#### All-Pairs Shortest Paths

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Programming, Data Structures and Algorithms using Python
Week 5

Two types of shortest path problems of interest

#### Single source shortest paths

- Find shortest paths from a fixed vertex to every other vertex
- Transport finished product from factory (single source) to all retail outlets
- Courier company delivers items from distribution centre (single source) to addressees

#### All pairs shortest paths

- Find shortest paths between every pair of vertices i and j
- Optimal airline, railway, road routes between cities

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- Optimal airline, railway, road routes between cities
- Run Dijkstra or Bellman-Ford from each vertex
- Is there is another way?

- Adjacency matrix A represents paths of length 1
- Matrix multiplication,  $A^2 = A \times A$ 
  - $A^2[i,j] = 1$  if there is a path of length 2 from i to j
  - For some k, A[i, k] = A[k, j] = 1
- In general,  $A^{\ell+1} = A^{\ell} \times A$ ,
  - $A^{\ell+1}[i,j] = 1$  if there is a path of length  $\ell+1$  from i to j
  - For some k,  $A^{\ell}[i, k] = 1$ , A[k, j] = 1
- $A^+ = A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{n-1}$

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#### An alternative approach

- $B^k[i,j] = 1$  if there is path from i to j via vertices  $\{0,1,\ldots,k-1\}$ 
  - Constraint applies only to intermediate vertices between i and j
  - lacksquare  $B^0[i,j] = 1$  if there is a direct edge
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- $B^{k+1}[i,j] = 1$  if
  - $B^k[i,j] = 1$  can already reach j from i via  $\{0,1,\ldots,k-1\}$
  - $B^k[i, k] = 1$  and  $B^k[k, j] = 1$  use  $\{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}$  to go from i to k and then from k to j

- $B^k[i,j] = 1$  if there is path from i to j via vertices  $\{0,1,\ldots,k-1\}$
- $B^0[i,j] = A[i,j]$ 
  - Direct edges, no intermediate vertices
- $B^{k+1}[i,j] = 1$  if
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 The algorithm on the left also computes transitive closure — Warshall's algorithm

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- We adapt Warshall's algorithm to compute all-pairs shortest paths

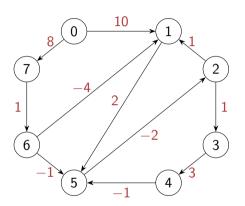
- Let  $SP^k[i,j]$  be the length of the shortest path from i to j via vertices  $\{0,1,\ldots,k-1\}$
- $SP^0[i,j] = W[i,j]$ 
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  - $SP^k[i,j]$ Shortest path using only  $\{0,1,\ldots,k-1\}$
  - $SP^k[i, k] + SP^k[k, j]$ Combine shortest path from i to k and k to j
- $SP^n[i,j] = 1$  is the length of the shortest path overall from i to j
  - Intermediate vertices lie in  $\{0, 1, ..., n-1\}$

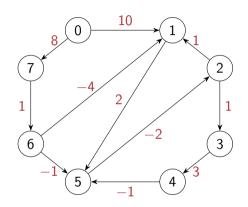


$SP^0$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	8
1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
2	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$

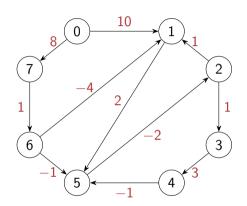


$SP^0$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	8
1	$\infty$	8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
2	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$

$SP^1$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	8
1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
2	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$

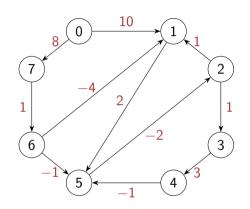


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0	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	8
1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
2	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$

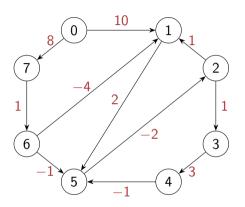


$SP^1$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	8
1	$\infty$	8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
2	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$

$SP^2$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	12	$\infty$	8
1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
2	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$

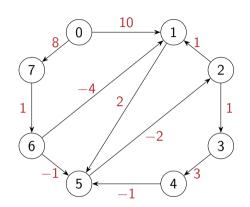


$SP^2$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	12	$\infty$	8
1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
2	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$
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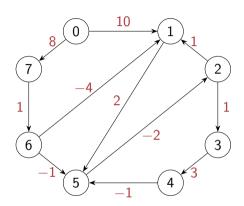


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0	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	12	$\infty$	8
1	$\infty$	8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
2	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$

$SP^3$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	12	$\infty$	8
1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
2	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	-1	-2	-1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$

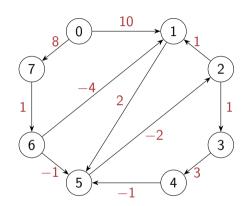


$SP^7$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	$\infty$	10	10	11	14	12	$\infty$	8
1	$\infty$	1	0	1	4	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
2	$\infty$	1	1	1	4	3	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	1	0	1	3	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	-2	-3	-2	1	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	-1	-2	-1	2	1	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	-4	-4	-3	0	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	-3	-3	-2	1	-1	1	$\infty$

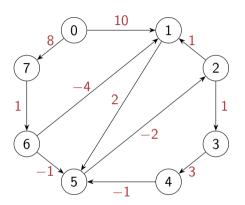


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0	$\infty$	10	10	11	14	12	$\infty$	8
1	$\infty$	1	0	1	4	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
2	$\infty$	1	1	1	4	3	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	1	0	1	3	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	-2	-3	-2	1	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	-1	-2	-1	2	1	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	-4	-4	-3	0	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	-3	-3	-2	1	-1	1	$\infty$

$SP^8$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	$\infty$	5	5	6	9	7	9	8
1	$\infty$	1	0	1	4	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
2	$\infty$	1	1	1	4	3	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	1	0	1	3	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
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5	$\infty$	-1	-2	-1	2	1	$\infty$	$\infty$
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■ Shortest path matrix *SP* is  $n \times n \times (n+1)$ 

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def floydwarshall(WMat):
  (rows,cols,x) = WMat.shape
  infinity = np.max(WMat)*rows*rows+1
 SP = np.zeros(shape=(rows,cols,cols+1))
 for i in range(rows):
   for j in range(cols):
      SP[i,j,0] = infinity
 for i in range(rows):
   for i in range(cols):
      if WMat[i,j,0] == 1:
        SP[i,j,0] = WMat[i,j,1]
 for k in range(1,cols+1):
   for i in range(rows):
      for j in range(cols):
        SP[i,j,k] = min(SP[i,j,k-1],
                        SP[i,k-1,k-1]+SP[k-1,j,k-1])
 return(SP[:,:,cols])
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- Time complexity is  $O(n^3)$

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 for i in range(rows):
    for j in range(cols):
      SP[i,j,0] = infinity
 for i in range(rows):
   for i in range(cols):
      if WMat[i,j,0] == 1:
        SP[i,j,0] = WMat[i,j,1]
 for k in range(1,cols+1):
   for i in range(rows):
      for j in range(cols):
        SP[i,j,k] = min(SP[i,j,k-1],
                        SP[i,k-1,k-1]+SP[k-1,j,k-1])
 return(SP[:,:,cols])
```

- Shortest path matrix *SP* is  $n \times n \times (n+1)$
- Initialize SP[i,j,0] to edge weight W(i,j), or  $\infty$  if no edge
- Update SP[i,j,k] from SP[i,j,k-1] using the Floyd-Warshall update rule
- Time complexity is  $O(n^3)$
- We only need SP[i,j,k-1] to compute SP[i,j,k]

```
def floydwarshall(WMat):
  (rows,cols,x) = WMat.shape
  infinity = np.max(WMat)*rows*rows+1
  SP = np.zeros(shape=(rows,cols,cols+1))
 for i in range(rows):
    for j in range(cols):
      SP[i,j,0] = infinity
 for i in range(rows):
   for i in range(cols):
      if WMat[i,j,0] == 1:
        SP[i,j,0] = WMat[i,j,1]
 for k in range(1,cols+1):
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- Time complexity is  $O(n^3)$
- We only need SP[i,j,k-1] to compute SP[i,j,k]
- Maintain two "slices" SP[i,j], SP'[i,j], compute SP' from SP, copy SP' to SP, save space

```
def floydwarshall(WMat):
  (rows,cols,x) = WMat.shape
  infinity = np.max(WMat)*rows*rows+1
  SP = np.zeros(shape=(rows,cols,cols+1))
 for i in range(rows):
    for j in range(cols):
      SP[i,j,0] = infinity
 for i in range(rows):
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      if WMat[i,j,0] == 1:
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 for k in range(1,cols+1):
   for i in range(rows):
      for j in range(cols):
        SP[i,j,k] = min(SP[i,j,k-1],
                        SP[i,k-1,k-1]+SP[k-1,j,k-1])
 return(SP[:,:,cols])
```

### Summary

- Warshall's algorithm is an alternative way to compute transitive closure
  - $B^k[i,j] = 1$  if we can reach j from i using vertices in  $\{0,1,\ldots,k-1\}$
- Adapt Warshall's algorithm to compute all pairs shortest paths
  - $SP^k[i,j]$  is the length of the shorest path from i to j using vertices in  $\{0,1,\ldots,k-1\}$
  - $SP^n[i,j]$  is the length of the overall shorest path
  - Floyd-Warshall algorithm
- Works with negative edge weights, assuming no negative cycles
- Simple nested loop implementation, time  $O(n^3)$
- Space can be limited to  $O(n^2)$  by reusing two "slices" SP and SP'