## 2017 SCSC Workshop

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System modeling & Optimization Lab
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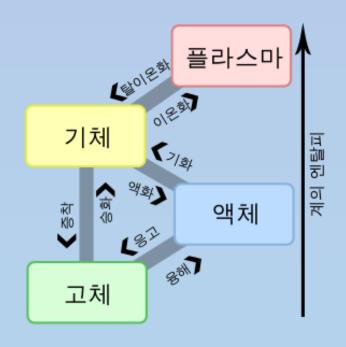
#### Contents

- Graph
- DFS (Depth First Search)
- •BFS (Breadth First Search)

# Search

# State





#### State

•하나의 경우

Ex ) 현재 퍼즐의 모양

비밀번호 (1234)

집에서 학교까지의 거리

#### Search

• 모든 경우의 수를 탐색 (Backtracking)

Ex ) 퍼즐을 최소 횟수로 완성해라.

비밀번호 풀기.

신촌에서 강남역까지 최단 경로는?

# Graph

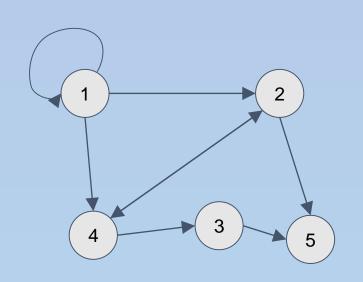
• Graph를 이용하여 표현

경우의 수를 정점(vertex)

그 관계를 간선(edge)

Ex) 정점-역, 간선-선로

정점-캐릭터 상태, 간선-캐릭터 행동



#### Graph

상태를 그래프로 나타내보면…

상태를 정점으로, 그 상태들간의 관계를 간선으로!

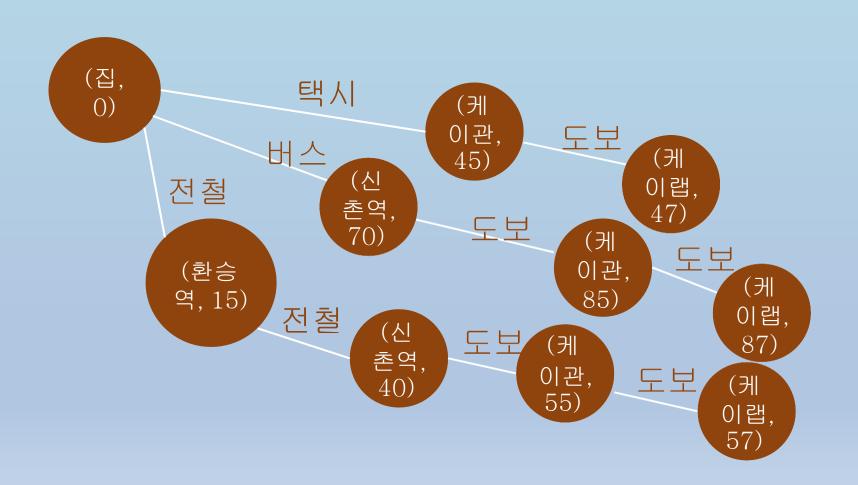
케이랩까지 가장 빨리 도착하는 상태를 탐색하는 문제 상태를 간단히 (위치,시간(분))으로 나타내봅시다.





# Graph







#### DFS

Depth - First - Search 깊이 - 우선 - 탐색





#### **DFS**

간단히 말하자면…

갈 수 있을때까지 가보고, 다시 돌아와서 다른 길로 또 가보고, …



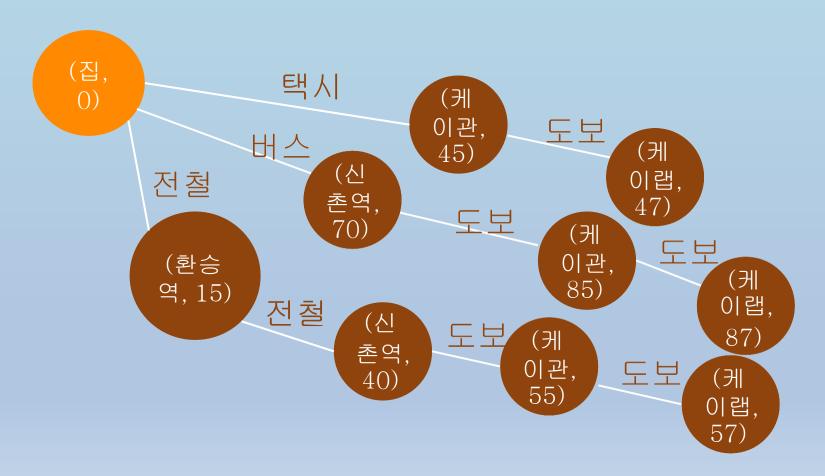


#### stack

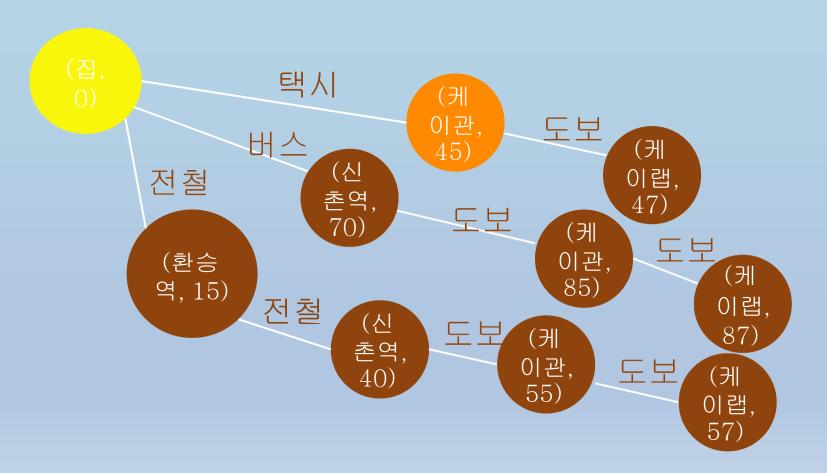


# DFS

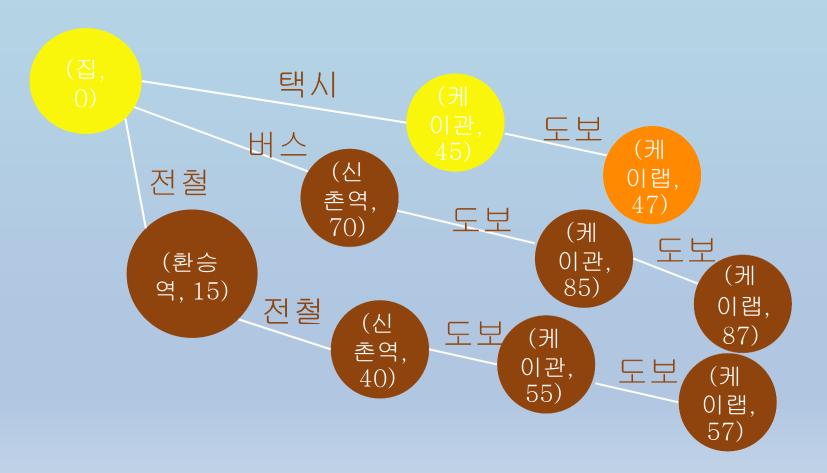
주황색:현재 상태,



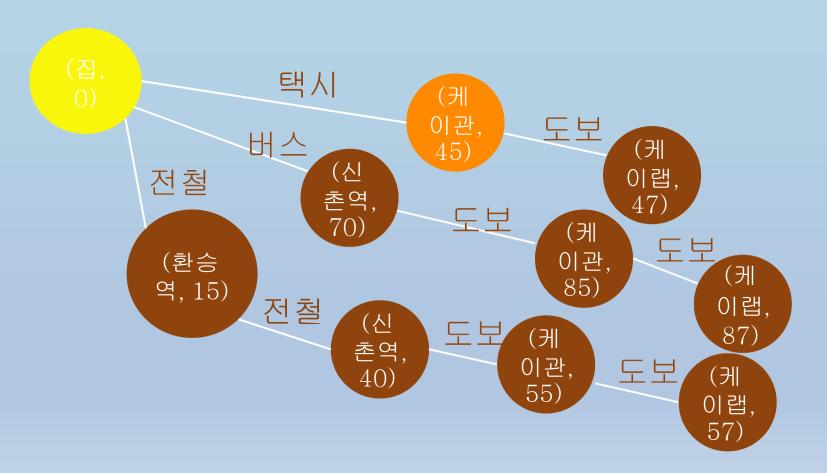




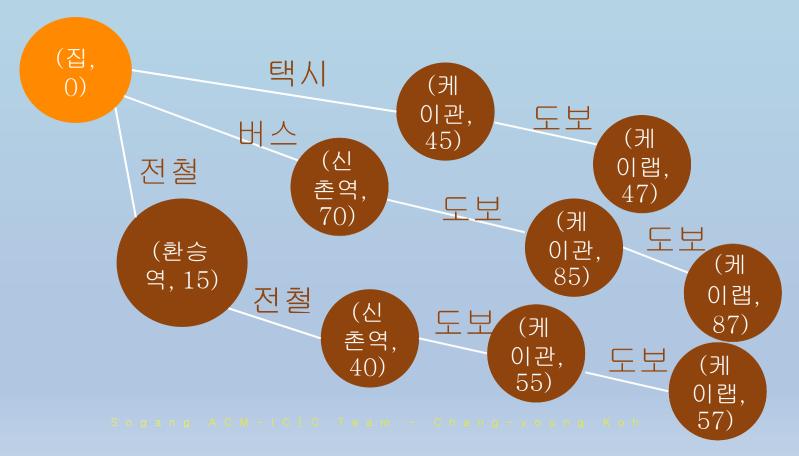




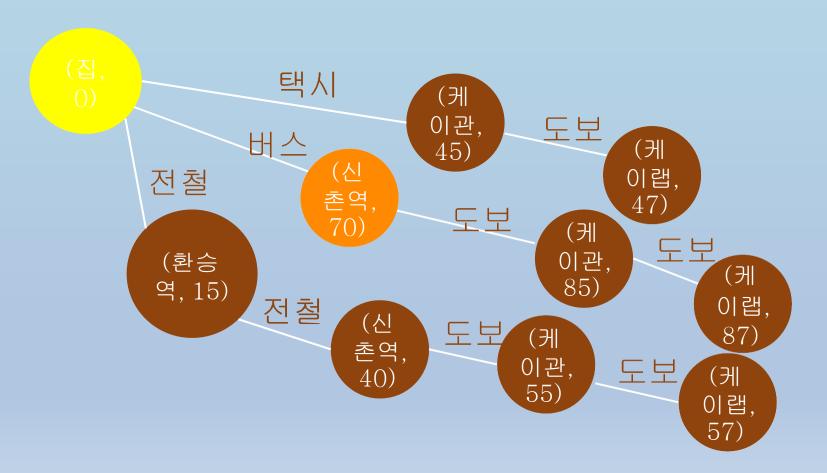




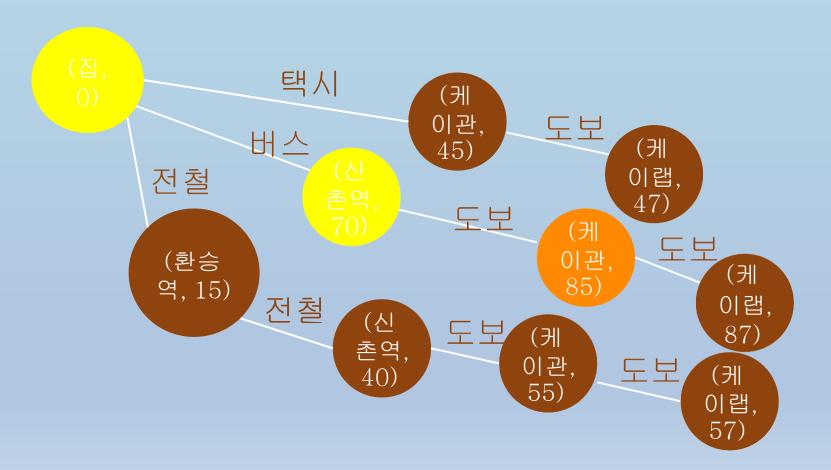




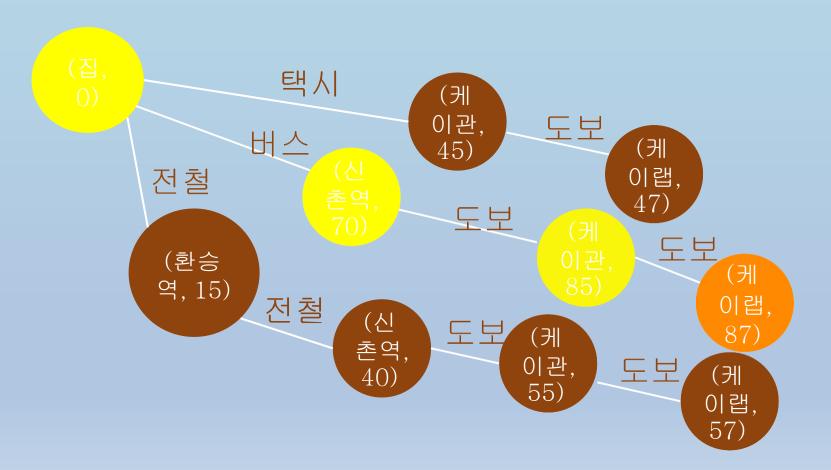




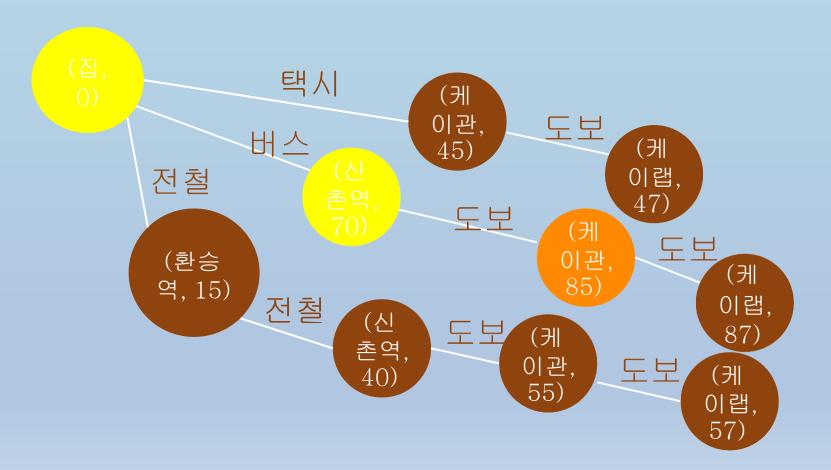




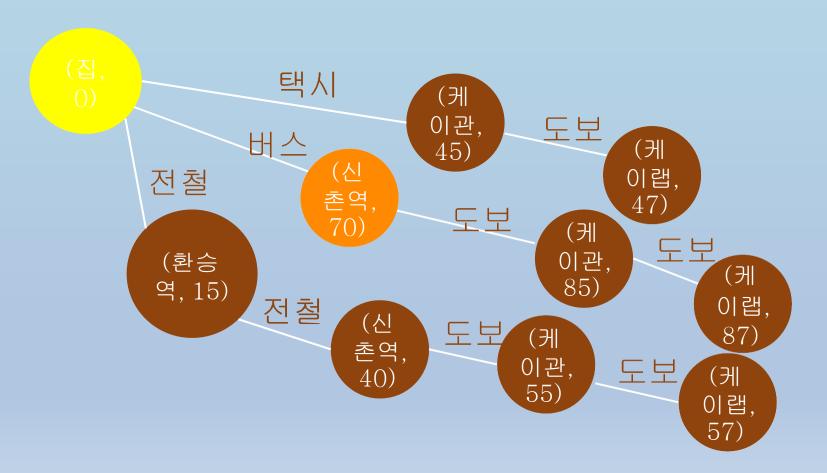






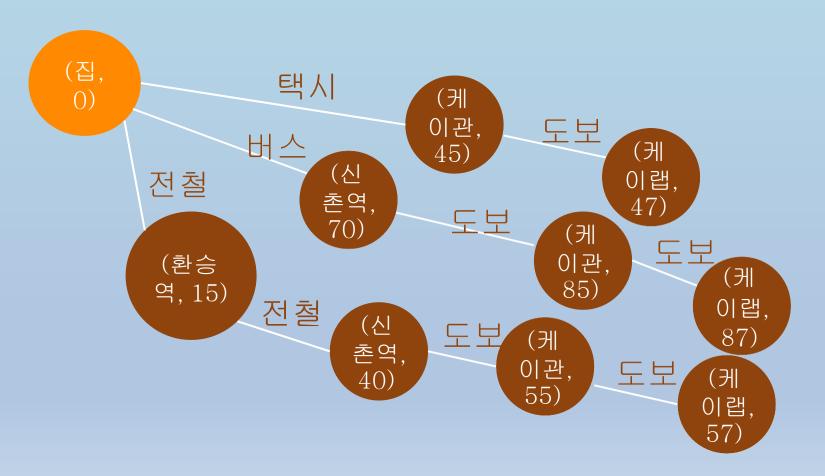




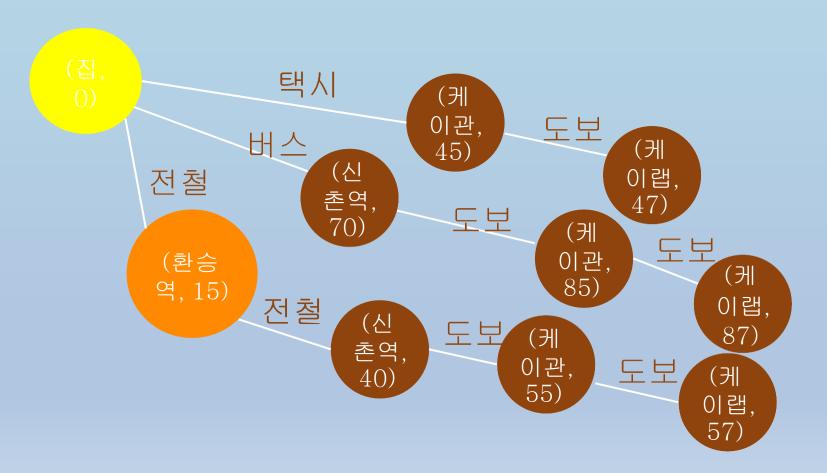


# DFS

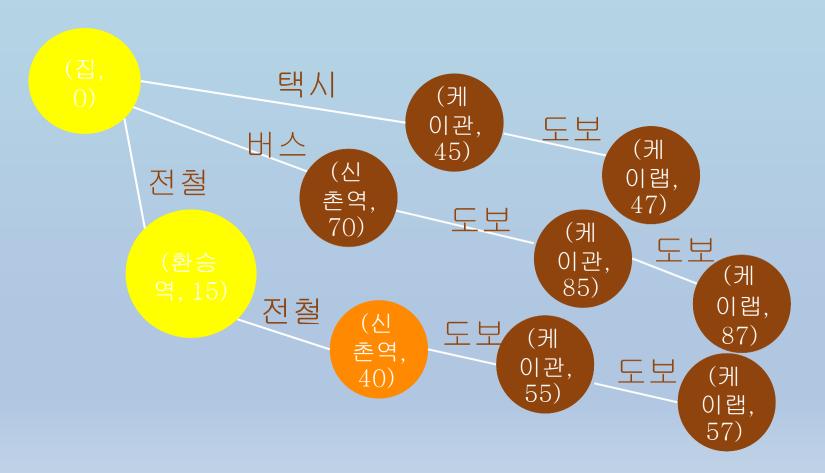
주황색:현재 상태,



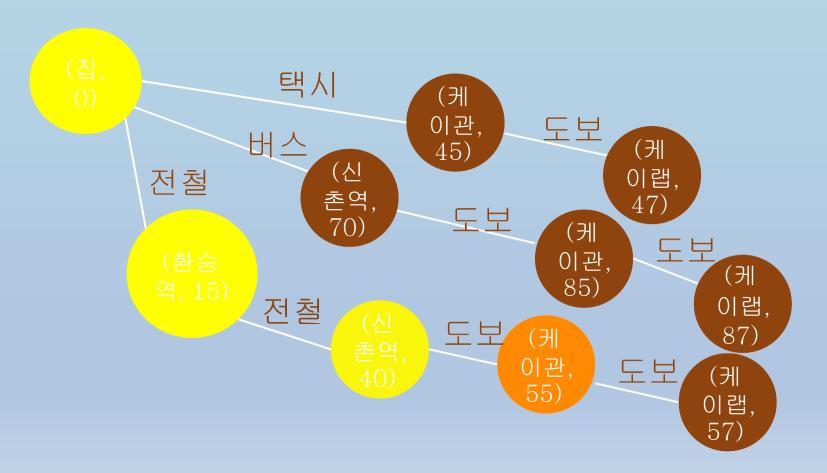




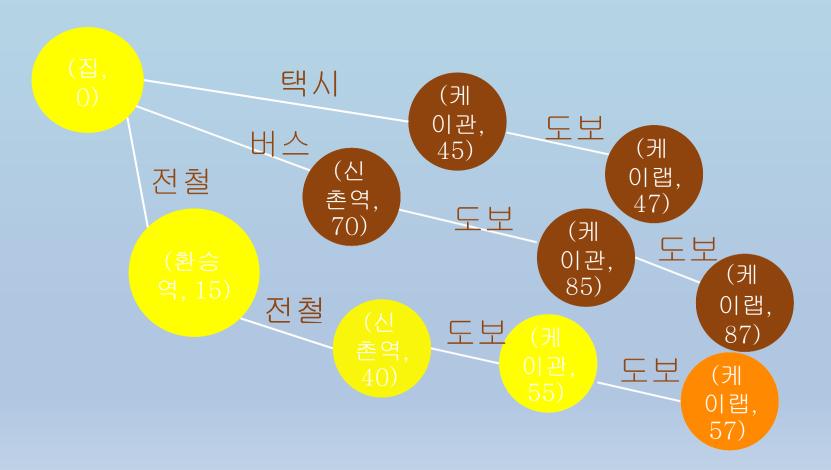




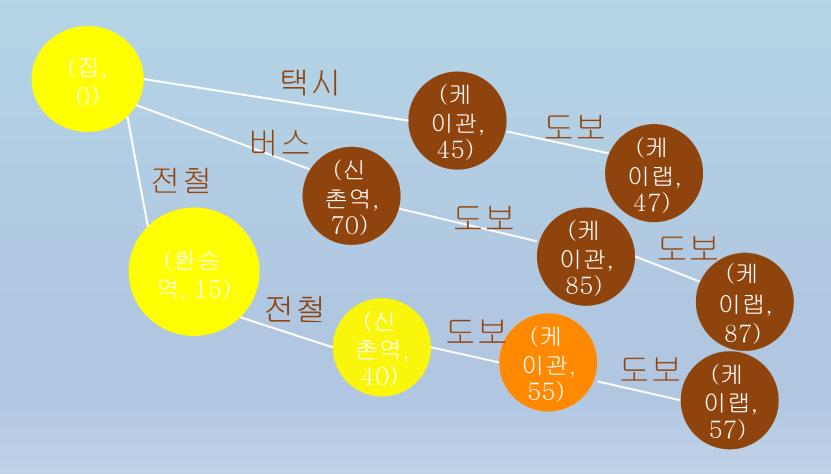




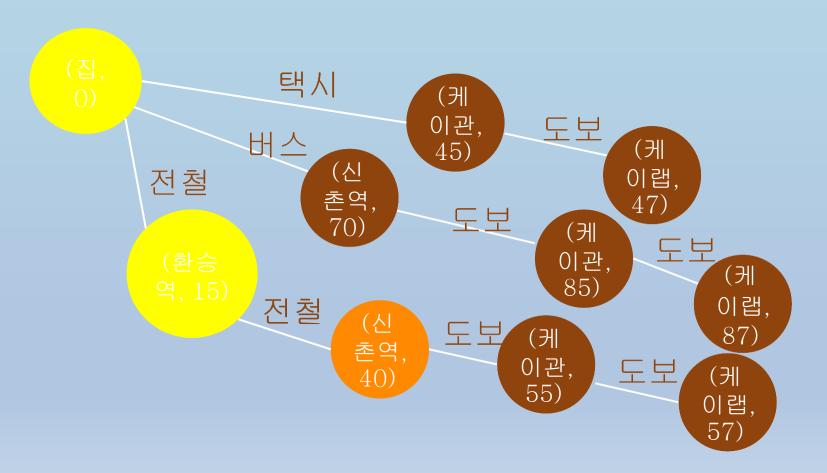




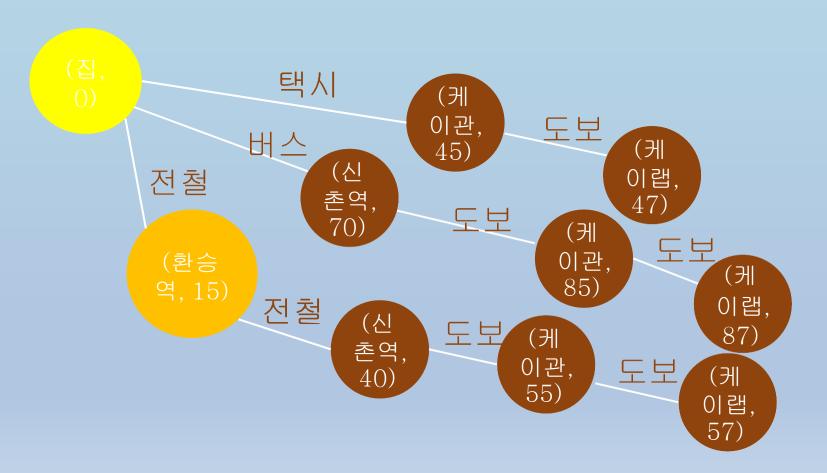






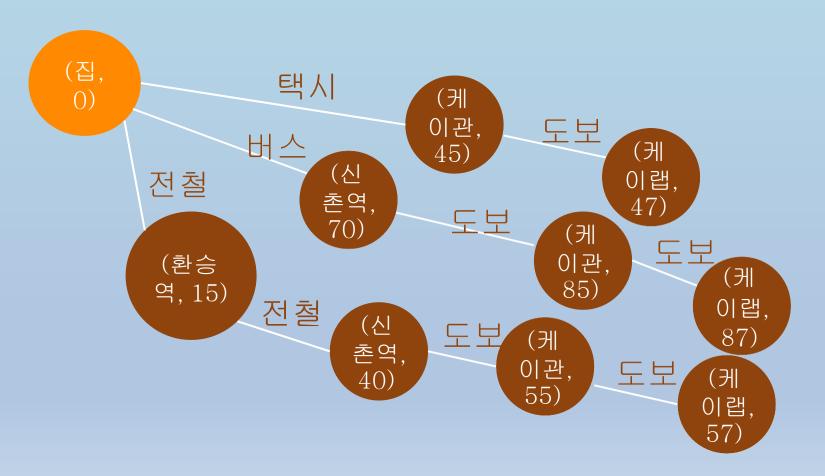




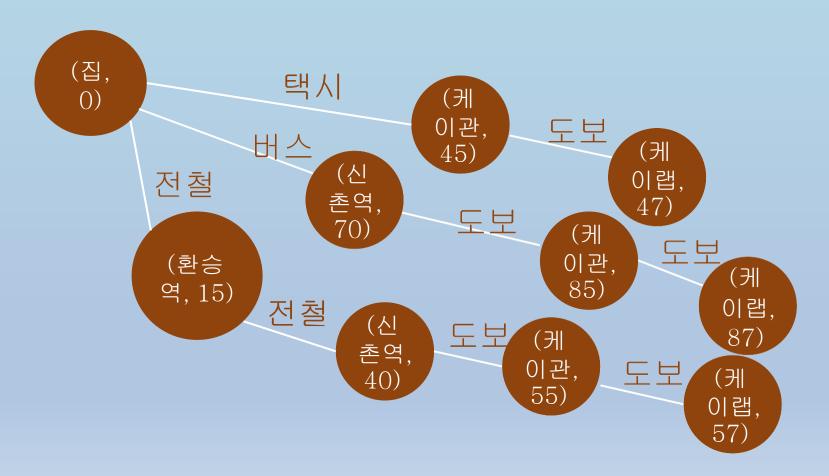


# DFS

주황색:현재 상태,



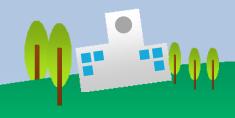






## BFS

Breadth - First - Search 너비 - 우선 - 탐색





#### **DFS**

간단히 말하자면…





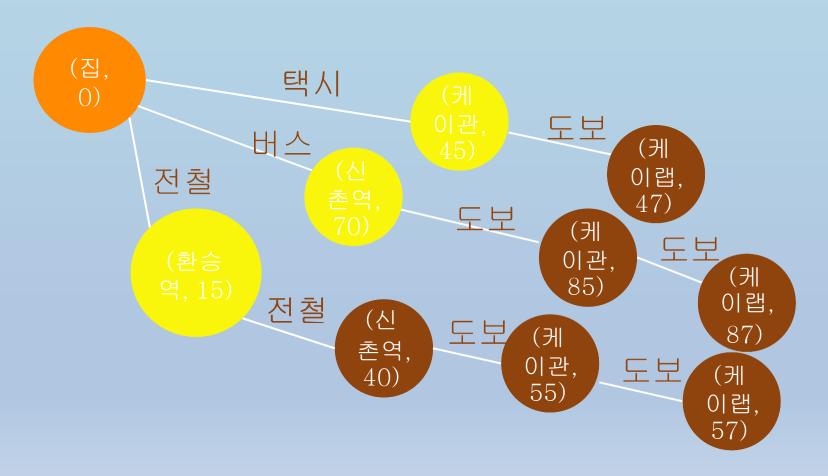


#### Queue

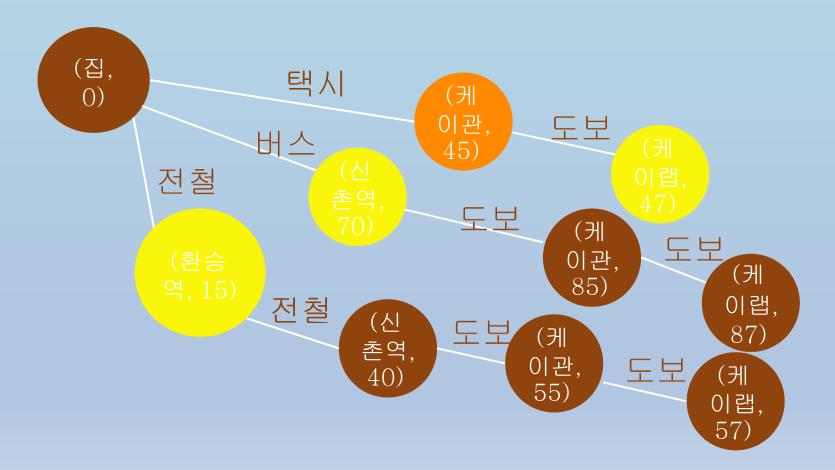




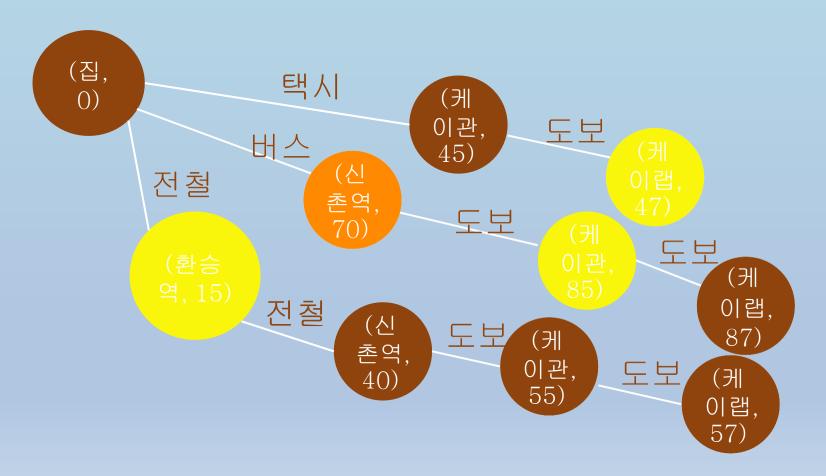
노란색:큐에 쌓인 상태.



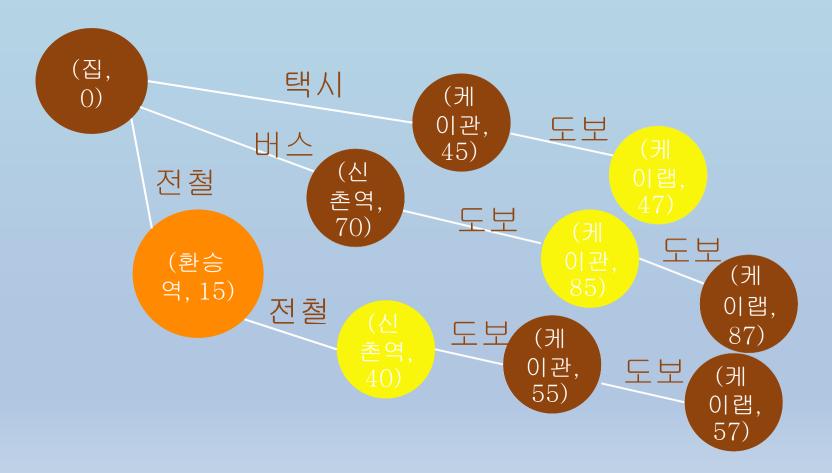




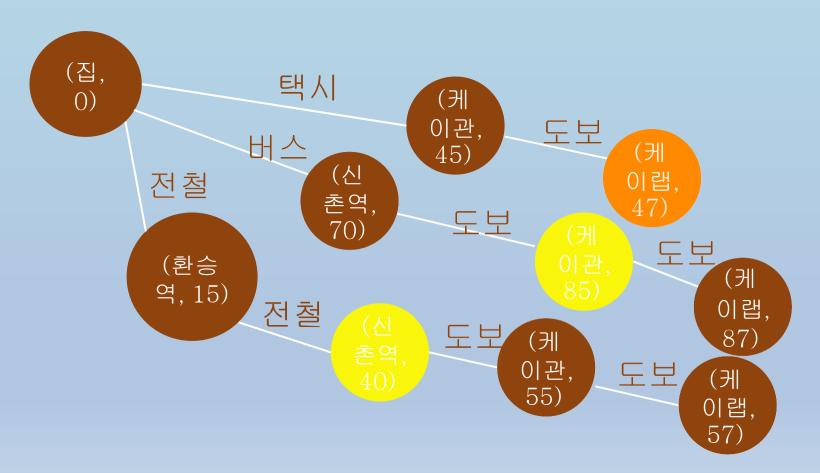




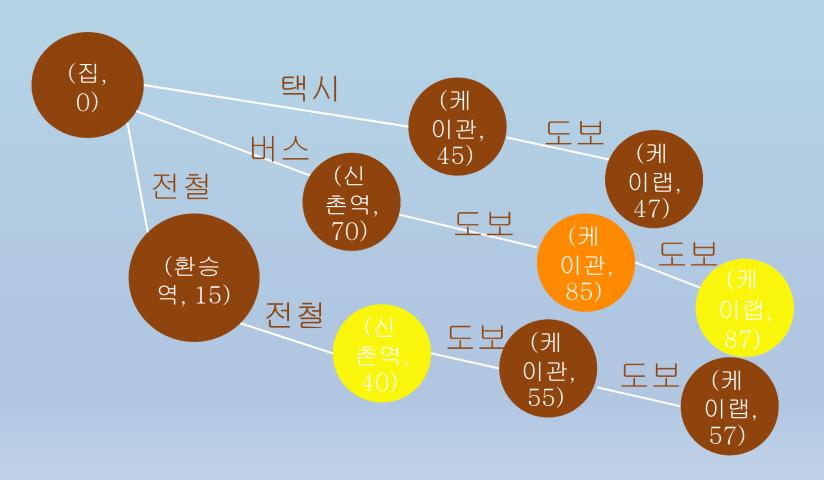




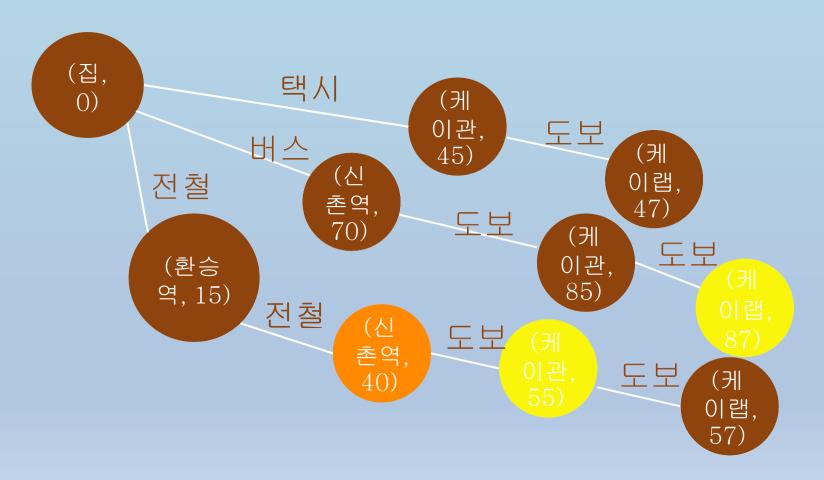




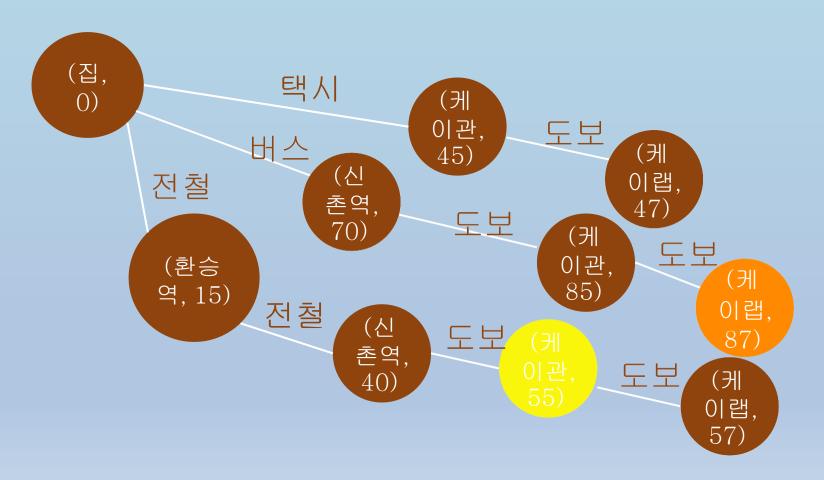




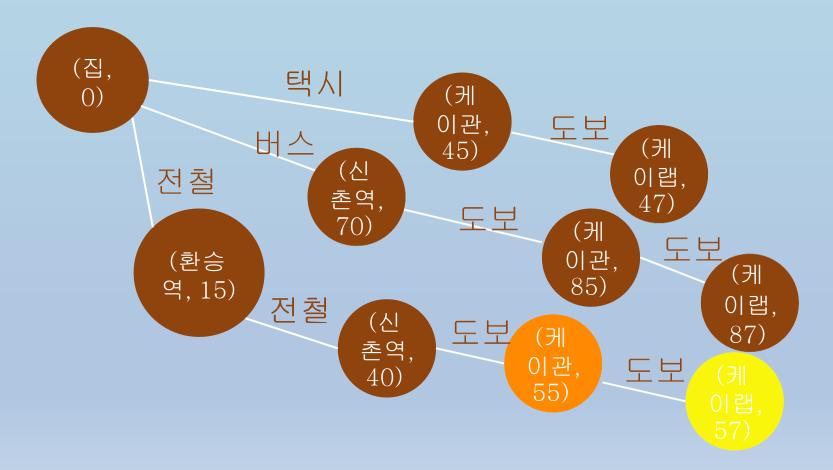




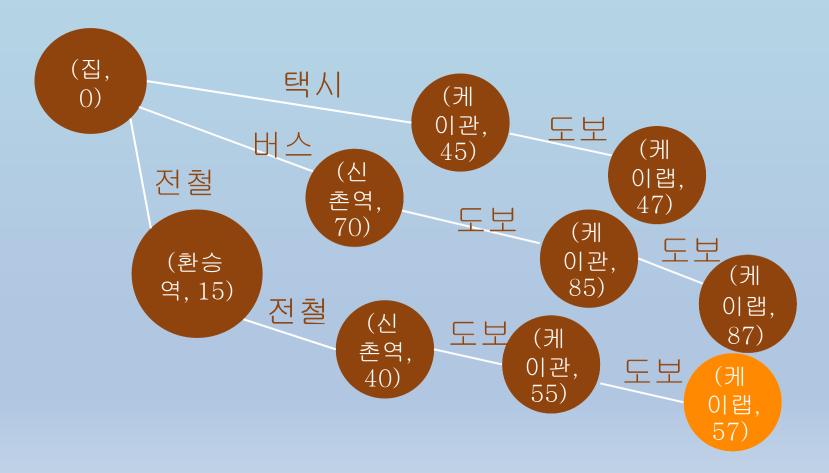




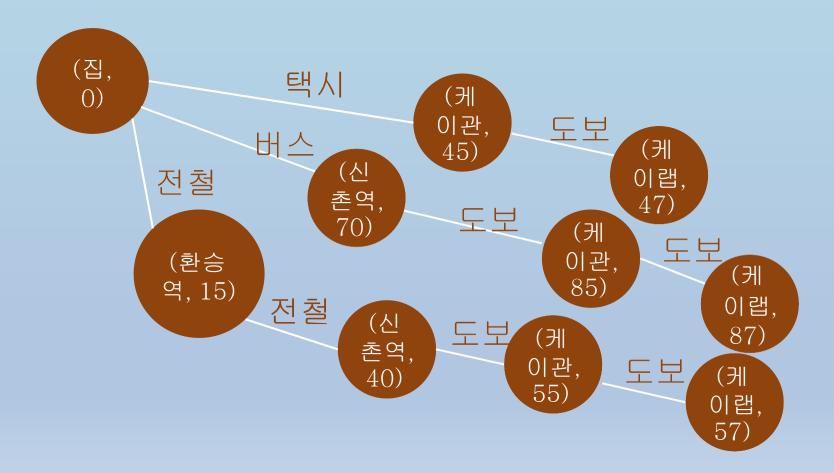










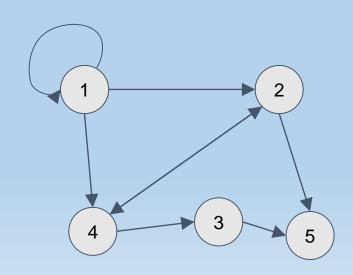




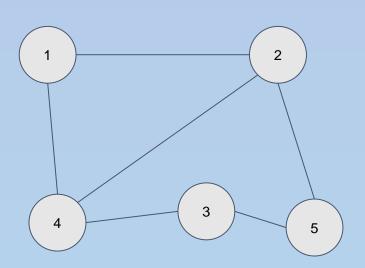
# Graph 표현

• 1. 인접 행렬 (Adjacency Matrix)

• 2. 인접 리스트 (Adjacency List)

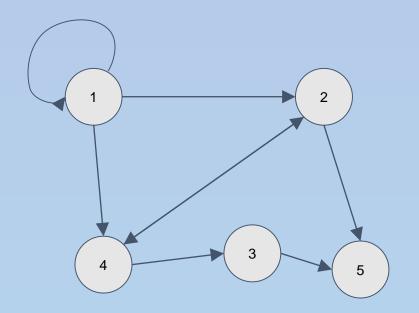


### Graph의 표현 - (1) 인접 행렬



	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	1	0
2	1	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	0	1	1
4	1	1	1	0	0
5	0	1	1	0	0

### Graph의 표현 - (1) 인접 행렬

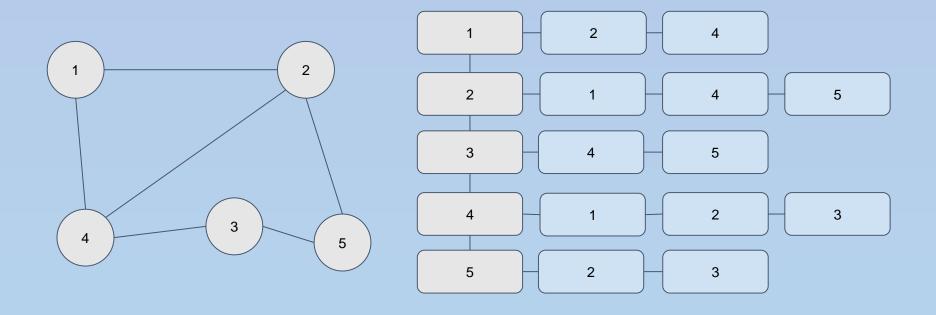


	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	1	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	1	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0

### 인접 행렬

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
const int N = 101; // number of vertex
int e[N][N];
int main(){
   int n, m; // number of vertex, edge
    scanf("%d %d", &n, &m);
    for(int i=0; i<m; i++){</pre>
        int a, b;
        scanf("%d %d", &a, &b); // edge a to b
        e[a][b] = 1;
        // e[b][a] = 1; 양방향 일 경우
```

#### Graph의 표현 - (2) 인접 리스트



## 인접 리스트

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
const int N = 101; // number of vertex
vector <int> e[N];
int main(){
    int n, m; // number of vertex, edge
    scanf("%d %d", &n, &m);
    for(int i=0; i<m; i++){</pre>
        int a, b;
        scanf("%d %d", &a, &b); // edge a to b
        e[a].push_back(b);
        // e[b].push_back(a); 양방향 일 경우
```

#### DFS

```
main()
    for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
        visit[i] = 0;

for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
        if( !visit[i] )
        dfs( i );</pre>
```

#### BFS

```
void bfs(int start){
   queue <int> q;
   q.push( start );
   visit[start] = 1; // 이 위치 반드시 기억 1
   while( !q.empty() ){
       int cur = q.front(); q.pop();
        for(int i=0; i<e[i].size(); i++){</pre>
            int next = e[cur][i];
           if( !visit[next] ){
               visit[next] = 1;
               q.push( next ); // 이 위치 반드시 기억 2
```

#### main()

```
for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
    visit[i] = 0;
for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
    if( !visit[i] )
        bfs( i );</pre>
```

### 다양한 State

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int N = 101; // number of vertex
typedef pair <int, int> ii;
vector <ii> e[N];
int main(){
    int n, m; // number of vertex, edge
    scanf("%d %d", &n, &m);
    for(int i=0; i<m; i++){</pre>
        int a, b, cost;
        scanf("%d %d %d", &a, &b, &cost); // edge a to b
        e[a].push_back(ii(b, cost));
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int N = 101; // number of vertex
typedef pair <int, string> is;
vector <is> e[N];
int main(){
    int n, m; // number of vertex, edge
    scanf("%d %d", &n, &m);
    char buf[100];
    for(int i=0; i<m; i++){</pre>
        int a, b, cost;
        scanf("%d %d %s", &a, &b, buf); // edge a to b
        e[a].push_back(ii(b, buf));
```

#### 반드시 관계를 저장할 필요는 없음

```
void dfs(int cur, int depth, int cost){
    if( ~~ ) // 조건 1
        dfs( next1, depth1, cost1 );
    if( ~~ ) // 조건 2
        dfs( next2, depth2, cost2 );
    if( ~~ ) // 조건 3
        dfs( next3, depth3, cost3 );
}
```

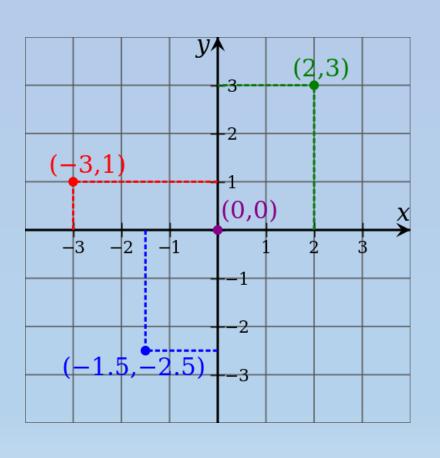
Recursive를 이용하여 모든 경우의 수 탐색 (Backtracking)

#### 반드시 관계를 저장할 필요는 없음

```
void dfs(int cur, int depth, int cost){
    if( ~~ ) // 조건 1
        dfs( next1, depth1, cost1 );
    if( ~~ ) // 조건 2
        dfs( next2, depth2, cost2 );
    if( ~~ ) // 조건 3
        dfs( next3, depth3, cost3 );
}
```

Recursive를 이용하여 모든 경우의 수 탐색 (Backtracking)

#### 반드시 관계를 저장할 필요는 없음



```
int dx[] = {1, -1, 0, 0};
int <mark>dy</mark>[] = {0, 0, 1, -1};
void dfs(int x, int y){
   v[x][y] = 1;
    for(int k=0; k<4; k++){</pre>
        int nx = x + dx[k];
        int ny = y + dy[k];
        // 좌표 범위가 넘어가는지와 방문했는지
        if( check(nx, ny) && !v[nx][ny] ){
            v[nx][ny] = 1;
            dfs( nx, ny );
        }
```

Q&A