

SVEUČILIŠTE U SPLITU SVEUČILIŠNI ODJEL ZA STRUČNE STUDIJE

Diplomski stručni studij Primijenjeno računarstvo

[GRAFALGORITMI]: S E M I N A R ChristmasTravel

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1. Opis problema





Općeprihvaćena istina je da je film "Die Hard" najbolji božićni film svih vremena. I baš kao John McClane na početku filma, milijuni ljudi svake godine lete kući za Božić. Ovaj problem odnosi se na zračna putovanja. Yippie-ki-yay!

1. Opis problema

U Absurdistanu postoji N zračnih luka. Do sada je postojala samo jedna aviokompanija (vlasništvo Velikog Vizira) koja je pružala letove između svih zračnih luka. Međutim, Veliki Vizir primijetio je da aviokompanije ponekad imaju problema s popunjavanjem aviona, što Velikog Vizira stoji novca. Veliki Vizir unajmio je skupinu analitičara, i nakon nekoliko mjeseci otkrili su problem u osnovi: mogućnost letenja neparnog broja segmenata. Obične avionske karte u Absurdistanu ponekad se nazivaju hobbit kartama (kako idu "tamo i natrag"). Na primjer, ako osoba leti iz A preko B do C, možemo očekivati da će se kasnije vratiti iz C preko B do A, putujući ukupno četiri segmenta. Ako bi umjesto toga uzeli izravan let iz C u A, ukupan broj segmenata letova naših putnika sada bi bio neparan, a to je razlog zašto se svi avioni (svaki s parnim brojem sjedala) ne mogu popuniti točno. Ili, barem, to je ono što su analitičari rekli Velikom Viziru, prije nego što su uzeli svoju plaću i brzo napustili zemlju.

1. Opis problema

Kako god bilo, Veliki Vizir odlučio je potpuno riješiti ovaj problem. Njegova odluka bila je sljedeća:

- Od ovog trenutka će postojati A zasebnih aviokompanija u Absurdistanu. (Svaka od njih naravno vlasništvo Velikog Vizira.)
- Za svaki par zračnih luka, točno jedna od tih aviokompanija mora letjeti izravne letove između njih, u oba smjera.
- Svaka aviokompanija mora zapravo izvršiti neke letove.
- Karta se mora kupiti s određenom aviokompanijom. Karta mora sadržavati niz letova koje nudi ta aviokompanija. Letovi moraju biti uzastopni (svaki počinje tamo gdje je prethodni završio), a posljednji let mora vratiti putnika na zračnu luku gdje je karta započela.
- Ne smije biti moguće kupiti kartu s neparnim brojem letova.

Saznajte može li se plan Velikog Vizira provesti. Ako ne može, vratite prazan niz String[]. Ako može, vratite String[] s N elemenata, svaki sadrži N znakova: '-' na glavnoj dijagonali i jedno od prvih A velikih slova engleske abecede svugdje drugdje. Za svaki različiti i j, znakovi na [i][j] i [j][i] u povratnoj vrijednosti moraju biti jednaki i predstavljati aviokompaniju koja leti između zračnih luka i i j. Bilo koji važeći odgovor bit će prihvaćen.

2. Definicija i ograničenja

Definition

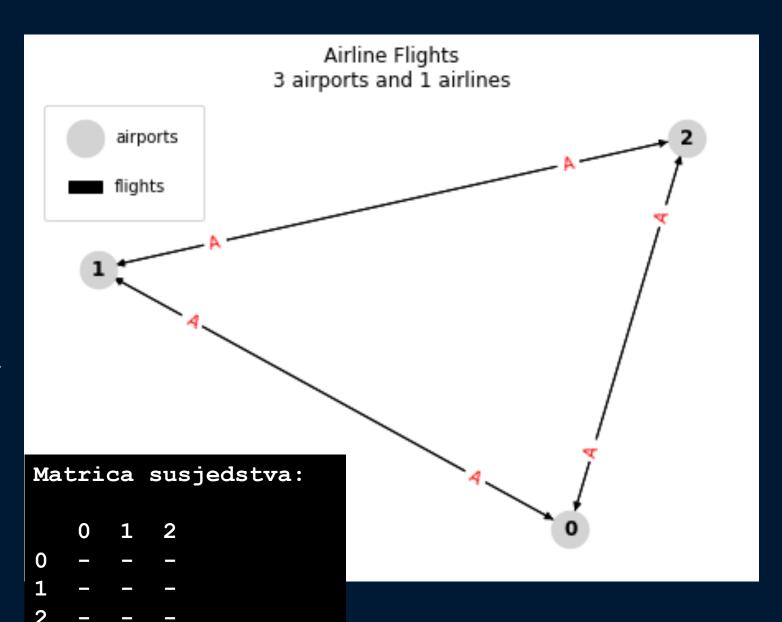
```
Class: ChristmasTravel
Method: plan
Parameters: int, int
Returns: String[]
Method signature:String[] plan(int N, int A)
(be sure your method is public)
```

Constraints

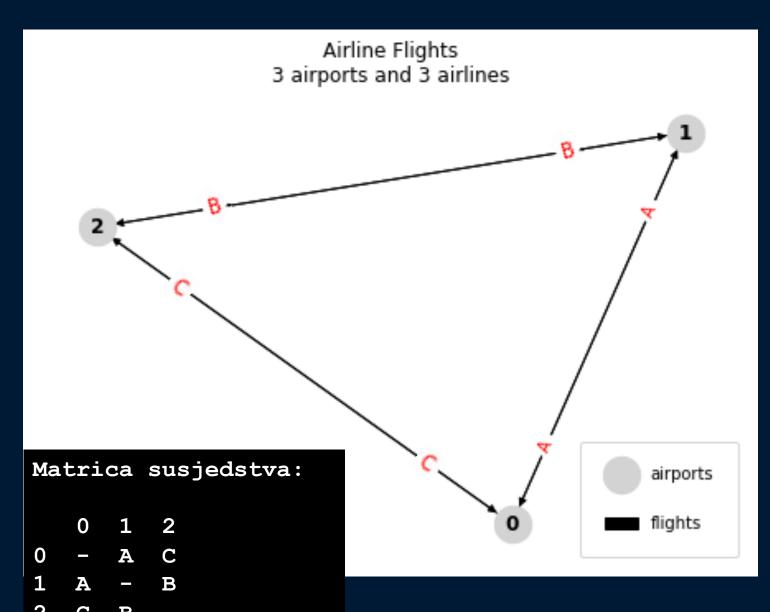
- N will be between 1 and 100, inclusive.
- A will be between 1 and 26, inclusive.

0)

```
N = 3
A = 1
Returns: { }
There is no solution. If
we had three airports and
a single airline, people
could buy a ticket with an
odd number of flights. An
example of such a ticket
is a ticket with the
flights 2 -> 0 -> 1 -> 2.
```



```
1)
N = 3
A = 3
Returns:
{"-AC", "A-B", "CB-"}
Remember that each airline
must fly some segments, so
each of the letters 'A',
'B' and 'C' must appear in
the output for this test
case (exactly twice). All
correct answers for this
test case can be obtained
from the one shown in the
example by permuting 'A',
'B', and 'C'.
```



```
2)
N = 5
A = 3
Returns:
{"-ABAB", "A-ACC",
"BA-AC", "ACA-B",
"BCCB-"}
```

Matrica susjedstva:

```
0 1 2 3 4
0 - A B A B
1 A - C C C
2 B A - A C
3 A C A - B
4 B C C B -
```

The example output describes the following situation:

Airline 'A' executes the flights between the following pairs of airports: 0-1, 1-2, 2-3, 3-0.

Airline 'B' executes the flights between the following pairs of airports: 2-0, 0-4, 4-3.

Airline 'C' executes the flights between the following pairs of airports: 3-1, 1-4, 4-2.

We can easily verify that none of these airlines can sell a valid ticket with an odd number of flights.

```
3)
N = 1
A = 1
Returns: { }
If there is just one
airport, no flights are
possible, so the only
airline in this country
does not fly anywhere.
This contradicts the
requirement that each
airline must actually fly
some flights.
```

Airline Flights 1 airports and 1 airlines

airports

0

Matrica susjedstva:

)

```
4)
N = 6
A = 5
Returns:
{"-ACEDB", "A-BDCE",
"CB-AED", "EDA-BC",
"DCEB-A", "BEDCA-"}
```

Matrica susjedstva:

```
0 1 2 3 4 5
0 - A C E D B
1 A - B D C E
2 C B - A E D
3 E D A - B C
4 D C E B - A
5 B E D C A -
```

In the example output, each airline has exactly one flight out of each airport.

Thus, obviously, each valid ticket people can buy just goes back and forth between two airports one or more times, and therefore there are no valid tickets with an odd number of flights.

Of course, this is just one of very many valid solutions.

4.

Implementacija

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- Provjera uvjeta
- Provjera broja aerodroma / avioprijevoznika
- Inicijalizacija matrice rezultata - plana letova
- Stvaranje liste aviokompanija
- Popunjavanje matrice za parni N
 - Ako je N paran, popunjava matricu rezultata avio-kompanijama za direktne letove između svaka dva različita aerodroma.
- Popunjavanje matrice za neparan N
 - Ako je N neparan, prvo popunjava matricu za direktne letove, a zatim dodatno postavlja aviokompanije za letove prema i iz zadnjeg aerodroma kako bi se osiguralo da nema karata s neparnim brojem letova.
- Pretvaranje rezultata u listu stringova i vraćanje

```
class ChristmasTravel:
    def plan(self, N, A):
        Determines if the Grand Vizier's plan for air travel can be carried out.
        Parameters:
        - N (int): Number of airports in Absurdistan (1 to 100, inclusive).

    A (int): Number of separate airline companies (1 to 26, inclusive).

        Returns:
        - list of str: If the plan can be carried out, returns a list of N strings,
                      each containing N characters. If not, returns an empty list.
        111111
        if not (1 <= N <= 100 and 1 <= A <= 26):
            raise ValueError("Input parameters do not meet the constraints.")
        # If there is just one airport, no flights are possible.
        # Also check if number of airlines is sufficent.
        if N \% 2 == 1 and A < N // 2 or A == 1:
            return []
        res = [['-'] * N \text{ for } \_ \text{ in } range(N)]
        airlines = [chr(ord('A') + i) for i in range(A)]
        # Handle even N
        if N % 2 == 0:
            for i in range(N):
                for j in range(i + 1, N):
                    res[i][j] = res[j][i] = airlines[(i + j) % A]
        # Handle odd N
        else:
            for i in range (N - 1):
                for j in range(i + 1, N):
                    res[i][j] = res[j][i] = airlines[(i + j) % A]
            for i in range(N - 1):
                res[i][N-1] = res[N-1][i] = airlines[(i+N-1) % A]
        return [''.join(res[i]) for i in range(N)]
```

```
def print_airline_flights(self, N, A):
    Prints the flights executed by each airline.
    Parameters:
    - N (int): Number of airports in Absurdistan (1 to 100, inclusive).
    - A (int): Number of separate airline companies (1 to 26, inclusive).
    flights = self.plan(N, A)
    if not flights:
        print('No flights are possible.')
        return
    airlines = [chr(ord('A') + i) for i in range(A)]
    for i, airline in enumerate(airlines):
       print(f"Airline '{airline}' executes the flights between the following pairs of airports: ", end='')
       airport_pairs = []
        for j in range(len(flights)):
            for k in range(j + 1, len(flights[j])):
               if flights[j][k] == airline:
                   airport_pairs.append((j, k))
       print(', '.join([f'{pair[0]}-{pair[1]}' for pair in airport_pairs]))
```

4. Implementacija – Dodatne funkcije

```
def visualize_plan(self, N, A):
    Visualizes the Christmas Travel plan using a directed graph.
    Using NetworkX Python package.
    Parameters:
    - N (int): Number of airports in Absurdistan (1 to 100, inclusive).
    - A (int): Number of separate airline companies (1 to 26, inclusive).
    flights = self.plan(N, A)
    if not flights:
        print('No valid flights plan to visualize.')
    else:
        print('Visualizing flights plan, see Plots.')
    # Create a directed graph
    G = nx.DiGraph()
    # Add nodes representing airports
    for i in range(N):
        G.add_node(i, label=str(i))
    # Add edges representing flights
    for i in range(N):
        for j in range(i + 1, N):
            if flights[i][j] != '-':
                G.add_edge(i, j, airline=flights[i][j])
                G.add_edge(j, i, airline=flights[j][i])
    # Draw the graph
    pos = nx.spring_layout(G)
    edge_labels = {(i, j): flights[i][j] for i, j in G.edges()}
    nx.draw(G, pos, with_labels=True, node_size=500, node_color="lightgray", font_weight='bold')
    nx.draw_networkx_edge_labels(G, pos, edge_labels=edge_labels, label_pos=0.8, font_color='red')
    plt.title(f'ChristmasTravel: Flights Plan Visualization\n{N} airports and {A} airlines')
    plt.legend(['airports', 'flights'], borderpad=1.5, labelspacing=2)
    plt.show()
```

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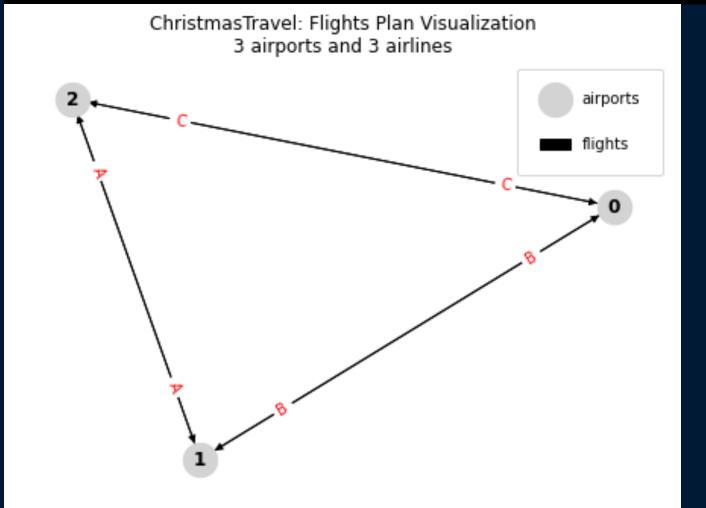
```
import unittest
from ChristmasTravel import ChristmasTravel
class TestChristmasTravel(unittest.TestCase):
   def setUp(self):
        self.christmas_travel = ChristmasTravel()
   def check_valid_output(self, result, N, A):
        Check if the output meets the specified criteria for a valid solution.
        Parameters:
        result (list of str): The output to be checked.
        - N (int): Number of airports in Absurdistan.
        - A (int): Number of separate airline companies.
        mmm
       # Check if the output is a list
        self.assertIsInstance(result, list)
        if result:
           # Check if each element is a string of length N
            self.assertTrue(all(isinstance(row, str) and len(row) == N for row in result))
           # Check if '-' is on the main diagonal
           self.assertTrue(all(result[i][i] == '-' for i in range(N)))
           # Check if characters at [i][j] and [j][i] are equal and represent the airline
           for i in range(N):
                for j in range(i + 1, N):
                    self.assertEqual(result[i][j], result[j][i])
           # Check if each character is one of the first A uppercase letters or '-'
           valid_letters = set(chr(ord('A') + i) for i in range(A))
            self.assertTrue(all(char in valid_letters or char == '-' for row in result for char in row)
```

```
128
       def main():
129
           christmas_travel = ChristmasTravel()
130
131
           # Note, each example is just one of very many valid solutions.
132
133
           # Example 0)
134
           # []
135
           print('Example 0)\n\tN=3\n\tA=1')
136
           print('Returns:', christmas_travel.plan(3, 1))
137
           christmas_travel.print_airline_flights(3, 1)
           christmas_travel.visualize_plan(3, 1)
138
139
           # Example 1)
140
           # ["-AC", "A-B", "CB-"]
141
142
           print('\nExample 1)\n\tN=3\n\tA=3')
143
           print('Returns:', christmas_travel.plan(3, 3))
144
           christmas_travel.print_airline_flights(3, 3)
145
           christmas_travel.visualize_plan(3, 3)
146
147
           # Example 2)
           # ["-ABAB", "A-ACC", "BA-AC", "ACA-B", "BCCB-"]
148
149
           print('\nExample 2)\n\tN=5\n\tA=3')
150
           print('Returns:', christmas_travel.plan(5, 3))
151
           christmas_travel.print_airline_flights(5, 3)
           christmas_travel.visualize_plan(5, 3)
152
153
154
           # Example 3)
155
           # []
156
           print('\nExample 3)\n\tN=1\n\tA=1')
157
           print('Returns:', christmas_travel.plan(1, 1))
158
           christmas_travel.print_airline_flights(1, 1)
           christmas_travel.visualize_plan(1, 1)
159
161
           # Example 4)
162
           # ["-ACEDB", "A-BDCE", "CB-AED", "EDA-BC", "DCEB-A", "BEDCA-"]
163
           print('\nExample 4)\n\tN=6\n\tA=5')
164
           print('Returns:', christmas_travel.plan(6, 5))
           christmas_travel.print_airline_flights(6, 5)
           christmas_travel.visualize_plan(6, 5)
167
           # print(christmas_travel.plan(N, A))
           # christmas travel.visualize plan(N, A)
170
171
       if __name__ == '__main__ ':
172
           main()
173
```

```
Matrica susjedstva:
Example 0)
        N=3
        A=1
Returns: []
No flights are possible.
No valid flights plan to visualize.
Example 3)
        N=1
        A=1
Returns: []
No flights are possible.
No valid flights plan to visualize.
                   Matrica susjedstva:
```

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```
Example 1) N=3 A=3 Returns: ['-BC', 'B-A', 'CA-'] Airline 'A' executes the flights between the following pairs of airports: 1-2 Airline 'B' executes the flights between the following pairs of airports: 0-1 Airline 'C' executes the flights between the following pairs of airports: 0-2 Visualizing flights plan, see Plots.
```



Matrica susjedstva:

0 1 2
0 - B C
1 B - A
2 C A -

Example 2)

N=5

A=3

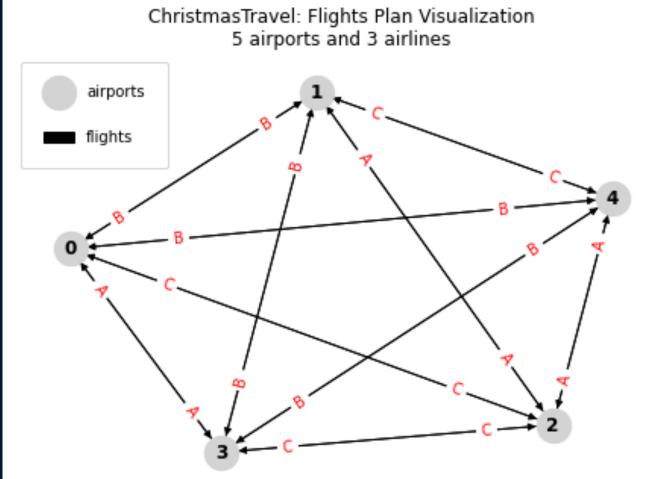
Returns: ['-BCAB', 'B-ABC', 'CA-CA', 'ABC-B', 'BCAB-']

Airline 'A' executes the flights between the following pairs of airports: 0-3, 1-2, 2-4

Airline 'B' executes the flights between the following pairs of airports: 0-1, 0-4, 1-3, 3-4

Airline 'C' executes the flights between the following pairs of airports: 0-2, 1-4, 2-3

Visualizing flights plan, see Plots.



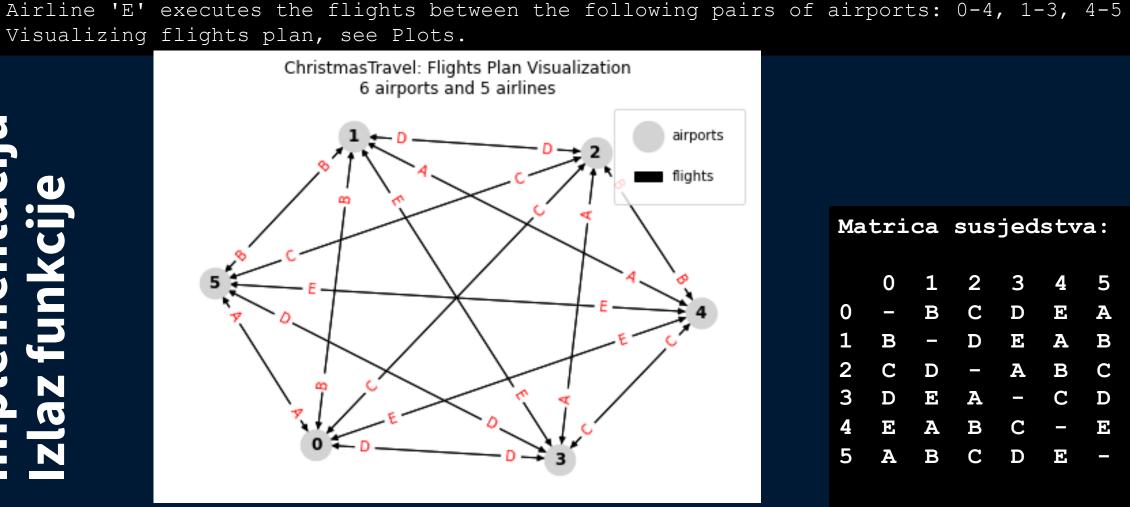
Matrica susjedstva:

0 1 2 3 4
0 - B C A B
1 B - A B C
2 C A - C A
3 A B C - B
4 B C A B -

Example 4)

N=6

A=5



Returns: ['-BCDEA', 'B-DEAB', 'CD-ABC', 'DEA-CD', 'EABC-E', 'ABCDE-']

Airline 'A' executes the flights between the following pairs of airports: 0-5, 1-4, 2-3 Airline 'B' executes the flights between the following pairs of airports: 0-1, 1-5, 2-4 Airline 'C' executes the flights between the following pairs of airports: 0-2, 2-5, 3-4 Airline 'D' executes the flights between the following pairs of airports: 0-3, 1-2, 3-5

Matrica susjedstva: C D

4. Implementacija – Testiranje

```
51
          def test_example_0(self):
52
53
              Test case for the example 0 in the problem statement.
              result = self.christmas_travel.plan(3, 1)
              self.check valid output(result, 3, 1)
57
          def test_example_1(self):
              Test case for the example 1 in the problem statement.
61
62
              result = self.christmas_travel.plan(3, 3)
63
              self.check valid output(result, 3, 3)
64
          def test example 2(self):
66
67
              Test case for the example 2 in the problem statement.
                                                                  .....
              result = self.christmas_travel.plan(5, 3)
              self.check_valid_output(result, 5, 3)
70
                                                                  Ran 5 tests in 0.001s
71
72
          def test_example_3(self):
73
74
              Test case for the example 3 in the problem statement.
75
76
              result = self.christmas_travel.plan(1, 1)
77
              self.check valid output(result, 1, 1)
78
          def test example 4(self):
79
80
81
              Test case for the example 4 in the problem statement.
82
83
              result = self.christmas_travel.plan(6, 5)
84
              self.check_valid_output(result, 6, 5)
      if __name__ == '__main__':
          unittest.main()
87
88
```

Hvala na pozornosti!