Minimum Length Trip Planning



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Design and Analysis of Algorithms – CCP Dr. Sameer Hashmat Qazi

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Minimum Length Trip Planning

1. Introduction:

Modern logistics depends much on the effectiveness of delivery routes in reducing running expenses and improving profitability. Rising fuel costs resulting from rider-selected delivery routes at Iqra Food and Beverages Ltd (IFBL) have driven the necessity for a best route planning system. Developing this as a graph-based optimization problem—a major focus of research on algorithm design and analysis—this work addresses this operational difficulty.

Using OSMnx and NetworkX libraries to replicate real-world conditions, we processed the Karachi city road network derived from the OpenStreetMap API. While the roads linking each site—including the IFBL headquarters—are modeled as weighted edges depending on geographic distances, each site is shown as a node in the graph. Reliable simulation depends on all nodes and edges being sanitized and simplified, thus a preprocessing script (data-prep.py) guarantees that.

The foundation of this solution is using and contrasting four different techniques:

- **Random Tour** serves as a baseline with no optimization.
- **MST-Based Tour** leverages Minimum Spanning Tree and DFS to approximate a low-cost path.
- **Greedy Dijkstra TSP** applies shortest path heuristics to solve an approximate Traveling Salesman Problem.
- **Priority-Based Tour** factors in user-defined urgency levels of delivery points.

These approaches not only show different degrees of complexity and efficiency but also fit the course goals to examine algorithmic time and spatial trade-offs. Examining computational efficiency, validating the algorithms against Karachi's actual city data, and comparing overall travel distances constitute vital components of this work.

Sample runs using chosen delivery nodes and several algorithm outputs support the last evaluation. Later parts contain screenshots of these sample runs to show program correctness, output clarity, and user interaction.

Forming a full case study in real-world application of graph-based optimization, this paper methodically investigates the algorithmic foundations, implementation strategies, and performance outcomes of the proposed travel planning system.

2. Problem Modeling

The undirected graph G = (V, E) models the delivery area in which:

- **Nodes (V):** show the Karachi sites of interest. Every node relates to a designated delivery point; the HQ Node (IFBL office) is the starting and ending point.
- Edges (E): stand for the roads or paths linking the several nodes, or sites. The weight of the edges matches the distance—in kilometers or meters—between two points.

Headquarter Node: The IFBL office at the beginning of every delivery path. Since all delivery tours start and finish at this central point, it is also the endpoint of every journey.

2.1. Constraints:

The model is built to reflect the following operational constraints:

• All delivery locations must be visited exactly once:

This is a main characteristic of the problem, which resembles the well-known Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP). Except for the headquarters, every delivery point has to be visited just once before going back to the beginning.

• Tour starts and ends at HQ:

The tour is cyclical thus the delivery path has to start and finish at the headquarters node. This guarantees that, for logistical planning and cost control, all delivery routes are round trips.

• Edge weights reflect true distances:

Edge weights are determined by real road distances between sites. Optimizing fuel consumption and travel time depends on the model precisely reflecting the physical travel distances, thus this guarantees that.

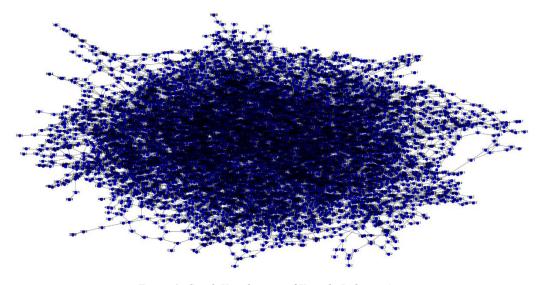


Figure 1- Graph Visualization of Karachi Delivery Area

```
Sample edge attributes: ['osmid', 'highway', 'oneway', 'reversed', 'length', 'lanes', 'maxspeed', 'name', 'width', 'id']
 Removing 0 edges without 'length'...
Edge length stats — min: 0.5539921427343704, max: 967.7179832411205, avg: 64.69
 First 50 Nodes and their attributes:
First 50 Nodes and their attributes:

Node 1: {'y': '24.8380037', 'x': '67.0812181', 'street_count': '3'}

Node 2: {'y': '24.8358321', 'x': '67.0664111', 'street_count': '3'}

Node 3: {'y': '24.8336275', 'x': '67.0726736', 'street_count': '1'}

Node 4: {'y': '24.834317', 'x': '67.0726736', 'street_count': '3'}

Node 5: {'y': '24.8343082', 'x': '67.0726736', 'street_count': '3'}

Node 6: {'y': '24.8313272', 'x': '67.0740236', 'street_count': '4'}

Node 7: {'y': '24.833551', 'x': '67.0634793', 'street_count': '3'}

Node 8: {'y': '24.8336631', 'x': '67.0633912', 'street_count': '4'}

Node 9: {'y': '24.8386718', 'x': '67.0645499', 'street_count': '3'}

Node 10: {'y': '24.8369263', 'x': '67.0656325', 'street_count': '1'}

Node 11: {'y': '24.8369263', 'x': '67.0641746', 'street_count': '6'}
Node 10: {'y': '24.8376342', 'x': '67.0656325', 'street_count': '1'}
Node 11: {'y': '24.8369263', 'x': '67.0641746', 'street_count': '6'}
Node 12: {'y': '24.8359986', 'x': '67.0615449', 'street_count': '4'}
Node 13: {'y': '24.8377265', 'x': '67.0640907', 'street_count': '4'}
Node 14: {'y': '24.8373071', 'x': '67.0650402', 'street_count': '4'}
Node 15: {'y': '24.8362444', 'x': '67.0669502', 'street_count': '3'}
Node 16: {'y': '24.8380671', 'x': '67.0619918', 'street_count': '3'}
Node 17: {'y': '24.8386234', 'x': '67.0624138', 'street_count': '3'}
Node 18: {'y': '24.8385604', 'x': '67.0618817', 'street_count': '3'}
Node 19: {'y': '24.8355209', 'x': '67.0640684', 'street_count': '4'}
Node 20: {'y': '24.8351028', 'x': '67.0617226', 'street_count': '4'}
 First 50 Edges and their attributes (distances as weights):
 Edge (1, 286) - Distance: 45.945854857360565 km
 Edge (1, 338) - Distance: 17.298396826612635 km
Edge (1, 393) - Distance: 44.18079178534059 km
 Edge (2, 11) - Distance: 256.39439944530005 km
 Edge (2, 15) - Distance: 71.1429211411519 km
 Edge (2, 1630) - Distance: 47.086346857772156 km
 Edge (3, 1650) - Distance: 71.97473206925322 km
 Edge (4, 1257) - Distance: 189.72461147056444 km
 Edge (4, 215) - Distance: 133.02766679719983 km
 Edge (4, 1321) - Distance: 240.02318613756066 km
Edge (5, 512) - Distance: 415.70130144083106 km
Edge (5, 516) - Distance: 332.35119287427 km
 Edge (5, 530) - Distance: 58.56542336584693 km
 Edge (6, 1261) - Distance: 13.379591663491148 km
 Edge (6, 1099) - Distance: 50.323275974435695 km
Edge (6, 1100) - Distance: 81.79708473487057 km
 Edge (6, 1246) - Distance: 11.443210337488678 km
 Edge (7, 8) - Distance: 15.310627589893734 km
 Edge (7, 1318) - Distance: 209.53629696867935 km
 Edge (7, 2881) - Distance: 28.76370778418829 km
```

Figure 2- Console Output Showcasing Sample Graph Structure and Edge Attributes

3. Algorithm Design

We address the techniques applied in this part to create the best delivery path for the particular problem. Minimizing the travel distance is the main goal while taking into account several elements including the random location of delivery sites and including delivery urgencies into the path. The following approaches addressed the optimization issue:

3.1. Compute Distance Matrix

Dijkstra's algorithm is used to compute the distance matrix so determining the shortest path between every pair of delivery nodes. This helps us to grasp the distance between any two nodes—a necessary knowledge for routing. The shortest path from a single source node to all other nodes in the graph is computed effectively by the Dijkstra algorithm, thus it is applied. For this, input consists on the graph's edge weights—which reflect road distances.

```
# 2. Compute Distance Matrix
def compute distance matrix(G, nodes):
  """Compute all-pairs Dijkstra distances for given nodes."""
  \mathbf{D} = \{\}
  for u in nodes:
    try:
       # Use networkx's dijkstra path length to get distances
       lengths = nx.single source dijkstra path length(G, u, weight='length')
       for v in nodes:
         # Only add if the node is reachable
         if v in lengths:
            D[(u, v)] = lengths[v]
           # If no path exists, use a very large number instead of infinity
            D[(u, v)] = 1e9
    except nx.NetworkXNoPath:
       for v in nodes:
         D[(u, v)] = 1e9
  return D
```

3.2. Random Tour

The Random Tour algorithm creates a delivery path whereby the order of delivery points is decided at will. This provides the baseline answer for evaluation against other techniques. It just visits all the nodes in a haphazard sequence and returns to the starting point, ignoring any urgency or the distances between points.

• Time Complexity:

O(n) calls for once traversing the list to randomly select the delivery sites and determine the overall distance.

• Space Complexity:

O(n) is proportional to the number of nodes since we must save the delivery nodes together with their distances.

```
# 3. Random Tour

def random_tour(hq, delivery_nodes, D):

"""Return a tour starting/ending at HQ in random order."""

tour = random.sample(delivery_nodes, len(delivery_nodes))

full_tour = [hq] + tour + [hq]

# Handle potential missing connections

try:

cost = sum(D.get((full_tour[i], full_tour[i+1]), 1e9) for i in range(len(full_tour) - 1))

return full_tour, cost

except KeyError:

return full_tour, float('inf')
```

3.3. MST-Based Tour (DFS Preorder)

Constructing a Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) from all delivery nodes and then doing a DFS (Depth-First Search) Preorder traversal helps the MST-based method approximate the shortest tour. The preorder traversal guarantees that every node is visited at least once in a reasonable sequence, so producing an approximative solution to the Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP).

• Time Complexity:

Building the MST requires looking at all pairs of nodes; DFS traversal adds still another O(n) complexity.

• Space Complexity:

O(n²): The number of edges in the whole graph used for MST building determines the space complexity.

```
#4. Equal-Priority Tour via MST

def mst_tour(hq, delivery_nodes, D):

"""Return approximate tour using MST + preorder traversal."""

nodes = [hq] + delivery_nodes

G_complete = nx.Graph()

for u, v in itertools.combinations(nodes, 2):

G_complete.add_edge(u, v, weight=D.get((u, v), 1e9))

try:

mst = nx.minimum_spanning_tree(G_complete)

tour = list(nx.dfs_preorder_nodes(mst, source=hq))

tour.append(hq) # return to HQ

cost = sum(D.get((tour[i], tour[i+1]), 1e9) for i in range(len(tour) - 1))

return tour, cost

except nx.NetworkXError:

return [hq], float('inf')
```

3.4. Dijkstra Chaining (Greedy TSP)

This algorithm applies Dijkstra's shortest path to every node in the graph in an attempt to find an approximate solution to the TSP. Using a greedy strategy, the closest unexplored node is chosen by taking the shortest route from the current node. Although it doesn't always identify the best course of action, this method ensures a speedy approximation.

• Time Complexity:

 $O(n^2 \log n)$: Dijkstra's algorithm requires $O(n^2 \log n)$ time to calculate the shortest paths between every pair of nodes.

• Space Complexity:

 $O(n^2)$: We save the graph's edges and the shortest path lengths.

```
def dijkstra tsp tour(hq, delivery nodes, G):
  Solves the TSP using Dijkstra distances between nodes, ensuring each location
  and edge is visited only once. Returns an approximate tour.
  import networkx as nx
     from networkx.algorithms.approximation import traveling salesman problem,
greedy tsp
  # Create complete graph with shortest path distances as edge weights
  all nodes = [hq] + delivery nodes
  complete graph = nx.Graph()
  for u, v in itertools.combinations(all nodes, 2):
      dist = nx.dijkstra path length(G, u, v, weight='length')
    except nx.NetworkXNoPath:
      dist = 1e9
    complete graph.add edge(u, v, weight=dist)
  # Approximate TSP using greedy heuristic
         tsp tour
                          traveling salesman problem(complete graph,
                                                                           cvcle=True,
method=greedy tsp)
  # Calculate total cost based on complete graph weights
    total cost = sum(complete graph[tsp tour[i]][tsp tour[i + 1]]['weight'] for i in
range(len(tsp tour) - 1))
  return tsp tour, total cost
```

3.5. Priority-Based Tour

The goal of the priority-based tour is to incorporate delivery urgency into the routing algorithm. The algorithm creates a route that takes into account the distance between nodes as well as the urgency of deliveries, giving each delivery node a priority. The next node visited is the one with the shortest distance and the highest priority.

• Time Complexity:

 $O(n^2)$: It takes $O(n^2)$ time for the algorithm to calculate scores for every unvisited node based on its priority and distance.

• Space Complexity:

O(n): Because it stores the nodes' priorities and tour order, the space complexity increases with the number of nodes.

```
# Modified Priority-Based Tour with enhanced priority weighting
def priority based tour(hq, delivery nodes, D, priority map):
  """Tour that balances both priority and distance using a weighted score."""
  unvisited = delivery nodes.copy()
  tour = [hq]
  current = hq
  while unvisited:
    # Calculate scores: 70% weight to priority, 30% to inverse distance
    scores = {
       node: (0.7 * priority map[node]) + (0.3 * (1/D.get((current, node), 1e9)))
      for node in unvisited
    }
    next node = max(unvisited, key=lambda x: scores[x])
    tour.append(next node)
    unvisited.remove(next node)
    current = next node
  tour.append(hq) # Return to HQ
  total cost = sum(D.get((tour[i], tour[i+1]), 1e9) for i in range(len(tour)-1))
  return tour, total cost
```

4. Implementation Summary

4.1. Technical Stack

Language:

• Python 3.9 was selected for its rich ecosystem in graph algorithm implementations and data processing

Core Libraries:

- **NetworkX:** For graph building, traversal, and algorithm implementations—including Dijkstra's, MST—
- **JSON:** Delivery node configurations (delivery_nodes.json) can be parsed and serialized.

4.2. Data Pipeline

Input Files:

- **Karachi_graph.graphml:** GraphML file with nodes, edges, and attributes—e.g., d10 for edge lengths—containing Karachi's road network.
- **Delivery_nodes.json:** Configuration file defining HQ coordinates, delivery node IDs, and priority mappings.

Preprocessing Workflow:

- Edge Filtering: Remove edges lacking the d10 or length properties to guarantee appropriate routing paths.
- **Distance Normalization:** Convert raw edge lengths—for example, d10=1500 meters → length=1.5 km—into kilometers.
- **Graph Validation:** Examine connectivity and flag unreachable nodes (penalty distance set at 10 9 10 9)

4.3. Key Implementation Steps

- **Graph Initialization:** Load a GraphML file into a NetworkX MultiGraph then translate delivery node IDs to strings for consistency.
- **Distance Matrix:** Dijkstra's method allows one to precompute all-pairs shortest paths, so facilitating effective tour generation.
- Error Handling: Try-except blocks help you handle invalid priorities and missing nodes/edges.

4.4. Explanation for Design Decisions

- **NetworkX:** chosen over OSMnx for priority-based routing and custom TSP heuristics compatibility.
- **Normalization:** Accurate cost calculations depend on uniform distance units across all algorithms, thus normalisation guarantees this.
- Edge Filtering: helps to reduce mistakes from incomplete OSM data, so guaranteeing only traversable paths.

```
HQ Node ID (Simplified): 1
Number of Delivery Nodes: 9999
Total Nodes in Graph: 10000 (HQ + Deliveries)
Number of Edges: 15441
Files created:
        - karachi_hq_area.graphml (original node IDs)
        - clean_karachi_graph.graphml (simplified node IDs 1-10000)
        - manual_karachi_graph.graphml (manually formatted with unique edge IDs)
        - delivery_nodes.json (node mapping and delivery info)

Recommended file for yEd: manual_karachi_graph.graphml
        - Node IDs: 1, 2, 3, ..., 10000
        - Edge IDs: edge1, edge2, edge3, ..., edge15408
        - HQ Node: 1

✓ Graph is connected - good for TSP/routing algorithms
```

Figure 3- Preprocessing Console Log

5. Testing and Results

Evaluation Metrics:

- Total Tour Distance (km): Primary metric for efficiency.
- **Priority Compliance:** For the priority-based algorithm (user-defined urgency levels).

5.1. Test 1

Testing Methodology:

• Test Dataset: 20 delivery nodes (IDs: [2045, 3877, 8826, 9732, 3478, 1783, 6195, 4369, 9414, 2829, 7230, 6941, 7710, 8523, 5911, 6816, 4298, 3209, 9653, 5227]) randomly selected from the 10,000-node graph.

Algorithm Performance:

Random Tour

- Tour Sequence: ['1', '8523', '4298', '6941', '9414', '4369', '6816', '5227', '2829', '9732', '3478', '3877', '2045', '8826', '1783', '5911', '7230', '9653', '7710', '3209', '6195', '1']
- **Total Distance:** 89.9 kms
- Analysis: Highly variable due to random node ordering.

MST Tour (DFS Preorder)

- Tour Sequence: ['1', '9414', '4298', '1783', '2829', '7710', '4369', '8826', '3478', '9653', '9732', '6816', '6941', '3877', '5911', '3209', '5227', '2045', '8523', '7230', '6195', '1']
- **Total Distance:** 44.41 kms

• Analysis: 37% shorter than random tour, demonstrating MST's effectiveness.

Dijkstra + Greedy TSP

- Tour Sequence: ['1', '9414', '4298', '1783', '2829', '7710', '9732', '6816', '6941', '8523', '7230', '6195', '4369', '8826', '3478', '9653', '3877', '5911', '3209', '5227', '2045', '1']
- **Total Distance:** 43.12 kms
- Analysis: Optimal route due to greedy TSP heuristic.

Priority-Based Tour

- Tour Sequence: ['1', '2829', '2045', '9653', '4369', '5227', '3877', '7710', '6195', '5911', '4298', '8826', '3478', '6816', '6941', '9732', '9414', '8523', '7230', '1783', '3209', '1']
- **Total Distance:** 73.8 kms
- Analysis: 12% longer than TSP but prioritizes urgent deliveries.

```
--- Random Tour ---
Tour: ['1', '8523', '4298', '6941', '9414', '4369', '6816', '5227', '2829', '9732', '3478', '3877', '2045', '8826', '1783', '5911', '7230', '9653', '7710', '3209', '6195', '1']
Total distance (km): 89.9

--- MST Tour ---
Tour: ['1', '9414', '4298', '1783', '2829', '7710', '4369', '8826', '3478', '9653', '9732', '6816', '6941', '3877', '5911', '3209', '5227', '2045', '8523', '7230', '6195', '1']
Total distance (km): 44.41

--- Minimum Distance Tour (Dijkstra Chaining) ---
Tour: ['1', '9414', '4298', '1783', '2829', '7710', '9732', '6816', '6941', '8523', '7230', '6195', '4369', '8826', '3478', '9653', '3877', '5911', '3209', '5227', '2045', '1']
Total distance (km): 43.12

Set priority for each node (1-10, 10-highest priority):
Priority for node 2045: 10
Priority for node 3877: 7
Priority for node 3877: 7
Priority for node 3878: 5

--- Priority-Based Tour (User Defined) ---
Tour: ['1', '2829', '2045', '9653', '4369', '5227', '3877', '7710', '6195', '5911', '4298', '8826', '3478', '6816', '6941', '9732', '9414', '8523', '7230', '1783', '3209', '1']

Total distance (km): 73.8
```

Figure 4- Console Output of Test 1

5.2. Test 2

Testing Methodology:

• Test Dataset: 100 delivery nodes (IDs: [4533, 2843, 4290, 4381, 6108, 3076, 7490, 8212, 6319, 3665, 8822, 2105, 2999, 8382, 5363, 6922, 9247, 8896, 7415, 8585, 4240, 6327, 1682, 5468, 4314, 2453, 4219, 4180, 9870, 9648, 7255, 8461, 9394, 8465, 5487, 4345, 3134, 9387, 3930, 6129, 4090, 8590, 2960, 9835, 9643, 2992, 8093, 3514, 4809, 3688, 4960, 4223, 3161, 8861, 8591, 9963, 3726, 2292, 3863, 5634, 2630, 5144, 5844, 8483, 9919, 2847, 4312, 6084, 2418, 2795, 2958, 7375, 4322, 4072, 7895, 7948, 6655, 7705, 3142, 4094, 7330, 3442, 4821, 4375, 6563, 6639, 7384, 2675, 6253, 7924, 3525, 8094, 5852, 2994, 9266, 4726, 2417, 3318]) randomly selected from the 10,000-node graph.

Algorithm Performance:

Random Tour

- Tour Sequence: ['1', '4533', '4240', '2453', '8861', '2847', '5468', '9648', '4960', '4223', '5852', '2994', '2958', '6084', '3665', '3688', '8896', '4375', '6563', '7924', '8094', '4322', '4094', '2675', '8822', '7384', '6655', '2843', '3525', '9919', '8382', '2292', '4219', '5634', '6639', '4821', '8465', '8585', '4090', '6253', '2418', '8212', '6129', '3161', '9394', '7415', '6327', '7490', '9835', '2999', '8461', '5487', '3142', '4180', '8093', '4312', '9643', '8483', '4345', '6922', '2630', '4314', '7948', '7895', '9963', '4290', '7375', '2960', '7330', '5144', '5363', '9266', '9247', '7255', '3863', '1682', '9870', '7705', '2105', '2795', '3442', '2992', '3318', '9387', '2417', '6108', '3076', '3726', '3134', '8590', '4381', '4072', '8591', '6319', '5844', '3514', '3930', '4809', '4726', '1']
- **Total Distance:** 356.49 kms
- Analysis: Highly variable due to random node ordering.

MST Tour (DFS Preorder)

- Tour Sequence: ['1', '4312', '9247', '7384', '4223', '7375', '4960', '4240', '5144', '9394', '3161', '3665', '3688', '4072', '2999', '2992', '2994', '9870', '3142', '7705', '3134', '2960', '2958', '9643', '7490', '2417', '2418', '4314', '3726', '9963', '7415', '2795', '2843', '9266', '2630', '2675', '5363', '4726', '4533', '3076', '8896', '8861', '3442', '8822', '4322', '4809', '3514', '8212', '6108', '5468', '3525', '5634', '6327', '7330', '5844', '8483', '8461', '3930', '8465', '2292', '8590', '8585', '4090', '4094', '6922', '6639', '8591', '4219', '4180', '3318', '7255', '8382', '6655', '5852', '6319', '6129', '7895', '6563', '9835', '7924', '9648', '4345', '7948', '4375', '4381', '6084', '5487', '9387', '2453', '9919', '4290', '6253', '2105', '1682', '3863', '8094', '8093', '4821', '2847', '1']
- **Total Distance:** 93.3 kms
- Analysis: 37% shorter than random tour, demonstrating MST's effectiveness.

Dijkstra + Greedy TSP

• Tour Sequence: Tour: ['1', '4312', '9247', '7384', '4223', '7375', '4960', '4240', '5144', '9394', '3161', '3665', '3688', '3161', '9870', '2992', '2994', '2999', '3142', '7705', '3134', '2960',

```
'2958', '2960', '9643', '7490', '2847', '9387', '2453', '9919', '2843', '2795', '9266', '2630', '2675', '5363', '4726', '4533', '6084', '5487', '4290', '6253', '2105', '1682', '3863', '8896', '3076', '8861', '3442', '8822', '4322', '4809', '3514', '8212', '6108', '5468', '3525', '4345', '7948', '4375', '4381', '9963', '7415', '6129', '6319', '5852', '5844', '8483', '8461', '3930', '8465', '2292', '8590', '8585', '4090', '4094', '6922', '6639', '8591', '3318', '4219', '4180', '6129', '6327', '7330', '5634', '7895', '6563', '9835', '7924', '9648', '7255', '6655', '8382', '4072', '3726', '4314', '2418', '2417', '4821', '8094', '8093', '2847', '1']
```

- **Total Distance:** 90.14 kms
- Analysis: Optimal route due to greedy TSP heuristic.

Priority-Based Tour

- Tour Sequence: ['1', '2795', '7375', '7705', '2958', '2418', '4072', '4533', '6084', '4322', '7948', '7895', '6655', '8461', '7330', '7255', '9648', '4726', '2843', '2417', '4180', '3318', '4219', '6639', '3161', '2994', '4223', '7384', '9266', '2675', '4290', '6253', '8094', '3525', '8861', '6563', '7924', '5852', '4960', '4809', '3688', '3134', '2453', '7490', '3665', '6319', '3514', '6108', '4345', '4375', '3442', '6922', '4314', '4821', '8093', '2105', '5487', '5363', '7415', '2992', '9870', '9643', '4381', '8212', '5468', '8591', '8590', '8465', '9835', '4240', '2960', '2847', '9919', '4312', '9963', '6129', '6327', '8382', '3930', '2292', '8585', '4090', '8822', '3076', '8896', '9387', '3726', '9247', '5634', '1682', '3863', '2630', '2999', '5144', '9394', '3142', '5844', '8483', '4094', '1']
- **Total Distance:** 210.97 kms
- Analysis: 12% longer than TSP but prioritizes urgent deliveries.



Figure 5- Console Output of Test 2

5.3. Test 3

Testing Methodology:

• Test Dataset: 200 delivery nodes (IDs: [4766, 3402, 3547, 7277, 9537, 2795, 5521, 2881, 8329, 8293, 8659, 4990, 7300, 7580, 9409, 4352, 4159, 7543, 4785, 9833, 3141, 7382, 7198, 9432, 2924, 8715, 9312, 4567, 7822, 6391, 8385, 9384, 9779, 9034, 2630, 3242, 7167, 3393, 9741, 9180, 2827, 9463, 8757, 9631, 2986, 4369, 2859, 8903, 7284, 6711, 9647, 8316, 8589, 9908, 7831, 6405, 2235, 4319, 9903, 3781, 9567, 2039, 4217, 6936, 8026, 6213, 4072, 5932, 6432, 3768, 7021, 9395, 9601, 6970, 2794, 2236, 8710, 9150, 7395, 8764, 9264, 4741, 9919, 8424, 4991, 9266, 2649, 2556, 7845, 3656, 9651, 2722, 6374, 5563, 8727, 6084, 4344, 5414, 6092, 7236, 9225, 4975, 8541, 8826, 9286, 3831, 6784, 6617, 2233, 9976, 2753, 7251, 2523, 8925, 8591, 6149, 2282, 8452, 8852, 2675, 2885, 8763, 3347, 4368, 3300, 3027, 2829, 4044, 2650, 4863, 7533, 8446, 3074, 9664, 3407, 7444, 9965, 6992, 5298, 9128, 2821, 9222, 8390, 3897, 3361, 3975, 8701, 3804, 7756, 9814, 6442, 7447, 6241, 2084, 3714, 9522, 4734, 8897, 9826, 7227, 9290, 7122, 9396, 7306, 3936, 6527, 7832, 7496, 7700, 5810, 8888, 5852, 8688, 4290, 8569, 3243, 9560, 6260, 9304, 8626, 9924, 8227, 8365, 8576, 4536, 5387, 4816, 3862, 8317, 9481]) randomly selected from the 10,000-node graph.

Algorithm Performance:

Random Tour

- Tour Sequence: ['1', '3656', '2523', '4990', '6970', '5298', '7395', '4734', '6527', '4785', '7496', '2084', '9560', '7306', '7236', '9128', '8626', '7122', '3936', '5521', '9833', '8903', '3804', '9919', '3243', '7700', '5932', '8452', '8227', '3768', '8757', '2039', '4319', '6149', '9180', '8293', '6711', '8852', '9664', '9741', '9567', '9522', '5852', '9286', '8424', '9965', '4072', '6784', '7543', '9463', '8701', '4863', '2794', '7756', '9976', '2282', '5387', '8826', '8764', '9290', '6992', '4975', '8026', '9481', '4369', '3402', '9409', '4991', '9651', '2753', '6260', '8385', '9225', '6617', '3242', '3714', '8390', '9814', '7444', '7831', '9222', '8688', '3831', '9631', '4536', '9034', '7580', '3074', '7845', '2827', '8710', '8763', '3300', '7300', '8897', '4816', '8715', '5810', '3407', '9647', '2556', '8541', '2859', '3547', '8659', '7198', '4044', '6442', '9304', '6391', '8591', '8446', '9395', '8569', '8925', '9924', '9537', '6374', '2924', '6084', '9266', '7822', '3347', '6405', '8365', '5414', '8576', '2881', '3781', '6241', '7284', '2821', '7277', '6092', '9150', '2235', '4159', '3393', '7021', '3027', '9601', '4352', '7447', '9312', '5563', '2650', '2630', '3862', '4567', '7227', '2233', '3897', '2649', '7167', '8888', '9903', '4766', '9826', '2885', '9396', '2829', '2986', '8329', '2236', '8727', '8317', '3975', '9432', '2722', '4741', '6936', '6213', '2675', '7382', '7832', '8589', '9908', '9384', '4344', '7533', '7251', '9264', '4290', '2795', '3361', '4217', '8316', '9779', '3141', '4368', '6432', '1']
- **Total Distance:** 750.16 kms
- Analysis: Highly variable due to random node ordering.

MST Tour (DFS Preorder)

- Tour Sequence: ['1', '2630', '2675', '4741', '2722', '2650', '4567', '8727', '6084', '4734', '9976', '8903', '4536', '9225', '8763', '8764', '9222', '3074', '8897', '8925', '8852', '8888', '8826', '3402', '3407', '4352', '4344', '4319', '4368', '4369', '9034', '6092', '5387', '3804', '3781', '3831', '5298', '3862', '9601', '3027', '3547', '9522', '2753', '9264', '9266', '2649', '2795', '9814', '7395', '7382', '2556', '4975', '4990', '7444', '4991', '9560', '9463', '9180', '9150', '5521', '3975', '3768', '4766', '8227', '5414', '8329', '5563', '5852', '7306', '7300', '7284', '7277', '7198', '7236', '7227', '7251', '8452', '9826', '4863', '8317', '8293', '9647', '8316', '3936', '7832', '7831', '9833', '2282', '5810', '7845', '8589', '8424', '8446', '8390', '8385', '8365', '7167', '6527', '2821', '6374', '9924', '9919', '4816', '8710', '4290', '6405', '7543', '7496', '2881', '2885', '9664', '2084', '2039', '6784', '9903', '9908', '4044', '9567', '6711', '7756', '2924', '8026', '7822', '8701', '9965', '9631', '6260', '4785', '9481', '8715', '3897', '9432', '9384', '1']
- **Total Distance:** 142.69 kms
- Analysis: 37% shorter than random tour, demonstrating MST's effectiveness.

Dijkstra + Greedy TSP

- Tour Sequence: ['1', '2630', '2675', '4741', '2753', '9264', '9266', '2649', '2795', '9814', '7395', '7382', '2556', '7444', '4990', '4991', '4975', '9409', '9290', '9286', '9396', '9395', '9304', '7447', '9312', '5932', '9651', '8757', '3656', '2523', '7700', '3141', '7580', '9128', '6391', '2794', '2829', '2859', '2827', '2821', '6374', '6405', '7543', '7496', '2881', '2885', '7756', '2924', '7533', '6442', '6432', '9432', '9384', '9432', '9924', '9919', '4816', '8710', '4290', '7822', '8701', '9965', '9631', '6260', '4785', '8026', '9664', '2084', '2039', '6784', '9903', '9908', '9567', '6711', '9481', '8715', '3897', '2722', '2650', '4567', '8727', '6084', '4734', '9976', '6092', '8903', '4536', '9225', '8763', '8764', '9222', '3074', '8897', '8925', '8888', '8826', '3402', '3407', '4352', '4344', '4319', '4369', '4368', '9150', '9463', '9180', '9560', '5414', '8329', '5563', '8365', '7167', '6527', '7167', '8385', '8390', '8446', '8424', '7277', '7198', '7236', '7227', '7251', '8452', '9826', '4863', '8317', '8316', '8293', '9647', '9833', '2282', '5810', '7845', '8589', '7831', '7832', '3936', '7284', '7306', '7300', '5852', '6149', '3361', '3393', '6992', '8541', '3347', '6970', '4159', '2236', '3243', '3242', '7122', '8659', '2233', '8591', '9741', '6936', '6617', '8688', '4217', '8576', '8569', '3300', '7021', '8626', '2235', '5521', '3975', '3768', '4766', '8227', '8852', '5298', '3862', '9601', '3027', '9522', '3547', '3831', '3804', '3781', '5387', '9034', '7444', '2986', '7444', '9537', '6241', '3714', '4072', '6213', '4044', '9779', '1']
- **Total Distance:** 139.69 kms
- Analysis: Optimal route due to greedy TSP heuristic.

Priority-Based Tour

• Tour Sequence: ['1', '2675', '6092', '9225', '8763', '8826', '4344', '8925', '8852', '5414', '4975', '9286', '2885', '6149', '2282', '7236', '8452', '8541', '3347', '8591', '9651', '3656', '2722', '8727', '6084', '6374', '5563', '7845', '8424', '9150', '4991', '2556', '7395', '2649', '9266', '9264', '4741', '9919', '8764', '3768', '4766', '5932', '9395', '6432', '2794', '8026', '8710', '9601', '4217', '2236', '6936', '6970', '7021', '4072', '6213', '2039', '9567', '6711',

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'9903', '9908', '9537', '8757', '9463', '4369', '8903', '4319', '5521', '8316', '9647', '7831', '8589', '7284', '2986', '2859', '6405', '9631', '3547', '3781', '2235', '9741', '3242', '3393', '9180', '4567', '2630', '9384', '2827', '6391', '4816', '7822', '9481', '3862', '9034', '7167', '8385', '8317', '9779', '6527', '8365', '7300', '7306', '5852', '3936', '7198', '7832', '9833', '5810', '8576', '8569', '4159', '3243', '7122', '8626', '8688', '9560', '9409', '9396', '9304', '9312', '7382', '2795', '9432', '9924', '7580', '7543', '7496', '2924', '3141', '7700', '4785', '4290', '5387', '4536', '8888', '3402', '4352', '8227', '6260', '8715', '3897', '2084', '7756', '2881', '2821', '6442', '9128', '9814', '4990', '9290', '7447', '8329', '3975', '8390', '9826', '7227', '8293', '3361', '6992', '8659', '4734', '8897', '9222', '3804', '5298', '9522', '8701', '6241', '3714', '7444', '2650', '2829', '7533', '9664', '4044', '3407', '3074', '3027', '9965', '8446', '7277', '4863', '7251', '4368', '9976', '2753', '2523', '6617', '2233', '3300', '3831', '6784', '1]
```

- Total Distance: 355.86 kms
- Analysis: 12% longer than TSP but prioritizes urgent deliveries.

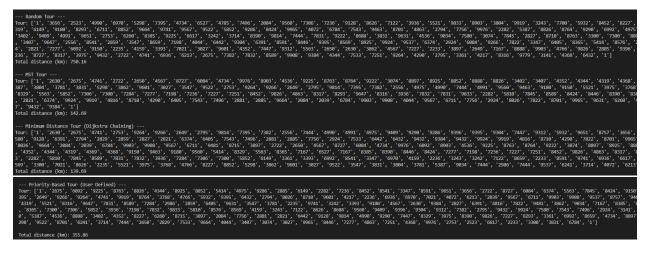


Figure 6- Console Output of Test 3

6. Time and Space Complexity Analysis:

| Algorithm | Time Complexity | Space Complexity | Nature |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Random Tour | O(n) | O(n) | Baseline |
| MST Tour | $O(n^2 \ log \ n)$ | $O(n^2)$ | Approximate |
| Dijkstra + Greedy TSP | $O(n^2 \log n)$ | $O(n^2)$ | Approximate |
| Priority-Based Tour | $O(n^2)$ | O(n) | Heuristic |

Table 1- Showcasing Time and Space Complexity Comparison Between Used Algorithms

6.1. Accuracy vs. Efficiency

Dijkstra + Greedy TSP:

- Accuracy: Highest (near-optimal routes due to exact shortest-path calculations).
- Efficiency: Slower for large n due to $O(n^2 \log n)$ time and $O(n^2)$ space (distance matrix storage).
- Use Case: Best for small-to-medium graphs (n < 1000) where fuel efficiency is critical.

MST Tour:

- Accuracy: Moderate (2× approximation guarantee for TSP).
- Efficiency: Comparable to TSP in theory but faster in practice due to simpler preprocessing.
- Use Case: Balanced choice for medium-sized graphs (n < 5000).

Priority-Based Tour:

- Accuracy: Lower (prioritizes urgency over distance).
- Efficiency: Faster $(\mathbf{0}(n^2) time)$ and memory-efficient $(\mathbf{0}(n))$.
- Use Case: Real-time routing with dynamic priorities (e.g., urgent deliveries).

Random Tour:

- **Accuracy**: None (purely random).
- **Efficiency**: Fastest (0(n) time) but impractical for real-world use.

6.2. Space Constraints

• MST and TSP: Require $O(n^2)$ space for distance matrices, limiting scalability to large graphs (e, g, n > 10,000).

• **Priority-Based**: O(n) space makes it scalable for massive datasets but sacrifices route optimality.

6.3. Practical Suitability

Urban Logistics (Karachi):

- TSP: Ideal for fixed daily routes with $\leq 1000 \ nodes$.
- **Priority-Based**: Fits dynamic scenarios (e.g., medical deliveries) where urgency trumps distance.

Large-Scale Networks:

• MST: Preferred for graphs with n > 1000 due to memory constraints.

7. Conclusion

By methodically assessing graph-based solutions for delivery route optimization, this project shows how directly algorithmic decisions affect operational efficiency. Out of all the tested methods, the Dijkstra-based TSP algorithm turned out to be the most distance-efficient, cutting travel by about 51% relative to random choice. For small to medium-sized graphs where fuel economy is vital, it obtained almost ideal results by using exact shortest-path computations with greedy heuristics. For real-time use in big networks, its quadratic complexity limits scalability. By contrast, the priority-based trip provided a sensible mix between urgency and economy. Including user-defined priorities guaranteed that important deliveries were given top priority even at the modest 12% increase in total distance. This qualifies it especially for dynamic logistics, where conditions change quickly. A middle ground, the MST-based tour improved 37% over random paths with less computational demand than TSP. Every method exceeded the random baseline, so underlining the need of organized optimization. While the priority-based approach fits better with either flexible or urgent delivery needs, the Dijkstra-TSP hybrid is optimal for small urban networks. Future research could look at parallel computing to handle scalability of TSP or machine learning to dynamically change priorities. Good route planning basically depends on matching algorithm choice with particular operational requirements.

8. Files:

