

# Project 3 Milestone 1

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I decide to divide the whole program into smaller functions to make it easier to debug, besides, I will also create a user-defined structure to store vertices.

## Structure:

**vert:** it will contain two **int** called **x** and **y** to store its coordinates, another two **int** called **dist** and **from** for the distance and from where that we need to keep trace of when using Dijkstra's shortest path algorithm.

## Functions:

**main:** this is the main function that call the following functions to do the trick.

**readmap:** it will read in the total number of vertices and edges first. Then use the number of edges to create a two-dimensional array (3 lines \* number of edge) called **edges** to store the edges (one point at the first subarray, one on the second subarray) and their length (in the 3<sup>rd</sup> subarray) in. Then use the number of vertices as the limit of iterations to create a **for** loop that read a line of input file in each iteration and call **createvert** to create a **vert** structure. And store the pointers to all **vert** into an array called **vertices** based on the name of vertices given in the input file. Then run another for loop use number of edges to limit iterations, in each iteration, it will read a line from the input file in a certain way and store the two ends of the edge into **edges**, then return **vertices** and **edges**.

**ms2:** this is the function to complete milestone 2, it will run a for loop (number of edges as iteration limit). At the start of each iteration, it will print out the current iteration number to the output, then read through the first 2 lines of **edges** to find the current iteration number, when found one, it will print the number at the other line to the output. At the end of search, it will print the "\n".

**createvert:** it will allocate memory and reset a **vert**, then put the number given in the parameters into the structure and pass it back.

**calc:** this function will read one element from each of the first 2 lines of **edges** and calculate the length of the edge based on the coordinate in the corresponding **vert**.

**readque:** this will read in the number of query first, then read in the pair of vertices and call **dijk** below to get the result and write them in the output.

**dijk:** it will first reset all the **dist** and **from** in all **verts** to -1, then run the Dijkstra's shortest path algorithm like what shows in the wiki. (I will keep the shortest route by use **from** to keep where the shortest route come to a certain point from)