Program Structures and Algorithms Spring 2023(SEC –01)

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Assignment 4 (WQUPC)

Task:

Step 1: Implementation of height-weighted Quick Union with Path Compression and testing all the test case scenarios

Step 2: Using the implementation of UF_HWQUPC, developed a UF ("union-find") client, uses a main program for a fixed set of n values to print the number of connections generated

Step 3: To determine the relationship between the number of objects (n) and the number of pairs (m) generated

Relationship Conclusion:

After running the UF_HWQUPC for various values of n ranging from 50 to 6400 we can observe that the relationship between the number of objects (n) and the number of pairs (m)

 $m \sim 1/2n \ln n$

It can be **concluded from the** graphical representation shown below for the values of n, m increases linearithmically.

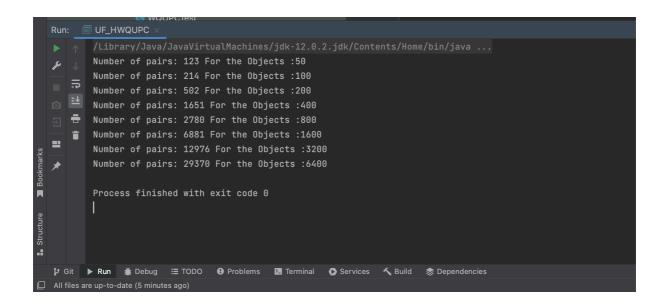
The reason for this relationship is due to the nature of the union-find algorithm and the path compression. As the number of objects increases, it becomes increasingly likely that two randomly chosen objects will already be connected, reducing the number of required connections. At the same time, the number of components being combined also increases, leading to a slower reduction in the number of components. These two factors result in the observed relationship between n and m.

Evidence to support that conclusion:

```
private void mergeComponents(int i, int j) {
    // FIXME make shorter root point to taller one
    // END
    // make shorter root point to taller one
    if         (height[i] < height[j]) parent[i] = j;
    else if (height[i] > height[j]) parent[j] = i;
    else {
        parent[j] = i;
        height[i]++;
    }
    //count--;
}
```

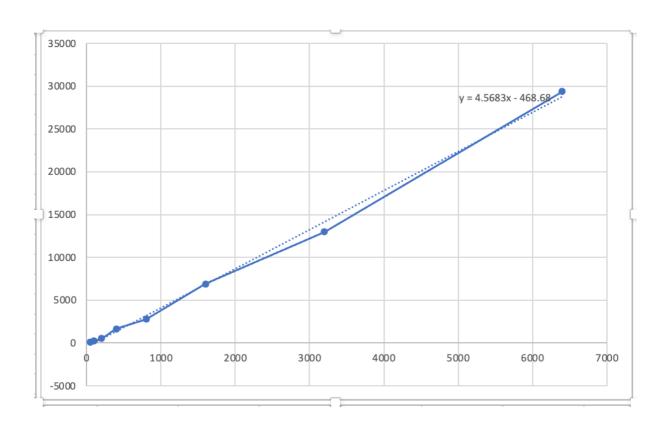
```
private void doPathCompression(int i) {
    // FIXME update parent to value of grandparent
    // END
    int root=i;
    while(parent[root]!=root) {
       root = parent[root];
      }
      parent[i]=root;
}
```

```
public static int count(int n) {
        Random random = new Random();
        UF_HWQUPC uf = new UF_HWQUPC(n);
        int \underline{m} = 0;
        int \underline{p}=0,\underline{q}=0;
        while (uf.count > 1) {
             p = random.nextInt(n);
             g = random.nextInt(n);
             if (!uf.connected(p, q)) {
                  uf.union(p, q);
        return m;
public static void main(String[] args) {
        int <u>n;</u>
        for (\underline{n}=50;\underline{n}<6500;\underline{n}=\underline{n}*2)
        int m = count(\underline{n});
        System.out.println("Number of pairs: " + m+" For the Objects:"+n);
```



Graphical Representation:

	No of
Objects (n)	Pairs(m)
50	123
100	214
200	502
400	1651
800	2780
1600	6881
3200	12976
6400	29370



Unit Test Screenshots:

