L20 - Depth First Search/Traversal/Visit

Tuesday, June 2, 2020 9:01 AM

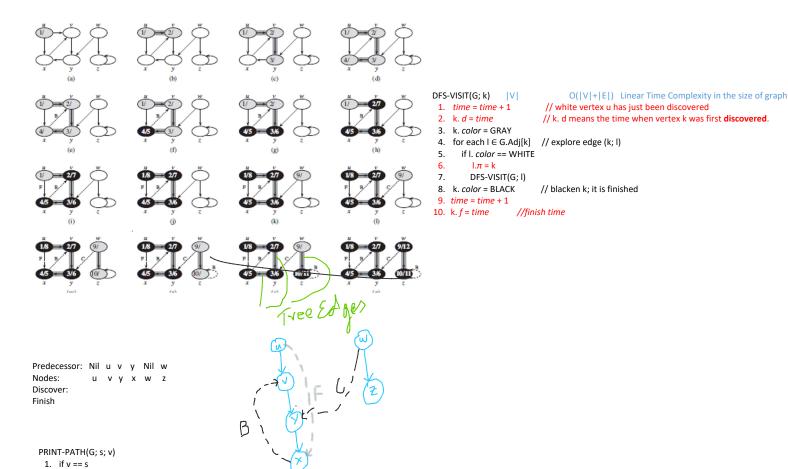
To search "deeper", at greater distance from a given node, whenever possible.

```
DFS(G)
 1. for each vertex k \in G.V
                                        O(|V|)
        u. color = WHITE
 3.
        k.\pi = NIL
 4. time = 0
 5. for each vertex k \in G.V
                                   O(|V|) excluding time taken by DFS-VISIT
 6.
      if k. color == WHITE
         DFS-VISIT(G; k)
Predecessor: Nil u v y Nil w
                                     Nil q s v
              u vyxwz
                                      q s v w t
DFS-VISIT(G; k)
                                  O(|V|+|E|) Linear Time Complexity in the size of graph
 1. time = time + 1
                            // white vertex u has just been discovered
                            // k. d means the time when vertex k was first discovered.

| V + Z \times E
 2. k. d = time
 3. k. color = GRAY

 for each I ∈ G.Adj[k] <sup>Ł</sup>

                           // explore edge (k; l)
      if I. color == WHITE
         I.\pi = k
         DFS-VISIT(G; I)
 8. k. color = BLACK
                           // blacken k; it is finished
 9. time = time + 1
10. k. f = time
                    //finish time
```





PRINT-PATH(G; s; v)

- 1. if v == s
- 2. print s
- 3. else if $v.\pi == NIL$
- 4. print "no path from" s "to" v "exists"
- 5. else PRINT-PATH(G; s; v.π)

 $PRINT-PATH(G;u;x) \;\; ----> PRINT-PATH(G;u;y) \;\; ----> PRINT-PATH(G;u;v) \;\; ----> PRINT-PATH(G;u;u)$ у V

Classification Of Edges

- Tree Edge: the edges of the Depth First tree
- Back Edges: The edges that go from a node to an ancestor in a Depth First Tree.
- $\bullet\,$ Forward Edge: The edges that go from a vertex/node to a descendant in a Depth First Tree.
- Cross Edge: Any other edge is a Cross Edge.

(s, v) 1/ (v, w) 2/ Tree Tree Back Forward

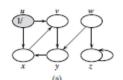
q u У ٧ х У

S

t

- S
- x z
- q

Predecessor: Discovery Time: Finish Time:



DFS-VISIT(G; k) |V| O(|V|+|E|) Linear Time Complexity in the size of graph

- 1. time = time + 1 // white vertex u has just been discovered
- 2. k. *d* = *time* // k. d means the time when vertex k was first discovered.
- 3. k. color = GRAY
- 4. for each $l \in G.Adj[k]$ // explore edge (k; l)
- 5. if l. *color* == WHITE
- $I.\pi = k$
- DFS-VISIT(G; I) 7.
- 8. k. *color* = BLACK // blacken k; it is finished
- 9. *time* = *time* + 1
- //finish time 10. k. *f* = *time*