



# **Informatics Institute of Technology**

B.Sc. (Hons) Artificial Intelligence and Data Science

Module: CM1602 Data Structures and Algorithms for Artificial Intelligence

Module Coordinator: Mr. Shivaraam Raghu

Ms. Niwarthana Kariyabaduge

Coursework Report

Student Details: 20210537 2117526 Dineth Hasaranga

#### Task 1

(a)

Queue data structure.

#### Reason:

The applications when placed in the order which they were submitted, can be accessed one at a time in the same order which they were submitted. Which means the customer which submitted the application first will be served first. New customers will be added to the rear of the line. Since queue is a FIFO (First In First Out) above requirement is fulfilled.

Also, I used the Queue with linked list implementation because the loan module must be able to handle any number of loan applications. Since linked lists are self-resizable at runtime the above requirement is fulfilled.

# (b)CLASS 1:

```
public QueueNode(int key) {
void dequeue() {
```

# CLASS 2:

```
package com.company;

public class Loan {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Queue q = new Queue();

        q.enqueue(10);
        q.enqueue(20);
        q.dequeue();
        q.enqueue(40);
        q.enqueue(60);

        System.out.println("Queue Front : " + q.front.key);
        System.out.println("Queue Rear : " + q.rear.key);
    }
}
```

```
□ Loan ×

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17.0.1\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2021.3\lib\idea_rt.jar=52849:C:\Program Queue Front : 20

Queue Rear : 60

Process finished with exit code 0
```

# (c)Loan System Implementation: (GUI)

# **QueueNode Class:**

```
public long getAccountNumber() {
public void setAccountNumber(int accountNumber) {
public String getLoanType() {
public void setLoanType(String loanType) {
   this.loanType = loanType;
public String getCollateralDescription() {
public void setCollateralDescription(String collateralDescription) {
```

```
this.loanType = loanType;
void dequeue() {
```

# HighPriorityCusEmployee Class:

```
import java.util.Collections;
public class HighPriorityCusEmployee {
    @FXML
    @FXML
    @FXML
    TextField TRP1;
   @FXML
    TextField TRP2;
    public void switchToScene2(ActionEvent event) throws IOException {
    public void ShowApplicationNumbers() {
Files.readAllLines(Paths.get("C:\\Users\\HP\\Data Structure
```

```
e.printStackTrace();
    Display.clear();
public void ApproveProcess() {
public void DispproveProcess() {
    for (int i = 0; i < arrayDisapprove.size(); i++) {</pre>
        Display2.appendText(arrayDisapprove.get(i) + "\n");
```

# **HighPriorityCustomer Class:**

```
import javafx.fxml.FXMLLoader;
   TextField TRP1;
   TextField TRP2;
   @FXML
   TextField TRP3;
   @FXML
    TextField TRP4;
   @FXML
   TextField TRP5;
   @FXML
   TextField TRP6;
   @FXML
   private Parent root;
FXMLLoader.load(getClass().getResource("InnerCircleCustomer.fxml"));
       scene = new Scene(root);
       stage.setScene(scene);
   public void AddToQueue() {
        HighPriorityCustomerQueue.enqueue(Integer.parseInt(TRP1.getText()),
TRP5.getText(), TRP6.getText());
```

```
public void ShowApplications() throws IOException {
    //System.out.println("Queue Front : " +
    HighPriorityCustomerQueue.front.applicationNumber);
    //System.out.println("Queue Rear : " +
    HighPriorityCustomerQueue.rear.applicationNumber);
        text1. setText("Queue Front : " +
    String.valueOf(HighPriorityCustomerQueue.front.applicationNumber) + " " +
    HighPriorityCustomerQueue.front.NIC + " " +
    HighPriorityCustomerQueue.front.collateralDescription + " " +
    HighPriorityCustomerQueue.front.loanType + " " +
    HighPriorityCustomerQueue.front.reasonOfLoan + "\n");
        text1.appendText("Queue Rear : " +
    String.valueOf(HighPriorityCustomerQueue.rear.applicationNumber) + " " +
    HighPriorityCustomerQueue.rear.NIC + " " +
    HighPriorityCustomerQueue.rear.collateralDescription + " " +
    HighPriorityCustomerQueue.rear.loanType + " " +
    HighPriorityCustomerQueue.rear.reasonOfLoan + "\n");
    System.out.println(arrayProcess1) {
        writer.write(str + System.lineSeparator());
    }
    writer.close();
}
```

# **InnerCircleCusEmployee Class:**

```
import javafx.event.ActionEvent;
import javafx.fxml.FXML;
import javafx.fxml.FXMLLoader;
import javafx.scene.Node;
import javafx.scene.Parent;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.TextArea;
import javafx.scene.control.TextField;
import javafx.stage.Stage;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.ArrayS;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.List;
```

```
@FXML
    @FXML
    TextField TRP1;
    @FXML
    TextField TRP2;
    public void ShowApplicationNumbers() {
Files.readAllLines(Paths.get("C:\\Users\\HP\\Data Structure
CW\\InnerCircleCustomerAppNos.txt"), StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
              Display.appendText(InnerCircleCustomerApplicationNumbers.get(i) +
    public void ApproveProcess() {
         for (int i = 0; i < arrayApprove.size(); i++) {</pre>
              Display1.appendText(arrayApprove.get(i) + "\n");
    public void DispproveProcess() {
         for (int i = 0; i < arrayDisapprove.size(); i++) {</pre>
```

```
}
```

#### InnerCircleCustomer Class:

```
import javafx.scene.Node;
   @FXML
   TextField TRP1;
   @FXML
   TextField TRP3;
   TextField TRP4;
   TextField TRP6;
   @FXML
       stage.setScene(scene);
   public void AddToQueue() {
```

```
InnerCircleCustomerQueue.enqueue(Integer.parseInt(TRP1.getText()),
text2.appendText(String.valueOf("Queue Rear : " +
writer.close();
```

#### NormalCusEmployee Class:

```
package sample;
import javafx.event.ActionEvent;
import javafx.fxml.FXML;
import javafx.fxml.FXMLLoader;
import javafx.scene.Node;
import javafx.scene.Parent;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.TextArea;
import javafx.scene.control.TextField;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
```

```
@FXML
    @FXML
    @FXML
    TextField TRP2;
    public void switchToScene2(ActionEvent event) throws IOException {
FXMLLoader.load(getClass().getResource("HighPriorityCusEmployee.fxml"));
        stage.setScene(scene);
    public void ShowApplicationNumbers() {
Collections.emptyList();
Files.readAllLines(Paths.get("C:\\Users\\HP\\Data Structure
            e.printStackTrace();
        Display.clear();
    public void ApproveProcess() {
        for (int i = 0; i < arrayApprove1.size(); i++) {</pre>
```

```
Display1.appendText(arrayApprovel.get(i) + "\n");
}

public void DispproveProcess() {
    ArrayList<String> arrayDisapprove = new ArrayList<>();
    arrayDisapprove.add(TRP2.getText());

    for (int i = 0; i < arrayDisapprove.size(); i++) {
        Display2.appendText(arrayDisapprove.get(i) + "\n");
    }
}</pre>
```

#### **NormalCustomer Class:**

```
import javafx.scene.Parent;
   @FXML
   TextField TRP1;
   TextField TRP2;
   @FXML
   TextField TRP4;
   @FXML
```

```
private Parent root;
    public void switchToScene2(ActionEvent event) throws IOException {
FXMLLoader.load(getClass().getResource("HighPriorityCustomer.fxml"));
        stage = (Stage) ((Node) event.getSource()).getScene().getWindow();
    public void AddToQueue() {
TRP2.getText(), Integer.parseInt(TRP3.getText()), TRP4.getText(),
TRP5.getText(), TRP6.getText());
    public void ShowApplications() throws IOException {
String.valueOf(NormalCustomerQueue.front.applicationNumber) + " " +
NormalCustomerQueue.front.NIC + " " + NormalCustomerQueue.front.accountNumber
        text3. appendText("Queue Rear : " +
        FileWriter writer = new FileWriter("NormalCustomerAppNos.txt");
        writer.close();
```

#### Task 2

(a)

Fibonacci Numbers – Fibonacci sequence is the series of numbers where each number is the sum of the two preceding numbers.

Example:

```
0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55,89,144,233,377, 610, .....
```

(b)

Applications of Fibonacci numbers:

Fibonacci sequences are used in computer algorithms such as Fibonacci search technique, Fibonacci heap data structure and graphs also known as Fibonacci cubes used for interconnecting parallel and distributed systems.

Fibonacci heaps are used for priority queue operations.

Fibonacci retracements are used in predicting prices of stocks.

Fibonacci sequences can also be seen in biological settings such as arrangement of leaves in a stem, branching of a tree, fruit sprouts of a pineapple, the flowering of an artichoke, arrangement of pine cone's bracts and an uncurling fern.

(c)

```
int num1 = 0;
int num2 = 1;
int num3 = 0;
int i;
int count;

System.out.println("Enter number");
count = input.nextInt();
input.close();

for(i = 1; i < count; ++i)
{
    num3 = num1 + num2;
    num1 = num2;
    num2 = num3;
}
System.out.println(num3);
}</pre>
```

# OUTPUT:

```
Fibonaccil ×

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_311\bin\java.exe" ...

Enter number

10

55
```

Test No	Input	Expected Output	Actual Output
01	5	5	5
02	10	55	55
03	25	75025	75025
04	30	832040	832040
05	40	102334155	102334155

(d)

```
public class Fibonaccil {
    static int fib(int n)
    {
        if (n <= 1)
            return n;
        return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
    }

    public static void main (String args[])
    {
        int num;
        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter number");
        num = input.nextInt();

        System.out.println(fib(num));
</pre>
```

```
Enter number

25

75025

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Test No	Input	Expected Output	Actual Output
01	6	8	8
02	12	144	144
03	27	196418	196418
04	35	9227465	9227465
05	45	1134903170	1134903170

#### (e)BINARY SEARCH

# **OUTPUT:**

```
■ BinarySearch ×

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17.0.1\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2021.3\lib\idea_rt.jar=52852:C:\Program Element index 7

Process finished with exit code 0
```

### **LINEAR SEARCH**

# **OUTPUT:**

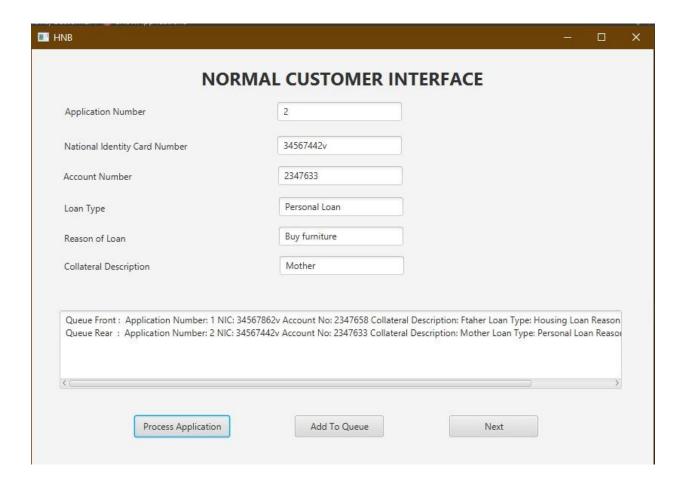
```
LinearSearch ×

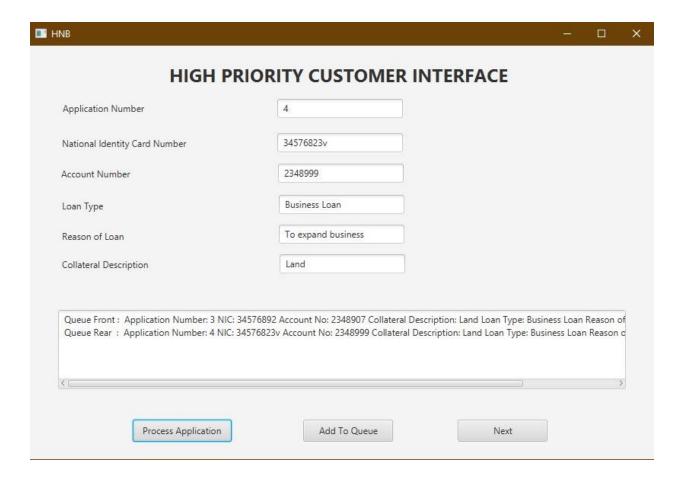
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17.0.1\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2021.3\lib\idea_rt.jar=52854:C:\Program Element index is 1

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Linear Search	Binary Search	
Starts searching from the first element and it compares each element with the searched element till the element isn't found.	Finds the position of the searched element by finding the middle element of an array.	
It is not necessary to arrange the elements in sorted order.	It is mandatory to arrange the elements in sorted order.	
Can be implemented on any linear data structure such as an array or a linked list.	Can be implemented only on those data structures that have two-way traversal.	
Based on the sequential approach.	Based on the divide and conquer approach.	
This is preferrable for the small-sized data sets.	This is preferrable for the large-size data sets.	
Less efficient in the case of large-size data sets.	More efficient in the case of large-size data sets.	
O(n) is considered as the worst- case scenario for finding the element.	O(log2n) is considered as the worst- case scenario for finding the element.	
O(1) is considered as the best-case scenario for finding the first element in the list.	O(1) is considered as the best-case scenario for finding the first element in the list.	
Implementation can be done on both single and multidimensional array.	Implementation can be done only on a multidimensional array.	

# **Screenshots of the GUI:**





Application Number	6	
National Identity Card Number	2258769V	
Account Number	9997659	
Loan Type	Educational Loan	
Reason of Loan	Pay university admission	
Collateral Description	Fixed deposit	
	C: 3458769V Account No: 1237659 Collateral Description: Fi C: 2258769V Account No: 9997659 Collateral Description: Fi	

