**Graph Traversals – DFS**

Graph traversal is technique used for searching a vertex in a graph. The graph traversal is also used to decide the order of vertices to be visit in the search process. A graph traversal finds the egdes to be used in the search process without creating loops that means using graph traversal we visit all verticces of graph without getting into looping path.

There are two graph traversal techniques and they are as follows...

**1. DFS (Depth First Search)**

**2. BFS (Breadth First Search)**

**DFS (Depth First Search)**

DFS traversal of a graph, produces a **spanning tree** as final result. **Spanning Tree** is a graph without any loops. We use **Stack data structure** with maximum size of total number of vertices in the graph to implement DFS traversal of a graph.

We use the following steps to implement DFS traversal...

**Step 1:** Define a Stack of size total number of vertices in the graph.

**Step 2:** Select any vertex as **starting point** for traversal. Visit that vertex and push it on to the

Stack.

**Step 3:** Visit any one of the **adjacent** vertex of the verex which is at top of the stack which is

not visited and push it on to the stack.

**Step 4:** Repeat step 3 until there are no new vertex to be visit from the vertex on top of the

stack.

**Step 5:** When there is no new vertex to be visit then use **back tracking** and pop one vertex

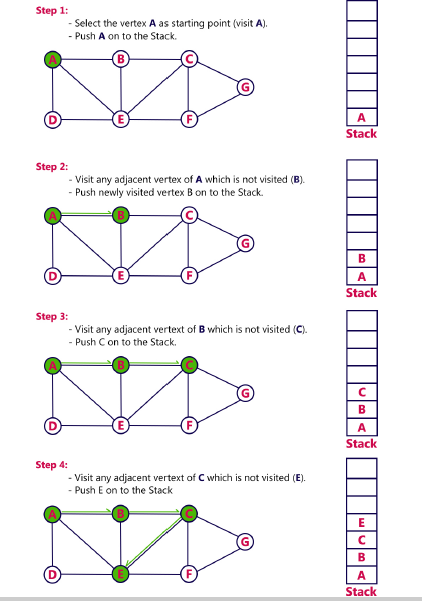
from the stack.

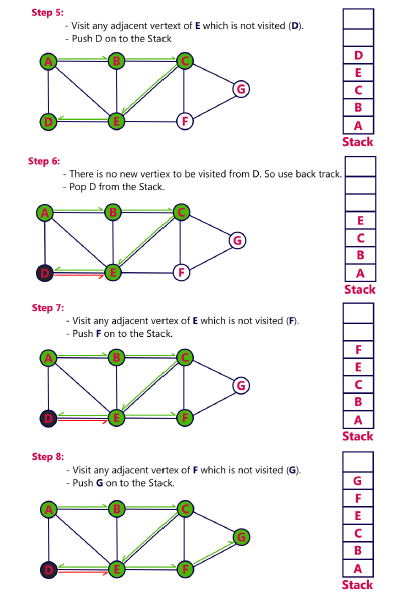
**Step 6:** Repeat steps 3, 4 and 5 until stack becomes Empty.

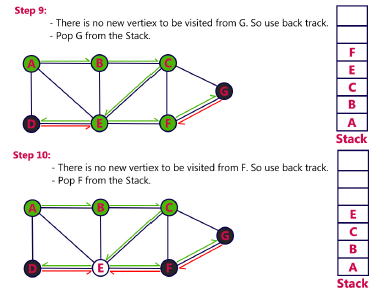
**Step 7:** When stack becomes Empty, then produce final spanning tree by removing unused

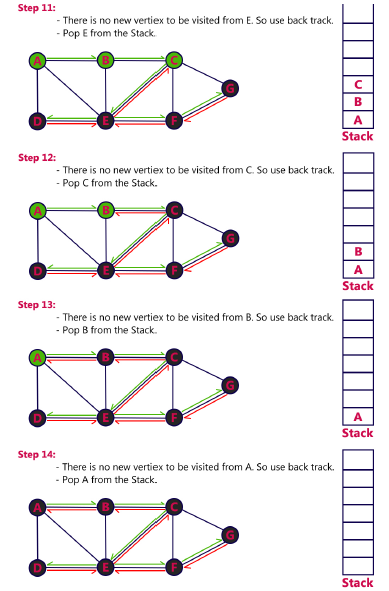
edges from the graph **Back tracking** is coming back to the vertex from which we came to current vertex.

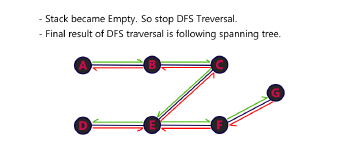
**Example**











**BFS (Breadth First Search)**

BFS traversal of a graph, produces a **spanning tree** as final result. **Spanning Tree** is a graph without any loops. We use **Queue data structure** with maximum size of total number of vertices in the graph to implement BFS traversal of a graph.

We use the following steps to implement BFS traversal...

**Step 1:** Define a Queue of size total number of vertices in the graph.

**Step 2:** Select any vertex as **starting point** for traversal. Visit that vertex and insert it into the

Queue.

**Step 3:** Visit all the **adjacent** vertices of the verex which is at front of the Queue which is not

visited and insert them into the Queue.

**Step 4:** When there is no new vertex to be visit from the vertex at front of the Queue then

delete that vertex from the Queue.

**Step 5:** Repeat step 3 and 4 until queue becomes empty.

**Step 6:** When queue becomes Empty, then produce final spanning tree by removing unused

edges from the graph

**Example**

