

Baptiste Saliba
CS_428
Programming Assignment 3

Compiling:

```
g++ -std=c++14 main.cpp -o main
```

Execution

```
./main <source_node>
```

Part A, B, C

3 sample graphs saved as `GRAPHS` in the `TESTS` object within the main.cpp file.

Ran Dijkstra's algorithm on all 3 of these GRAPHS with `u` as the source and had the output saved in the `tables.txt` file. In the `tables.txt` file, Part A is stored under the `TEST1`, Part B under `TEST2`, and Part C under `TEST3`.

Screenshot:

| TEST 1 | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Step | N' | D(v),p(v) | D(w),p(w) | D(x),p(x) | D(y),p(y) | D(z),p(z) |
| 0 | u | 2,u | 5,u | 1,u | ∞ | ∞ |
| 1 | ux | 2,u | 4,x | --- | 2,x | ∞ |
| 2 | uxy | 2,u | 3,y | --- | --- | 4,y |
| 3 | uvxy | --- | 3,y | --- | --- | 4,y |
| 4 | uvwxy | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4,y |
| 5 | uvwxyz | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

| TEST 2 | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Step | N' | D(t),p(t) | D(v),p(v) | D(w),p(w) | D(x),p(x) | D(y),p(y) | D(z),p(z) |
| 0 | u | 2,u | 3,u | 3,u | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |
| 1 | tu | --- | 3,u | 3,u | ∞ | 9,t | ∞ |
| 2 | tuv | --- | 3,u | --- | 9,w | 9,t | ∞ |
| 3 | tuvw | --- | --- | --- | 6,v | 9,t | ∞ |
| 4 | tuvwx | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9,t | 14,x |
| 5 | tuvwxy | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 14,x |
| 6 | uvwxyz | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

| TEST 3 | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Step | N' | D(v),p(v) | D(w),p(w) | D(x),p(x) | D(y),p(y) | D(z),p(z) |
| 0 | u | 2,u | 5,u | 1,u | ∞ | ∞ |
| 1 | ux | 2,u | 4,x | --- | 2,x | ∞ |
| 2 | uxy | 2,u | 3,y | --- | --- | 4,y |
| 3 | uvxy | --- | 3,y | --- | --- | 4,y |
| 4 | uvwxy | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4,y |
| 5 | uvwxyz | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Design Decisions

- *Graph representation:*

Map from node_name to node's adjacency matrix.

Considered 2D adjacency matrix; however a map which seemed to make more sense and felt easier to read.

- *Node representation:*

Nodes are simply represented by a char that can be used to index into the Graph which will return that node's adjacency list.

Making another data structure seemed wasteful and unnecessary;

- *Edge representation:*

Edges were represented as a struct which has a `NODE` destination and length, very standard.

- *N' representation:*

A C++ set of `NODE`S. This would prevent duplicates which could create edge cases.

- *Distance Tracking:*

Tracked by a map of `NODE` to current path length to that `NODE`. This distance is updated every time a `NODE` is added to N'.

- *Back Tracking:*

Utilized a map from `NODE` to `NODE` which kept track of the node used to access the destination node. This map is updated every time the distance data structure is updated.