

Installing Algorithm to Find Maximal Concurrent Flow in Multicost Multicommodity Extended Network

Ho Van Hung
Quangnam University
Tamky City – Vietnam

Tran Quoc Chien
Danang University
Danang City – Vietnam

Abstract:- Graph is an excellent mathematical means used in many applications as communication, transportation, economy, informatics, ... In traditional graph the weights of vertices and edges are independent, where the distance of a path is the sum of weights of the vertices and the edges on that path. On the other side, in many practical applications, weights at vertices are not equal for all paths going through these vertices, but are depending on leaving and coming edges. Furthermore, capacities of vertices and edges of a network are shared by many commodities with different costs. Hence, studying networks of multiple weights is needed. In the presented paper, the algorithm finding shortest path in network with multiple weights is applied to implement the general algorithm finding the maximum concurrent flow on the multicost multicommodity extended network.

Keywords:- Network, Graph, Multicost Multicommodity Flow, Linear Optimization, Approximation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Flows on networks are excellent mathematical means used in many applications as communication, transportation, economy, informatics, So far, many applications in networks assume the weights of nodes and edges are independent, where the distance of a path is the sum of weights of the vertices and the edges on that path. On the other side, in many practical applications, weights at vertices are not equal for all paths going through these vertices, but are depending on leaving and coming edges. For example, the time passing a node on the traffic network depends on the direction of vehicles: go straight, turn left or turn right. Even, in some situations, some directions are prohibited. Switching costs for directed networks are introduced in the article [2]. The articles [1,3,4,5,6] studied multicommodity flows on ordinary networks. The articles [7,8,9,10,11] studied multicommodity flows of extended networks. Furthermore, capacities of vertices and edges of a network are shared by many commodities with different costs. Hence, studying networks of multiple weights is needed. Maximal flow problems on multicost multicommodity extended networks were studied in the articles [12,13]. Maximal flow limited cost problems on networks were studied in the article [14,15]. The article [16] studies maximal concurrent flow problems on extended

multicommodity multicost networks and developed a polynomial algorithm to find maximal concurrent flow.

The presented work develops an algorithm finding the shortest path between nodes on extended graph of multiple weights. Then, this mentioned algorithm is applied to install the general method finding the maximum concurrent flow on the multicost multicommodity extended network introduced in the work [16]. The content of this work is as following. The section 2 defines the maximal concurrent flow problems on multicost multicommodity extended networks. In the section 3, the algorithm finding shortest path is used to install the general method finding maximum concurrent flows on the multicost multicommodity extended network studied in the paper [16]. The algorithm is installed in the language C and tested in the section 4. The last section is the conclusion of the paper.

II. MAXIMAL CONCURRENT FLOW PROBLEMS IN MULTICOST MULTICOMMODITY EXTENDED NETWORK

Let $G = (N, A)$ be a mixed graph, where N is the node set and A is the edge set. The edges of the graph may be directed or undirected. For all nodes $v \in N$ we denote symbol A_v the set of edges incident node v . There are some kinds of commodities transferring on the network. The nodes and the edges of the graph are shared by commodities with different costs. The commodities transferring on undirected edges in both reverse directions share the capacities of the edges

Let r denote the number of commodities, $q_i > 0$ denote the conversion coefficient of commodity j , $j = 1, \dots, r$.

➤ We define the functions:

Edge circulating capacity function $ca: A \rightarrow R$, where $ca(a)$ is the circulating capability of the edge $a \in A$.

Edge circulating ratio function $za: A \rightarrow R$, where $za(a)$ is the circulating ratio of the edge $a \in A$ (the real capacity of the edge a is $za(a).ca(a)$).

Node circulating capability function $cn: N \rightarrow R$, where $cn(n)$ is the circulating capability of the vertex $n \in N$.

Node circulating ratio function $zn:N \rightarrow R$, where $zn(n)$ is the circulating ratio of the vertex $n \in N$ (the real capacity of the vertex n is $zn(n).cn(n)$).

The tuple (N, A, ca, za, cn, zn) is called an *extended network*.

Edge cost function $ba_j, j=1, \dots, r, ba_j:A \rightarrow R$, where $ba_j(a)$ is the cost of circulating a a converted unit of commodity of kind j . Note that with undirected edges, the costs of each directions may vary.

Node switch cost function $bn_j, j=1, \dots, r, bn_j:N \times A_v \times A_v \rightarrow R$, where $bn_j(n,a,a')$ is the cost of passing a converted unit of commodity of kind j from edge a through node n to edge a' .

The sets $(N, A, ca, za, cn, zn, \{ba_j, bn_j, q_j | j=1, \dots, r\})$ are called the *multicost multicommodity extended network*.

◊ Note: If $ba_j(a)=\infty$, commodity of kind j is forbidden from passing on edge a . If $bn_j(n,a,a') = \infty$, commodity of kind j is forbidden from edge a through node n to edge a' .

Let q be a path from vertex m to vertex n through edges $a_j, j=1, \dots, (h+1)$, and vertices $m_j, j=1, \dots, h$ as follows

$$q = [m, a_1, m_1, a_2, m_2, \dots, a_h, m_h, a_{h+1}, n] \quad (1)$$

The cost of transferring a converted unit of commodity of kind $j, j = 1, \dots, r$, on the path q , is denoted by the symbol $b_j(q)$, and calculated as following:

$$b_j(q) = \sum_{i=1}^{h+1} ba_j(a_i) + \sum_{i=1}^h bn_j(m_i, a_i, a_{i+1}) \quad (2)$$

Given an extended multicommodity multicost network $G=(N, A, ca, za, cn, zn, \{ba_j, bn_j, q_j | j=1, \dots, r\})$. Assume, for each commodity of kind $i, i=1, \dots, r$, there are k_i source-target pairs $(s_{i,j}, t_{i,j}), j=1..k_i$, each pair assigned a quantity $D_{i,j}$ of commodity of kind i , that is required to transferred from source vertex $s_{i,j}$ to target vertex $t_{i,j}$.

Let $Q_{i,j}$ denote the set of paths from vertex $s_{i,j}$ to vertex $t_{i,j}$ in G , which commodity of kind i can be circulated, $i=1, \dots, r, j=1, \dots, k_i$. Let

$$Q_i = \bigcup_{j=1}^{k_i} Q_{i,j}, \forall i=1, \dots, r \quad (3)$$

For each path $q \in Q_{i,j}, i=1, \dots, r, j=1, \dots, k_i$, denote $x_{i,j}(q)$ the flow of converted commodity of kind i from the source vertex $s_{i,j}$ to the target vertex $t_{i,j}$ along the path q .

Let $Q_{i,a}$ denote the set of paths in Q_i passing through the edge $a, \forall a \in A$.

Let $Q_{i,n}$ denote the set of paths in Q_i passing through the vertex $n, \forall n \in N$.

A set

$$X = \{x_{i,j}(q) | q \in Q_{i,j}, i=1, \dots, r, j=1, \dots, k_i\} \quad (4)$$

Is called a *multicommodity flow* on the multicost multicommodity extended network, if the following *node and edge capacity* constraints are satisfied

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} \sum_{q \in Q_{i,a}} x_{i,j}(q) \leq ca(a).za(a), \forall a \in A \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} \sum_{q \in Q_{i,n}} x_{i,j}(q) \leq cn(n).zn(n), \forall n \in N \quad (6)$$

The expressions

$$fv_{i,j} = \sum_{q \in Q_{i,j}} x_{i,j}(q), i=1, \dots, r, j=1, \dots, k_i \quad (7)$$

Are called the *flow values of commodity of kind i of the pair $(s_{i,j}, t_{i,j})$ of the multicommodity flow X* .

The expressions

$$fv_i = \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} fv_{i,j}, i=1, \dots, r \quad (8)$$

Are called the *flow values of commodity of kind i of the multicommodity flow X* .

The expression

$$fv = \sum_{i=1}^r fv_i \quad (9)$$

is called the *flow value of the multicommodity flow X* .

The mission of the problem is to find the maximal ratio λ so that there exists a flow converting $\lambda.D_{i,j}$ commodity type $i, \forall i=1..r$, from source vertex $s_{i,j}$ to target vertex $t_{i,j}, \forall j = 1, \dots, k_i$. Put

$$d_{i,j} = q_i.D_{i,j}, \forall i=1, \dots, r, \forall j=1, \dots, k_i$$

The problem is expressed by the implicit linear programming model as follows:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &\lambda \rightarrow \max \\ &\text{satisfies} \\ &\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} \sum_{q \in Q_{i,a}} x_{i,j}(q) \leq ca(a).za(a), \forall a \in A \\ &\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} \sum_{q \in Q_{i,n}} x_{i,j}(q) \leq cn(n).zn(n), \forall n \in N \\ &\sum_{q \in Q_{i,j}} x_{i,j}(q) \geq \lambda.d_{i,j}, \forall i=1, \dots, r, \forall j = 1, \dots, k_i \\ &x_{i,j}(q) \geq 0, \forall i=1, \dots, r, j=1, \dots, k_i, \forall q \in Q_{i,j} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

III. INSTALLATION OF ALGORITHM OF FINDING MAXIMAL CONCURRENT FLOW

The general method finding maximum concurrent flows on the multicost multicommodity extended network with polynomial complexity is presented in [16]. In this paper we use the method finding shortest path introduced in [7,8] to install the general method in [16].

➤ **Input:**

Multicommodity multicost extended network $G=(N, A, ca, za, cn, zn, \{ba_j, bn_j, q_j | j=1, \dots, r\})$, $n=|N|$, $m=|A|$. Assume, for each commodity of kind i , $i=1, \dots, r$, there are k_i source-target pairs $(s_{i,j}, t_{i,j})$, $j=1, \dots, k_i$, each pair assigned a quantity $D_{i,j}$ of commodity of kind i , that is needed to transfer from source vertex $s_{i,j}$ to target vertex $t_{i,j}$. Let ω be the required approximation ratio.

➤ **Output:** Maximal flow X

$X = \{x_{i,j}(a) | a \in A, i=1, \dots, r, j=1, \dots, k_i\}$, where $x_{i,j}(a)$ is a converted flow at the edge a , and the total cost B_f .

➤ **Procedure**

// Initialization: compute ε and δ

$$\varepsilon = 1 - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{1+\omega}}; \delta = \left(\frac{m+n}{1-\varepsilon}\right)^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}};$$

```
for(i=1; i <= r; i++)
for(j=1; j <= k_i; j++)
di,j = Di,j·qi;
for (a ∈ A) la(a) = δ(ca(a)*za(a));
for (v ∈ N) ln(v) = δ(cn(v)*zn(v));
for(i=1; i <= r; i++)
for(j=1; j <= k_i; j++)
for (a ∈ A)
xi,j(a) = 0;
Bf = 0; D1 = (m+n)*δ; t = 0;
```

// The following notations shall be used
dist is the shortest path length;
q is the shortest path;
c is the minimal node and edge capacity on the path *q*.
ba_i(q) is the cost of commodity kind *i* on the path *q*, *i*=1, ..., *r*.

// main algorithm body

```
do
{
for(i=1; i <= r; i++)
for(j=1; j <= k_i; j++)
{
d' = di,j;
do
```

```
{
Call the procedure find the
shortest path q from si,j to ti,j
with the length function
length(.) [16]. The path p must
be suited to the commodity of
type i, i.e. it does not
contain edges with cost ∞ and
node with switch cost ∞ for the
commodity of type i;
dist = length(q);
c = min{ min{ ca(a)*za(a) | a ∈ q },
min{ cn(v).zn(v) | v ∈ q }, d' }
// adjustments of flows:
for(a ∈ q) xi,j(a) = xi,j(a) + c;
for(a ∈ q) la(a) = le(e)*
(1 + ε.c/(ca(a)*za(a)));
for(v ∈ q) ln(v) = ln(v)*
(1 + ε.c/(cn(v)*zn(v)));
D1 = D1 + ε.c.dist;
d' = d' - c;
Bf = Bf + c.bai(q);
} while (d' > 0)
}
if (D1 < 1)
for (i=1; i <= r; i++)
for (j=1; j <= k_i; j++)
for (a ∈ A)
xi,j(a) = xi,j(a);
t++;
} while (D1 < 1)
// Modifying flows xi,j(a) and the flow cost Bf
for(i=1; i <= r; i++)
for(j=1; j <= k_i; j++)
for (a ∈ A)
xi,j(a) = ai,j(a) / (-log1+εδ);
Bf = Bf / (-log1+εδ);
// Modifying flows on undirected edge
for(i=1; i <= r; i++)
for(j=1; j <= k_i; j++)
for (a ∈ A && a is undirected)
if xi,j(a) >= xi,j(a')
// a' is the opposite of the direction a
{
Bf = Bf - xi,j(a')*(bai(a) + bai(a'));
xi,j(a) = xi,j(a) - xi,j(a');
xi,j(a') = 0;
}
else
{
Bf = Bf - xi,j(a)*(bai(a) + bai(a'));
xi,j(a') = xi,j(a') - xi,j(a);
xi,j(a) = 0;
}
// maximal concurrent ratio
λ = t / (-log1+εδ);
// the end
```

IV. TEST

➤ Example

DaNang is the most dynamic city of Vietnam, where the leaders all over the world were welcomed to take part in the APEC 2017.

The scheme 1 presents the traffic network of a part of DaNang City. The tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 describe the database of the problem.

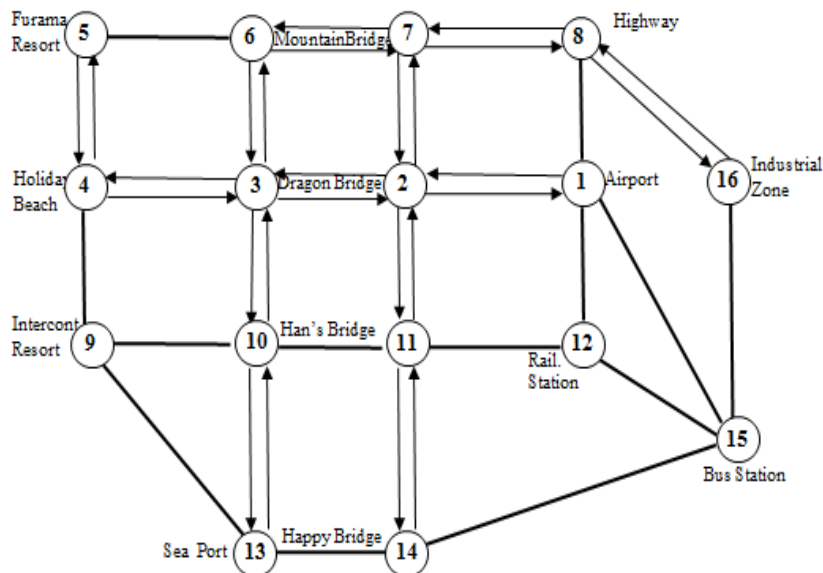


Fig 1:- DaNang City

Nodes	<i>cn</i>	<i>zn</i>
1	1000.00	0.70
2	1000.00	0.80
3	1000.00	0.80
4	500.00	0.90
5	500.00	0.90
6	1000.00	0.80
7	1000.00	0.80
8	1500.00	0.80
9	500.00	0.90
10	1000.00	0.80
11	500.00	0.80
12	1000.00	0.70
13	1500.00	0.70
14	1000.00	0.80
15	1200.00	0.80
16	1500.00	0.70

Table 1:- Node capability

Commodity	Vehicle	<i>q</i>
1	Motor car	1
2	Light truck	5
3	Heavy truck	10
4	Container truck	20

Table 2:- Coefficient of commodity converting

No	Commodity	s_{ij}	t_{ij}	D_{ij}
1	1	1	4	200
2	1	1	5	150
3	1	1	9	300
4	2	12	4	50
5	2	12	5	50
6	2	12	9	25
7	3	12	13	25
8	3	12	16	25
9	3	13	16	25
10	4	13	16	10

Table 3:- Pairs of commodity-source-target nodes

No	Edge	Kind	ca	za	ba_1	ba_2	ba_3	ba_4
1	(1,2)	1	500	0.9	3	4	∞	∞
2	(2,1)	1	500	0.9	3	4	∞	∞
3	(2,3)	1	500	0.9	3	4	∞	∞
4	(3,2)	1	500	0.9	3	4	∞	∞
5	(3,4)	1	500	0.9	3	4	∞	∞
6	(4,3)	1	500	0.9	3	4	∞	∞
7	(4,5)	1	500	0.9	3	4	∞	∞
8	(5,4)	1	500	0.9	3	4	∞	∞
9	(5,6)	0	700	0.8	3	4	∞	∞
10	(6,5)	0	700	0.8	3	4	∞	∞
11	(6,7)	1	700	0.9	3	4	6	8
12	(7,6)	1	700	0.9	3	4	6	8
13	(7,8)	1	700	0.9	3	4	6	8
14	(8,7)	1	700	0.9	3	4	6	8
15	(8,16)	1	700	0.9	3	4	6	8
16	(16,8)	1	700	0.9	3	4	6	8
17	(3,6)	1	700	0.9	3	4	6	8
18	(6,3)	1	700	0.9	3	4	6	8
19	(2,7)	1	500	0.9	3	4	∞	∞
20	(7,2)	1	500	0.9	3	4	∞	∞
21	(1,8)	0	800	0.8	3	4	6	∞
22	(8,1)	0	800	0.8	3	4	6	∞
23	(4,9)	0	600	0.8	4	5	∞	∞
24	(9,4)	0	600	0.8	3	4	∞	∞
25	(10,9)	0	700	0.8	4	5	∞	∞
26	(9,10)	0	700	0.8	3	4	∞	∞
27	(9,13)	0	500	0.8	3	4	∞	∞
28	(13,9)	0	500	0.8	4	5	∞	∞
29	(3,10)	1	700	0.9	3	4.5	6	8
30	(10,3)	1	700	0.9	3	4.5	6	8
31	(13,10)	1	700	0.9	3	4.5	6	8
32	(10,13)	1	700	0.9	3	4.5	6	8
33	(10,11)	0	500	0.8	3	4	∞	∞
34	(11,10)	0	500	0.8	3	4	∞	∞
35	(2,11)	1	500	0.9	3	4	∞	∞
36	(11,2)	1	500	0.9	3	4	∞	∞
37	(11,14)	1	500	0.9	3	4	∞	∞
38	(14,11)	1	500	0.9	3	4	∞	∞
39	(11,12)	0	600	0.8	3	4	∞	∞
40	(12,11)	0	600	0.8	3	4	∞	∞
41	(1,12)	0	800	0.8	3	4	6	∞

42	(12,1)	0	800	0.8	3	4	6	∞
43	(12,15)	0	800	0.8	3	4	6	∞
44	(15,12)	0	800	0.8	3	4	6	∞
45	(1,15)	0	800	0.8	4	6	8	∞
46	(15,1)	0	800	0.8	4	6	8	∞
47	(15,16)	0	800	0.8	4	6	8	∞
48	(16,15)	0	800	0.8	4	6	8	∞
49	(13,14)	0	500	0.8	4	5	∞	∞
50	(14,13)	0	500	0.8	4	5	∞	∞
51	(14,15)	0	800	0.8	4	6	8	∞
52	(15,14)	0	800	0.8	4	6	8	∞

Table 4:- Capacity and cost of edges

Notes: Kind 0 resp. 1 means undirectional resp. directional edge.

No	Node	Edge 1	Edge 2	bn_1	bn_2	bn_3	bn_4
1	1	(2,1)	(1,8)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
2	1	(2,1)	(1,12)	1	2	∞	∞
3	1	(2,1)	(1,15)	1	2	∞	∞
4	1	(8,1)	(1,2)	1.5	2	∞	∞
5	1	(8,1)	(1,12)	2	2.5	3	∞
6	1	(8,1)	(1,15)	2	2.5	3	∞
7	1	(12,1)	(1,2)	2	3	∞	∞
8	1	(12,1)	(1,8)	1.5	2	3	∞
9	1	(15,1)	(1,2)	2	3	∞	∞
10	1	(15,1)	(1,8)	1.5	2	3	∞
11	2	(1,2)	(2,7)	1	2	∞	∞
12	2	(1,2)	(2,3)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
13	2	(1,2)	(2,11)	2	3	∞	∞
14	2	(7,2)	(2,3)	1	2	∞	∞
15	2	(7,2)	(2,1)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
16	2	(7,2)	(2,11)	2	3	∞	∞
17	2	(3,2)	(2,11)	1	2	∞	∞
18	2	(3,2)	(2,1)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
19	2	(3,2)	(2,7)	2	3	∞	∞
20	2	(11,2)	(2,1)	1	2	∞	∞
21	2	(11,2)	(2,7)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
22	2	(11,2)	(2,3)	2	3	∞	∞
23	3	(2,3)	(3,6)	1	2	∞	∞
24	3	(2,3)	(3,4)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
25	3	(2,3)	(3,10)	2	3	∞	∞
26	3	(4,3)	(3,10)	1	2	∞	∞
27	3	(4,3)	(3,2)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
28	3	(4,3)	(3,6)	2	3	∞	∞
29	3	(6,3)	(3,4)	1	2	∞	∞
30	3	(6,3)	(3,10)	1.5	2.5	3	4
31	3	(6,3)	(3,2)	2	3	∞	∞
32	3	(10,3)	(3,2)	1	2	∞	∞
33	3	(10,3)	(3,6)	1.5	2.5	3	4
34	3	(10,3)	(3,4)	2	3	∞	∞
35	4	(3,4)	(4,5)	1	2	∞	∞
36	4	(3,4)	(4,9)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
37	4	(5,4)	(4,9)	1	2	∞	∞
38	4	(5,4)	(4,3)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
39	4	(9,4)	(4,3)	1	2	∞	∞
40	4	(9,4)	(4,5)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞

41	5	(4,5)	(5,6)	1	2	∞	∞
42	5	(6,5)	(5,4)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
43	6	(5,6)	(6,3)	1	2	∞	∞
44	6	(5,6)	(6,7)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
45	6	(3,6)	(6,5)	1	2	∞	∞
46	6	(3,6)	(6,7)	1.5	2.5	3	4
47	6	(7,6)	(6,5)	1	2	∞	∞
48	6	(7,6)	(6,3)	1.5	2.5	3	4
49	7	(2,7)	(7,8)	1	2	∞	∞
50	7	(2,7)	(7,6)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
51	7	(6,7)	(7,2)	1	2	∞	∞
52	7	(6,7)	(7,8)	1.5	2.5	3	4
53	7	(8,7)	(7,6)	1	2	3	4
54	7	(8,7)	(7,2)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
55	8	(1,8)	(8,16)	1	2	3	∞
56	8	(1,8)	(8,7)	2	3	4	∞
57	8	(7,8)	(8,1)	1	2	3	∞
58	8	(7,8)	(8,16)	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5
59	9	(4,9)	(9,13)	1	2	∞	∞
60	9	(4,9)	(9,10)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
61	9	(13,9)	(9,10)	1	2	∞	∞
62	9	(13,9)	(9,4)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
63	9	(10,9)	(9,4)	1	2	∞	∞
64	9	(10,9)	(9,13)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
65	10	(3,10)	(10,9)	1	2	∞	∞
66	10	(3,10)	(10,11)	2	3	∞	∞
67	10	(3,10)	(10,13)	1.5	2.5	3	4
68	10	(13,10)	(10,9)	1	2	∞	∞
69	10	(13,10)	(10,11)	2	3	∞	∞
70	10	(13,10)	(10,3)	1.5	2.5	3	4
71	10	(9,10)	(10,13)	1	2	∞	∞
72	10	(9,10)	(10,11)	2	3	∞	∞
73	10	(9,10)	(10,3)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
74	10	(11,10)	(10,3)	1	2	∞	∞
75	10	(11,10)	(10,9)	2	3	∞	∞
76	10	(11,10)	(10,13)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
77	11	(2,11)	(11,14)	1	2	∞	∞
78	11	(14,11)	(11,12)	1	2	∞	∞
79	11	(14,11)	(11,2)	1	2	∞	∞
80	11	(14,11)	(11,10)	2	3	∞	∞
81	11	(10,11)	(11,12)	1	2	∞	∞
82	11	(10,11)	(11,2)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
83	11	(12,11)	(11,2)	1	2	∞	∞
84	11	(12,11)	(11,10)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
85	12	(1,12)	(12,11)	1	2	∞	∞
86	12	(1,12)	(12,15)	1.5	2.5	3.5	∞
87	12	(11,12)	(12,15)	1	2	∞	∞
88	12	(11,12)	(12,1)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
89	12	(15,12)	(12,1)	1	2	3	∞
90	12	(15,12)	(12,11)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
91	13	(9,13)	(13,14)	1	2	∞	∞
92	13	(9,13)	(13,10)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
93	13	(10,13)	(13,9)	1	2	∞	∞
94	13	(10,13)	(13,14)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
95	13	(14,13)	(13,10)	1	2	∞	∞

96	13	(14,13)	(13,9)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
97	14	(13,14)	(14,15)	1	2	∞	∞
98	14	(13,14)	(14,11)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
99	14	(11,14)	(14,13)	1	2	∞	∞
100	14	(11,14)	(14,15)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
101	14	(15,14)	(14,11)	1	2	∞	∞
102	14	(15,14)	(14,13)	1.5	2.5	∞	∞
103	15	(14,15)	(15,16)	1	2	3	∞
104	15	(14,15)	(15,1)	1.5	2.5	3.5	∞
105	15	(14,15)	(15,12)	2	3.5	4.5	∞
106	15	(12,15)	(15,14)	1	2	3	∞
107	15	(12,15)	(15,16)	1.5	2.5	3.5	∞
108	15	(12,15)	(15,1)	2	3.5	4.5	∞
109	15	(1,15)	(15,12)	1	2	3	∞
110	15	(1,15)	(15,14)	1.5	2.5	3.5	∞
111	15	(1,15)	(15,16)	2	3.5	4.5	∞
112	15	(16,15)	(15,1)	1	2	3	∞
113	15	(16,15)	(15,12)	1.5	2.5	3.5	∞
114	15	(16,15)	(15,14)	2	3.5	4.5	∞
115	16	(8,16)	(16,15)	1	2	3	∞
116	16	(15,16)	(16,8)	1	2	3	∞

Table 5:- Switch Cost

➤ *Test*

The programming language C is used to install the algorithm. The following test gives reliable results.

Approximation ratio : 0.050
 Maximal Concurrent ratio: 0.772
 Total cost : 59392.301
 *** Commodity type: 1

* Source: 1, Target: 4, conv.flow: 154.392, real flow: 154.392

Edge	conv.flow	real flow
(1, 2):	42.066,	42.066
(2, 3):	36.057,	36.057
(3, 4):	36.057,	36.057
(5, 4):	90.568,	90.568
(6, 5):	90.568,	90.568
(7, 6):	90.568,	90.568
(8, 7):	84.559,	84.559
(2, 7):	6.009,	6.009
(1, 8):	84.559,	84.559
(9, 4):	27.756,	27.756
(10, 9):	27.756,	27.756
(11,10):	27.756,	27.756
(14,11):	10.203,	10.203
(12,11):	17.553,	17.553
(1,12):	11.946,	11.946
(15,12):	5.607,	5.607
(1,15):	15.810,	15.810
(15,14):	10.203,	10.203

* Source: 1, Target: 5, conv.flow: 115.794, real flow: 115.794

Edge	conv.flow	real flow
(1, 2):	48.033,	48.033
(2, 3):	45.820,	45.820

(3, 4):	45.820,	45.820
(4, 5):	89.474,	89.474
(6, 5):	26.311,	26.311
(7, 6):	26.311,	26.311
(8, 7):	24.099,	24.099
(2, 7):	2.212,	2.212
(1, 8):	24.099,	24.099
(9, 4):	43.654,	43.654
(10, 9):	43.654,	43.654
(11,10):	43.654,	43.654
(14,11):	7.625,	7.625
(12,11):	36.029,	36.029
(1,12):	3.712,	3.712
(15,12):	32.317,	32.317
(1,15):	39.942,	39.942
(15,14):	7.625,	7.625

* Source: 1, Target: 9, conv.flow: 231.589, real flow: 231.589

Edge	conv.flow	real flow
(13, 9):	231.570,	231.570
(1,15):	231.570,	231.570
(14,13):	231.570,	231.570
(15,14):	231.570,	231.570

*** Commodity type: 2

* Source: 12, Target: 4, conv.flow: 192.990, real flow: 38.598

Edge	conv.flow	real flow
(1, 2):	91.467,	18.293
(2, 3):	91.528,	18.306
(3, 4):	91.528,	18.306
(9, 4):	101.447,	20.289
(10, 9):	101.447,	20.289
(11,10):	101.447,	20.289
(11, 2):	0.061,	0.012
(12,11):	101.508,	20.302

(12, 1): 91.406, 18.281
 (12,15): 0.061, 0.012
 (15, 1): 0.061, 0.012
 * Source: 12, Target: 5, conv.flow: 192.990, real flow: 38.598

Edge	conv.flow	real flow
(1, 2):	78.851,	15.770
(2, 3):	78.470,	15.694
(3, 4):	78.470,	15.694
(4, 5):	157.138,	31.428
(6, 5):	35.837,	7.167
(7, 6):	35.837,	7.167
(8, 7):	35.304,	7.061
(2, 7):	0.533,	0.107
(1, 8):	35.304,	7.061
(9, 4):	78.668,	15.734
(10, 9):	78.668,	15.734
(11,10):	78.668,	15.734
(11, 2):	0.152,	0.030
(12,11):	78.820,	15.764
(12, 1):	109.538,	21.908
(12,15):	4.617,	0.923
(15, 1):	4.617,	0.923

* Source: 12, Target: 9, conv.flow: 96.495, real flow: 19.299

Edge	conv.flow	real flow
(10, 9):	0.366,	0.073
(13, 9):	96.122,	19.224
(11,10):	0.366,	0.073
(12,11):	0.366,	0.073
(12,15):	96.122,	19.224
(14,13):	96.122,	19.224
(15,14):	96.122,	19.224

*** Commodity type: 3

* Source: 12, Target:13, conv.flow: 192.990, real flow: 19.299

Edge	conv.flow	real flow
(7, 6):	192.975,	19.298
(8, 7):	192.975,	19.298
(6, 3):	192.975,	19.298
(1, 8):	192.975,	19.298
(3,10):	192.975,	19.298
(10,13):	192.975,	19.298
(12, 1):	166.402,	16.640
(12,15):	26.573,	2.657
(15, 1):	26.573,	2.657

* Source: 12, Target:16, conv.flow: 192.990, real flow: 19.299

Edge	conv.flow	real flow
(8,16):	12.936,	1.294
(1, 8):	12.936,	1.294
(12, 1):	12.936,	1.294
(12,15):	180.039,	18.004
(15,16):	180.039,	18.004

* Source: 13, Target:16, conv.flow: 192.990, real flow: 19.299

Edge	conv.flow	real flow
(6, 7):	192.975,	19.298
(7, 8):	192.975,	19.298
(8,16):	192.975,	19.298
(3, 6):	192.975,	19.298

(10, 3): 192.975, 19.298
 (13,10): 192.975, 19.298

*** Commodity type: 4

* Source: 13, Target:16, conv.flow: 154.392, real flow: 7.720

Edge	conv.flow	real flow
(6, 7):	154.380,	7.719
(7, 8):	154.380,	7.719
(8,16):	154.380,	7.719
(3, 6):	154.380,	7.719
(10, 3):	154.380,	7.719
(13,10):	154.380,	7.719

V. CONCLUSIONS

The contribution use the algorithm finding shortest path to install the general method determining the maximal concurrent flow on the multicost multicommodity extended network developed in the work [16]. The algorithm was installed in the language C and has given reliable tests. On the basis of results of this work, further problems as maximal concurrent limited flows or optimal maximal concurrent flows will be studied.

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