

```

1: #include<iostream>
2: #include<iomanip>
3: #include<vector>
4: #define N 13
5:
6: using namespace std;
7:
8: //W - Not Visited, G - Visited, but adjacent
vertices needs to be visited, B - Completely
visited, including the adjacent nodes
9: enum MyColor {W,G,B};
10:
11: struct Vertex
12: {
13:     vector<int> AdjList; //To store the indices
of vertex
14:     int Value; //For easy understanding, the
index will be stored as vertex value
15:     MyColor Color; //Flag used to represent a
vertex is visited or not
16:     int Parent; //Index of the parent vertex in
the resultant BFS tree
17:     int st; //To record the starting visiting time
18:     int end; //To record the finishing visiting
time
19: };
20:
21: class Graph
22: {
23:     Vertex *V;

```

```
24:     int size;
25:
26:     public:
27:
28:         //Initialize the size and the vertex'
values
29:         Graph(int);
30:
31:         //Adding an edge between two vertices.
index of 'from' and 'to' are given as input
32:         void AddEdge(int,int);
33:
34:         //To perform the DFS on input graph and
to obtain the topological order.
35:         void DFS(vector<Vertex> &);
36:         void DFS_Visit(int,int&,vector<Vertex> &);
37:
38:         //To display the final graph
39:         void ShowGraph();
40:
41:         //To return the topological order
42:         vector<Vertex> TopologicalOrder();
43: };
44:
45: vector<Vertex> Graph::TopologicalOrder()
46: {
47:     vector<Vertex> TopOrder;
48:
49:     //Optain Topological order by Performing DFS
on Graph
```

```

50:     DFS(TopOrder);
51:
52:     //We may view the graph content after DFS
53:     cout<<"\n\n\tGraph After DFS:";
54:     ShowGraph();
55:
56:     return TopOrder;
57:
58: }
59:
60: Graph::Graph(int n)
61: {
62:     size = n;
63:     V = new Vertex[n];
64:     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
65:     {
66:         V[i].Value = i;
67:         V[i].Color = W;
68:         V[i].Parent = -1;
69:         V[i].st = V[i].end = 0;
70:     }
71:
72: }
73:
74: void Graph::ShowGraph()
75: {
76:     cout<<"\n\t*****";
77:     cout<<"\n\tParent | Vertex Value | Color |
    Start | Finish";

```

```

78:
    cout<<"\n\t*****"
79:     for(int i=0;i<size;i++)
80:     {
81:         cout<<"\n\t";
82:         if(V[i].Parent==-1)
83:             cout<<setw(6)<<"NULL";
84:         else
85:             cout<<setw(6)<<V[i].Parent;
86:
87:         cout<<" | ";
88:         cout<<setw(12)<<V[i].Value;
89:
90:         cout<<" | ";
91:         cout<<setw(5)<<V[i].Color;
92:
93:         cout<<" | ";
94:         cout<<setw(5)<<V[i].st;
95:
96:         cout<<" | ";
97:         cout<<setw(6)<<V[i].end;
98:
99:     }
100:
    cout<<"\n\t*****"
101:
102: }
103: void Graph::DFS(vector<Vertex> &TopOrder)
104: {
105:

```

```

106:     int time=0;
107:     for(int i=0;i<size;i++)
108:     {
109:         if(V[i].Color==W)
110:         {
111:             V[i].Parent = -1;
112:             DFS_Visit(i,time,TopOrder);
113:         }
114:     }
115: }
116:
117: //Input is the starting vertex's index
118: void Graph::DFS_Visit(int i, int &time,
    vector<Vertex> &TopOrder)
119: {
120:
121:     int u;
122:
123:     //Visit the starting vertex
124:     V[i].Color = G;
125:     V[i].st = ++time;
126:
127:     for(int p=0;p<V[i].AdjList.size();p++)
128:     {
129:         u = V[i].AdjList.at(p);
130:         if(V[u].Color==W)
131:         {
132:             V[u].Parent = i;
133:             //cout<<"\n\t"<<V[u].Parent<<"--
>"<<V[u].Value;

```

```

134:         DFS_Visit(u,time,TopOrder);
135:     }
136: }
137:
138:     V[i].end = ++time;
139:     V[i].Color = B;
140:     TopOrder.insert(TopOrder.begin(),V[i]);
141: }
142:
143:
144: //from and to are the indices of nodes
145: void Graph::AddEdge(int from, int to)
146: {
147:     V[from].AdjList.insert(V[from].AdjList.end(),
148: to);
149: }
150:
151:
152: int main()
153: {
154:
155:     //In this example, we considered a graph with
5 vertices. (0,1,...4)
156:     //If you want to test for other graphs, need
to give appropriate details.
157:     //The index are considered as the VALUE of
the vertices.
158:
159:     //Test Input-1 (Size-5)

```

```

160:      //int a[] = {0,1,2,3,4};
161:
162:      Graph g(N);
163:
164:      /*int b[][N]      = {
165:                          {0,1,0,1,0,0},
166:                          {0,0,0,0,1,0},
167:                          {0,0,0,0,1,1},
168:                          {0,1,0,0,0,0},
169:                          {0,0,0,1,0,0},
170:                          {0,0,0,0,0,0} };
171:      */
172:      //
173:      2
174:      int b[][N] = {
175:          {0,1,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0},
176:          {0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0},
177:          {1,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0},
178:          {0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0},
179:          {0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0},
180:          {0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0},
181:          {0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0},
182:          {0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0},
183:          {0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0},
184:      };

```

```

180:          {0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,
181: 1},
182:          {0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
183: 0},
184:          {0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
185: 1},
186:          {0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
187: 0}}};
188:
189: for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
190: {
191:     for(int j=0;j<N;j++)
192:     {
193:         if(b[i][j]!=0)
194:         {
195:             g.AddEdge(i,j);
196:         }
197:     }
198: }
199: vector<Vertex> TopOrder;
200:
201: TopOrder = g.TopologicalOrder();
202:
203: int topsize = TopOrder.size();
204: Vertex v;
205:
206: cout<<"\n\n\tTopological Order of Vertices: ";
207: for(int i=0;i<topsize;i++)
208: {
209:     v = TopOrder.at(i);

```



```
206:         cout<<setw(5)<<v.Value;
207:     }
208:
209:     cout<<"\n\n";
210: }
```