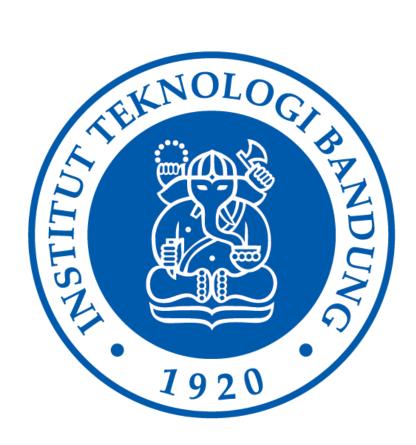
Tugas Kecil IF2211 Strategi Algoritma

Laporan Mencari Pasangan Titik Terdekat 3D dengan Algoritma Divide and Conquer



Oleh:

Ghazi Akmal Fauzan

K02 / 13521058

PROGRAM STUDI TEKNIK INFORMATIKA
SEKOLAH TEKNIK ELEKTRO DAN INFORMATIKA
INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI BANDUNG

2023

A. Algoritma Divide and Conquer

Secara singkat, algoritma *divide and conquer* memiliki prinsip memecah masalah yang ada menjadi beberapa bagian kecil sehingga lebih mudah untuk diselesaikan. Langkah-langkah umum dari algoritma *divide and conquer* adalah:

- 1. *Divide*: Membagi masalah menjadi beberapa sub-masalah yang mirip dengan masalah awal tetapi ukurannya lebih kecil (idealnya hampir sama besar).
- 2. *Conquer*: Memecahkan (resolve) setiap sub-masalah (secara rekursif).
- 3. *Combine*: Menggabungkan solusi dari setiap masalah sehingga membentuk solusi masalah yang asli.

Pada tugas kecil ini, penulis ditugaskan untuk mengembangkan sebuah algoritma untuk menemukan pasangan titik terdekat pada bidang 3D. Misalkan ada n titik dalam ruang 3D. Setiap titik P dalam ruang diwakili oleh koordinat P = (x, y, z). Temukan sepasang titik yang jarak terpendek satu sama lain.

Pertama-tama, list titik-titik akan disorting secara berurut meningkat dengan prosedur sort. Kemudian, algoritma *divide and conquer* akan memeriksa jumlah titik yang diberikan, apabila hanya terdiri dari 2 titik maka jarak antara kedua titik tersebut akan langsung dihitung menggunakan rumus jarak (basis genap). Apabila terdapat 3 titik, algoritma akan melakukan perbandingan jarak antara ketiga titik menggunakan metode *brute force* (basis ganjil).

Apabila terdapat lebih dari 3 titik, algoritma akan membagi titik-titik menjadi dua bagian sama besar hingga hanya terdapat dua atau tiga titik. Kemudian akan dicari jarak terdekat pada setiap bagian dengan memanggil secara rekursif algoritma *divide* and conquer. Lalu jarak terdekat pada kedua bagian akan dibandingkan dan titik-titik yang menjadi pasangan terdekat akan terpilih.

Terakhir, algoritma akan mencari jarak terdekat antara titik-titik yang berada di dekat bidang pemisah (strip). Hal itu dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan titik-titik pada suatu daerah yang memiliki jarak mendekati jarak minimum. Kemudian, jarak antara setiap pasang titik pada daerah tersebut akan dibandingkan dengan metode *brute force*. Apabila ditemukan jarak terdekat yang lebih kecil daripada jarak terdekat sebelumnya, maka pasangan titik baru tersebut akan dipilih sebagai pasangan jarak terdekat.

B. Algoritma Brute Force

Algoritma brute force adalah suatu pendekatan yang lempang (straightforward) untuk memecahkan suatu persoalan. Algoritma ini biasanya didasarkan pada pernyataan pada persoalan (problem statement) dan definisi konsep yang dilibatkan. Algoritma brute force memecahkan persoalan dengan sangat sederhana, langsung, dan dengan cara yang jelas (obvious way). Karakteristik algoritma brute force umumnya tidak cerdas, karena membutuhkan jumlah langkah yang besar dalam penyelesaiannya. Algoritma brute force dapat disebut juga algoritma naif (naïve algorithm).

Dalam tugas kecil kali ini algoritma *brute force* diimplementasikan sebagai perbandingan dengan algoritma *divide and conquer*. Secara singkat, algoritma *brute force* ini menghitung jarak setiap pasang titik yang ada dan menyimpan pasangan titik dengan jarak terdekat.

C. Source Program

- 1. bruteforce.py
 - a. Setup

```
from utility import distance
```

b. bruteforce(points)

2. colors.py

```
# Color and UI codes for terminal output
BLACK = "\033[0;30m"
RED = "\033[0;31m"]
GREEN = "033[0;32m"
BROWN = "\033[0;33m"
BLUE = "\033[0;34m"]
PURPLE = "\033[0;35m"
CYAN = "\033[0;36m"
LIGHT_GRAY = "\033[0;37m"
DARK_GRAY = "\033[1;30m"
LIGHT_RED = "\033[1;31m"
LIGHT_GREEN = "\033[1;32m"
YELLOW = "\033[1;33m"
LIGHT_BLUE = "\033[1;34m"
LIGHT_PURPLE = "\033[1;35m"
LIGHT_CYAN = "\033[1;36m"
WHITE = "\033[1;37m"
BOLD = "\033[1m"
FAINT = "\033[2m"]
ITALIC = "\033[3m"
UNDERLINE = "\033[4m"
BLINK = \sqrt{033[5m]}
NEGATIVE = \sqrt{033} [7m"
CROSSED = "\033[9m"]
RESET = "\033[0m"
```

3. command.py

a. Setup

```
from colors import *
```

b. commandStart()

c. commandAlgorithm()

d. commandInputOption()

e. commandSave()

f. commandInput1()

g. commandInput2()

h. pointInput()

```
# nPoint and dimension input
    while (True):
        nPoint = input(WHITE + "\nEnter the number of points: " + RESET)
            nPoint = int(nPoint)
            if nPoint < 2:
               print(LIGHT_RED + "\nThe minimum number of points is 2! Please re-enter." + RESET)
               break
        except ValueError:
            print(LIGHT_RED + "\nInput is not an integer! Please re-enter." + RESET)
    while (True):
       dimension = input(WHITE + "Enter the number of dimensions: " + RESET)
           dimension = int(dimension)
            if dimension < 1:</pre>
               print(LIGHT_RED + "\nThe minimum number of dimensions is 1! Please re-enter.\n" + RESET)
               break
        except ValueError:
           print(LIGHT_RED + "\nInput is not a number! Please re-enter.\n" + RESET)
    return nPoint, dimension
```

- 4. dividenconquer.py
 - a. Setup

```
from utility import distance
```

b. dividenconquer(points, nCalculation = 0)

5. main.py

a. Setup

```
import os
import time
import random
import platform

from colors import *
from splash import *
from ommand import *
from ommand import *
from outility import *
from utility import *
from object of the color o
```

b. main()

```
def main():
    # Show splash screen
    splash()

# Start program
    commandStart()
    process = commandInput1()

# Loop until user exit
    while (process = 1):
        # Pick input option
        print("")
        commandInputOption()
        option = commandInput2()
        points = []

# Option 1: Random input
    if (option == 1):
        nPoint, dimension = pointInput()
        for i in range(nPoint):
        point. = []
        for j in range(dimension):
            point.append(random.uniform(lowerLimit, upperLimit))
        points.append(point)

# Option 2: Manual input
    elif (option == 2):
        nPoint, dimension = pointInput()
        print("")
        for i in range(nPoint):
            point. | Input | Inpu
```

```
# Option 3: File input
        print("")
         while (True):
                point.append(float(i))
points.append(point)
                         file.close()
                         break
                         print(LIGHT_RED + "\nFile not found! Please re-enter.\n" + RESET)
# Pick algorithm
print("")
commandAlgorithm()
algorithm = commandInput2()
if (algorithm == 1) or (algorithm == 3):
    # Start timer
         startBF = time.time()
        # Main algorithm
pointsBF = sort(points)
minDistanceBF, point1BF, point2BF, nCalculationBF = bruteforce(pointsBF)
        # End timer
endBF = time.time()
       # Display result

print(WHITE + "\n====="" + LIGHT_RED + " BRUTE FORCE " + WHITE + "=====""

print(WHITE + "Two points with shortest distance: ")

print(WHITE + "Point 1: " + YELLOW + ", ".join("{:.2f}".format(p) for p in point1BF))

print(WHITE + "Point 2: " + YELLOW + ", ".join("{:.2f}".format(p) for p in point2BF))

print(WHITE + "Distance: " + YELLOW + "{:.2f}".format(minDistanceBF))

print(WHITE + "Number of calculation: " + YELLOW + "{*.7crmat(nCalculationBF))}

print(WHITE + "Execution time: " + YELLOW + "{*.2f} ms".format((endBF - startBF) * 1000))

print(WHITE + "Processor: " + YELLOW + "{}".format(platform.processor()) + RESET)

plot("BRUTE FORCE", pointsBF, point1BF, point2BF, None)
  if (algorithm == 2) or (algorithm == 3):
          startDnC = time.time()
          pointsDnC = sort(points)
          minDistanceDnC, point1DnC, point2DnC, nCalculationDnC = dividenconquer(pointsDnC)
          endDnC = time.time()
          print(WHITE + "\n===="" + LIGHT_RED + " DIVIDE AND CONQUER " + WHITE + "===="")
print(WHITE + "Two points with shortest distance:")
         print(WHITE + "Two points with shortest distance:")
print(WHITE + "Point 1: " + YELLOW + ", ".join("{:.2f}".format(p) for p in pointlDnC))
print(WHITE + "Point 2: " + YELLOW + ", ".join("{:.2f}".format(p) for p in point2DnC))
print(WHITE + "Distance: " + YELLOW + "{:.2f}".format(ninDistanceOnC))
print(WHITE + "Number of calculation: " + YELLOW + "{}".format(ncalculationDnC))
print(WHITE + "Execution time: " + YELLOW + "{:.2f} ms".format((endDnC - startDnC) * 1000))
print(WHITE + "Processor: " + YELLOW + "{}".format(platform.processor()) + RESET)
plot("DIVIDE AND CONQUER", pointsDnC, point1DnC, point2DnC, None)
```

```
# Save opt
print("")
 commandSave()
save = commandInput1()
 # Save to file
 if (save == 1):
    saveConfig = input(str(WHITE + "\nInput Filename: " + RESET))
       if not os.path.exists("test"):
       os.mkdir("test")
if not os.path.exists("test/" + saveConfig):
    os.mkdir("test/" + saveConfig)
       # Save Brute Force
       if (algorithm == 1):
    with open("test/" + saveConfig + "/" + saveConfig + ".txt", "w") as f:
                     for i in range(len(pointsBF)):
                            f.write("\n=====
             # Save Divide and Conquer
elif (algorithm == 2):
              with open("test/" + saveConfig + "/" + saveConfig + ".txt", "a") as f:
    f.write("Points:\n")
                    for i in range(len(pointsDnC)):

| f.write("(" + ", ".join("{:.2f}".format(p) for p in pointsDnC[i]) + ")\n")

f.write("\n == " + " DIVIDE AND CONQUER " + "= \n")

f.write("Two points with shortest distance:\n")
             f.write("Two points with shortest distance:\n")
f.write("Point 1: " + ", ".join("{:.2f}".format(p) for p in pointlDnC) + "\n")
f.write("Point 2: " + ", ".join("{:.2f}".format(p) for p in point2DnC) + "\n")
f.write("Distance: " + "{:.2f}".format(miDistanceDnC) + "\n")
f.write("Number of calculation: " + "{}."format(mcalculationDnC) + "\n")
f.write("Execution time: " + "{:.2f} ".format(mcalculationDnC) + "\n")
f.write("Processor: " + "{}."format(platform.processor()) + "\n")
plot("DIVIDE AND CONQUER", pointsDnC, point1DnC, point2DnC, "test/" + saveConfig + "/" + saveConfig + ".png")
```

```
# Save both
else:

with open("test/" + saveConfig + "/" + saveConfig + ".txt", "w") as f:
    f.write("Points:\n")
    for i in range(len(points)):
    f.write("\n" - ", ".join("\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in points[i]) + ")\n")

f.write("\n" - ", ".join("\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in points[i]) + "\n")
    f.write("Von points with shortest distance: \n")
    f.write("Point 1: " + ", ".join("\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlBf) + "\n")
    f.write("Point 1: " + ", ".join("\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlBf) + "\n")
    f.write("Point 1: " + ", ".join("\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlBf) + "\n")
    f.write("Number of calculation: " + "\{!.2f\}".format(inDistanceBf) + "\n")
    f.write("Poocessor: " + "\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlBf) + "\n")
    f.write("Poocessor: " + "\{!.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlDn() + "\n")
    f.write("Point 1: " + ", ".join("\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlDn() + "\n")
    f.write("Point 1: " + ", ".join("\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlDn() + "\n")
    f.write("Point 2: " + ", ".join("\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlDn() + "\n")
    f.write("Point 2: " + ", ".join("\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlDn() + "\n")
    f.write("Point 2: " + ", ".join("\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlDn() + "\n")
    f.write("Poocessor: " + "\{:.2f\}".format(minDistanceDn() + "\n")
    f.write("Poocessor: " + "\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlDn() + "\n")
    f.write("Poocessor: " + "\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlDn() + "\n")
    f.write("Poocessor: " + "\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlDn() + "\n")
    f.write("Poocessor: " + "\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlDn() + "\n")
    f.write("Poocessor: " + "\{:.2f\}".format(p) for p in pointlDn() + "\n")

    f.write("Romer + "\n pointlBf, pointlBf, pointlBf, "\n" + "\n")

    f.write("Romer + "\n", pointlBf, pointlBf, pointlBf, "\n" + "\n")

    print((LIGHI_GREEN + "\n") you want to try again?\n" + RESET)

# Try again option, continue loop if yes

print((LIGHI_GREEN + "\n") to you want to try again?\n" + RESET)

print((LI
```

6. plot.py

a. Setup

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw, ImageFont
from colors import *
```

b. plot(title, points, point1, point2, saveConfig)

```
# Plot Matplotlib
def plot(title, points, point1, point2, saveConfig):
   x = []
y = []
    z = []
    for point in points:
        if len(point) \ge 1:
            x.append(point[0])
        if len(point) ≥ 2:
            y.append(point[1])
        if len(point) ≥ 3:
            z.append(point[2])
    fig = plt.figure()
    if len(point) \leq 3:
        # 1D plot
        if len(point) == 1:
            y = [0] * len(x)
            plt.scatter(x, y, c='black', alpha=1)
            plt.scatter(point1[0], 0, c='red')
plt.scatter(point2[0], 0, c='red')
            xLine = [point1[0], point2[0]]
            yLine = [0, 0]
            plt.plot(xLine, yLine, c='red')
            plt.title(title)
        # 2D plot
        elif len(point) == 2:
            plt.scatter(x, y, c='black', alpha=1)
            plt.scatter(point1[0], point1[1], c='red')
            plt.scatter(point2[0], point2[1], c='red')
            xLine = [point1[0], point2[0]]
            yLine = [point1[1], point2[1]]
            plt.plot(xLine, yLine, c='red')
            plt.title(title)
       # 3D plot
       elif len(point) == 3:
           ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
           if (point1[0]) in x:
               x.remove(point1[0])
            if (point1[1]) in y:
               y.remove(point1[1])
            if (point1[2]) in z:
               z.remove(point1[2])
            if (point2[0]) in x:
               x.remove(point2[0])
            if (point2[1]) in y:
               y.remove(point2[1])
            if (point2[2]) in z:
               z.remove(point2[2])
           ax.scatter(x, y, z, c='black', alpha=1)
           ax.scatter(point1[0], point1[1], point1[2], c='red')
           ax.scatter(point2[0], point2[1], point2[2], c='red')
           xLine = [point1[0], point2[0]]
           yLine = [point1[1], point2[1]]
           zLine = [point1[2], point2[2]]
           ax.plot(xLine, yLine, zLine, c='red')
           ax.set_title(title)
           ax.set_xlabel('X')
           ax.set_ylabel('Y')
           ax.set_zlabel('Z')
       # Show or save plot
       if saveConfig is None:
           plt.show()
           plt.savefig(saveConfig)
```

```
else:
    # Show or save plot not visualizable
    if saveConfig is None:
        print(WHITE + "Not visualizable!" + RESET)
else:
        img = Image.new('RGB', (640, 480), color = 'white')

        draw = ImageDraw.Draw(img)
        text = "Not visualizable!"
        font = ImageFont.truetype('arial.ttf', size=40)
        text_width, text_height = draw.textsize(text, font)
        x = (img.width - text_width) / 2
        y = (img.height - text_height) / 2
        draw.text((x, y), text, font=font, fill='black')

        img.save(saveConfig)
```

7. splash.py

a. Setup

```
import time
from colors import *
```

b. splash()

```
def splash():
   print(LIGHT_GREEN)
                                           /$$$$$ /$$$$$ /$$
   print("
                      /$$/$$$$$$$$/$$
                                                                   /$$/$$$$$$$$/$$")
             /$$
             print("
   print("
   print("
   print("
   print("
   print("
   print("
   print(WHITE)
   print("W", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print("e", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print("l", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print("c", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print("o", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print("m", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print("e", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print(" ", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print("t", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print("o", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print(" ", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print("S", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print("h", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print("o", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print("r", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print("t", end="", flush=True)
   time.sleep(0.05)
   print("e", end="", flush=True)
    time.sleep(0.05)
```

```
print("s", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("t", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print(" ", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("D", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("i", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("s", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("t", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("a", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("n", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("c", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("e", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print(" ", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("S", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("o", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("l", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("v", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("e", end="", flush=True)
time.sleep(0.05)
print("r")
print(YELLOW)
print("A " + CROSSED + "Group" + RESET + YELLOW + " Solo Project")
print("Made By " + UNDERLINE + "Ghazi Akmal Fauzan (13521058)" + RESET)
print(LIGHT_RED)
print("Loading", end="", flush=True)
for i in range(3):
    print(".", end="", flush=True)
    time.sleep(1)
print(WHITE)
print("Solver Loaded!")
print(RESET)
```

8. utility.py

a. Setup

```
import math
```

b. distance(point1, point2)

```
# Calculate the distance between two points
def distance(point1, point2):
    dis = 0
    for i in range(len(point1)):
        dis += (point1[i] - point2[i]) ** 2
    return math.sqrt(dis)
```

c. sort(points)

D. Input dan Output

1. Splash Screen

2. Start/Exit Command

a. Tampilan awal

```
| START/EXIT |
1. START
2. EXIT
>>> |
```

b. Wrong input (integer)

```
| START/EXIT |

1. START
2. EXIT
>> 3

Please enter a valid input! (1/2)
>> |
```

c. Wrong input (not integer)

```
| START/EXIT |

1. START
2. EXIT
>> test

Input is not an integer! Please re-enter.
>> |
```

- 3. Input Options Command
 - a. Tampilan awal

```
INPUT OPTIONS

1. RANDOM
2. MANUAL
3. FILE
>>
```

b. Random

```
INPUT OPTIONS

I. RANDOM

2. MANUAL

3. FILE

>> 1

Enter the number of points: 2
Enter the number of dimensions: 2
```

c. Manual

```
INPUT OPTIONS

INPUT OPTIONS

I. RANDOM

2. MANUAL

3. FILE

>> 2

Enter the number of points: 2

Enter the number of dimensions: 2

Input Point 1 Dimension 1: 1

Input Point 1 Dimension 2: 2

Input Point 2 Dimension 1: 3

Input Point 2 Dimension 2: 4
```

d. File

```
| INPUT OPTIONS |

1. RANDOM
2. MANUAL
3. FILE
>> 3

Input format (example.txt). Put inside 'test' folder.
Input Filename: testInput.txt
```

e. Wrong input (file)

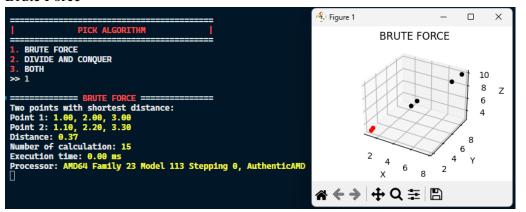
```
Input format (example.txt). Put inside 'test' folder.
Input Filename: test
File not found! Please re-enter.
```

- 4. Pick Algorithm Command
 - a. Tampilan awal

```
PICK ALGORITHM |

1. BRUTE FORCE
2. DIVIDE AND CONQUER
3. BOTH
>>
```

b. Brute Force

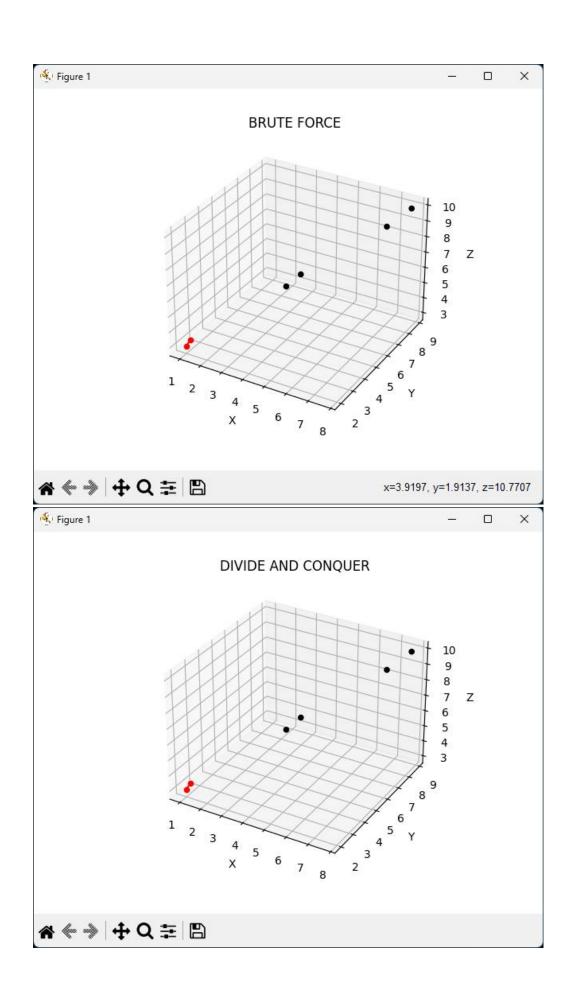


c. Divide and Conquer



d. Both

```
PICK ALGORITHM
1. BRUTE FORCE
2. DIVIDE AND CONQUER
3. BOTH
>> 3
          ==== BRUTE FORCE ===
Two points with shortest distance:
Point 1: 1.00, 2.00, 3.00
Point 2: 1.10, 2.20, 3.30
Distance: 0.37
Number of calculation: 15
Execution time: 0.00 ms
Processor: AMD64 Family 23 Model 113 Stepping 0, AuthenticAMD
         === DIVIDE AND CONQUER ==
Two points with shortest distance:
Point 1: 1.00, 2.00, 3.00
Point 2: 1.10, 2.20, 3.30
Distance: 0.37
Number of calculation: 6
Execution time: 0.00 ms
Processor: AMD64 Family 23 Model 113 Stepping 0, AuthenticAMD
```

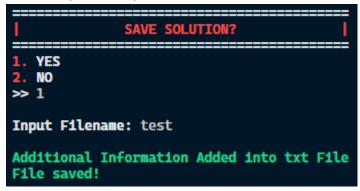


5. Save Command

a. Tampilan awal

```
| SAVE SOLUTION? |
1. YES
2. NO
>> |
```

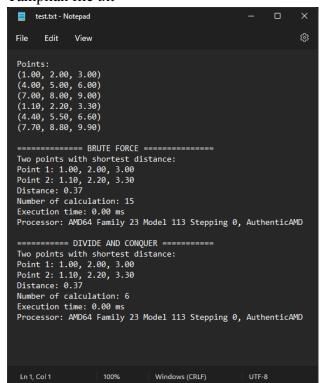
b. Save file (file saved)



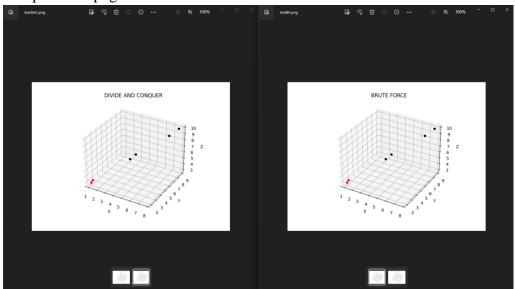
c. Tampilan folder output (opsi algoritma 'both')



d. Tampilan file txt



e. Tampilan file png



6. Test Case

Untuk test case ini dilakukan pada Python versi 3.11.0 dan PC dengan spesifikasi di bawah ini. Angka random yang digunakan dibatasi dari -1000 sampai 1000.



a. Test Case 1

Random dan algoritma 'both'

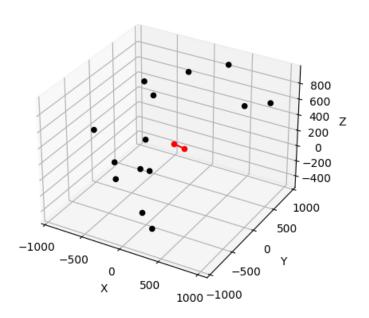
Banyak titik = 16

Dimensi = 3

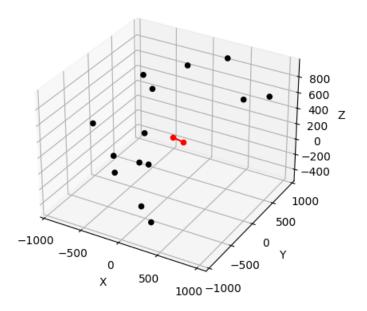
```
Two points with shortest distance:
Point 1: 238.96, -289.63, 443.73
Point 2: 421.13, -365.26, 471.44
Distance: 199.18
Number of calculation: 120
Execution time: 1.00 ms
Processor: AMD64 Family 23 Model 113 Stepping 0, AuthenticAMD

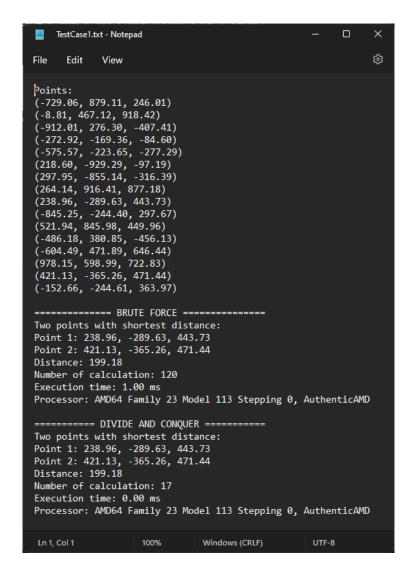
------
Two points with shortest distance:
Point 1: 238.96, -289.63, 443.73
Point 2: 421.13, -365.26, 471.44
Distance: 199.18
Number of calculation: 17
Execution time: 0.00 ms
Processor: AMD64 Family 23 Model 113 Stepping 0, AuthenticAMD
```

BRUTE FORCE



DIVIDE AND CONQUER





b. Test Case 2

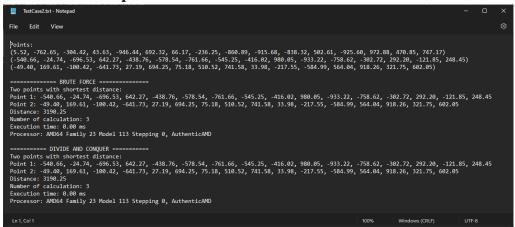
Random dan algoritma 'both'

Banyak titik = 3

Dimensi = 16

```
catcutation: 3
time: 0.00 ms
AMDG4 Family 23 Model 113 Stepping 0, AuthenticAMD
izable!
```

Gambar tidak dapat divisualisasikan.



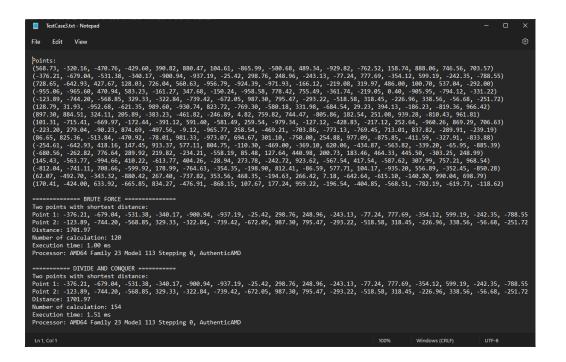
c. Test Case 3

Random dan algoritma 'both'

Banyak titik = 16

Dimensi = 16

Gambar tidak dapat divisualisasikan.



d. Test Case 4

Random dan algoritma 'both'

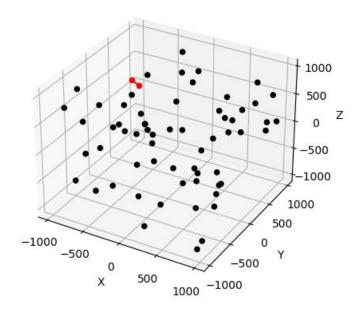
Banyak titik = 64

Dimensi = 3

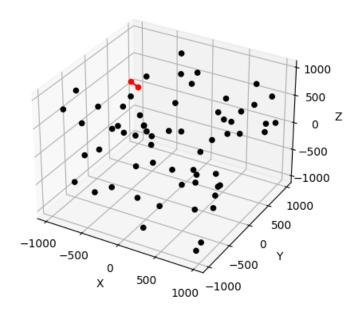
```
Two points with shortest distance:
Point 1: -941.27, 743.57, 246.79
Point 2: -844.67, 751.83, 175.29
Distance: 120.46
Number of calculation: 2016
Execution time: 1.00 ms
Processor: AMD64 Family 23 Model 113 Stepping 0, AuthenticAMD

Two points with shortest distance:
Point 1: -941.27, 743.57, 246.79
Point 2: -844.67, 751.83, 175.29
Distance: 120.46
Number of calculation: 79
Execution time: 0.00 ms
Processor: AMD64 Family 23 Model 113 Stepping 0, AuthenticAMD
```

BRUTE FORCE



DIVIDE AND CONQUER



File txt tidak dapat ditampilkan karena terlalu banyak titik yang harus discreenshot.

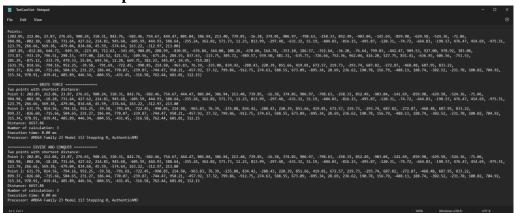
e. Test Case 5

Random dan algoritma 'both'

Banyak titik = 3

Dimensi = 64

Gambar tidak dapat divisualisasikan.

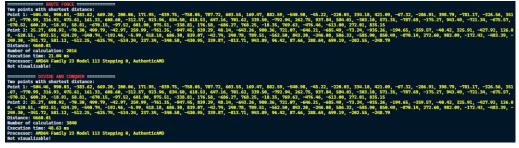


f. Test Case 6

Random dan algoritma 'both'

Banyak titik = 64

Dimensi = 64



Gambar tidak dapat divisualisasikan dan file txt tidak dapat ditampilkan karena terlalu banyak titik yang harus di-screenshot.

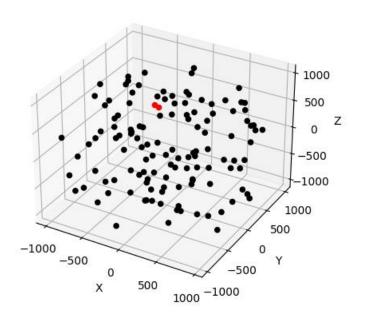
g. Test Case 7

Random dan algoritma 'both'

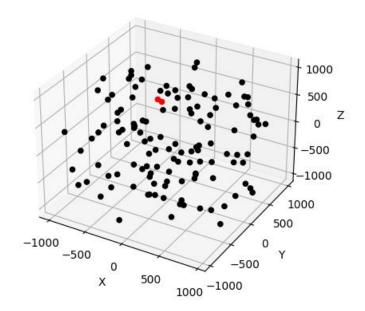
Banyak titik = 128

Dimensi = 3

BRUTE FORCE



DIVIDE AND CONQUER



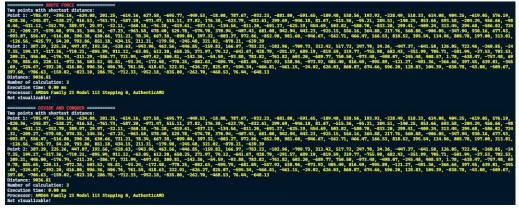
File txt tidak dapat ditampilkan karena terlalu banyak titik yang harus discreenshot.

h. Test Case 8

Random dan algoritma 'both'

Banyak titik = 3

Dimensi = 128



Gambar tidak dapat divisualisasikan dan file txt tidak dapat ditampilkan karena terlalu banyak titik yang harus di-screenshot.

i. Test Case 9

Random dan algoritma 'both'

Banyak titik = 128

Dimensi = 128

```
The points stiff shortest distance:

Point 1: 86.99, 265.88, 699.16, 720241, 910.68, -107.11, 910.47, -689.97, 338.85, -523.69, 507.29, 26.92, 997.11, -989.35, -228.88, 511.09, -579.66, -697.77, -911.61, -126.21, -027.76, 222.11, 518.59, 265.88, 699.16, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -309.88, -
```

Gambar tidak dapat divisualisasikan dan file txt tidak dapat ditampilkan karena terlalu banyak titik yang harus di-screenshot.

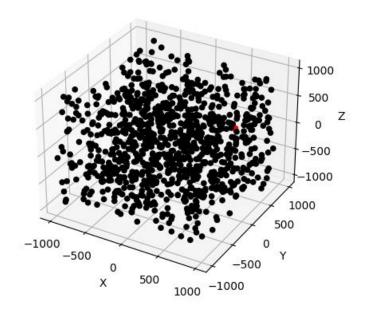
j. Test Case 10

Random dan algoritma 'both'

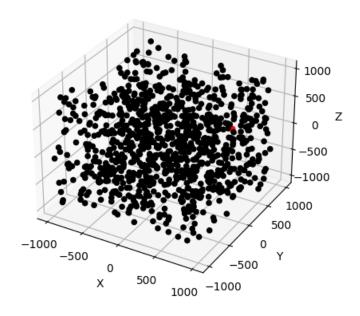
Banyak titik = 1000

Dimensi = 3

BRUTE FORCE



DIVIDE AND CONQUER



File txt tidak dapat ditampilkan karena terlalu banyak titik yang harus discreenshot.

k. Test Case 11

Random dan algoritma 'both'

Banyak titik = 3

Dimensi = 1000

(Dapat dilihat pada folder 'test/TestCase11' karena terlalu banyak titik sehingga sulit untuk ditampilkan/screenshot)

1. Test Case 12

Random dan algoritma 'both'

Banyak titik = 1000

Dimensi = 1000

(Dapat dilihat pada folder 'test/TestCase12' karena terlalu banyak titik sehingga sulit untuk ditampilkan/screenshot)

Semua hasil test case dapat dilihat pada folder 'test' repository.

E. Link to Repository

https://github.com/ghaziakmalf/Tucil2_13521058

F. Check List Table

Poin	Ya	Tidak
 Program berhasil dikompilasi tanpa ada kesalahan. 	✓	
2. Program berhasil <i>running</i> .	✓	
3. Program dapat menerima masukan dan menuliskan luaran.	✓	
4. Luaran program sudah benar (solusi <i>closest pair</i> benar).	✓	
5. Bonus 1 dikerjakan.	✓	
6. Bonus 2 dikerjakan.	√	