



中山大学计算机学院

本科生课程报告

(2024 学年秋季学期)

课程名称：数据结构与算法

班级	6 班	专业（方向）	计算机科学与技术（人工智能与大数据）
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一、 问题描述

设计一个校园导游程序，为来访的客人提供各种信息查询服务。

二、 编程环境

1. 编程语言

C++

2. 开发工具

Vscode

三、 设计思路

1. 算法描述

核心是用弗洛伊德算法在预输入阶段求出最短路径

2. 关键代码展示（带注释）

搜索部分

```
void print_place_info(string start, Info* H){
    ofstream outfile("C:/Users/20148/Desktop/Investigator/Tests/result.txt", ios::app);
    // check
    if (!outfile.is_open()) {
        cerr << "Failed to open file \"result.txt\" << endl;
        return;
    }
    // output Log

    outfile << "Log: searching for info of " << start << "..." << endl;

    Info* search = H->next;
    bool found_flag = false;

    // search
```



```
while (search!=nullptr) {
    if (start == search->code || start == search->name) {
        // output result
        outfile << search->info << endl;
        found_flag = true;
        break;
    }
    search = search->next;
}

// con't find
if (!found_flag) {
    outfile << "could not find info of " << start << endl;
}
}
```

最短路径（弗洛伊德算法）

```
void floydWarshall(vector<vector<int>>& dist, vector<vector<int>>& next, int n) {
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        for (int j=0; j<n; j++) {
            if (dist[i][j] != INT_MAX) {
                next[i][j] = j;
            }
        }
    }

    for (int k=0; k<n; k++) {
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
            for (int j=0; j<n; j++) {
                if (dist[i][k] != INT_MAX && dist[k][j] != INT_MAX && dist[i][j] > dist[i][k]
+ dist[k][j]) {
                    dist[i][j] = dist[i][k] + dist[k][j];
                    next[i][j] = next[i][k];
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

输出时调用回溯

```
void printpath(string start, string end, vector<vector<int>>& next){
    int start_index = start[0] - 'A';
    int end_index = end[0] - 'A';
```



```
stack<int> path;
int current = start_index;

ofstream outfile("C:/Users/20148/Desktop/Investigator/Tests/result.txt", ios::app);
outfile << "Log: searching for path from " << start << " to " << end << endl;

// fail
if (next[start_index][end_index] == -1) {
    if (outfile.is_open()) {
        outfile << "CANNOT find path from " << start << " to " << end << endl;
    }
    else {
        cerr << "Failed to open file \"result.txt\"" << endl;
    }
    return;
}

// exist
while (current != end_index) {
    path.push(current);
    current = next[current][end_index];
}
path.push(end_index);

// 倒置
stack<int> path_stack;
while (!path.empty()) {
    path_stack.push(path.top());
    path.pop();
}

// print
if (outfile.is_open()) {
    outfile << "Path from " << start << " to " << end << ": ";
    while (!path_stack.empty()) {
        char enroute = path_stack.top() + 'A';
        outfile << enroute << " ";
        path_stack.pop();
    }
    outfile << endl;
}
else {
    cerr << "Failed to open file \"result.txt\"" << endl;
}
```



```
outfile.close();
```

```
}
```

3. 创新点&优化（如果有）

使用弗洛伊德算法，在预输入阶段就完成最短路径计算，可以避免每次输入都调用一次最短路径计算，在面对大量数据的时候节省了计算资源

四、 结果及分析

1. 实验结果展示示例（可图可表可文字，尽量可视化）

输入 visitor.txt

info

A

find_path

H A

info

B

find_path

K B

info

E

find_path

I E

info

H

find_path

G H

info

I

find_path

J I

info

K

find_path

A K

输出 result.txt

Log: searching for info of A...

沾湿昏暗草堂

Log: searching for path from H to A

Path from H to A: H E D C B A

Log: searching for info of B...

猪糠禽肴食槽

Log: searching for path from K to B



Path from K to B: K I G F E D C B

Log: searching for info of E...

深夜跑堂

Log: searching for path from I to E

Path from I to E: I G F E

Log: searching for info of H...

家

Log: searching for path from G to H

Path from G to H: G F H

Log: searching for info of I...

枢密院

Log: searching for path from J to I

Path from J to I: J H I

Log: searching for info of K...

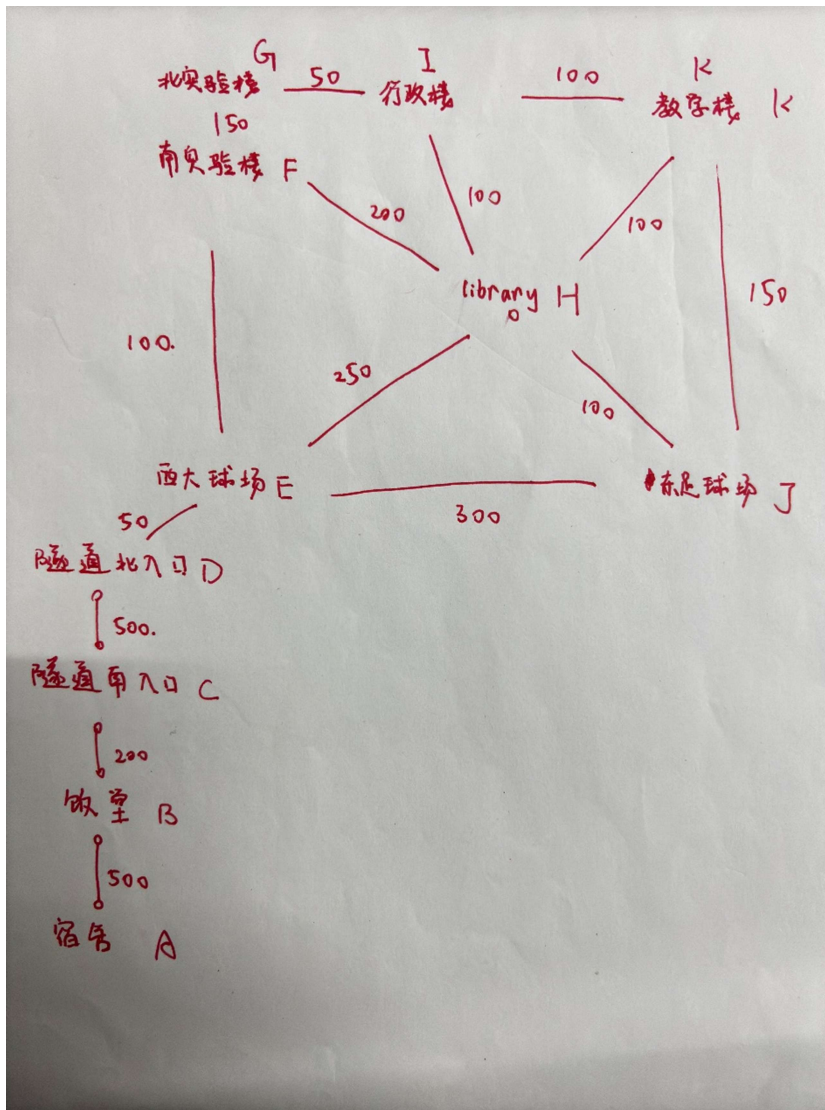
昏睡牢房

Log: searching for path from A to K

Path from A to K: A B C D E F G I K

2. 评测指标展示及分析（可分析运行时间等）

符合预期，图如下：



五、心得感想

这次比前两次大作业熟练很多，但是时间压力还是比较大的

在一开始我打算用迪杰斯特拉，做到一半突然想到这样可能需要调用很多次路径函数，最终决定用弗洛伊德来节省开销