

실습: Week 11

Data Structures

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■ Graph

- Depth-First Search 구현
- Breadth-First Search 구현

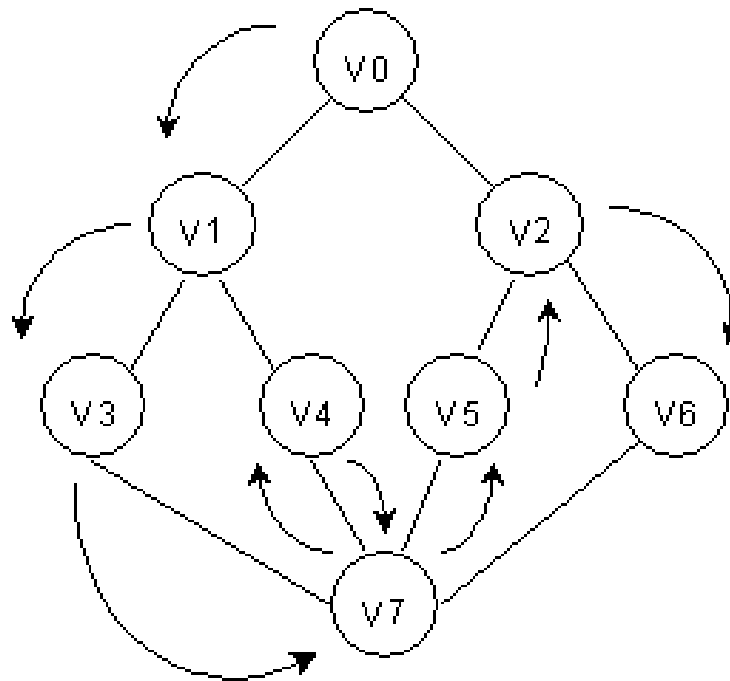
■ 실습

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Depth-First Search

- 그래프 탐색(graph search)
 - 그래프의 한 정점에서 시작하여 연결된 모든 정점들을 차례로 방문
- 깊이우선탐색(depth first search, DFS)
 - 정점 v 에서 시작
 - 인접한 정점을 따라 계속 진행
 - 스택 이용 / 재귀함수 이용
- Time complexity
 - 인접리스트: $O(n+e)$
 - 인접행렬: $O(n^2)$
 - $e = |E|, n = |V|$, for $G = (V, E)$

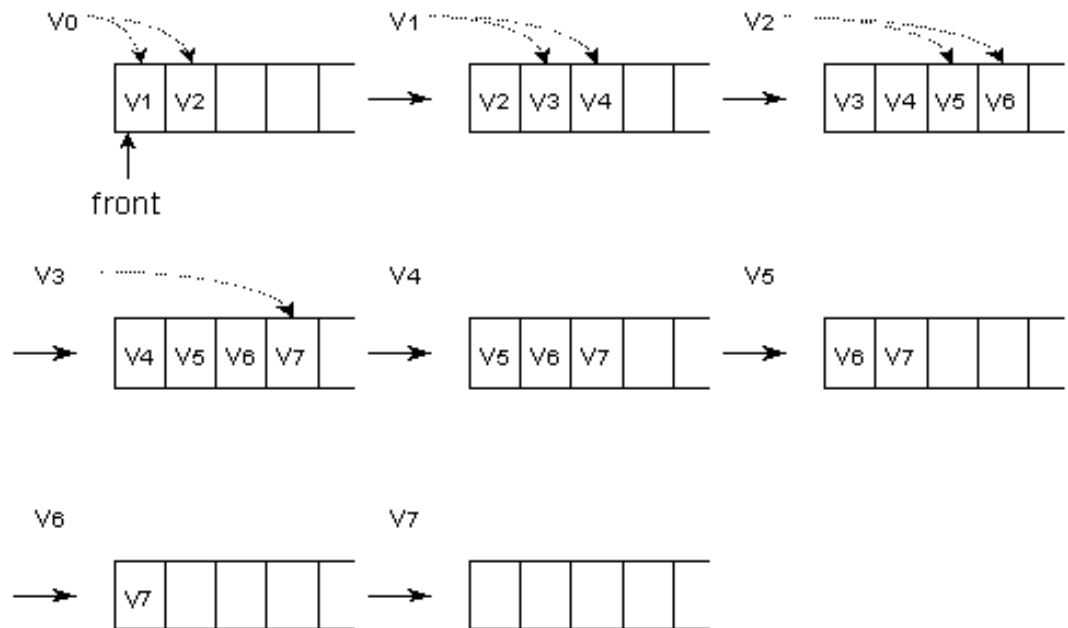
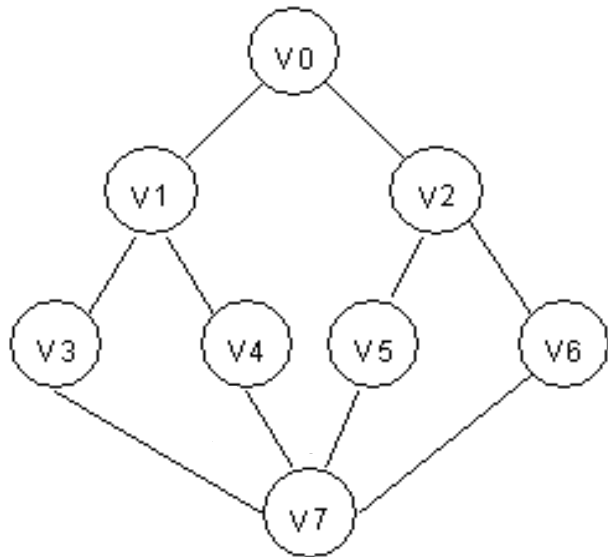
Depth-First Search



Breadth-First Search

- 너비우선탐색(breadth first search,BFS)
 - 정점 v 에서 시작
 - V 의 인접 리스트에 있는 모든 정점들을 방문
 - 큐 이용
- Time complexity
 - 인접리스트: $O(n+e)$
 - 인접행렬: $O(n^2)$

Breadth-First Search



실습 11-1. DFS, BFS on adjacency list

- DFS와 BFS의 구현
 - Adjacency list로 표현된 그래프
- 명령어
 - D: DFS
 - B: BFS
 - Q: Quit

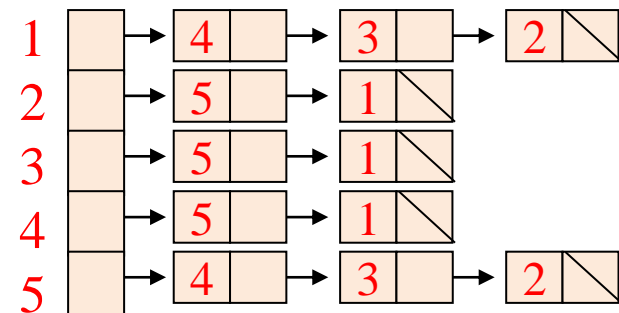
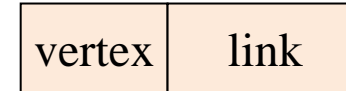
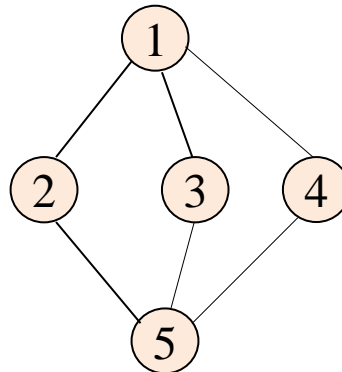
자료구조 및 함수

```
typedef struct node *node_pointer;  
typedef struct node {  
    int          vertex;  
    node_pointer link;  
} node;
```

```
// Adjacency lists for a graph  
node_pointer adj[MAX_VERTICES];
```

■ void build_simple_graph();

■ 샘플 그래프의 생성



자료구조 및 함수

- `void insert_edge(int v, int w);`
 - 무방향 그래프에서 adjacency list에 `edge (v, w)` 를 삽입
- `void dfs(int v);`
 - vertex `v`에서 DFS 수행
- `void bfs(int v);`
 - vertex `v`에서 BFS 수행

자료구조 및 함수

- `void addq(Element e);`
 - 새 노드 생성
 - 큐의 맨 뒤에 삽입
- `Element deleteq();`
 - 큐의 맨 앞 노드 삭제
- `boolean is_queue_empty();`

실습 11-1. 실행 예

```
=====Command=====
D : DFS, B : BFS, Q : Quit
=====
```

```
Command> b
start vertex: 1
1 4 3 2 5
```

```
Command> b
start vertex: 2
2 5 1 4 3
```

```
Command> b
start vertex: 3
3 5 1 4 2
```

```
Command> d
start vertex: 1
1 4 5 3 2
```

```
Command> d
start vertex: 2
2 5 4 1 3
```

```
Command> d
start vertex: 3
3 5 4 1 2
```

adj_list.h

```
#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#define MAX_VERTICES 100
```

```
#define boolean int
```

```
#define true 1
```

```
#define false 0
```

```
// Adjacency list node
```

```
typedef struct node* node_pointer;
```

```
typedef struct node {
```

```
    int vertex;
```

```
    node_pointer link;
```

```
} node;
```

```
// Adjacency lists for a graph
```

```
node_pointer adj[MAX_VERTICES];
```

```
int visited[MAX_VERTICES];
```

adj_list.h

```
void build_simple_graph();
void insert_edge(int v, int w);
void dfs(int v);
void bfs(int v);

typedef int Element;

// Global queue
typedef struct queue* queue_pointer;
typedef struct queue {
    Element    item;
    queue_pointer    link;
} queue;
queue_pointer front, rear;

void addq(Element e);
Element deleteq();
boolean is_queue_empty();
```

adj_list.c - main() 함수

```
#include "adj_list.h"

void main() {
    char c;
    int i, v;
    front = rear = NULL;

    build_simple_graph();

    printf("====Command====\n");
    printf("D : DFS, B : BFS, Q : Quit \n");
    printf("====\n");

    while (1) {
        printf("\nCommand> ");
        c = _getche();
        c = toupper(c);
```

adj_list.c - main() 함수

```
switch (c) {
    case 'D':
        printf("\n start vertex: ");
        scanf("%d", &v);
        for (i = 0; i < MAX_VERTICES; i++) visited[i] = false;
        dfs(v);
        printf("\n");
        break;
    case 'B':
        printf("\n start vertex: ");
        scanf("%d", &v);
        for (i = 0; i < MAX_VERTICES; i++) visited[i] = false;
        bfs(v);
        printf("\n");
        break;
    case 'Q':
        printf("\n");
        exit(1);
    default: break;
}
}
```

실습 11-2. DFS, BFS on adjacency matrix

- DFS와 BFS의 구현
 - Adjacency list로 표현된 그래프
- 명령어
 - D: DFS
 - B: BFS
 - Q: Quit

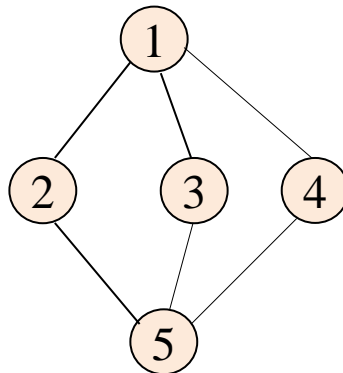
자료구조 및 함수

// Adjacency matrix for a graph

```
int adj[MAX_VERTICES][MAX_VERTICES];
```

■ void build_simple_graph();

■ 샘플 그래프의 생성



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

자료구조 및 함수

- `void insert_edge(int v, int w);`
 - 무방향 그래프에서 adjacency matrix에 `edge (v, w)` 를 삽입
- `void dfs(int v);`
 - vertex `v`에서 DFS 수행
- `void bfs(int v);`
 - vertex `v`에서 BFS 수행

자료구조 및 함수

- `void addq(Element e);`
 - 새 노드 생성
 - 큐의 맨 뒤에 삽입
- `Element deleteq();`
 - 큐의 맨 앞 노드 삭제
- `boolean is_queue_empty();`

실습 11-2. 실행 예

```
***** Command *****
D: DFS, B: BFS, Q: Quit
*****

Command> d
Start vertex: 1
1 2 5 3 4

Command> d
Start vertex: 2
2 1 3 5 4

Command> d
Start vertex: 3
3 1 2 5 4
```

```
Command> b
Start vertex: 1
1 2 3 4 5

Command> b
Start vertex: 2
2 1 5 3 4

Command> b
Start vertex: 3
3 1 5 2 4
```

adj_matrix.h

```
#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

#define MAX_VERTICES 100
#define boolean unsigned char
#define true 1
#define false 0

// Adjacency matrix for a graph
int adj[MAX_VERTICES][MAX_VERTICES];

int visited[MAX_VERTICES];

void build_simple_graph();
void insert_edge(int v, int w);

void dfs(int v);
void bfs(int v);
```

adj_matrix.h

```
typedef int Element;

// Global queue
typedef struct queue* queue_pointer;
typedef struct queue {
    Element        item;
    queue_pointer  link;
} queue;
queue_pointer front, rear;

void addq(Element e);
Element deleteq();
boolean is_queue_empty();
```

adj_matrix.c - main() 함수

```
#include "adj_matrix.h"

void main()
{
    char    c;
    int     i, v;
    front = rear = NULL;

    build_simple_graph();

    printf("***** Command *****\n");
    printf("D: DFS, B: BFS, Q: Quit \n");
    printf("*****\n");

    while (1) {
        printf("\nCommand> ");
        c = _getche();
        c = toupper(c);
```

adj_matrix.c - main() 함수

```
switch (c) {
    case 'D':
        printf("\n Start vertex: ");
        scanf("%d", &v);
        for (i = 0; i < MAX_VERTICES; i++) visited[i] = false;
        dfs(v);
        printf("\n");
        break;
    case 'B':
        printf("\n Start vertex: ");
        scanf("%d", &v);
        for (i = 0; i < MAX_VERTICES; i++) visited[i] = false;
        bfs(v);
        printf("\n");
        break;
    case 'Q':
        printf("\n");
        exit(1);
    default: break;
}
}
```