# Algorithms and Data Structures Miniproject:

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## Member Contributions:

Oliverio began by creating a GitHub repository to which we all could work on. He worked on the ArrayListWithUndo question, implementing all the functions (append, remove, insert and undo). He then tested and debugged each function, ensuring all had the correct outputs by cross-checking the outputs with the expected outputs.

Oliverio also helped with question 2, fixing a bug which prevented test 13 from printing by adding a bounds-check in the undo function which was missing.

Hudhayfa worked on question 2 (NetworkWithUndo) implementing the add, root, merge and undo. He tested the implementation and identified an issue with test 13, which was later resolved by Oliverio.

Additionally, Hudhayfa worked on the draft for the member contributions section of the report and began the implementation description section.

Dimitrios provided assistance with question 1, helping Oliverio fix some bugs.

He also worked on the third question – implementing the ‘Gadget’ class. This meant he worked on the ‘add’, ‘subnets’, ‘connect’, ‘clean’ and ‘undo’ functions… (To be completed once gadget is complete).

## Implementation Description:

### Question 1 – ArrayListWithUndo:

ArrayListWithUndo is an extension of the ArrayList class given which allows the programmer to undo the operations that occurred in reverse order (i.e. first-in, last-out). This is achieved via a stack. In order to achieve this, basic ArrayList functionality was rewritten to include ‘undo’ functionality.

The ‘undo’ functionality works on the basis that each function, whether it be append, insert or remove, will push an undo instruction onto the aforementioned stack. This instruction is a triple made up of what operation needs to be done, the relevant index and finally, if required, a value. Then, once the undo function is called, the top of the stack is checked, and the relevant operation is carried out.

For example, if we append the number ‘5’, the remove operation would be added to the stack, indicating that the element in index i (for an empty arraylist we would have appended to index 0) should be removed. When the undo function is then called, the ‘count’ (indication of the array size) would decrease by one, and then all the elements following index i would be moved to the left once – essentially overwriting ‘i’. In our case, first element would just become empty as there is nothing to replace it. If need be, the arraylist can be resized upwards.

If the operation was to set, then the element in index i would be replaced by whatever value is in ‘v’.

If the operation was to insert, then all elements from index i onwards are shifted one to the right and then the new value is inserted into i. If the array becomes full it is resized.

### Question 2 – NetworkWithUndo:

The NetworkWithUndo class manages a network of nodes, each represented by an integer, and organizes them into clusters. These clusters are represented as trees, with each node pointing to its parent or root. The class allows adding new nodes, finding cluster roots with path flattening, merging clusters, and undoing operations.

The constructor initializes the network with N nodes, each starting as its own cluster. It uses an ArrayListWithUndo to store node pointers and sizes, ensuring efficient undo operations. Each node starts with a size of -1, indicating it is a root of a single-node cluster. A stack is also initialized to track the number of undo operations.

The class allows the addition of new nodes via the ‘add’ function, which are appended as a new cluster onto the ArrayListWithUndo with the value -1. Then a value of 1 is pushed onto the networks undo stack.

The ‘root’ function locates the root of the cluster of a node. This is simply done by starting at the given node and following pointers from node to node till a pointer goes negative. During this a list of visited nodes is taken and at the end, all of these are made to point to the root node (path flattening) to improve efficiency.

The ‘merge’ function merges clusters when given two root nodes. The larger root node will become the root node of the merged clusters.

The ‘undo’ function works slightly differently to the one with ArrayListWithUndo as it works ontop of it. The undo function here simply indicates how many undo instructions should be completed from the stack. For example, assume ‘2’ is pushed onto the ‘NetworkWithUndo’ undo stack. Once undo is called, the undo will call the undo function of the ArrayListWithUndo twice. This is needed as the merge function requires that two values are set in the arraylist.

### Question 3 – Gadget: