

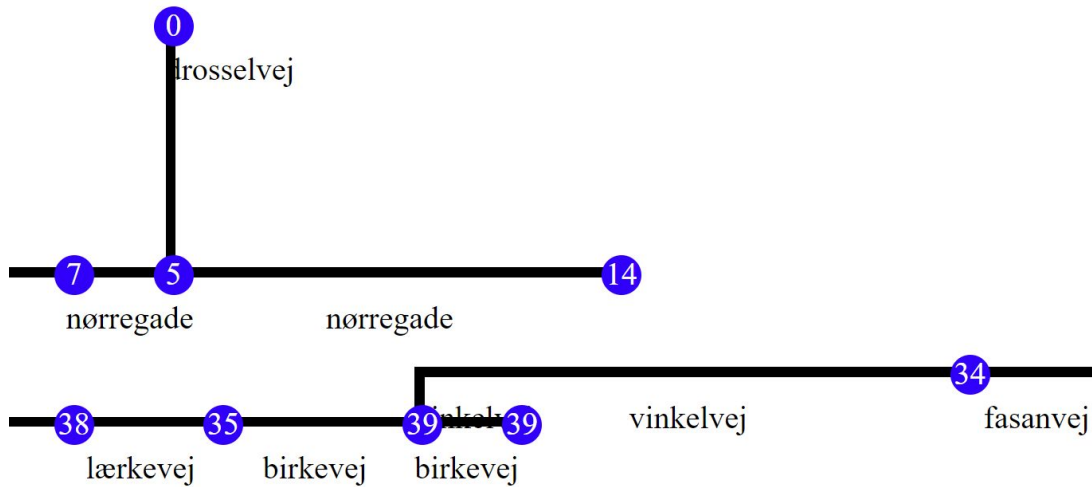
# Navigation Application Group Project

Algorithms and Discrete Maths Spring 2023

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# Interface

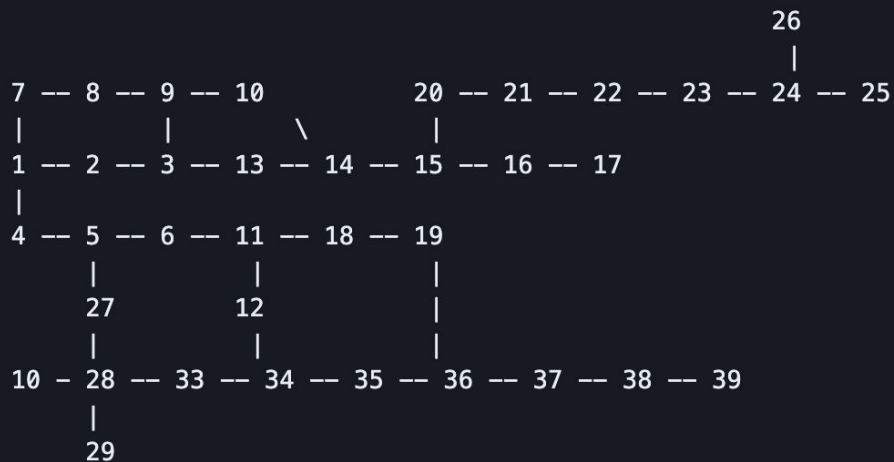
- Introduction
- Demo
- Docker + NGINX
- Dijkstra's shortest path





# Data

- Not necessarily created for graphs
- Data is put into postgres
- 3 tables:
- road, road\_part, road\_part\_relation
- Made into a graph after

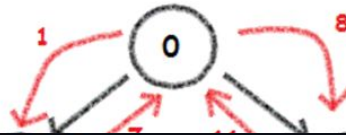


# Depth-First Search

- Recursive algorithm
- From root to edge
- Stack data structure

- Advantages
- Disadvantages
- Complexity

Red arrows indicate the order of search.



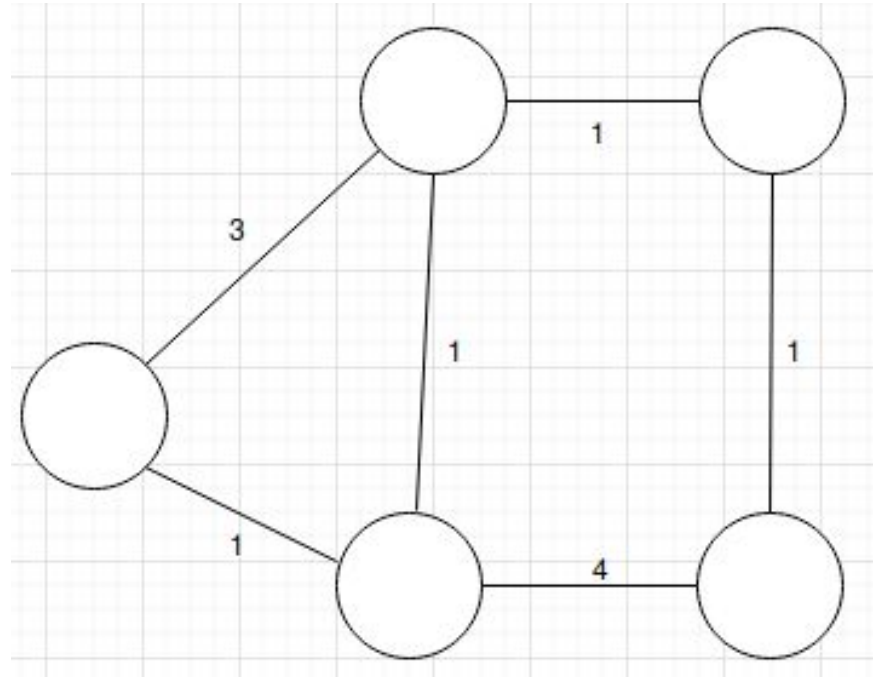
Push into the stack the  
neighbours of the  
vertex currently being  
processed and Pop the

Vertex	Stack
	0
0	1, 2
	2

```
40 #[actix_rt::test]
41 async fn can_find_node_with_dfs() {
42     with_correct_env(async {
43         let map = Map::new().await.expect("Map was not found");
44         let val = map.find_roadpart_id("skovvej");
45         assert!(val.is_some())
46     })
47     .await;
48 }
```

# Dijkstra's Shortest Path

- Path finding algorithm
- Shortest path to anywhere





# Dijkstra's Shortest Path

- Example usage
- Previous nodes

```
async fn weights_should_be_added_together() { ▶ Run Test | Debug
  with_correct_env(async {
    let map = Map::new().await.expect("Map was not found");
    let nodes = map.shortest_path(&1).unwrap();
    assert_eq!(nodes.get(&3).unwrap().borrow().node.id, 3);
    // // 0 + 1 + 2
    assert_eq!(nodes.get(&3).unwrap().borrow().weight, 3);
  })
  .await;
}
```