

# Reservoir Sampling

# Problem: Sampling

Lines from a large text file

Sample search engine queries, updated live

# The Simple Way

- 1 Scan the text file, counting lines
- 2 Generate random line numbers  $[0, |lines|)$
- 3 Sort the line numbers
- 4 Scan the text file, outputting selected lines

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Cost: two scans

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Flip a coin at each line.  
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```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import sys
import random
resevoir = sys.stdin.readline().strip()
for line in sys.stdin:
    if random.randint(0,1) == 0:
        resevoir = line.strip()
print(resevoir)
```

This is biased. The last line has probability 0.5.

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It should be  $\frac{1}{|\text{lines}|}$ .

# Uniformly Sample One Line

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import sys
import random
line_number = 0
for line in sys.stdin:
    if random.randint(0, line_number) == 0:
        resevoir = line.strip()
    line_number += 1
print(resevoir)
```

Line  $n$  overwrites the resevoir with probability  $\frac{1}{n}$   
 $\implies$  Uniform sampling



# Proof Sketch: Induction

**Base** One line with probability 1.

**Inductive** Assume  $n$  lines were sampled with probability  $\frac{1}{n}$  each. When the  $n + 1$ th line is added, the reservoir is kept with probability  $\frac{n}{n+1}$ . Thus the first  $n$  lines each have probability

$$\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

And the  $n + 1$ th line also has probability  $\frac{1}{n+1}$  by construction.

# Sample Multiple Lines Without Replacement

First few lines: Fill the reservoir

Afterwards: Substitute an entry with probability  $\frac{|\text{samples}|}{|\text{lines}|}$

# Summary

Efficiently sample streaming data  
Small memory