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



This is the potentially expensive operation

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

List

```
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){...}
```

UI.println("Number of different words: " + vocab.size());

```
<u>Set</u>
```

```
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){...}
```

UI.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

Example



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Example



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Example



I	like								
---	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--









I	like	to						
---	------	----	--	--	--	--	--	--



1	like	to							
---	------	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

List:

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

	like	to								
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

Set:							
	I	like	to	play			

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	1	like	to	play						
--	---	------	----	------	--	--	--	--	--	--



	e to play	to	like	I
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l like

List:

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

I	like	to	play						
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



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Example



Example



List:

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

I	like	to	play	games					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Set:								
_	I	like	to	play	games			

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

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



I like to play games also

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



like to play games also

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.

List:

1	like	to	play	games					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

I	like to	o play	games	also				
---	---------	--------	-------	------	--	--	--	--

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



	also	games	play	to	like	I
--	------	-------	------	----	------	---

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





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



I	like	to	play	games	also				
---	------	----	------	-------	------	--	--	--	--

List:

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

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



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



Set:

List:

e to play games also	
----------------------	--





Set:

List:

I	like to	o play	games	also				
---	---------	--------	-------	------	--	--	--	--

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



Set:

I	like	to	play	games	also	make		

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



			-		-	
	like	to	play	aames	also	make
-			PJ	3		



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



I.	like	to	play	games	also	make			
----	------	----	------	-------	------	------	--	--	--



l lik	e to	play	games	also	make			
-------	------	------	-------	------	------	--	--	--



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



l like	to	play	games	also	make			
--------	----	------	-------	------	------	--	--	--

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

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

• 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!!!

Sets: HashSet

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



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



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



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



- 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



- 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



- 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

- 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



- 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)
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 - for each word in the file
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• 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?