

Program Structures and Algorithms
Spring 2022
Assignment No:3

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Section: 01

Task:

1. a) Implement height-weighted Quick Union with Path Compression in the class UF_HWQUPC
2. Using your implementation of UF_HWQUPC, develop a UF ("union-find") client that takes an integer value n from the command line to determine the number of "sites." Then generates random pairs of integers between 0 and $n-1$, calling `connected()` to determine if they are connected and `union()` if not. Loop until all sites are connected then print the number of connections generated. Package your program as a static method `count()` that takes n as the argument and returns the number of connections; and a `main()` that takes n from the command line, calls `count()` and prints the returned value. If you prefer, you can create a main program that doesn't require any input and runs the experiment for a fixed set of n values. Show evidence of your run(s).
3. Determine the relationship between the number of objects (n) and the number of pairs (m)

OUTPUT SCREEN:

The screenshot shows an IDE with the following components:

- Projects:** edu.neu.coe.info6205.sort.hashf, edu.neu.coe.info6205.sort.linear, edu.neu.coe.info6205.symbolTa, edu.neu.coe.info6205.threesum, edu.neu.coe.info6205.union_find
- Services:** Connections.java, HWQUPC_Solution.java, TypedUF.java, TypedUF_HWQUPC.java, UF.java, UFException.java, UF_HWQUPC.java, WQUPC.java, edu.neu.coe.info6205.util
- main - Navigator:** Members, UF, UF_HWQUPC(int n, boolean pathCom), UF_HWQUPC(int n), components(): int, connect(int p, int q): boolean, connected(int p, int q): boolean, doPathCompression(int i), find(int p): int, getParent(int i): int, main(String[] args), mergeComponents(int i, int j), setPathCompression(boolean pathC)
- Source:** Java code for UF_HWQUPC.java

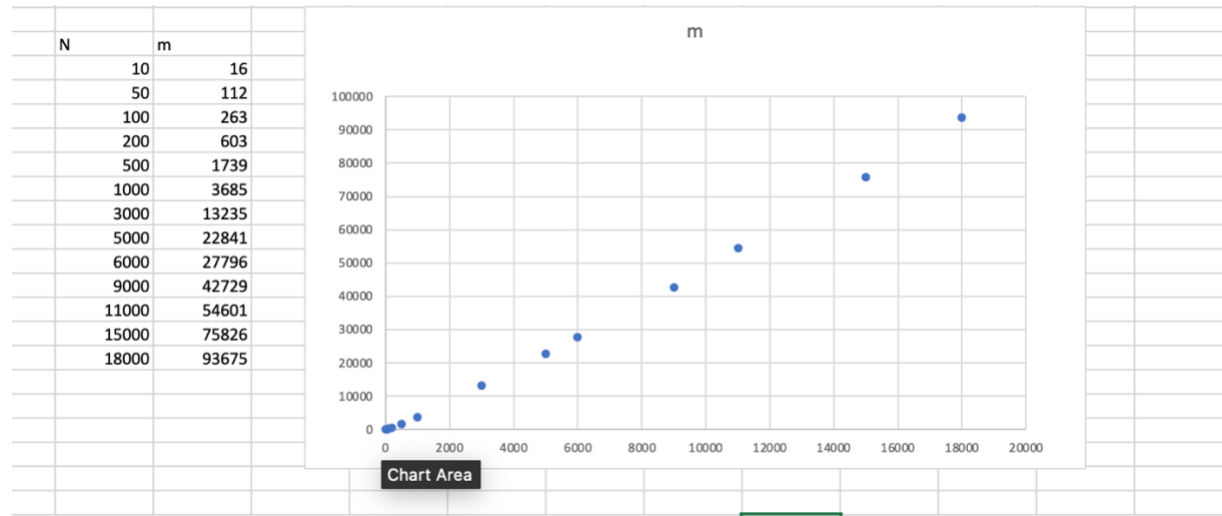
```
68  *
69  * @return the number of components (between {@code 1} and {@code n})
70  */
71  public int components() {
72      return count;
73  }
74
75  /**
76   * Returns the component identifier for the component containing site {@code p}.
77   *
78   * @param p the integer representing one site
79   * @return the component identifier for the component containing site {@code p}
80   * @throws IllegalArgumentException unless {@code 0 <= p < n}
81   */
82  public int find(int p) {
83      validate(p);
84      int root = p;
85      while (root != parent[root]) {
86          if (pathCompression) {
87              doPathCompression(root);
88          }
89          root = parent[root];
90      }
91      // FIXME
92      // END
93      return root;
94  }
95
96  /**
97   * Returns true if the the two sites are in the same component.
98   *
99   * @param p the integer representing one site
```

```
168  */
169  private int getParent(int i) {
170      return parent[i];
171  }
172
173  private final int[] parent; // parent[i] = parent of i
174  private final int[] height; // height[i] = height of subtree rooted at i
175  private int count; // number of components
176  private boolean pathCompression;
177
178  private void mergeComponents(int i, int j) {
179      // FIXME make shorter root point to taller one
180      // END
181      if (height[i] >= height[j]) {
182          updateParent(j, i);
183          if (height[i] == height[j])
184              height[i] += 1;
185      }
186      else {
187          updateParent(i, j);
188      }
189  }
190
191  /**
192   * This implements the single-pass path-halving mechanism of path compression
193   */
194  private void doPathCompression(int i) {
195      // FIXME update parent to value of grandparent
196      // END
197      parent[i] = parent[parent[i]];
198  }
199  }
```

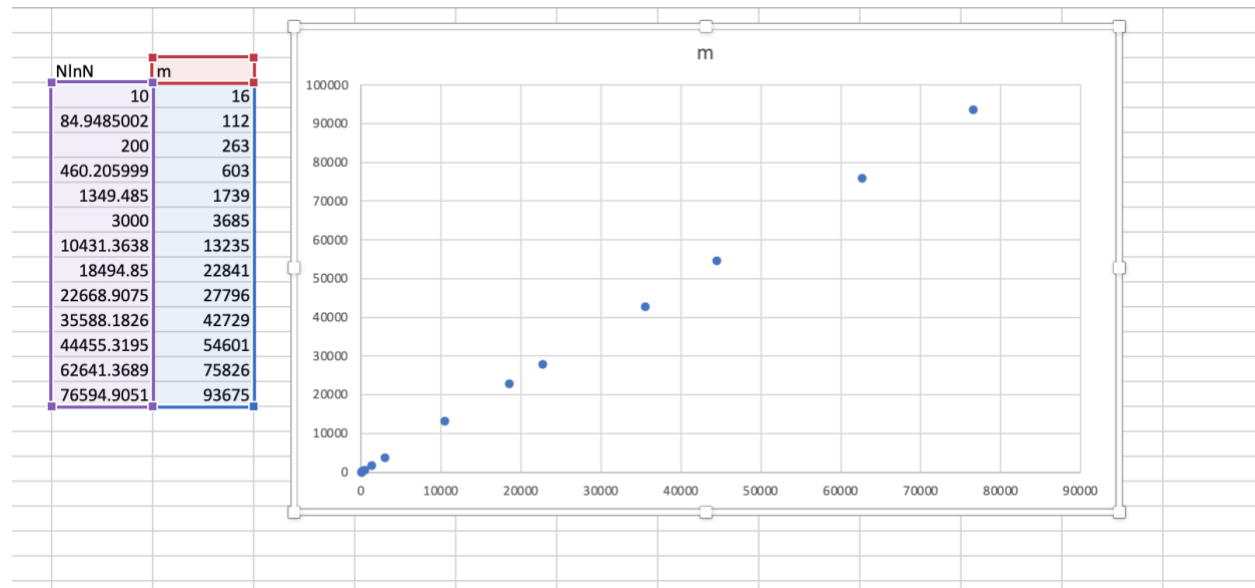
```
199  }
200  public static void main(String[] args) {
201      int[] n = {10, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 3000, 5000, 6000, 9000, 11000, 15000, 18000};
202
203      Random rand = new Random();
204      for (int i = 0; i < n.length; i++) {
205          int m = 0;
206          for (int j = 0; j < 100; j++) {
207              UF_HWQUPC k = new UF_HWQUPC(n[i]);
208              while (k.count != 1) {
209                  m++;
210                  int m1 = rand.nextInt(n[i]);
211                  int m2 = rand.nextInt(n[i]);
212                  if (!k.isConnected(m1, m2)) {
213                      k.union(m1, m2);
214                  }
215              }
216              System.out.println(n[i] + " " + m / 100);
217          }
218      }
219  }
220  }
```

GRAPHS AND EVIDENCE:

Graph between N and m : with different values of N and avg m value for 100 experiments



Graph between NlnN and m : with different values of N and avg m value for 100 experiments

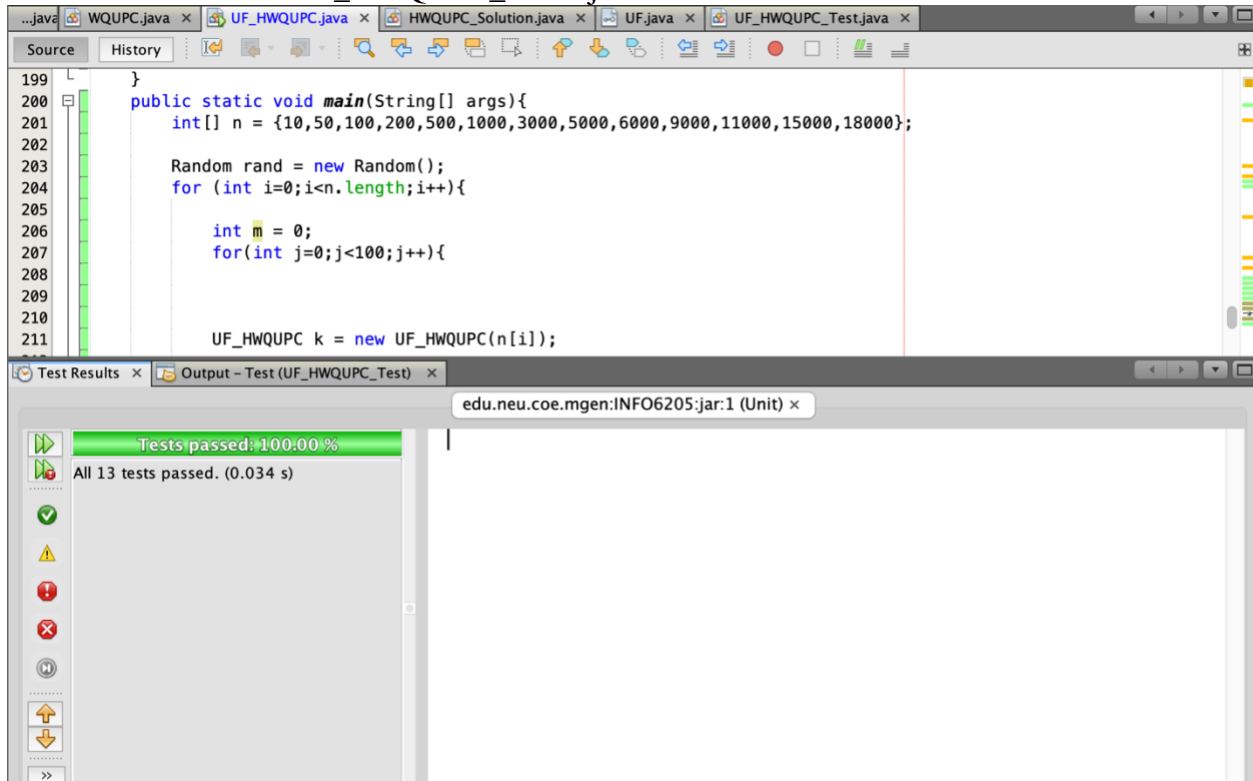


RELATIONSHIP & CONCLUSION:

We can conclude from the above graph that, NlnN is linearly proportional to m which implies $N \ln N / m = k(\text{constant})$.

UNIT TEST RESULTS:

Test results of the file UF_HWQUPC_TEST.java



Test results of the file WQUPCTest.java

