# 資料結構 (Data Structure) 作業四

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### 一、作業目標

Study the Properties of "Small World" and Compare Different Data Structures as follow:

- 1. Generate a cycle of 1000 nodes. Each edge has length 1.
- 2. Add x random edges. Each random edge has the same length y.
- 3. Sample z pairs of source and destination and compute the average shortest distance (d) of these z source-destination pairs.

You need to use 2 different structures of heaps.

#### 二、任務

- 1. A picture of the graph where x = 100.
- 2. Responses to the following questions:
  - a. What is the relationship between x and d?
    - b. What is the relationship between y and d?
    - c. How to choose z properly to reflect the true average distance between all pairs of source and destination?
    - d. Which implementation of Dijkstra's Algorithm is the fastest?
- \*\*You need to support your answers with experimental results.\*\*
- \*\*You also need to explain how you obtain the results.\*\*

### 三、實驗環境:

#### (一)電腦:

- 1. 處理器: Intel(R) Core(TM)i7-4790 CPU @4.00GHz 4.00GHz
- 2. 記憶體(RAM): 32.00GB
- 3. 系統類型: 64 位元作業系統, x64 型處理器
- 4. Windows 規格
  - (1) 版本 Windows 10 家用版
  - (2) 版本 20H2

#### (二)g++版本資訊:

Using built-in specs.

 $\label{lem:collect_gcc} $$ COLLECT_GCC=C:\mingw-w64\x86_64-8.1.0-posix-seh-rt_v6-rev0\\mingw64\bin\x86_64-8.1.0-posix-seh-rt_v6-rev0\\mingw64\bin\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32\x8.1.0\\libexec\x86_f4-w64-mingw32_f4-w64-mingw32\x86_f4-w64-mingw32_f4-w64-mingw32_f4-w64-mingw32$ 

Target: x86 64-w64-mingw32

Configured with: ../../src/gcc-8.1.0/configure --host=x86\_64-w64-mingw32 -build=x86\_64-w64-mingw32 --target=x86\_64-w64-mingw32 --prefix=/mingw64 --withsysroot=/c/mingw810/x86 64-810-posix-seh-rt v6-rev0/mingw64 --enable-shared -enable-static --disable-multilib --enable-languages=c,c++,fortran,lto --enable-libstdcxxtime=yes --enable-threads=posix --enable-libgomp --enable-libatomic --enable-lto -enable-graphite --enable-checking=release --enable-fully-dynamic-string --enable-versionspecific-runtime-libs --disable-libstdcxx-pch --disable-libstdcxx-debug --enable-bootstrap -disable-rpath --disable-win32-registry --disable-nls --disable-werror --disable-symvers --with-gnu-as --with-gnu-ld --with-arch=nocona --with-tune=core2 --with-libiconv --withsystem-zlib --with-gmp=/c/mingw810/prerequisites/x86 64-w64-mingw32-static --withmpfr=/c/mingw810/prerequisites/x86 64-w64-mingw32-static --withmpc=/c/mingw810/prerequisites/x86 64-w64-mingw32-static --withisl=/c/mingw810/prerequisites/x86 64-w64-mingw32-static --with-pkgversion='x86 64posix-seh-rev0, Built by MinGW-W64 project' --with-

bugurl=https://sourceforge.net/projects/mingw-w64 CFLAGS='-O2 -pipe -fno-ident -

I/c/mingw810/x86 64-810-posix-seh-rt v6-rev0/mingw64/opt/include -

I/c/mingw810/prerequisites/x86\_64-zlib-static/include -

I/c/mingw810/prerequisites/x86\_64-w64-mingw32-static/include' CXXFLAGS='-O2 -pipe fno-ident -l/c/mingw810/x86 64-810-posix-seh-rt v6-rev0/mingw64/opt/include -I/c/mingw810/prerequisites/x86\_64-zlib-static/include

-I/c/mingw810/prerequisites/x86\_64-w64-mingw32-static/include' CPPFLAGS=' -

I/c/mingw810/x86\_64-810-posix-seh-rt\_v6-rev0/mingw64/opt/include -

I/c/mingw810/prerequisites/x86 64-zlib-static/include -

I/c/mingw810/prerequisites/x86\_64-w64-mingw32-static/include' LDFLAGS='-pipe -fnoident -L/c/mingw810/x86\_64-810-posix-seh-rt\_v6-rev0/mingw64/opt/lib -

L/c/mingw810/prerequisites/x86\_64-zlib-static/lib -L/c/mingw810/prerequisites/x86\_64w64-mingw32-static/lib '

Thread model: posix

gcc version 8.1.0 (x86 64-posix-seh-rev0, Built by MinGW-W64 project)

(三)在 visual studio code 執行 complie。

四、 演算法程式來源: 詳第 12 頁。

五、實驗程式碼:詳第13頁。

六、 實驗過程及結果:

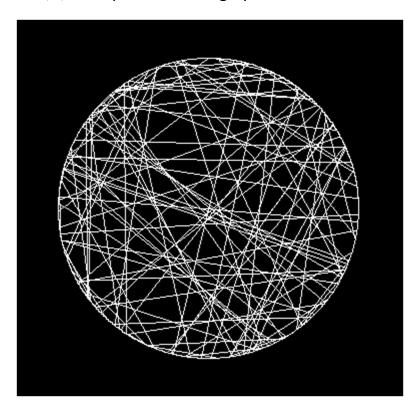
- (一)在繪製圖形時,使用 opencv 套件,先運用圓形半徑 r 及  $\cos(\theta)$ 、  $\sin(\theta)$ 求得圓上 1000 個點座標,將點與點以線條連結,再從這 1000 個點隨 機不重複產生 100 對點資料,以線條連結成 edges 繪製而成。
- (二)有關 Small World 實驗,係使用 Binary Heap 及 Unordered\_Map 為資料 結構,以 Dijkstra 演算法求最小距離。
- (三)實驗設計係以重複 5 次為最外圍迴圈,接下來隨機新增 edge 之長度(v) 為第 2 層廻圈 【for (int y=1; y<=256; y=2\*y)】, 再來是隨機新增 edge 數 (x) 為第 3 層迴圈【for (int x=0; x<=300; x=x+10)】, 最後是起訖點取樣對 數(z) 為第 4 層迴圈【for (int z =50; z<=300; z=z+50)】,以

Unordered\_Map 為資料結構,運用 Dijkstra 演算法求得平均最短距離 (d),以 csv 格式匯出。

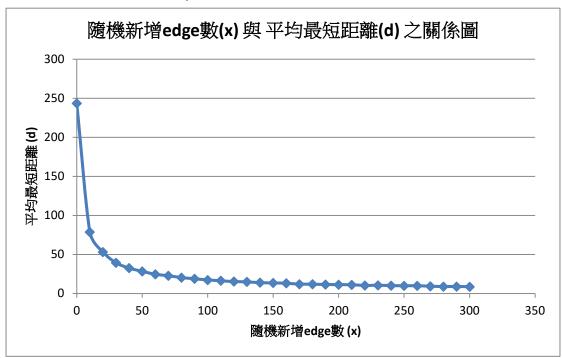
(四)比較 Binary Heap 及 Unordered\_Map 為資料結構之演算時間,並參考前面實驗成果,設計如下:隨機新增 edge 數 x=100、隨機新增 edge 之長度 y=1、起訖點取樣對數 z=100 及重複 10 次,並計算所需時間。

(五)謹就所獲得的執行成果,圖 1 以 opencv 繪製,其餘以 Excel 繪製:

## 1. 圖 1:A picture of the graph where x = 100

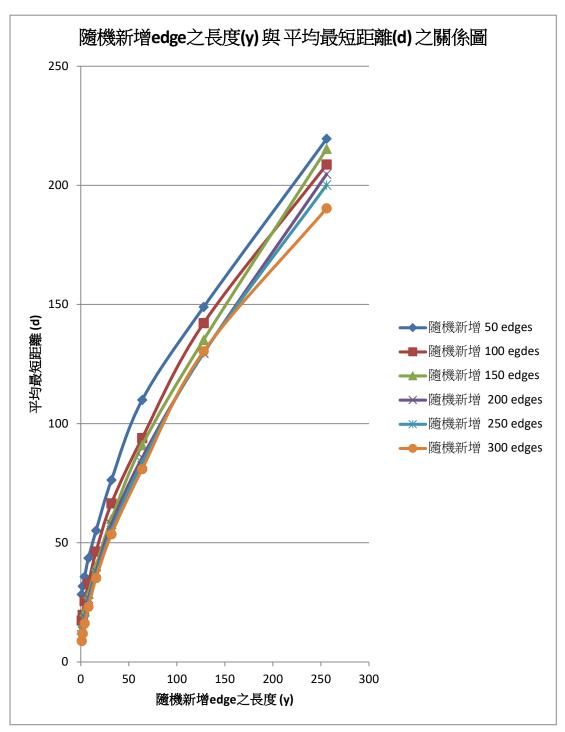


## 2. 圖 2:The relationship between x and d



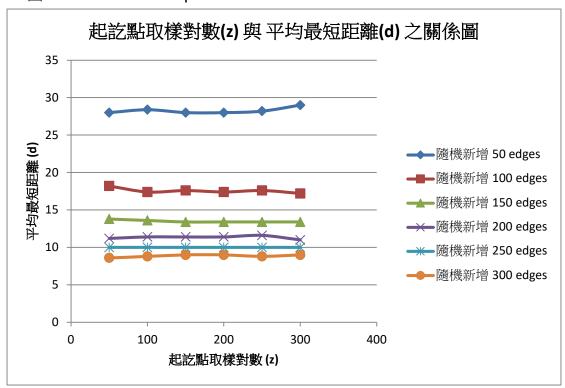
- (1) 在固定 y=1、z=100 情況下,隨機新增 edge 數(x)自 0 開始,以 10 為單位,逐步增加到 300。
- (2) 從圖 2 得知,平均最短距離(d)隨著新增 edge 數(x)的增加而減少,減少幅度最大在 x 位於 0 到 50 之間,50 到 100 已明顯趨緩,100 以後持續降低。
- (3) 因 x=100 已有顯著降低平均最短距離(d)之效果,爰在資料結構演算時間測試時,即採用此數值。

### 3. 圖 3:The relationship between y and d



- (1) 在固定 z=100, 同時比較 edge 數 x= 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300 情況下, 隨機新增 edge 之長度(y)自 1 開始,以 2 倍方式遞增,逐步增加到 256。
- (2) 從圖 3 得知,平均最短距離(d)隨著 edge 之長度(y)的增加而增加,不管 x 為何,均呈現相同趨勢。
- (3) 因 y=1 時距離(d)最短,爰在資料結構演算時間測試時,即採用此數值。

### 4. 圖 4:The relationship between ${f z}$ and d



- (1) 在固定 y=1,同時比較 edge 數 x= 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300 情况下,起訖 點取樣對數 (z)自 50 開始,以增加 50 方式遞增,逐步增加到 300。
- (2) 從圖 4 得知,不管 x 為何,平均最短距離(d)的趨勢並無太大起伏,於是進一步計算其平均值及標準偏差如下表。

5. 表 1: 起訖點取樣對數(z)與平均最短距離(d)在不同新增 edges 數(x)下之實驗數據及統計資料

隨機新增		走		平均值	標準偏差			
edges 數(x)	50	100	150	200	250	300	(Avg.)	(SD)
50	28	28.4	28	28	28.2	29	28.3	0.4
100	18.2	17.4	17.6	17.4	17.6	17.2	17.6	0.3
150	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	0.1
200	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.6	11	11.4	0.1
250	10	10	10	10	10	10	10.0	0.0
300	8.6	8.8	9	9	8.8	9	8.8	0.1

由表 1 資料顯示,不同取樣對數(z)取得之最短距離(d),其標準偏差差異不大,其中 z=100 時似乎比較接近平均值,爰在資料結構演算時間測試時,即採用此數值。

### 6. 表 2:不同資料結構之 Dijkstra 演算時間比較表

時間單位: Tick (毫秒)

資料結構	重複實驗之時間平均	起訖取樣對數 (z)	每次演算平均時間
BinaryHeap	724.7	100	7.247
Unordered_Map	355.1	100	3.551

在固定 x=100、y=1、z=100 條件下,由表 2 得知,以 Unordered\_Map 為資料結構的 Dijkstra 演算速度較 Binary Heap 快。

### 七、心得、疑問及遇到困難

### (一)心得

這份作業學到如何運用 opencv 套件來繪製圖形,特別是運用三角函數,及其與圓形的關係公式,算出 1000 個點的座標,再隨機取樣 100 對不重複之點資料,來繪製 edges。圖形繪製完成後,發現只出現 1 個象限的圖形,經網路查詢後才知道左上角的座標為(0,0),且 x、y 均 為正數,於是將前述 1000 個計算出來的座標進行平移,才順利完成。

此外,在進行實驗時,雖然是參採網路搜尋到的程式,但要實際運用在作業上時,還是需要透過上課所學,修改程式,包括計算出起訖點時即終止運算,每迴圈開始時清除資料,重新 setup 圖形基本資料等。當然,最重要的是,透過實驗,發覺 Small World 中 x、y、z 與 d 的關係,以及在不同需求情況下,應使用不同資料結構。

(二)疑問及遇到困難:原本設計 2 個資料結構一起執行,但在執行迴圈時,發現 Binary Heap 資料結構所使用的 Graph (儲存在 vector<list<pair<int,int>>>)資料在 第 2 回運算時雖然有 clear 掉,但在重新加入資料時,在新增第 17 筆資料時, 即中止執行,原因不明,只好先放棄,並以 Unordered\_Map 來完成實驗。有關 存在 vector 的資料 clear 掉後,無法順利新增,不知這要如何克服?

# ◆ 原始數據

## 表 3:The relationship between $\emph{x}$ and $\emph{d}$

Х	у	Z	d			
0	1	100	252			
0	1	100	249			
0	1	100	244			
0	1	100	229			
0	1	100	244			
10	1	100	87			
10	1	100	72			
10	1	100	79			
10	1	100	84			
10	1	100	72			
20	1	100	47			
20	1	100	52			
20	1	100	58			
20	1	100	54			
20	1	100	55			
30	1	100	41			
30	1	100	40			
30	1	100	36			
30	1	100	40			
30	1	100	40			
40	1	100	30			
40	1	100	31			
40	1	100	35			
40	1	100	34			
40	1	100	33			
50	1	100	27			
50	1	100	30			
50	1	100	26			
50	1	100	29			
50	1	100	30			
60	1	100	26			
60	1	100	24			
60	1	100	25			
60	1	100	23			
60	1	100	25			
70	1	100	24			
70	1	100	21			
70	1	100	23			
70	1	100	23			
70	1	100	23			

Х	у	Z	d			
80	1	100	23			
80	1	100	18			
80	1	100	20			
80	1	100	21			
80	1	100	20			
90	1	100	20			
90	1	100	19			
90	1	100	20			
90	1	100	17			
90	1	100	19			
100	1	100	19			
100	1	100	16			
100	1	100	17			
100	1	100	18			
100	1	100	17			
110	1	100	17			
110	1	100	16			
110	1	100	16			
110	1	100	16			
110	1	100	17			
120	1	100	15			
120	1	100	15			
120	1	100	15			
120	1	100	17			
120	1	100	15			
130	1	100	15			
130	1	100	14			
130	1	100	14			
130	1	100	17			
130	1	100	15			
140	1	100	13			
140	1	100	14			
140	1	100	14			
140	1	100	15			
140	1	100	14			
150	1	100	14			
150	1	100	13			
150	1	100	14			
150	1	100	14			
150	1	100	13			

Х	у	Z	d
160	1	100	13
160	1	100	13
160	1	100	13
160	1	100	13
160	1	100	14
170	1	100	12
170	1	100	12
170	1	100	12
170	1	100	12
170	1	100	12
180	1	100	12
180	1	100	12
180	1	100	12
180	1	100	12
180	1	100	12
190	1	100	11
190	1	100	12
190	1	100	11
190	1	100	12
190	1	100	12
200	1	100	11
200	1	100	12
200	1	100	11
200	1	100	12
200	1	100	11
210	1	100	11
210	1	100	11
210	1	100	11
210	1	100	12
210	1	100	11
220	1	100	11
220	1	100	11
220	1	100	10
220	1	100	10
220	1	100	10
230	1	100	11
230	1	100	11
230	1	100	11
230	1	100	10
230	1	100	10

X	у	Z	d			
240	1	100	10			
240	1	100	11			
240	1	100	10			
240	1	100	10			
240	1	100	10			
250	1	100	10			
250	1	100	10			
250	1	100	10			
250	1	100	10			
250	1	100	10			
260	1	100	10			
260	1	100	10			
260	1	100	10			
260	1	100	10			
260	1	100	10			
270	1	100	9			
270	1	100	9			
270	1	100	10			
270	1	100	9			
270	1	100	10			
280	1	100	9			
280	1	100	9			
280	1	100	9			
280	1	100	9			
280	1	100	9			
290	1	100	9			
290	1	100	9			
290	1	100	9			
290	1	100	9			
290	1	100	9			
300	1	100	8			
300	1	100	9			
300	1	100	9			
300	1	100	9			
300	1	100	9			
200	1	100				

表 4:The relationship between y and d

v	v	_	d	Г	,,	v	-	d	Г	,	**		d	.,	v	-	d	Г	.,	.,	-	d	Г	,	**	-	d
50	1 1	100	27		00	у 1	z 100	19		50	у 1	z 100	14	200	<u>у</u> 1	100	11	$\vdash$	x 50	у 1	z 100	10		00	у 1	z 100	8
50	1	100	30	F	00	1	100	16	F	50	1	100	13	200	1	100	12	$\vdash$	50	1	100	10		00	1	100	9
50	1	100	26	Г	00	1	100	17	$\vdash$	50	1	100	14	200	1	100	11	$\vdash$	50	1	100	10		00	1	100	9
50	1	100	29		00	1	100	18		50	1	100	14	200	1	100	12	$\vdash$	50	1	100	10		00	1	100	9
50	1	100	30	Г	00	1	100	17	$\vdash$	50	1	100	13	200	1	100	11	$\vdash$	50	1	100	10		00	1	100	9
50	2	100	32	F	00	2	100	19	$\vdash$	50	2	100	17	200	2	100	14	$\vdash$	50	2	100	13		)0	2	100	12
50	2	100	32	Г	00	2	100	20	$\vdash$	50	2	100	16	200	2	100	15	$\vdash$	50	2	100	13		)0	2	100	12
	2		32	F		2		i			2				2			$\vdash$		2		13			2		
50	2	100	32		00	2	100	20		50 50	2	100	16 17	200	2	100	14	$\vdash$	50	2	100	13		00	2	100	12
									$\vdash$								14	$\vdash$									
50	2	100	31		00	2	100	20		50	2	100	16	200	2	100	14	$\vdash$	50	2	100	12		00	2	100	12
50	4	100	36	F	00	4	100	25	$\vdash$	50	4	100	22	200	4	100	19	$\vdash$	50	4	100	18		00	4	100	16
50	4	100	35	Г	00	4	100	24		50	4	100	21	200	4	100	19	$\vdash$	50	4	100	18		00	4	100	16
50	4	100	36	Г	00	4	100	28	$\vdash$	50	4	100	20	200	4	100	19	$\vdash$	50	4	100	17		)0	4	100	16
50	4	100	36		00	4	100	26	$\vdash$	50	4	100	21	200	4	100	19	$\vdash$	50	4	100	17		00	4	100	17
50	4	100	36	F	00	4	100	25	$\vdash$	50	4	100	23	200	4	100	18	$\vdash$	50	4	100	17		)0	4	100	16
50	8	100	47	┢	00	8	100	32		50	8	100	30	200	8	100	26	$\vdash$	50	8	100	25		00	8	100	24
50	8	100	42	Г	00	8	100	34		50	8	100	28	200	8	100	27	$\vdash$	50	8	100	26		00	8	100	22
50	8	100	42	F	00	8	100	33		50	8	100	27	200	8	100	27	$\vdash$	50	8	100	26		)0	8	100	23
50	8	100	43	Г	00	8	100	33		50	8	100	29	200	8	100	27	$\vdash$	50	8	100	25		00	8	100	24
50	8	100	50	F	00	8	100	33	$\vdash$	50	8	100	29	200	8	100	26	$\vdash$	50	8	100	24		00	8	100	23
50	16	100	53	Г	00	16	100	44	$\vdash$	50	16	100	42	200	16	100	38	$\vdash$	50	16	100	36		00	16	100	34
50	16	100	58		00	16	100	46		50	16	100	38	200	16	100	38	$\vdash$	50	16	100	37		00	16	100	35
50	16	100	55	Г	00	16	100	48		50	16	100	41	200	16	100	37	$\vdash$	50	16	100	37		)()	16	100	35
50	16	100	55		00	16	100	48	$\vdash$	50	16	100	40	200	16	100	38	Τ.	50	16	100	38	_ <u></u>	)()	16	100	36
50	16	100	55		00	16	100	46		50	16	100	41	200	16	100	39		50	16	100	35		)()	16	100	36
50	32	100	73	Г	00	32	100	69		50	32	100	57	200	32	100	60	$\vdash$	50	32	100	56		)()	32	100	54
50	32	100	77	Г	00	32	100	67	$\vdash$	50	32	100	58	200	32	100	55	$\vdash$	50	32	100	54		00	32	100	53
50	32	100	75	F	00	32	100	65	$\vdash$	50	32	100	60	200	32	100	57	$\vdash$	50	32	100	56		)()	32	100	53
50	32	100	79	1	00	32	100	68	1	50	32	100	59	200	32	100	57	$\vdash$	50	32	100	53		)()	32	100	54
50	32	100	78		00	32	100	64	<b>—</b>	50	32	100	66	200	32	100	60	$\vdash$	50	32	100	57		00	32	100	54
50	64	100	117		00	64	100	95		50	64	100	94	200	64	100	84	Г	50	64	100	86		00	64	100	80
50	64	100	104		00	64	100	93		50	64	100	91	200	64	100	88	$\vdash$	50	64	100	82		00	64	100	86
50	64	100	112	Г	00	64	100	91		50	64	100	93	200	64	100	87	Г	50	64	100	82		00	64	100	79
50	64	100	109		00	64	100	94		50	64	100	90	200	64	100	87	П	50	64	100	86		00	64	100	78
50	64	100	108		00	64	100	97		50	64	100	87	200	64	100	83	Г	50	64	100	82		00	64	100	82
50	128	100	156		00	128	100	145		50	128	100	127	200	128	100	136	$\vdash$	50	128	100	135		00	128	100	133
50	128	100	147		00	128	100	146		50	128	100	137	200	128	100	130	$\vdash$	50	128	100	129		00	128	100	136
50	128	100	148	1	00	128	100	134		50	128	100	132	200	128	100	132	2	50	128	100	132	30	00	128	100	133
50	128	100	150	1	00	128	100	140	1	50	128	100	142	200	128	100	122	$\vdash$	50	128	100	125	30	00	128	100	125
50	128	100	144	1	00	128	100	146	1	50	128	100	138	200	128	100	128	2	50	128	100	128	30	00	128	100	125
50	256	100	218	1	00	256	100	198	1	50	256	100	212	200	256	100	211	2	50	256	100	223	30	00	256	100	179
50	256	100	191	1	00	256	100	204	1	50	256	100	215	200	256	100	207	2	50	256	100	195	30	00	256	100	197
50	256	100	222	1	00	256	100	217	1	50	256	100	216	200	256	100	197	2	50	256	100	189	30	00	256	100	194
50	256	100	230	1	00	256	100	214	1	50	256	100	213	200	256	100	208	1	50	256	100	189	30	00	256	100	197
50	256	100	237	1	00	256	100	211	1	50	256	100	221	200	256	100	201	2	50	256	100	205	30	00	256	100	185

# 表 5:The relationship between z and d

х	у	Z	d	Г	Х	у	Z	d	Х	У	Z	d	х	у	Z	d	Х	у	Z	d	Х	у	Z	d
50	1	50	28	1	00	1	50	19	150	1	50	14	200	1	50	12	250	1	50	10	300	1	50	9
50	1	100	27	1	00	1	100	19	150	1	100	14	200	1	100	11	250	1	100	10	300	1	100	8
50	1	150	27	1	00	1	150	18	150	1	150	13	200	1	150	11	250	1	150	10	300	1	150	9
50	1	200	27	1	00	1	200	19	150	1	200	13	200	1	200	11	250	1	200	10	300	1	200	9
50	1	250	27	1	00	1	250	18	150	1	250	13	200	1	250	11	250	1	250	10	300	1	250	9
50	1	300	27	1	00	1	300	18	150	1	300	13	200	1	300	11	250	1	300	10	300	1	300	9
50	1	50	26	1	00	1	50	19	150	1	50	14	200	1	50	11	250	1	50	10	300	1	50	8
50	1	100	30	1	00	1	100	16	150	1	100	13	200	1	100	12	250	1	100	10	300	1	100	9
50	1	150	28	1	00	1	150	18	150	1	150	13	200	1	150	11	250	1	150	10	300	1	150	9
50	1	200	28	1	00	1	200	17	150	1	200	13	200	1	200	11	250	1	200	10	300	1	200	9
50	1	250	28	1	00	1	250	19	150	1	250	14	200	1	250	11	250	1	250	10	300	1	250	9
50	1	300	29	1	00	1	300	18	150	1	300	13	200	1	300	11	250	1	300	10	300	1	300	9
50	1	50	28	1	00	1	50	18	150	1	50	14	200	1	50	11	250	1	50	10	300	1	50	9
50	1	100	26	1	00	1	100	17	150	1	100	14	200	1	100	11	250	1	100	10	300	1	100	9
50	1	150	27	1	00	1	150	17	150	1	150	14	200	1	150	12	250	1	150	10	300	1	150	9
50	1	200	27	1	00	1	200	17	150	1	200	14	200	1	200	12	250	1	200	10	300	1	200	9
50	1	250	28	1	00	1	250	17	150	1	250	14	200	1	250	12	250	1	250	10	300	1	250	9
50	1	300	28	1	00	1	300	17	150	1	300	14	200	1	300	11	250	1	300	10	300	1	300	9
50	1	50	30	1	00	1	50	18	150	1	50	13	200	1	50	11	250	1	50	10	300	1	50	9
50	1	100	29	1	00	1	100	18	150	1	100	14	200	1	100	12	250	1	100	10	300	1	100	9
50	1	150	28	1	00	1	150	17	150	1	150	14	200	1	150	12	250	1	150	10	300	1	150	9
50	1	200	29	1	00	1	200	18	150	1	200	14	200	1	200	11	250	1	200	10	300	1	200	9
50	1	250	28	1	00	1	250	17	150	1	250	13	200	1	250	12	250	1	250	10	300	1	250	9
50	1	300	30	1	00	1	300	17	150	1	300	14	200	1	300	11	250	1	300	10	300	1	300	9
50	1	50	28	+	00	1	50	17	150	1	50	14	200	1	50	11	250	1	50	10	300	1	50	8
50	1	100	30	-	00	1	100	17	150	1	100	13	200	1		11	250		100	10	300	1	100	9
50	1	150	30	-	00	1	150	18	150	1	150	13	200	1	150	11	250	1	150	10	300	1	150	9
50	1	200	29	1	00	1	200	16	150	1	200	13	200	1	200	12	250	1	200	10	300	1	200	9
50	1	250	30	1	00	1	250	17	150	1	250	13	200	1	250	12	250	1	250	10	300	1	250	8
50	1	300	31	1	00	1	300	16	150	1	300	13	200	1	300	11	250	1	300	10	300	1	300	9

表 6:不同資料結構之 Dijkstra 演算時間表

時間單位: Tick (毫秒)

		,	1111		110K (21)
Data Structure	X	У	Z	d	Time
BinaryHeap	100	1	100	17	626
BinaryHeap	100	1	100	18	687
BinaryHeap	100	1	100	18	792
BinaryHeap	100	1	100	18	744
BinaryHeap	100	1	100	17	752
BinaryHeap	100	1	100	18	650
BinaryHeap	100	1	100	19	764
BinaryHeap	100	1	100	19	730
BinaryHeap	100	1	100	17	747
BinaryHeap	100	1	100	17	755
Unordered_Map	100	1	100	17	275
Unordered_Map	100	1	100	18	344
Unordered_Map	100	1	100	18	368
Unordered_Map	100	1	100	18	303
Unordered_Map	100	1	100	17	364
Unordered_Map	100	1	100	18	368
Unordered_Map	100	1	100	19	403
Unordered_Map	100	1	100	19	394
Unordered_Map	100	1	100	17	394
Unordered_Map	100	1	100	17	338

## ◆ 繪圖套件/不同資料結構 Dijkstra 演算法程式來源

序號	繪圖套件/ 資料結構	程式來源
1	opencv	https://docs.opencv.org/master/d3/d96/tutorial basic geometric drawing.html
2	Bibary Heap	http://alrightchiu.github.io/SecondRound/single-source-shortest- pathdijkstras-algorithm.html
3	Unordered_Map	https://codingblocks.com/resources/dijkstra/

#### ◆ 實驗程式碼

```
//Reference
//http://alrightchiu.github.io/SecondRound/single-source-shortest-pathdijkstras-
algorithm.html
//https://codingblocks.com/resources/dijkstra/
//https://docs.opencv.org/master/d3/d96/tutorial basic geometric drawing.html
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <list>
#include <utility>
#include <iomanip>
#include <cmath>
#include <random>
#include <ctime>
#include <iostream>
#include <time.h>
#include <string>
#include <string.h>
#include <fstream>
#include <array>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <assert.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <chrono>
#include <thread>
#include <opencv2/core.hpp>
#include <opencv2/imgproc.hpp>
#include <opencv2/highgui.hpp>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using namespace cv;
#define PI 3.1415926
#define w 400
#define CV 8UC3 CV MAKETYPE (CV 8U, 3)
//******** Draw Circle *********//
void myEdge( Mat img ) {
  srand(time(NULL));
  int thickness = 1;
  int lineType = LINE 8;
  int shift=1;
 Point myPoints[1][1000];
  for (int i=1; i<=1000; i++) {
    float x = 400 + 300 * sin(i*2*PI/1000);
     float y = 400 + 300 * cos(i*2*PI/1000);
     myPoints[0][i]=Point(x, y);
  for (int j=1; j \le 999; j++) {
   line( img, myPoints[0][j], myPoints[0][j+1],
Scalar( 255, 255, 255 ), thickness, lineType, shift );
  for (int i=1; i <= 100; i++) {
   int A = 1 + rand()%(1000);
   int B = 1 + rand()%(1000);
   if (A==B) {
     B = rand()%(1000);
   line( img, myPoints[0][A], myPoints[0][B],
Scalar( 255, 255, 255 ), thickness, lineType, shift );
//-----Draw Circle -----//
```

```
//****** Binary Heap ********//
struct HeapNode{
   int element, key;
   HeapNode():element(0), key(0){};
   HeapNode(int node, int key):element(node), key(key){};
class BinaryHeap{
private:
   std::vector<HeapNode> heap;
                                     // 存放 HeapNode 資料的矩陣
   void swap(struct HeapNode &p1, struct HeapNode &p2);
   int FindPosition(int node);
   int GetParentNode(int node) {return std::floor(node/2);};
public:
                             // default constructor 會把 heap[0]給預留
   BinaryHeap() {
                             // 之後若新增 HeapNode, 會從 heap[1]開始新增
      heap.resize(1);
   BinaryHeap(int n) {
      heap.resize(n + 1);
   bool IsHeapEmpty() {return (heap.size()<1);};</pre>
   // Min-Priority Queue
   void MinHeapify(int node, int length);
   void BuildMinHeap(std::vector<int> array);
   void DecreaseKey(int node, int newKey);
   void MinHeapInsert(int node, int key);
                                 // 回傳 vertex 的位置 index
   int Minimum();
                                 // 回傳 vertex 的位置 index
   int ExtractMin();
   //bool IsHeapEmpty() { return (heap.size()<1); };</pre>
   //int GetParentNode(int node) { return std::floor(node/2); };
   // void HeapSort();
   // Max-Priority Queue
};
const int Max Distance = 10000;
                         // SP serves as Shortest Path
class Graph SP{
private:
   int num vertex;
   std::vector<std::list<std::pair<int,int>>> AdjList;
   std::vector<int> predecessor, distance;
   std::vector<bool> visited;
public:
   Graph SP():num vertex(0){};
   Graph SP(int n):num vertex(n) {
      AdjList.resize(num vertex);
   void AddEdge(int from, int to, int weight);
   void AdjListClear();
   int AdjListSize();
   void PrintDataArray(std::vector<int> array);
   void PrintIntArray(int *array);
                                               // 以 Start 作為起點
   void InitializeSingleSource(int Start);
                                               // edge方向:from X to Y
   void Relax(int X, int Y, int weight);
   int Dijkstra(int Start = 0, int myEnd=999);
                                                      // 需要 Min-Priority Queue
                                      // 以 Binary Heap 實現 Min-Priority Queue
   friend class BinaryHeap;
int Graph SP::Dijkstra(int Start, int myEnd) {
   InitializeSingleSource(Start);
                                      // object of min queue
   BinaryHeap minQueue(num vertex);
   minQueue.BuildMinHeap(distance);
   visited.resize(num vertex, false); // initializa visited[] as {0,0,0,...,0}
```

```
while (!minQueue.IsHeapEmpty()) {
       int u = minQueue.ExtractMin();
       if (u==myEnd) {
           //std::list<std::pair<int, int>>::iterator itr = AdjList[u].begin();
           //std::cout<< distance[u]<< std::endl;</pre>
           return distance[u];
       else {
       for (std::list<std::pair<int, int>>::iterator itr = AdjList[u].begin();
            itr != AdjList[u].end(); itr++) {
           Relax(u, (*itr).first, (*itr).second);
minQueue.DecreaseKey((*itr).first, distance[(*itr).first]);
    //std::cout << "\nprint predecessor:\n";</pre>
    //PrintDataArray(predecessor);
//std::cout << "\nprint distance:\n";</pre>
    //PrintDataArray(distance);
    return 0;
void Graph SP::InitializeSingleSource(int Start) {
   distance.resize(num vertex);
   predecessor.resize(num vertex);
    for (int i = 0; i < num vertex; i++) {
       distance[i] = Max Distance;
       predecessor[i] = -1;
   distance[Start] = 0;
void Graph SP::Relax(int from, int to, int weight) {
    if (distance[to] > distance[from] + weight) {
       distance[to] = distance[from] + weight;
       predecessor[to] = from;
void Graph SP::AddEdge(int from, int to, int weight) {
   AdjList[from].push back(std::make pair(to,weight));
void Graph SP::AdjListClear() {
   AdjList.clear();
int Graph SP::AdjListSize() {
   return AdjList.size();
//void AdjListClear();
void Graph SP::PrintDataArray(std::vector<int> array) {
    for (int i = 0; i < num vertex; i++)
       std::cout << std::setw(5) << i;
    std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
    for (int i = 0; i < num vertex; i++)
    std::cout << std::setw(5) << array[i];</pre>
    std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
}
void BinaryHeap::MinHeapify(int node, int length) {
    int left = 2*node,
                                 // 取得 left child
       right = 2*node + 1,
                                 // 取得 right child
                                // smallest 用來記錄包含 root 與 child, 三者之中 Key 最小的
       smallest;
node
```

```
if (left <= length && heap[left].key < heap[node].key)
       smallest = left;
   else
       smallest = node;
   if (right <= length && heap[right].key < heap[smallest].key)
       smallest = right;
                                          // 如果目前 node 的 Key 不是三者中的最小
// 就調換 node 與三者中 Key 最小的 node 之位置
// 調整新的 subtree 成 Min Heap
   if (smallest != node)
       swap(heap[smallest], heap[node]);
       MinHeapify(smallest, length);
}
void BinaryHeap::BuildMinHeap(std::vector<int> array) {
   // 將 array[]的資料放進 heap 之矩陣中,並預留 heap[0] 不做使用
   for (int i = 0; i < array.size(); i++) {
       heap[i + 1].element = i;
                                               // 把 array[]的 idx 視為 element
                                               // 把 array[]的數值視為 key
       heap[i + 1].key = array[i];
   for (int i = (int) heap.size()/2; i >= 1; i--) {
                                             // length 要減一,因為 heap 從從 1 開始存
       MinHeapify(i, (int)heap.size()-1);
放資料
}
void BinaryHeap::swap(struct HeapNode &p1, struct HeapNode &p2) {
   struct HeapNode temp = p1;
   p1 = p2;
   p2 = temp;
int BinaryHeap::FindPosition(int node) {
   int idx = 0;
   for (int i = 1; i < heap.size(); i++) {
       if (heap[i].element == node) {
          idx = i;
   return idx;
}
//class BinaryHeap{
    bool IsHeapEmpty() { return (heap.size()<1); };</pre>
//
     int GetParentNode(int node) {return std::floor(node/2);};
//};
int BinaryHeap::Minimum(){
   return heap[1].element;
int BinaryHeap::ExtractMin(){
   if (IsHeapEmpty()) {
       std::cout << "error: heap is empty\n";</pre>
       exit(-1);
                                  // 此時 heap 的第一個 node 具有最小 key 值
   int min = heap[1].element;
                              // 便以 min 記錄其 element, 最後回傳 min
   // delete the first element/vertex
                                             // 把最後一個 element 放到第一個位置,
   heap[1] = heap[heap.size()-1];
                                              // 再刪除最後一個 element
// 目前, heap[1]具有最大 Key, 需要進行調整
   heap.erase(heap.begin()+heap.size()-1);
   MinHeapify(1, (int)heap.size());
                    // 回傳 heap 中具有最小 key 的 element
   return min;
}
```

```
void BinaryHeap::DecreaseKey(int node, int newKey) {
   int index node = FindPosition(node);
                                             // 找到 node 所在的位置 index
   if (newKey > heap[index node].key) {
                                             // 如果不是把 node 的 Key 下修,便終止此函
式
       //std::cout << "new key is larger than current key\n";</pre>
      return;
   heap[index node].key = newKey;
                                             // 更新 node 之 Key 後, 需要檢查是否新的
subtree 滿足 Min Heap
while (index node > 1 && heap[GetParentNode(index node)].key >
heap[index node].key) {
       swap(heap[index node], heap[GetParentNode(index node)]);
      index node = GetParentNode(index node);
}
void BinaryHeap::MinHeapInsert(int node, int key) {
   heap.push back(HeapNode(node, key)); // 在 heap[]尾巴新增一個 node
   DecreaseKey(node, key);
//----- Binary Heap -----//
//************* Unordered Map ***********//
template<typename T>
class Graph{
   unordered map<T, list<pair<T,int> > m;
public:
   void addEdge(T u,T v,int dist,bool bidir=true){
      m[u].push back(make pair(v,dist));
       if (bidir) {
          m[v].push back(make pair(u,dist));
   }
   void EdgeClear() {
      m.clear();
   int EdgeSize() {
      return m.size();
   void printAdj(){
       //Let try to print the adj list //Iterate over all the key value pairs in the map
       for(auto j:m) {
          cout<<j.first<<"->";
          //Iterater over the list of cities
          for(auto 1: j.second) {
                 cout<<"("<<l.first<<","<<l.second<<")";
          cout << endl;
       }
   int dijsktraSSSP(T src, T myEnd) {
       unordered map<T, int> dist;
       //Set all distance to infinity
       for(auto j:m) {
          dist[j.first] = INT MAX;
```

```
//Make a set to find a out node with the minimum distance
       set<pair<int, T> > s;
       dist[src] = 0;
       s.insert(make pair(0,src));
       while(!s.empty()){
           //Find the pair at the front.
           auto p = *(s.begin());
T node = p.second;
           if (p.second==myEnd) {
               //cout << p.first << endl;</pre>
               return p.first;
           int nodeDist = p.first;
           s.erase(s.begin());
           //Iterate over neighbours/children of the current node
           for(auto childPair: m[node]) {
               if(nodeDist + childPair.second < dist[childPair.first]) {</pre>
                  //In the set updation of a particular is not possible
                  // we have to remove the old pair, and insert the new pair to
simulation updation
                  T dest = childPair.first;
                  auto f = s.find( make pair(dist[dest], dest));
                  if(f!=s.end()){
                      s.erase(f);
                  //Insert the new pair
                  dist[dest] = nodeDist + childPair.second;
                  s.insert(make pair(dist[dest], dest));
               }
           }
       }
//Lets print distance to all other node from src
       //for(auto d:dist) {
             cout<<d.first<<" is located at distance of "<<d.second<<endl;</pre>
       //
       //}
       return 0;
   }
};
//----- Unordered Map -----//
static double sys time()
   return static cast<double>(clock()) / 1000;
void ExcelOutput(float d, int x, int y, int z, int zCount, int myTime, string
DS) {
   ofstream myfile;
   string filename = DS + to string(sys time()) + ".csv";
   myfile.open(filename);
   myfile.open(lifename),
myfile << "x, y, z, zCount, d, myTime\n";
myfile << x << ",";
myfile << y << ",";
myfile << z << ",";</pre>
   myfile << zCount << ",";</pre>
```

```
myfile << d << ",";
   myfile << myTime;</pre>
   myfile << "\n";</pre>
   myfile.close();
int main(){
   // ***** Draw Circle *****
   char rook window[] = "Drawing Small World";
   Mat rook image = Mat::zeros( w, w, CV 8UC3 );
   myEdge( rook image );
imshow( rook window, rook image );
   moveWindow( rook window, w, 200);
   waitKey( 0 );
   // ----- Draw Circle -----
   // ***** x: \# of edges, y: weight of edge, z: \# pairs, myRepeat: \# repeat
   // ***** < x vs d (y=1, z=100)>, < y vs d (z=100)>, < z vs d (y=1)> to test
Relation
   // ****** <set myRepeat = 10, x=100, y=1, z=100> to test Data Structure random device rd; //梅森旋轉演算法
   mt19937 generator(rd());
                                                               // 隨機取號
   uniform int distribution<int> unif(0, 999);
                                                  // 隨機取號
   srand(time(NULL));
   int xCount, yCount, zCount;
   int myTotalDistance[2];
   int myTime 1, myTime 2;
   clock t start , end ;
                                                  //重複次數
   int myRepeat = 5;
   for (int i=1; i<= myRepeat; i++) {</pre>
       //Graph SP gWorld(1000);
                                                    //BinaryHeap
       Graph<int> gWorld map;
                                                   //Unordered Map
       yCount=1;
       for (int y=1; y \le 256; y=2*y) {
           xCount=1;
           for (int x=0; x<=300; x=x+10) {
              if (x==0) {
                  //gWorld.AdjListClear();
                  gWorld map.EdgeClear();
                  for (int m=0; m<1000; m++) {
                      if (m==0) {
                         //gWorld.AddEdge(0, 999, 1); gWorld.AddEdge(0, 1, 1);
                         gWorld map.addEdge(0, 999, 1); gWorld map.addEdge(0, 1,
1);
                     else if (m==999) {
                         //gWorld.AddEdge(999, 998, 1);gWorld.AddEdge(999, 0, 1);
                         gWorld map.addEdge(999, 998, 1); gWorld map.addEdge(999,
0, 1);
                      else{
                         //gWorld.AddEdge(m, m-1, 1);gWorld.AddEdge(m, m+1, 1);
                         qWorld map.addEdge(m, m-1, 1); qWorld map.addEdge(m, m+1,
1);
                     }
                  }
              else {
                  gWorld map.EdgeClear();
                  for (int m=0; m<1000; m++) {
   if (m==0) {
                         //gWorld.AddEdge(0, 999, 1); gWorld.AddEdge(0, 1, 1);
```

```
qWorld map.addEdge(0, 999, 1); qWorld map.addEdge(0, 1,
1);
                      else if (m==999) {
                          //gWorld.AddEdge(999, 998, 1);gWorld.AddEdge(999, 0, 1);
                          gWorld map.addEdge(999, 998, 1); gWorld map.addEdge(999,
0, 1);
                      else{
                          //gWorld.AddEdge(m, m-1, 1); gWorld.AddEdge(m, m+1, 1);
                          gWorld map.addEdge(m, m-1, 1); gWorld map.addEdge(m, m+1,
1);
                      }
                   }
                  for (int i=1; i<=x; i++) {
                      int A = rand()%(1000);
                      int B = rand()%(1000);
                      if (A==B) {
                      B = (int) (unif(generator));
                      //gWorld.AddEdge(A, B, y);gWorld.AddEdge(B, A, y);
gWorld map.addEdge(A, B, y);gWorld map.addEdge(B, A, y);
                  }
               }
               zCount=1;
               for (int z = 50; z < = 300; z = z + 50) {
                  myTotalDistance[1]=0;
                  myTotalDistance[2]=0;
                  myTime 1=0;
myTime 2=0;
                  for (int i=1; i<=z; i++) {
                      int A = rand()%(1000);
                      int B = rand()%(1000);
                      if (A==B) {
                          B = rand()%(1000);
                      if (A==B) {
                          B = (int) (unif(generator));
                      //start = clock();
                      //myTotalDistance[1] += gWorld.Dijkstra(A,B);
                      //end = clock();
                      //myTime 1 = myTime 1 + (end -start ); //cout << "A= " << A << " " << "B= " << B << endl;
                      //cout << "gWorld distance= " << gWorld.Dijkstra(A,B) <<
endl;
                      start = clock();
                      myTotalDistance[2] += gWorld map.dijsktraSSSP(A,B);
                      end = clock();
                      myTime 2 = myTime 2 + (end - start);
                   //ExcelOutput(static cast<float>(myTotalDistance[1]/z), x, y, z,
zCount, myTime 1, "BinaryHeap");
                  ExcelOutput(static cast<float>(myTotalDistance[2]/z), x, y, z,
zCount, myTime 2, "Map");
                  std::cout << "zCount= " << zCount << endl;</pre>
                  zCount += 1;
               std::cout << "xCount= " << xCount << endl;</pre>
               xCount += 1;
           std::cout << "yCount= " << yCount << endl;</pre>
           yCount += 1;
```

```
}
}
return 0;
}
```