# Reporte de Laboratorio 6

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### 1. Introducción

Este laboratorio consistió en la creación de una clase grafo, con sus métodos básicos.

#### 1.1. Objetivos

• Aprender a crear e implementar grafos.

### 2. Diagramas de clase

Figura 1: Diagrama UML de la clase mazo

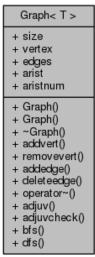
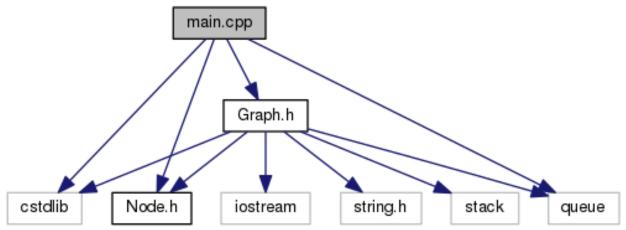


Figura 2: Diagrama de dependencias



## 3. Código

#### 3.1. Clase Nodo (Vértice)

```
#ifndef NODEH

#define NODEH

template <typename T> class Node {
  public:
```

```
TD;
///Constructor de la clase nodo
Node() {
};
///Constructor sobrecargado de la clase nodo
Node(Node*\ l\ ,\ Node*\ r\ ,\ Node*\ p\ ,\ T*\ d\ )\ \{
D = d;
};
///Destructor de la clase nodo
virtual ~Node() {
};
private:
};
#endif /* NODEH */
3.2. Clase Grafo
#ifndef GRAPH_H
#define GRAPH_H
#include "Node.h"
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
#include "string.h"
#include <queue>
#include <stack>
using namespace std;
template <typename T> class Graph {
```

```
public:
int size;
Node<T>* vertex;
bool ** edges;
Node<T>** arist;
int aristnum;
///Constructor de la clase grafo
Graph() {
size = 0;
aristnum = 0;
vertex = 0x0;
edges = 0x0;
arist=0x0;
};
///Constructor sobrecargado de la clase grafo
Graph(int si, Node<T>* r) {
this \rightarrow size = si;
this \rightarrow vertex = r;
aristnum = 0;
arist=0x0;
edges=0x0;
};
///Destructor de la clase grafo
virtual ~Graph() {
delete [] vertex;
for (int i=0; i < size; i++){
delete [] edges [i];
}
delete edges;
};
///Funcion que crea un vertice con tipo de dato generico
void addvert (Node<T> n){
Node < T > * vert = new Node < T > [this -> size + 1];
bool** edge = new bool*[size+1];
for (int i=0; i < size; i++)
edge[i] = new bool[size+1];
}
edge=this->edges;
for (int j=0; j < size +1; j++) {edges [size +1][j]=false;}
for (int i=0; i < size; i++)
vert[i].D=vertex[i].D;
this \rightarrow size = this \rightarrow size + 1;
vert [size -1]=n;
```

```
delete [] vertex;
this->edges=edge;
this->vertex=vert;
///Funcion que remueve un vertice
void removevert(int n){
Node < T > * vert = new Node < T > [this -> size -1];
bool** edge = new bool*[size -1];
for (int i=0; i < size; i++){
edge[i] = new bool[size -1];
edge=this->edges;
int i=0;
int k=0;
while (i < size -1)
if(i=n){
k++;
}
int m=0;
for (int j=0; j < size; j++){
if(j=n)\{m++;\}
edge [i][j]=this->edges [k][m];
m++;
}
vert[i].D=vertex[k].D;
i++;
k++;
this \rightarrow size = this \rightarrow size -1;
delete [] vertex;
this->edges=edge;
this->vertex=vert;
}
///Funcion que cra una arista
void addedge(int a, int b){
Node <\!\!T\!\!>\!\!** vert =\!\! new Node <\!\!T\!\!>\!\!*[this-\!\!>\!\! aristnum+1];
for (int i=0; i < aristnum+1; i++){
vert[i] = new Node < T > [2];
for (int i=0; i < aristnum; i++){
vert[i][0].D=arist[i][0].D;
vert[i][1].D=arist[i][1].D;
}
this -> aristnum=this -> aristnum+1;
\operatorname{vert} [\operatorname{aristnum} -1][0] = \operatorname{vertex} [a];
vert[aristnum - 1][1] = vertex[b];
```

```
delete [] arist;
this->arist=vert;
this \rightarrow edges[a][b] = true;
this \rightarrow edges[b][a] = true;
}
///Funcion que elimina una arista
void deleteedge(int a, int b){
Node < T > ** vert = new Node < T > *[this -> aristnum - 1];
for (int i=0; i < aristnum -1; i++){
vert[i] = new Node < T > [2];
int i=0;
int k=0;
while (i < aristnum - 1)
if (arist [i] [0]. D=vertex [a]. D && arist [i] [1]. D=vertex [b]. D) {
k++;
}
vert[i][0].D=arist[k][0].D;
vert [i] [1]. D=arist [k] [1]. D;
i++;
k++;
}
this \rightarrow aristnum = this \rightarrow aristnum - 1;
delete [] arist;
this -> arist=vert;
this \rightarrow edges[a][b] = false;
this \rightarrow edges [b] [a] = false;
}
///Funcion que imprime los datos del grafo
void operator (){
cout << "Vertices: "<<endl;</pre>
cout <<"(";
for (int i =0; i < size -1; i++){
cout << vertex [i]. D << ", ";
cout << vertex [size -1].D << ")"
cout << endl;
cout << "Aristas:" << endl;
cout <<"(";
for (int i = 0; i < aristnum - 1; i + +)
cout <<"(";
cout << a r i s t [ i ] [ 0 ] . D << ", ";
cout << arist [i] [1]. D<<"), ";
}
cout <<"(";
```

```
if (aristnum!=0) {
cout << this \rightarrow arist [aristnum - 1][0].D << ", ";
cout \ll arist [aristnum - 1][1].D \ll ")";
cout << endl;
cout << "Adyacencia: "<< endl;
cout <<" ";
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++){
cout << vertex [ i ] . D << " ";
cout << endl;
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++){
cout << vertex [ i ] . D << " ";
for (int j = 0; j < size; j++){
if (this->edges [i] [j]==false) {cout<<"F";}
else if (this \rightarrow edges [i][j] = true) \{cout << T "; \}
cout << endl;
///Funcion que retorna los vertices adjuntos a un vertice especifico dado
int adjuv(int n, bool* visvec){
visvec[n]=true;
int find=size;
int i=0;
while (\text{find} > 0)
if (edges [n] [i] == true && visvec [i] == false) {
visvec[i]=true;
return i;
}
find --;
i++;
if (find==0){//cout <<"No hay mas vertices advacentes" << endl;
return 0;}
}
///Funcion que verifica si un vertice posee vertices adjuntos
int adjuvcheck(int n, bool* visvec){
int find=size;
int i=0;
while (\text{find} > 0)
if (edges [n] [i] == true && visvec [i] == false) {
return i;
}
find --;
```

```
i++;
if (find == 0) {//cout << "No hay mas vertices advacentes" << endl;
return 0;}
///Funcion que imprime el camino a seguir ara una busqueda por ancho
void bfs(){
bool* visvec = new bool[size];
queue<int> cola;
int* camino=new int[size];
int pos=0;
int m=0;
for (int i=0; i < size; i++){
visvec [i]=false;
}
visvec[0] = true;
int i = 0;
camino[i]=0;
i++;
int estado=3;
while (adjuvcheck (pos, visvec)!=0){
camino [i] = adjuv (pos, visvec);
cola.push(camino[i]);
estado=camino[i];
i++;
}
pos=cola.front();
cola.pop();
bool busqueda =true;
while (busqueda) {
if(cola.size()==0)\{busqueda=false;\}
while (adjuvcheck (pos, visvec)!=0){
camino [i] = adjuv (pos, visvec);
cola.push(camino[i]);
i++;
pos=cola.front();
cola.pop();
cout \ll El \ recorrido \ por \ ancho \ es:  ("; for(int \ j=0; \ j < i-1; j++) \{cout \ll camino [j] < < ", " \}
cout << "(Valores: ("; for (int j=0; j<i-1; j++) {cout} << vertex [camino[j]].D << ", "; } cout
///Funcion que ejecuta una busqueda de profundidad en el grafo
void dfs(){
bool* visvec = new bool[size];
stack<int> stack;
int * camino=new int[size];
```

```
int pos=0;
for (int i=0; i < size; i++){
visvec[i]=false;
visvec[0] = true;
int i = 0;
camino[i]=0;
stack.push(pos);
i++;
while (stack.size()!=0) {
if (adjuvcheck (pos, visvec)!=0){
camino[i]=adjuv(pos, visvec);
stack.push(camino[i]);
pos=camino[i];
i++;
}
if(adjuvcheck(pos, visvec)==0){
pos=stack.top();
stack.pop();
}
if(pos==0)
camino[i] = adjuv(pos, visvec);
stack.push(camino[i]);
pos=camino[i];
i++;
}
}
cout \ll El \ recorrido \ por \ profundad \ es: ("; \ for (int \ j=0; \ j < i-1; j++) \{cout \ll camino [j] < i-1; j++\}
cout << "(Valores: ("; for (int j=0; j<i-1; j++) {cout} << vertex [camino[j]].D << ", "; } cout
private:
};
#endif /* Graph_H */
3.3. Main
#include <cstdlib>
#include "Node.h"
#include "Graph.h"
#include <queue>
#define NL cout << endl;
#define SP " "
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
```

```
int size = 10;
Node<int> _1;
_{-}1.D=1;
Node<int> -2;
_{-}2.D=2;
Node<int> _3;
_{-3} .D=3;
Node<int> -4;
_{4}.D=4;
Node<int> -5;
_{-5} .D=5;
Node<int> -6;
_{-6}.D=6;
Node<int> -7;
_{-7}.D=7;
Node<int> -9;
_{9}.D=9;
Node<int> -10;
_10.D=10;
Node<int> -11;
_11.D=11;
Node<int>* vert=new Node<int>[1];
bool** edges = new bool*[size+1];
for (int i=0; i < size; i++)
edges[i] = new bool[size+1];
edges[0][0] = false;
vert[0] = _1;
Graph < int > * T = new Graph < int > ();
T->vertex=vert;
T -> s i z e = 1;
T->edges=edges;
T\rightarrow addvert(_5);
T\rightarrow addvert(_7);
T\rightarrow addvert(_1);
T\rightarrow addvert(_4);
T->addvert(_6);
T\rightarrow addedge(2,3);
T\rightarrow addedge(4,0);
T\rightarrow addedge(0,2);
T\rightarrow addedge(2,3);
T\rightarrow addedge(4,5);
T->addedge(1,3);
~*T;
queue<int> cola;
cola.push(2);
cola.push(5);
```

```
cola.pop();
bool* g = new bool[4];
g[0]=true;
g[1]=false;
g[2]=false;
g[3]=false;
//cout<<T->adjuv(3, g)<<endl;
//cout<<T->adjuv(0, g)<<endl;
T->dfs();
T->bfs();
//cout<<T->arist[1][1].D<<endl;
return 0;
}</pre>
```

#### 4. Conclusiones

Este laboratorio dotó al estudiante de las habilidades necesarias para comprender, crear e implementar las estructuras de datos abstractos grafos, así como la utilización de sus métodos básicos.