### IF2211 Strategi Algoritma

# IMPLEMENTASI ALGORITMA DIVIDE AND CONQUER DALAM MENCARI PASANGAN TITIK TERDEKAT 3D Laporan Tugas Kecil II

Disusun untuk memenuhi tugas mata kuliah Strategi Algoritma Pada Semester 2 (dua) Tahun Akademik 2022/2023



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# PROGRAM STUDI TEKNIK INFORMATIKA SEKOLAH TEKNIK ELEKTRO DAN INFORMATIKA INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI BANDUNG

**BANDUNG** 

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### **DAFTAR ISI**

BAB I	2
DESKRIPSI MASALAH	2
1.1 Algoritma Divide and Conquer pada Closest Pair Problem	2
BAB II	5
SOURCE PROGRAM	5
2.1 array_of_points.py	5
2.2 brute_force.py	7
2.3 divide_conquer.py	9
2.4 interface.py	10
2.5 main.py	11
2.6 point.py	13
2.7 quicksort.py	13
2.8 visualization.py	14
BAB III	15
TEST CASE	15
3.1 Test Case Ruang 3 Dimensi	15
3.2. Test Case Ruang N Dimensi	15
3.3. Test Case Input Tidak Valid	15
BAB IV	15
DAFTAR PUSTAKA	15
LAMPIRAN	19
Repository GitHub:	19
Checklist Table	19

#### **BABI**

#### **DESKRIPSI MASALAH**

#### 1.1 Algoritma Divide and Conquer pada Closest Pair Problem

Algoritma *Divide and Conquer* memecahkan suatu permasalahan dengan cara memecah atau membaginya menjadi beberapa bagian kecil sehingga akan lebih mudah untuk diselesaikan. Oleh karena itu, algoritma ini sering digunakan dalam memecahkan persoalan yang rumit. Berikut adalah langkah-langkah algoritma *Divide and Conquer* secara garis besar:

1. Divide : membagi masalah menjadi beberapa masalah yang lebih kecil

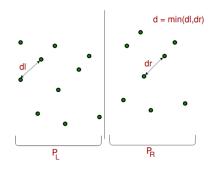
2. Conquer : Menyelesaikan setiap masalah kecil dan mendapatkan solusinya

3. Combine : menggabungkan solusi dari setiap masalah kecil untuk mendapat

solusi secara keseluruhan

Closest Pair Problem merupakan masalah dalam komputasi geometri yang mencari pasangan titik terdekat diantara kumpulan titik dalam ruang n-dimensi. Pada umumnya, permasalahan ini digunakan dalam menyelesaikan masalah seperti navigasi, pencarian rute terpendek, dan pengenalan pola dalam data. Terdapat berbagai macam algoritma yang dapat digunakan untuk penyelesaiannya, dan salah satu alternatif algoritma yang dapat digunakan adalah algoritma Divide and Conquer. Berikut adalah langkah-langkahnya:

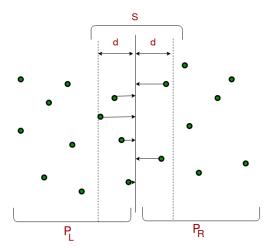
- 1. Urutkan titik-titik dalam himpunan terurut sesuai koordinat x sebagai *presort*
- 2. Sebagai base case, apabila titik yang di kurang dari sama dengan 3 maka gunakan algoritma brute force, yaitu mengecek semua kemungkinan pasangan titik, dan pilih yang jaraknya paling kecil.
- 3. Tentukan titik median dari himpunan yang sudah terurut berdasarkan sumbu x nya
- 4. Pecah himpunan titik menjadi dua bagian yang relatif sama besar dengan sumbu x *hyperplane* sama dengan sumbu x dari titik median
- 5. Selesaikan masalah secara rekursif pada dua himpunan titik yang sudah dibagi dua, akan didapat dua jarak terdekat dari dua himpunan titik tersebut



Sumber Gambar:

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/closest-pair-of-points-using-divide-and-conquer-algorithm/

- 6. Semisal jarak terdekat antar pasangan titik dari himpunan pertama merupakan  $\delta 1$  dan jarak terdekat dari himpunan kedua merupakan  $\delta 2$ , ambil nilai minimum dari kedua nya sehingga  $\delta = \min(\delta 1, \delta 2)$
- 7. Kumpulkan titik-titik yang jaraknya paling jauh sebanyak δ dari *hyperplane* dan bagi titik-titik tersebut ke dua himpunan titik berdasarkan posisi relatif nya dari *hyperplane*. Apabila di kiri *hyperplane* masukan ke himpunan L, sebaliknya jika di kanan *hyperplane* masukan ke himpunan R



Sumber Gambar:

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/closest-pair-of-points-using-divide-and-conquer-algorithm/

- 8. Akan dicari apakah terdapat pasangan titik dengan jarak dibawah  $\delta$  dengan syarat satu titik berasal dari L, dan yang satu lagi berasal dari R. Hal tersebut dapat dilakukan dengan
  - a. Untuk setiap titik di R, bandingkan dengan tiap titik yang ada di L. Semisal  $a \in R$  dan  $b \in R$

- b. Bandingkan apakah tiap nilai koordinat di titik a selain sumbu x, memiliki jarak yang lebih kecil sama dengan  $\delta$  kepada tiap nilai koordinat di titik b selain sumbu x
  - i. Semisal a = (1, 3, 2, 4), b = (2, 4, 2, -1), dan  $\delta$  = 3. maka a dan b pada kasus ini tidak akan lolos uji tes jarak, karena nilai jarak antar sumbu koordinat ke-4 nya adalah |4 (-1)| = 5 > 3 yaitu lebih dari  $\delta$
- c. Apabila terdapat pasangan koordinat yang memenuhi uji tersebut, maka baru dihitung euclidean distance dari kedua titik tersebut dan dibandingkan dengan delta. Apabila lebih kecil, maka ganti nilai delta dengan nilai jarak baru yang lebih kecil
- 9. Ketika sudah didapat nilai jarak yang terkecil, kembalikan nilai tersebut untuk menyelesaikan rekursi

## BAB II SOURCE PROGRAM

#### 2.1 array of points.py

```
import numpy as np
import random
from point import is projection close, euclidean distance
def get_random_points(dimension, count):
    """Return array of random points, with each points have coordinate
   ranged between -100 and 100
   Aras:
       dimension (int): dimension of points
       count (int): how many points to generate
   Returns:
       array of points:
   points = []
    for i in range(count):
       point = []
       for j in range(dimension):
           coordinate = random.uniform(-100, 100)
           rounded coordinate = round(coordinate, 2)
           point.append(rounded coordinate)
       points.append(point)
```

```
return points
def get min dist(min dist, array of closest, point 1, point 2):
    """Compare and get minimum distance of current min dist
    compared between distance between two points, update
    the accumulation array accordingly
    Args:
       min_dist (real): current minimum distance
       array_of_closest (array of pair of points): accumulation array
       point 1 (array of real):
       point 2 (array of real):
    Returns:
        tuple of minimum distance and accumulation array:
    test dist = euclidean distance (point 1, point 2)
    if test dist < min dist:</pre>
       min dist = test dist
        array of closest = [[point 1, point 2]]
    elif test_dist == min_dist:
        array of closest.append([point 1, point 2])
    return min_dist, array_of_closest
def get_min_dist_from_2(min_dist_1, closest_point_1, min_dist_2, closest_point_2):
    """Get minumun distance from comparing two minimum distance candidate
    and two accumulation array
    Aras:
       min dist 1 (real):
        closest point 1 (array of pair of points):
       min dist 2 (real):
        closest point 2 (array of pair of points):
    Returns:
       tuple of minimum distance and accumulation array:
    if min_dist_1 < min_dist_2:</pre>
       min dist = min dist 1
       closest points = closest point 1
    elif min_dist_2 < min_dist_1:</pre>
       min dist = min dist 2
        closest_points = closest_point_2
    else:
       min dist = min dist 1
        closest_points = closest_point_1
        closest points.extend(closest point 2)
    return min dist, closest points
def sorted arr divider(sorted arr):
```

```
"""I.S. input array is sorted
    divide an array to two relativly even number of element
    according to its x axis value
   Args:
       sorted_arr (array of points): array already sorted increasing
    Returns:
       tuple of two divided array
    size = np.shape(sorted arr)[0]
   under median = []
   over median = []
    for i in range(size // 2):
        under_median.append(sorted_arr[i])
    for i in range(size // 2, size):
       over median.append(sorted arr[i])
    return (under_median, over_median)
def get points near hyperplane(points, hp axis, delta):
    """Get points that are atleast within distance of delta
   to hyperplane. Also group the array into two groups
   according to whether its left or right of hyperplane
   Args:
       points (array of points):
       hp_axis (real): hyperplane x axis value
       delta (real): minimum distance
   Returns:
       tuple of two divided array
    size = len(points)
   left hp = []
    right hp = []
    for i in range(size):
        if hp_axis - delta <= points[i][0] < hp_axis:</pre>
            left_hp.append(points[i])
        elif hp axis <= points[i][0] <= hp axis + delta:</pre>
            right_hp.append(points[i])
    return left_hp, right_hp
def get closest near hyperplane(left arr, right arr, min dist, array of closest):
   size left = len(left arr)
   size_right = len(right_arr)
    for i in range(size_left):
        for j in range(size_right):
```

#### 2.2 brute\_force.py

```
import math
import random
from visualization import*
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
from sympy import false, true
def jarak(p1, p2):
    return math.sqrt((p1[0] - p2[0])**2 + (p1[1] - p2[1])**2 + (p1[2])
- p2[2])**2)
def tuple pair points(arrpoint1, arrpoint2):
         pairs = [(arrpoint1[i], arrpoint2[i]) for i in range
(len(arrpoint1))]
    return pairs
def closest points(points):
    n = len(points)
    min dist = float('inf')
    closest_p1, closest_p2 = None, None
    arrPoints1 = []
    arrPoints2 = []
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(i+1, n):
            dist = jarak(points[i], points[j])
            if dist < min dist:</pre>
                min dist = dist
                closest p1, closest p2 = points[i], points[j]
                arrPoints1.append(closest p1)
                arrPoints2.append(closest p2)
```

```
elif dist == min dist:
               closest p1, closest p2 = points[i], points[j]
               arrPoints1.append(closest p1)
               arrPoints2.append(closest p2)
   return arrPoints1, arrPoints2, closest p1, closest p2, min dist
def random point():
   points = []
   n = random.randint(2, 100)
   for i in range(n):
       x = random.uniform(0, 1)
       y = random.uniform(0, 1)
       z = random.uniform(0, 1)
       point = (x, y, z)
       points.append(point)
   return points
#points = random point()
#arrPoints1, arrPoints2, closest_p1, closest_p2, min_dist
closest points(points)
#arrPoints = arrPoints1 + arrPoints2
#for i in range(len(arrPoints1)):
      #print("Titik terdekat ", i+1, ": ", arrPoints1[i], "dan",
arrPoints2[i])
    #print("dengan jarak", min dist)
#print(min dist)
#visualization(points, arrPoints)
```

#### 2.3 divide conquer.py

```
import numpy as np
from array_of_points import sorted_arr_divider,
get_min_dist_from_2, get_points_near_hyperplane,
get_closest_near_hyperplane
from brute_force import brute_force_closest_pair

def dnc_closest_pair(arr_points):
```

```
size = len(arr points)
       # Base case, if only 3 points or less, just use brute force
approach
      if size <= 3:</pre>
          return brute force closest pair(arr points)
        # Divide array of points, according to x axis, less than
median go to left array
       # more than median go to right array
       left points, right points = sorted arr divider(arr points)
        # Recursively vall divide and conquer algorithm to solver
for each sides
                    left min dist, left closest points
dnc closest pair(left points)
                         right min dist, right closest points=
dnc closest pair(right points)
       # Compare result for each sides and get the minimum distance
and the corresponding pairs of point
                             min dist, closest points
get_min_dist_from_2(left_min_dist,
                                             left closest points,
right min dist, right closest points)
       # Get median to determine x axis of hyperplane
      x median = arr points[size//2][0]
       # Get points that at most minimum distance near hyperplane
        left hp, right hp = get points near hyperplane(arr points,
x median, min dist)
         # Compare current min dist to the minimum distance from
points near hyperplane
                           min_dist,
                                       array_of_closest
get closest near hyperplane(left hp,
                                        right hp, min dist,
closest points)
      return min dist, array of closest
```

#### 2.4 interface.py

```
def get int input():
      while True:
          num = input("Masukan: ")
               val = int(num)
               return val
           except ValueError:
               try:
                   float(num)
                   print("\nMasukan tidak boleh bilangan desimal")
                   print("Silahkan ulangi kembali")
               except ValueError:
                   print("\nMasukan harus berupa bilangan bulat")
                   print("Silahkan ulangi kembali")
  def get dimension and n():
      while True:
          print("Masukan dimensi titik")
          dimension = get int input()
          if dimension >= 3:
               break
            print("\nDimensi harus bernilai lebih dari sama dengan
3")
      print("")
      while True:
          print("Masukan jumlah titik")
          points count = get int input()
          if points_count >= 2:
              break
            print("\nDimensi harus bernilai lebih dari sama dengan
2")
      return dimension, points count
          output_format(time, min_distance,
  def
                                                   euclidean count,
solution array):
      print(f"Waktu dibutuhkan
                                                   : {time}")
         print(f"Jarak titik terdekat
                                                                   :
{min distance}")
```

```
print(f"Operasi euclidean distance sebanyak :
{euclidean_count}")
    print("Pasangan titik:")
    for i in range(len(solution_array)):
        print(solution_array[i])
```

#### 2.5 main.py

```
from interface import get dimension and n, output format
   from array of points import get random points
   from brute force import brute force closest pair
   from quicksort import quicksort
   from divide conquer import dnc closest pair
   from visualization import visualization
   import time
   def main():
       # Get input from user
      print("Selamat datang di closest pair finder")
      dimension, n = get dimension and n()
      # Generate random points
      arr points = get random points(dimension, n)
      arr_points = [[1,1,1], [2,2,2], [4,4,4], [5,5,5]]
       # Find closest pair with brute force
      time start = time.time()
                      brute force closest pair(arr points)
       time_finish = time.time()
      bf_time = time_finish - time_start
      from point import euclidean count as bf euclidean count
       # Output answer brute force
      print("\nDengan pendekatan brute force:")
       output format(bf time, bf min distance, bf euclidean count,
bf solution pairs)
       # Find closest pair with divide and conquer
```

```
time start = time.time()
      arr points = quicksort(arr points)
                    dnc_closest_pair(arr_points)
      time finish = time.time()
      dnc time = time finish - time start
      from point import euclidean count
      dnc euclidean count = euclidean count - bf euclidean count
      # Output answer divide and conquer
      print("\nDengan pendekatan divide and conquer")
                                         output format(dnc time,
dnc min distance, dnc euclidean count, dnc solution pairs)
      # Get visualization if points in 3D
      if dimension == 3:
          visualization (arr points, bf solution pairs)
  if __name__ == '__main__':
      main()
```

#### 2.6 point.py

```
import numpy as np

euclidean_count = 0

def euclidean_distance(point_1, point_2):
    global euclidean_count
    euclidean_count += 1
    point_1 = np.asarray(point_1)
    point_2 = np.asarray(point_2)
    difference_res = np.subtract(point_1, point_2)
    squared_res = np.power(difference_res, 2)
    sum_res = np.sum(squared_res)
    return np.sqrt(sum_res)

def is_projection_close(point_1, point_2, delta) -> bool:
    dimension = len(point_1)
```

```
for i in range(1, dimension):
    if (abs(point_1[i] - point_2[i]) > delta):
        return False

return True

# print(euclidean_distance([1,1], [2,2]))
```

#### 2.7 quicksort.py

#### 2.8 visualization.py

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

def visualization(points, solution_pairs):
    fig = plt.figure()
    ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

for point in points:
        ax.scatter(point[0], point[1], point[2], c='black')

for i, point in enumerate(solution_pairs):
    if (i % 3) == 0:
        ax.scatter(point[0][0], point[0][1], point[0][2], c='blue')
        ax.scatter(point[1][0], point[1][1], point[1][2], c='blue')
```

```
elif (i % 3) == 1:
        ax.scatter(point[0][0], point[0][1], point[0][2], c='green')
        ax.scatter(point[1][0], point[1][1], point[1][2], c='green')
    else:
        ax.scatter(point[0][0], point[0][1], point[0][2], c='red')
        ax.scatter(point[1][0], point[1][1], point[1][2], c='red')
    x = [point[0][0], point[1][0]]
    y = [point[0][1], point[1][1]]
    z = [point[0][2], point[1][2]]
    ax.plot(x, y, z, color='black')
ax.set_title("Scatter Plot of {} Random Points in 3D".format(len(points)))
ax.set_xlabel("X Coordinates")
ax.set_ylabel("Y Coordinates")
ax.set_zlabel("Z Coordinates")
# Display the plot
plt.show()
```

#### **BAB III**

#### **TEST CASE**

Test case dijalankan pada sistem operasi Windows, dengan laptop yang memiliki spesifikasi:

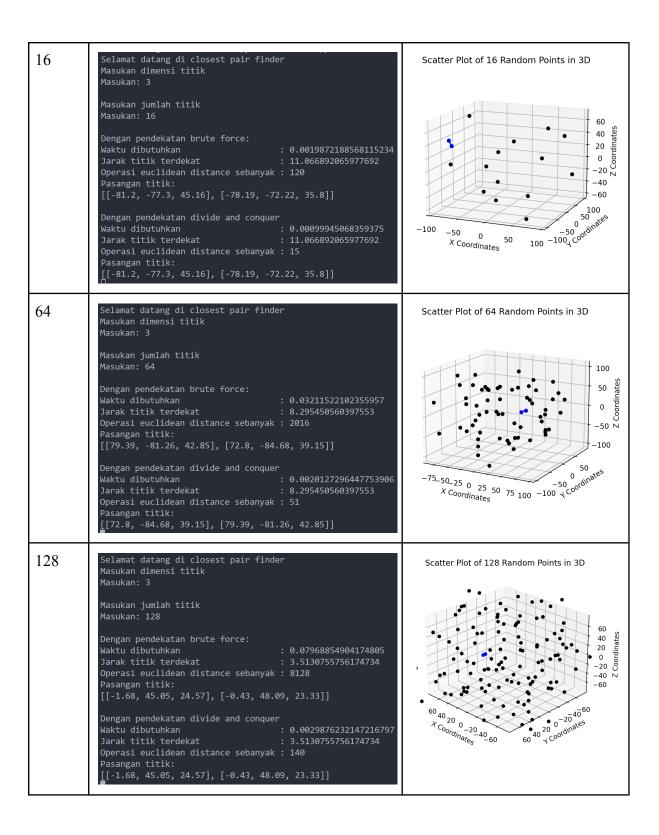
- Processor : 11th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-11370H @ 3.30GHz 3.30 GHz

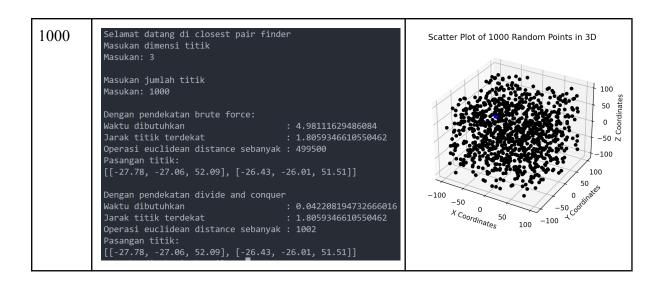
- RAM : 16,0 GB (15,8 GB usable)

- Windows : Windows 10 Home Single Language

#### 3.1 Test Case Ruang 3 Dimensi

N	Output Hasil Uji	Visualisasi
---	------------------	-------------





3.2. Test Case Ruang N Dimensi

N	Dimensi	Output Hasil Uji
100	1	Selamat datang di closest pair finder Masukan dimensi titik Masukan: 1  Masukan jumlah titik Masukan: 100  Dengan pendekatan brute force: Waktu dibutuhkan : 0.05465245246887207 Jarak titik terdekat : 0.01000000000000005116 Operasi euclidean distance sebanyak : 4950 Pasangan titik: [[62.66], [62.67]]  Dengan pendekatan divide and conquer Waktu dibutuhkan : 0.0019872188568115234 Jarak titik terdekat : 0.0100000000000005116 Operasi euclidean distance sebanyak : 98 Pasangan titik: [[62.66], [62.67]]

20	4	Selamat datang di closest pair finder Masukan dimensi titik Masukan: 4  Masukan jumlah titik Masukan: 20  Dengan pendekatan brute force: Waktu dibutuhkan : 0.003013134002685547 Jarak titik terdekat : 28.729095008370873 Operasi euclidean distance sebanyak : 190 Pasangan titik: [[48.42, -5.8, 93.48, -88.38], [43.22, -19.4, 70.2, -96.83]]  Dengan pendekatan divide and conquer Waktu dibutuhkan : 0.0010006427764892578 Jarak titik terdekat : 28.729095008370873 Operasi euclidean distance sebanyak : 24 Pasangan titik: [[43.22, -19.4, 70.2, -96.83], [48.42, -5.8, 93.48, -88.38]]
5	10	Selamat datang di closest pair finder Masukan dimensi titik Masukan: 5  Masukan jumlah titik Masukan: 30  Dengan pendekatan brute force: Waktu dibutuhkan : 0.004998683929443359 Jarak titik terdekat : 51.157214544969115 Operasi euclidean distance sebanyak : 435 Pasangan titik: [[-86.57, 35.26, -32.9, -48.81, -78.74], [-77.55, 18.82, -51.46, -69.7, -40.21]]  Dengan pendekatan divide and conquer Waktu dibutuhkan : 0.0019996166229248047 Jarak titik terdekat : 51.157214544969115 Operasi euclidean distance sebanyak : 49 Pasangan titik: [[-86.57, 35.26, -32.9, -48.81, -78.74], [-77.55, 18.82, -51.46, -69.7, -40.21]]
20	10	Selamat datang di closest pair finder Masukan dimensi titik Masukan: 20  Masukan jumlah titik Masukan: 20  Dengan pendekatan brute force: Waktu dibutuhkan : 0.083995556967153806 Jarak titik terdekat : 117.29825488897049  Operasi euclidana distance sebanyak : 190 Pasangan titik: [[38.07, 82.22, 52.24, -12.07, 84.31, 58.26, 99.83, 91.82, -96.19, -22.28], [-26.97, 68.77, 74.96, 17.24, 93.95, 65.88, 78.35, 92.88, -19.51, 16.18]]  Dengan pendekatan divide and conquer Maktu dibutuhkan : 0.0819969940185546875 Jarak titik terdekat : 117.29825488897949  Operasi euclidana distance sebanyak : 51 Pasangan titik: [[38.67, 82.22, 52.24, -12.07, 84.31, 58.26, 99.83, 91.82, -96.19, -22.28]]

3.3. Test Case Input Tidak Valid

N	Dimensi	Output Hasil Uji
	-1	Selamat datang di closest pair finder Masukan dimensi titik Masukan: -1  Dimensi harus bernilai lebih dari sama dengan 3 Masukan dimensi titik Masukan:
1a		Masukan jumlah titik Masukan: 1a Masukan harus berupa bilangan bulat Silahkan ulangi kembali Masukan:

### BAB IV DAFTAR PUSTAKA

GeeksforGeeks, url: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/divide-and-conquer/

Munir, Rinaldi. Algoritma Divide and Conquer (Bagian 1). 2023. url: https://informatika.stei.itb.ac.id/~rinaldi.munir/Stmik/2020-2021/Algoritma-Divide-and-Conquer-(2021)-Bagian1.pdf

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USCSB, url: https://sites.cs.ucsb.edu/~suri/cs235/ClosestPair.pdf

#### **LAMPIRAN**

**Repository GitHub:** https://github.com/vanessrw/Tucil2\_13521045\_13521151

#### **Checklist Table**

Poin	Ya	Tidak
Program berhasil dikompilasi tanpa ada kesalahan	<b>√</b>	
2. Program berhasil <i>running</i>	<b>√</b>	
3. Program dapat menerima masukan dan menuliskan luaran	<b>✓</b>	
4. Luaran program sudah benar (solusi <i>closest pair</i> benar)	✓	
5. Bonus 1 dikerjakan	<b>√</b>	
6. Bonus 2 dikerjakan	<b>√</b>	