

King Saud University
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**CSC 212 Data Structures Project Report – 2nd Semester 2024-
2025**

Developing a Photo Management Application

Authors

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1. Introduction

This project involves developing a Photo Management Application that organizes photos into albums based on user-defined tags.

The photo manager organizes the photos into albums created by the user. An album is identified by a unique name and regroups photos that satisfy certain conditions. For the purpose of this assignment, the conditions used to create albums consist in a sequence of tags separated by "AND": Tag1 AND Tag2 AND Tag3

Photos that contain all specified tags will appear in the album. An empty tag list matches all photos.

2. Specification

1] ADT Photo

Elements:

- path: String representing the file path (unique identifier).
- tags: Collection of descriptive words (LinkedList<String>).

Structure:

- Each photo has a unique identifier path and associated with a list of tags.

Domain:

- All possible photo paths and their associated tags.

Operations:

1- Constructor Photo(String path, LinkedList<String> tags)

Requires: path is non-null and unique; tags is non-null.

Input: path, tags.

Results: Initializes a new photo with the given path and tags.

Output: New Photo object.

2- Method getPath()

Requires: None.

Input: None.

Results: Returns the photo's file path.

Output: String path.

3- Method getTags ()

Requires: None.

Input: None.

Results: Returns the list of tags associated with the photo.

Output: LinkedList<String> tags.

2] ADT PhotoManager

Elements:

- A collection of Photo objects.

Structure:

- Maintains a list of photos (LinkedList<Photo>).

Domain:

- All photos added with a unique identified path.

Operations:

1- **Constructor** PhotoManager()

Requires: None.

Input: None.

Results: Initializes an empty photo manager.

Output: New PhotoManager object.

2- **Method** getPhotos ()

Requires: None.

Input: None.

Results: Returns all managed photos.

Output: LinkedList<Photo> photos.

3- **Method** addPhoto(Photo p)

Requires: p is non-null and has a unique path.

Input: Photo p.

Results: Adds p to the manager.

Output: None.

4- **Method** deletePhoto(String path)

Requires: A photo with path exists in the manager.

Input: String path.

Results: Removes the photo with the specified path.

Output: None.

3] ADT Album

Elements:

- name: String identifier for the album.
- condition: String of tags separated by "AND" (e.g., "animal AND grass").
- manager: Reference to a PhotoManager.
- invmanager: Reference to InvIndexPhotoManager.
-

Structure:

- Dynamically evaluates photos matching condition when getPhotos() is called.

Domain:

- All possible combinations of album names, conditions, and photo sets.

Operations:

Constructor: Album(String name, String condition, PhotoManager manager, InvIndexPhotoManager invmanager)

Requires: name and condition are non-null; manager is initialized.

Input: name, condition, manager.

Results: Initializes an album with the given parameters.

Output: New Album object.

1- Method getName ()

Requires: None.

Input: None.

Results: Returns the album's name.

Output: String name.

2- Method getCondition ()

Requires: None.

Input: None.

Results: Returns the album's condition.

Output: String condition.

3- Method getManager ()

Requires: None.

Input: None.

Results: Returns the album's photo manager.

Output: PhotoManager manager.

4- Method getPhotos ()

Requires: None.

Input: None.

Results: Returns all photos in the manager that match condition.

Output: LinkedList<Photo> list.

5- Method getNbComps ()

Requires: None.

Input: None.

Results: Returns the number of tag comparisons made during getPhotos().

Output: int count.

4] ADT InvIndexPhotoManager

Elements:

- photos: A collection of Photo objects.
- index: BST where each node maps a tag (String) to a LinkedList<Photo>.

Structure:

- use BST for $O(\log n)$ tag searches.

Domain:

- All tags and their associated photos in the manager.

Operations:

1- **Constructor** InvIndexPhotoManager ()

Requires: None.

Input: None.

Results: Initializes an empty photo manager and an empty inverted index (BST).

Output: New InvIndexPhotoManager object.

2- **Method** addPhoto(Photo p)

Requires: p is non-null and has a unique path.

Input: Photo p.

Results: Adds p to the PhotoManager and For each tag in p.getTags(), updates the BST: inserts the tag (if new) or appends p to the existing tag's list.

Output: None.

3- **Method** deletePhoto(String path)

Requires: A photo with path exists.

Input: String path.

Results: Removes the photo from the PhotoManager And For each tag in the photo's tags, removes path from the BST; deletes the tag node if its photo list becomes empty.

Output: None.

4- **Method** getPhotos ()

Requires: None.

Input: None.

Results: Returns the inverted index (BST).

Output: BST<LinkedList<Photo>> index.

3. Design

This project involves developing a Photo Management Application that organizes photos into albums based on defined tags. The application allows to:

- Assign tags to photos (e.g., "animal," "grass").
- Create albums with conditions like "animal AND grass".
- Efficiently retrieve photos matching these conditions using an inverted index for optimization.

System Workflow

1- Add Photo:

- adds a photo with tags (e.g., "animal, grass").
- The PhotoManager stores the photo and updates the inverted index.

2- Album Creation:

- Creates an album with a condition (e.g., "animal AND grass").
- The Album class uses the inverted index to retrieve matching photos.

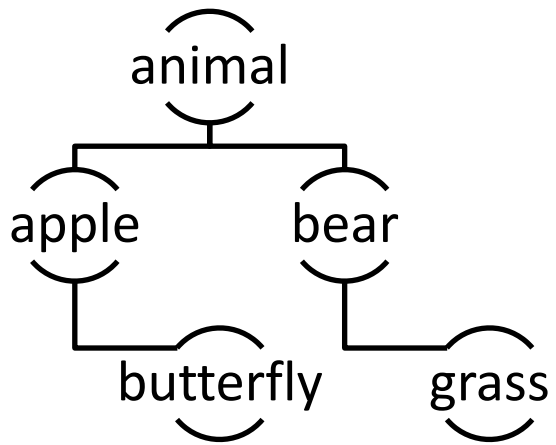
- **Photo Retrieval:**

- During runtime, the system prompts the user to select the search method:
 - 1: Linked List (Linear Search)
 - 2: BST (Optimized Search)
- Photos matching all tags are retrieved based on the chosen method.
- **Photo Deletion:**
 - Deletes photos and updates both PhotoManager and the inverted index.

Data Structures

Component	Data Structure	Purpose
Photo Storage	LinkedList<Photo>	Store all photos in the manager.
Inverted Index	BST<String, LinkedList<Photo>>	Map tags to photos for $O(\log n)$ search.

Inverted Index (BST) Diagram



4. Implementation

Key Features

1. Inverted Index Construction

- BST Nodes: Each node stores a tag and a LinkedList<Photo> of photos with that tag.
- Insertion/Deletion:
 - When a photo is added, its tags are inserted into the BST (or appended to existing lists).
 - When a photo is deleted, its entries are removed from the BST; empty tag lists are deleted.

2. Album Photo Retrieval

```

public LinkedList<Photo> getPhotos() {
    if (condition == null || condition.trim().equals(""))
        return manager.getPhotos();
    else {
        LinkedList<Photo> list = new LinkedList<Photo>();
        LinkedList<Photo> photos = manager.getPhotos();
        String conditions[] = condition.trim().split("AND");
        photos.findFirst();
        while (!photos.last()) {
            Photo photo = photos.retrieve();
            boolean allConditions = true;
            LinkedList<String> tags = photo.getTags();
            for (String condition : conditions) {
                if (tags.find(condition.trim()) == null) {
                    allConditions = false;
                    break;
                }
            }
            if (allConditions) {
                if (list.find(photo) == null)
                    list.insert(photo);
            }
            photos.findNext();
        }
        return list;
    }
}

```


Important Note:

The `getPhotos()` method shown in the implementation section represents the version used in **Phase 1**, where the system searches through all photos and tags linearly using the `PhotoManager` and `LinkedList`. However, in **Phase 2**, this method is optimized by retrieving photos directly from the **Inverted Index** (BST) via the `InvIndexPhotoManager`, where each tag maps to a list of photos, and matching photos are found by intersecting those lists.

5. Performance analysis

Operation	Before Inverted Index (Linear)	After Inverted Index (BST)
<code>getPhotos()</code>	$O(n \times m)$	$O(k \times \log n)$
<code>addPhoto()</code>	$O(1)$	$O(m \times \log n)$
<code>deletePhoto()</code>	$O(n)$	$O(m \times \log n)$

Variables:

- n : Total photos.
- m : Tags per photo.
- k : Tags in the album condition.

6. Conclusion

The photo management application successfully organizes photos into albums using tag-based conditions. The implementation of an inverted index with a BST improved photos retrieval efficiency, by reducing the time complexity from $O(n * m)$ to $O(k \log n)$. Future enhancements could include support for more complex conditions (e.g., "OR" operations) and a graphical user interface (GUI).