

Assignment 1

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Assignment 1: A C++ Programming Practice

Graph Traversal

- You will be using what you have learned to conduct a C++ programming practice.
- **Goal:** implement a depth first search on a graph and print path from a source node to a sink node on the graph

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- **Specification and code template:**
<https://github.com/SVF-tools/SVF-Teaching/wiki/Assignment-1>

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Depth First Search (DFS)

- An algorithm to traverse or search a graph data structure.
- Exploring as far as possible along each branch before backtracking.

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Depth First Search (DFS)

- An algorithm to traverse or search a graph data structure.
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Why DFS?

- Efficient, linear time complexity, i.e., $O(V+E)$, where V is nodes and E is edges.
- One of the most commonly used graph algorithms.

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Graph Traversal

Given a source node `src` and a destination node `dst` on a graph

- (1) can `src` reach `dst`?
- (2) if so, what are the possible paths from `src` to `dst` along the graph?

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Graph Traversal

Given a source node `src` and a destination node `dst` on a graph

- (1) can `src` reach `dst`?
- (2) if so, what are the possible paths from `src` to `dst` along the graph?

Answer:

- (1) Yes.

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Graph Traversal

Given a source node `src` and a destination node `dst` on a graph

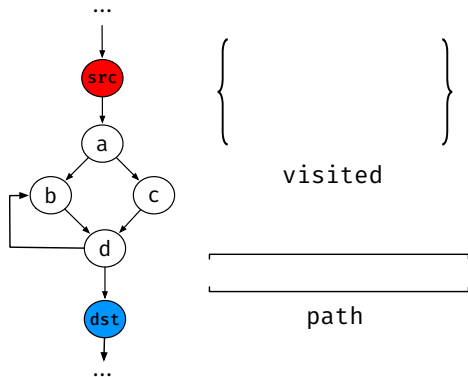
- (1) can `src` reach `dst`?
- (2) if so, what are the possible paths from `src` to `dst` along the graph?

Answer:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) All possible paths:
 - `src → a → b → d → dst`
 - `src → a → c → d → dst`
 - `src → a → b → d → b → d → dst`
 - `src → a → b → d → b → d → ...dst`

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DFS algorithm and an example



```
//mark the visited node
```

```
visited: set<NodeID>
```

```
//node seq in the current path during traversal
```

```
path: vector<NodeID>
```

```
DFS(visited, path, src, dst)
```

```
1 visited ← visited U {src};
```

```
2 path.push_back(src);
```

```
3 if src == dst then
```

```
4   Print path; //Print node seq of current path
```

```
5 foreach edge e ∈ outEdges(src) do
```

```
6   if (e.dst ∉ visited)
```

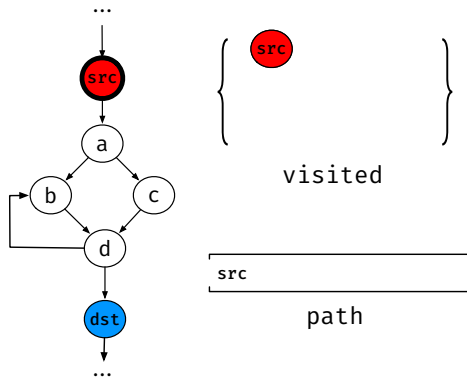
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7     DFS(visited, path, e.dst, dst);
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```
8 visited.erase(src);
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9 path.pop_back();
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DFS algorithm and an example

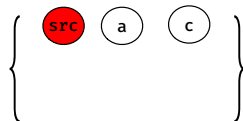
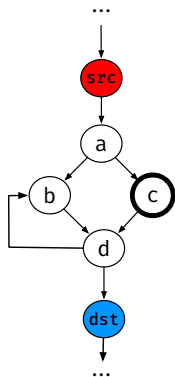


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DFS algorithm and an example



visited



path

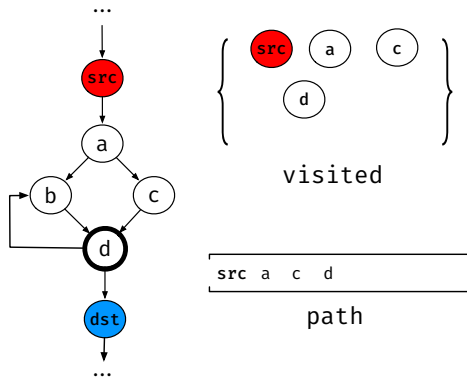
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DFS(visited, path, src, dst)
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1 visited ← visited U {src};
2 path.push_back(src);
3 if src = dst then
4   Print path; //Print node seq of current path
5 foreach edge e ∈ outEdges(src) do
6   if (e.dst ∉ visited)
7     DFS(visited, path, e.dst, dst);
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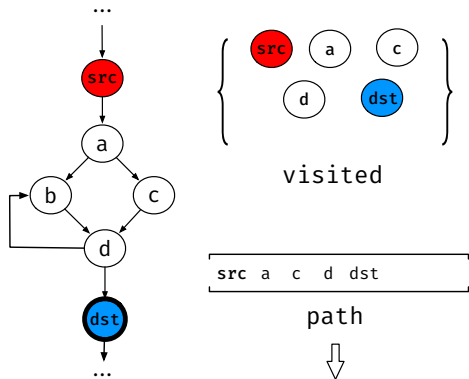
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OUTPUT <src → a → c → d → dst>

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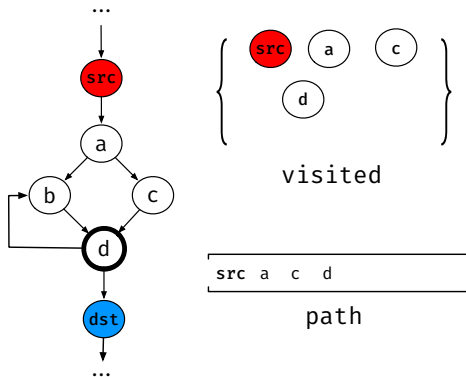
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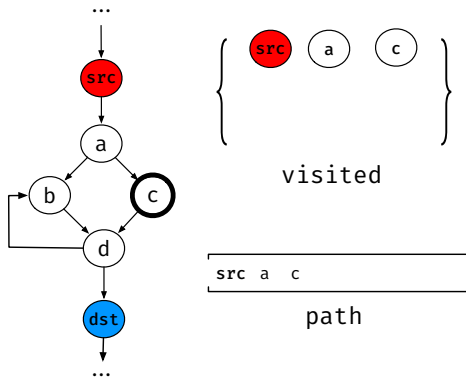
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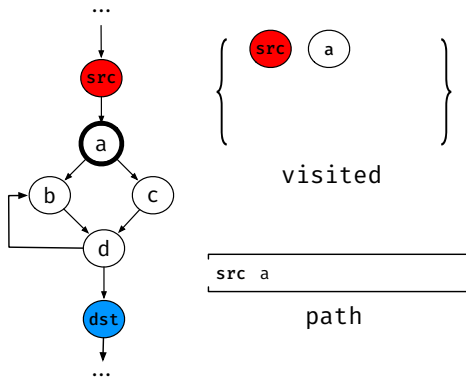


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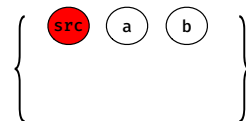
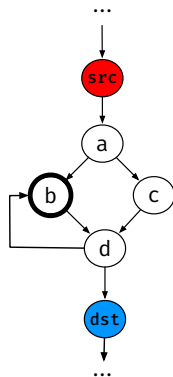


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DFS algorithm



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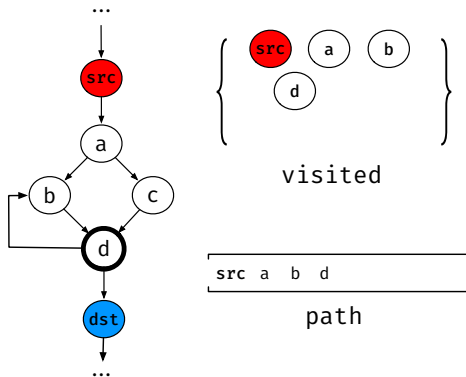
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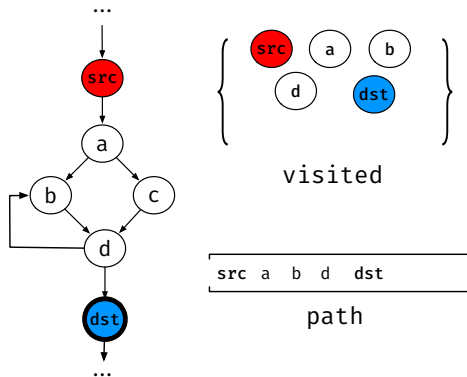


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