

// 「Cで学ぶデータ構造とアルゴリズム」(西原清一) オーム社, 2008

// 図5・29 (p.129) Floyd アルゴリズム

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define      N      4
#define      S      1
#define      M      999    /*無限大*/

int w[N][N]={ {0, 9, 4, M}, {M, 0, M, 9}, {M, M, 0, 2}, {3, 1, M, 0} };
int p[N][N], d[N][N];

void Floyd()
{   int i, j, k, can;
    for (i=0; i<N; i++)
        for (j=0; j<N; j++) {d[i][j] = w[i][j]; p[i][j] = i;}
    for (k=0; k<N; k++)
        for (i=0; i<N; i++)
            for (j=0; j<N; j++) {
                can = d[i][k] + d[k][j];
                if (can < d[i][j]) {
                    d[i][j] = can; p[i][j] = p[k][j];}
            }
}

main()
{   int i, j;
    Floyd();
    printf("Each d[i][j] gives the distance from node i to node j. ¥n¥n");
    for (i=0; i<N; i++) {
        for (j=0; j<N; j++)
            printf("%2d    ", d[i][j]);
        printf("¥n");
    }
}
```