

Data Structures and Algorithms

Session 18. April 1, 2009

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Announcements

- * Homework 4 due next class
- * Huffman compression must handle any characters in dictionary.txt
- * Spell checker can ignore case

Review

- * Rehashing
- * String hash function example
- * Graphs
 - * Terminology and properties
 - * Implementation

Today's Plan

- * Topological Sort
- * Shortest Path
 - * Unweighted version
 - * Weighted version

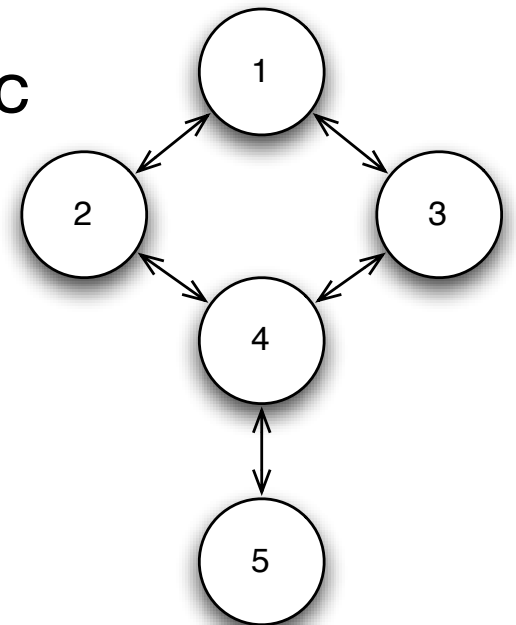
Implementation

- * Option 1:
 - * Store all nodes in an indexed list
 - * Represent edges with **adjacency matrix**
- * Option 2:
 - * Explicitly store **adjacency lists**

Adjacency Matrices

- * 2d-array **A** of boolean variables
- * $A[i][j]$ is true when node **i** is adjacent to node **j**
- * If graph is undirected, **A** is symmetric

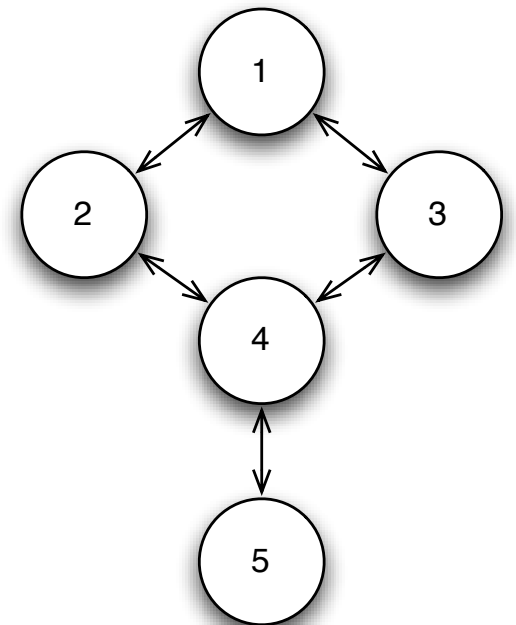
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2	1	0	0	1	0
3	1	0	0	1	0
4	0	1	1	0	1
5	0	0	0	1	0



Adjacency Lists

- ✦ Each node stores references to its neighbors

1	2	3		
2	1	4		
3	1	4		
4	2	3	5	
5	4			



Math Notation for Graphs

- * Set Notation:

- * $v \in V$ (v is in V)

- * $U \cup V$ (union)

- * $U \cap V$ (intersection)

- * $U \subset V$
(U is a subset of V)

- * $G = \{V, E\}$

- * G is the graph

- * V is set of vertices

- * E is set of edges

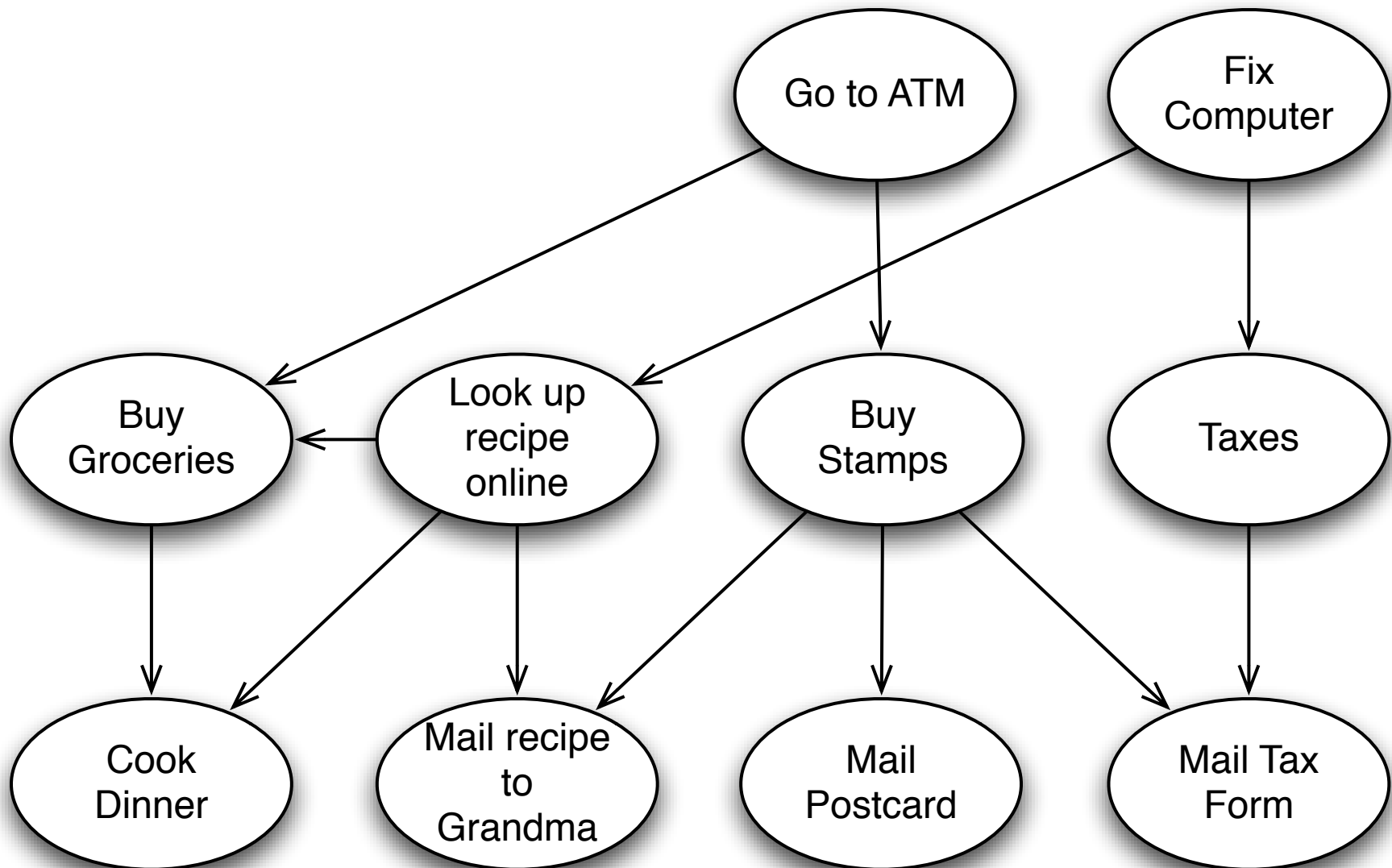
- * $(v_i, v_j) \in E$

- * $|V| = N = \text{size of } V$

Topological Sort

- * Problem definition:
 - * Given a directed acyclic graph G , order the nodes such that for each edge $(v_i, v_j) \in E$, v_i is before v_j in the ordering.
 - * e.g., scheduling errands when some tasks depend on other tasks being completed.

Topological Sort Ex.

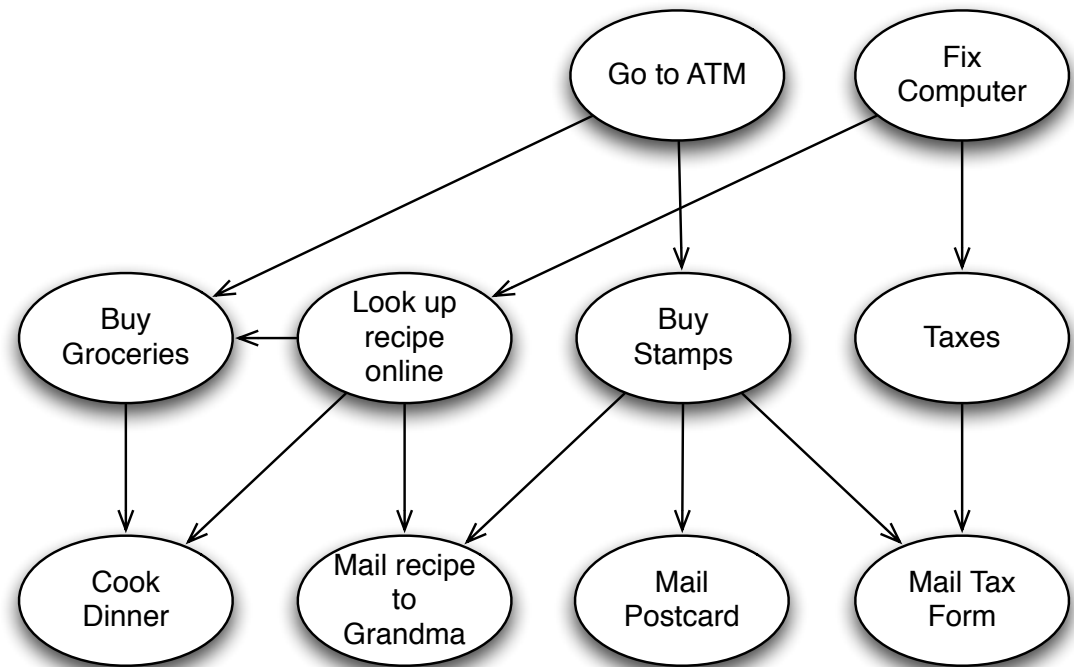


Topological Sort Naïve Algorithm

- * **Degree** means # of edges,
indegree means # of incoming edges
- * 1. Compute the **indegree** of all nodes
- * 2. Print any node with indegree 0
- * 3. Remove the node we just printed. Go to 1.
- * Which nodes' indegrees change?

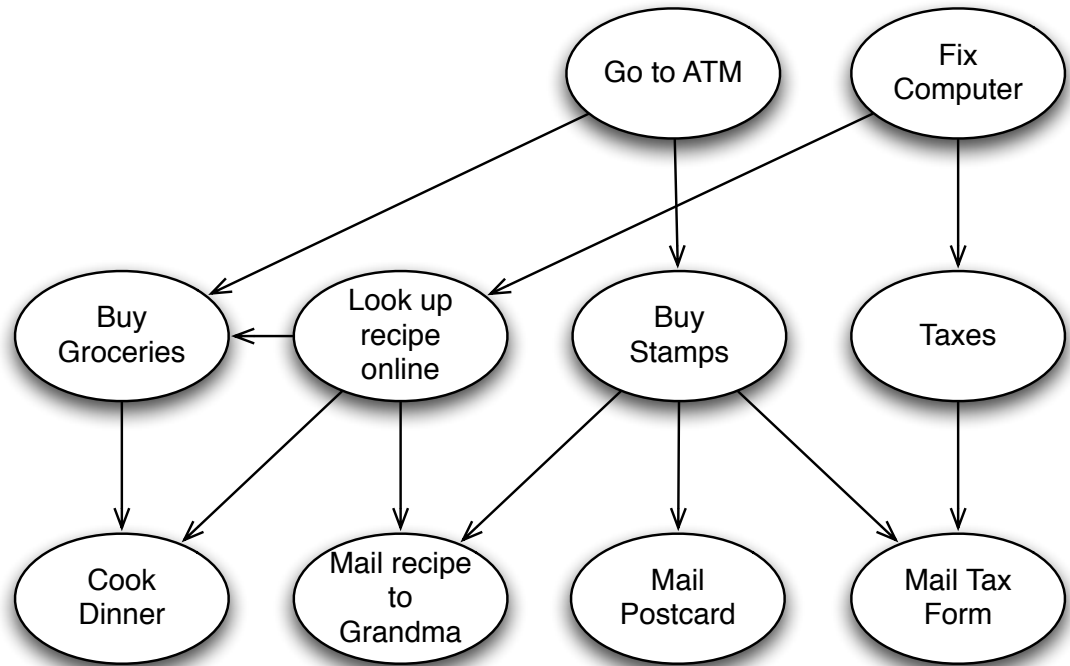
Topological Sort Better Algorithm

- * 1. Compute all indegrees
- * 2. Put all indegree 0 nodes into a Collection
- * 3. Print and remove a node from Collection
- * 4. Decrement indegrees of the node's neighbors.
- * 5. If any neighbor has indegree 0, place in Collection. Go to 3.



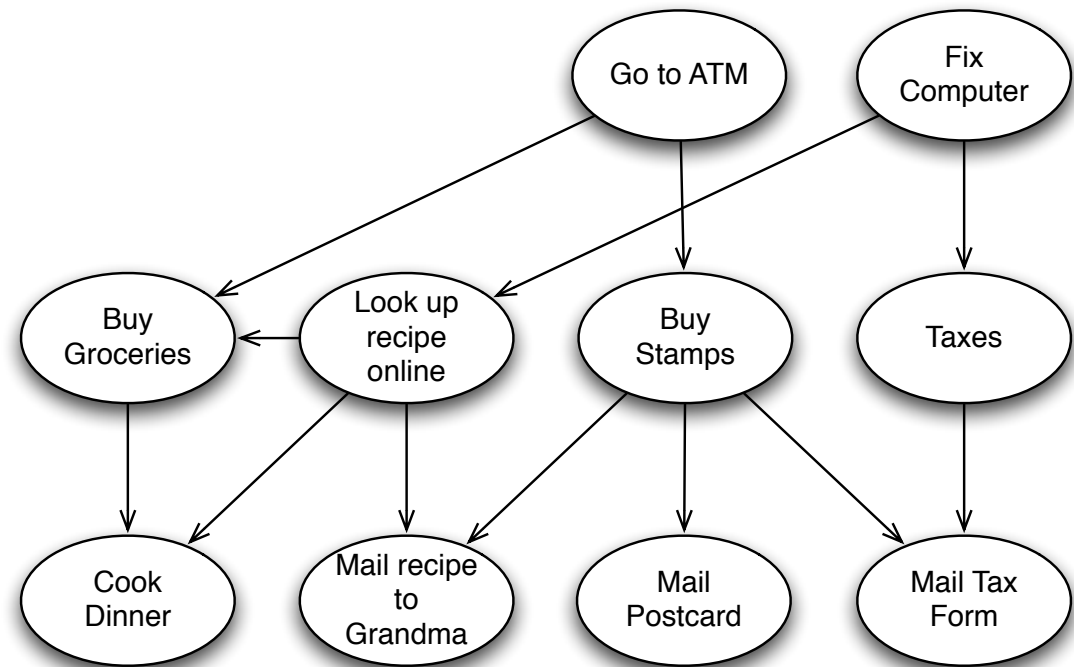
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Queue
comp
ATM



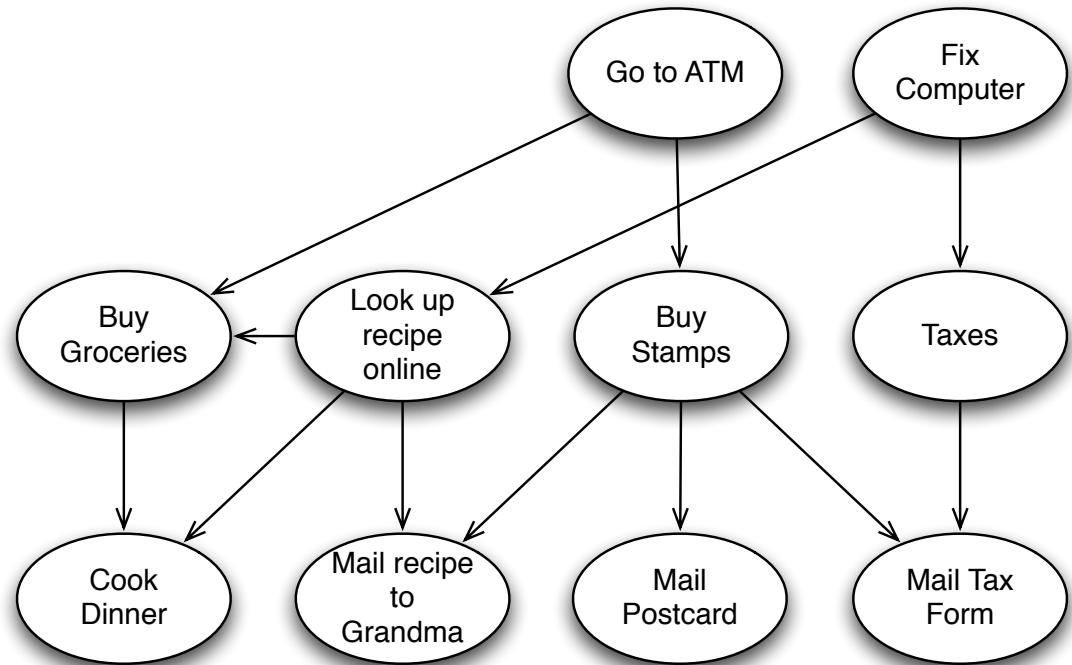
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Queue
comp



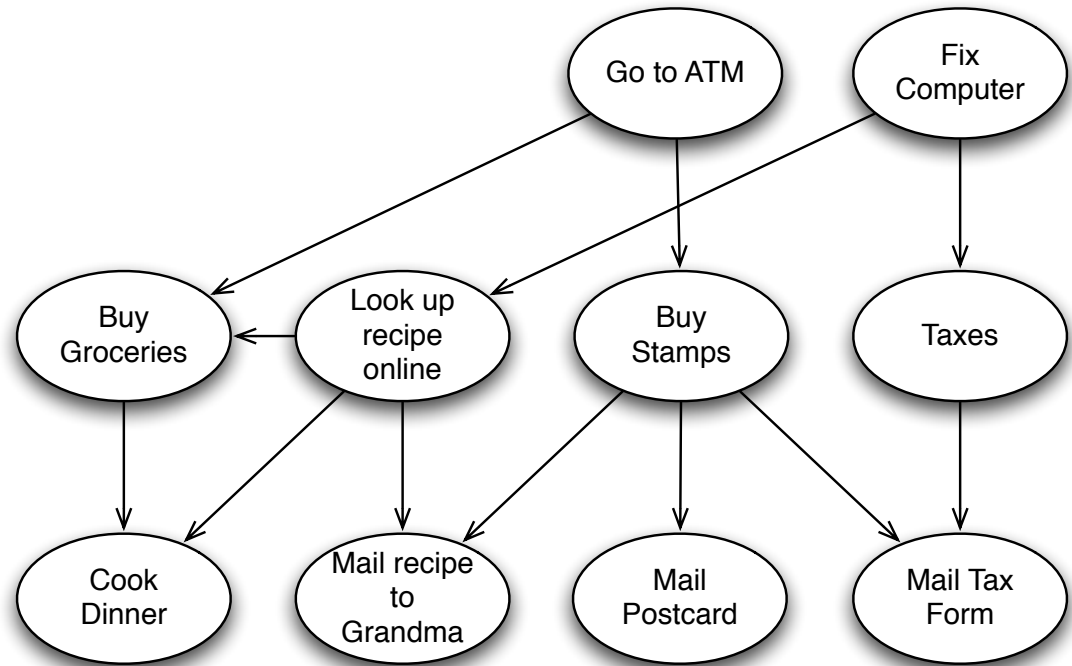
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Queue
stamps
comp



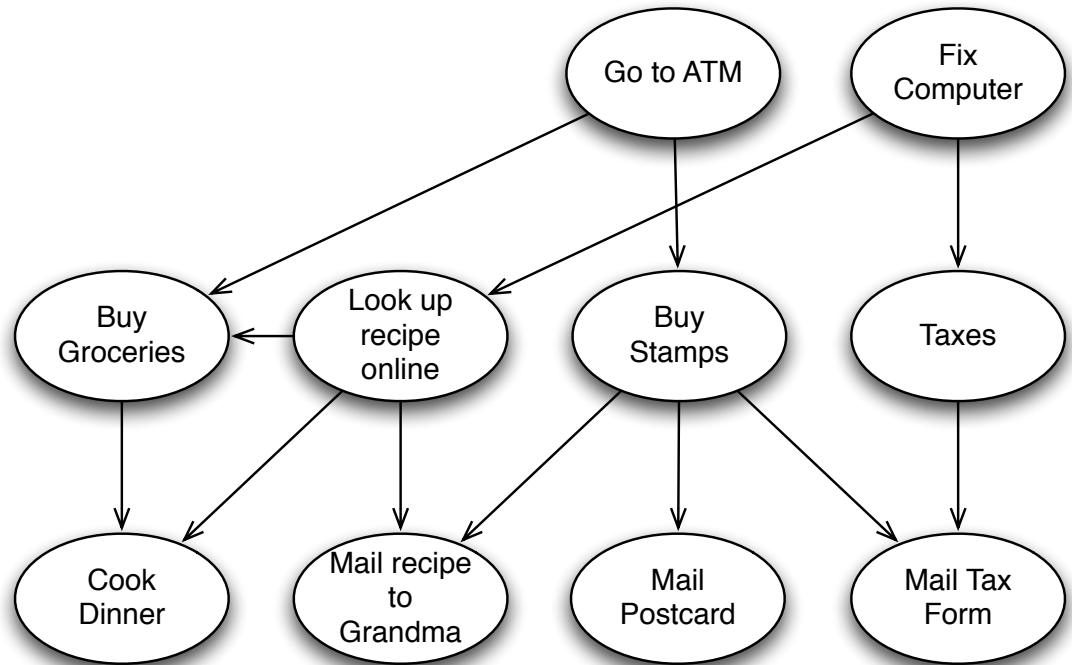
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Queue
stamps



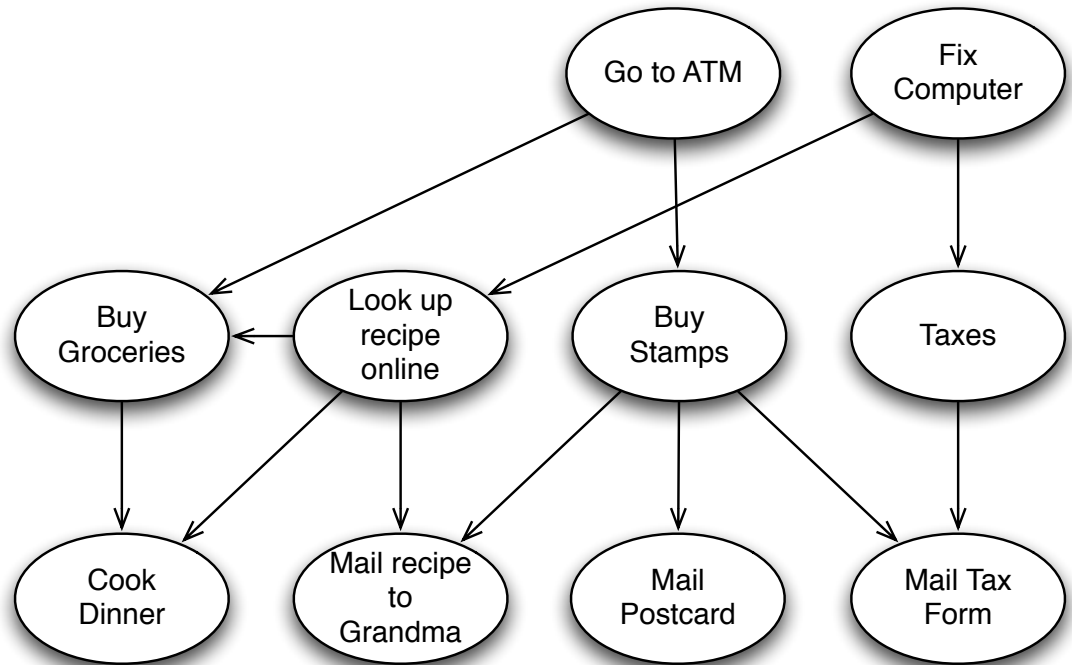
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Queue
recipe
taxes
stamps



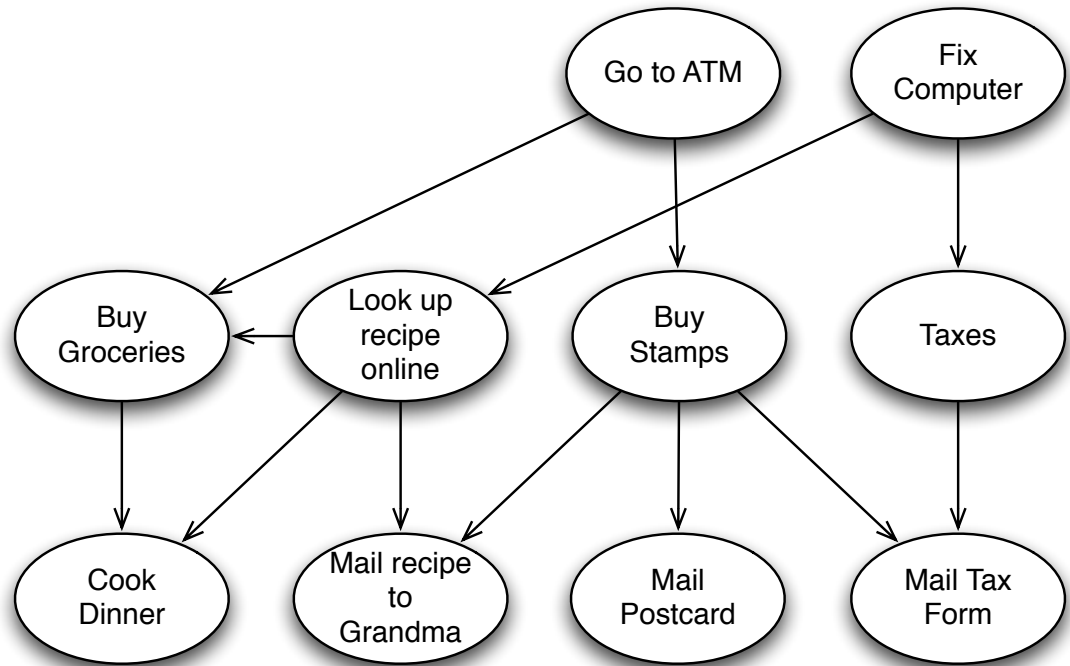
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Queue
recipe
taxes



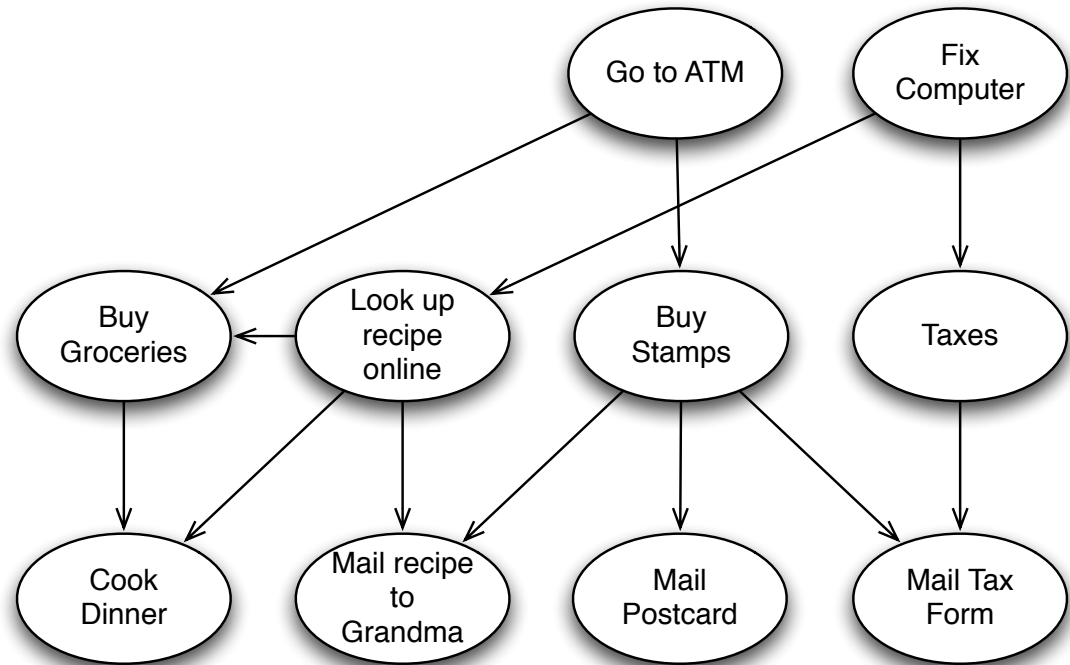
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Queue
postcard
recipe
taxes



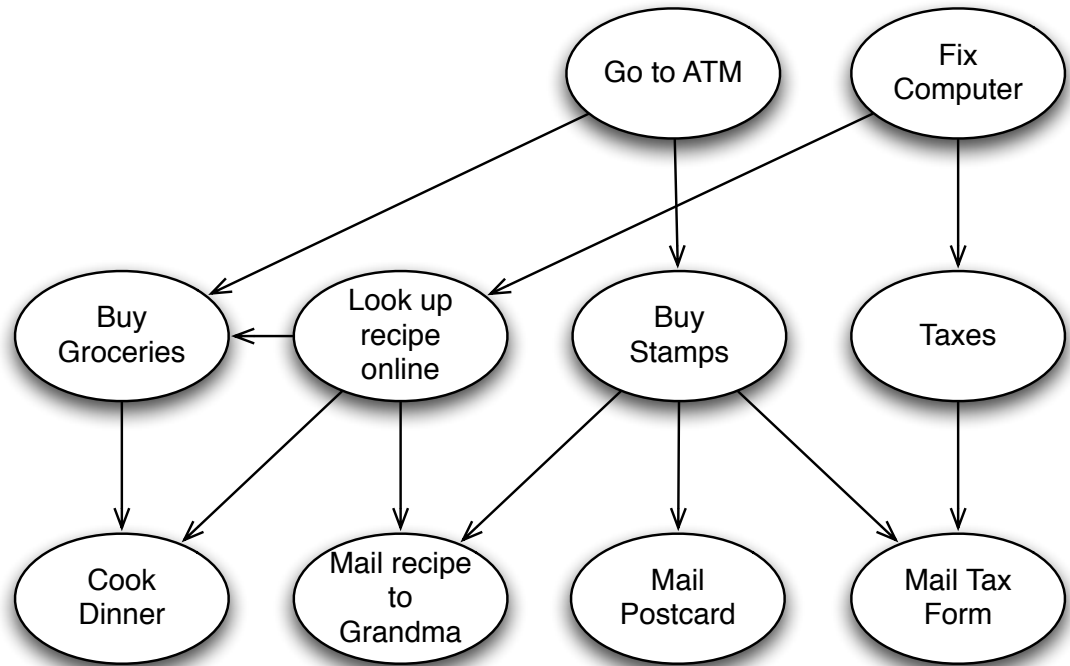
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Queue
postcard
recipe



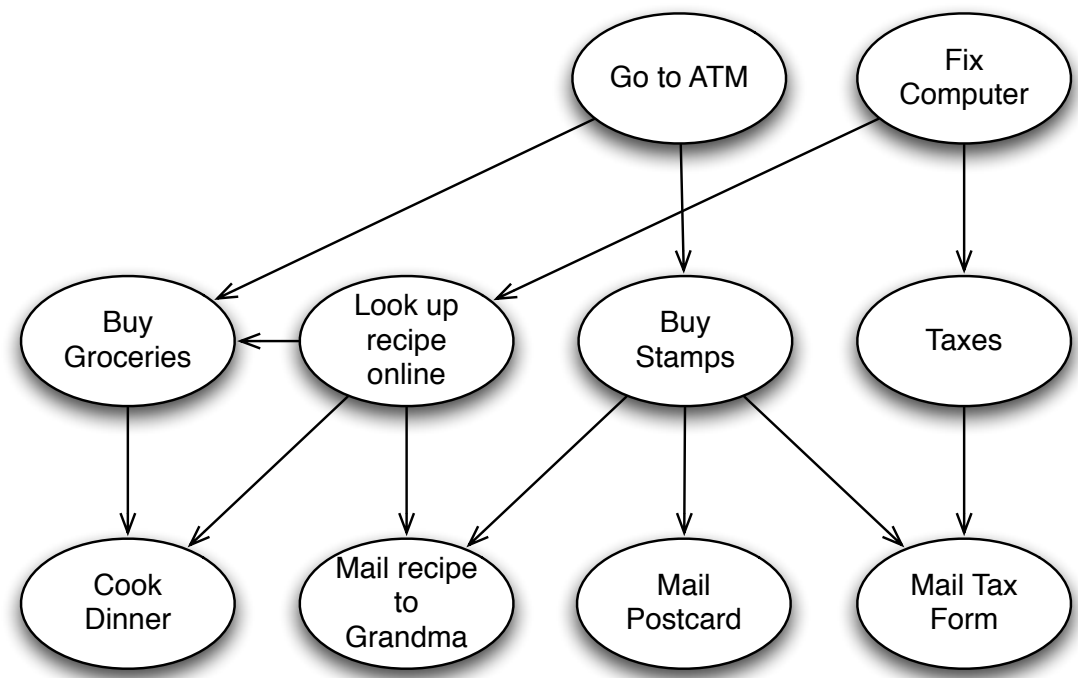
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Queue
mail taxes
postcard
recipe



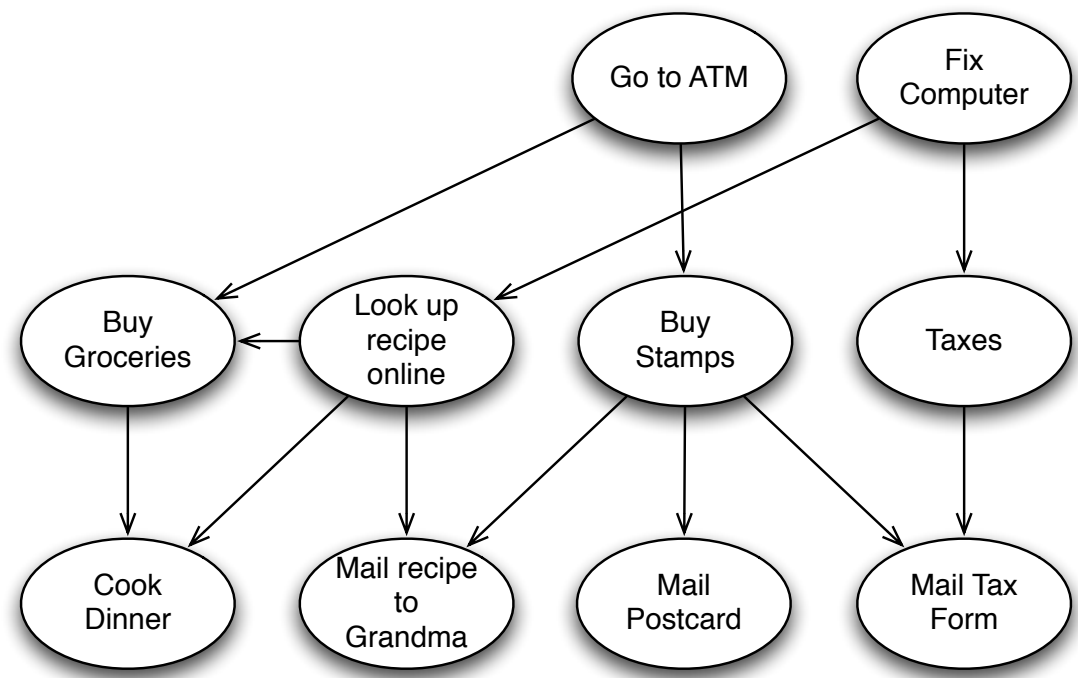
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0	1	2 1	-	2	3	2	2 1	-	-

Queue
mail taxes
postcard

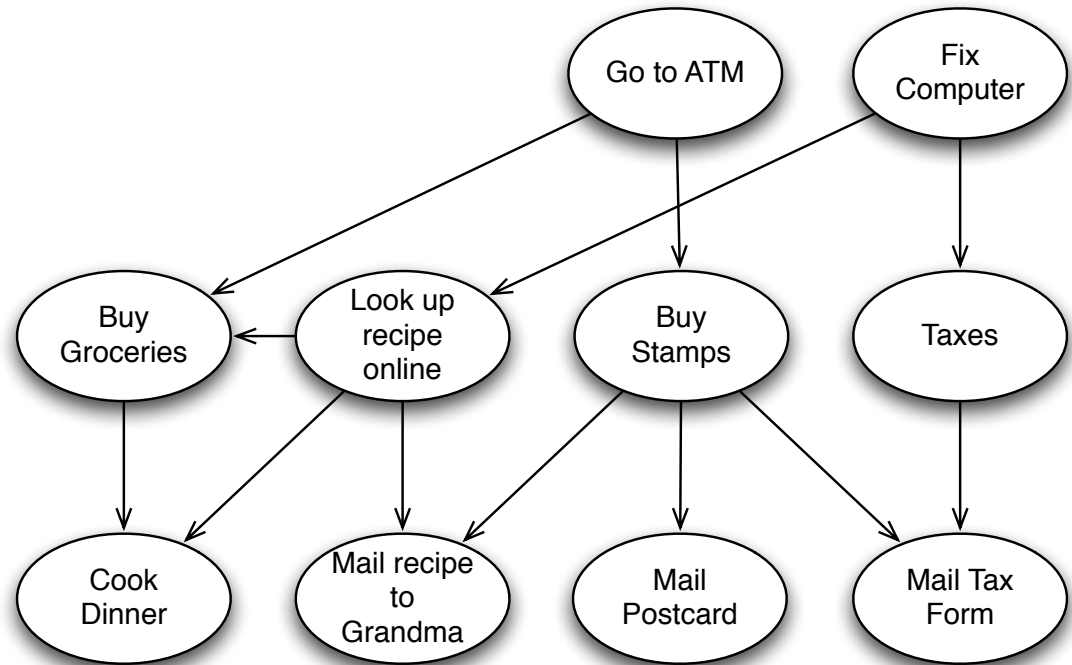
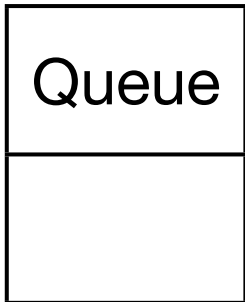


ATM	comp	groceries	recipe	stamps	taxes	cook	grandma	postcard	mail taxes
0	1	2+0	4	2	3	2 1	2+0	-	-

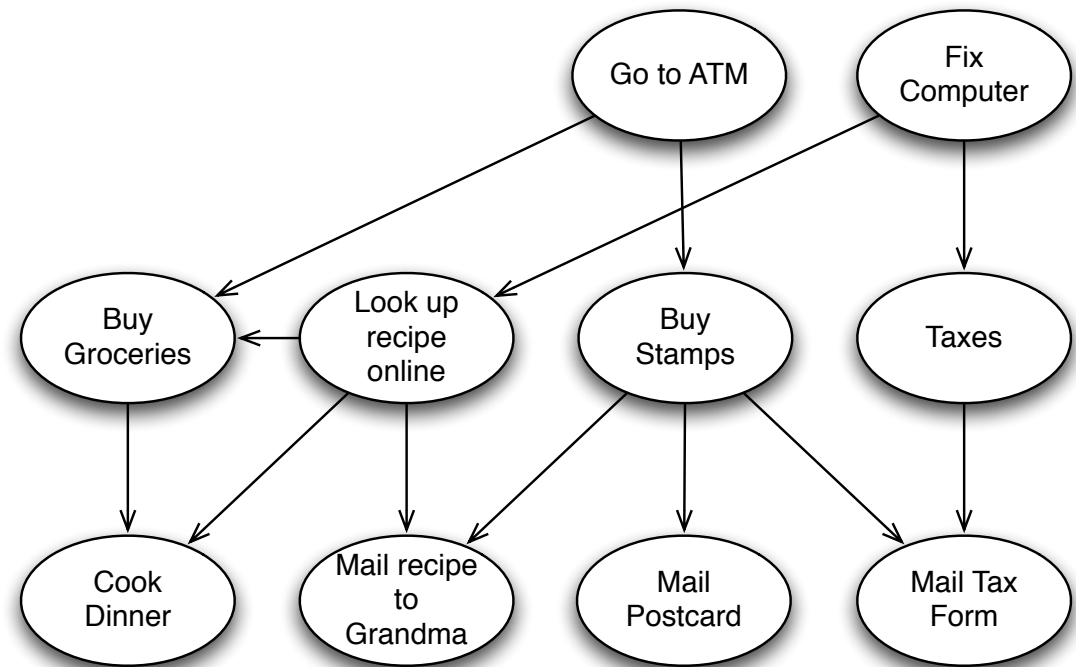
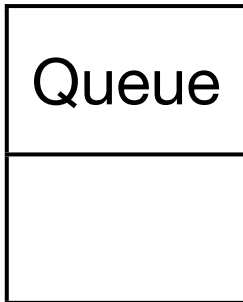
Queue
groceries
grandma
mail taxes
postcard



ATM	comp	groceries	recipe	stamps	taxes	cook	grandma	postcard	mail taxes
0	1	-	4	2	3	2 1	-	-	-



ATM	comp	groceries	recipe	stamps	taxes	cook	grandma	postcard	mail taxes
0	1	8	4	2	3	2 0	7	5	6



ATM	comp	groceries	recipe	stamps	taxes	cook	grandma	postcard	mail taxes
0	1	8	4	2	3	9	7	5	6

Topological Sort

Running time

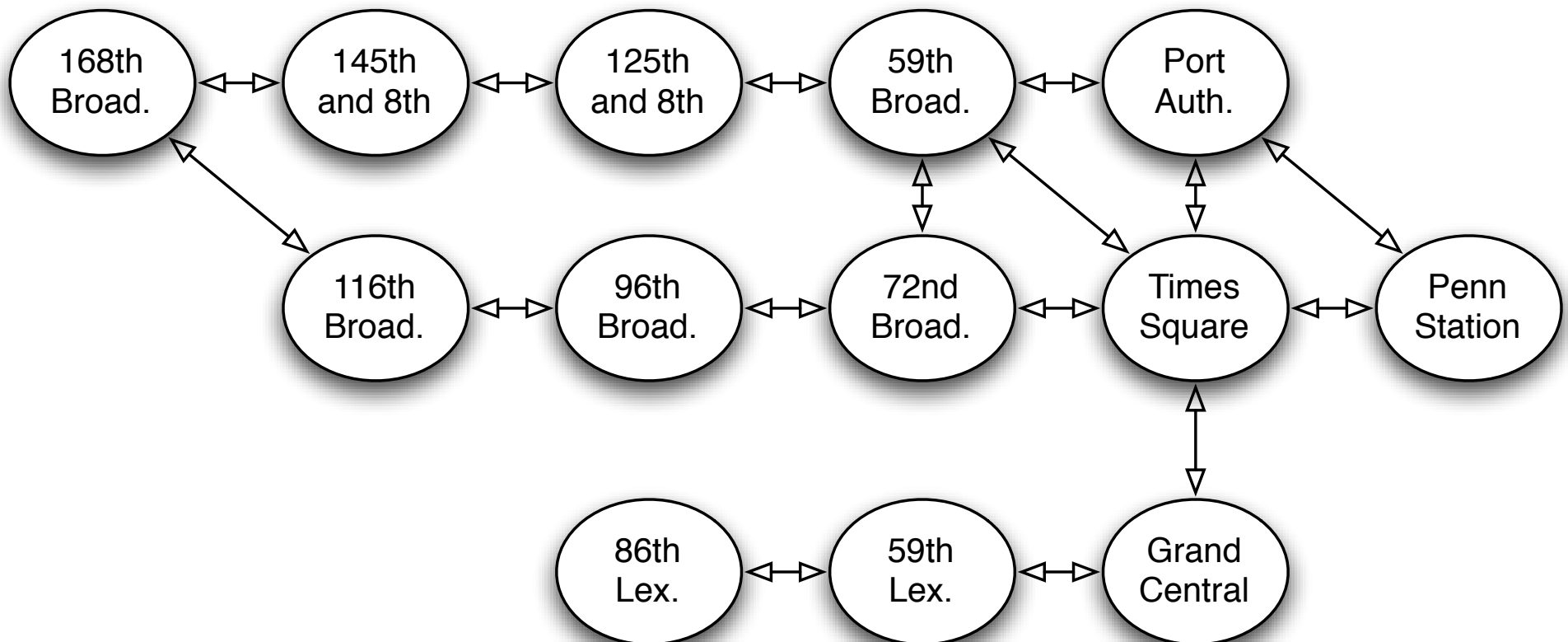
- * Initial indegree computation: $O(|E|)$
 - * Unless we update indegree as we build graph
- * $|V|$ nodes must be enqueued/dequeued
- * Dequeue requires operation for outgoing edges
- * Each edge is used, but never repeated
- * Total running time $O(|V| + |E|)$

Shortest Path

- * Given $\mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{V}, \mathbf{E})$, and a node $\mathbf{s} \in \mathbf{V}$, find the shortest (weighted) path from \mathbf{s} to every other vertex in \mathbf{G} .
- * Motivating example: subway travel
 - * Nodes are junctions, transfer locations
 - * Edge weights are estimated time of travel

Approximate MTA Express Stop Subgraph

* A few inaccuracies (don't use this to plan any trips)

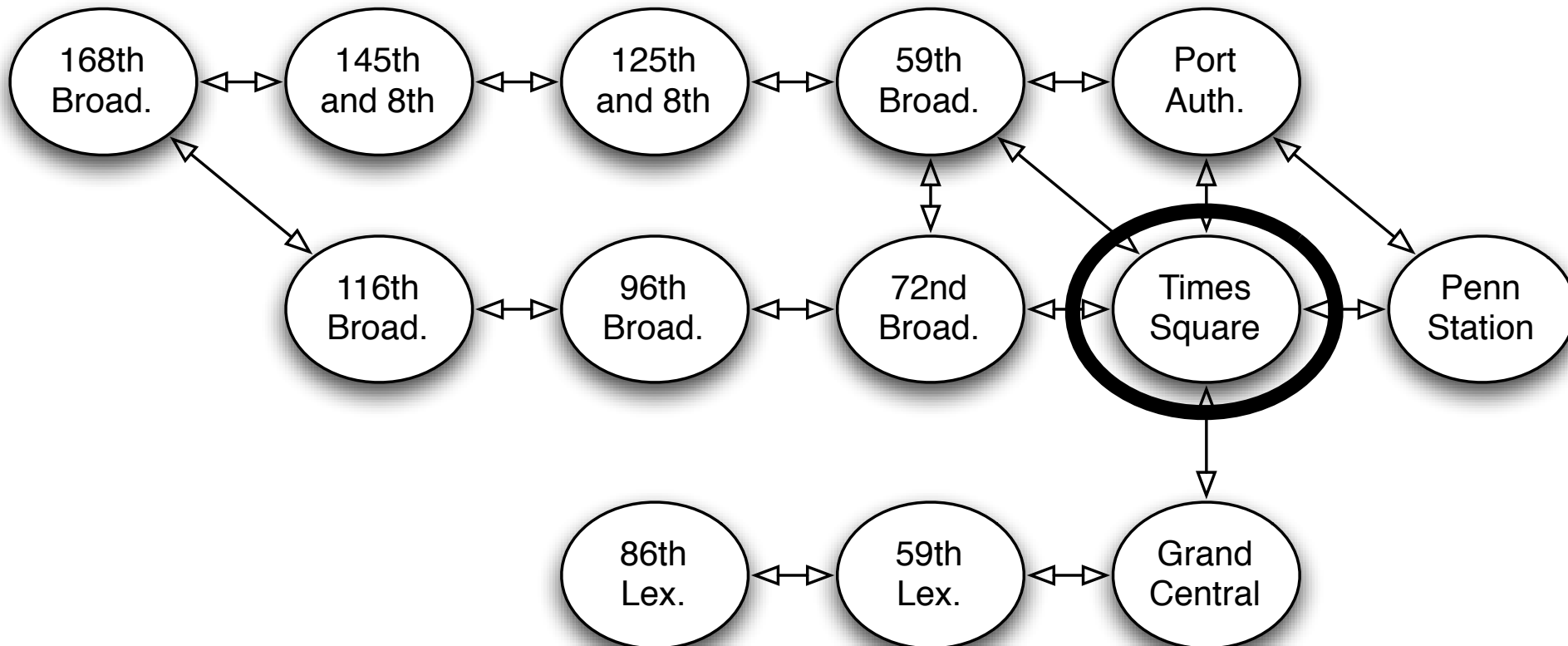


Breadth First Search

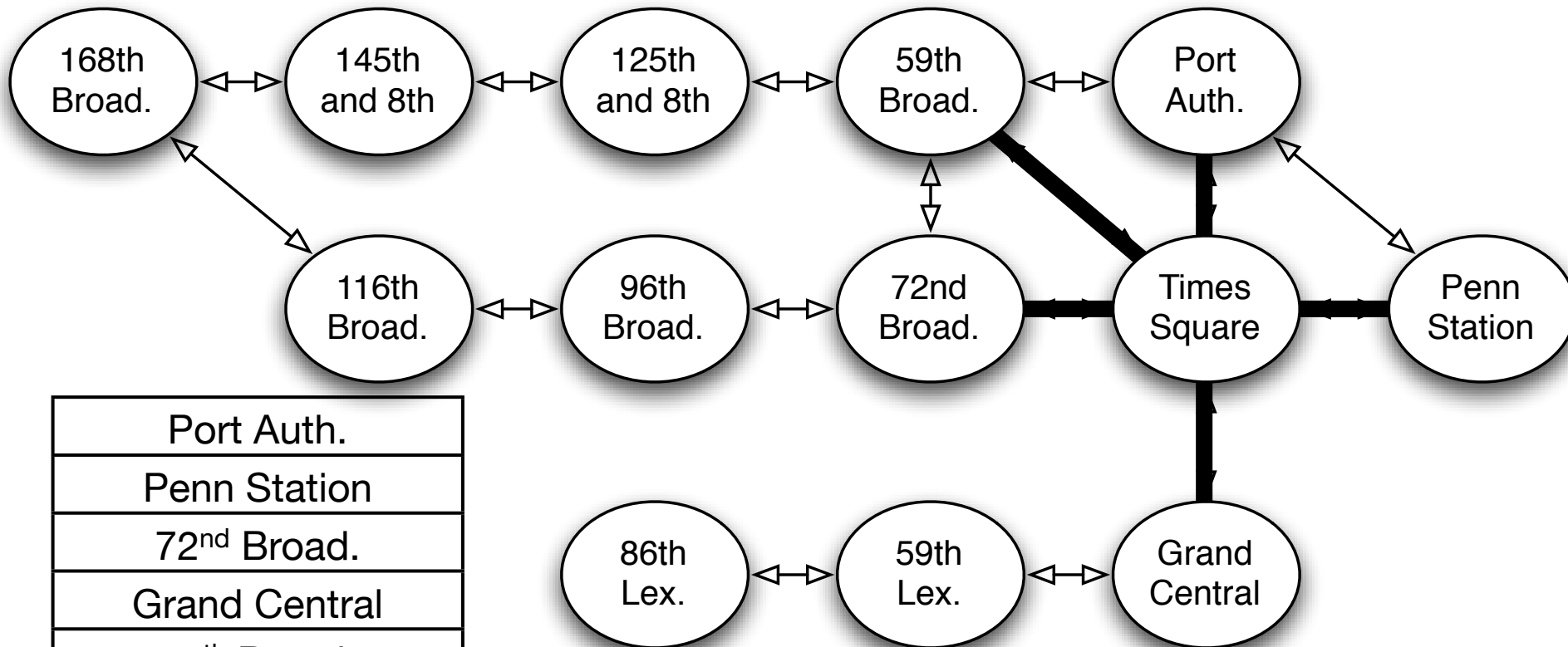
- * Like a level-order traversal
- * Find all adjacent nodes (level 1)
- * Find *new* nodes adjacent to level 1 nodes (level 2)
- * ... and so on
- * We can implement this with a queue

Unweighted Shortest Path Algorithm

- * Set node s ' distance to 0 and enqueue s .
- * Then repeat the following:
 - * Dequeue node v . For unset neighbor u :
 - * set neighbor u 's distance to v 's distance +1
 - * mark that we reached v from u
 - * enqueue u

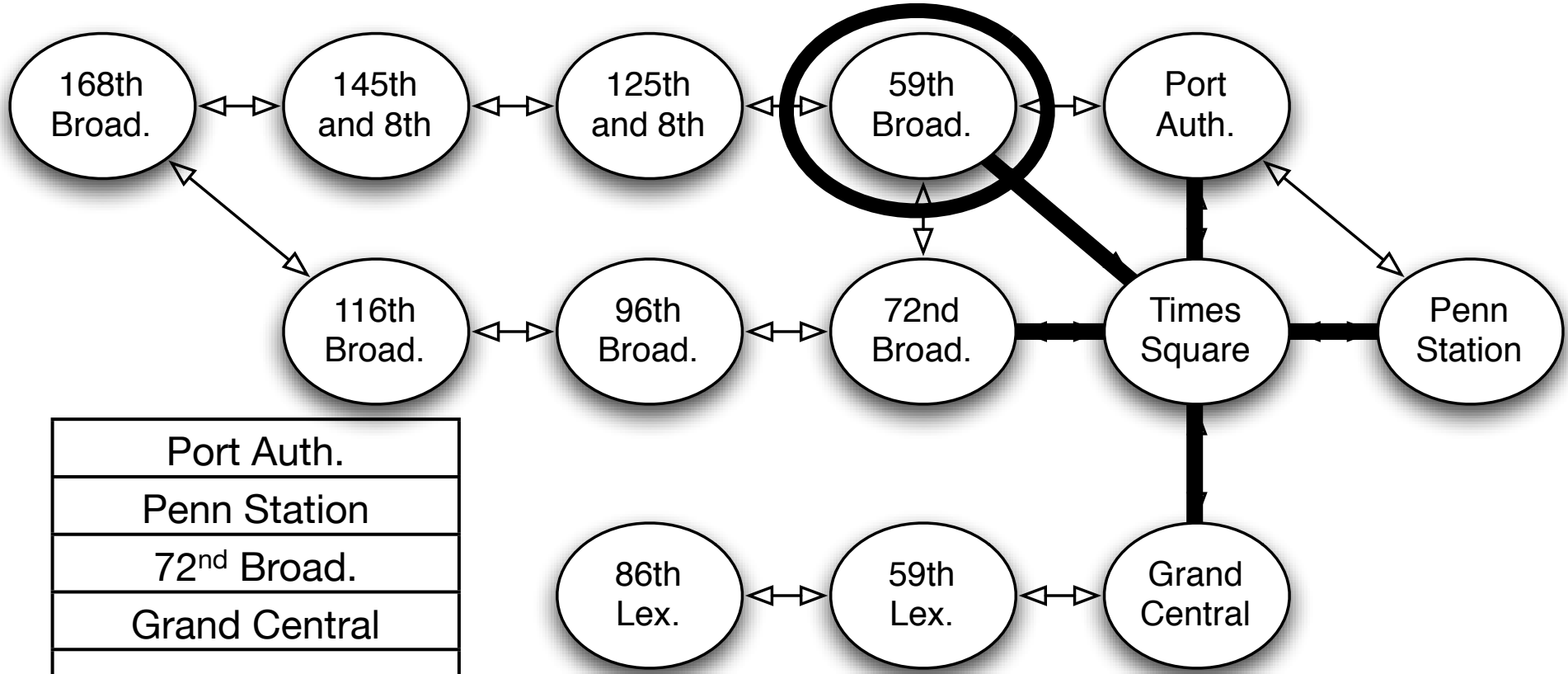


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dist									0				
prev									source				



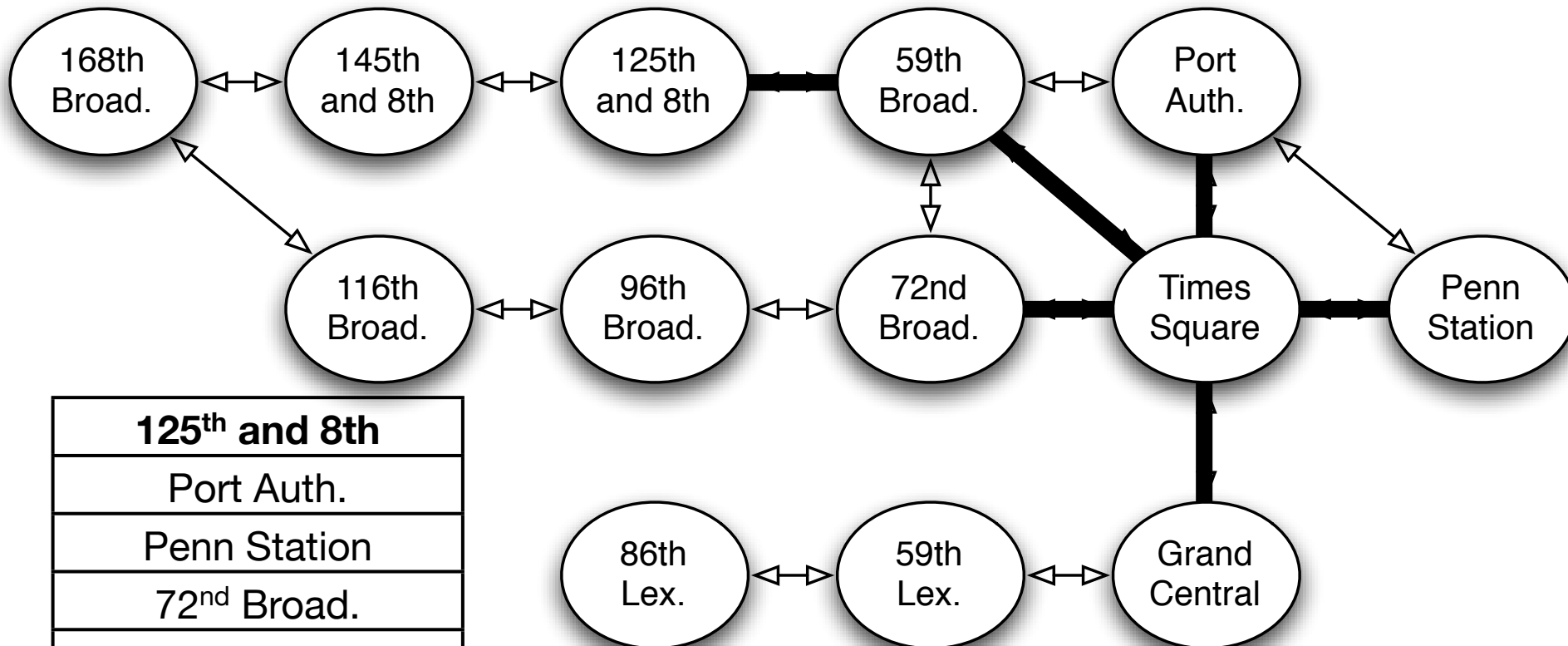
Port Auth.
Penn Station
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Grand Central
59 th Broad.

	168 th Broad.	145 th Broad.	125 th 8th	59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	116 th Broad.	96 th Broad.	72 nd Broad.	Times Sq.	Penn St.	86 th Lex.	59 th Lex.	Grand Centr.
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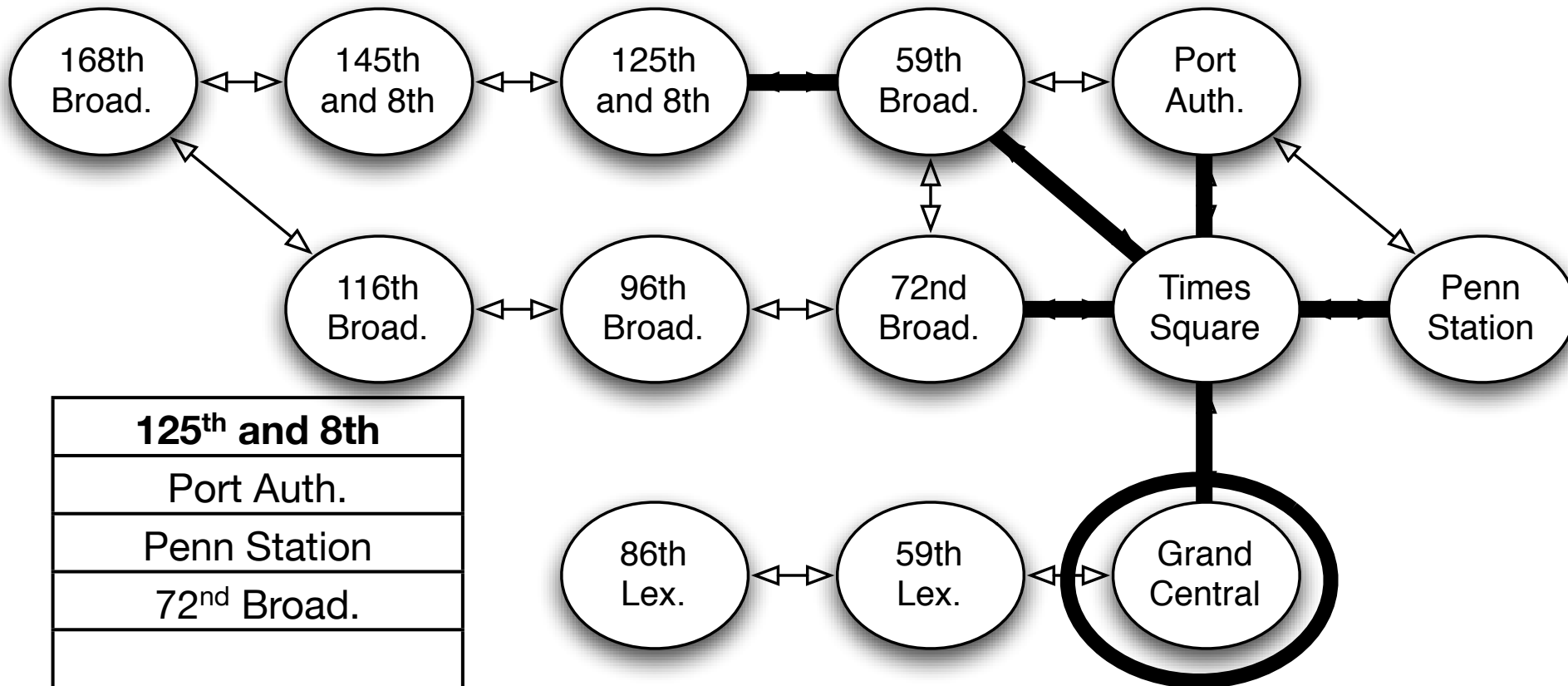


Port Auth.
Penn Station
72 nd Broad.
Grand Central

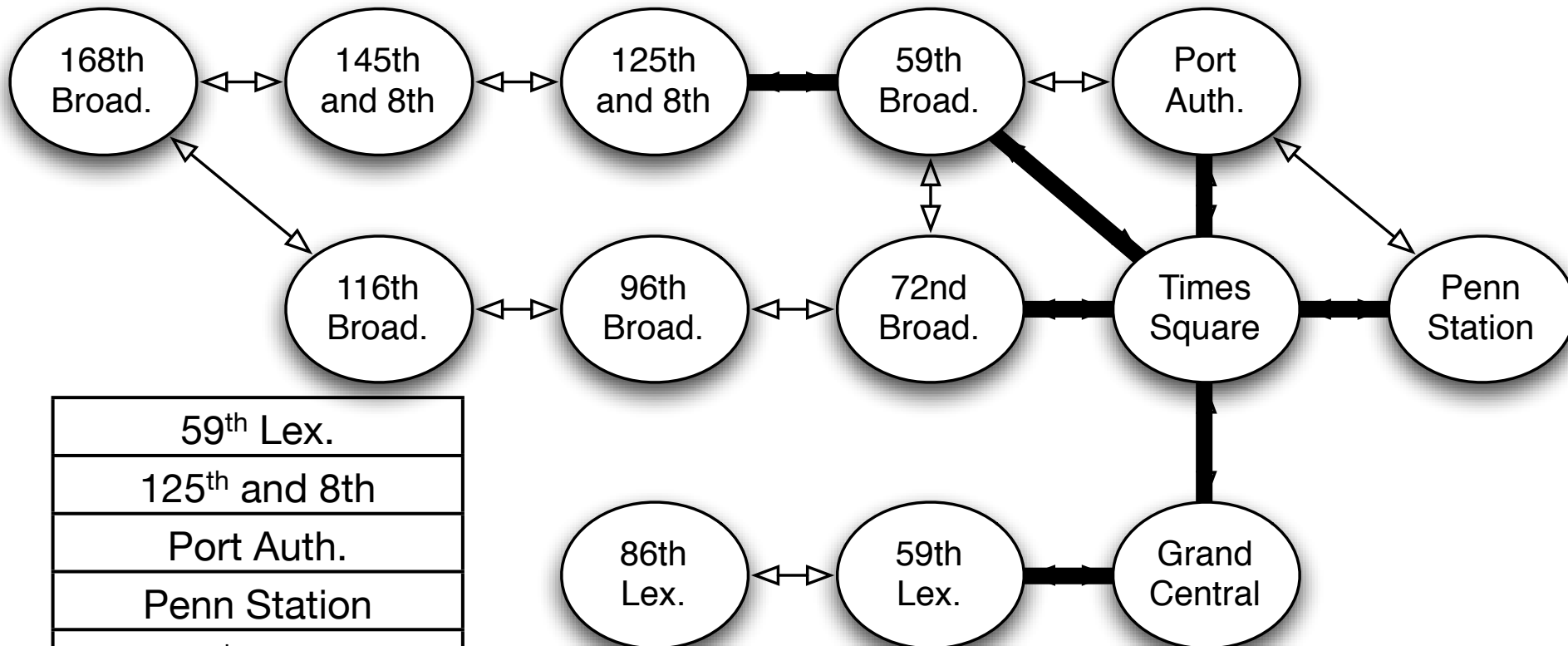
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dist				1	1			1	0	1			1
prev				Times Sq.	Times Sq.			Times Sq.	source	Times Sq.			Times Sq.



	168 th Broad.	145 th Broad.	125 th 8th	59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	116 th Broad.	96 th Broad.	72 nd Broad.	Times Sq.	Penn St.	86 th Lex.	59 th Lex.	Grand Centr.
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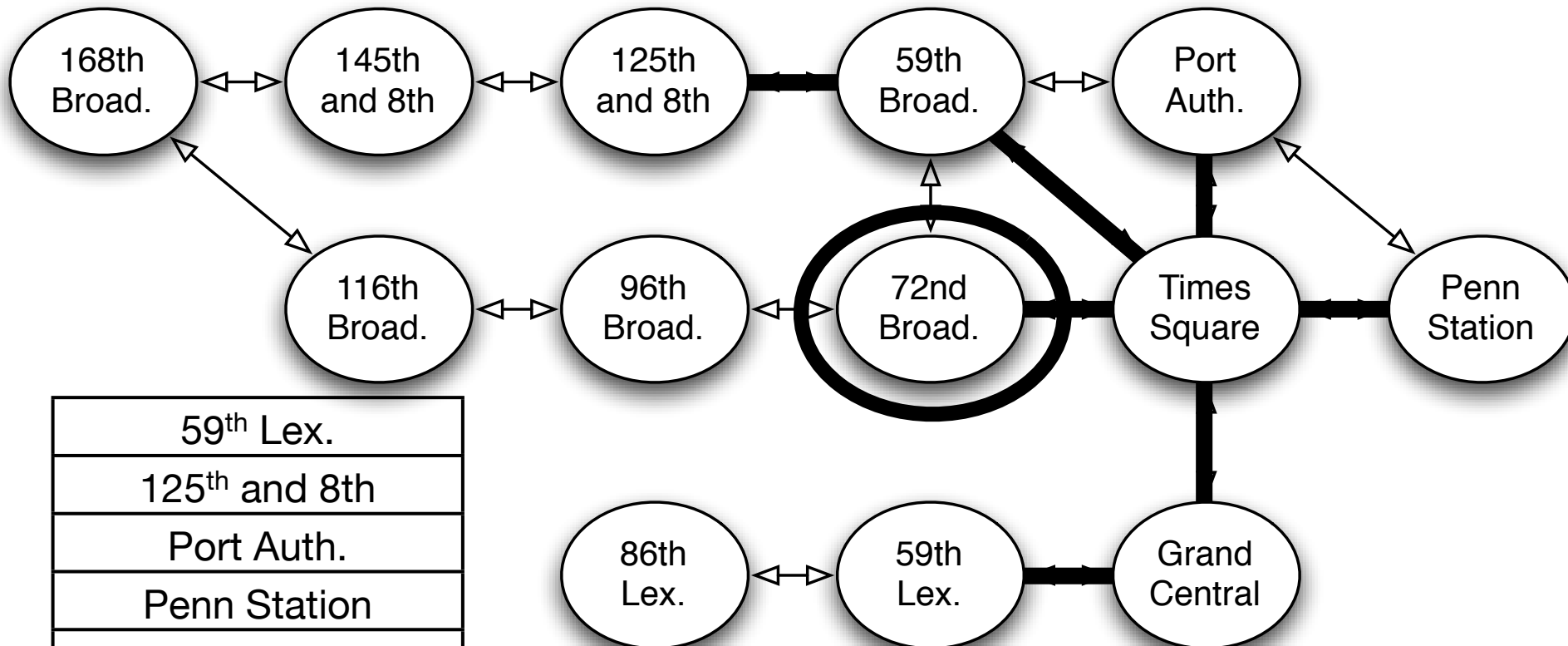


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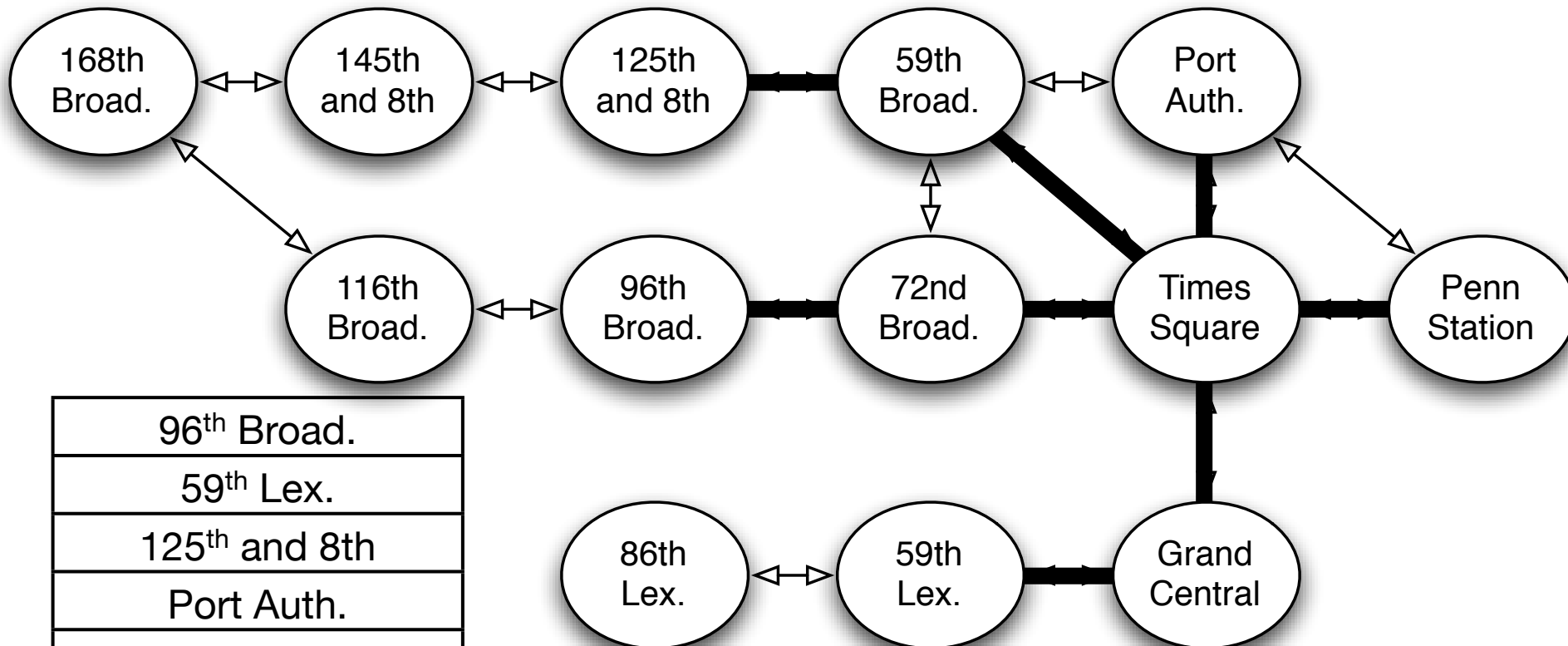
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125 th and 8th
Port Auth.
Penn Station
72 nd Broad.

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dist			2	1	1			1	0	1		2	1
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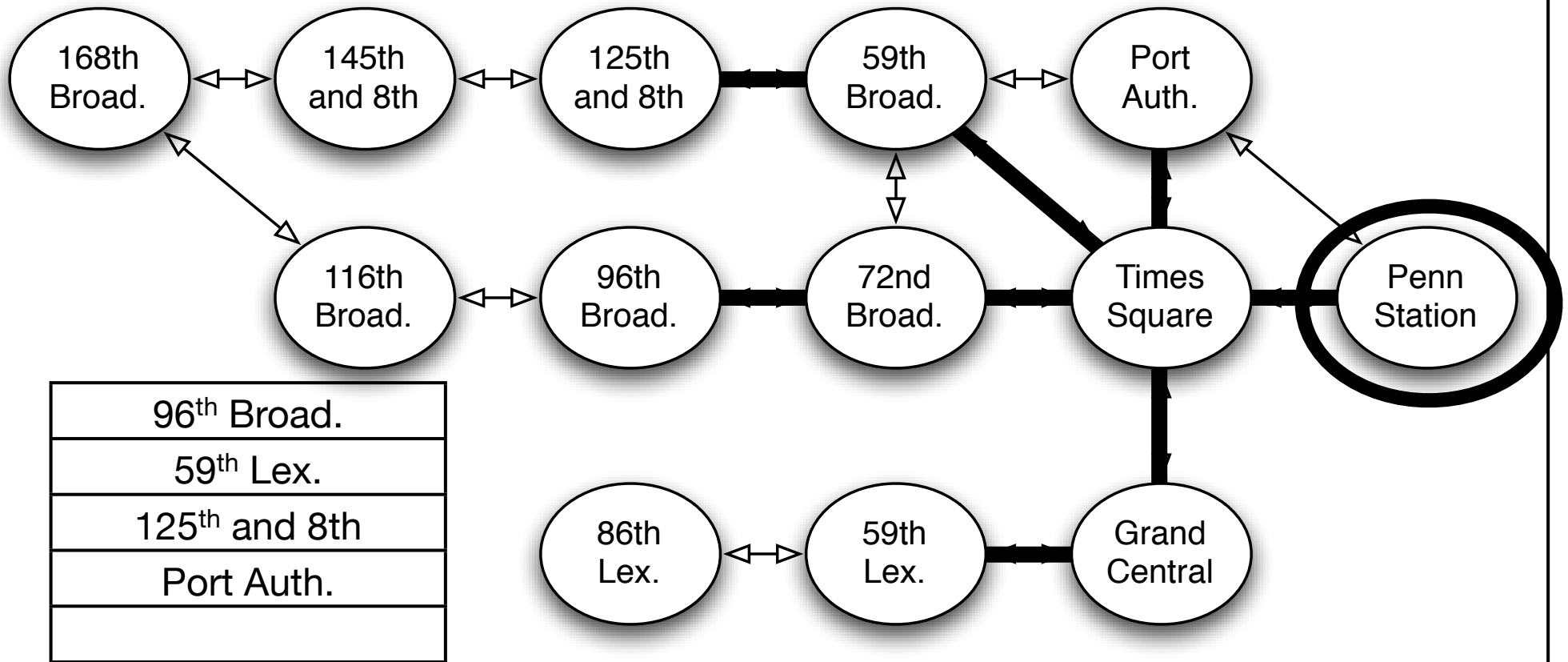
59 th Lex.
125 th and 8th
Port Auth.
Penn Station

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dist			2	1	1			1	0	1		2	1
prev			59 th Broad.	Times Sq.	Times Sq.			Times Sq.	source	Times Sq.		Grand Centr.	Times Sq.

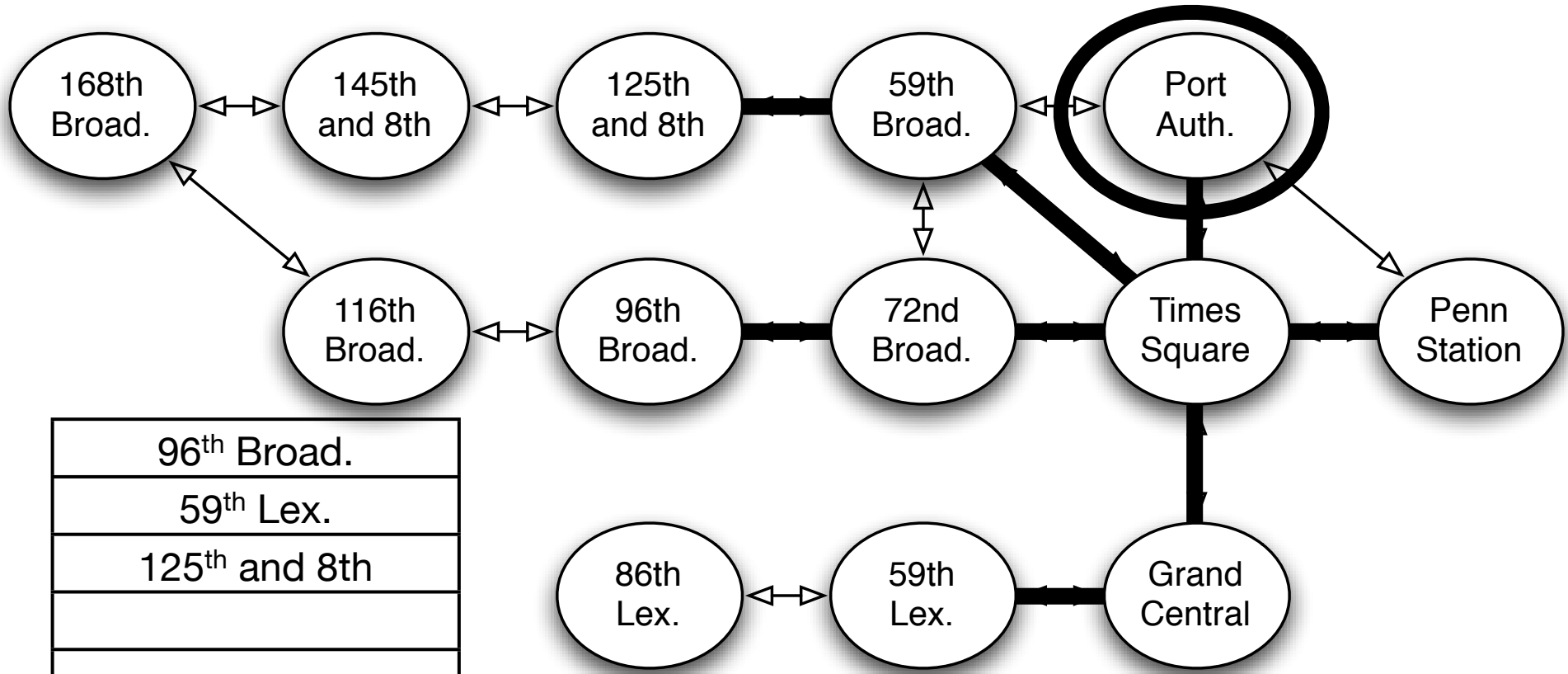


96 th Broad.
59 th Lex.
125 th and 8th
Port Auth.
Penn Station

	168 th Broad.	145 th Broad.	125 th 8th	59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	116 th Broad.	96 th Broad.	72 nd Broad.	Times Sq.	Penn St.	86 th Lex.	59 th Lex.	Grand Centr.
dist			2	1	1		2	1	0	1		2	1
prev			59 th Broad.	Times Sq.	Times Sq.		72 nd Broad.	Times Sq.	source	Times Sq.		Grand Centr.	Times Sq.

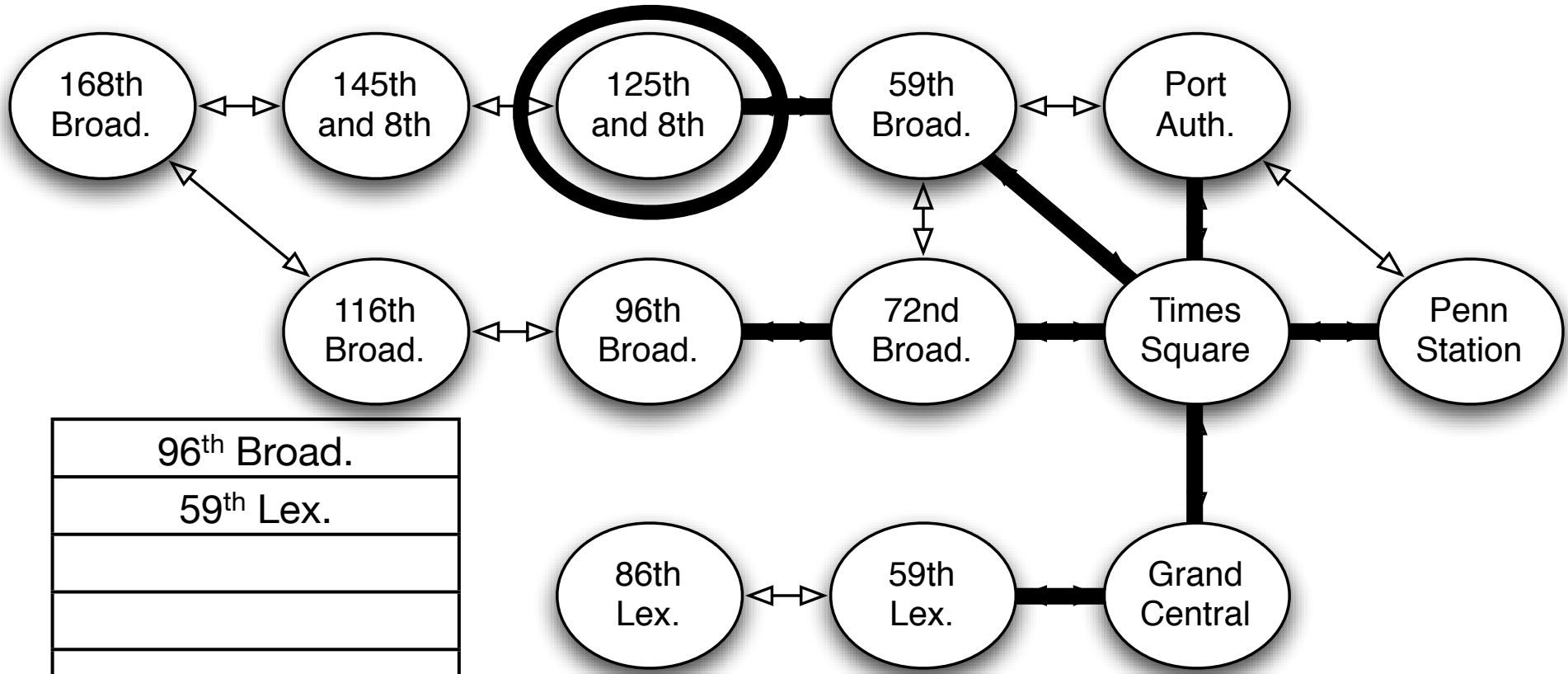


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dist			2	1	1		2	1	0	1		2	1
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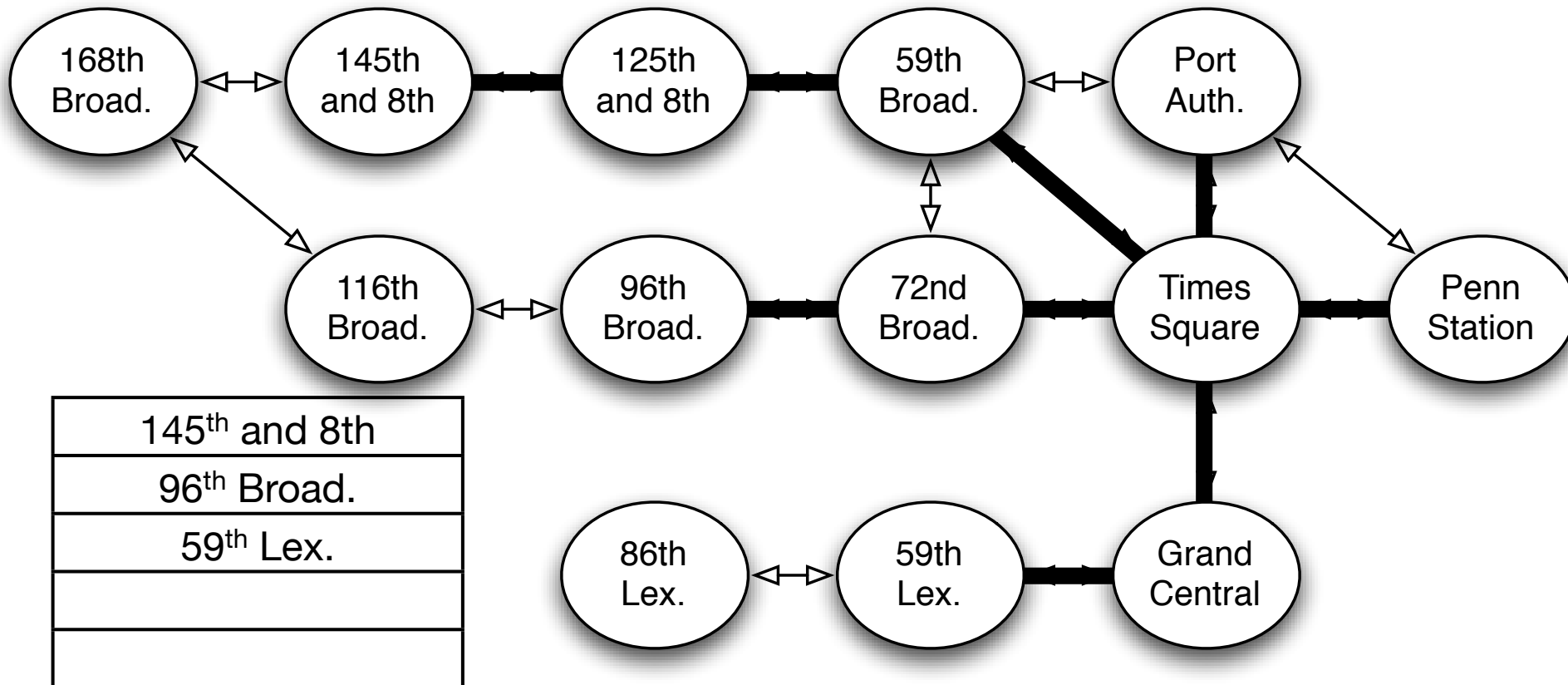
96 th Broad.
59 th Lex.
125 th and 8th

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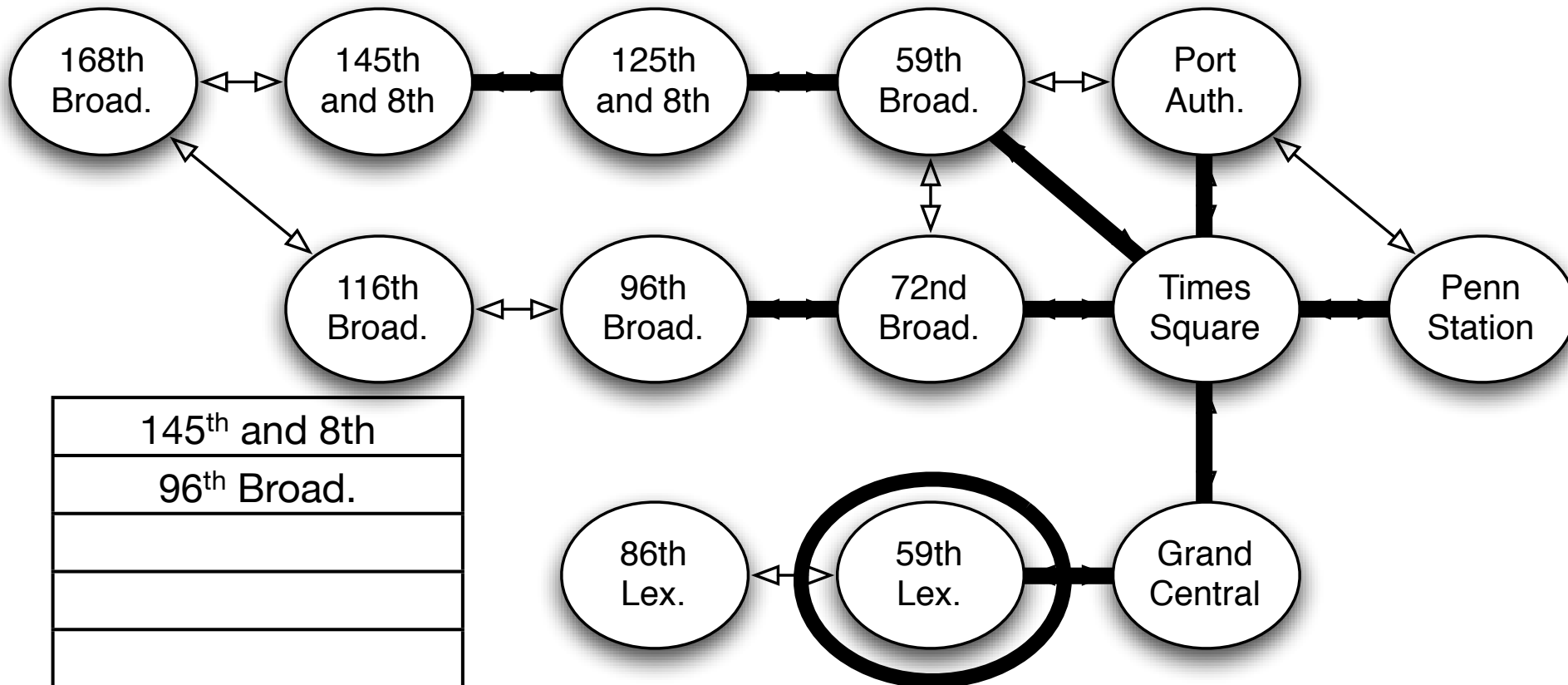


96 th Broad.
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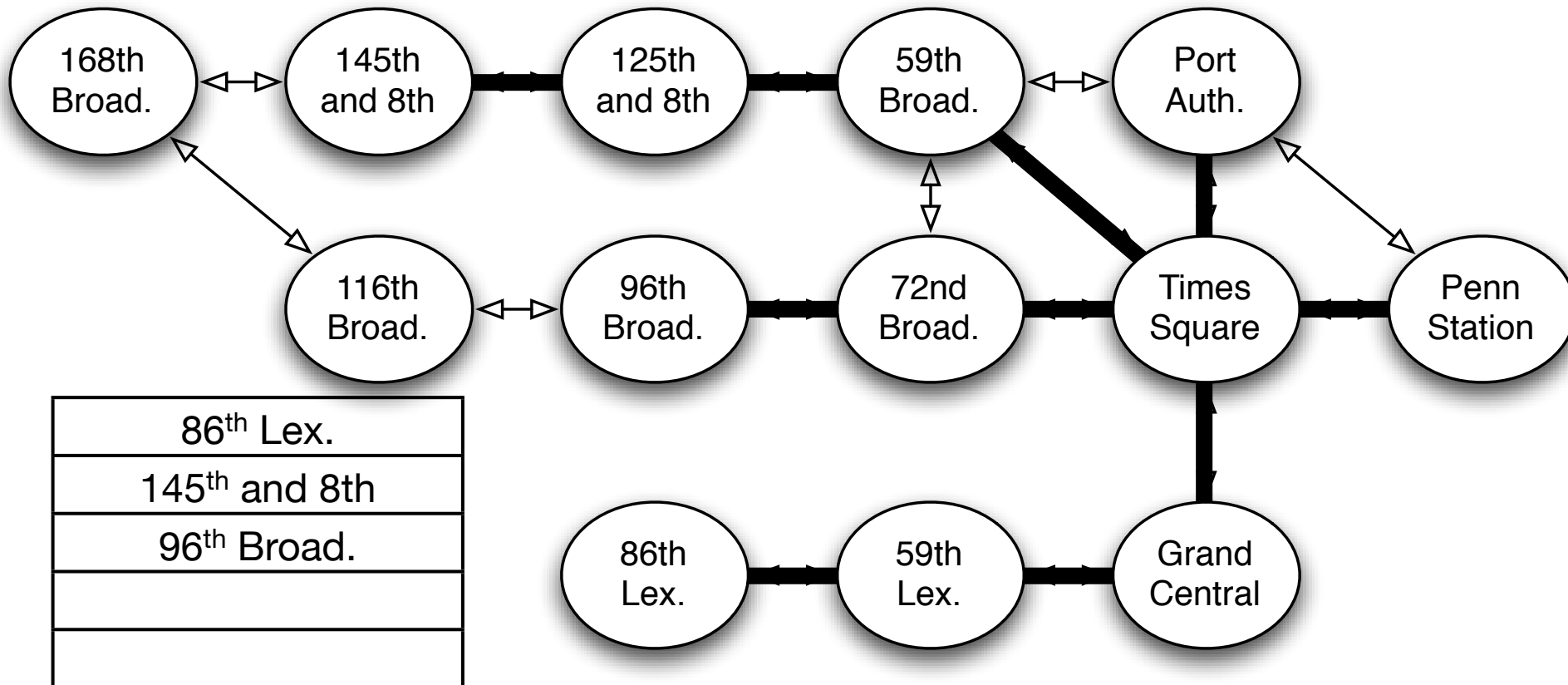
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dist			2	1	1		2	1	0	1		2	1
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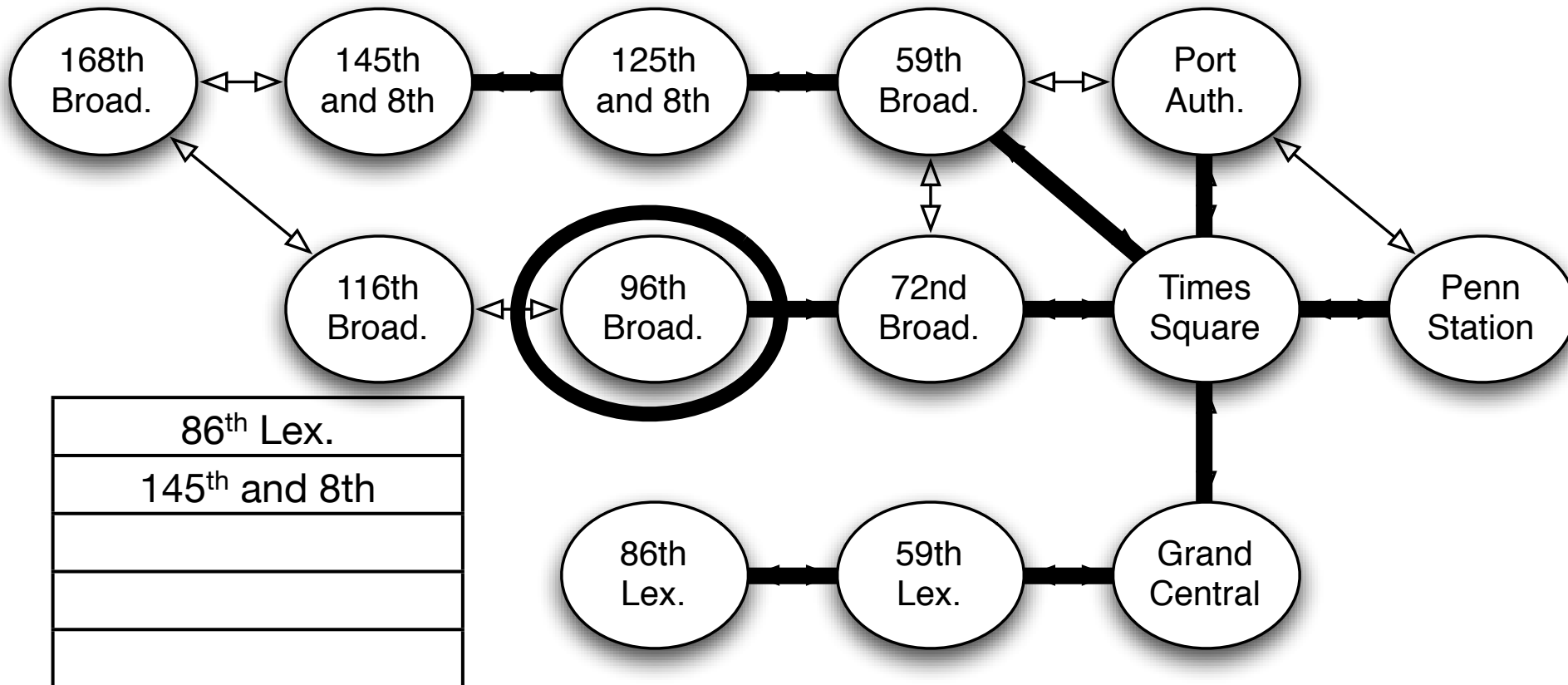
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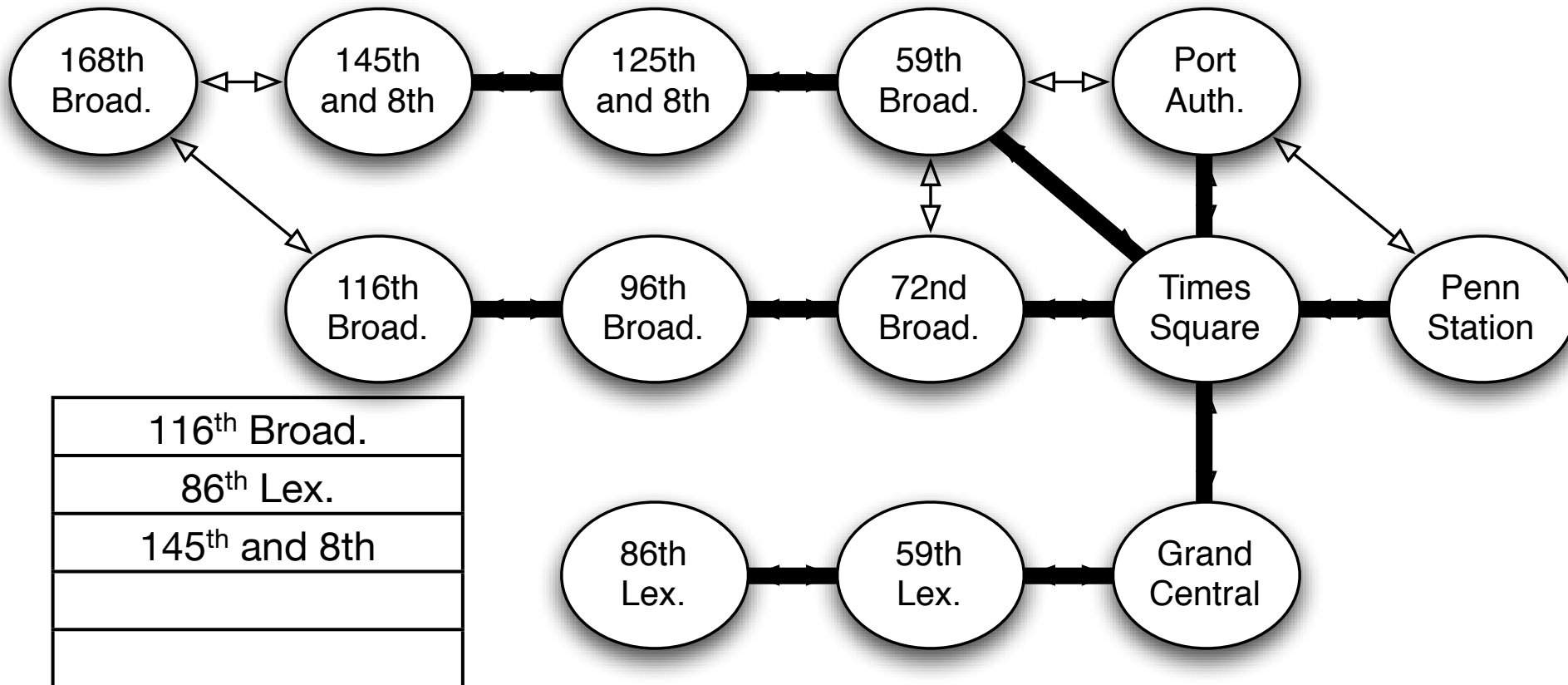
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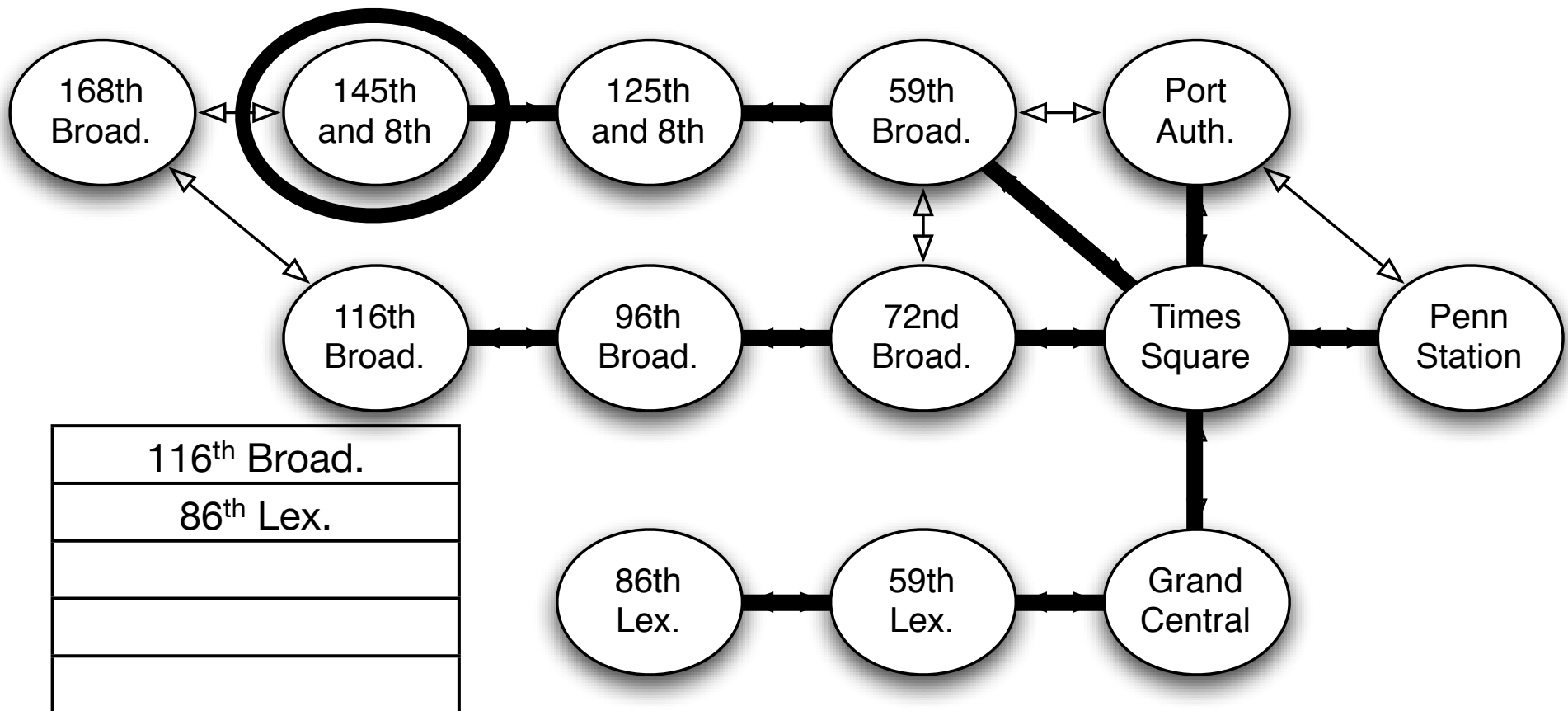
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dist		3	2	1	1		2	1	0	1	3	2	1
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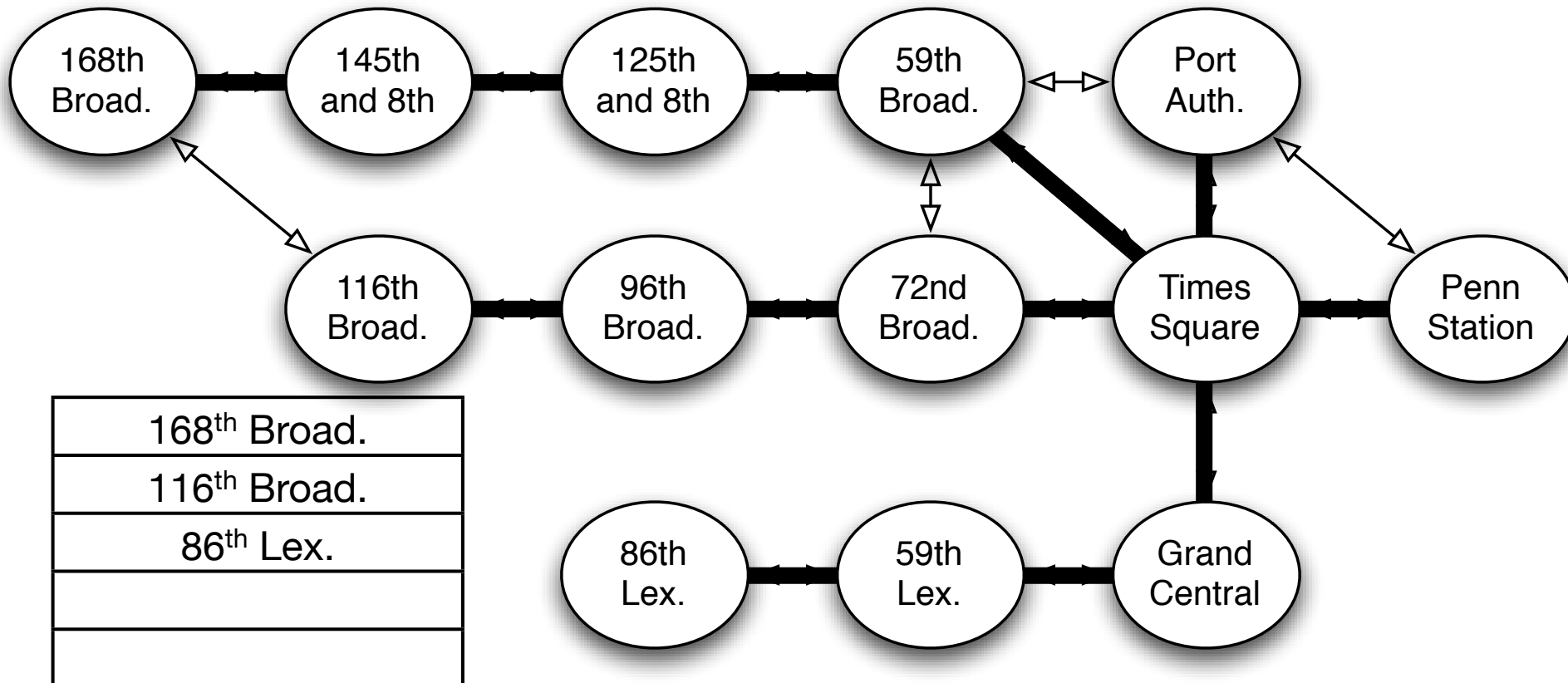
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dist		3	2	1	1		2	1	0	1	3	2	1
prev		125 th 8th	59 th Broad.	Times Sq.	Times Sq.		72 nd Broad.	Times Sq.	source	Times Sq.	59 th Lex.	Grand Centr.	Times Sq.



	168 th Broad.	145 th Broad.	125 th 8th	59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	116 th Broad.	96 th Broad.	72 nd Broad.	Times Sq.	Penn St.	86 th Lex.	59 th Lex.	Grand Centr.
dist		3	2	1	1	3	2	1	0	1	3	2	1
prev		125 th 8th	59 th Broad.	Times Sq.	Times Sq.	96 th Broad.	72 nd Broad.	Times Sq.	source	Times Sq.	59 th Lex.	Grand Centr.	Times Sq.



	168 th Broad.	145 th Broad.	125 th 8th	59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	116 th Broad.	96 th Broad.	72 nd Broad.	Times Sq.	Penn St.	86 th Lex.	59 th Lex.	Grand Centr.
dist		3	2	1	1	3	2	1	0	1	3	2	1
prev		125 th 8th	59 th Broad.	Times Sq.	Times Sq.	96 th Broad.	72 nd Broad.	Times Sq.	source	Times Sq.	59 th Lex.	Grand Centr.	Times Sq.



	168 th Broad.	145 th Broad.	125 th 8th	59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	116 th Broad.	96 th Broad.	72 nd Broad.	Times Sq.	Penn St.	86 th Lex.	59 th Lex.	Grand Centr.
dist	4	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	0	1	3	2	1
prev	145 th 8th	125 th 8th	59 th Broad.	Times Sq.	Times Sq.	96 th Broad.	72 nd Broad.	Times Sq.	source	Times Sq.	59 th Lex.	Grand Centr.	Times Sq.

Weighted Shortest Path

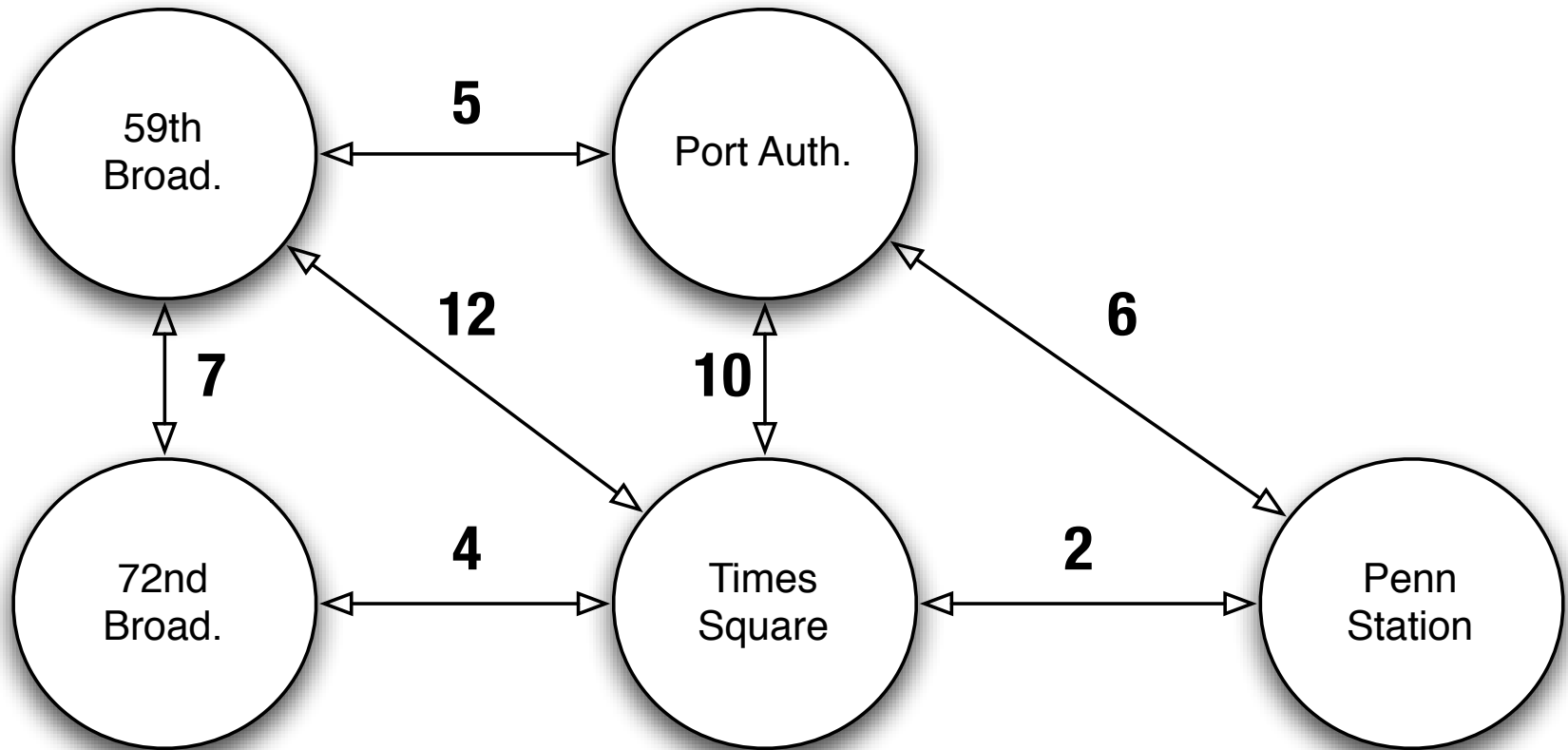
- * The problem becomes more difficult when edges have different weights
- * Weights represent different costs on using that edge
- * Standard algorithm is **Dijkstra's Algorithm**

Dijkstra's Algorithm

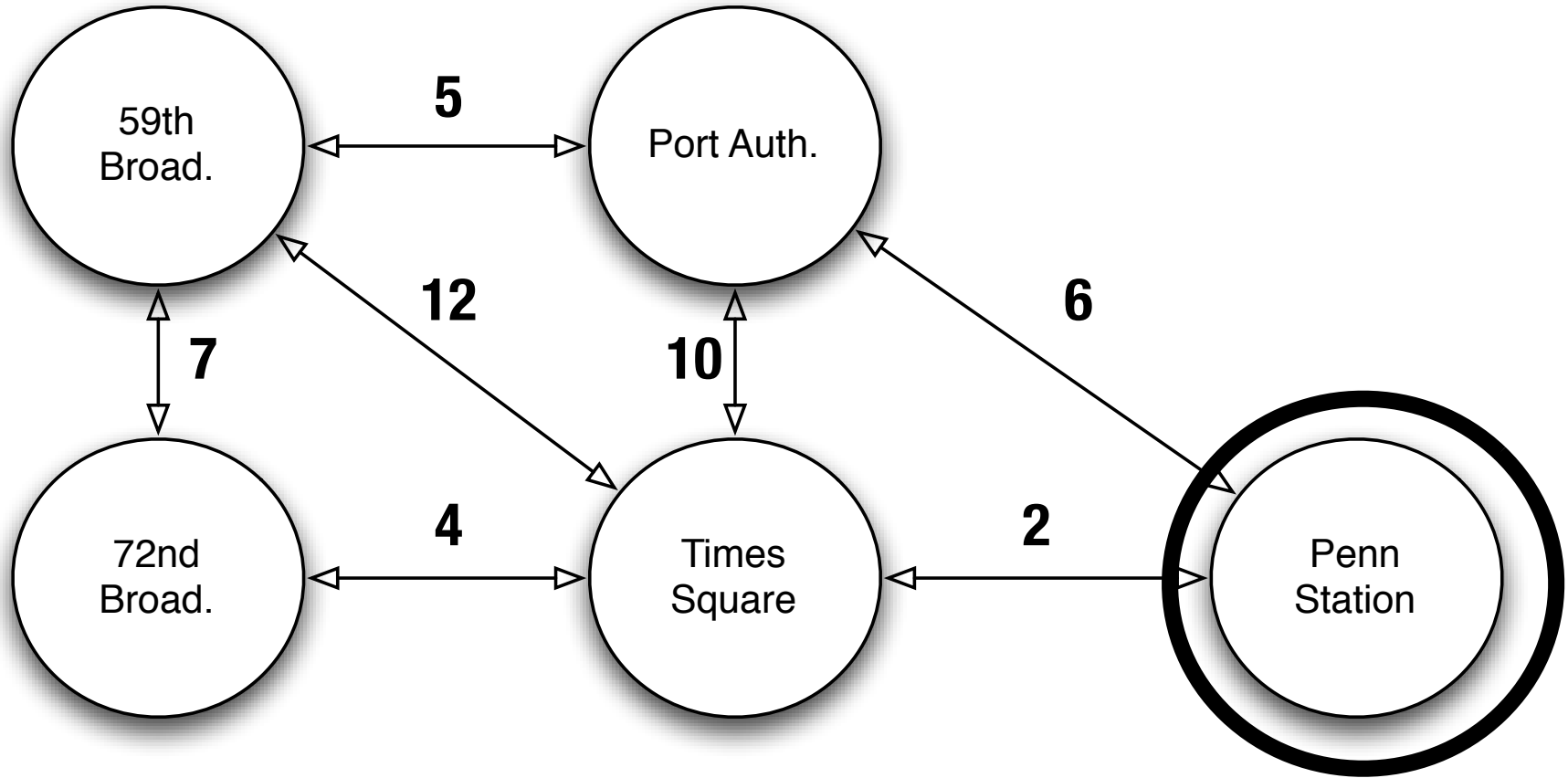
- * Keep distance overestimates $D(v)$ for each node v (all non-source nodes are initially infinite)
- * 1. Choose node v with smallest *unknown* distance
- * 2. Declare that v 's shortest distance is *known*
- * 3. Update distance estimates for neighbors

Updating Distances

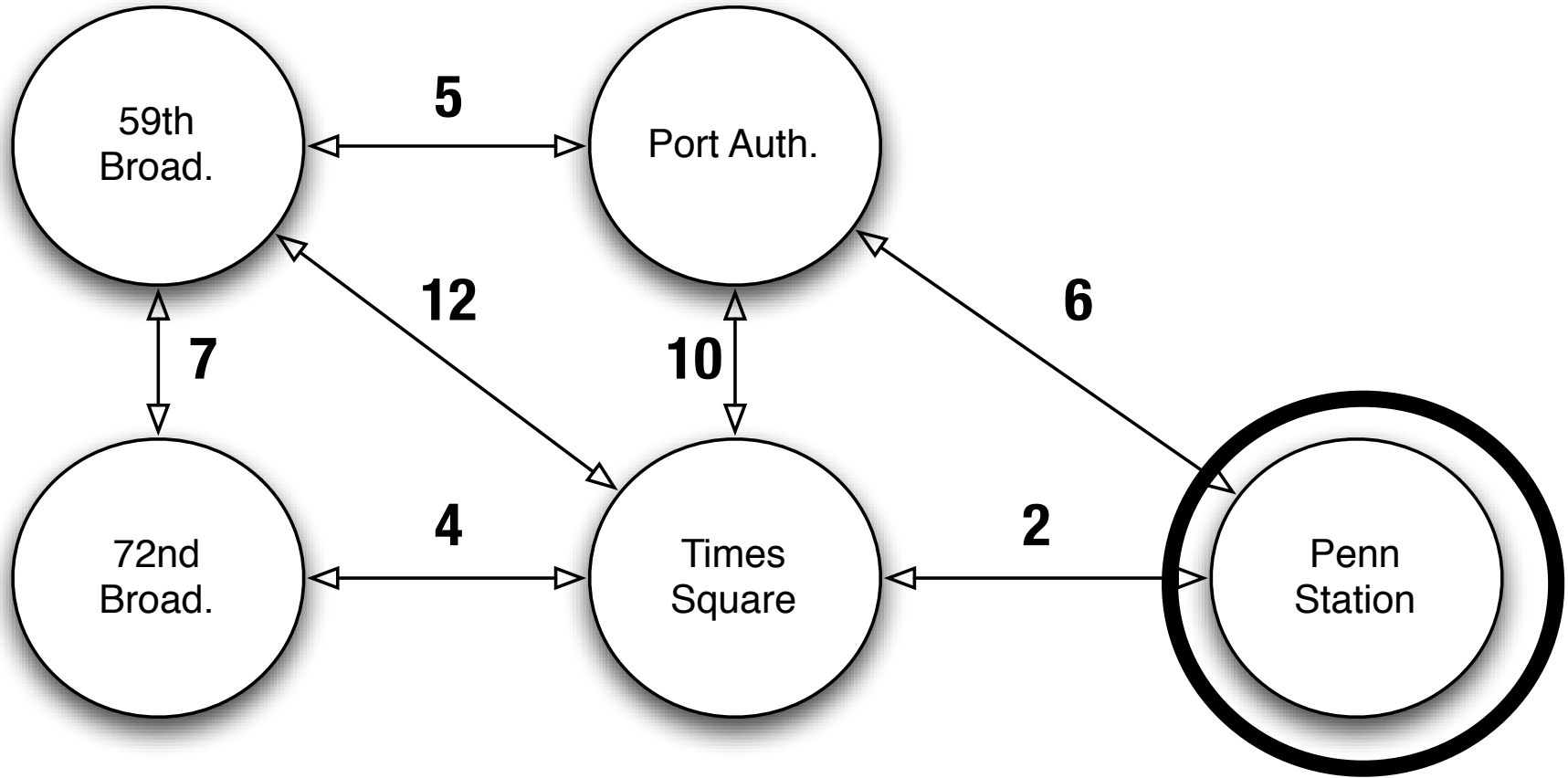
- * For each of \mathbf{v} 's neighbors, \mathbf{w} ,
- * if $\min(\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{v}) + \text{weight}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}), \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{w}))$
- * i.e., update $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{w})$ if the path going through \mathbf{v} is cheaper than the best path so far to \mathbf{w}



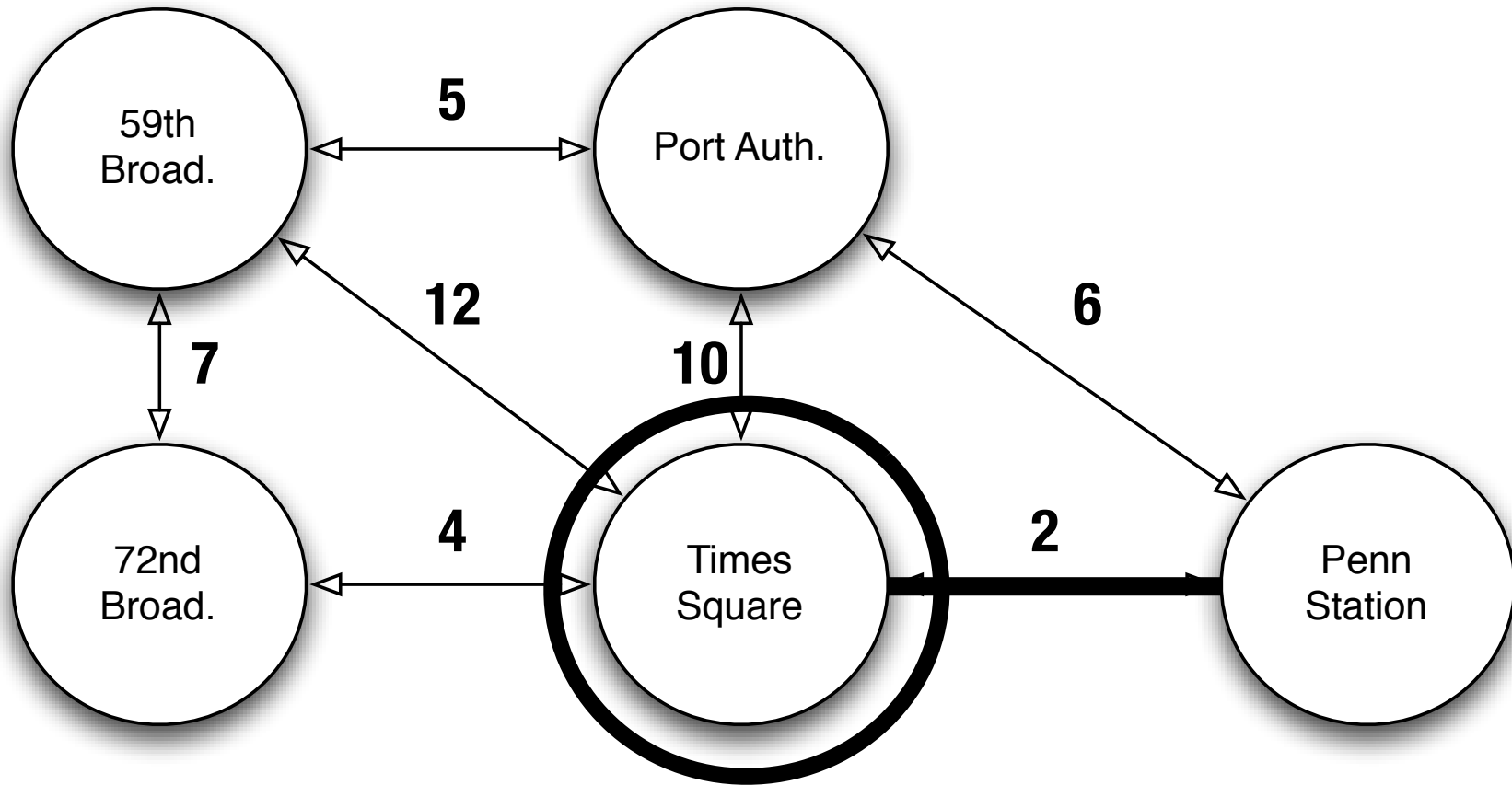
59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	72 nd Broad	Times Sq.	Penn St.
inf	inf	inf	inf	0
?	?	?	?	home



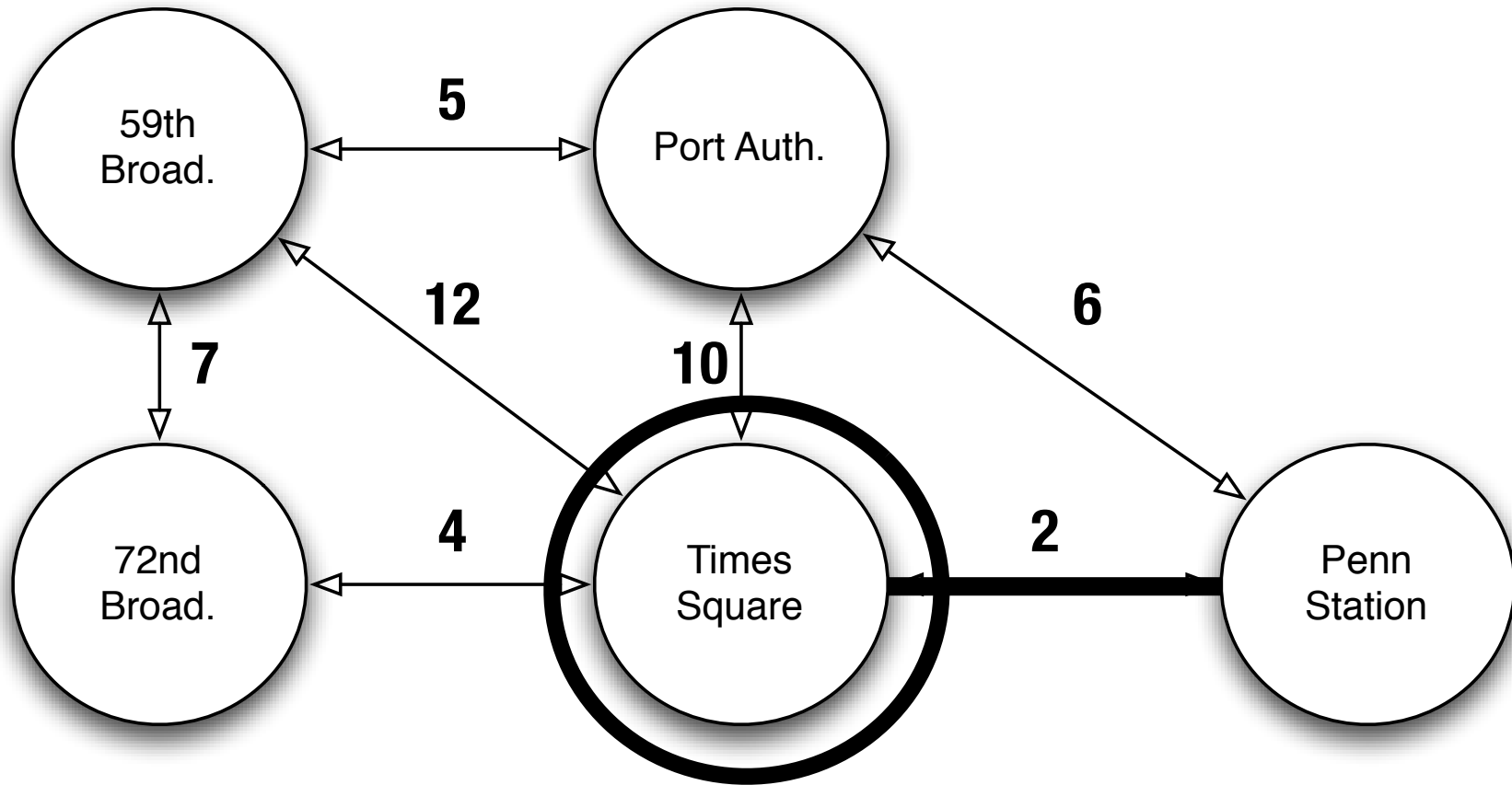
59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	72 nd Broad	Times Sq.	Penn St.
inf	inf	inf	inf	0
?	?	?	?	home



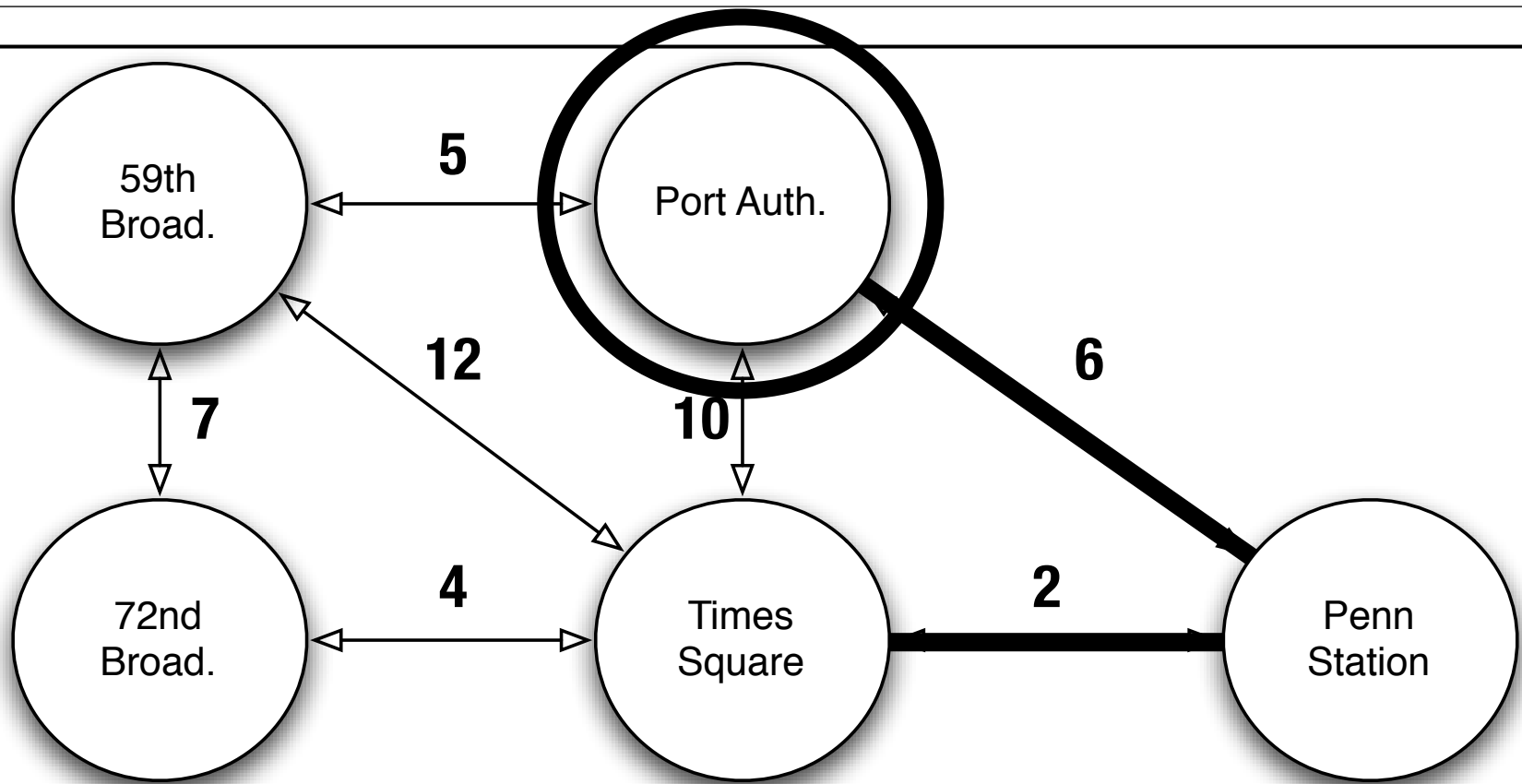
59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	72 nd Broad	Times Sq.	Penn St.
inf	6	inf	2	0
?	Penn St.?	?	Penn St.?	home



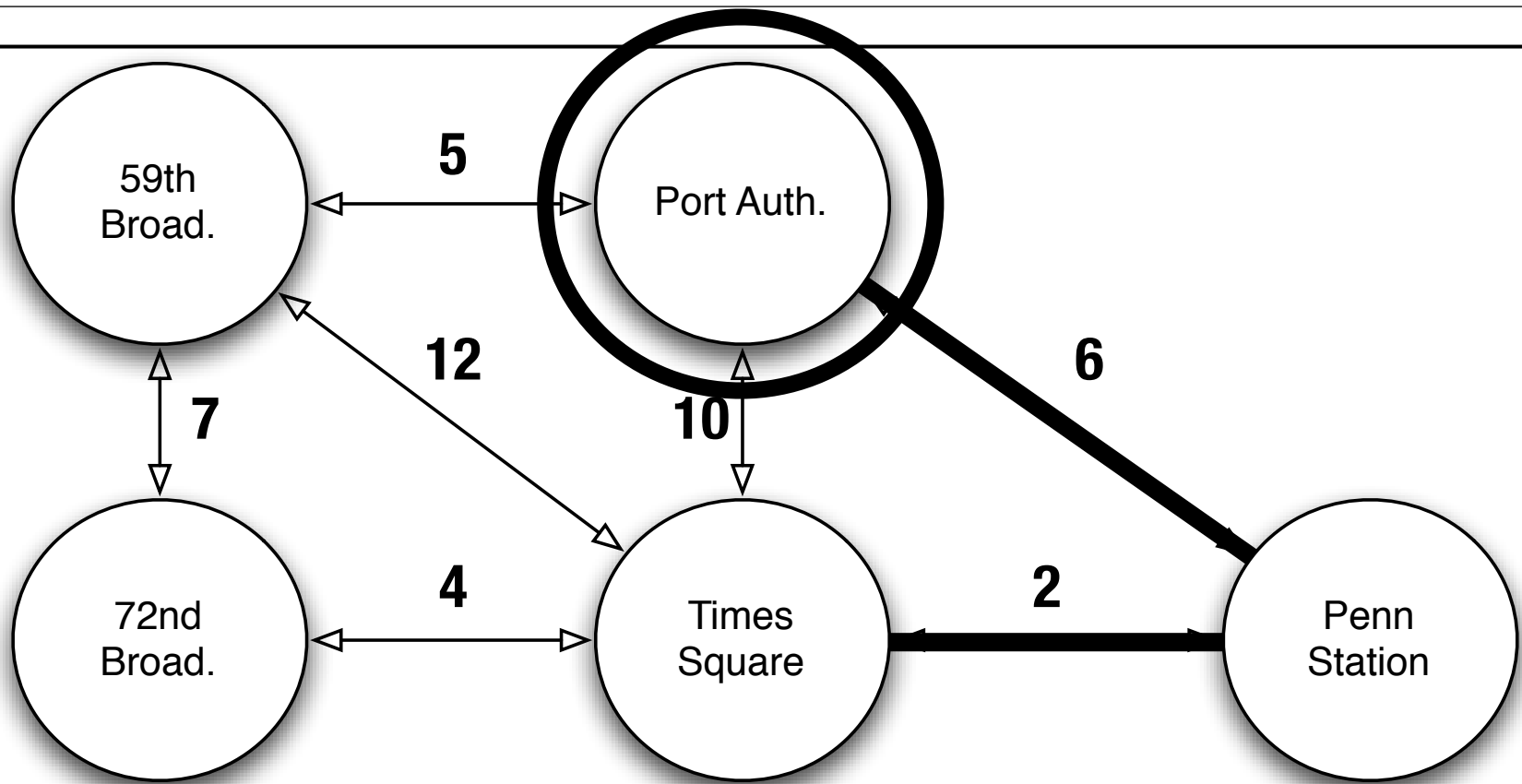
59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	72 nd Broad	Times Sq.	Penn St.
inf	6	inf	2	0
?	Penn St.?	?	Penn St.	home



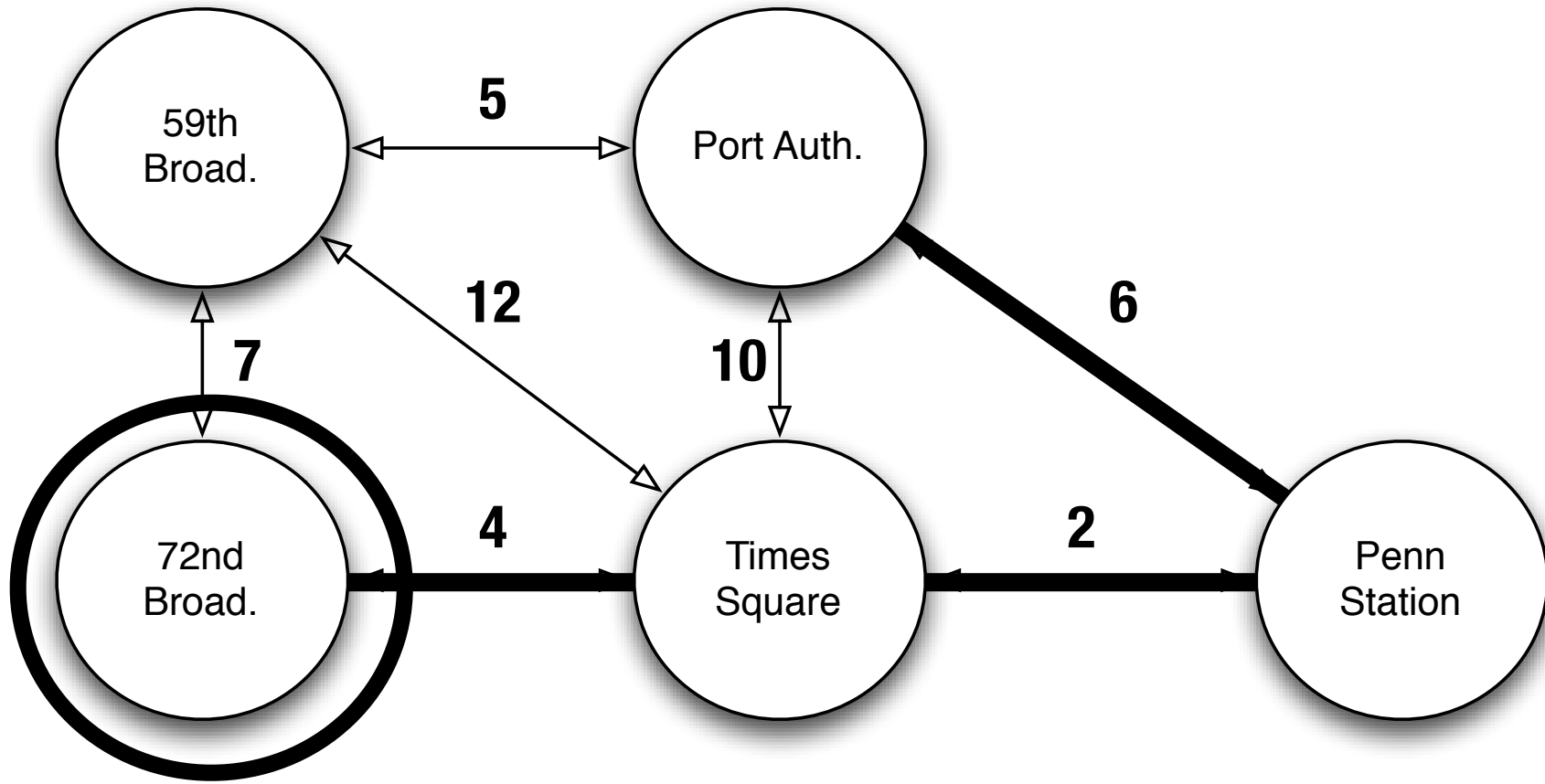
59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	72 nd Broad	Times Sq.	Penn St.
$2+12=14$	6	$2+4=6$	2	0
Times Sq?	Penn St.?	Times Sq?	Penn St.	home



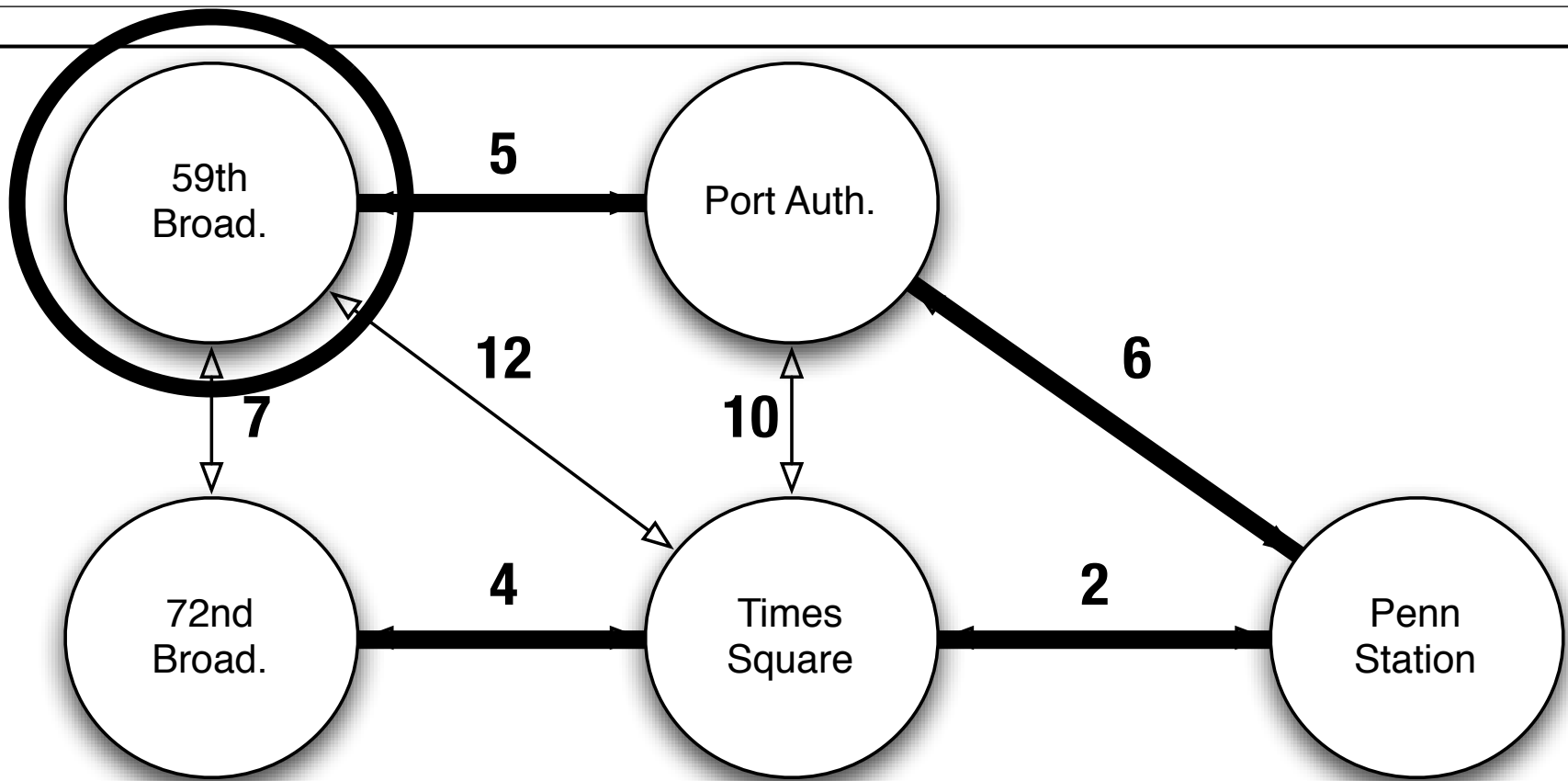
59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	72 nd Broad	Times Sq.	Penn St.
14	6	6	2	0
Times Sq?	Penn St.	Times Sq?	Penn St.	home



59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	72 nd Broad	Times Sq.	Penn St.
5+6=11	6	6	2	0
Port Auth?	Penn St.	Times Sq?	Penn St.	home



59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	72 nd Broad	Times Sq.	Penn St.
11	6	6	2	0
Port Auth?	Penn St.	Times Sq	Penn St.	home



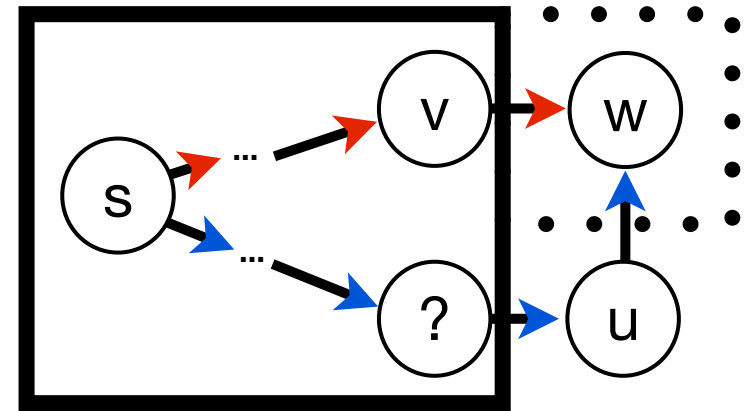
59 th Broad.	Port Auth.	72 nd Broad	Times Sq.	Penn St.
11	6	6	2	0
Port Auth	Penn St.	Times Sq	Penn St.	home

Dijkstra's Algorithm Analysis

- * First, convince ourselves that the algorithm works.
- * At each stage, we have a set of nodes whose shortest paths we know
- * In the base case, the set is the source node.
- * Inductive step: if we have a correct set, is greedily adding the shortest neighbor correct?

Proof by Contradiction (Sketch)

- * Contradiction: Dijkstra's finds a shortest path to node **w** through **v**, but there exists an even shorter path
- * This shorter path must pass from inside our known set to outside.
- * Call the 1st node in cheaper path outside our set **u**
- * The path to **u** must be shorter than the path to **w**
 - * But then we would have chosen **u** instead



Computational Cost

- * Keep a priority queue of all unknown nodes
- * Each stage requires a **deleteMin**, and then some **decreaseKeys** (the # of neighbors of node)
- * We call **decreaseKey** once per edge, we call **deleteMin** once per vertex
- * Both operations are $O(\log |V|)$
- * Total cost: $O(|E| \log |V| + |V| \log |V|) = O(|E| \log |V|)$

Reading

- * Weiss Section 9.3 (today's material)
- * Weiss Section 9.4 (Monday's material)