Отчет проверки уникальности текста

Дата проверки: 2023-06-13 19:40:37

Уникальность 49%

Удовлетворительно. Текст желательно доработать.

Текст

```
#include < algorithm>
#include < iomanip>
#include < iostream>
#include < unordered map>
#include < vector>
#include "priority queue.h"
template < typename Graph> class Dijkstra
{
private:
// Reconstruct a path from start to goal
static std: :vector< std: :pair< typename Graph: :location_t, typename Graph: :cost_t>
> reconstruct path(
const typename Graph: :location t & start,
const typename Graph: :location_t & goal,
std: :unordered map < typename Graph: :location t, typename Graph: :location t > &
came from,
std: :unordered map < typename Graph: :location t, typename Graph: :cost t> &
cost so far
)
std: :vector< std: :pair< typename Graph: :location t, typename Graph: :cost t> >
typename Graph: :location t current = goal;
if (came from.find(goal) == came from.end())
```

```
{
return path; // no path can be found
while (current! = start)
{
path.push_back({current, cost_so_far[current]});
current = came_from[current];
}
path.push_back({start, (typename Graph: :cost_t)0});
// reconstructed path will start from end, reverse
std: :reverse(path.begin(), path.end());
return path;
}
public:
static void show(
std: :vector< std: :pair< typename Graph: :location_t, typename Graph: :cost_t> >
path,
const typename Graph: :location_t & start,
const typename Graph: :location t & goal
)
{
std: :cout << "\033[31m" << std: :setw(2) << start << "\033[0m"
< < " -> "
< < "\033[36m" < < std: :setw(2) < < goal < < "\033[0m"
< < " | ";
if (path.size() == 0)
{
std: :cout < < "No path can be found from "
< < "\033[36m"
< < "'" < < start < < "'"
< < "\033[0m"
< < " to "
< < "\033[36m"
< < "'" < < goal < < "'"
```

```
< < "\033[0m"
< < "." < < std: :endl;
return;
}
else if (path.size() == 1)
{
std: :cout < < "Moving to the same edge. (cost: "
<< "\033[33m" << std: :setw(2) << path[0].second << "\033[0m"
< < ")." < < std: :endl;
return;
}
std: :cout << "\033[31m" << std: :setw(2) << start << "\033[0m";
for (size t i = 1; i < path.size(); i++)
{
// cost from the first edge to current is stored, so subtract cost of prev from current
std: :cout < < " -("
<<"\033[33m" << std: :setw(2) << path[i].second - path[i - 1].second << "/" <<
std::setw(3)
< < path[i].second < < "\033[0m"
< < ")-> ";
if (path[i].first == goal)
{
std: :cout < < "\033[32m";
}
else
{
std: :cout < < "\033[36m";
}
std: :cout < < std: :setw(2) < < path[i].first;
std: :cout < < "\033[0m";
}
std: :cout < < std: :endl;
}
```

```
static std: :vector< std: :pair< typename Graph: :location t, typename Graph: :cost t>
> search(
Graph & graph, const typename Graph: :location t & start, const typename Graph:
:location t & goal
)
{
std: :unordered map < typename Graph: :location t, typename Graph: :cost t>
cost so far;
PriorityQueue < typename Graph: :location t, typename Graph: :cost t > frontier;
std: :unordered map < typename Graph: :location t, typename Graph: :location t>
came from;
frontier.push(start, typename Graph: :cost_t(0));
came from[start] = start;
cost_so_far[start] = typename Graph: :cost_t(0);
while (! frontier.empty())
typename Graph: :location t current = frontier.pop();
if (current == goal)
{
break;
}
for (typename Graph: :location_t next: graph.neighbors(current))
{
typename Graph: :cost t new cost = cost so far[current] + graph.cost(current, next);
if (cost so far.find(next) == cost so far.end() || new cost < cost so far[next])
cost so far[next] = new cost;
came from[next] = current;
frontier.push(next, new cost);
}
}
}
return Dijkstra < Graph > :: reconstruct path(start, goal, came from, cost so far);
}
};
```

```
#include < algorithm>
#include < iostream>
#include < map>
#include < stdexcept>
#include < string>
#include < vector>
class Graph
{
public:
// Types for graphs
typedef size t location t;
typedef int cost_t;
// Some constants
static const Graph: :location_t INF = 0;
private:
// Map of edges that stores every available edge from it
std: :map < location t, std: :vector < std: :pair < Graph: :location t, Graph: :cost t> > >
edges;
public:
// Constructor
Graph(std: :vector< std: :vector< cost t> > matrix)
{
// Convert matrix representation of a graph to map
for (location t i = 0; i < matrix.size(); i++)
{
if (matrix.size()! = matrix[i].size())
throw std: :invalid argument(
"Matrix representation of a graph must be a square. Matrix size: " + std:
:to_string(matrix.size()) + "; Matrix[i] size: " + std: :to string(matrix[i].size()));
}
for (location t j = 0; j < matrix[i].size(); j++)
{
if (matrix[i][j] > 0)
{
edges[i].push back({j, matrix[i][j]});
```

```
}
}
}
}
// Get all neighbors
std: :vector< Graph: :location_t> neighbors(int id)
std: :vector< Graph: :location t> result;
for (auto location: edges[id])
result.push_back(location.first);
return result;
}
// Print graph to a console
void show()
{
for (auto it: edges)
{
std: :cout < < "\033[36m" < < it.first < < "\033[0m" < < std: :endl;
for (location_t i = 0; i < it.second.size(); i++)
{
std: :cout < < " -("
< < "\033[33m" < < it.second[i].first < < "\033[0m"
< < ")-> "
<< "\033[36m" << it.second[i].second << "\033[0m" << std: :endl;
}
}
}
// Get a cost of moving from one edge to another
Graph: :cost t cost(Graph: :location t first, Graph: :location t second)
{
auto result = std: :find_if(
edges[first].begin(),
edges[first].end(),
```

```
[second](const std::pair< Graph::location t, Graph::cost t> & element) { return
element.first == second; }
);
if (result == edges[first].end())
{
throw std: :invalid argument(
"First edge '" + std: :to_string(first) + "' does not a have a path to edge '" + std:
:to string(second)
+ "'."
);
}
return result-> second;
}
};
#include < queue>
#include < utility>
#include < vector>
// Modified version of std: :priority queue. Use vector instead of heap and change
priority direction
template < typename T, typename priority t> struct PriorityQueue
{
public:
typedef std: :pair< priority_t, T> PQElement;
std::priority queue < PQElement, std::vector < PQElement > , std::greater <
PQElement> > elements;
inline bool empty() const
return elements.empty();
}
inline void push(T item, priority_t priority)
elements.emplace(priority, item);
}
T pop()
```

```
{
T best_item = elements.top().second;
elements.pop();
return best_item;
}
};
```

Источники

- https://www.redblobgames.com/pathfinding/a-star/implementation.html (37%)
- https://www.programmersought.com/article/979310198986/ (36%)
- https://www.programmersought.com/article/771710702710/ (30%)
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