

6330. Shortest Cycle in a Graph

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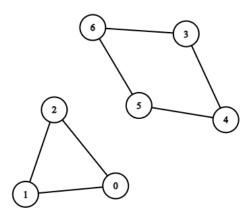
There is a **bi-directional** graph with $\, n \,$ vertices, where each vertex is labeled from $\, 0 \,$ to $\, n \,$ – $\, 1 \,$. The edges in the graph are represented by a given 2D integer array edges , where edges [i] = [u_i , v_i] denotes an edge between vertex u_i and vertex v_i . Every vertex pair is connected by at most one edge, and no vertex has an edge to itself.

Return the length of the **shortest** cycle in the graph. If no cycle exists, return -1.

A cycle is a path that starts and ends at the same node, and each edge in the path is used only once.

User Accepted: 0 User Tried: 0 Total Accepted: 0 Total Submissions: 0 Difficulty: (Hard)

Example 1:

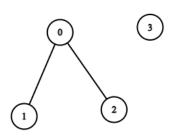


Input: n = 7, edges = [[0,1],[1,2],[2,0],[3,4],[4,5],[5,6],[6,3]]

Output: 3

Explanation: The cycle with the smallest length is : $0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 0$

Example 2:



Input: n = 4, edges = [[0,1],[0,2]]

Output: -1

 $\textbf{Explanation:} \ \ \textbf{There are no cycles in this graph.}$

Constraints:

- 2 <= n <= 1000
- 1 <= edges.length <= 1000
- edges[i].length == 2
- 0 <= u_i , v_i < n
- $u_i != v_i$
- There are no repeated edges.

United States (/region)

```
JavaScript
     const initializeGraph = (n) => { let g = []; for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) { g.push([]); } return g; };
     const packUG = (g, edges) \Rightarrow \{ for (const [u, v] of edges) \{ g[u].push(v); g[v].push(u); \} \};
  3
  4
     const findShortestCycle = (n, edges) => {
  5
          let g = initializeGraph(n), res = Number.MAX_SAFE_INTEGER;
  6
          packUG(g, edges);
  7
          for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) res = Math.min(res, shortestCycleUG(g, i));</pre>
  8
          return res == Number.MAX_SAFE_INTEGER ? -1 : res;
  9
     };
 10
 11 v const shortestCycleUG = (g, start) ⇒ {
 12
          let n = g.length, dis = Array(n).fill(Number.MAX_SAFE_INTEGER), q = [[start, -1]];
 13
          dis[start] = 0;
          while (q.length) {
 14 ▼
              let [cur, par] = q.shift();
 15
              for (const child of g[cur]) {
 16 •
 17 ▼
                   if (dis[child] > dis[cur] + 1) {
 18
                       dis[child] = dis[cur] + 1;
                       q.push([child, cur]);
 19
 ۷ 20
                   } else if (child != par) {
                       let cycle = dis[cur] + dis[child] + 1;
 21
 22
                       return cycle;
 23
                   }
 24
              }
 25
 26
          return Number.MAX_SAFE_INTEGER;
 27
     };
□ Custom Testcase
                      Use Example Testcases
                                                                                                                        Run
                                                                                                                                  Submit
Submission Result: Accepted (/submissions/detail/926082558/) 2
                                                                           More Details > (/submissions/detail/926082558/)
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