Final Programming Assignment Carson Hanel

Preface: Alright, again, I realize this isn't LyX but I thought that this would be just as good given that there is no template meant to be used for the report.

- 1. Assignment description:
 - a. The assignment was to create a program which read in a maze of a perfect square, created a graph based upon an adjacency list, solved the maze from the top left corner to the bottom right corner, and if possible gives the solution to the user.
- 2. Description of DS&A used:
 - a. The data structures used include:
 - i. The class adjacency node
 - 1. Used to house adjacent values as nodes in an adjacency list.
 - 2. Has two variables: ID and a pointer to the next node.
 - ii. The class adjacency list
 - 1. Used to store the head node of an adjacency list.
 - iii. The STL list (utilizing as a queue)
 - 1. Used to store vertices within the BFS algorithm.
 - 2. Operations used on the queue are push_back() and pop()
 - iv. The STL list (utilizing as a buffer. I guess also queue.)
 - 1. Used to hold the values of the southern gates of vertices in graph printing.
 - v. The class Graph
 - Holds an adjacency list, number of vertices, number of edges, and a 2D matrix of vertices that is really unnecessary, but I implemented it anyways.
 - vi. The class Vertex (simply for data representation. Not necessary.)
 - 1. Holds its integer ID, and four pointers to the four cardinal directions for graph connectivity. Null pointers are seen as walls, and pointers pointing to adjacent vertices are doors.
 - b. The algorithms used include:
 - i. Breadth-First Search used to find the path from the node at 0 to the nth vertex. The asymptotic complexity of BFS is O((m+n)log(n))
 - ii. A Breadth-First search helper function that prints out the path if one is found. The asymptotic complexity of this function is O(m)
- 3. A user guide to navigate my program:
 - a. Simply, you can open the program (exe) and type in the file name. The rest is done for you.
- 4. Testina:
 - a. So, some of the tests I implemented were pretty obvious.

- b. If there are more direction values to be read in from the given file, simply the program truncates the extra data and attempts to find a solution.
- c. If there are less direction values to be read in from the given file, the program issues a warning to the user, the program is paused, and upon entry of a character terminates.
- d. If there is no path to an end-node, the BFS terminates, issues a warning to the user, and upon entry of a character terminates.
- e. If the size variable sent to the function at the beginning of the file is not a perfect square, do not process the input, issue a warning to the user, and upon entry of a character terminates the program.
- f. All of these cases are implemented in my program.