

Program Structures and Algorithms
Spring 2023(SEC –01)
Assignment-4

Name: Swarag Sanjay Gutte

NUID: 002706544

Task:

Step 1: (a) Implement height-weighted Quick Union with Path Compression. For this, you will flesh out the class UF_HWQUPC. All you have to do is to fill in the sections marked with // TO BE IMPLEMENTED ... // ...END IMPLEMENTATION.

(b) Check that the unit tests for this class all work. You must show "green" test results in your submission.

Step 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).

Step 3: Determine the relationship between the number of objects (n) and the number of pairs (m) generated to accomplish this (i.e. to reduce the number of components from n to 1). Justify your conclusion in terms of your observations and what you think might be going on.

NOTE: although I'm not going to tell you in advance what the relationship is, I can assure you that it is a simple relationship.

Output:

```
INFO6205 [-/Downloads/INFO6205] - UFClientClass.java
INFO6205
Project
UFClientClass.java x UF_HWQUPC.java x UF_HWQUPC_Test.java x
33
34
int o = sc.nextInt();
UFClientClass
UF_HWQUPC
UF_HWQUPC_Test
Run:
/Users/swarag/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/openjdk-19.0.1/Contents/Home/bin/java ...
Enter the number of objects
200
objects = 200 pair = 564 connections formed 199
Enter the number of objects
400
objects = 400 pair = 1594 connections formed 399
Enter the number of objects
800
objects = 800 pair = 2734 connections formed 799
Enter the number of objects
1600
objects = 1600 pair = 8080 connections formed 1599
Enter the number of objects
3200
objects = 3200 pair = 14728 connections formed 3199
Enter the number of objects
6400
objects = 6400 pair = 28055 connections formed 6399
Enter the number of objects
12800
objects = 12800 pair = 53884 connections formed 12799
Enter the number of objects
25600
objects = 25600 pair = 129780 connections formed 12799
Enter the number of objects
51200
objects = 51200 pair = 315939 connections formed 51199
Enter the number of objects
102400
objects = 102400 pair = 617395 connections formed 102399
Version Control Run Debug TODO Problems Terminal Profiler Services Build Dependencies
All files are up-to-date (9 minutes ago) 30:1 LF UTF-8 4 spaces INFO6205 Material Oceanic
```

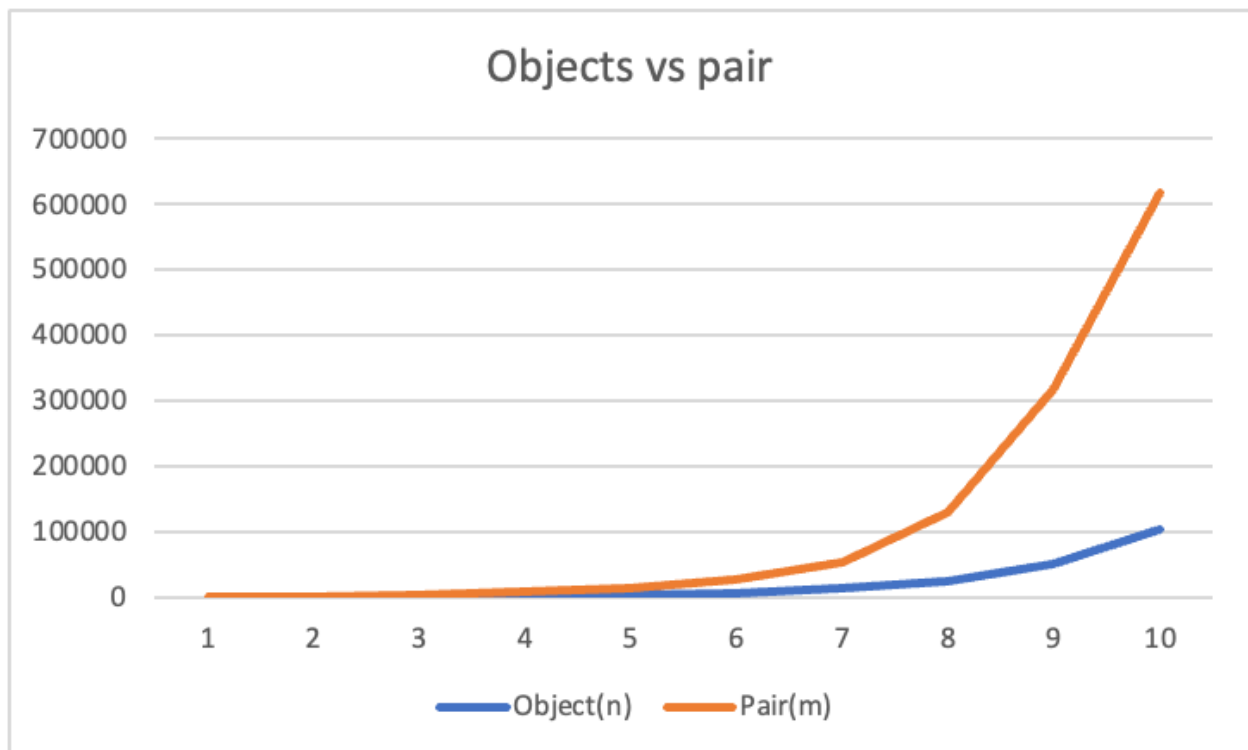
Relationship Conclusion/ Evidence Graph:

Object(n)	Pair(m)
200	564
400	1594
800	2734
1600	8080
3200	14728
6400	28055
12800	53884
25600	129780
51200	315939
102400	617395

Conclusion:

The relationship between the number of objects and the number of pairs can be expressed as a logarithmic function with the number of objects, n , as the input and the number of pairs, m , as the output. In other words, the number of pairs is logarithmically proportional to the number of objects, with certain constants involved. $M \sim n \log n$

Graph:



Passed Test cases:

