

# CS112 Lab 06, Feb 25, 28 2010

[http://cs-people.bu.edu/deht/cs112\\_spring11/lab06/](http://cs-people.bu.edu/deht/cs112_spring11/lab06/)

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# Application: Rank Aggregation

- Get search results from different search engines and combine the rankings
- Determining similarity between two things based on search results
- <http://www.eecs.harvard.edu/~michaelm/CS222/rank.pdf>  
(just the introduction will give you the flavor of the problem)

# Kendall-Tau Distance

- Measure of the difference between two rankings
- Count the number of instances where two items appear in different orders in two lists
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kendall\\_tau\\_distance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kendall_tau_distance)

# Counting the Number of Inversions

- Given an array of integers, count the number of pairs that are out of order.
- Ex: 1 2 3 4 5  
      3 4 1 2 5
- Number of inversions: 4

# Practical Lab

- Using `Java.util.Random`

<http://download.oracle.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/Random.html>

```
Random generator = new Random();  
generator.setSeed(0);  
generator.nextInt();
```

- Seeding the random number generator is very important for controlling repeatability.

# Practical Lab

- Write an  $O(n^2)$  algorithm to count the number of inversions in a randomly generated array
- Hint: Enumerate all pairs, then count how many are backwards

# Practical Lab (Bonus)

- Write an  $O(n \log n)$  algorithm to count the number of inversions.
- You can do this by hacking Mergesort and counting the number of times you have to move elements.
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kendall\\_tau\\_rank\\_correlation\\_coefficient#Algorithms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kendall_tau_rank_correlation_coefficient#Algorithms)