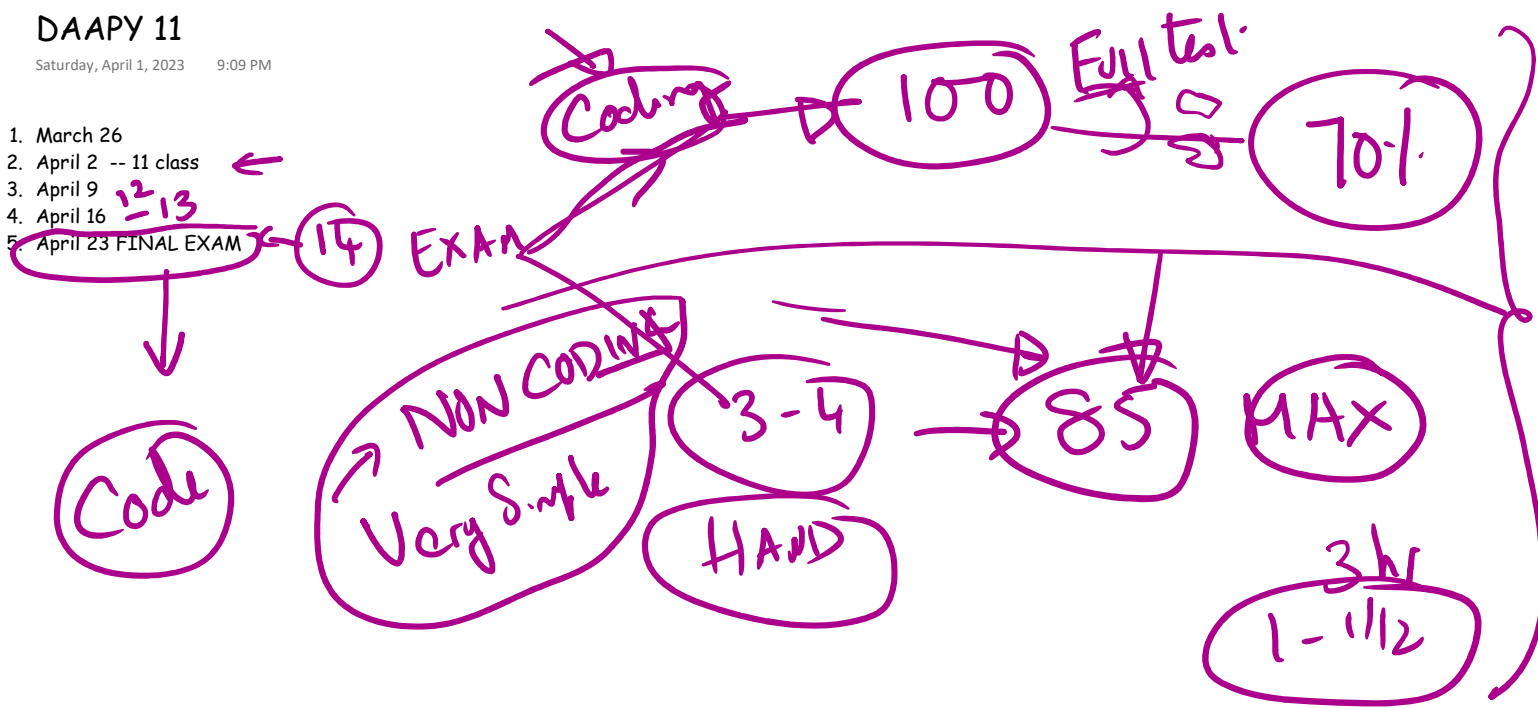


# DAAPY 11

Saturday, April 1, 2023 9:09 PM

1. March 26
2. April 2 -- 11 class
3. April 9
4. April 16
5. April 23 FINAL EXAM



# Data structure

Sunday, April 2, 2023 9:23 AM

```
def __init__(self, show = False, f = None):  
    ##Change this to the place where you write dot file  
    self.base = "C:\\scratch\\outputs\\huffmanpy\\"  
    #Nothing can be changed or added below  
    self._s = None  
    self._show = show  
    if (f):  
        self._f = self.base + f  
    self._id = []
```

##YOU CAN ADD YOUR PRIVATE VARIABLE HERE

self.\_char2intdict = {} # key is char int is value EX: a occurs 15 times

self.\_minheap = [] #List for minheap

self.\_root = None #Root of the Huffman

self.\_char2Stringdict = {} # key is char string is value EX: a has a code of "1010"

Root

a - 100

b - 101

101

PYTH

a  
b  
c

101  
11001

5

a  
b  
c

101

10001

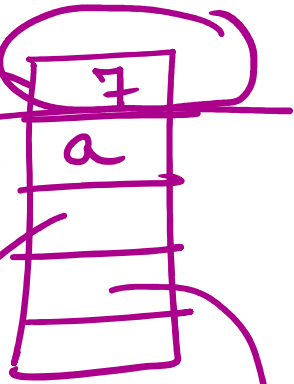
g = 010

## Node ds

Sunday, April 2, 2023 9:33 AM

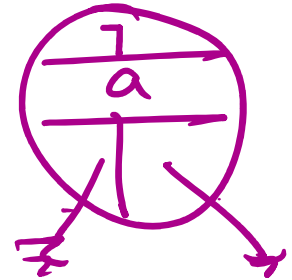
```
class Node():
    def __init__(self, freq, data, l = None, r = None):
        # Nothing can be added in class Node
        # Must use Node class. Hacker rank fails without this Node
        self.freq = freq #Note public
        self.data = data #Note public
        self.left = l #Note public
        self.right = r #Note public
        ## YOU CAN ADD ANY NUMBER OF PRIVATE FUNCTIONS ONLY
    def is_leaf(self):
        if (self.left == None and self.right == None):
            return True
            return False
    def __lt__(self, rhs: 'Node') -> 'bool':
        if (self.freq < rhs.freq):
            return True
            return False
```

node |  $n = \text{node}(7, a)$



M. ~  
or  
MN

Min heap



```

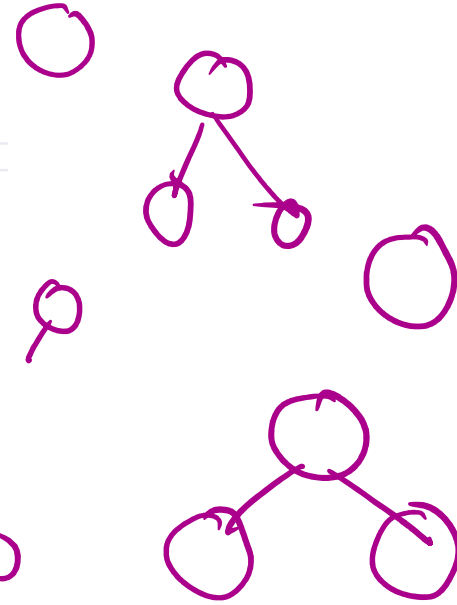
def _encode(self)->'str':
    self._build_character_occurrence_table()
    self._build_minheap()
    k = self._build_tree() #returns number of nodes in the tree
    if (self._show):
        print("-----Step 4: Write dot file at location-----",self._f)
        self._write_dot()
        self._build_code_for_each_character(k)
        e = self._build_encoded_string()
        return e

```

$\Theta(n)$

self.\_test1("aaabbgggghhhhaaaggggaaaaa\_+@#",show,"3.dot");

a = 5  
b = 1  
g = 10



## Code

Qabc

$\Theta(n)$

du-c

 $\Theta(1)$  $\Theta(1)$ 

Funde

a b z

# Θλν

```
#100 times the value of your private variable here
self._char2intdict = {} # key is char int is value e.g. a occurs 15 times
```

26

Char

0
2
1
1
1

25

$$a = [2b]$$

ଶ୍ରୀ

~~abcabc~~

## Norment

abcabc9570

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2 \\ b &= 2 \\ c &= 6 \\ f &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

```
#####
# Time: THETA(n)
# Space: THETA(n)
#####
def _build_minheap(self):
    if (self._show):
        print("-----Step 2: Tree Leaves is build in this order-----")
    i = 1
    for key, value in self._char2intdict.items():
        n = Node(value, key)
        heapq.heappush(self._minheap, n)
        if (self._show):
            print("Leaf Node", i, ":", key, value)
            i = i + 1
```

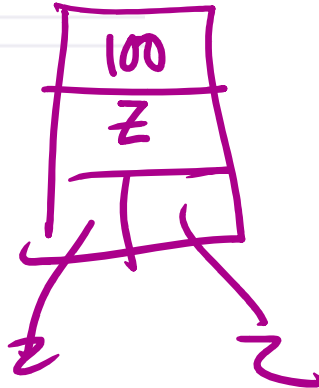
$\Theta(n)$

$\alpha$   
 $\gamma$   
 $z$   
 $11$   
 $5$   
 $100$

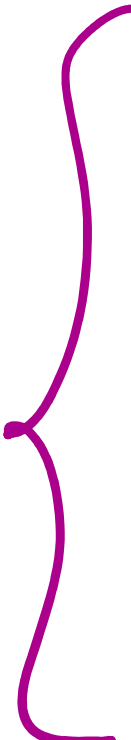
$\log n$

0

1  
2  
3  
4



```
#####  
# Time: THETA(n)  
# Space: THETA(n)  
#####  
def _level_order(self)->'Python List':  
    a = []  
    q = [] #queue of nodes  
    q.append(self._root)  
    while (len(q) != 0):  
        n = q.pop(0) #queue. THis is NOT O(1)  
        a.append(n)  
        nl = n.left  
        nr = n.right  
        if (nl):  
            q.append(nl)  
        if (nr):  
            q.append(nr)  
    return a
```



```

def _write_dot(self):
    if (self._root):
        of = open(self._f, 'w')
        of.write("## Jagadeesh Vasudevamurthy ###\n")
        of.write("digraph g {\n")
        of.write('\t')
        l = "label=" + "\"" + self._s + "\"" + "\n"
        of.write(l)
        # get all the node in level order
        a = self._level_order()
        for i in range(len(a)):
            n = a[i]
            s1 = self._generate_name(n);
            if (n.left):
                of.write('\t')
                of.write('\t')
                s2 = self._generate_name(n.left)
                s = s1 + " -> " + s2 + '[color=red] \n'
                of.write(s)
            if (n.right):
                of.write('\t')
                of.write('\t')
                s2 = self._generate_name(n.right)
                s = s1 + " -> " + s2 + '[color=blue] \n'
                of.write(s)
        of.write("}\n")
        of.close()

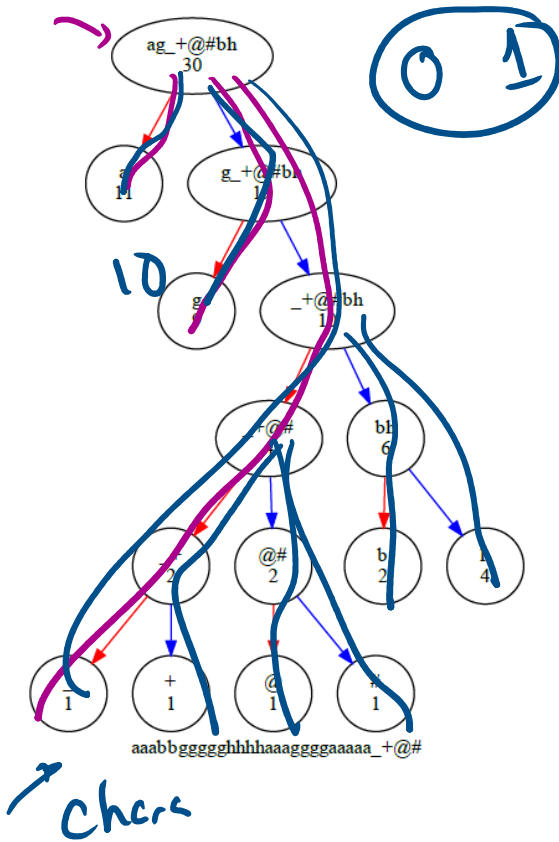
```

```

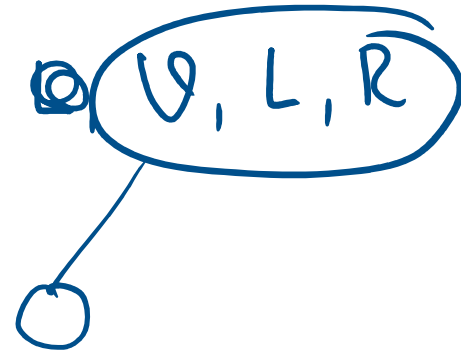
## Jagadeesh Vasudevamurthy ###
digraph g {
    label="aabbggggghhhhaaaggggaaaaa_+0#"
    "ag_+0#bh\n30" -> "a\n11"[color=red]
    "ag_+0#bh\n30" -> "g_+0#bh\n19"[color=blue]
    "g_+0#bh\n19" -> "g\n9"[color=red]
    "g_+0#bh\n19" -> "g_+0#bh\n10"[color=blue]
    "g_+0#bh\n10" -> "g_+0#bh\n4"[color=red]
    "g_+0#bh\n10" -> "bh\n6"[color=blue]
    "g_+0#bh\n4" -> "a\n2"[color=red]
    "g_+0#bh\n4" -> "g\n2"[color=blue]
    "bh\n6" -> "bh\n2"[color=red]
    "bh\n6" -> "h\n4"[color=blue]
    "a\n2" -> "a\n1"[color=red]
    "a\n2" -> "a\n1"[color=blue]
    "g\n2" -> "g\n1"[color=red]
    "g\n2" -> "g\n1"[color=blue]
}

```





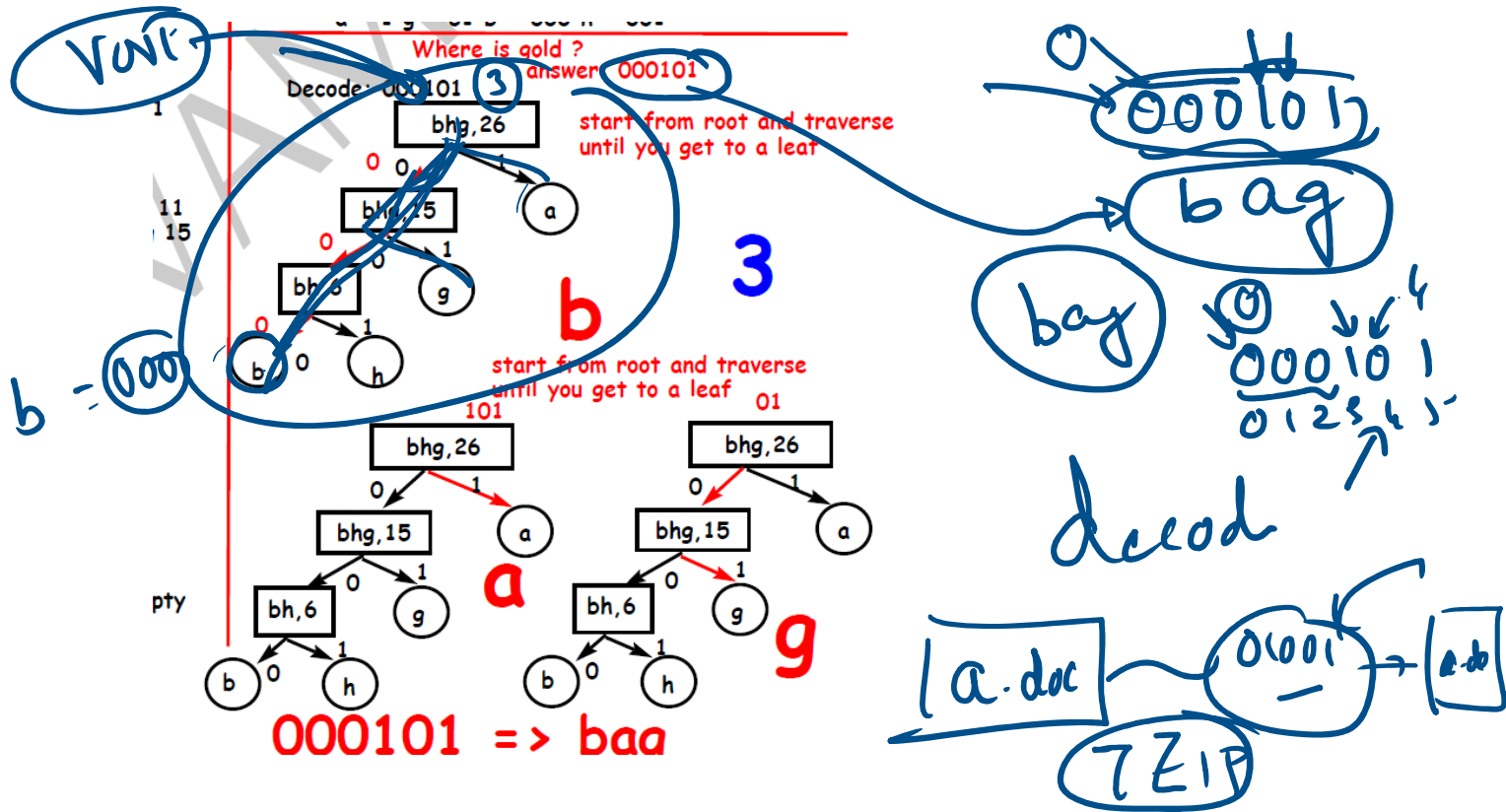
```
## Jagadeesh Vasudevamurthy ####
digraph g (
    label="aaabbgggghhhhaaaggggaaaa_+@#"
    "ag_+@#bh\n30" -> "a\n11"[color=red]
    "ag_+@#bh\n30" -> "g_+@#bh\n19"[color=blue]
    "g_+@#bh\n19" -> "g\n9"[color=red]
    "g_+@#bh\n19" -> "g_+@#bh\n10"[color=blue]
    "g_+@#bh\n10" -> "g_+@#bh\n4"[color=red]
    "g_+@#bh\n10" -> "bh\n6"[color=blue]
    "g_+@#bh\n4" -> "g_+@#bh\n2"[color=red]
    "g_+@#bh\n4" -> "g_+@#bh\n2"[color=blue]
    "bh\n6" -> "b\n2"[color=red]
    "bh\n6" -> "b\n4"[color=blue]
    "g_+@#bh\n2" -> "g_+@#bh\n1"[color=red]
    "g_+@#bh\n2" -> "g_+@#bh\n1"[color=blue]
    "g_+@#bh\n2" -> "g_+@#bh\n1"[color=red]
    "g_+@#bh\n2" -> "g_+@#bh\n1"[color=blue]
)
```



```

#####
# Time: THETA(h)
# Space: THETA(h)
# h height of the tree = O(log n)
#####
def _build_code_for_each_character(self, k:'int'):
    level = 0;
    code = []
    # the code per node can be never bigger than k, which is the number of node
    for i in range(k):
        code.append(0)
    self._pre_order_traversal_VLR(self._root, level, code)
    if (self._show):
        print("-----Step 5: code for each character is as follows-----")
        for key, value in self._char2Stringdict.items():
            print(key, "Code is", value)

```



```

def _decode(self, e: 'str')->'str':
    d = ""
    i = 0
    l = len(e)
    while (True):
        [di,i] = self._decode_from_position(e,i)
        d = d + di
        if (i >= l):
            break ;
    if (self._show):
        print("encoded string:",e)
        print("decoded string:",d)
    return d

```

```

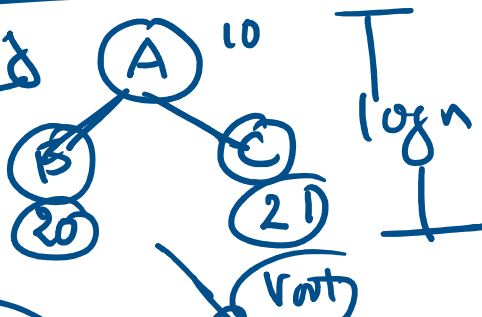
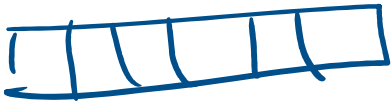
#####
# Time: THETA(length of string)
# Space: THETA(1)
#####
def _decode_from_position(self,e: 'str',i: 'int')->"string,pos":
    n = self._root
    d = ""
    while (True):
        if (n.is_leaf()):
            return [n.data,i]
        c = e[i]
        i = i + 1
        if (c == "0"):
            n = n.left
        elif (c == "1"):
            n = n.right
        else:
            assert(False)

```

# Non Linear DS

Heap

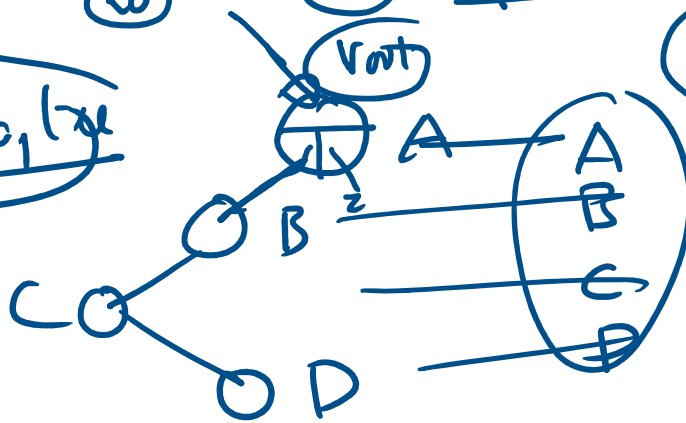
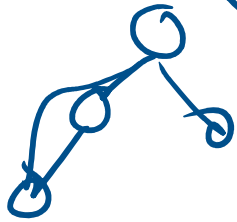
Complete Binary



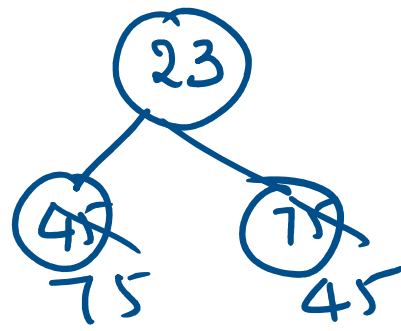
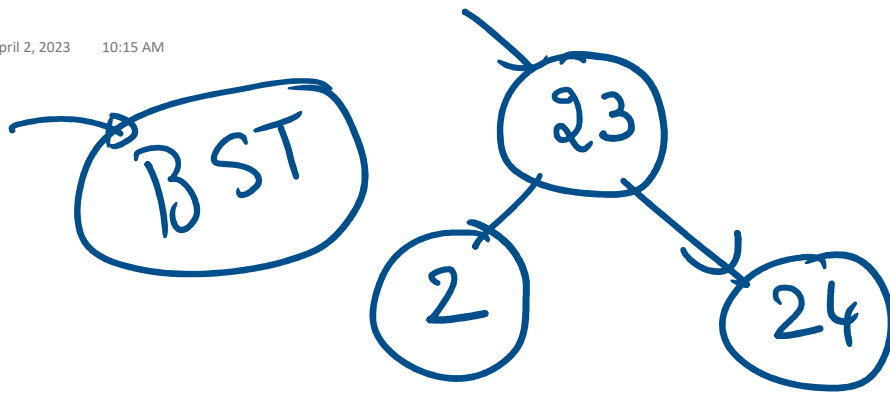
20/1/2

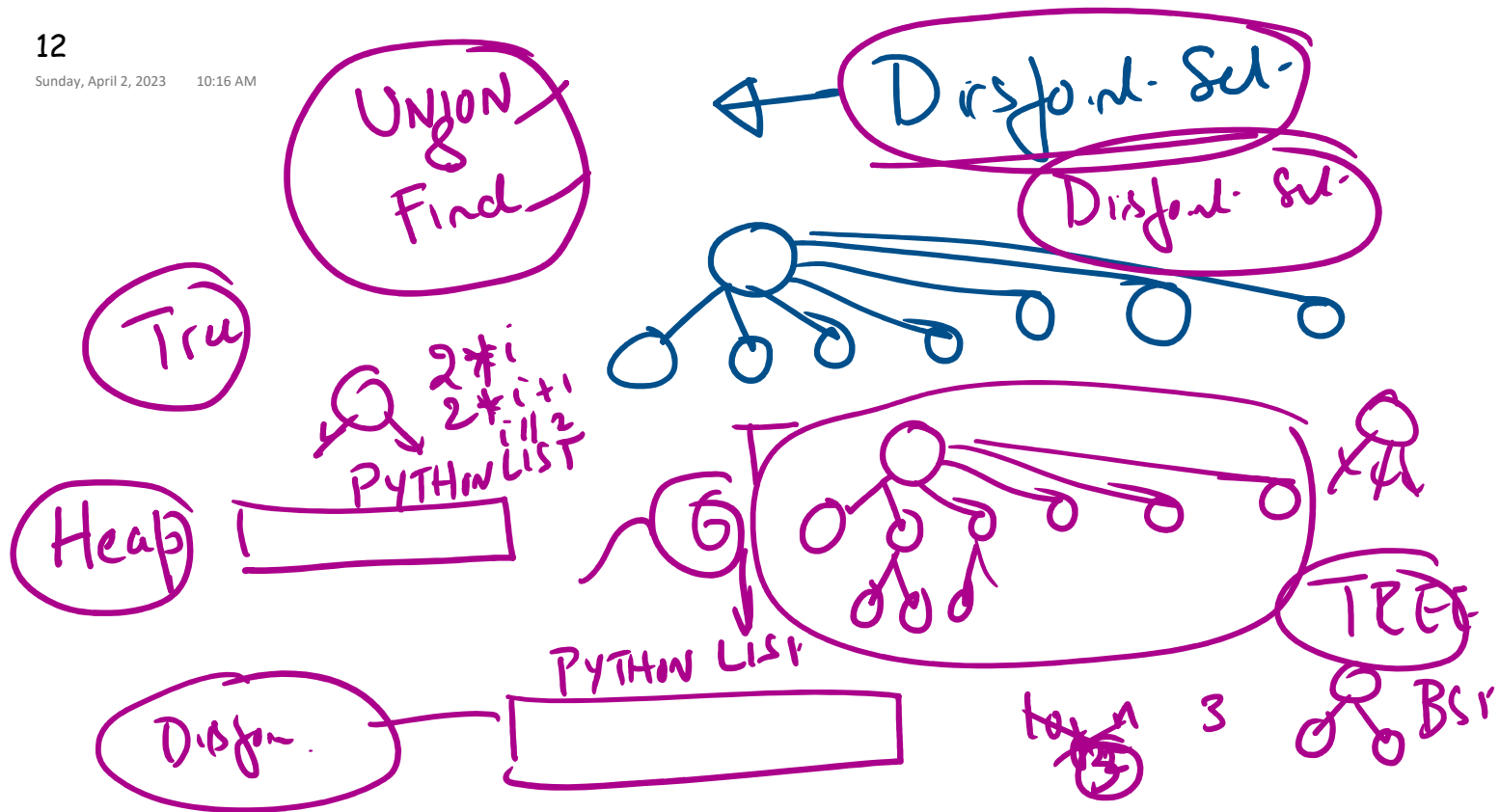
$O(1)$   
 $O(\log n)$

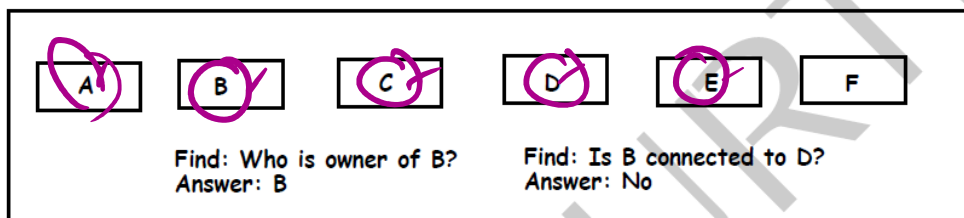
Binary tree



Level

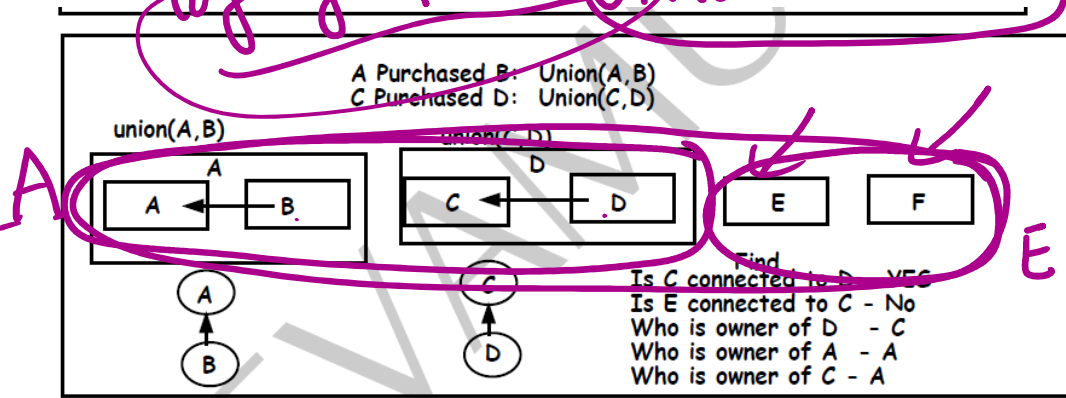




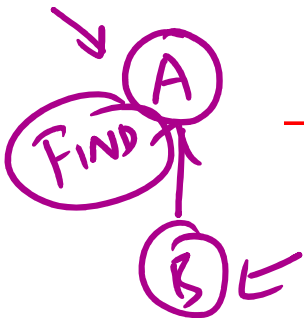


UNION

log log log log log UNION FIND



D - C  
G  
F



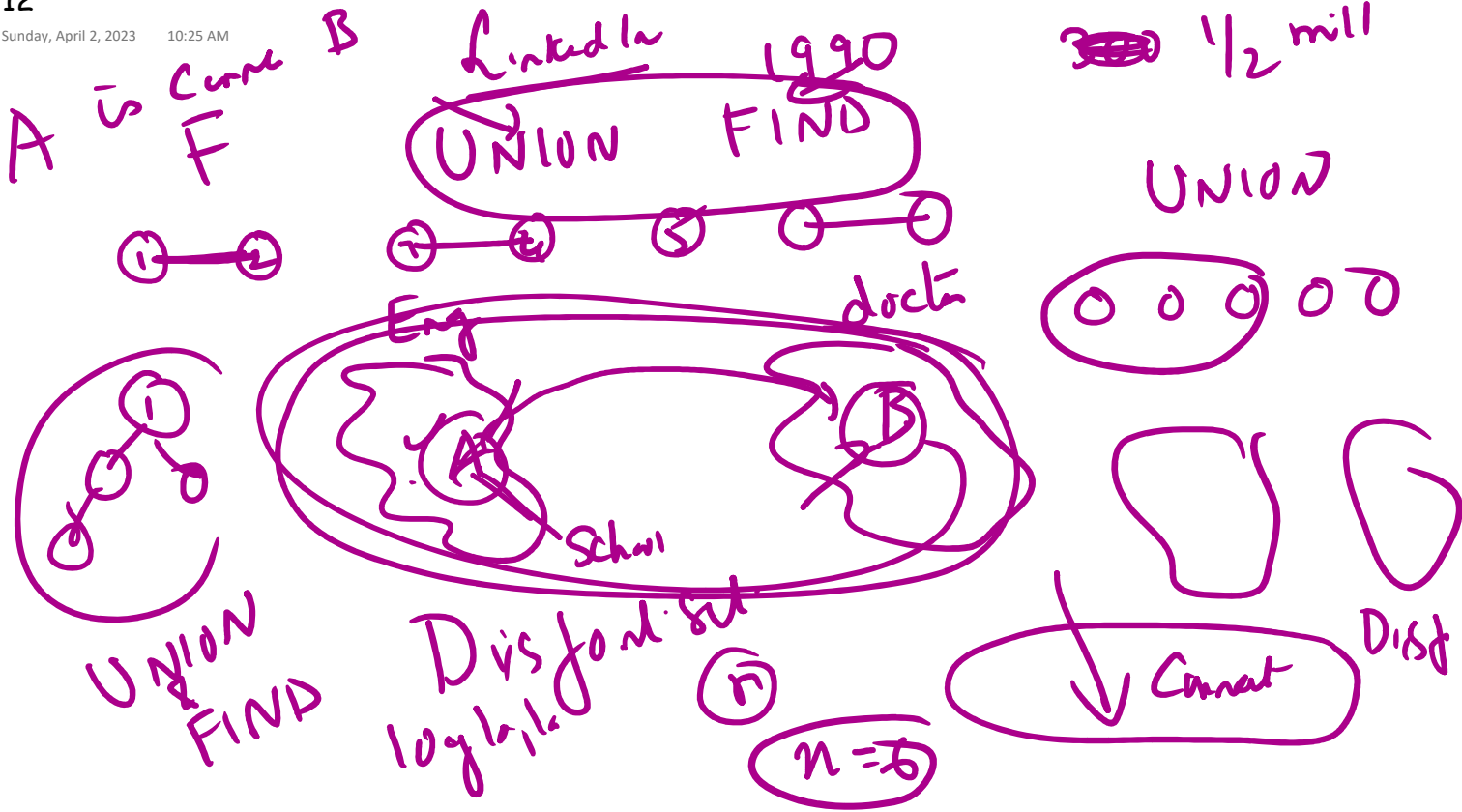
FIND

AND XILINX

UNION

XILINX AM





Linked  
FAC

PYTHON LIST

UCB

World

$\log \log \log \log n$

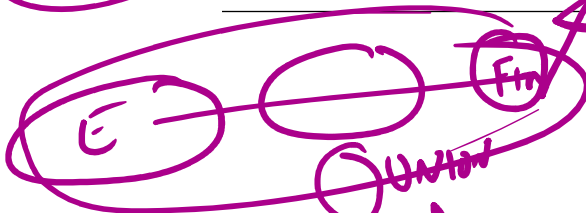
We need to do millions  
of Union and Find operations.  
The data structure that  
support union and find  
is called union-find data structure

Query: Find(B, A) returns yes  
Find(C, D) returns yes  
Find(B, C) returns yes  
Find(D, E) returns no  
Find(F, E) returns yes  
Find(E, A) returns no

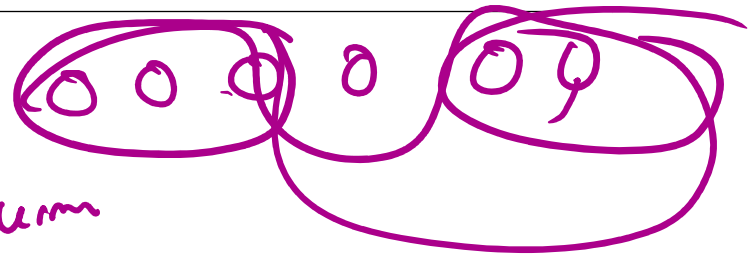
Disjoint sets

1. No item is more than one set
2. Collection of disjoint set is called partition

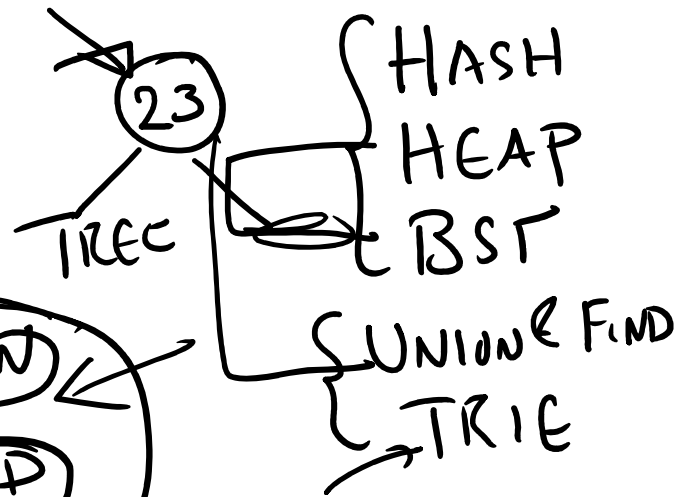
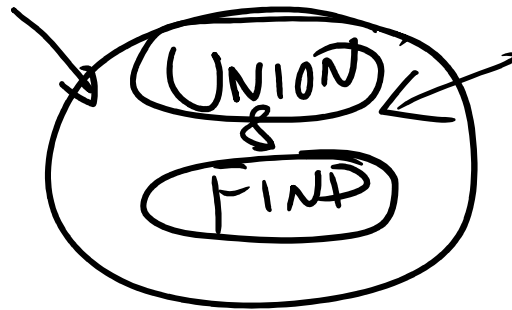
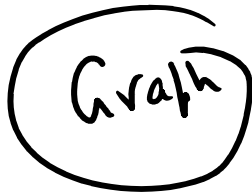
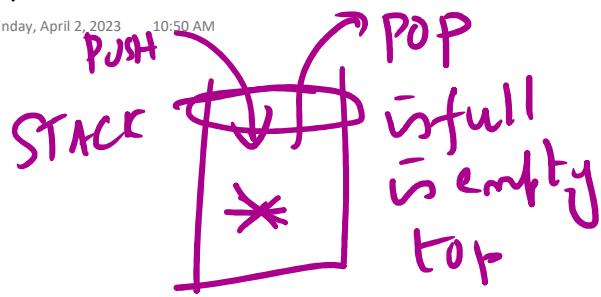
Parti

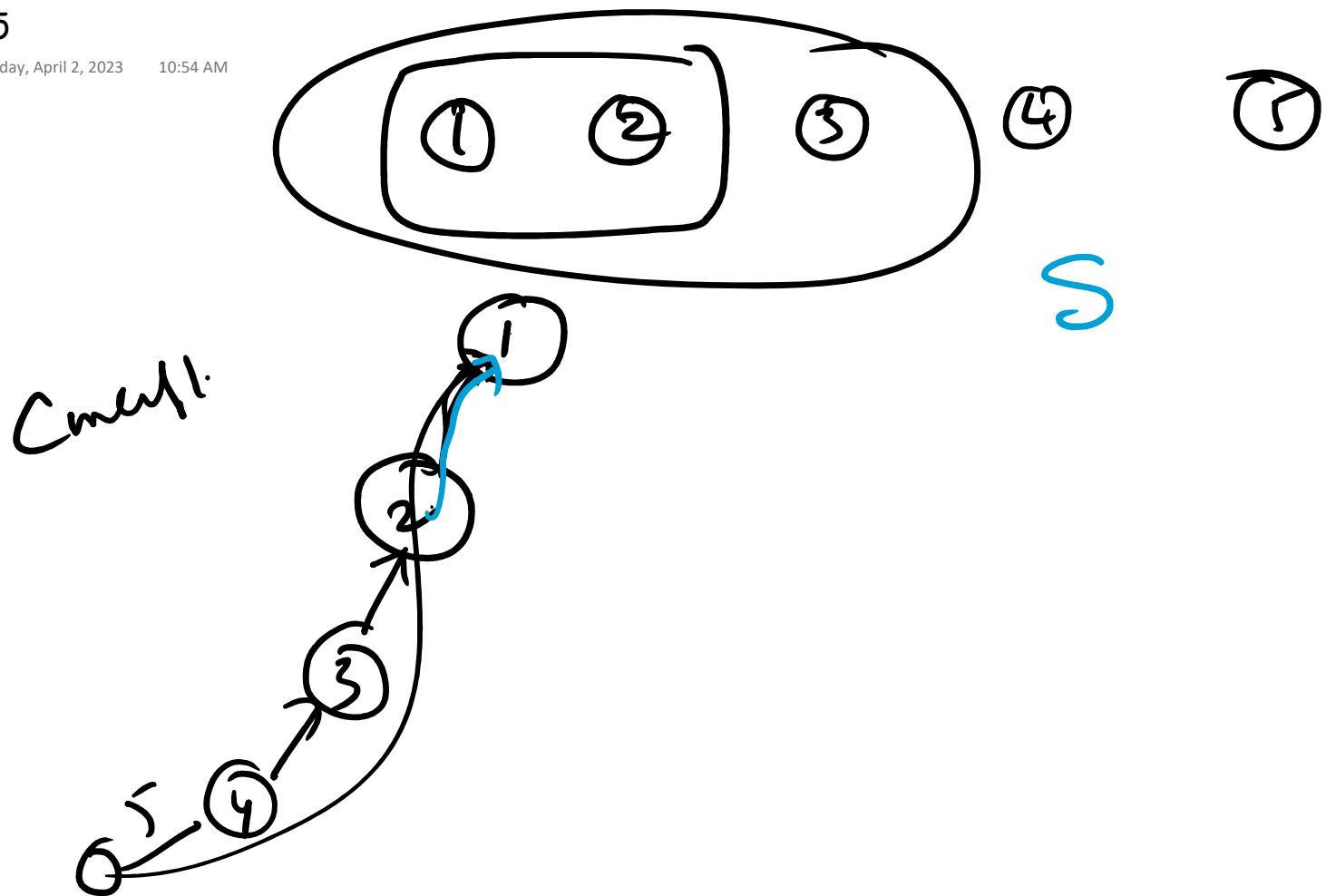


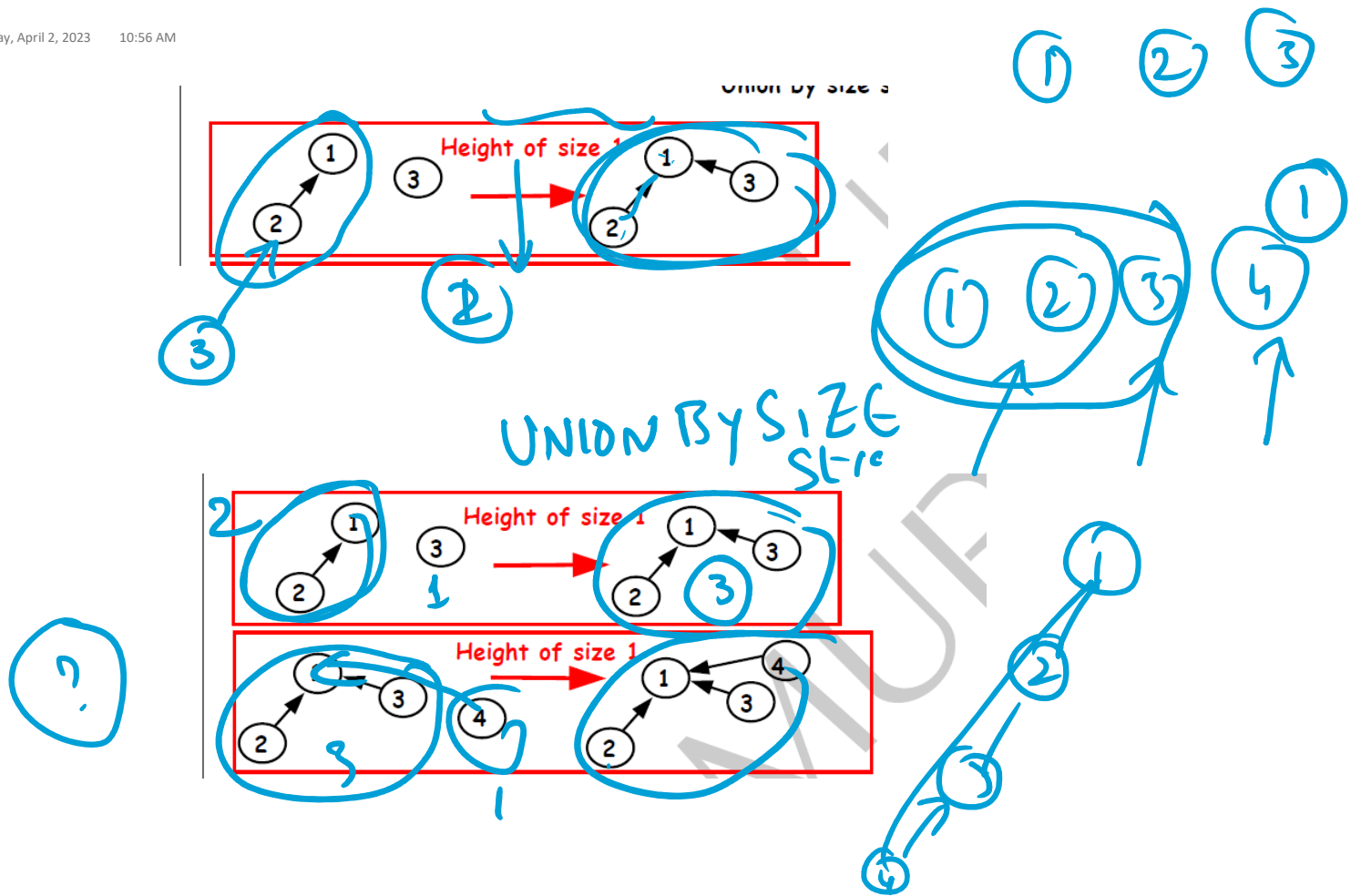
HA

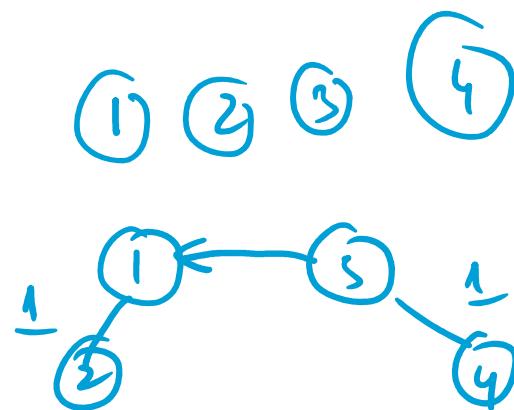
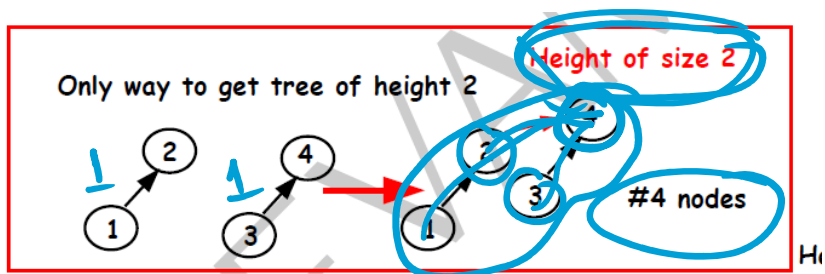


10:50

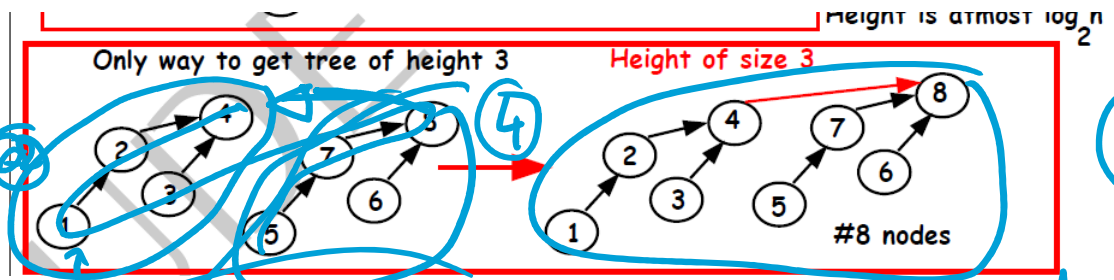








$$2 \cup (2, 4)$$



8-3

 $n$ 
 $\log_2 n$ 

20

~~30~~1 mill  
1 Bill

8

 $\log n$ 

185

$n = 1 \text{ Billion}$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

0

1

2

4

DOT FILE

$a = [$

$]$

$a[8]$

$a[3]$

8

$a[4w]$

-1

-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1

0

0

0

1

3

1

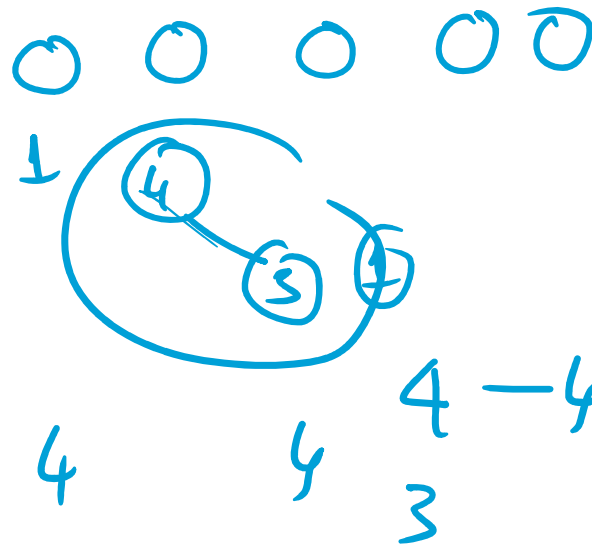


0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

union(4,3)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-1	-1	-1	4	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

3 parent is 4  
4 has 2 nodes



UNION N

WITHOUT FIND

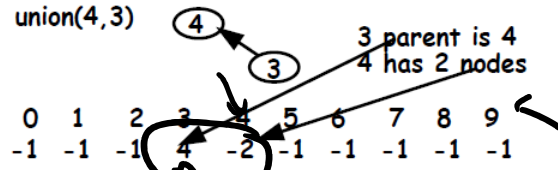
UNION BY SIZE



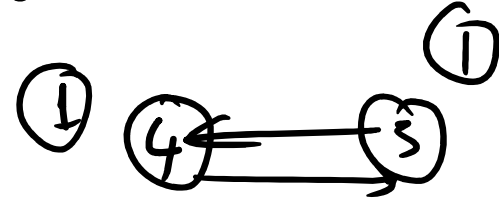
UNION

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-1	-1	-1	4	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

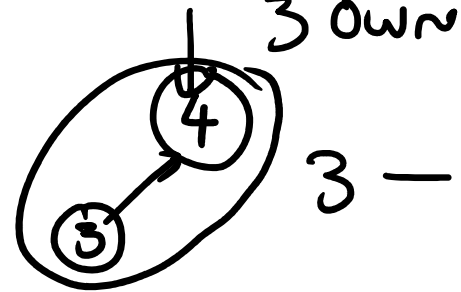
union(4,3)



UNION(4, 3)



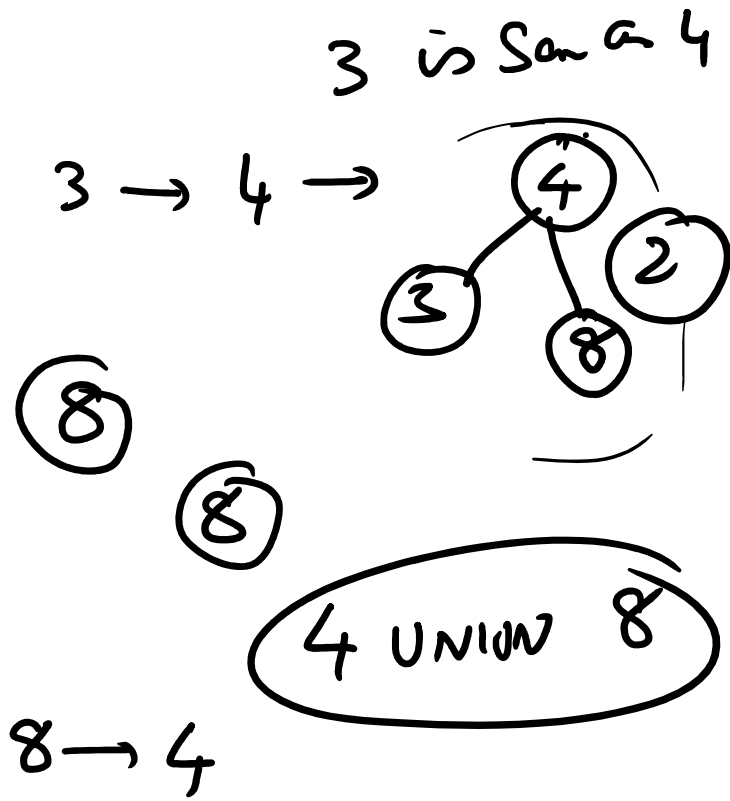
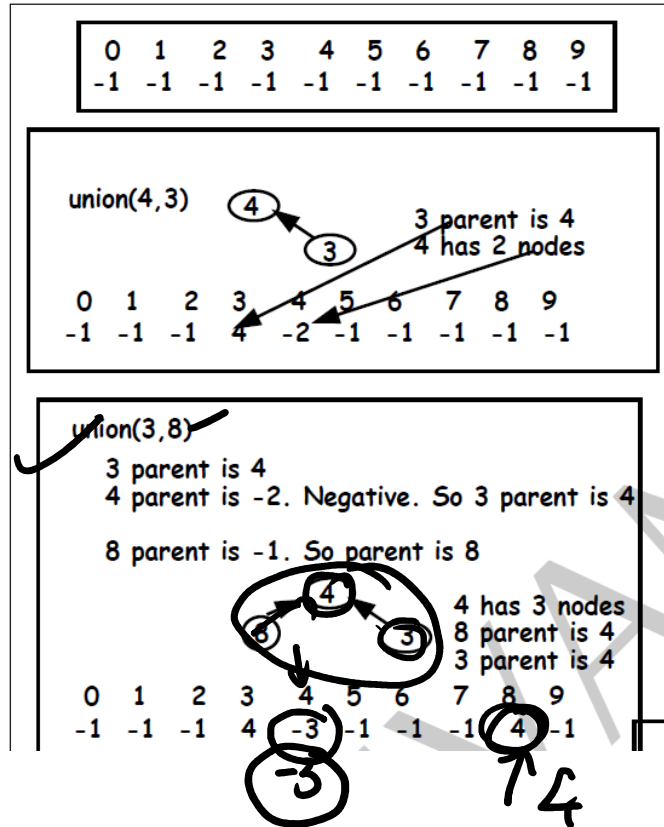
3 owner 4

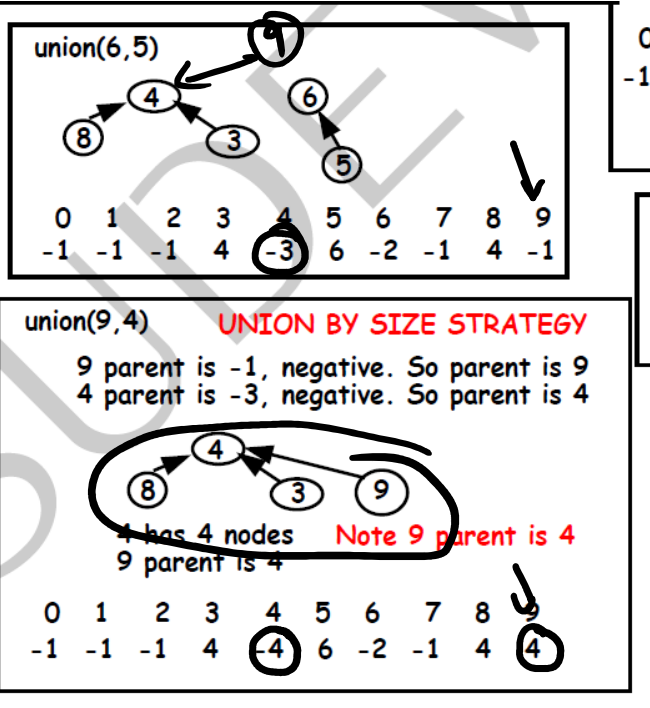


HOP

a HOP

4 -2





UNION (9, 4)

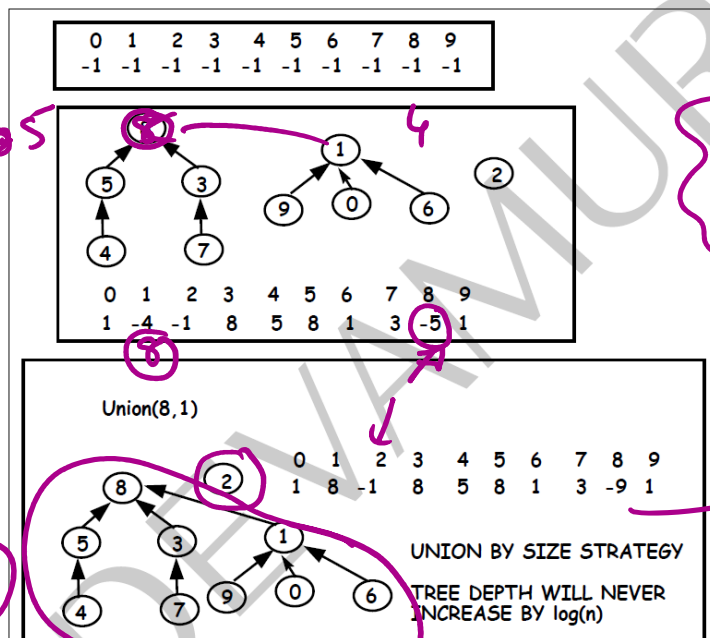
FIND 9



486

4 → 5 → 8

② stop  
log n



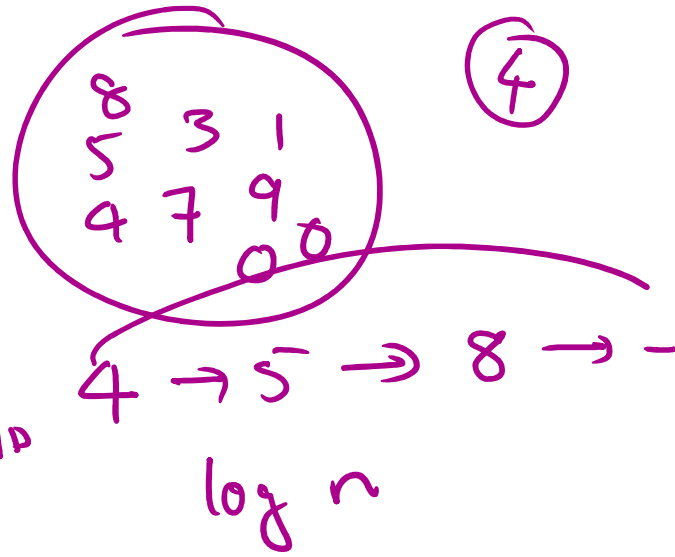
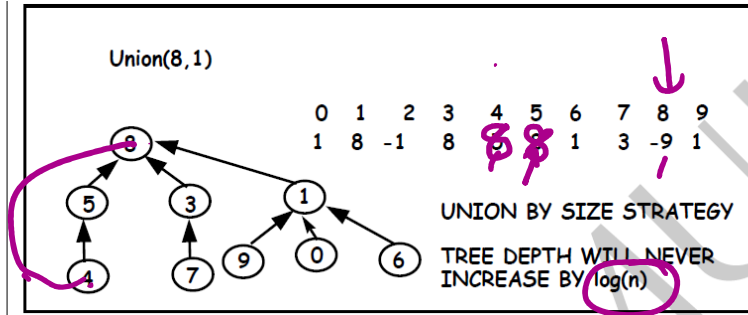
8  
5 3  
4 7

1  
9 0 6

②

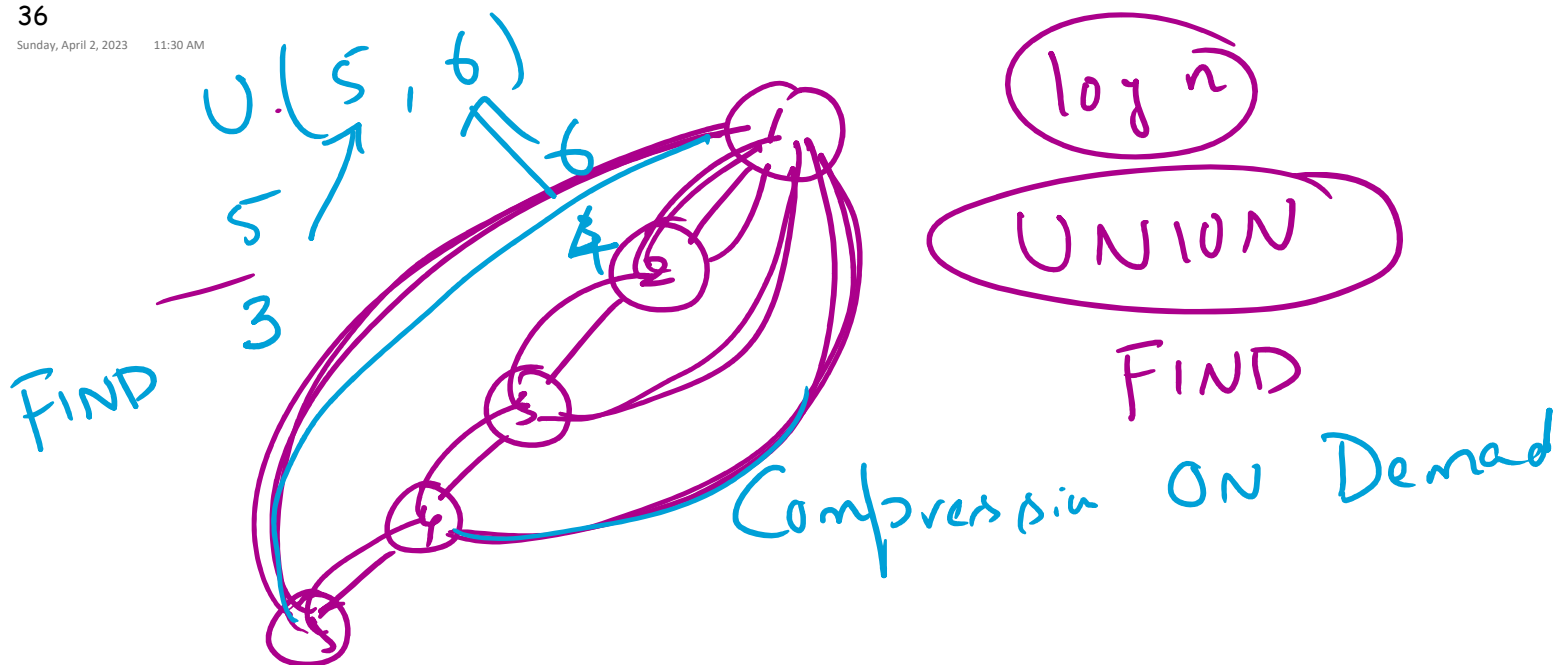
⊖(1)

1 → 8 →  
7 → 3 → 8 →

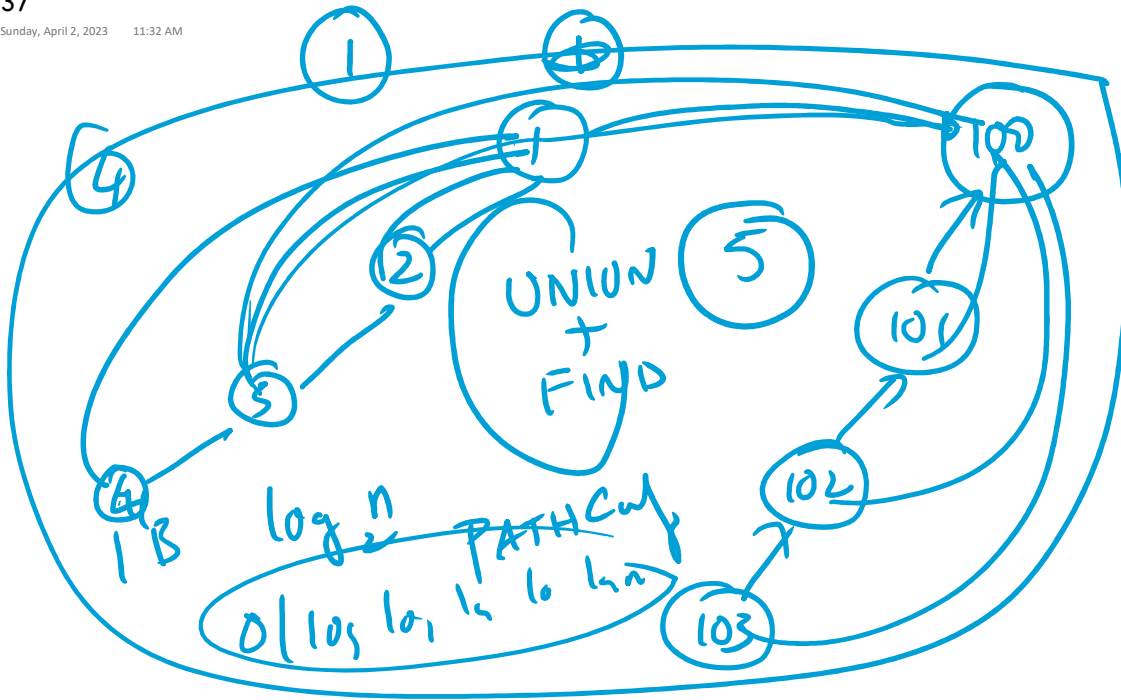


Find(4)

UNION  
WITHOUT FIND







1 Hop

UNION (4, 103)

F(4)

F(103) 100

UNION(3, 101)

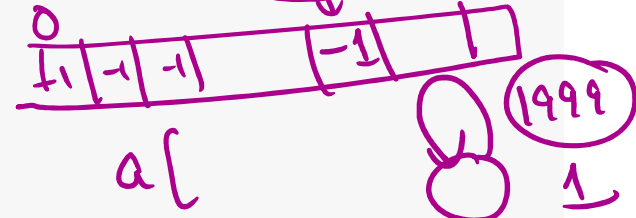
100 100

```

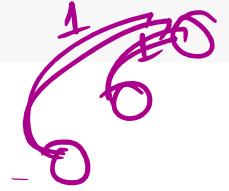
1 #from Util import *
2 #####
3 class SUSF():
4     def __init__(self,n:'int'):
5         #Nothing can be changed here
6         self._n = n
7         self._id = []
8         self._numUnion = 0
9         self._numFind = 0
0         self._maxHeight = 0
1         #the true identity of parent is in a node that has negative weight
2         for i in range(n):
3             self._id.append(-1)
4

```

$n = \text{SUSF}(20)$



$30$



UNION  
FIND

log

```

self._id.append(1)

#####
# All public functions below
#####
def P(self):
    #NOTHING CAN BE CHANGED
    if (self._n < 20):
        u = Util()
        u.print_index(self._n)
        u.print_list(self._id)
        print("U = ",self._numUnion, "F = ",self._numFind, "H = ",self._maxHeight) ;
    #NOTHING CAN BE CHANGED
    return self._maxHeight

```

Handwritten notes and diagrams:

- do!** with an arrow pointing to the `P(self)` function.
- A sequence of numbers: 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
- Below the sequence, a series of minus signs: -1, -1.
- A sequence of numbers: 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
- Below this sequence, a series of minus signs: -1, -1, 1, -2.
- A circle containing the number 2, with an arrow pointing to it from the right.

$a, b$

num find

20  
PATH  
CUT  
SLINE

def F2(  
pri  
#####

True fat

$$F1(3)$$

$[-4]$

True

True

```
x =
y =
asse
if (
else
}
```

UNION

⑤ Lin

# UNION

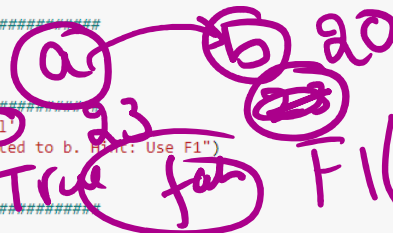
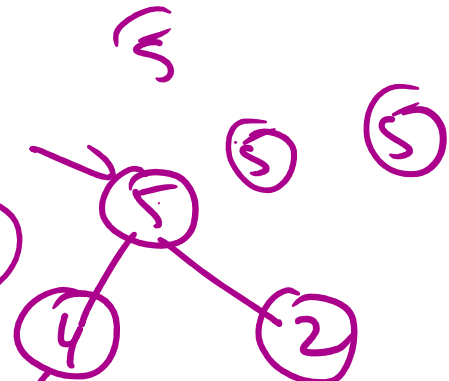
PATL

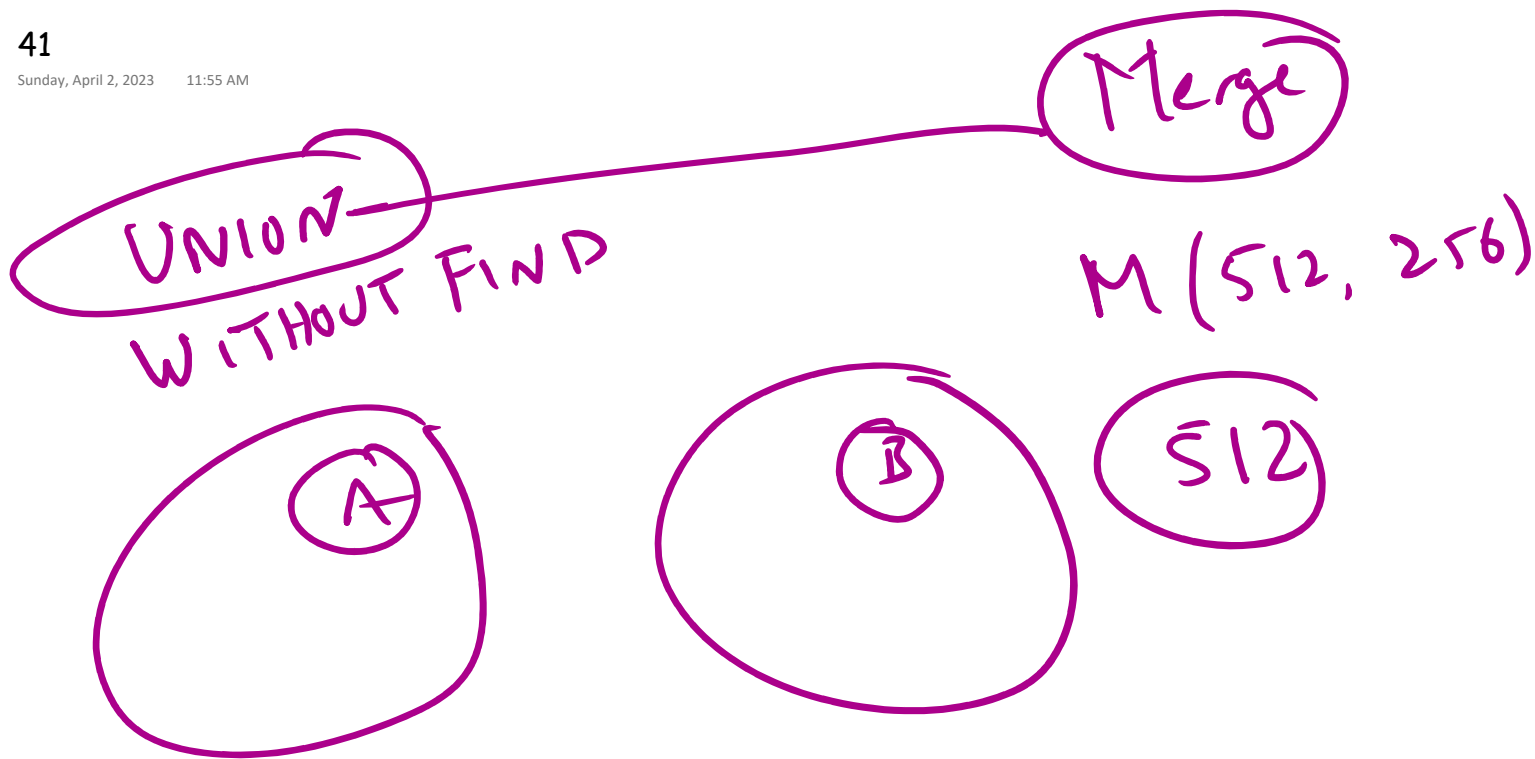
10 Code

```

#####
# number of element in group a
#####
def num(self,a:'int')->'int':
    print("WRITE CODE. HOW many elements a has")
#####
# Smart Find
# Who is the parent of a
#####
def F1(self,a:'int')->'int':
    print("WRITE CODE. Who is the parent of a")
    # int("Mange number of hops and update self._maxHeight ONLY in this routine")
#####
# Smart Find
# is a connected to b
# Almost constant
#####
def F2(self,a:'int',b:'int')->'bool':
    print("WRITE CODE. Is a connected to b. Hint: Use F1")
#####
# Smart Union
# Make union of a and b if not connected
# union by size
# Almost constant
#####
def U(self,a:'int',b:'int')->'bool':
    x = self.F2(a,b)
    y = self.F2(b,a)
    assert(x == y)
    if (x == False):
        print("WRITE CODE")
        return True
    else:
        return False

```



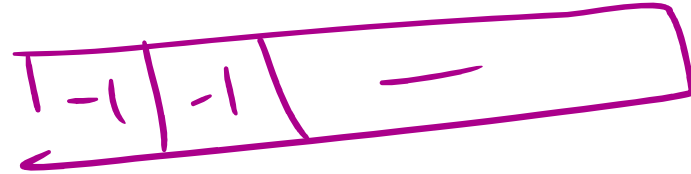


```

#N,Q)=(int(x) for x in input().split())
N, Q = map(int, input().strip().split(' '))
ds = [[i,1] for i in range(0,N+1)]
s = SUSF(N)
for q in range(Q):
    inp = input().split()
    if inp[0] == 'M':
        a = int(inp[1])
        b = int(inp[2])
        s.U(a,b)
    else:
        a = int(inp[1])
        print(s.num(a))

```

SUSF(N)



S.U(a,b)

num(a)

④