

Data Structure and Algorithms

Lab Report

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Experiment # 09 Depth First Search for a Graph

Objective

The objectives of this lab session are to understand the concept of Depth First Search for a Graph.

Software Tool

1. Dev C++

1 Theory

Depth First Search: Depth First Traversal (or Search) for a graph is similar to Depth First Traversal of a tree. The only catch here is, unlike trees, graphs may contain cycles, so we may come to the same node again. To avoid processing a node more than once, we use a boolean visited array.

For example, in the following graph, we start traversal from vertex 2. When we come to vertex 0, we look for all adjacent vertices of it. 2 is also an adjacent vertex of 0. If we dont mark visited vertices, then 2 will be processed again and it will become a non-terminating process. A Depth First Traversal of the following graph is 2, 0, 1, 3.

2 Program

```
#include<iostream>
#include<list>
using namespace std;
class Graph
{
   int V;

   list <int> *adj;
   void DFSUtil(int v, bool visited[]);
```

```
public:
    Graph (int V);
    void addEdge(int v, int w);
    void DFS(int v);
};
Graph::Graph(int V)
{
    this - > V = V;
    adj = new list < int > [V];
}
void Graph::addEdge(int v, int w)
    adj[v].push_back(w); // Add w to v s list.
void Graph::DFSUtil(int v, bool visited[])
    visited[v] = true;
    cout << v << "";
    list <int>::iterator i;
    for (i = adj[v].begin(); i != adj[v].end(); ++i)
        if (! visited [* i])
            DFSUtil(*i, visited);
}
void Graph::DFS(int v)
    // Mark all the vertices as not visited
    bool *visited = new bool[V];
    for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
        visited[i] = false;
    DFSUtil(v, visited);
}
int main()
```