

TUGAS KECIL II IF2211 STRATEGI ALGORITMA

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**MENCARI PASANGAN TITIK TERDEKAT N-DIMENSI DENGAN
ALGORITMA *DIVIDE AND CONQUER***



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**PROGRAM STUDI TEKNIK INFORMATIKA
SEKOLAH TEKNIK ELEKTRO DAN INFORMATIKA
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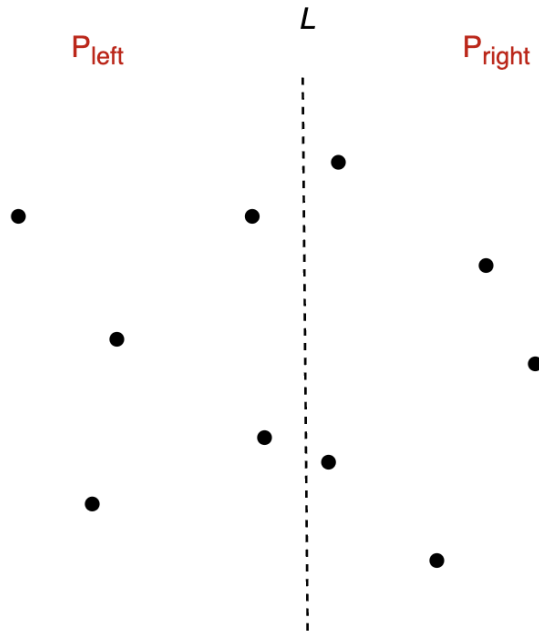
1. Algoritma Divide and Conquer ruang R^n

Misalkan terdapat himpunan titik $P = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$ yang terdiri dari n buah titik pada ruang $R^N (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)$. Untuk mendapatkan jarak terdekat dan semua pasang titik yang memiliki jarak terdekat dilakukan dengan algoritma sebagai berikut:

- *Preprocessing*: titik-titik di dalam P diurut secara menaik berdasarkan nilai x_1 . Jika terdapat lebih dari satu titik dengan nilai x_1 yang sama, maka titik-titik tersebut diurutkan secara menaik berdasarkan nilai x_2 dan seterusnya (menggunakan algoritma *quicksort*)
- Algoritma *Finding Closest Pair*
 1. *SOLVE*: jika $n = 1$, maka tidak ada pasangan titik yang bisa dihitung jarak terdekatnya sehingga jarak terdekatnya adalah tidak terhingga. Jika $n = 2$, maka jarak terdekat adalah jarak kedua titik yang dihitung langsung dengan rumus *Euclidean*

$$\sqrt{(x_{1,a} - x_{1,b})^2 + (x_{2,a} - x_{2,b})^2 + \dots + (x_{N,a} - x_{N,b})^2}$$

2. *DIVIDE*: bagi himpunan titik P ke dalam dua bagian P_{left} dan P_{right} . Himpunan P_{left} merupakan himpunan bagian P yang berisi titik-titik $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{n/2}$. Sedangkan himpunan P_{right} merupakan himpunan bagian P yang berisi titik-titik $p_{n/2+1}, p_{n/2+2}, \dots, p_n$. Misalkan terdapat sebuah garis maya L yang membagi titik-titik tersebut menjadi dua bagian



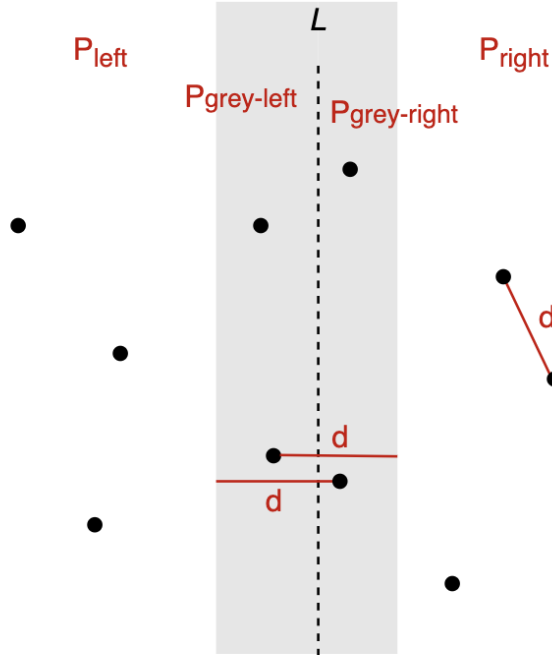
Gambar 1.1 Ilustrasi P_{left} dan P_{right}

3. *CONQUER*: Secara rekursif, diterapkan algoritma *Finding Closest Pair* pada masing-masing bagian sehingga menghasilkan jarak terdekat serta semua pasangan titik yang memiliki jarak terdekat pada bagian tersebut
4. *COMBINE*: Terdapat 3 kemungkinan letak pasangan titik terdekat
 - a) Pasangan titik terdekat terdapat pada bagian P_{left}
 - b) Pasangan titik terdekat terdapat pada bagian P_{right}
 - c) Pasangan titik terdekat merupakan titik yang berada pada bagian P_{left} dengan titik yang berada pada bagian P_{right}

Pada tahap ini, kita bandingkan pasangan titik terdekat pada bagian P_{left} dengan pasangan titik terdekat pada bagian P_{right} dan mencari pasangan titik yang memiliki jarak terdekat antara kedua pasangan titik tersebut. Jika kedua pasangan titik memiliki jarak yang sama, maka kedua pasangan titik tersebut merupakan solusi sementara.

Pasangan titik tersebut masih solusi sementara karena terdapat kemungkinan c. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan tahap tambahan untuk mencari jarak terdekat dua buah titik dan semua pasang titik yang memiliki jarak terdekat sebagai solusi dari persoalan.

Misalkan d merupakan jarak terdekat dari solusi sementara, maka untuk mengatasi kasus c, dilakukan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut:



Gambar 1.1 Ilustrasi $P_{grey-left}$ dan $P_{grey-right}$

1. Mencari titik-titik di P_{left} yang memiliki x_1 minimal $x_{1,n/2+1} - d \cdot x_{1,n/2+1}$ ini merupakan elemen P_{right} yang memiliki jarak terdekat dengan garis maya L . Sebut titik-titik yang ditemukan sebagai himpunan $P_{grey-left}$
2. Mencari titik-titik di P_{right} yang memiliki x_1 maksimal $x_{1,n/2} + d \cdot x_{1,n/2}$ ini merupakan elemen P_{left} yang memiliki jarak terdekat dengan garis maya L . Sebut titik-titik yang ditemukan sebagai himpunan $P_{grey-right}$
3. Untuk setiap titik pada himpunan $P_{grey-left}$ dihitung jaraknya dengan setiap titik pada himpunan $P_{grey-right}$. Akan tetapi, jika salah satu nilai x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N dari kedua titik memiliki selisih yang lebih besar dari d , maka perhitungan jarak tidak perlu dilakukan karena sudah pasti memiliki jarak yang lebih besar dari d .

Pada setiap pasangan titik, jika jarak antara kedua titik lebih kecil dari d , maka kita perbaharui d menjadi jarak antara kedua titik tersebut (solusi sementara yang baru). Jika jarak antara kedua titik sama dengan d , maka pasangan titik tersebut merupakan alternatif solusi pasangan titik terdekat

2. Kode Program Dalam Bahasa Python

2.1 Kelas Point

```
import random

class Point:
    def __init__(self, dimension, coordinate=[]):
        self.dimension = dimension
        if (len(coordinate) == 0):
            coordinate = [0 for i in range(dimension)]
        self.coordinate = coordinate

    def get(self, axis):
        return self.coordinate[axis]

    def set(self, axis, value):
        self.coordinate[axis] = value

    def generate_random(self, constraint):
        """
        menghasilkan koordinat secara random (double)
        dengan batas -constraint hingga constraint (inklusif)
        """
        for i in range(self.dimension):
            self.set(i, random.uniform(-constraint, constraint))

    def is_diff_within_distance(self, other, distance):
        """
        return true jika selisih self dan other
        pada setiap sumbu kurang dari sama dengan distance
        """
        for i in range(self.dimension):
            if abs(self.get(i) - other.get(i)) > distance:
                return False

        return True

    def greater_than_eq(self, other, axis=0):
        """
        return true jika self lebih besar sama dengan other
        dengan prioritas utama sumbu axis
        """
        if self.get(axis) > other.get(axis):
            return True
        elif self.get(axis) < other.get(axis):
```

```

        return False

    for i in range(self.dimension):
        if axis == i:
            continue
        if self.get(i) > other.get(i):
            return True
        elif self.get(i) < other.get(i):
            return False

    return True

def less_than_eq(self, other, axis=0):
    """
    return true jika self lebih kecil sama dengan other
    dengan prioritas utama sumbu axis
    """
    if self.get(axis) < other.get(axis):
        return True
    elif self.get(axis) > other.get(axis):
        return False

    for i in range(self.dimension):
        if axis == i:
            continue
        if self.get(i) < other.get(i):
            return True
        elif self.get(i) > other.get(i):
            return False

    return True

```

2.2 Kelas Points

```

import points.point as point
import lib.linalg as la
import math
import time

class Points:
    def __init__(self, dimension, points=[]):
        self.__dimension = dimension
        self.__points = points
        self.__point_count = 0

    # getter
    def get_points(self):

```



```

        """
        return points
    """
    return self.__points

def get_point(self, id):
    return self.__points[id]

def get_points_within_id(self, start_id, end_id):
    """
    return points dari start_id s.d. end_id
    """
    if start_id <= end_id:
        return self.__points[start_id:end_id + 1]
    else:
        return []

def get_dimension(self):
    return self.__dimension

def get_point_count(self):
    return self.__point_count

# setter
def set_points(self, points):
    self.__points = points
    self.__point_count = len(points)

def set_empty(self):
    self.__points = []
    self.__point_count = 0

# other function

def generate_random(self, point_count, constraint):
    """
    menghasilkan points secara random
    """
    self.set_empty()
    _points = []
    for i in range(point_count):
        _point = point.Point(self.get_dimension())
        _point.generate_random(constraint)
        _points.append(_point)
    self.set_points(_points)

def add(self, point):
    """
    tambahkan point ke dalam points
    """
    self.__points.append(point)
    self.__point_count += 1

def __partition(self, lowIdx, highIdx, axis):

```

```

        """
        partisi untuk quicksort
        """
        # get 1-3
        pivot = self.get_point(highIdx) # Pivot x terakhir
        i = lowIdx - 1
        for k in range(lowIdx, highIdx):
            if self.get_point(k).less_than_eq(pivot, axis):
                i += 1
                self.__points[i], self.__points[k] = self.__points[k],
self.__points[i]

            self.__points[i+1], self.__points[highIdx] = self.__points[highIdx],
self.__points[i+1]
        return i+1

    def sort(self, lowId, highIdx, axis=0):
        """
        mengurutkan points berdasarkan axis
        """
        i = lowId
        j = highIdx
        if i < j:
            partitionId = self.__partition(lowId, highIdx, axis)
            self.sort(i, partitionId-1, axis)
            self.sort(partitionId+1, j, axis)

    def __search_fo(self, low, high, value, axis):
        """
        prereq: points terurut membesar berdasarkan axis

        return indeks dari kejadian pertama ditemukan nilai dari axis
        sebesar value dengan menggunakan binary search
        jika tidak ada nilai dari axis yang bernilai value, maka
        return indeks kejadian pertama ditemukannya nilai dari axis
        lebih besar dari value
        """
        if (high >= low and low < self.__point_count):
            mid = low + (high - low) // 2
            if self.get_point(mid).get(axis) == value:
                if mid == 0 or self.get_point(mid - 1).get(axis) < value:
                    return mid
                else:
                    return self.__search_fo(low, high - 1, value, axis)
            else:
                if value < self.get_point(mid).get(axis):
                    return self.__search_fo(low, mid - 1, value, axis)
                else:
                    return self.__search_fo(mid + 1, high, value, axis)

        return low

    def __search_lo(self, low, high, value, axis):
        """

```

```

        prereq: points terurut membesar berdasarkan axis

        return indeks dari kejadian terakhir ditemukan nilai dari axis
        sebesar value dengan menggunakan binary search
        jika tidak ada nilai dari axis yang bernilai value, maka
        return indeks kejadian terakhir ditemukannya nilai dari axis
        lebih kecil dari value
    """
    if (high >= low and high < self.__point_count):
        mid = low + (high - low) // 2
        if self.get_point(mid).get(axis) == value:
            if mid == self.get_point_count() - 1 or self.get_point(mid +
1).get(axis) > value:
                return mid
            else:
                return self.__search_lo(low, high + 1, value, axis)
        else:
            if value < self.get_point(mid).get(axis):
                return self.__search_lo(low, mid - 1, value, axis)
            else:
                return self.__search_lo(mid + 1, high, value, axis)

    return high

def __search(self, value, kind="first", axis=0):
    """
        prereq: points terurut membesar berdasarkan axis
    """
    if kind == "first":
        return self.__search_lo(0, self.get_point_count() - 1, value, axis)
    elif kind == "last":
        return self.__search_lo(0, self.get_point_count() - 1, value, axis)

def divide(self):
    """
        return tuple
        1. array of integer dengan dua elemen merepresentasikan indeks awal
        dan indeks akhir dari setengah bagian awal points
        2. array of integer dengan dua elemen merepresentasikan indeks awal
        dan indeks akhir dari setengah bagian akhir points
    """
    left_sid = 0
    left_eid = self.__point_count // 2 - 1
    right_sid = self.__point_count // 2
    right_eid = self.__point_count - 1

    return [left_sid, left_eid], [right_sid, right_eid]

def __find_closest_pair_grey(self, distance, left_id, right_id, axis=0):
    """
        return pasangan point di dalam grey area
    """
    _min = distance
    result = []

```

```

left_closest = self.get_point(left_id[1])
right_closest = self.get_point(right_id[0])

# grey area farthest left id
gfl_id = self.__search(
    right_closest.get(axis) - distance, kind="first")

grey_l = Points(self.__dimension)
grey_l.set_points(self.get_points_within_id(gfl_id, left_id[1]))

if grey_l.get_point_count() > 0:
    # grey area farthest right id
    gfr_id = self.__search(left_closest.get(
        axis) + distance, kind="last")
    grey_r = Points(self.__dimension)
    grey_r.set_points(self.get_points_within_id(right_id[0], gfr_id))

    for i in range(grey_l.__point_count()):
        p1 = grey_l.get_point(grey_l.get_point_count() - i - 1)
        for i in range(grey_r.__point_count()):
            p2 = grey_r.__points[i]

            if not p2.is_diff_within_distance(p1, _min):
                continue
            _norm = la.norm(p1, p2)
            if _norm < _min:
                _min = _norm
                result = [[p1, p2]]
            elif _norm == _min:
                result += [[p1, p2]]

if len(result) > 0:
    return _min, result
else:
    return math.inf, []

def __find_closest_pair_dnc(self):
    """
    mencari closest pair of points dengan algoritma divide and conquer
    """
    if self.get_point_count() == 1:
        return math.inf, []
    elif self.get_point_count() == 2:
        norm = la.norm(self.get_point(0), self.get_point(1))
        return norm, [[self.get_point(0), self.get_point(1)]]
    else:
        _min = 0
        result = []

        left_id, right_id = self.divide()
        left = Points(self.__dimension)
        left.set_points(self.get_points_within_id(left_id[0], left_id[1]))

```

```

        right = Points(self.__dimension)
        right.set_points(self.get_points_within_id(
            right_id[0], right_id[1]))

        left_min, left_result = left.__find_closest_pair_dnc()
        right_min, right_result = right.__find_closest_pair_dnc()

        if (left_min < right_min):
            _min = left_min
            result = left_result
        elif (left_min > right_min):
            _min = right_min
            result = right_result
        else:
            _min = left_min
            result = left_result + right_result

        _min_grey, grey_result = self.__find_closest_pair_grey(
            _min, left_id, right_id)

        if _min_grey < _min:
            _min = _min_grey
            result = grey_result
        elif _min_grey == _min:
            result += grey_result

        return _min, result

def __find_closest_pair_bf(self):
    """
        mencari closest pair of points dengan algoritma brute force
    """
    _min = math.inf
    result = []
    for i in range(self.__point_count):
        for j in range(i + 1, self.__point_count):
            _norm = la.norm(self.get_point(i), self.get_point(j))
            if (_norm < _min):
                _min = _norm
                result = [[self.get_point(i), self.get_point(j)]]
            elif (_norm == _min):
                result += [[self.get_point(i), self.get_point(j)]]

    return _min, result

def find_closest_pair(self, kind="dnc"):
    """
        mencari closest pair of points.

        kind: algoritma yang digunakan, dapat berupa "dnc" atau "bf"
    """
    if kind == "bf":
        start = time.perf_counter()
        _min, result = self.__find_closest_pair_bf()

```

```

        end = time.perf_counter()
        return _min, result, end - start
    elif kind == "dnc":
        self.sort(0, self.get_point_count() - 1)
        start = time.perf_counter()
        _min, result = self.__find_closest_pair_dnc()
        end = time.perf_counter()
        return _min, result, end - start

    def view(self):
        """
        mencetak semua point dalam points
        """
        for i in range(self.__point_count):
            print(self.get_point(i).coordinate)

```

2.3 Linalg

```

import math

# menghitung pemanggilan fungsi norm
func_called = 0

def norm(point1, point2):
    """
    mengembalikan jarak euclidean
    dari point1 dan point2
    """
    global func_called
    func_called += 1

    norm = 0
    for i in range(point1.dimension):
        norm += math.pow(point1.get(i) - point2.get(i), 2)

    return math.sqrt(norm)

```

2.4 Visualizer

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

```

```

def isPointResult(point, result):
    """
    mengembalikan true jika point ada di dalam result
    """
    for i in range(len(result)):
        if point.is_equal(result[i][0]) or point.is_equal(result[i][1]):
            return True

    return False

def visualize(points, pairedPoints, fileName):
    """
    Plotting points
    """
    colorArr = ["red", "blue", "green", "cyan", "yellow",
                "orange", "green", "purple", "pink"]
    colorId = 0
    ax = plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10)).add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

    for i in range(points.get_point_count()):
        _point = points.get_point(i)
        if isPointResult(_point, pairedPoints):
            continue
        else:
            ax.scatter(_point.get(0), _point.get(
                1), _point.get(2), color="gray")

    for i in range(len(pairedPoints)):
        ax.scatter(pairedPoints[i][0].get(0), pairedPoints[i][0].get(
            1), pairedPoints[i][0].get(2), color=colorArr[colorId])
        ax.scatter(pairedPoints[i][1].get(0), pairedPoints[i][1].get(
            1), pairedPoints[i][1].get(2), color=colorArr[colorId])
        if colorId == len(colorArr) - 1:
            colorId = 0
        else:
            colorId += 1

    """
    Modify Graph
    """
    plt.title("Find Closest Distance 3D")
    plt.xlabel("x")
    plt.ylabel("y")
    plt.zlabel("z")
    ax.xaxis.label.set_color('red')
    ax.yaxis.label.set_color('blue')
    ax.w_xaxis.line.set_color("red")
    ax.w_yaxis.line.set_color("blue")
    ax.w_zaxis.line.set_color("green")

    # Show
    plt.savefig('output/' + fileName)

```

```
plt.show()
```

2.5 Input

```
import points.points as ps
import points.point as p

def inputFile(inputFileName):
    """
    membaca input dari file
    """
    f = open("input/" + inputFileName + ".txt", "r")
    readText = []
    readText = f.read()
    f.close()
    splitText = readText.splitlines()

    if len(splitText) < 2:
        raise Exception("Incorrect File configuration")

    dimension = int(splitText[0])
    if dimension <= 0:
        raise Exception(
            "Incorrect File configuration: Dimension must be at least 1")
    if dimension > 100:
        raise Exception(
            "Incorrect File configuration: Dimension greater than 100. Too
big")

    numberOfPoints = int(splitText[1])
    if numberOfPoints < 2:
        raise Exception(
            "Incorrect File configuration: Number of points are less than 2")

    if numberOfPoints > 10000:
        raise Exception(
```



```

        "Incorrect File configuration: Maximum number of points are 10000")
count = len(splitText) - 2

if count != numberOfPoints:
    raise Exception("Incorrect File configuration: Unmatched number of
points. Expected: " +
                    str(numberOfPoints) + ". Obtained: " + str(count))

for i in range(2, len(splitText)):
    for j in range(dimension):
        split = splitText[i].split()
        if (len(split) != dimension):
            raise Exception(
                "Incorrect File configuration: Incorrect dimension for
point in line " + str(i + 1))

    return splitText, dimension, numberOfPoints

def processPoints(splitText, dimension, numberOfPoints):
    """
    mengubah input array of integer menjadi points
    """
    hasil = [0 for i in range(numberOfPoints)]
    for i in range(2, numberOfPoints+2):
        hasil[i-2] = splitText[i].split()

    for i in range(numberOfPoints):
        for j in range(dimension):
            hasil[i][j] = float(hasil[i][j])
            if hasil[i][j] > 1e9:
                raise Exception(
                    "Incorrect File configuration: There is a point with more
than 1e9 value")
            if hasil[i][j] < -1e9:
                raise Exception(
                    "Incorrect File configuration: There is a point with less
than -1e9 value")

    ps1 = ps.Points(dimension)
    for i in range(numberOfPoints-2):

```

```
    ps1.add(p.Point(dimension, hasil[i]))
return ps1
```

2.6 Output

[illegible]

```

print("'platform-release': {}".format(platform.release()))
print("'architecture': {}".format(platform.machine()))
print("'processor': {}".format(platform.processor()))
print("'ram': {} GB".format(psutil.virtual_memory()[0]/1000000000))
print("")

def printMenu():
    print("")
    print(Fore.LIGHTGREEN_EX +

"-----Menu-----"
"-----")
    print(Fore.LIGHTGREEN_EX +
        "|1. Randomize Points
|")
    print(Fore.LIGHTGREEN_EX +
        "|2. Input File
|")
    print(Fore.LIGHTGREEN_EX +
        "|3. Exit
|")
    print(Fore.LIGHTGREEN_EX +

"-----"
"-----")
    print("")

def printDash():
    print(Fore.RED +

"-----"
"-----")

def result(_points):
    """
    mencari closest pair
    """
    la.func_called = 0
    _minDNC, resultDNC, finalTimeDNC = _points.find_closest_pair()
    calledDNC = la.func_called

    la.func_called = 0
    _minBF, resultBF, finalTimeBF = _points.find_closest_pair(kind="bf")
    calledBF = la.func_called

    return _points, _minDNC, resultDNC, calledDNC, finalTimeDNC, _minBF,
resultBF, calledBF, finalTimeBF

def printToTerminal(_minDNC, resultDNC, calledDNC, finalTimeDNC, _minBF,
resultBF, calledBF, finalTimeBF):
    print("")

```

```

print(Fore.GREEN +
-----
")
print(Fore.GREEN + "| Algorithm | Minimum Distance | Time
| Function Norm Called |")
print(Fore.GREEN +
-----
")
print(Fore.GREEN + "| DNC | {:.2f} | {:.4f} s
| {} |".format(
_minDNC, finalTimeDNC, calledDNC))
print(Fore.GREEN +
-----
")
print(Fore.GREEN + "| BF | {:.2f} | {:.4f} s
| {} |".format(
_minBF, finalTimeBF, calledBF))
print(Fore.GREEN +
-----
")
print("")
print("")
print(Fore.CYAN +
-----
")
print(Fore.CYAN + "| Closest Pair
DNC |")
print(Fore.CYAN +
-----
")
for i in range(len(resultDNC)):
    print(Fore.CYAN +
-----
")
    print(Fore.CYAN + "| Closest
Pair {} |".format(i+1))
    print(Fore.CYAN +
-----
")
    for j in range(len(resultDNC[i])):
        print(Fore.CYAN +
-----
")
        print(Fore.CYAN + "| {} |".format(resultDNC[i][j].coordinate))
        print(Fore.CYAN +
-----
")
    print("")
print("")
print(Fore.CYAN +
-----
")
-----
")

```

```

print(Fore.CYAN + " |                                     Closest Pair BF
|")
print(Fore.CYAN +
"-----")
"-----")
    for i in range(len(resultBF)):
        print(Fore.CYAN +
"-----")
"-----")
            print(Fore.CYAN + " |                                     Closest
Pair {}                                |".format(i+1))
            print(Fore.CYAN +
"-----")
"-----")
                for j in range(len(resultBF[i])):
                    print(Fore.CYAN +
"-----")
"-----")
                        print(Fore.CYAN + " | {} |".format(resultBF[i][j].coordinate))
                        print(Fore.CYAN +
"-----")
"-----")
                            print("")

def printToFile(_minDNC, resultDNC, calledDNC, finalTimeDNC, _minBF, resultBF,
calledBF, finalTimeBF):
    print("")

print("-----")
"-----")
    print("| Algorithm | Minimum Distance | Time |
Function Norm Called |")

print("-----")
"-----")
    print("| DNC | {:.2f} | {:.4f} s |
{} |".format(
_minDNC, finalTimeDNC, calledDNC))

print("-----")
"-----")
    print("| BF | {:.2f} | {:.4f} s |
{} |".format(
_minBF, finalTimeBF, calledBF))

print("-----")
"-----")
    print("")

    print("")

print("-----")
"-----")

```

```

    print("|                                     Closest Pair DNC
|")

print("-----")
print("-----")
    for i in range(len(resultDNC)):

print("-----")
print("-----")
        print("|                                     Closest Pair {}
|.format(i+1))

print("-----")
print("-----")
            for j in range(len(resultDNC[i])):

print("-----")
print("-----")
                print("| {} |".format(resultDNC[i][j].coordinate))

print("-----")
print("-----")
        print("")

        print("")

print("-----")
print("-----")
        print("|                                     Closest Pair BF
|")

print("-----")
print("-----")
            for i in range(len(resultBF)):

print("-----")
print("-----")
                print("|                                     Closest Pair {}
|.format(i+1))

print("-----")
print("-----")
                    for j in range(len(resultBF[i])):

print("-----")
print("-----")
                        print("| {} |".format(resultBF[i][j].coordinate))

print("-----")
print("-----")
        print("")

def outputToFile(outputFileName, dimension, pointCount, _minDNC, resultDNC,

```



```

startPoint = True

while (startPoint):

    print("Input dimension or type 'e' to go back to menu")
    r_n = input("Dimension size: ")

    if (r_n.isdigit() and int(r_n) > 0 and int(r_n) <= 100):
        countPoint = input("Input n points: ")
        if (countPoint.isdigit() and int(countPoint) > 1 and
int(countPoint) <= 10000):
            CONSTRAINT = 1e9
            _points = ps.Points(int(r_n))
            _points.generate_random(int(countPoint), CONSTRAINT)
            _points, _minDNC, resultDNC, calledDNC, finalTimeDNC,
_minBF, resultBF, calledBF, finalTimeBF = op.result(
                _points)
            op.printToTerminal(
                _minDNC, resultDNC, calledDNC, finalTimeDNC,
_minBF, resultBF, calledBF, finalTimeBF)

            toFile = input("Print to File? y/n ")

            while toFile != "y" and toFile != "Y" and toFile != "n"
and toFile != "N":

                print("Please input between y or n")
                print(
                    "-----")
                toFile = input("Print to File? y/n ")

            if (toFile == "y" or toFile == "Y"):
                fileName = input("File Name: ")
                op.outputToFile(fileName, r_n, countPoint, _minDNC,
resultDNC,
                                calledDNC, finalTimeDNC, _minBF,
resultBF, calledBF, finalTimeBF)

            elif (toFile == "n" or toFile == "N"):
                findFile = False

```



```

        if(int(r_n) == 3):
            print("Do you want to visualize the data? y/n")
            inputVisualize = input("Choice: ")
            while inputVisualize != "y" and inputVisualize !=
"Y" and inputVisualize != "n" and inputVisualize != "N":
                print("Please input between y or n")
                print(
                    "-----")
                inputVisualize = input("Choice: ")

            if (inputVisualize == "y" or inputVisualize ==
"Y"):

                fileName = input("Figure Name: ")
                print("Visualizing...")
                vs.visualize(_points, resultDNC, fileName)
            elif (inputVisualize == "n" or inputVisualize !=
"N"):

                print("Back to previous menu...")
                print(
                    "-----")

            elif (countPoint.isdigit() and int(countPoint) > 10000):
                print("Too many points. Maximum points are 10000")
            elif (countPoint.isdigit() and int(countPoint) <= 1):
                print("Please input more than one points")
            elif (not countPoint.isdigit()):
                print("Please input positive integer only")

            elif (not r_n.isdigit() and r_n != "e"):
                print("Please input positive integer only")

            elif (r_n != "e" and int(r_n) > 100):
                print("Too many dimension. Keep it under 100")
            elif (r_n.isdigit() and int(r_n) <= 0):
                print("Please input positive integer only")
            elif (r_n == "e"):
                startPoint = False

            print("")
        elif (inputMenu == "2"):
            findFile = True
            while (findFile):

```

```

        try:
            inputFileName = input(
                "Please input filename or type 'e' to return to
previous menu: ")
            if (inputFileName == "e"):
                findFile = False
            else:
                try:
                    splitText, dimension, numberOfPoints =
ip.inputFile(
                    inputFileName)
                    _points = ip.processPoints(
                        splitText, dimension, numberOfPoints)
                    _points, _minDNC, resultDNC, calledDNC,
finalTimeDNC, _minBF, resultBF, calledBF, finalTimeBF = op.result(
                        _points)
                    op.printToTerminal(
                        _minDNC, resultDNC, calledDNC, finalTimeDNC,
_minBF, resultBF, calledBF, finalTimeBF)
                    toFile = input("Print to File? y/n ")

                    while toFile != "y" and toFile != "Y" and toFile !=
"n" and toFile != "N":

                        print("Please input between y or n")
                        print(
                            "-----")
                        toFile = input("Print to File? y/n ")
                        if (toFile == "y" or toFile == "Y"):
                            fileName = input("File Name: ")
                            op.outputToFile(fileName, dimension,
numberOfPoints, _minDNC,
                                resultDNC, calledDNC,
finalTimeDNC, _minBF, resultBF, calledBF, finalTimeBF)

                        elif (toFile == "n" or toFile == "N"):
                            findFile = False

                    if(dimension == 3):
                        print("Do you want to visualize the data? y/n")
                        inputVisualize = input("Choice: ")
                        while inputVisualize != "y" and inputVisualize

```

```

!= "Y" and inputVisualize != "n" and inputVisualize != "N":
    print("Please input between y or n")
    print(

"-----")
    inputVisualize = input("Choice: ")
    if (inputVisualize == "y" or inputVisualize ==
"Y"):
        fileName = input("Figure Name: ")
        print("Visualizing...")
        vs.visualize(_points, resultDNC, fileName)
    elif (inputVisualize == "n" or inputVisualize
== "N"):
        print("Back to previous menu...")
        print(

"-----")
        except Exception as err:
            print(err)
            print("")
        except:
            print("Incorrect File configuration")

        except FileNotFoundError:
            print("File not found")

    elif (inputMenu == "3"):
        op.printGoodbye()
        start = False
    else:
        print("The option is between 1 or 2")

```

3. Contoh masukan dan keluaran (skrinsut)

Program ini di uji pada platform:

'platform': Linux,

'platform-release': 5.15.79.1-microsoft-standard-WSL2,
'platform-version': #1 SMP Wed Nov 23 01:01:46 UTC 2022,
'architecture': x86_64,
'processor': x86_64,
'ram': 10.37125632 GB

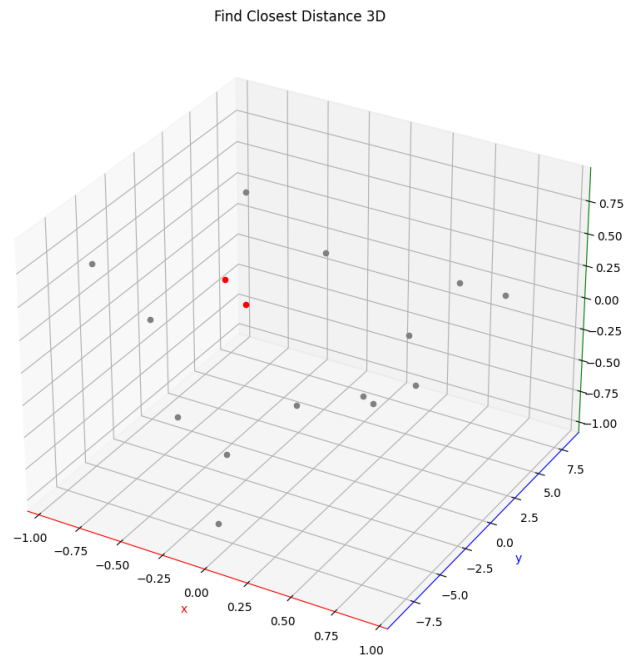
a. Titik berjumlah 16 pada dimensi 3 dengan hasil titik randomize

Algorithm	Minimum Distance	Time	Function Norm Called
DNC	221108596.51	0.0005 s	14
BF	221108596.51	0.0007 s	120

Closest Pair DNC
Closest Pair 1
[[-152726391.99599087, -559763871.4066854, 745252241.1098931]]
[[35582528.08084774, -667245860.7026157, 701934992.2556775]]

Closest Pair BF
Closest Pair 1
[[-152726391.99599087, -559763871.4066854, 745252241.1098931]]
[[35582528.08084774, -667245860.7026157, 701934992.2556775]]

Gambar 3.a.1 Hasil Eksekusi



Gambar 3.a.2 Hasil Plot

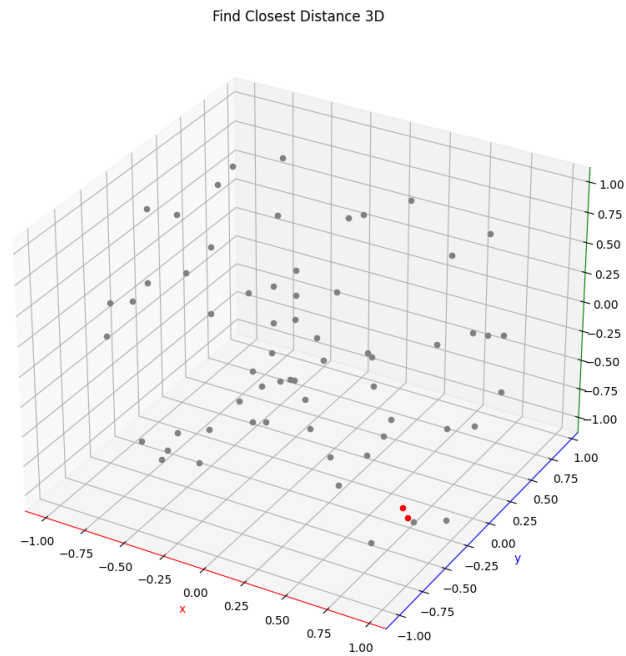
b. Titik berjumlah 64 pada dimensi 3 dengan hasil titik randomize

Algorithm	Minimum Distance	Time	Function Norm Called
DNC	69256424.34	0.0031 s	69
BF	69256424.34	0.0099 s	2016

Closest Pair DNC
Closest Pair 1
[762674617.1100693, -360960073.24838305, -871090544.1674552]
[806224588.593003, -379323312.9349245, -921713105.5901619]

Closest Pair BF
Closest Pair 1
[762674617.1100693, -360960073.24838305, -871090544.1674552]
[806224588.593003, -379323312.9349245, -921713105.5901619]

Gambar 3.b.1 Hasil Eksekusi



Gambar 3.b.2 Hasil Plot

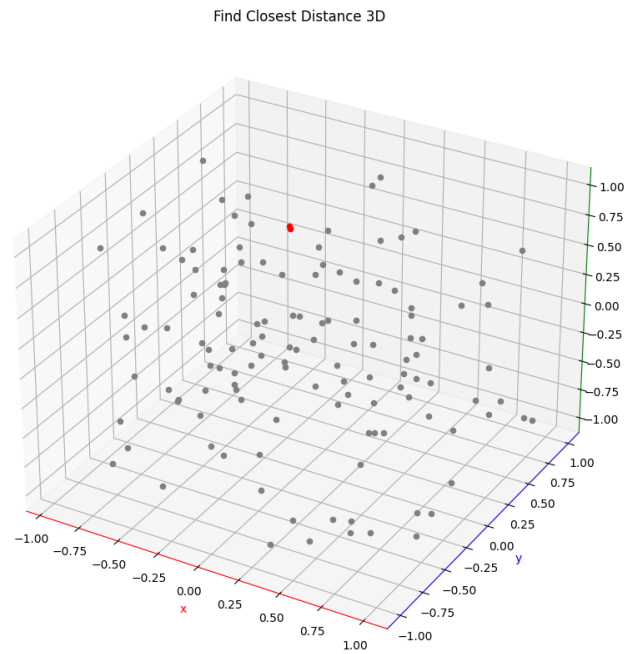
c. Titik berjumlah 128 pada dimensi 3 dengan hasil titik randomize

Algorithm	Minimum Distance	Time	Function Norm Called
DNC	18871267.33	0.0069 s	112
BF	18871267.33	0.1194 s	8128

Closest Pair DNC
Closest Pair 1
[[-350844324.03153837, 465184368.8455248, 532467290.1388521]]
[[-345407047.84896946, 462253156.6746826, 514635611.767504]]

Closest Pair BF
Closest Pair 1
[[-350844324.03153837, 465184368.8455248, 532467290.1388521]]
[[-345407047.84896946, 462253156.6746826, 514635611.767504]]

Gambar 3.c.1 Hasil Eksekusi



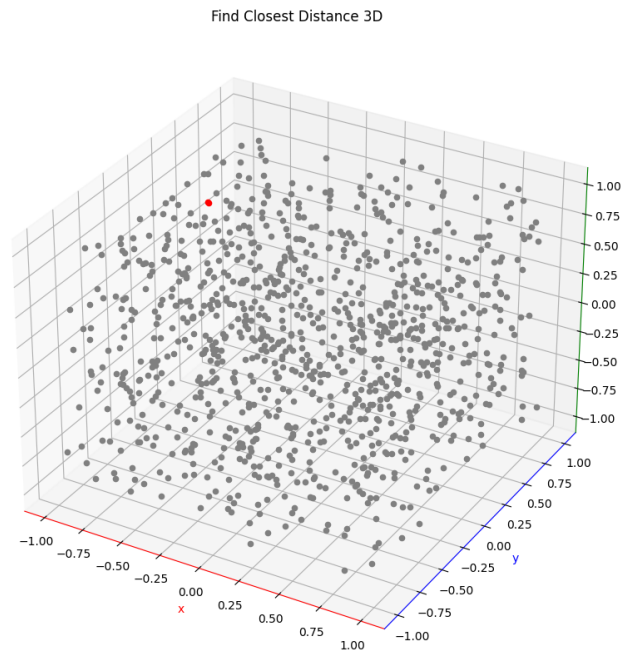
Gambar 3.c.2 Hasil Plot

d. Titik berjumlah 1000 pada dimensi 3 dengan hasil titik randomize

Algorithm	Minimum Distance	Time	Function Norm Called
DNC	3937529.27	0.0427 s	984
BF	3937529.27	1.7692 s	499500

Closest Pair DNC
Closest Pair 1
[[-729969339.4256197, 188873605.8274026, 769174720.0714564]]
[[-726578644.3996565, 186893380.2764287, 769468030.0375898]]
Closest Pair BF
Closest Pair 1
[[-729969339.4256197, 188873605.8274026, 769174720.0714564]]
[[-726578644.3996565, 186893380.2764287, 769468030.0375898]]

Gambar 3.d.1 Hasil Eksekusi



Gambar 3.d.2 Hasil Plot

e. Titik berjumlah 16 pada dimensi 4 dengan hasil titik randomize

Algorithm	Minimum Distance	Time	Function Norm Called
DNC	335706510.18	0.0006 s	14
BF	335706510.18	0.0011 s	120

Closest Pair DNC
Closest Pair 1
[259302285.0394299, -539041303.5788406, 313699192.3911786, 693009396.3378453]
[355374167.2781582, -654728032.0591671, 519031707.32554173, 474093445.38225794]

Closest Pair BF
Closest Pair 1
[259302285.0394299, -539041303.5788406, 313699192.3911786, 693009396.3378453]
[355374167.2781582, -654728032.0591671, 519031707.32554173, 474093445.38225794]

Gambar 3.e.1 Hasil Eksekusi

f. Titik berjumlah 64 pada dimensi 5 dengan hasil titik randomize

Algorithm	Minimum Distance	Time	Function Norm Called
DNC	325322560.46	0.0045 s	85
BF	325322560.46	0.0121 s	2016

Closest Pair DNC
Closest Pair 1
[707219171.8509331, -438589367.5449488, 828023386.5224271, 899049243.5080597, 641599085.3271425]
[856018591.3902383, -220670984.88753593, 986375562.2535884, 831123629.784944, 560878709.7487345]

Closest Pair BF
Closest Pair 1
[707219171.8509331, -438589367.5449488, 828023386.5224271, 899049243.5080597, 641599085.3271425]
[856018591.3902383, -220670984.88753593, 986375562.2535884, 831123629.784944, 560878709.7487345]

Gambar 3.f.1 Hasil Eksekusi

g. Titik berjumlah 16 pada dimensi 3 dengan input file

Algorithm	Minimum Distance	Time	Function Norm Called
DNC	1.00	0.0004 s	10
BF	1.00	0.0007 s	91

Closest Pair DNC
Closest Pair 1
[0.0, 0.0, 2.0]
[0.0, 0.0, 3.0]

Closest Pair 2
[0.0, 0.0, 1.0]
[0.0, 0.0, 2.0]

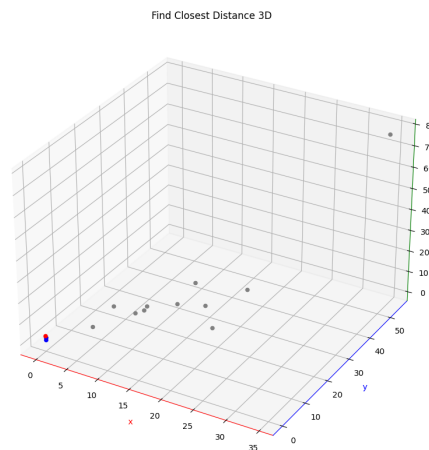
Gambar 3.g.1 Hasil Eksekusi

```

-----
|                               Closest Pair BF                               |
-----
|                               Closest Pair 1                               |
-----
|[0.0, 0.0, 1.0]|
-----
|[0.0, 0.0, 2.0]|
-----
|                               Closest Pair 2                               |
-----
|[0.0, 0.0, 2.0]|
-----
|[0.0, 0.0, 3.0]|
-----

```

Gambar 3.g.2 Hasil Eksekusi



Gambar 3.g.3 Hasil Plot

4. Pranala github

https://github.com/debbyalmadea/Tucil2_13521132_13521153

5. Checklist

Poin	Ya	Tidak
Program berhasil dikompilasi tanpa kesalahan	✓	
Program berhasil <i>running</i>	✓	
Program dapat membaca input/ <i>generate</i> sendiri dan memberikan luaran	✓	

Luaran program sudah benar (solusi closest pair benar)	✓	
Bonus 1 dikerjakan	✓	
Bonus 2 dikerjakan	✓	