# Data Structures and Algorithms XMUT-COMP 103-2024 T1 Using Set 

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## Using Sets

- Vocabulary:
- Given a file of words (from a book)
- Count the number of words and the number of distinct words.
- open the file
- initialise Vocab = new collection of String
- initialise totalWordCount $=0$

- for each word in the file
- increment totalWordCount
- if the word is not in the vocab, then add it
- return totalWordCount and the size of Vocab

- What kind of Collection makes it efficient to check if the word is in the vocab already?

List<String> vocab = new ArrayList<String>(); try\{

Scanner sc = new Scanner(new File(filename)); while (sc.hasNext())\{

String word = sc.next();
if(!vocab.contains(word)) \{
vocab.add(word);
\}
\}
\}
catch(IOException e) $\{\ldots\}$

Ul.printIn("Number of different words: " + vocab.size());

```
Set<String> vocab = new HashSet<String>(); try{
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(new File(filename));
    while (sc.hasNext()){
            String word = sc.next();
            vocab.add(word); //Notice no need to check vocab.contains(word) first
    }
}
catch(IOException e){...}
Ul.println("Number of different words: " + vocab.size());
for(String s : vocab) {UI.println(s);} //Print each word
```

TEXT: I like to play games. I also like to make games.

List:

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

## Set:

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TEXT: I like to play games. I also like to make games.


Set:


## Example

TEXT: I like to play games. I also like to make games.


## Example

TEXT: I like to play games. I also like to make games.


Set:
I like

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Set:
I like to

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TEXT: I like to play games. I also like to make games.


TEXT: I like to play games. I also like to make games.


List:


Set:

| I lo play |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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Set:

| I lo | like | to |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Example

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List:


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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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Set:

| I | like | to | play |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Example

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| List: |
| :---: |
| l |
| I |
| 0 |



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Set:
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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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List:

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

Set:


## Example

TEXT: I like to play games. I also like to make games.


## Example

TEXT: I like to play games. I also like to make games.


Set: size() == 7 //DONE

| I | like | to | play | games | also | make |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Example

TEXT: I like to play games. I also like to make games.


List:


Set: size() == 7 //DONE

| I | like | to | play | games | also | make |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

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Set: size() == 7 //DONE

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Example

TEXT: I like to play games. I also like to make games.


Set: size() == 7 //DONE

| I | like | to | play | games | also | make |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

TEXT: I like to play games. I also like to make games.


List: size() == 7 //DONE

| I | like | to | play | games | also | makes |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

Set: size() == 7 //DONE


TEXT: I like to play games. I also like to make games.

List: size() == 7 //DONE using 28 extra steps

| I like | to | play | games | also | makes |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

Set: size() == 7 //DONE

| I | like | to | play | games | also | make |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Sets: HashSet

- HashSets:
- uses an array to store the values.
- given a value, compute an index where it belongs (hashCode)
- jump to that index in the array
- speed is independent of how big the set is!!!

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- Lets add the characters "a", "c", "q" and "a" to a HashSet


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- Lets add the characters "a", "c", "q" and "a" to a HashSet
- "a" hashCode => 97


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- Lets add the characters "a", "c", "q" and "a" to a HashSet
- "a" hashCode => 97 \% $10=7$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{a}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  |

## Sets: HashSet

- Lets add the characters "a", "c", "q" and "a" to a HashSet
- "a" hashCode => 97 \% $10=7$
- "c" hashCode => $99 \% 10=9$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | a |  | c |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  |  |

## Sets: HashSet

- Lets add the characters "a", "c", "q" and "a" to a HashSet
- "a" hashCode => 97 \% $10=7$
- "c" hashCode => $99 \% 10=9$
- "q" hashCode => $113 \% 10=3$

|  |  |  | $\mathbf{q}$ |  |  |  | $\mathbf{a}$ |  | $\mathbf{c}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

## Sets: HashSet

- Lets add the characters "a", "c", "q" and "a" to a HashSet
- "a" hashCode => 97 \% $10=7$
- "c" hashCode => $99 \% 10=9$
- "q" hashCode => $113 \% 10=3$
- "a" hashCode => 97

|  |  |  | $\mathbf{q}$ |  |  |  | $\mathbf{a}$ |  | $\mathbf{c}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

## Sets: HashSet

- Problem: suppose two values have the same hashCode?
- make a "bucket" - i.e. a list of values, and search down the list
- OK, as long as the HashSet doesn't get too full
- If the HashSet gets a bit full (eg, 70\%)
- make a new array (double the size) and move all the values over


## Sets: HashSet

- Lets add more characters to a HashSet
- "a" hashCode => 97
- "c" hashCode => 99
- "q" hashCode => 113
- "k" hashCode => 107
- "w" hashCode => 119
- "m" hashCode => 109
- "g" hashCode => 103



## Sets: HashSet

- Issue: Is the hashCode calculated correctly
- Will each object have a unique code?
- Are the values skewed/badly distributed?
- Potential Problem: order of items is all mixed up
- Alternative method
- Could we use the natural order of the elements to determine if they already are in the set?


## Recap: Using Sets

- Vocabulary:
- Given a file of words (from a book)
- Count the number of words and the number of distinct words.
- open the file
- initialise Vocab = new collection of String
- initialise totalWordCount $=0$

- for each word in the file
- increment totalWordCount
- if the word is not in the vocab, then add it
- return totalWordCount and the size of Vocab

- What kind of Collection makes it efficient to check if the word is in the vocab already?


## Using Sets: Vocabulary, again

- Vocabulary:
- Given a file of words (from a book)
- Count the number of words and the number of distinct words.
- Print out the vocabulary:
- all words, alphabetically
- How can we sort the words?

List<String> sortedVocab = new ArrayList<String>(Vocab);
// or create empty then add all: sortedVocab.addAll(vocab);
Collections.sort(sortedVocab);
for (String word : sortedVocab)\{
outfile.println(word);
\}

## TreeSet

- TreeSet: a class that implements Set (and SortedSet)
- Keep all the values in a tree structure, alphabetically organised.
- Search down the branches to find values

- Not quite as fast as HashSets, but very close!
- Million items - about 20 steps maximum to find any item.
- Around 20,000,000 steps to add 1,000,000 items.


## Using TreeSet: Vocabulary, again

```
Set<String> sortedVocab = new TreeSet<String>();
while (scan.hasNext()){
    sortedVocab.add(scan.next());
}
for (String word : sortedVocab){
    outfile.println(word);
}
```


## Measuring the performance

- Run the VocabularyMeasurer program
- Counts vocabulary of a file using HashSet, TreeSet, and ArrayList.
- Measures and reports the time taken.
- Key question: Does it matter which one we use?

