



INFORMATICS INSTITUTE OF  
TECHNOLOGY  
In collaboration with  
UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER  
Algorithms  
5SENG002C

Coursework

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## Algorithmic Approach taken

### Algorithmic Strategy

- Ford-Fulkerson algorithm was used to calculate the max flow of the flow network.
- Breadth First Search (BFS) was used to find whether a path exists from source to sink. The reason for choosing BFS was because BFS always picks up the path with the minimum number of edges. The worst-case time-complexity can be reduced as well.

### Chosen Data Structure & its Traversal Towards Solution

- A LinkedList (queue) has been used for the queue that is created in the Breadth First Search (BFS) method. In BFS *poll* method of the LinkedList was used to return the first element of the queue and remove it from the queue.
- I have used a 2-dimensional array ([][] graph) to represent the flow network's graph as a matrix. The 1<sup>st</sup> index of the array gives the starting node, 2<sup>nd</sup> index gives the ending node of a link. The value at the 2<sup>nd</sup> index gives the capacity from the starting node to the ending node. If there is a capacity, a link exists between the two nodes.
- An array ([]) parent) was used to store the residual path in BFS.
- When taking inputs from the user a HashMap was used instead of an ArrayList to get inputs because then, the order of entering inputs won't matter. This was implemented for the ease of coding.

### Pseudocode in plain English

```
BEGIN
INPUT graph, source, sink of flow network
Initialize the Residual graph from the initial graph and the parent array
max_flow = 0, max_integer_value = 2147483647
WHILE there's a path from source to sink:
    path_flow = max_integer_value
    path_flow = MIN(path_flow, capacity_of_residual_link)
    max_flow = max_flow + path_flow
END WHILE
DISPLAY max_flow
END
```

## Methodology for empirically analysing the performance of the algorithm

Input data size		Time spent to produce the outcome (in nanoseconds)
Nodes	Links	
6	10	6248500
12	20	10739800
24	40	15172100
48	80	20936200

## Conclusions algorithmic performance