Scheduling

Set of tasks for baking cookies:

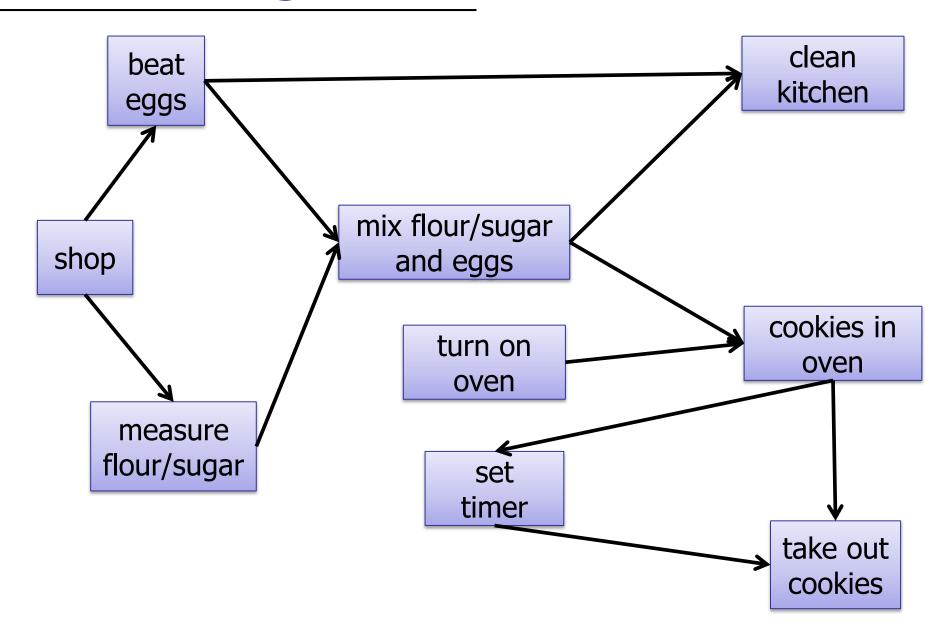
- Shop for groceries
- Put the cookies in the oven
- Clean the kitchen
- Beat the eggs in a bowl
- Measure the flour and sugar in a bowl
- Mix the eggs with the flour and sugar
- Turn on the oven
- Set the timer
- Take out the cookies

Scheduling

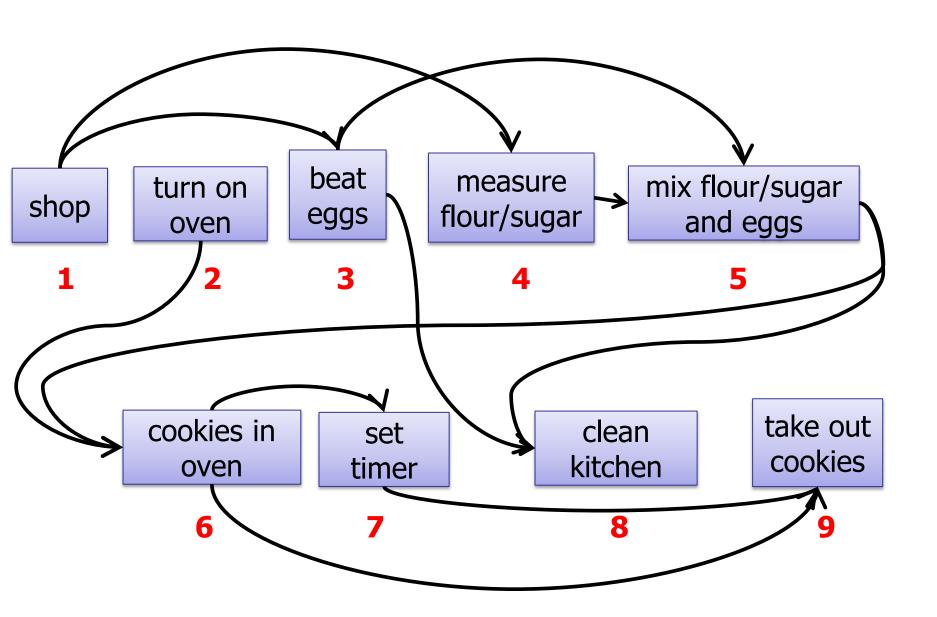
Ordering:

- Shop for groceries before beat the eggs
- Shop for groceries before measure the flour
- Turn on the oven before put the cookies in the oven
- Beat the eggs before mix the eggs with the flour
- Measure the flour before mix the eggs with the flour
- Put the cookies in the oven before set the timer
- Measure the flour before clean the kitchen
- Beat the eggs before clean the kitchen
- Mix the flour and the eggs before clean the kitchen

Scheduling



Topological Ordering



Topological Order

Properties:

1. Sequential total ordering of all nodes

1. shop

2. turn on oven

3. measure flour/sugar

4. eggs

Topological Order

Properties:

1. Sequential total ordering of all nodes

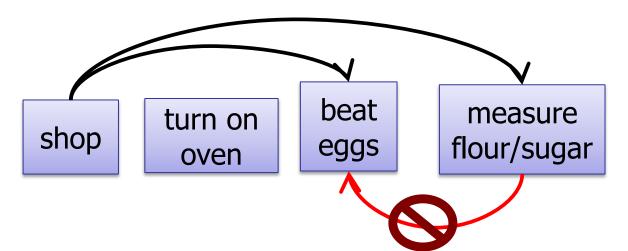
1. shop

2. turn on oven

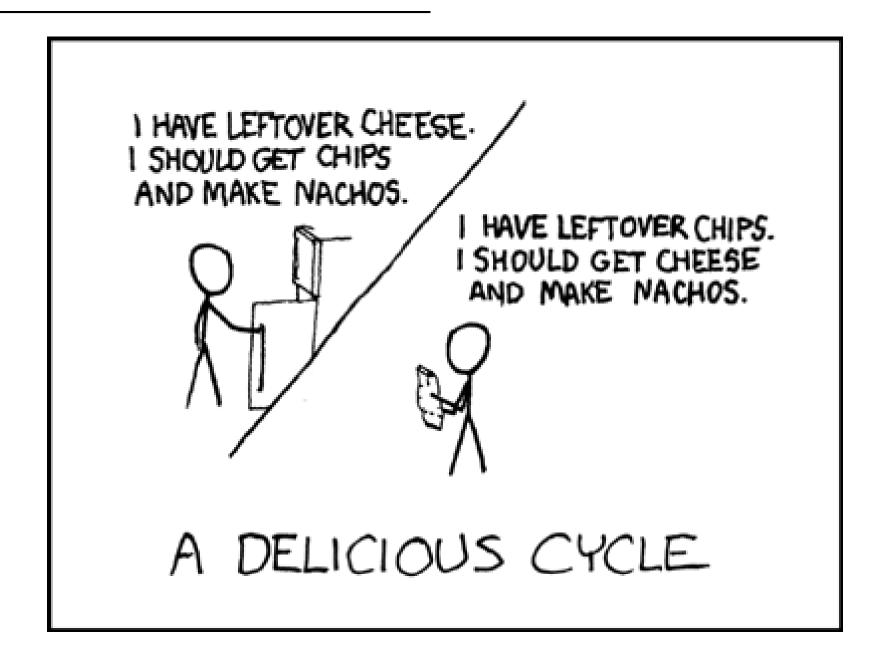
3. measure flour/sugar

4. eggs

2. Edges only point forward

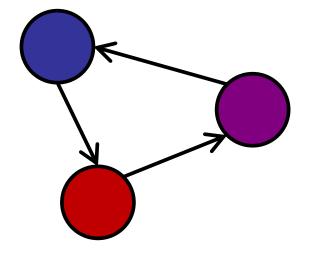


Which one should we do first?

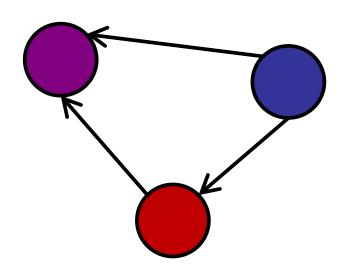


Directed Acyclic Graphs

Cyclic

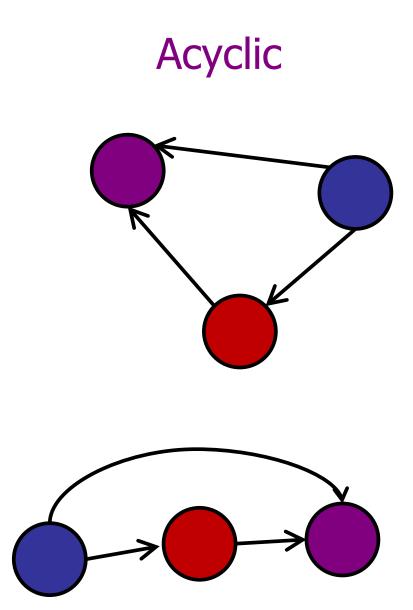


Acyclic



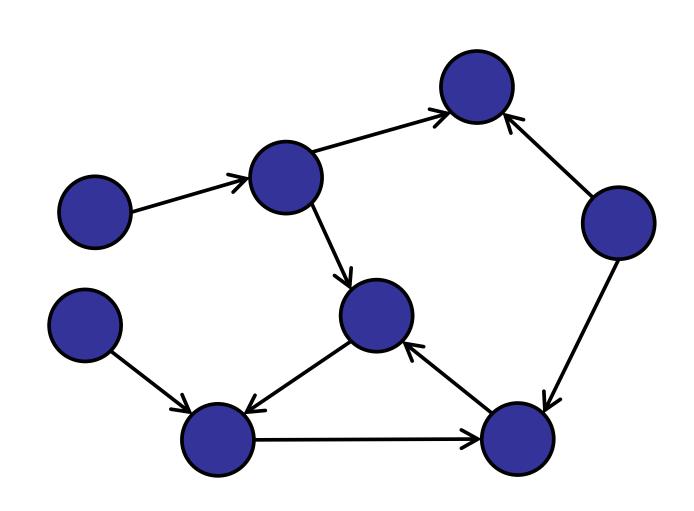
Directed Acyclic Graphs

Cyclic

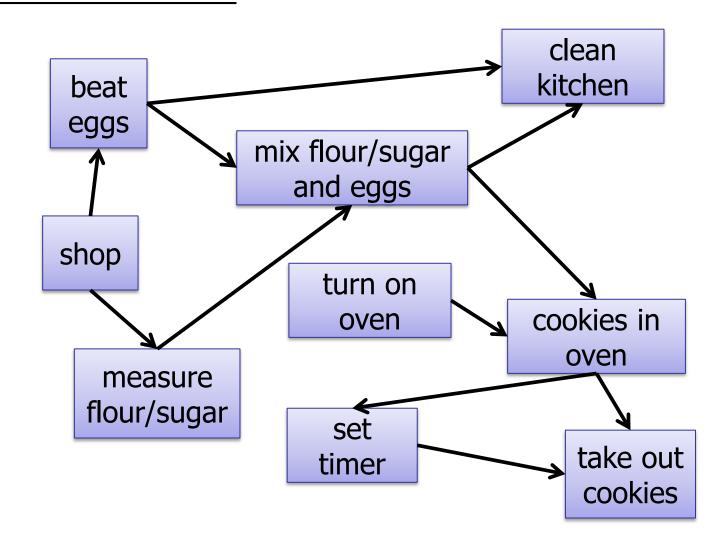


Directed Acyclic Graphs

Cyclic or Acyclic?



Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)



Topological Order

Properties:

1. Sequential total ordering of all nodes

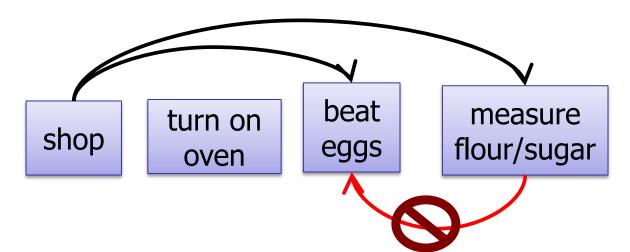
1. shop

2. turn on oven

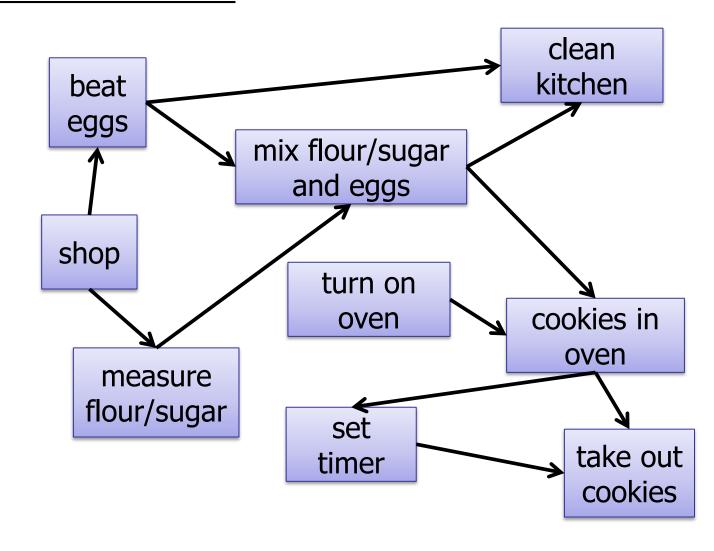
3. measure flour/sugar

4. eggs

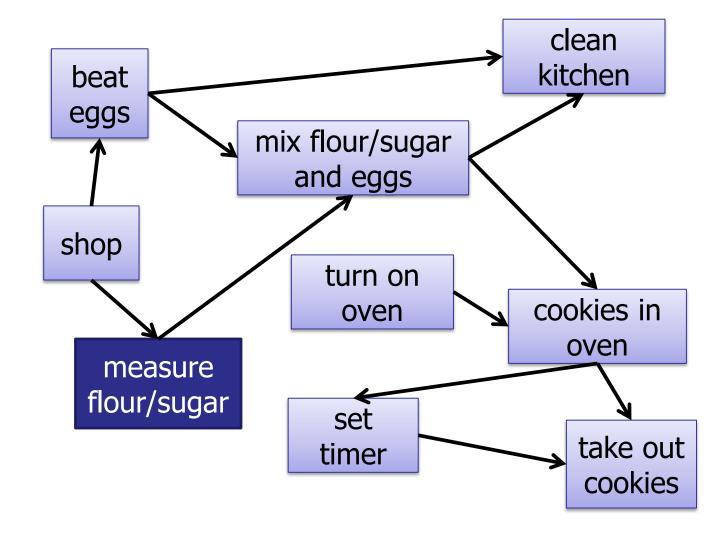
2. Edges only point forward



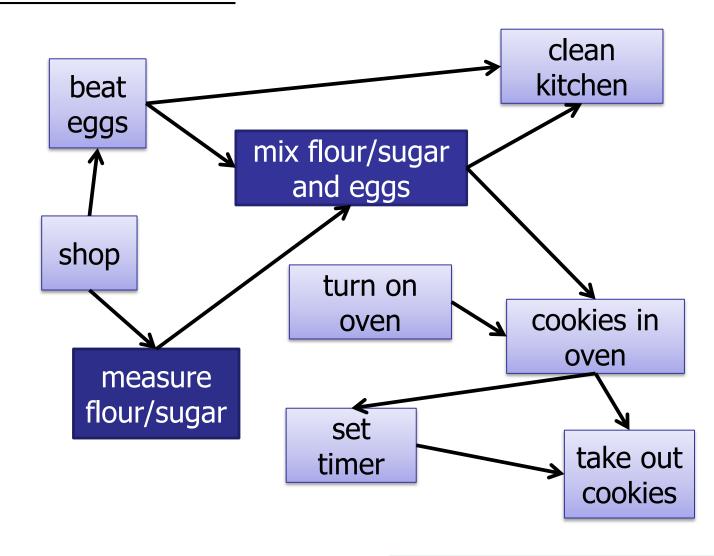
Depth-First Search (First Try)



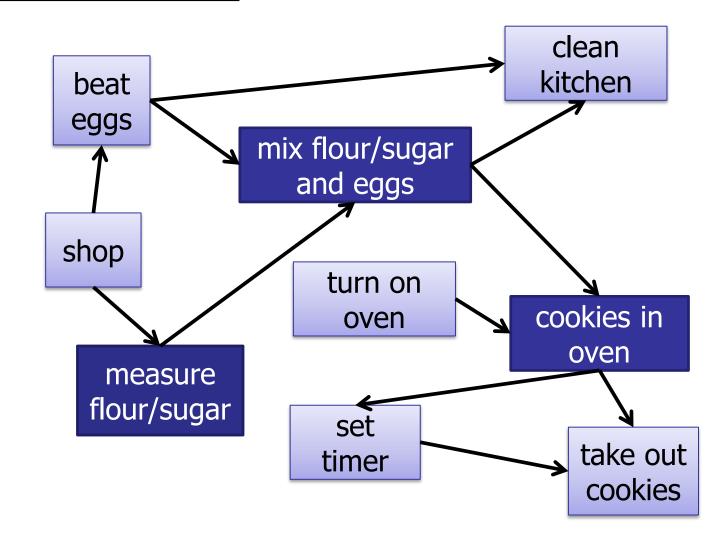
1. measure



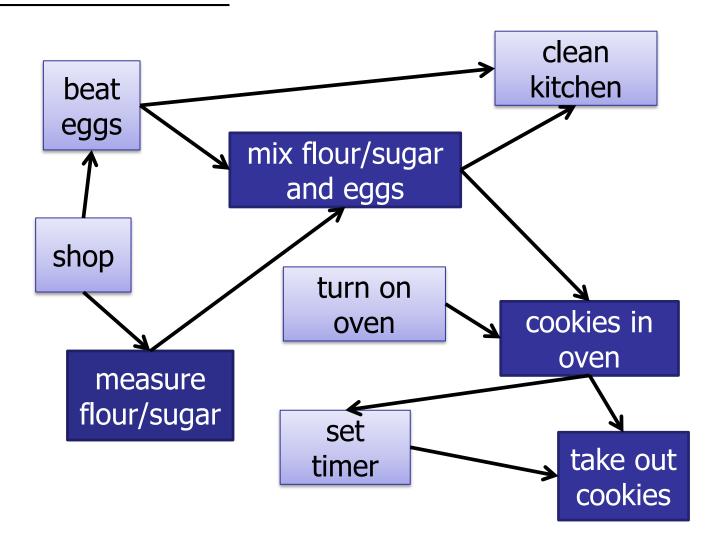
- 1. measure
- 2. mix



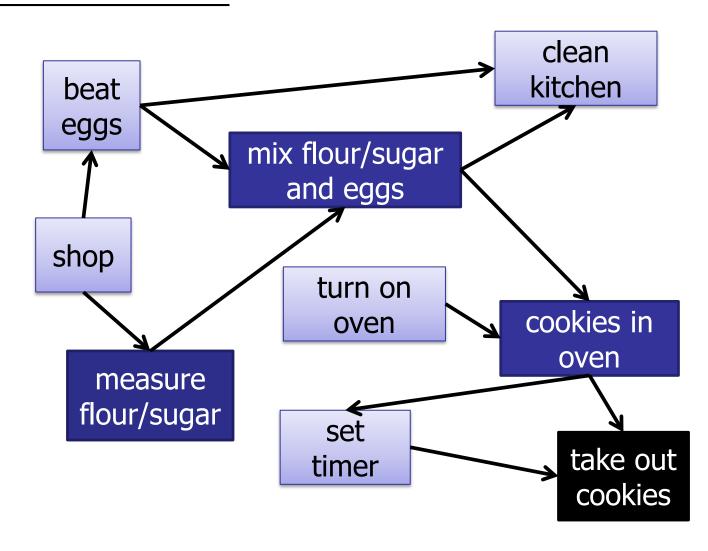
- 1. measure
- 2. mix
- 3. in oven



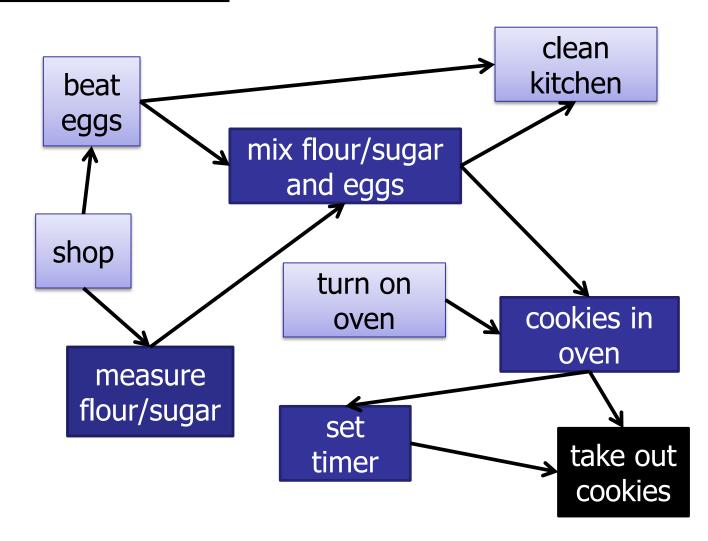
- 1. measure
- 2. mix
- 3. in oven
- 4. take out



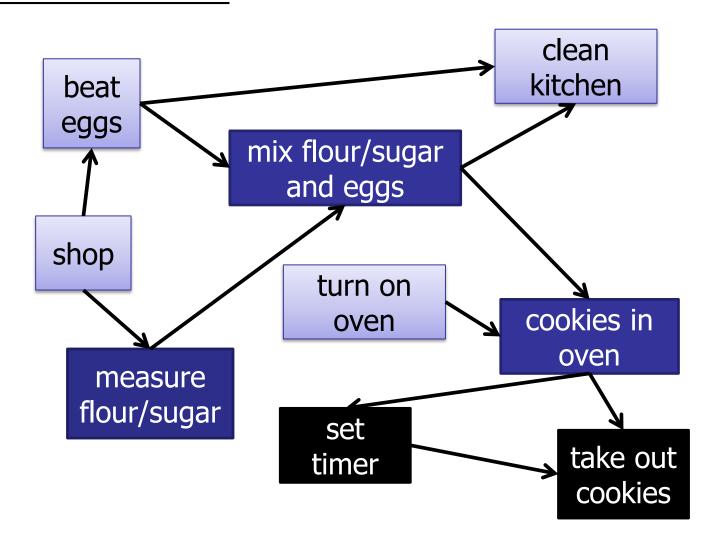
- 1. measure
- 2. mix
- 3. in oven
- 4. take out



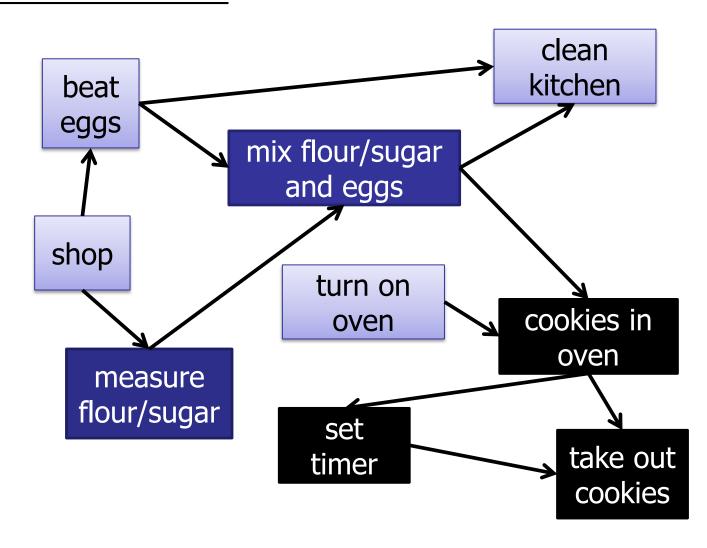
- 1. measure
- 2. mix
- 3. in oven
- 4. take out
- 5. set timer



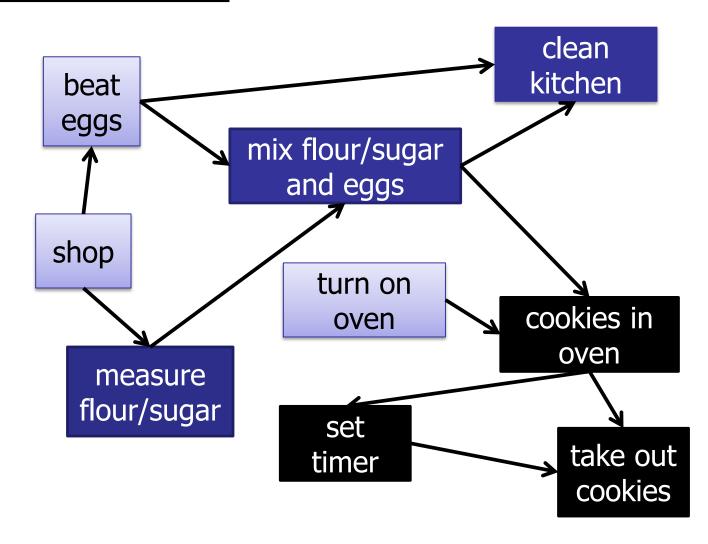
- 1. measure
- 2. mix
- 3. in oven
- 4. take out
- 5. set timer



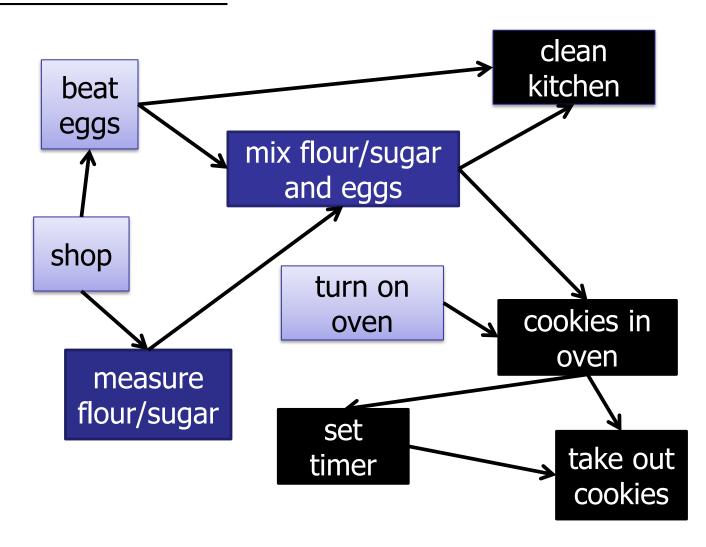
- 1. measure
- 2. mix
- 3. in oven
- 4. take out
- 5. set timer



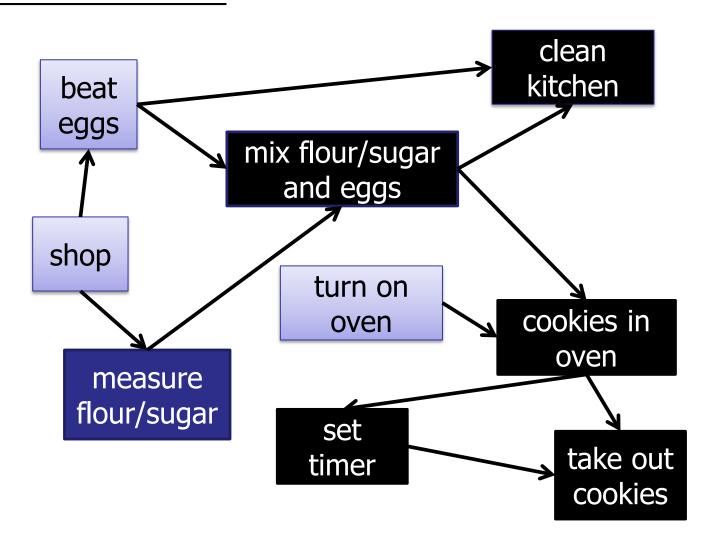
- 1. measure
- 2. mix
- 3. in oven
- 4. take out
- 5. set timer
- 6. clean



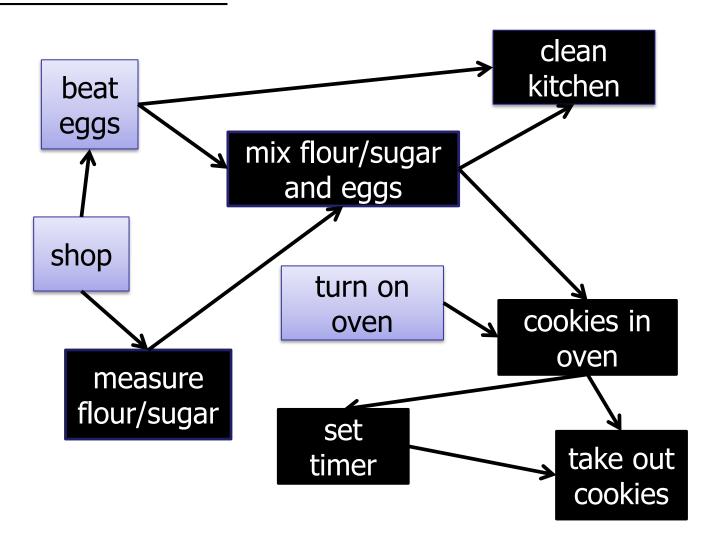
- 1. measure
- 2. mix
- 3. in oven
- 4. take out
- 5. set timer
- 6. clean



- 1. measure
- 2. mix
- 3. in oven
- 4. take out
- 5. set timer
- 6. clean



- 1. measure
- 2. mix
- 3. in oven
- 4. take out
- 5. set timer
- 6. clean



Searching a (Directed) Graph

Pre-Order Depth-First Search:

Process each node when it is *first* visited.

Searching a (Directed) Graph

Pre-Order Depth-First Search:

Process each node when it is *first* visited.

Post-Order Depth-First Search:

- Process each node when it is *last* visited.
- Or, when all the neighbors are visited
- Or, when it is finished

```
DFS-visit(Node[] nodeList, boolean[] visited, int startId) {
  for (every neighbor v of startId) {
     if (!visited[v]) {
           visited[v] = true;
           ProcessNode(v);
           DFS-visit(nodeList, visited, v);
```

```
DFS-visit(Node[] nodeList, boolean[] visited, int startId) {
  for (every neighbor v of startId) {
     if (!visited[v]) {
           visited[v] = true;
           DFS-visit(nodeList, visited, v);
           ProcessNode(v);
```

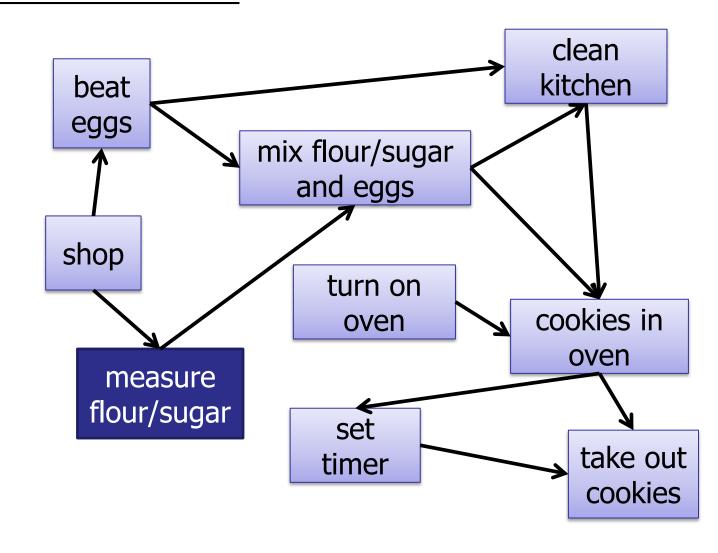
Searching a (Directed) Graph

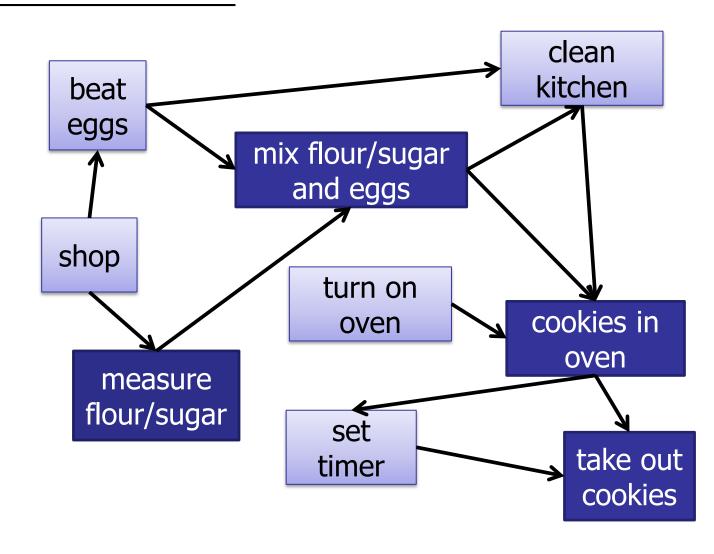
Pre-Order Depth-First Search:

Process each node when it is *first* visited.

Post-Order Depth-First Search:

- Process each node when it is *last* visited.
- Or, when all the neighbors are visited
- Or, when it is finished





1.

2.

3.

4.

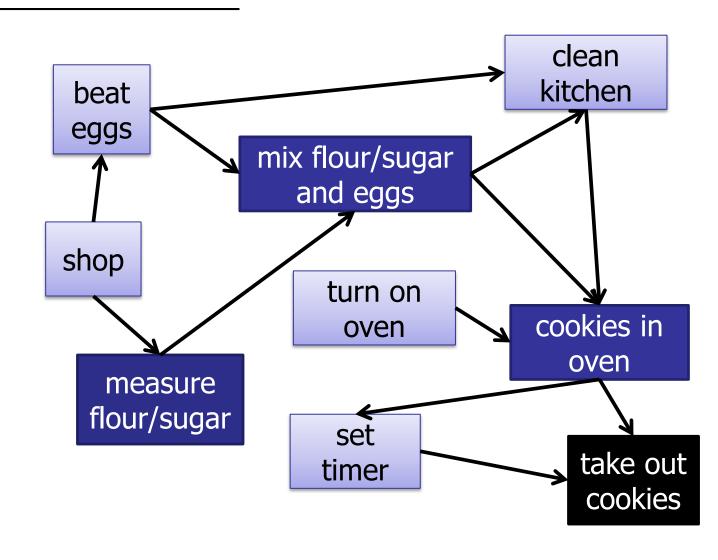
5.

6.

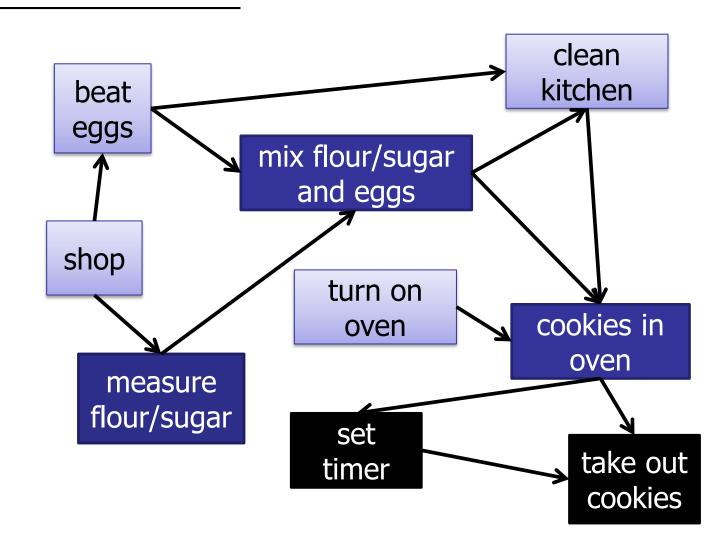
7.

8.

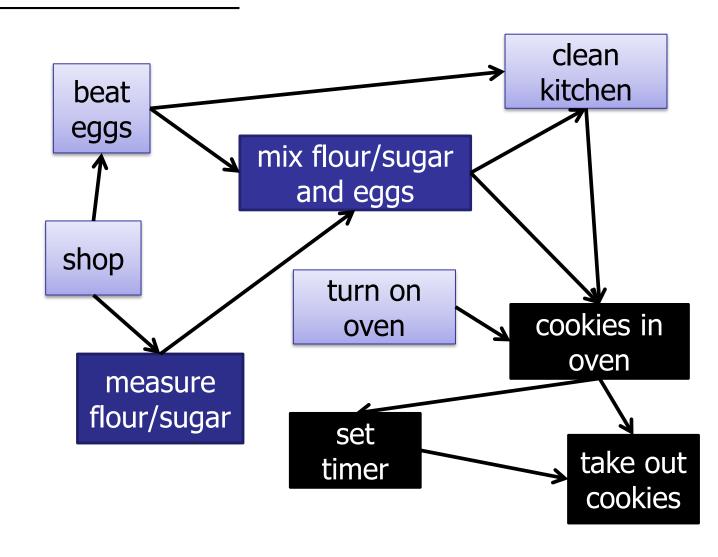
9. take out



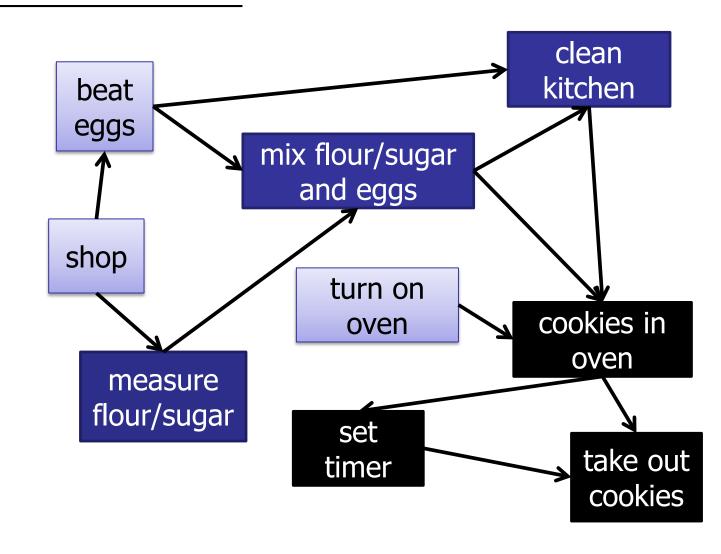
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8. set timer
- 9. take out



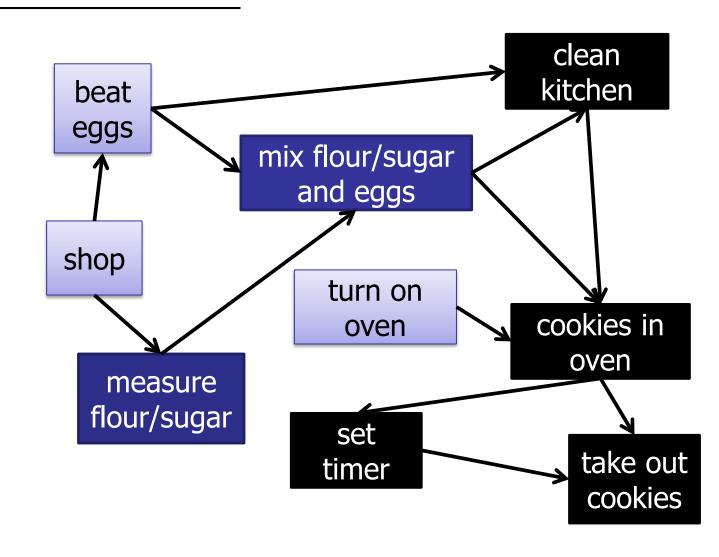
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7. in oven
- 8. set timer
- 9. take out



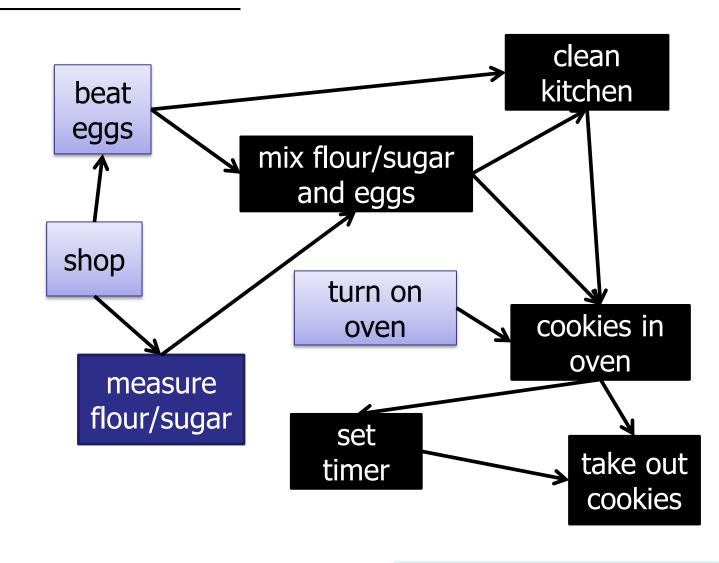
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7. in oven
- 8. set timer
- 9. take out



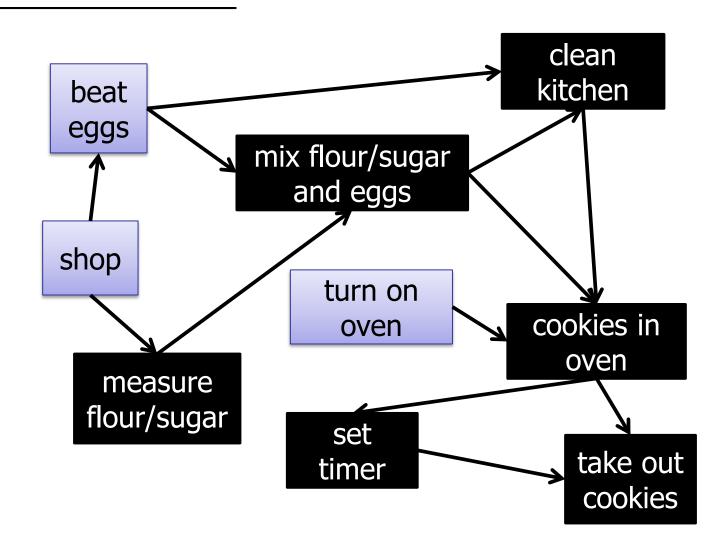
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6. clean
- 7. in oven
- 8. set timer
- 9. take out



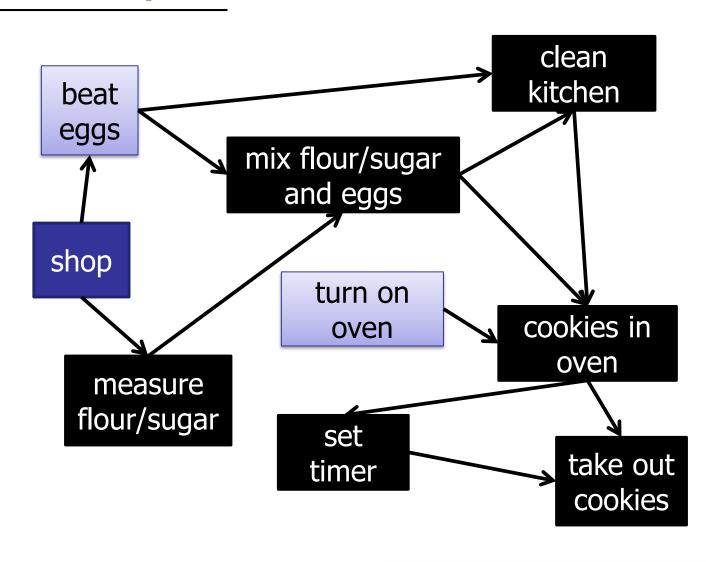
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5. mix
- 6. clean
- 7. in oven
- 8. set timer
- 9. take out



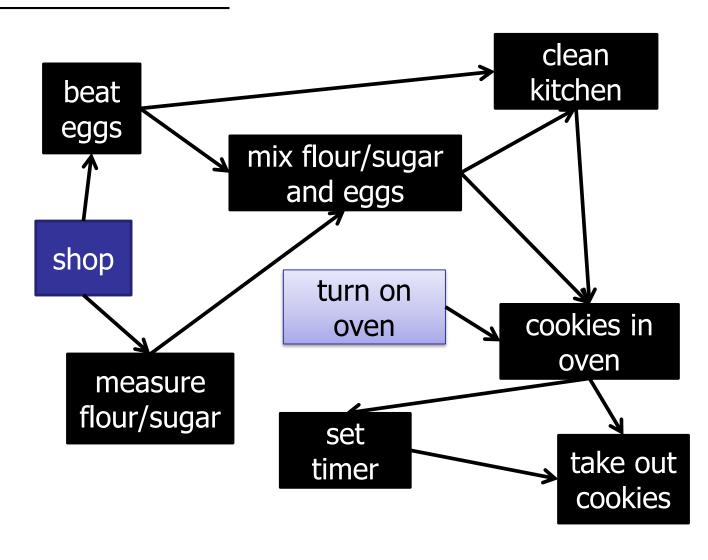
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4. measure
- 5. mix
- 6. clean
- 7. in oven
- 8. set timer
- 9. take out



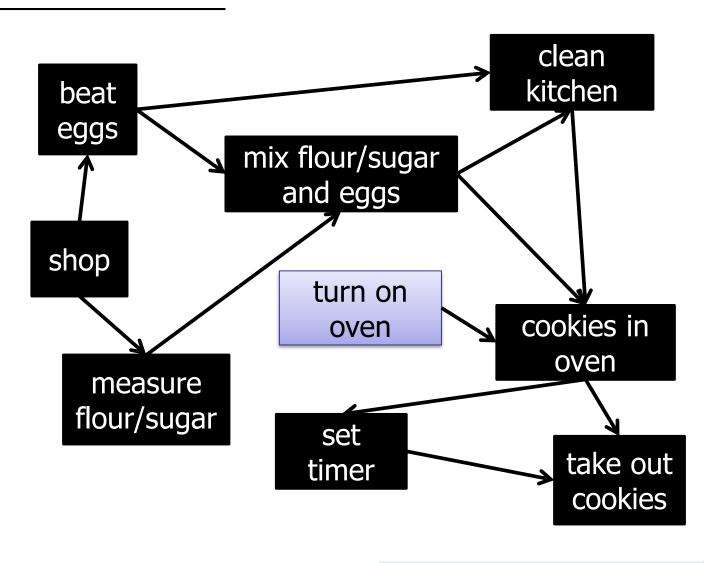
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4. measure
- 5. mix
- 6. clean
- 7. in oven
- 8. set timer
- 9. take out



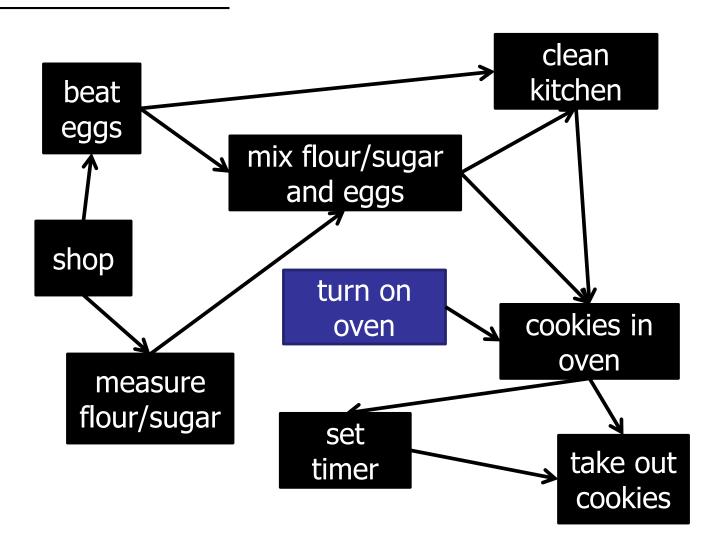
- 1.
- 2.
- 3. beat
- 4. measure
- 5. mix
- 6. clean
- 7. in oven
- 8. set timer
- 9. take out



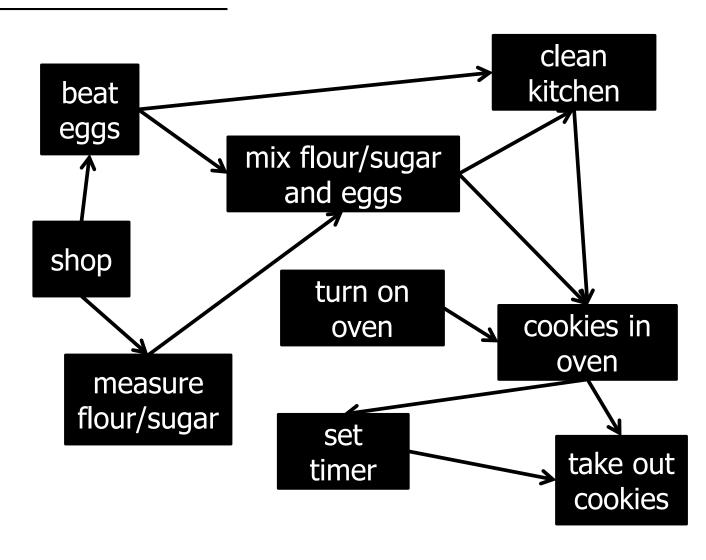
- 1.
- 2. shop
- 3. beat
- 4. measure
- 5. mix
- 6. clean
- 7. in oven
- 8. set timer
- 9. take out



- 1.
- 2. shop
- 3. beat
- 4. measure
- 5. mix
- 6. clean
- 7. in oven
- 8. set timer
- 9. take out



- 1. on oven
- 2. shop
- 3. beat
- 4. measure
- 5. mix
- 6. clean
- 7. in oven
- 8. set timer
- 9. take out



Topological Sort

What is the time complexity of topological sort?

DFS: O(V+E)

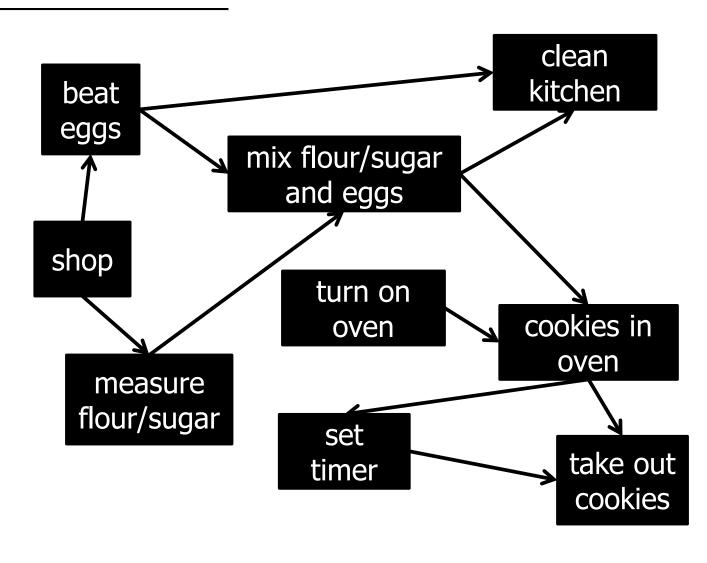
Depth-First Search

```
DFS-visit(Node[] nodeList, boolean[] visited, int startId) {
  for (every neighbor v of startId) {
     if (!visited[v]) {
           visited[v] = true;
           DFS-visit(nodeList, visited, v);
           schedule.prepend(v);
```

Depth-First Search

```
for (start = i; start<nodeList.length; start++) {</pre>
   if (!visited[start]) {
         visited[start] = true;
         DFS-visit (nodeList, visited, start);
         schedule.prepend(v);
```

- 1. on oven
- 2. shop
- 3. beat
- 4. measure
- 5. mix
- 6. clean
- 7. in oven
- 8. set timer
- 9. take out



Topological Sort

Input:

Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)

Output:

Total ordering of nodes, where all edges point forwards.

Algorithm:

- Post-order Depth-First Search
- O(V + E) time complexity

Topological Sort

Alternative algorithm:

Input: directed graph G

Repeat:

- S = all nodes in G that have no incoming edges.
- Add nodes in S to the topo-order
- Remove all edges adjacent to nodes in S
- Remove nodes in S from the graph

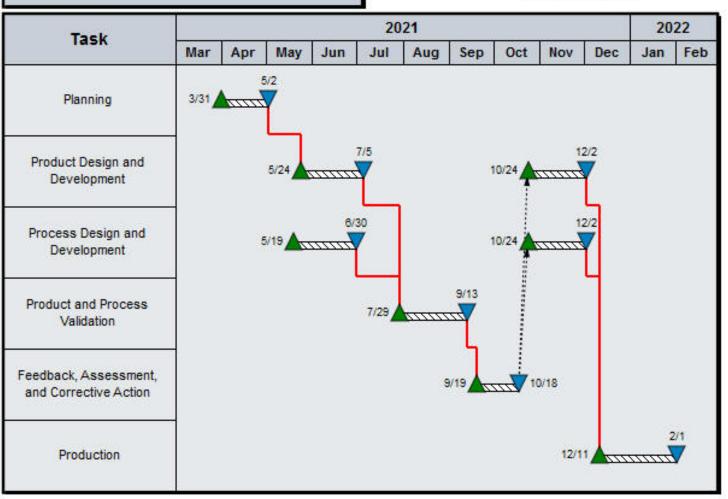
Time:

- O(V + E) time complexity

SW Project Dependency

Product Development Schedule Phase One

Created Using Milestones Software www.kidasa.com



Roadmap

Part I: Directed Graphs

- What is a directed graph?
- Searching directed graphs (DFS / BFS)
- Topological Sort
- Connected Components

Part II: Shortest Paths

- The SSSP Problem
- Bellman-Ford

Roadmap

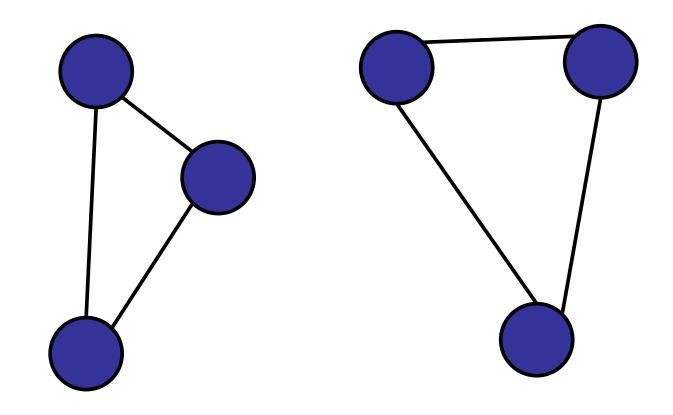
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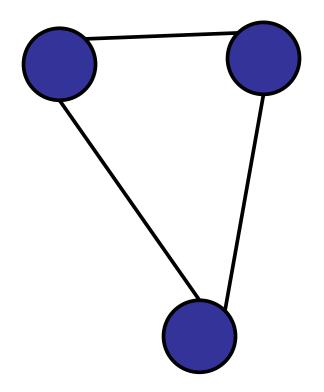
Undirected graphs



Two connected components

Undirected graphs

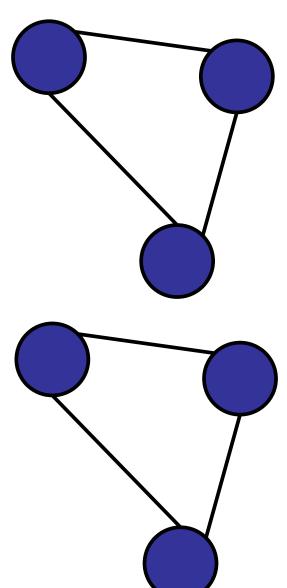
Vertex v and w are in the same connected component if and only if there is a path from v to w.



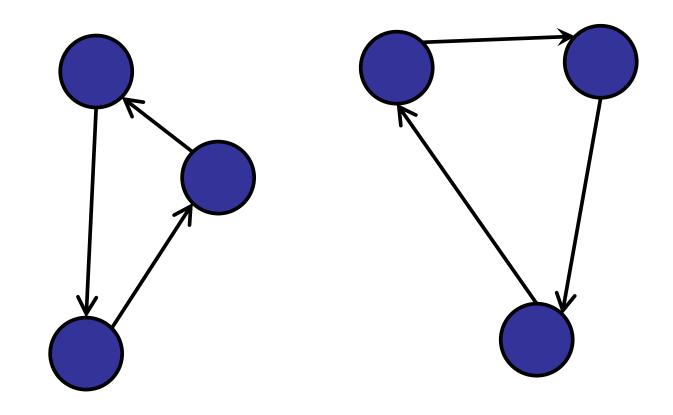
Undirected graphs

Vertex v and w are in the same connected component if and only if there is a path from v to w.

There is a set $\{v_1, v_2, ..., v_k\}$ where there is no path from any v_i to v_j if and only if there are k connected components.

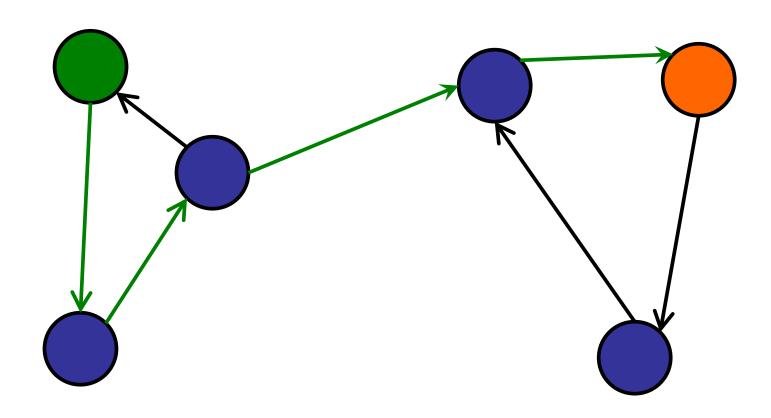


Directed graphs



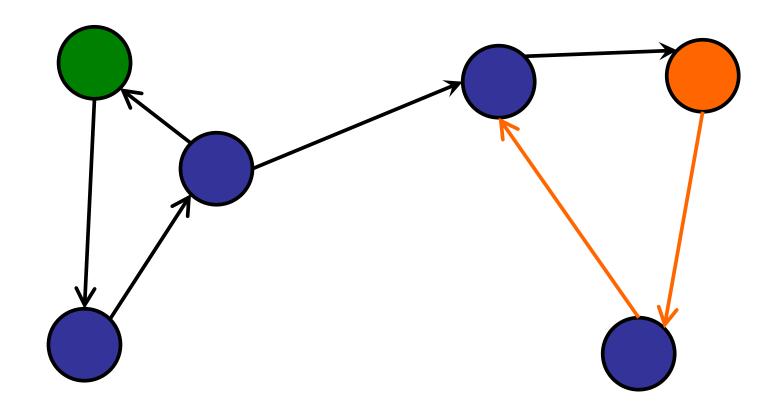
Two connected components

Directed graphs



Two connected components??

Directed graphs

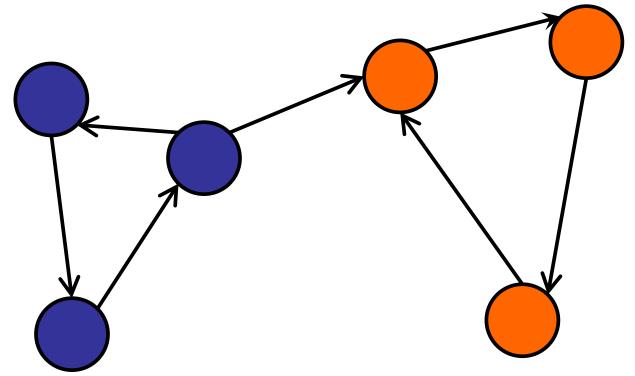


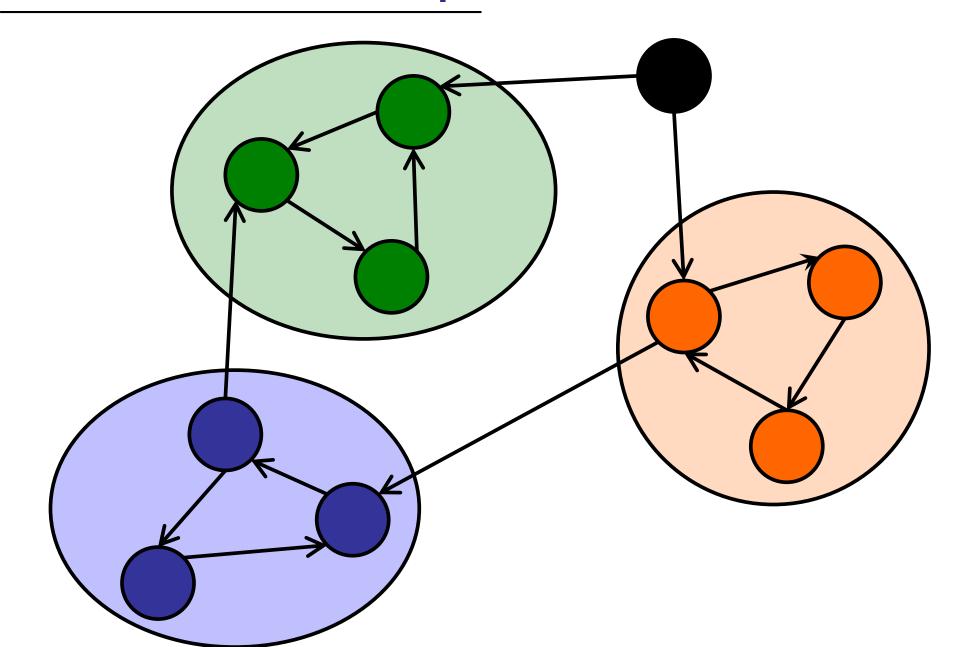
Two connected components??

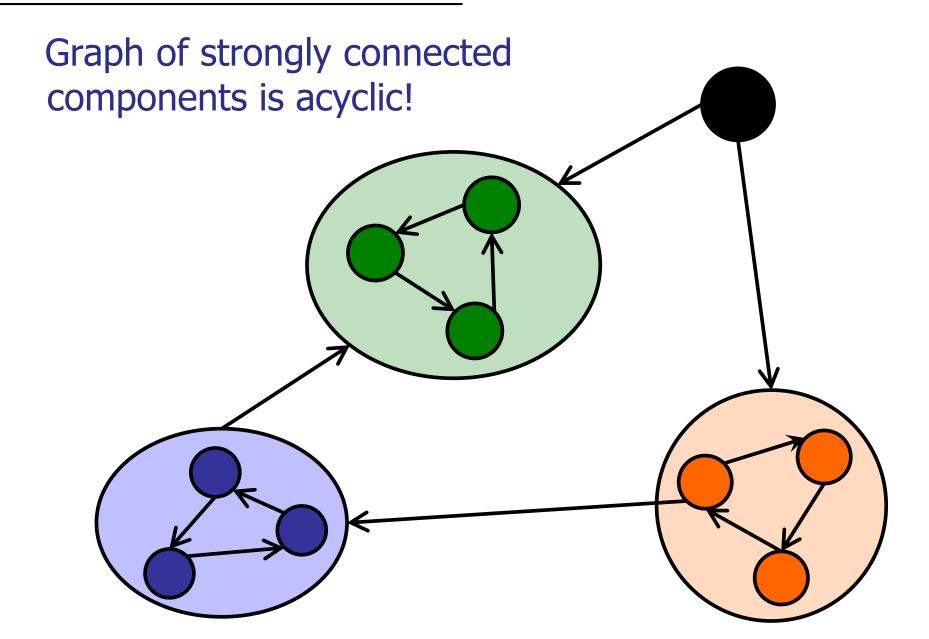
Strongly connected component

For every vertex v and w:

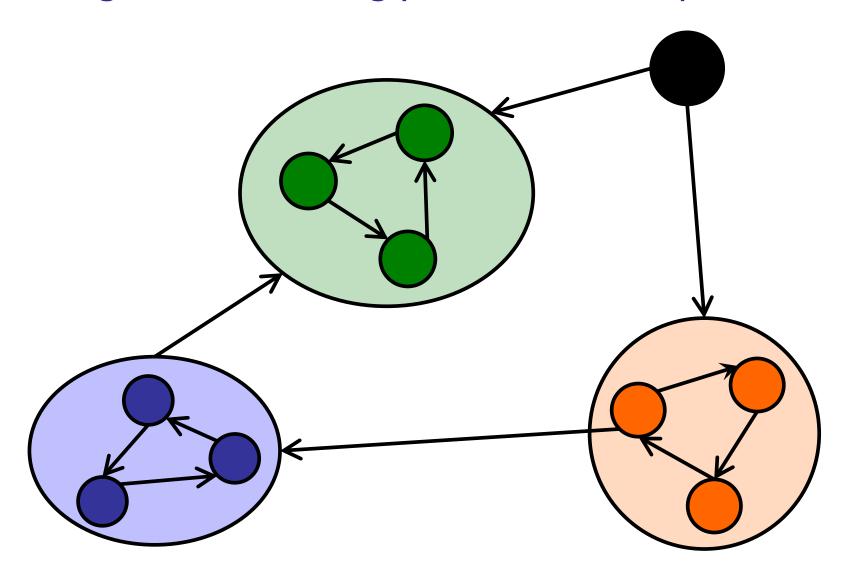
- -There is a path from v to w.
- There is a path from w to v.







Challenge: find all strongly connected components.



Roadmap

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