### 7.3 图的遍历--广度优先搜索

- 从图中的某个顶点ν₀出发,并在访问此顶点之后依次访问 ν₀的所有未被访问过的邻接点,之后按这些顶点被访问的 先后次序依次访问它们的邻接点,直至图中所有和ν₀有路 径相通的顶点都被访问到。
- 若此时图中尚有顶点未被访问,则另选图中一个**未曾被访** 问的顶点作起始点,重复上述过程,直至图中所有顶点都 被访问到为止。

### 7.3 图的遍历--广度优先搜索

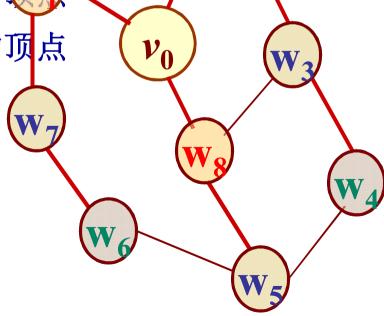
■ 图的广度优先搜索:按照与出发点v<sub>0</sub>路径长度递增的顺序 访问顶点----

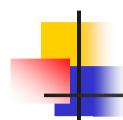
» 首先访问与出发点ν<sub>0</sub>路径长度为1的项点

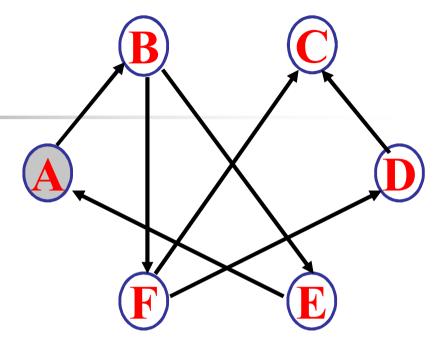
▶ 访问与出发点v₀路径长度为2的₩₩

» 访问与出发点v<sub>0</sub>路径长度为3的顶点

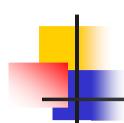
> ....

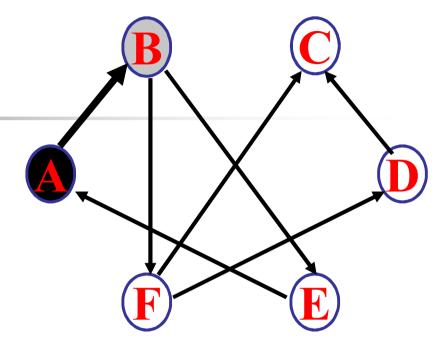




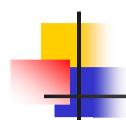


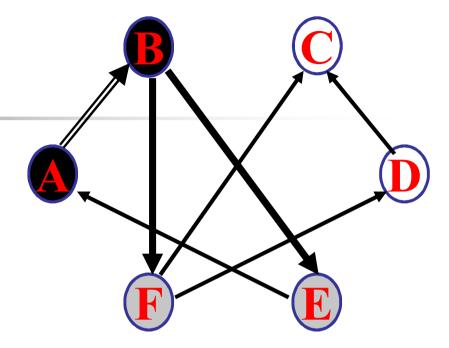
■ **A** 



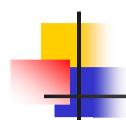


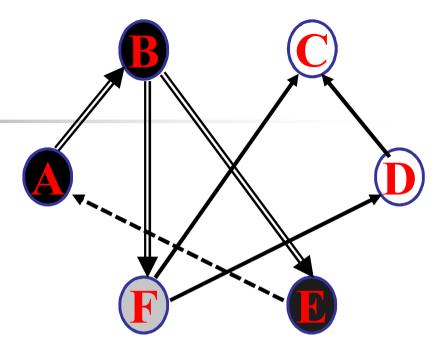
■ **A,B** 



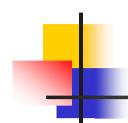


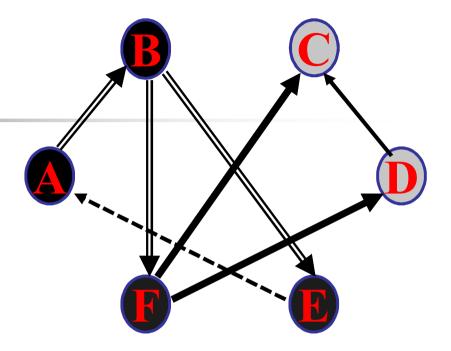
**A,B,E,F** 





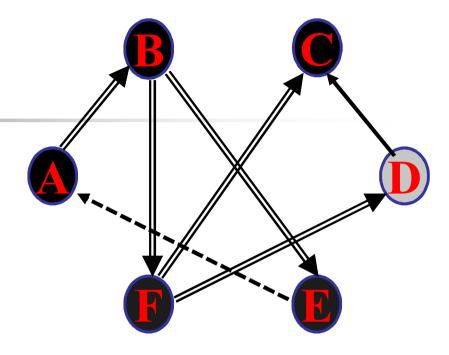
**A,B,E,F** 





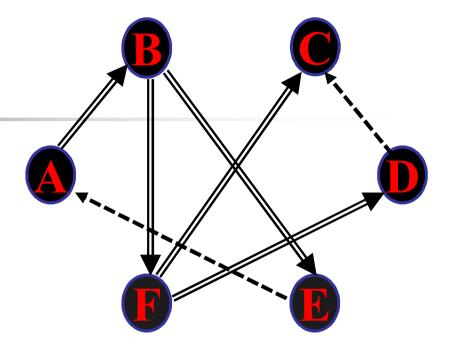
**A,B,E,F,C,D** 





**A,B,E,F,C,D** 

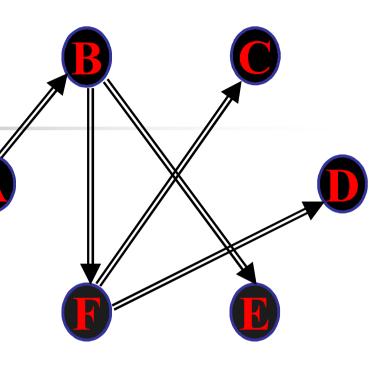




**A,B,E,F,C,D** 

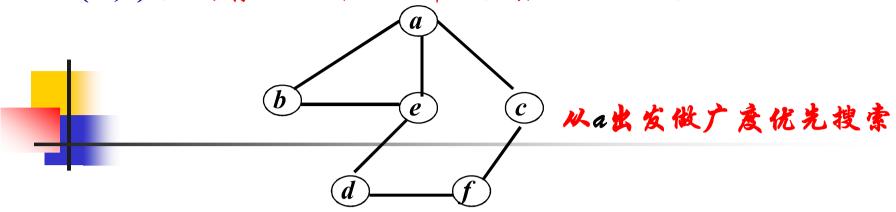


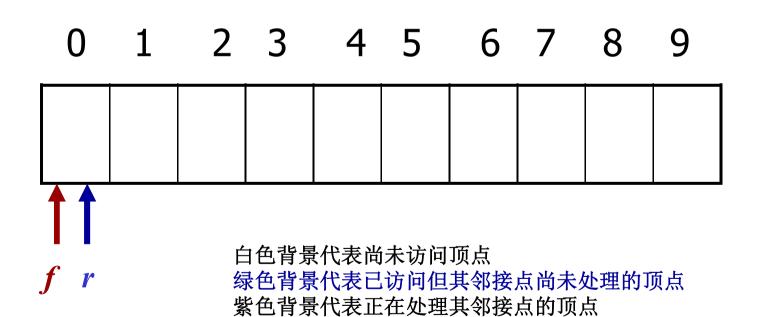
- ■广**度优先搜索生成树**,访问时 经过的顶点和边构成的子图
- ■广產优先搜索生成森林,选用 多个出发点做广度优先搜索, 会产生多棵广度优先搜索生成 树—构成广度优先搜索生成森 林
- 对连通图,从起始点v到其余 各顶点必定存在路径。按此路 径长度递增次序访问



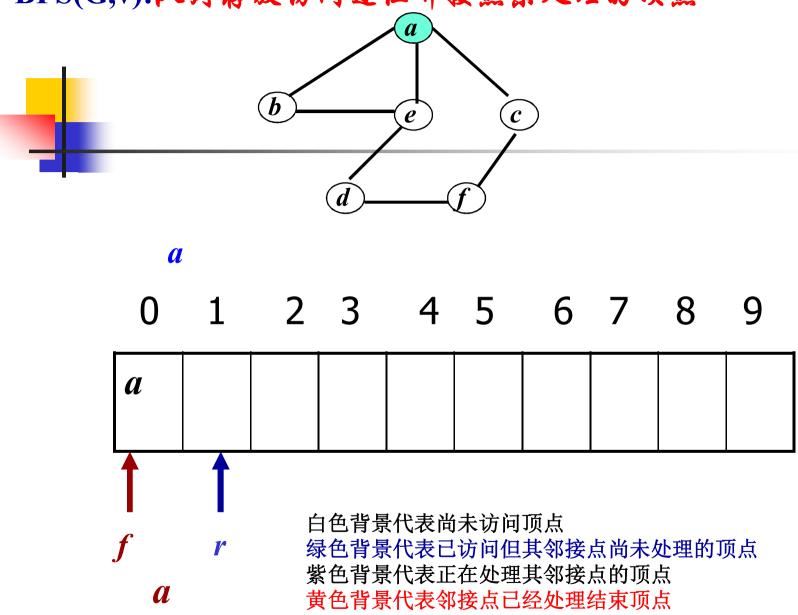
### 7.3 图的遍历--广度优先搜索

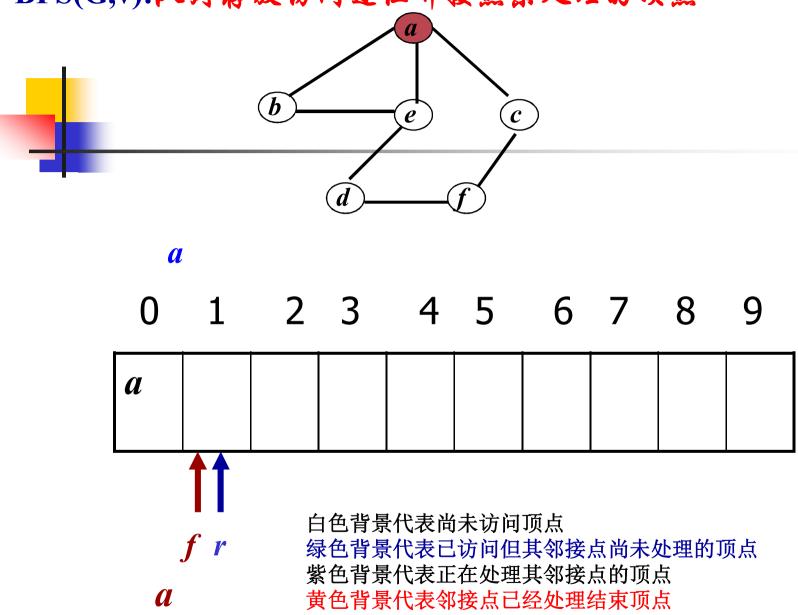
```
void BFSTraverse(Graphs G)
{
  for (v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)
     visited[v] = 0;
  for (v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)
     if (!visited[v]) BFS(G,v);
} // BFSTraverse</pre>
```

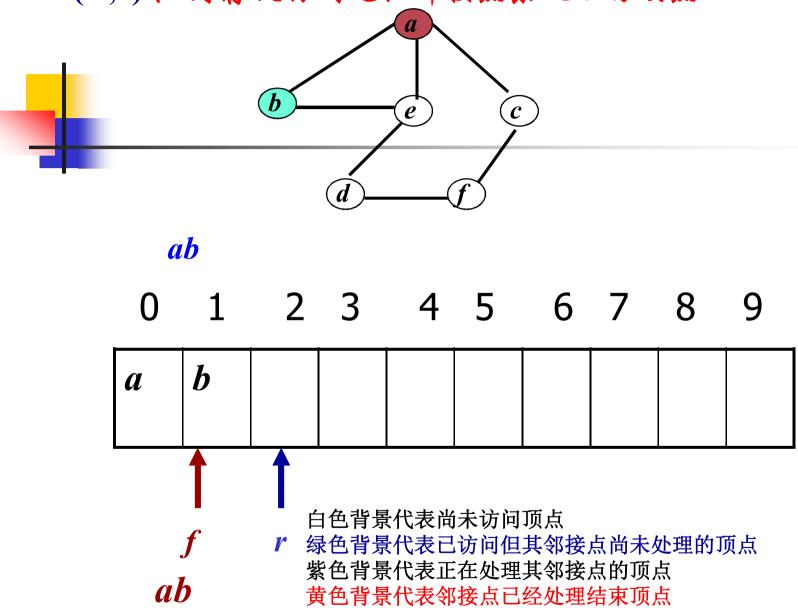


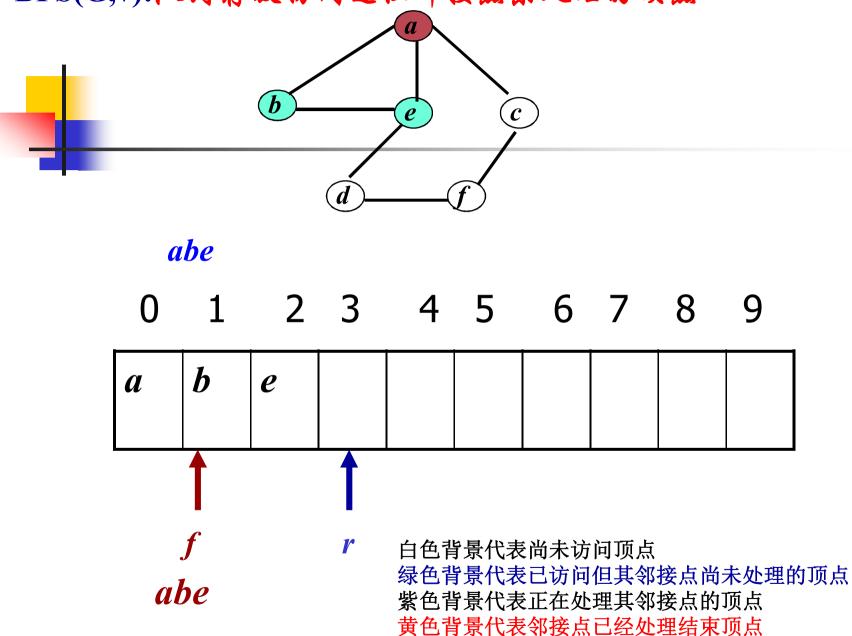


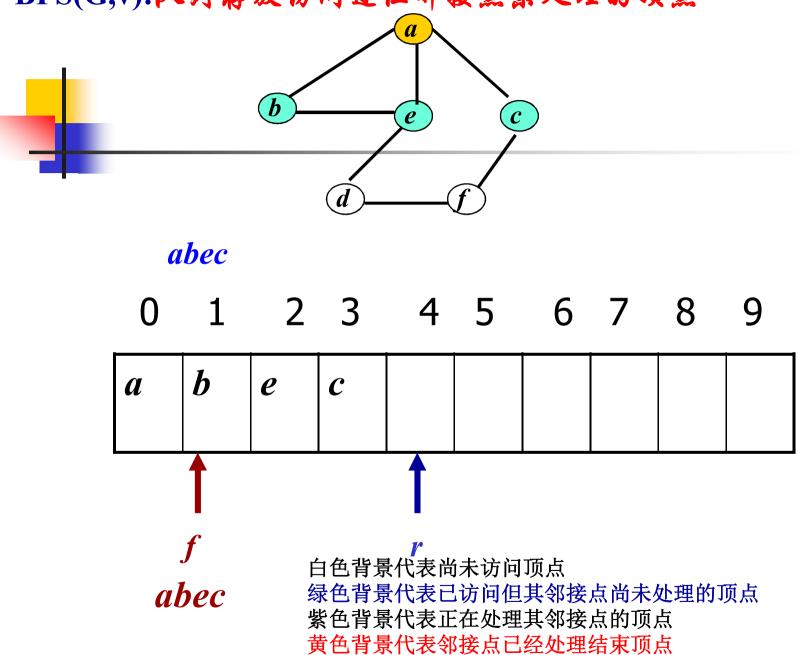
黄色背景代表邻接点已经处理结束顶点

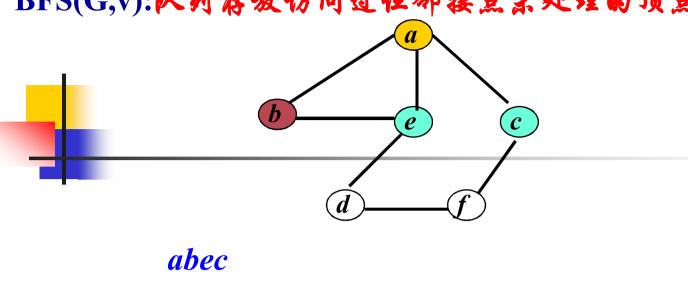


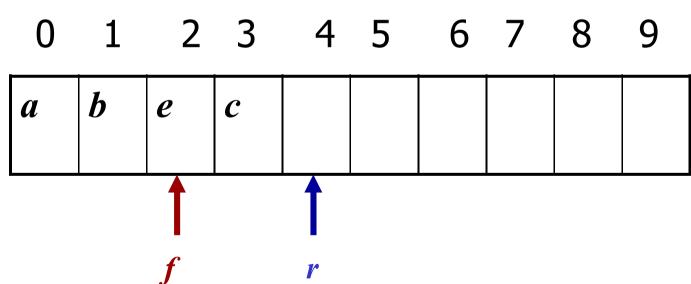




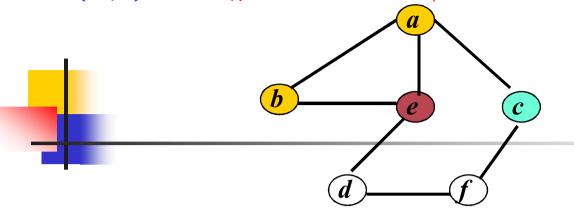




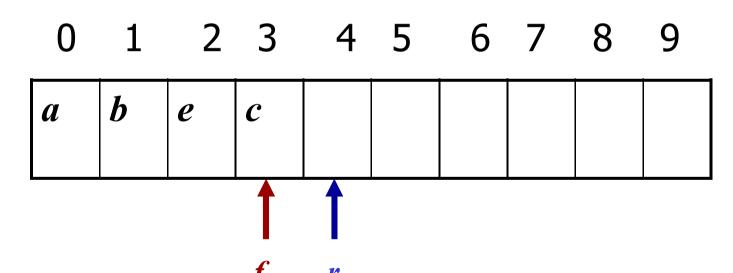




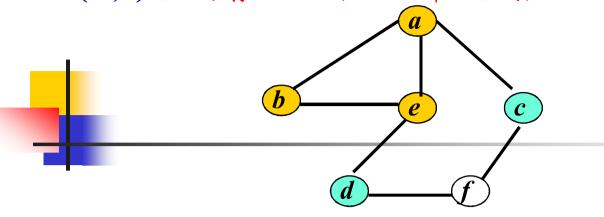
abec



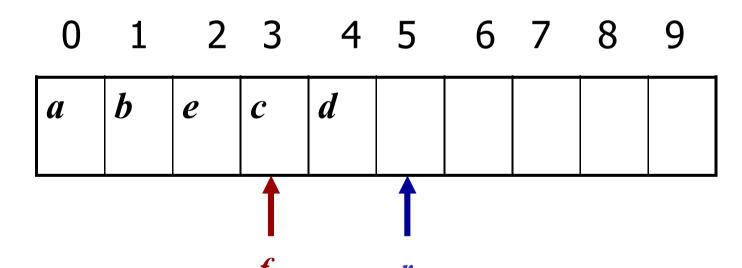
abec



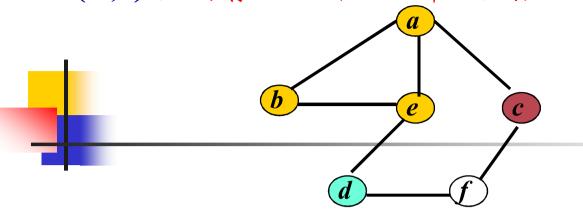
abec



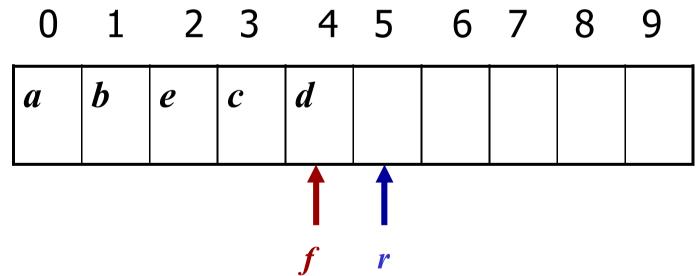
abecd



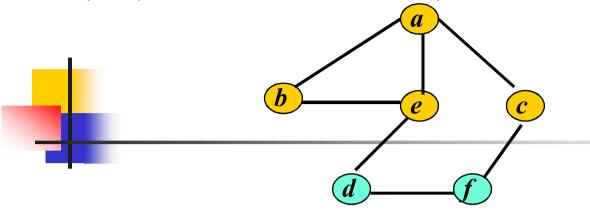
abecd



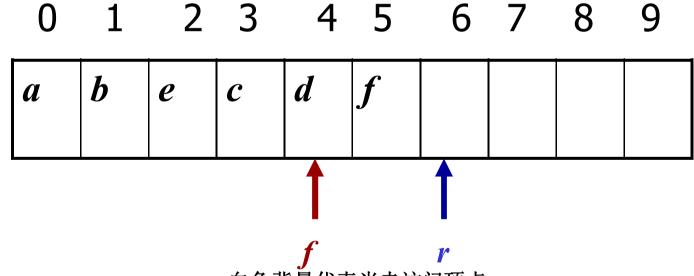
abecd



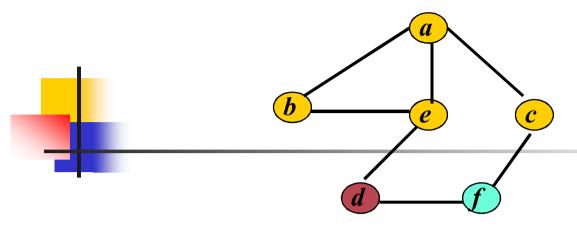
abecd



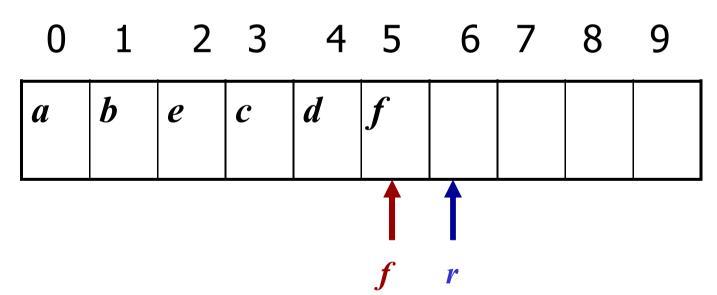
abecdf



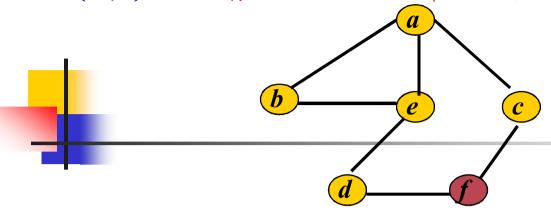
abecdf



abecdf



abecdf



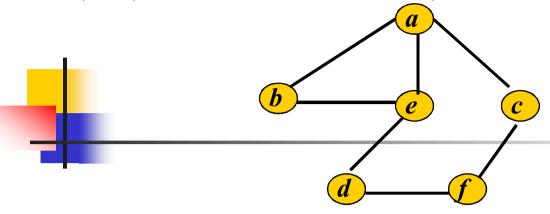
abecdf

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

a	b	e	c	d	f			
		I				1		

fr

abecdf



abecdf

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

a	b	e	c	d	f			
						<b>1</b>		

fr

abecdf

```
void BFS(Graphs G,int v)
{ int q[MAXSIZE]; int f=r=0;
 visited[v] = 1; printf("%d",v);
 q[r++]=v;
  while(f!=r)
     w = q[f + +];
     for(p=G.arc[w].firstarc;p!=NULL;p=p->link)
    \{ k=p->vex;
     if(!visit[k])\{visit[k]=TRUE; printf("%d",k);
                if(r==MAXSIZE) exit(-2);
                else q[r++]=k;
} // BFSTraverse
     将此算法改成循环队列,同时入队时判断是否溢出
```