# CS 225 

## Data Structures

April 28 - Dijkstra's Algorithm Analysis G Carl Evans

## What is left

- Last Lab Starts today due Sunday
- Last Exam Friday in CBTF during lecture time
- Last MP finished yesterday
- 24-hour extensions
- run for $m p$ intro, $m p$ _stickers, $m p$ _list*, mp_mosaics
- run for mp_traversals and mp_mazes run by weekend
- 90\% Regrade
- form will be posted on Monday due by Wednesday.
- Will grade the code in the repo on Wednesday May $5^{\text {th }}$ at 11:59pm.
- Final Project Done by May $12^{\text {th }}$
(This is a hard deadline due to timeline to grade)


## Dijkstra's Algorithm (SSSP)



|  | DijkstraSSSP (G, s) : |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6 | foreach (Vertex v : G) : |
| 7 | $\mathrm{d}[\mathrm{v}]=+\mathrm{inf}$ |
| 8 | $p[v]=$ NULL |
| 9 | $\mathrm{d}[\mathrm{s}]=0$ |
| 10 |  |
| 11 | PriorityQueue Q // min distance, defined by d[v] |
| 12 | Q.buildHeap (G.vertices()) |
| 13 | Graph T // "labeled set" |
| 14 |  |
| 15 | repeat n times: |
| 16 | Vertex $u=$ Q.removeMin() |
| 17 | T. add (u) |
| 18 | foreach (Vertex $v$ : neighbors of $u$ not in $T$ ) : |
| 19 | if cost(u, v) $+\mathrm{d}[\mathrm{u}]<\mathrm{d}[\mathrm{v}]$ : |
| 20 | $d[v]=\operatorname{cost}(u, v)+d[u]$ |
| 21 | $\mathrm{p}[\mathrm{v}]=\mathrm{u}$ |

## Dijkstra's Algorithm (SSSP)

Dijkstra gives us the shortest path from our path (single source) to every connected vertex!


## Dijkstra's Algorithm (SSSP)

Q: How does Dijkstra handle a single heavy-weight path vs. many light-weight paths?


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## Dijkstra's Algorithm (SSSP)

Q: How does Dijkstra handle undirected graphs?


## Dijkstra's Algorithm (SSSP)

## Q: How does Dijkstra handle negative weight cycles?



Shortest Path $(\mathrm{A} \rightarrow \mathrm{E}): \underset{\text { Length: } 12}{\mathrm{~A} \rightarrow \mathrm{E} \rightarrow \mathrm{E}} \frac{\rightarrow(\mathrm{C} \rightarrow \mathrm{H} \rightarrow \mathrm{G} \rightarrow \mathrm{E})^{*}}{\text { Length: }-5 \text { (repeatable) }}$

## Dijkstra's Algorithm (SSSP)

Q: How does Dijkstra handle negative weight edges, without a negative weight cycle?


## Dijkstra's Algorithm (SSSP)

Q: How does Dijkstra handle negative weight edges, without a negative weight cycle?


## Dijkstra's Algorithm (SSSP)

## What is Dijkstra's running time?

```
DijkstraSSSP(G, s):
    foreach (Vertex v : G):
        d[v] = +inf
        p[v] = NULL
    d[s]=0
    PriorityQueue Q // min distance, defined by d[v]
    Q.buildHeap (G.vertices())
    Graph T
        // "labeled set"
    repeat }\textrm{n}\mathrm{ times:
        Vertex u = Q.removeMin()
        T.add(u)
        foreach (Vertex v : neighbors of u not in T):
            if cost(u, v) + d[u] < d[v]:
            d[v] = cost(u, v) + d[u]
            p[v] = u
    return T
```


## Landmark Path Problem

Suppose you want to travel from A to G. Q1: What is the shortest path from $\mathbf{A}$ to $\mathbf{G}$ ?


## Landmark Path Problem

Suppose you want to travel from A to G.
Q2: What is the fastest algorithm to use to find the shortest path?


## Landmark Path Problem

In your journey between $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{G}$, you also want to visit the landmark $\mathbf{L}$.
Q3: What is the shortest path from $\mathbf{A}$ to $\mathbf{G}$ that visits $\mathbf{L}$ ?


## Landmark Path Problem

In your journey between $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{G}$, you also want to visit the landmark L.
Q4: What is the fastest algorithm to find this path? Q5: What are the specific call(s) to this algorithm?


