

# Assignment # 4

Subject: Advance Analysis of Algorithms

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# Anatomy of Weighted Quick-Union

```
Public class WeightedQuickUnionUF {
```

This line indicate the weighted QuickUnionUF class. In support classic union-find operations, along with a count operation that return the total number of sets

```
Private int[] parent;
```

parent[i] = parent of i

```
Private int[] size;
```

size[i] = number of elements in subtree rooted at i

```
Private int count;
```

To count number of components

```
Public WeightedQuickUnionUF(int n)
```

```
{
```

```
count = n;
```

```
parent = new int[n];
```

```
size = new int[n];
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
parent[i] = i;
```

```
size[i] = 1;
```

```
}
```



Initializes an empty union-find data structure with  $n$  elements through  $n-1$ . Initially, each element is in its own set,  $n$  is number of elements.

```
public int count() {  
    return count;  
}
```

Returns the number of sets, between 1 and  $n$ .

```
public int find(int p) {  
    validate (p);  
    while (p != parent(p))  
        p = parent (p);  
    return p;  
}
```

It returns the canonical element of the set containing element  $p$ .

Parameter  $p$  an element throws illegal argument exception unless  $0 \leq p < n$ .



```

    @Deprecated
    public boolean connected(int p, int q)
    {
        return find(p) == find(q);
    }

```

p one element

q, the other element

It returns true if p and q are in the same set. If not it returns false.

Throws illegal arguments exception unless both  $0 \leq p < n$  and  $0 \leq q < n$ .

Deprecated  $\Rightarrow$  Replace with two calls to `find(int)`.

```

    private void validates(int p) {
        int n = parent.length;
        if (p < 0 || p >= n) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException(
                "\"index\" ++ \" is not between 0 and \" + (n-1));
        }
    }

```

It is used to validate that p is a valid index. void does not return value  $\Rightarrow$  is



a data type used a loop  
to check validation of P.

```
Public void union(int p, int q) {  
    int root p = find(p);  
    int root Q = find(q);  
    if (root p == root Q) return;
```

Merges the set containing element  
p with the set containing  
element q.

$p \Rightarrow$  one element.

$q \Leftarrow$  The other element.

Throws illegal argument exception unless  
to the  $0 \leq p < n$  and  $0 \leq q < n$

```
    if (size[root p] < size[root Q])  
        parent[root p] = root Q;  
        size[root Q] += size[root p];
```

```
    }  
    else
```

```
    {  
        parent[root Q] = root p;  
        size[root p] += size[root Q];
```

```
    }  
    }  
    count -- ;
```



In this sets are being compared to each other, smaller sets are being compared to larger and larger with smaller set point to larger one.

```
Public static void main(String[] args)
{
    int n = stdIn.readInt();
    WeightedQuickUnionUF uf = new
    WeightedQuickUnion (int
        while (!StdIn.isEmpty()) {
            int p = stdIn.readInt();
            int q = stdIn.readInt();
            if (uf.find(p) == uf.find(q))
                continue;
            uf.union(p, q);
            stdout.println(p + " " + q);
        }
        stdout.println(uf.count() + "comp");
    }
}
```

Reads an integer and a sequence of pairs of integer between 0 and  $n-1$  from standard input, where each integer in the pair represents some

elements. If the elements are in  
different set merge the two  
sets and print the pairs  
to standard output.