



# 실전 알고리즘 0x13강 플로이드 알고리즘

BaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaarkingDog

# 목차



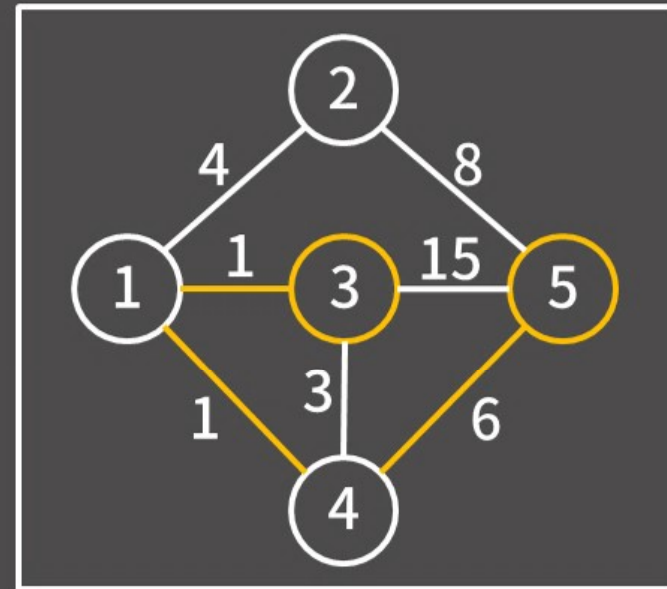
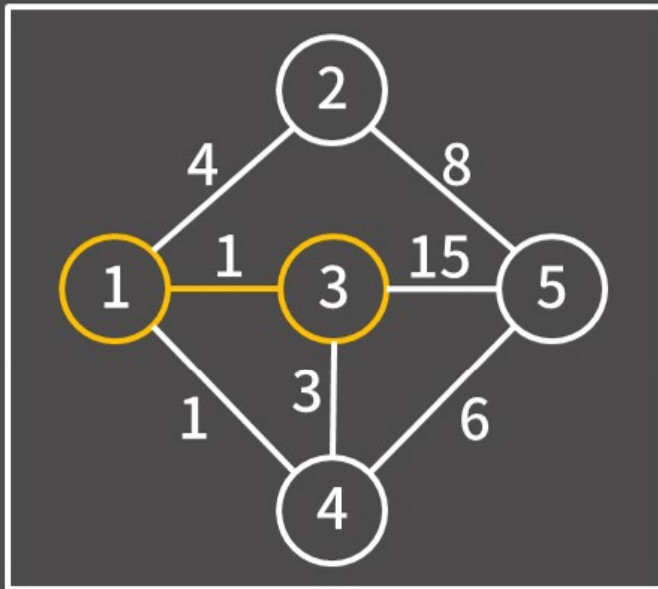
0x00 플로이드 알고리즘의 기능

0x01 과정 살펴보기

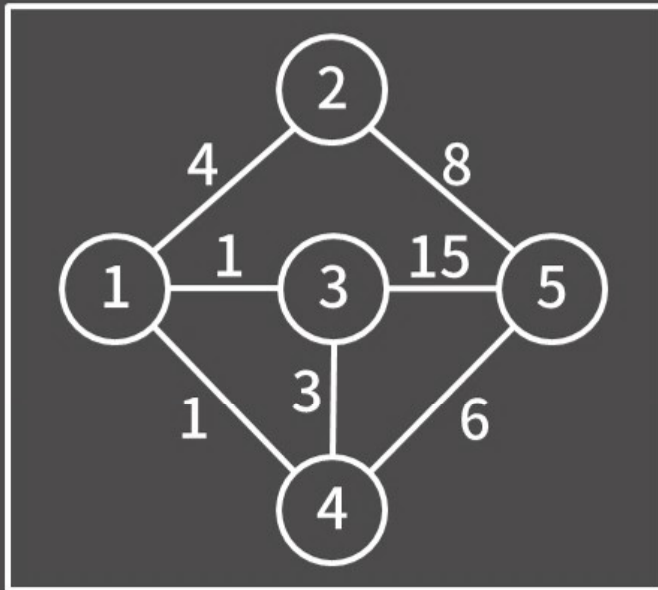
0x02 구현 코드

0x03 경로 복원 방법

# 0x00 플로이드 알고리즘의 기능



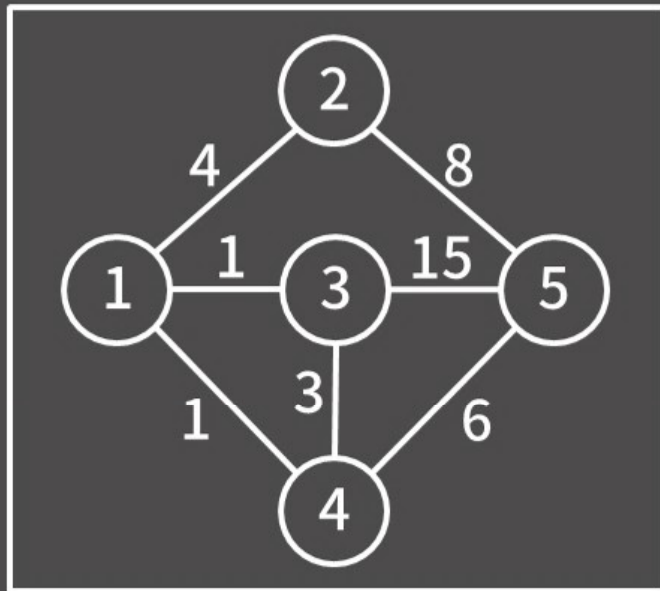
# 0x00 플로이드 알고리즘의 기능



	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	7
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	8
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	7	8	8	6	0

최단 거리 테이블

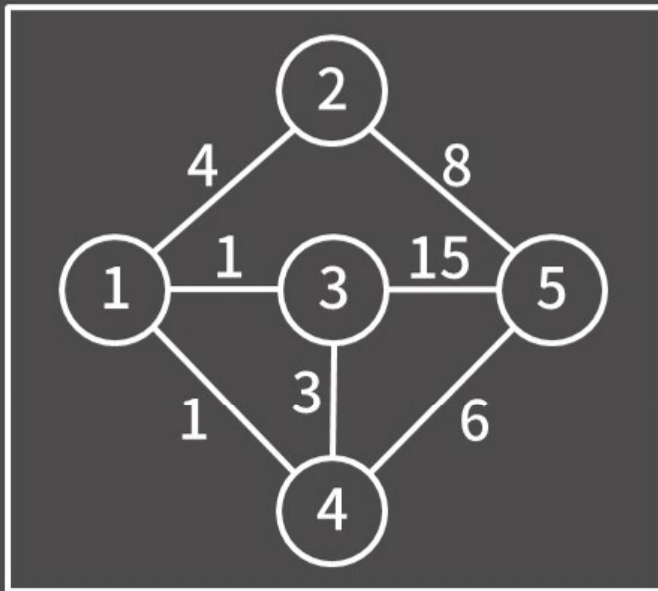
# 0x01 과정 살펴보기



	1	2	3	4	5
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

최단 거리 테이블

# 0x01 과정 살펴보기

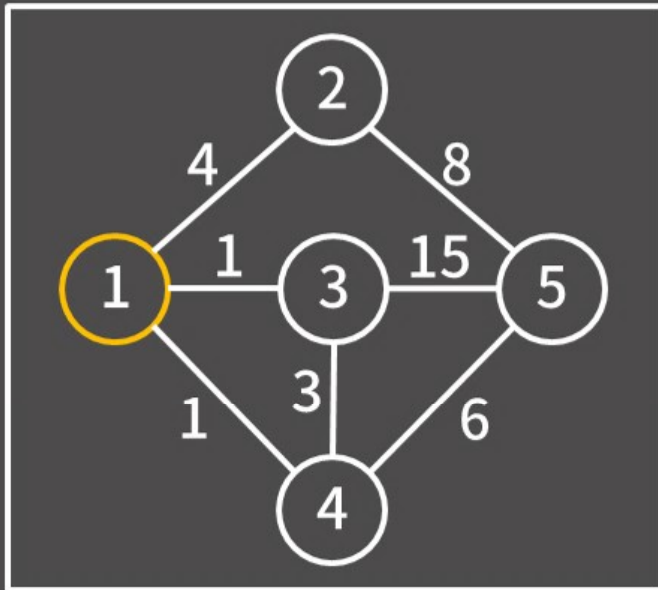


	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	$\infty$
2	4	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	8
3	1	$\infty$	0	3	15
4	1	$\infty$	3	0	6
5	$\infty$	8	15	6	0

최단 거리 테이블



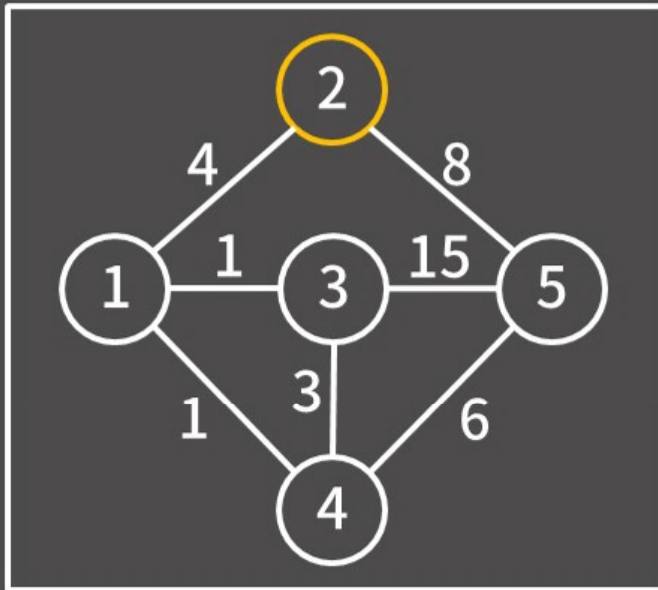
# 0x01 과정 살펴보기



	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	$\infty$
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	15
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	$\infty$	8	15	6	0

최단 거리 테이블

# 0x01 과정 살펴보기

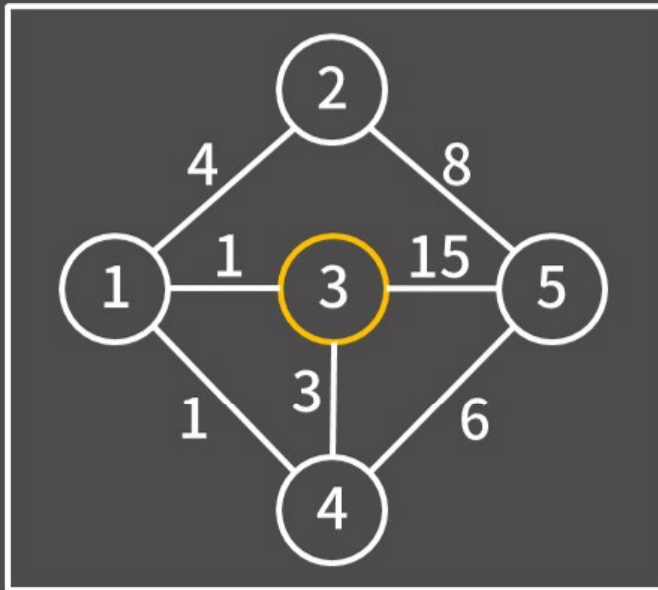


	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	12
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	13
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	12	8	13	6	0

최단 거리 테이블



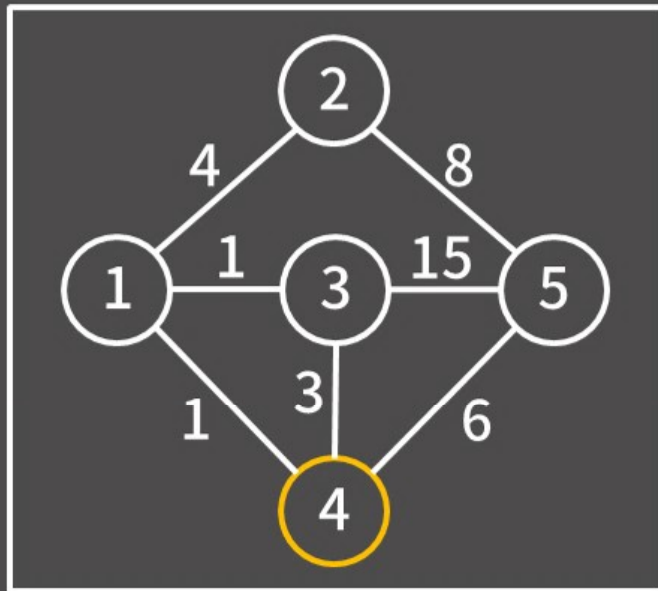
# 0x01 과정 살펴보기



	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	12
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	13
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	12	8	13	6	0

최단 거리 테이블

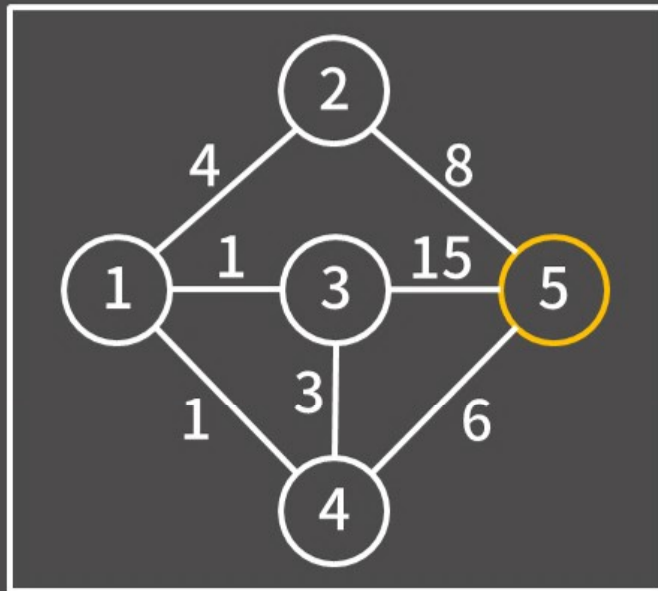
# 0x01 과정 살펴보기



	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	7
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	8
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	7	8	8	6	0

최단 거리 테이블

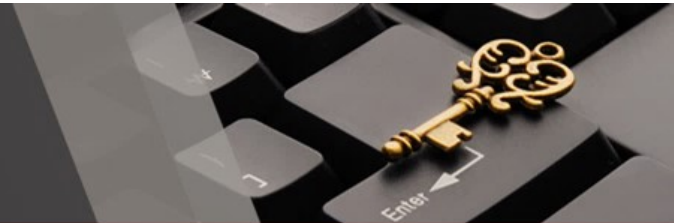
# 0x01 과정 살펴보기



	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	7
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	8
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	7	8	8	6	0

최단 거리 테이블

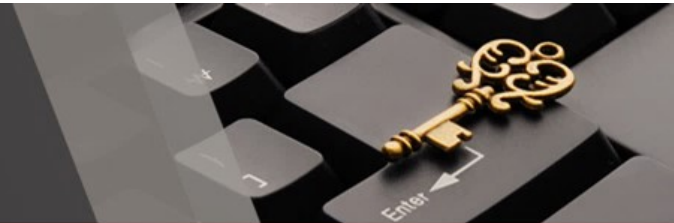
## 0x02 구현 코드



연습 문제 – BOJ 11404번: 플로이드

정답 코드 : <http://boj.kr/8ebb89eaea7c45f79c71e7da897bbd59>

# 0x02 구현 코드



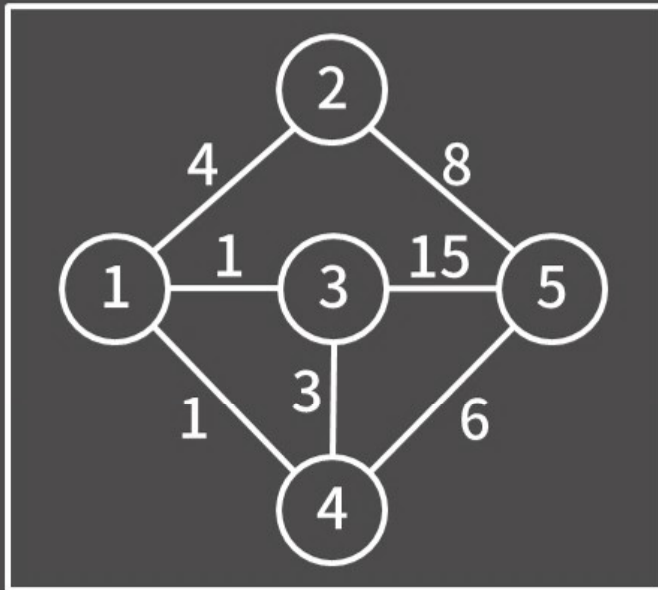
## 연습 문제 – BOJ 11404번: 플로이드

정답 코드 : <http://boj.kr/8ebb89eaea7c45f79c71e7da897bbd59>

```
01 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
02 using namespace std;
03 const int INF = 1e9+10;
04 int d[105][105];
05 int n,m;
06 int main()
07 {
08     ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
09     cin.tie(0);
10     cin >> n >> m;
11     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
12         fill(d[i], d[i]+1+n, INF);
13     while(m--){
14         int a,b,c;
15         cin >> a >> b >> c;
16         d[a][b] = min(d[a][b], c);
17     }
18     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) d[i][i] = 0;
```

```
19     for(int k = 1; k <= n; k++)
20         for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
21             for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
22                 d[i][j] = min(d[i][j], d[i][k]+d[k][j]);
23
24     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
25         for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++){
26             if(d[i][j] == INF) cout << "0 ";
27             else cout << d[i][j] << ' ';
28         }
29         cout << '\n';
30     }
31 }
32
33
```

## 0x03 경로 복원 방법

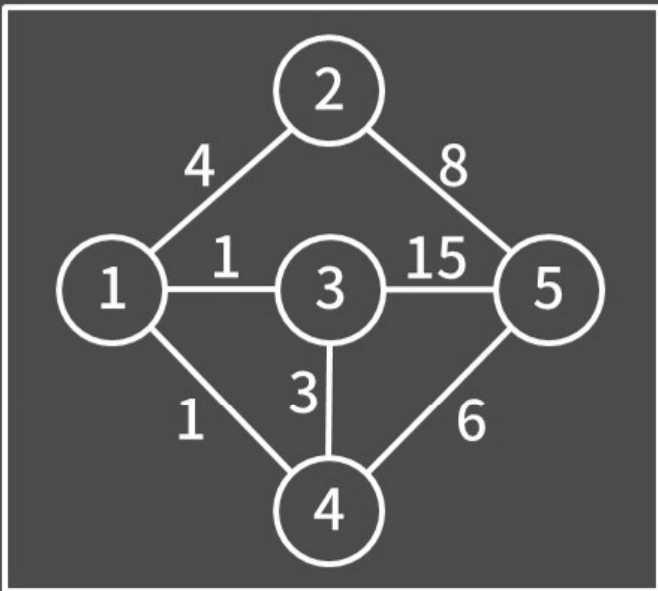
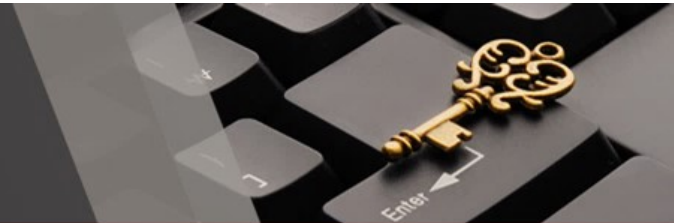


	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	7
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	8
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	7	8	8	6	0

최단 거리 테이블



## 0x03 경로 복원 방법



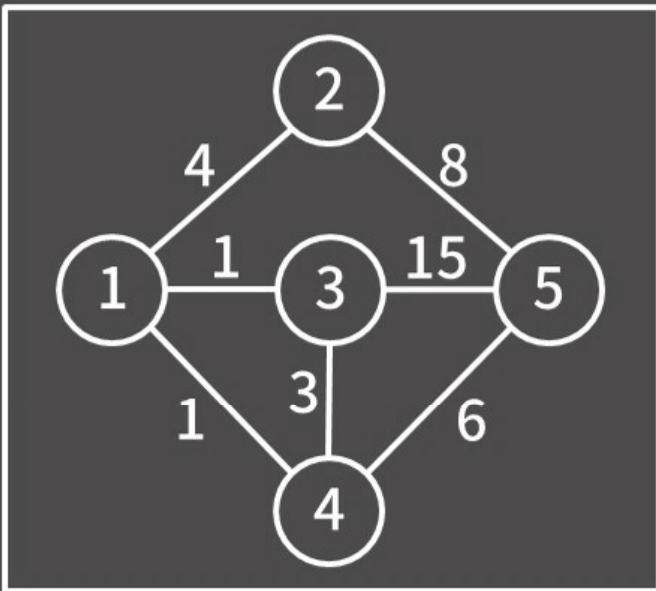
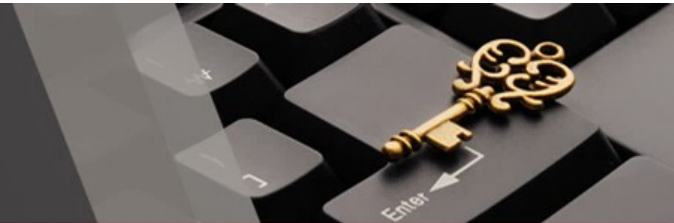
	1	2	3	4	5
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

최단 거리 테이블

	1	2	3	4	5
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

nxt 테이블

## 0x03 경로 복원 방법



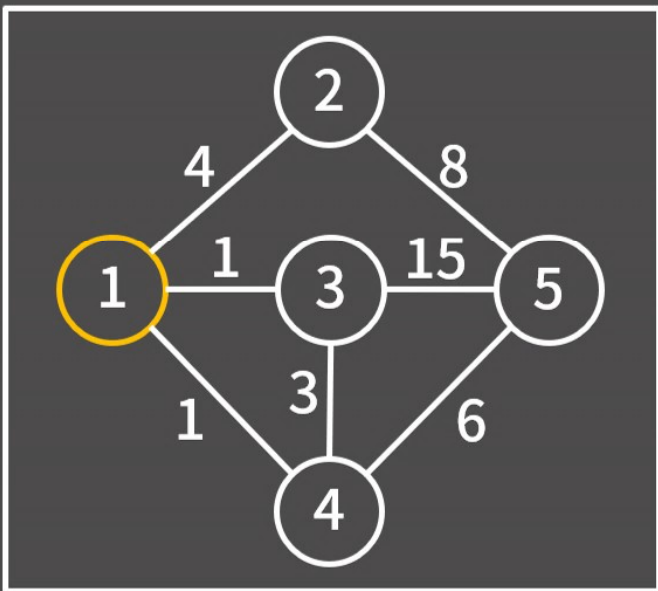
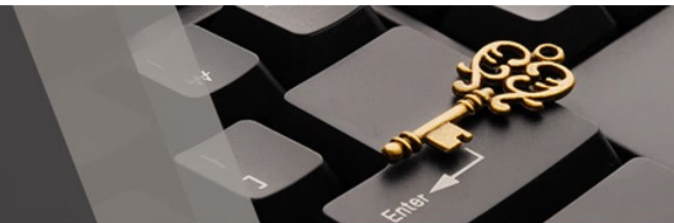
	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	$\infty$
2	4	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	8
3	1	$\infty$	0	3	15
4	1	$\infty$	3	0	6
5	$\infty$	8	15	6	0

최단 거리 테이블

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

nxt 테이블

## 0x03 경로 복원 방법



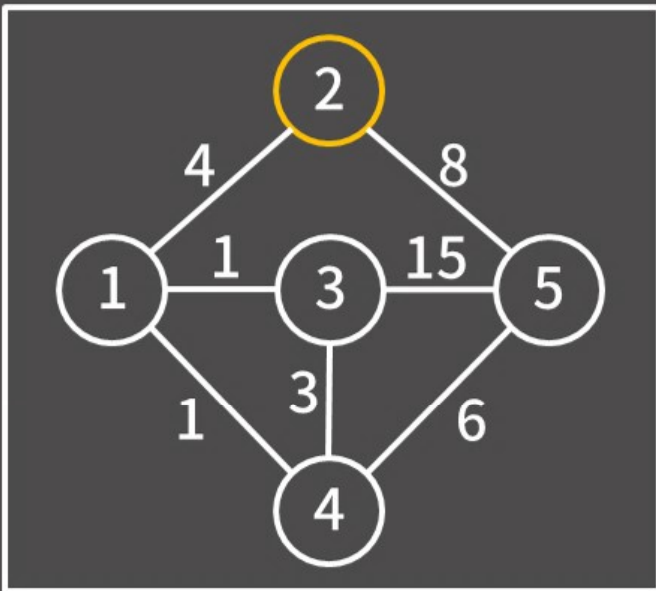
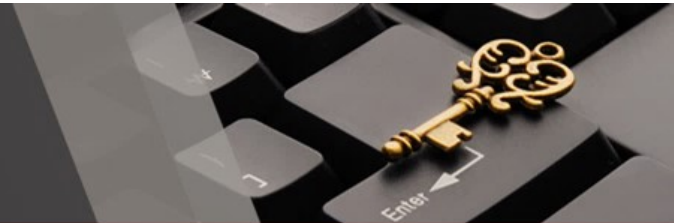
	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	$\infty$
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	15
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	$\infty$	8	15	6	0

최단 거리 테이블

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

nxt 테이블

## 0x03 경로 복원 방법



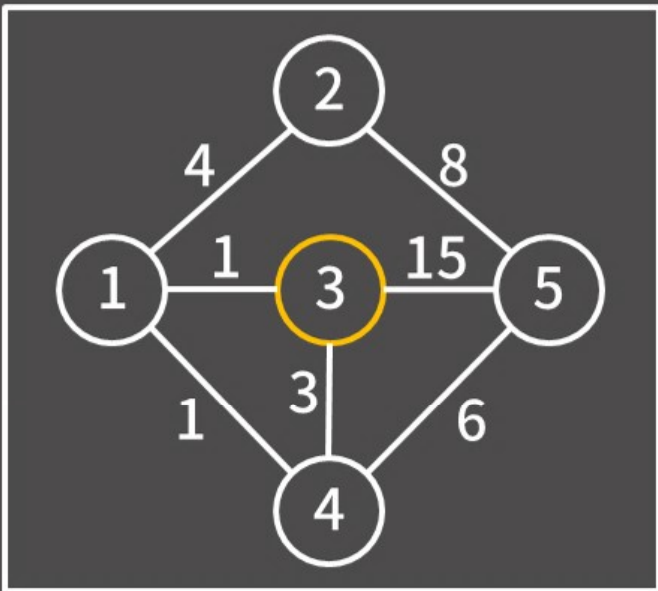
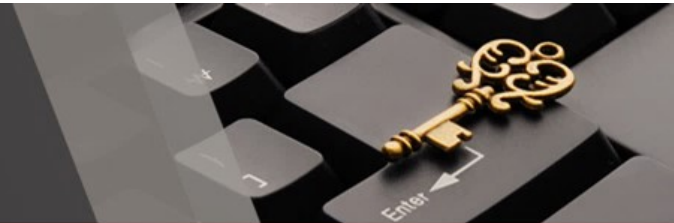
	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	12
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	13
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	12	8	13	6	0

최단 거리 테이블

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

nxt 테이블

## 0x03 경로 복원 방법



	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	12
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	13
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	12	8	13	6	0

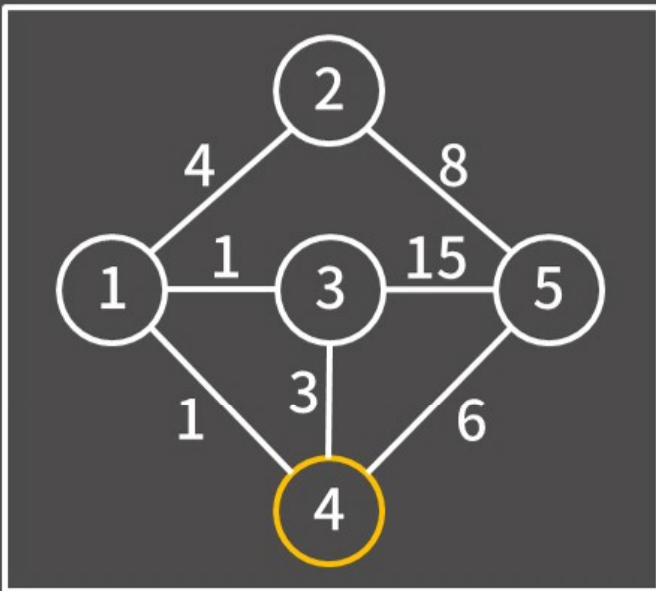
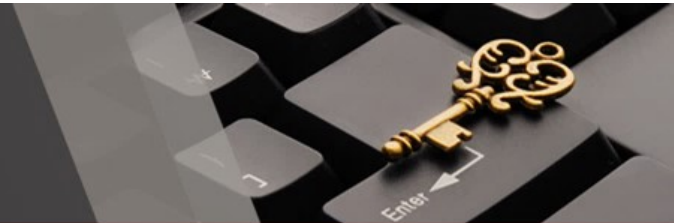
최단 거리 테이블

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

nxt 테이블



## 0x03 경로 복원 방법



	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	7
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	8
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	7	8	8	6	0

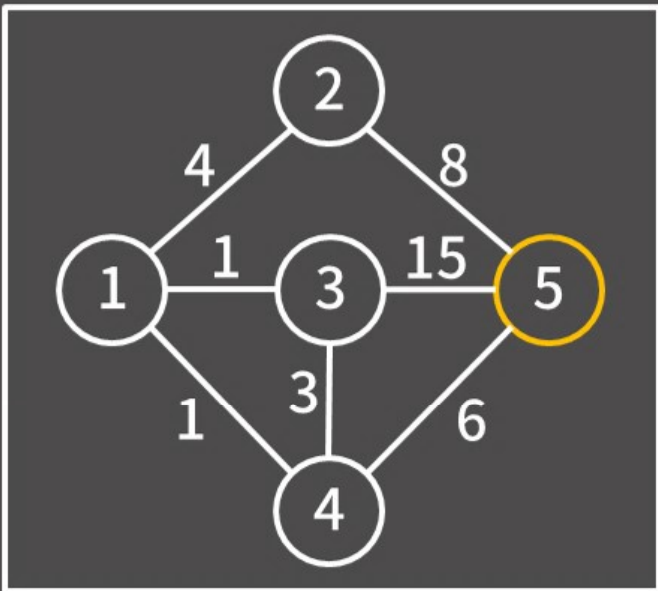
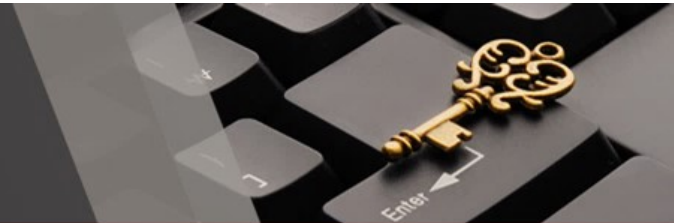
최단 거리 테이블

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

nxt 테이블



## 0x03 경로 복원 방법



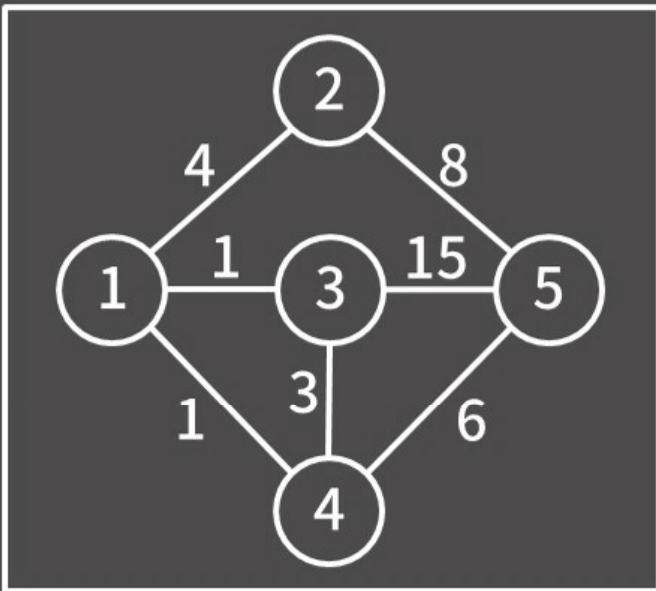
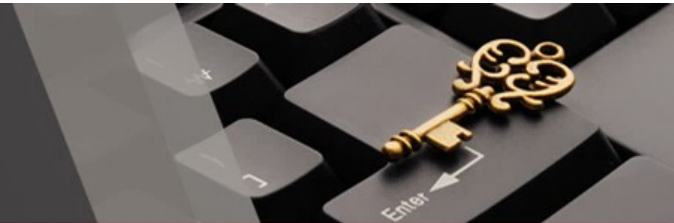
	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	7
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	8
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	7	8	8	6	0

최단 거리 테이블

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

nxt 테이블

## 0x03 경로 복원 방법



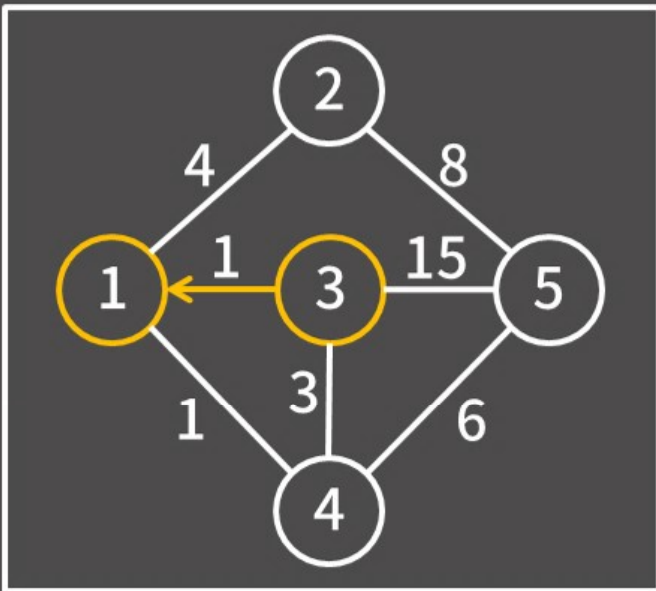
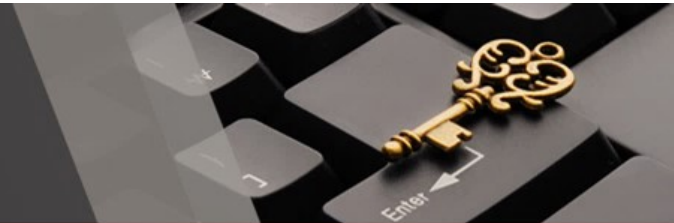
	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	7
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	8
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	7	8	8	6	0

최단 거리 테이블

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

nxt 테이블

## 0x03 경로 복원 방법



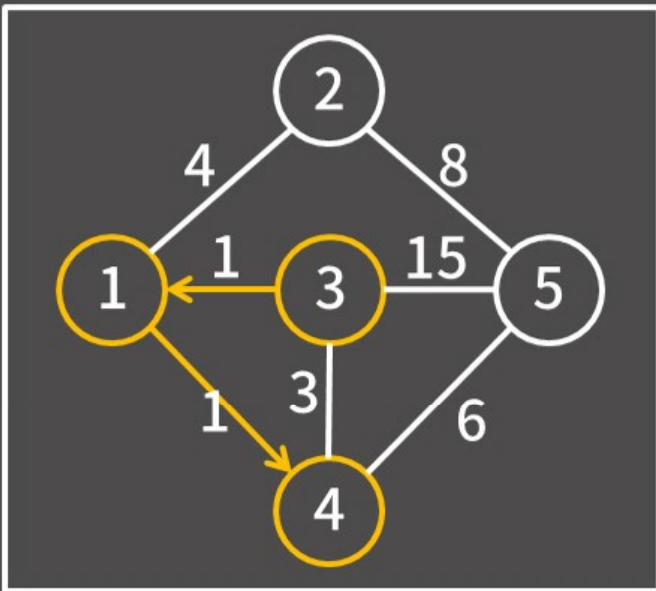
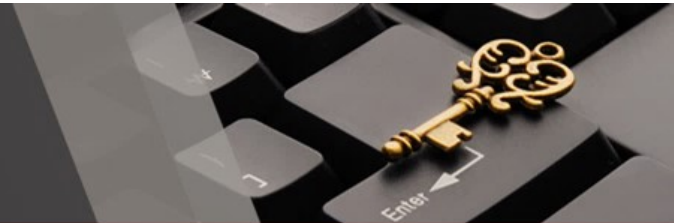
	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	7
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	8
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	7	8	8	6	0

최단 거리 테이블

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

nxt 테이블

## 0x03 경로 복원 방법



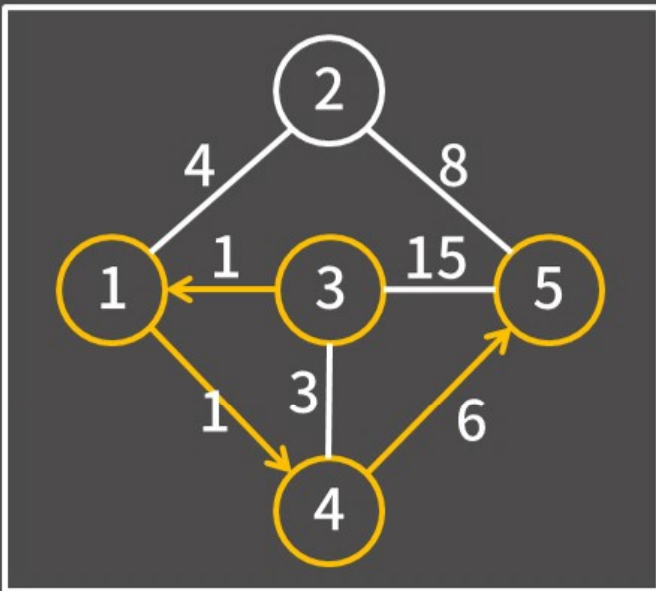
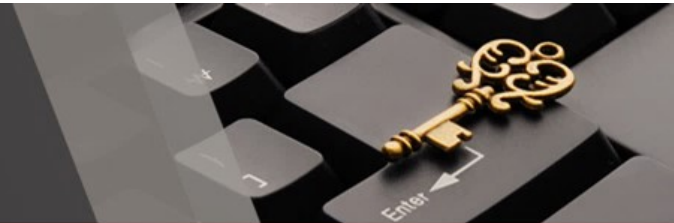
	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	7
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	8
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	7	8	8	6	0

최단 거리 테이블

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

nxt 테이블

## 0x03 경로 복원 방법



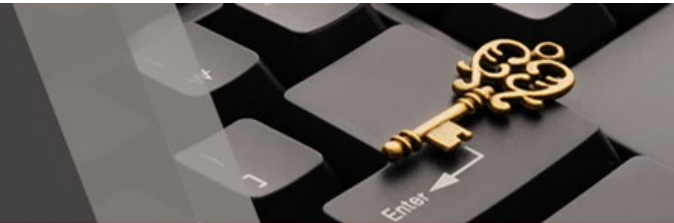
	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	4	1	1	7
2	4	0	5	5	8
3	1	5	0	2	8
4	1	5	2	0	6
5	7	8	8	6	0

최단 거리 테이블

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

nxt 테이블

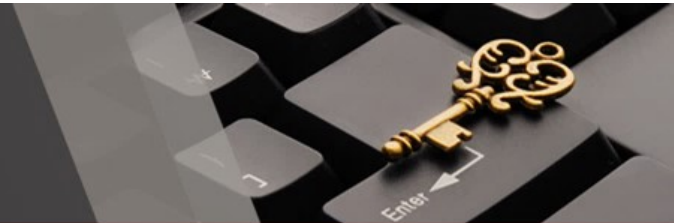
## 0x03 경로 복원 방법



```
01 vector<int> path;  
02 int cur = s;  
03 while(cur != t){  
04     path.push_back(cur);  
05     cur = nxt[cur][t];  
06 }  
07 path.push_back(cur);
```



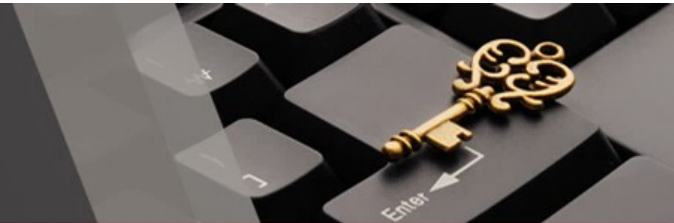
## 0x03 경로 복원 방법



연습 문제 – BOJ 11780번: 플로이드 2

정답 코드 : <http://boj.kr/edcd051aa52a4d04a0abd4b2fe9e230c>

# 0x03 경로 복원 방법



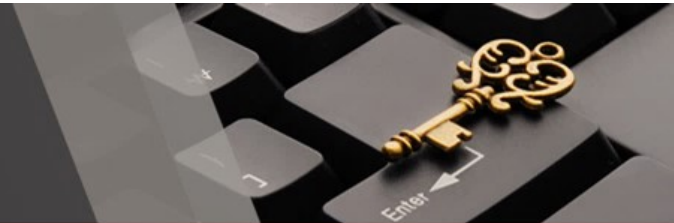
## 연습 문제 – BOJ 11780번: 플로이드 2

정답 코드 : <http://boj.kr/3a5b494a79764b87bad72eda0e05f2df>

```
01 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
02 using namespace std;
03
04 const int INF = 1e9+10;
05 int d[105][105];
06 int nxt[105][105];
07 int n,m;
08 int main()
09 {
10     ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
11     cin.tie(0);
12     cin >> n >> m;
13     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
14         fill(d[i], d[i]+1+n, INF);
```

```
15 while(m--){
16     int a,b,c;
17     cin >> a >> b >> c;
18     d[a][b] = min(d[a][b], c);
19     nxt[a][b] = b;
20 }
21 for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) d[i][i] = 0;
22
23 for(int k = 1; k <= n; k++)
24     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
25         for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
26             if(d[i][j] > d[i][k]+d[k][j]){
27                 nxt[i][j] = nxt[i][k];
28                 d[i][j] = d[i][k]+d[k][j];
29             }
```

## 0x03 경로 복원 방법



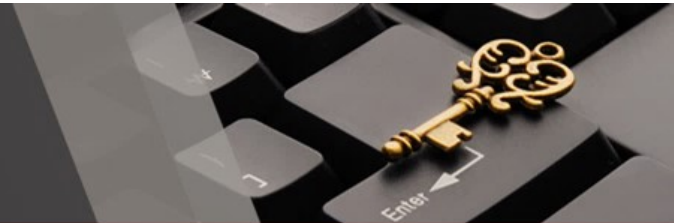
### 연습 문제 – BOJ 11780번: 플로이드 2

정답 코드 : <http://boj.kr/edcd051aa52a4d04a0abd4b2fe9e230c>

```
30     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
31         for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++){
32             if(d[i][j] == INF) cout << "0 ";
33             else cout << d[i][j] << ' ';
34         }
35         cout << '\n';
36     }
37     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
38         for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++){
39             if(d[i][j] == 0 or d[i][j] == INF){
40                 cout << "0\n";
41                 continue;
42             }
```

```
43         vector<int> path;
44         int st = i;
45         while(st != j){
46             path.push_back(st);
47             st = nxt[st][j];
48         }
49         path.push_back(j);
50         cout << path.size() << ' ';
51         for(auto x : path) cout << x << ' ';
52         cout << '\n';
53     }
54 }
55 }
```

# 강의 정리



- 플로이드 알고리즘을 익혔다.
- 구현 방법과 경로 복원 방법을 익혔다.