

Alexandria University
Faculty of Engineering
Computer and Systems Engineering Dept.
CS241: Automatic Control

## Signal Flow Graph

# Reported By Amr Khaled #28 Mohamed Alaa #42

#### **Problem statement**

Design software that calculates the overall gain of a system represented as signal flow graph

#### **Main Features**

Easy to use and friendly user interface

#### **Data Structure**

- Adjacency list to store the edges
- Adjacency matrix to store edges' gain

#### **Main modules**

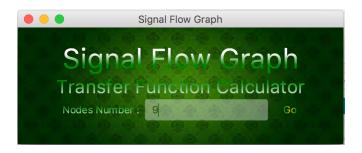
- Drawer: draws the Signal Flow Graph, take the input from the user and show the results
- Solver: calculates the overall gain and store important information about the graph

## Algorithms used

- •Depth First Search (DFS): to find the forward paths and loops
- •Inclusion-Exclusion principle: to get all the combinations of non-touching loops and calculate  $\Delta \& \Delta i$

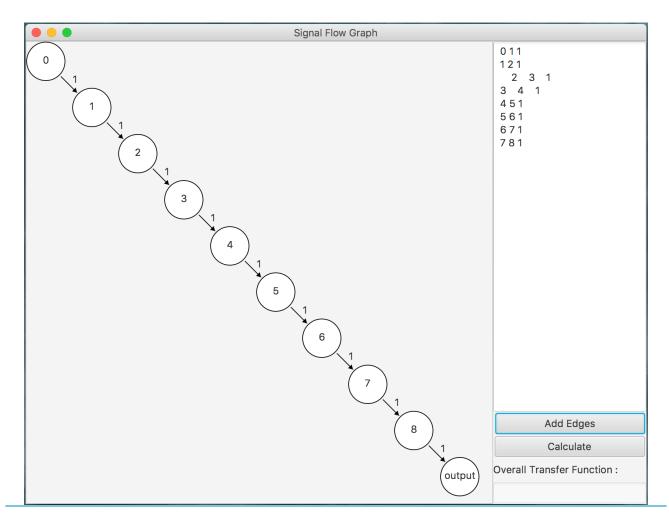
## Simple user guide

#### STEP 1: enter number of nodes

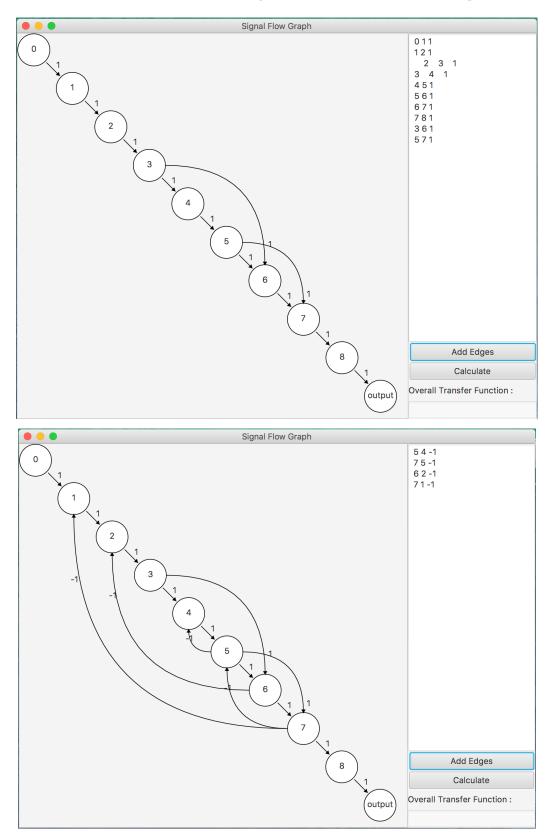


## STEP 2: add edges

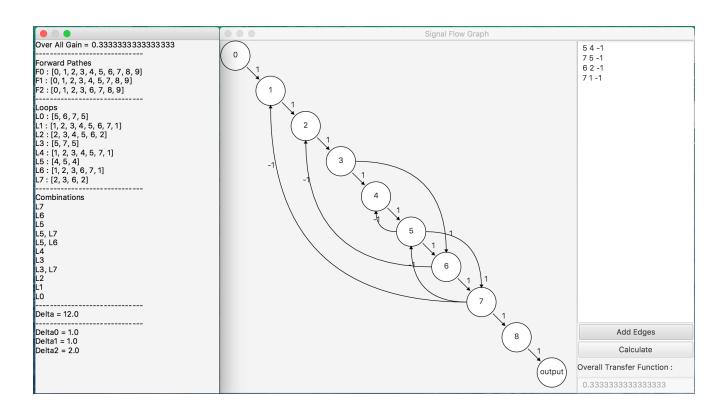
- for each edge add its start, end and weight values respectively separated by spaces
- each line represents an edge



## User can always add more edge

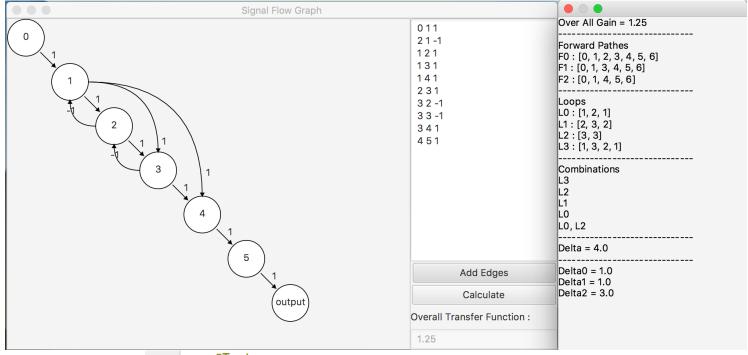


## STEP 3: Calculate



#### Sample runs





```
@Test
public void test1() {
    int size = 6;
    gain = new double[size][size];
    adjList = new ArrayList[size];
    for (int i = 0; i < adjList.length; i++) {</pre>
        adjList[i] = new ArrayList<Integer>();
    takeInput( s: 0, d: 1, g: 1);
    takeInput( s: 2, d: 1, g: -1);
    takeInput( s: 1, d: 2, g: 1);
    takeInput( s: 1, d: 3, g: 1);
    takeInput( s: 1, d: 4, g: 1);
    takeInput( s: 2, d: 3, g: 1);
    takeInput( s: 3, d: 2, g: -1);
    takeInput( s: 3, d: 3, g: -1);
    takeInput( s: 3, d: 4, g: 1);
    takeInput( s: 4, d: 5, g: 1);
    Solver s = new Solver(gain, adjList);
    double ans = s.solve();
    assertEquals (expected: 1.25, ans, delta: 0.0001);
```



