



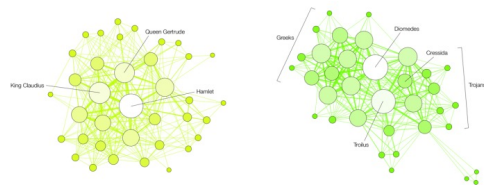
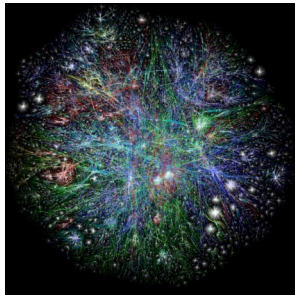
CS 225

Data Structures

March 31 – Graph Traversals

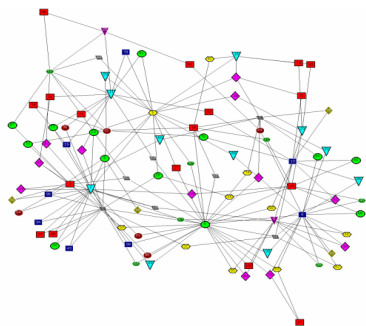
G Carl Evans

Graphs



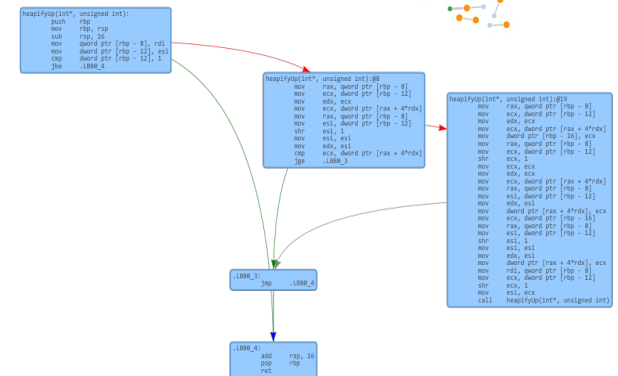
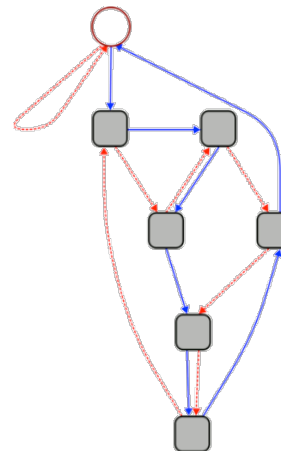
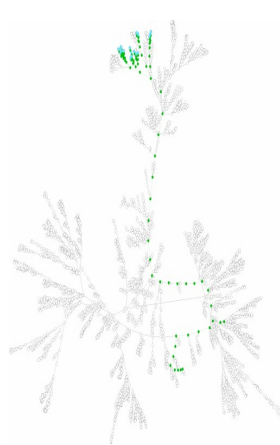
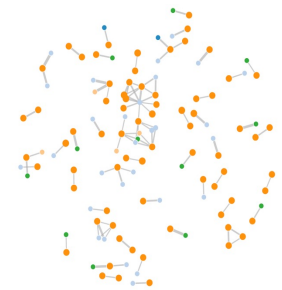
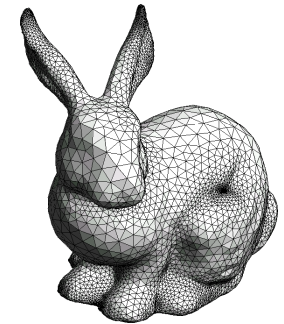
HAMLET

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA

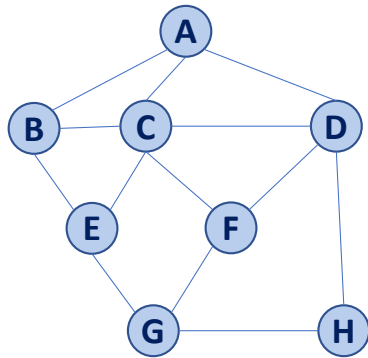


To study all of these structures:

1. A common vocabulary
2. Graph implementations
3. Graph traversals
4. Graph algorithms

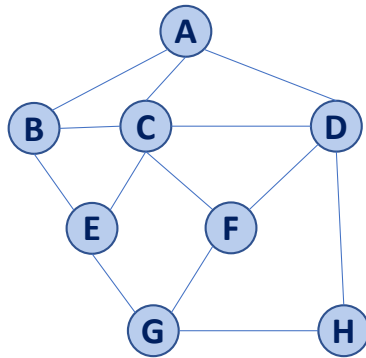


Traversal: BFS



v	d	P	Adjacent Edges
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Traversal: BFS



v	d	P	Adjacent Edges
A	0	-	C B D
B			A C E
C			B A D E F
D			A C F H
E			B C G
F			C D G
G			E F H
H			D G

A

BFS Observations

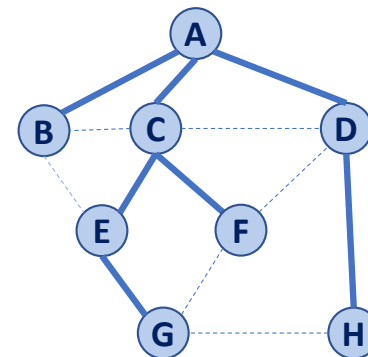
Q: What is a shortest path from **A** to **H**?

Q: What is a shortest path from **E** to **H**?

Q: How does a cross edge relate to **d**?

Q: What structure is made from discovery edges?

v	d	P	Adjacent Edges
A	0	-	C B D
B	1	A	A C E
C	1	A	B A D E F
D	1	A	A C F H
E	2	C	B C G
F	2	C	C D G
G	3	E	E F H
H	2	D	D G





BFS Observations

Obs. 1: BFS can be used to count components.

Obs. 2: BFS can be used to detect cycles.

Obs. 3: In BFS, **d** provides the shortest distance to every vertex.

Obs. 4: In BFS, the endpoints of a cross edge never differ in distance, **d**, by more than 1:

$$|d(u) - d(v)| = 1$$

```
1 BFS(G) :
2   Input: Graph, G
3   Output: A labeling of the edges on
4           G as discovery and cross edges
5
6   foreach (Vertex v : G.vertices()):
7       setLabel(v, UNEXPLORED)
8   foreach (Edge e : G.edges()):
9       setLabel(e, UNEXPLORED)
10  foreach (Vertex v : G.vertices()):
11      if getLabel(v) == UNEXPLORED:
12          BFS(G, v)
```

```
14 BFS(G, v) :
15   Queue q
16   q.enqueue(v, NULL)
17
18   while !q.empty()
19       [v,e] = q.dequeue()
20       if( getLabel(v) == UNEXPLORED)
21           setLabel(v, VISITED)
22           setLabel(e, DISCOVERY)
23           foreach (Vertex w : G.adjacent(v)):
24               q.enqueue(w, Edge(v,w) )
25       else
26           setLabel(e, CROSS)
27
```



BFS Analysis

Q: Does our implementation handle disjoint graphs?
If so, what code handles this?

- *How do we use this to count components?*

Q: Does our implementation detect a cycle?

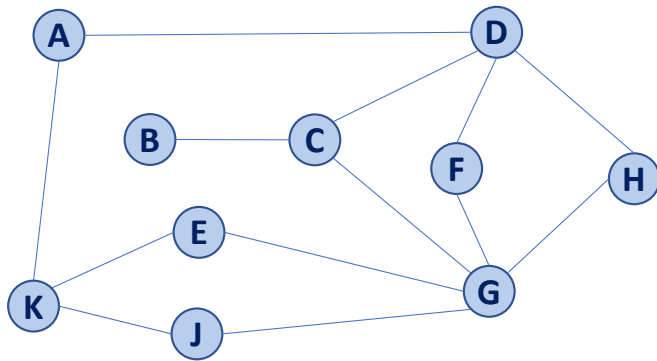
- *How do we update our code to detect a cycle?*

Q: What is the running time?


```
1 BFS(G) :
2   Input: Graph, G
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```

Traversal: DFS



```
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24               q.enqueue(w, Edge(v,w) )
25       else
26           setLabel(e, CROSS)
27
```

```
1 DFS(G) :
2   Input: Graph, G
3   Output: A labeling of the edges on
4           G as discovery and back edges
5
6   foreach (Vertex v : G.vertices()):
7       setLabel(v, UNEXPLORED)
8   foreach (Edge e : G.edges()):
9       setLabel(e, UNEXPLORED)
10  foreach (Vertex v : G.vertices()):
11      if getLabel(v) == UNEXPLORED:
12          DFS(G, v)
```

```
14 DFS(G, v) :
15   Stack q
16   q.enqueue(v, NULL)
17
18   while !q.empty()
19       [v,e] = q.dequeue()
20       if( getLabel(v) == UNEXPLORED)
21           setLabel(v, VISITED)
22           setLabel(e, DISCOVERY)
23           foreach (Vertex w : G.adjacent(v)):
24               q.enqueue(w, Edge(v,w) )
25       else
26           setLabel(e, BACK)
27
```

```

1 DFS(G) :
2   Input: Graph, G
3   Output: A labeling of the edges on
4           G as discovery and back edges
5
6   foreach (Vertex v : G.vertices()):
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8   foreach (Edge e : G.edges()):
9       setLabel(e, UNEXPLORED)
10  foreach (Vertex v : G.vertices()):
11      if getLabel(v) == UNEXPLORED:
12          DFS(G, v, null)

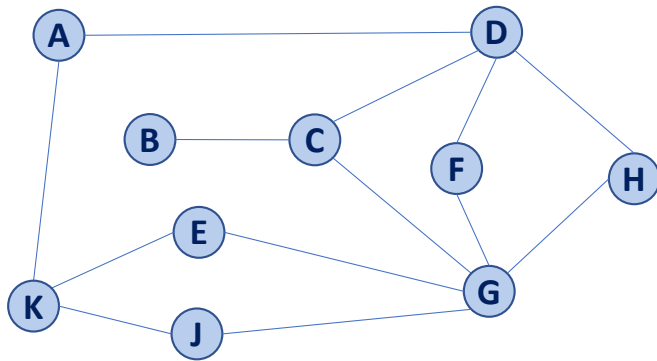
```

```

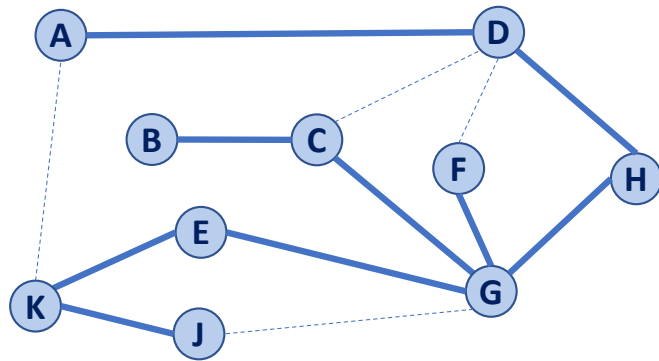
14 DFS(G, v, e) :
15 Stack q
16 q.enqueue(v)
17
18 while !q.empty()
19 [v,p] = q.dequeue()
20   if( getLabel(v) == UNEXPLORED)
21       setLabel(v, VISITED)
22       setLabel(p, DISCOVERY)
23       foreach (Vertex w : G.adjacent(v)):
24           q.enqueue(w,v) DFS(G, w, Edge(w,v))
25   else
26       setLabel(e, BACK)
27

```

Traversal: DFS



Traversal: DFS



————— Discovery Edge

----- Back Edge

Running time of DFS

Labeling:

- Vertex:
- Edge:

Queries:

- Vertex:
- Edge:

