

# **CSU22012: Final Project**

## **Vancouver Bus Management System**

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### **Design Document Contents**

- 1.1: Finding shortest paths between 2 bus stops (as input by the user).
- 1.2: Searching for a bus stop by full name or by the first few characters in the name.
- 1.3: Searching for all trips with a given arrival time.
- 2.1: Provide front interface enabling selection between the above features.

## 1.1

The first query that the user can select allows them to find the shortest paths between 2 bus stops (selected by the user) and be presented with the list of stops en route as well as the associated “cost”. I used the object transportMap to read in all the files necessary and created an EdgeWeightedDigraph to represent all the stops with edges representing the existing bus routes between stops and transfers between stops. The transportMap object also contains three key maps that pair Stop ID’s to the vertex index of each stop, vertex index to the stop ID of each stop and each stop vertex index to the name of each stop. To find the shortest route between stops I tried to use Floyd-Warshall but with a worst case time complexity of  $O(V^3)$  where  $V$  is the number of vertices. So I decided to implement the DijkstraSP class from the Princeton library. This algorithm has a worst case time complexity of  $O(V + E \log V)$  which I deemed to be sufficient. And in order to show the user the shortest path between the two stops that they selected I called the `dijkstraSP.distTo()`, `dijkstraSP.hasPathTo()` and `dijkstraSP.pathTo()` methods. These of course return the index number of each vertex, which I then used to fetch Stop ID and Stop Name information using the key-maps that were stored in the transportMap object.

## 1.2

The second query that the user can select allows them to search for a bus stop by full name or by the first few characters in the name, using a ternary search tree (TST), returning the full stop information for each stop matching the search criteria (which can be zero, one or more stops). Using the TST class from the Princeton library and my nameSearch object class, my program reads in the file “stops.txt” and stores every stop as a key-value pair in the TST. With the stop name as the key and storing the line number in the file where the rest of the stops info is

stored as a value. TST has a worst case time complexity of  $O(N)$  when inserting or deleting a node and an average case of  $O(\log N)$ . The method `TST.keysWithPrefix()` returns a list of stop names which my program then uses to print a list of stops and information about each stop. In order to refrain from printing a list of hundreds of stops that would overwhelm the user with information, it instead only prints to the user the top ten stops that match the most with the user's search query.

### 1.3

The third query that the user can select allows them to search for all trips with a given arrival time, returning full details of all trips matching the criteria (zero, one or more), sorted by trip id. The information needed for this query is stored in `stop_times.txt`. The class `arrivalTime` handles all functionality needed for this query. An `arrivalTime` object stores all information about a trip (trip ID, arrival time, departure time etc.). Initially I was going to simply store all trips from `stop_times.txt` in an `ArrayList` but searching for a list of matching stops and creating the list was way too inefficient. I then implemented the method `storeArrivalTimesHashMap()`. Which reads in `stop_times.txt`, creates an `arrivalTime` object for each line in the file and then stores the arrivalTimes in a `HashMap`. The `HashMap` uses the arrival time of each trip as a key and contains `ArrayLists` of `arrivalTime` objects. When the user gives a time to search for an `ArrayList` of trips with a matching arrival time is returned from the `HashMap`. I then implemented `mergeSort` to sort the list by trip ID which has a worst case time complexity of  $O(N \log N)$ . Finally the sorted `arrayList` is then printed so the user can view trip information for all of the trips that match their query.

## 2.1

I decided to use a simple command line interface in order to make the system as easy to use as possible and display queried information in a readable format. I also made use of some ASCII art generators and markdown to make the system somewhat visually pleasing. This allowed me to use a simple while loop and switch statement as the basis for my main class. I used Scanner to handle user input which made error and edge case handling quite straightforward.

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## **Method (Heading Level 1)**

### **Participants (Heading Level 2)**

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### **Assessments and Measures**

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## **Results**

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### **Outcome 1**

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### **Outcome 2**

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## **Discussion**

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### References

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