# Disjoint sets

**CSCE 221** 

# Data structure ADT - description

A Disjoint-set data structure is a collection
S={S1,....,Sk} of disjoint dynamic sets.

Each disjoint set is identified by its representative

## Data structure ADT - operations

#### Make-Set(x)

- Creates a single-element set whose only member and representative is *x*.

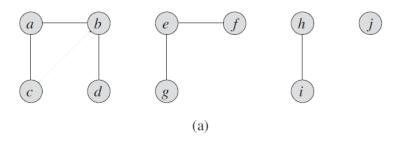
#### - Union(*x*, *y*)

- Unites the sets containing *x* and *y*. The two original sets are removed from the sets collection.

#### Find-Set(x)

- Returns a pointer to the representative of the set containing *x*.

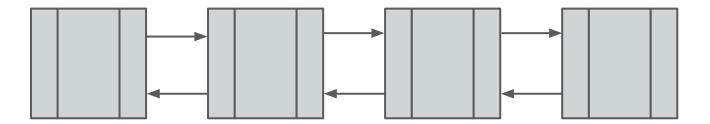
## **Example - Connected components**



Edge processed	Collection of disjoint sets									
initial sets	{ <i>a</i> }	$\{b\}$	{ <i>c</i> }	{ <i>d</i> }	{ <i>e</i> }	{ <i>f</i> }	{ <i>g</i> }	{ <i>h</i> }	$\{i\}$	{ <i>j</i> }
( <i>b</i> , <i>d</i> )	{ <i>a</i> }	{ <i>b</i> , <i>d</i> }	{ <i>c</i> }		{ <i>e</i> }	{ <i>f</i> }	$\{g\}$	{ <i>h</i> }	$\{i\}$	$\{j\}$
(e,g)	{ <i>a</i> }	{ <i>b</i> , <i>d</i> }	$\{c\}$		$\{e,g\}$	{ <i>f</i> }		{ <i>h</i> }	$\{i\}$	$\{j\}$
(a,c)	<i>{a,c}</i>	{ <i>b</i> , <i>d</i> }			$\{e,g\}$	{ <i>f</i> }		{ <i>h</i> }	$\{i\}$	$\{j\}$
(h,i)	<i>{a,c}</i>	{ <i>b</i> , <i>d</i> }			$\{e,g\}$	{ <i>f</i> }		$\{h,i\}$		$\{j\}$
( <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> )	{ <i>a,b,c,d</i> }				$\{e,g\}$	{ <i>f</i> }		$\{h,i\}$		$\{j\}$
(e,f)	{ <i>a,b,c,d</i> }				$\{e,f,g\}$			$\{h,i\}$		$\{j\}$

- Each list is one of the disjoint sets
- Each node is a element on a set
- Node has the following pointers
  - Next, Previous

- Set representation



# Implementation - Runtime analysis

- Not so efficient

- Make-Set
  - O(1)
- Find-Set
  - O(n)
- Union
  - O(n)

# Implementation - Runtime analysis

- Improving the performance
  - Path compression
    - Each node should have a direct pointer to the representative of the Set.
  - Union by rank
    - Always append the shorter list to the longer. Fewer representative pointers to update.

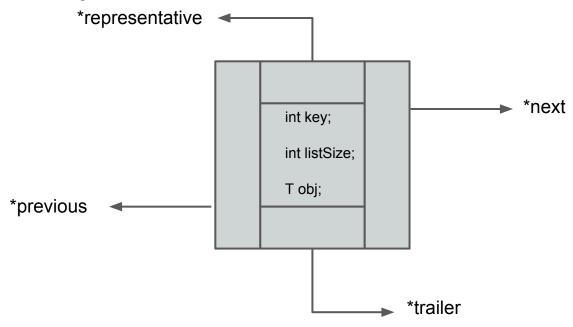
# Implementation - Runtime analysis

- With these two heuristics

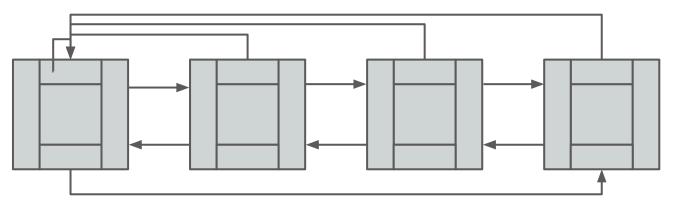
- Make-Set
  - O(1)
- Find-Set
  - O(1)
- Union
  - O(log n)

- Using the heuristics
  - Each node has the following pointers
    - Next, Previous
    - Representative points to the head of the list
  - The representative node also has a pointer to the last element of the list.

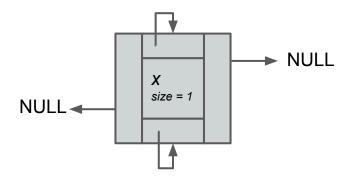
Node representation



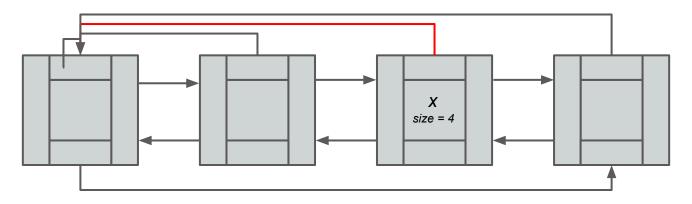
- Set representation



- Make-Set(x)

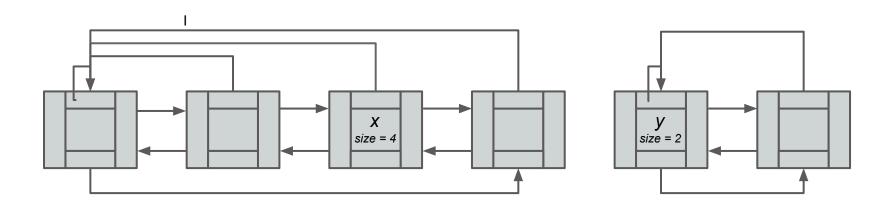


- Find-Set(x)



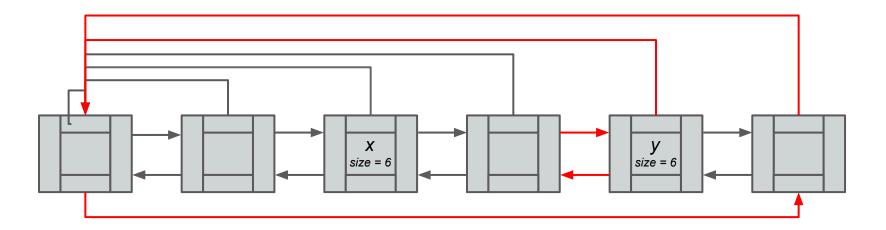
- Returns the node pointed by the representative pointer of node *x*.

- Union(*x*, *y*)



Append the shorter list on the longer.

- Union(*x*, *y*)



- Append the shorter list on the longer.