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使用的程式語言:python

inputs:

- Network topology (由使用者輸入的參數形成 graph)
  - 請輸入全部共有幾個 nodes (routers)

```
In [376]: runfile('/Users/apple/Documents/01.-
Decision-Tree/net_HW.py', wdir='/Users/apple/
Documents/01.-Decision-Tree')
router numbers(please input 1 ~ 5):
```

請輸入5

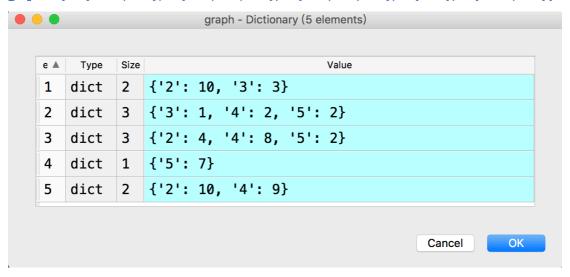
- 再輸入每個 nodes 有幾個鄰居
- node 1 到 node 5 的鄰居是誰? weight 是多少? ( weight=link cost )

(例如:輸入 node 1 有兩個 neighbor,那分別輸入 node 1 的第一個鄰居是 2,然 後他的 weight 是 10、第二個鄰居是 3,他的 weight 是 3)

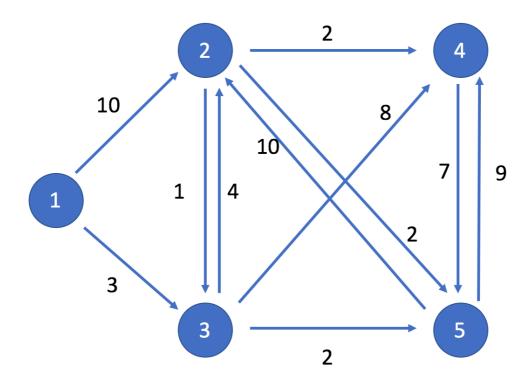
```
router numbers(please input 1 ~ 5): 5
how many neighbors does the node 1 have: 2
Please enter the neighbor of node 1 : 2
Please enter the link cost: 10
Please enter the neighbor of node 1 : 3
Please enter the link cost: 3
how many neighbors does the node 2 have:
```

- user 全部輸入完 graph 就畫出來了 p.s graph 會以 dictionary 方式呈現:

 $graph = \{'1': \{'2':10, '3':3\}, '2': \{'3':1, '4':2, '5':2\}, '3': \{'2':4, '4':8, '5':2\}, '4': \{'5':7\}, '5': \{'2':10, '4':9\}\}\}$ 



## -如下圖所示:



- Router Requests
- 請輸入一開始要走的 node 跟結束的 node 還有 capacity demand (請直接一行就輸入所有參數 用空白鍵隔開~~)

In [377]: runfile('/Users/apple/Documents/01.Decision-Tree/net\_HW.py', wdir='/Users/apple/
Documents/01.-Decision-Tree')
Router Request:1 5 1

(上圖由左至右為 source router: 1 destination router: 5 capacity demand: 1)

- user 可以一直輸入 Router Request 直到以下情形發生的時候:

Router Request:0 5 1 no path to route

## outputs:

- Discovered path of each route request
  - Shortest Path 會印出一條最短路徑(程式以 dijkestra 跑)
  - Shortest Distance 會印出最短的路徑長度
  - All paths 會印出所有可以走的路徑

-Satisfaction index: 印出最短的一條 / 所有可能路徑

```
Router Request:1 5 2
Shortest Distance: 5
Shortest Path: ['1', '3', '5']
All paths: [['1', '2', '3', '4', '5'], ['1', '2', '3', '5'],
['1', '2', '4', '5'], ['1', '2', '5'], ['1', '3', '2', '4',
'5'], ['1', '3', '2', '5'], ['1', '3', '4', '5'], ['1', '3',
'5']]
Satisfaction index: 0.125

Router Request:1 4 3
Shortest Distance: 11
Shortest Path: ['1', '3', '4']
All paths: [['1', '2', '3', '4'], ['1', '2', '3', '5', '4'],
['1', '2', '4'], ['1', '2', '5', '4'], ['1', '3', '2', '4'],
['1', '3', '2', '5', '4'], ['1', '3', '4'], ['1', '3', '5',
'2', '4'], ['1', '3', '5', '4']]
Satisfaction index: 0.11111111111111
```

- 如果 user 輸入的 demend, graph 裡面的 weight(link capacity)小於 demand, 那條路就不能走了
  - 如果起點 start 走不到 end,則會顯示 No path to route

```
Router Request:1 4 4
no path to route
Router Request:
```

## 程式說明:

1. Def dijkestra: (先設定好變數)

```
def dijkestra(graph,start,end,demend):
    graph2 = graph.copy()
    shortest_dist = {} #開一個空的dictionary存最短距離
    parent = {} #記錄各個點在最短路徑上的父親是誰
    unseenNodes = graph2 #還沒拜訪過的node們
    inf = 999999 #將還沒拜訪過的distance先設無限大
    path = [] #存放未來最短路徑的path
```

2. 設定 minnode: (第一個要開始跑的 node)

```
for i in unseenNodes:
    shortest_dist[i] = inf #還沒拜訪過的node的shortest_dist 會先設成無限大
shortest_dist[start] = 0 #將start的最短路徑先設成0

while unseenNodes: #loop—直到unseenNodes裡面每個node都拜訪過才跳出迴圈
    minNode = None
    for i in unseenNodes: #要挑出有最小的distance來當我第一個要走的node
        if minNode == None: #best case
              minNode = i
        elif shortest_dist[i] < shortest_dist[minNode]: #如果有出現distance
              minNode = i
```

- 3. 用 minNode 來開始跑 dijkestra 來更新 shortest\_dist
  - 當我的 link capacity 小於 capacity demand 表示那條路出現 bottleneck 那條路便不能走了,所以 del parent[neighbor] 是把當前 node 的 neighbor 從 parent dictionary 紀錄裡面刪掉

- 4. 再來要把最短路徑 insert 進去 path 裡面(每次加進去都會放在前面) 從 end(destination node 往前推)
  - current\_check 用來確認我現在的 parent node 的 key 裡面存不存在終點 node(終點 node 一定要存在不然最短路線變不存在了)
  - start\_check 用來確認我現在的 parent node 的 value 有沒有起點 node(如果是 False 表示沒有 start node 可以走到終點 node)
    - 兩者只要有一個不成立便印出 no path to route

```
current = end
while current!= start: #從current倒推回起點
current_check = current in parent.keys() #檢查current node有沒有在parent key裡面
start_check = start in parent.values() #檢查start node有沒有在parent value裡面
if current_check == False or start_check == False: #如果其中有一個不符合表示沒有路可以走了
print('no path to route')
break
break
```

5. Def Findallpath: 會找到 graph 所有 start node 走到 destination node 的所有路徑

```
68 def Findallpath(graph,start,end,path=[]): #找到start到destination的所有路徑
69 path = path + [start] #把起點加到path裡面
70 if start == end:
71     return [path]
72 if start not in graph: #如果start不再graph裡面
73     return [] #回傳空的list
74 paths = []
75 for i in graph[start]: #graph dictionary裡面的第一個value{'2':10,'3':3}
76     if i not in path: #i是graph第一排裡面的key
77     newpath = Findallpath(graph,i,end,path) #會不斷的在graph裡面往下找
78     for j in newpath:
79     paths.append(j)
80 return paths
```

6. 最後的 output 最佳情況會找到一條最短路徑,最差情況是走不到

```
Router Request:1 4 1
Shortest Distance: 9
Shortest Path: ['1', '3', '2', '4']
All paths: [['1', '2', '3', '4'], ['1', '2', '4'], ['1', '3', '2', '4'], ['1', '3', '2', '4'], ['1', '3', '2', '5', '4'], ['1', '3', '4'], ['1', '3', '5', '2', '4'], ['1', '3', '5', '4']]
Satisfaction index: 0.11111111111111

Router Request:1 4 3
Shortest Distance: 11
Shortest Path: ['1', '3', '4']
All paths: [['1', '2', '3', '4'], ['1', '2', '3', '5', '4'], ['1', '2', '4'], ['1', '3', '2', '4'], ['1', '3', '2', '4'], ['1', '3', '4'], ['1', '3', '5', '4'], ['1', '3', '5', '4']]
Satisfaction index: 0.11111111111111

Router Request:1 4 4
no path to route
Router Request:
```