Intelligent Scissors Project

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Graph Construction

Constructing the graph in <code>Dictionary<int</code>, <code>Dictionary<int</code>, <code>double>></code>. The key of the first dictionary is the index for each vertex in the graph, the value is another dictionary that holds the index of neighbors in a list as a key and holds the wights of neighbors in a list of double as a vale for the second dictionary.

```
public static Dictionary<int ,Dictionary<int,double>> Get Graph(RGBPixel[,] ImageMatrix){
   Dictionary<int, Dictionary<int, double>> My_graph = new Dictionary<int, Dictionary<int, double>>();
   int height = ImageOperations.GetHeight(ImageMatrix);
   int width = ImageOperations.GetWidth(ImageMatrix);
   int parent;
   const double infinity = 100000000000000;
   Vertex adj;
   for (int i = 0; i < height; i++) // Row
       for (int j = 0; j < width; j++) //Column
           double weights;
           int indices;
           parent = (i * width)+j; //position
           Dictionary<int, double> pair = new Dictionary<int, double>();
           if (i == 0) // first row
               if (j == 0)
                   adj.weight = ImageOperations.CalculatePixelEnergies(j, i, ImageMatrix).Y;
                   weights = 1 / adj.weight;
                   if(adj.weight == 0)
                       weights = infinity;
                    indices = ((i + 1) * width) + j;
                    pair.Add(indices, weights);
                    //right
```

Complexity: $O(N^2)$.

Shortest Path

To get Shortest Path, we used Dijkstra Algorithm.

```
public static Dictionary<int, int> DisjkstraDistance(int src, int dist, Dictionary<int, Dictionary<int, double>> graphDict,RGBPixel[,] ImageMatrix)
    //graph output will be queue's input
    SimplePriorityQueue<int, double> priority_queue = new SimplePriorityQueue<int, double>();
    priority_queue.Enqueue(src, 0);
    //Dictionry of distances for each vertex
   Dictionary<int, double> distances = new Dictionary<int, double>...;
//Dictionary of parent for each vertex
   // key-> child value->parent
    Dictionary<int, int> parent = new Dictionary<int, int>...;
    // parent = Enumerable.Repeat(-1, size).ToArray();
    Dictionary<int, string> dequeued = new Dictionary<int, string>();
while (!(priority_queue.Count == 0))
        int value;
        string status;
        value = priority_queue.Dequeue();
status = "black";
        dequeued.Add(value, status);
//black(visited) dont visit agian
        //white(not visited ) weight infinity
        //grey not sure
        if (value == dist)
    if (value == dist)
        break:
  DijFile.WriteLine(dist + " Node: " + parent[dist] + " at position X = " + parent[dist]%width + ", and position Y = " + parent[dist]/width);
    foreach (var neighbors in graphDict[value])
        if (!dequeued.ContainsKey(neighbors.Key)) // check if it not black
             if (priority_queue.Contains(neighbors.Key)) //if true it means that is grey
                  //check if path is less than stored
                  if (distances[neighbors.Key] > neighbors.Value + distances[value])
                       //update in distance and parent
                      //opate In Journal parent
priority_queue.UpdatePriority(neighbors.Key, neighbors.Value + distances[value]);
distances[neighbors.Key] = neighbors.Value + distances[value];
                      parent[neighbors.Key] = value;
             else // white
                  //update value from infitinty
                  priority_queue.Enqueue(neighbors.Key, neighbors.Value + distances[value]);
                  distances.Add(neighbors.Key, neighbors.Value + distances[value]);
                  parent.Add(neighbors.Key, value);
```

Complexity: O(E Log(v))