# 資料結構與物件導向程式設計 HW2 報告

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## 1 Part 1: Directed Graph

此部分是給定一個有向圖,這個有向圖可能是無環也有可能是有環的,所以我們必須先判 斷給定的圖是否有環。若有環,則我們必須把圖上的強連通分量找出來。若無環,則我們要印 出這張有向圖的拓樸排序。

## 1.1 Implementation Detail

以下是 Part I.h,內有 Part 1 會用到的所有函數及變數。

Code 1: PartI.h

```
1 #ifndef PARTI_H
2 #include "SolverBase.h"
3 #include <algorithm>
4 #include <vector>
5 #include <map>
6 #include <iostream>
7 #include <fstream>
9 using namespace std;
11 class PartI : public SolverBase
13 int n, m, cnt;
14 vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> graph; // Declare an adjacency list to save the graph (pair fisrt:

→ vertex second: weight)

15 vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> rev_graph; // Declare an adjacency list to save the "reverse" graph
   → (pair fisrt: vertex second: weight)
16 map<pair<int, int>, int> scc_graph; // Use map to save edges and theirs weights
17 vector<pair<int, vector<int>>>> scc_vertex; // Save the id of each vertices in every SCC
18 vector<int> order; // Save topological order
vector(int) scc; // Save the id of corresponding SCC of each vertex
```

```
20
21 map<int, int> finish; // Store the status of vertex when traversing
22 bool isAyclic = true; // To store that this graph is acyclic or not
23
24 public:
25
       void read(std::string); // Read input from file
       void solve(); // Main solve function
26
       void write(std::string); // Write output to file
27
       void dfs(int); // DFS
28
       void scc_dfs(int, int); // Run dfs to get SCC
       void scc_revdfs(int); // Run reverse dfs to get SCC
       void kosaraju(); // The main part of Kosaraju's Algorithm
31
       void buildGraph(); // Build coarse graph
32
33
       void buildGraphDFS(int); // Use dfs to build the coarse graph
34 };
35
36 #define PARTI_H
37 #endif
```

以下為 Part 1 的具體實作,其細節我都已經寫在註解中。主要就是先利用 DFS 判斷圖是 否有環,若判斷無環,則根據先前 DFS 的結果輸出 topological ordering。若判斷有環,則會 利用 Kosaraju 演算法來找出強連通分量。

Kosaraju's algorithm 主要演算步驟如下:

- 1. 對有向圖 G 取反圖,得到 G 的反向圖  $G^R$
- 2. 利用 DFS 找出  $G^R$  的拓樸排序
- 3. 對 G 按照拓樸排序進行 DFS
- 4. 在同一次 DFS 跑到的點都在同一個強連通分量中

以下就是 Part 1 實作的所有程式碼,程式碼的解釋部分我已經寫在註解。

Code 2: PartI.cpp

```
#include "PartI.h"
з using namespace std;
5 bool operator<(const pair<int, int>& a, const pair<int, int>& b){
       return (a.first < b.first) || (a.first == b.first && a.second < b.second);</pre>
6
7
9 void PartI::read(string file) {
10
       cout << "Part I reading..." << endl;</pre>
11
       ifstream ifs(file); // Use input file stream to read input from file
       ifs >> n >> m; // Get # of vertices n and # of edges m
12
       // Resize the vector
13
       graph.resize(n);
14
15
       rev_graph.resize(n);
```

```
16
       scc.resize(n);
17
       int u, v, w;
18
       // Build graph
19
20
       for(int i=0;i<m;i++){</pre>
           ifs >> u >> v >> w;
21
           graph[u].push_back({v, w});
22
           rev_graph[v].push_back({u, w});
23
24
25
       // Close the ifstream
26
       ifs.close();
27
       // Because we need to traverse from smallest index to the largest, thus we need to sort the
28
       \hookrightarrow adj. list
29
       for(auto i: graph){
           sort(i.begin(), i.end());
30
31
32 }
33
34 void PartI::solve() {
       cout << "Part I solving..." << endl;</pre>
35
       for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
36
37
            // Run DFS for not yet traversed vertex
38
           if(finish[i] == 0){
                dfs(i);
39
           }
40
41
       }
42
       if(isAyclic){
43
           // If is acylic, then reverse the order to get real topological ordering
44
45
           reverse(order.begin(), order.end());
46
           return;
47
       }
48
49 }
50
void PartI::write(string file) {
       cout << "Part I writing..." << endl;</pre>
52
       ofstream ofs(file); // use output filestream to write output to file
53
54
       if(isAyclic){
55
            // Write the topological ordering to file
           for(auto i: order){
56
57
               ofs << i << " ";
58
           ofs << endl;
59
60
           // After writing the to the file, directly exit the function
           return:
61
62
       }
63
       // If not ayclic, then run Kosaraju's algorithtm to find SCC
64
       // After running Kosaraju's algorithtm, vertex will have a label which indicates that which SCC
65
       \hookrightarrow it belongs to.
66
       // This information will save in vector<int> scc.
67
       // cnt is # of SCC in the given graph.
68
       scc_vertex.resize(cnt, {1e9, {}}); // scc_vertex will save the minimum index and every vertex
       \hookrightarrow in each SCC.
       // Iterate all vertices in the graph.
69
70
       for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
71
           int u = scc[i];
```

```
scc_vertex[u].first = min(scc_vertex[u].first, i);
73
           scc_vertex[u].second.push_back(i);
74
       }
       sort(scc_vertex.begin(), scc_vertex.end()); // Sort the SCCs based on the minimum index.
75
76
77
       // Relabel the vertices to match the new index value of every SCC
       for(int i=0;i<cnt;i++){</pre>
78
79
           for(auto j: scc_vertex[i].second){
                scc[j] = i;
80
81
82
       }
83
       // Build coarse graph
84
85
       buildGraph();
       // After running the above function, we will get the coarse graph and save as map.
86
87
88
       ofs << cnt << " " << scc_graph.size() << endl; // Output the # of vertcies and edges
89
90
       // Because map will sort by key, we don't need to sort the map.
91
       for(auto i: scc_graph){
           ofs << i.first.first << " " << i.first.second << " " << i.second << endl;
92
93
94
        // Close output filestream
95
       ofs.close();
96
97
       return;
98 }
99
void PartI::dfs(int v){
       // Back edge, cyclic
101
       if(finish[v] == 1){
   isAyclic = false;
102
103
           return;
104
       }
105
106
107
       // forward edge or cross edge
108
       if(finish[v] == 2){
           return;
109
       }
10
11
       // mark 1
12
       finish[v] = 1;
13
       for(auto i: graph[v]){
114
           dfs(i.first);
115
16
       }
17
       // mark 2
118
119
       finish[v] = 2;
120
       order.push_back(v);
121 }
122
void PartI::scc_revdfs(int v){
124
       // DFS runs on reverse graph
125
       finish[v] = 1;
126
       for(auto i: rev_graph[v]){
           if(finish[v] == 0){
127
                scc_revdfs(i.first);
128
129
130
       }
```

```
131
       order.push_back(v);
132 }
133
void PartI::scc_dfs(int cur, int s){
135
       // DFS runs on graph and lable the vertices
136
       scc[cur] = s;
       for(auto i: graph[cur]){
137
           int u = i.first;
138
           if(scc[u] == -1){
139
140
               scc_dfs(u, s);
141
142
       }
143 }
144
void PartI::kosaraju(){
       order.clear(); // Clear the original order
146
       finish.clear(); // Clear the vector
147
148
       scc.resize(n); // Resize the vector that store vertex belongs to SCC
149
       fill(scc.begin(), scc.end(), -1); // Fill the vector with -1
150
       for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
           if(finish[i] == 0){ // If not yet traversed, then run DFS on reverse graph.}
151
52
               scc_revdfs(i);
53
54
       }
       cnt = 0; // Store the # of SCC
55
       reverse(order.begin(), order.end());
156
157
       // Use topological ordering of reverse graph to get SCC
       for(auto i: order){
159
           if(scc[i] == -1){ // Not in any SCC
               scc_dfs(i, cnt); // Run DFS
160
161
               cnt ++;
162
       }
163
64 }
165
66 void PartI::buildGraphDFS(int v){
67
       finish[v] = 1;
68
       int u = i.first;
169
170
           if(scc[v] != scc[u]){
               scc\_graph[\{scc[v], scc[u]\}] ++; // If two vertices belongs to different SCC, then this
171
               \hookrightarrow edge will appear in coarse graph and weight will plus 1
72
           if(finish[u] == 0){ // If not yet visited, then run DFS
173
               buildGraphDFS(u);
174
175
       }
176
177 }
178
void PartI::buildGraph(){
       finish.clear(); // Clear the vector that records visited vertices
180
       for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
181
182
           if(finish[i] == 0){
183
               buildGraphDFS(i);
184
185
       }
186 }
```

#### 1.2 Discussion

#### 1.2.1 Time Complexity

此演算法時間複雜度的來源主要是多次 DFS,而一次 DFS 的時間複雜度為 O(V+E),其中 V 為點的數量、E 為邊的數量。而 Kosaraju 演算法的複雜度也只是 2 次 DFS。其中還有用 map 維護 finish,其插入和查詢的總時間複雜度為  $O(V\log V)$ 。故總時間複雜度應為  $O(V+V\log V+E)$ 。

#### 1.2.2 Your Discovery

在本次作業中,我發現可以僅需要一次 DFS 就可以得到 topological ordering,且 DFS 的 起始點不一定要是入度為 0 的點,從任一點開始,只要 traverse 所有點,就可以得到正確的 topological ordering。

#### 1.2.3 Which is the better algorithm in which condition

事實上,其實有另一個演算法可以計算強連通分量,此演算法即為 Tarjan 演算法。Tarjan 演算法雖然在時間複雜度上與 Kosaraju 演算法相同,但其常數部分差了一倍。Tarjan 演算法只需要一次 DFS 即可以找到強連通分量。但 Tarjan 演算法實作上比較麻煩,故在本次作業中,我仍採用 Kosaraju 演算法。

#### 1.2.4 Encountered Problems

一開始在寫作業時沒有很理解 read 函數中 string 引數所代表的意義,後來查看 main.cpp 後才發現原來是檔名,於是想到可以用 C++ 內建的 fstream 來開啟檔案,並利用與 cin, cout 相同的方式來將變數輸入進來,也可以將變數輸出到檔案中。

## 2 Part 2: Shortest Path

在此部分中,我們需要實作兩種圖上最短路演算法,分別為 Dijkstra 演算法及 Bellman-Ford 演算法。

Dijsktra 演算法僅能處理無負邊權的圖,而 Bellman-Ford 演算法可以處理負邊權的圖,也可以偵測出圖上的負環。

在本次作業中,Dijkstra 演算法的部分我們會將輸入的邊權取絕對值,使圖上不會出現負邊權的情況。

## 2.1 Implementation Detail

以下為 PartII.h,有本部分會用到的函數及變數。

Code 3: PartII.h

```
1 #ifndef PARTII_H
2 #include "SolverBase.h"
3 #include <iostream>
4 #include <fstream>
5 #include <algorithm>
6 #include <vector>
7 #include <queue>
9 using namespace std;
10
11 class PartII : public SolverBase
12 {
       int n, m; // # of vertices and edges
13
       bool hasNegCyc = false; // has negative cycle in the graph or not
14
      vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> adj; // Declare an adjacency list to save the graph (pair fisrt:
15
       vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> abs_adj; // Declare an adjacency list to save the graph (pair
16

    fisrt: vertex second: abs(weight))

      vector<int> d, abs_d; // The shortest distance from node 0 to every other vertices
17
18 public:
19
       void read(std::string); // Read input from file
       void solve(); // Main solve fucntion
20
       void write(std::string); // Write the output to file
21
22
       void dijkstra(int); // Dijkstra's Algorithm
23
       bool bellmanFord(int); // Bellman-Ford's Algorithm
24 };
25
26 #define PARTII_H
27 #endif
```

以下就是 Part 2 的所有程式碼,解釋的部分已放在註解中。

Code 4: PartII.cpp

```
1 #include "PartII.h"
2
3 #define INF 1e9
5 using namespace std;
7 void PartII::read(string file) {
       cout << "Part II reading..." << endl;</pre>
8
       ifstream ifs(file); // Decalre a input filestream to get input from file
9
      ifs >> n >> m; // input # of vertices and edges
10
       // Resize the vectors
11
       d.resize(n);
12
       abs_d.resize(n);
       adj.resize(n);
14
```

```
15
       abs_adj.resize(n);
16
       // Build graph from input
17
       int u, v, w;
18
19
       for(int i=0;i<m;i++){</pre>
20
           ifs >> u >> v >> w;
           adj[u].push_back({v, w});
21
22
           abs_adj[u].push_back({v, abs(w)});
23
24
25
       ifs.close();
26 }
void PartII::solve() {
28
       cout << "Part II solving..." << endl;</pre>
29
       dijkstra(0); // Run from Dijkstra's algorithm from node 0
30
31
       // Run Bellman-Ford algorithm from node 0.
       // And if function return false, it means there is negative cycle in the graph
32
33
       hasNegCyc = !bellmanFord(0);
34 }
35
36 void PartII::write(string file) {
37
       cout << "Part II writing..." << endl;</pre>
38
       ofstream ofs(file);
       ofs << abs_d[n-1] << endl; // Output the Dijkstra algorithm's output
39
40
41
       if(hasNegCyc){
42
           ofs << "Negative loop detected!" << endl; // If has negative cycle, then output "Negative
           } else {
43
           ofs << d[n-1] << endl; // Otherwise, output the Bellman-Ford algorithm's output
44
45
46
       ofs.close(); // Close output file stream
47
48 }
49
50
void PartII::dijkstra(int src){
       fill(abs_d.begin(), abs_d.end(), INF); // Fill the distance vector w/ INF value
52
53
       abs_d[src] = 0; // The distance from node 0 to node 0 is 0
54
       // Use priority_queue to get the vertex with the smallest distance from node 0 in every step
55
       priority_queue<pair<int, int>, vector<pair<int, int>>, greater<pair<int, int>>> pq; // first:
56

→ weight, second: vertex

57
       // Push the initial node 0 to pq
       pq.push({0, 0});
59
60
61
       // If pq is not empty, keep running the relax process
62
       while(!pq.empty()){
           auto edge = pq.top();
63
64
           pq.pop();
65
           int u = edge.second;
66
           for(auto i: abs_adj[u]){
               int w = i.first;
67
               int v = i.second;
68
               int alt = abs_d[u] + i.first; // Alternate path's distance
69
70
71
               // If alternate distance less than current distance save in distance vector
```

```
if(alt < abs_d[v]){</pre>
                                         // Update the distance in distance vector
73
                    abs_d[v] = alt;
74
                    pq.push({alt, v}); // Update the new distance to pq
75
76
            }
77
        }
78 }
79
80 bool PartII::bellmanFord(int src){
81
        fill(d.begin(), d.end(), INF); // Fill the distance vector w/ INF value
82
        d[src] = 0; // The distance from node 0 to node 0 is 0
83
        // Run n-1 times of relaxation process
84
85
        for(int i=0;i<n-1;i++){</pre>
86
            for(int u=0;u<n;u++){</pre>
                for(auto k: adj[u]){
87
88
                    int v = k.first;
                     int w = k.second;
89
                    int alt = d[u] + w;
91
                    // If alternate distance less than current distance save in distance vector
92
93
                     if(alt < d[v]){</pre>
94
                         d[v] = alt; // Update the distance in distance vector
95
                }
96
97
            }
98
        }
100
       for(int u=0;u<n;u++){</pre>
101
            for(auto k: adj[u]){
102
                int v = k.first;
03
                int w = k.second;
04
                int alt = d[u] + w;
05
                if(alt < d[v]){</pre>
106
                    // If there still have edge that can be relaxed in nth times of relaxation process.
107
                    // Then there exists a negative cycle
109
                    return false;
10
                }
11
            }
112
        }
113
114
        return true;
115 }
```

## 2.2 Discussion

## 2.2.1 Time Complexity

以 Dijkstra 演算法來說,一般來說其時間複雜度為  $O(V^2)$ ,其中 V 為點的數量。但因為我在本次作業中使用 priority\_queue 來加速取出最小值的過程,而 priority\_queue 本質上是一個 Binary Heap,所以 Dijsktra 演算法的時間複雜度降至  $O((E+V)\log V)$ 。

至於 Bellman-Ford 演算法,其時間複雜度即為  $O(E \cdot V)$ 。

## 2.2.2 Your Discovery

在實作 Dijkstra 演算法中的 relaxation process 時,雖然實際上我們要做的應該是去更新 priority\_queue 中的已存在的節點,但實際上,我們只要把更小的值推進去就好,因為 priority\_queue 永遠會把較小的值拿出來,等到較大值拿出來時,這個較大的值也不會對 distance vector 產生更新。

## 2.2.3 How to find path of the shortest path?

我們可以在程式中額外宣告一個 parent 陣列,此陣列是要記錄最短路徑中,每一個節點的前一個節點為何,我們只需要在 relaxing 的時候更新這個陣列即可。跑完兩種演算法後,我們從終點 backtracking 回到起點,最後就可以找到最短路徑了。

#### 2.2.4 How Bellman-Ford Algorithm detect negative cycle?

因為在圖中,我們可以發現最短路徑最多就經過 V-1 條邊,所以我們對所有邊 relaxing V-1 次必定能找到最短路徑。但如果圖內有 negative loop 則此張圖就沒有最短路徑,因為我們可以透過重複經過此 negative loop 來使最短距離越來越小。而 Bellman-Ford 演算法即是在跑完 V-1 迭代過程後再額外跑一次迭代,如果有任何一條邊可以被 relaxing 到,則此圖中就有 negative loop。

## 2.2.5 Which is the better algorithm in which condition?

如上所述 Dijkstra 演算法無法處理有負邊的情況,也無法判斷是否有負環。而 Bellman-Ford 演算法可以處理負邊也可以處理負環。但 Dijkstra 演算法的整體複雜度較佳,故如果確定 圖上沒有負邊,則我們應該優先考慮使用 Dijkstra 演算法,但如果不確定是否有負邊,則我們應該使用 Bellman-Ford 演算法。