

An abstract graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of white lines and small circles on a dark blue background, resembling a circuit board or a neural network.

# ASSIGNMENT 3

MADELINE SCHIAPPA

# TEST CASES

- The test cases are the number of layers for the tree from  $n = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 20$
- For each layer parameter, both a brute force algorithm and another solution are run on a randomly initialized tree.
- The tree was created using networkx
  - This package used an object class to create and store network related data structures
- A class was created to interact with the randomly generated tree as well.

# IMPLEMENTATION – BRUTE FORCE/GREEDY

Initialize binary tree with random integers for weight values

For each layer in tree:

For each node in previous layer:

Get edge value and path of previous node → node in current layer

Get max(edge values)

For path in paths from first iteration:

If edge value  $<$  max(edge values), add to edge value the skew

# IMPLEMENTATION – ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION

Initialize binary tree with random integers for weight values

For each leaf node

Calculate path from root  $\rightarrow$  leaf and sum the weights of that path

Get max(leaf distances from root)

For each leaf node

Get edge value from leaf node  $\leftarrow$  root node of previous layer

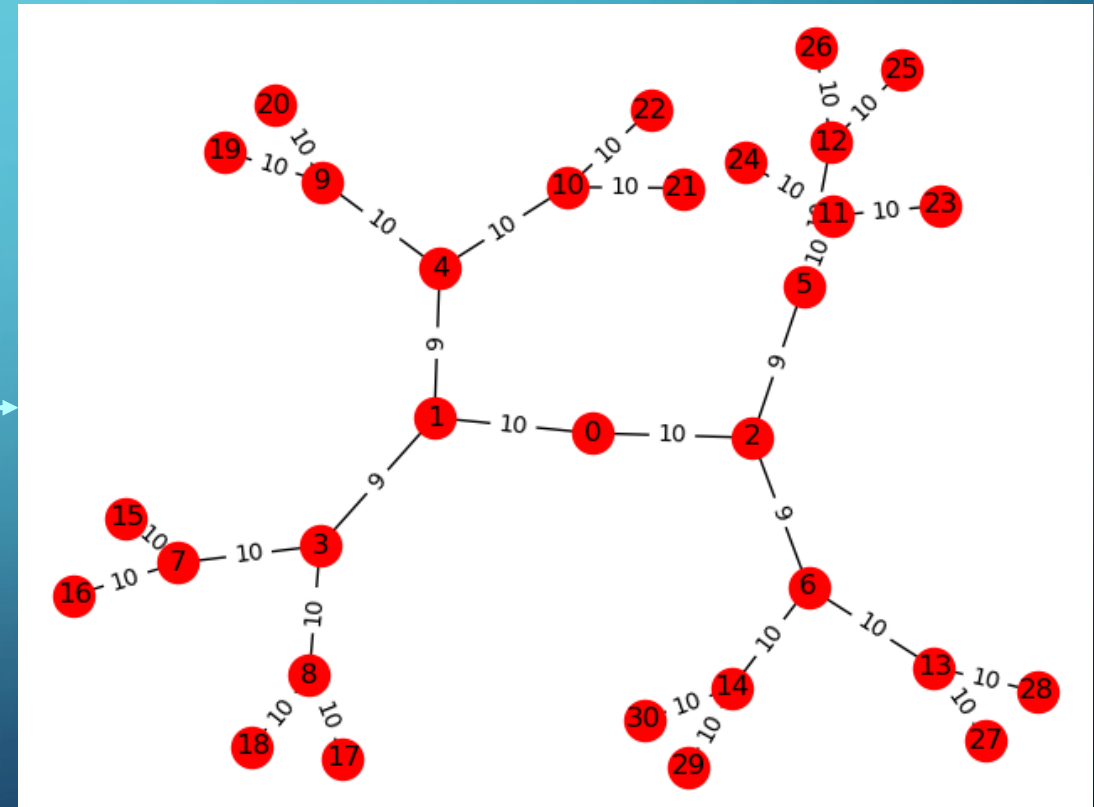
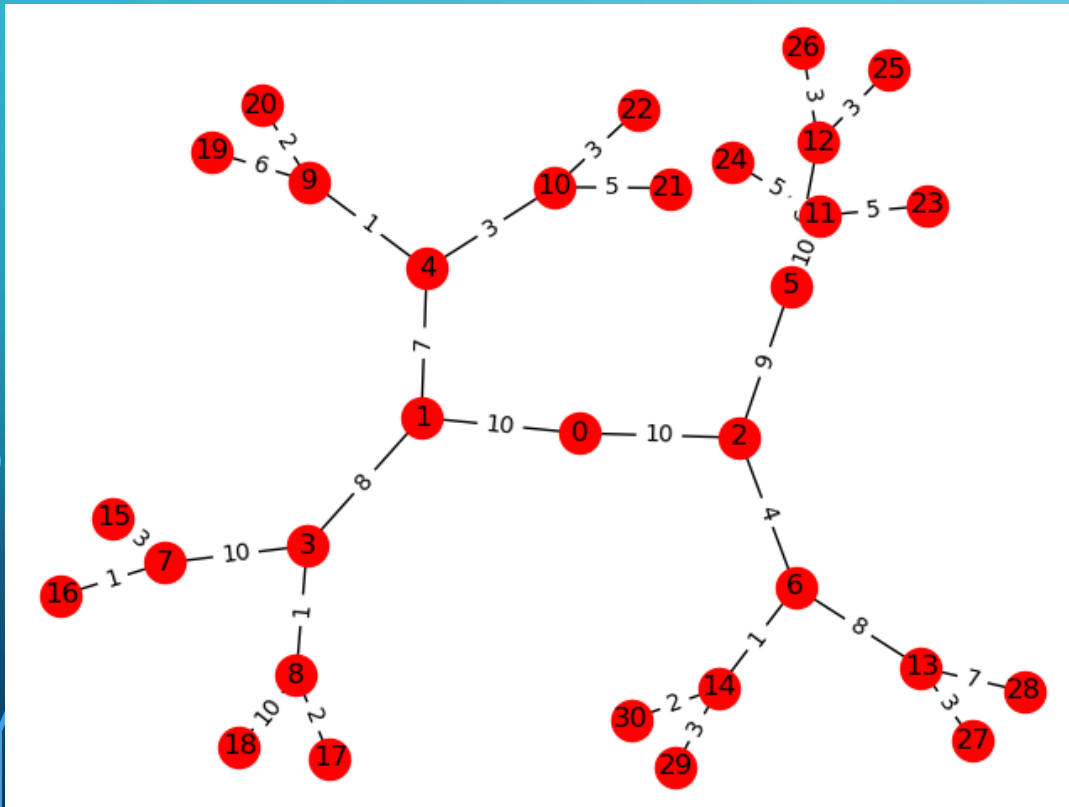
If edge value  $<$  max(leaf distances from root), add to edge value the skew

# VALIDATION OF CORRECTNESS

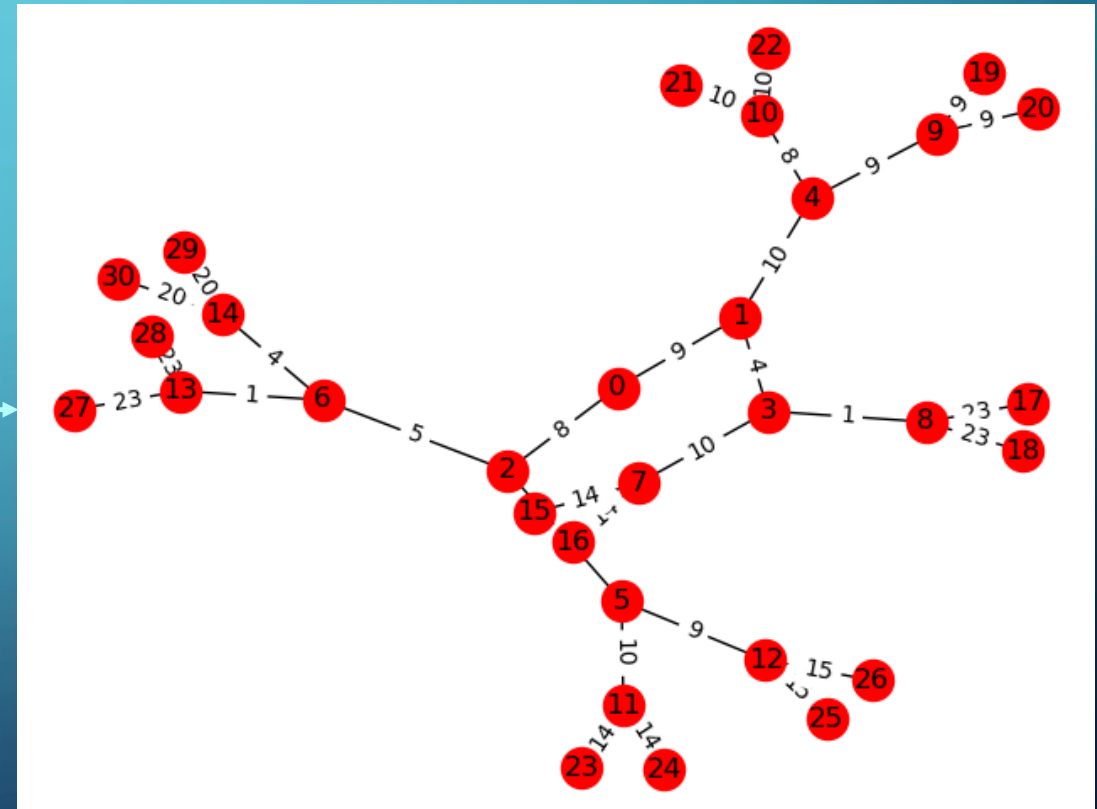
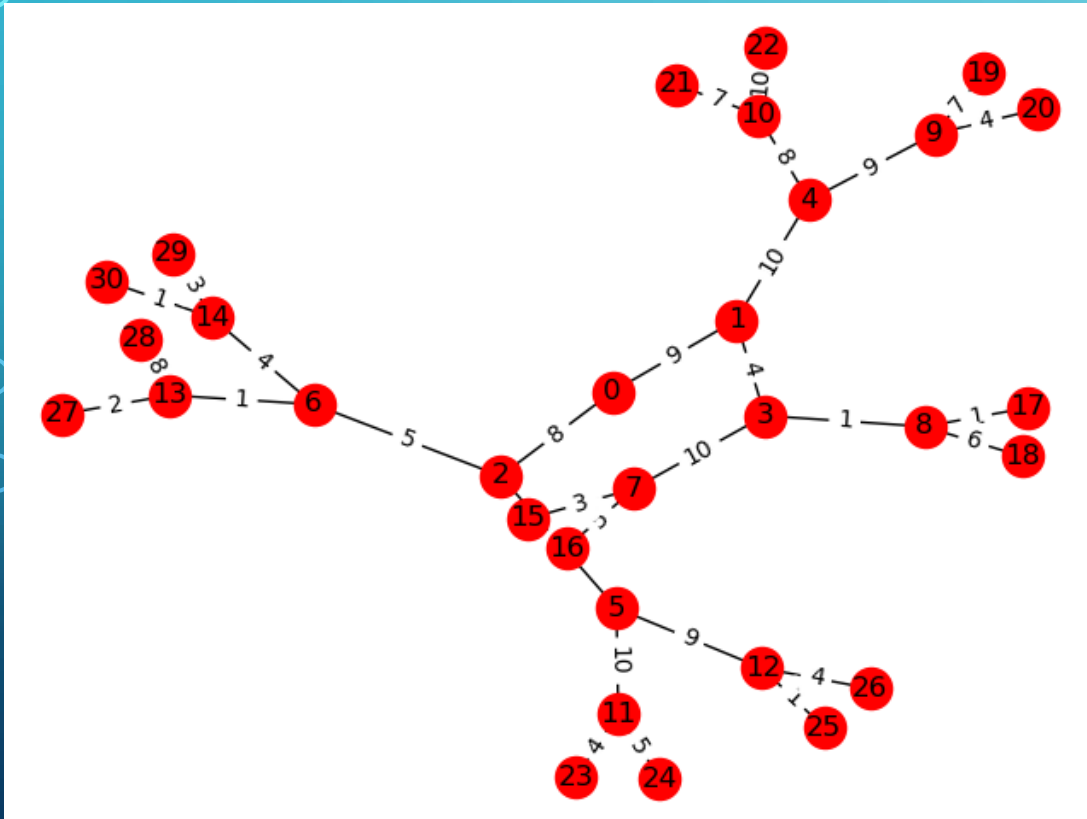
- Once the algorithm completes running, all the distances from the root to the leaves are compared to test equivalency
  - We want all path distances from root to leaf to be equivalent

```
def test_results(tree):  
    path_lengths = tree.get_path_lengths()  
    if len(set(path_lengths.values())) > 1:  
        return False  
    else:  
        return True
```

# BRUTE FORCE/GREEDY BEFORE AND AFTER

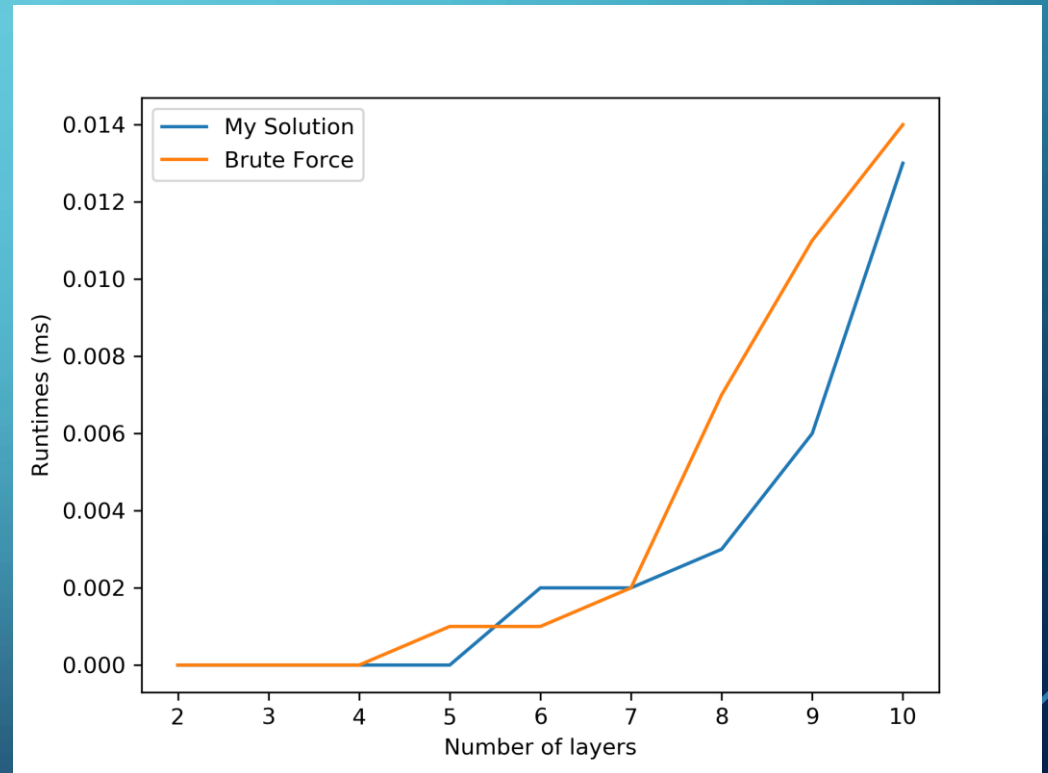


# OTHER ALGORITHM BEFORE AND AFTER



# VALIDATION OF PERFORMANCE - RUNTIMES

- The runtimes between the two are very similar and seem to converge at layer 10
- Brute force/Greedy method at a glance appears optimal in runtime

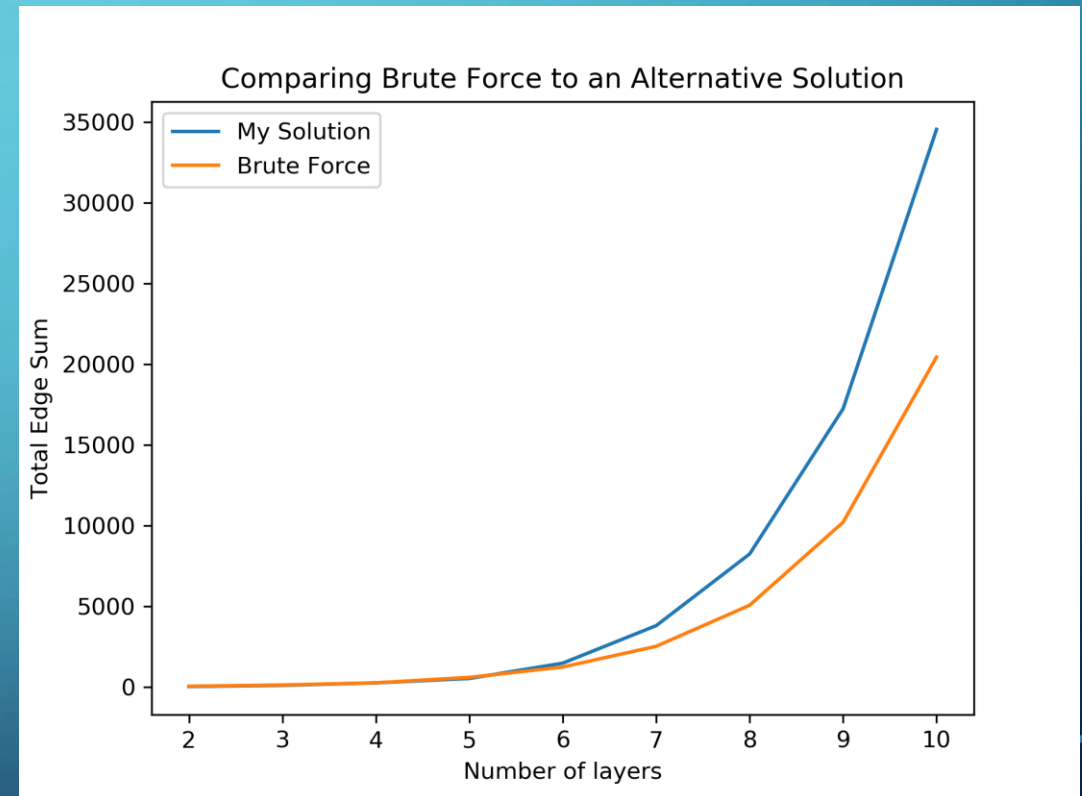




# VALIDATION OF PERFORMANCE – TOTAL EDGE SUM

The alternative solution works similarly to the brute force/greedy method for some time

Once number of layers  $> 5$ , the alternative solution is no longer optimal.



# CODE BASE

The code base can be found here:

<https://github.com/Maddy12/COT5405G3Fall2018/tree/master/Assignment3>