

**NHP2 TASK 1: WGUPS ROUTING PROGRAM**  
**DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS II – C950**

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## A: ALGORITHM SELECTION

The self-adjusting algorithm I used is similar to the nearest neighbor algorithm. I pass the full array of remaining packages to a function that determines which package is the closest to the current location. The truck then goes to that location, and the package is deleted from the array of remaining packages. The function then accepts the smaller array and repeats the calculations. The function accepts an array, removes an element, and adjusts itself to run on the new, shortened array. After all packages have been delivered, the truck returns to the hub.

## B1: LOGIC COMMENTS

- Call truck\_route function with truck\_packages array, leave\_time\_hour, and leave\_time\_minute
  - Set current\_truck\_location to 0
  - Set distance\_traveled to 0
  - For i in truck\_packages array length
    - Set package\_on\_way to truck\_package[i]
    - Set package\_on\_way.status to "On the way"
    - Insert package back into hash table
  - For i in truck\_packages array length
    - Call find\_shortest\_distance with current\_location and the truck\_packages array
      - Set shortest distance to 50
      - Set current\_position\_distance\_array to the distance\_array for the current\_location
      - For i in truck\_packages\_array\_length
        - Set location to the package's address
        - Call assign\_location\_code to set the location\_code
        - If the distance is less than shortest\_distance, set shortest\_distance, next\_package\_index, and closest\_location\_code
      - Set next\_location with next\_package\_index, closest\_location\_code, and shortest\_distance
      - Return next\_location
    - Add the shortest\_distance value to distance\_traveled
    - Calculate time\_spent\_minutes by dividing distance\_traveled by 18
    - Calculate total\_minutes by adding time\_spent\_minutes to leave\_time\_minute
    - If total\_minutes is 60 or greater, adjust hours
    - Set current\_time with hour and minute values
    - Set package\_to\_delete
    - Call remove\_complete\_packages to remove the delivered package from the array
    - Set current\_truck\_location
  - Call return\_to\_hub to set distance\_traveled
  - Return distance\_traveled

## **B2: DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT**

- IDE: PyCharm 2022.2.3 (Community Edition)
- Operating System: Windows 10 Home
- Processor: Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-4690K CPU @ 3.50GHz 3.50 GHz
- RAM: 32.0 GB

## **B3: SPACE-TIME AND BIG-O**

The total Big-O runtime for the program is  $O(N^3)$ . Code comments contain the Big-O runtime for each method. The largest contributor to Big-O runtime is in the `find_shortest_distance` method. This method has a Big-O runtime of  $O(N^2)$ . This runtime comes from the way the method interacts with the hash table ( $O(N)$ ) inside a loop ( $O(N^2)$ ). The `truck_route` method then calls the `find_shortest_distance` method inside a loop. The looped `find_shortest_distance` method is what gives the program a Big-O complexity of  $O(N^3)$ .

## **B4: ADAPTABILITY**

One scalable element of this project is the self-adjusting algorithm. The algorithm could scale to any array length without a change to code.

A second scalable element of this project is the self-adjusting data structure used for the package table. The hash table could scale to any number of packages without a change to code.

One element of this project that is not scalable is the method of assigning packages to trucks. The package assignment is done manually, so a code change would be required to make that part of the program scalable.

## **B5: SOFTWARE EFFICIENCY AND MAINTAINABILITY**

The total program Big-O time complexity is  $O(N^3)$ . This means the program runs in polynomial time. The way the program is compartmentalized gives it strong maintainability. Future developers would easily be able to figure out which function is doing which action for the program based on the comments and function names.

## **B6: SELF-ADJUSTING DATA STRUCTURES**

I used a chaining hash table as a self-adjusting data structure. One strength of hash tables is speed when creating and deleting data. A second strength of hash tables is that they will never run out of space. One weakness of hash tables is inefficiency dealing with collisions. Because a hash table will almost always have collisions, this can become a more significant weakness.

## **D: DATA STRUCTURE**

The data structure I used is a chaining hash table.

## **D1: EXPLANATION OF DATA STRUCTURE**

The hash table stores information using the `insert_package` function. It creates a bucket by performing the hash and modulo functions on the `insert_key` variable. It then adds the bucket to the bucket list. It then appends the key and the item to the bucket list. The hash table retrieves information using the `search_package` function. It creates a bucket by performing the hash and modulo functions on the `search_key` variable. If the `search_key_value` variable is in the bucket list, it compares the first index of the `search_key_value` to the `search_key` variable. If the two values are equal, it returns the second index of the `search_key_value` variable.

## G: INTERFACE

I have also included the screenshots in the submission zip

- G1 – Screenshot of the report at 9:00AM (0900 Report Screenshot.JPG)

```
package_for_display.status = "Package on the way"
print(package_for_display)

else:
    package_for_display.status = "Package delivered"
    print(package_for_display)

else:
    print("Invalid input from display_reports")

user_interface(total_distance)

def user_interface(total_distance_all_trucks):
    print("Welcome to the Package Information Application")
    print("For all packages at 9:00 AM, input A")
    print("For all packages at 10:00 AM, input B")
    print("For all packages at 1:00 PM, input C")
    print("For total mileage driven by all trucks, input D")
    print("To view specific package information, input the package ID")
    user_input = input()
    print(user_input)

    if user_input == "A":
        display_reports(41, 9, 00)
    elif user_input == "B":
        display_reports(42, 10, 00)
```

Run: main2

C:\Users\Jack\PycharmProjects\Greedy\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\Jack\PycharmProjects\Greedy\main2.py

Welcome to the Package Information Application  
For all packages at 9:00 AM, input A  
For all packages at 10:00 AM, input B  
For all packages at 1:00 PM, input C  
For total mileage driven by all trucks, input D  
To view specific package information, input the package ID  
A

Package status as of 9:00 AM:

Package ID	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Delivery Time	Weight	Status
1,	195 W Oakland Ave,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84115, 8:39,	21,	Loaded on truck	
2,	2530 S 500 E,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84106, 10:34,	44,	Package on the way	
3,	233 Canyon Rd,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84103, 10:42,	2,	Loaded on truck	
4,	380 W 2880 S,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84115, 8:43,	4,	Loaded on truck	
5,	410 S State St,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84111, 9:11,	5,	Package on the way	
6,	3060 Laster St,	West Valley City,	UT,	84119, 9:45,	88,	Package on the way	
7,	1330 2100 S,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84106, 8:30,	8,	Loaded on truck	
8,	380 State St,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84103, 10:54,	9,	Package on the way	
9,	410 S State St.,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84111, 10:51,	2,	Loaded on truck	
10,	600 E 900 South,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84105, 10:45,	1,	Loaded on truck	
11,	2600 Taylorsville Blvd,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84118, 12:14,	1,	Loaded on truck	
12,	3575 W Valley Central Station bus Loop,	West Valley City,	UT,	84119, 12:40,	1,	Loaded on truck	
13,	2010 W 500 S,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84104, 9:29,	2,	Loaded on truck	
14,	4300 S 1300 E,	Millcreek,	UT,	84117, 8:6,	88,	Package delivered	
15,	4580 S 2300 E,	Holladay,	UT,	84117, 8:13,	4,	Package delivered	
16,	4580 S 2300 E,	Holladay,	UT,	84117, 8:13,	88,	Package delivered	
17,	3148 S 1100 W,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84119, 11:26,	2,	Package on the way	
18,	1488 4800 S,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84123, 10:4,	6,	Loaded on truck	
19,	177 W Price Ave,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84115, 8:50,	37,	Loaded on truck	
20,	3595 Main St,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84115, 8:48,	37,	Package delivered	
21,	3595 Main St,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84115, 10:27,	3,	Package on the way	
22,	6351 South 900 East,	Murray,	UT,	84121, 11:51,	2,	Loaded on truck	
23,	5100 South 2700 West,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84118, 12:15,	5,	Loaded on truck	
24,	5025 State St,	Murray,	UT,	84107, 11:41,	7,	Loaded on truck	
25,	5383 South 900 East #104,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84117, 9:13,	7,	Loaded on truck	
26,	5383 South 900 East #104,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84117, 9:13,	25,	Loaded on truck	
27,	1060 Dalton Ave S,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84106, 11:10,	5,	Loaded on truck	
28,	2835 Main St,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84115, 9:30,	7,	Loaded on truck	
29,	1330 2100 S,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84106, 8:30,	2,	Loaded on truck	
30,	300 State St,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84103, 9:15,	1,	Package on the way	
31,	3365 S 900 W,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84119, 9:40,	1,	Package on the way	
32,	3365 S 900 W,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84119, 9:40,	1,	Loaded on truck	
33,	2530 S 500 E,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84106, 10:34,	1,	Loaded on truck	
34,	4580 S 2300 E,	Holladay,	UT,	84117, 8:13,	2,	Loaded on truck	
35,	1060 Dalton Ave S,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84104, 11:10,	88,	Package on the way	
36,	2300 Parkway Blvd,	West Valley City,	UT,	84119, 9:50,	88,	Loaded on truck	
37,	410 S State St,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84111, 9:11,	2,	Loaded on truck	
38,	410 S State St,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84111, 10:39,	9,	Package on the way	
39,	2010 W 500 S,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84104, 9:29,	9,	Loaded on truck	
40,	380 W 2880 S,	Salt Lake City,	UT,	84115, 8:43,	45,	Package delivered	

- G2 – Screenshot of the report at 10:00 AM (1000 Report Screenshot.JPG)

```

package_for_display.status = "Package on the way"
print(package_for_display)
else:
    package_for_display.status = "Package delivered"
    print(package_for_display)

else:
    print("Invalid input from display_reports")

user_interface(total_distance)

def user_interface(total_distance_all_trucks):
    print("Welcome to the Package Information Application")
    print("For all packages at 9:00 AM, input A")
    print("For all packages at 10:00 AM, input B")
    print("For all packages at 1:00 PM, input C")
    print("For total mileage driven by all trucks, input D")
    print("To view specific package information, input the package ID")
    user_input = input()
    print(user_input)

    if user_input == "A":
        display_reports(41, 9, 00)
    elif user_input == "B":
        display_reports(42, 10, 00)

```

Run: main2.py

```

40, 380 W 2880 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 8:43, 45, Package delivered
Welcome to the Package Information Application
For all packages at 9:00 AM, input A
For all packages at 10:00 AM, input B
For all packages at 1:00 PM, input C
For total mileage driven by all trucks, input D
To view specific package information, input the package ID
B
Package status as of 10:00 AM:
Package ID Address City State Zip Code Delivery Time Weight S
1, 195 W Oakland Ave, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 8:39, 21, Loaded on truck
2, 2530 S 500 E, Salt Lake City, UT, 84106, 10:34, 44, Package delivered
3, 233 Canyon Rd, Salt Lake City, UT, 84103, 10:42, 2, Loaded on truck
4, 380 W 2880 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 8:43, 4, Package delivered
5, 410 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84111, 9:11, 5, Package delivered
6, 3060 Lester St, West Valley City, UT, 84119, 9:45, 88, Package delivered
7, 1330 2100 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84106, 8:30, 8, Package delivered
8, 300 State St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84103, 10:54, 9, Package delivered
9, 410 S State St., Salt Lake City, UT, 84111, 10:51, 2, Loaded on truck
10, 600 E 900 South, Salt Lake City, UT, 84105, 10:45, 1, Loaded on truck
11, 2600 Taylorsville Blvd, Salt Lake City, UT, 84118, 12:14, 1, Loaded on truck
12, 3575 W Valley Central Station Bus Loop, West Valley City, UT, 84119, 12:40, 1, Loaded on truck
13, 2010 W 500 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84104, 9:29, 2, Loaded on truck
14, 4300 S 1300 E, Millcreek, UT, 84117, 8:6, 88, Package delivered
15, 4580 S 2300 E, Holladay, UT, 84117, 8:13, 4, Package delivered
16, 4580 S 2300 E, Holladay, UT, 84117, 8:13, 88, Package delivered
17, 3148 S 1100 W, Salt Lake City, UT, 84119, 11:26, 2, Package delivered
18, 1488 4800 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84123, 10:4, 6, Loaded on truck
19, 177 W Price Ave, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 8:50, 37, Package delivered
20, 3595 Main St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 8:48, 37, Package delivered
21, 3595 Main St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 10:27, 3, Package delivered
22, 6351 South 900 East, Murray, UT, 84121, 11:51, 2, Loaded on truck
23, 5100 South 2700 West, Salt Lake City, UT, 84118, 12:15, 5, Loaded on truck
24, 5025 State St, Murray, UT, 84107, 11:41, 7, Loaded on truck
25, 5383 South 900 East #104, Salt Lake City, UT, 84117, 9:13, 7, Loaded on truck
26, 5383 South 900 East #104, Salt Lake City, UT, 84117, 9:13, 25, Package delivered
27, 1060 Dalton Ave S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84104, 11:10, 5, Package on the way
28, 2835 Main St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 9:30, 7, Loaded on truck
29, 1330 2100 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84106, 8:30, 2, Package delivered
30, 300 State St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84103, 9:15, 1, Package delivered
31, 3365 S 900 W, Salt Lake City, UT, 84119, 9:40, 1, Package delivered
32, 3365 S 900 W, Salt Lake City, UT, 84119, 9:40, 1, Package delivered
33, 2530 S 500 E, Salt Lake City, UT, 84106, 10:34, 1, Package on the way
34, 4580 S 2300 E, Holladay, UT, 84117, 8:13, 2, Loaded on truck
35, 1060 Dalton Ave S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84104, 11:10, 88, Package delivered
36, 2300 Parkway Blvd, West Valley City, UT, 84119, 9:50, 88, Loaded on truck
37, 410 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84111, 9:11, 2, Package delivered
38, 410 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84111, 10:39, 9, Package delivered
39, 2610 W 500 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84104, 9:29, 9, Package delivered
40, 380 W 2880 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 8:43, 45, Package delivered

```

Welcome to the Package Information Application

Indexing completed in 23 sec. Shared indexes were applied to 79% of files (6,128 of 7,672). (11/2/2022 8:05 AM)

1081 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces Python 3.9 (Greedy)

6:40 AM 11/4/2022

- G3 – Screenshot of the report for 1:00 PM (1300 Report Screenshot.JPG)

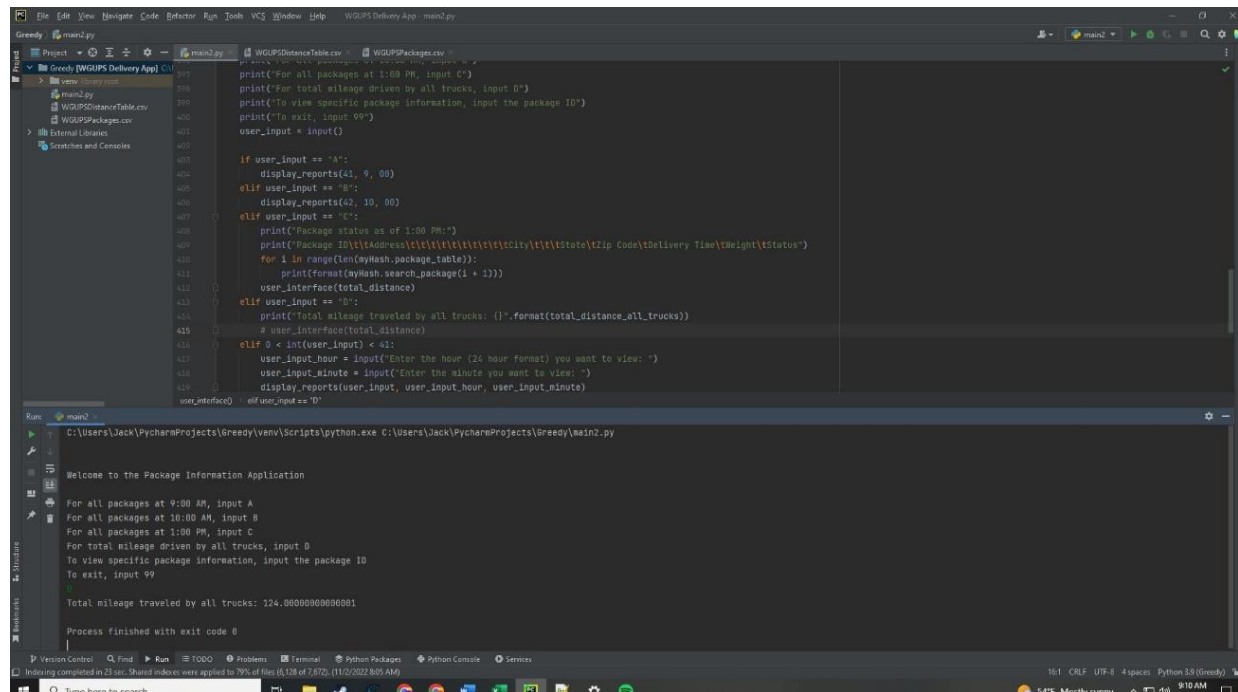
```

File Edit View Navigate Code Refactor Run Tools VCS Window Help Greedy - main2.py
Project Greedy C:\Users\Jack\P\chamProj
  > venv library root
  > BestMovies.csv
  > main.py
  > main2.py
  > WGUPSDistanceTable.csv
  > WGUPSPackages.csv
  > External Libraries
  > Scratches and Consoles
main2.py
384 print("To view specific package information, input the package ID")
385 user_input = input()
386 print(user_input)
387
388 if user_input == "A":
389     display_reports(41, 9, 00)
390 elif user_input == "B":
391     display_reports(42, 10, 00)
392 elif user_input == "C":
393     print("Package status as of 1:00 PM:")
394     print("Package ID\tAddress\tCity\tState\tZip Code\tDelivery Time\tWeight")
395     for i in range(len(myHash.package_table)):
396         print(format(myHash.search_package(i + 1)))
397     user_interface(total_distance)
398 elif user_input == "D":
399     print("Total mileage traveled by all trucks: {}".format(total_distance_all_trucks))
400     user_interface(total_distance)
401 elif 0 < int(user_input) < 41:
402     user_input_hour = input("Enter the hour you want to view: ")
403     user_input_minute = input("Enter the minute you want to view: ")
404     display_reports(user_input, user_input_hour, user_input_minute)
405 else:
406     print("Invalid input from user_interface")
407
408
409
410 # Hash table instance
411 myHash = PackageHashTable()
412
413 user_interface() > elif user_input == "C": > for i in range(len(myHash.package_table)):
Run: main2.py
For all packages at 9:00 AM, input A
For all packages at 10:00 AM, input B
For all packages at 1:00 PM, input C
For total mileage driven by all trucks, input D
To view specific package information, input the package ID
C
Package status as of 1:00 PM:
Package ID Address City State Zip Code Delivery Time Weight
1, 195 W Oakland Ave, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 8:39, 21, Delivery Complete
2, 2530 S 500 E, Salt Lake City, UT, 84106, 10:34, 44, Delivery Complete
3, 233 Canyon Rd, Salt Lake City, UT, 84103, 10:42, 2, Delivery Complete
4, 380 W 2880 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 8:43, 4, Delivery Complete
5, 410 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84111, 9:11, 5, Delivery Complete
6, 3060 Lester St, West Valley City, UT, 84119, 9:45, 88, Delivery Complete
7, 1330 2100 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84106, 8:30, 8, Delivery Complete
8, 300 State St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84103, 10:54, 9, Delivery Complete
9, 410 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84111, 10:51, 2, Delivery Complete
10, 600 E 900 South, Salt Lake City, UT, 84105, 10:45, 1, Delivery Complete
11, 2600 Taylorsville Blvd, Salt Lake City, UT, 84118, 12:14, 1, Delivery Complete
12, 3575 W Valley Central Station bus Loop, West Valley City, UT, 84119, 12:40, 1, Delivery Complete
13, 2010 W 500 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84104, 9:29, 2, Delivery Complete
14, 4300 S 1300 E, Millcreek, UT, 84117, 8:6, 88, Delivery Complete
15, 4580 S 2300 E, Holladay, UT, 84117, 8:13, 4, Delivery Complete
16, 4580 S 2300 E, Holladay, UT, 84117, 8:13, 88, Delivery Complete
17, 3148 S 1100 W, Salt Lake City, UT, 84119, 11:26, 2, Delivery Complete
18, 1488 4800 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84123, 10:4, 6, Delivery Complete
19, 177 W Price Ave, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 8:50, 37, Delivery Complete
20, 3595 Main St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 8:48, 37, Delivery Complete
21, 3595 Main St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 10:27, 3, Delivery Complete
22, 6351 South 900 East, Murray, UT, 84121, 11:51, 2, Delivery Complete
23, 5100 South 2700 West, Salt Lake City, UT, 84118, 12:15, 5, Delivery Complete
24, 5025 State St, Murray, UT, 84107, 11:41, 7, Delivery Complete
25, 5383 South 900 East #104, Salt Lake City, UT, 84117, 9:13, 7, Delivery Complete
26, 5383 South 900 East #104, Salt Lake City, UT, 84117, 9:13, 25, Delivery Complete
27, 1060 Dalton Ave S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84104, 11:10, 5, Delivery Complete
28, 2835 Main St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 9:30, 7, Delivery Complete
29, 1330 2100 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84106, 8:30, 2, Delivery Complete
30, 300 State St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84103, 9:15, 1, Delivery Complete
31, 3365 S 900 W, Salt Lake City, UT, 84119, 9:40, 1, Delivery Complete
32, 3365 S 900 W, Salt Lake City, UT, 84119, 9:40, 1, Delivery Complete
33, 2530 S 500 E, Salt Lake City, UT, 84106, 10:34, 1, Delivery Complete
34, 4580 S 2300 E, Holladay, UT, 84117, 8:13, 2, Delivery Complete
35, 1060 Dalton Ave S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84104, 11:10, 88, Delivery Complete
36, 2300 Parkway Blvd, West Valley City, UT, 84119, 9:50, 88, Delivery Complete
37, 410 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84111, 9:11, 2, Delivery Complete
38, 410 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT, 84111, 10:39, 9, Delivery Complete
39, 2010 W 500 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84104, 9:29, 9, Delivery Complete
40, 380 W 2880 S, Salt Lake City, UT, 84115, 8:43, 45, Delivery Complete

```



**H: Total Mileage Screenshot (Total Distance Screenshot.JPG)**



## I1: STRENGTHS OF THE CHOSEN ALGORITHM

One strength of the chosen algorithm is simplicity. It is very easy to understand, and that makes it easy to use. A second strength of this algorithm is flexibility. The algorithm can accept an input array of any size and still function.

### I3: OTHER POSSIBLE ALGORITHMS

Two other algorithms that could have solved this problem are the Brute Force Approach and Dynamic Programming.

### I3A: ALGORITHM DIFFERENCES

The Brute Force Approach calculates all possible routes a truck could take. It then compares all possible routes to find the shortest one. The Brute Force Approach has a time complexity of  $O(N!)$  (Solonen, 2018), so it is much more time intensive than my method. Dynamic Programming is a method that guarantees finding the optimal route. The time complexity of Dynamic Programming is  $O(N^2 \times 2^N)$ , so it is also much more time intensive than my method. (Ataee, 2020)

## J: DIFFERENT APPROACH

If I reattempted the project, I would have used a datetime style variable to control the required delivery time and the actual delivery time. I had to convert the delivery time variables to datetime date types throughout the project.

## K1: VERIFICATION OF DATA STRUCTURE

The total combined miles traveled by all trucks was 124. All packages were delivered on time. All packages were delivered according to their delivery specifications. An efficient hash table



with a lookup function is present. The reporting can be verified through the user interface and all information is accurate.

### **K1A: EFFICIENCY**

The lookup function for the hash table runs at  $O(N)$ . This means that the time is affected linearly by an increase in number of packages.

### **K1B: OVERHEAD**

As the number of packages increases, the number of items in the linked list will increase at the same rate.

### **K1C: IMPLICATIONS**

As trucks increase, the hash table is not affected. The hash table does not store information that has to do with trucks. As the number of cities increases, the hash table is not affected. The hash table only stores the city name, so adding different names would not affect lookup time or space usage.

## **K2: OTHER DATA STRUCTURES**

One data structure that could meet the requirements in the scenario is a dictionary. A second data structure that could meet the requirements in the scenario is a stack.

### **K2A: DATA STRUCTURES DIFFERENCES**

- A dictionary stores information as key/value pairs, whereas a hash table stores information as objects. A dictionary allows the use of prebuilt methods, whereas I had to write code to access the hash table.
- A stack can only be accessed from one end of the stack, whereas a hash table can be accessed throughout the table. A stack allows the use of prebuilt methods, whereas I had to write code to access the hash table.

## **L: SOURCES**

- Solonen, A. (2018). 4.4.2. *NP-hard problems*. 4.4.2. NP-hard problems - Learn Programming 1.0. Retrieved November 4, 2022, from [https://progbook.org/tsp.html#:~:text=The%20brute%20force%20search%20to,is%20120%20\\*%206%20%3D%20720](https://progbook.org/tsp.html#:~:text=The%20brute%20force%20search%20to,is%20120%20*%206%20%3D%20720).
- Ataee, P. (2020, June 14). *How to solve traveling salesman problem — a comparative analysis*. Towards Data Science. Retrieved November 4, 2022, from <https://towardsdatascience.com/how-to-solve-the-traveling-salesman-problem-a-comparative-analysis-39056a916c9f>