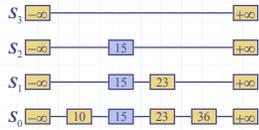


Skip Lists

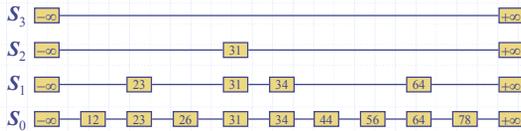


Outline and Reading

- ♦ What is a skip list (§3.5)
- ♦ Operations
 - Search (§3.5.1)
 - Insertion (§3.5.2)
 - Deletion (§3.5.2)
- ♦ Implementation
- ♦ Analysis (§3.5.3)
 - Space usage
 - Search and update times

What is a Skip List

- ♦ A **skip list** for a set S of distinct (key, element) items is a series of lists S_0, S_1, \dots, S_h such that
 - Each list S_i contains the special keys $-\infty$ and $+\infty$
 - List S_0 contains the keys of S in nondecreasing order
 - Each list is a subsequence of the previous one, i.e., $S_0 \supseteq S_1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq S_h$
 - List S_h contains only the two special keys
- ♦ We show how to use a skip list to implement the dictionary ADT



Search

- ♦ We search for a key x in a skip list as follows:
 - We start at the first position of the top list
 - At the current position p , we compare x with $y \leftarrow \text{key}(\text{after}(p))$
 - $x = y$: we return $\text{element}(\text{after}(p))$
 - $x > y$: we "scan forward"
 - $x < y$: we "drop down"
 - If we try to drop down past the bottom list, we return NO_SUCH_KEY
- ♦ Example: search for 78



Randomized Algorithms

- ♦ A **randomized algorithm** performs coin tosses (i.e., uses random bits) to control its execution
- ♦ It contains statements of the type


```

            b ← random()
            if b = 0
            do A ...
            else { b = 1 }
            do B ...
            
```
- ♦ Its running time depends on the outcomes of the coin tosses
- ♦ We analyze the expected running time of a randomized algorithm under the following assumptions
 - the coins are unbiased, and
 - the coin tosses are independent
- ♦ The worst-case running time of a randomized algorithm is often large but has very low probability (e.g., it occurs when all the coin tosses give "heads")
- ♦ We use a randomized algorithm to insert items into a skip list

Insertion

- ♦ To insert an item (x, o) into a skip list, we use a randomized algorithm:
 - We repeatedly toss a coin until we get tails, and we denote with i the number of times the coin came up heads
 - If $i \geq h$, we add to the skip list new lists S_{h+1}, \dots, S_{i+1} , each containing only the two special keys
 - We search for x in the skip list and find the positions p_0, p_1, \dots, p_i of the items with largest key less than x in each list S_0, S_1, \dots, S_i
 - For $j \leftarrow 0, \dots, i$, we insert item (x, o) into list S_j after position p_j
- ♦ Example: insert key 15, with $i = 2$



Deletion

- To remove an item with key x from a skip list, we proceed as follows:
 - We search for x in the skip list and find the positions p_0, p_1, \dots, p_i of the items with key x , where position p_j is in list S_j
 - We remove positions p_0, p_1, \dots, p_i from the lists S_0, S_1, \dots, S_i
 - We remove all but one list containing only the two special keys
- Example: remove key 34



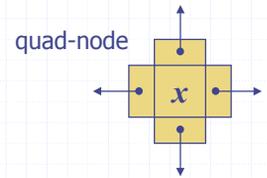
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Skip Lists

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Implementation

- We can implement a skip list with quad-nodes
- A quad-node stores:
 - item
 - link to the node before
 - link to the node after
 - link to the node below
 - link to the node after
- Also, we define special keys PLUS_INF and MINUS_INF, and we modify the key comparator to handle them



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Space Usage

- The space used by a skip list depends on the random bits used by each invocation of the insertion algorithm
- We use the following two basic probabilistic facts:
 - Fact 1:** The probability of getting i consecutive heads when flipping a coin is $1/2^i$
 - Fact 2:** If each of n items is present in a set with probability p , the expected size of the set is np
- Consider a skip list with n items
 - By Fact 1, we insert an item in list S_i with probability $1/2^i$
 - By Fact 2, the expected size of list S_i is $n/2^i$
- The expected number of nodes used by the skip list is

$$\sum_{i=0}^h \frac{n}{2^i} = n \sum_{i=0}^h \frac{1}{2^i} < 2n$$
- Thus, the expected space usage of a skip list with n items is $O(n)$

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Height

- The running time of the search algorithm is affected by the height h of the skip list
- We show that with high probability, a skip list with n items has height $O(\log n)$
- We use the following additional probabilistic fact:
 - Fact 3:** If each of n events has probability p , the probability that at least one event occurs is at most np
- Consider a skip list with n items
 - By Fact 1, we insert an item in list S_i with probability $1/2^i$
 - By Fact 3, the probability that list S_i has at least one item is at most $n/2^i$
- By picking $i = 3 \log n$, we have that the probability that $S_{3 \log n}$ has at least one item is at most

$$n/2^{3 \log n} = n/n^3 = 1/n^2$$
- Thus a skip list with n items has height at most $3 \log n$ with probability at least $1 - 1/n^2$

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Search and Update Times

- The search time in a skip list is proportional to
 - the number of drop-down steps, plus
 - the number of scan-forward steps
- The drop-down steps are bounded by the height of the skip list and thus are $O(\log n)$ with high probability
- To analyze the scan-forward steps, we use yet another probabilistic fact:
 - Fact 4:** The expected number of coin tosses required in order to get tails is 2
- When we scan forward in a list, the destination key does not belong to a higher list
 - A scan-forward step is associated with a former coin toss that gave tails
- By Fact 4, in each list the expected number of scan-forward steps is 2
- Thus, the expected number of scan-forward steps is $O(\log n)$
- We conclude that a search in a skip list takes $O(\log n)$ expected time
- The analysis of insertion and deletion gives similar results

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Summary

- A skip list is a data structure for dictionaries that uses a randomized insertion algorithm
- In a skip list with n items
 - The expected space used is $O(n)$
 - The expected search, insertion and deletion time is $O(\log n)$
- Using a more complex probabilistic analysis, one can show that these performance bounds also hold with high probability
- Skip lists are fast and simple to implement in practice

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