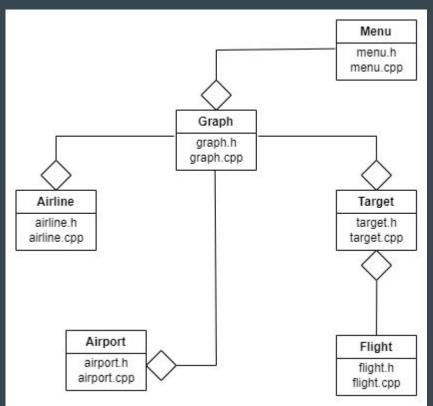
AED 2223 - Group 12

Ian Beltrão - 202102360 Mansur Mustafin - 202102355



Class diagram





Dataset reading description

Firstly, we read the airports.csv to find all the cities that have a duplicate(another city with the same name) in another country

After that we began to store the values.

When reading the file airports.csv we created an unordered map with airport codes as keys and it's Airport object as value

When reading the file airlines.csv we created an unordered map with airport codes as keys and it's Airline object as value

When reading the file flights.csv we created an unic graph for flights



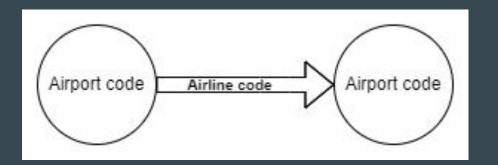
Graph description

This is how we created the graph:

Airport codes are Nodes

Flights are Edges

Airlines codes are labels for edges



Graph data

Global number of Airports: 3019 Global number of Airlines: 444 Global number of flights: 63832



List of implemented features and it's associated algorithms

Path with lowest flight number between city, airport, country or coordinates

Complex: O(num1 * num2 * (V + E)) num1 - number of airports from, num2 - number of airports to Associated algorithms - BFS

Path with fewest airline change between airports

Complex: O(number of all airlines * (V + E))
Associated algorithms - Mix of BFS and DFS

Shortest path in distance between coordinates

O(num1 * (V + E)) num1 - number of all airlines

*We only have one graph

*We can list all possibilities

*We can use specific airlines to search

*We have several sorting options



List of implemented features and it's associated graphs

Network diameter

```
Complex: O(V * (V + E))
Associated algorithms - BFS
```

Articulation points

```
Complex: O(V * (V + E))
Associated algorithms - DFS
```

List all possible destinations with an certain flight number from an specific airport

Complex: 0 (V + E)
Associated algorithms: BFS



Other features

- 1. Lock/Unlock airports or cities
- 2. List and count airlines and flights from an airport
- 3. List and count all airports an airline operates in
- 4. Global statistics(flight, airline and airports number)
- 5. Rank airports according to user choice
- 6. Statistics for country



User interface

```
Path
                                                                  Airports
 Path with lowest flight number
                                         [11] | Get information from specific Airport [21]
 Path with fewest airline change
                                         [12]
  Shortest path(distance) between points [13]
  Change searching settings
                                         [14]
                  Airlines
                                                                  Network
 Get Airline information
                                                Get network info
                                                Get country statistics
                                                                                       [42]
               Other operations
  Exit
Please choose an option:
```



User interface

```
|----Beijing
         |----Capital Intl: (PEK)
Spain
 |-----Madrid
         |----Barajas: (MAD)
Canada
         |----Lester B Pearson Intl: (YYZ)
Germany
 |----Frankfurt
         |----Frankfurt Main: (FRA)
 I-----Munich
         |-----Franz Josef Strauss: (MUC)
Number of flights: 333
Number of Airports: 73
Number of countries: 18
Number of cities: 70
```

```
Different destinations:
Germany
|----Frankfurt
      1----FRA
United States
|----Miami
      |----MTA
Portugal
|----Lisbon
      |----LIS
Brazil
I----Sao Paulo
      1-----GRU
|----Rio De Janeiro
      |----GIG
|----Brasilia
      1----BSB
|----Campinas
      1----VCP
```

```
REC--(TAP)-->LIS--(RYR)-->OPO | 6134.32Km total distance | 1 airline changes
REC--(TAP)-->LIS--(RZO)-->OPO | 6134.32Km total distance | 1 airline changes
REC--(TAP)-->LIS--(TAP)-->OPO | 6134.32Km total distance | 0 airline changes
REC--(TAP)-->LIS--(USA)-->OPO | 6134.32Km total distance | 1 airline changes
REC--(CFG)-->FRA--(DLH)-->OPO | 9358Km total distance | 1 airline changes
REC--(CFG)-->FRA--(TAP)-->OPO | 9358Km total distance | 1 airline changes
REC--(CIX)-->GIG--(TAP)-->OPO | 9823.61Km total distance | 1 airline changes
REC--(TAM)-->GIG--(TAP)-->OPO | 9823.61Km total distance | 1 airline changes
REC--(ONE)-->GIG--(TAP)-->OPO | 9823.61Km total distance | 1 airline changes
REC--(AZU)-->GRU--(TAP)-->OPO | 10279.9Km total distance | 1 airline changes
REC--(CIX)-->GRU--(TAP)-->OPO | 10279.9Km total distance | 1 airline changes
REC--(TAM)-->GRU--(TAP)-->OPO | 10279.9Km total distance | 1 airline changes
REC--(TAM)-->GRU--(TAP)-->OPO | 10279.9Km total distance | 1 airline changes
```



Main difficulties and special features

Our main difficulty were analyzing data (receiving input of cities with the same name in different countries), understanding what was the expected result, and testing our results

A special feature was to search path with fewest airline changes between two airports

Also we created a way to lock and unlock airports and cities in case the user can't pass through there



Effort of each member of the group and hardest part

Ian Beltrão - 50%

Mansur Mustafin - 50%