CSE 331

Software Design & Implementation

Section: Dijkstra’s Algorithm; MVC; HW7

Reminders

- On HW7, it is ok to go back and modify your HW6 Graph

Upcoming Deadlines

• HW6	due 11pm tonight (7/28)
• Prep. Quiz: HW7	due 11pm Monday (8/01)

Last Time…

- Subtyping
- Generics
- Event-driven programming

Today's Agenda

- HW7 Overview
- Dijkstra's Algorithm
- Model-View-Controller (MVC)
- Campus Dataset

HW7 – Overview

- HW7 includes 2 folders:
  - **`hw-tasks/`**
  - **`hw-pathfinder/`**

- When done, attach the tag **`hw7-final`**
  - Reminder: commit/push everything, and **then** create/push the tag in a **<u>separate transaction</u>**!
  - Remember to check **Repository > Graph** on GitLab to verify that your tag is on the correct commit!

HW7 – Tasks

- You will first need to make your graph class **generic** to take other types for node and edge labels that are not Strings.
  a. Update HW5/6 to use the generic graph ADT
  b. Make sure all the HW5/6 tests pass!

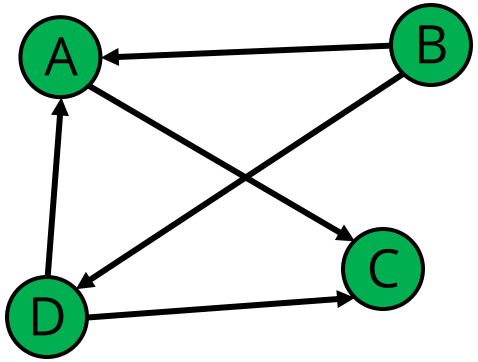
- You will need to implement some of **`TaskSorter`**
  - Tasks can be dependent on other tasks (i.e. one needs to be completed before the other)
  - What's a natural way to represent this? A graph!
  - Given a set of tasks and dependencies, can we find an ordering of tasks that satisfies the dependencies?
    - This algorithm is already written for you (we suggest you take a look)

HW7 – Tasks

- Tasks are nodes, dependencies are edges

- Let's take a look at a visual:
  - If X -> Y, task X must be done before task Y.
  - What order can we complete these tasks in?

B -> D -> A -> C



HW7 – Pathfinder

Next part: a program to find the shortest walking routes through campus *ca*. 2006

- Network of walkways in campus constitutes a graph!

Pathfinder progresses through 3 steps:

1. Implement Dijkstra's algorithm
   - Starter code gives a path ADT to store search result: **`pathfinder.datastructures.Path`**

2. Run tests for your implementation of Dijkstra's algorithm

3. Complete starter code for the Pathfinder application

Dijkstra’s algorithm

- Named for its inventor, Edsger Dijkstra (1930–2002)
  - Truly one of the “founders” of computer science
  - Just one of his many contributions

- Key idea: find shortest path based on numeric edge weights:
  - Track the path to each node with least-yet-seen cost
  - Shrink a set of pending nodes as they are visited

- A *priority queue* makes handling weights efficient and convenient
  - Helps track which node to process next

- **Note:** Dijkstra’s algorithm requires all edge weights be **nonnegative**
  - (Other graph search algorithms can handle negative weights – see Bellman-Ford algorithm)

Priority queue

- A queue-like ADT that reorders elements by associated *priority*
  - Whichever element has the least value dequeues next (not FIFO)
  - Priority of an element traditionally given as a separate integer

- Java provides a standard implementation, **`PriorityQueue<E>`**
  - Implements the **`Queue<E>`** interface but has distinct semantics
  - Enqueue (add) with the **`add`** method
  - Dequeue (remove highest priority) with the **`remove`** method

- **`PriorityQueue<E>`** uses comparison order for priority order
  - Default: class **`E`** implements **`Comparable<E>`**
  - May configure otherwise with a **`Comparator<E>`**

Priority queue – example

`q = new PriorityQueue<Double>();`			
`q.add(5.1);`	5.1		
`q.add(4.2);`	4.2	5.1	
`q.add(0.3);`	0.3	4.2	5.1
`q.remove(); // 0.3`	4.2	5.1	
`q.add(0.8);`	0.8	4.2	5.1
`q.remove(); // 0.8`	4.2	5.1	
`q.add(20.4);`	4.2	5.1	20.4
`q.remove(); // 4.2`	5.1	20.4	

Finding the “shortest” path

- In HW7, edge labels are numbers, called *weights*
    - Labeled graphs like that are called *weighted graphs*
    - An edge’s weight is considered its *cost* (think time, distance, price, …)

- HW7 measures the “shortest” path by the <u>total weight</u> of its edges
    - So really, the path with the <u>least cost</u>
    - Find using *Dijkstra’s algorithm*
    - Edge weights crucially relevant

- There are other definitions of “shortest” path that we will not consider

Aside: `break` vs. `continue`

- **`break`** exits the loop, while **`continue`** skips the rest of this iteration

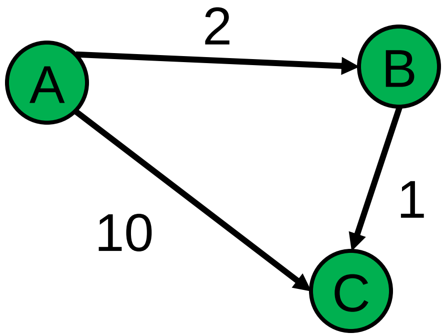
```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
  if (i == 3) { break; }
  System.out.println(i + " ");
}
// out: 0 1 2

for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
  if (i == 3) { continue; }
  System.out.println(i + " ");
}
// out: 0 1 2 4
```

Dijkstra’s algorithm

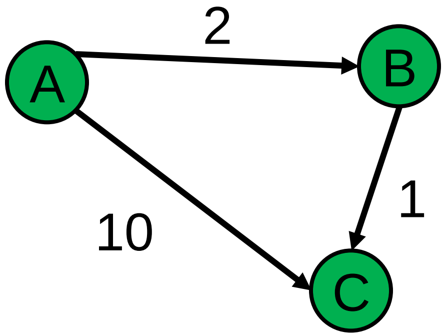
- **Main idea:** Start at the source node and find the shortest path to all reachable nodes.
  - This will include the shortest path to your destination!

- What is the shortest path from A to C for the given graph using Dijkstra’s algorithm? Using BFS?

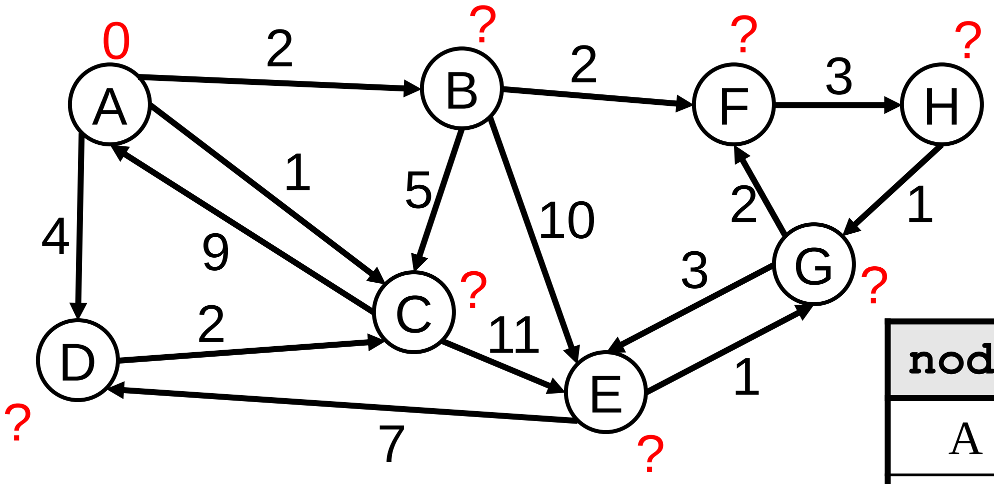


Dijkstra’s algorithm – pseudocode

```
active = priority queue of paths.
finished = empty set of nodes.
add a path from start to itself to active
<inv ???> What would be a good invariant for this loop?
while active is non-empty:
    minPath = active.removeMin()
    minDest = destination node in minPath
    if minDest is dest:
        return minPath
    if minDest is in finished:
        continue
    for each edge e = ⟨minDest, child⟩:
      if child is not in finished:
        newPath = minPath + e
        add newPath to active
    add minDest to finished
```



Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A

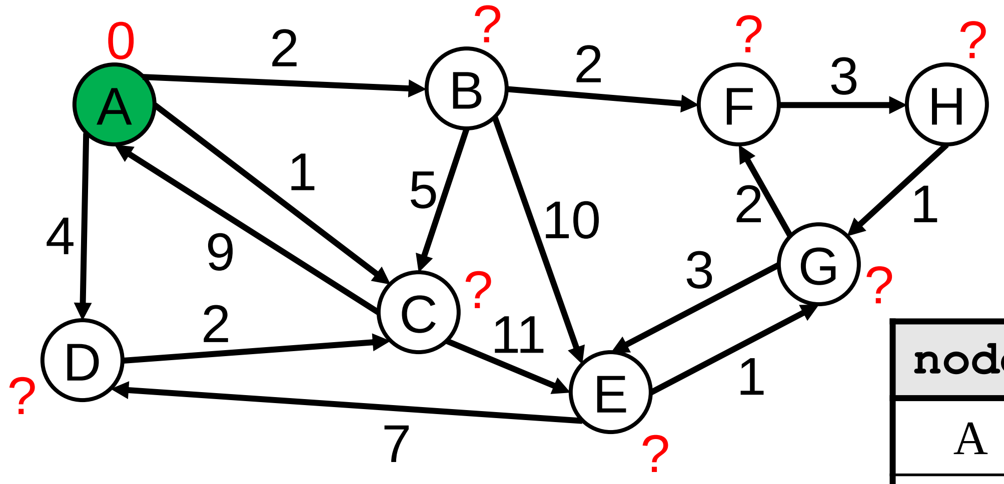


priority queue

path	**cost**
[A]	0

node	**finished**	**cost**	**prev**
A		0	-
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A

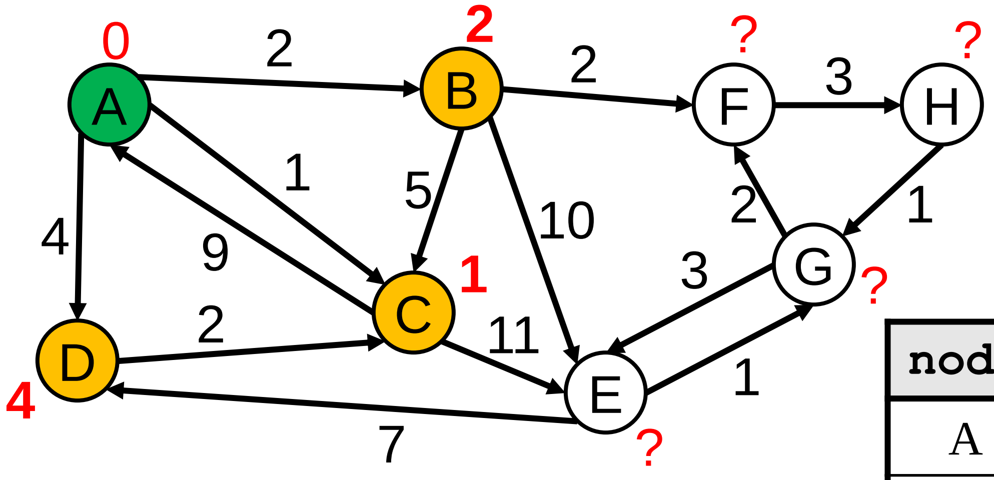


priority queue

path	cost

node	finished	cost	prev
A	Y	0	-
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A

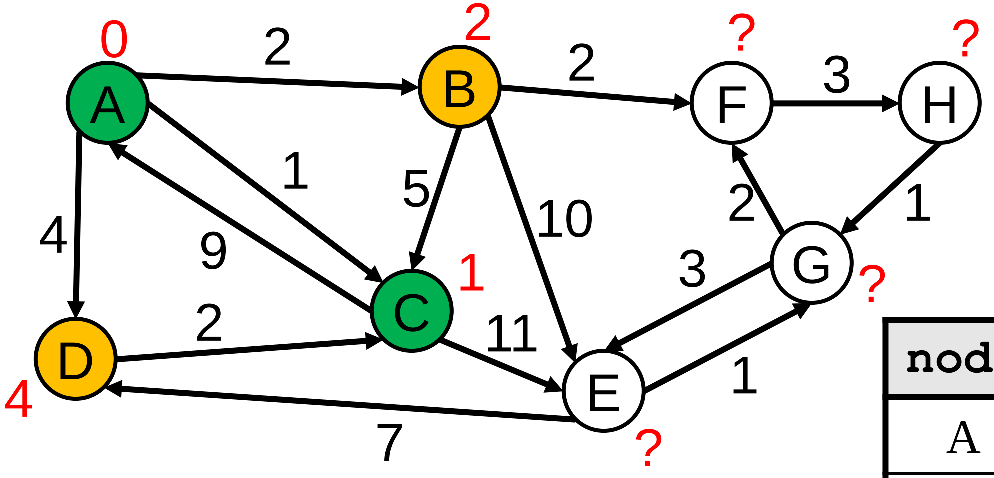


priority queue

path	**cost**
[A, C]	1
[A, B]	2
[A, D]	4

node	**finished**	**cost**	**prev**
A	Y	0	-
B		**≤ 2**	**A**
C		**≤ 1**	**A**
D		**≤ 4**	**A**
E			
F			
G			
H			

Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A

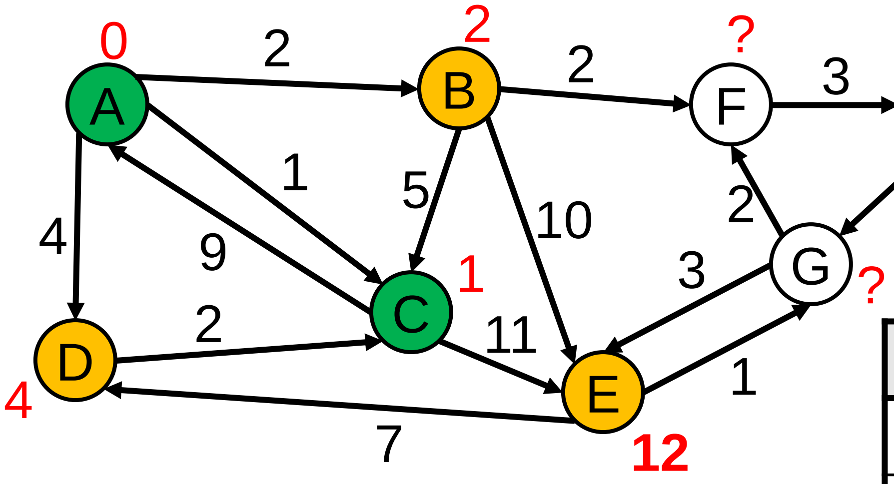


priority queue

path	cost
[A, B]	2
[A, D]	4

node	finished	cost	prev
A	Y	0	-
B		≤ 2	A
C	Y	**1**	A
D		≤ 4	A
E			
F			
G			
H			

Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A

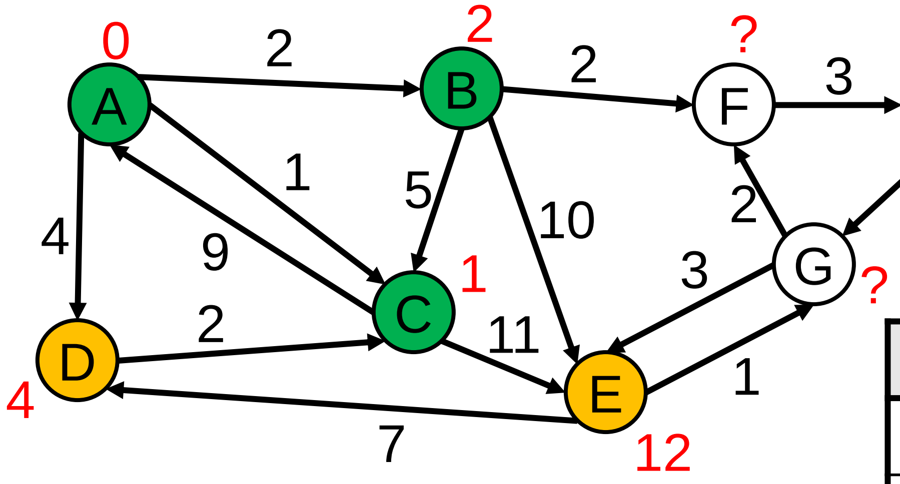


priority queue

path	cost
[A, B]	2
[A, D]	4
[A, C, E]	12

node	finished	cost	prev
A	Y	0	-
B		≤ 2	A
C	Y	1	A
D		≤ 4	A
E		**≤ 12**	**C**
F			
G			
H			

Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A

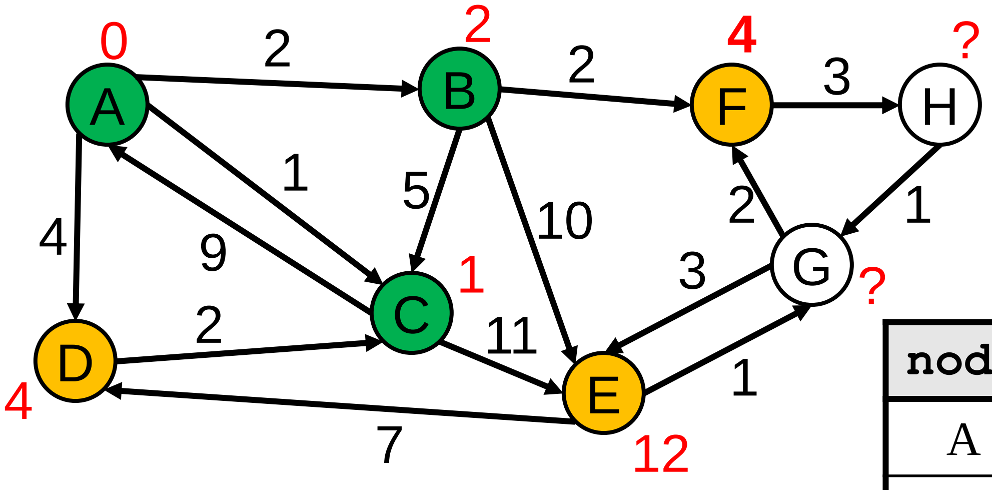


priority queue

path	cost
[A, D]	4
[A, C, E]	12

node	finished	cost	prev
A	Y	0	-
B	**Y**	**2**	A
C	Y	1	A
D		≤ 4	A
E		≤ 12	C
F			
G			
H			

Dijkstra's algorithm – paths from A

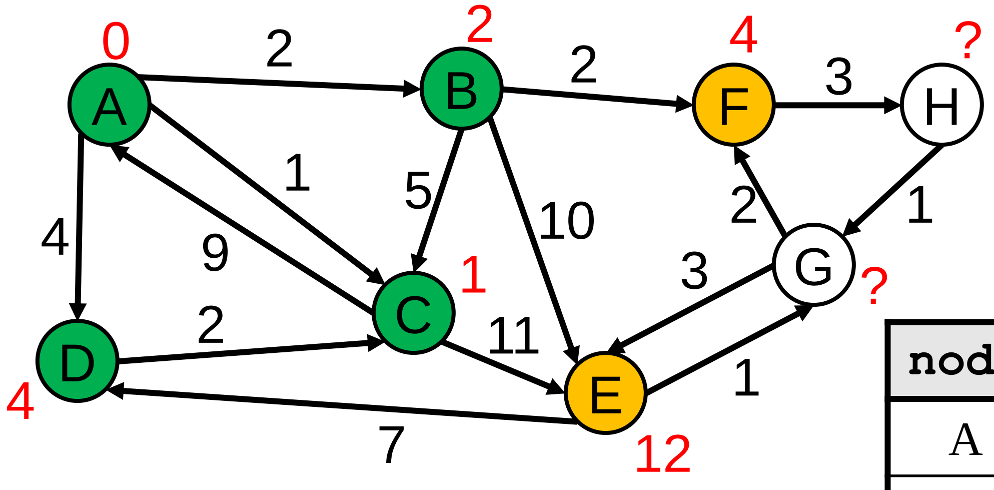


`priority queue`

`path`	`cost`
[A, D]	4
[A, B, F]	4
[A, C, E]	12
[A, B, E]	12

`node`	`finished`	`cost`	`prev`
A	Y	0	-
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D		≤ 4	A
E		≤ 12	C
F		**≤ 4**	**B**
G			
H			

Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A

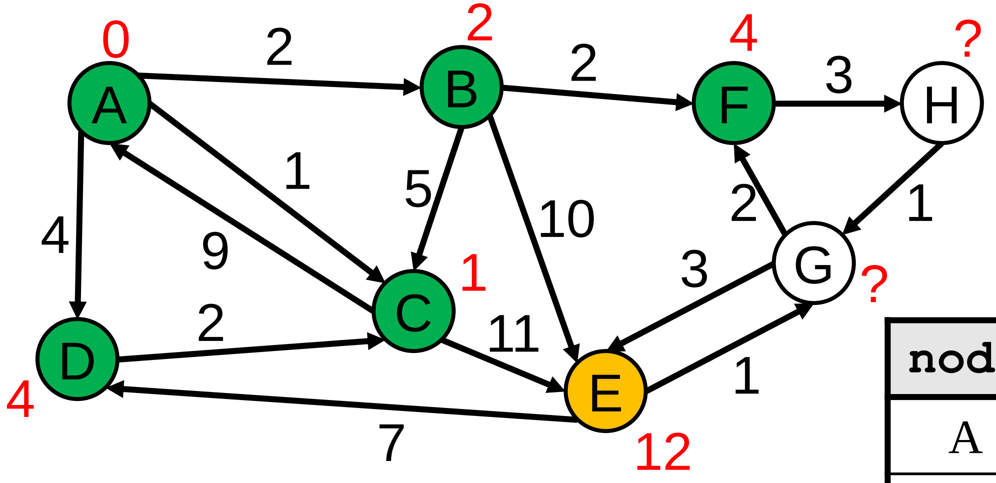


priority queue

path	**cost**
[A, B, F]	4
[A, C, E]	12
[A, B, E]	12

node	**finished**	**cost**	**prev**
A	Y	0	-
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	**Y**	**4**	A
E		≤ 12	C
F		≤ 4	B
G			
H			

Dijkstra's algorithm – paths from A

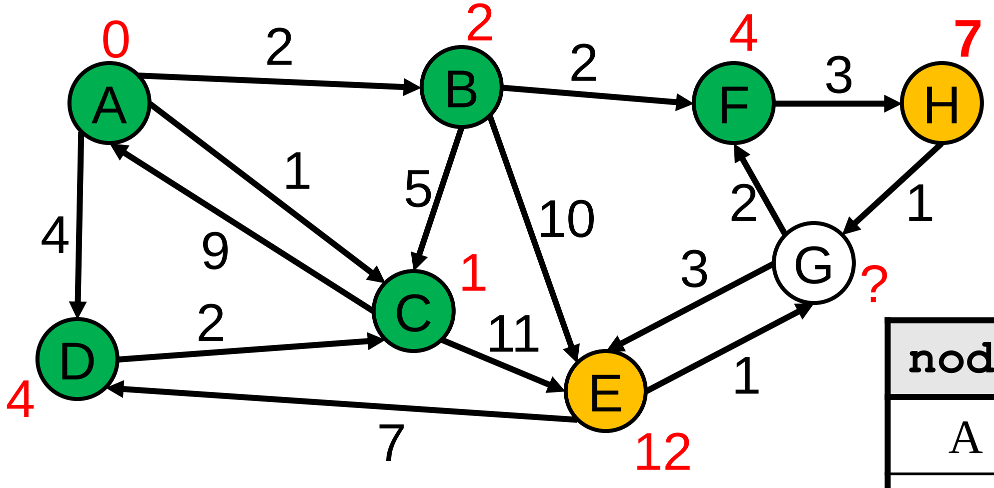


priority queue

path	cost
[A, C, E]	12
[A, B, E]	12

node	finished	cost	prev
A	Y	0	-
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	Y	4	A
E		≤ 12	C
F	**Y**	**4**	B
G			
H			

Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A

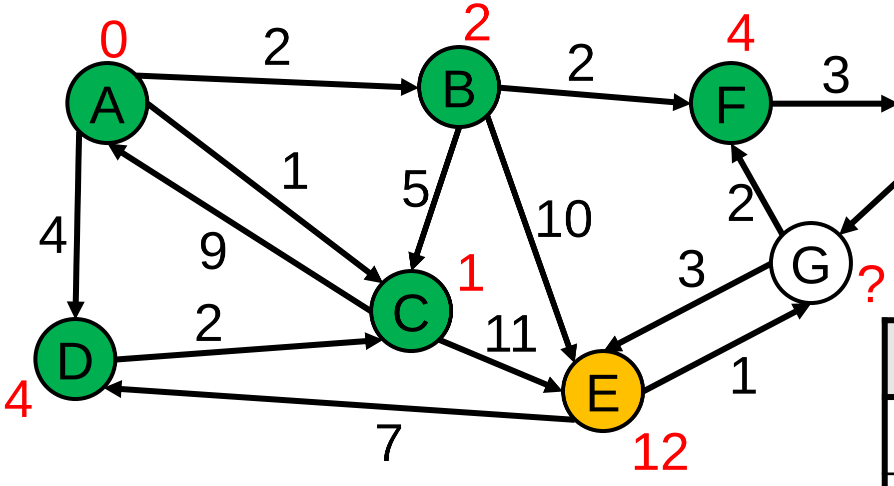


priority queue

path	cost
[A, B, F, H]	7
[A, C, E]	12
[A, B, E]	12

node	finished	cost	prev
A	Y	0	-
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	Y	4	A
E		≤ 12	C
F	Y	4	B
G			
H		**≤ 7**	**F**

Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A

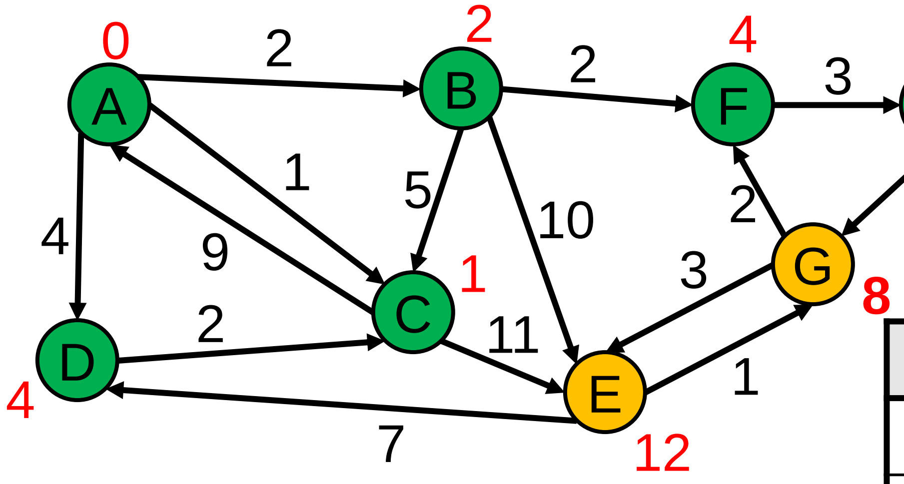


priority queue

path	**cost**
[A, C, E]	12
[A, B, E]	12

node	**finished**	**cost**	**prev**
A	Y	0	-
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	Y	4	A
E		≤ 12	C
F	Y	4	B
G			
H	**Y**	**7**	F

Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A

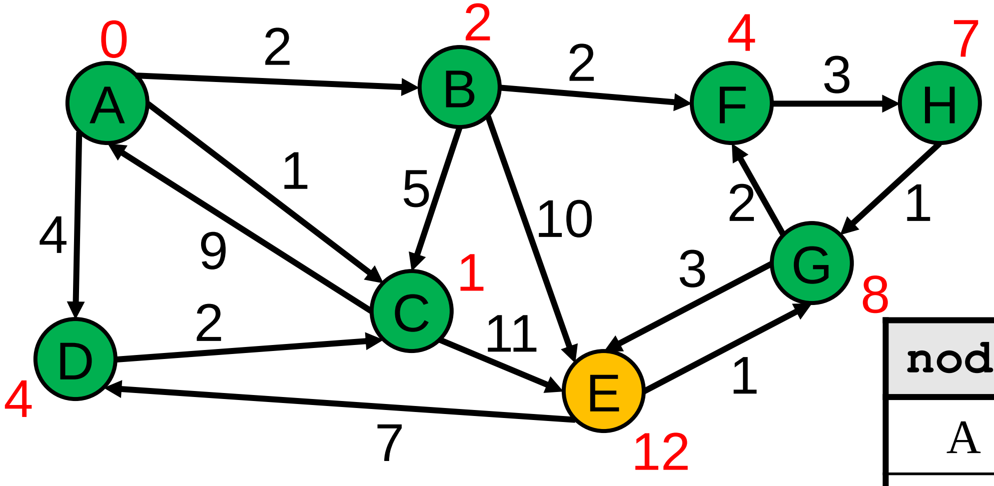


priority queue

path	**cost**
[A, B, F, H, G]	8
[A, C, E]	12
[A, B, E]	12

node	**finished**	**cost**	**prev**
A	Y	0	-
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	Y	4	A
E		≤ 12	C
F	Y	4	B
G		**≤ 8**	**H**
H	Y	7	F

Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A

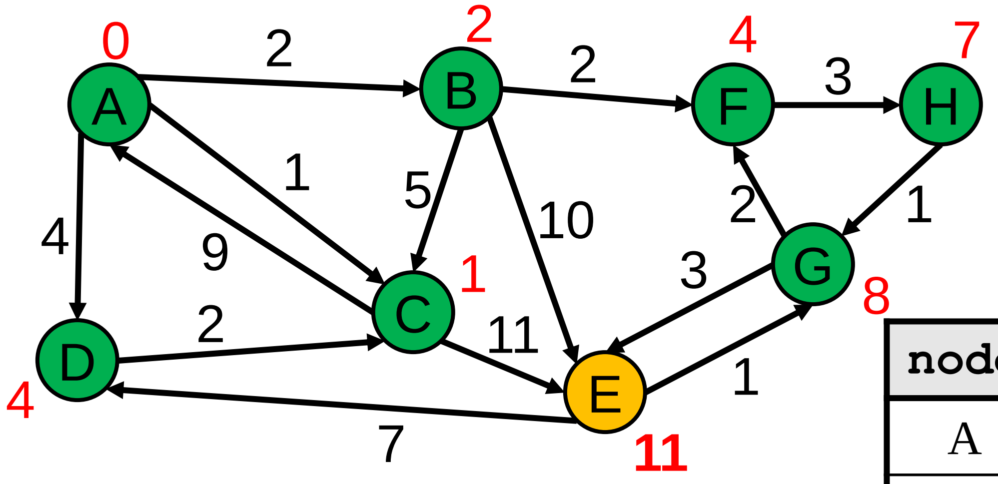


priority queue

path	cost
[A, C, E]	12
[A, B, E]	12

node	finished	cost	prev
A	Y	0	-
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	Y	4	A
E		≤ 12	C
F	Y	4	B
G	**Y**	**8**	H
H	Y	7	F

Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A

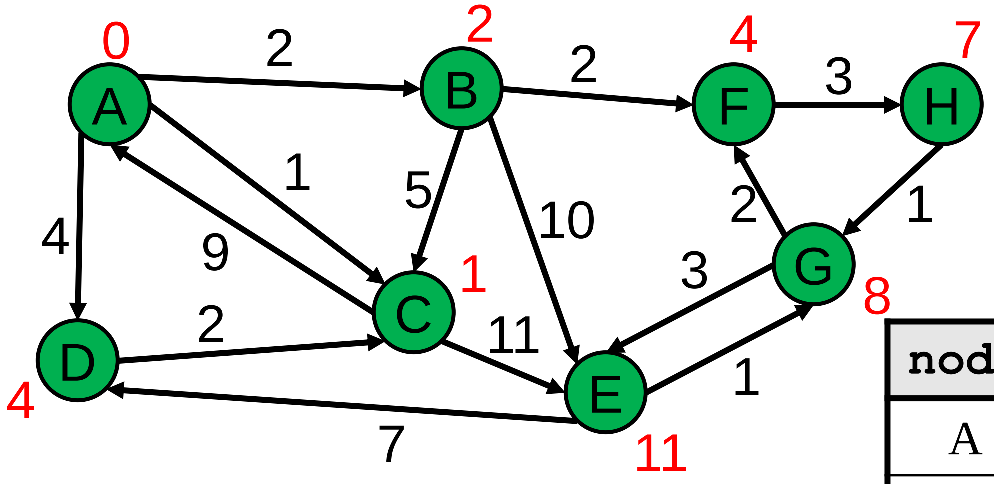


priority queue

path	cost
[A, B, F, H, G, E]	11
[A, C, E]	12
[A, B, E]	12

node	finished	cost	prev
A	Y	0	-
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	Y	4	A
E		**≤ 11**	**G**
F	Y	4	B
G	Y	8	H
H	Y	7	F

Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A

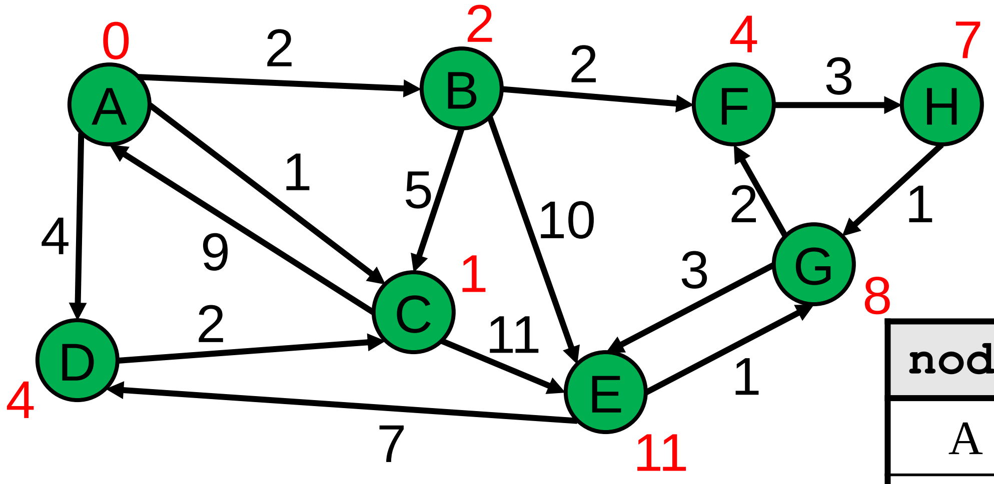


`priority queue`

`path`	`cost`
[A, C, E]	12
[A, B, E]	12

`node`	`finished`	`cost`	`prev`
A	Y	0	-
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	Y	4	A
E	**Y**	**11**	G
F	Y	4	B
G	Y	8	H
H	Y	7	F

Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A

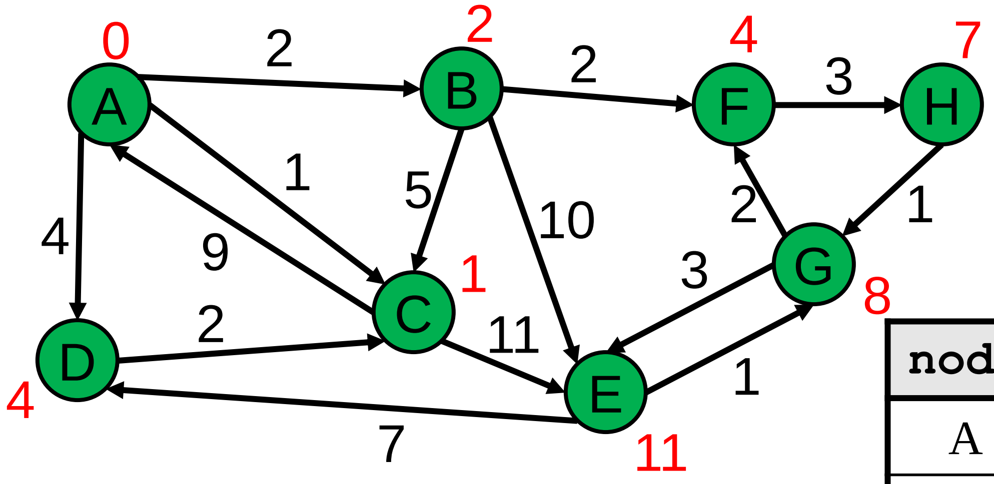


priority queue

path	cost
[A, B, E]	12

node	finished	cost	prev
A	Y	0	-
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	Y	4	A
E	**Y**	**11**	G
F	Y	4	B
G	Y	8	H
H	Y	7	F

Dijkstra’s algorithm – paths from A



Now we know the cost and path to every single node by looking at the table!

priority queue

path	cost

node	finished	cost	prev
A	Y	0	-
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	Y	4	A
E	**Y**	**11**	G
F	Y	4	B
G	Y	8	H
H	Y	7	F

Dijkstra’s algorithm - Worksheet

- Now it’s your turn!

Dijkstra’s algorithm – pseudocode

```
active = priority queue of paths.
finished = empty set of nodes.
add a path from start to itself to active
<inv: All paths found so far are shortest paths>
while active is non-empty:
    minPath = active.removeMin()
    minDest = destination node in minPath
    if minDest is dest:
        return minPath
    if minDest is in finished:
        continue
    for each edge e = ⟨minDest, child⟩:
      if child is not in finished:
        newPath = minPath + e
        add newPath to active
    add minDest to finished
```

Dijkstra’s algorithm – pseudocode

```
active = priority queue of paths.
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add a path from start to itself to active
<inv: All paths found so far are shortest paths>
while active is non-empty:
    minPath = active.removeMin()
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    if minDest is dest:
        return minPath
    if minDest is in finished:
        continue
    for each edge e = ⟨minDest, child⟩:
      if child is not in finished:
        newPath = minPath + e
        add newPath to active
    add minDest to finished
```

What else?

Dijkstra's algorithm – pseudocode

```
active = priority queue of paths.
finished = empty set of nodes.
add a path from start to itself to active
<inv: All paths found so far are shortest paths>
while active is non-empty:
    minPath = active.removeMin()
    minDest = destination node in minPath
    if minDest is dest:
        return minPath
    if minDest is in finished:
        continue
    for each edge e = ⟨minDest, child⟩:
      if child is not in finished:
        newPath = minPath + e
        add newPath to active
    add minDest to finished
```

All nodes not reached yet are farther away than those reached so far

Dijkstra's algorithm – pseudocode

```
active = priority queue of paths.
finished = empty set of nodes.
add a path from start to itself to active
<inv: All paths found so far are shortest paths>
while active is non-empty:
    minPath = active.removeMin()
    minDest = destination node in minPath
    if minDest is dest:
        return minPath
    if minDest is in finished:
        continue
    for each edge e = ⟨minDest, child⟩:
      if child is not in finished:
        newPath = minPath + e
        add newPath to active
    add minDest to finished
```

All nodes not reached yet are farther away than those reached so far

The queue contains all paths formed by adding 1 more edge to a node we already reached.

Dijkstra’s algorithm – pseudocode

```
active = priority queue of paths.
finished = empty set of nodes.
add a path from start to itself to active
<inv: All paths found so far are shortest paths & ...>
while active is non-empty:
    minPath = active.removeMin()
    minDest = destination node in minPath
    if minDest is dest:
        return minPath
    if minDest is in finished:
        continue
    for each edge e = ⟨minDest, child⟩:
      if child is not in finished:
        newPath = minPath + e
        add newPath to active
    add minDest to finished
```

Let’s take a moment to think what else is true here?

Dijkstra’s algorithm – pseudocode

```
active = priority queue of paths.
finished = empty set of nodes.
add a path from start to itself to active
<inv: All paths found so far are shortest paths & ...>
while active is non-empty:
    minPath = active.removeMin()
    minDest = destination node in minPath
    if minDest is dest:
        return minPath
    if minDest is in finished:
        continue
    for each edge e = ⟨minDest, child⟩:
      if child is not in finished:
        newPath = minPath + e
        add newPath to active
    add minDest to finished
```

It follows from our updated invariant that this path is the shortest path (assuming node is not in finished)

Script testing in HW7

- Extends the test-script mechanism from HW5/6
  - Using numeric weights instead of string labels on edges
  - New command **`FindPath`** to find shortest path with Dijkstra's algorithm
- Must write the test driver (**`PathfinderTestDriver`**) yourself
  - Feel free to copy pieces from **`GraphTestDriver`** in HW5/6

Command (in *`foo`*`.test`)	Output (in *`foo`*`.expected`)
`FindPath` *graph* $node_1$ $node_n$	**`path from`** $node_1$ **`to`** $node_n$**`:`** $node_1$ **`to`** $node_2$ **`with weight`** $w_{1,2}$ $node_2$ **`to`** $node_3$ **`with weight`** $w_{2,3}$ `. . .` $node_{n-1}$ **`to`** $node_n$ **`with weight`** $w_{n-1,n}$ **`total cost:`** w
`. . .`	`. . .`

Model-View-Controller

Model-View-Controller

- Model-View-Controller (MVC) is a ubiquitous design pattern:
  - The **model** abstracts + represents the application’s data.
  - The **view** provides a user interface to display the application data.
  - The **controller** handles user input to affect the application.

Model-View-Controller: Example

Accessing my Google Drive files through my laptop and my phone

<table>
<tr><th>Laptop</th><th>Phone</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">View: The screen displays options for me to select files</td></tr>
<tr><td>Control: Get input selection from mouse/keyboard</td><td>Control: Get input selection from touch sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Control: Request the selected file from Google Drive</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Model: Google Drive sends back the request file to my device</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Control: Receive the file and pass it to View</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">View: The screen displays the file</td></tr>
</table>

HW7: text-based View-Controller

- `TextInterfaceView`
  - Displays output to users from the result received from `TextInterfaceController`.
  - Receives input from users.
    - Does not process anything; directly pass the input to the `TextInterfaceController` to process.
- `TextInterfaceController`
  - Process the passed input from the `TextInterfaceView`
    - Include talking to the **Model** (the graph & supporting code)
  - Give the processed result back to the `TextInterfaceView` to display to users.

* HW9 will be using the same **Model** but different and more sophisticated View and Controller

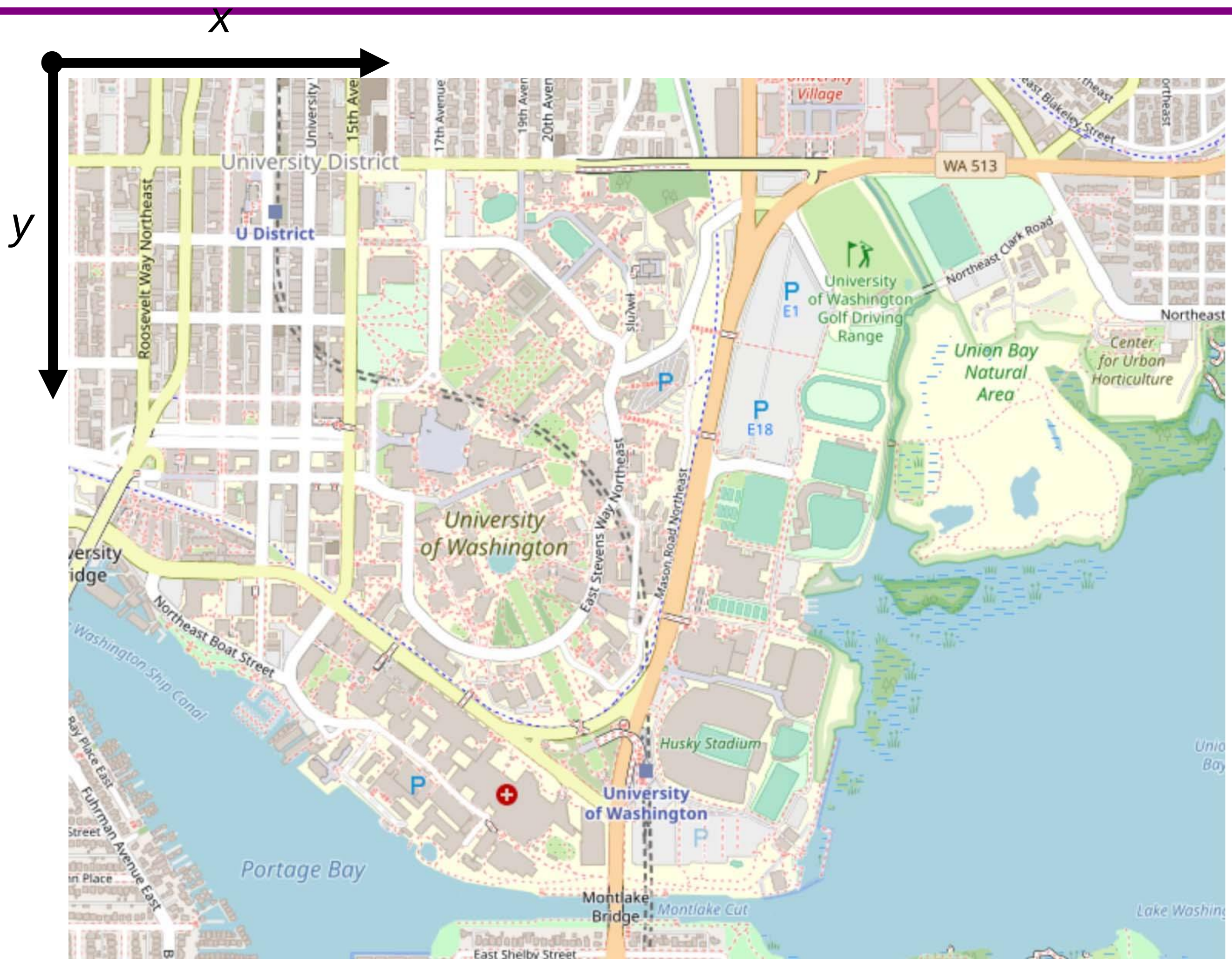
Campus dataset

- Two CSV files in **`src/main/resources/data:`**
  - **`campus_buildings.csv`** – building entrances on campus
  - **`campus_paths.csv`** – straight-line walkways on campus

- Exact points on campus identified with (*x*, *y*) coordinates
  - Pixels on a map of campus (**`campus_map.jpg`**, next to CSV files)
  - Position (0, 0), the origin, is the top left corner of the map

- Parser in starter code: **`pathfinder.parser.CampusPathsParser`**
  - **`CampusBuilding`** object for each entry of **`campus_buildings.csv`**
  - **`CampusPath`** object for each entry of **`campus_paths.csv`**

Campus dataset – coordinate plane



`campus_map.jpg`

Campus dataset – sample

- `campus_buildings.CSV` has entries like the following:

shortName	*longName*	*x*	*y*
`BGR,`	`By George,`	`1671.5499,`	`1258.4333`
`MOR,`	`Moore Hall,`	`2317.1749,`	`1859.502`

- `campus_paths.CSV` has entries like the following:

x1	*y1*	*x2*	*y2*	*distance*
`1810.0,`	`431.5,`	`1804.6429,`	`437.92857,`	`17.956615…`
`1810.0,`	`431.5,`	`1829.2857,`	`409.35714,`	`60.251364…`

- See `campus_routes.jpg` for nice visual rendering of `campus_paths.csv`

Campus dataset – demo

- Let’s go through the starter files of HW 7.

HW 7 – Model-View-Controller

- HW7 is an MVC application, with much given as starter code.
  - View: **`pathfinder.textInterface.TextInterfaceView`**
  - Controller: **`pathfinder.textInterface.TextInterfaceController`**

- You will need to fill out the code in **`pathfinder.CampusMap.`**
  - Since your code implements the model functionality

Before next lecture…

1. Do HW6 by tonight!
   - No written portion
   - Coding portion (push and tag on GitLab)

2. Feel free to add additional JUnit tests or script tests!

HW 7 – Model-View-Controller

- HW7 is an MVC application, with much given as starter code.
  - View: **`pathfinder.textInterface.TextInterfaceView`**
  - Controller: **`pathfinder.textInterface.TextInterfaceController`**

- You will need to fill out the code in **`pathfinder.CampusMap.`**
  - Since your code implements the model functionality