



Data Structure

Lab Session #7: Non-Binary Trees

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Goals

- Implement **“Parent Pointer Tree”**
 - We recommend you to implement with following steps
 - `find()`
 - `differ()`
 - `groupSize()`
 - `union()`
- Solve **“Island Count Problem”**



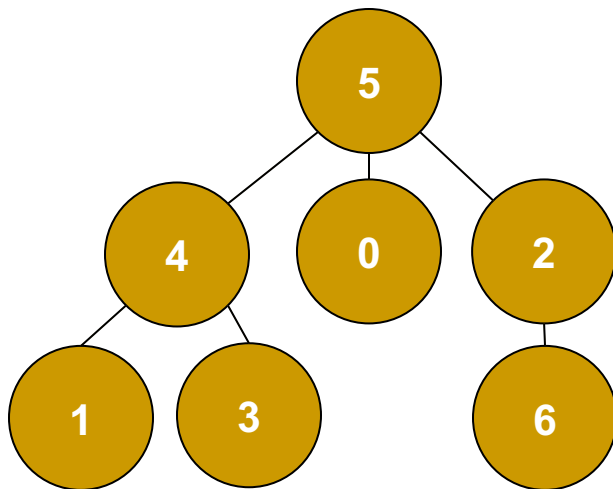
Build a project

- Download the project for this lab from eTL.
- Extract the project, and import it using IntelliJ



Parent Pointer Tree

- N-ary tree data structure in which each node has a pointer to its parent node, but no pointers to child nodes.



Index = node value

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Array

5	4	5	4	5	null	2
---	---	---	---	---	------	---

cf) A value of the array is index of parent



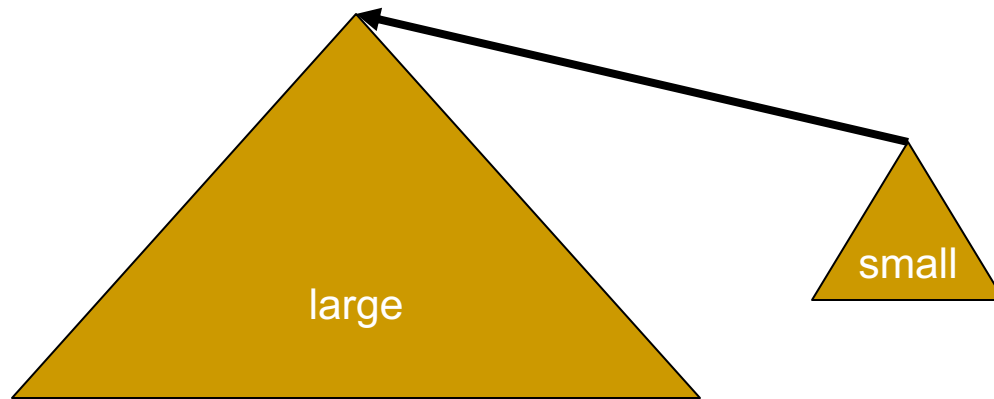
Path compression

- Path compression is a way of flattening the structure of the tree whenever *find()* is used on it.
- When *find()* is called for an element x , root of the tree is returned.
- Make the found root as parent of x so that we don't have to traverse all intermediate nodes again.



Weighted Union Rule

- Weighted union is joining the tree with fewer nodes to the tree with more nodes.





I/O Specification

■ find

Input format	Output format
<code>find (node)</code>	
Description	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Return a (root) node of tree which owns the (node).- The method should perform path compression for the given (node).	
Example Input	Example Output
<code>find((node))</code>	<code>(root)</code>



I/O Specification

■ differ

Input format	Output format
<code>differ (node1) (node2)</code>	
Description	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Check whether the root nodes of the (node1) and (node2) are identical or not.- (node1) and (node2) are the indices of the nodes.- If two nodes are in the different group, return true- If not, return false	
Example Input	Example Output
<code>differ((node1), (node2))</code>	<code>(boolean)</code>



I/O Specification

■ groupSize

Input format	Output format
groupSize (node)	
Description	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Print the size of the group that (node) belongs to.- (node) is the index of the node as integer.- (groupSize) is the size of the group that (node) belongs to.	
Example Input	Example Output
groupSize((node))	(groupSize)



I/O Specification

■ union (weighted union rule)

Input format	Output format
union (node1) (node2)	
Description	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Join the tree of (node2) and the tree of (node1), but follow “Weighted Union Rule”.- (node1) and (node2) are the indices of the nodes as integer.- Note that there is no output for this input.	
Example Input	Example Output
union((node1),(node2))	



Sample Input & Output

<Input>

```
union 2 3      union 6 11
union 1 3      union 6 12
union 4 5      differ 2 7
find 5         groupsize 2
union 1 5      groupsize 7
find 5         union 2 8
union 6 7      find 5
union 6 8      differ 2 7
union 6 9      union 5 13
union 6 10     groupsize 7
```

<Output>

```
Union  2 and  3  Union  6 and 11
Union  1 and  3  Union  6 and 12
Union  4 and  5  DIFFER: YES
   5's ROOT: 4   GROUPSIZE: 5
Union  1 and  5  GROUPSIZE: 7
   5's ROOT: 2   Union  2 and  8
Union  6 and  7   5's ROOT: 6
Union  6 and  8  DIFFER: NO
Union  6 and  9  Union  5 and 13
Union  6 and 10  GROUPSIZE: 13
```



Island Count Problem

- Given 2d grid (map) consists of zero (sea) and one (land), find the number of islands which are concatenated.

0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1

**Sample map
consists of 3
islands!**

Sample map



Island Count Problem

- Input & output
 - Input: “sample_map”
 - Output: “Sample map consists of 3 islands.”
 - Input: “test_map”
 - Output: “Test map consists of ?? islands.”
 - You have to find ?? !
- Hint
 - Use union & find methods in parent pointer tree!



Optional

- Could you print the size of the islands in sorted order? (bigger to smaller)

0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1

**Sample map can
be segmented
into 5 – 4 – 1
size of islands!**

Sample map



Questions?