# The RAM Model and Runtime Analysis COMS10017 - Algorithms 1 

Dr Christian Konrad

## Algorithms

## What is an Algorithm?



Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi
$\sim 780$ - ~ 850
( $\approx$ Algorithms)

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- Computational procedure to solve a computational problem


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Depends on computer, programming language, ...

- How long do these steps take?

Depends on computer, compiler optimization, ...

## Models of Computation

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See also:
COMS20007: Programming Languages and Computation

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- Input: Stored in RAM
- Output: To be written into RAM
- A finite (constant) number of registers (e.g., 4)


Registers

| 1 | $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $\square$ |
| 3 | $\square$ |
|  | $\square$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |

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In a single Time Step we can:

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

Registers

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- Load a word from memory into a register
- Compute ( $+,-, *, /$ ), bit operations, comparisons, etc. on registers

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In a single Time Step we can:

- Load a word from memory into a register
- Compute ( $+,-, *, /$ ), bit operations, comparisons, etc. on registers
- Move a word from register to memory

Registers


## Algorithm in the RAM Model

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Sequence of elementary operations (similar to assembler code)

## RAM Model (2)

## Algorithm in the RAM Model

Sequence of elementary operations (similar to assembler code)
Example: Compute the sum of two integers

- Assume that $M[0]$ and $M[1]$ contain the integers
- Write output to position M[2]


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- Input for algorithm is stored on read-only cells


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- Runtime: Total number of elementary operations
- Space: Total number of memory cells used (excluding the cells that contain the input)


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- Input for algorithm is stored on read-only cells
- This space is not accounted for


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- We specify algorithms using pseudo code or English language
- We however always bear in mind that every operation of our algorithm can be implemented in $O(1)$ elementary operations in the RAM model
- O-notation gives us the necessary flexibility for a meaningful definition of runtime

Exercise: How to implement in RAM model?
Require: Array of $n$ integers $A$
$S \leftarrow 0$
for $i=0, \ldots, n-1$ do $S \leftarrow S+A[i]$
return $S$

## Notions of Runtime

## Runtime on Specific Input

Given a specific input $X$, what is the number of elementary operations of the algorithm on $X$ ?

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## Worst-case

Consider the set of all inputs of length $n$. What is the maximum number of elementary operations executed by the algorithm when run on every input of this set?

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Consider the set of all inputs of length $n$. What is the maximum number of elementary operations executed by the algorithm when run on every input of this set?

## Best-case

Consider the set of all inputs of length $n$. What is the minimum number of elementary operations executed by the algorithm when run on every input of this set?

## Notions of Runtime

## Runtime on Specific Input

Given a specific input $X$, what is the number of elementary operations of the algorithm on $X$ ?

## Worst-case

Consider the set of all inputs of length $n$. What is the maximum number of elementary operations executed by the algorithm when run on every input of this set?

## Best-case

Consider the set of all inputs of length $n$. What is the minimum number of elementary operations executed by the algorithm when run on every input of this set?

## Average-case

Consider a set of inputs (e.g. the set of all inputs of length $n$ ).
What is the average number of elementary operations executed by the algorithm when run on every input of this set?

## Hierachy

Runtime Hierachy:


Best-case $=O($ Average-case $)=O($ Worst-case $)$

## Runtime/Space Analysis of Algorithms

## Runtime

Goals:

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- Analyze algorithm as specified in pseudo code directly


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## However...

- Algorithms are usually not stated to run in RAM model
- We would like to state and analyze our algorithms in pseudo code (or a programming language, natural language, ...)


## Solution:

- Analyze algorithm as specified in pseudo code directly
- Make sure that every instruction can be implemented in the RAM model using $O(1)$ elementary operations


## Example

```
Require: Integer array \(A\) of length \(n\)
\(s \leftarrow 0\)
for \(i \leftarrow 0 \ldots n-1\) do
    \(s \leftarrow s+A[i]\)
return \(s\)
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## Example

Require: Integer array $A$ of length $n$

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s \leftarrow 0
$$

$$
\mathrm{O}(1)
$$

$$
\text { for } i \leftarrow 0 \ldots n-1 \text { do }
$$

$$
s \leftarrow s+A[i]
$$

return $s$

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Runtime:

## Example

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for }i\leftarrow0\ldotsn-1 d
        s\leftarrows+A[i]
    return }
        O(1)
n times
        O(1)
O(1)
```

Runtime: $O(1)+n \cdot O(1)+O(1)=$

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O(1)
n times O(1) O(1)

Runtime: $O(1)+n \cdot O(1)+O(1)=O(1)+O(n)+O(1)=O(n)$.

## Example 2

Require: Integer array $A$ of length $n$

$$
s \leftarrow 0
$$

$$
\text { for } i \leftarrow 0 \ldots n-1 \text { do }
$$

$$
\text { for } j \leftarrow i \ldots 2 i \text { do }
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$$
s \leftarrow s+A[i]
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return $s$

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Require: Integer array $A$ of length $n$

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$$
\text { i + } 1 \text { times }
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$\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{1}$ times
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## Runtime:

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O(1)
Runtime:

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O(1)+\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}((i+1) \cdot O(1))+O(1)
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\end{aligned}
$$

O(1)
n times
i+ 1 times
O(1) O(1)

Runtime:

$$
O(1)+\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}((i+1) \cdot O(1))+O(1)=O(1)+O(1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1}(i+1)
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Require: Integer array $A$ of length $n$

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\end{aligned}
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$$
\mathrm{O}(\mathbf{1})
$$

$\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{1}$ times
O(1) O(1)

Runtime:

$$
\begin{gathered}
O(1)+\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}((i+1) \cdot O(1))+O(1)=O(1)+O(1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1}(i+1) \\
=O(1)+O(1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} i
\end{gathered}
$$

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return $s$ O(1)

Runtime:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
O(1)+\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}((i+1) \cdot O(1))+O(1)=O(1)+O(1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1}(i+1) \\
=O(1)+O(1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} i=O(1)+O(1) \frac{n(n+1)}{2}
\end{array}
$$

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& s \leftarrow 0 \\
& \text { for } i \leftarrow 0 \ldots n-1 \text { do } \\
& \quad \text { for } j \leftarrow i \ldots 2 i \text { do } \\
& \quad s \leftarrow s+A[i]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\mathbf{i}+1 \text { times }
$$

$$
\mathrm{O}(1)
$$

return $s$ O(1)

Runtime:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& O(1)+\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}((i+1) \cdot O(1))+O(1)=O(1)+O(1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1}(i+1) \\
& =O(1)+O(1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} i=O(1)+O(1) \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\
& =O(1)+O\left(\frac{n^{2}}{2}+\frac{n}{2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

## Example 2

Require: Integer array $A$ of length $n$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& s \leftarrow 0 \\
& \text { for } i \leftarrow 0 \ldots n-1 \text { do } \\
& \quad \text { for } j \leftarrow i \ldots 2 i \text { do } \\
& \quad s \leftarrow s+A[i]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\mathbf{i}+1 \text { times }
$$

$$
\mathrm{O}(1)
$$

return $s$ O(1)

Runtime:

$$
\begin{gathered}
O(1)+\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}((i+1) \cdot O(1))+O(1)=O(1)+O(1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1}(i+1) \\
=O(1)+O(1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} i=O(1)+O(1) \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\
=O(1)+O\left(\frac{n^{2}}{2}+\frac{n}{2}\right)=O(1)+O\left(n^{2}\right)
\end{gathered}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
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$$

$$
\mathbf{i}+1 \text { times }
$$

$$
\mathrm{O}(1)
$$

return $s$ O(1)

Runtime:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
O(1)+\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}((i+1) \cdot O(1))+O(1)=O(1)+O(1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1}(i+1) \\
=O(1)+O(1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} i=O(1)+O(1) \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\
=O(1)+O\left(\frac{n^{2}}{2}+\frac{n}{2}\right)=O(1)+O\left(n^{2}\right)=O\left(n^{2}\right)
\end{array}
$$

## Example 3

Algorithm: Given is an integer array of length n. Run through the array from left to right and maintain the minimum seen so far.

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Runtime: $O(n)$

