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# Program Structures & Algorithms Fall 2021

## Assignment No. 3

#### Task:

- 1. Implement Quick Union
- 2. Pass All Test cases for UF\_HWQUPC.java
- 3. Then generates random pairs of integers between 0 and n-1,
- 4. Show Evidence of run
- 5. Determine the relationship between the number of objects (n) and the number of pairs (m) generated

### Part 1.

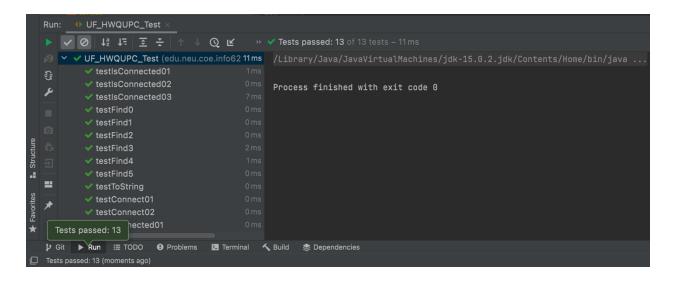
## Added code below to implement quick union

```
private void doPathCompression(int i) {
    // TO BE IMPLEMENTED update parent to value of grandparent
    parent[i] = parent[parent[i]];
}
```

```
private void mergeComponents(int i, int j) {
    // TO BE IMPLEMENTED make shorter root point to taller one
   int rooti = find(i);
   int rootj = find(j);
   if(rooti!=rootj){
       if(height[rooti]>=height[rootj]){
           parent[rootj] = rooti;
           height[i]+=height[j];
       }
       else{
           parent[rooti] = rootj;
           height[j]+=height[i];
       }
}
public int find(int p) {
    validate(p);
    int root = p;
    // TO BE IMPLEMENTED
    while(root!=parent[root]){
         root = parent[root];
    }
    if(!pathCompression)
         return parent[root];
    doPathCompression(p);
    return root;
}
```

## Part 2:

## Pass All Test cases for UF\_HWQUPC.java

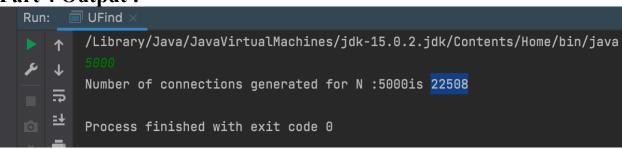


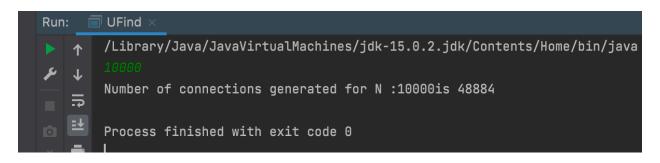
#### Part 3:

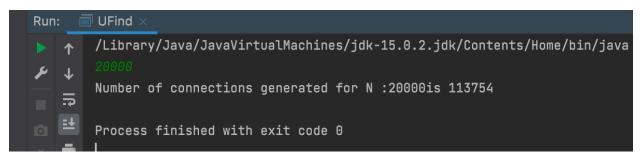
Built Ufind.java class to generate random pair and count number of connection

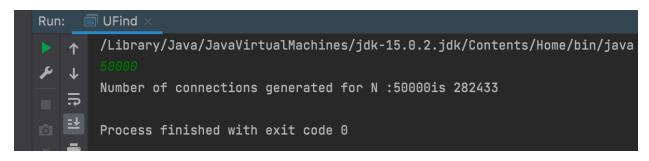
```
package edu.neu.coe.info6205.union_find;
import java.util.ArrayDeque;
import java.util.Deque;
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Ufind {
    public static int generateRandomPairs(int N){
        UF_HWQUPC uf = new UF_HWQUPC(N, pathCompression: true);
        Random random = new Random();
        while (uf.components() !=1){
            int n1 = random.nextInt(N);
            int n2 = random.nextInt(N);
            uf.connect(n1,n2);
    public static void main(String arg[]){
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        int N = in.nextInt();
        Deque<Integer> d = new ArrayDeque<>();
        for(int \underline{i} = 1; \underline{i} <= 10; \underline{i} ++){}
            d.push(generateRandomPairs(N));
        int count = 0;
        while(!d.isEmpty()){
            count += d.pop();
        System.out.println("Number of connections generated for N :"+N+ "is " +count/10);
```

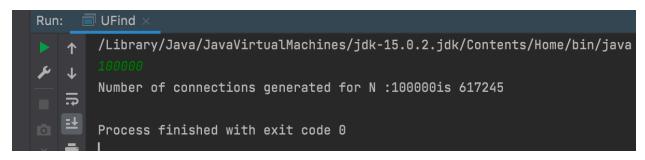
Part 4 Output:

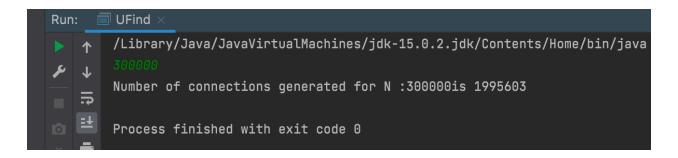












# **Part 5:**

	Α	В	С	D
1	N	М	Relation (N* log(N))	N*Log(N) * 1.20 (k = 1.20)
2	5000	22508	18494.85002	22193.82003
3	10000	48884	40000	48000
4	20000	113754	86020.59991	103224.7199
5	50000	282433	234948.5002	281938.2003
6	100000	617245	500000	600000
7	200000	1312407	1060205.999	1272247.199
8	300000	1995607	1643136.376	1971763.652
9				
10				
11	M = Relation (N* log(N)) = N*Log(N) * 1.20 (k = 1.20)			
12	2000000			
13	2000000			
14				
15				
16	1500000			
17				
18				
19	1000000 —			
20				
21				
22	500000			
23				
24				
25				
26	0	F0000	400000 450000	200000 250000
27		50000	100000 150000	200000 250000

After tying multiple values of N and as shown above. I got following relationship.

$$M = k * N * Log(N)$$

Where k is constant =  $\sim 1.20$