Graph Traversals

CSCI 241 Spring 2020 Lecture 20

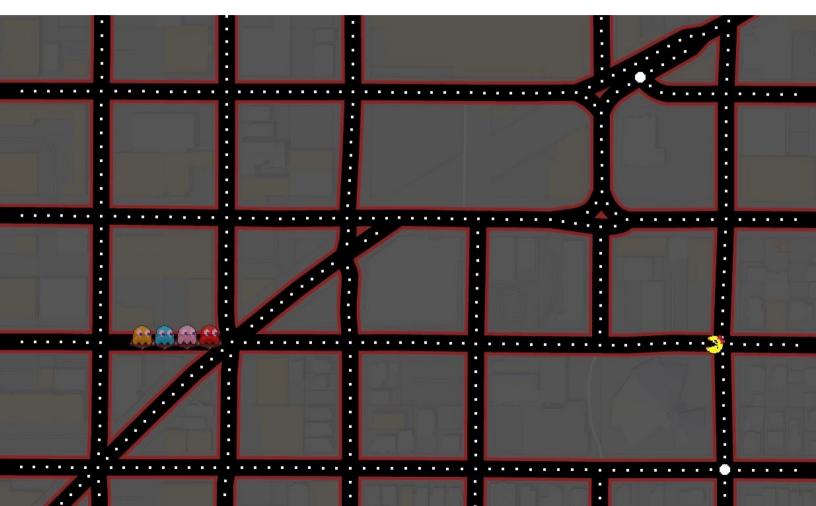
Announcements

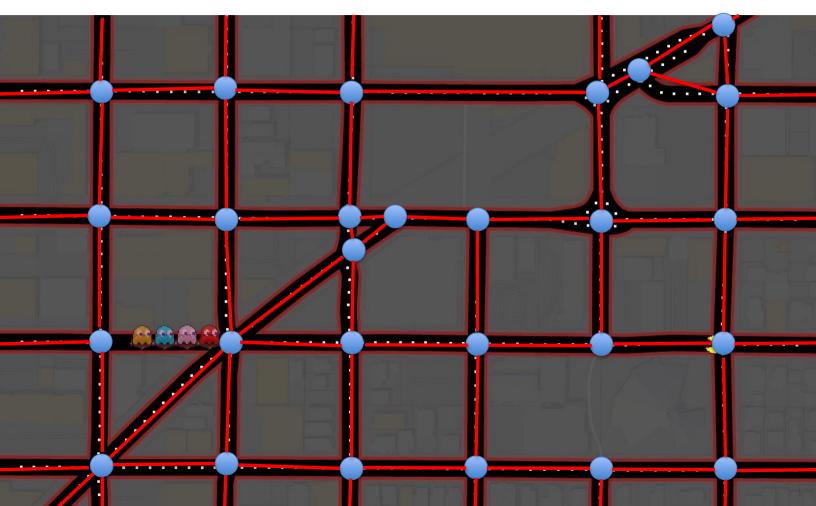
- Quiz today same as usual
- A4: Dijkstra's Single Source Shortest Paths

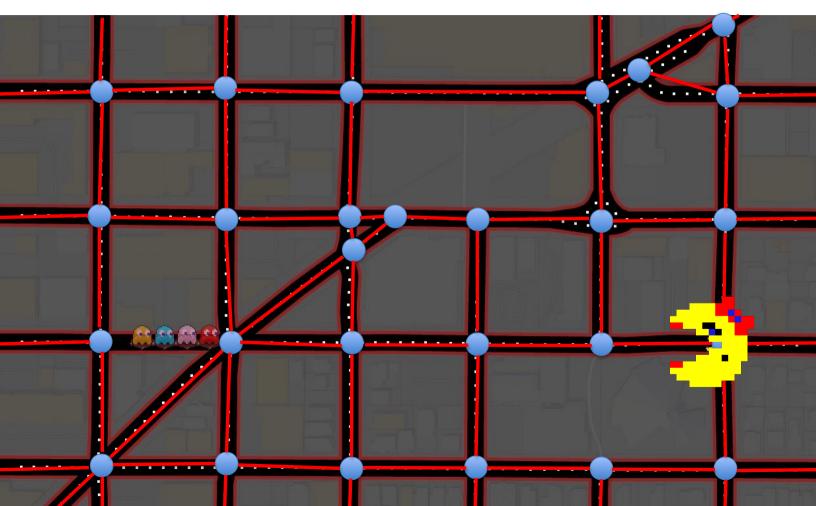
 We'll cover Dijkstra's algorithm Wednesday
 Assignment released Wednesday
 - Due a week later, Wednesday 6/3
- · Basic graph operation rentime-see end of Wednesday's slides.

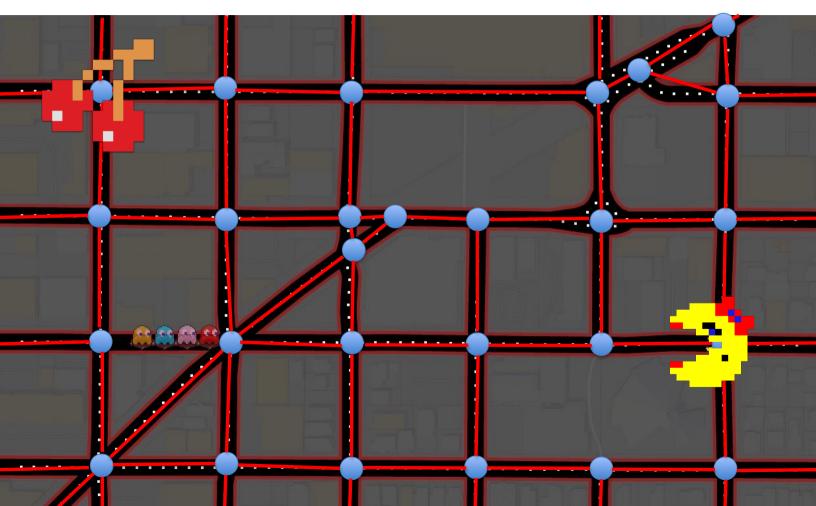
Goals

- Understand and be able to implement graph traversal/search algorithms:
 - Depth-first search
 - Breadth-first search









DAG

- A commonly-used flavor of graph: Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG).
- Definition: A graph that is directed and acyclic.

Breaking DAG

Which of the following two graphs are DAGs? **Directed** Acyclic

2

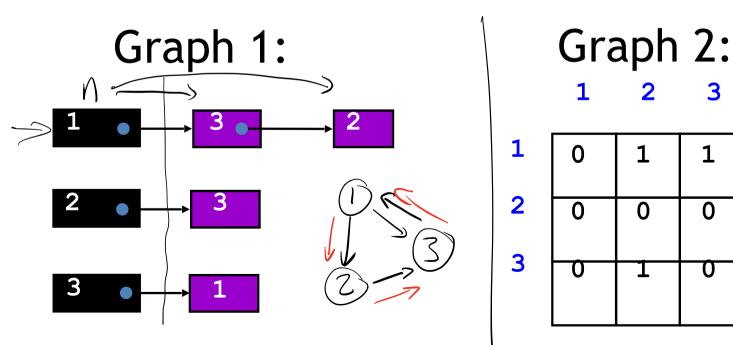
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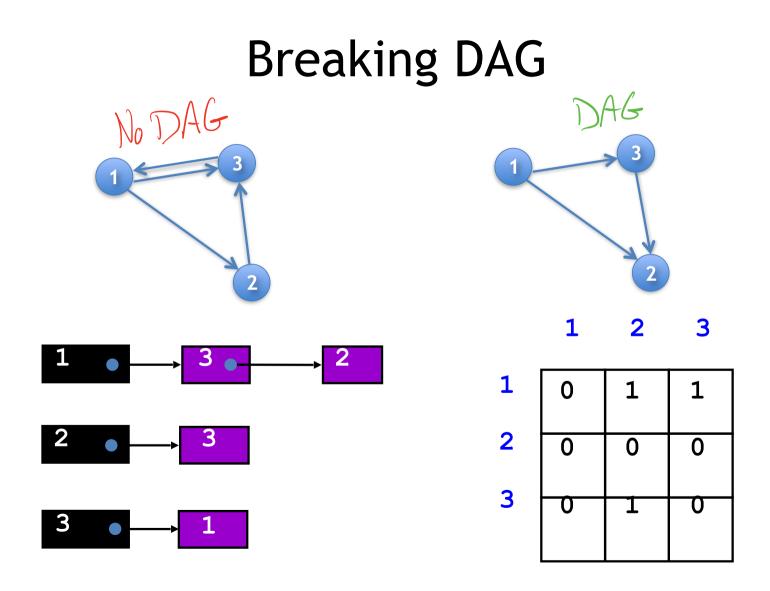
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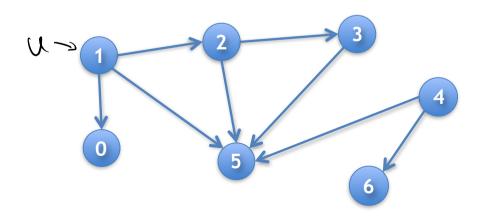
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Graph





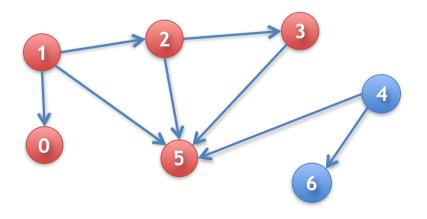
•Given a graph and one of its nodes \widehat{u} (say node 1 below)



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•We want to "visit" each node reachable from *u*

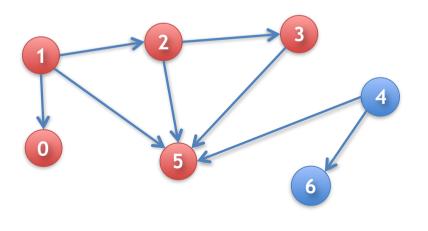
(nodes 1, 0, 2, 3, 5)



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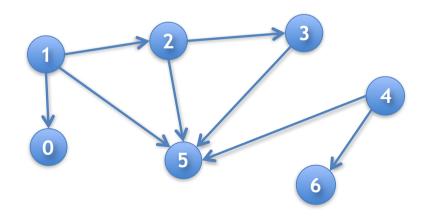
(nodes 1, 0, 2, 3, 5)



There are many paths to some nodes.

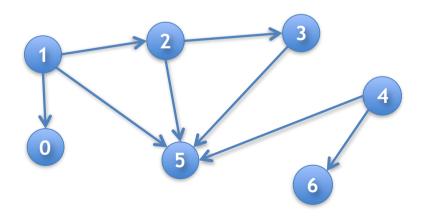
How do we visit all nodes efficiently, without doing extra work?

boolean[] visited;



boolean[] visited;

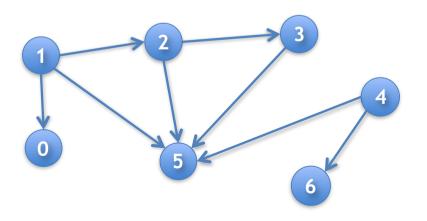
•Node u is visited means: visited[u] is true •To visit u means to: set visited[u] to true



boolean[] visited;

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v is explorable from u if there is a path (u, ..., v)

in which all nodes of the path are unvisited.

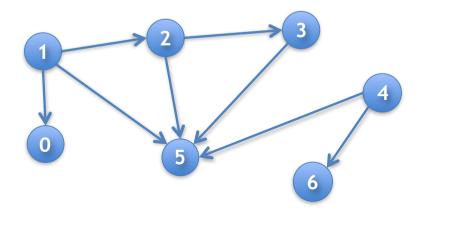


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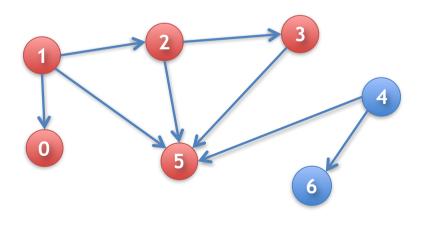
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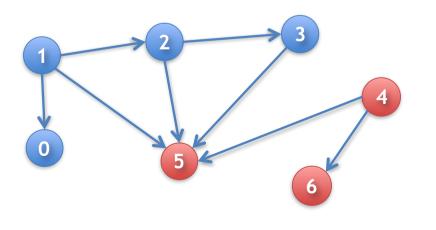


Nodes **explorable** from node **1**: {1, 0, 2, 3, 5}

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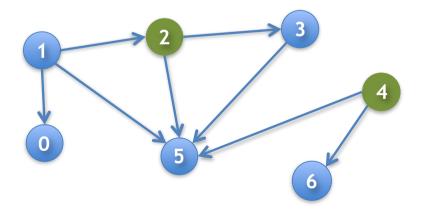
Nodes **explorable** from **4**: {4, 5, 6}

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in which all nodes of the path are unvisited. Green: visited

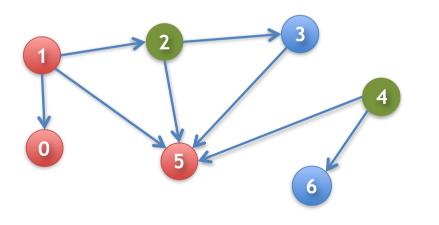
Blue: unvisited



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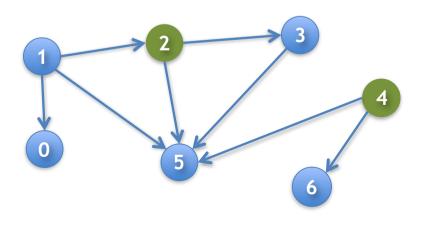


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Nodes **explorable** from node **1**: {1, 0, 5}

Nodes **explorable** from **4**: none

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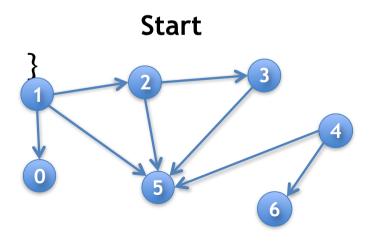
Not even 4 itself, because it's already been Using from 4: none

6

/** Visit all nodes that are
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public static void dfs(int u) {

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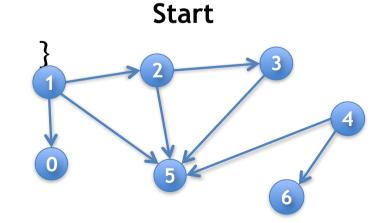
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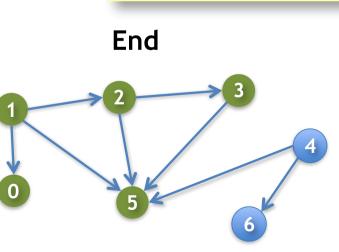


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Let u be 1

The nodes explorable from 1 are 1, 0, 2, 3, 5



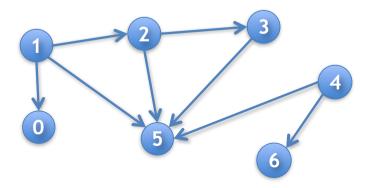


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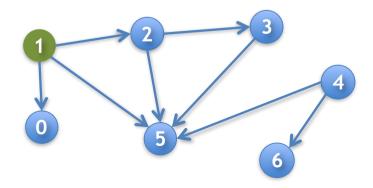


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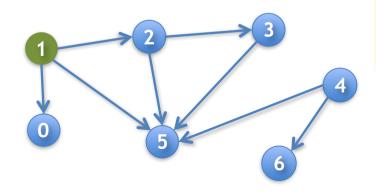
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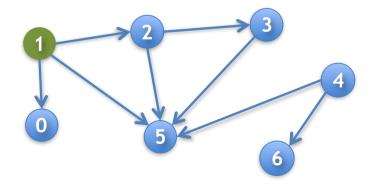


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Have to do DFS on all unvisited neighbors of u!



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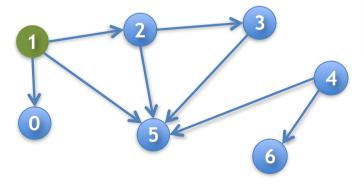
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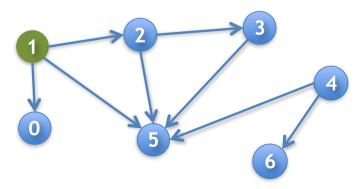
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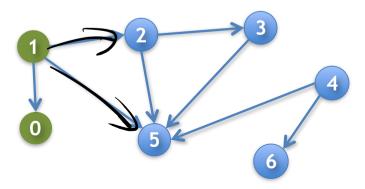
Suppose the **for** loop visits neighbors in numerical order. Then **dfs(1)** visits the nodes in this order: 1 ...



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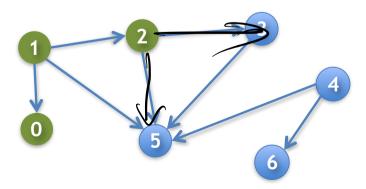
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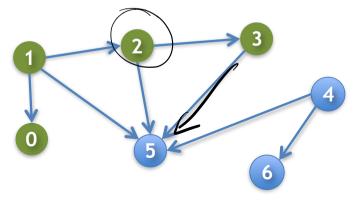
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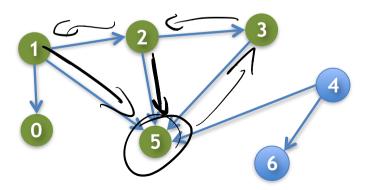
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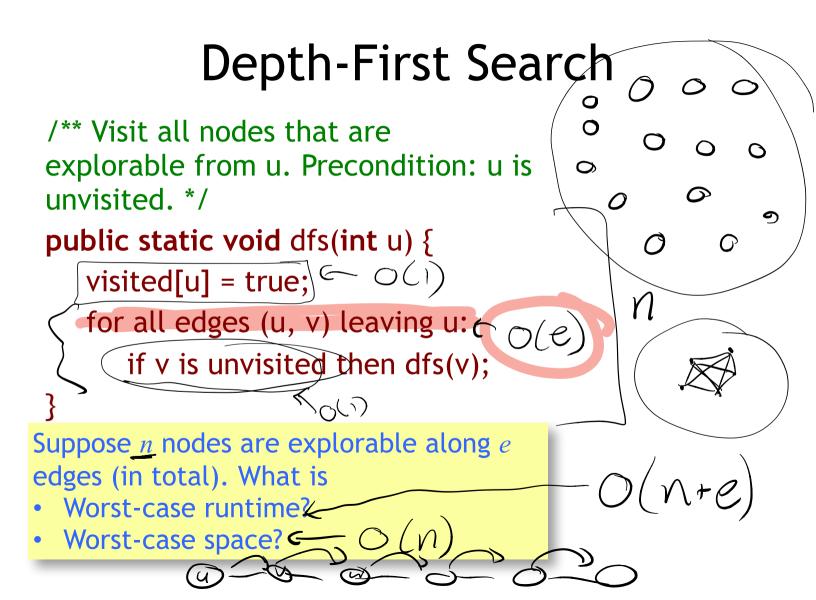


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Suppose n nodes are explorable along e edges (in total). What is

- Worst-case runtime? O(n+e)
- Worst-case space? O(n)

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That's all there is to basic DFS. You may have to change it to fit a particular situation.

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Example: Use different way (other than array visited) to know whether a node has been visited

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}

structures are used to implement the graph

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Example: Use different way (other than array visited) to know whether a node has been visited

Example: We really haven't said what data structures are used to implement the graph

That's all there is to basic DFS. You may have to change it to fit a particular situation.

If you don't have this spec and you do something different, it's probably wrong.

public class Node {
 boolean visited;
 List<Node> neighbors;

Each node of the graph is an object of type Node

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 No need for a
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public class Node {
 boolean visited;
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Each node of the graph is an object of type Node

/** Visit all nodes that are explorable
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public void dfs() {
 visited= true;
 for (Node n: neighbors) {
 if (!n.visited) n.dfs();
 }

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/** Visit all nodes explorable from u. Pre: u is unvisited. */
public static void dfs(int nodeID) {
 Stack s = (nodeID); // Not Java!
 // inv: all nodes that have to be visited are

) {

- // explorable from some node in s
- while (

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while (s is not empty) {

(u = s.pop(); // Remove top stack node, put in u

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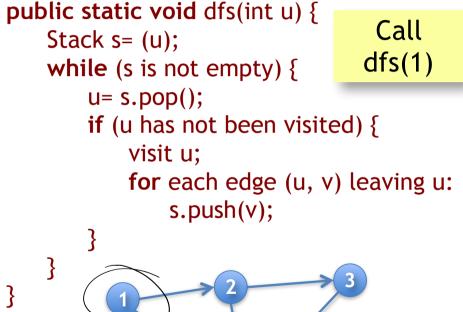
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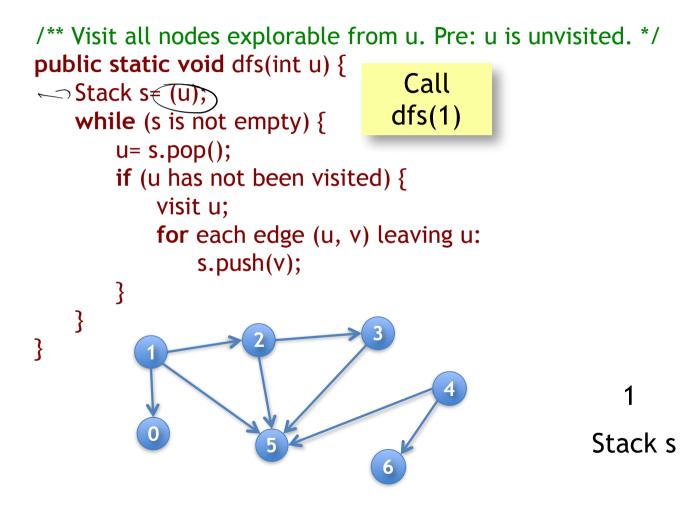
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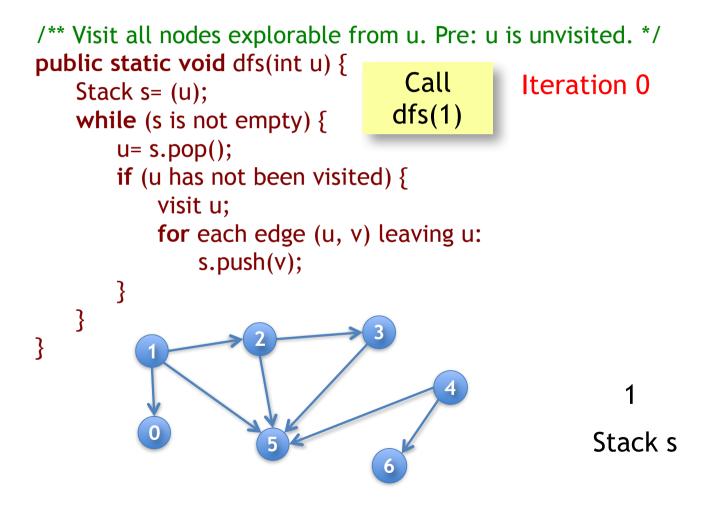
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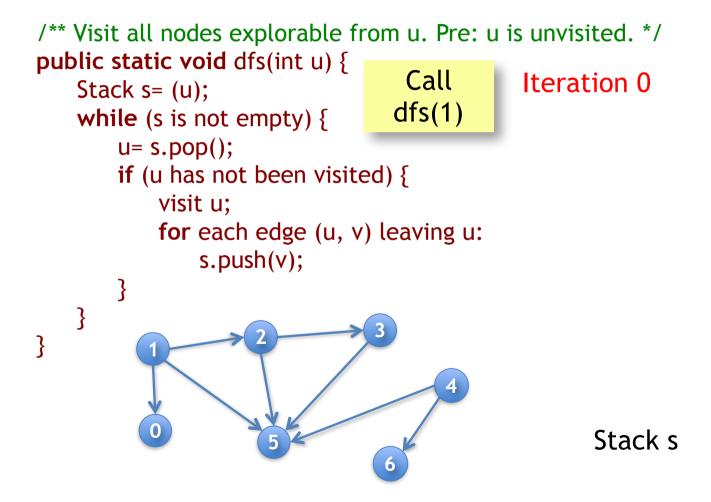
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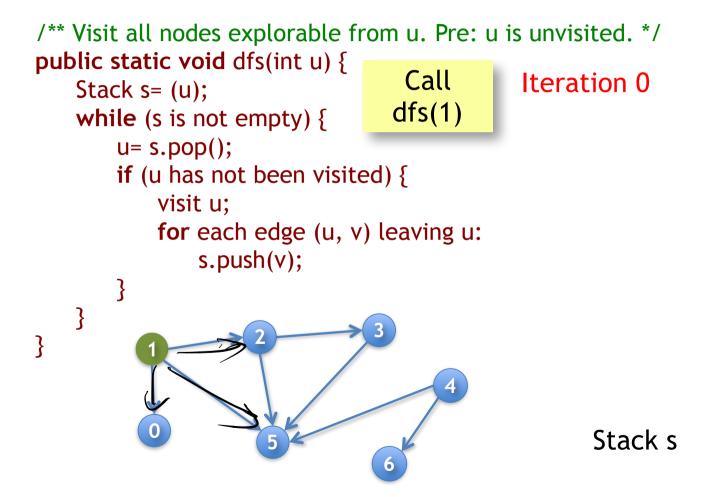


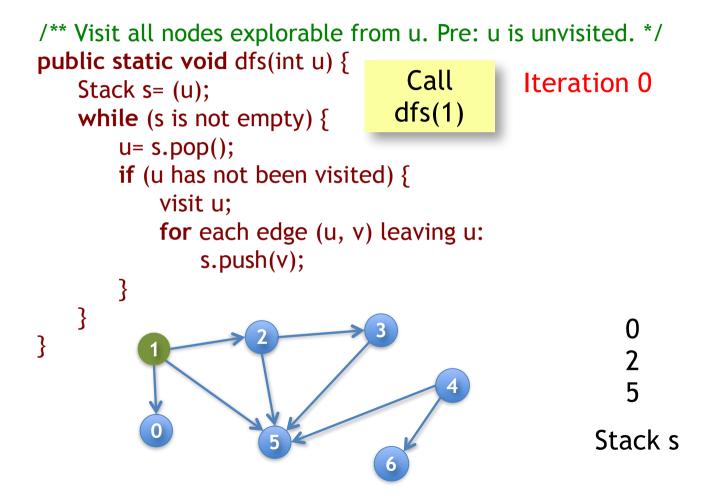


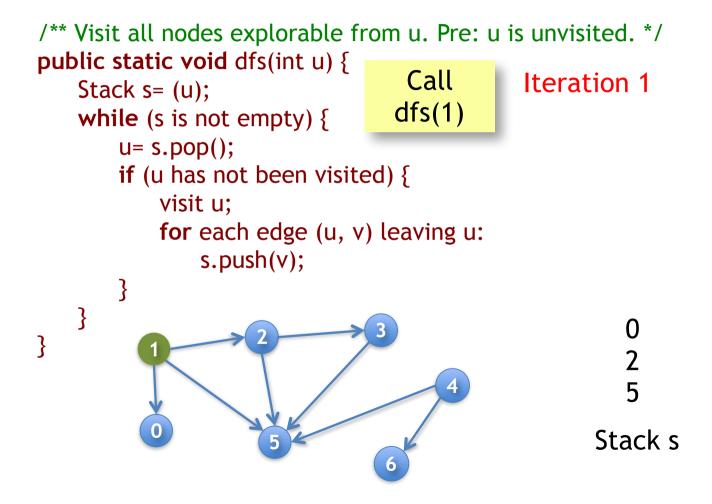


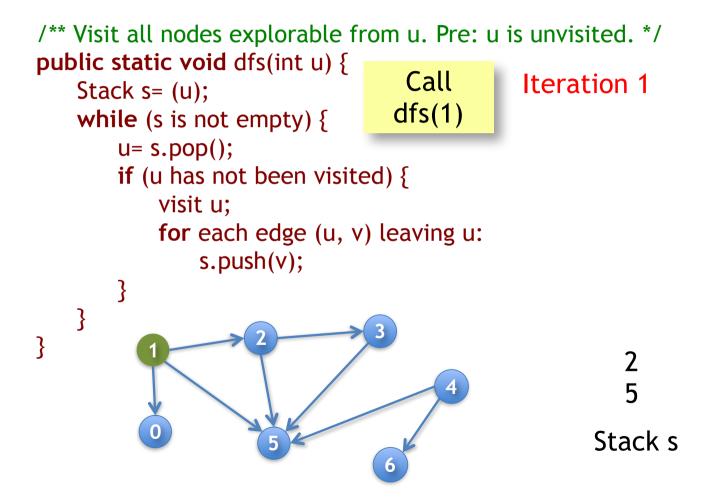


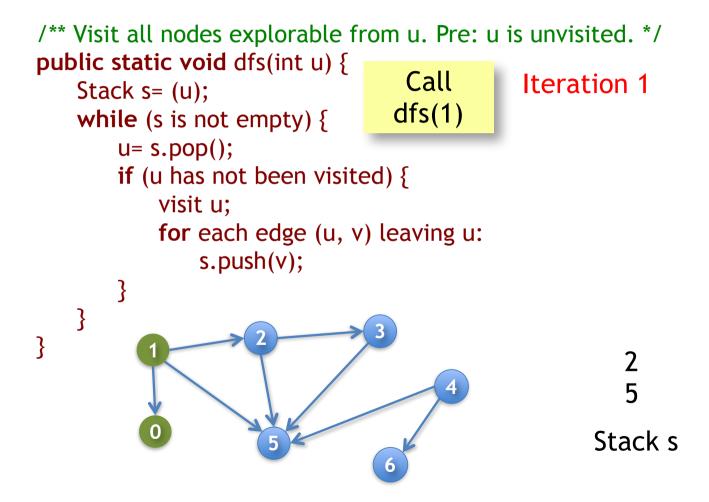


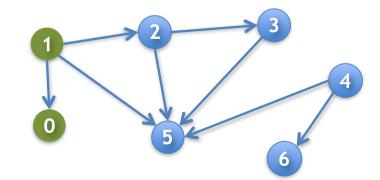










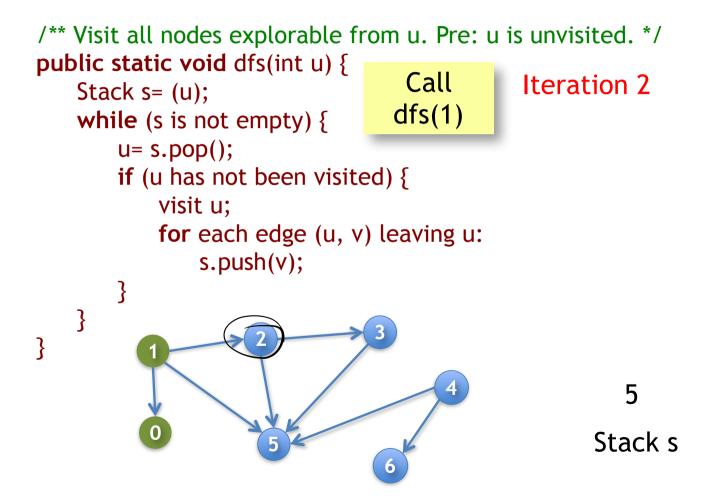


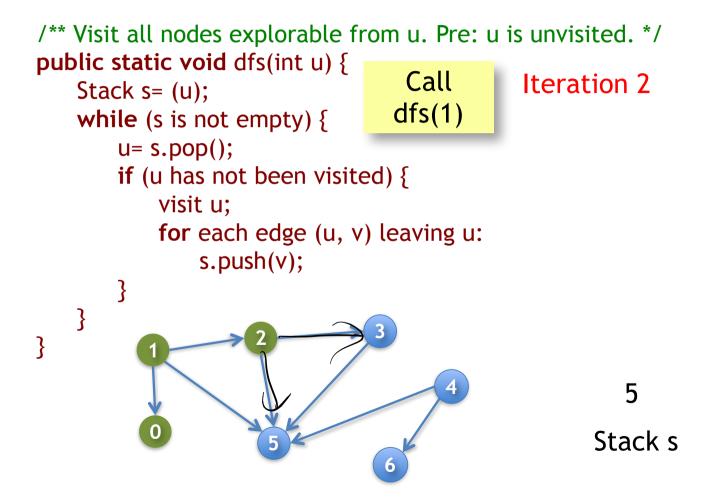
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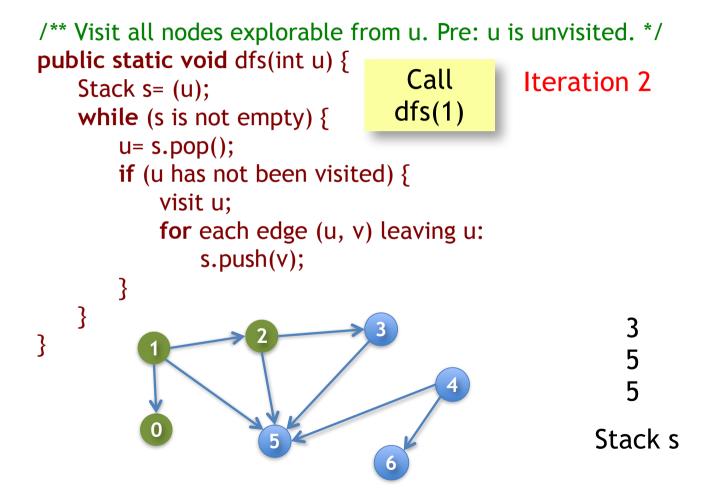
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2 5

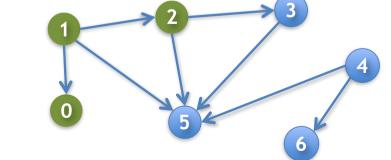
Stack s





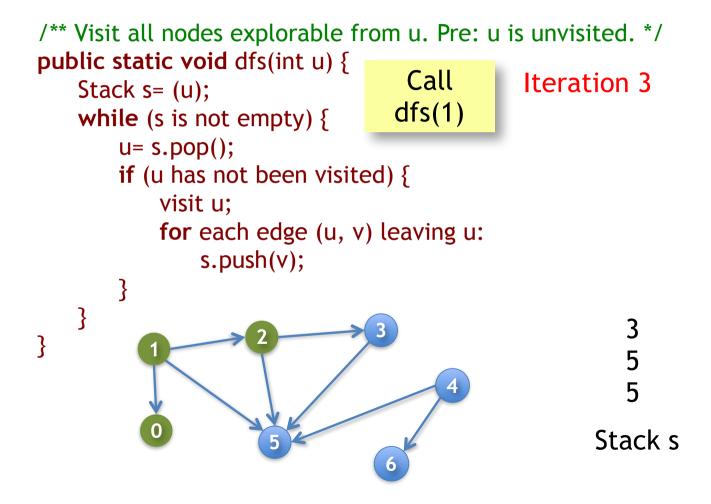


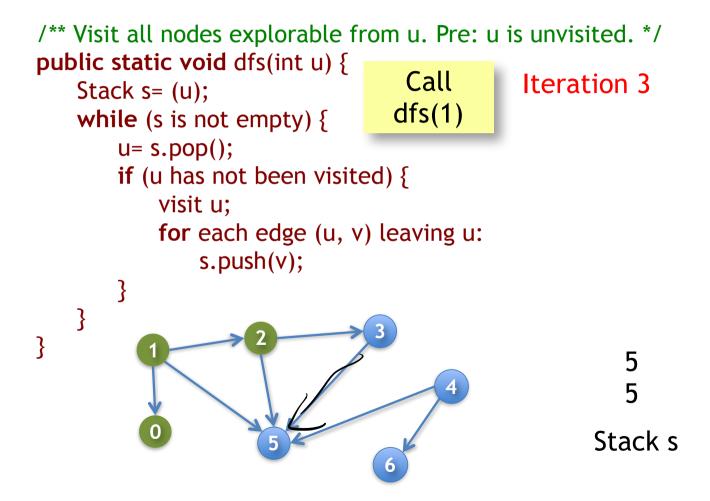
/** Visit all nodes explorable from u. Pre: u is unvisited. */ public static void dfs(int u) { Call Iteration 2 Stack s= (u); dfs(1) while (s is not empty) { u = s.pop();Yes, 5 is put on the if (u has not been visited) { stack twice, once for visit u; each edge to it. It for each edge (u, v) leaving u: will be visited only s.push(v); once. } 3 }

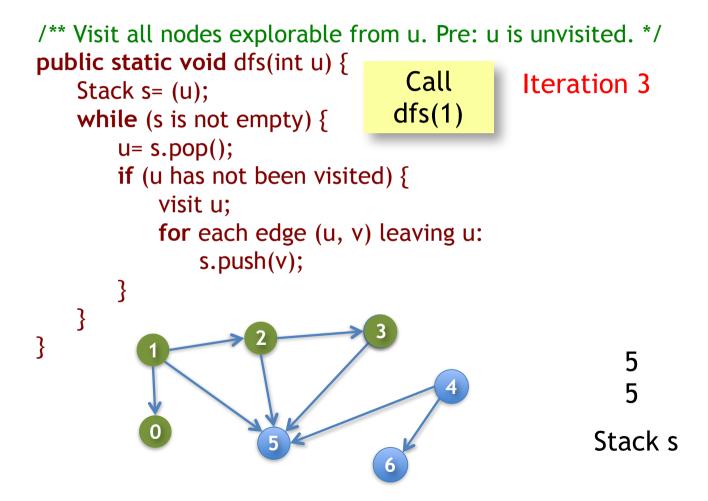


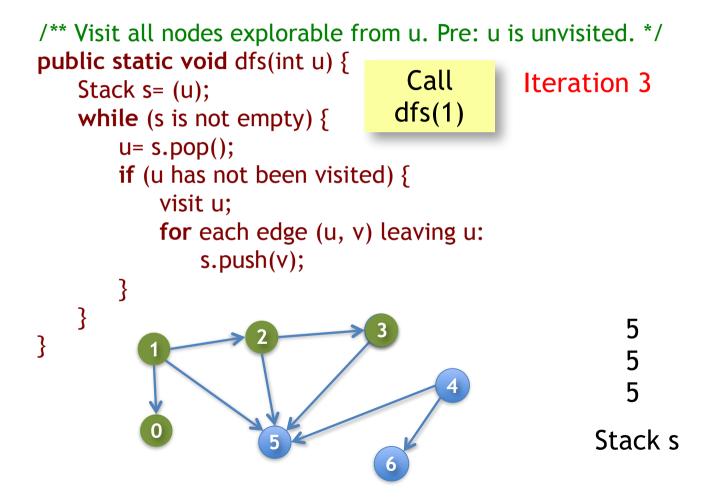
3 5 5

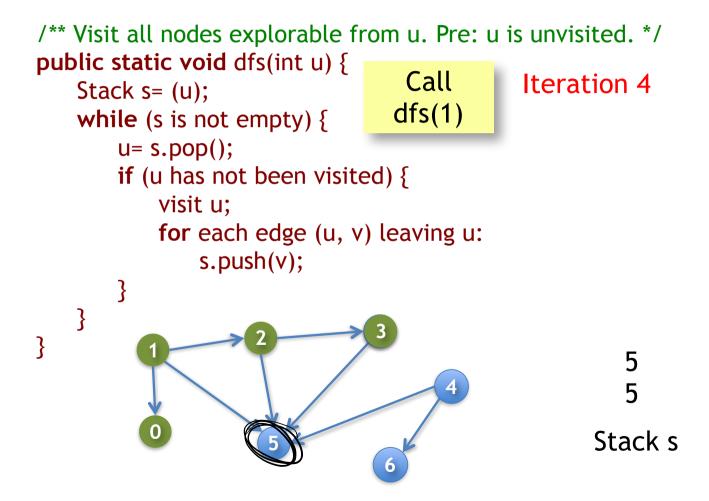
Stack s

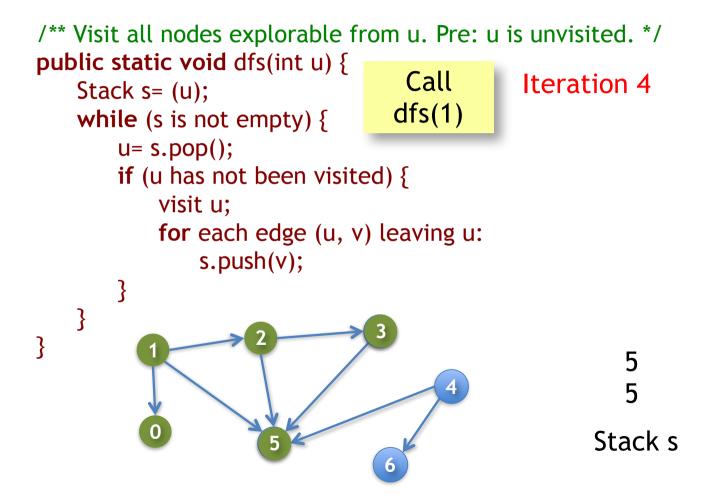


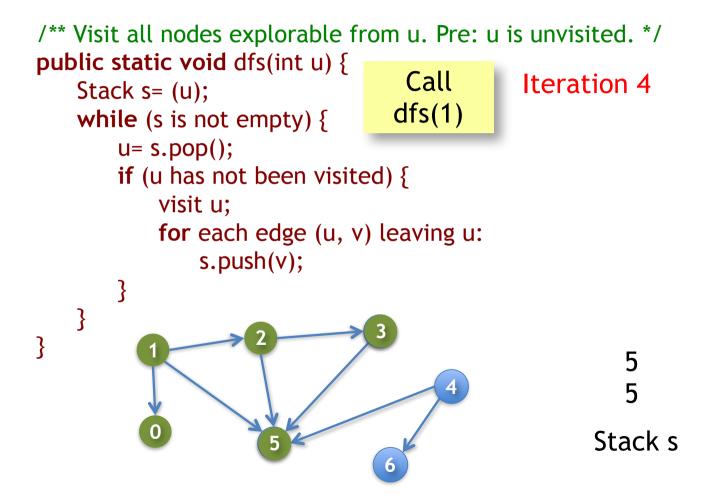


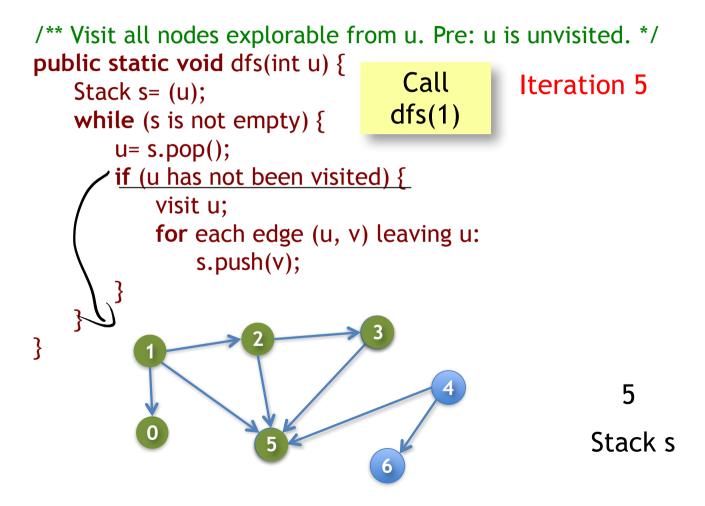


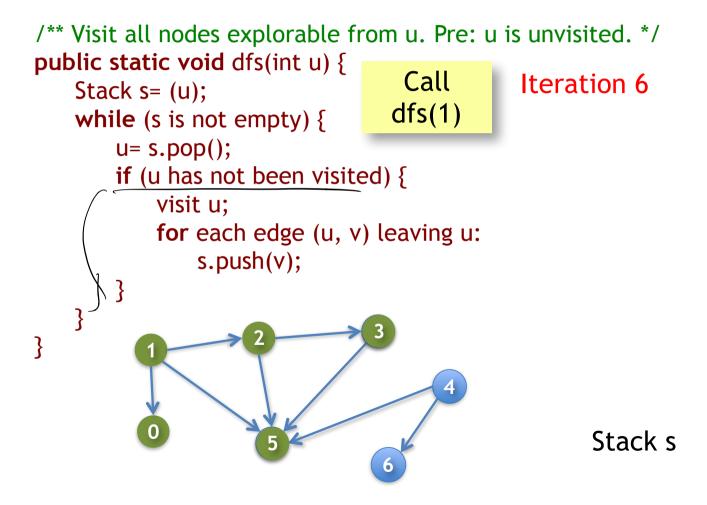












/** Visit all nodes explorable from u. Pre: u is unvisited. */
public static void dfs(int u) {

```
Stack s= (u);
while (s is not empty) {
    u= s.pop();
    if (u has not been visited) {
        visit u;
        for each edge (u, v) leaving u:
            s.push(v);
    }
```

That's DFS!

```
/** Visit all nodes explorable from u. Pre: u is unvisited. */
public static void dfs(int u) {
   Stack s= (u); // Not Java!
   // inv: all nodes that have to be visited are
           explorable from some node in s
   //
   while (s is not empty
                           ) {
      u= s.pop(); // Remove top stack node, put in u
      if (u has not been visited) {
          visit u:
          for each edge (u, v) leaving u:
              s.push(v);
```

That's DFS!

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/** Visit all nodes explorable from u. Pre: u is unvisited. */
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          visit u:
          for each edge (u, v) leaving u:
             s.push(v);
      }
```

Want to see a magic trick?

Depth-First Search

```
/** Visit all nodes explorable from u. Pre: u is unvisited. */
public static void dfs(int u) {
   Stack s= (u); // Not Java!
   // inv: all nodes that have to be visited are
           explorable from some node in s
   //
   while (s is not empty
                            ) {
      u= s.pop(); // Remove top stack node, put in
      if (u has not been visited) {
          visit u:
          for each edge (u, v) leaving u:
              s.push(v);
```

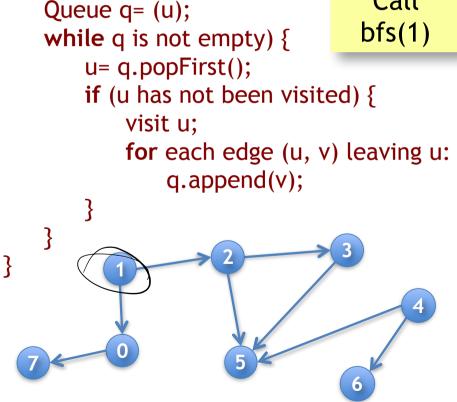
Depth-First Search

```
/** Visit all nodes explorable from u. Pre: u is unvisited. */
public static void dfs(int u) {
   Stack s= (u); // Not Java!
   // inv: all nodes that have to be visited an
            explorable from some node in s
   //
   while (s is not empty
                            ) {
       u= s.pop(); // Remove top stack node, put in u
       if (u has not been visited) {
          visit u:
          for each edge (u, v) leaving u:
              s.push(v);
```

```
/** Visit all nodes explorable from u. Pre: u is unvisited. */
public static void(b)fs(int u) {
  Queue q= (u); // Not Java!
   // inv: all nodes that have to be visited are
           explorable from some node in s
   //
   while (q is not empty ) {
      u= q.popFirst(); // Remove first node in queue, put
in u
      if (u has not been visited) {
          visit u;
          for each edge (u, v) leaving u:
              q.append(v); // Add to end of queue
       }
```

```
/** Visit all nodes explorable from u. Pre: u is unvisited. */
public static void bfs(int u) {
   Queue q= (u); // Not Java!
   // inv: all nodes that have to be visited are
   // explorable from some node in s
   while (q is not empty ) {
      u= q.popFirst(); // Remove first node in queue, put
in u
      if (u has not been visited) {
          visit u;
          for each edge (u, v) leaving u:
             q.append(v); // Add to end of queue
      }
```

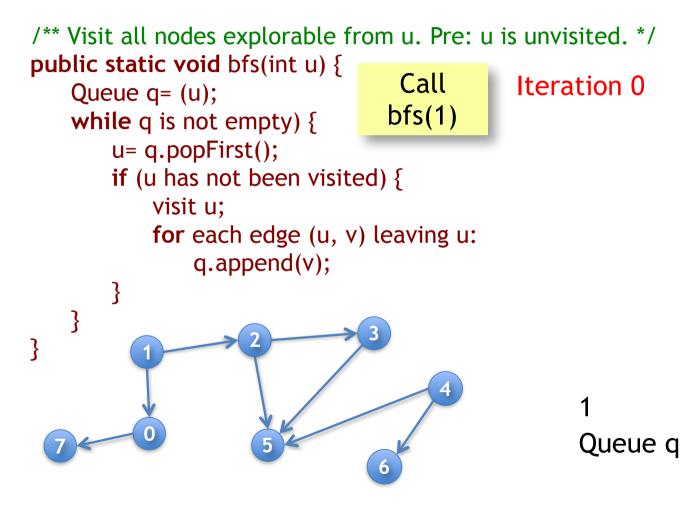
/** Visit all nodes explorable from u. Pre: u is unvisited. */
public static void bfs(int u) {
 Call
 Call

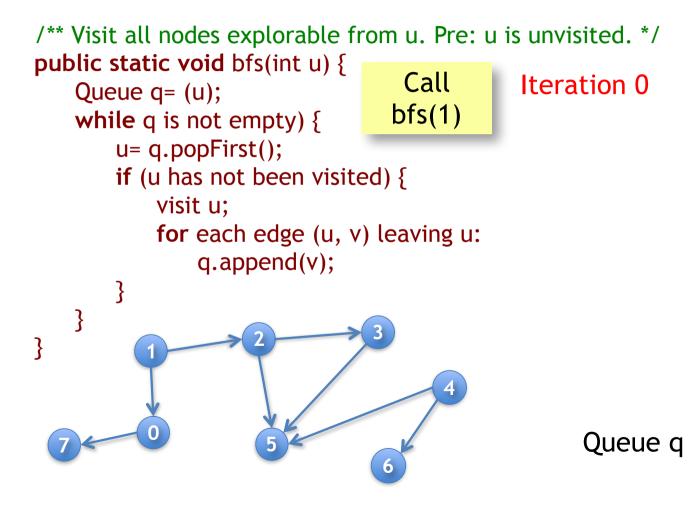


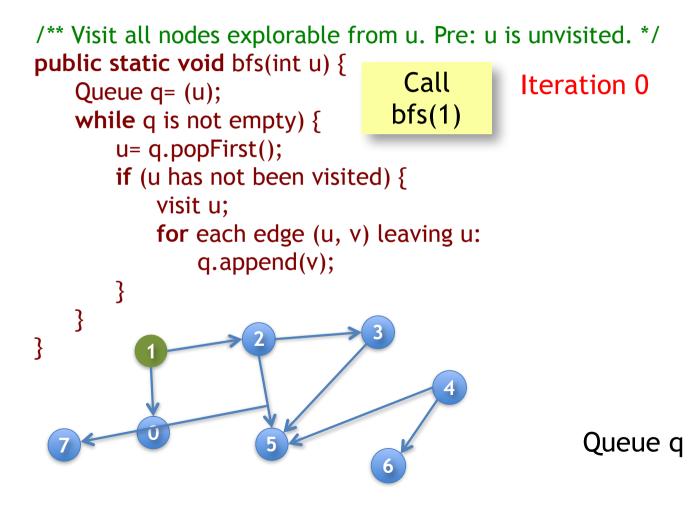
Queue q

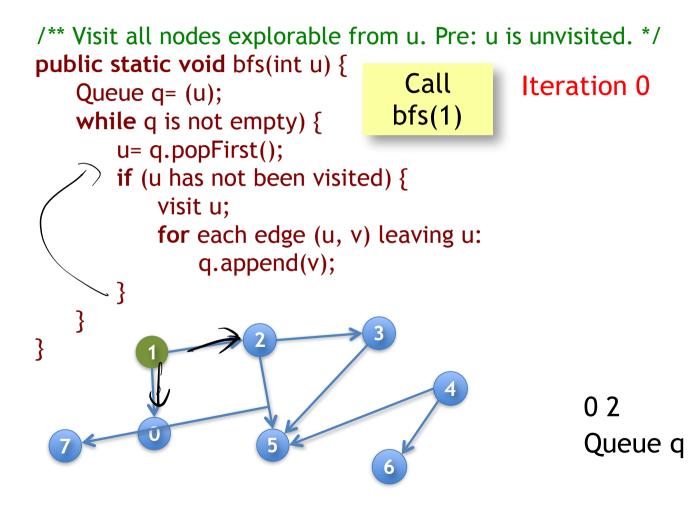
/** Visit all nodes explorable from u. Pre: u is unvisited. */ public static void bfs(int u) { Call Queue q = (u);bfs(1) while q is not empty) { u= q.popFirst(); if (u has not been visited) { visit u; for each edge (u, v) leaving u: q.append(v); } Queue q

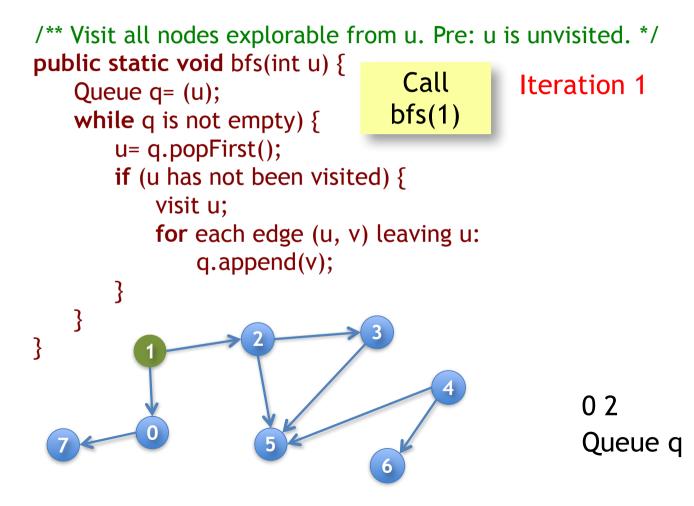
6

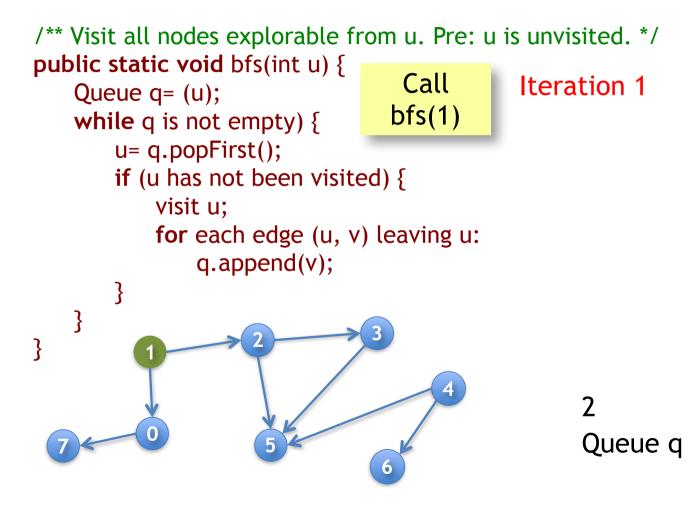


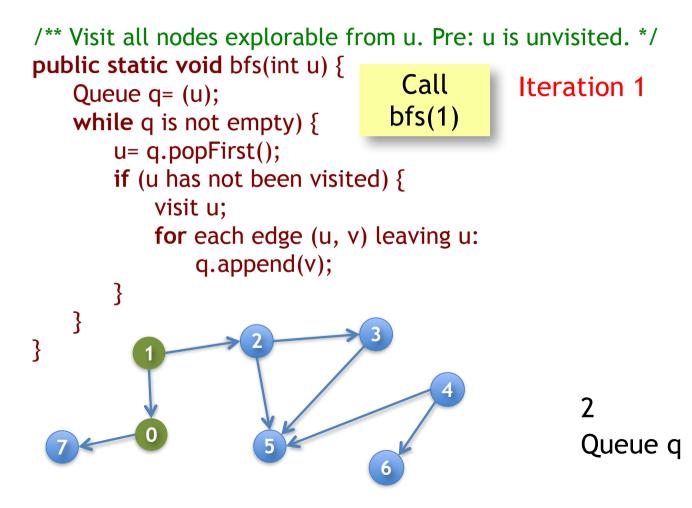


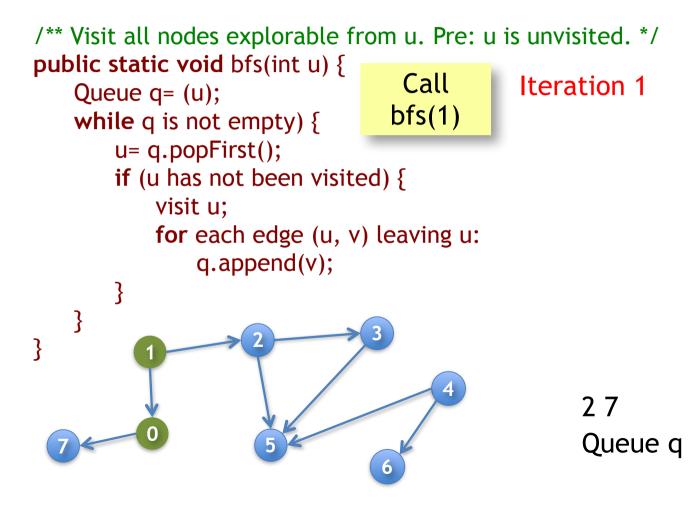


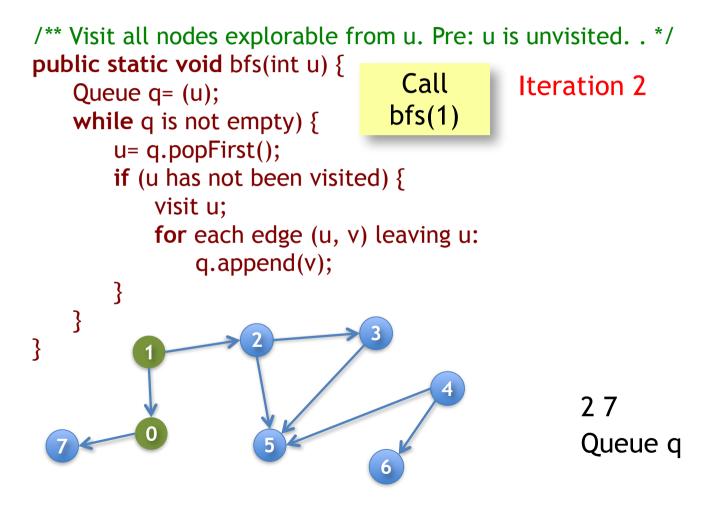


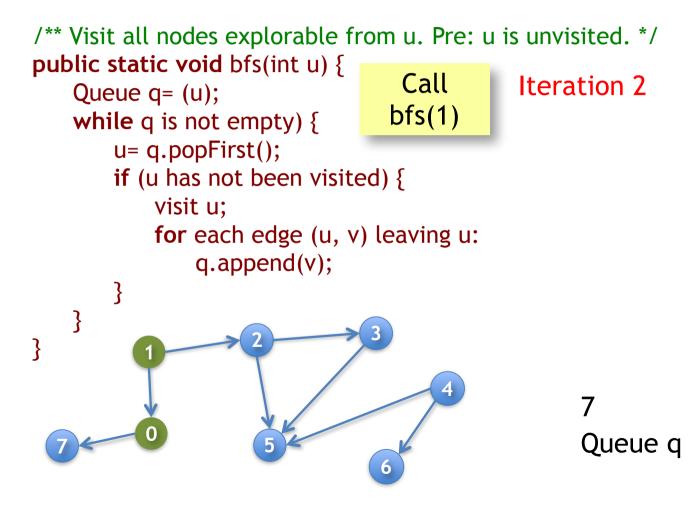


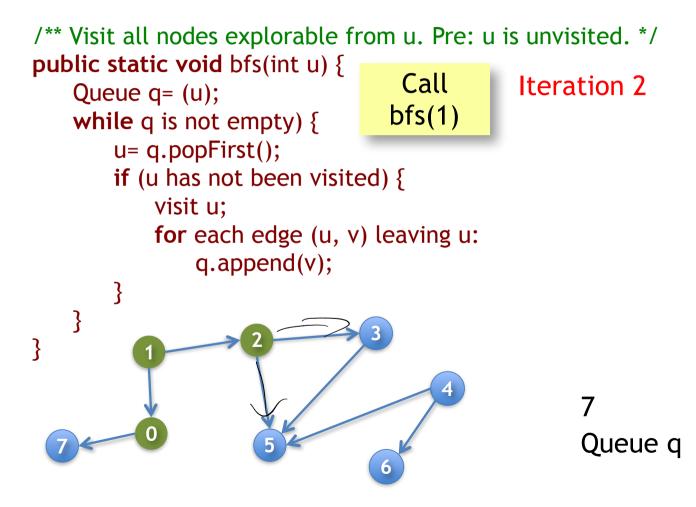


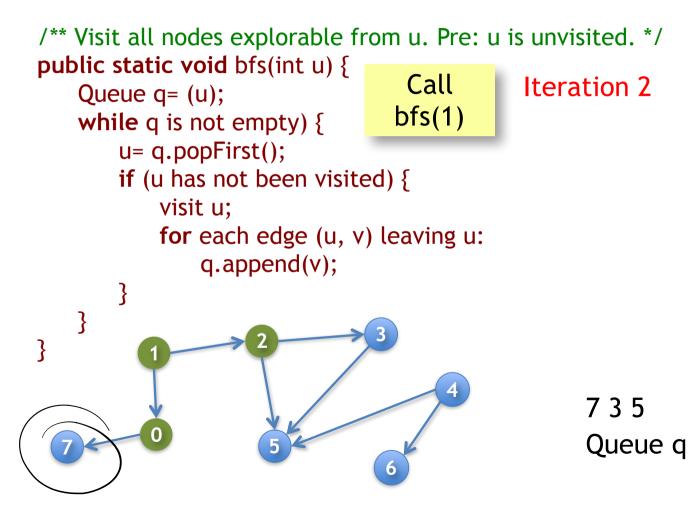


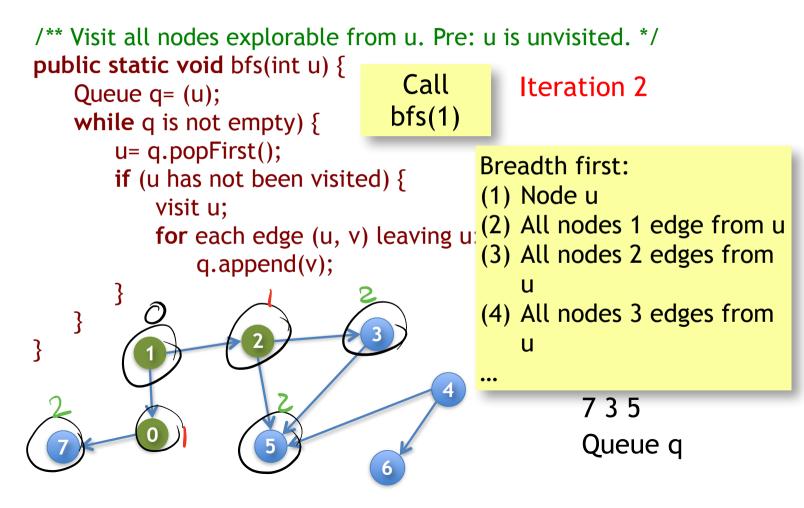






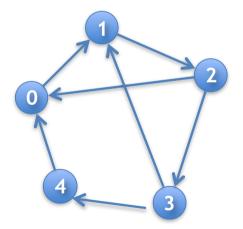






Some working code for DFS

- <u>https://codeboard.io/projects/97448</u>
- Sample graph constructed by the code:
- Suggested exercises:
 Run DFS by hand
 - Run BFS by hand
 - Code BFS



Questions to Ponder

- BFS(root) on a tree corresponds to which tree traversal?
- Write out the order nodes are visited in this undirected graph, when calling:
 - BFS(5)
 - DFS(5)
 - -DFS(0)

(if there are ties, visit the lower # first)

