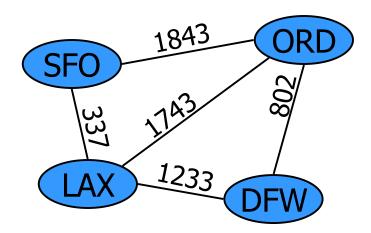


Graph Traversal



Searching a graph



- In a tree, searches start from the root.
- In general directed graph, there may not be a vertex from which every other vertex can be reached may not be possible to traverse entire digraph, *regardless of the start vertex*.
- To determine which nodes are reachable from a given node.
 Two standard methods of searching are

depth-first search breadth-first search.



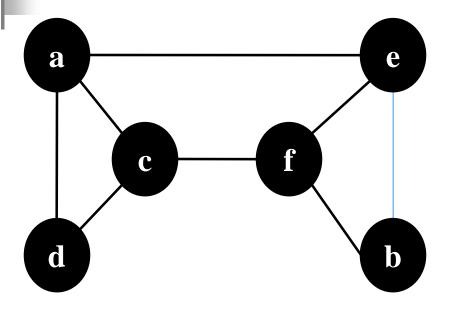
- When given a graph, we are often interested in searching the vertices in the graph in some organized way.
 - Depth-first search (DFS) starts visiting a graph at some random unvisited vertex.
 - When a vertex is visited, a flag is marked to indicate that it has been visited.
 - At each vertex v, DFS recursively visits an unvisited neighbour of v.
 - If there are no unvisited neighbour, recursion stop and backs up.
- It is convenient to use stack in DFS
 - push vertex on the stack when visited first time
 - pop it when all of it becomes dead end Instructor: Samreen Ishfaq



DFS algorithm

```
set DFSnumber for all vertices to be -1
for each unvisited vertex v (DFSnumber == -1)
        dfs(v)
dfs(v)
   set DFSnumber[v] = 1
   for each w adjacent to v
        if DFSnumber[w] == -1
                dfs(w)
```

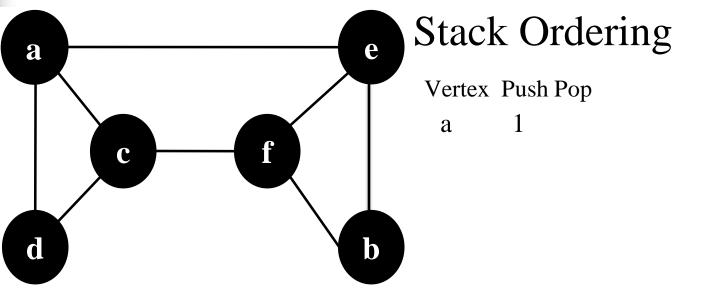




a	b	c	d	e	f	
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1

DFSnumber





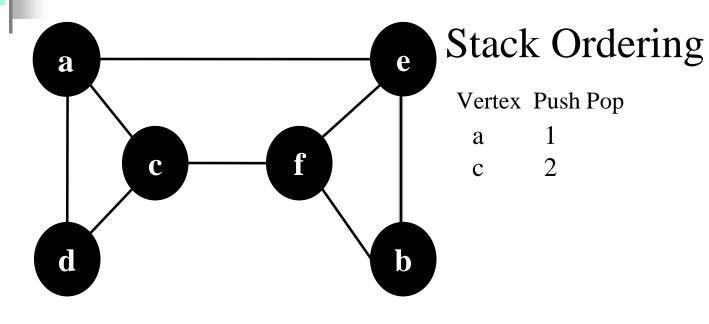
a	

a	b	c	d	e	f
1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

DFSnumber



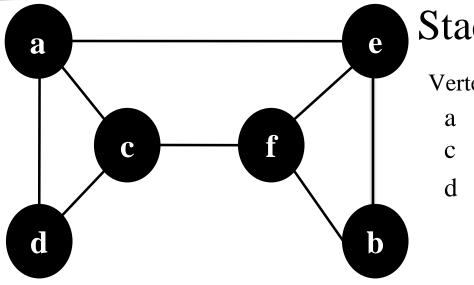




C
a

a	b	C	d	e	f
1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1





Stack Ordering

Vertex Push Pop

a 1

c = 2

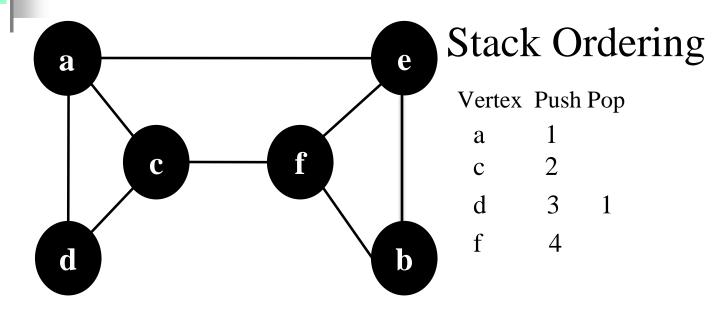
 $3 \quad 1$

d
c
a

a	b	c	d	e	f	
1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	

DFSnumber

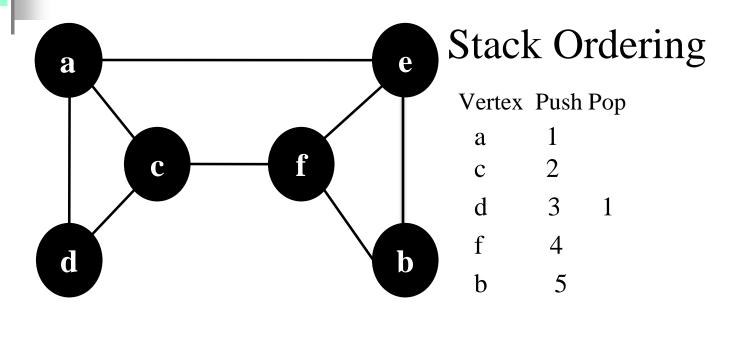




f	
C	
a	

a	b	c	d	e	f
	-1	1	1	-1	1





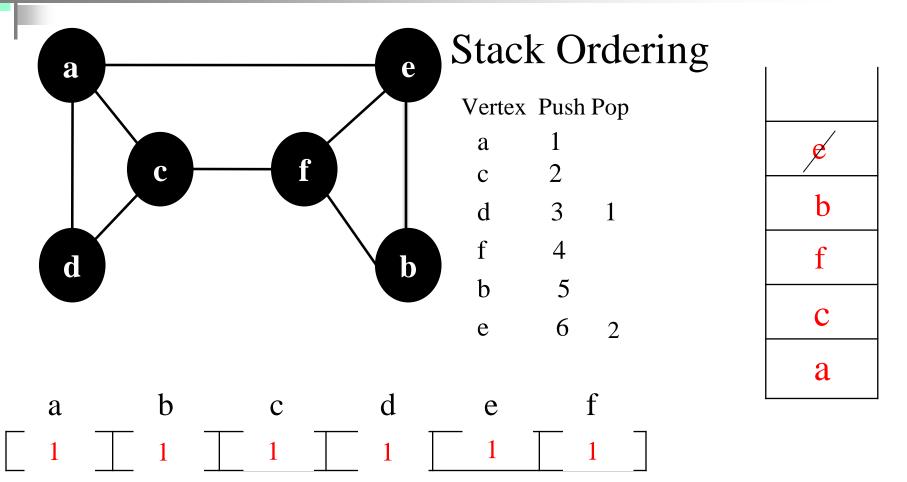
b
f
c
a

a	b	C	d	e	f
			1	-1	1

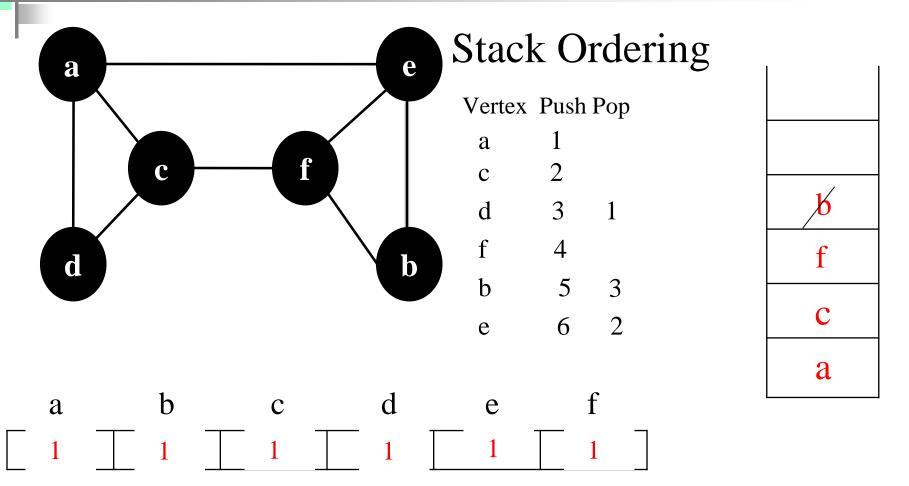
DFSnumber



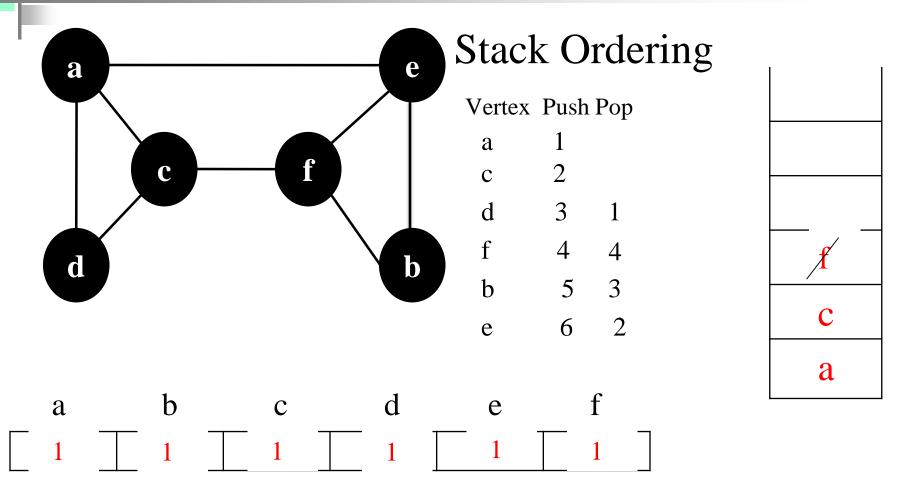






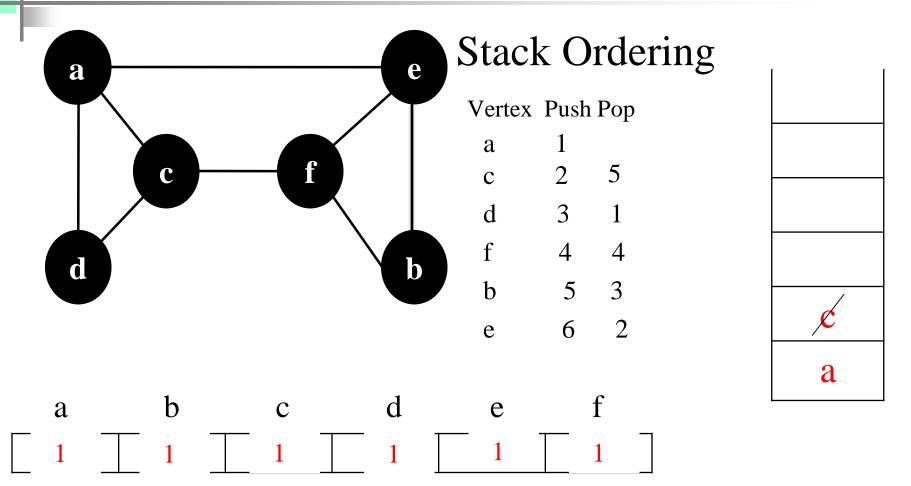




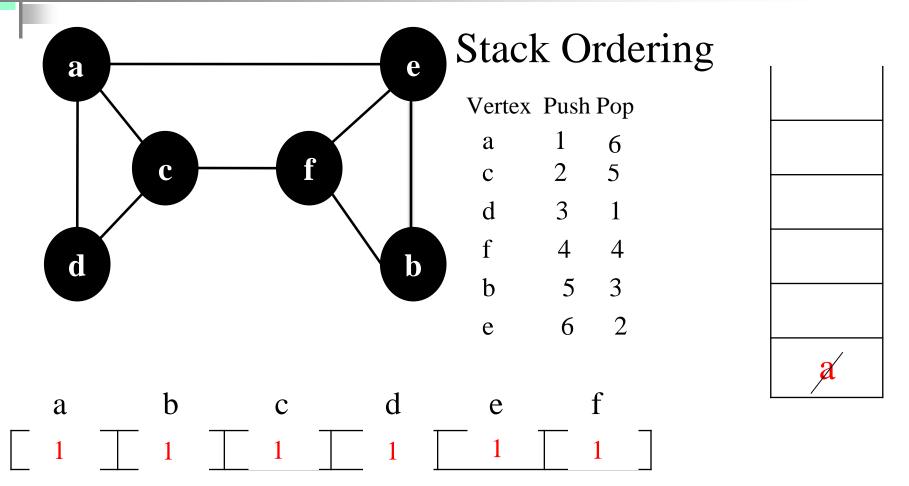


DFSnumber

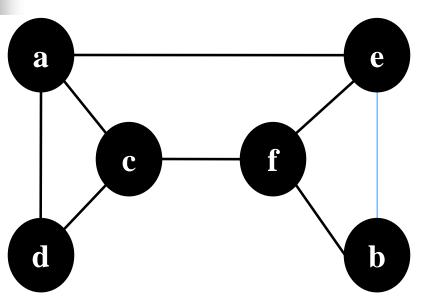














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