第一次大作业 实验报告 PB20000326 徐海阳

1 实验要求 (我完成的内容)

- 1. 朴素的Dijkstra算法且正确预处理数据为二进制文件(75分)
- 2. 将Dijkstra算法的时间复杂度降低到O(E*log(V))(4分)
- 3. 在(1)的基础上,成功将预处理的二进制文件的大小压缩为O(2*E+V)(5分)

2 设计思路

2.1 二进制文件

1. 简单预处理二进制文件:

先读入txt文本的ASCII码内容(以空格和换行符为终止),每个这样的字符串转换成int类型数据,再用fwrite写入到二进制文件中去。大小为O(3E)。

2. 将二进制文件大小压缩为O(V+2E):

顺序读入txt文件内容,用vector来存储每个V的边E1,E2,...,En。在压缩文件中写入每个V,再写入它所连接的边数,再写入它的所有边。大小为O(V+2E)。

2.2 Dijkstra算法

- 1. 朴素算法: 即书上的算法
- 2. 优化时间复杂度为O(E*log(V))

优化的内容其实是在可以到达的边中, 取权值最小边的操作。

原算法是每次都遍历所有边取最小值, 优化时我们用堆排序来实现即可。

3 关键代码讲解

见注释,很详细。

普通压缩

```
int getnumber(FILE *fp)
{
    string str;
    char ch='2';
    int dec;
    while((ch!=' ')&&(ch != 10))
    {
        fread(&ch,1,1,fp);
        str += ch;
        if(feof(fp))
            break;
    }
    str.erase(str.length()-1);
    dec = atoi(str.c_str());
    return dec;
}

void write(FILE *sfp, FILE *dfp)
{
    int number;
    number = getnumber(sfp);
    fwrite(&number,sizeof(int),1,dfp);
}
```

优化压缩

```
vector<vector<int>>> vec(MAX+1, vector<int>()); //用劑vector
sfp = fopen("Data Structure 2021 fall\\lab 3\\distance_info.txt","r");
dfp = fopen("Data Structure 2021 fall\\lab 3\\zippro","wb");
while [lfeof(sfp)]]

{
    v1 = getnumber(sfp);
    v2 = getnumber(sfp);
    ve = getnumber(sfp);
    vec[v1].push_back(v2);
    vec[v1].push_back(w);
}
fclose(sfp);
input = MAX;
fwrite(&input,sizeof(int),1,dfp);//与入总节点数
for(i=1;i<=MAX;i++)
{
    length = vec[i].size()/2;
    fwrite(&length,sizeof(int),1,dfp);//与入该节点边数
    for(auto j=vec[i].begin();j<vec[i].end();j++)
    {
        input = *j;
        fwrite(&input,sizeof(int),1,dfp);
    }
}
fclose(dfp);
printf("ALL is OK");
return 0;</pre>
```

Dijkstra算法

```
if ((node[now].dist > node[u].dist + edge[i].w) && !node[now].vis) {
    node[now].dist = node[u].dist + edge[i].w;
    node[now].last_node = u;//记录前驱节点
    p = { now, node[now].dist };
    p.next = Q->next;
    Q->next = &p;
    length ++;
    }
}

if (node[T].dist == INF) return false;

printf_s("The shortest path's length from Src to Dst is: %d\n", node[T].dist);

int t = T;

printf_s("The shortest path from Dst to Src is:\n");

while (t != S) {
    printf_s("%d<-", t);
    t = node[t].last_node;
}

printf_s("%d\n", t);
return true;
```

Dijkstra优化算法

```
bool Dijkstra(int S, int T)
    priority_queue<Vitality_node> Q;//记录节点编号 评分细则(2)
        node[i].dist = INF; node[i].vis = false;
    node[S].dist = 0;
   Vitality_node p = { S,0 };
   Q.push(p);
    while (!Q.empty()) {
        Vitality_node t = Q.top();
        Q.pop();
        int u = t.pos;
        if (node[u].vis) continue;
        if (node[u].dist == INF || u == T) break; //优化常数项, 评分细则 (4) node[u].vis = true; //u是目前到达的最短处, 从这个点向外松弛
        for (int i = head[u]; i!=0; i = edge[i].next) {//枚举这个点的所有邻边
            int now = edge[i].v;
            if ((node[now].dist > node[u].dist + edge[i].w) && !node[now].vis) {
                node[now].dist = node[u].dist + edge[i].w;
                node[now].last_node = u;//记录前驱节点
                p = { now, node[now].dist };
                Q.push(p);//入队
```

4 调试分析

调试正常

5 代码测试

5.1 二进制压缩



	zippro
文件类型:	文件
描述:	zippro
位置:	C:\Users\x\Desktop\VSCODEworks\Data Structure 2C
大小:	536 MB (562,456,144 字节)
占用空间:	536 MB (562,458,624 字节)
创建时间:	2021年12月25日,13:03:24
修改时间:	2021年12月25日, 15:25:42
访问时间:	2021年12月26日,18:02:39
属性:	□ 只读(R) □ 隐藏(H) 高级(D)

5.2 Dijkstra

test1:

```
| Company | Comp
```

test2:

the two number: 92 2718281 ting zip to form Gragh h making Graph

in making Graph
in timing Graph
shortest path's length from Src to Dst is: 18938100
shortest path from Dst to Sor. 2000
shortest path from Src to Dst time. 2000
shortest path from Src to Sor. 2000
shortest path from Src to Dst time. 2000
shortest path from Src to Dst time. 2000
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shortest path from Src time. 2 K-271845X-2718439K-3469661K-3469789K-346978K-346978K-4359972K-3469774K-3469773K-271852K-4459977K-271852K-3459798K-3469978K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-345998K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-3459998K-345998K-

2007. 1822/17. 122100. 8c.13954085c.12941693%c.12941593%c.13955341x-13955344c.139556048c.12941555x.1395522xc.12941637%c.12946885%c.129465908c.13964997%c.13984997%c.13984993xc.13984931x-138440808c.12966972xc.139847374c.12966987kc.12966987kc.139849997xc.13984997xc.13984931x-138440808c.12966972xc.13984733xc.13985695xc.12966987kc.13985985xc.12956985xc.13985985xc.12956985xc.13985985xc.12956985xc.13985698xc.12956997xc.13985985xc.12956997xc.13985985xc.12956997xc.13985985xc.12956997xc.13985985xc.12956997xc.13985985xc.12956997xc.13985985xc.12956997xc.13985985xc.12956997xc.13985985xc.12956997xc.13985985xc.12956997xc.13985985xc.12956997xc.13985985xc.13985985xc.13985985xc.12956997xc.13985985xc.12956997xc.13985985xc.13985980xc.139956980xc.1399

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在朴素dijkstra算法的情形下: 算法执行时间为: 70.231s (输出略)

在改进(2)中: 算法执行时间为: 17.483s (输出如上图)

6 实验总结

- 1. 完成二进制的压缩,以及压缩的优化
- 2. 完成dijkstra朴素算法
- 3. 完成基于堆排序的dijkstra优化算法

7 附录

🕮 dijkstra	2021/12/29 2:35	JetBrains CLion	3 KB
🕮 dijkstra_pro	2021/12/29 0:36	JetBrains CLion	3 KB
🕮 ziptxt	2021/12/29 1:33	JetBrains CLion	1 KB
ziptxt_pro	2021/12/29 1:33	JetBrains CLion	2 KB

对应:

dijkstra朴素算法

dijkstra优化算法

二进制压缩

二进制压缩优化