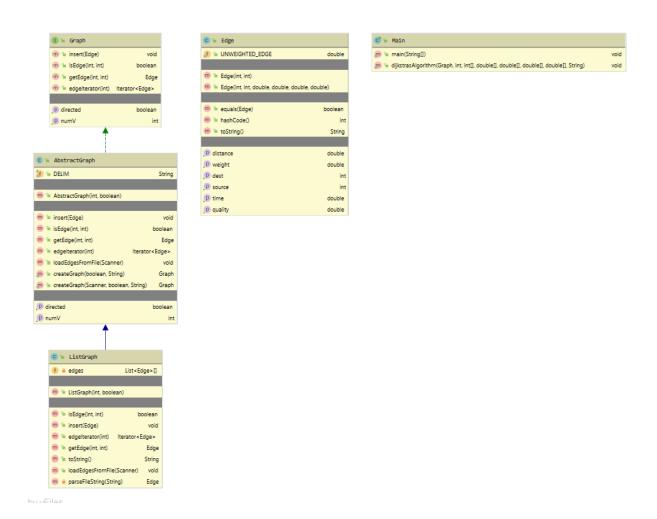
GIT Department of Computer Engineering CSE 222/505 - Spring 2021

Homework 8 Report part 1 Refik Orkun Arslan 151044063

CLASS DİAGRAM



$oldsymbol{P}$ roblem solutions approach

I applied the dijkstra algorithm on both the list and the matrix. Then I added measures such as distance, time, quality along with the weight. Then we measured those lengths separately addition, multiplication and * operation.

Test cases

```
Graph g=null;
   try {
        File myObj = new File( pathname: "./src/graph.txt");
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(myObj);
        g = AbstractGraph.createGraph(scan, isDirected: false, type: "List");
        int numV = g.getNumV();
        int[] pred = new int[numV];
        double[] dist = new double[numV];
        double[] dis = new double[numV];
        double[] tim = new double[numV];
        double[] q = new double[numV];
        dijkstrasAlgorithm(g, start: 0, pred, dist,dis,tim,q, str: "addition");
        for(int \underline{i} = 0; \underline{i} < \text{pred.length}; \underline{i} ++){
             System.out.println(\underline{i} + ":\t" + pred[\underline{i}] + "\t" + dis[\underline{i}]+ "\t" + dis[\underline{i}]+ "\t" + tim[\underline{i}]+ "\t" + q[\underline{i}]);
        System.out.print("\n");
   // System.out.println(g.toString());
   } catch(Exception e){
        e.printStackTrace();
   System.out.println("\n");
  Graph <u>gr</u>=null;
  try {
      File myObj = new File( pathname: "./src/graph.txt");
      Scanner scan = new Scanner(myObj);
      \underline{gr} = AbstractGraph.createGraph(scan, isDirected: false, type: "List");
      int numV = g.getNumV();
      int[] pred = new int[numV];
      double[] dist = new double[numV];
      double[] dis = new double[numV];
      double[] tim = new double[numV];
      double[] q = new double[numV];
      dijkstrasAlgorithm(g, start: 0, pred, dist,dis,tim,q, str: "multiplication");
      for(int \underline{i} = 0; \underline{i} < \text{pred.length}; \underline{i} + +){
          System.out.println(\underline{i} + ":\t" + pred[\underline{i}] + "\t" + dist[\underline{i}] + "\t" + dis[\underline{i}] + "\t" + tim[\underline{i}] + "\t" + q[\underline{i}]);
      System.out.print("\n");
      //System.out.println(g.toString());
} catch(Exception e){
      e.printStackTrace();
```

Running command and results

${\it addition}$

0: 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

1: 0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 addition operator

2: 5 33.0 33.0 2.0 2.0 start distance weight distance time quality

3: 6 4.0 56.0 2.0 2.0 vertex vertex

4: 5 12.0 66.0 2.0 2.0

5: 0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0

6: 5 35.0 35.0 2.0 2.0

multiplication

0: 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 multiplication opearator
1: 6 3.0 3.0 1.0 1.0 start distance weight distance time quality
2: 5 32.0 32.0 1.0 1.0 vertex vertex
3: 4 4.0 715.0 1.0 1.0
4: 5 12.0 65.0 1.0 1.0

*

 0:
 0
 0.0
 0.0
 0.0
 0.0

 1:
 6
 1.0
 1.0
 1.0
 1.0

 2:
 5
 1.0
 1.0
 1.0
 1.0

 3:
 5
 1.0
 1.0
 1.0
 1.0

 4:
 5
 1.0
 1.0
 1.0
 1.0

 5:
 0
 1.0
 1.0
 1.0
 1.0

 6:
 5
 1.0
 1.0
 1.0
 1.0
 1.0

5: 0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0

6: 5 34.0 34.0 1.0 1.0