DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS

ASSIGNMENT 4

APNATVA SINGH RAWAT 21354929

Approach for Task 3:

- 1. Global variables used are
 - a. MAX_DISTANCE random number for initialisation of Dijsktra's Algorithm
 - b. MAX_BUFFER maximum buffer while reading a field from any csv
 - c. MAX VERTICES maximum number of stops to initialise variables
 - d. int graph adjacency matrix for the undirected graph.
 - e. int numV to store the last index + 1 where a vertice has been stored.
 - f. vertice arr an array of struct type which will store the information we read from the vertices.csv file.
- 2. Load vertices from the file into a struct using the parser provided in Assignment 0 solution. A similar method of storing it using a global struct array (arr). It stores each stop such that the index number of the array where it is stored matches the stop number.
 - a. Functions used for this part load_vertices, verticeUtility, next.
- 3. Load edges to temporary variables and add edges using the addedge function. This function helps me create an adjacency matrix for the undirected graph.
 - a. Functions used for this part load_edges, edgeUtility, next.
- 4. To print the shortest path I have used Dijsktra's Algorithm. The function from task 2 was renamed as shortest_path. This would calculate the minimum distance. But for task 3 we had to print the path, hence an extra array named 'parent' was used to store the parent for each node. This would be updated whenever a shorter path was found to the node. This part was very much inspired from GeeksForGeeks.
 - a. Functions used:
 - i. shortest path: finds the minimum path
 - ii. minDistance: finds the next closest node to make it permanent.
 - iii. printPath: recursive function to print the path. Each node will have only one parent while one node can have many children. Hence we will have to backtrack from the last node and then go towards the first node. The print statement is after the function call so that it would be printed the reverse order (i.e. from first to last stop).

b

5. free_memory is an empty function since I did not allocate any memory using malloc, hence no need to free any memory.

Outputs for Task 1, Task 2 and Task 3 are attached below.

