CptS 223 – Advanced Data Structures in C++

PA 3: Implementing an AVL-Based Map and Performance Comparison

I. Learner Objectives

At the conclusion of this assignment, students should be able to:

- Implement a self-balancing AVL tree as a map (avl map<Key, Value>)
- Compare the performance of their implementation with STL std::map<Key, Value>
- Parse and process **CSV** files in C++
- Conduct performance benchmarking using any library of their choice

II. Overview & Requirements

You should **implement an AVL tree-based map** (avl_map<key, value>) and compare its performance with std::map. The AVL tree will store **ZIP codes** as keys and **corresponding** city/state and other information as values.

You should download the **US ZIP codes dataset** from:

https://simplemaps.com/data/us-zips

You should:

- 1. **Parse the CSV file** and populate both maps:
 - o avl_map<int, USCity> (Custom AVL tree-based map)
 - o std::map<int, USCity>(STL implementation)
- 2. Extract all ZIP codes into a std::list
- 3. Randomly select 1000+ ZIP codes from the list
- 4. **Measure lookup performance** for both maps
- 5. Compare the performance and summarize findings

III. Implementation Details

1. Implement avl_map<Key, value> (50 pts)

Create a **self-balancing AVL tree** as a map in **avl_map.h.**Your **avl** map template class should:

- Store key-value pairs like std::map<Key, Value>
- Support Insertion, Deletion, and Lookup while maintaining AVL balancing
- Provide the following member functions with signatures similar to std::map<Key, value>. Additionally, implement an inner class iterator that allows iteration over avl_map, and return an iterator from find just like std::map. You can refer to the code we wrote in class on Week 4, Lecture 2 for an example of implementing an iterator:

- You may need to implement an **AVLNode class** to store key-value pairs
- Ensure **rebalancing** occurs after insertion/deletion

2. Parse the CSV file (25 pts)

- Download the **US ZIP codes dataset** (see Section II for the link)
- Extract and store ZIP codes as keys and all other columns as strings

Parsing Steps:

- Open the CSV file
- Read ZIP code (first column) as an integer
- Store all other columns as strings in a **uscity** class
- Create a uscity instance for each row and populate both maps (avl_map and std::map)
- While parsing, you can also populate a std::list with just the ZIP codes. We will use
 this list later for testing.

3. Benchmark Lookup Performance (15 pts)

Steps:

- 1. Randomly select 1000+ ZIP codes from the list
- 2. Use a for-loop to perform lookup operations in avl_map for the selected ZIP codes and compute elapsed time.
- 3. Use a for-loop to perform lookup operations in std::map for the selected ZIP codes and compute elapsed time.
- 4. Print the elapsed time of both lookup operations for comparison.

4. Performance Analysis & Summary (5 pts)

In a **README file**, analyze and confirm that:

- Your implementation supports logarithmic insertion and lookup
- Explain how AVL tree operations maintain logarithmic performance
- Compare avl_map performance with std::map and discuss trade-offs

IV. Points Breakdown

Task	Points
Implement avl_map <key, value=""></key,>	50 pts
- Insert method	10 pts
- Erase method	10 pts
- Find method (returning iterator)	10 pts
- Implementing inner class iterator	10 pts
- Successful rebalancing (left/right rotations)	10 pts
Parse and Populate Cities Data from CSV	25 pts
- Implementing USCity class	10 pts
- Extracting and storing ZIP codes in a std::list	5 pts
- Populating avl_map and std::map	10 pts
Benchmark Performance of Lookups	15 pts
Performance Analysis & Summary	5 pts
Makefile & Modularization (Modularize code into multiple header and CPP files appropriately)	5 pts
Code Cleanliness (Proper Naming Convention & Clear Comments)	5 pts
Total	100 pts

V. Submission Guidelines

- Submit all .cpp and .h files as a ZIP
- Include a **README** with your observations
- Your project must compile and run on Linux/Mac (Ubuntu/WSL) using g++ -std=c++11
- Include a Makefile with -g -Wall -std=c++11 flags