

Gli algoritmi di visita dei grafi



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Algoritmi di visita

Visita di un grafo $G=(V, E)$:

- a partire da un vertice dato, seguendo gli archi con una certa strategia, elencare i vertici incontrati, eventualmente aggiungendo altre informazioni.

Algoritmi:

- in profondità (depth-first search, DFS)
- in ampiezza (breadth-first search, BFS).



Visita in profondità

Dato un grafo (connesso o non connesso), a partire da un vertice s :

- visita tutti i vertici del grafo (raggiungibili da s e non)
- etichetta ogni vertice v con tempo di scoperta/
tempo di fine elaborazione $pre[v] / post[v]$
- etichetta ogni arco:
 - grafi orientati: T(tree), B(backward), F(forward), C(cross)
 - grafi non orientati: T(tree), B(backward)
- genera una foresta di alberi della visita in profondità, memorizzata in un vettore st .



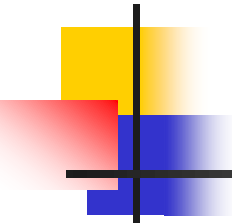
Principi base

Profondità: espande l'ultimo vertice scoperto che ha ancora vertici non ancora scoperti adiacenti.

Scoperta di un vertice: prima volta che si incontra nella visita (discesa ricorsiva, visita in pre-order).

Completamento: fine dell'elaborazione del vertice (uscita dalla ricorsione, visita in post-order).

Scoperta/Completamento: tempo discreto che avanza mediante contatore `time`.



I vertici si distinguono (concettualmente) in:

- bianchi: non ancora scoperti
- grigi: scoperti, ma non completati
- neri: scoperti e completati.

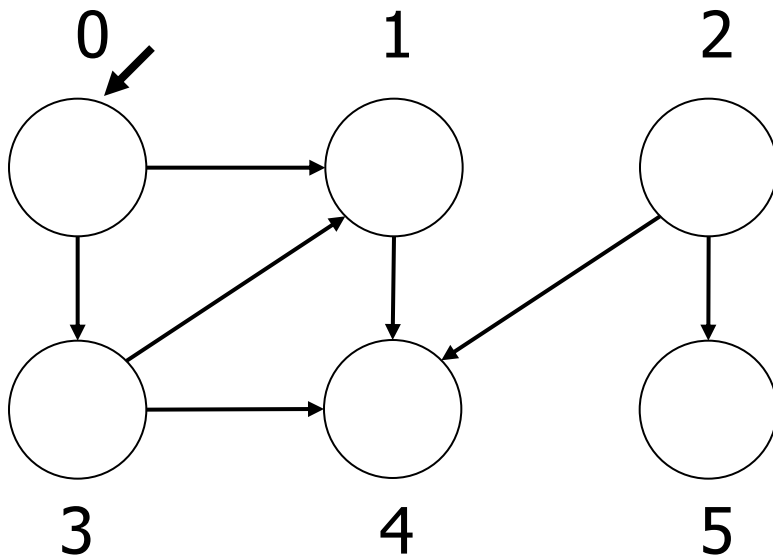
Per ogni vertice si memorizza:

- il tempo di scoperta $pre[i]$
- il tempo di fine elaborazione $post[i]$
- il padre nella visita in profondità $st[i]$

Esempio

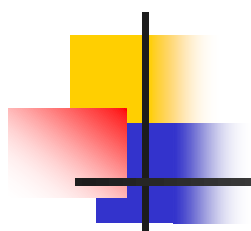
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st



st

-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

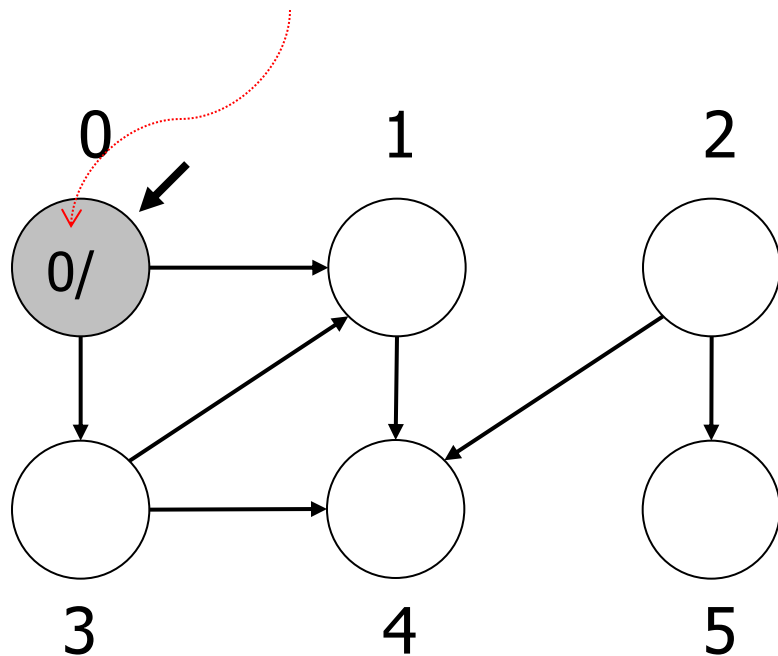


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st

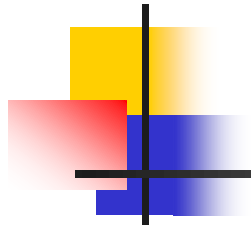
0

pre[i]/post[i]

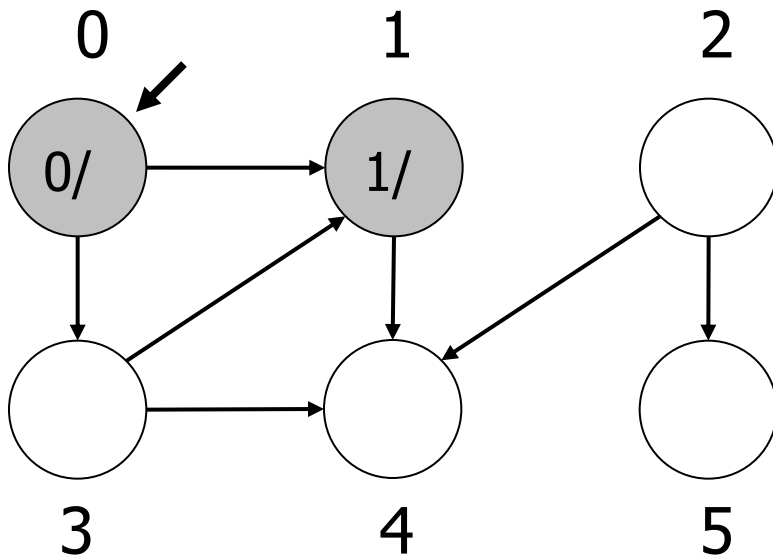
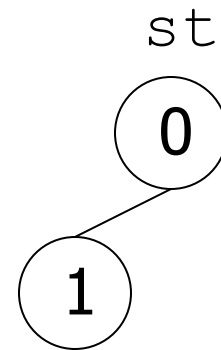


st

0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

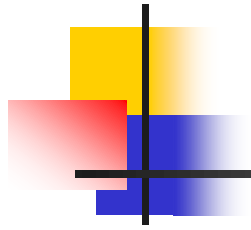


time = 1

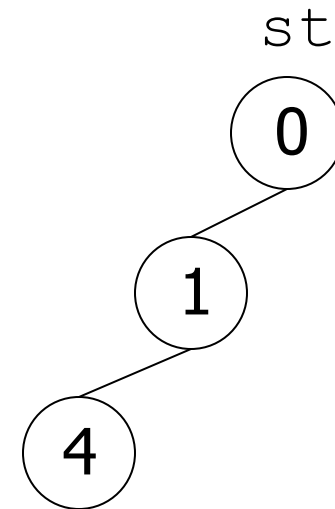
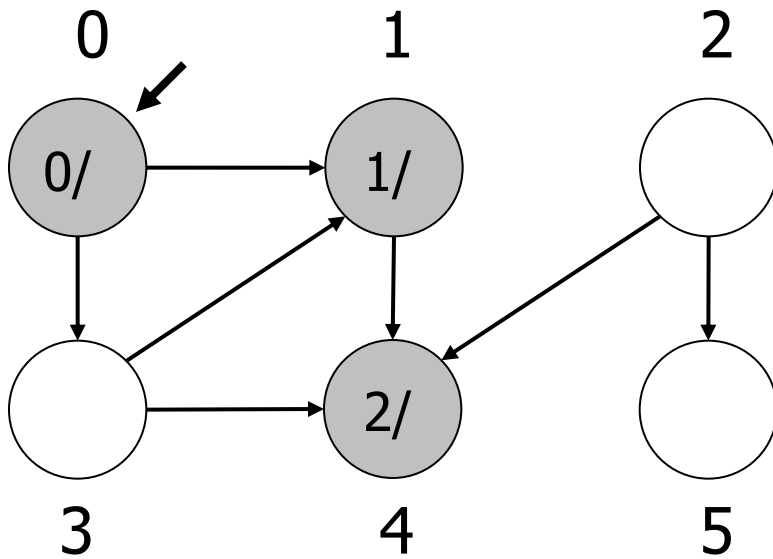


st

0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

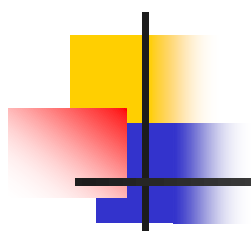


time = 2

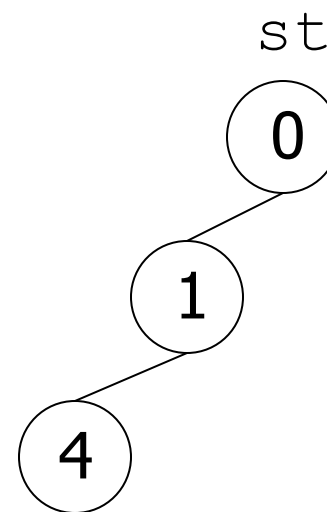
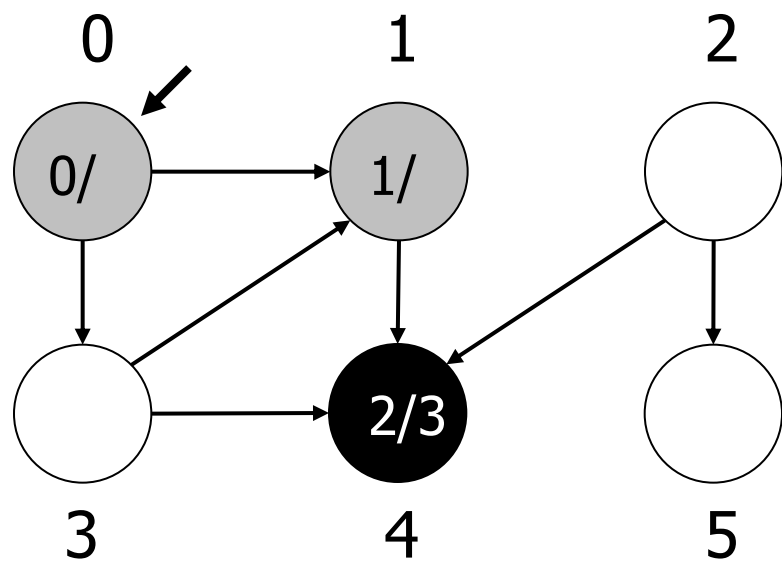


st

0	0	-1	-1	1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

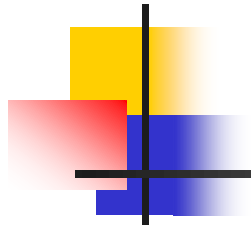


time = 3

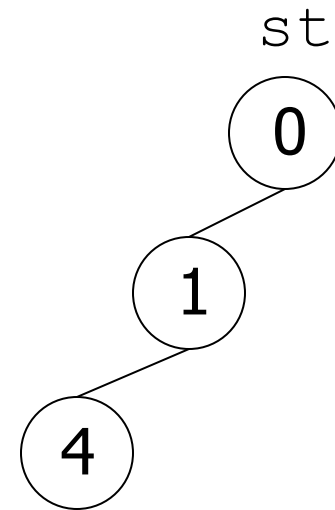
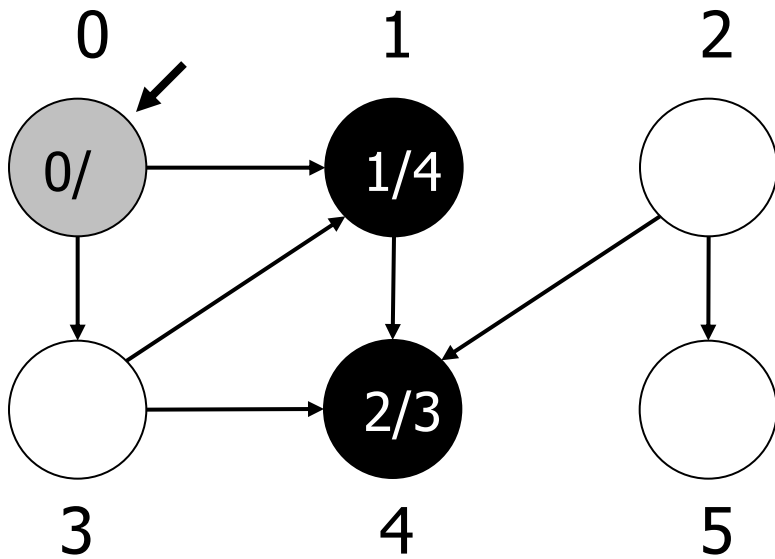


st

0	0	-1	-1	1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

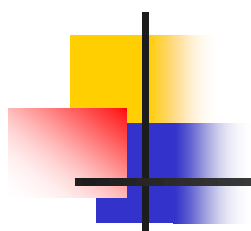


time = 4

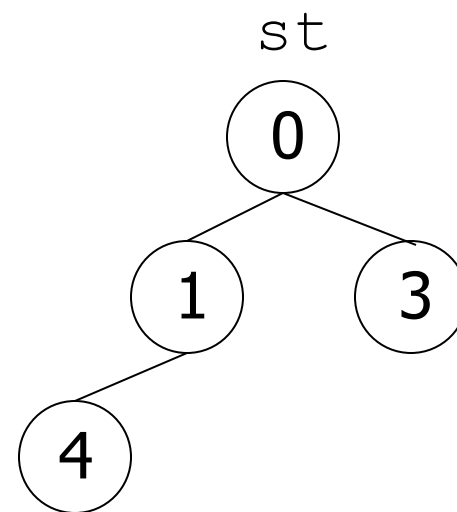
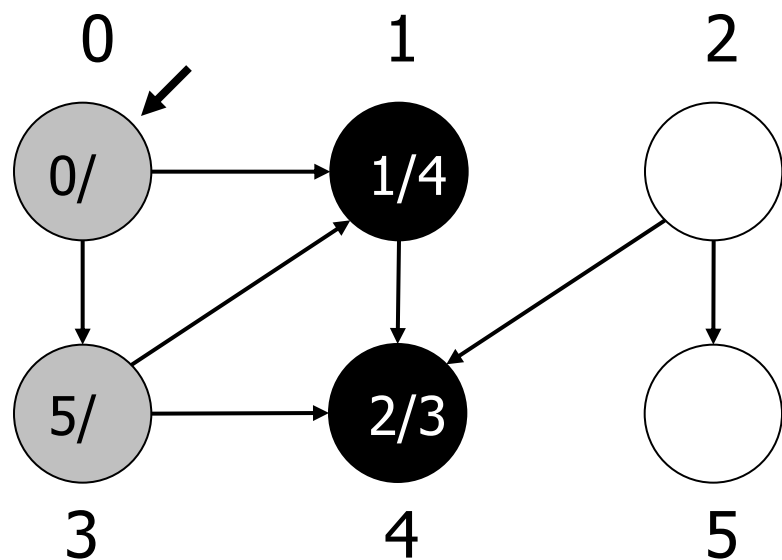


st

0	0	-1	-1	1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

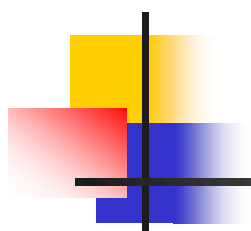


time = 5

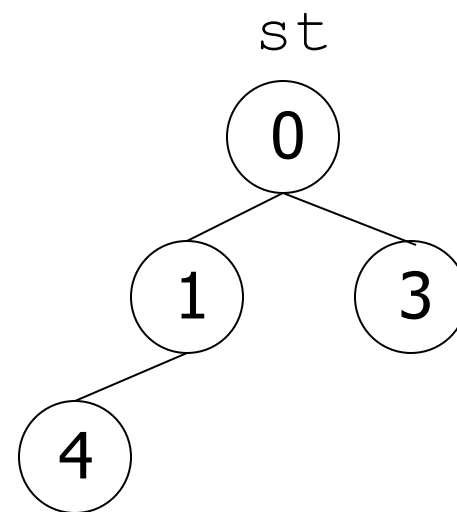
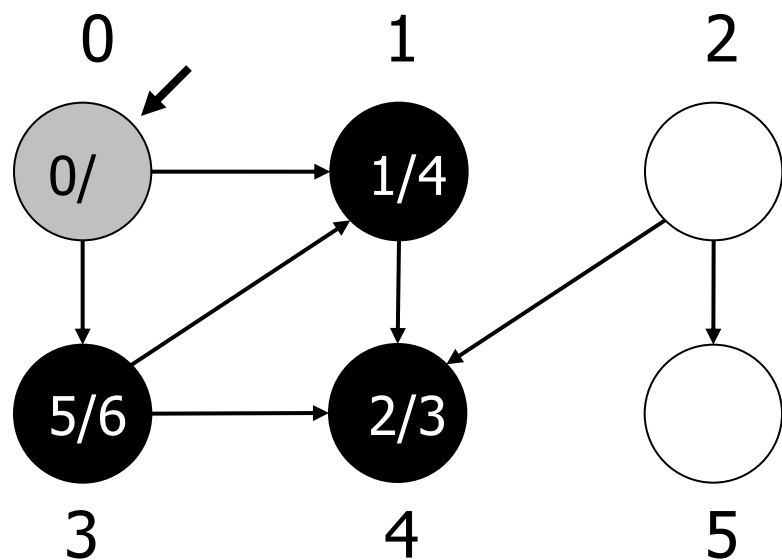


st

0	0	-1	0	1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

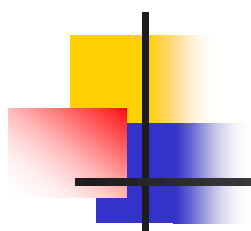


time = 6

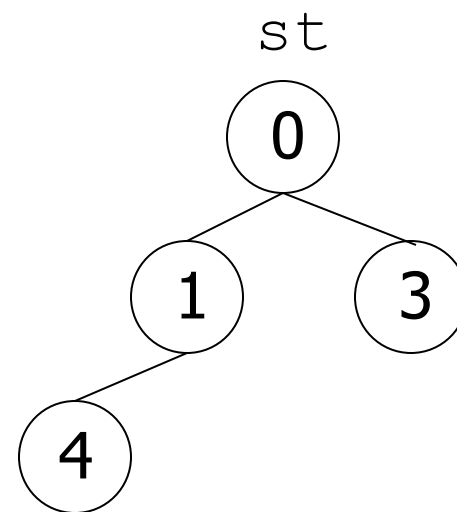
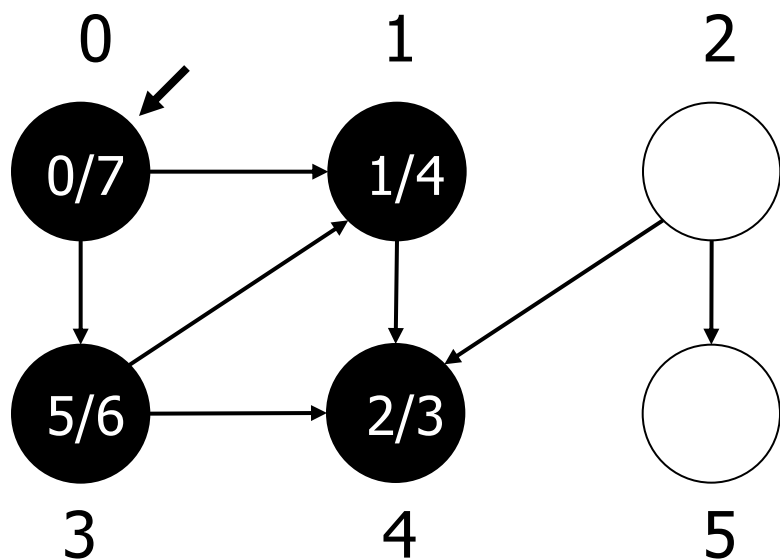


st

0	0	-1	0	1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

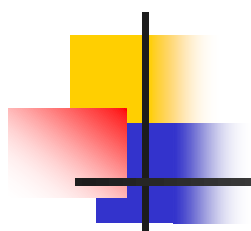


time = 7



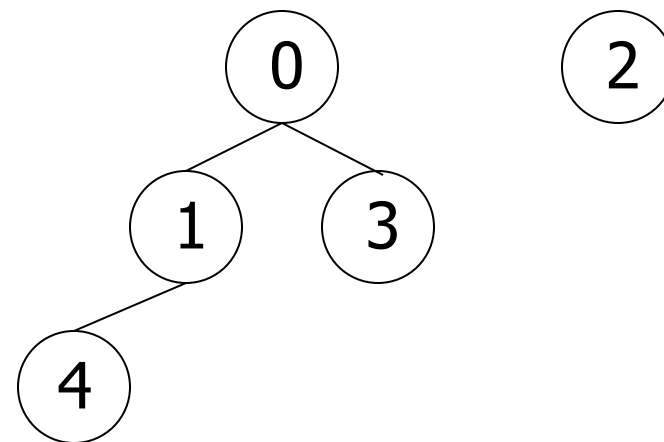
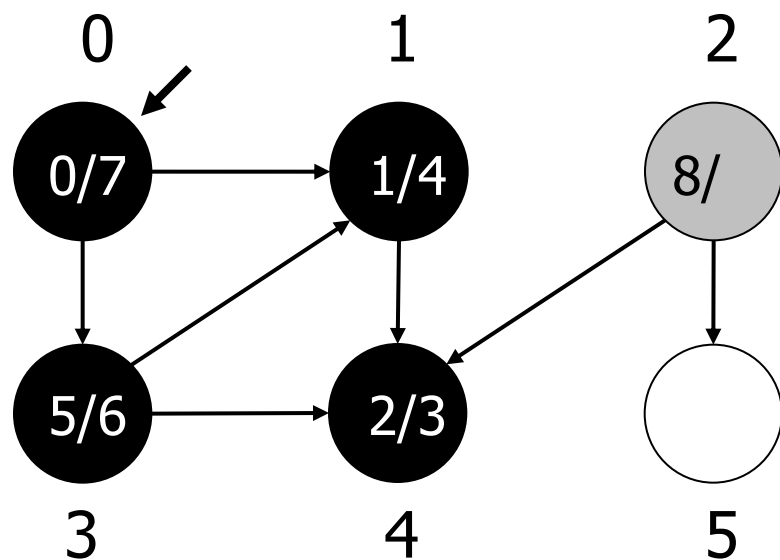
st

0	0	-1	0	1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5



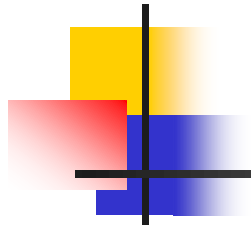
time = 8

st



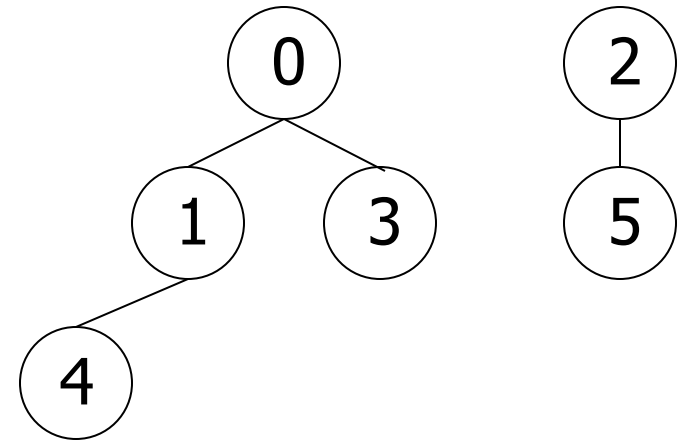
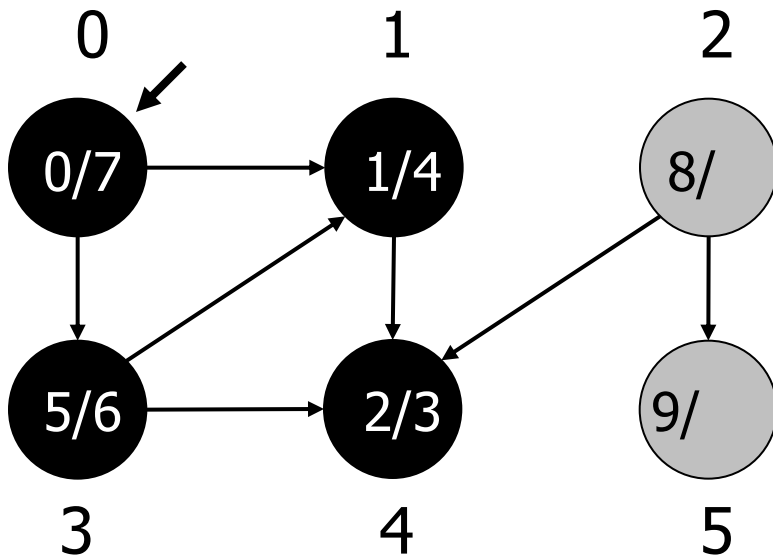
st

0	0	2	0	1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5



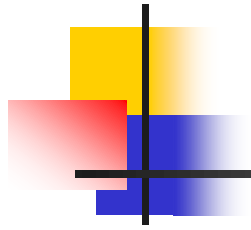
time = 9

st



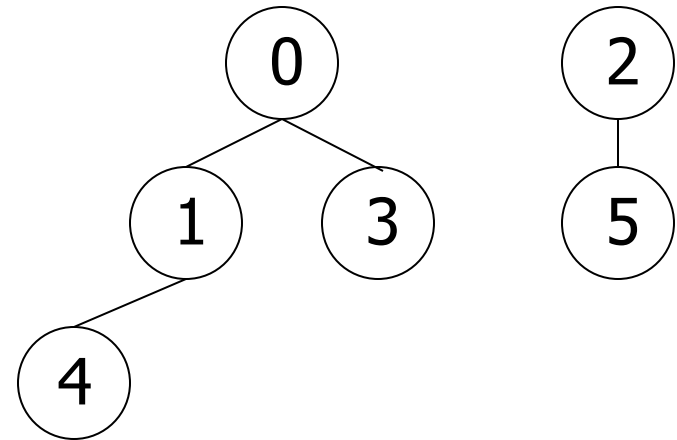
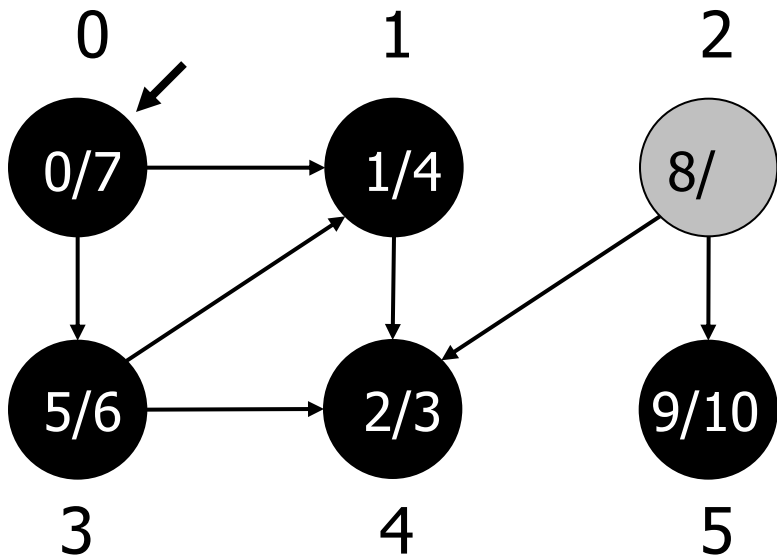
st

0	0	2	0	1	2
0	1	2	3	4	5



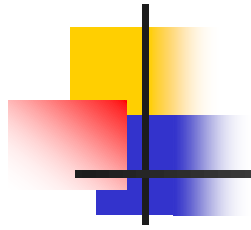
time = 10

st



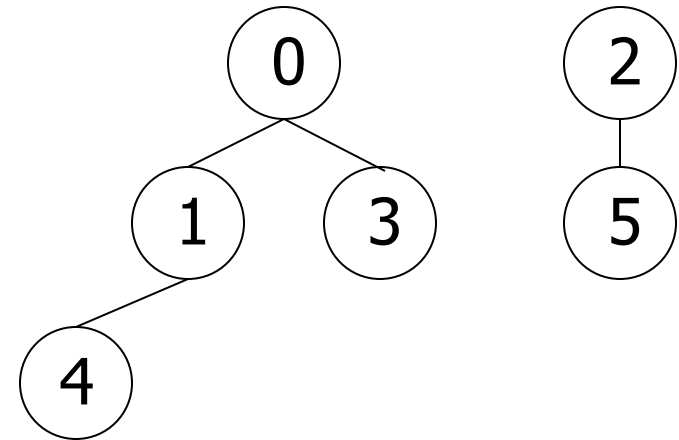
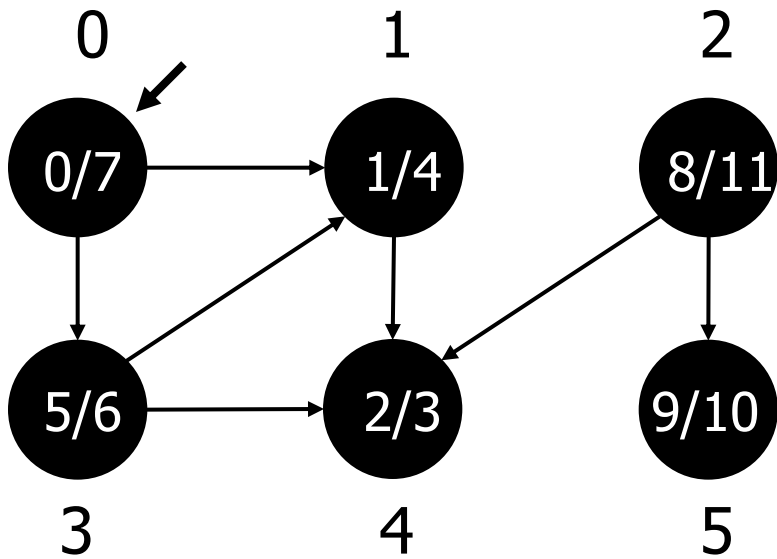
st

0	0	2	0	1	2
0	1	2	3	4	5



time = 11

st



st

0	0	2	0	1	2
0	1	2	3	4	5

Classificazione degli archi

Grafo orientato:

- T: archi dell'albero della visita in profondità
- B: connettono un vertice j ad un suo antenato i nell'albero:

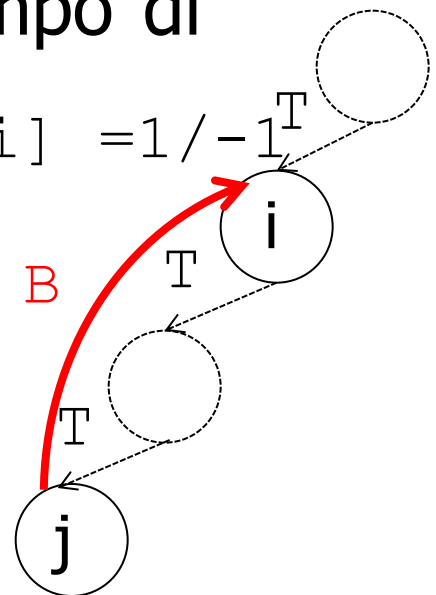
tempo di fine elaborazione di $i >$ tempo di fine elaborazione di j .

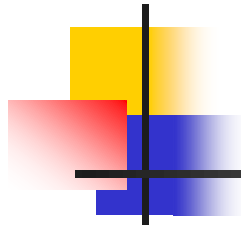
Equivale a testare se

$\text{post}[i] == -1$

$$\text{pre}[i] / \text{post}[i] = 1 / -1$$

$$\text{pre}[j] / \text{post}[j] = 3 / 4$$





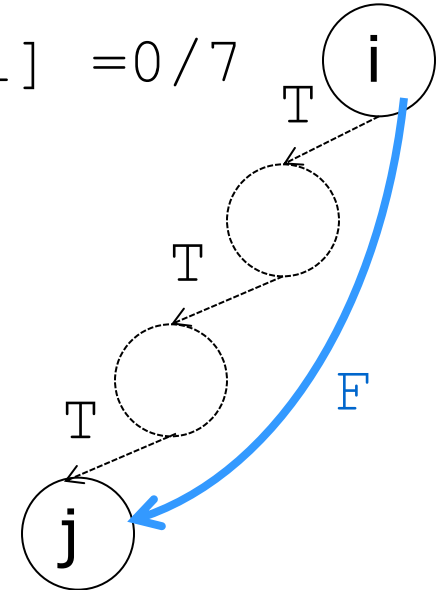
■ **F**: connettono un vertice i ad un suo discendente j nell'albero:

tempo di scoperta di $i <$ tempo di scoperta di j

$$pre[i] < pre[j]$$

$$pre[i]/post[i] = 0/7$$

$$pre[j]/post[j] = 3/4$$

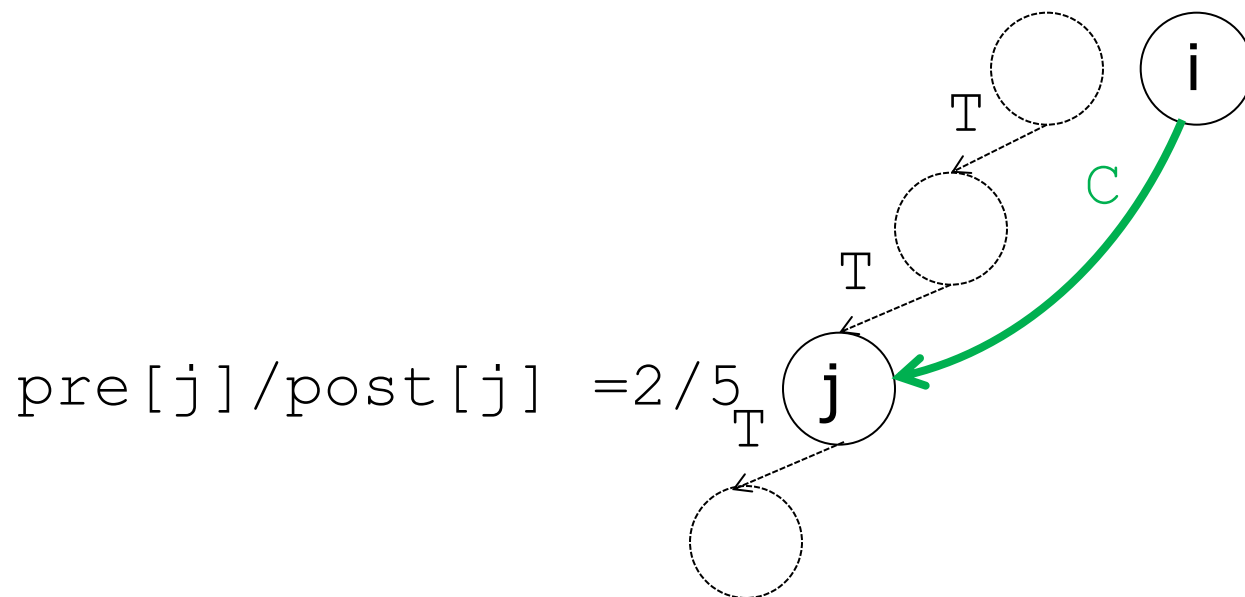


- 
- **C**: archi rimanenti, per cui

tempo di scoperta di $i >$ tempo di scoperta di j

$$\text{pre}[i] > \text{pre}[j]$$

$$\text{pre}[i] / \text{post}[i] = 8 / -1$$

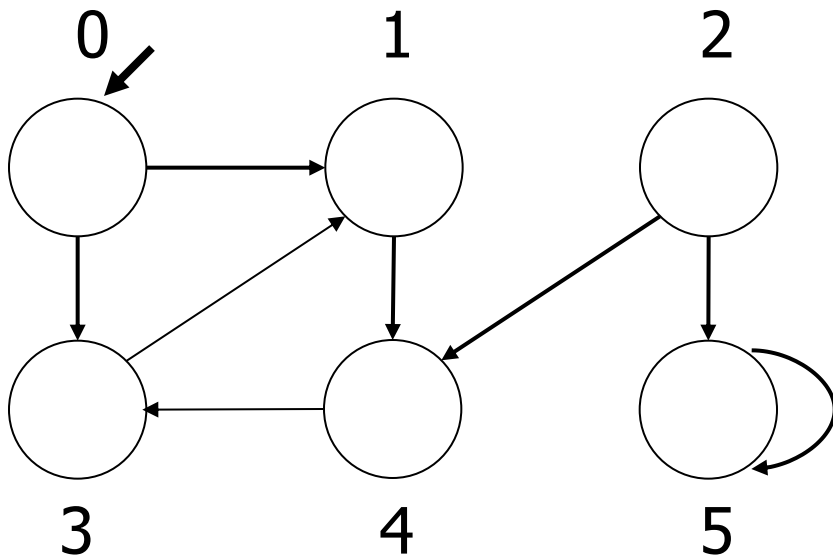


Grafo non orientato: solo archi T e **B**.

Esempio

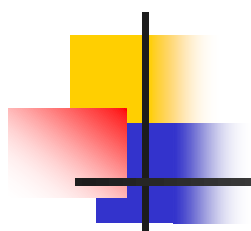
time = -1

st



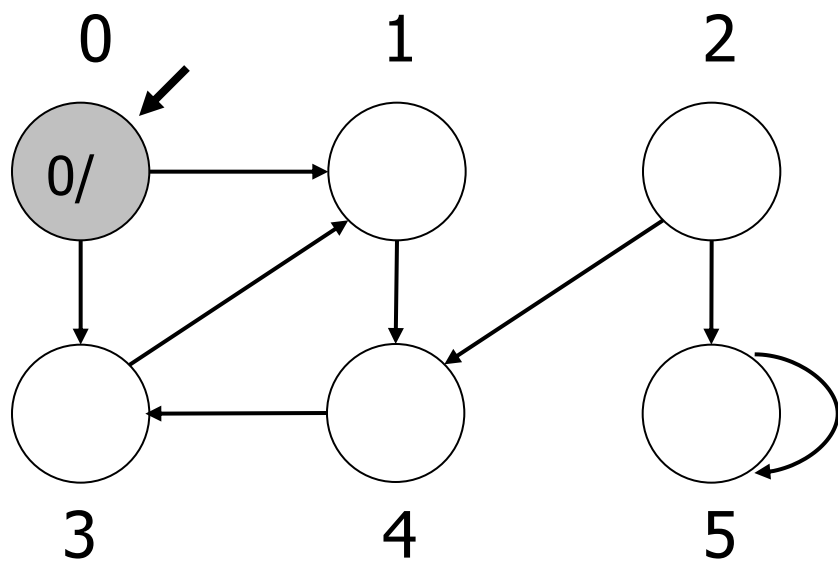
st

-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5



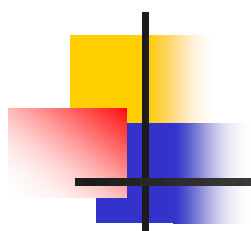
time = 0

st
0

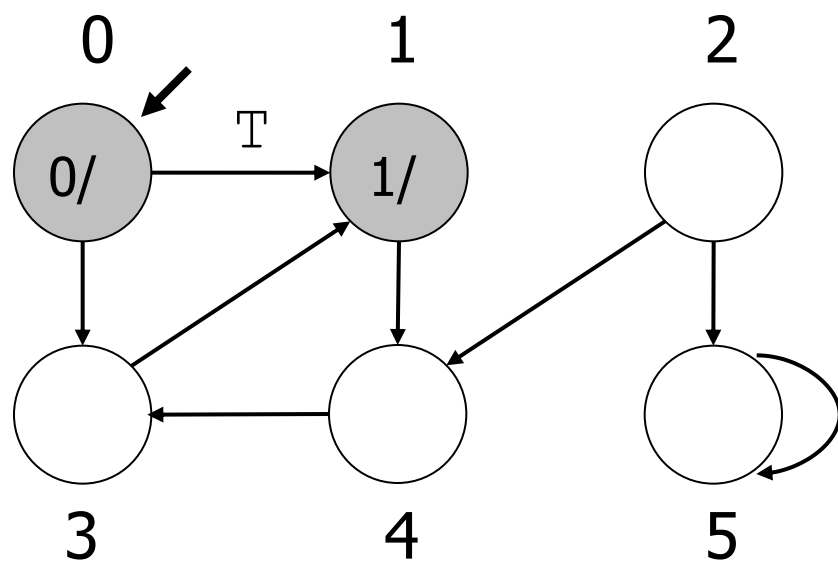
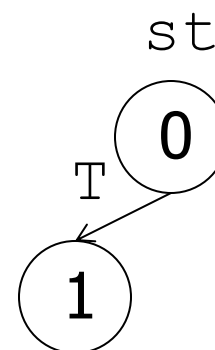


st

0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

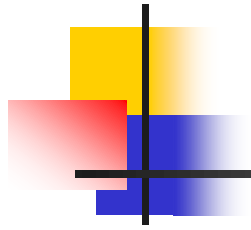


time = 1

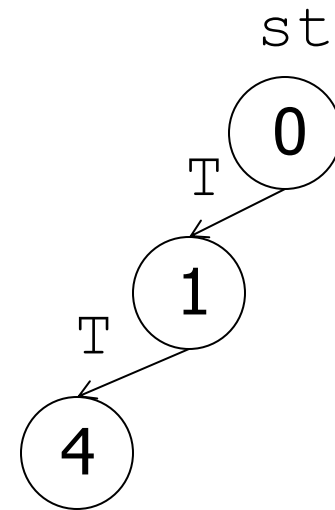
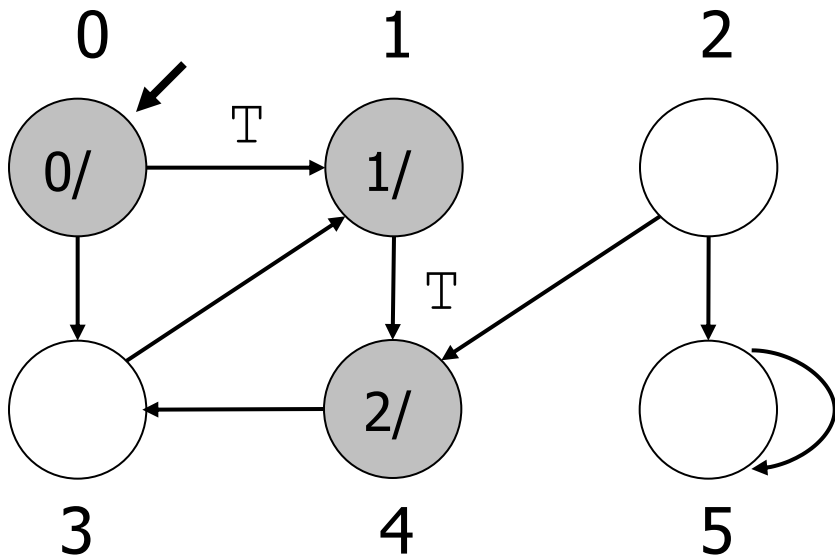


st

0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

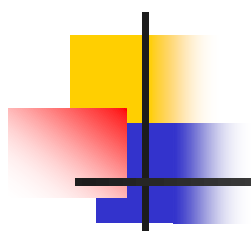


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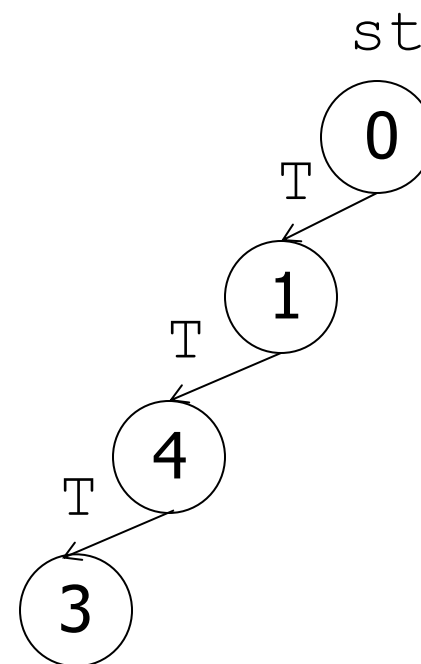
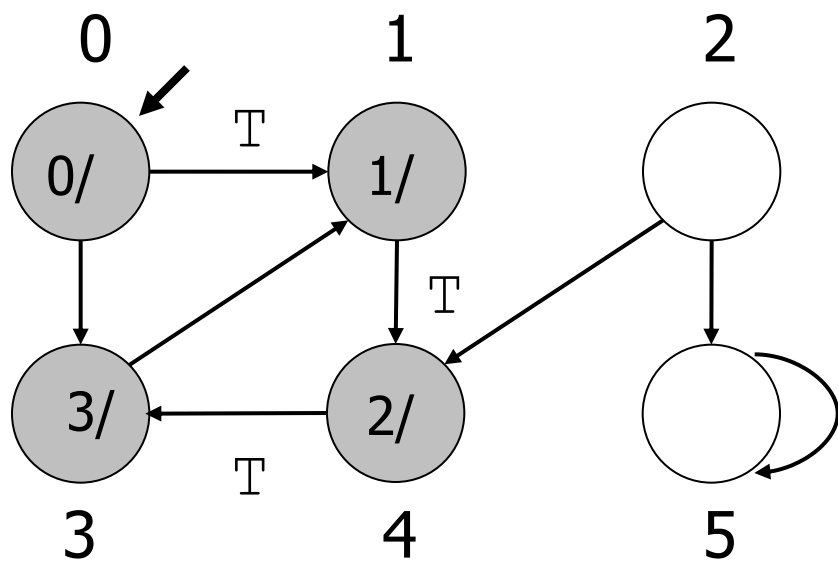


st

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0	1	2	3	4	5

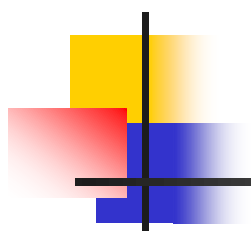


time = 3

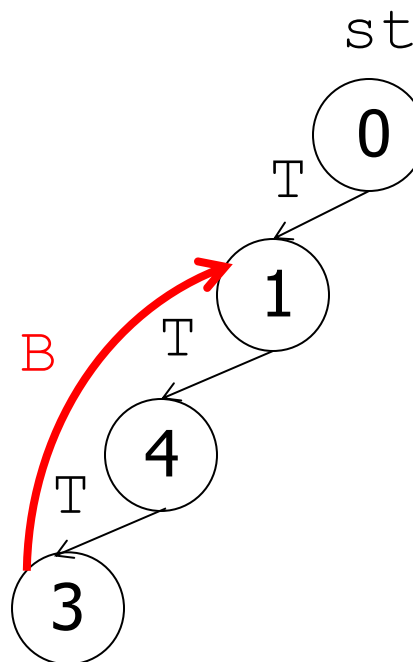
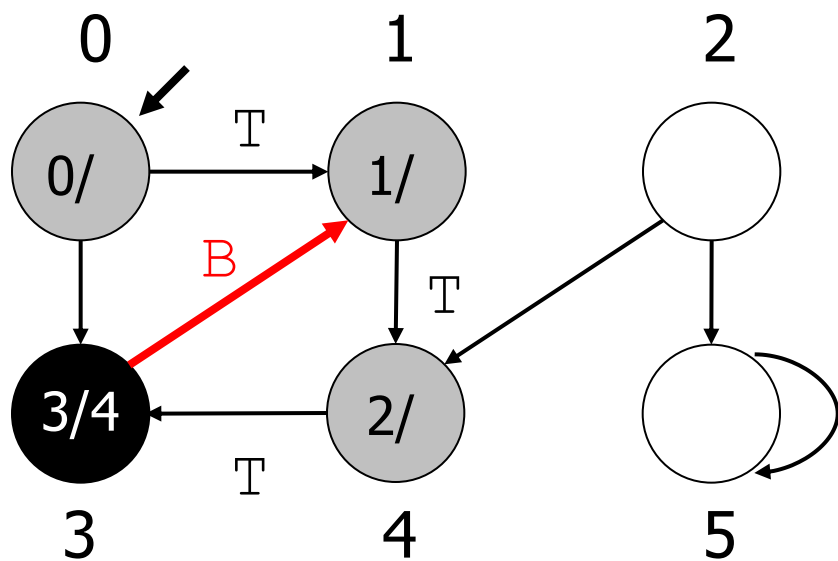


st

0	0	-1	4	1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

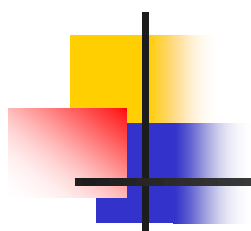


time = 4

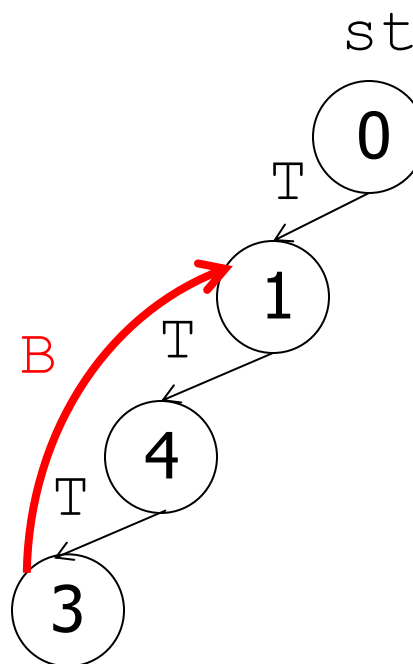
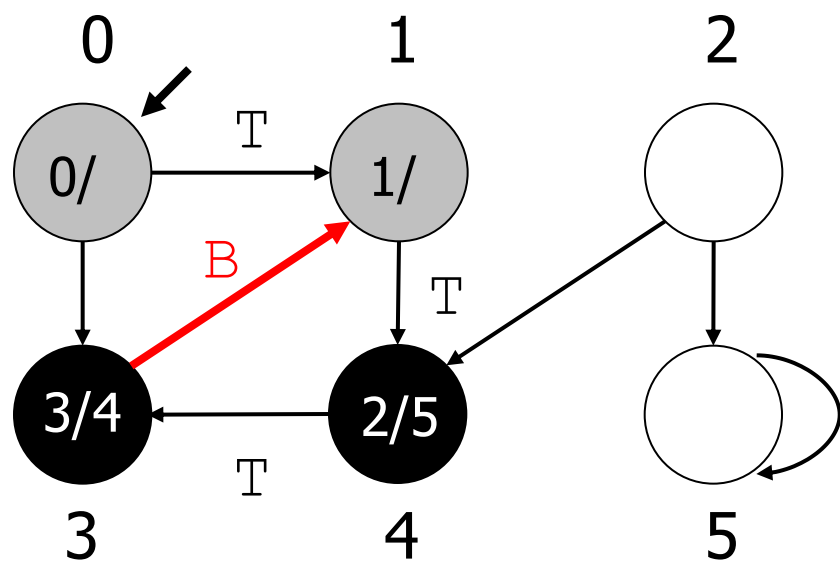


st

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0	1	2	3	4	5

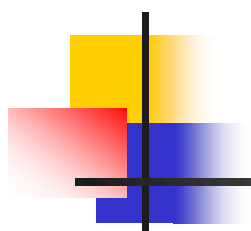


time = 5

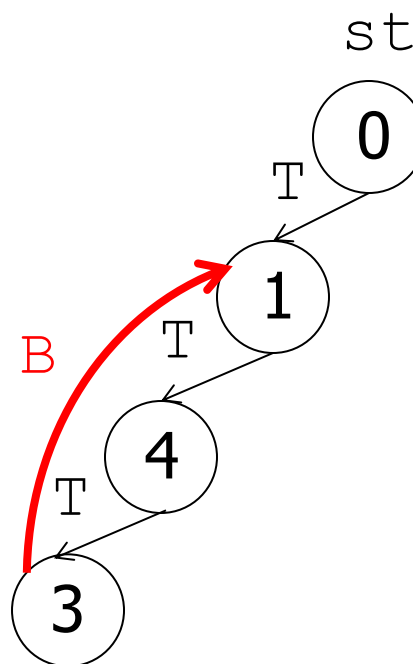
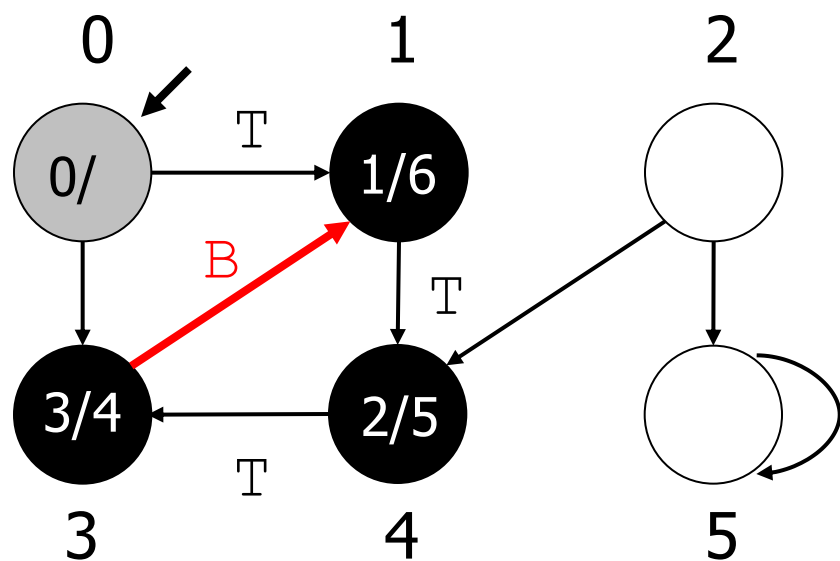


st

0	0	-1	4	1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

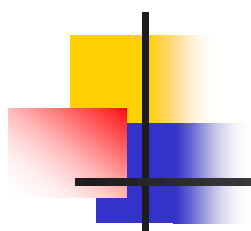


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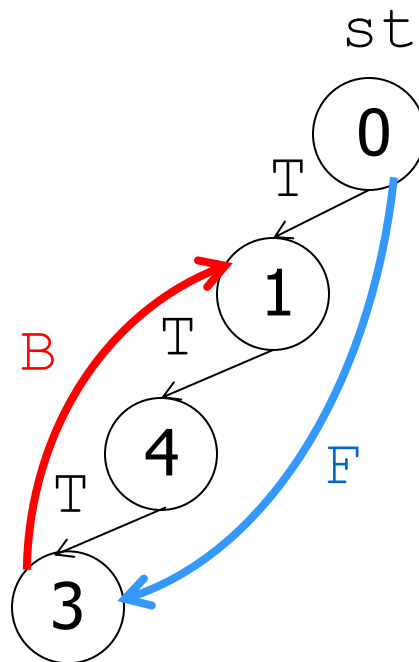
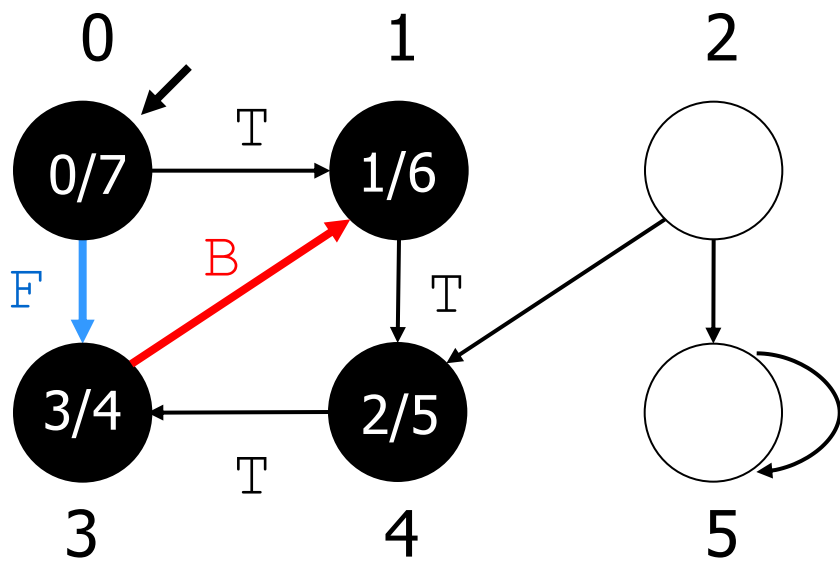


st

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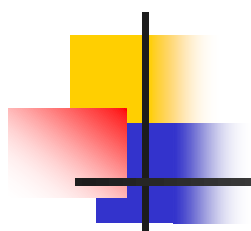


time = 7

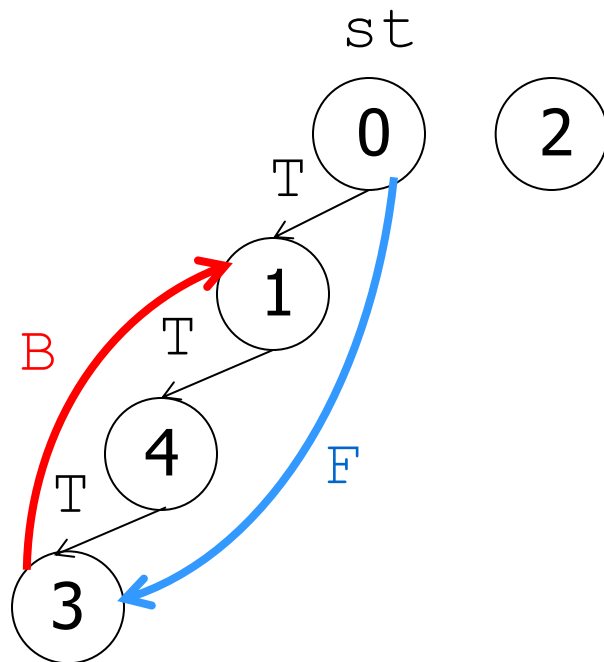
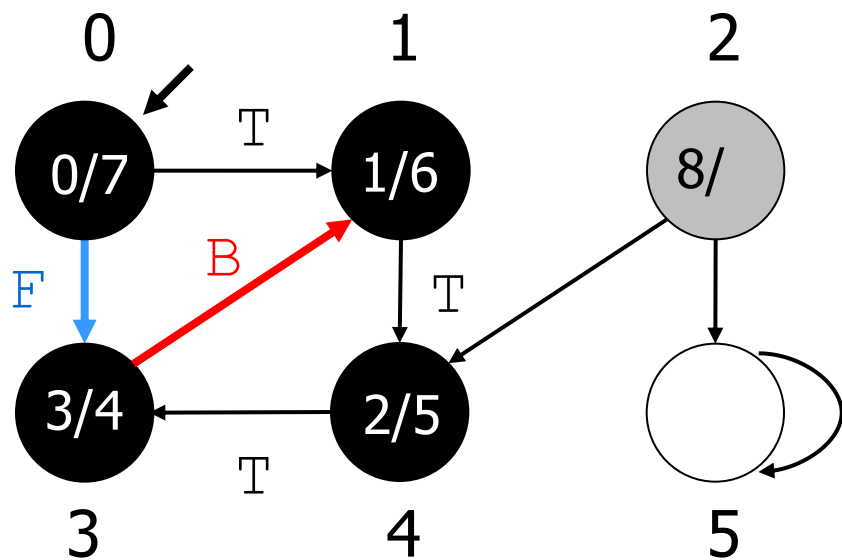


st

0	0	-1	4	1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

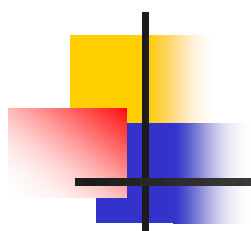


time = 8

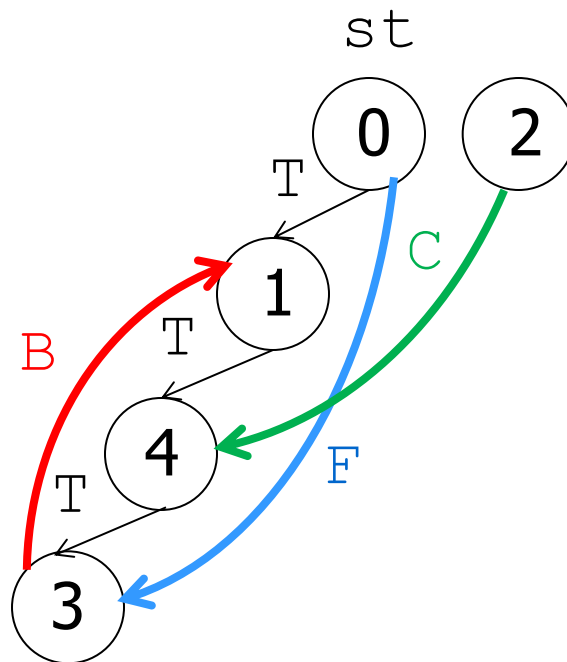
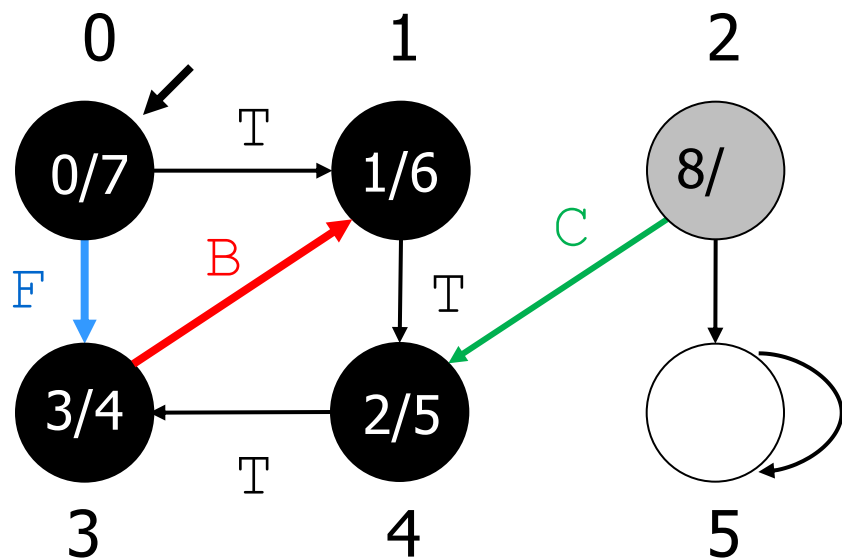


st

0	0	2	4	1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

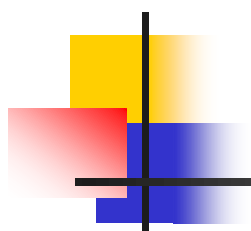


time = 8

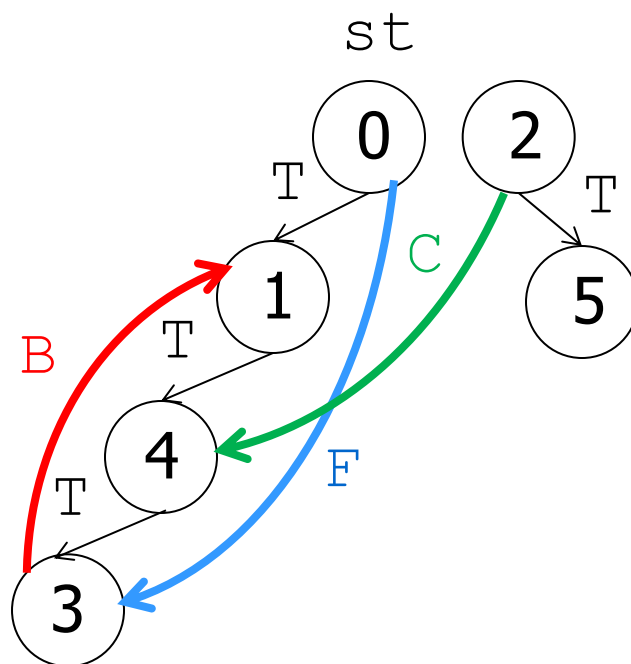
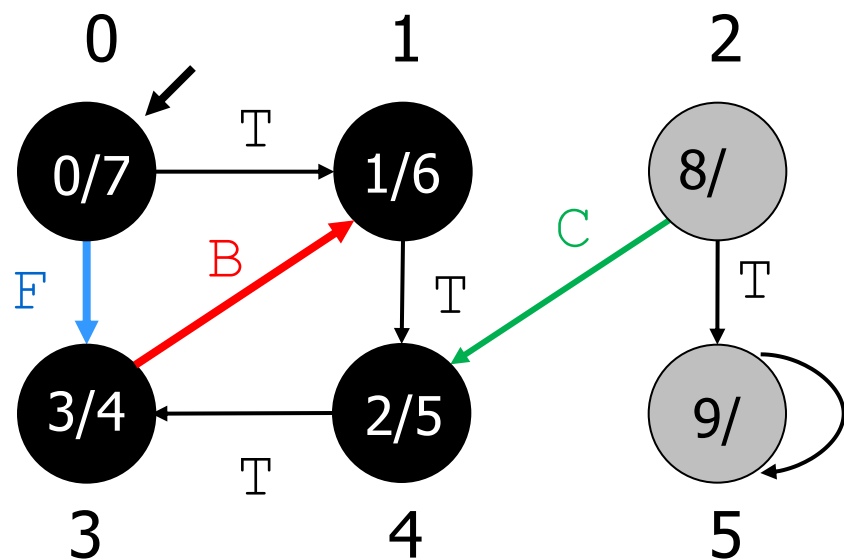


st

0	0	2	4	1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5

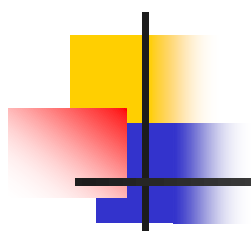


time = 9

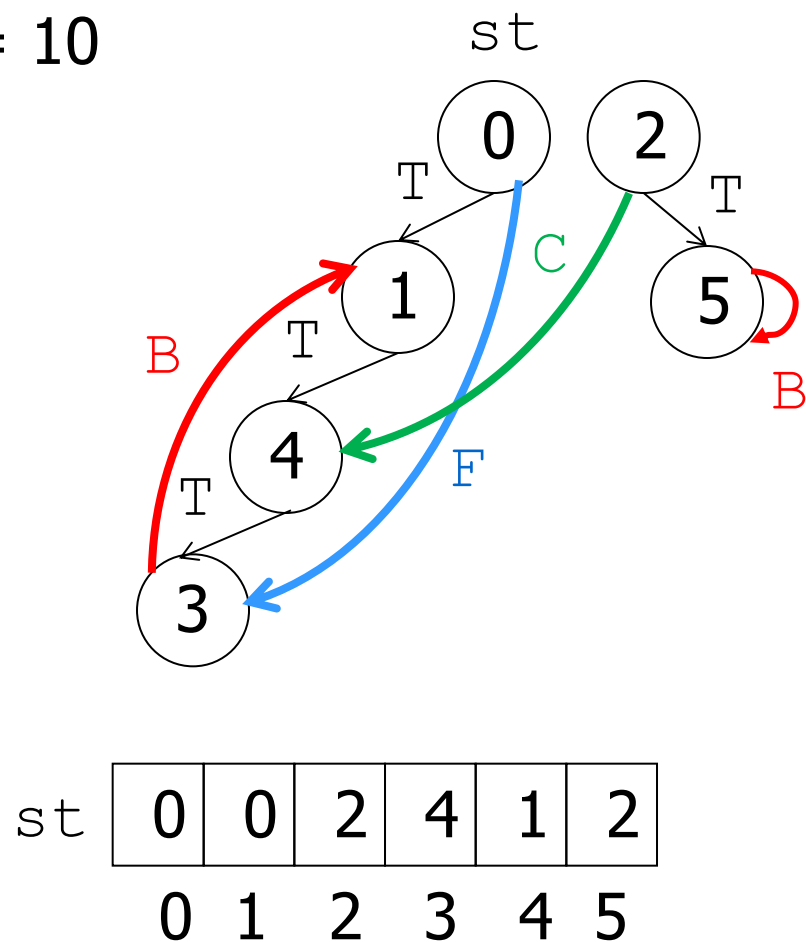
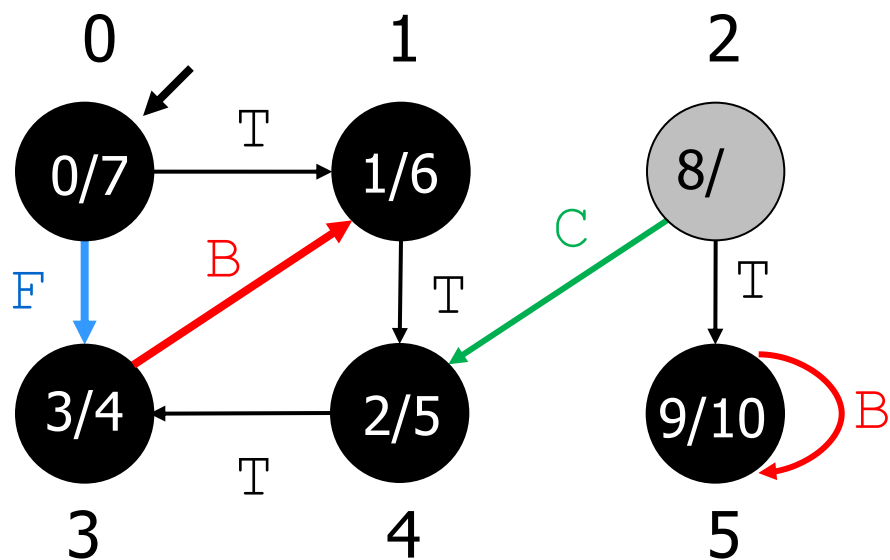


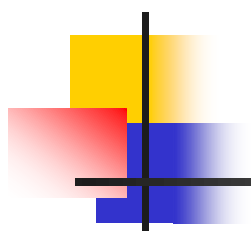
st

0	0	2	4	1	2
0	1	2	3	4	5

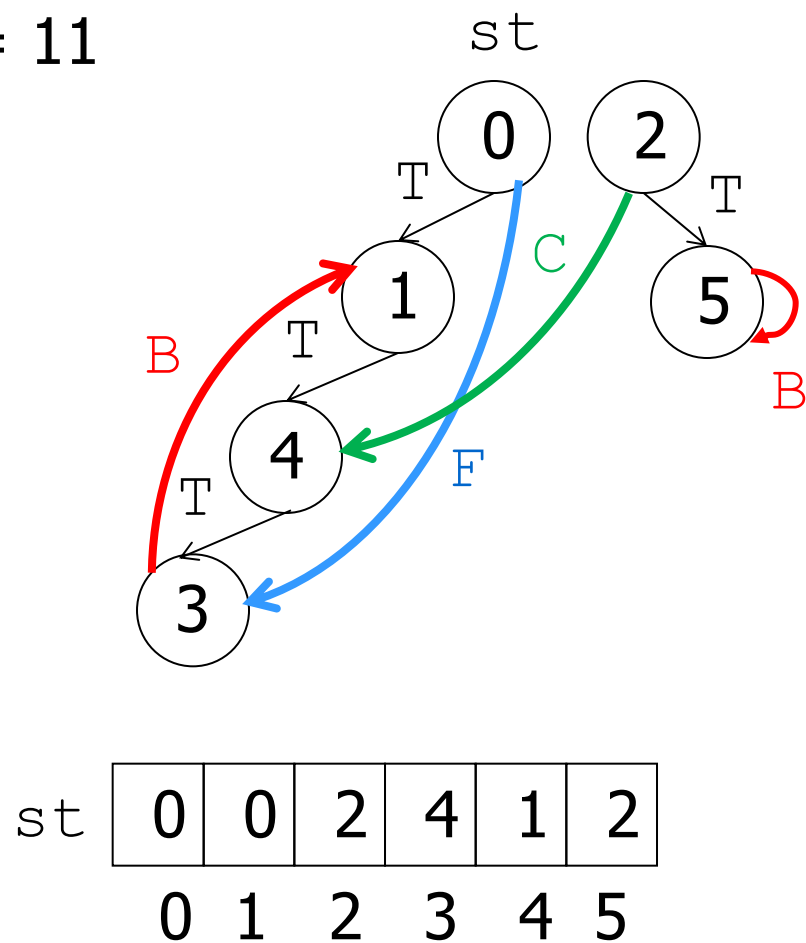
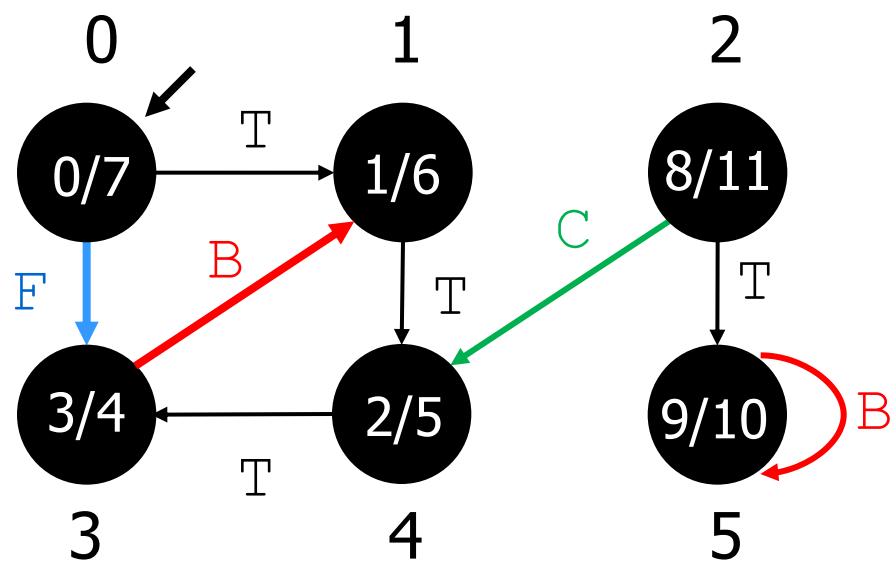


time = 10





time = 11





Algoritmo

- GRAPHdfs : procedura che visita tutti i vertici di un grafo, richiamando la procedura ricorsiva dfsR . Termina quando tutti i vertici sono neri.
- dfsR : procedura che visita in profondità a partire da un vertice v identificato fittiziamente come $\text{Edge}(v, v)$.

Termina quando ha visitato in profondità tutti i nodi raggiungibili da v .

NB: alcuni autori chiamano visita in profondità la sola dfsR .



Strutture dati

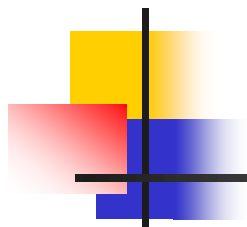
- grafo come lista delle adiacenze
- vettore `pre` dei tempi di scoperta
(numerazione in preordine dei vertici)
- vettore `post` dei tempi di completamento
(numerazione in postordine dei vertici)
- vettore `st` dei padri per la costruzione
della foresta degli alberi di visita in
profondità
- contatore `time` per tempi di scoperta/fine
elaborazione.



Grafo orientato

```
void dfsR(Graph G, Edge e) {
    link t; int v, w = e.w; Edge x;
    if (e.v != e.w)
        printf("edge (%d, %d) is tree \n", e.v, e.w) ;
    st[e.w] = e.v;
    pre[w] = time++;
    for (t = G->adj[w]; t != NULL; t = t->next)
        if (pre[t->v] == -1)
            dfsR(G, EDGE(w, t->v));
        else {
            v = t->v;
            x = EDGE(w, v);
            if (post[v] == -1)
                printf("edge (%d, %d) is back \n", x.v, x.w);
            else
                if(pre[v]>pre[w])
                    printf("edge (%d, %d) is forward \n", x.v, x.w);
                else
                    printf("edge (%d, %d) is cross \n", x.v, x.w);
        }
    post[w] = time++;
}
```

```
void dfsR(Graph G, Edge e) {
    link t; int v, w = e.w; Edge x;
    if (e.v != e.w)
        printf("edge (%d, %d) is tree \n", e.v, e.w) ;
    st[e.w] = e.v;
    pre[w] = time++;
    for (t = G->adj[w]; t != NULL; t = t->next)
        if (pre[t->v] == -1)
            dfsR(G, EDGE(w, t->v));
        else {
            v = t->v;
            x = EDGE(w, v);
            if (pre[w] < pre[v])
                printf("edge (%d, %d) is back \n", x.v, x.w) ;
        }
    post[w] = time++;
}
```



```
void GRAPHdfs(Graph G) {
    int v;
    time = 0;
    for (v = 0; v < G->V; v++) {
        pre[v] = -1; post[v] = -1; st[v] = -1;
    }
    for (v=0; v < G->V; v++)
        if (pre[v]== -1)
            dfsR(G, EDGE(v,v));
    printf("discovery/endprocessing time labels n");
    for (v=0; v < G->V; v++)
        printf("vertex %d : %d/%d \n", v, pre[v], post[v]);
    printf("resulting DFS tree \n");
    for (v=0; v < G->V; v++)
        printf("parent of vertex %d is vertex %d\n",v,st[v]);
}
```



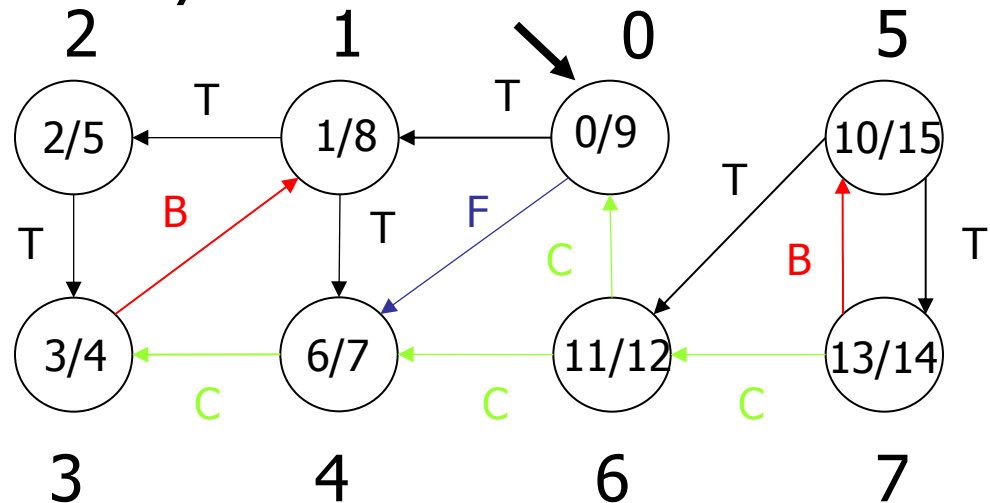
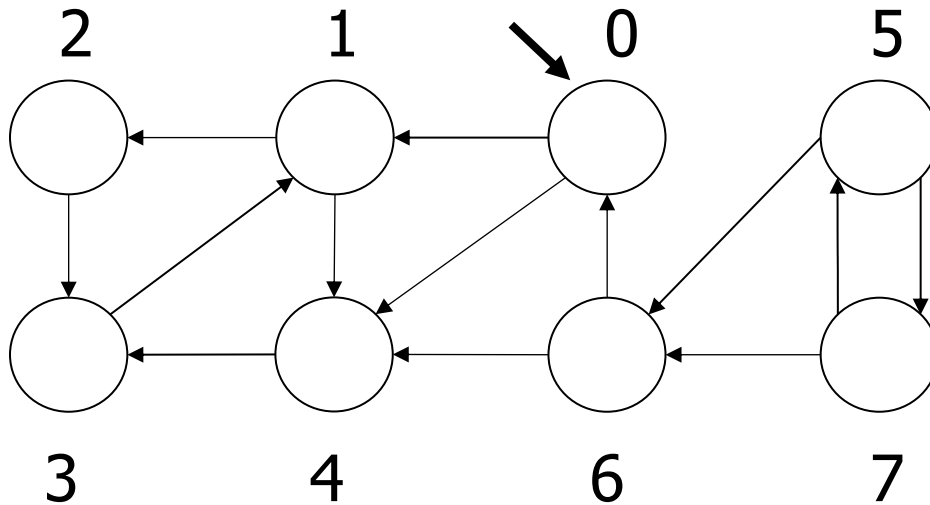

Complessità (lista adiacenze)

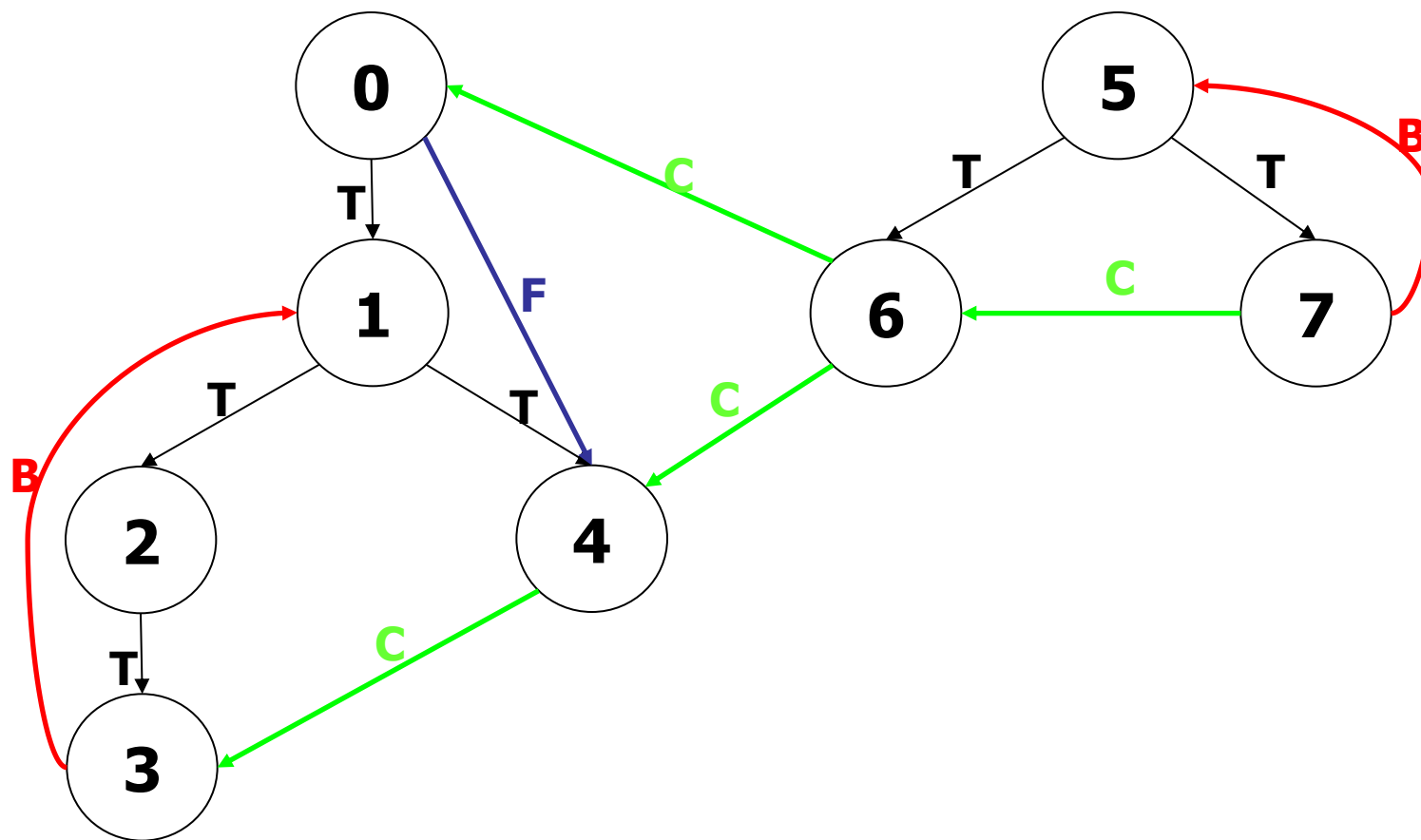
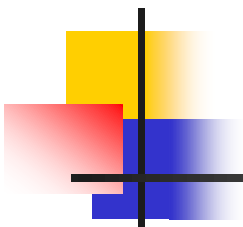

$$\Theta(|V|)$$

- Inizializzazione
- visita ricorsiva da u
- $T(n) = \Theta(|V| + |E|)$.
- Con la matrice delle adiacenze: $T(n) = \Theta(|V|^2)$.


$$\Theta(|E|)$$

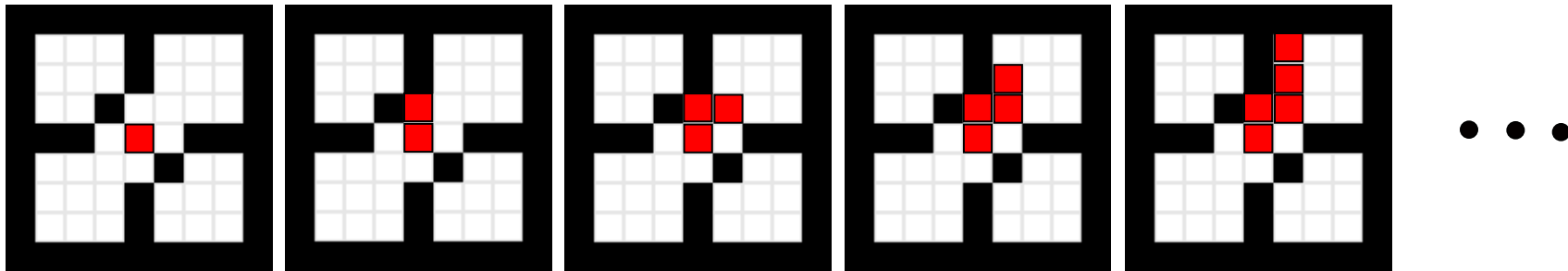
Esempio





Applicazione: flood fill

- Scopo: colorare un'intera area di pixel connessi con lo stesso colore (Bucket Tool)
- DFS a partire dal pixel sorgente (seed), terminazione quando si incontra una frontiera (boundary):



<http://en.wikipedia.org>

Sedgewick, Wayne, Algorithms Part I & II, www.coursera.org



Visita in ampiezza

A partire da un vertice s :

- determina tutti i vertici raggiungibili da s , quindi non visita necessariamente tutti i vertici a differenza della DFS
- calcola la distanza minima da s di tutti i vertici da esso raggiungibili.
- genera un albero della visita in ampiezza.

Ampiezza: espande tutta la frontiera tra vertici già scoperti/non ancora scoperti.



Principi base

Scoperta di un vertice: prima volta che si incontra nella visita.

Vertici:

- bianchi: non ancora scoperti
- grigi: scoperti, ma non completati
- neri: scoperti e completati.

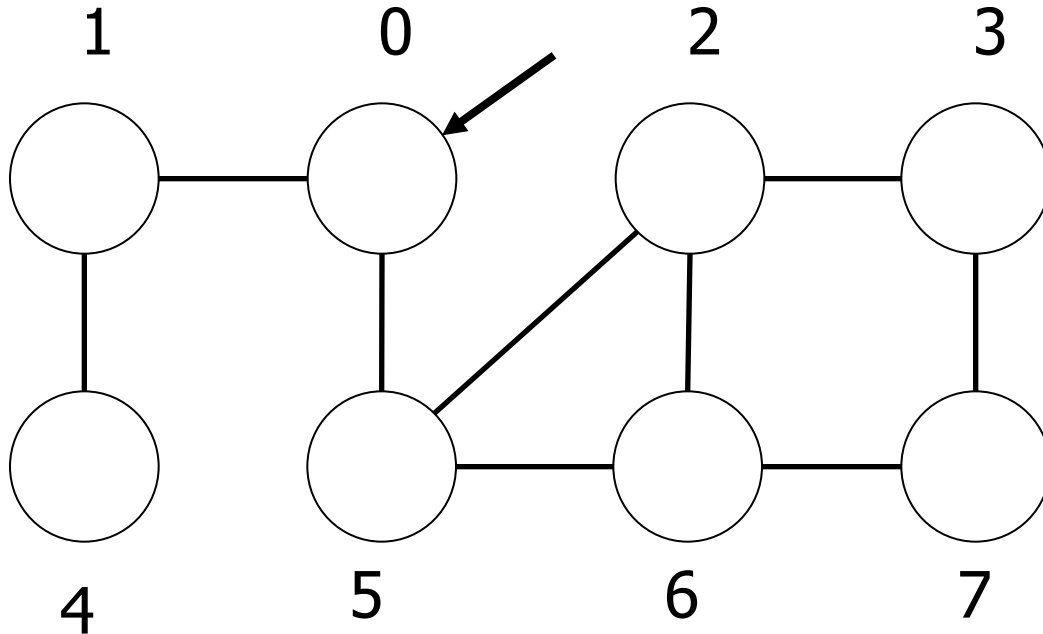
Dato vertice u :

- $st[u]$: padre di u nell'albero della visita.

Esempio

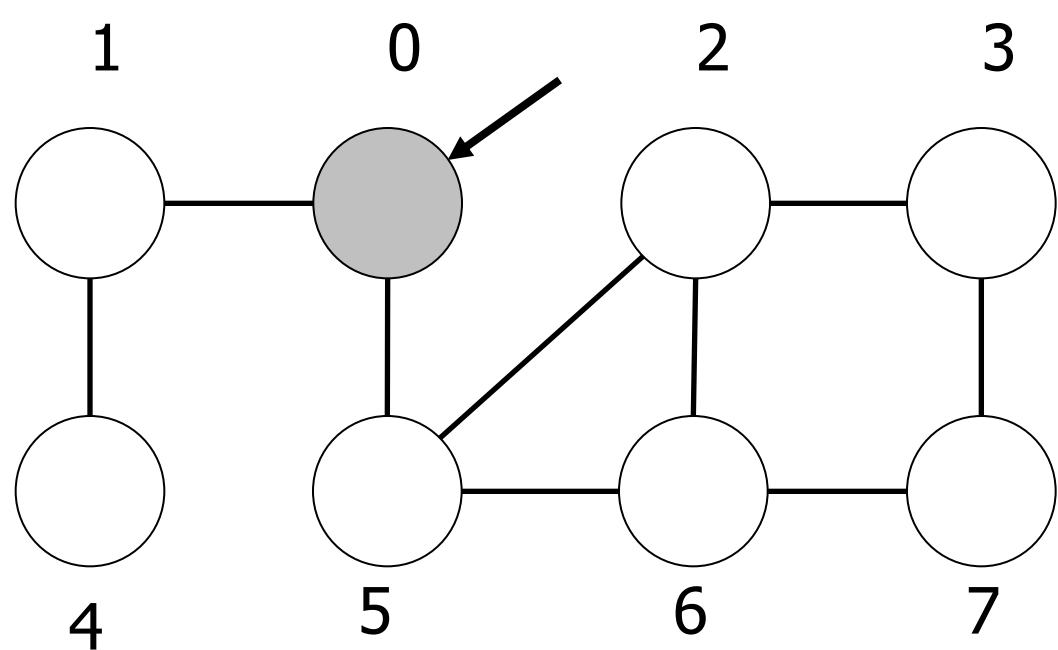
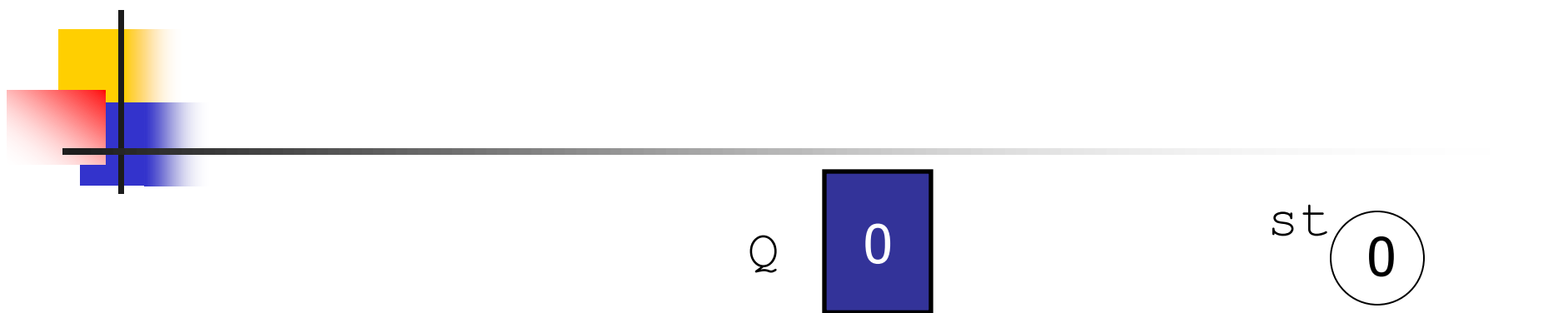
Q

st



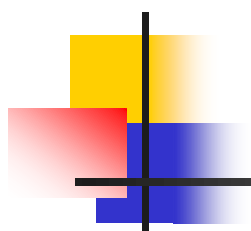
st

-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

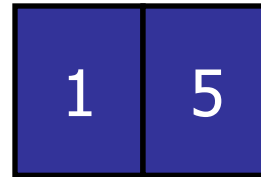


st

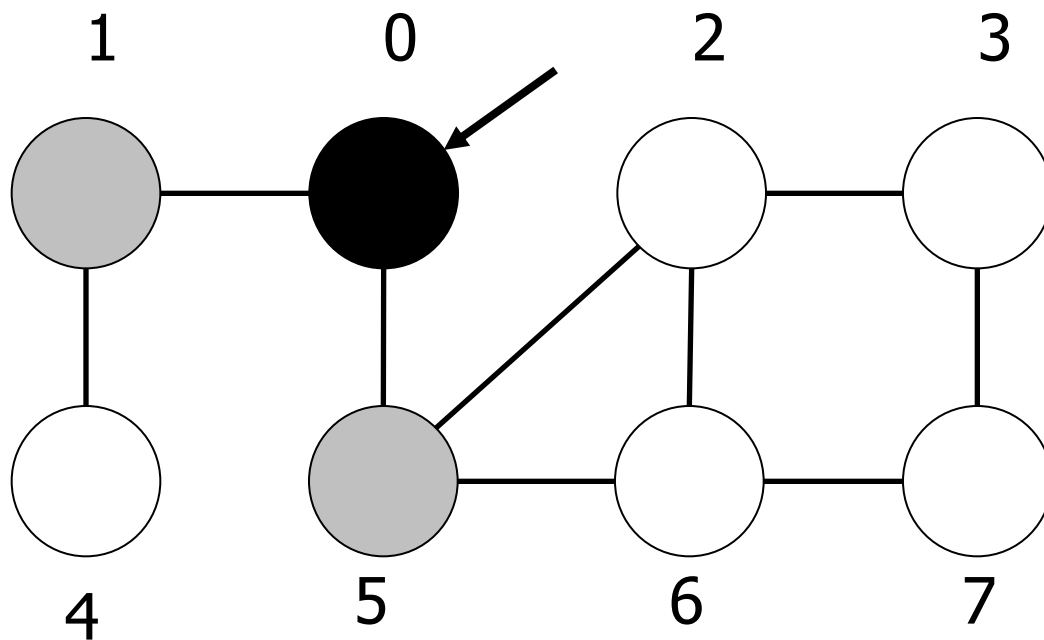
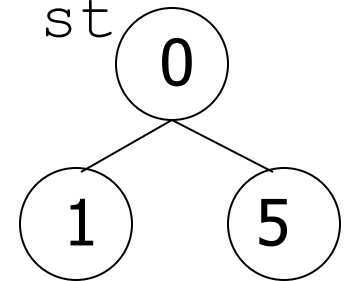
0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



Q

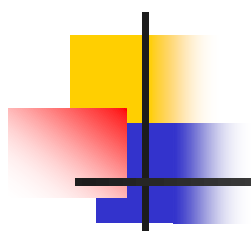


st

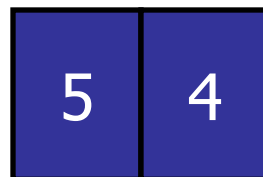


st

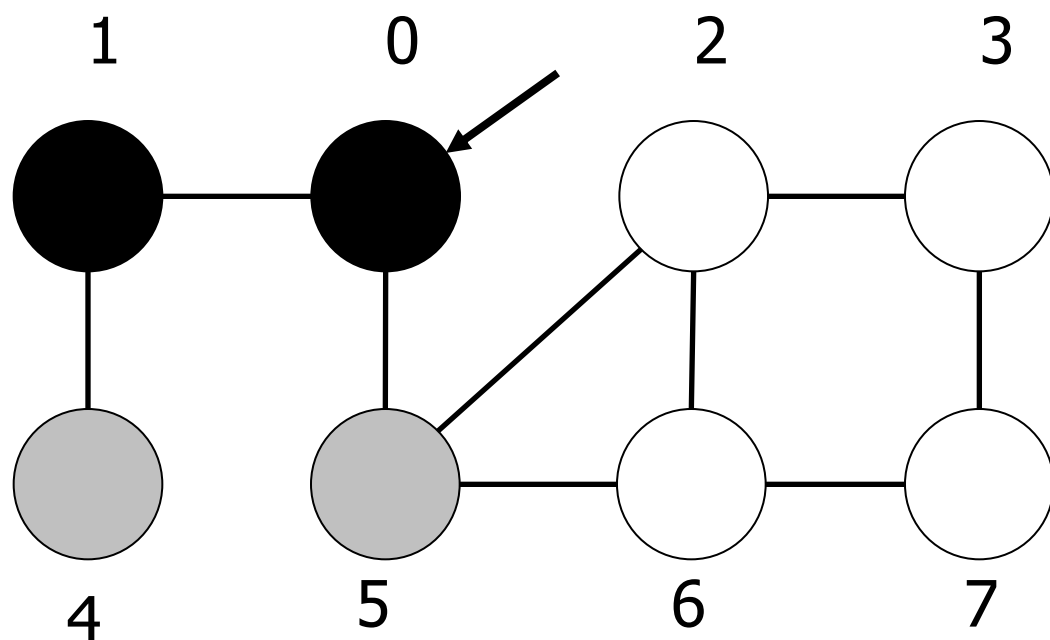
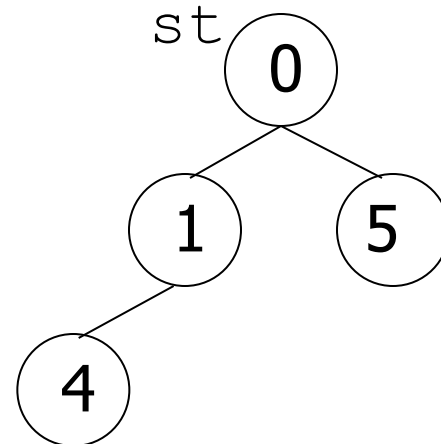
0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



Q

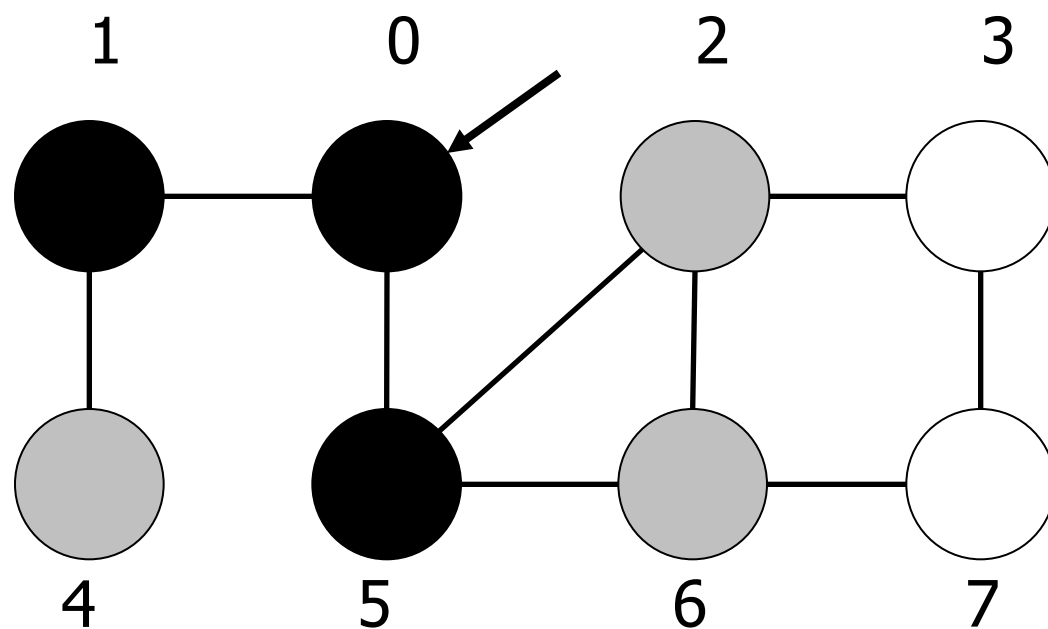
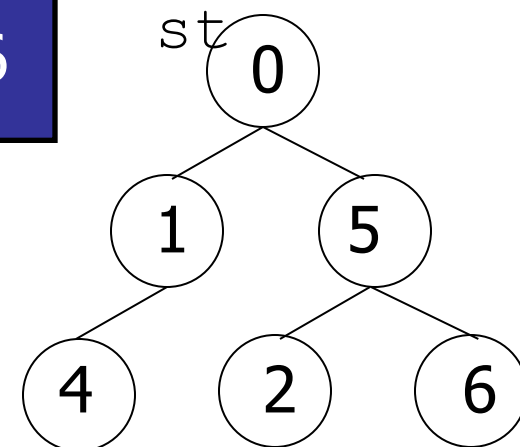
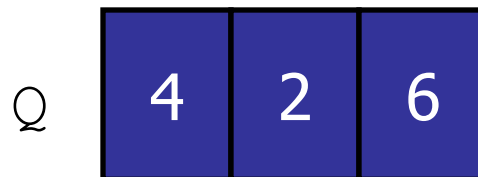
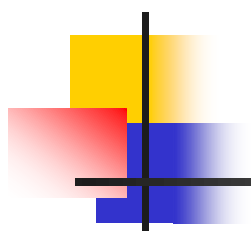


st



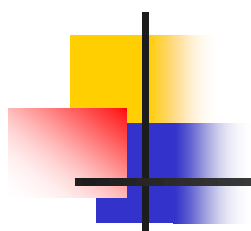
st

0	0	-1	-1	1	0	-1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

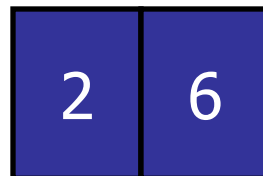


st

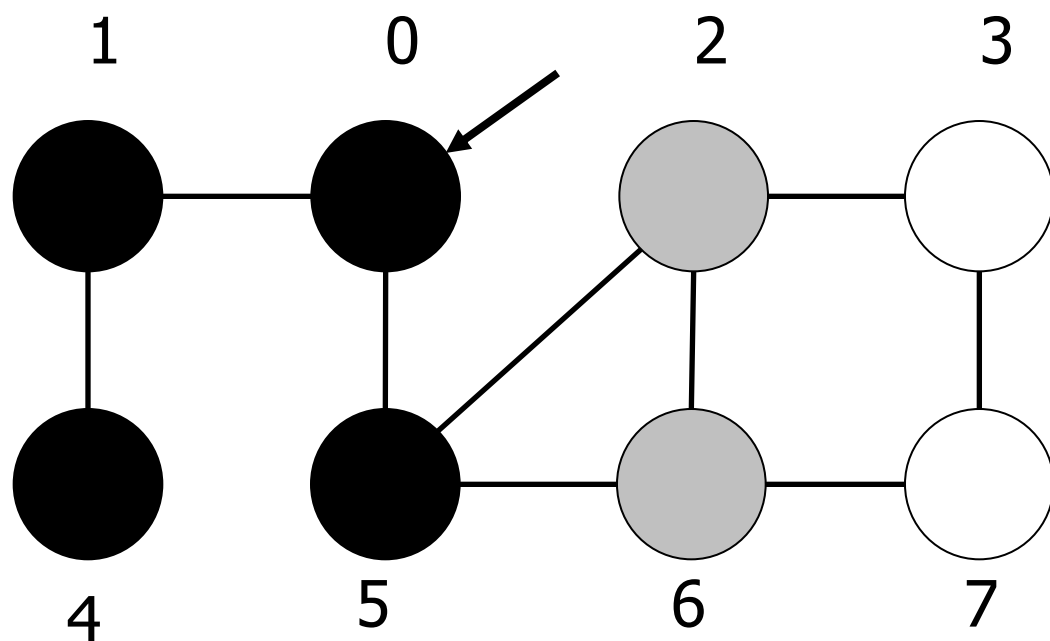
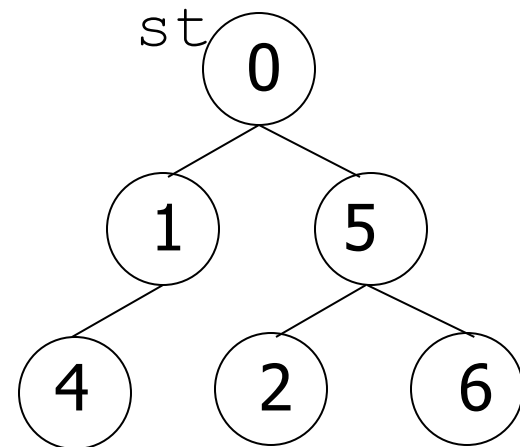
0	0	5	-1	1	0	5	-1
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Q

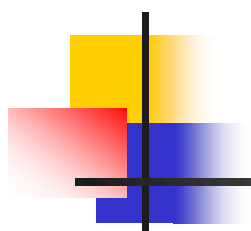


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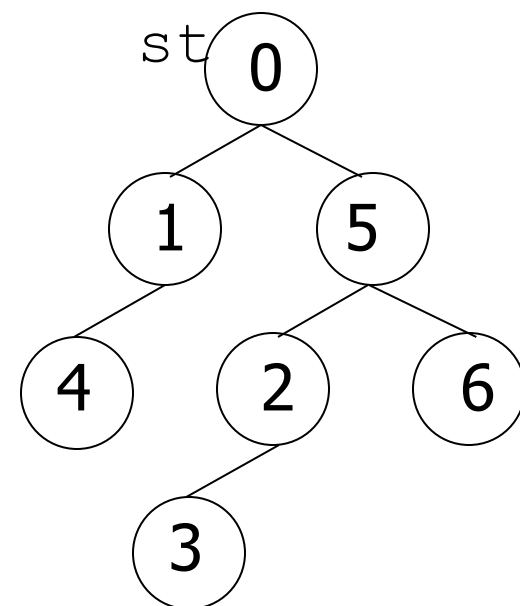
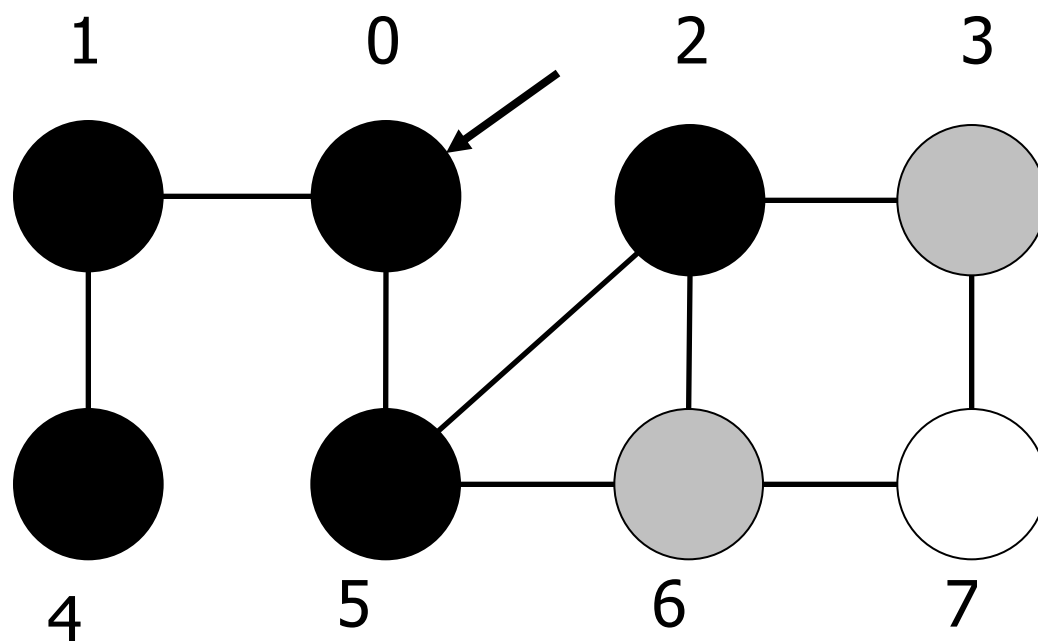
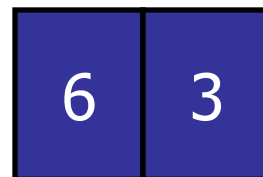


st

0	0	5	-1	1	0	5	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

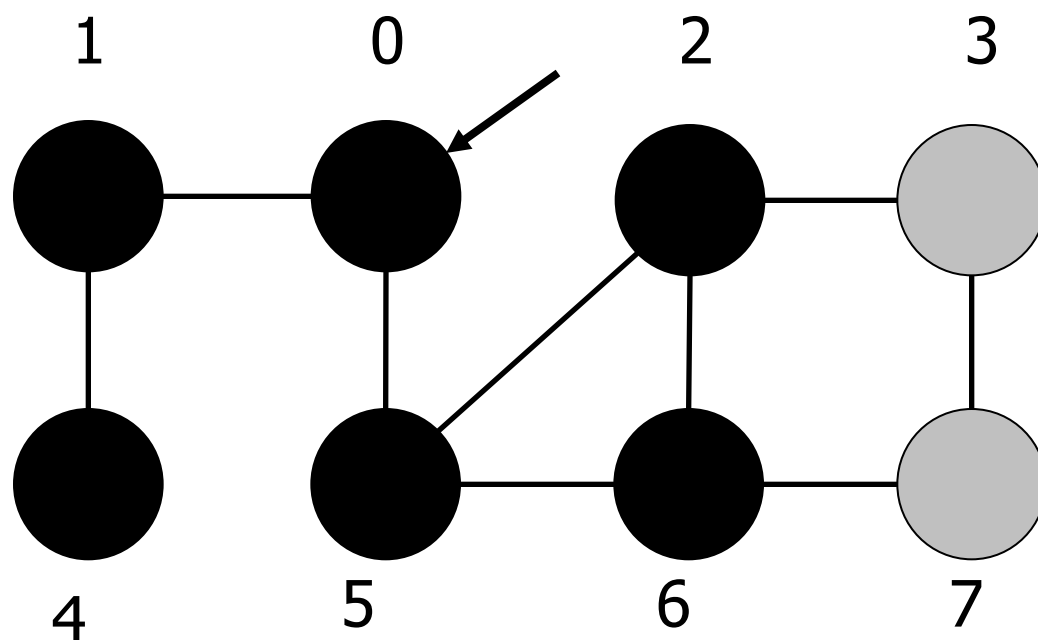
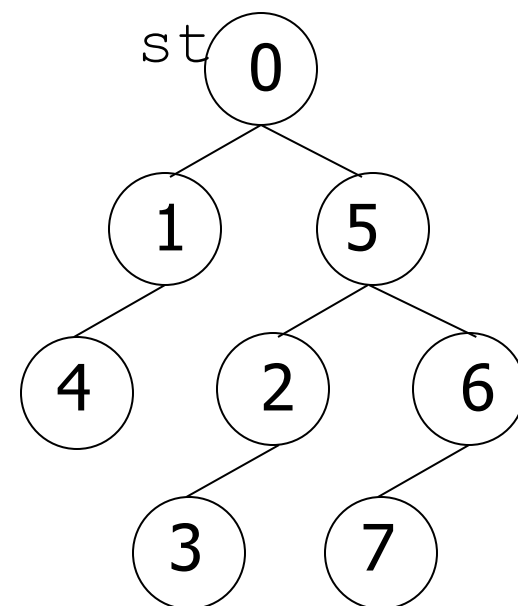
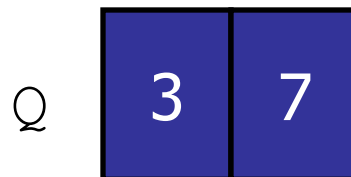
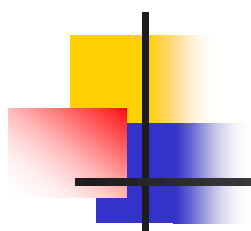


Q



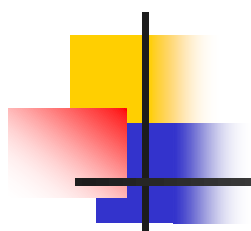
st

0	0	5	2	1	0	5	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

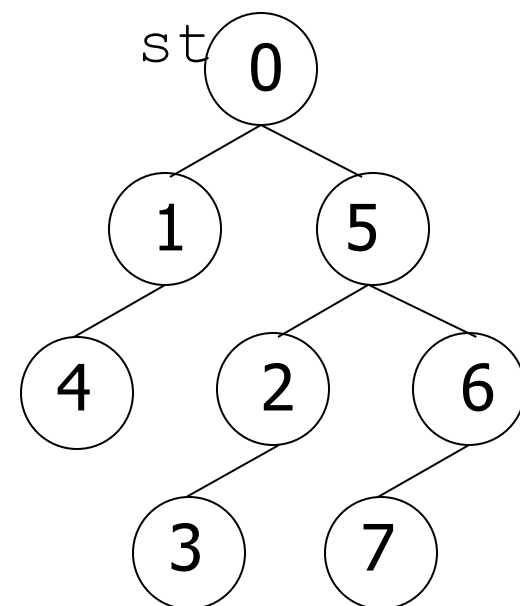
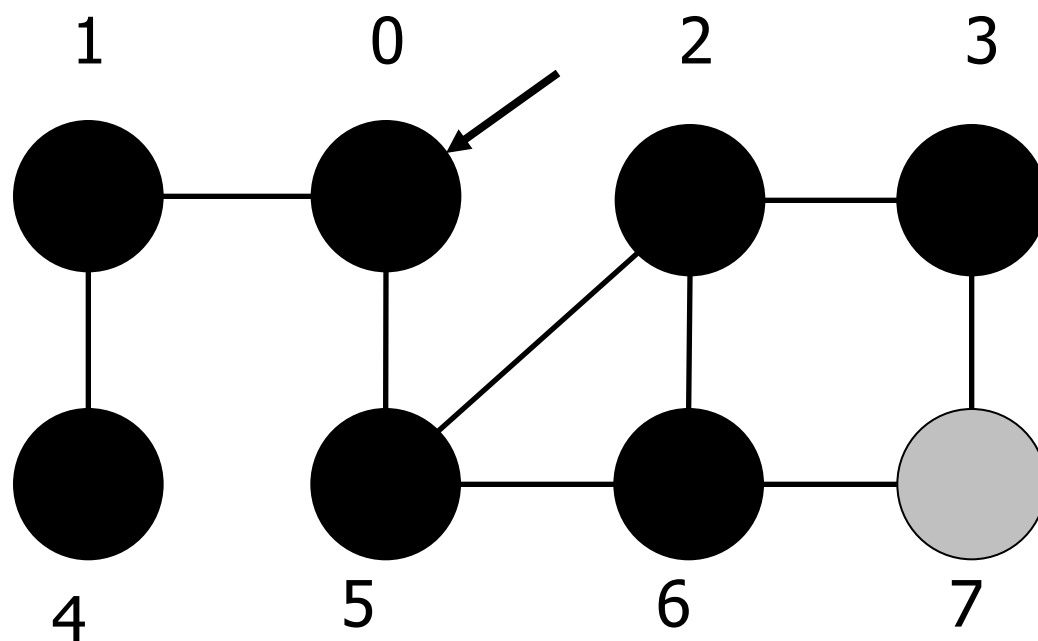


st

0	0	5	2	1	0	5	6
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

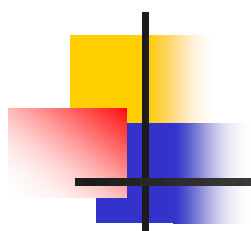


Q 7

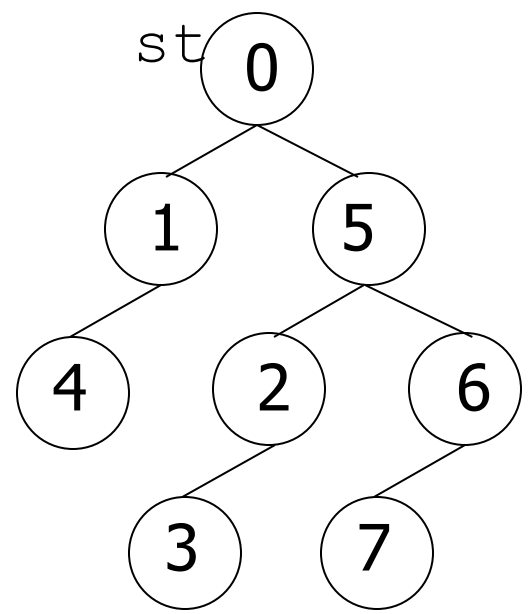
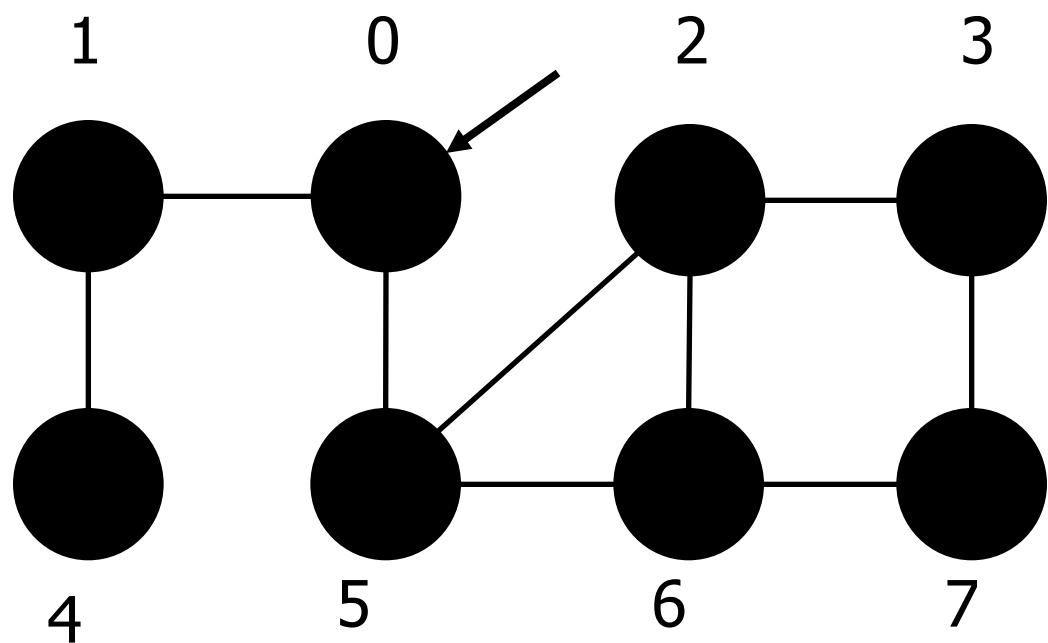


st

0	0	5	2	1	0	5	6
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



Q



st

0	0	5	2	1	0	5	6
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



Strutture dati

Strutture dati:

- grafo come matrice delle adiacenze
- coda Q dei vertici grigi
- vettore st dei padri nell'albero di visita in ampiezza
- vettore pre dei tempi di scoperta dei vertici
- contatore $time$ del tempo.

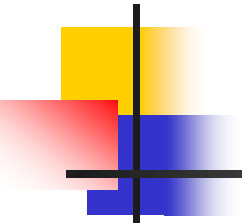


Algoritmo

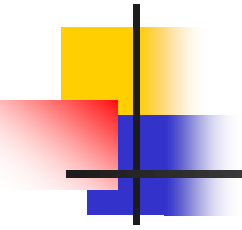
Algoritmo:

- estrai un vertice dalla coda
- metti in coda tutti i vertici bianchi ad esso adiacenti (metti in coda tutti gli archi che puntano ai vertici ancora bianchi ad esso adiacenti)
- ripeti finché la coda si svuota

`bfs` : procedura che visita in ampiezza a partire da un vertice di partenza.



```
void bfs(Graph G, Edge e)
{
    int v, w;
    Q q = QUEUEinit();
    QUEUEput(q, e);
    while (!QUEUEempty(q))
        if (pre[(e = QUEUEget(q)).w] == -1) {
            pre[e.w] = time++;
            st[e.w] = e.v;
            for (v = 0; v < G->V; v++)
                if (G->adj[e.w][v] == 1)
                    if (pre[v] == -1)
                        QUEUEput(q, EDGE(e.w, v));
        }
}
```



```
void GRAPHbfs(Graph G) {
    int v;
    time = 0;
    for (v=0; v < G->V; v++) {
        pre[v] = -1;
        st[v] = -1;
    }

    bfs(G, EDGE(0,0));

    printf("Resulting BFS tree \n");
    for (v=0; v < G->V; v++)
        printf("parent %d is %d\n", v, st[v]);
}
```



Complessità

- Operazioni sulla coda
- Scansione della matrice delle adiacenze
 $T(n) = \Theta(|V|^2)$.
- Con la lista delle adiacenze: $T(n) = O(|V| + |E|)$.

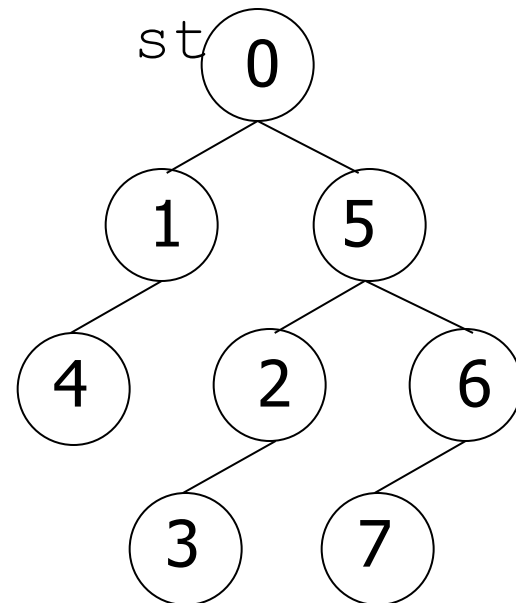
Proprietà

Cammini minimi: la visita in ampiezza determina la minima distanza tra s e ogni vertice raggiungibile da esso.

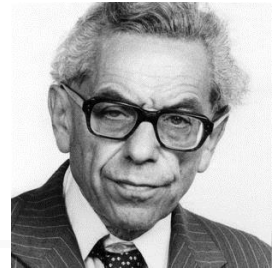
Cammino minimo da 0 a 3:

0, 5, 2, 3

lunghezza = 3



Applicazione: i numeri di Erdős



- Paul Erdős (1913-1996): matematico ungherese «itinerante»: pubblicazioni con moltissimi coautori
- Grafo non orientato:
 - vertici: matematici
 - arco: unisce 2 matematici che hanno una pubblicazione in comune
- numero di Erdős: distanza minima di ogni matematico da Erdős
- BFS



Ron Graham (alias Tom Oda).

<http://www.oakland.edu/upload/images/Erdos%20Number%20Project/cgraph.jpg>

Sedgewick, Wayne, Algorithms Part I & II, www.coursera.org



Riferimenti

- Visita in profondità:
 - Sedgewick Part 5 18.2, 18.3, 18.4
 - Cormen 23.3
- Visita in ampiezza:
 - Sedgewick Part 5 18.7
 - Cormen 23.2
- Numero di Erdős:
 - Bertossi 9.5.2

Caro Babbo Natale,
per questo Natale non siamo
interessati a regali materiali,
ma ti chiediamo qualcosa di
veramente importante:
come prima cosa ti chiediamo di
farci superare (con un bel voto)

l'esame più temuto **ALGORITMI E PROGRAMMAZIONE!**
Nel tempo che ti resta, se fosse possibile,
vorremmo superare anche tutto il resto:
ELETTROTECNICA;
ANALISI II;
FISICA II.

E poiché quest'anno siamo stati tanto
buoni, ci aspettiamo che le nostre
richieste siano esaudite.

Con tanto affetto

Caro-

importante:
come prima cosa ti chiediamo di
farci superare (con un bel voto)
l'esame più temuto ALGORITMI E PROGRAMMAZIONE!

Nel tempo che ti resta, se fosse possibile,
vorremmo superare anche tutto il resto:

ELETTROTECNICA;

ANALISI II;

FISICA II.

E poiché quest'anno siamo stati tanto
buoni, ci aspettiamo che le nostre
richieste siano esaudite.

Con tanto affetto e speranza,

[Redacted]

Studio

