Graph

Definition

About Algorithm

DijkstraAlgorithm

算法描述:

给定开始节点,返回开始节点到图中所有节点的距离,要求:图是无向图,同时图中没有和为负值的环路的存在

经典实现:

```
// 定义一个set, 用来存储固定的节点距离记录, 不能再进行更新记录-locked;
set<GNode*> lock;
//定义一个map ,用来存储从开始节点到图中其他节点的距离记录-res;
map<GNode*,int> res;
//从res中寻找最短的距离记录minNode,并且这个节点不能被锁定,也就是这个节点不在locked中
while(minNode!=nullptr)
 //用距离记录最小的节点来更新没有被锁定节点的记录
 int preDist = res.find(minNode)->second; // 这是minNode节点到开始节点的距离
 //解锁minNode节点的所有边;
 //如果此边的end节点没有在res,就添加此end节点到res中,距离记录为: preDist+thisEdge.weight
 //如果此边的end节点在res中了,那就看更新距离是否能更小化这个距离记录,如果能,则更新,如果不能,就不更新
        for(auto & edge:minNode->edges)
          // get the this node's edge
          // edge's end node is recodered in res
          if(res.find(edge->end) == res.end())
             res.insert(make_pair(edge->end,edge->weight+preDist)); //
             // all recoders need to update
```

```
// this node not be locked, so need to update
// int preDist = res.find(minNode)->second;

if((res.find(edge->end)->second)>(edge->weight+preDist)) res.find(edge->end)-
>second=edge->weight;

}

// 按照minNode节点更新了所有能更新的节点,minNode也就完成了使命,可以被锁定了,不能更新了

lock.insert(minNode);

// 按照同样的逻辑在res中找到下一个minNode继续

}
```

一种改写堆的优化:

思路:首先在上述经典实现过程中,每次需要在为被锁定的记录中找到最小的记录,并且更新未被锁定的所有的节点的记录,如果res使用小根堆的方式来实现,只能找到最小的记录,并不能实现更新的操作,所以可以将上述代码实现中用来负责记录的res,使用改写的堆来实现。

```
1 //改写的小根堆
   // 需要的功能: 实现能弹出最小的记录,而且能按照最小记录更新,然后还能调整成小根堆
   class MinHeap{
       MinHeap()
           heapSize=0;
           vector<GNode*> list(100);
          heap=list;
       void swap(int index1,int index2)
           GNode * tmp=heap[index1];
           heap[index1]=heap[index2];
           heap[index2]=tmp;
       void heapFiy(int index,int heapSize)
           int l =index*2+1;
           while(l<heapSize)</pre>
               int minest_index= (l+1)<heapSize && (distanceRecorder.find(heap[l+1])->second <</pre>
   distanceRecorder.find(heap[l])->second) ? l+1:l;
```

```
minest_index = distanceRecorder.find(heap[minest_index])->second 
    distanceRecorder.find(heap[index])->second ? minest_index:index;
                 if(minest_index==index) break; // 不需要调整
                 swap(index,minest_index);
                 index=minest_index;
                 l=2*index+1;
        GNode * pop()
             GNode * p=heap[0];
             swap(0,heapSize-1); //bottom -> top
             heapFiy(0,--heapSize);
             locked.insert(p);
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             return p;
         void addOrupdate(GNode * node,float distance)
             if(locked.find(node) == locked.end())
                 if(distanceRecorder.find(node)!=distanceRecorder.end())
                     // already in, using distance to update
                     if(distanceRecorder.find(node)->second>distance)
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                         distanceRecorder.find(node)->second= distance;
                     heapFiy(0,heapSize);
                       cout<<node->value<<endl;</pre>
                     distanceRecorder.insert(make_pair(node, distance));
                     // add this node into heap and heapSize ++
                     heapInsert(node, heapSize);
```

```
void heapInsert(GNode * node,int index)
            heap[index]=node; //先插入, 然后在从index向上调整
            while(distanceRecorder.find(heap[index])->second <</pre>
    distanceRecorder.find(heap[index/2])->second)
                swap(index,index/2);
                index=index/2;
            heapSize++;
        bool isEmpty()
            if(heapSize==0) return true;
        int search(GNode* node)
            return distanceRecorder.find(node)->second;
        int heapsize()
             return heapSize;
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    private:
        vector<GNode*> heap;
        map<GNode*,float> distanceRecorder;
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16
        set<GNode*> locked;
        int heapSize;
10
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    };
```

```
1 // dijkstra
2 void DijkstraAlgorithmV2(Graph *G ,GNode* beginNode,map<GNode*,float> & res)
```

test

```
map<GNode*,float> res,res1;
plijkstraAlgorithm(graph,graph->nodes.begin()->second,res);
cout<<res.size()</endl;
for(auto & item:res)

{
    cout<<item.first->value<<"--"<<item.second<<endl;
}

cout<<"-----"<<endl;
plijkstraAlgorithmV2(graph,graph->nodes.begin()->second,res1);

cout<<res1.size()<<endl;
for(auto & item:res1)

{
    cout<<item.first->value<<"--"<<item.second<<endl;
}

cout<<res1.size()<<endl;
}

cout<<item.first->value<<"--"<<item.second<<endl;
}

tout</td>
```