

图

# 06 - D1

广度优先搜索：算法

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# Breadth-First Search

❖ 始自顶点s的广度优先搜索

访问顶点s

依次访问s所有尚未访问的邻接顶点

依次访问它们尚未访问的邻接顶点

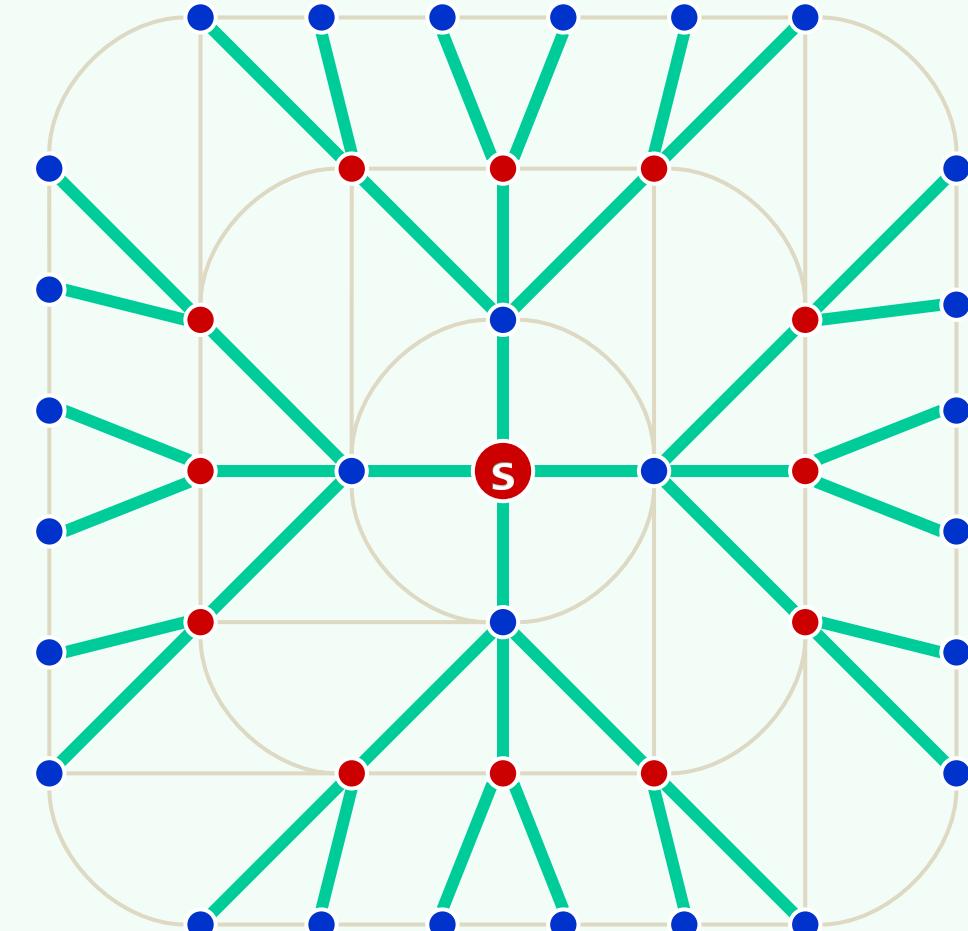
...

如此反复

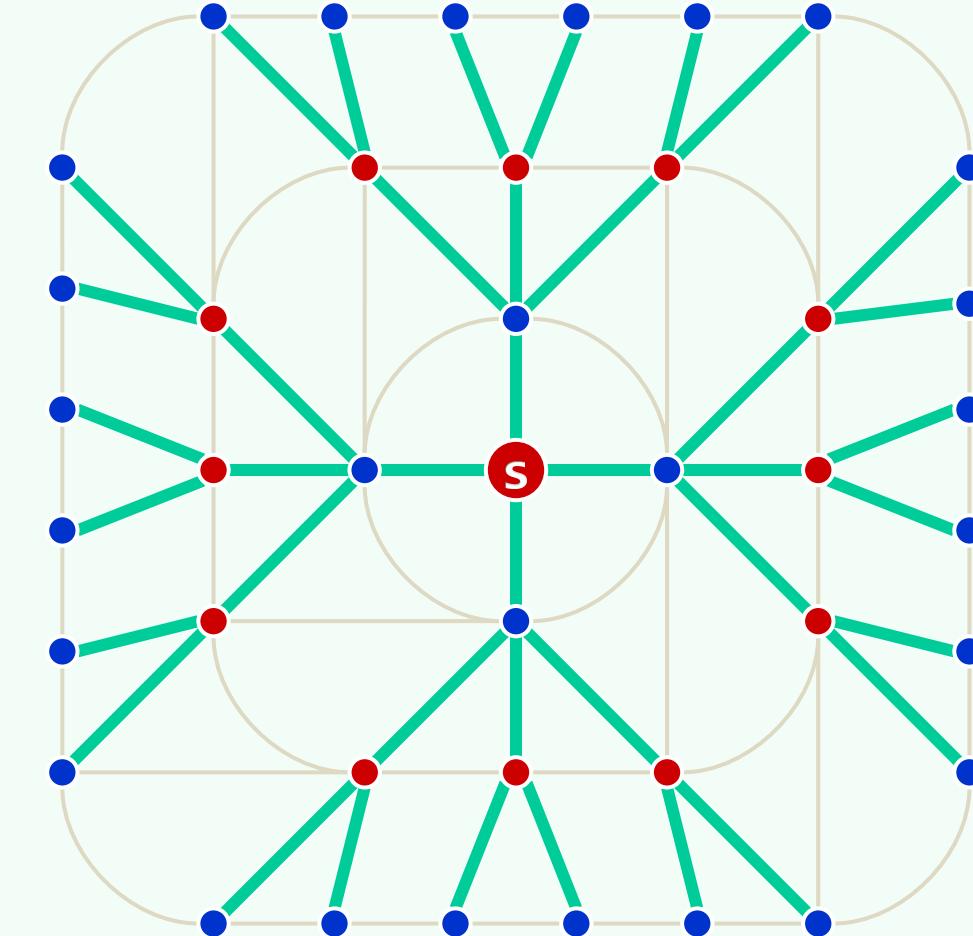
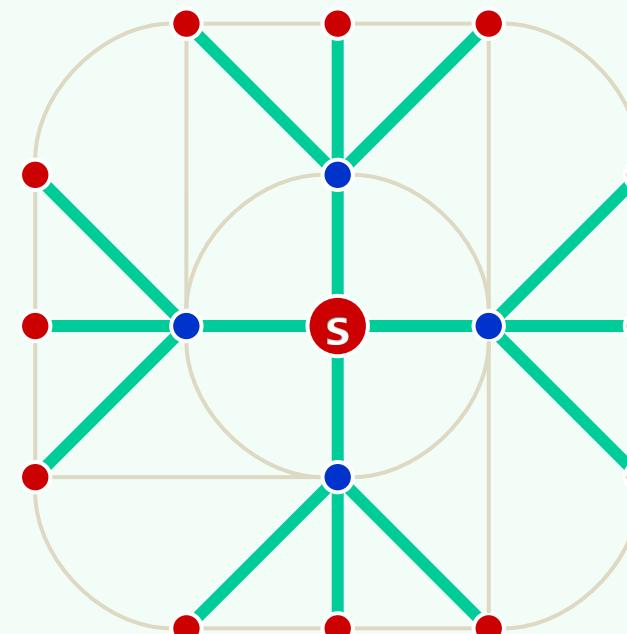
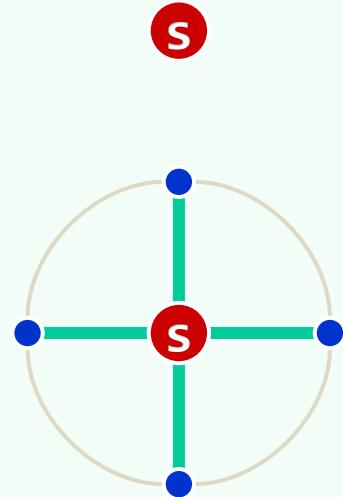
直至没有尚未访问的邻接顶点

❖ 以上策略及过程完全等同于树的层次遍历

❖ 事实上，BFS也的确会构造出原图的一棵支撑树（BFS tree）



# 譬喻：油气管线 + 绳网 + 涟漪



## Graph::BFS() [1/2]

❖ `template <typename Tv, typename Te>`

```
void Graph<Tv, Te>::BFS( int v, int & clock ) {
```

```
    Queue<int> Q; status(v) = DISCOVERED; Q.enqueue(v); //初始化
```

```
    while ( ! Q.empty() ) { //反复地
```

① `int v = Q.dequeue(); dTime(v) = ++clock; //取出队首顶点v，并`  
`for ( int u = firstNbr(v); -1 < u; u = nextNbr(v, u) ) //考察v的每一邻居u`

`/* ... 视u的状态，分别处理 ... */`

② `status(v) = VISITED; //至此，当前顶点访问完毕`

```
}
```

```
}
```

## Graph::BFS() [2/2]

```
❖ while ( ! Q.empty() ) { //反复地
    v int v = Q.dequeue(); dTime(v) = ++clock; //取出队首顶点v，并
    for ( int u = firstNbr(v); -1 < u; u = nextNbr(v, u) ) //考察v的每一邻居u
        u if ( UNDISCOVERED == status(u) ) { //若u尚未被发现，则
            u status(u) = DISCOVERED; Q.enqueue(u); //发现该顶点
            type(v, u) = TREE; parent(u) = v; //引入树边
        } else //若u已被发现(正在队列中)，或者甚至已访问完毕(已出队列)，则
            type(v, u) = CROSS; //将(v, u)归类于跨边
    v status(v) = VISITED; //至此，当前顶点访问完毕
}
```