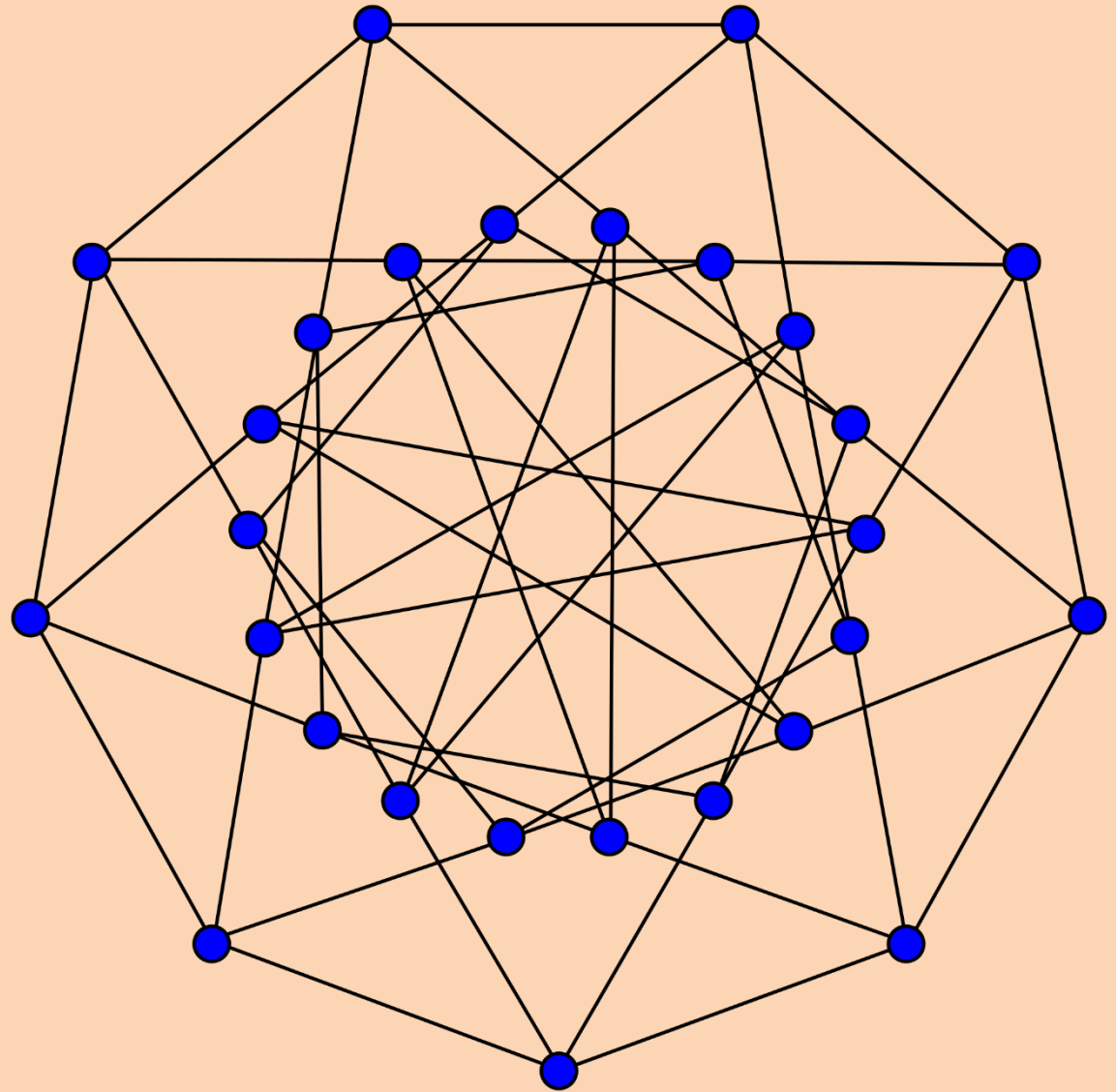


# BFS e DFS: implementazioni e applicazioni

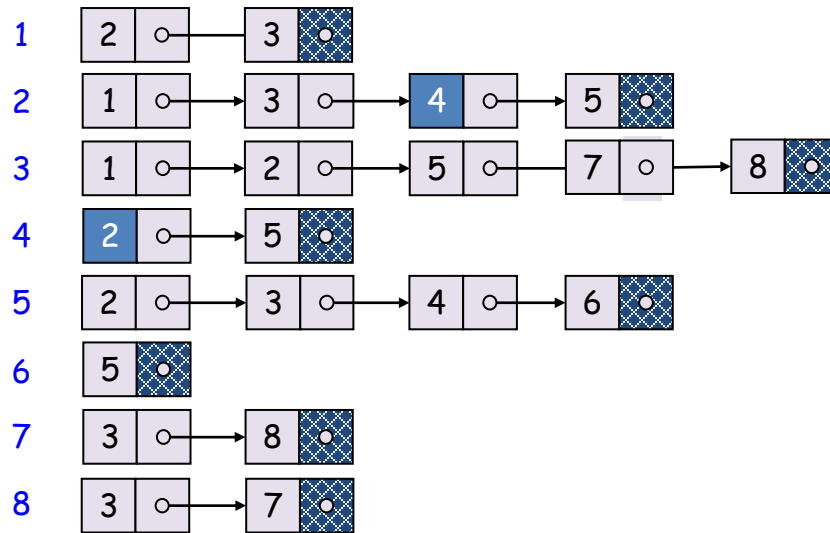
3 Maggio 2023



# Esplorare un grafo da una sua rappresentazione

What parts of the graph are reachable from a given vertex?

To understand this task, try putting yourself in the position of a computer that has just been given a new graph, say in the form of an adjacency list. This representation offers just one basic operation: finding the neighbors of a vertex. With only this primitive, the reachability problem is rather like exploring a labyrinth (Figure 3.2). You start walking from a fixed place

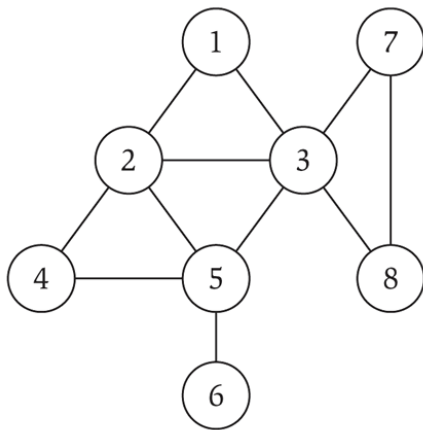


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
3	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
5	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
8	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

da [DPV]

# DFS: visita in profondità

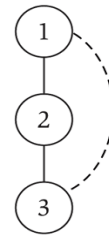
**Idea di DFS:** Esplorare quanto più in profondità possibile e tornare indietro (“backtrack”) solo quando è necessario (*come in un labirinto...*)



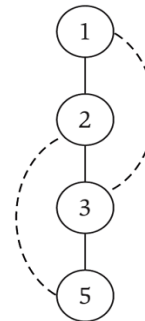
G



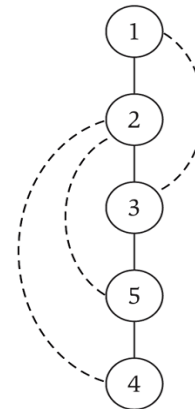
(a)



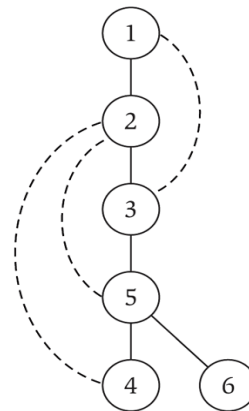
(b)



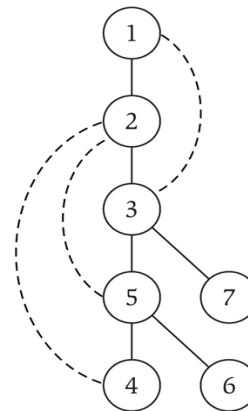
(c)



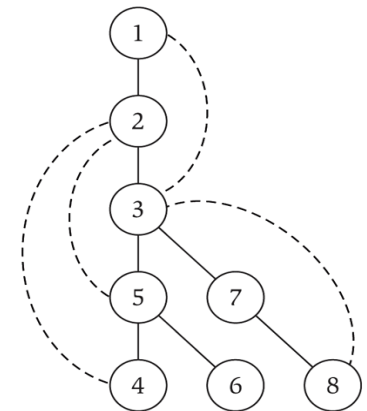
(d)



(e)



(f)

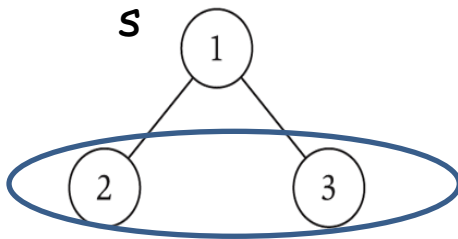
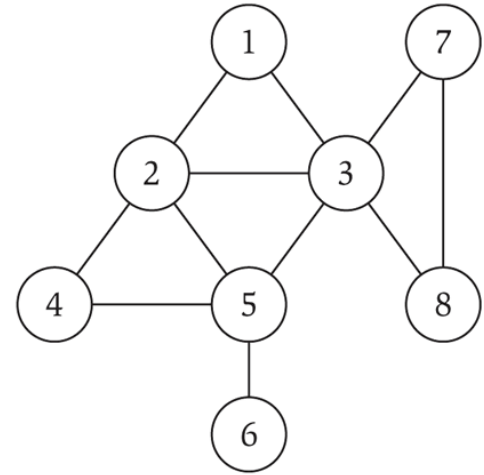


(g)

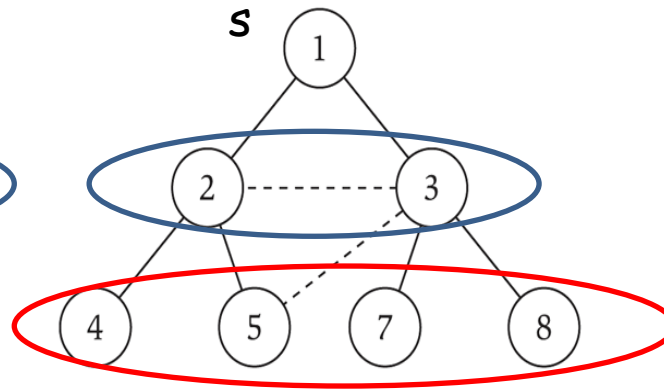
Gli archi non tratteggiati in (g) formano l'**albero DFS** di G

# BFS: visita in ampiezza

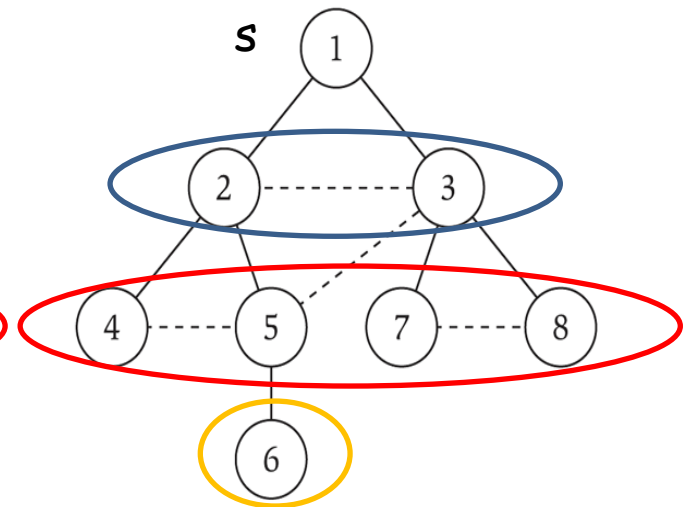
**Idea della BFS:** Esplorare a partire da  $s$  in tutte le possibili direzioni, aggiungendo nodi, uno strato ("layer") alla volta.



(a)



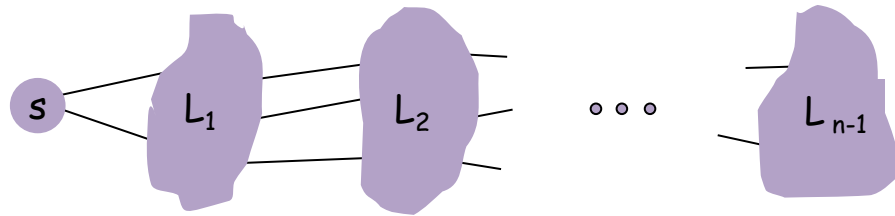
(b)



(c)

# Breadth First Search

$L_i$  sono i layers:



Algoritmo BFS:

- $L_0 = \{ s \}$ .
- $L_1$  = tutti i vicini di  $L_0$ .
- $L_2$  = tutti i nodi che non sono in  $L_0$  o  $L_1$ , e che hanno un arco con un nodo in  $L_1$ .
- ...
- $L_{i+1}$  = tutti i nodi che non sono in un layer precedente, e che hanno un arco con un nodo in  $L_i$ .

**Teorema.**

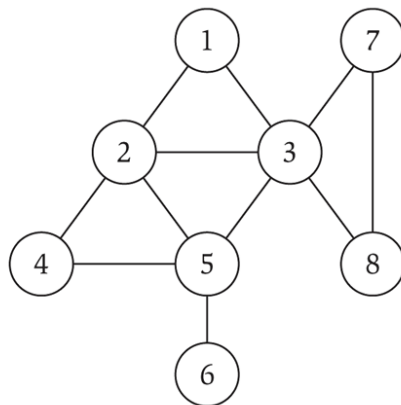
Per ogni  $i$ ,  $L_i$  consiste di tutti i nodi a distanza  $i$  da  $s$ .

Esiste un cammino da  $s$  a  $t$  se e solo se  $t$  appare in qualche layer.

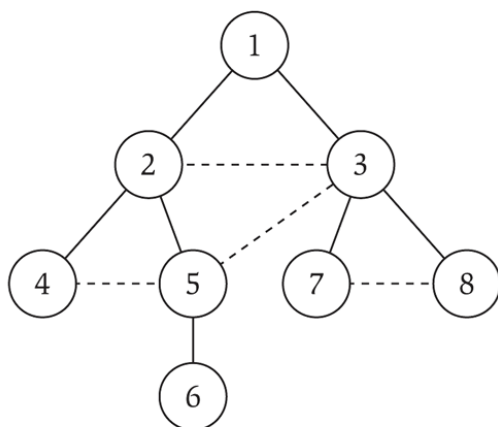
**Prova:** per induzione su  $i$

# Alberi BFS e DFS

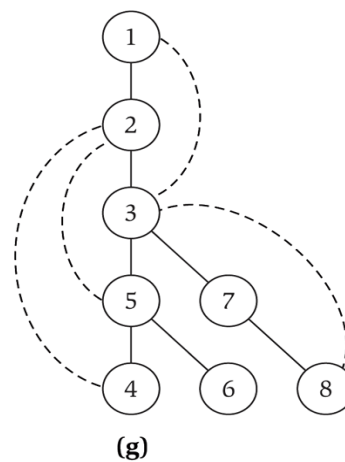
Grafo  $G$



Albero BFS di  $G$



Albero DFS di  $G$



## Implementazioni di BFS e DFS (par. 3.3)

Vedremo che BFS e DFS possono essere visti come lo **stesso** algoritmo con l'unica differenza che BFS mantiene i vertici da analizzare in una coda (*queue*) DFS in una pila (*stack*).

In entrambi gli algoritmi vi è una distinzione fra l'azione di **scoprire** un nodo (**discover**, la prima volta che vi arriviamo) e quella di **esplorare** un nodo (**explore**, quando tutti gli archi uscenti sono stati esaminati).

BFS e DFS differiscono nell'ordine in cui queste azioni sono eseguite.

BFS usa **Discovered[v]**; DFS usa **Explored[v]**.

BFS si può implementare con una **coda** (queue FIFO); DFS con uno **stack** (LIFO).

# BFS implementazione

---

BFS(s):

Set Discovered[s] = true and Discovered[v] = false for all other v

Initialize  $L[0]$  to consist of the single element s

Set the layer counter  $i = 0$

Set the current BFS tree  $T = \emptyset$

While  $L[i]$  is not empty

    Initialize an empty list  $L[i + 1]$

    For each node  $u \in L[i]$

        Consider each edge  $(u, v)$  incident to  $u$

        If Discovered[v] = false then

            Set Discovered[v] = true

            Add edge  $(u, v)$  to the tree  $T$

            Add v to the list  $L[i + 1]$

        Endif

    Endfor

    Increment the layer counter  $i$  by one

Endwhile

---



## BFS: analisi

**Teorema:** L'implementazione di BFS richiede tempo  $O(m+n)$  se il grafo è rappresentato con **liste di adiacenza**.

**Prova:**

E' facile provare un running time  $O(n^2)$ .

Un'analisi più accurata da  $O(m+n)$ . (**segue**)

Nota: tempo  $O(m+n)$  significa lineare nella taglia del grafo.

# BFS analisi

BFS(s):

Set Discovered[s] = true and Discovered[v] = false for all other v

Initialize L[0] to consist of the single element s

Set the layer counter  $i=0$

Set the current BFS tree  $T=\emptyset$

While L[i] is not empty

Initialize an empty list L[i+1]

For each node  $u \in L[i]$

Consider each edge  $(u,v)$  incident to u

If Discovered[v] = false then

Set Discovered[v] = true

Add edge  $(u,v)$  to the tree T

Add v to the list L[i+1]

Endif

Endfor

Increment the layer counter i by one

Endwhile

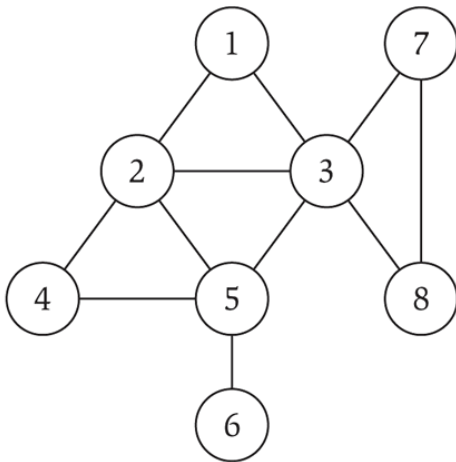
Il tempo di esecuzione è  $O(m+n)$ :

- Inizializzazione in  $O(n)$
- Al massimo  $n+1$  liste L[i] da creare in  $O(n)$
- Ogni nodo è presente in al più una lista:  
per un fissato nodo u vi sono  $\deg(u)$  archi  
incidenti  $(u,v)$
- Tempo totale per processare gli archi è

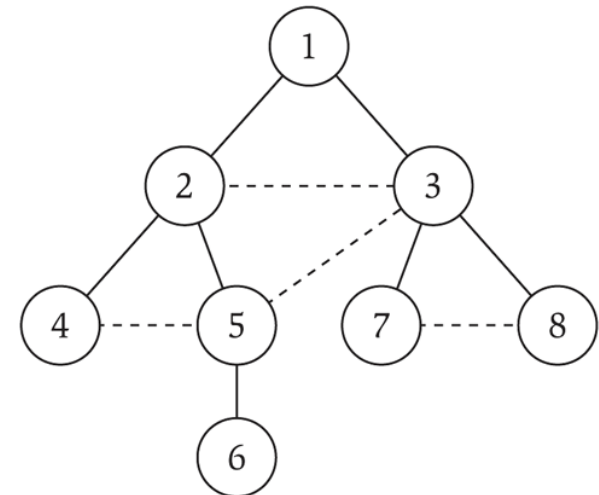
$$\sum_{u \in V} \deg(u) = 2m$$

## Implementazione di BFS con una coda (queue)

- L'implementazione vista usa varie liste  $L[i]$ , una per ogni layer.
- Si può implementare BFS con **una** singola lista gestita come una **coda**.
- L'algoritmo inserisce un nodo alla fine della coda appena è **scoperto** la prima volta (discovered), mentre li esamina dal fronte della coda (da quello scoperto per primo). Quando estrae un nodo, inserisce i suoi nodi adiacenti non ancora esplorati.
- Si possono ottenere le stesse informazioni (layers e albero)



```
(1)
(2, 3)
(3, 4, 5)
(4, 5, 7, 8)
(5, 7, 8)
(7, 8, 6)
(8, 6)
(6)
()
```



# Algoritmo DFS

**Idea di DFS:** Esplorare quanto più in profondità possibile e tornare indietro ("backtrack") solo quando è necessario (*come in un labirinto...*)

## Algoritmo ricorsivo

$R$ , insieme dei nodi esplorati

---

DFS( $u$ ):

Mark  $u$  as "Explored" and add  $u$  to  $R$

For each edge  $(u, v)$  incident to  $u$

    If  $v$  is not marked "Explored" then

        Recursively invoke DFS( $v$ )

    Endif

Endfor

---

## DFS implementazione (iterativa con stack)

- L'algoritmo visto è ricorsivo.
- Si può implementare DFS in maniera analoga alla BFS, ma con **una** singola lista gestita come uno **stack**.
- L'algoritmo marca un nodo **esplorato**, quando lo toglie dallo stack per inserirvi i suoi nodi adiacenti.
- Si possono ottenere le stesse informazioni della versione ricorsiva.

---

DFS(s):

Initialize  $S$  to be a stack with one element  $s$

While  $S$  is not empty

Take a node  $u$  from  $S$

If **Explored**[ $u$ ] = false then

Set **Explored**[ $u$ ] = true

For each edge  $(u, v)$  incident to  $u$

Add  $v$  to the stack  $S$

Endfor

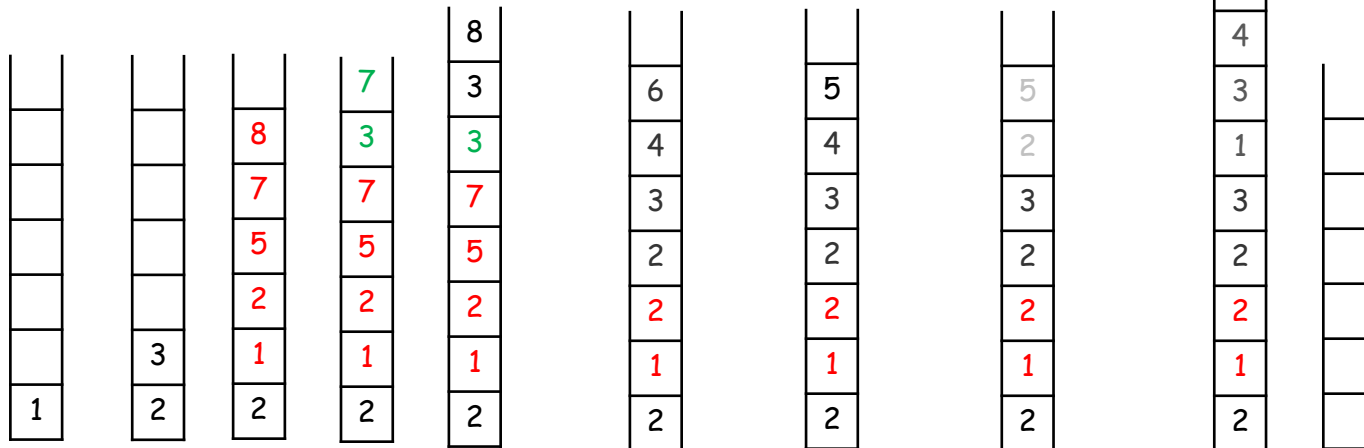
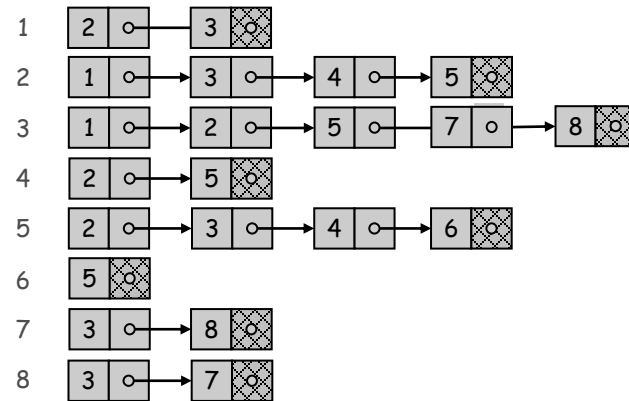
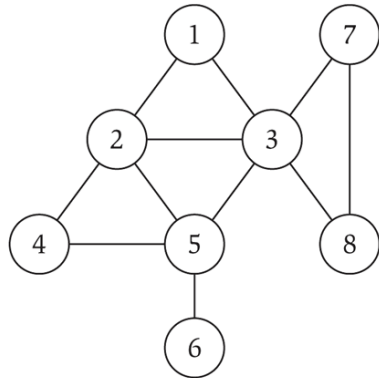
Endif

Endwhile

---

## Esempio DFS con stack

Grafo G



Explored: 1, 3, 8, 7, 5, 6, 4, 2

**Nota:** i nodi adiacenti ad u sono esaminati nell'ordine inverso in cui appaiono nella lista di adiacenza (differentemente dalla versione ricorsiva)

## DFS: analisi

**Teorema:** L'implementazione di DFS richiede tempo  $O(m+n)$  se il grafo è rappresentato con una *lista delle adiacenze*.

**Prova:**

Le operazioni elementari sono *push* e *pop* in  $O(1)$ .

Quante sono al più?

Contiamo il numero di push (il numero di pop sarà uguale).

Ogni elemento è inserito nello stack ogni volta che un suo adiacente è esplorato, cioè  $\deg(v)$ .

In totale

$$\sum_{v \in V} \deg(v) = 2m$$

## Osserva

È interessante notare che la DFS e la BFS sono formalmente lo “stesso” algoritmo, la DFS usa uno stack mentre la BFS usa una coda (ignorando ovviamente il computo delle distanze dei nodi dalla sorgente  $s$  ed altre questioni accessorie).

DFS( $s$ )

**For** ciascun vertice  $u \in V$

    Explored[ $u$ ]  $\leftarrow$  false

Inserisci  $s$  nello stack  $S$

**While**  $S \neq \emptyset$

    Estrai un nodo  $u$  da  $S$

**If** Explored[ $u$ ] = false **then**

        Explored[ $u$ ]  $\leftarrow$  true

$\forall$  arco  $(u, v)$  uscente da  $u$

            Aggiungi  $v$  allo stack  $S$

BFS( $G, s$ )

Poni Scoperto[ $s$ ] = true e

Scoperto[ $v$ ] = false  $\forall v \neq s$

Inserisci  $s$  nella coda  $Q$ ;

**While**  $Q$  non è vuota

    Estrai il nodo  $u$  dalla testa della lista  $Q$

$\forall (u, v)$  incidente su  $u$

**If** Scoperto[ $v$ ] = false **then**

            Poni Scoperto[ $v$ ] = true

            Aggiungi  $v$  alla fine della coda  $Q$



# Applicazioni di BFS e DFS

- Problema della **connettività** s-t:  
Dati due nodi s e t, esiste un cammino fra s e t?
- Problema del **cammino minimo** s-t:  
Dati due nodi s e t, qual è la lunghezza del cammino minimo fra s e t (ovvero la **distanza** di s da t)?
- Problema della **componente connessa** di s: trovare tutti i nodi raggiungibili da s
- Problema di **tutte le componenti connesse** di un grafo G: trovare tutte le componenti connesse di G

## Altre applicazioni di BFS e DFS

- Problema della verifica se un grafo è **bipartito** (par. 3.4)
- Problema della **connessione** nei grafi diretti (par. 3.5)

... e altre ancora.

## 3.4 Testing Bipartiteness

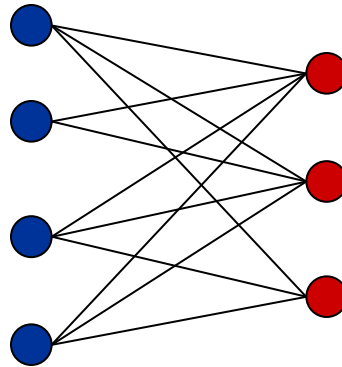
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## Bipartite Graphs

**Def.** An undirected graph  $G = (V, E)$  is **bipartite** if the nodes can be colored red or blue such that every edge has one red and one blue end.

### Applications.

- Stable marriage: men = red, women = blue.
- Scheduling: machines = red, jobs = blue.

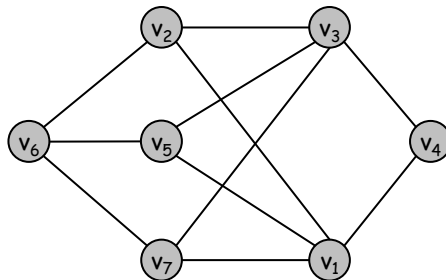


a bipartite graph

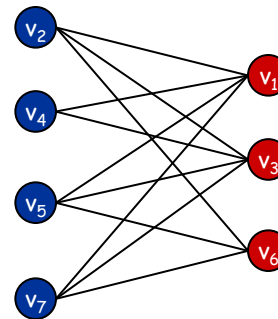
## Testing Bipartiteness

**Testing bipartiteness.** Given a graph  $G$ , is it bipartite?

- Many graph problems become:
  - easier if the underlying graph is bipartite (matching)
  - tractable if the underlying graph is bipartite (independent set)
- Before attempting to design an algorithm, we need to understand structure of bipartite graphs.



a bipartite graph  $G$

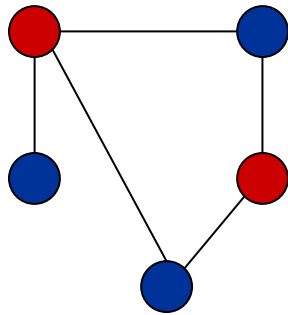


another drawing of  $G$

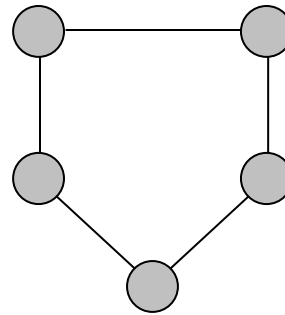
## An Obstruction to Bipartiteness

**Lemma.** If a graph  $G$  is bipartite, it cannot contain an odd length cycle.

**Pf.** Not possible to 2-color the odd cycle, let alone  $G$ .



bipartite  
(2-colorable)

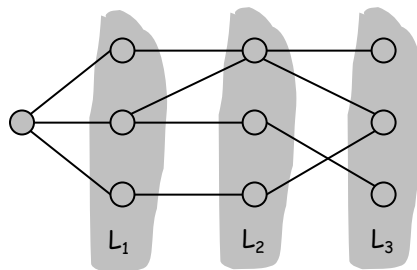


not bipartite  
(not 2-colorable)

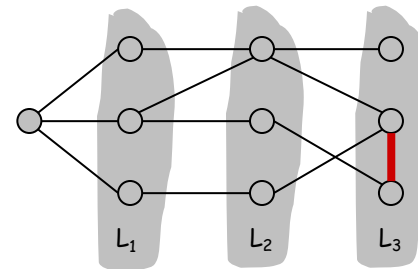
## Bipartite Graphs

**Lemma.** Let  $G$  be a connected graph, and let  $L_0, \dots, L_k$  be the layers produced by BFS starting at node  $s$ . Exactly one of the following holds.

- (i) No edge of  $G$  joins two nodes of the same layer, and  $G$  is bipartite.
- (ii) An edge of  $G$  joins two nodes of the same layer, and  $G$  contains an odd-length cycle (and hence is not bipartite).



Case (i)



Case (ii)

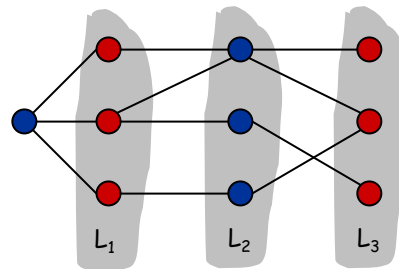
## Bipartite Graphs

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- (ii) An edge of  $G$  joins two nodes of the same layer, and  $G$  contains an odd-length cycle (and hence is not bipartite).

**Pf.** (i)

- Suppose no edge joins two nodes in the same layer.
- By previous lemma, this implies all edges join nodes on adjacent levels.
- Bipartition: **red** = nodes on odd levels, **blue** = nodes on even levels.



Case (i)



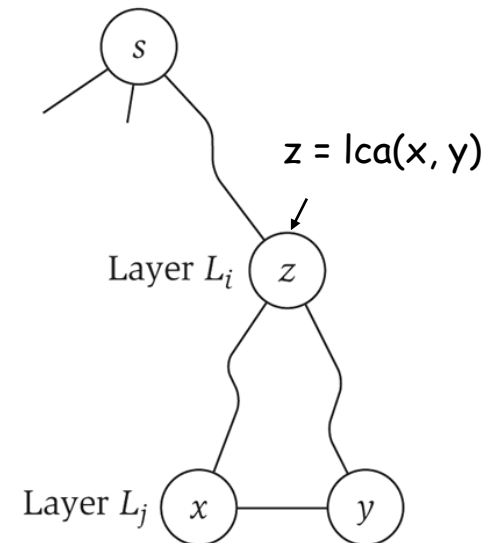
## Bipartite Graphs

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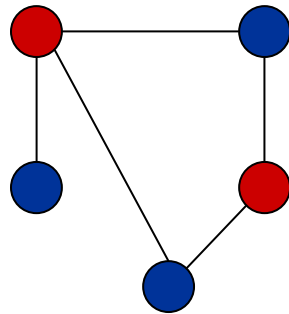
**Pf.** (ii)

- Suppose  $(x, y)$  is an edge with  $x, y$  in same level  $L_j$ .
- Let  $z = \text{lca}(x, y)$  = lowest common ancestor.
- Let  $L_i$  be level containing  $z$ .
- Consider cycle that takes edge from  $x$  to  $y$ , then path from  $y$  to  $z$ , then path from  $z$  to  $x$ .
- Its length is  $1 + \underbrace{(j-i)}_{\text{path from } y \text{ to } z} + \underbrace{(j-i)}_{\text{path from } z \text{ to } x}$ , which is odd. ▀

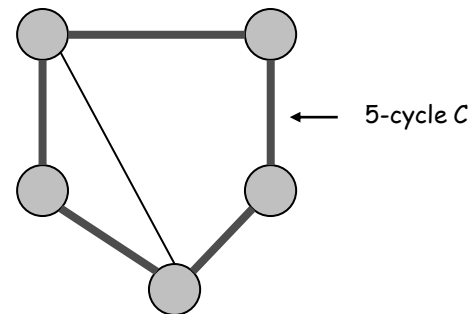


## Obstruction to Bipartiteness

**Corollary.** A graph  $G$  is bipartite **iff** it contains no odd length cycle.



bipartite  
(2-colorable)



not bipartite  
(not 2-colorable)

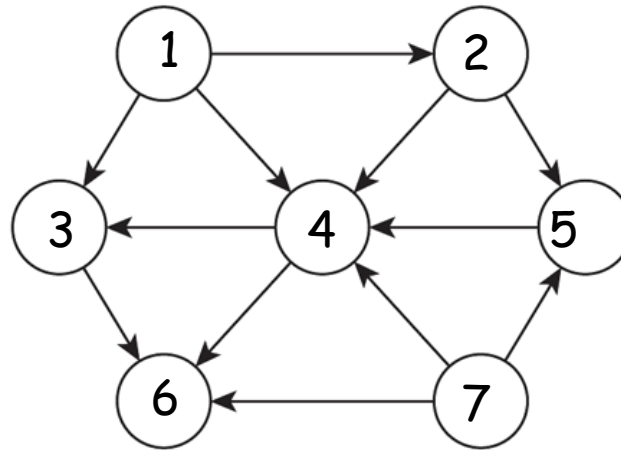
## 3.5 Connectivity in Directed Graphs

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## Directed Graphs

Directed graph.  $G = (V, E)$

- Edge  $(u, v)$  goes from node  $u$  to node  $v$ .

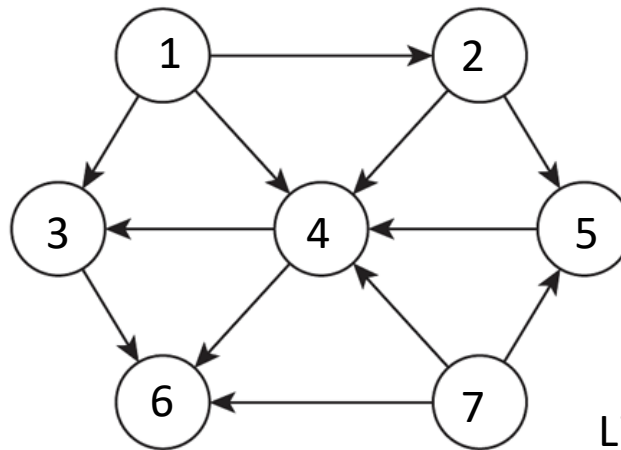


Ex. Web graph - hyperlink points from one web page to another.

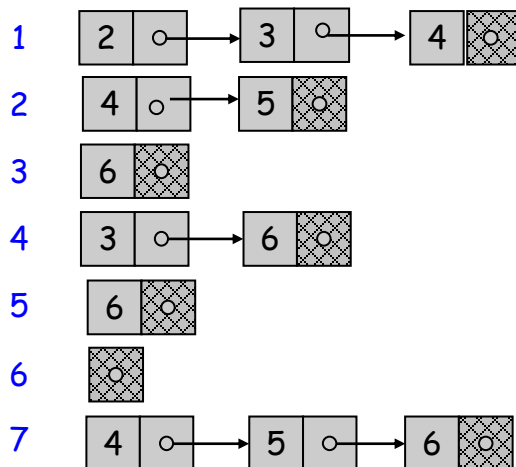
- Directedness of graph is crucial.
- Modern web search engines exploit hyperlink structure to rank web pages by importance.

# Rappresentazione di un grafo **diretto**: 2 liste di adiacenza

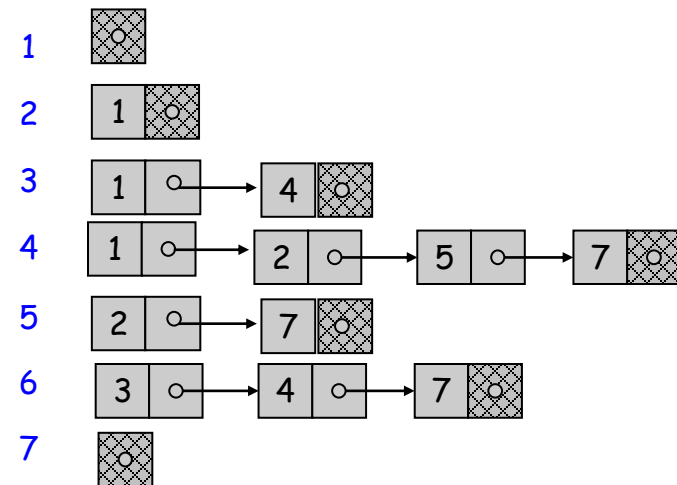
Lista di adiacenza: array di n liste indicizzate dai nodi.



Lista **out**



Lista **in**



# Graph Search

**Directed reachability.** Given a node  $s$ , find all nodes reachable from  $s$ .

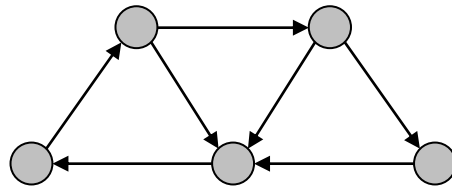
**Directed  $s$ - $t$  shortest path problem.** Given two nodes  $s$  and  $t$ , what is the length of the shortest path **from  $s$  to  $t$** ?

**Graph search.** BFS extends naturally to directed graphs.

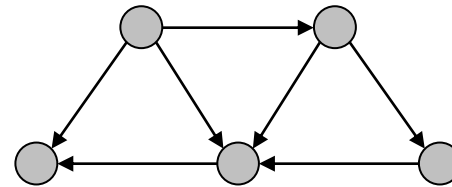
## Strong Connectivity

**Def.** Nodes  $u$  and  $v$  are **mutually reachable** if there is a path from  $u$  to  $v$  and also a path from  $v$  to  $u$ .

**Def.** A graph is **strongly connected** if every pair of nodes is mutually reachable.



strongly connected



not strongly connected

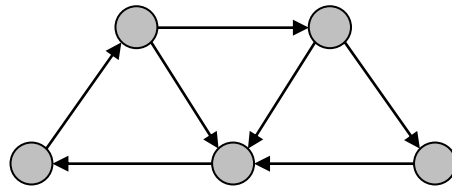
To **test** strong connectivity by definition it would be necessary to execute for any  $v$  in  $V$ ,  $\text{BFS}(v)$ .

This would result in time complexity  $T(m,n) = O(n(m+n))$ .

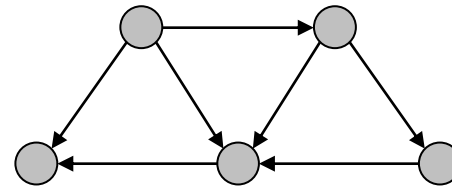
## Strong Connectivity

**Def.** Nodes  $u$  and  $v$  are **mutually reachable** if there is a path from  $u$  to  $v$  and also a path from  $v$  to  $u$ .

**Def.** A graph is **strongly connected** if every pair of nodes is mutually reachable.



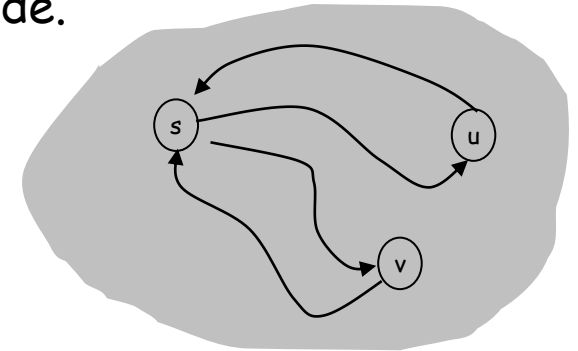
strongly connected



not strongly connected

**Lemma.** Let  $s$  be any node.  $G$  is strongly connected iff every node is reachable from  $s$ , and  $s$  is reachable from every node.

**Pf.**  $\Rightarrow$  Follows from definition.



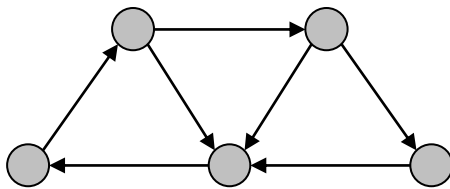
**Pf.**  $\Leftarrow$  Path from  $u$  to  $v$ : concatenate  $u$ - $s$  path with  $s$ - $v$  path.  
Path from  $v$  to  $u$ : concatenate  $v$ - $s$  path with  $s$ - $u$  path. ▀



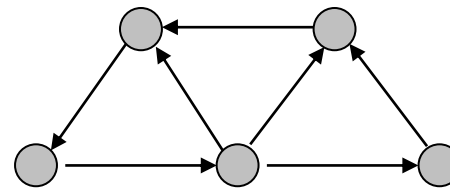
## Strong Connectivity: Algorithm

**Theorem.** Can determine if  $G$  is strongly connected in  $O(m + n)$  time.  
**Pf.**

- Pick any node  $s$ .
- Run BFS from  $s$  in  $G$ .
- Run BFS from  $s$  in  $G^{\text{rev}}$ .
- Return true iff all nodes reached in both BFS executions.
- Correctness follows immediately from previous lemma. ▀



$G$



$G^{\text{rev}}$