Instructor: Dr. Kevin S. Xu

Homework Assignment 12

Disjoint Sets and Huffman Coding

Assigned: Tuesday, April 19, 2022

Due: Monday, April 25, 2022 at 11:59pm

PROBLEM 1 2 POINTS

Complete all Homework Assignment 12 activities in the zyBook.

PROBLEM 2 10 POINTS

The union by rank and path compression heuristics are two ways to speed up a disjoint set forest data structure. Pseudocode for the disjoint set forest operations (Make-Set, Find-Set, and Union) using both heuristics is shown below.

```
FIND-SET(x)
MAKE-SET(x)
                                               1 if x \neq x.p
1 x.p = x
2 \quad x.rank = 0
                                                      x.p = \text{FIND-SET}(x.p)
                                               3 return x.p
UNION(x, y)
1 LINK(FIND-SET(x), FIND-SET(y))
LINK(x, y)
1 if x.rank > y.rank
       y.p = x
2
3 else x.p = y
4
       if x.rank == y.rank
5
           y.rank = y.rank + 1
```

- a) Implement a disjoint set forest to store disjoint sets of unique integer elements using the function headers provided in disjointSetForest.cpp. *Your implementation should allow either of the two heuristics be used or not used.* Submit your implementation along with your code for parts (b) and (c) in disjointSetForest.cpp. Sample output for the code block in the main() function is provided at the appendix at the end of the assignment. (4 points)
- b) Devise a sequence of N Make-Set and N-1 Union operations that is representative of a worst-case scenario for a disjoint set forest that does not use the two heuristics. Compare the growth rate for the wall clock time for this sequence of operations on disjoint set forests with $N = \{10^2, 10^3, 10^4\}$ elements without using either heuristic and with using both heuristics. (3 points)
- c) To simulate an average case behavior, consider the following sequence of operations:

```
Make N sets of singletons (single elements).
for (i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    element1, element2 = Randomly selected elements
    Union(element1, element2)
}</pre>
```

Compare the growth rate of the average wall clock time for this sequence of operations for $N \in \{10^3, 10^4, 10^5, 10^6\}$ over 10 runs for each N using union by rank only, path compression only, and using both heuristics. (Do not try this for large N without an optimization heuristic unless you enjoy waiting for a long time!). How does the average wall clock time grow as a function of N for each combination of optimization heuristics? (3 points)

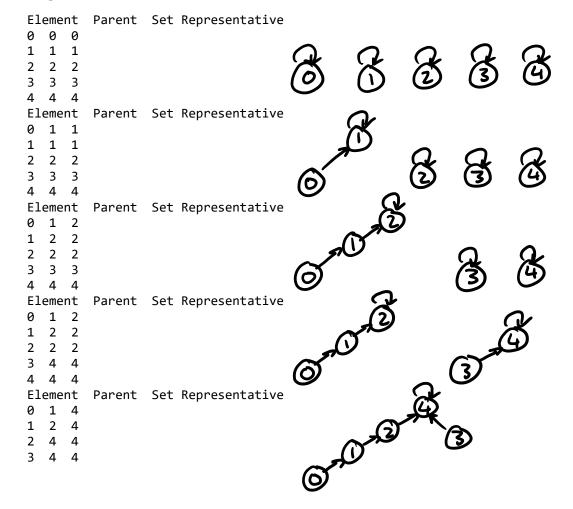
PROBLEM 3 3 POINTS

You are given the following sequence of characters: AAATCCGAAGCCACATGGCA.

- a) Construct a fixed-length bit code for this sequence and present a table listing the codeword for each character. Compute the number of bits used to represent this sequence. (1 points)
- b) Construct a Huffman code for this sequence and present a table listing the codeword for each character. (You can do this either by hand or by writing a program.) Compute the number of bits used to represent this sequence. (1 points)
- c) Compute a lower bound on the number of bits that must be used to compress this sequence in a lossless manner. How do the fixed-length and Huffman codes compare to this lower bound? (1 point)

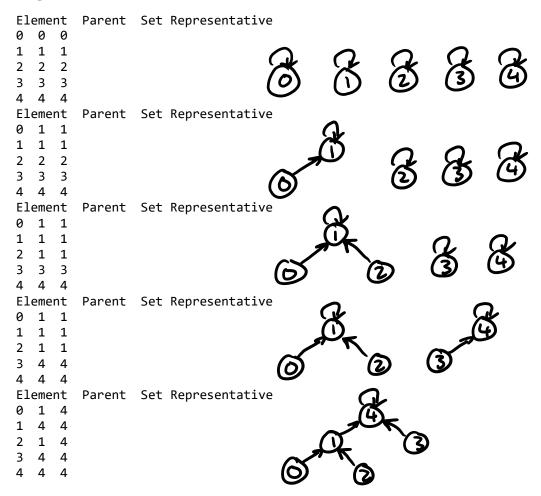
APPENDIX

Output from disjointSetForest.cpp with unionByRank = false, pathCompression = false:

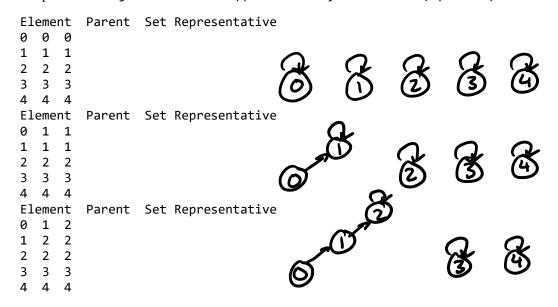


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Output from disjointSetForest.cpp with unionByRank = true, pathCompression = false:

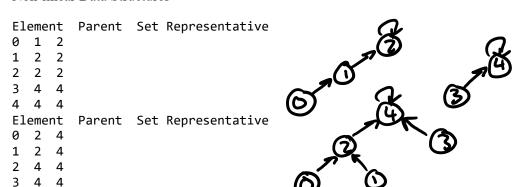


Output from disjointSetForest.cpp with unionByRank = false, pathCompression = true:



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Output from disjointSetForest.cpp with unionByRank = true, pathCompression = true:

