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Algorithms and Datastructures
Winter Term 2022
Sample Solution Exercise Sheet 3

Due: Wednesday, November 9th, 2pm

Exercise 1: Bucket Sort *(7 Points)*

Bucketsort is an algorithm to stably sort an array $A[0..n{-}1]$ of n elements where the sorting keys of the elements take values in $\{0, \ldots, k\}$. That is, we have a function `key` assigning a key $\texttt{key}(x) \in \{0, \ldots, k\}$ to each $x \in A$.
The algorithm works as follows. First we construct an array $B[0..k]$ consisting of (initially empty) FIFO queues. That is, for each $i \in \{0, \ldots, k\}$, $B[i]$ is a FIFO queue. Then we iterate through A and for each $j \in \{0, \ldots, n-1\}$ we attach $A[j]$ to the queue $B[\texttt{key}(A[j])]$ using the function `enqueue`.
Finally we empty all queues $B[0], ..., B[k]$ using `dequeue` and write the returned values back to A, one after the other. After that, A is sorted with respect to `key` and elements $x, y \in A$ with $\texttt{key}(x) = \texttt{key}(y)$ are in the same order as before.
Implement *Bucketsort* based on this description[1]. You can use the template `BucketSort.py` which uses an implementation of FIFO queues that are available in `Queue.py` und `ListElement.py`.[2]

Sample Solution

Cf. `BucketSort.py` in the `public` repository.

Exercise 2: Radix Sort *(13 Points)*

Assume we want to sort an array $A[0..n-1]$ of size n containing integer values from $\{0, \ldots, k\}$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$. We describe the algorithm *Radixsort* which uses *Bucketsort* as a subroutine.
Let $m = \lfloor \log_b k \rfloor$. We assume each key $x \in A$ is given in base-b representation, i.e., $x = \sum_{i=0}^{m} c_i \cdot b^i$ for some $c_i \in \{0, \ldots, b-1\}$. First we sort the keys according to c_0 using *Bucketsort*, afterwards we sort according to c_1 and so on.[3]

(a) Implement *Radixsort* based on this description. You may assume $b = 10$, i.e., your algorithm should work for arrays containing numbers in base-10 representation. Use *Bucketsort* as a subroutine. If you did not solve task 1, you may use a library function (e.g., `sorted`) as alternative to *Bucketsort*. *(7 Points)*

(b) Compare the runtimes of *Bucketsort* and *Radixsort*. For both algorithms and each $k \in \{2 \cdot i \cdot 10^4 \mid i = 1, \ldots, 60\}$, use an array of fixed size $n = 10^4$ with randomly chosen keys from $\{0, \ldots, k\}$ as input and plot the runtimes. Shortly discuss your results in `experiences.txt`. *(3 Points)*

(c) Explain the asymptotic runtime of your implementations of *Bucketsort* und *Radixsort* depending on n and k. *(3 Points)*

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[1] Remember to make unit-tests and to add comments to your source code.
[2] You are allowed to use librarys, but note that the names of the methods may differ.
[3] The i-th digit c_i of a number $x \in \mathbb{N}$ in base-b representation (i.e, $x = c_0 \cdot b^0 + c_1 \cdot b^1 + c_2 \cdot b^2 + \ldots$), can be obtained via the formula $c_i = (x \texttt{ mod } b^{i+1}) \texttt{ div } b^i$, where `mod` is the modulo operation and `div` the integer division.

Sample Solution

(a) Cf. `RadixSort.py` in the `public` repository.

(b) Cf. 1. We see that *Bucketsort* is linear in k. For *Radixsort* the situation is not that clear. At the first sight, the runtime could be constant, but upon closer examination we see steps at $k = 10^5$ and $k = 10^6$. The reason is that *Radixsort* calls *Bucketsort* for each digit in the input and the number of these digits (and therefore the calls of *Bucketsort*) is increased from 5 to 6 at $k = 10^5$ (respectively 6 to 7 at $k = 10^6$). This is also the reason why *Bucketsort* is faster for small k (the runtimes are roughly even when $n \log_{10}(k) = n + k$ holds).

(c) *Bucketsort* goes through A twice, once to write all values from A into the buckets and another time to write the values back to A. This takes time $\mathcal{O}(n)$ as writing a value into a bucket and from a bucket back to A costs $\mathcal{O}(1)$. Additionally, *Bucketsort* needs to allocate k empty lists and write it into an array of size k which takes time $\mathcal{O}(k)$. Hence, the runtime is $\mathcal{O}(n + k)$.

Radixsort calls *Bucketsort* for each digit. The keys have $m = \mathcal{O}(\log k)$ digits, so we call *Bucketsort* $\mathcal{O}(\log k)$ times. One run of *Bucketsort* takes $\mathcal{O}(n)$ here as the keys according to which *Bucketsort* sorts the elements are from the range $\{0, \ldots, 9\}$. The overall runtime is therefore $\mathcal{O}(n \log k)$.

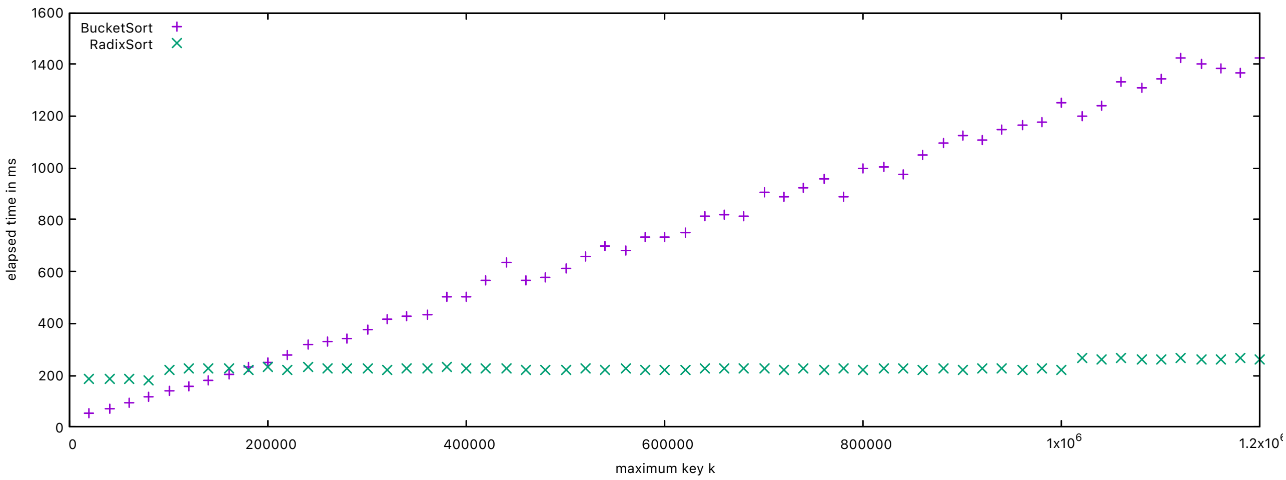

Abb. 1: Plot for exercise 2 b).