

From data to information to knowledge

- **Data that's organized can be processed**
 - Is this a requirement?
 - What does "organized" means
- **Purpose of map in Markov assignment?**
 - Properties of keys?
 - Comparable v. Hashable
- **TreeSet v. HashSet**
 - Speed v. order
 - Memory considerations



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7.1

Foundations for Hash- and Tree-Set

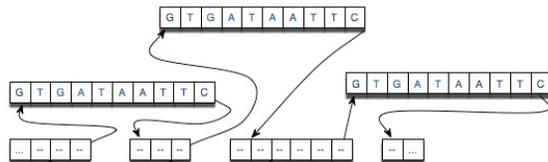
- **Typically *linked lists* used to implement hash tables**
 - List of frames for film: clip and insert without shifting
 - Nodes that link to each other, not contiguous in memory
 - Self-referential, indirect references, *confusing*?
- **Why use linked lists?**
 - Insert and remove without shifting, add element in constant time, e.g., $O(1)$ add to back
 - Contrast to ArrayList which can double in size
 - Master pointers and indirection
 - Leads to trees and graphs: structure data into information

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7.2

Linked lists as recombinant DNA

- **Splice three GTGATAATTC strands into DNA**
 - Use strings: length of result is $N + 3 \cdot 10$
 - Generalize to $N + B \cdot S$ (# breaks \times size-of-splice)
- **We can use linked lists instead**
 - Use same GTGATAATTC if strands are immutable
 - Generalize to $N + S + B$, is this an improvement?



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7.3

Getting in front

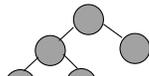
- **Suppose we want to add a new element**
 - At the back of a string or an ArrayList or a ...
 - At the front of a string or an ArrayList or a ...
 - Is there a difference? Why? What's complexity?
- **Suppose this is an important problem: we want to grow at the front (and perhaps at the back)**
 - Think editing film clips and film splicing
 - Think DNA and gene splicing
- **Self-referential data structures to the rescue**
 - References, reference problems, recursion, binky

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7.4

Goldilocks and the Hashtable

- A hashtable is a collection of *buckets*
 - Find the right bucket and search it
 - Bucket organization?
 - Array, linked list, search tree



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7.5

Structuring Data: The inside story

- How does a hashtable work? (see SimpleHash.java)
 - What happens with *put(key, value)* in a HashMap?
 - What happens with *getValue(key)*?
 - What happens with *remove(key)*?

```
ArrayList<ArrayList<Combo>> myTable;
public void put(String key, int value) {
    int bucketIndex = getHash(key);
    ArrayList<Combo> list = myTable.get(bucketIndex);
    if (list == null){
        list = new ArrayList<Combo>();
        myTable.set(bucketIndex, list);
    }
    list.add(new Combo(key, value));
    mySize++;
}
```



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7.6

How do we compare times? Methods?

Dual 2Ghz Power PC
King James Bible: 823K words
time to arraylist hash: 5.524
time to default hash: 6.137
time to link hash: 4.933
arraylist hash size = 34027
Default hash size = 34027
link hash size = 34027

Linux 2.4 Ghz, Core Duo,
Wordlist: 354K words
time to arraylist hash: 1.728
time to default hash: 1.416
time to link hash: 1.281
arraylist hash size = 354983
Default hash size = 354983
link hash size = 354983

Linux 2.4 Ghz, Core Duo,
King James Bible: 823K words
time to arraylist hash: 1.497
time to default hash: 1.128
time to link hash: 1.03
arraylist hash size = 34027
Default hash size = 34027
link hash size = 34027

OS X Laptop 2.4 Ghz, Core Duo,
King James Bible: 823K words
time to arraylist hash: 1.894
time to default hash: 1.315
time to link hash: 1.335
arraylist hash size = 34027
Default hash size = 34027
link hash size = 34027

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7.7

What's the Difference Here?

- How does find-a-track work? Fast forward?

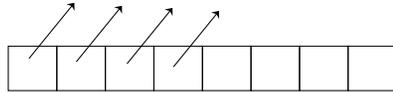


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7.8

Contrast LinkedList and ArrayList

- See `ISimpleList`, `SimpleLinkedList`, `SimpleArrayList`
 - Meant to illustrate concepts, not industrial-strength
 - Very similar to industrial-strength, however
- `ArrayList` --- why is access $O(1)$ or constant time?
 - Storage in memory is contiguous, all elements same size
 - Where is the 1st element? 40th? 360th?
 - Doesn't matter what's in the `ArrayList`, everything is a pointer or a reference (what about null?)

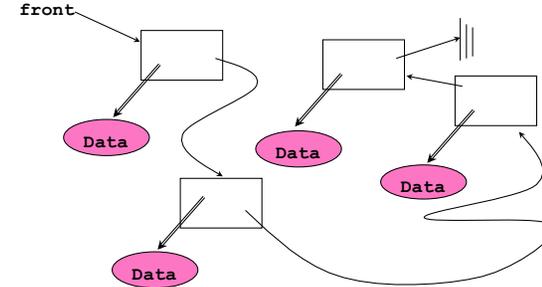


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7.9

What about LinkedList?

- Why is access of N^{th} element linear time?
 - Keep pointer to last, does that help?
- Why is adding to front constant-time $O(1)$?



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7.10

ArrayLists and linked lists as ADTs

- As an ADT (abstract data type) `ArrayLists` support
 - Constant-time or $O(1)$ access to the k -th element
 - Amortized linear or $O(n)$ storage/time with add
 - Total storage used in n -element vector is approx. $2n$, spread over all accesses/additions (why?)
 - Adding a new value in the middle of an `ArrayList` is expensive, linear or $O(n)$ because shifting required
- `Linked lists` as ADT
 - Constant-time or $O(1)$ insertion/deletion anywhere, but...
 - Linear or $O(n)$ time to find where, sequential search
- Good for *sparse* structures: when data are scarce, allocate exactly as many list elements as needed, no wasted space/copying (e.g., what happens when vector grows?)

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7.11

Linked list applications

- Remove element from middle of a collection, maintain order, no shifting. Add an element in the middle, no shifting
 - What's the problem with a vector (array)?
 - Emacs visits many files, internally keeps a linked-list of *buffers*
 - Naively keep characters in a linked list, but in practice too much storage, need more esoteric data structures
- What's $(3x^5 + 2x^3 + x + 5) + (2x^4 + 5x^3 + x^2 + 4x)$?
 - As a vector $(3, 0, 2, 0, 1, 5)$ and $(0, 2, 5, 1, 4, 0)$
 - As a list $((3, 5), (2, 3), (1, 1), (5, 0))$ and _____?
 - Most polynomial operations sequentially visit terms, don't need random access, do need "splicing"
- What about $(3x^{100} + 5)$?

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7.12

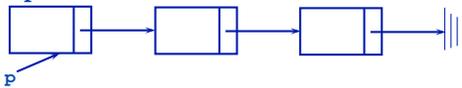
Linked list applications continued

- If programming in C, there are no “growable-arrays”, so typically linked lists used when # elements in a collection varies, isn’t known, can’t be fixed at compile time
 - Could grow array, potentially expensive/wasteful especially if # elements is small.
 - Also need # elements in array, requires extra parameter
 - With linked list, one pointer accesses all elements
- Simulation/modeling of DNA gene-splicing
 - Given list of millions of CGTA... for DNA strand, find locations where new DNA/gene can be spliced in
 - Remove target sequence, insert new sequence

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7.13

Linked lists, CDT and ADT

- As an ADT
 - A list is empty, or contains an element and a list
 - () or (x, (y, ()))
- As a picture
- CDT (concrete data type) pojo: plain old Java object

```
public class Node{
    String value;
    Node next;
}
Node p = new Node();
p.value = "hello";
p.next = null;
```

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7.14

Building linked lists

- Add words to the front of a list (draw a picture)
 - Create new node with next pointing to list, reset start of list

```
public class Node {
    String value;
    Node next;
    Node(String s, Node link){
        value = s;
        next = link;
    }
};
// ... declarations here
Node list = null;
while (scanner.hasNext()) {
    list = new Node(scanner.next(), list);
}
```

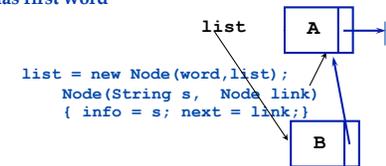
- What about adding to the end of the list?

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7.15

Dissection of add-to-front

- List initially empty
- First node has first word



- Each new word causes new node to be created
 - New node added to front
- Rhs of operator = completely evaluated before assignment

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7.16

Standard list processing (iterative)

- Visit all nodes once, e.g., count them or *process* them

```
public int size(Node list){
    int count = 0;
    while (list != null) {
        count++;
        list = list.next;
    }
    return count;
}
```

- What changes if we generalize meaning of *process*?
 - Print nodes?
 - Append "s" to all strings in list?

Nancy Leveson: Software Safety

Founded the field

- Mathematical and engineering aspects
 - Air traffic control
 - Microsoft word

"C++ is not state-of-the-art, it's only state-of-the-practice, which in recent years has been going backwards"



- Software and steam engines: once extremely dangerous?
 - <http://sunnyday.mit.edu/steam.pdf>
- THERAC 25: Radiation machine that killed many people
 - <http://sunnyday.mit.edu/papers/therac.pdf>

Building linked lists continued

- What about adding a node to the end of the list?
 - Can we search and find the end?
 - If we do this every time, what's complexity of building an N-node list? Why?
- Alternatively, keep pointers to first and last nodes
 - If we add node to end, which pointer changes?
 - What about initially empty list: values of pointers?
 - Will lead to consideration of header node to avoid special cases in writing code
- What about keeping list in order, adding nodes by splicing into list? Issues in writing code? When do we stop searching?

Standard list processing (recursive)

- Visit all nodes once, e.g., count them

```
public int reysize(Node list) {
    if (list == null) return 0;
    return 1 + reysize(list.next);
}
```

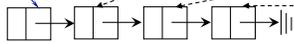
- Base case is almost always empty list: null pointer
 - Must return correct value, perform correct action
 - Recursive calls use this value/state to anchor recursion
 - Sometimes one node list also used, two "base" cases
- Recursive calls make progress towards base case
 - Almost always using `list.next` as argument

Recursion with pictures

- Counting recursively

```
int recsize(Node list){
    if (list == null)
        return 0;
    return 1 +
        recsize(list.next);
}
```

ptr



```
System.out.println(recsize(ptr));
```

```
recsize(Node list)
return 1+
recsize(list.next)
```

Recursion and linked lists

- Print nodes in reverse order

> Print all but first node and...

- Print first node before or after other printing?

```
public void print(Node list) {
    if (list != null) {
        System.out.println(list.info);
        System.out.println(list.info);
    }
}
```

Complexity Practice

- What is complexity of *Build*? (what does it do?)

```
public Node build(int n) {
    if (null == n) return null;
    Node first = new Node(n, build(n-1));
    for(int k = 0; k < n-1; k++) {
        first = new Node(n, first);
    }
    return first;
}
```

- Write an expression for $T(n)$ and for $T(0)$, solve.

- > Let $T(n)$ be time for build to execute with n -node list
- > $T(n) = T(n-1) + O(n)$

Changing a linked list recursively

- Pass list to method, return altered list, assign to list

> Idiom for changing value parameters

```
list = change(list, "apple");
```

```
public Node change(Node list, String key) {
    if (list != null) {
        list.next = change(list.next, key);
        if (list.info.equals(key)) return list.next;
        else return list;
    }
    return null;
}
```

- What does this code do? How can we reason about it?

- > Empty list, one-node list, two-node list, n -node list
- > Similar to proof by induction