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CS 300

Project One

Vector Data Structure Pseudocode:

Start program

Open the file "courses.txt"

If the file cannot be opened, print an error and stop program

Create an empty list called courseList.

For each line in the file:

- Split the line by commas

- If the line has less than 2 parts, print an error and skip it

- Set the first part as courseNumber

- Set the second part as courseTitle

- Store any remaining parts as prerequisites

- Create a course object with this data and add it to courseList

Close the file

Check that all prerequisites exist in courseList

If a prerequisite is missing, print an error

Show a menu:

1. Search for a course:

- Ask for a course number

- If found, print its title and prerequisites

- If not found, print an error

2. Print all courses:

- Sort courseList by courseNumber using quicksort or mergesort

- Print "Courses in alphanumeric order:"

- For each course in courseList:

 - Print course.course_number + ": " + course.course_title

3. Exit

Repeat until the user chooses to exit

End the program

Hash Table Data Structure Pseudocode:

begin

```
define course as
    course_number
    title
    prerequisites (list)
```

```
define course_table as hash table
```

```
function load_courses(file_name)
    open file file_name
    if file cannot open
        print "Error: Cannot open file"
        return
```

```
    while there are lines in file
        read line
        split line into list using commas
```

```
        if length of list < 2
            print "Error: Wrong format in line"
            continue
```

```
        course_number = list[0]
        title = list[1]
        prerequisites = list[2 to end]
```

```
        course = course(course_number, title, prerequisites)
        insert course into course_table using course_number as key
```

```
    close file
```

```
function check_prerequisites()
    for each course in course_table
        for each prerequisite in course.prerequisites
            if prerequisite not in course_table
                print "Error: Missing prerequisite " + prerequisite + " for " + course.course_number
```

```
function print_all_courses()
    convert course_table to a list called course_list
```

```

sort course_list by course_number using quicksort or mergesort
print "Courses in alphanumeric order:"
for each course in course_list
    print course.course_number + ": " + course.title
    if course.prerequisites is not empty
        print "Prerequisites: " + join course.prerequisites with ", "
    else
        print "No prerequisites"

function search_course(course_number)
    if course_number not in course_table
        print "Course not found"
        return

    course = course_table[course_number]
    print course.course_number + ": " + course.title
    if course.prerequisites is not empty
        print "Prerequisites: " + join course.prerequisites with ", "
    else
        print "No prerequisites"

function main()
    call load_courses("courses.txt")
    call check_prerequisites()
    call print_all_courses()

call main()

end

```

Tree Data Structure Pseudocode:

```
struct course
  course_number : string
  course_title : string
  prerequisites : list of string
end struct
```

```
struct node
  course : course
  left : node
  right : node
end struct
```

```
class binarysearchtree
  root : node
```

```
  method insert(course_item : course)
    if root is null then
      root = create_new_node(course_item)
    else
      insert_recursive(root, course_item)
    end if
  end method
```

```
  method insert_recursive(current_node : node, course_item : course)
    if course_item.course_number < current_node.course.course_number then
      if current_node.left is null then
        current_node.left = create_new_node(course_item)
      else
        insert_recursive(current_node.left, course_item)
      end if
    else
      if current_node.right is null then
        current_node.right = create_new_node(course_item)
      else
        insert_recursive(current_node.right, course_item)
      end if
    end if
  end method
```

```
  method print_sorted_courses()
    print "Courses in alphanumeric order:"
    in_order_traversal(root)
```

end method

method in_order_traversal(current_node : node)

if current_node is not null then

in_order_traversal(current_node.left)

print_course_info(current_node.course)

in_order_traversal(current_node.right)

end if

end method

method print_course_info(course_item : course)

print "course number: " + course_item.course_number

print "course title: " + course_item.course_title

if course_item.prerequisites is empty then

print "prerequisites: none"

else

print "prerequisites: " + (join course_item.prerequisites with ", ")

end if

print "-----"

end method

end class

function load_courses_from_file(filename : string) returns binarysearchtree

declare bst : binarysearchtree

declare course_map : map of string to course

declare file : file

declare line : string

declare line_number: integer = 0

bst = create_new_bst()

file = open_file(filename)

if file cannot be opened then

print "error: cannot open file " + filename

return bst

end if

while not eof(file)

line_number = line_number + 1

line = read_line(file)

if line is empty then

continue

end if

```

tokens = split(line, ',')

if length(tokens) < 2 then
    print "error on line " + convert_to_string(line_number) + ": not enough data."
    continue
end if

course_number = trim(tokens[0])
course_title = trim(tokens[1])

declare prereq_list : list of string
for i from 2 to (length(tokens) - 1)
    add trim(tokens[i]) to prereq_list
end for

declare new_course : course
new_course.course_number = course_number
new_course.course_title = course_title
new_course.prerequisites = prereq_list

course_map[course_number] = new_course
end while

close_file(file)

for each key in course_map
    current_course = course_map[key]
    for each prereq in current_course.prerequisites
        if prereq not in course_map then
            print "warning: prerequisite " + prereq + " for course " + key + " not found."
        end if
    end for
end for

for each key in course_map
    bst.insert(course_map[key])
end for

return bst
end function

function main()
    declare bst : binarysearchtree

```

```
declare filename : string = "abcuniversity_coursedata.txt"

bst = load_courses_from_file(filename)

print "=== all courses (sorted) ==="
bst.print_sorted_courses()
end function
```

Menu Pseudocode:

```
function menu()
  Repeat until user chooses to exit:
    Print "1. Load Courses"
    Print "2. Print All Courses (Sorted)"
    Print "3. Search for a Course"
    Print "4. Exit"
    Get user input

    If input is 1:
      Call load_courses("courses.txt")
      Print "Courses loaded successfully."

    If input is 2:
      Call sort_courses()
      Call print_all_courses()

    If input is 3:
      Print "Enter course number: "
      Get course_number
      Call search_course(course_number)

    If input is 4:
      Print "Exiting program..."
      Exit loop
```

Vector Data Structure Runtime Analysis:

Code	Line Cost	# Times Executes	Total Cost
for all courses	1	n	n
if the course is the same as courseNumber	1	n	n
print out the course information	2	1	1
for each prerequisite of the course	1	n	n
print the prerequisite course information	2	n	n
Total Cost			$6n + 1$
Runtime			$1(n)$

Hash Table Data Structure Runtime Analysis:

Code	Line Cost	# Times Executes	Total Cost
for all courses	2	n	n
if the course is the same as courseNumber	1	n	n
print out the course information	1	1	1
for each prerequisite of the course	2	n	n
print the prerequisite course information	4	n	n
Total Cost			$9n + 1$
Runtime			$O(n)$

Tree Data Structure Runtime Analysis:

Code	Line Cost	# Times Executes	Total Cost
for all courses	1	n	n
if the course is the same as courseNumber	1	n	n
print out the course information	2	1	1
for each prerequisite of the course	1	n	n
print the prerequisite course information	4	n	n
Total Cost			$8n + 1$
Runtime			$O(n)$

Analysis of the Advantages and Disadvantages of Each Data Structure

Each data structure has strengths and weaknesses for handling course data. A vector is simple and memory-efficient. It allows easy access but requires scanning the entire list to find a course, making searches slower. Since vectors do not maintain order, sorting is needed before printing courses in alphanumeric order.

A hash table provides the fastest search time since it directly looks up courses using keys. It is also efficient for inserting and deleting courses. However, it does not store data in order, so extra steps are needed to sort before printing. It also requires more memory and can slow down if too many items share the same key.

A binary search tree keeps courses sorted naturally. Searching is faster than in a vector, and printing courses in order is simple. However, if the tree becomes unbalanced, it can slow down operations. Binary search trees also use more memory since each node stores extra links.

Since printing courses in alphanumeric order is required, a binary search tree is the best choice. It keeps courses sorted and allows efficient searching and printing. However, if ease of use is the priority, a vector is a simpler option, even though sorting is needed before printing.