## **Project Report - ADS**

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### **Instructions:**

Compiler: Xcode IDE

To compile:

\$make

To run part 1, command line:

\$ssp file\_name source\_node destination\_node

To run part 2, command line:

\$routing file\_name\_1 file\_name\_2 source\_node destination\_node

# **Function prototypes:-**

**1.Main()**: *Main* takes input from the command line and stores in corresponding variables. Each router has an IP address and packets are forwarded to the next hop router by longest prefix matching using a binary trie. For each router R in the network, Shortest path Function is called to obtain shortest path from R to each destination router Y. To construct the router table for R, for each destination Y, examine the shortest path from R to Y and determine the router Z just after R on this path.

- **2.Shortest Path()**: It implements Dijkstra's Single Source Shortest Path (ssp) algorithm for undirected graphs using Fibonacci heaps using the adjacency list representation for graphs. This gives a set of pairs <IP address of Y, next-hop router Z>,these pairs are then inserted into a binary trie.
- **3.Fibonacci Heap()**: This class constructs Fibonacci heap with the help of specification of the root.

Functions in Fibonacci class are:

3a.)check\_empty():checks if initially the heap is empty.

- **3b.)add vertex():** inserting nodes in the heap with key values. Elements are inserted in circular list that stores all the roots in the heap.
- **3c.)decrease key():**It is to decrease the key of a node by a given amount and check if the minimum pointer should point to this node or not.
- **3d.)find minimum():**It is to find minimum element in the heap which is simply found by returning the minimum pointer.
- **3e.)delete minimum():**removes the element pointed by the MINpointer i.e. the node with the minimum key. Left and right sibling nodes' pointers are rearranged to maintain the circular list after the removal. If the removed node had any children, they are added in the root list. After that, roots with same degree are combined together and new min node is calculated
- **3f.)Pairwise combine():**a degree table is kept which helps to carry out the pairwise combine process.
- **4.Node()**: *This* class defines a node with fields such as child, parent, left sibling, right sibling, degree and key.

Functions in Node class are:

- **4a.)**Add child(): This function adds a child to a node if it does not have any child before, otherwise calls the sibling method and increases the degree of the node.
- **4b.)**Add sibling(): This function adds a sibling to a node if it has children. It inserts a new node in rightmost end.
- **4c.)del():**if we want to arbitrary remove a node then its parent ,left and rightmost sibling pointers and then sibling nodes will change accordingly.
- **4d.)lsible and risible():**used to fetch rightmost and leftmost siblings of a node.
- **4e.)insert\_oedge() and insert\_iedge():**used to insert incoming and outgoing edges of a node in vectors.

- **5.Edges():**This class defines an edge between a start and end node and also specifies the length of that edge.
- **6.Tries():** Takes ip address and build a trie. Structure of trie consists of child pointers and parent pointer.
- **6a.)**Traversal():Finally, a postorder traversal, removes subtries in which the next hop is the same for all destinations. Thus, multiple destinations having a prefix match and the same next hop are grouped together in the trie.
- **6b.)Insert():**inserts shortest path in tries.

#### **Structure:**

Fibonacci heap :: O(nlogn+e)

Class Main Shortest path() <vector> vertices stores nodes and <vector> edges stores undirected edges between nodes new\_fibonacci\_heap() Insert nodes into heap Insert nodes into heap

Insert vertex with infinite key

Decrease the key of vertex with finite vertex and shortest distance

Find s-dest path

Insert the above pair to b-trie

Perform post order traversal with longest prefix matching

# Part 1:Compilation and output:

## Part 2: Compilation and output