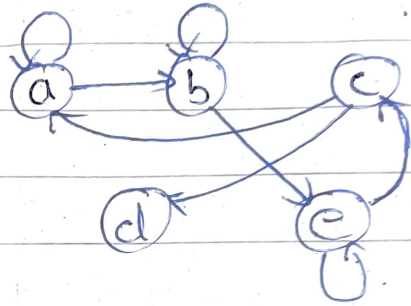


Advanced Data Structure

Finding number of islands in a 2D matrix using disjoint set data structure.

	0	1	2	3	4
a	0	[1, 1, 0, 0, 0]			
b	1	[0, 1, 0, 0, 1]			
c	2	[1, 0, 0, 1, 1]			
d	3	[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]			
e	4	[1, 0, 1, 0, 1]			



- 1 Initialize count of islands = 0
- 2 Traverse each index of 2D matrix
- 3 If the value at the index is 1, check all its neighbours.
If a neighbour is also equal to 1, take union of index and its neighbour
- 4 Define ~~parent~~ an array to store frequencies of all sets (size = row * column)
- 5 Now traverse the matrix again
- 6 If the value at index is 1, find its set
- 7 If the frequency of the set in above array is 0, increment the result by 1

```
class DisjointSet {
public DisjointSet() {
}
```

// Implement
Union-find

```
int find(int x) {}
void union (x int x, int y) {}
};
```

```
int countIsland a[][] {
n = number of rows
m = number of columns
```

```
// Loop for checking every cell in matrix
for (int j=0; j<n; j++) {
for (int k=0; k<m; k++) {
```

```
// If cell is 0, nothing to do
if (a[j][k] == 0)
continue;
```

```
// else check all 8 neighbours
for value 1.
```

```
// If value of neighbour is 1, unite to
make one set.
```

// Possible 8 conditions for 8 neighbours

- 1 (j+1 < n && a[j+1][k] == 1)
- 2 (j-1 >= 0 && a[j-1][k] == 1)
- 3 (k+1 < m && a[j][k+1] == 1)
- 4 (k-1 >= 0 && a[j][k-1] == 1)
- 5 (j+1 < n && k+1 < m && a[j+1][k+1] == 1)

- 6 $(j+1 < n \text{ \& \& } k-1 > 0 \text{ \& \& } a[j+1][k-1] == 1)$
- 7 $(j-1 > 0 \text{ \& \& } k+1 < m \text{ \& \& } a[j-1][k+1] == 1)$
- 8 $(j-1 > 0 \text{ \& \& } k-1 > 0 \text{ \& \& } a[j-1][k-1] == 1)$

// Create an array to note down frequency

int *c = new int[n * m];

int countIslands = 0;

for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
 for (int k = 0; k < m; k++) {

if (a[j][k] == 1) {

// Find parent

int x = ~~to~~ find(j * m + k);

// If frequency is zero, increment count

if (c[x] == 0) {

countIslands++;

c[x]++;

}

else

c[x]++;

}

}

}

return countIslands;

}