

## Depth-First Search, Topological Sort

- Depth-first search (DFS)

- recursively explore the graph, backtracking as necessary
- Be careful not to repeat

parent = {s: None}

DFS-visit( $v$ , Adj, S) =

for  $v$  in  $\text{Adj}[S]$ :

if  $v$  not in parent:

$$\text{parent}[v] = 5$$

DFS-Visit ( $V$ ,  $\text{tag}$ ,  $v$ )

DFS  $\langle V, Adj \rangle$ : find all possible starting point

parent = { } works for non-connected graph

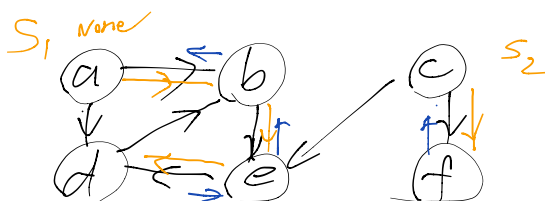
for  $S$  in  $V =$

if  $s$  not in parent =

parent[S] = None

DFS - Visit (v, Adj, S)

e.g.



done,

Time:  $\Theta(|V| + |E|)$  (linear time)

- Visit each vertex once in DFS alone  $O(V)$
- DFS-visit( $\dots, v$ ) called once per vertex  $v$ , pay length of  $\text{adj}[v]$ ,  
 $\Rightarrow O(\sum_{v \in V} |\text{adj}[v]|) = O(|E|)$

DFS doesn't find the shortest path !

DFS going as deep as it can before back tracking !

## □ Edge Classification

- tree edge: (parent pointers) visit new vertex via the edge  $\rightarrow$  keeps in parent  $\{ \}$

- forward edge: node  $\rightarrow$  descendant in tree

- backward edge: node  $\rightarrow$  ancestor in tree

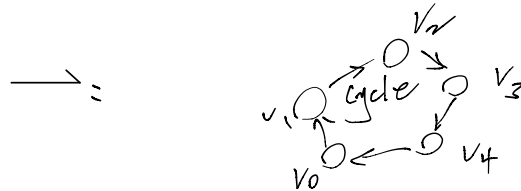
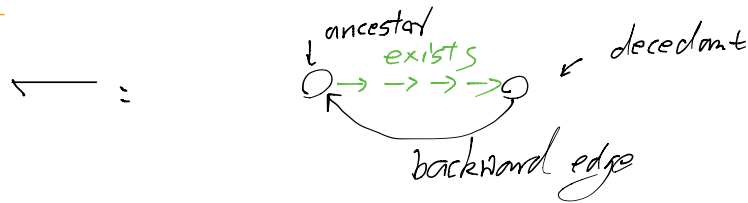
- cross edge: between two non-ancestor-related subtrees

only tree edges and backward edge exist in undirected graph

## □ Cycle detection

$G$  has a cycle  $\iff$  DFS has a backward edge

o Proof



assume  $v_0$  is the first vertex visited by DFS, claim  $(v_k, v_0)$  is backward edge.

$v_1$  visited before finish visiting  $v_0$

$v_i$  visited before finish visiting  $v_{i-1}$

$v_k$  visited before finish visiting  $v_0$

start  $v_0$

start  $v_k$

finish  $v_k$

finish  $v_0$

Consider  $(v_k, v_0)$

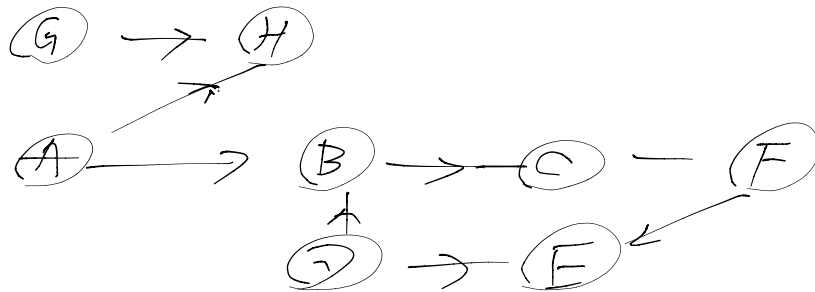
↓

backward edge

Topological Sort

## o Job scheduling

Given directed cyclic graph, order vertices so that all edges point from lower order to higher order



## o Topological Sort

Run DFS, run reverse of finishing times of vertices.

Proof:

• Correctness:

for any edge  $(u, v)$ ,  $v$  finishes before  $u$

case 1:  $u$  starts before  $v$

↳ visit  $v$  before  $u$  finishes

case 2:  $v$  starts before  $u$

only happens if there is cycle

→ no cycle in DFS

↳  $v$  finish before  $u$   $\square$