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Kelas: TI-24-PA

Matkul: Lab. Desain dan Analisis Algoritma

Github: https://github.com/RicoSteven120206/Desain Analisis Algoritma.git

Tugas : Membuat program C++ dengan konsep Graph 2

- A. Membuat program sesuai dengan output yang diberikan
 - 1. Screenshot Source Code

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
1
      #include <iostream>
 3
     #define MAX 100005
     #define INF INT_MAX
 5
     using namespace std;
 6
7
     vector<pair<int, int> > adj[MAX];
 8
      bool vis[MAX];
     int dist[MAX];
10
11 ☐ class graph {
12
13
        public:
          //membuat function dijkstra
14 🗀
           void djikstra(int start) {
15 T
              memset(vis, false, sizeof vis);
for (int i = 0; i < MAX; i++) {
    dist[i] = INF;</pre>
17
18
19
20
               priority_queue<pair<int, int>, vector<pair<int, int> >, greater<pair<int, int> > > pq;
21
22 | 23 |
               pq.push({0, start});
               while(!pq.empty()) {
24
                   pair<int, int> p = pq.top();
25
                   pq.pop();
                   int x = p.second;
if (vis[x]) {
26
27 🖵
28
                        continue;
29
30
                    vis[x] = true;
```

```
32 🖨
                  for (int i = 0; i < adj[x].size(); i++) {</pre>
33
                      int e = adj[x][i].first;
34
                      int w = adj[x][i].second;
35 🖃
                      if (dist[x] + w < dist[e]) {</pre>
                          dist[e] = dist[x] + w;
36
37
                          pq.push({dist[e], e});
38
39
40
41
   [ };
42
43
44 ☐ int main() {
45
          graph g;
46
          int n;
47
          cout<<"Masukkan jumlah vertex : ";
48
          cin>>n;
49
50 🗀
          for(int i = 0; i < n + 1; i++) {
51
             int value;
52
              cout<<"Distance : ";
53
              cin>>value;
54
              adj[0].push_back({i, value});
55
56
          g.djikstra(0);
57
58
          cout<<"\n-----
          cout<<"Vertex\tDistance from Source"<<endl;</pre>
59
60
61 🖃
          for (int i = 0; i < n + 1; i++) {
              cout<<" "<<adj[0][i].first<<"\t\t"<<dist[i]<<endl;</pre>
62
63
64
65
          return 0;
66 L }
```

2. Screenshot Output

```
Masukkan jumlah vertex : 8
Distance : 0
Distance : 4
Distance : 12
Distance : 19
Distance : 21
Distance : 11
Distance : 9
Distance : 8
Distance : 14
Vertex Distance from Source
                0
 0
  1
                4
  2
                12
  3
                19
  4
                21
  5
                11
  6
                9
                8
  8
                14
```

3. Screenshot pengerjaan



- B. Dari modul, membuat program C++ berdasarkan gambar dengan konsep rute terpendek hal. 87
 - 1. Screenshot Source Code

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
     #include <iostream>
     #define MAX 100005
 3
 4
     #define INF INT_MAX
 5
     using namespace std;
 6
     vector<pair<int, int> > adj[MAX];
     bool vis[MAX];
 8
 9
     int dist[MAX]
10
     int route[MAX];
11
12 Class graph {
13
       public:
14
15 🖃
         // membuat function dijkstra dengan parameter start
          void dijkstra(int start) {
16 T
17 ⊟
             memset(vis, false, sizeof vis);
             for (int i = 0; i < MAX; i++) {
    dist[i] = INF;</pre>
18
19
20
             dist[start] = 0;
21
22
             priority_queue<pair<int, int>, vector<pair<int, int> >, greater<pair<int, int> > > pq;
23
             pq.push({0, start});
24
25 🖨
             while(!pq.empty()) {
26
                 pair<int, int> p = pq.top();
27
                  pq.pop();
28
                  int x = p.second;
29 🖵
                  if (vis[x]) {
30
                      continue;
31
32
33
                   vis[x] = true;
34
35 🖃
                   for (int i = 0; i < adj[x].size(); i++) {
                        int e = adj[x][i].first;
36
37
                        int w = adj[x][i].second;
38
                        if (dist[x] + w < dist[e]) {
39
                            dist[e] = dist[x] + w;
                            route[e] = x;
40
41
                            pq.push({dist[e], e});
42
43
44
45
46
47 -
           void addEdge(vector<pair<int, int> > *adj, int from, int to, int weight) {
48
               adj[from].push_back({to, weight});
49
               adj[to].push_back({from, weight}); // undirected graph
50
51
           // membuat function print rute untuk membuat rute
52
53 <u>=</u>
           void printRoute(int start, int end) {
               if (dist[end] == INF) {
                   cout << "Tidak ada rute dari node " << start << " ke node " << end << endl;
55
56
                   return;
57
58
```

```
59
              vector(int) path; // deklarasi path dengan vector
60
              int currentNode = end;
61
              while (currentNode != 0) {
62
                  path.push_back(currentNode);
63
                   currentNode = route[currentNode];
64
65
66
              reverse(path.begin(), path.end());
67
              for (size_t i = 0; i < path.size(); ++i) {</pre>
                  cout << path[i] << (i == path.size() - 1 ? "" : " -> "); // fungsi ternary
68
69
70
   L };
71
72
73 = int main() {
74
          graph g;
75
          int dari, ke, n;
          cout<<"Masukkan jumlah node: ";
76
77
          cin>>n;
78
79
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                int x, y, z;
80
                cout<<"Simpul asal : ";
81
82
                cin>>x;
                cout<<"Simpul Tujuan : ";
83
84
                cin>>y;
85
                cout<<"Bobot : ";
86
                cin>>z;
87
                cout << endl;
                g.addEdge(adj, x, y, z);
88
89
90
           cout << "=> Masukkan simpul asal: ";
91
           cin >> dari;
           cout << "=> Masukkan simpul tujuan: ";
92
93
           cin >> ke;
94
95
           g.dijkstra(dari);
96
         cout << "Jarak terpendek dari node " << dari << " ke node " << ke << " adalah: " << dist[ke] << endl;
cout << "Rute: " << endl;</pre>
97
98
         g.printRoute(dari, ke);
99
100
         cout << endl;
101
         system("pause");
102
103
         return 0;
105 L }
```

2. Screenshot Output

```
Masukkan jumlah node: 9
Simpul asal : 1
Simpul Tujuan : 2
Bobot : 7
Simpul asal : 1
Simpul Tujuan : 3
Bobot : 9
Simpul asal : 1
Simpul Tujuan : 6
Bobot : 14
Simpul asal : 2
Simpul Tujuan : 3
Bobot : 10
Simpul asal : 2
Simpul Tujuan : 4
Bobot : 15
Simpul asal : 3
Simpul Tujuan : 4
Bobot : 11
Simpul asal : 3
Simpul Tujuan : 6
Bobot : 2
Simpul asal : 4
Simpul Tujuan : 5
Bobot : 6
Simpul asal : 5
Simpul Tujuan : 6
Bobot : 9
=> Masukkan simpul asal: 1
=> Masukkan simpul tujuan: 5
Jarak terpendek dari node 1 ke node 5 adalah: 20
Rute:
1 -> 3 -> 6 -> 5
Press any key to continue \dots
```

3. Screenshot pengerjaan

22.04 27/06/2025