

L21 - Topological Sort/Job Sequences

Tuesday, June 9, 2020 8:20 AM

An application of Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) i.e. a directed graph without cycle.

Topological Sorting of a DAG is Linear Ordering of its vertices such that for an edge (u, v) , the vertex u appears before vertex v .

TOPOLOGICAL-SORT(G)

- 1 call DFS(G) to compute finishing times $v.f$ for each vertex v
- 2 as each vertex is finished, insert it onto the front of a linked list
- 3 return the linked list of vertices

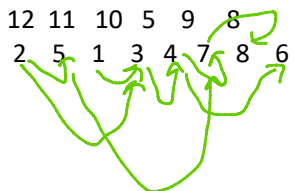
$O(|V| + |E|)$

Predecessor:	Nil	1	3	4	4	7	Nil	2
Node:	1	3	4	6	7	8	2	5
Discovery Time:	1	2	3	4	6	7	13	14
Finishing Time:	12	11	10	5	9	8	16	15

DFS(G)

1. for each vertex $k \in G.V$
2. $u.color = WHITE$
3. $k.\pi = NIL$
4. **Linked_list LL**
5. **time = 0**
6. for each vertex $k \in G.V$
7. if $k.color == WHITE$
8. DFS-VISIT($G; k$)

Predecessor:	Nil	1	3	4	4	7			
Nodes:	1	3	4	6	7	8			
Discover Time:	1	2	3	4	6	7			
Finishing Time:	12	11	10	5	9	8			
LL	:	2	5	1	3	4	7	8	6

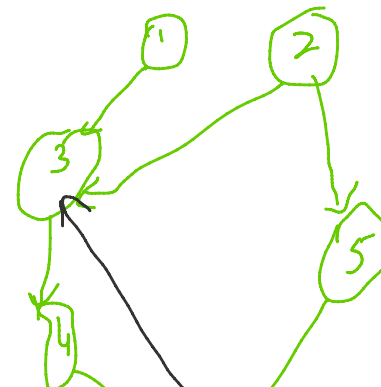


DFS-VISIT($G; k$)

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 $l.color == WHITE$
6. **$l.\pi = k$**
7. DFS-VISIT($G; l$)
8. $k.color = BLACK$ // blacken k ; it is finished
9. **time = time + 1**

Adjacency List Representation

1	3
2	3 5
3	4
4	6 7
5	7
6	
7	8
8	



7. DFS-VISIT(G; l)
8. k. *color* = BLACK // blacken k; it is finished
9. *time* = *time* + 1
10. k. *f* = *time* //finish time
11. LL.Insert_at_Head(k)

Time Complexity of Topological Sorting $O(|V|+|E|)$

Predecessor:
Node:
Discovery Time:
Finish Time:

Predecessor:	Nil	3	4	4	7	Nil	1	2
Node:	3	4	6	7	8	1	2	5
Discovery Time:	1	2	3	5	6	11	13	14
Finish Time:	10	9	4	8	7	12	16	15

2 5 1 3 4 7 8 6

o

