4.5 Symbol Tables Applications

- sets
- dictionary clients
- indexing clients
- sparse vectors

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- sets
- dictionary clients
- indexing clients
- sparse vectors

Set API

Mathematical set. A collection of distinct keys.

public class SET<Key extends Comparable<Key>>		
	SET()	*create an empty set*
void	add(Key key)	*add the key to the set*
boolean	contains(Key key)	*is the key in the set?*
void	remove(Key key)	*remove the key from the set*
int	size()	*return the number of keys in the set*
Iterator<Key>	iterator()	*iterator through keys in the set*

Q. How to implement?

Exception filter

- Read in a list of words from one file.
- Print out all words from standard input that are { in, not in } the list.

```
% more list.txt
was it the of

% java WhiteList list.txt < tinyTale.txt
it was the of it was the of
it was the of it was the of
it was the of it was the of
it was the of it was the of
it was the of it was the of

% java BlackList list.txt < tinyTale.txt
best times worst times
age wisdom age foolishness
epoch belief epoch incredulity
season light season darkness
spring hope winter despair
```

list of exceptional words

Exception filter applications

- Read in a list of words from one file.
- Print out all words from standard input that are { in, not in } the list.

application	purpose	key	in list
spell checker	identify misspelled words	word	dictionary words
browser	mark visited pages	URL	visited pages
parental controls	block sites	URL	bad sites
chess	detect draw	board	positions
spam filter	eliminate spam	IP address	spam addresses
credit cards	check for stolen cards	number	stolen cards

Exception filter: Java implementation

- Read in a list of words from one file.
- Print out all words from standard input that are { in, not in } the list.

```
public class WhiteList
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      SET<String> set = new SET<String>();        ← create empty set of strings

      In in = new In(args[0]);
      while (!in.isEmpty())                        ← read in whitelist
         set.add(in.readString());

      while (!StdIn.isEmpty())
      {
         String word = StdIn.readString();
         if (set.contains(word))                   ← print words in list
            StdOut.println(word);
      }
   }
}
```

Exception filter: Java implementation

- Read in a list of words from one file.
- Print out all words from standard input that are { in, not in } the list.

```
public class BlackList
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      SET<String> set = new SET<String>();        ← create empty set of strings

      In in = new In(args[0]);
      while (!in.isEmpty())                        ← read in blacklist
         set.add(in.readString());

      while (!StdIn.isEmpty())
      {
         String word = StdIn.readString();
         if (!set.contains(word))                  ← print words not in list
            StdOut.println(word);
      }
   }
}
```

Dictionary lookup

Command-line arguments.

- A comma-separated value (CSV) file.
- Key field.
- Value field.

Ex 1. DNS lookup.

URL is key IP is value

```
% java LookupCSV ip.csv 0 1
adobe.com
192.150.18.60
www.princeton.edu
128.112.128.15
ebay.edu
Not found
```

IP is key URL is value

```
% java LookupCSV ip.csv 1 0
128.112.128.15
www.princeton.edu
999.999.999.99
Not found
```

```
% more ip.csv
www.princeton.edu,128.112.128.15
www.cs.princeton.edu,128.112.136.35
www.math.princeton.edu,128.112.18.11
www.cs.harvard.edu,140.247.50.127
www.harvard.edu,128.103.60.24
www.yale.edu,130.132.51.8
www.econ.yale.edu,128.36.236.74
www.cs.yale.edu,128.36.229.30
espn.com,199.181.135.201
yahoo.com,66.94.234.13
msn.com,207.68.172.246
google.com,64.233.167.99
baidu.com,202.108.22.33
yahoo.co.jp,202.93.91.141
sina.com.cn,202.108.33.32
ebay.com,66.135.192.87
adobe.com,192.150.18.60
163.com,220.181.29.154
passport.net,65.54.179.226
tom.com,61.135.158.237
nate.com,203.226.253.11
cnn.com,64.236.16.20
daum.net,211.115.77.211
blogger.com,66.102.15.100
fastclick.com,205.180.86.4
wikipedia.org,66.230.200.100
rakuten.co.jp,202.72.51.22
...
```

Dictionary lookup

Command-line arguments.

- A comma-separated value (CSV) file.
- Key field.
- Value field.

Ex 2. Amino acids.

codon is key name is value

```
% java Lookup amino.csv 0 3
ACT
Threonine
TAG
Stop
CAT
Histidine
```

```
% more amino.csv
TTT,Phe,F,Phenylalanine
TTC,Phe,F,Phenylalanine
TTA,Leu,L,Leucine
TTG,Leu,L,Leucine
TCT,Ser,S,Serine
TCC,Ser,S,Serine
TCA,Ser,S,Serine
TCG,Ser,S,Serine
TAT,Tyr,Y,Tyrosine
TAC,Tyr,Y,Tyrosine
TAA,Stop,Stop,Stop
TAG,Stop,Stop,Stop
TGT,Cys,C,Cysteine
TGC,Cys,C,Cysteine
TGA,Stop,Stop,Stop
TGG,Trp,W,Tryptophan
CTT,Leu,L,Leucine
CTC,Leu,L,Leucine
CTA,Leu,L,Leucine
CTG,Leu,L,Leucine
CCT,Pro,P,Proline
CCC,Pro,P,Proline
CCA,Pro,P,Proline
CCG,Pro,P,Proline
CAT,His,H,Histidine
CAC,His,H,Histidine
CAA,Gln,Q,Glutamine
CAG,Gln,Q,Glutamine
CGT,Arg,R,Arginine
CGC,Arg,R,Arginine
...
```

Dictionary lookup

Command-line arguments.

- A comma-separated value (CSV) file.
- Key field.
- Value field.

Ex 3. Class list.

login is key first name is value

```
% java Lookup classlist.csv 4 1
eberl
Ethan
nwebb
Natalie
```

login is key precept is value

```
% java Lookup classlist.csv 4 3
dpan
P01
```

```
% more classlist.csv
13,Berl,Ethan Michael,P01,eberl
11,Bourque,Alexander Joseph,P01,abourque
12,Cao,Phillips Minghua,P01,pcao
11,Chehoud,Christel,P01,cchehoud
10,Douglas,Malia Morioka,P01,malia
12,Haddock,Sara Lynn,P01,shaddock
12,Hantman,Nicole Samantha,P01,nhantman
11,Hesterberg,Adam Classen,P01,ahesterb
13,Hwang,Roland Lee,P01,rhwang
13,Hyde,Gregory Thomas,P01,ghyde
13,Kim,Hyunmoon,P01,hktwo
11,Kleinfeld,Ivan Maximillian,P01,ikleinfe
12,Korac,Damjan,P01,dkorac
11,MacDonald,Graham David,P01,gmacdona
10,Michal,Brian Thomas,P01,bmichal
12,Nam,Seung Hyeon,P01,seungnam
11,Nastasescu,Maria Monica,P01,mnastase
11,Pan,Di,P01,dpan
12,Partridge,Brenton Alan,P01,bpartrid
13,Rilee,Alexander,P01,arilee
13,Roopakalu,Ajay,P01,aroopaka
11,Sheng,Ben C,P01,bsheng
12,Webb,Natalie Sue,P01,nwebb
...
```

Dictionary lookup: Java implementation

```
public class LookupCSV
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      In in = new In(args[0]);
      int keyField = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
      int valField = Integer.parseInt(args[2]);

      ST<String, String> st = new ST<String, String>();
      while (!in.isEmpty())
      {
         String line = in.readLine();
         String[] tokens = database[i].split(",");
         String key = tokens[keyField];
         String val = tokens[valField];
         st.put(key, val);
      }

      while (!StdIn.isEmpty())
      {
         String s = StdIn.readString();
         if (!st.contains(s)) StdOut.println("Not found");
         else                 StdOut.println(st.get(s));
      }
   }
}
```

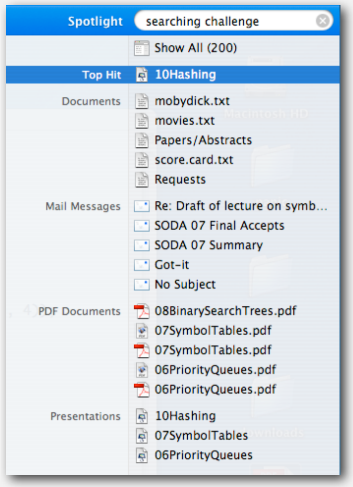
process input file

build symbol table

process lookups with standard I/O

File indexing

Goal. Index a PC (or the web).



Spotlight | searching challenge

Show All (200)

Top Hit: 10Hashing

Documents:
- mobydick.txt
- movies.txt
- Papers/Abstracts
- score.card.txt
- Requests

Mail Messages:
- Re: Draft of lecture on symb...
- SODA 07 Final Accepts
- SODA 07 Summary
- Got-it
- No Subject

PDF Documents:
- 08BinarySearchTrees.pdf
- 07SymbolTables.pdf
- 07SymbolTables.pdf
- 06PriorityQueues.pdf
- 06PriorityQueues.pdf

Presentations:
- 10Hashing
- 07SymbolTables
- 06PriorityQueues

File indexing

Goal. Given a list of files specified as command-line arguments, create an index so that can efficiently find all files containing a given query string.

```
% ls *.txt
aesop.txt magna.txt moby.txt
sawyer.txt tale.txt

% java FileIndex *.txt
freedom
magna.txt moby.txt tale.txt

whale
moby.txt

lamb
sawyer.txt aesop.txt
```

```
% ls *.java

% java FileIndex *.java
BlackList.java Concordance.java
DeDup.java FileIndex.java ST.java
SET.java WhiteList.java

import
FileIndex.java SET.java ST.java

Comparator
null
```

Solution. Key = query string; value = set of files containing that string.

File indexing

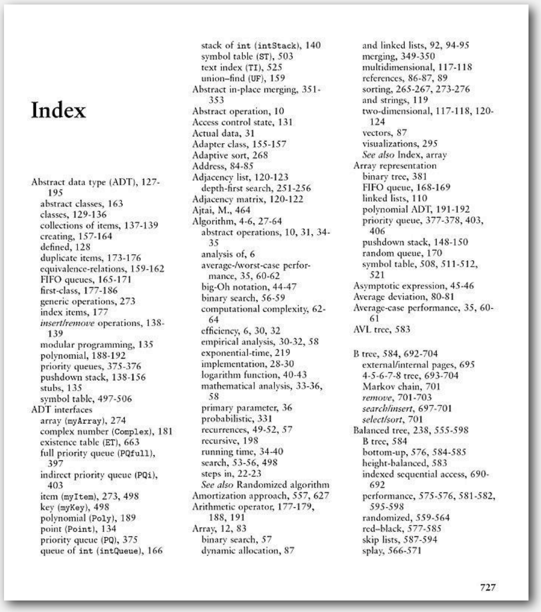
```
public class FileIndex
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      ST<String, SET<File>> st = new ST<String, SET<File>>();   ← symbol table

      for (String filename : args) {                            ← list of file names from command line
         File file = new File(filename);
         In in = new In(file);
         while !(in.isEmpty())
         {
            String word = in.readString();                      ← for each word in file, add file to corresponding set
            if (!st.contains(word))
               st.put(s, new SET<File>());
            SET<File> set = st.get(key);
            set.add(file);
         }
      }

      while (!StdIn.isEmpty())
      {
         String query = StdIn.readString();                     ← process queries
         StdOut.println(st.get(query));
      }
   }
}
```

Book index

Goal. Index for an e-book.



Index

Abstract data type (ADT), 127-195
  abstract classes, 163
  classes, 129-136
  collections of items, 137-139
  creating, 157-164
  defined, 128
  duplicate items, 173-176
  equivalence-relations, 159-162
  FIFO queues, 165-171
  first-class, 177-186
  generic operations, 273
  index items, 177
  insert/remove operations, 138-139
  modular programming, 135
  polynomial, 188-192
  priority queues, 375-376
  pushdown stack, 138-156
  stubs, 135
  symbol table, 497-506
ADT interfaces
  array (`myArray`), 274
  complex number (`Complex`), 181
  existence table (`ET`), 663
  full priority queue (`PQfull`), 397
  indirect priority queue (`PQi`), 403
  item (`myItem`), 273, 498
  key (`myKey`), 498
  polynomial (`Poly`), 189
  point (`Point`), 134
  priority queue (`PQ`), 375
  queue of `int` (`intQueue`), 166
  stack of `int` (`intStack`), 140
  symbol table (`ST`), 503
  text index (`TI`), 525
  union–find (`UF`), 159
Abstract in-place merging, 351-353
Abstract operation, 10
Access control state, 131
Actual data, 31
Adapter class, 155-157
Adaptive sort, 268
Address, 84-85
Adjacency list, 120-123
  depth-first search, 251-256
Adjacency matrix, 120-122
Ajtai, M., 464
Algorithm, 4-6, 27-64
  abstract operations, 10, 31, 34-35
  analysis of, 6
  average-/worst-case performance, 35, 60-62
  big-Oh notation, 44-47
  binary search, 56-59
  computational complexity, 62-64
  efficiency, 6, 30, 32
  empirical analysis, 30-32, 58
  exponential-time, 219
  implementation, 28-30
  logarithm function, 40-43
  mathematical analysis, 33-36, 58
  primary parameter, 36
  probabilistic, 331
  recurrences, 49-52, 57
  recursive, 198
  running time, 34-40
  search, 53-56, 498
  steps in, 22-23
  See also Randomized algorithm
Amortization approach, 557, 627
Arithmetic operator, 177-179, 188, 191
Array, 12, 83
  binary search, 57
  dynamic allocation, 87
  and linked lists, 92, 94-95
  merging, 349-350
  multidimensional, 117-118
  references, 86-87, 89
  sorting, 265-267, 273-276
  and strings, 119
  two-dimensional, 117-118, 120-124
  vectors, 87
  visualizations, 295
  See also Index, array
Array representation
  binary tree, 381
  FIFO queue, 168-169
  linked lists, 110
  polynomial ADT, 191-192
  priority queue, 377-378, 403, 406
  pushdown stack, 148-150
  random queue, 170
  symbol table, 508, 511-512, 521
Asymptotic expression, 45-46
Average deviation, 80-81
Average-case performance, 35, 60-61
AVL tree, 583

B tree, 584, 692-704
  external/internal pages, 695
  4-5-6-7-8 tree, 693-704
  Markov chain, 701
  remove, 701-703
  search/insert, 697-701
  select/sort, 701
Balanced tree, 238, 555-598
  B tree, 584
  bottom-up, 576, 584-585
  height-balanced, 583
  indexed sequential access, 690-692
  performance, 575-576, 581-582, 595-598
  randomized, 559-564
  red–black, 577-585
  skip lists, 587-594
  splay, 566-571

727

Concordance

Goal. Preprocess a text corpus to support concordance queries: given a word, find all occurrences with their immediate contexts.

```
% java Concordance tale.txt
cities
tongues of the two *cities* that were blended in

majesty
their turnkeys and the *majesty* of the law fired
me treason against the *majesty* of the people in
of his most gracious *majesty* king george the third

princeton
no matches
```

Concordance

```
public class Concordance
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      In in = new In(args[0]);
      String[] words = StdIn.readAll().split("\\s+");
      ST<String, SET<Integer>> st = new ST<String, SET<Integer>>();
      for (int i = 0; i < words.length; i++)
      {
         String s = words[i];
         if (!st.contains(s))
            st.put(s, new SET<Integer>());
         SET<Integer> pages = st.get(s);
         set.put(i);
      }

      while (!StdIn.isEmpty())
      {
         String query = StdIn.readString();
         SET<Integer> set = st.get(query);
         for (int k : set)
            // print words[k-5] to words[k+5]
      }
   }
}
```

read text and build index

process queries and print concordances

- sets
- dictionary clients
- indexing clients
- sparse vectors

Matrix-vector multiplication (standard implementation)

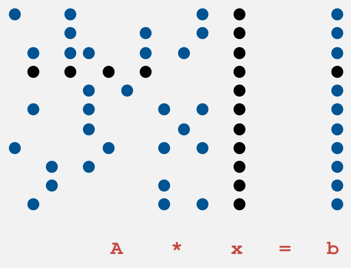
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \texttt{a[][]} & \texttt{x[]} & & \texttt{b[]} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & .90 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & .36 & .36 & .18 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & .90 & 0 \\ .90 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ .47 & 0 & .47 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} .05 \\ .04 \\ .36 \\ .37 \\ .19 \end{bmatrix} & = & \begin{bmatrix} .036 \\ .297 \\ .333 \\ .045 \\ .1927 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

```
...
double[][] a = new double[N][N];
double[] x = new double[N];
double[] b = new double[N];
...
// initialize a[][] and x[]
...
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
{
   sum = 0.0;
   for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)
      sum += a[i][j]*x[j];
   b[i] = sum;
}
```

nested loops
N^2 running time

Sparse matrix-vector multiplication

Problem. Sparse matrix-vector multiplication.
Assumptions. Matrix dimension is 10,000; average nonzeros per row ~ 10.



Vector representations

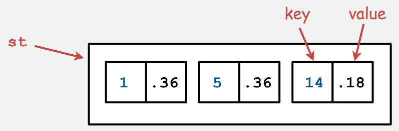
1D array (standard) representation.

- Constant time access to elements.
- Space proportional to N.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0	.36	0	0	0	.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.18	0	0	0	0	0

Symbol table representation.

- key = index, value = entry
- Efficient iterator.
- Space proportional to number of nonzeros.



Sparse vector data type

```
public class SparseVector
{
   private HashST<Integer, Double> v;

   public SparseVector()
   {  v = new HashST<Integer, Double>();  }

   public void put(int i, double x)
   {  v.put(i, x);  }

   public double get(int i)
   {
      if (!v.contains(i)) return 0.0;
      else return v.get(i);
   }

   public Iterable<Integer> indices()
   {  return v.keys();  }

   public double dot(double[] that)
   {
       double sum = 0.0;
       for (int i : indices())
           sum += that[i]*this.get(i);
       return sum;
   }
}
```

HashST because order not important
empty ST represents all 0s vector
a[i] = value
return a[i]
dot product is constant time for sparse vectors

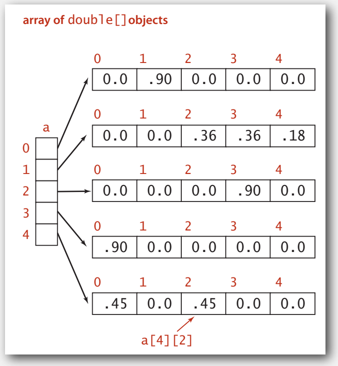
Matrix representations

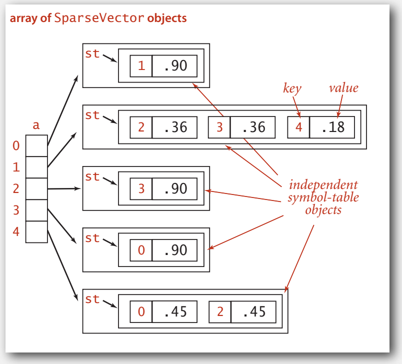
2D array (standard) representation: Each row of matrix is an array.

- Constant time access to elements.
- Space proportional to N^2.

Sparse representation: Each row of matrix is a sparse vector.

- Efficient access to elements.
- Space proportional to number of nonzeros (plus N).





Sparse matrix-vector multiplication

$$\begin{array}{cccc} a[][] & x[] & & b[] \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & .90 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & .36 & .36 & .18 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & .90 & 0 \\ .90 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ .47 & 0 & .47 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} .05 \\ .04 \\ .36 \\ .37 \\ .19 \end{bmatrix} & = & \begin{bmatrix} .036 \\ .297 \\ .333 \\ .045 \\ .1927 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

```
..
SparseVector[] a;
a = new SparseVector[N];
double[] x = new double[N];
double[] b = new double[N];
...
// Initialize a[] and x[]
...
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
   b[i] = a[i].dot(x);
```

one loop
linear running time
for sparse matrix