## C950 Task-2 WGUPS Write-Up

(Task-2: The implementation phase of the WGUPS Routing Program).

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C950 Data Structures and Algorithms II

#### A. Hash Table

```
🕏 HashTable.py > 😭 HashTable > 😭 search
      class HashTable:
          def __init__(self, size=7):
              self.table = [None] * self.size
          def __hash(self, key):
              return key % len(self.table)
          def insert(self, key, item):
              index = self. hash(key)
              if self.table[index] == None:
                  self.table[index] = []
              self.table[index].append([key, item])
          def search(self, key):
              toReturn = None
              index = self.__hash(key)
              if self.table[index] != None:
                  pairList = self.table[index]
                  for pair in pairList:
                      if pair[0] == key:
                          toReturn = pair[1]
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              return toReturn
          def remove(self, key):
              toReturn = False
              index = self. hash(key)
              if self.table[index] != None:
                  for pair in self.table[index]:
                      if pair[0] == key:
                          toReturn = True
                          self.table[index].remove(pair)
                          break
                  return toReturn
```

# B. Look-Up Functions

```
# lookup function that takes in a package id and returns a list containing each component of that specific package

def lookup(key):

package = packages.search(key)

components = [package.address, package.deadline, package.city, package.zipcode, package.weight, package.status]

return components

package function that finds the package in hashtable and returns the object

def findPackage(hashTable, key):

return hashTable.search(key)
```

# C. Original Code

Major code blocks screenshots go here showing implementation

#### C1. Identification Information

```
main.py X iii distanceData.csv
main.py > ...
       from Truck import Truck
       from LoadDistanceData import loadDistanceData, loadAddressData
from LoadPackageData import loadPackageData
       from HashTable import HashTable from statusEnum import Status
       packages = HashTable(20)
       addressData = []
       loadDistanceData(distanceData)
       loadAddressData(addressData)
       loadPackageData(packages)
       def distanceBetween(address1, address2):
           toReturn = distanceData[addressData.index(address1)][addressData.index(address2)]
           if toReturn == "":
               toReturn = distanceData[addressData.index(address2)][addressData.index(address1)]
           return toReturn
           for i in range(len(truck.packages)):
              minMiles =
               nextPackage = truck.packages[i]
               for j in range(len(truck.packages)):
                    if truck.packages[j].status != Status.delivered:
                       curr = distanceBetween(truck.current_location, truck.packages[j].address)
                        curr = float(curr)
                        if "wrong address" in truck.packages[j].specialNotes.lower() and j < len(truck.packages) - 1:</pre>
                            if truck.current_time < datetime.time(10, 20):</pre>
                                    truck.packages[j].address = "410 South State St"
                                    truck.packages[j].zipcode = "84111"
                            nextPackage = truck.packages[j]
                            minMiles = curr
                            nextPackage = truck.packages[j]
              truck.total_miles += round(float(minMiles), 2)
               truck.current_location = nextPackage.address
               currentTimeMins = (truck.current_time.hour * 60) + truck.current_time.minute + mins
               currentTimeHours = currentTimeMins // 60
               currentTimeMins %= 60
               truck.current_time = datetime.time(currentTimeHours, currentTimeMins)
               nextPackage.deliveryTime = truck.current_time
               nextPackage.status = Status.delivered
           truck.current_location = "HUB"
```

#### C2. Process and Flow Comments

```
# function for loading the truck

def loadfruck(truck, packages, time):

truck.packages = packages

truck.load_time = time

truck.load_time = time

truck.load_time = time

for package in truck.packages:

package_status = Status.inRoute

package_loadingTime = truck.load_time

# findPackage_function that finds the package in hashtable and returns the object

def findPackage_function that finds the package in hashtable and returns the object

return hashTable.search(key)

# lookup function that takes in a package id and returns a list containing each component of that specific package

def lookup(key):

package = packages.search(key)

components = [package.address, package.deadline, package.city, package.zipcode, package.weight, package.status]

return components

# prints choices for user input in commandline interface when called.

def printOptions():

print("toose from the following: ")

print("view package info and status for a specific package at a specific time: input 'package Id #' and then time in the format 'hour,mintue' (0-23, 0-59)")

print("view package info and status for all packages at a specific time: input 'all' and then time when asked in the format 'hour,minute' (0-23, 0-59)")

print("view package info and status for all packages at a specific time: input 'all' and then time when asked in the format 'hour,minute' (0-23, 0-59)")

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```

```
# initialize the 3 trucks

truck1 = Truck("truck 1")

truck2 = Truck("truck 2")

truck3 = Truck("truck 3")

# load the truck1 and truck 2 with their packages, truck3 waits until one of the 2 drivers is back

loadTruck(truck1, truck1Packages, datetime.time(8,0))

loadTruck(truck2, truck2Packages, datetime.time(8,0))

# deliver truck1 and truck2 packages. have the driver that returns first load and deliver truck3 packages.

for truck in [truck1, truck2]:

deliverPackages(truck)

if truck1.current_time < truck2.current_time:

loadTruck(truck3, truck3Packages, truck1.current_time)

else:

loadTruck(truck3, truck3Packages, truck2.current_time)

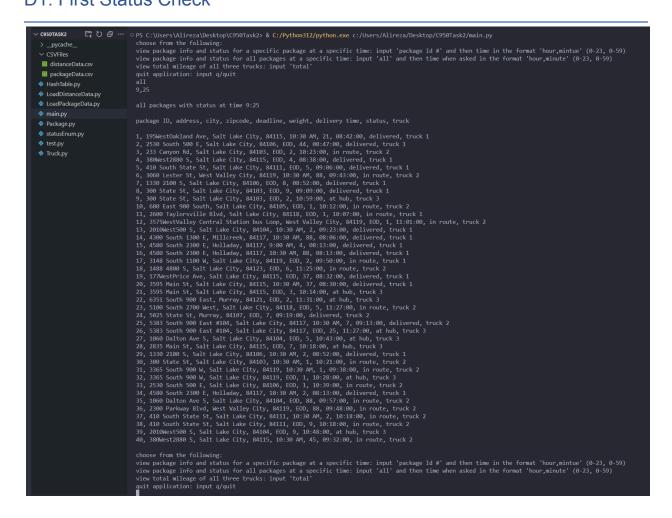
deliverPackages(truck3)
```

#### D. Interface

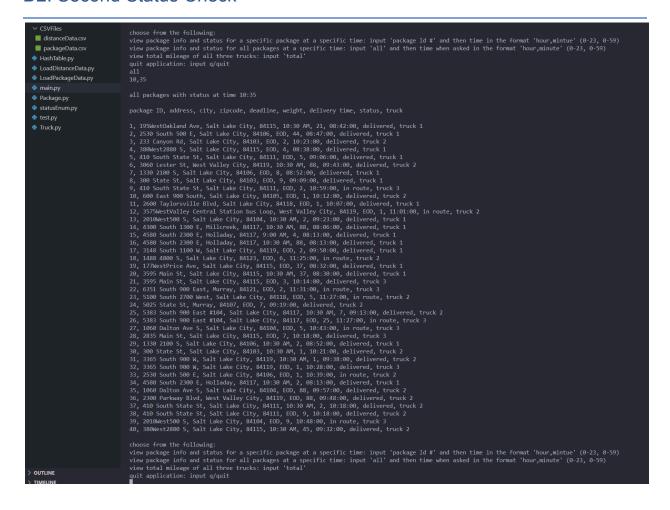
```
PROBLEMS OUTPOT DEBUGEORSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS C:\Users\Alireza/Documents\C950Task2> & C:/Python312/python.exe c:/Users/Alireza/Documents/C950Task2/main.py choose from the following: view package info and status for a specific package at a specific time: input 'package Id #' and then time in the format 'hour,mintue' (0-23, 0-59) view package info and status for all packages at a specific time: input 'all' and then time when asked in the format 'hour,minute' (0-23, 0-59) view total mileage of all three trucks: input 'total' quit application: input q/quit
```

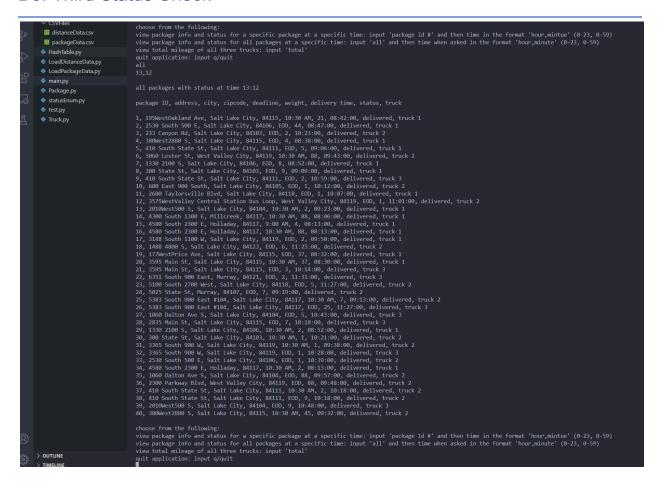
#### D1. First Status Check



#### D2. Second Status Check



#### D3. Third Status Check



#### E. Screenshot of Code Execution

```
choose from the following:

view package info and status for a specific package at a specific time: input 'package Id #' and then time in the format 'hour,minute' (0-23, 0-59)

view package info and status for all packages at a specific time: input 'all' and then time when asked in the format 'hour,minute' (0-23, 0-59)

view total mileage of all three trucks: input 'total'

quit application: input q/quit

total

truck 1: 38.00

truck 2: 42.70

truck 3: 25.20

total mileage: 195.90

choose from the following:

view package info and status for a specific package at a specific time: input 'package Id #' and then time in the format 'hour,minute' (0-23, 0-59)

> OUTLINE

> TIMBLINE

choose from the following: 'view package info and status for all packages at a specific time: input 'all' and then time when asked in the format 'hour,minute' (0-23, 0-59)

view total mileage of all three trucks: input 'total'

auti application: input q/quit
```

### F1. Strengths of the Chosen Algorithm

The greedy algorithm keeps going through the list of packages and picks the next closest destination based on the current location, which makes its implementation easy. Also, since the algorithm iterates through the entire list to find the next destination, adding new deliveries to the list can be handled without backtracking and wasting any time.

## F2. Verification of Algorithm

the algorithm delivers all packages before their deadlines while keeping total mileage under 140 miles and meeting all other requirements, such as delayed package arrivals and later address correction.

### F3. Other Possible Algorithms

Two other possible algorithms that could have been used instead to meet all the requirements are Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) and Tabu search algorithms.

# F3a. Algorithm Differences

Both algorithms require more complex computations, making them harder to implement than a simple greedy algorithm. ACO and Tabu search would also require a weighted graph for storing distance data instead of the 2D array used with the greedy algorithm. Both algorithms consider long-term choices to provide more optimal solutions, compared to the greedy algorithm that just picks the next best immediate choice. Tabu search would also need an additional data structure to store tabu paths, which means it will require more memory than a greedy algorithm would.

### G. Different Approach

One major thing that I would do differently if I were to do this project again, is to assign truck packages using an algorithm instead of doing it manually. 3 lists would be initialized for truck1, truck2, and truck3. The algorithm would search all packages in order based on their ID, and check their special notes for keywords such as "delayed", "truck 2", "wrong address", etc. Then it would determine which list to add the package ID to. Finally, each list would be iterated to add the package with the corresponding ID to the correct truck.

#### H. Verification of Data Structure

The Hashtable used for storing packages allows for proper storage of package objects with all their required components. It also allows searching for each package's data using its ID as the key.

#### H1. Other Data Structures

Linked lists and binary search trees are two other data structures that could have replaced a hash table for storing package data.

#### H1a. Data Structure Differences

A linked list and binary search tree (BST) would have been simpler to implement than a hash table. However, they both provide less efficient average search speeds of O(n) and O(logn), respectively, compared to the average search speed of a hash table which is O(1). A time complexity of O(n) and below is still an efficient search speed. Each node's value on the linked list would be a package object with all the required components plus an ID component to allow searching the list based on a package ID. BST

would have nodes ordered ascending based on their keys, which would be package IDs, allowing search by ID, and the values would be package objects with the required components. Hash tables on the other hand are not ordered. Also, while both BST and hash table have a worst-case space complexity of O(n), a hash table tends to keep a bigger array than it needs, making it less memory efficient than a BST.

#### I. Sources

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