

# **Assignment 1 Report**

**BLG 336E–Analysis of Algorithms II**

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### (a) Graph Implementation:

**struct Node** to keep my public values such as (PHP, PPP, BHP... etc) modified within every action that could take place later on. Also, created **visited** to check if this node is visited before or haven't been visited before. **vector Node** to keep the nodes values in it. **Vector graph** simulates the graph. **StartAttack** method has the necessary nodes that will be used like **thunder-shock**, **tackle**, and **skip**...etc. And each node has the informations that were declared from attack names to damage level. Further, I inserts these nodes with their respective information into the graph. And at the end when the level is 3 and more we use the **skip** node on those levels. **generateNodes** method handles nodes by their level as it will be requested when starting the program. **PrintGraph** method handles the printing part of the simulated graph.

### (b) BFS-DFS Implementation:

**Breadth first search (BFS)** : used graph to find the neigoring values of the vertex to assign two values for each then find the vertice that are not visited. Visit them then mark as visited. **NodeCount** keeps track of how many times this function is called.

**Depth first search (DFS)** : used to explore neighbor nodes first that are not visited, before moving to the next level. In more details, **stack** is used to push all the values to it and **pop** in a recursive call to avoid traversing the same node again and again infinite times, I made a boolean **visited** array to keep the values which was visited. **NodeCount** keeps track of how many times this function is called.

**Analyze results:** Based on the below information we gained from the table, I can say that **BFS** performance is better compared to **DFS** as the tree grows till level 10. While in this particular case it out performs **DFS** because the tree is really deep but when the tree gets very wide we may need to choose **DFS**; as **BFS** will take too much memory.

# of nodes	LEVEL	DFS (seconds)	BFS (seconds)
21	2	0.00247	0.000203
111	3	0.000869	0.000628
471	4	0.002248	0.001486
2631	5	0.015089	0.009935
11271	6	0.047324	0.035296
63111	7	0.240132	0.152813
270471	8	0.856983	0.468876
1514631	9	4.23069	2.31542
6491271	10	15.9739	7.12125

**How to run the program:**

**g++ -o name hw.cpp**

**./name part2 2 <dfs/bfs>**

**or**

**./name part1 2**