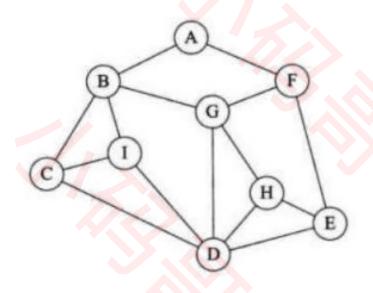


- ■图的遍历
- □从图中某一顶点出发访问图中其余顶点,且每一个顶点仅被访问一次
- 图有2种常见的遍历方式(有向图、无向图都适用)
- □广度优先搜索 (Breadth First Search, BFS) , 又称为宽度优先搜索、横向优先搜索
- □深度优先搜索 (Depth First Search, DFS)
- ✓ 发明 "深度优先搜索" 算法的2位科学家在1986年共同获得计算机领域的最高奖: 图灵奖

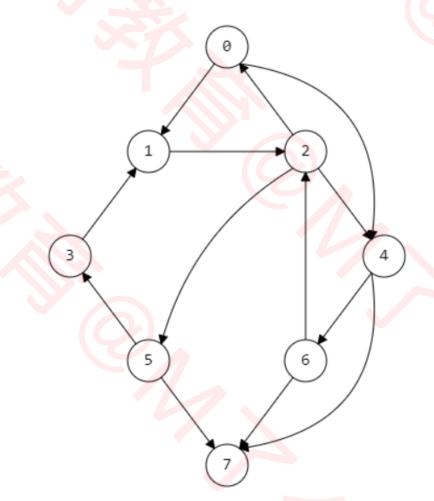


## 小門園教育 广度优先搜索 (Breadth First Search)

■之前所学的二叉树层序遍历就是一种广度优先搜索



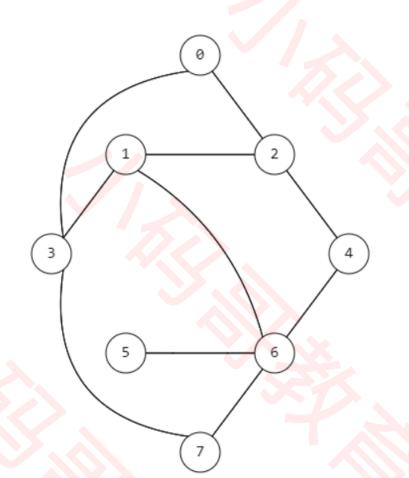
第1层 第2层 C. I. G. E 第3层 第4层 D<sub>v</sub> H

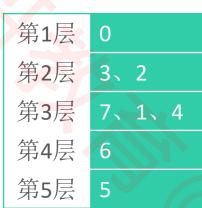


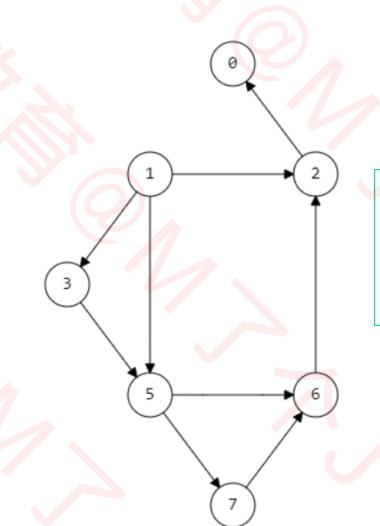
第1层	0	
第2层	1, 4	
第3层	2, 6, 7	
第4层	5	
第5层	3	



# **个** 广度优先搜索



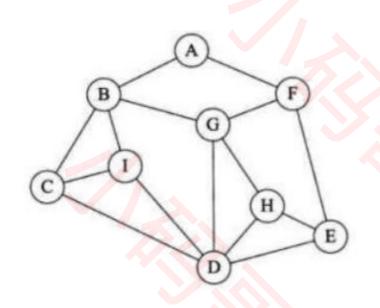




第1层	5
第2层	7、6
第3层	2
第4层	0



# Myseemyse 广度优先搜索 - 思路



$\leftarrow$	Α	<b>←</b>
$\leftarrow$	B <sub>N</sub> F	<b>→</b>
$\leftarrow$	F、C、I、G	$\leftarrow$
$\leftarrow$	C, I, G, E	$\leftarrow$
$\leftarrow$	I, G, E, D	$\leftarrow$
$\leftarrow$	G, E, D	<b>←</b>
$\leftarrow$	E, D, H	←
$\leftarrow$	D、H	$\leftarrow$
$\leftarrow$	Н	$\leftarrow$
$\leftarrow$		$\leftarrow$

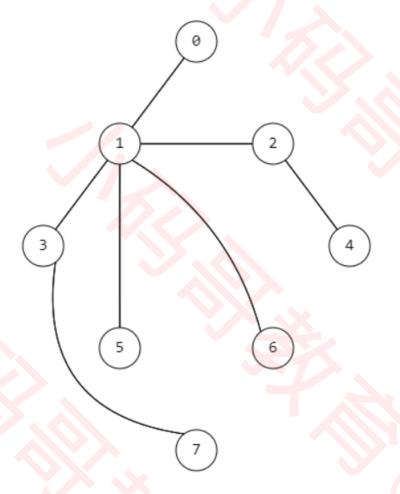
#### 

```
private void bfs(Vertex<V, E> beginVertex) {
Set<Vertex<V, E>> visitedVertices = new HashSet<>();
Queue<Vertex<V, E>> queue = new LinkedList<>();
queue.offer(beginVertex);
visitedVertices.add(beginVertex);
while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    Vertex<V, E> vertex = queue.poll();
    System.out.println(vertex.value);
    for (Edge<V, E> edge : vertex.outEdges) {
        if (visitedVertices.contains(edge.to)) continue;
        queue.offer(edge.to);
        visitedVertices.add(edge.to);
```

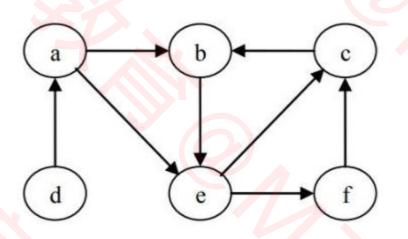


### **へい過度表現 (Depth First Search)**

■之前所学的二叉树前序遍历就是一种深度优先搜索







a、e、f、c、b

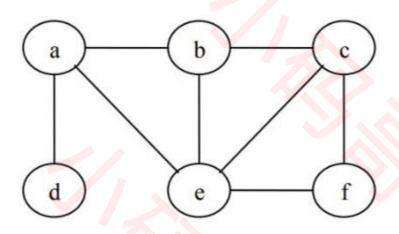
a、e、c、b、f

a, b, e, f, c

a, b, e, c, f



## Number 不良优先搜索 不良优先搜索



- e、f、c、b、a、d
- e, c, f, b, a, d
- e, c, b, a, d, f
- e, b, c, f, a, d
- e, a, b, c, f, d
- e, a, d, b, c, f

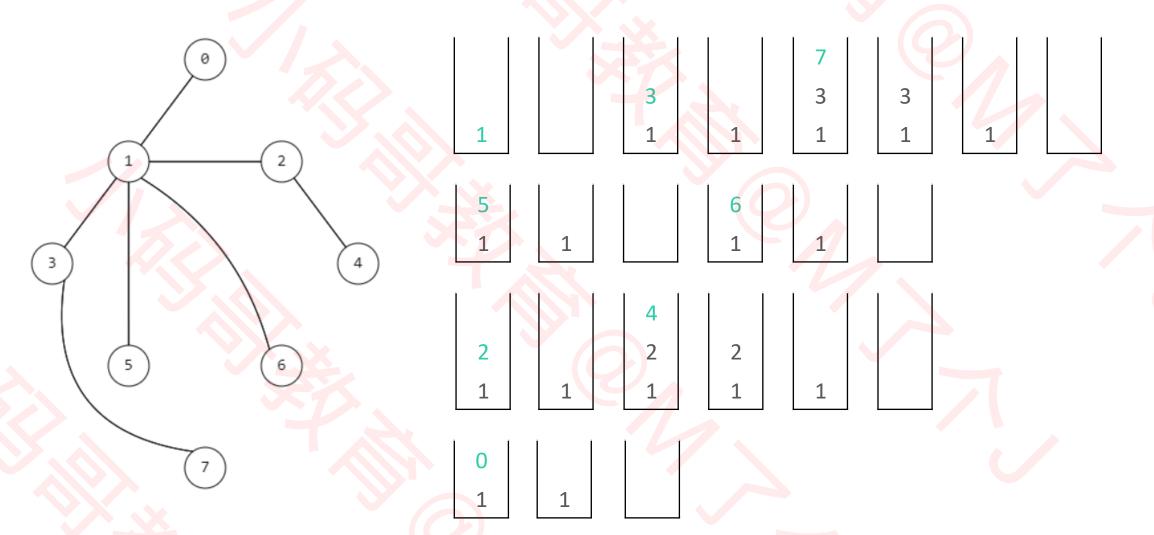


#### 小照哥教息 深度优先搜索 - 递归实现

```
private void dfs(Vertex<V, E> vertex, Set<Vertex<V, E>> visitedVertices) {
System.out.println(vertex.value);
visitedVertices.add(vertex);
for (Edge<V, E> edge : vertex.outEdges) {
    if (visitedVertices.contains(edge.to)) continue;
    dfs(edge.to, visitedVertices);
```



# Magana 深度优先搜索 — 非递归思路





#### 《程間教息》深度优先搜索 - 非递归实现

```
private void dfs(Vertex<V, E> beginVertex) {
Set<Vertex<V, E>> visitedVertices = new HashSet<>();
Stack<Vertex<V, E>> stack = new Stack<>();
stack.push(beginVertex);
visitedVertices.add(beginVertex);
System.out.println(beginVertex.value);
while (!stack.isEmpty()) {
    Vertex<V, E> vertex = stack.pop();
    for (Edge<V, E> edge : vertex.outEdges) {
        if (visitedVertices.contains(edge.to)) continue;
        stack.push(edge.from);
        stack.push(edge.to);
        visitedVertices.add(edge.to);
        System.out.println(edge.to.value);
        break;
```