## **ALGORITHM VISUALIZER**

A PROJECT REPORT for Mini Project-2 (ID201B) Session (2024-26)

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## **MASTEROF COMPUTER APPLICATION**

Under the Supervision of Ms. Shruti Aggarwal Assistant Professor



Submitted to

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## **CERTIFICATE**

Certified that KIRAN YADAV (202410116100102), KHUSHI KUMARI (202410116100101), KRITI ANAND (202410116100104), KUMAR KARTIK (202410116100105) has/ have carried out the project work having "ALGORITHM VISUALIZER." (Mini Project-2, ID201B) for Master of Computer Application from Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University (AKTU) (formerly UPTU), Lucknow under my supervision. The project report embodies original work, and studies are carried out by the student himself/herself and the contents of the project report do not form the basis for the award of any other degree to the candidate or to anybody else from this or any other University/Institution.

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### **ALGORITHM VISUALIZER**

### **ABSTRACT**

Algorithm Visualizer is an interactive tool designed to help users understand and analyze various algorithms through real-time visual representation. The primary objective of this system is to aid students and professionals in comprehending complex algorithms efficiently by providing step-by-step animations.

This system includes visualizations for sorting algorithms (e.g., Bubble Sort, Quick Sort, Merge Sort), searching algorithms (e.g., Binary Search, Linear Search), and graph algorithms (e.g., Dijkstra's Algorithm, BFS, DFS). It is designed with an intuitive user interface and interactive controls, allowing users to modify input data and observe algorithm performance in real time.

By leveraging modern web technologies such as JavaScript, REACT, CSS the system provides an engaging learning experience. The Algorithm Visualizer is a valuable educational tool for students, researchers, and software engineers.

The importance of algorithm visualization cannot be overstated, as it bridges the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical understanding. Many students struggle to grasp how algorithms work simply by reading pseudocode or theory-based explanations. The visual representation enables learners to see how data structures evolve during execution, how comparisons are made, and how decisions are taken at each step.

Additionally, the system offers real-time control options such as speed adjustments, pause/play features, and interactive user inputs. This allows users to analyze the impact of different data sets on algorithm efficiency. Users can also compare different algorithms based on their time complexity and space usage, helping them select the optimal approach for different problem scenarios.

Furthermore, the project supports an open-ended architecture, enabling future enhancements such as adding new algorithms, integrating AI-powered explanations, and supporting collaborative learning environments. As computational problem-solving remains a critical skill in the modern world, Algorithm Visualizer plays a crucial role in improving the way individuals learn and apply algorithms in real-world applications.

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### INTRODUCTION

Algorithm Visualizer is an interactive system designed to help learners and developers understand algorithm execution through graphical animations. Understanding algorithms is often challenging due to their abstract nature. This project provides a visual approach to learning by displaying each step of algorithm execution in real time.

The system supports multiple types of algorithms, including sorting, searching, and pathfinding. It enables users to experiment with different inputs, adjust speed settings, and observe how algorithms behave under various conditions.

One of the key motivations behind developing this project is the increasing complexity of algorithms used in modern software applications. Many students and professionals struggle to comprehend algorithm logic purely through traditional learning methods such as textbooks and lectures. Algorithm visualization helps in breaking down complex operations into simple, digestible steps that can be easily followed.

Additionally, this tool enhances problem-solving skills by allowing users to compare different algorithms in terms of efficiency, memory usage, and execution time. It fosters a deeper understanding of fundamental computer science concepts, including recursion, data structures, and computational complexity.

The project leverages **web-based technologies**, ensuring accessibility across devices. It is beneficial for students, educators, and professionals seeking to deepen their algorithmic understanding. Future enhancements may include support for additional algorithms, AI-powered explanations, and real-time collaboration features.

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### Literature Review

A well-structured literature review ensues that new research or projects are built on a solid foundation of prior knowledge while addressing the limitations of previous work.

#### 1. Evolution of Algorithm Visualization

- Algorithm visualization has progressed from **text-based explanations** and **pseudocode representations** to highly **interactive and dynamic visual tools**.
- Early methods relied on **static flowcharts and step-by-step dry runs**, making it difficult to visualize algorithm behavior.
- With the advent of **graphical user interfaces (GUIs) and animation technologies**, algorithm visualization has become **more interactive**, allowing users to step through executions dynamically.
- Today, modern visualizers use real-time animations, interactive user inputs, and AI-driven explanations to enhance learning.

#### 2. Key Components of Algorithm Visualization

- Real-time Execution: Users can watch the algorithm progress step by step, understanding each phase of execution.
- Adjustable Speed Controls: Users can slow down or speed up execution to analyze specific steps more clearly.
- Interactive User Inputs: Users can input custom data sets, helping them see how algorithms behave under different conditions.
- Comparative Analysis: Some visualizers allow users to compare multiple algorithms, displaying efficiency in terms of time complexity and memory usage.
- Graphical Representation: Algorithms are represented visually through bars (for sorting), nodes (for graphs), or paths (for pathfinding).

#### 3. Technology Integration in Metro Systems

problem-solving skills.

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	Improved Debugging Skills: By watch inefficiencies, or unexpected behavior	_	al-tim	e exe	cution, users car	n identify logic errors,
_	Interactive Learning, Users can modi	fy inni	ıtc an	d ahea	rve how algorit	hme adant rainfarain

Enhanced Understanding: Instead of reading theory or pseudocode, learners see algorithms in

- Comparison of Algorithms: Visualizers help users compare sorting speeds, pathfinding efficiency, and search operations, enabling better decision-making.
- Bridging Theory and Practice: Students and developers often struggle with abstract concepts—visualizers make theory practical and intuitive.

## 4. Challenges in Implementation

☐ Performance Optimization: Handling large datasets while ensuring smooth
animations is difficult, requiring efficient rendering techniques.
☐ User Interface Design: The visualizer must be intuitive and user-friendly so that
learners can easily follow algorithm execution.
☐ Cross-Browser Compatibility: Some web technologies (e.g., JavaScript, WebGL) do
not work the same across browsers, leading to <b>inconsistent behavior</b> .
Scalability: The system should support various algorithms without slowing down or
consuming excessive resources.

### **OBJECTIVES**

#### 1. Enhance Learning Experience

The primary objective of an Algorithm Visualizer is to improve the learning experience for students and professionals by offering an interactive and engaging approach to understanding algorithms. Traditional learning methods, such as textbooks and lectures, often fail to convey the dynamic nature of algorithms. By using visual representations, learners can see how data structures evolve step-by-step, making complex topics easier to comprehend. The ability to experiment with different inputs enhances problem-solving skills and allows learners to gain deeper insights into algorithmic behavior.

#### 2. Improve Algorithm Understanding

Many algorithms involve abstract concepts that are difficult to grasp without visual aids. The Algorithm Visualizer bridges this gap by offering real-time animations and interactive controls that demonstrate how algorithms operate under different conditions. By allowing users to manipulate input parameters, compare execution times, and step through operations one by one, the system enables a clearer and more structured understanding of how algorithms work. This feature is particularly beneficial for debugging and analyzing the efficiency of different algorithmic approaches.

#### 3. Interactive and User-Friendly Interface

An effective algorithm visualizer must provide an intuitive and user-friendly interface that encourages exploration without overwhelming the user. The system includes play, pause, reset, and speed adjustment controls to help users study algorithms at their own pace. Additionally, a graphical representation of sorting, searching, and graph traversal algorithms makes it easier for users to recognize patterns and logical flow. A well-designed interface ensures that both beginners and experienced users can navigate and interact with the system efficiently, leading to a more productive learning experience.

## HARDWAREAND SOFTWARE REQUIRMENT

#### 4.1 Hardware Requirements

#### a) Workstations

- Processor: Intel Core i5/i7 or AMD Ryzen equivalent
- RAM: 8GB or higher
- Storage: 256GB SSD or higher
- Display: Full HD (1920x1080) resolution

#### b) Network Infrastructure

- High-speed Wi-Fi or Ethernet connection
- Cloud storage support (optional)

#### c) External Devices (Optional)

- Graphics tablet for interactive drawing features.
- External monitor for multi-display support.

#### 4.2 Software Requirements

#### a) Operating Systems

Windows 10/11, macOS, or Linux.

#### b) Programming Languages & Frameworks

- Frontend: HTML, CSS, JavaScript (React.js, D3.js, p5.js)
- Backend: Node.js, Python (Flask/Django) or Java (Spring Boot)

#### c) Database Management System (DBMS) (Optional)

- For storing user preferences and history.
- Examples: MySQL, PostgreSQL, Firebase.

#### d) Visualization Libraries

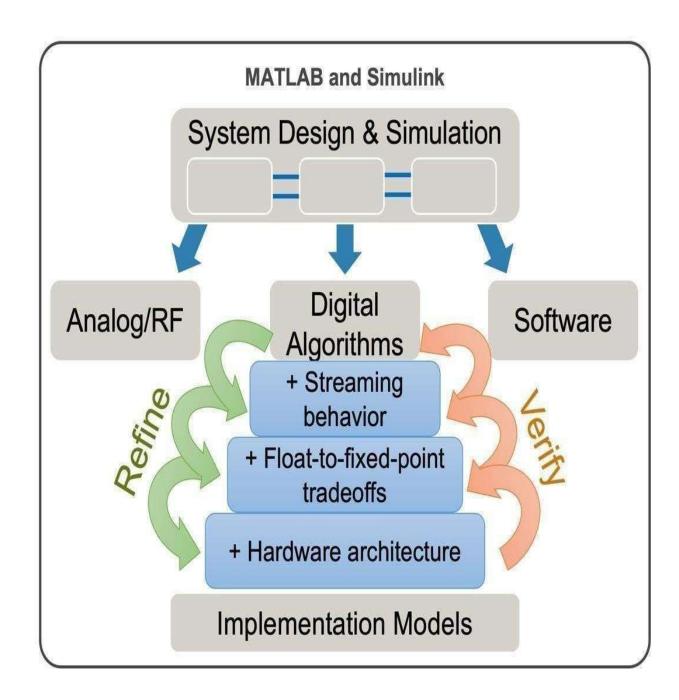
• .js, p5.js, Chart.js for graphical representation.

#### e) Development Tools

• Visual Studio Code, GitHub, Postman (for API testing).

#### f) Security & Backup

- SSL encryption for secure communication.
- Cloud storage for backups (Google Drive, AWS, or Azure).
- This setup ensures that the Algorithm Visualizer runs smoothly with high efficiency and scalability.



### **PROJECT FLOW**

The development and implementation of an Algorithm Visualizer require a systematic approach to ensure its efficiency, usability, and scalability. This section outlines the project flow and research methodology in a structured format, detailing each phase from concept to deployment.

#### 5.1 Problem Identification

**Objective:** To identify the challenges faced by learners in understanding algorithms.

#### **Key Activities:**

- Analyze current learning methods and their inefficiencies.
- Identify issues such as difficulty in understanding algorithm flow, lack of visualization, and poor engagement.
- Conduct surveys and interviews with students, educators, and developers to gather insights.

#### 5.2 Requirement Analysis

**Objective:** To define the functional and non-functional requirements of the system.

#### **Key Activities:**

- Engage with stakeholders (students, educators, and developers) to understand their expectations from the visualizer.
- Document hardware and software requirements.
- Define system features, including algorithm execution, step-by-step visualization, speed control, and user interaction.

#### 5.3 System Design

**Objective:** To create a blueprint of the system architecture and workflows.

#### **Key Activities:**

- Develop system architecture, including database design (if needed), frontend-backend communication, and visualization modules.
- Design user interfaces for interactive algorithm execution.
- Create data flow diagrams (DFDs) and entity-relationship diagrams (ERDs) for structured representation.

#### **5.4** Development Phase

**Objective:** To build and integrate the system components.

#### **Key Activities:**

- Implement core functionalities like sorting, searching, and graph algorithm visualization.
- Develop interactive user controls such as play, pause, reset, and speed adjustment.
- Integrate graphics libraries like D3.js and p5.js for smooth and dynamic visualization.
- Develop web and mobile-compatible versions for accessibility.

#### 5.5 Testing and Validation

**Objective:** To ensure the system performs as intended and is free of errors.

#### **Key Activities:**

- Perform unit testing on individual modules (e.g., sorting, searching, graph traversal).
- Conduct system testing to verify integration between different visualization components.
- Perform user acceptance testing (UAT) with a group of students and educators.
- Test for responsiveness, usability, and performance across various devices and browsers.

#### 5.6 Deployment

**Objective:** To make the system available for real-world use.

#### **Key Activities**

- Deploy the application on a live web server for public access.
- Ensure cloud storage support for saving user preferences and data logs (if applicable).
- Provide a tutorial section for first-time users.
- Monitor initial deployment to resolve unforeseen issues promptly.

#### 5.7 Maintenance and Updates

**Objective:** To ensure the system remains functional, secure, and up to date.

#### **Key Activities:**

- Provide regular updates for software improvements and additional features.
- Perform routine maintenance of visualization components.
- Monitor system performance and gather user feedback for enhancements.

#### 5.8 Data Collection and Analysis

**Objective:** To evaluate the system's effectiveness and identify areas for improvement.

#### **Key Activities:**

- Collect user data on algorithm execution, interaction patterns, and session duration.
- Analyze trends and patterns using analytics tools.
- Use insights to optimize user interface and improve algorithm explanations.

#### 5.9 Research Methodology

The research methodology for the Algorithm Visualizer follows a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches:

#### **5.9.1 Qualitative Research:**

- Conduct stakeholder interviews and surveys to understand user needs and pain points.
- Observe how students and developers currently learn and debug algorithms.

#### 5.9.2 Quantitative Research:

- Collect and analyze data on user engagement, number of visualizations executed, and feedback.
- Use statistical tools to measure improvements in algorithm comprehension before and after using the visualizer.

#### **5.9.3 Iterative Development:**

- Employ an agile approach, continuously improving features based on user feedback and testing.
- Implement new visualization techniques for additional algorithms.

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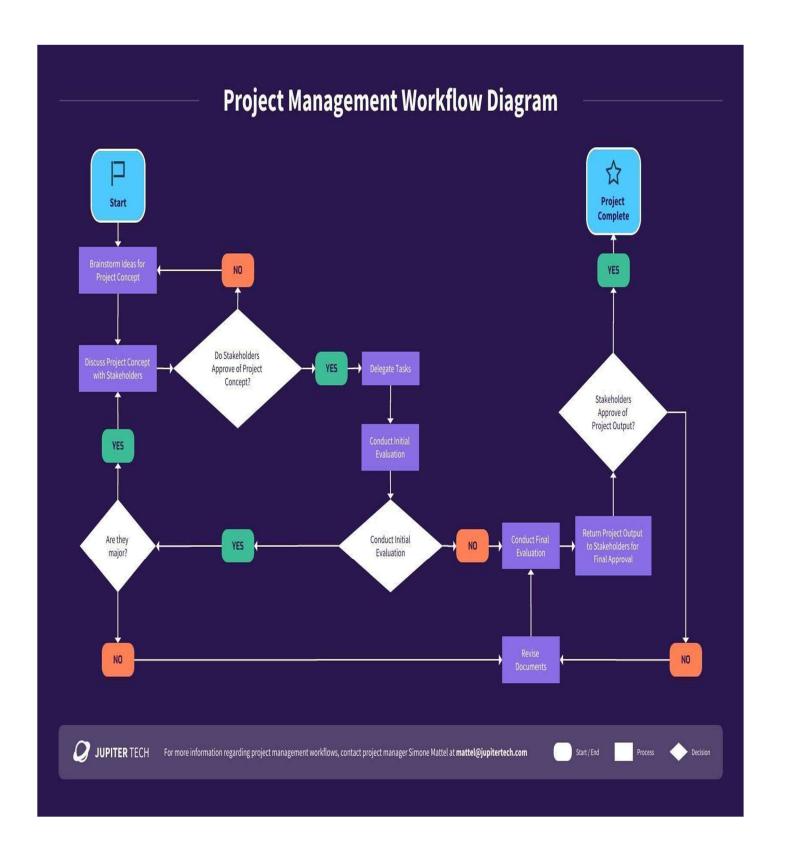
- Conduct stakeholder interviews and surveys to understand user needs and pain points.
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#### 5.11.2 Quantitative Research:

- Collect and analyze data on user engagement, number of visualizations executed, and feedback.
- Use statistical tools to measure improvements in algorithm comprehension before and after using the visualizer.

#### **5.11.3 Iterative Development:**

- Employ an agile approach, continuously improving features based on user feedback and testing.
- Implement new visualization techniques for additional algorithms.



**Algorithm Visulizer Project Flow** 

## **PROJECT OUTCOME**

The development and implementation of the **Algorithm Visualizer** have resulted in significant improvements in algorithm learning and comprehension. The project outcomes align with the defined objectives and address the challenges faced by students and professionals in understanding algorithms. Below is a detailed overview of the research outcomes:

#### 5.1 Enhanced Learning Experience

- The interactive nature of the Algorithm Visualizer has improved engagement and understanding.
- Step-by-step execution enables users to grasp complex algorithmic concepts visually rather than relying solely on textual.

#### 5.2 Improved Algorithm Understanding

- The visualization of sorting, searching, and graph algorithms allows users to see real-time changes in data structures.
- Comparing multiple algorithms in terms of time complexity helps users understand efficiency differences.

#### **5.3 Increased User Engagement**

- The inclusion of speed controls, pause/play options, and interactive inputs encourages users to experiment with different datasets.
- Users can visualize the execution of algorithms under various conditions, reinforcing problem-solving skills.

#### 5.4 Effective Debugging Tool

- Programmers and students can trace algorithm execution step by step, making it easier to identify logic errors.
- Debugging and analyzing recursive and iterative processes become more intuitive with visual representation.

#### 5.5 Scalability and Extensibility

- The system is designed to accommodate additional algorithms in future iterations.
- Modular development ensures that new features, such as AI-based algorithm recommendations, can be integrated seamlessly.

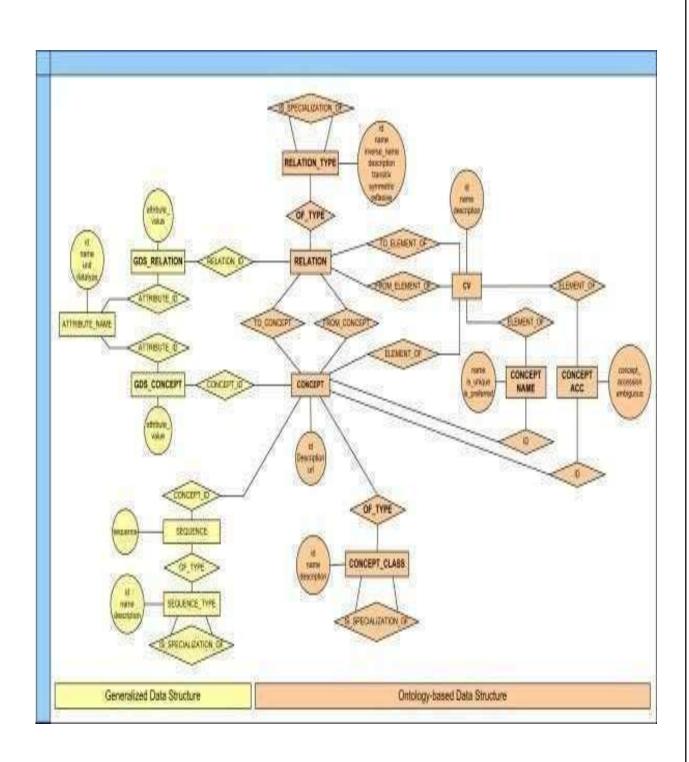
#### 5.6 Improved Teaching and Learning Methods

- Educators can use the visualizer in classrooms to demonstrate algorithm behavior in real time.
- Helps bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical implementation.

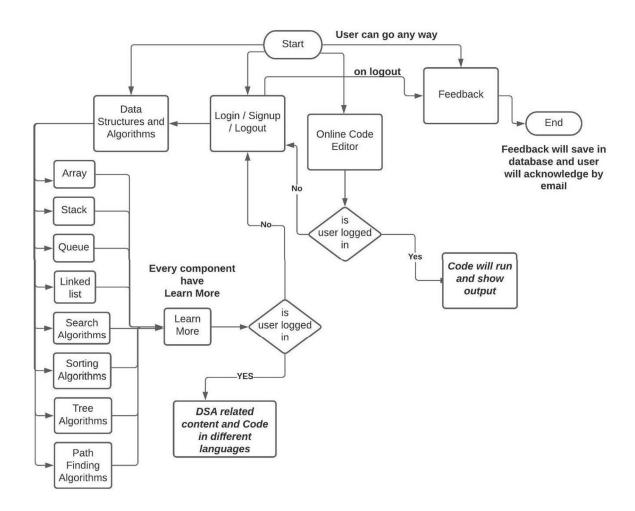
### 5.7 Data-Driven Insights

- The system collects and analyzes user interaction data, providing insights into common learning patterns.
- Analytics help in refining the visualizer by identifying areas where users struggle the most.

## **ER DIAGRAM**

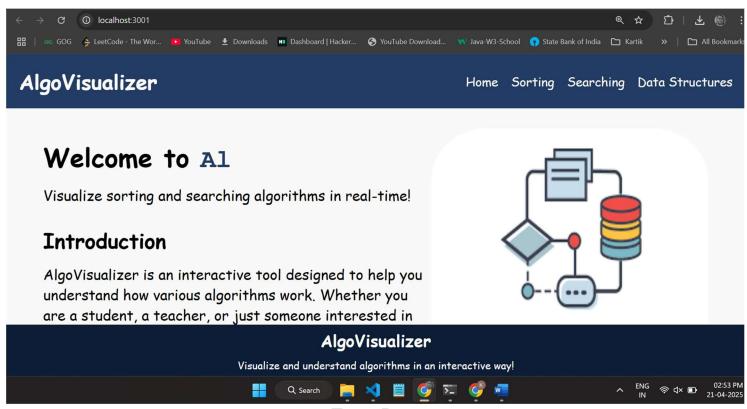


## **DATA FLOW DIAGRAM**

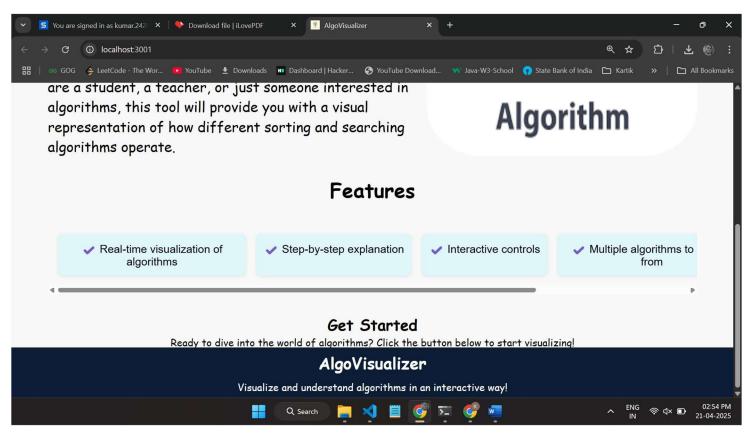


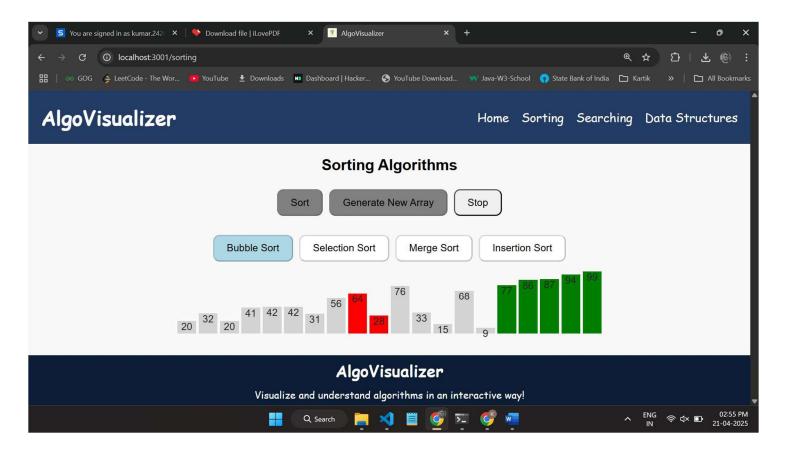
Data Flow Diagram of Algorithm Visulizer

#### **Screenshots**

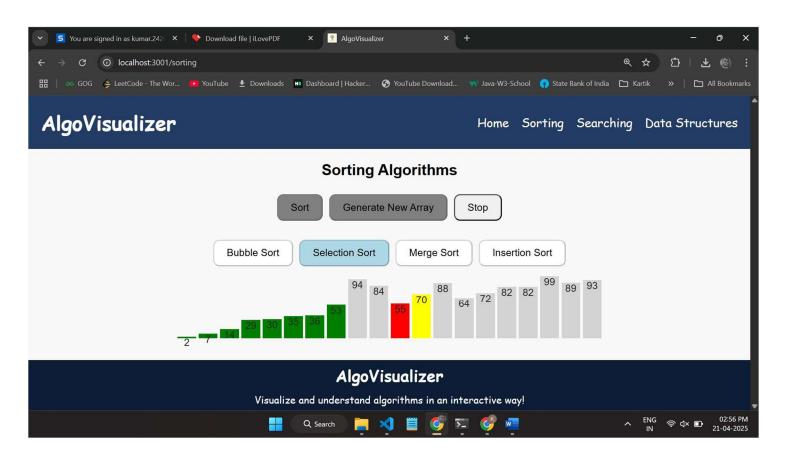


**Front Page** 

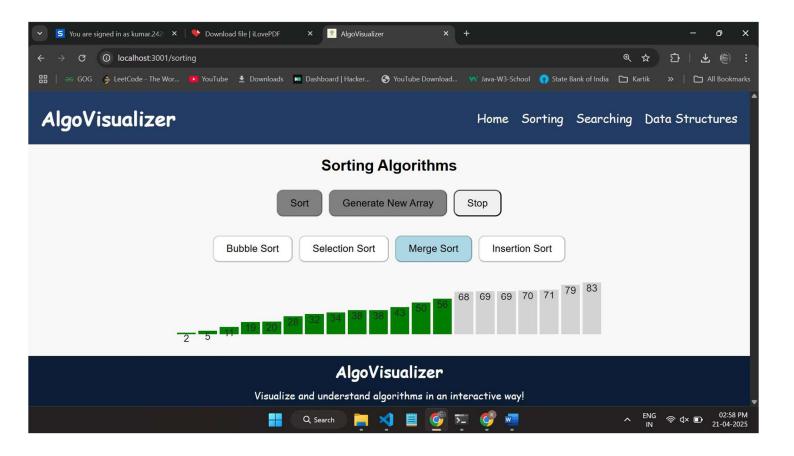




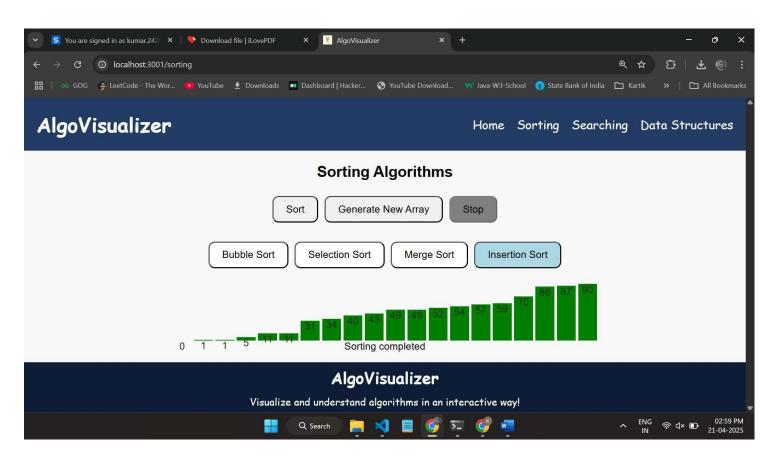
Sorting by **Bubble Sort**.



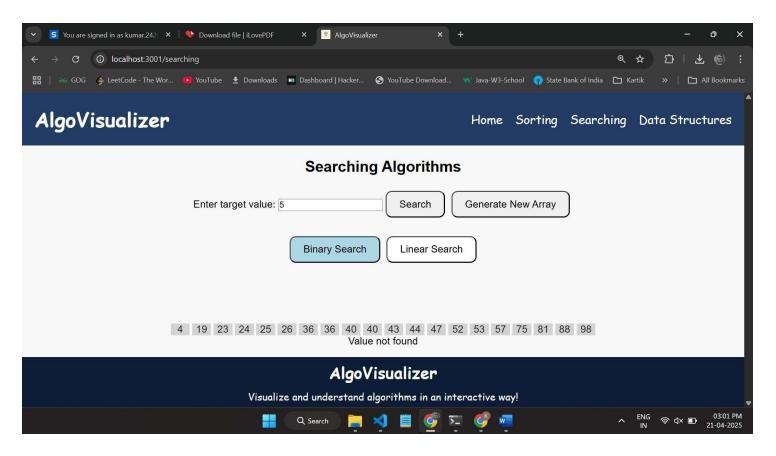
Sorting By Selection Sort.



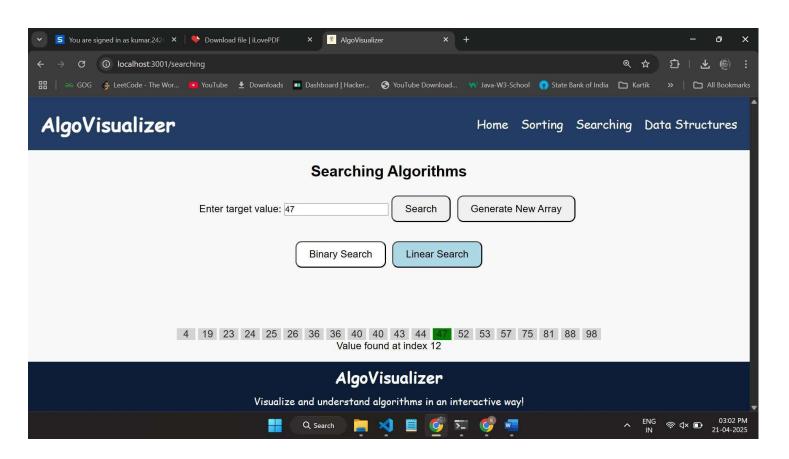
Sorting By Merge Sort.



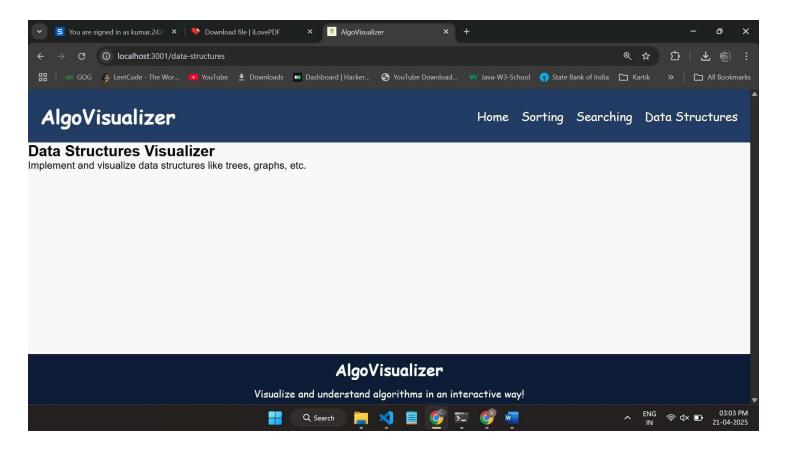
Sorting By Insertion Sort.



Searching By Binary Search.



Searching By Linear Search.



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