

# Design Document

## Overview

For this project, I designed 3 classes, a struct, and used a previously designed error class:

### MSTInterface

MSTInterface is a wrapper class that contains an MSTCalculator class. It parses all inputs, prints outputs, and throws errors for the MSTCalculator class.

### MSTCalculator

MSTCalculator is a class that allows the user to construct a graph, and calculate the minimum spanning tree using the graph.

### MinPriorityQueue

MinPriorityQueue is a class that uses a min heap to store an `std::size_t` key and a double weight. It allows the user to store keys and extract the minimum weighted key in  $\lg N$  time.

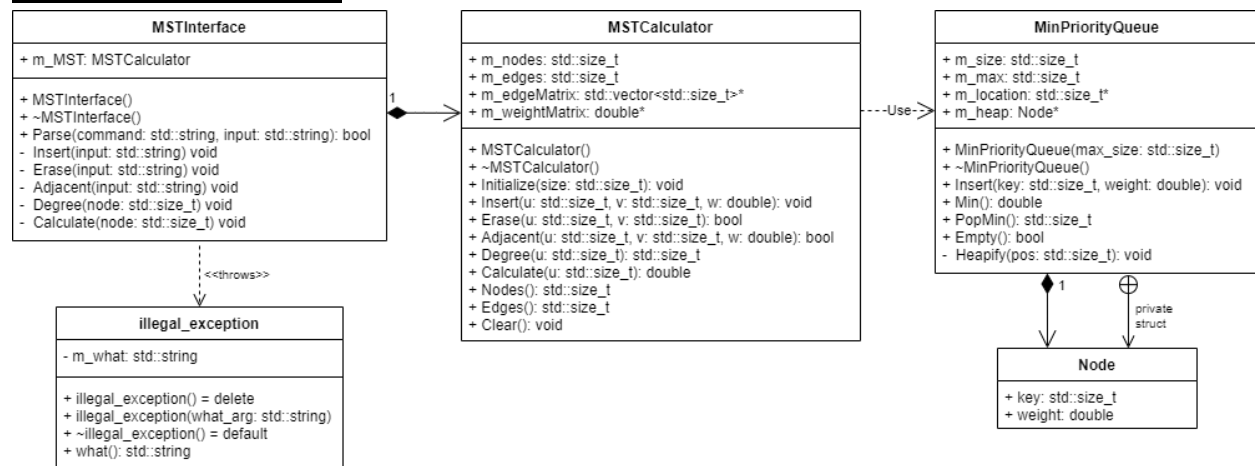
### Node

Node is a struct containing an `std::size_t` key and a double weight.

### Illegal\_exception

`illegal_exception` is an exception class thrown by MSTInterface when there are illegal arguments in the input.

## UML Class Diagram



## Design Decisions

### MSTInterface

This class uses the default constructor and destructor since no dynamic allocation is needed. No operator overloads were necessary.

```
bool Parse(std::string command std::string input)
```

```
void Insert(std::string input)    void Erase(std::string input)
```

No const keywords are used for these functions because using a value parameter as input allows `std::move()`, and they all modify members.

```
void Adjacent(std::string input) const    void Degree(std::size_t node) const
```

`Adjacent()` uses a value parameter to allow `std::move()`, `Degree` uses a value parameter because `std::size_t` is a small constant sized class, and they do not modify members, so a const is added.

```
void Calculate(std::size_t node)
```

This function uses a value parameter because `std::size_t` is a small constant sized class, and this class may modify members so no const is added.

### MSTCalculator

This class initializes member variables in the constructor and deallocates members in the destructor. No operator overloads were necessary.

```
void Initialize(std::size_t size)
```

```
void Insert(std::size_t u, std::size_t v, double w)
```

```
bool Erase(std::size_t u, std::size_t v)
```

```
double Calculate(std::size_t u)
```

No const keywords are used for these functions because `std::size_t` and `double` are both small constant sized classes, and they all modify members.

```
bool adjacent(std::size_t u, std::size_t v, double w) const    std::size_t Nodes() const
```

```
std::size_t Degree(std::size_t u) const
```

```
std::size_t Edges() const
```

No const keywords are used for these functions because `std::size_t` and `double` are both small constant sized classes. None of them modify members, so a const is added.

```
void Clear()
```

This function has no parameters and modifies members, const is not used.

### MinPriorityQueue

This class initializes member variables in the constructor and deallocates members in the destructor. No operator overloads were necessary.

```
void Insert(std::size_t key, double weight)    std::size_t PopMin()    void Heapify(std::size_t pos)
```

No const keywords are used for these functions because `std::size_t` and `double` are both small constant sized classes, and they all modify members.

```
double Min() const    bool Empty() const
```

These functions do not have parameters, and do not modify members, so a const is added.

### Node

This is a simple struct with a default constructor/destructor and no other methods.

### illegal\_exception

For this class a constructor is created with an `std::string` parameter containing the message. The default destructor is used since no dynamic allocation was used. No operator overloads were necessary.

`const std::string& what() const`

This function returns the error message, the error message should never be modified, so a `const` reference is returned. The function will not modify the error message, so `const` is added.

### Test Cases

- There is not a requirement to handle invalid commands, so all invalid commands should be ignored.
- The parameters used for the ***i***, ***e***, ***adjacent***, ***degree***, and ***calculate*** functions should be checked and throw an `illegal_exception` if the input is not valid. The graph should not be modified if the exception is thrown.
- The number of edges should increase by 2 with each insert because the edges are undirected.
- When ***i*** and ***e*** are called, the edge should be inserted/erased in both directions.
- Decimal numbers should be printed to 2 digits.
- ***clear*** should remove all edges, but should not change the number of vertices.
- ***mst*** should print not connected if the graph is not connected, and should print the same weight no matter which node is the root node.

### Performance Considerations

Let  $E$  = the number of edges in the graph, and  $V$  = the number of vertices in the graph.

#### *degree, edge\_count*

These two commands have a runtime of  $O(1)$ . In my implementation, these two commands simply return a stored value, which is constant time.

#### *mst*

This command has a runtime of  $O(E \lg V)$ . In my implementation, this command does a outer loop that runs  $V$  times, once for each vertex in the graph, and a inner loop only runs for each edge that  $V$  has. Thus, this command effectively runs the inner loop  $E$  times. In each inner loop, the weight of the edge could be added in the `MinPriorityQueue`, which has a runtime of  $O(\lg V)$  because the height of the min heap would be at most  $\lg V$ . In conclusion, the total runtime of the ***mst*** command is  $O(E \lg V)$ .

#### *other commands*

There are no runtime requirement for other commands.