



ITMO UNIVERSITY

# How to Win Coding Competitions: Secrets of Champions

## Week 6: Algorithms on Graphs 2 Lecture 5: All Pairs Shortest Paths

Maxim Buzdalov  
Saint Petersburg 2016

Problem: given a graph  $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ , find shortest paths  
between **all pairs** of vertices  $v_1, v_2 \in V$

Problem: given a graph  $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ , find shortest paths between **all pairs** of vertices  $v_1, v_2 \in V$

- ▶ Even if considering only path lengths, this is  $\Theta(|V|^2)$  numbers

Problem: given a graph  $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ , find shortest paths between **all pairs** of vertices  $v_1, v_2 \in V$

- ▶ Even if considering only path lengths, this is  $\Theta(|V|^2)$  numbers
- ▶ Let's use the **adjacency matrix** representation

Problem: given a graph  $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ , find shortest paths between **all pairs** of vertices  $v_1, v_2 \in V$

- ▶ Even if considering only path lengths, this is  $\Theta(|V|^2)$  numbers
- ▶ Let's use the **adjacency matrix** representation
- ▶ If edge lengths are non-negative, run the Dijkstra algorithm from each vertex
  - ▶  $|V|$  times  $O(|V|^2)$ , so  **$O(|V|^3)$**  in total

Problem: given a graph  $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ , find shortest paths between **all pairs** of vertices  $v_1, v_2 \in V$

- ▶ Even if considering only path lengths, this is  $\Theta(|V|^2)$  numbers
- ▶ Let's use the **adjacency matrix** representation
- ▶ If edge lengths are non-negative, run the Dijkstra algorithm from each vertex
  - ▶  $|V|$  times  $O(|V|^2)$ , so  $O(|V|^3)$  in total
- ▶ But there exists the **Floyd-Warshall** algorithm, which is:

Problem: given a graph  $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ , find shortest paths between **all pairs** of vertices  $v_1, v_2 \in V$

- ▶ Even if considering only path lengths, this is  $\Theta(|V|^2)$  numbers
- ▶ Let's use the **adjacency matrix** representation
- ▶ If edge lengths are non-negative, run the Dijkstra algorithm from each vertex
  - ▶  $|V|$  times  $O(|V|^2)$ , so  $O(|V|^3)$  in total
- ▶ But there exists the **Floyd-Warshall** algorithm, which is:
  - ▶ also  $O(|V|^3)$

Problem: given a graph  $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ , find shortest paths between **all pairs** of vertices  $v_1, v_2 \in V$

- ▶ Even if considering only path lengths, this is  $\Theta(|V|^2)$  numbers
- ▶ Let's use the **adjacency matrix** representation
- ▶ If edge lengths are non-negative, run the Dijkstra algorithm from each vertex
  - ▶  $|V|$  times  $O(|V|^2)$ , so  $O(|V|^3)$  in total
- ▶ But there exists the **Floyd-Warshall** algorithm, which is:
  - ▶ also  $O(|V|^3)$
  - ▶ but faster



Problem: given a graph  $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ , find shortest paths between **all pairs** of vertices  $v_1, v_2 \in V$

- ▶ Even if considering only path lengths, this is  $\Theta(|V|^2)$  numbers
- ▶ Let's use the **adjacency matrix** representation
- ▶ If edge lengths are non-negative, run the Dijkstra algorithm from each vertex
  - ▶  $|V|$  times  $O(|V|^2)$ , so  $O(|V|^3)$  in total
- ▶ But there exists the **Floyd-Warshall** algorithm, which is:
  - ▶ also  $O(|V|^3)$
  - ▶ but faster
  - ▶ and simpler

Problem: given a graph  $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ , find shortest paths between **all pairs** of vertices  $v_1, v_2 \in V$

- ▶ Even if considering only path lengths, this is  $\Theta(|V|^2)$  numbers
- ▶ Let's use the **adjacency matrix** representation
- ▶ If edge lengths are non-negative, run the Dijkstra algorithm from each vertex
  - ▶  $|V|$  times  $O(|V|^2)$ , so  $O(|V|^3)$  in total
- ▶ But there exists the **Floyd-Warshall** algorithm, which is:
  - ▶ also  $O(|V|^3)$
  - ▶ but faster
  - ▶ and simpler
  - ▶ and does not require non-negative edge lengths!

Algorithm idea:

Algorithm idea:

- ▶  $D_k[i][j]$ : the length of the shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  using only vertices from  $[1; k]$  in between

Algorithm idea:

- ▶  $D_k[i][j]$ : the length of the shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  using only vertices from  $[1; k]$  in between
- ▶  $D_0[i][j]$ : just the contents of the adjacency matrix

Algorithm idea:

- ▶  $D_k[i][j]$ : the length of the shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  using only vertices from  $[1; k]$  in between
- ▶  $D_0[i][j]$ : just the contents of the adjacency matrix
- ▶ Assume we computed all  $D_{k-1}[i][j]$ . Then:

Algorithm idea:

- ▶  $D_k[i][j]$ : the length of the shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  using only vertices from  $[1; k]$  in between
- ▶  $D_0[i][j]$ : just the contents of the adjacency matrix
- ▶ Assume we computed all  $D_{k-1}[i][j]$ . Then:
  - ▶ By definition,  $D_k[i][j] \leftarrow \min(D_{k-1}[i][j], D_{k-1}[i][k] + D_{k-1}[k][j])$

Algorithm idea:

- ▶  $D_k[i][j]$ : the length of the shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  using only vertices from  $[1; k]$  in between
- ▶  $D_0[i][j]$ : just the contents of the adjacency matrix
- ▶ Assume we computed all  $D_{k-1}[i][j]$ . Then:
  - ▶ By definition,  $D_k[i][j] \leftarrow \min(D_{k-1}[i][j], D_{k-1}[i][k] + D_{k-1}[k][j])$
  - ▶ If  $D_{k-1}[k][k] < 0$ , then  $D_k[k][k] = -\infty$ 
    - ▶ so is  $D_k[i][j]$  unless  $D_{k-1}[i][k] = \infty$  or  $D_{k-1}[k][j] = \infty$



Algorithm idea:

- ▶  $D_k[i][j]$ : the length of the shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  using only vertices from  $[1; k]$  in between
- ▶  $D_0[i][j]$ : just the contents of the adjacency matrix
- ▶ Assume we computed all  $D_{k-1}[i][j]$ . Then:
  - ▶ By definition,  $D_k[i][j] \leftarrow \min(D_{k-1}[i][j], D_{k-1}[i][k] + D_{k-1}[k][j])$
  - ▶ If  $D_{k-1}[k][k] < 0$ , then  $D_k[k][k] = -\infty$ 
    - ▶ so is  $D_k[i][j]$  unless  $D_{k-1}[i][k] = \infty$  or  $D_{k-1}[k][j] = \infty$
  - ▶ If  $D_{k-1}[k][k] = 0$ , then  $D_k[i][j] \leftarrow D_{k-1}[i][k] + D_{k-1}[k][j]$ 
    - ▶ enables dynamic programming

Algorithm idea:

- ▶  $D_k[i][j]$ : the length of the shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  using only vertices from  $[1; k]$  in between
- ▶  $D_0[i][j]$ : just the contents of the adjacency matrix
- ▶ Assume we computed all  $D_{k-1}[i][j]$ . Then:
  - ▶ By definition,  $D_k[i][j] \leftarrow \min(D_{k-1}[i][j], D_{k-1}[i][k] + D_{k-1}[k][j])$
  - ▶ If  $D_{k-1}[k][k] < 0$ , then  $D_k[k][k] = -\infty$ 
    - ▶ so is  $D_k[i][j]$  unless  $D_{k-1}[i][k] = \infty$  or  $D_{k-1}[k][j] = \infty$
  - ▶ If  $D_{k-1}[k][k] = 0$ , then  $D_k[i][j] \leftarrow D_{k-1}[i][k] + D_{k-1}[k][j]$ 
    - ▶ enables dynamic programming
- ▶ It never hurts if we use  $D_k[i][k]$  instead of  $D_{k-1}[i][k]$ , same for  $[k][j]$ 
  - ▶ So we can happily use a single  $D[][]$  array for the entire computation!

Version for non-negative cycles

```
procedure FLOYDWARSHALL( $V, E$ )  
   $N \leftarrow |V|$ ,  $A \leftarrow$  adjacency matrix of  $\langle V, E \rangle$   
  for  $k$  from 1 to  $N$  do  
    for  $i$  from 1 to  $N$  do  
      for  $j$  from 1 to  $N$  do  
         $A[i][j] \leftarrow \min(A[i][j], A[i][k] + A[k][j])$   
      end for  
    end for  
  end for  
end procedure
```

Version **supporting negative** cycles

```
procedure FLOYDWARSHALL( $V, E$ )  
   $N \leftarrow |V|$ ,  $A \leftarrow$  adjacency matrix of  $\langle V, E \rangle$   
  for  $k$  from 1 to  $N$  do  
    for  $i$  from 1 to  $N$  do  
      if  $A[i][i] < 0$  then  $A[i][i] \leftarrow -\infty$  end if  
      for  $j$  from 1 to  $N$  do  
        if  $i \neq j$  and  $A[i][k] + A[k][j] < \infty$  then  
           $A[i][j] \leftarrow \min(A[i][j], A[i][k] + A[k][j])$   
        end if  
      end for  
    end for  
  end for  
end procedure
```

How to restore the actual paths with Floyd-Warshall?

- ▶  $B_k[i][j]$ : **what vertex to go** in the shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  using vertices in  $[1; k]$
- ▶ Use a single  $B[i][j]$  for the entire run, similar to  $A[i][j]$
- ▶ On update of  $A[i][j]$  by  $A[i][k] + A[k][j]$ , also set  $B[i][j]$  to  $B[i][k]$

How to restore the actual paths with Floyd-Warshall?

- ▶  $B_k[i][j]$ : **what vertex to go** in the shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  using vertices in  $[1; k]$
- ▶ Use a single  $B[i][j]$  for the entire run, similar to  $A[i][j]$
- ▶ On update of  $A[i][j]$  by  $A[i][k] + A[k][j]$ , also set  $B[i][j]$  to  $B[i][k]$

How to count the number of shortest paths?

- ▶  $C_k[i][j]$ : **number of shortest paths** from  $i$  to  $j$  using vertices in  $[1; k]$
- ▶ Use a single  $C[i][j]$  for the entire run, similar to  $A[i][j]$
- ▶ When  $A[i][j]$  is reset to a new value, set  $C[i][j] \leftarrow 0$
- ▶ If  $A[i][j] = A[i][k] + A[k][j]$ , set  $C[i][j] \leftarrow C[i][j] + C[i][k] \cdot C[k][j]$



- ▶ This was the last lecture of the course



- ▶ This was the last lecture of the course
- ▶ Good luck!

- ▶ This was the last lecture of the course
- ▶ Good luck!
  - ▶ On the course exam

- ▶ This was the last lecture of the course
- ▶ Good luck!
  - ▶ On the course exam
  - ▶ In programming competitions

- ▶ This was the last lecture of the course
- ▶ Good luck!
  - ▶ On the course exam
  - ▶ In programming competitions
  - ▶ ...and wishing you **Correct**, **Efficient** and **Happy** Programming!

- ▶ This was the last lecture of the course
- ▶ Good luck!
  - ▶ On the course exam
  - ▶ In programming competitions
  - ▶ ...and wishing you **Correct**, **Efficient** and **Happy** Programming!

The course team