CSE 373: Data Structures & Algorithms
Graph Traversals: Dijkstra's

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Winter 2017

Course Logistics

- HW4 out → graphs!

- Topic Summary on Graphs coming out by tomorrow evening. We'll add more after we finish Graphs next week.

- Grade computation guide (as best we can) out tonight.

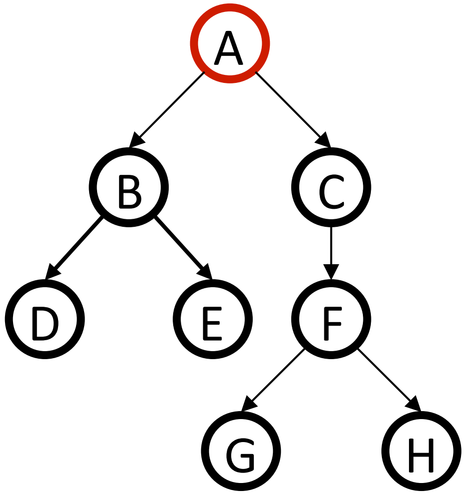
Review: Graph Traversals

For an arbitrary graph and a starting node **v**, find all nodes *reachable* from **v** (i.e., there exists a path from **v**)

Basic idea of traversal:

- Keep following nodes
- But "mark" nodes after visiting them, so the traversal terminates and processes each reachable node exactly once

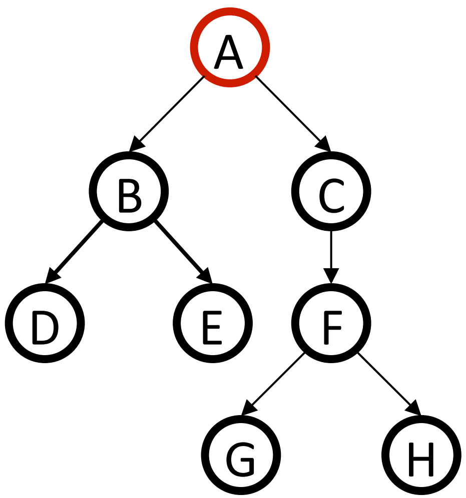
Review: DFS




```
DFS (Node start) {
  initialize stack s to hold start
  mark start as visited
  while(s is not empty) {
    next = s.pop() // and "process"
    for each node u adjacent to next
      if(u is not marked)
        mark u and push onto s
  }
}
```

- A, C, F, H, G, B, E, D
- A different but perfectly fine depth traversal

Review: BFS




```
BFS(Node start) {
  initialize queue q to hold start
  mark start as visited
  while(q is not empty) {
    next = q.dequeue() // and "process"
    for each node u adjacent to next
     if(u is not marked)
       mark u and enqueue onto q
  }
}
```

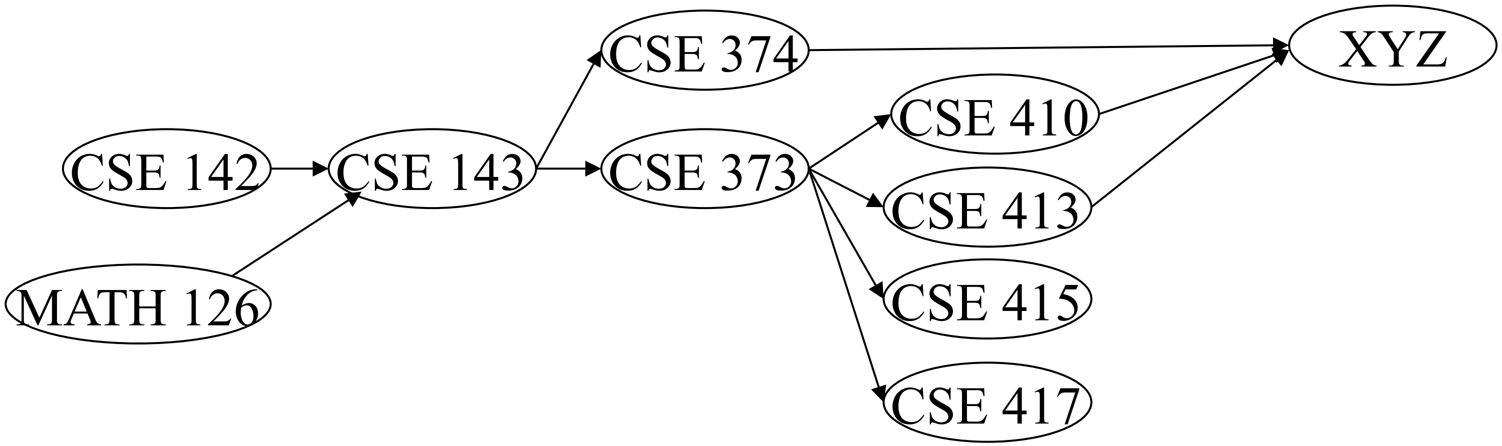
- A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H
- A "level-order" traversal

Review: Topological Sort

```
labelAllAndEnqueueZeros();
while queue not empty {
   v = dequeue();
   put v next in output
   for each w adjacent to v {
      w.indegree--;
      if (w.indegree==0)
         enqueue(v);
   }
}
```

One example output:

126
142
143
374
373
417
410
413
XYZ
415



Today: Shortest COST Path

Single source shortest paths

- Done: BFS to find the minimum path length from **v** to **u** in $O(|E|+|V|)$
- Actually, can find the minimum path length from **v** to *every node*
  - Still $O(|E|+|V|)$
  - No faster way for a "distinguished" destination in the worst-case
- Now: Weighted graphs

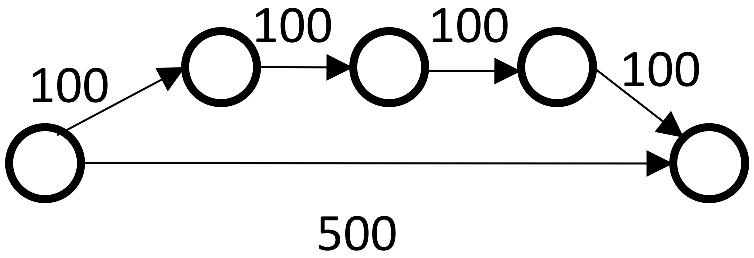
Given a weighted graph and node **v**,
find the minimum-cost path from **v** to every node

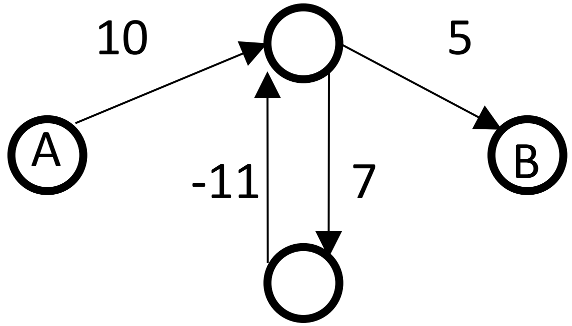
- As before, asymptotically no harder than for one destination
- Unlike before, BFS will not work -> only looks at path length.

Shortest Path: Applications

- Driving directions
- Cheap flight itineraries
- Network routing
- Critical paths in project management

Not as easy





Why BFS won't work: Shortest path may not have the fewest edges

– Annoying when this happens with costs of flights

We will assume there are no negative weights

- *Problem* is *ill-defined* if there are negative-cost *cycles*
- *Today's algorithm* is *wrong* if *edges* can be negative
  – There are other, slower (but not terrible) algorithms

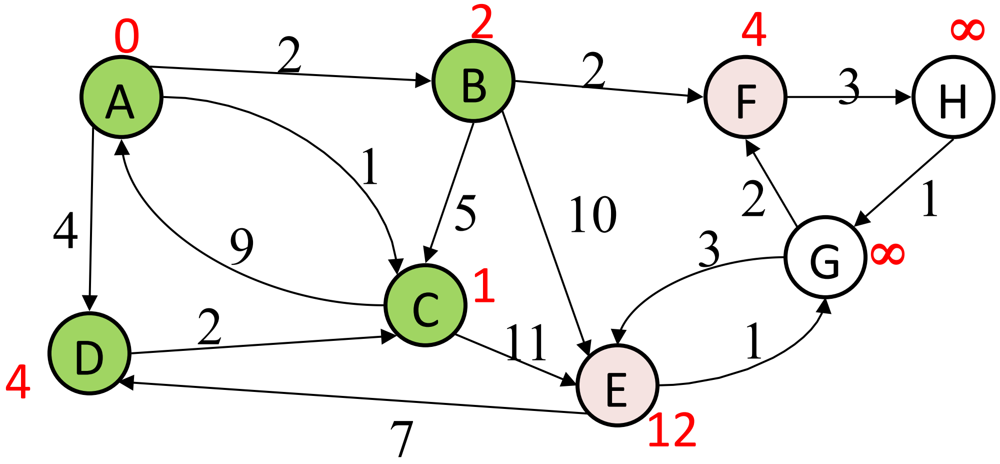
Dijkstra: an important CS "founder"

- Algorithm named after its inventor Edsger Dijkstra (1930-2002)
  - A good Dijkstra quote: "computer science is no more about computers than astronomy is about telescopes"
  - My favorite Dijkstra joke: "Well, obviously he had to go into computer science, he has ijk in his name! He's basically built for writing loops"

Dijkstra's algorithm

- The idea: reminiscent of BFS, but adapted to handle weights
  - Grow the set of nodes whose shortest distance has been computed
  - Nodes not processed yet will have a "best distance so far"
  - A priority queue will turn out to be useful for efficiency

Dijkstra's Algorithm: Idea



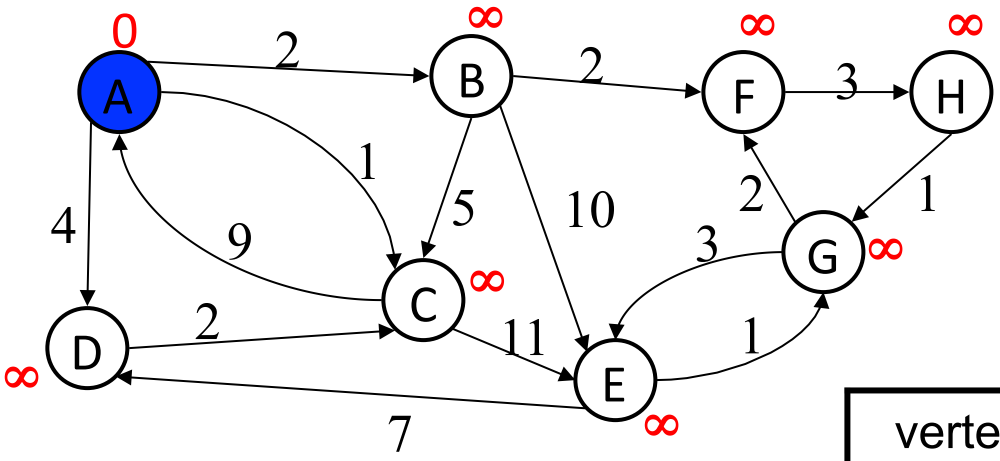
- Initially, start node has cost 0 and all other nodes have cost ∞
- At each step:
  - Pick closest unknown vertex **v**
  - Add it to the "cloud" of known vertices
  - Update distances for nodes with edges from **v**
- That's it! (But we need to prove it produces correct answers)

The Algorithm

1. For each node **v**, set **v.cost = ∞** and **v.known = false**
2. Set **source.cost = 0**
3. While there are unknown nodes in the graph
   a) Select the unknown node **v** with lowest cost
   b) Mark **v** as known
   c) For each edge **(v,u)** with weight **w**,

```
c1 = v.cost + w // cost of best path through v to u
c2 = u.cost  // cost of best path to u previously known
if(c1 < c2){ // if the path through v is better
   u.cost = c1
   u.path = v // for computing actual paths
}
```

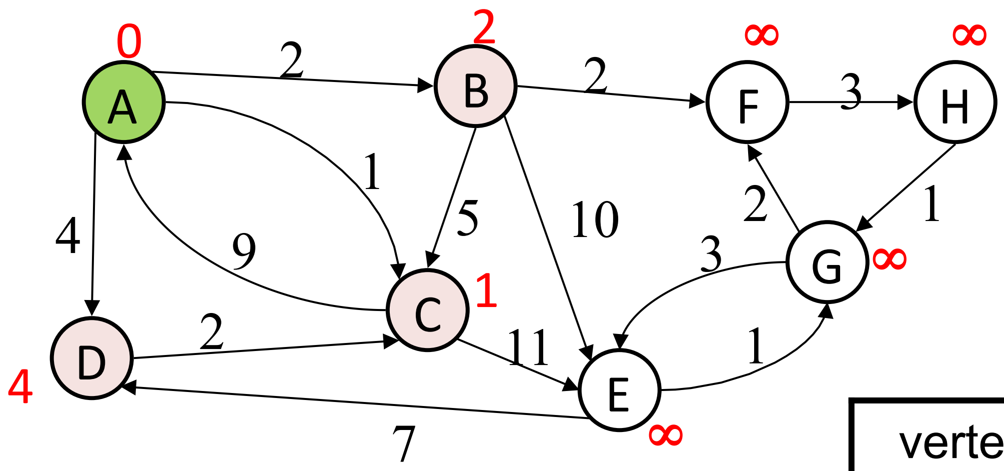
Example #1



vertex	known?	cost	path
A		0	
B		∞	
C		∞	
D		∞	
E		∞	
F		∞	
G		∞	
H		∞	

Order Added to Known Set:

Example #1

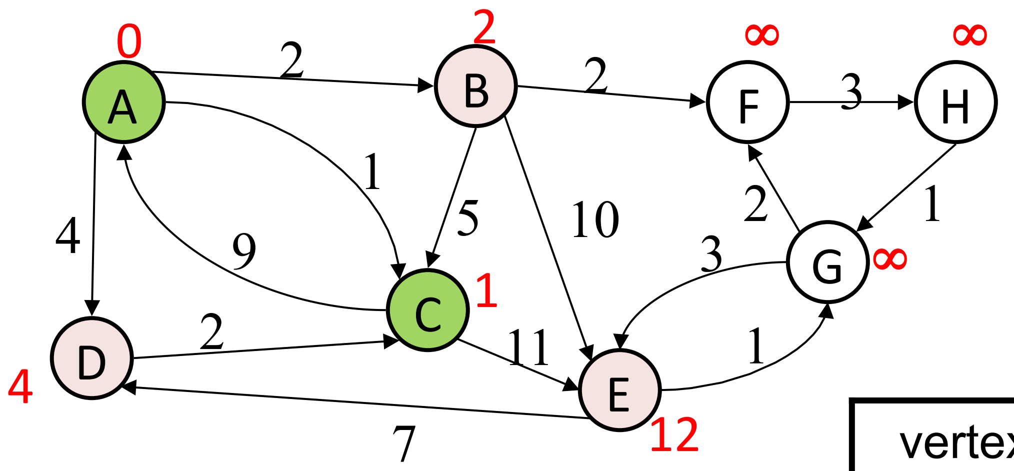


vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B		≤ 2	A
C		≤ 1	A
D		≤ 4	A
E		∞	
F		∞	
G		∞	
H		∞	

Order Added to Known Set:

A

Example #1

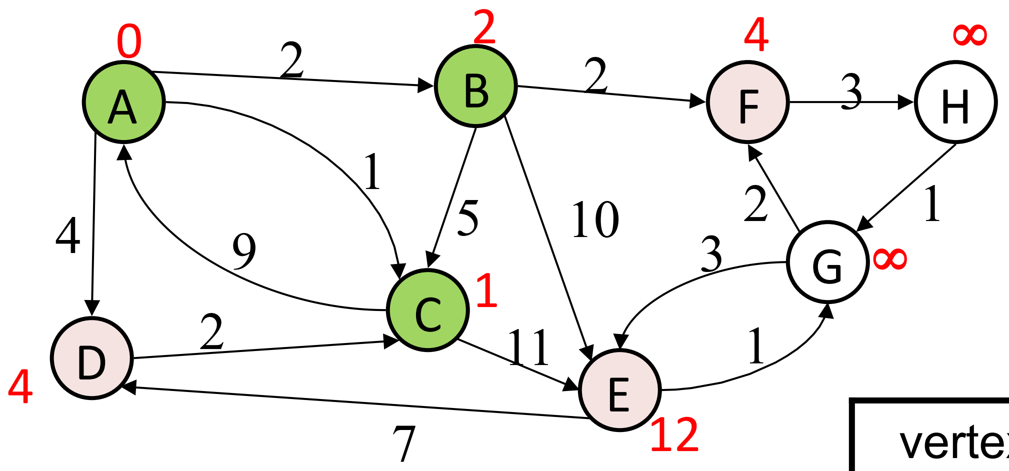


Order Added to Known Set:

A, C

vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B		≤ 2	A
C	Y	1	A
D		≤ 4	A
E		≤ 12	C
F		∞	
G		∞	
H		∞	

Example #1

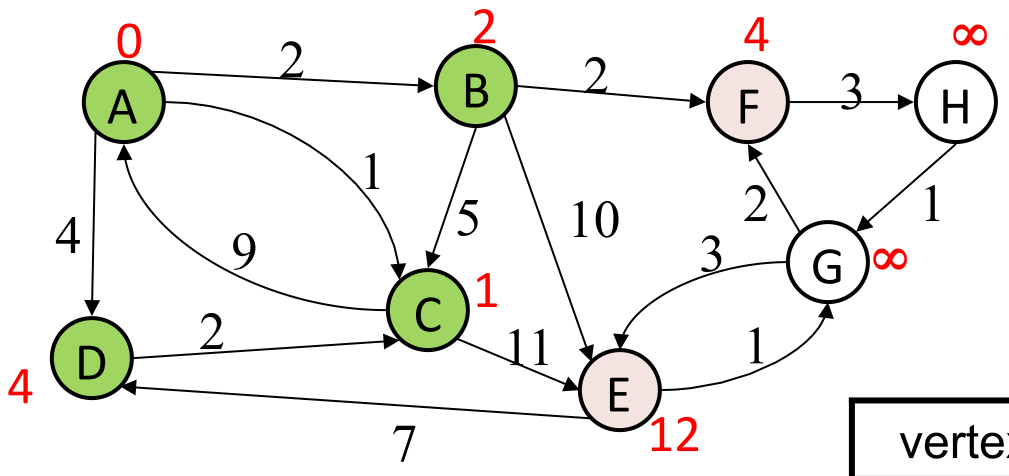


vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D		≤ 4	A
E		≤ 12	C
F		≤ 4	B
G		∞	
H		∞	

Order Added to Known Set:

A, C, B

Example #1

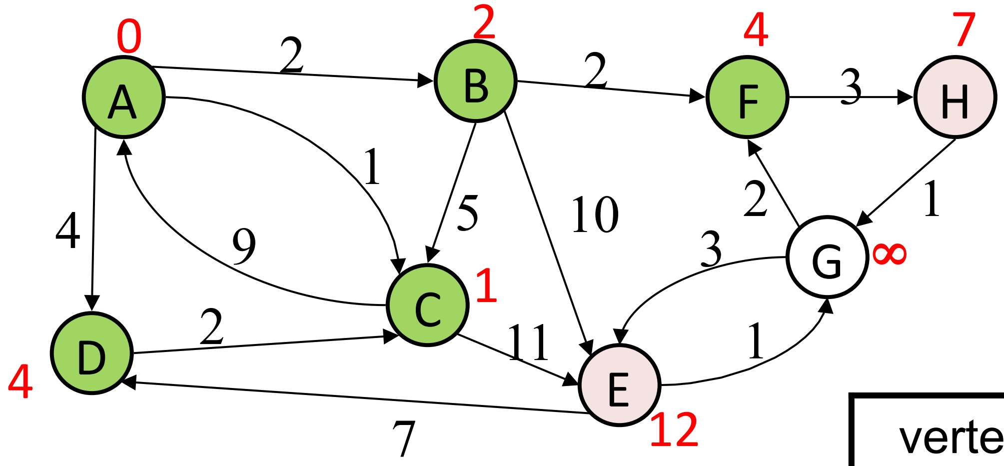


Order Added to Known Set:

A, C, B, D

vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	Y	4	A
E		≤ 12	C
F		≤ 4	B
G		∞	
H		∞	

Example #1

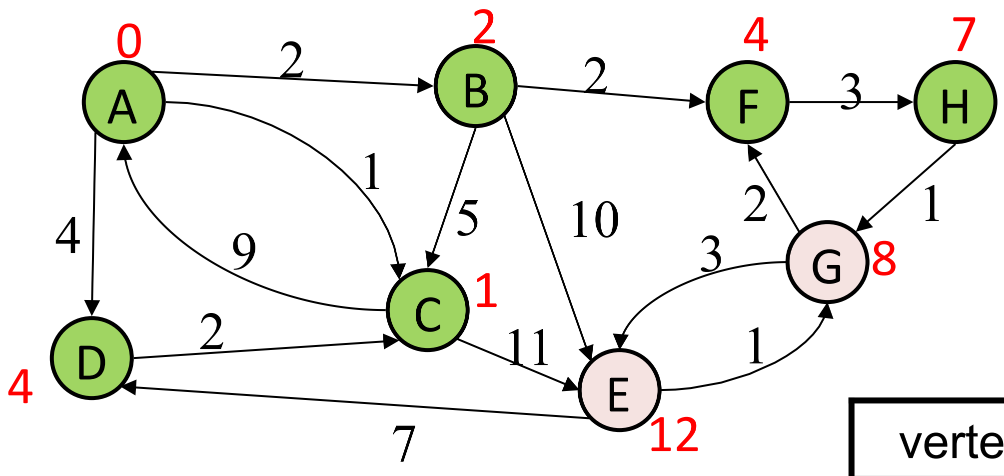


vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	Y	4	A
E		≤ 12	C
F	Y	4	B
G		∞	
H		≤ 7	F

Order Added to Known Set:

A, C, B, D, F

Example #1

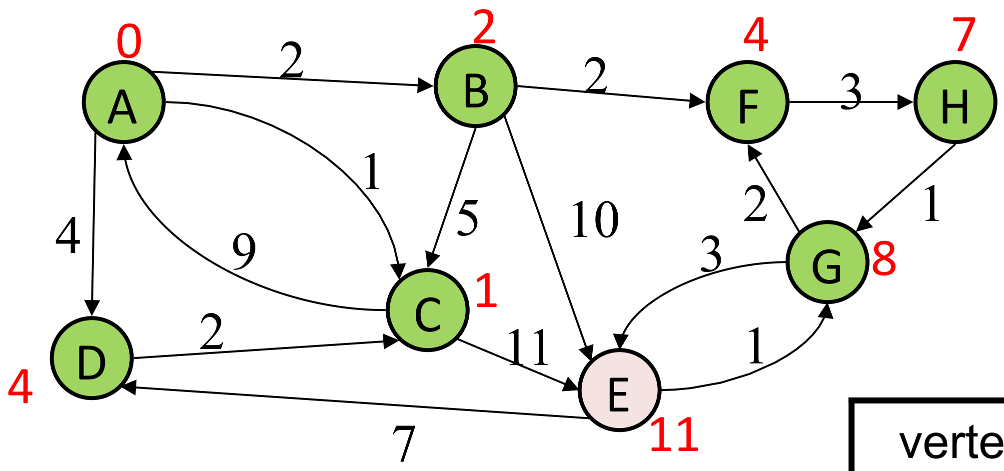


vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	Y	4	A
E		≤ 12	C
F	Y	4	B
G		≤ 8	H
H	Y	7	F

<u>Order Added to Known Set:</u>

A, C, B, D, F, H

Example #1

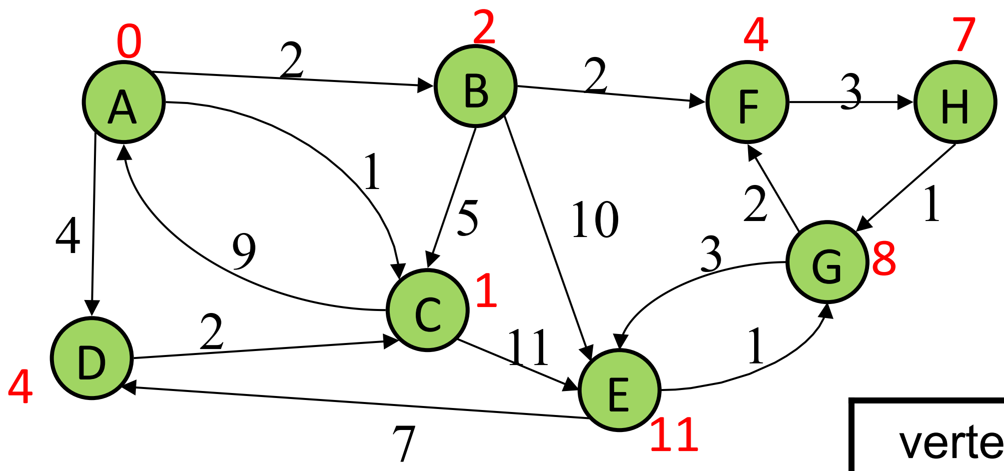


vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	Y	4	A
E		≤ 11	G
F	Y	4	B
G	Y	8	H
H	Y	7	F

<u>Order Added to Known Set:</u>

A, C, B, D, F, H, G

Example #1



vertex	known?	cost	path
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

Order Added to Known Set:

A, C, B, D, F, H, G, E

Features

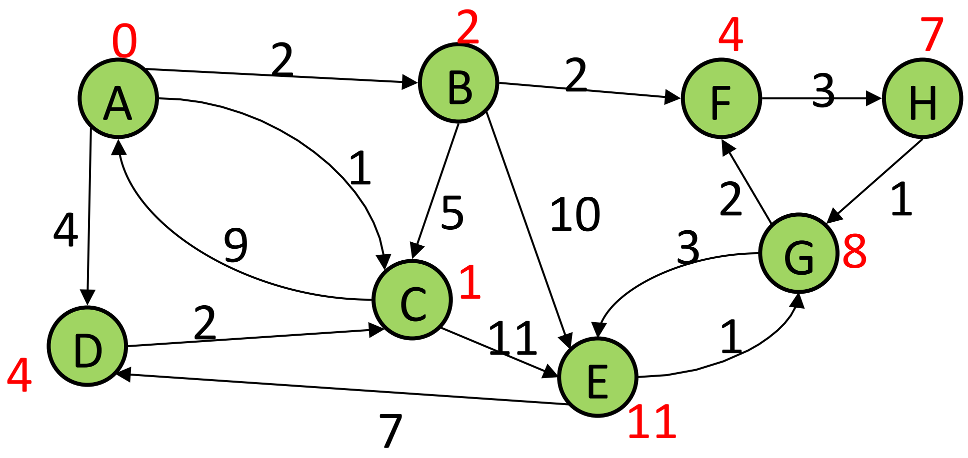
- When a vertex is marked known,
  the cost of the shortest path to that node is known
  - The path is also known by following back-pointers

- While a vertex is still not known,
  another shorter path to it might still be found

Note: The "Order Added to Known Set" is not important
- A detail about how the algorithm works (client doesn't care)
- Not used by the algorithm (implementation doesn't care)
- It is sorted by path-cost, resolving ties in some way
  - Helps give intuition of why the algorithm works

Interpreting the Results

- Now that we're done, how do we get the path from, say, A to E?



Order Added to Known Set:

A, C, B, D, F, H, G, E

vertex	known?	cost	path
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

Interpreting the Results

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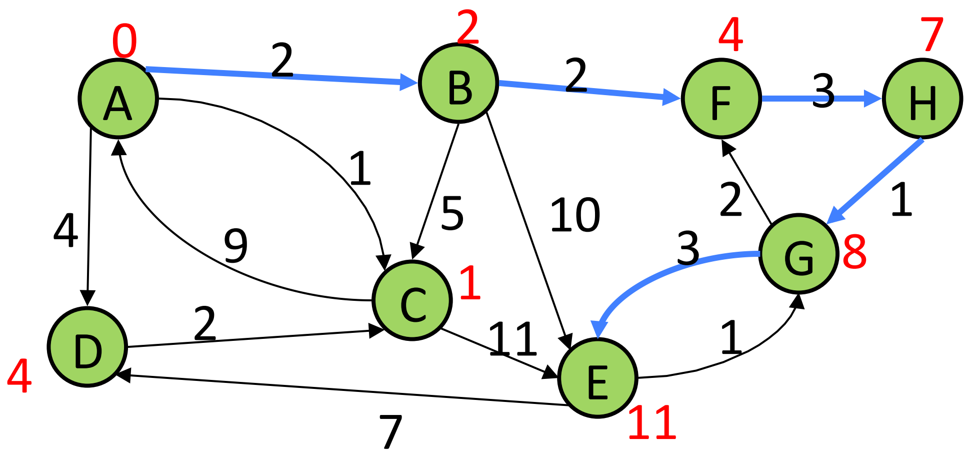


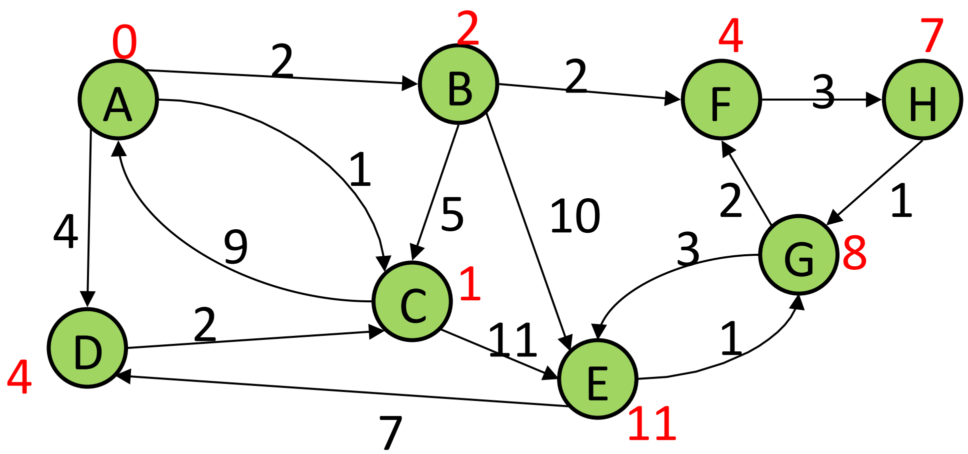
Order Added to Known Set:

A, C, B, D, F, H, G, E

vertex	known?	cost	path
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

Stopping Short

- How would this have worked differently if we were only interested in:
  - The path from A to F?

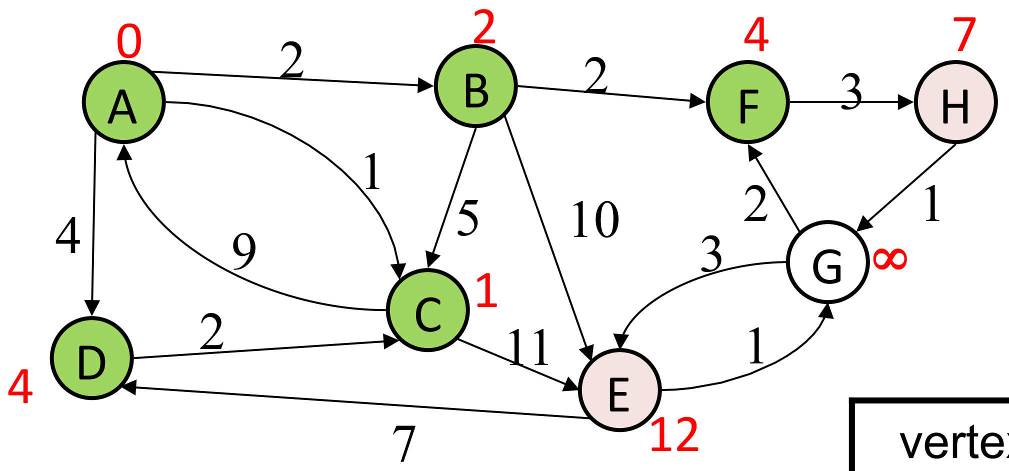


Order Added to Known Set:

A, C, B, D, F, H, G, E

vertex	known?	cost	path
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

Stopping Short

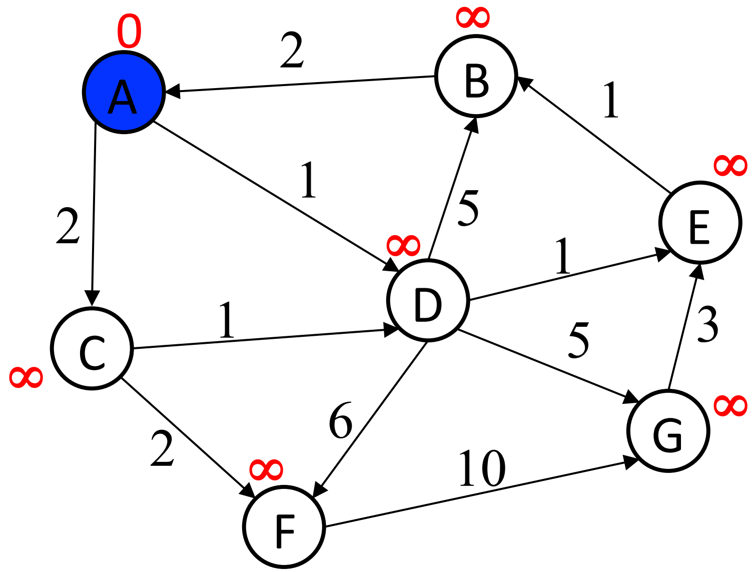


vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B	Y	2	A
C	Y	1	A
D	Y	4	A
E		≤ 12	C
F	Y	4	B
G		∞	
H		≤ 7	F

<u>Order Added to Known Set:</u>

A, C, B, D, F

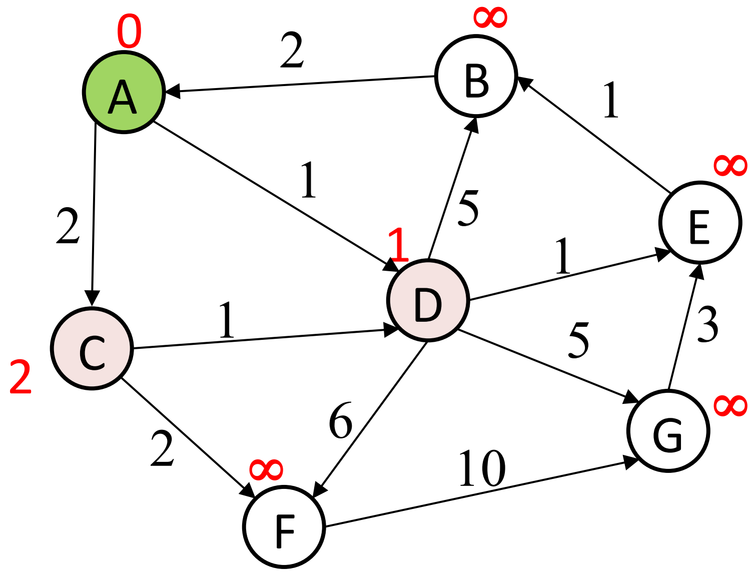
Example #2



vertex	known?	cost	path
A		0	
B		∞	
C		∞	
D		∞	
E		∞	
F		∞	
G		∞	

Order Added to Known Set:

Example #2

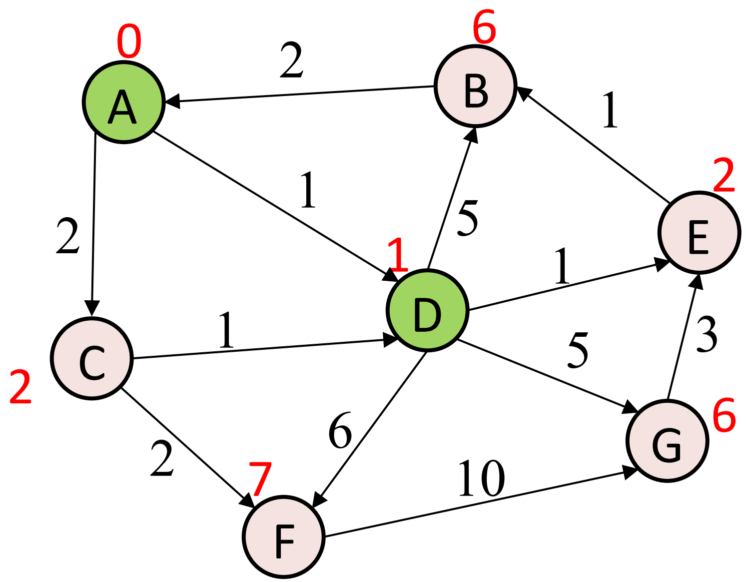


vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B		∞	
C		≤ 2	A
D		≤ 1	A
E		∞	
F		∞	
G		∞	

Order Added to Known Set:

A

Example #2

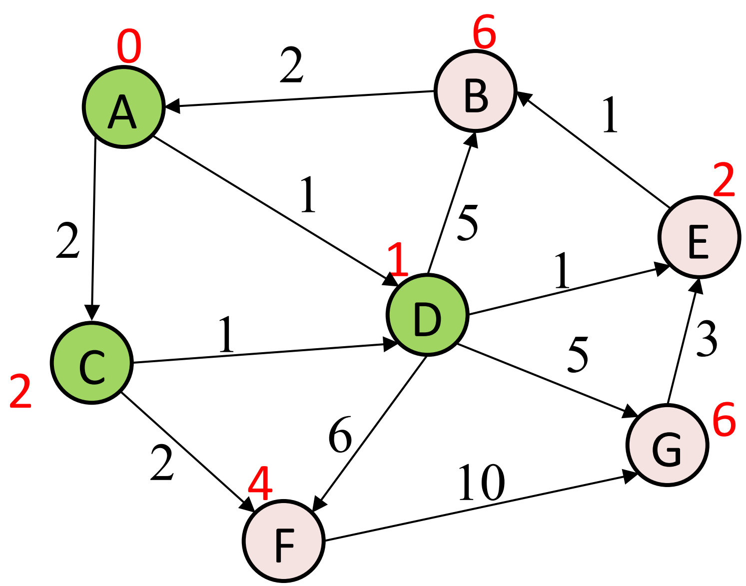


Order Added to Known Set:

A, D

vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B		≤ 6	D
C		≤ 2	A
D	Y	1	A
E		≤ 2	D
F		≤ 7	D
G		≤ 6	D

Example #2

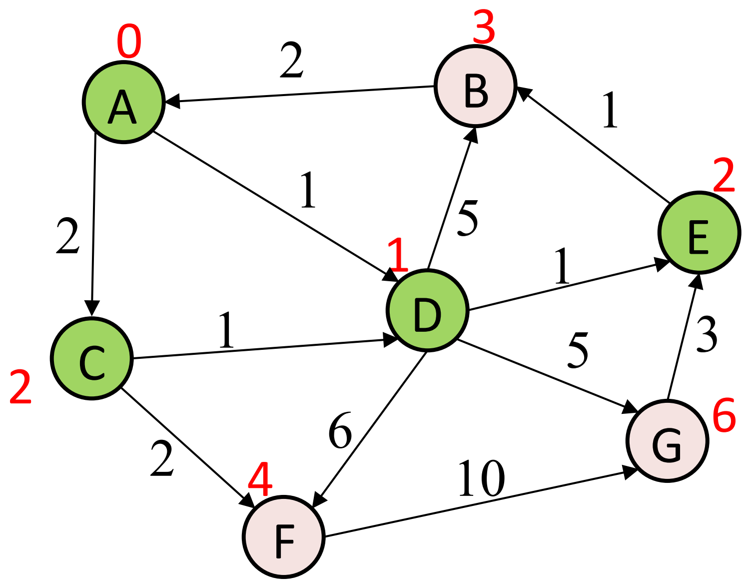


Order Added to Known Set:

A, D, C

vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B		≤ 6	D
C	Y	2	A
D	Y	1	A
E		≤ 2	D
F		≤ 4	C
G		≤ 6	D

Example #2

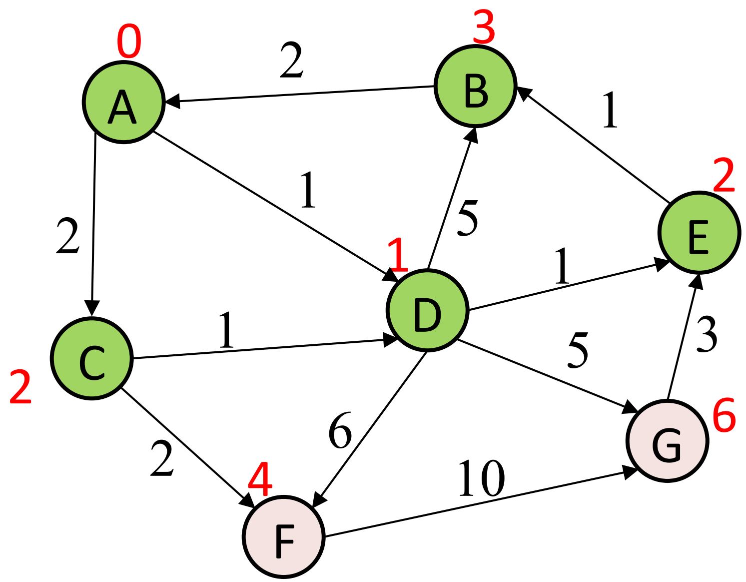


Order Added to Known Set:

A, D, C, E

vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B		≤ 3	E
C	Y	2	A
D	Y	1	A
E	Y	2	D
F		≤ 4	C
G		≤ 6	D

Example #2

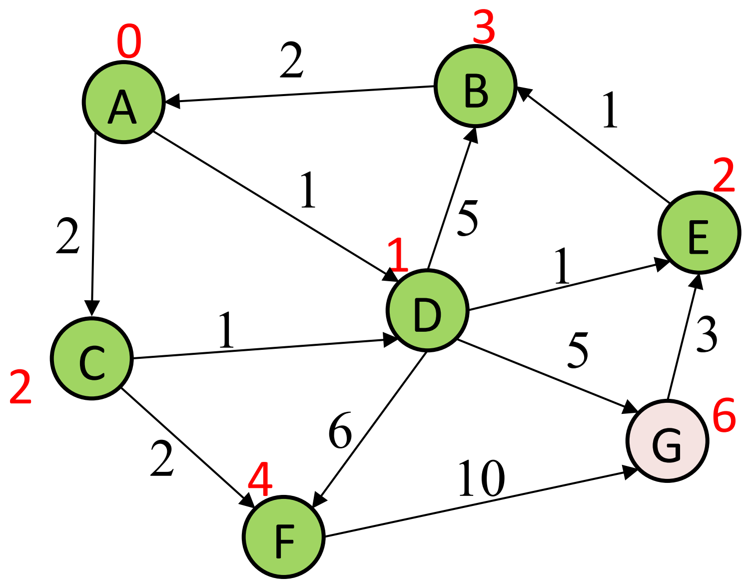


Order Added to Known Set:

A, D, C, E, B

vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B	Y	3	E
C	Y	2	A
D	Y	1	A
E	Y	2	D
F		≤ 4	C
G		≤ 6	D

Example #2

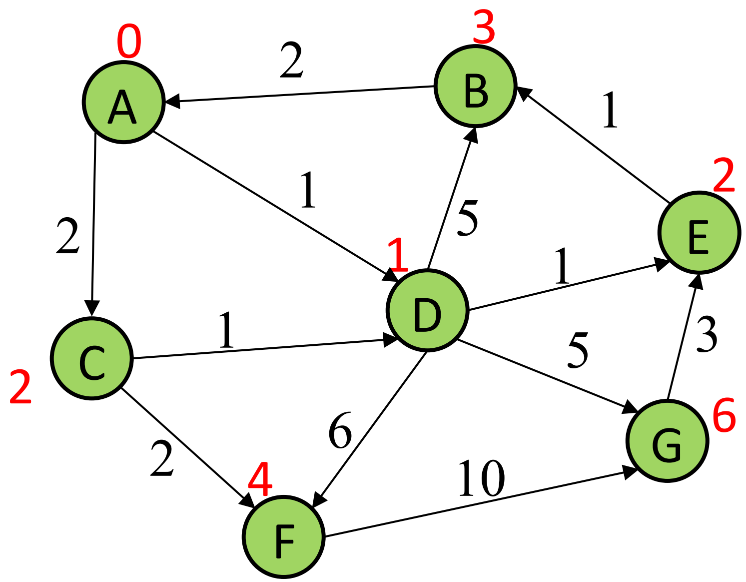


vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B	Y	3	E
C	Y	2	A
D	Y	1	A
E	Y	2	D
F	Y	4	C
G		≤ 6	D

Order Added to Known Set:

A, D, C, E, B, F

Example #2

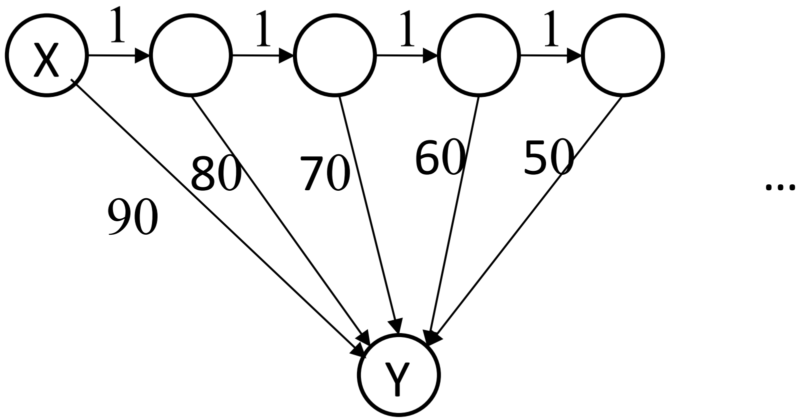


vertex	known?	cost	path
A	Y	0	
B	Y	3	E
C	Y	2	A
D	Y	1	A
E	Y	2	D
F	Y	4	C
G	Y	6	D

<u>Order Added to Known Set:</u>

A, D, C, E, B, F, G

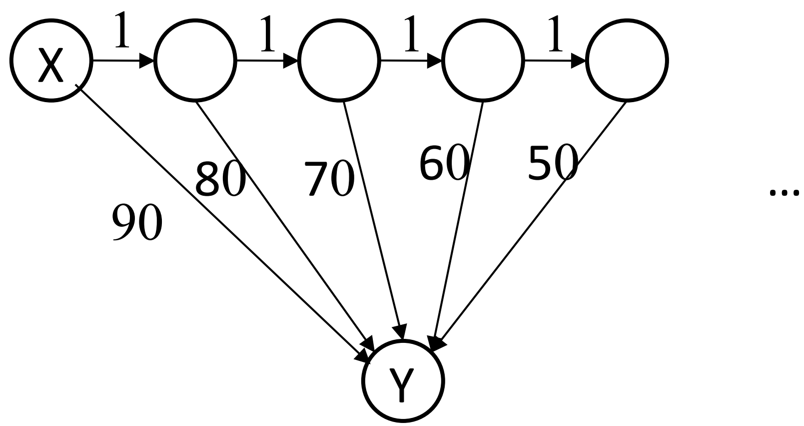
Example #3



As the algorithm runs, how will the best-cost-so-far for Y change?

Is this expensive?

Example #3



As the algorithm runs, how will the best-cost-so-far for Y change?

∞, 90, 81, 72, 63, 54, …

Is this expensive?

No, each *edge* is processed only once

A Greedy Algorithm

- *A greedy algorithm*:
  - At each step, irrevocably does what seems best at that step
    - A locally optimal step, not known to be globally optimal
  - Once a vertex is known, it is not revisited
    - Turns out to be globally optimal
- Example: Dijkstra's algorithm
  - For single-source shortest paths in a weighted graph (directed or undirected) with no negative-weight edges

Where are We?

- Had a problem: Compute shortest paths in a weighted graph with no negative weights
- Learned an algorithm: Dijkstra's algorithm
- What should we do after learning an algorithm?
  - Prove it is correct
    - Not obvious!
    - We will sketch the key ideas
  - Analyze its efficiency
    - Will do better by using a data structure we learned earlier!

Correctness: Intuition

Rough intuition:

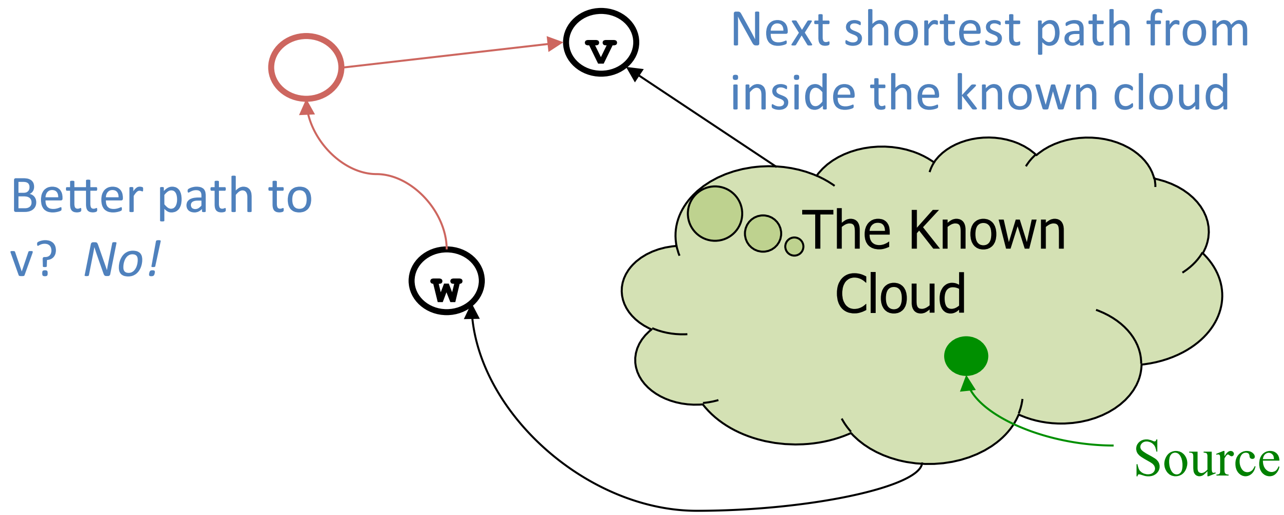
All the "known" vertices have the correct shortest path

- True initially: shortest path to start node has cost 0
- If it stays true every time we mark a node "known", then **by induction** this holds and eventually everything is "known"
  (we'll get to talk about induction soon! ☺)

When we mark a vertex "known" we won't discover a shorter path later!

- This holds only because Dijkstra's algorithm picks the node with the next shortest path-so-far
- The proof is by contradiction…

Correctness: The Cloud (Rough Sketch)



Suppose v is the next node to be marked known ("added to the cloud")

- The best-known path to v must have only nodes "in the cloud"
  - Else we would have picked a node closer to the cloud than v
- Suppose the actual shortest path to v is different
  - It won't use only cloud nodes, or we would know about it
  - So it must use non-cloud nodes. Let w be the *first* non-cloud node on this path. The part of the path up to w is already known and must be shorter than the best-known path to v. So v would not have been picked. Contradiction.

Naïve asymptotic running time

Similar to topological sort, if we think of the algorithm as:

```
   loop that runs based on # of vertices:
      loop to find the next vertex to
process:
         process step cost based on # edges
```

Then the algorithm is $O(|V|^2)$ due to each iteration looking for the node to process next

- We solved it in Topological Sort with a queue of zero-degree nodes
- But here we need the next lowest-cost node, not necessarily the first node we put in our pending set.   And costs can change as we process edges!

Improving asymptotic running time

Solution?

- A priority queue holding all unknown nodes, sorted by cost
- But must support **`decreaseKey`** operation
  - Must maintain a reference from each node to its current position in the priority queue
  - Conceptually simple, but can be a **pain** to code up

Efficiency, second approach

We'll use pseudocode to determine asymptotic run-time

```
dijkstra(Graph G, Node start) {
  for each node: x.cost=infinity, x.known=false
  start.cost = 0
  build-heap with all nodes
  while(heap is not empty) {
    b = deleteMin()
    b.known = true
    for each edge (b,a) in G
     if(!a.known)
      if(b.cost + weight((b,a)) < a.cost){
        decreaseKey(a,"new cost – old cost")
        a.path = b
      }
}
```

Efficiency, second approach

We'll use pseudocode to determine asymptotic run-time

```
dijkstra(Graph G, Node start) {
  for each node: x.cost=infinity, x.known=false
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     if(!a.known)
       if(b.cost + weight((b,a)) < a.cost){
         decreaseKey(a,"new cost – old cost")
         a.path = b
       }
}
```

O(|V|)

O(|V|log|V|)

O(|E|log|V|)

O(|V|log|V|+|E|log|V|)

Today's Takeaways

- Understand how Dijkstra's algorithm works
  - be able to write the code for shortest path on your HW4 graph (this is part of HW5)
  - understand why it is correct

- Be able to analyze the efficiency of Dijkstra's algorithm