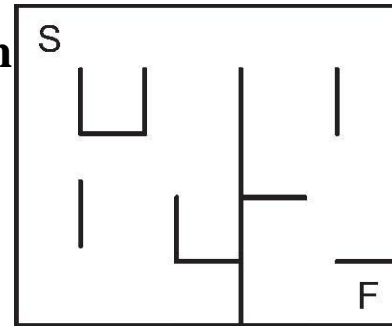
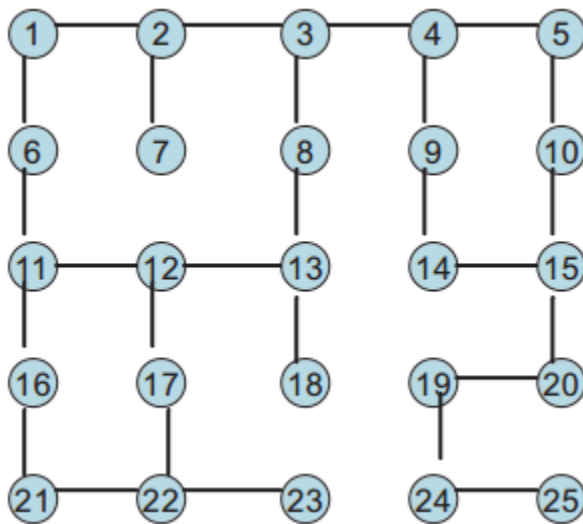


Worksheet 41: Depth First and Breadth First Search



GROUP 11

Many different types of data can be represented by a graph. For example, consider the maze shown at right. We can encode the maze as an undirected graph by assigning each cell a value, and forming an arc when you can move from one cell to the next. The resulting graph is as follows:



The *reachability problem* asks what cells (vertices) can be reached starting from the initial vertex. Of course, as anybody who has tried traversing a maze knows, it is not a simple matter of walking a fixed path, since you frequently have a choice of two or more unexplored alternatives. You will often find yourself in a dead-end, and must backtrack to investigate another possibility.

This problem can be expressed in data structure form as the following. You are given a graph and an initial vertex. The result you seek is a *set* of reachable vertices. To discover this you will use another container of vertices known to be reachable but possibly not yet explored. The reachability algorithm can be expressed in pseudo-code as follows

```
findReachable (graph g, vertex start) {
  create a set of reachable vertices, initially empty. call this r.
  create a container for vertices known to be reachable. call this c
  add start vertex to container c
  while the container c is not empty {
    remove first entry from the container c, assign to v
    if v is not already in the set of reachable vertices r {
      add v to the reachable set r
      add the neighbors of v to the container c
    }
  }
  return r
}
```

What is interesting about this algorithm is that the container *c* can be either a stack or a queue. The resulting search will be very different depending upon the data structure is selected. If a stack is used, it is termed *depth-first search*. If a queue is used, it is termed

Worksheet 41: Depth First and Breadth First Search Name:

breadth-first search. To explore this, simulate the algorithm on the graph given, and record the vertices in *r* in the order that they are placed into the collection.

Depth first search (stack version)

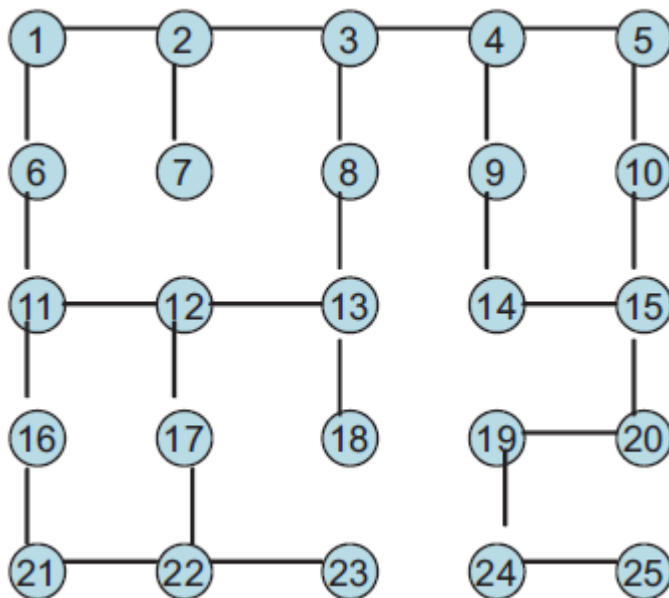
r: SEE TABLE BELOW

Stack: SEE TABLE BELOW

Breadth first search (queue version)

r: SEE TABLE BELOW

Queue: SEE TABLE BELOW



Using your finger, trace the sequence of vertices in the graph in the order that they are listed in *r*. Notice that the stack version moves in more of a continuous line, while the queue version seems to jump all over the graph. One way to visualize the two is that a depth first search is like a person walking through the maze. As long as they can move forward, they continue. It is only when they reach a dead-end that they move back to a point where there was a previous choice, selecting a different alternative.

A breadth-first search, on the other hand, is like pouring a bottle of ink on the initial vertex. The ink moves in all possible directions at the same time. Eventually the ink will find all reachable locations.

hand, is like pouring a bottle of ink from cell to cell, uniformly moving in all directions. Eventually the ink will find all reachable locations.

Depth first search (stack version)

Iteration	Stack (T-B)- container c-- container for vertices known to be reachable.	Reachable vertices-r Initially empty
0	1	
1	6,2	1
2	11,2	1,6
3	16,12,2	1,6,11
4	21,12,2	1,6,11,16
5	22,12,2	1,6,11,16,21
6	23,17,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22
7	17,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23
8	12,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17
9	13,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12
10	18,8,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13
11	8,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18
12	3,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8
13	2,4,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3
14	7,4,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2
15	4,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2,7
16	9,5,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2,7,4
17	14,5,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2,7,4,9

18	15,5,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2,7,4,9,14
19	10,20,5,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2,7,4,9,14,15
20	5,20,5,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2,7,4,9,14,15,10
21	20,5,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2,7,4,9,14,15,10,5
22	19,5,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2,7,4,9,14,15,10,20
23	24,5,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2,7,4,9,14,15,10,20,19
24	25, 5,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2,7,4,9,14,15,10,20,19,24
25	5,12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2,7,4,9,14,15,10,20,19,24,25
26	12,2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2,7,4,9,14,15,10,20,19,24,25
27	2	1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2,7,4,9,14,15,10,20,19,24,25
28		1,6,11,16,21,22,23,17,12,13,18,8,3,2,7,4,9,14,15,10,20,19,24,25,2

iterations of Breadth first search (queue version)

Iteration	Queue (T-B) container c-- container for vertices known to be reachable.	Reachable Initially empty
0	1	
1	2,6	1
2	6,3,7	1,2
3	3,7,11	1,2,6
4	7,11,4,8	1,2,6,3
5	11,4,8	1,2,6,3,7
6	4,8,12,16	1,2,6,3,7,11
7	8,12,16,5,9	1,2,6,3,7,11,4
8	12,16,5,9,13	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8
9	16,5,9,13,13,17	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12
10	5,9,13,13,17,21	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16

11	9,13,13,17,21,10	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5
12	13,13,17,21,10,14	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9
13	13,17,21,10,14,18	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13
14	17,21,10,14,18	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13
15	21,10,14,18,22	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13,17
16	10,14,18,22,22	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13,17,21
17	14,18,22,22,15	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13,17,21,10
18	18,22,22,15,15	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13,17,21,10,14
19	22,22,15,15	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13,17,21,10,14,18
20	22,15,15,23	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13,17,21,10,14,18,22
21	15,15,23	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13,17,21,10,14,18,22
22	15,23,20	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13,17,21,10,14,18,22,15
23	23,20	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13,17,21,10,14,18,22,15
24	20	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13,17,21,10,14,18,22,15,23
25	19	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13,17,21,10,14,18,22,15,23,20
26	24	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13,17,21,10,14,18,22,15,23,20,19
27	25	1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13,17,21,10,14,18,22,15,23,20,19,24
28		1,2,6,3,7,11,4,8,12,16,5,9,13,17,21,10,14,18,22,15,23,20,19,24,25