

Algorithms and Datastructures

Graphs, Depth-/Breadth-first Search, Graph-Connectivity

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg



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Prof. Dr. Rolf Backofen

Bioinformatics Group / Department of Computer Science
Algorithms and Datastructures, January 2017

Feedback

Exercises

Lecture

Graphs

Introduction

Implementation

Application example

The upcoming exercise sheet 12 and 13 will be merged together (finding largest connected component + Dijkstra)

Some people were asking for more solution sheets for the exercises

We are working on it.

Code in the lecture will be a little bit different from exercise sheet.

One person asked for additional explanations regarding proofs.

Graphs - Overview:

- Besides arrays, lists and trees the most common datastructure
(Trees are a special type of graph)
- Representation of graphs in the computer
- Breadth first search (BFS)
- Depth first search (DFS)
- Connected components of a graph

Terminology:



- Each Graph $G = (V, E)$ consists of:
 - A set of vertices (nodes) $V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots\}$
 - A set of edges (arcs) $E = \{e_1, e_2, \dots\}$
- Each edge connects two vertices ($u, v \in V$)
 - Undirected edge: $e = \{u, v\}$ (set)
 - Directed edge: $e = (u, v)$ (tuple)
- Self-loops are also possible: $e = (u, u)$ or $e = \{u, u\}$

Weighted graph:



- Each edge is marked with a real number named **weight**
- The **weight** is also named **length** or **cost** of the edge depending on the application

Example: Road network

- Intersections: **vertices**
- Roads: **edges**
- Travel time: **costs of the edges**

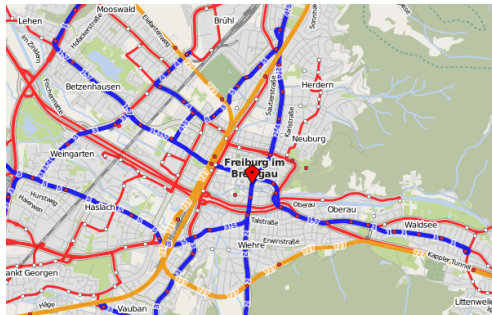


Figure: Map of Freiburg © OpenStreetMap

How to represent this graph computationally?

- Two classic variants

1 **Adjacency matrix** with space consumption $\Theta(|V|^2)$

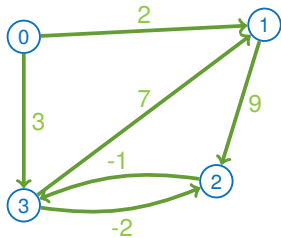


Figure: Weighted graph with $|V| = 4$, $|E| = 6$

		end-vertex			
		0	1	2	3
start-vertex	0		2		3
	1			9	
	2				-1
	3		7	-2	

Figure: Adjacency matrix

How to represent this graph computationally?

- Two classic variants

2 Adjacency list / fields with space consumption $\Theta(|V| + |E|)$

- Each list item stores the **target vertex** and the **cost** of the edge



Figure: Weighted graph with
 $|V| = 4, |E| = 6$

start-vertex	0	1, 2	3, 3
	1	2, 9	
	2	3, -1	
	3	1, 7	2, -2

Figure: Adjacency list

Graph: Arrangement

- Graph is fully defined through the **adjacency matrix / list**
- The arrangement is not relevant for visualisation of the graph



Figure: Weighted graph with
 $|V| = 4$, $|E| = 6$



Figure: Same graph ordered by number - outer planar graph

```
class Graph:
    def __init__(self):
        self.vertices = []
        self.edges = []

    def addVertice(self, vert):
        self.vertices.append(vert)

    def addEdge(self, fromVert, toVert):
        self.edges.append((fromVert, toVert))

    ...
```

...

```
def toString(self):  
    return '{'  
        + ', '.join( \  
            [str(len(self.vertices)), \  
              str(len(self.edges))] \  
        + ["(%s, %s)" % tup \  
          for tup in self.edges]) \  
        + '}'
```

Degree of a vertex: Directed graph: $G = (V, E)$



Figure: Vertex with in- / outdegree of 3 / 2

- **Indegree** of a vertex u is the number of **edge heads** adjacent to the vertex

$$\deg^+(u) = |\{(v, u) : (v, u) \in E\}|$$

- **Outdegree** of a vertex u is the number of **edge tails** adjacent to the vertex

$$\deg^-(u) = |\{(u, v) : (u, v) \in E\}|$$

Degree of a vertex: Undirected graph: $G = (V, E)$

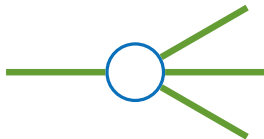


Figure: Vertex with degree of 4

- **Degree** of a vertex u is the number of **vertices** adjacent to the vertex

$$\deg(u) = |\{\{v, u\} : \{v, u\} \in E\}|$$

Paths in a graph: $G = (V, E)$

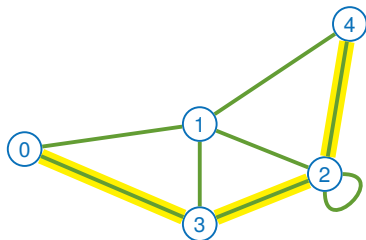


Figure: Undirected path of length 3
 $P = (0, 3, 2, 4)$

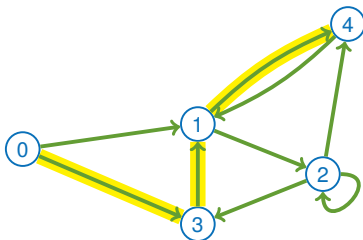


Figure: Directed path of length 3
 $P = (0, 3, 1, 4)$

- A path of G is a sequence of edges $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_i \in V$ with
 - Undirected graph: $\{u_1, u_2\}, \{u_2, u_3\}, \dots, \{u_{i-1}, u_i\} \in E$
 - Directed graph: $(u_1, u_2), (u_2, u_3), \dots, (u_{i-1}, u_i) \in E$

Paths in a graph: $G = (V, E)$



Figure: Directed path of length 3
 $P = (0, 3, 1, 4)$

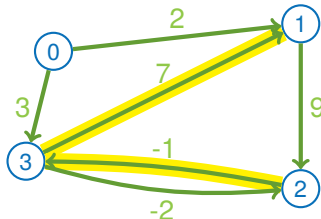


Figure: Weighted path with cost 6
 $P = (2, 3, 1)$

- The **length of a path** is: (also costs of a path)
 - Without weights: **number of edges** taken
 - With weights: **sum of weights of edges** taken

Shortest path in a graph: $G = (V, E)$



Figure: Shortest path from 0 to 2 with cost / distance $d(0,2) = ?$

- The shortest path between two vertices u, v is the path $P = (u, \dots, v)$ with the shortest length $d(u, v)$ or lowest costs

Shortest path in a graph: $G = (V, E)$

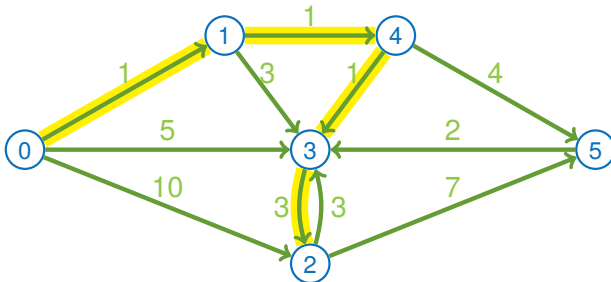


Figure: Shortest path from 0 to 2 with cost / distance $d(0,2) = 6$
 $P = (0, 1, 4, 3, 2)$

- The shortest path between two vertices u, v is the path $P = (u, \dots, v)$ with the shortest length $d(u, v)$ or lowest costs

Diameter of a graph: $G = (V, E)$

$$d = \max_{u,v \in V} d(u,v)$$



Figure: Diameter of graph is $d = ?$

- The **diameter** of a graph is the length / the costs of the longest shortest path

Diameter of a graph: $G = (V, E)$

$$d = \max_{u,v \in V} d(u,v)$$



Figure: Diameter of graph is $d = 10$, $P = (3, 2, 5)$

- The **diameter** of a graph is the length / the costs of the longest shortest path

Connected components: $G = (V, E)$



Figure: Three connected components

- Undirected graph:
 - All connected components are a partition of V

$$V = V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_k$$

- Two vertices u, v are in the same connected component if a path between u and v exists

Connected components: $G = (V, E)$

- Directed graph:
 - Named **strongly connected components**
 - Direction of edge has to be regarded
 - Not part of this lecture

Graph Exploration: (Informal definition)

- Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph and $s \in V$ a start vertex
- We visit each reachable vertex connected to s
- **Breadth-first search**: in sequence of the smallest distance to s
- **Depth-first search**: in sequence of the largest distance to s
- Not a problem on its own but is often used as subroutine of other algorithms

Idea:

- 1 We start with all vertices unmarked and **mark visited vertices**
- 2 Mark the start vertex **s** (**level 0**)
- 3 Mark all unmarked **connected vertices** (**level 1**)
- 4 Mark all unmarked **vertices connected** to a **level 1**-vertex (**level 2**)
- 5 Iteratively mark reachable vertices for all levels
- 6 All connected nodes are now marked and in the same **connected component** as the start vertex **s**

- The marked vertices create a “spanning tree” containing all reachable nodes



Figure: spanning tree of a breadth-first search

- level 0
- level 1
- level 2
- level 3

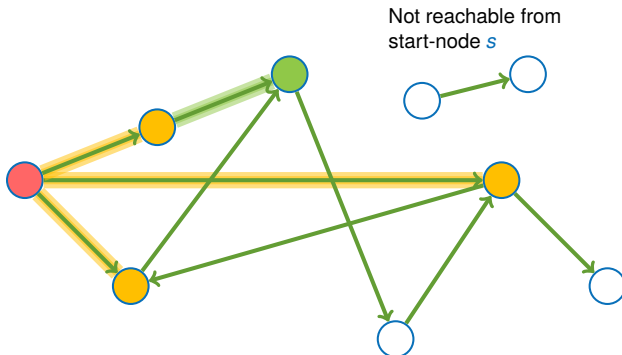


Figure: spanning tree of a breadth-first search

- The marked vertices create a “spanning tree” containing all reachable nodes

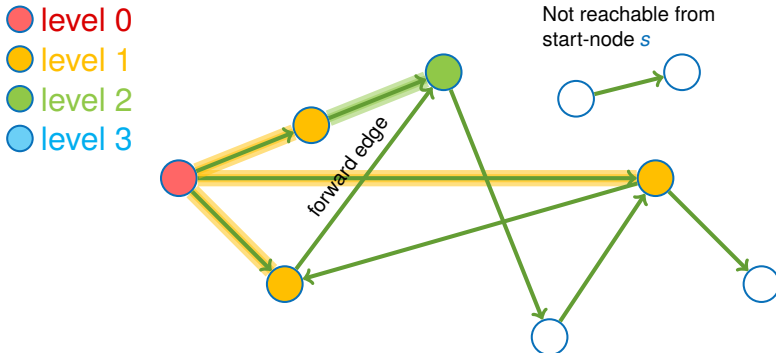


Figure: spanning tree of a breadth-first search

- The marked vertices create a “spanning tree” containing all reachable nodes

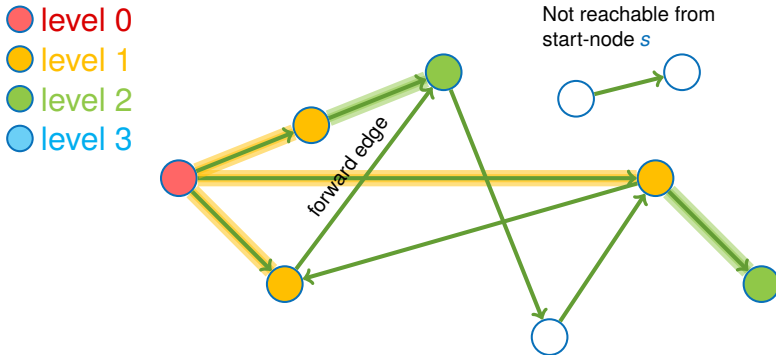


Figure: spanning tree of a breadth-first search

- The marked vertices create a “spanning tree” containing all reachable nodes

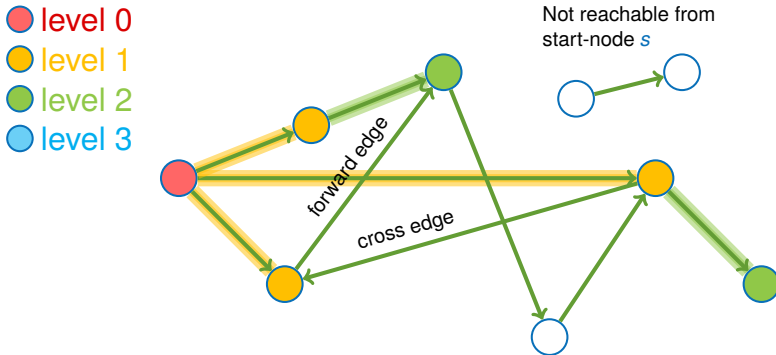


Figure: spanning tree of a breadth-first search

- The marked vertices create a “spanning tree” containing all reachable nodes



Figure: spanning tree of a breadth-first search

- The marked vertices create a “spanning tree” containing all reachable nodes



Figure: spanning tree of a breadth-first search

Idea:

- 1 We start with all vertices unmarked and **mark visited vertices**
- 2 Mark the start vertex **s**
- 3 Pick an unmarked **connected vertex** and start a **recursive depth-first search** with the vertex as start vertex (continue on step 2)
- 4 If no unmarked connected vertex exists go one vertex back (reduce the recursion level by one)

Depth-first search:

- Search starts with **long paths** (searching with depth)
- Marks like **breadth-first search** all connected vertices
- If the graph is acyclic we get a **topological sorting**
 - Each newly visited vertex gets marked by an increasing number
 - The numbers increase with path from the start vertex

- The marked vertices create a different spanning tree containing all reachable nodes

● start-node

● path 1

● path 2

● path 3



Figure: spanning tree of a depth-first search

- The marked vertices create a different spanning tree containing all reachable nodes

● start-node

● path 1

● path 2

● path 3



Figure: spanning tree of a depth-first search

- The marked vertices create a different spanning tree containing all reachable nodes

● start-node

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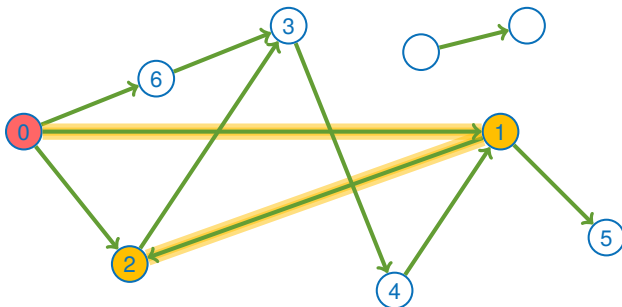


Figure: spanning tree of a depth-first search

- The marked vertices create a different spanning tree containing all reachable nodes

● start-node

● path 1

● path 2

● path 3

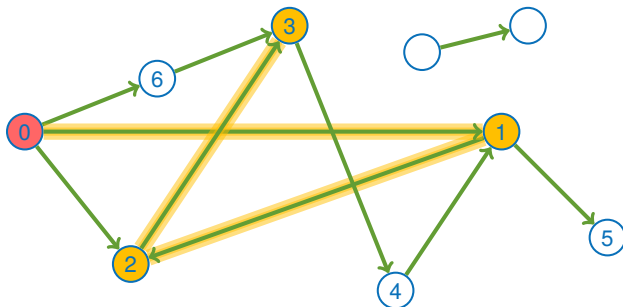


Figure: spanning tree of a depth-first search

- The marked vertices create a different spanning tree containing all reachable nodes

● start-node

● path 1

● path 2

● path 3

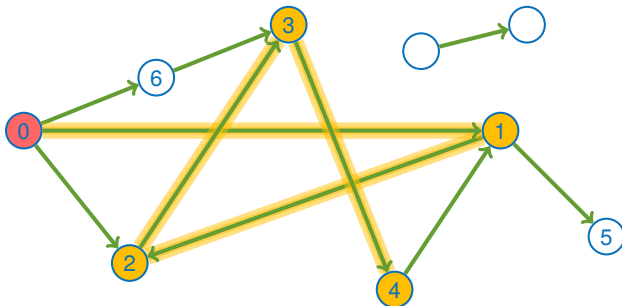


Figure: spanning tree of a depth-first search

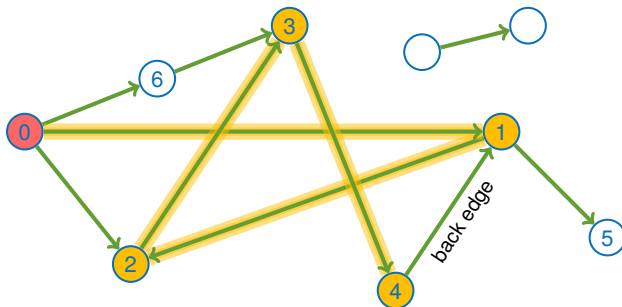
- The marked vertices create a different spanning tree containing all reachable nodes

● start-node

● path 1

● path 2

● path 3



- The marked vertices create a different spanning tree containing all reachable nodes

● start-node

● path 1

● path 2

● path 3

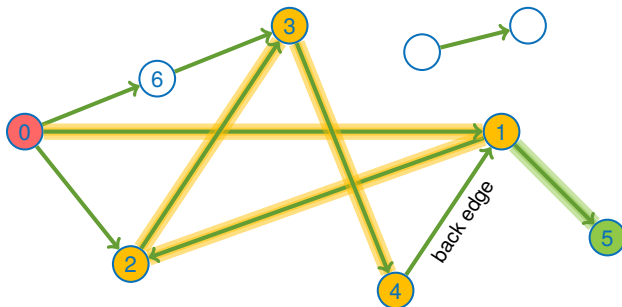


Figure: spanning tree of a depth-first search

- The marked vertices create a different spanning tree containing all reachable nodes

● start-node

● path 1

● path 2

● path 3



Figure: spanning tree of a depth-first search

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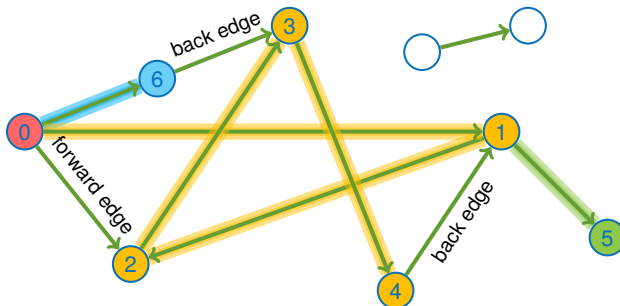


Figure: spanning tree of a depth-first search

- The marked vertices create a different spanning tree containing all reachable nodes

● start-node

● path 1

● path 2

● path 3

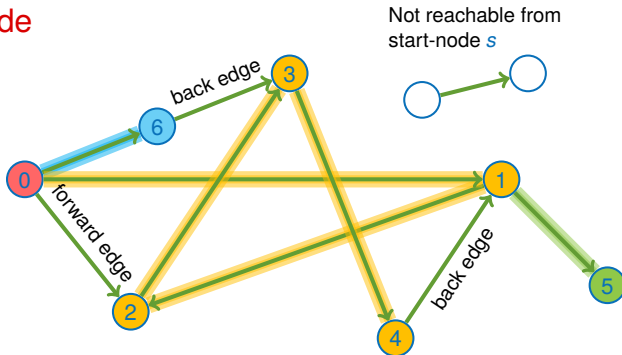


Figure: spanning tree of a depth-first search

Graphs

Why is this called Breadth - and Depth First Search?

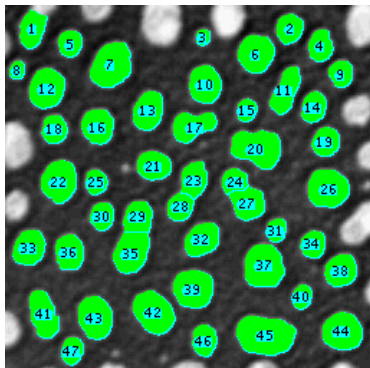


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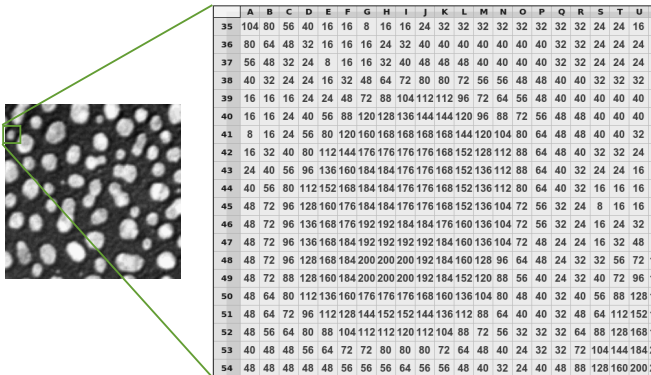
Runtime complexity:

- Constant costs for each visited vertex and edge
- We get a runtime complexity of $\Theta(|V'| + |E'|)$
- Let V' and E' be the reachable vertices and edges
- All vertices of V' are in the same connected component as our start vertex s
- This can only be improved by a constant factor

- Connected component labeling
- Counting of objects in an image



What's object, what's background?



Convert to black white using threshold:

value = 255 if value > 100 else 0



Interpret image as graph:

- Each white pixel is a node
- Edges between adjacent pixels (normally 4 or 8 neighbors)
- Edges are not saved externally, algorithm works directly on array
- Breadth- / depth-first search find all connected components (particles)

Find connected components:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
35	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	25

- Search pixel-by-pixel for non-zero intensity
- Label found pixel as component 1

Find connected components:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
35	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	25

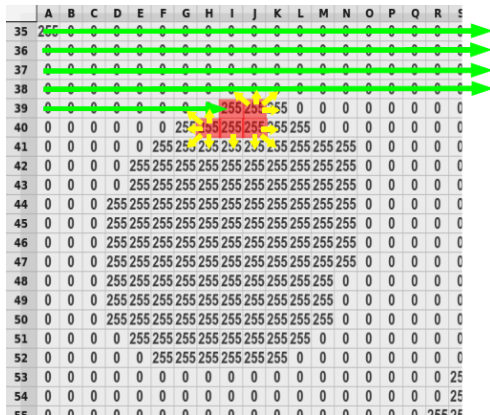
- Search pixel-by-pixel for non-zero intensity
- Label found pixel as component 1
- Check neighbors of all new labeled pixels

Find connected components:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
35	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	25

- Search pixel-by-pixel for non-zero intensity
- Label found pixel as component 1
- Check neighbors of all new labeled pixels
- Label non-zero pixels as component 1

Find connected components:



- Search pixel-by-pixel for non-zero intensity
- Label found pixel as component 1
- Check neighbors of all new labeled pixels
- Label non-zero pixels as component 1

Find connected components:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
35	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	25

- Search pixel-by-pixel for non-zero intensity
- Label found pixel as component 1
- Check neighbors of all new labeled pixels
- Label non-zero pixels as component 1

Find connected components:



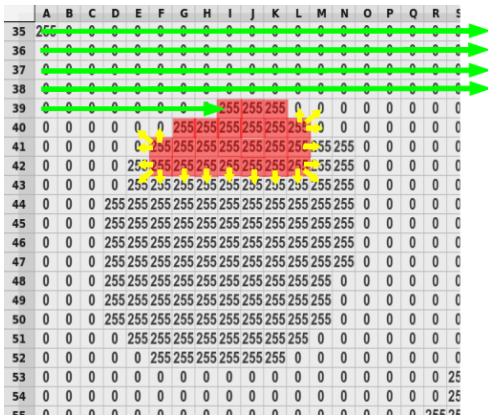
- Search pixel-by-pixel for non-zero intensity
- Label found pixel as component 1
- Check neighbors of all new labeled pixels
- Label non-zero pixels as component 1

Find connected components:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
35	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	25

- Search pixel-by-pixel for non-zero intensity
- Label found pixel as component 1
- Check neighbors of all new labeled pixels
- Label non-zero pixels as component 1

Find connected components:



- Search pixel-by-pixel for non-zero intensity
- Label found pixel as component 1
- Check neighbors of all new labeled pixels
- Label non-zero pixels as component 1

Find connected components:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
35	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	25

- Search pixel-by-pixel for non-zero intensity
- Label found pixel as component 1
- Check neighbors of all new labeled pixels
- Label non-zero pixels as component 1

Find connected components:



- Search pixel-by-pixel for non-zero intensity
- Label found pixel as component 1
- Check neighbors of all new labeled pixels
- Label non-zero pixels as component 1

Find connected components:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
35	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	25

- Search pixel-by-pixel for non-zero intensity
- Label found pixel as component 1
- Check neighbors of all new labeled pixels
- Label non-zero pixels as component 1

Find connected components:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
35	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	25

- Search pixel-by-pixel for non-zero intensity
- Label found pixel as **component 2**
- ...

Result of connected component labeling:

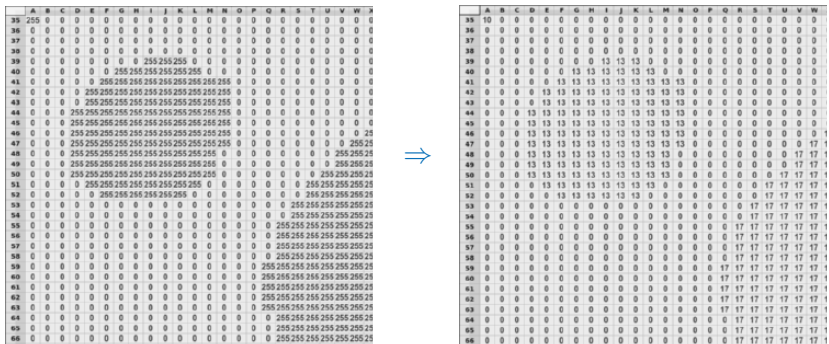


Figure: Result: particle indices instead of intensities

■ General

[CRL01] Thomas H. Cormen, Ronald L. Rivest, and Charles E. Leiserson.

Introduction to Algorithms.

MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass, 2001.

[MS08] Kurt Mehlhorn and Peter Sanders.

Algorithms and data structures, 2008.

<https://people.mpi-inf.mpg.de/~mehlhorn/ftp/Mehlhorn-Sanders-Toolbox.pdf>.

■ Graph-Search

[Wika] [Breadth-first search](#)

`https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Breadth-first_search`

[Wikb] [Depth-first search](#)

`https:
//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Depth-first_search`

■ Graph-Connectivity

[Wik] [Connectivity \(graph theory\)](#)

`https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connectivity_
\(graph_theory\)`