

LexBFS and its applications

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Overview

1 Graph Searches

2 Section no. 5

- split screen

What's in a graph ?

Graph

We consider non-oriented, simple and **connected** graphs

INCLUDE GRAPHS EXAMPLES AND COUNTEREXAMPLES

Generic Search

```
for i in [1, ..., n]:  
    if i == 1:  
        u = any vertex  
    else:  
        u = any unvisited marked vertex  
    visit(u)  
    for v in neighbours(u):  
        mark(v)
```

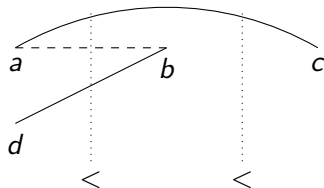
Another Characterization

Let's number vertices in the order they are visited.

Theorem

An order σ corresponds to a Generic Search if and only if

$$\forall a <_{\sigma} b <_{\sigma} c, ac \in E \text{ and } ab \notin E, \exists d <_{\sigma} b \text{ st } db \in E$$



DFS

INCLUDE GRAPH EXAMPLE

```
for i in [1, ..., n]:  
    if i == 1:  
        u = any vertex  
    else:  
        u = any unvisited vertex w/ max label  
    visit(u)  
    for v in neighbours(u):  
        label[v] = i
```

Another Characterization

Let's number vertices in the order they are visited.

Theorem

An order σ corresponds to a DFS if and only if

INCLUDE DRAWING

BFS

```
for i in [n, ..., 1]:  
    if i == n:  
        u = any vertex  
    else:  
        u = any unvisited vertex w/ max label  
    visit(u)  
    for v in neighbours(u):  
        if v has no label:  
            label[v] = i
```

INCLUDE GRAPH EXAMPLE

Another Characterization

Let's number vertices in the order they are visited.

Theorem

An order σ corresponds to a BFS if and only if

INCLUDE DRAWING

Let's rewrite BFS

```
for i in [n, ..., 1]:  
    if i == n:  
        u = any vertex  
    else:  
        u = any unvisited vertex  
           w/ max first element of label  
    visit(u)  
    for v in neighbours(u):  
        label[v].append(i)
```

INCLUDE GRAPH EXAMPLE

Here is LexBFS

```
for i in [n, ..., 1]:  
    if i == n:  
        u = any vertex  
    else:  
        u = any unvisited vertex  
           w/ max lexicographical label  
    visit(u)  
    for v in neighbours(u):  
        label[v].append(i)
```

INCLUDE GRAPH EXAMPLE

Another Characterization

Let's number vertices in the order they are visited.

Theorem

An order σ corresponds to a LexBFS if and only if

INCLUDE DRAWING

blocs

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splitting screen

- Beamer
- Beamer Class
- Beamer Class Latex

Instructor	Title
Sascha Frank	L ^A T _E X Course 1
Sascha Frank	Course serial