SWIFT Data Structure Graph(DFS)

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DFS(Depth-First Search)란 깊이 우선 탐색으로서 그래프에서 모든 경로를 탐색하는데 사용하는 알고리즘입니다.

가중치를 가지지 않는 (무)방향 그래프에서 모든 경로의 경우를 구해 볼 때 많이 사용하는 방식입니다.

DFS의 기본 아이디어는 시작 노드의 인접한 이동 가능한 노드를 선택하여 가다가 더이상 갈 수 있는 길이 없을 경우 다시 돌아와서 다른 노드로 이동하고 결국 더이상 이동할 노드가 없을 경우 모든 탐색을 종료하는 방식입니다.

주로 재귀 호출 내지는 스택을 활용하여 사용합니다.

Concept

DFS의 기본적인 알고리즘 흐름은 다음과 같습니다.

- 재귀 호출 방식

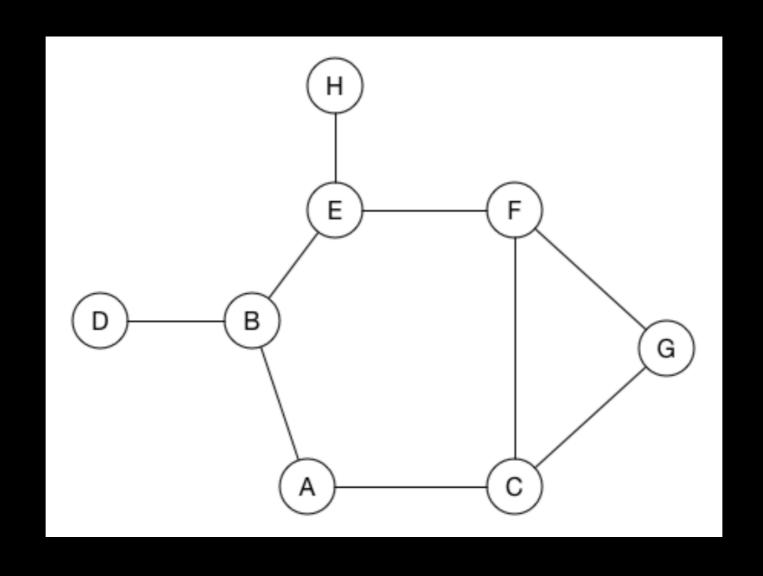
- 1. 시작 노드를 정하고 방문한 것으로 표시
- 2. 탐색한 리스트를 위한 배열을 선언
- 3. 시작 노드의 인접 노드 리스트만큼 반복문을 돌린다.
- 4. 반복분에서 현재 노드가 방문한 적이 없다면 재귀로 DFS 탐색
- 5. 재귀 DFS 탐색 후 탐색한 노드 탐색 리스트 배열에 추가
- 6. 인접 노드가 없으면 탐색 종료

Concept

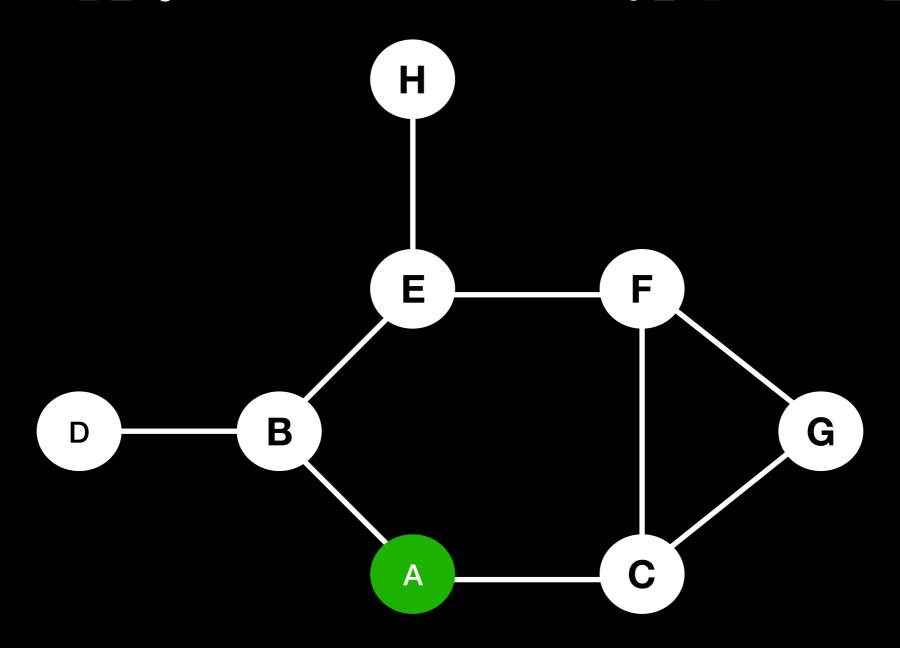
- 스택 방식

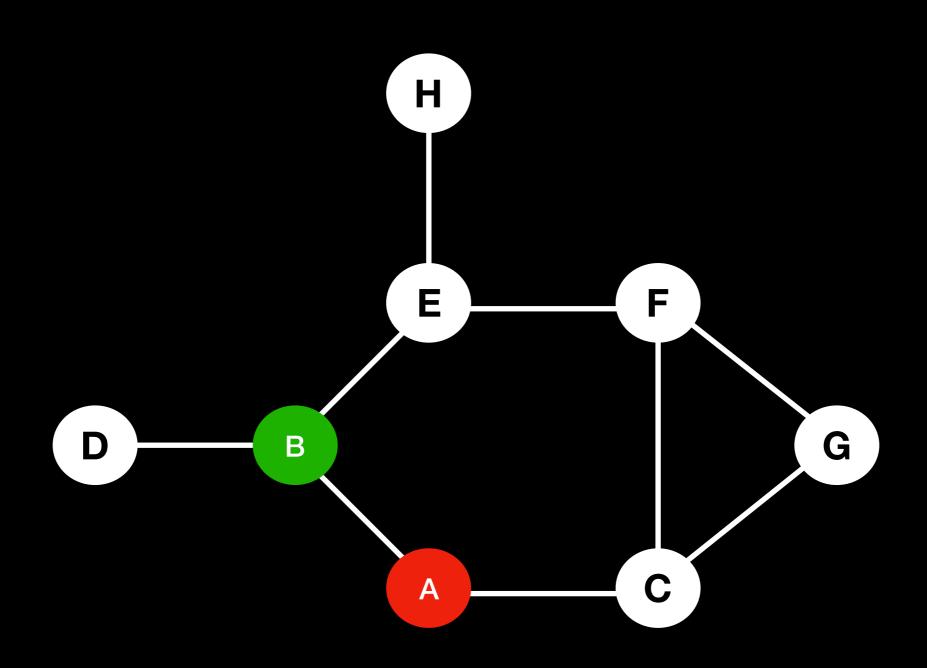
- 1. 시작 노드를 정하고 스택에 넣는다.(push)
- 2. 스택에서 노드를 하나 꺼낸다.(pop)
- 3. 꺼낸 노드와 인접한 노드가 있는지 확인한다.
- 4. 인접한 노드가 있고 이미 방문한 노드했던 노드가 아니라면 해당 노드를 스택에 넣는다.(push)
- 5. 만약 3번에서 더이상 인접 노드가 없다면 스택에서 노드를 하나 꺼낸다.(pop)
- 6. 다시 3번에서 5번 과정을 스택이 비워질 때까지 계속 반복한다.

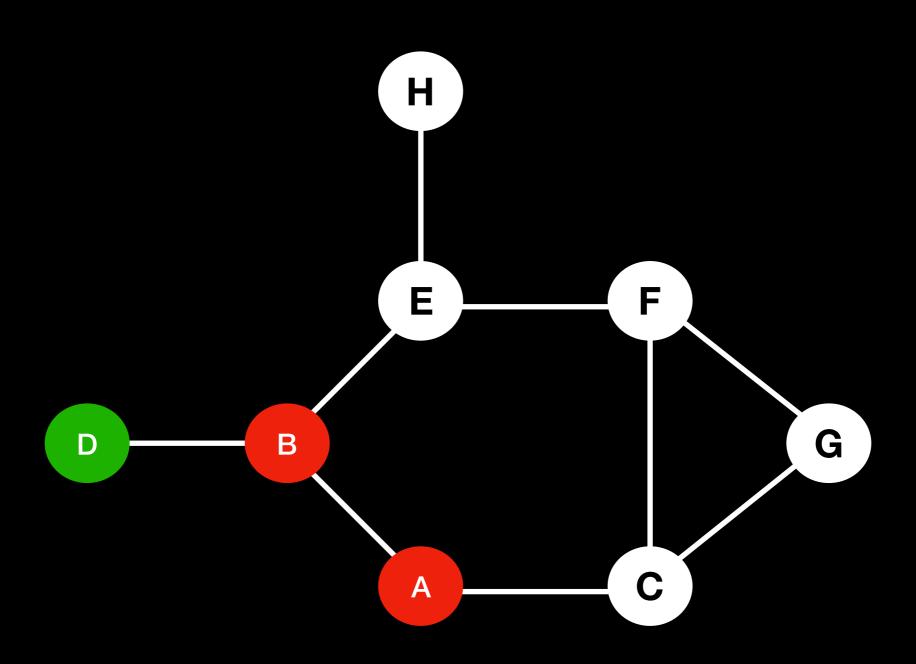
앞서 설명한 알고리즘을 실제 예제를 통해서 살펴봅니다.

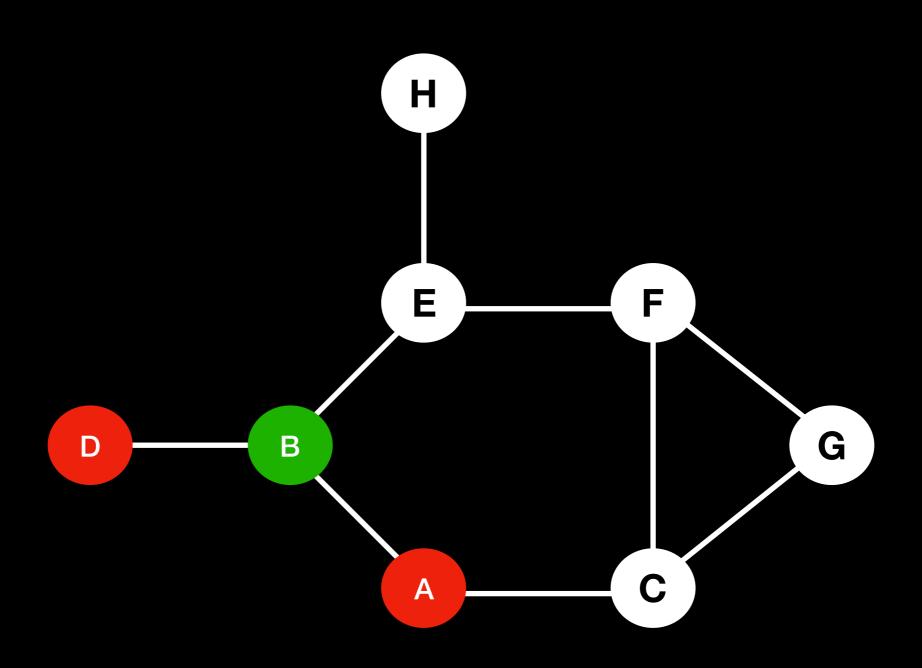


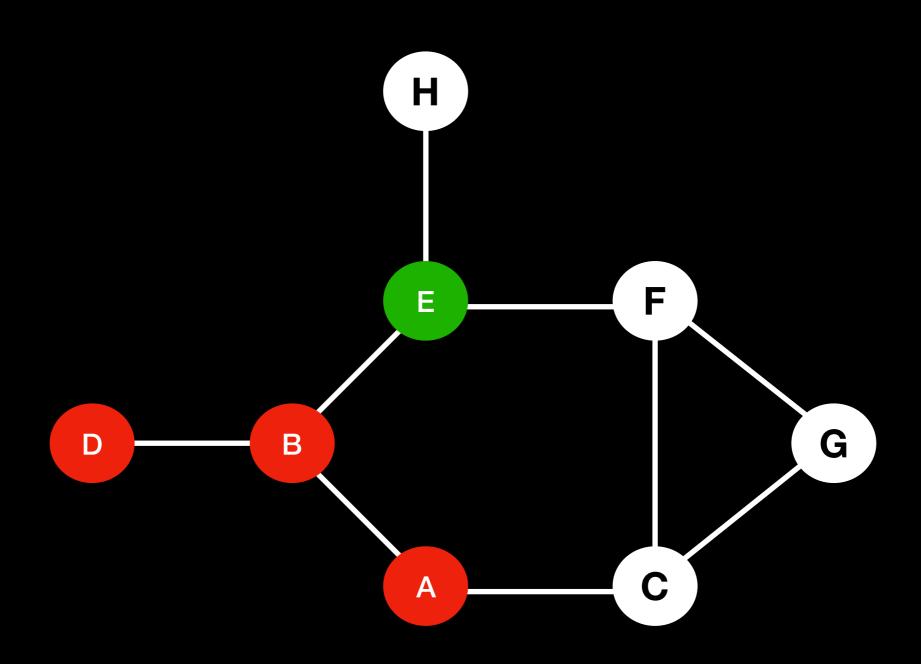
DFS 알고리즘을 통하여 Λ 노드 부터의 탐색 과정을 살펴보면 다음과 같습니다.

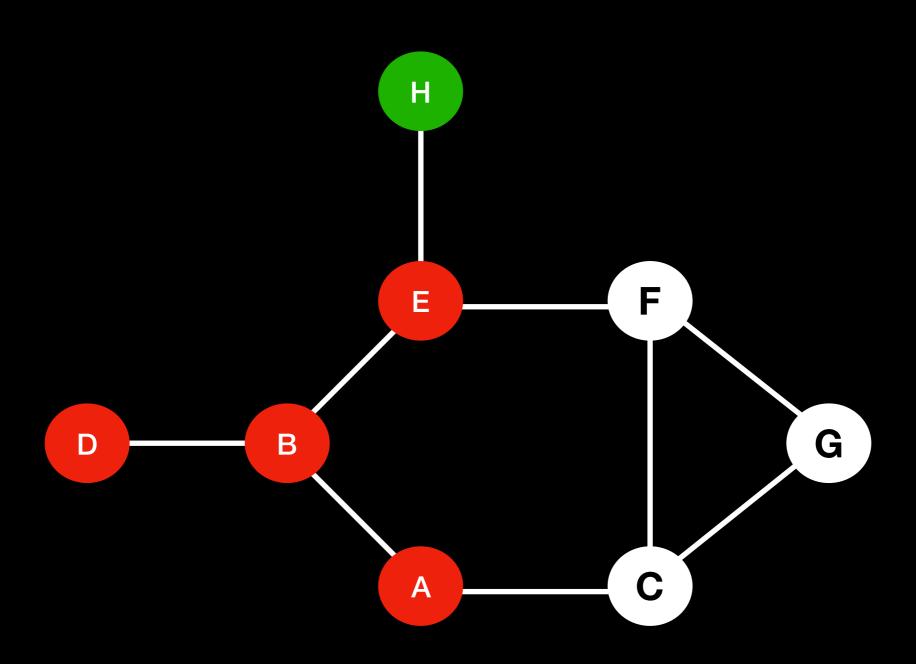


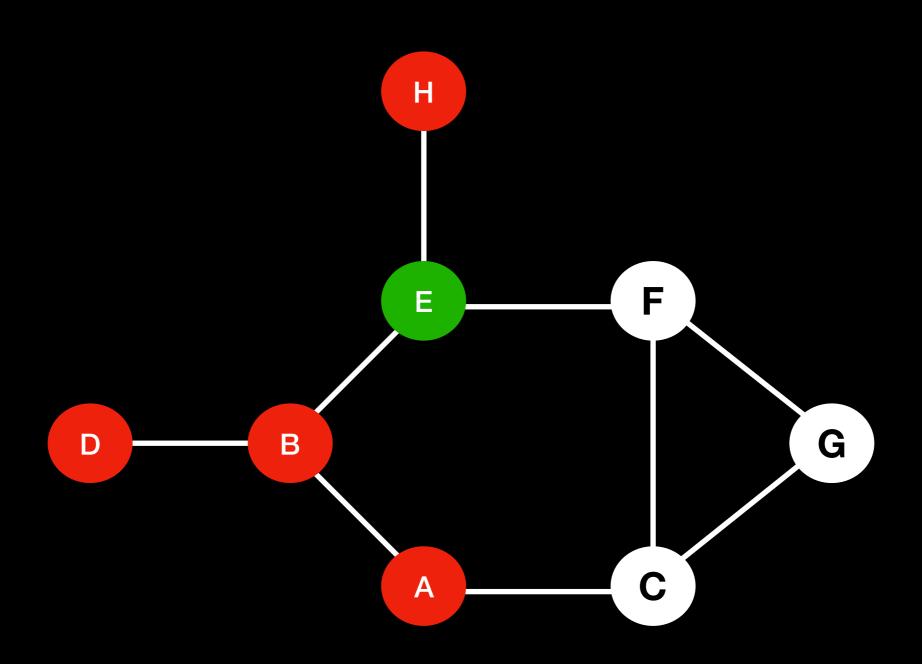


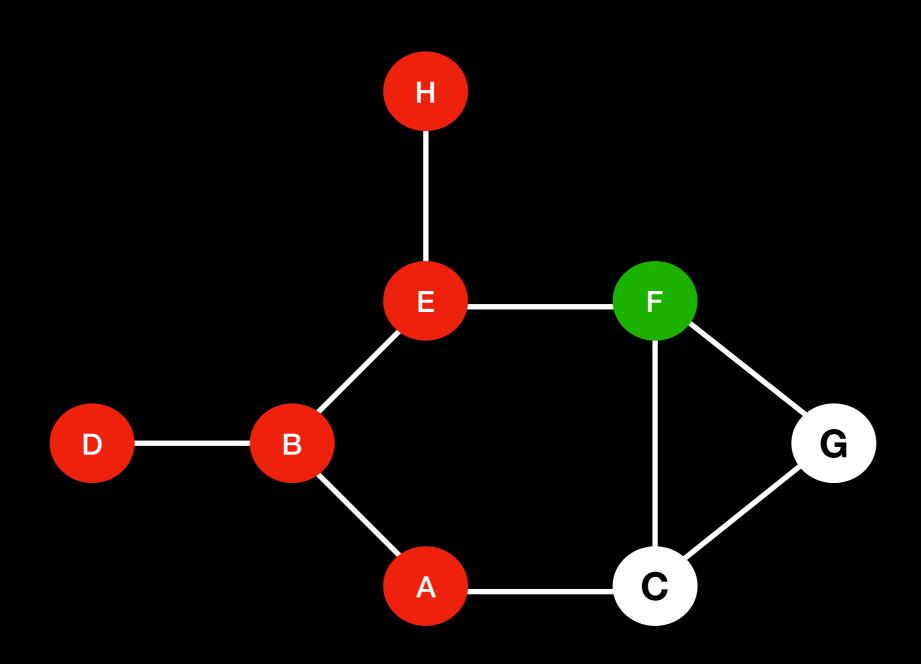


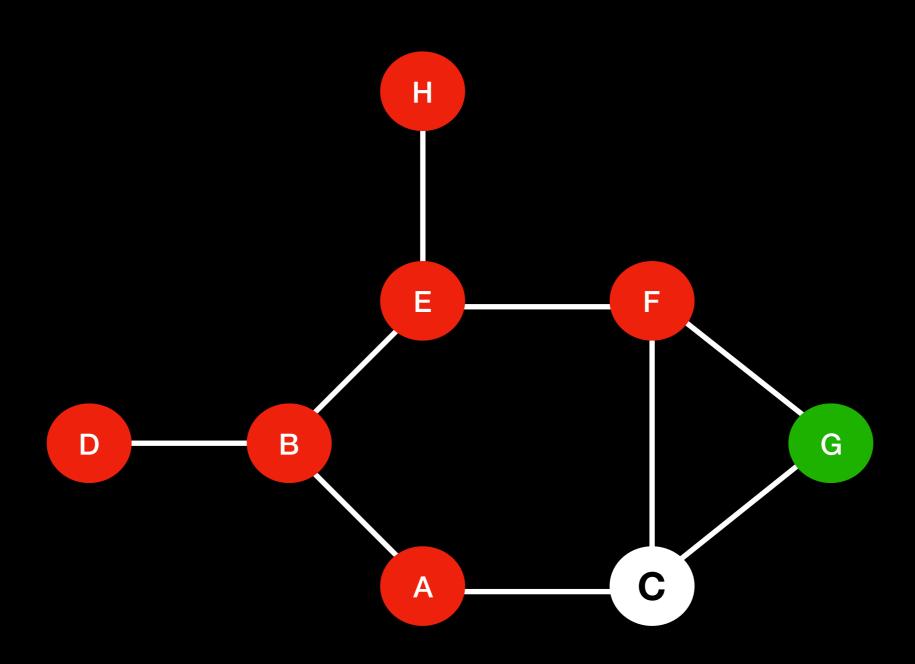


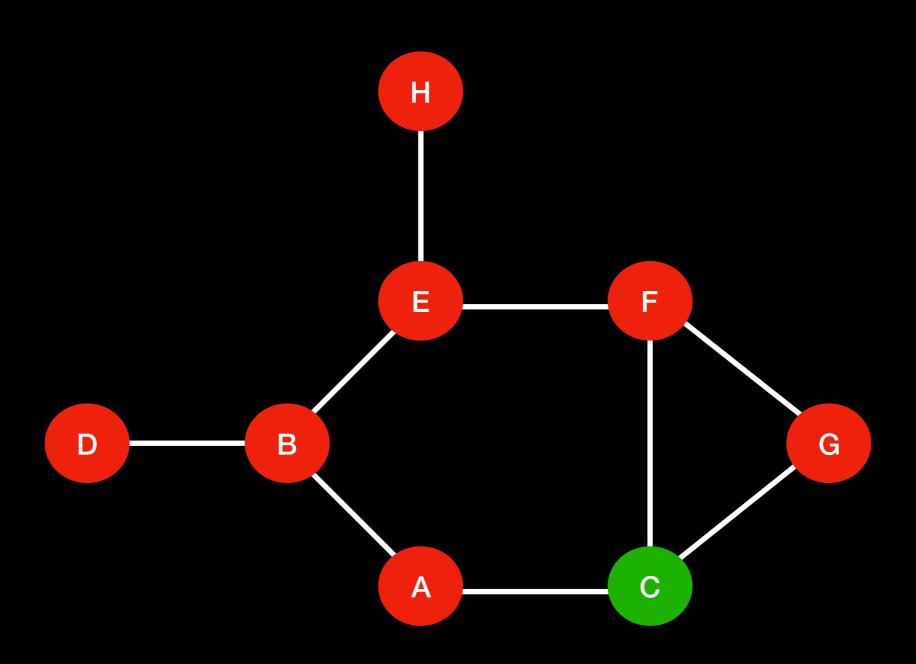










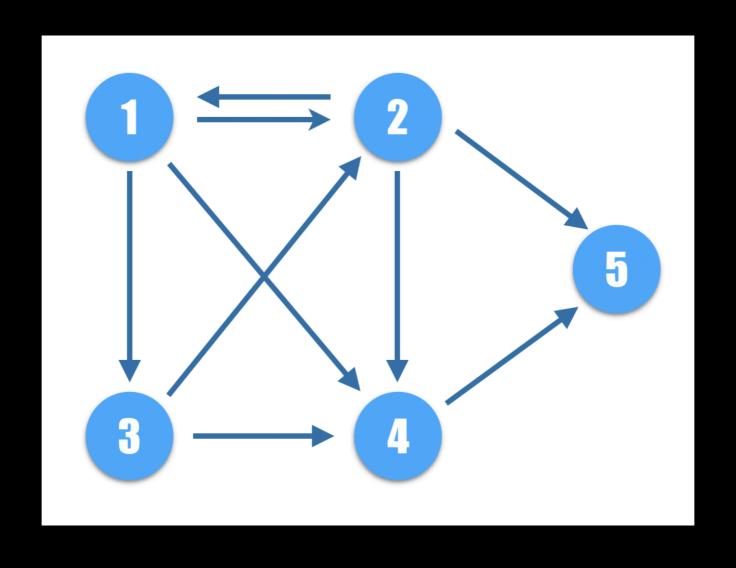


최종 경로를 살펴보면 아래와 같습니다.

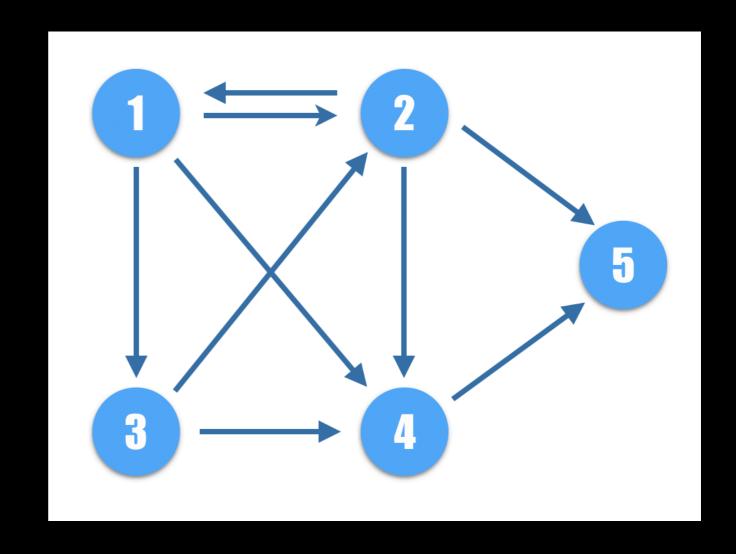
```
// node : ["A"]
// neighbors : ["A"]
// node : ["B"]
// neighbors : ["B"]
// node : ["D"]
// neighbors : ["B", "D"]
// node : ["E"]
// neighbors : ["E"]
// node : ["H"]
// neighbors : ["E", "H"]
// node : ["F"]
// neighbors : ["F"]
// node : ["G"]
// neighbors : ["A", "B", "D", "E", "H", "F", "G"]
// node : ["C"]
```

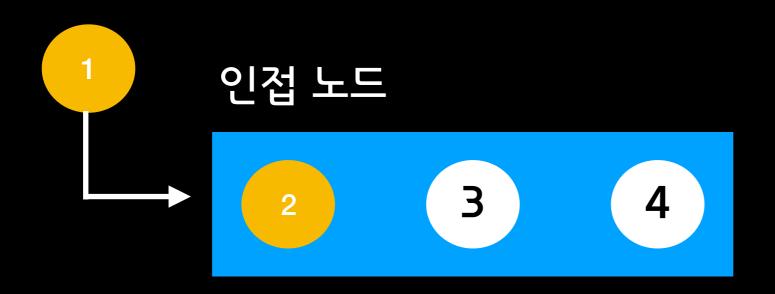
최종 경로: ["Λ", "B", "D", "E", "H", "F", "G", "C"]

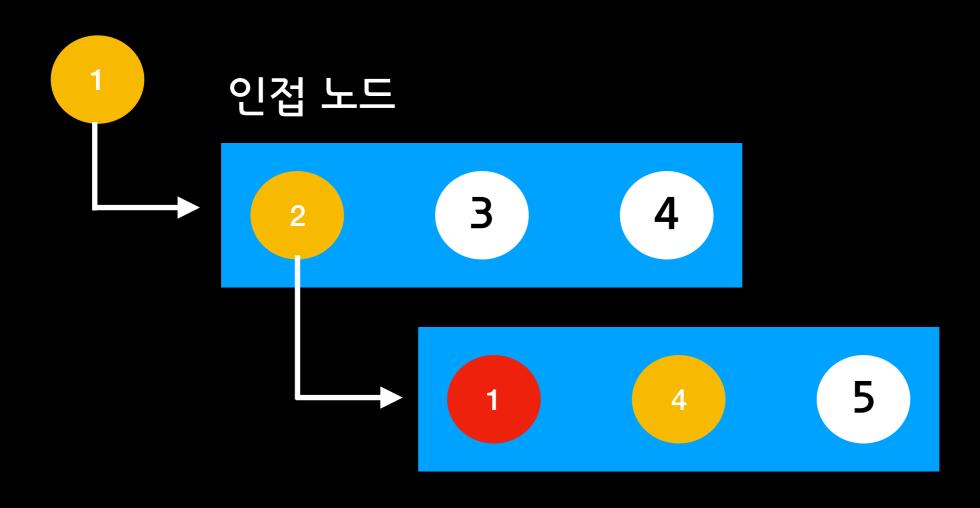
또다른 형태의 예제를 살펴보겠습니다.

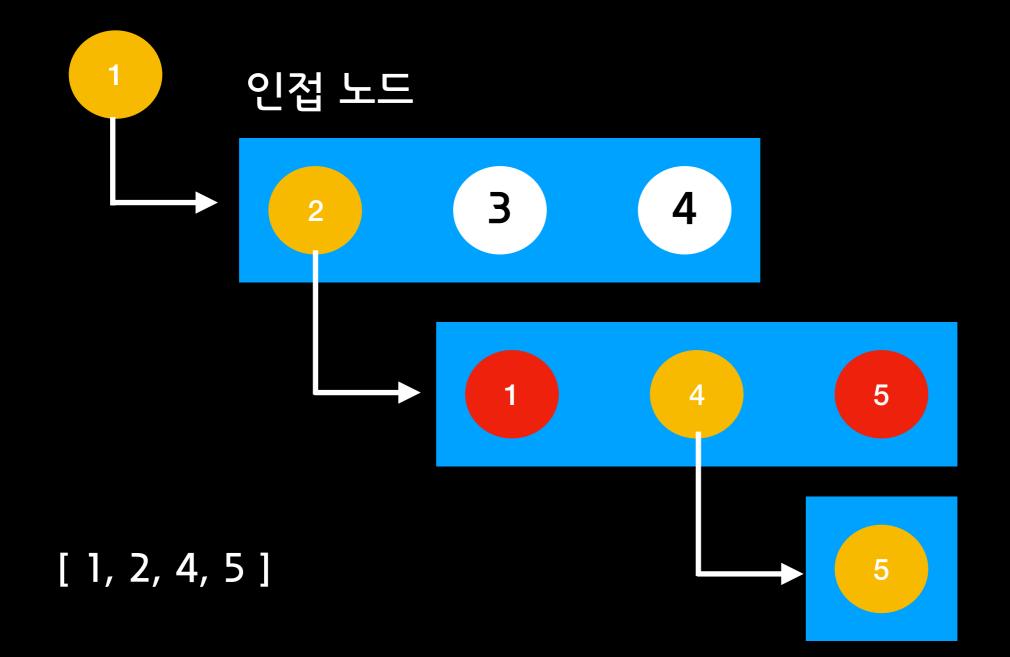


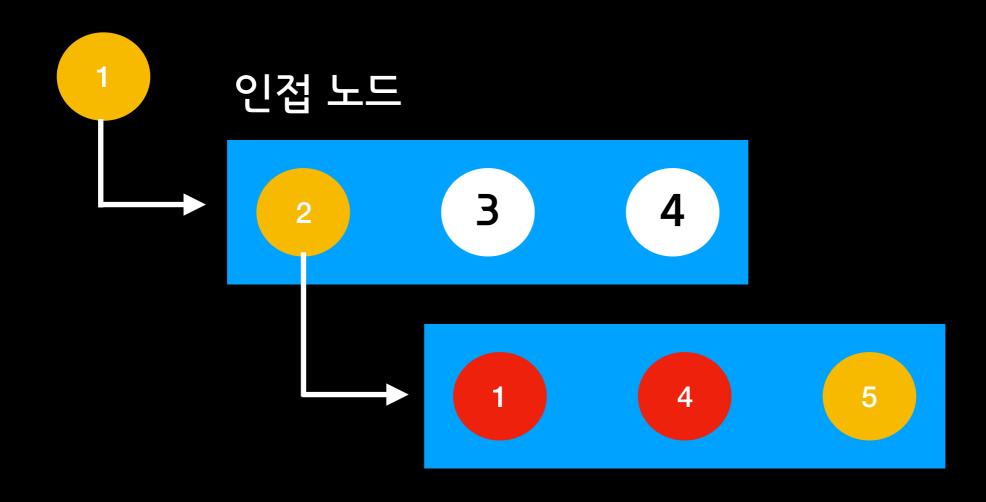
만약 1번 노드에서 출발하여 5번 노드까지 갈 수 있는 경로는 아래 와 같습니다.

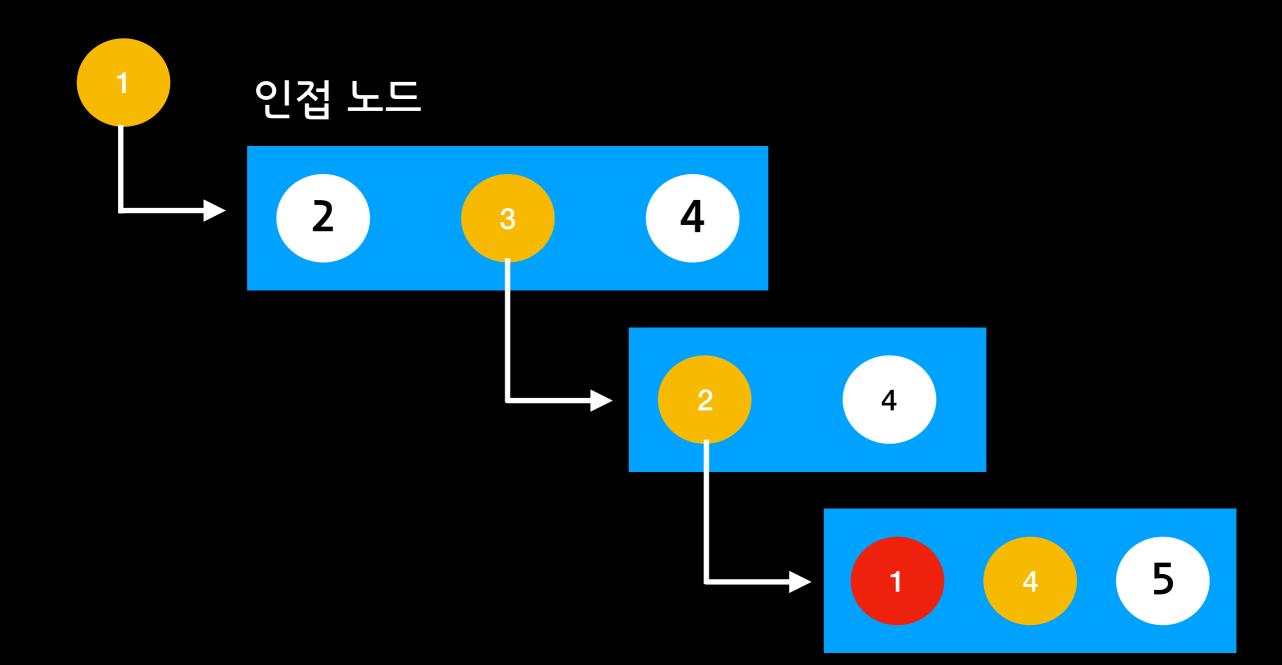


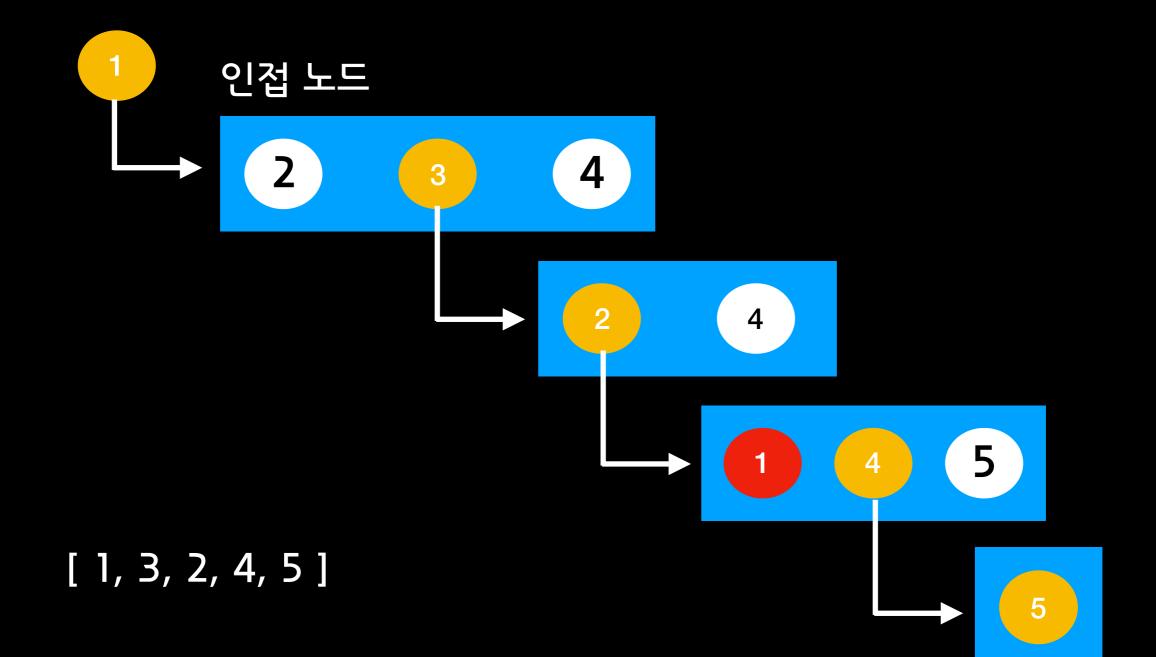


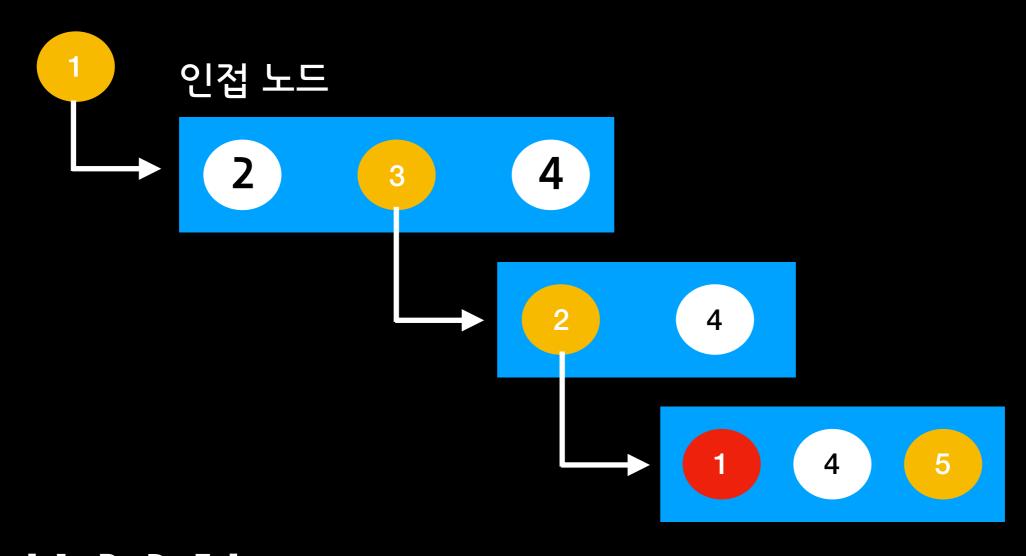




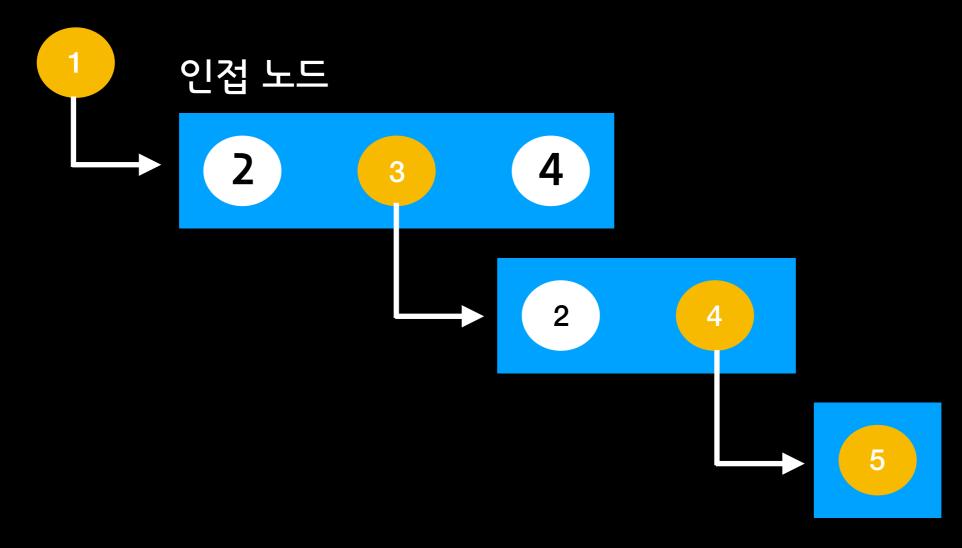




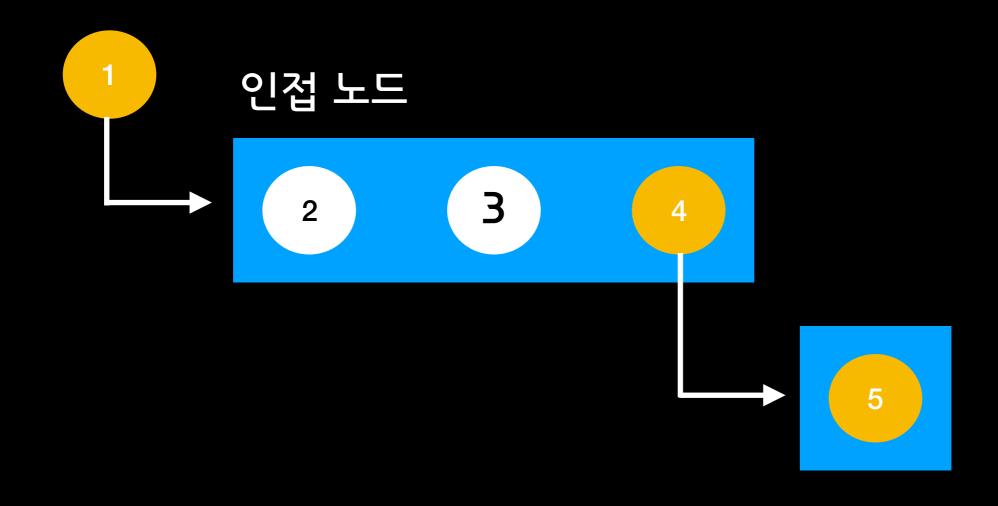




1번 노드를 시작으로 하여 최종 5번 노드까지의 재귀 탐색 과정을 한번 살펴보겠습니다.



[1, 3, 4, 5]



Swift를 활용하여 가장 기본적인 위에서 살펴본 2개의 예제를 직접 구현해보겠습니다. 우선 필요한 객체와 메소드는 아래와 같습니다.

필요한 객체

- 정점(Vertex) 객체
- 간선(Edge) 객체
- 그래프(AdjacencyListGraph) 객체

그래프 기본 메소드

- depthFirstSearch : DFS(깊이 우선 탐색)를 실행하는 함수

```
public struct Vertex<T>: Equatable where T: Hashable {
    public var data: T
    public let index: Int
extension Vertex: CustomStringConvertible {
    public var description: String {
        return "\(index): \(data)"
}
extension Vertex: Hashable {
    public func hash(into hasher: inout Hasher) {
        hasher.combine(data)
        hasher.combine(index)
}
public func ==<T>(lhs: Vertex<T>, rhs: Vertex<T>) -> Bool {
    quard lhs.index == rhs.index else {
        return false
    guard lhs.data == rhs.data else {
        return false
    return true
```

```
public struct Edge<T>: Equatable where T: Hashable {
    public let from: Vertex<T>
    public let to: Vertex<T>
    public let weight: Double?
}
extension Edge: CustomStringConvertible {
    public var description: String {
        guard let unwrappedWeight = weight else {
          return "\(from.description) -> \(to.description)"
        return "\(from.description) -(\(unwrappedWeight))-> \(to.description)"
extension Edge: Hashable {
    public func hash(into hasher: inout Hasher) {
        hasher.combine(from.description)
        hasher.combine(to.description)
        hasher.combine(weight)
public func == <T>(lhs: Edge<T>, rhs: Edge<T>) -> Bool {
    quard lhs.from == rhs.from else {
        return false
    guard lhs.to == rhs.to else {
        return false
    guard lhs.weight == rhs.weight else {
        return false
    return true
```

```
open class AbstractGraph<T>: CustomStringConvertible where T: Hashable {
   public required init() {}
   public required init(fromGraph graph: AbstractGraph<T>) {
        for edge in graph.edges {
            let from = createVertex(edge.from.data)
            let to = createVertex(edge.to.data)
            addDirectedEdge(from, to: to, withWeight: edge.weight)
   open func createVertex(_ data: T) -> Vertex<T> {
        fatalError("abstract function called")
   open func addDirectedEdge(_ from: Vertex<T>, to: Vertex<T>, withWeight weight: Double?) {
        fatalError("abstract function called")
   open func addUndirectedEdge(_ vertices: (Vertex<T>, Vertex<T>), withWeight weight: Double?) {
        fatalError("abstract function called")
   open func weightFrom(_ sourceVertex: Vertex<T>, to destinationVertex: Vertex<T>) -> Double? {
        fatalError("abstract function called")
   open func edgesFrom(_ sourceVertex: Vertex<T>) -> [Edge<T>] {
        fatalError("abstract function called")
   open var description: String {
        fatalError("abstract property accessed")
   open var vertices: [Vertex<T>] {
        fatalError("abstract property accessed")
   open var edges: [Edge<T>] {
        fatalError("abstract property accessed")
```

```
private class EdgeList<T> where T: Hashable {
   var vertex: Vertex<T>
   var edges: [Edge<T>]?

   init(vertex: Vertex<T>) {
      self.vertex = vertex
   }

   func addEdge(_ edge: Edge<T>) {
      edges?.append(edge)
   }
}
```

```
open class AdjacencyListGraph<T>: AbstractGraph<T> where T: Hashable {
    fileprivate var adjacencyList: [EdgeList<T>] = []
    public required init() {
        super.init()
    public required init(fromGraph graph: AbstractGraph<T>) {
        super.init(fromGraph: graph)
    open override var vertices: [Vertex<T>] {
        var vertices = [Vertex<T>]()
        for edgeList in adjacencyList {
            vertices.append(edgeList.vertex)
        return vertices
```

```
. . . .
open override var edges: [Edge<T>] {
    var allEdges = Set<Edge<T>>()
   for edgeList in adjacencyList {
      guard let edges = edgeList.edges else {
        continue
      for edge in edges {
        allEdges.insert(edge)
    return Array(allEdges)
open override func createVertex( data: T) -> Vertex<T> {
    // check if the vertex already exists
    let matchingVertices = vertices.filter { vertex in
        return vertex.data == data
    }
    if matchingVertices.count > 0 {
        return matchingVertices.last!
    // if the vertex doesn't exist, create a new one
    let vertex = Vertex(data: data, index: adjacencyList.count)
    adjacencyList.append(EdgeList(vertex: vertex))
    return vertex
```

```
. . . .
    open override func addDirectedEdge(_ from: Vertex<T>, to: Vertex<T>, withWeight weight: Double?) {
        let edge = Edge(from: from, to: to, weight: weight)
        let edgeList = adjacencyList[from.index]
        if edgeList.edges != nil {
            edgeList.addEdge(edge)
        } else {
            edgeList.edges = [edge]
    open override func addUndirectedEdge(_ vertices: (Vertex<T>, Vertex<T>), withWeight weight:
Double?) {
        addDirectedEdge(vertices.0, to: vertices.1, withWeight: weight)
        addDirectedEdge(vertices.1, to: vertices.0, withWeight: weight)
    }
    open override func weightFrom( sourceVertex: Vertex<T>, to destinationVertex: Vertex<T>) ->
Double? {
        guard let edges = adjacencyList[sourceVertex.index].edges else {
            return nil
        for edge: Edge<T> in edges {
          if edge.to == destinationVertex {
            return edge.weight
        return nil
    ....
```

```
open override func edgesFrom( sourceVertex: Vertex<T>) -> [Edge<T>] {
        return adjacencyList[sourceVertex.index].edges ?? []
    }
    open override var description: String {
        var rows = [String]()
        for edgeList in adjacencyList {
          guard let edges = edgeList.edges else {
            continue
          var row = [String]()
          for edge in edges {
            var value = "\(edge.to.data)"
            if edge.weight != nil {
              value = "(\(value): \(edge.weight!))"
            row_append(value)
          rows.append("\(edgeList.vertex.data) -> [\(row.joined(separator: ", "))]")
        return rows.joined(separator: "\n")
}
```

```
func depthFirstSearch(source: NodeGraph) -> [String] {
   var nodesExplored = [source.label]
   source.visited = true

  for edge in source.neighbors {
      if !edge.neighbor.visited {
            nodesExplored += depthFirstSearch(source: edge.neighbor)
      }
   }
  return nodesExplored
}
```

```
let graph = Graph()
let nodeA = graph.addNode("A")
let nodeB = graph.addNode("B")
let nodeC = graph.addNode("C")
let nodeD = graph.addNode("D")
let nodeE = graph.addNode("E")
let nodeF = graph.addNode("F")
let nodeG = graph.addNode("G")
let nodeH = graph.addNode("H")
graph.addEdge(nodeA, neighbor: nodeB)
graph.addEdge(nodeA, neighbor: nodeC)
graph.addEdge(nodeB, neighbor: nodeD)
graph.addEdge(nodeB, neighbor: nodeE)
graph.addEdge(nodeC, neighbor: nodeF)
graph.addEdge(nodeC, neighbor: nodeG)
graph.addEdge(nodeE, neighbor: nodeH)
graph.addEdge(nodeE, neighbor: nodeF)
graph.addEdge(nodeF, neighbor: nodeG)
let nodesExplored = depthFirstSearch(source: nodeA)
print(nodesExplored)
// ["A", "B", "D", "E", "H", "F", "G", "C"]
```

```
func depthFirstSearch(start: Int, end lastNode: Int, edges: [(Int, Int)]) -> [Any] {
    var edgeInfo = [Int: Array<Int>]()
    for edge in edges {
        if var array = edgeInfo[edge.0] {
            array.append(edge.1)
            edgeInfo[edge.0] = array
        } else { edgeInfo[edge.0] = [edge.1] }
   var result = 0
   var paths:[[Any]] = [[]]
    func dfs(node: Int, visited: [Int]) {
        guard node != lastNode else {
            if result < lastNode { paths.append(visited) }</pre>
            result += 1
            return
        }
        guard let neighbors = edgeInfo[node] else { return }
        for edge in neighbors {
            guard visited.contains(edge) == false else { continue }
            dfs(node: edge, visited: visited + [edge])
   dfs(node: start, visited: [1])
    return paths.filter { $0.count != 0 }
}
```

References

```
[1] Swift로 그래프 탐색 알고리즘을 실전 문제에 적용해보기 -
DFS 편 : https://wlaxhrl.tistory.com/88?
category=842165
```

[2] DFS (Depth-First Search) BFS (Breadth-First Search) 개념 : https://hucet.tistory.com/83

[3] [알고리즘] DFS & DFS : https:// hyesunzzang.tistory.com/186

[4] 깊이 우선 탐색 : https://ko.wikipedia.org/wiki/깊이_우 선_탐색

[5] [Data Structure] 그래프 순회, 탐색(DFS) - 자료 구조 : https://palpit.tistory.com/898

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[6] DFS (Depth-First Search) BFS (Breadth-First Search) 개념 : https://hucet.tistory.com/83

[7] Understanding Depth & Breadth-First Search in Swift: https://medium.com/swift-algorithms-data-structures/understanding-depth-breadth-first-search-in-swift-90573fd63a36

[8] Swift) Graph의 DFS를 이용한 경로 찿기 : https://velog.io/@dusdl14/Swift-Graph의-DFS를-이용한-경로-찿기

[9] [알고리즘] BFS & DFS : https://hyesunzzang.tistory.com/186

[10] 자료구조 :: 그래프(2) "탐색, 깊이우선, 너비우선 탐색" : http://egloos.zum.com/printf/v/755736

Thank you!