#### Program Structures and Algorithms Spring 2023(SEC – 1)

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#### 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 (the screenshot is OK).

#### 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.

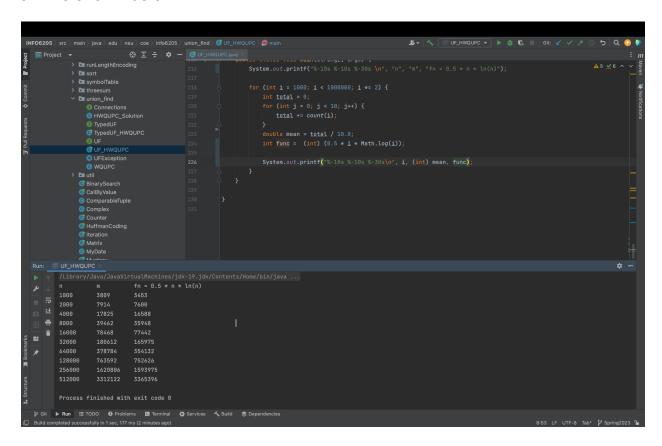
## **Relationship Conclusion:**

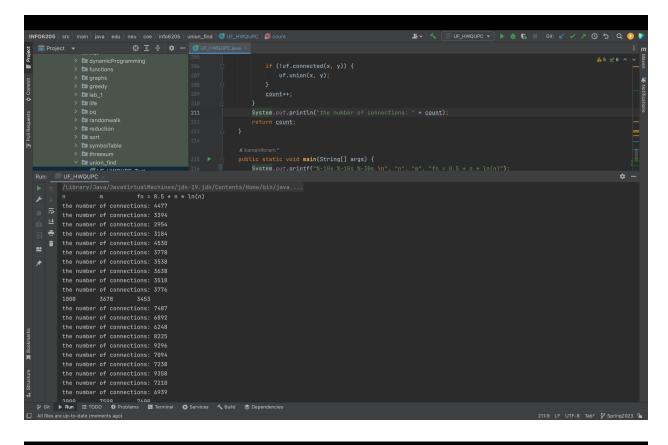
After executing the main method with multiple values of n, I have concluded that the relationship between the number of objects(n) and the number of pairs(m) generated is nearly equal to  $m=n(\ln(n))/2$ 

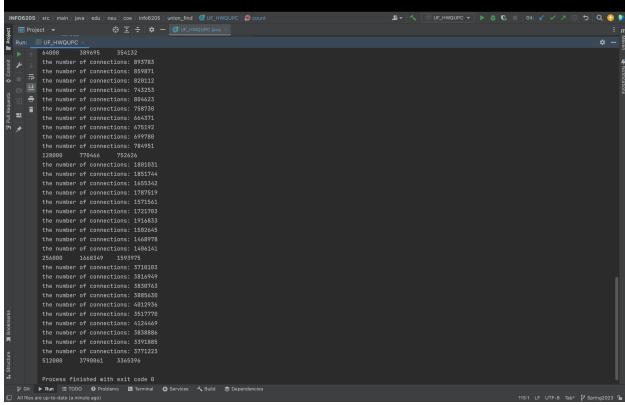
$$m = f(n) = 0.5 * n * ln(n)$$

### **Evidence to support that conclusion:**

- 1. Values of n are ranging from 1000 to 512000(doubling each time).
- 2. For each value of n, the program is running 100 times, and the average value of m is shown below.

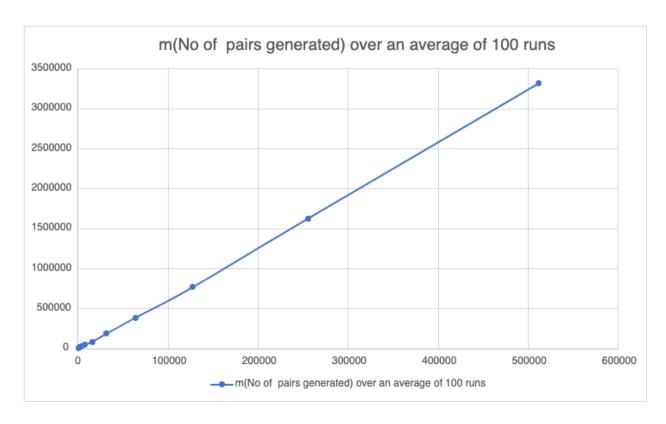






# **Graphical Representation:**

n(No of Objects)	m(No of pairs generated) over an average of 100 runs	fn = 0.5 * n * In(n)
1000	3809	3453
2000	7914	7600
4000	17825	16588
8000	39462	35948
16000	78468	77442
32000	180612	165975
64000	378784	354132
128000	763592	752626
256000	1620806	1593975
512000	3312122	3365396



#### **Unit Test Screenshots:**