

INFO 6205

Program Structures & Algorithms

Fall 2020

Assignment 3

- **Task and Observations**

Step 1:

(a) UF_HWQUPC (Height-weighted Quick Union with Path Compression) class is implemented.

(b) Unit tests are run. Unit test screenshots are at the end of report. Tests are all pass (green).

In the union method, there is a question “CONSIDER can we avoid doing find again?” Yes, we can avoid doing find by just calling `parent[p]` and `parent[q]`. `isConnected()` method calls `find()` method. `find()` method calls `doPathCompression()` method. So, after find method p and q are connected to their root. So, just reaching their parents $[O(1)]$ is less expensive than calling find $[O(\lg n)]$ again.

Step 2: `count()` function and main method is written in `UnionFind.java` class.

```
public static int count(int N) {  
  
    int random1 = 0;  
    int random2 = 0;  
  
    if (uf.components() == 1)  
        return 1;  
    int generation = 0;  
    while (uf.components() != 1) {  
  
        random1 = (int) (Math.random() * N); // 0 - (N-1)  
        random2 = (int) (Math.random() * N); // 0 - (N-1)  
        /*  
        * uf.connect(random1, random2); it's also possible.  
        */  
        generation++;  
  
        if (!uf.connected(random1, random2)) {  
            uf.union(random1, random2);  
            // System.out.println(random1+" "+random2+" is connected now by  
            // union("+random1+", "+random2+" method!");  
        } else {  
            // System.out.println(random1+" "+random2+" is already connected!");  
        }  
    }  
    // number of connections  
    return generation;  
}
```

```
/**
 * This implements the single-pass path-halving mechanism of path compression
 */
private void doPathCompression(int i) {

    int root= i;
    while (root != parent[root])
        root = parent[root];
    while (i != root) {
        /* single-path compression by halving*/
        parent[i] = parent[parent[i]];
        i = parent[i];
    }
    /*
     * if it is full path compression code:
     int par = parent[i];
     parent[i] = root;
     i = par;
     */
}
```

In path compression, there are two type of path compression. Single-pass path-halving path compression and fully path compression. While first one updates its root as a grandparent's root, second one updates sequentially all parents' root as a new root. In this assignment, I wrote first one but second one is also available in comment line.

Step 3:

The relationship between the number of objects (n) and the number of pairs (m) generated from n components to 1 component are observed. The results are shared in this report.

• Output

In these experiments, I repeated the weighted quick union with path compression program more than 4 times. I observe that all m values have relation with n values.

Experiment 1

44 (m) random pairs are generated for 20 (n) sites.
273 (m) random pairs are generated for 100 (n) sites.
2985 (m) random pairs are generated for 1000 (n) sites.
7880 (m) random pairs are generated for 2500 (n) sites.
13153 (m) random pairs are generated for 5000 (n) sites.
27825 (m) random pairs are generated for 10000 (n) sites.
70535 (m) random pairs are generated for 25000 (n) sites.
138706 (m) random pairs are generated for 50000 (n) sites.
283118 (m) random pairs are generated for 100000 (n) sites.

Experiment 2

18 (m) random pairs are generated for 10 (n) sites.
79 (m) random pairs are generated for 20 (n) sites.
103 (m) random pairs are generated for 50 (n) sites.
191 (m) random pairs are generated for 100 (n) sites.
2647 (m) random pairs are generated for 1000 (n) sites.
8660 (m) random pairs are generated for 2500 (n) sites.
14382 (m) random pairs are generated for 5000 (n) sites.
29282 (m) random pairs are generated for 10000 (n) sites.
72354 (m) random pairs are generated for 25000 (n) sites.
137558 (m) random pairs are generated for 50000 (n) sites.
269193 (m) random pairs are generated for 100000 (n) sites.

Experiment 3

18 (m) random pairs are generated for 10 (n) sites.
30 (m) random pairs are generated for 20 (n) sites.
101 (m) random pairs are generated for 50 (n) sites.
250 (m) random pairs are generated for 100 (n) sites.
2543 (m) random pairs are generated for 1000 (n) sites.
9539 (m) random pairs are generated for 2500 (n) sites.
14970 (m) random pairs are generated for 5000 (n) sites.
27463 (m) random pairs are generated for 10000 (n) sites.
70374 (m) random pairs are generated for 25000 (n) sites.
136171 (m) random pairs are generated for 50000 (n) sites.
273348 (m) random pairs are generated for 100000 (n) sites.

Experiment 4

27 (m) random pairs are generated for 10 (n) sites.
31 (m) random pairs are generated for 20 (n) sites.
98 (m) random pairs are generated for 50 (n) sites.
196 (m) random pairs are generated for 100 (n) sites.
2731 (m) random pairs are generated for 1000 (n) sites.
7663 (m) random pairs are generated for 2500 (n) sites.
16225 (m) random pairs are generated for 5000 (n) sites.
28866 (m) random pairs are generated for 10000 (n) sites.
71359 (m) random pairs are generated for 25000 (n) sites.
142045 (m) random pairs are generated for 50000 (n) sites.
283354 (m) random pairs are generated for 100000 (n) sites.
548783 (m) random pairs are generated for 200000 (n) sites.

- **Relationship conclusion**

The number of objects (n) and the number of pairs (m) generated are observed.

When I draw a graph using 4 different experimental results. I observed that the tangent of line is equal to Euler number $e = 2.7182818 \dots$ So, the formula is

$$M = e * N$$

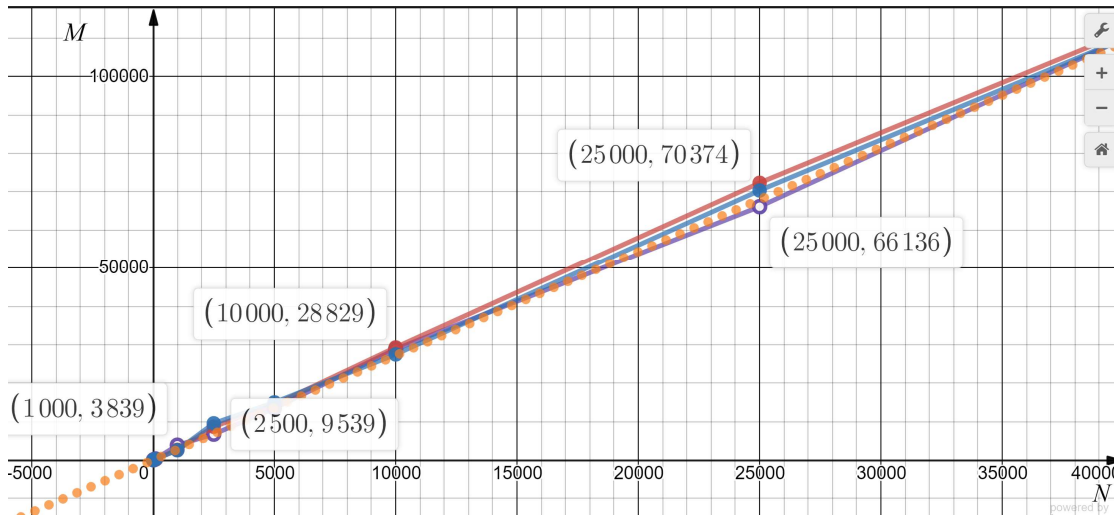
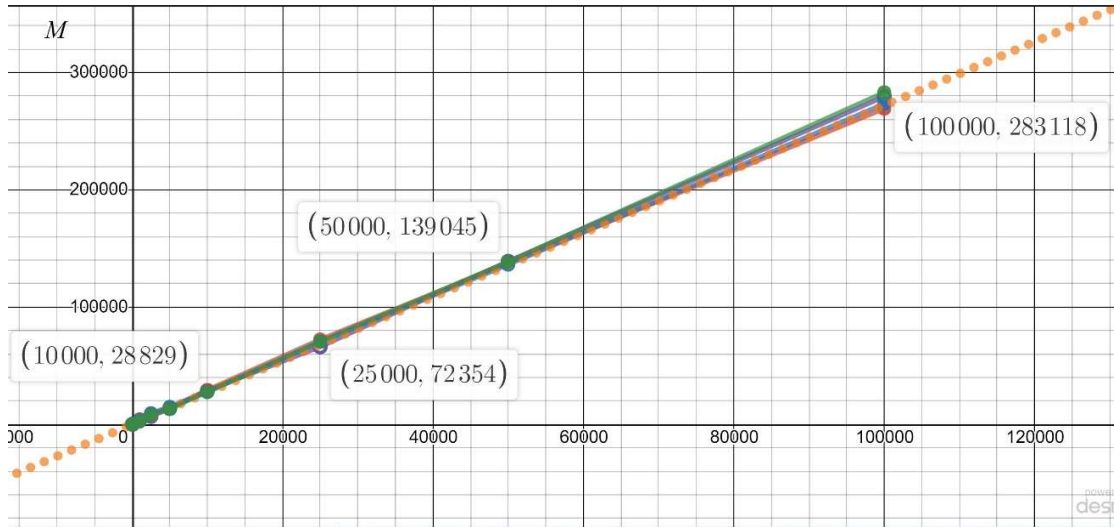
- **Evidence to support relationship**

X-axis shows N number of objects and Y-axis shows M random number of pairs.

Orange dot-line shows $M = e * N$ line. 3 different experiments are shown as green, blue and red lines. Some values in the experiments are shown below.

12 different N numbers between 10 to 100,000 are taken into account. The tangent of line is stable and equals to Euler number e .

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Find and Union operations repeat M times on a set of N objects. Find and Union operations takes $O(\lg n)$ time. Because of that, asymptotic notation of this code is $O(N + M \lg^* N)$.

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- Unit Test

```
package edu.neu.coe.info6205.union_find;

import edu.neu.coe.info6205.util.PrivateMethodTester;

public class UF_HWQUPC_Test {

    @Test
    public void testToString() {
        Connections h = new UF_HWQUPC(2);
        assertEquals("UF_HWQUPC:\n" +
            "    count: 2\n" +
            "    path compression? true\n" +
            "    parents: [0, 1]\n" +
            "    heights: [1, 1]", h.toString());
    }

    /**
     *
     */
    @Test
    public void testIsConnected01() {
        Connections h = new UF_HWQUPC(2);
        assertFalse(h.isConnected(0, 1));
    }

    /**
     *
     */
    @Test(expected = IllegalArgumentException.class)
    public void testIsConnected02() {
        Connections h = new UF_HWQUPC(1);
        assertTrue(h.isConnected(0, 1));
    }
}
```

```
package edu.neu.coe.info6205.union_find;

import edu.neu.coe.info6205.util.PrivateMethodTester;

public class UF_HWQUPC_Test {

    @Test
    public void testIsConnected03() {
        Connections h = new UF_HWQUPC(2);
        final PrivateMethodTester tester = new PrivateMethodTester(h);
        assertNull(tester.invokePrivate("updateParent", 0, 1));
        assertTrue(h.isConnected(0, 1));
    }

    /**
     *
     */
    @Test
    public void testConnect01() {
        Connections h = new UF_HWQUPC(2);
        h.connect(0, 1);
    }

    /**
     *
     */
    @Test
    public void testConnect02() {
        Connections h = new UF_HWQUPC(2);
        h.connect(0, 1);
        h.connect(0, 1);
        assertTrue(h.isConnected(0, 1));
    }

    /**
     *
     */
    @Test
    public void testFind0() {
        UF h = new UF_HWQUPC(1);
    }
}
```

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The screenshot shows an IDE with the JUnit test runner on the left and the source code of `UF_HWQUPC.java` on the right. The test runner indicates that the tests finished after 0,084 seconds, with 13/13 runs, 0 errors, and 0 failures. The test list includes `testIsConnected01` through `testConnected01`. The source code on the right shows the implementation of the `UF_HWQUPC` class, including methods `testFind0`, `testFind1`, and `testFind2`, which use `assertEquals` to verify the results of the `find` method.

```
76 @Test
77 public void testFind0() {
78     UF h = new UF_HWQUPC(1);
79     assertEquals(0, h.find(0));
80 }
81
82 /**
83  *
84  */
85 @Test
86 public void testFind1() {
87     UF h = new UF_HWQUPC(2);
88     h.connect(0, 1);
89     assertEquals(0, h.find(0));
90     assertEquals(0, h.find(1));
91 }
92
93 /**
94  *
95  */
96 @Test
97 public void testFind2() {
98     UF h = new UF_HWQUPC(3, false);
99     h.connect(0, 1);
100    assertEquals(0, h.find(0));
101    assertEquals(0, h.find(1));
102    h.connect(2, 1);
103    assertEquals(0, h.find(0));
104    assertEquals(0, h.find(1));
105    assertEquals(0, h.find(2));
106 }
107
108 /**
109  *
```

This screenshot shows the same IDE environment as the first one, but with the test runner displaying a different set of tests, including `testFind3` through `testConnected01`. The source code on the right shows the implementation of the `testFind3` method, which uses `assertEquals` to verify the results of the `find` method for a graph with 6 nodes and 5 edges.

```
111 public void testFind3() {
112     UF h = new UF_HWQUPC(6, false);
113     h.connect(0, 1);
114     h.connect(0, 2);
115     h.connect(3, 4);
116     h.connect(3, 5);
117     assertEquals(0, h.find(0));
118     assertEquals(0, h.find(1));
119     assertEquals(0, h.find(2));
120     assertEquals(3, h.find(3));
121     assertEquals(3, h.find(4));
122     assertEquals(3, h.find(5));
123     h.connect(0, 3);
124     assertEquals(0, h.find(0));
125     assertEquals(0, h.find(1));
126     assertEquals(0, h.find(2));
127     assertEquals(0, h.find(3));
128     assertEquals(0, h.find(4));
129     assertEquals(0, h.find(5));
130     final PrivateMethodTester tester = new PrivateMethodTester(h);
131     assertEquals(3, tester.invokePrivate("getParent", 4));
132     assertEquals(3, tester.invokePrivate("getParent", 5));
133 }
134
135 /**
136  *
137  */
138 @Test
139 public void testFind4() {
140     UF h = new UF_HWQUPC(6);
141     h.connect(0, 1);
142     h.connect(0, 2);
143     h.connect(3, 4);
144     assertEquals(0, h.find(0));
145     assertEquals(0, h.find(1));
146     assertEquals(0, h.find(2));
147     assertEquals(3, h.find(3));
148     assertEquals(3, h.find(4));
149     assertEquals(3, h.find(5));
150     h.connect(0, 3);
151     assertEquals(0, h.find(0));
152     assertEquals(0, h.find(1));
153     assertEquals(0, h.find(2));
154     assertEquals(0, h.find(3));
155     assertEquals(0, h.find(4));
156     assertEquals(0, h.find(5));
157     final PrivateMethodTester tester = new PrivateMethodTester(h);
158     assertEquals(0, tester.invokePrivate("getParent", 4));
159     assertEquals(0, tester.invokePrivate("getParent", 5));
160 }
161
162 @Test(expected = IllegalArgumentException.class)
163 public void testFind5() {
164     UF h = new UF_HWQUPC(1);
165     h.find(1);
166 }
167
168 @Test
169 public void testConnected01() {
170     Connections h = new UF_HWQUPC(10);
171     // h.show();
172     assertFalse(h.isConnected(0, 1));
173 }
174 }
```

This screenshot shows the same IDE environment as the previous ones, but with the test runner displaying a different set of tests, including `testFind5` through `testConnected01`. The source code on the right shows the implementation of the `testFind5` method, which uses `assertEquals` to verify the results of the `find` method for a graph with 10 nodes and 10 edges.

```
141 h.connect(0, 2);
142 h.connect(3, 4);
143 h.connect(3, 5);
144 assertEquals(0, h.find(0));
145 assertEquals(0, h.find(1));
146 assertEquals(0, h.find(2));
147 assertEquals(3, h.find(3));
148 assertEquals(3, h.find(4));
149 assertEquals(3, h.find(5));
150 h.connect(0, 3);
151 assertEquals(0, h.find(0));
152 assertEquals(0, h.find(1));
153 assertEquals(0, h.find(2));
154 assertEquals(0, h.find(3));
155 assertEquals(0, h.find(4));
156 assertEquals(0, h.find(5));
157 final PrivateMethodTester tester = new PrivateMethodTester(h);
158 assertEquals(0, tester.invokePrivate("getParent", 4));
159 assertEquals(0, tester.invokePrivate("getParent", 5));
160 }
161
162 @Test(expected = IllegalArgumentException.class)
163 public void testFind5() {
164     UF h = new UF_HWQUPC(1);
165     h.find(1);
166 }
167
168 @Test
169 public void testConnected01() {
170     Connections h = new UF_HWQUPC(10);
171     // h.show();
172     assertFalse(h.isConnected(0, 1));
173 }
174 }
```