



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
MELBOURNE

# COMP90038

# Algorithms and Complexity

Lecture 8: Graph Traversal  
(with thanks to Harald Søndergaard)

Toby Murray



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DMD 8.17 (Level 8, Doug McDonell Bldg)



<http://people.eng.unimelb.edu.au/tobym>

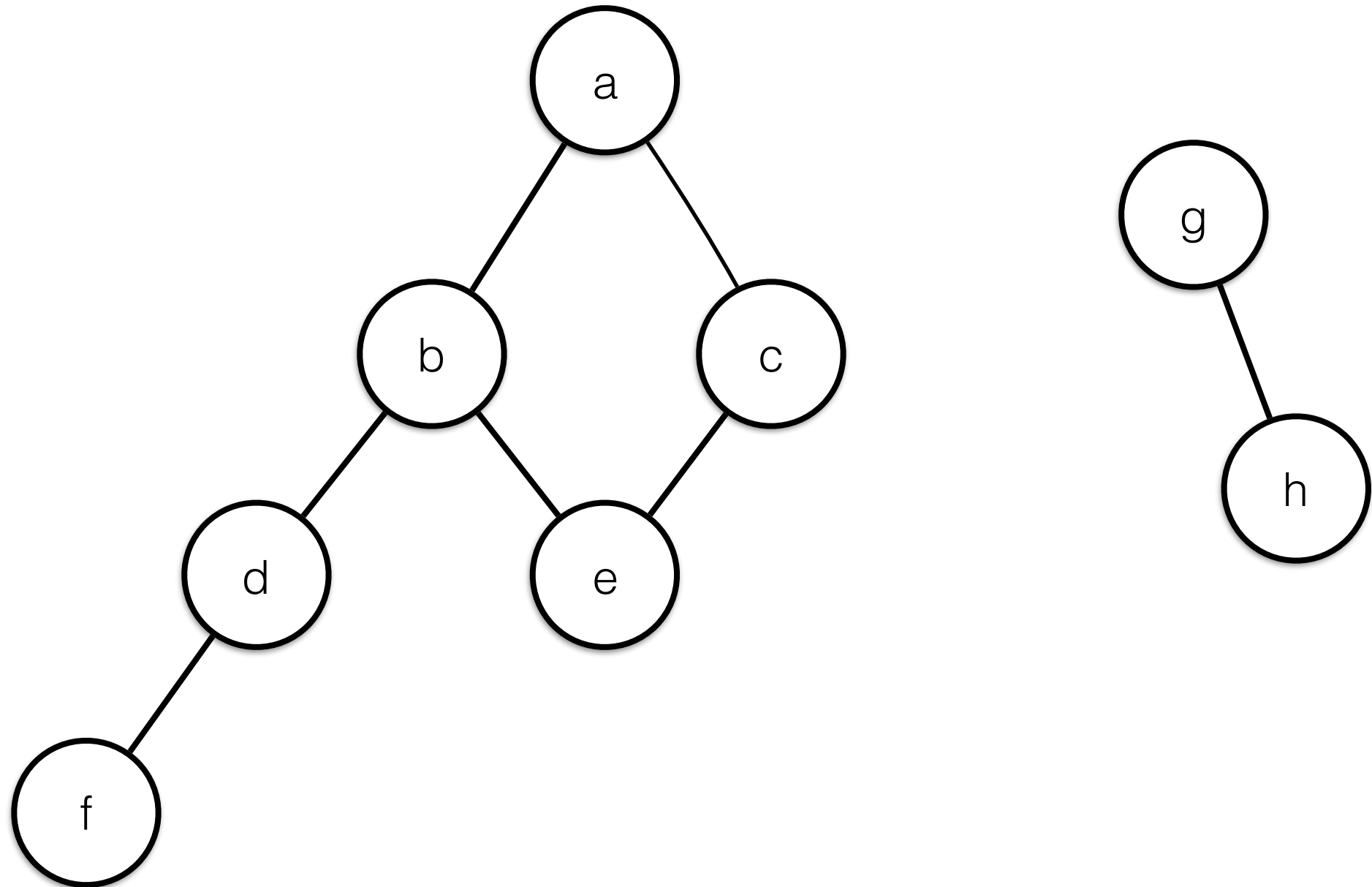


@tobycmurray

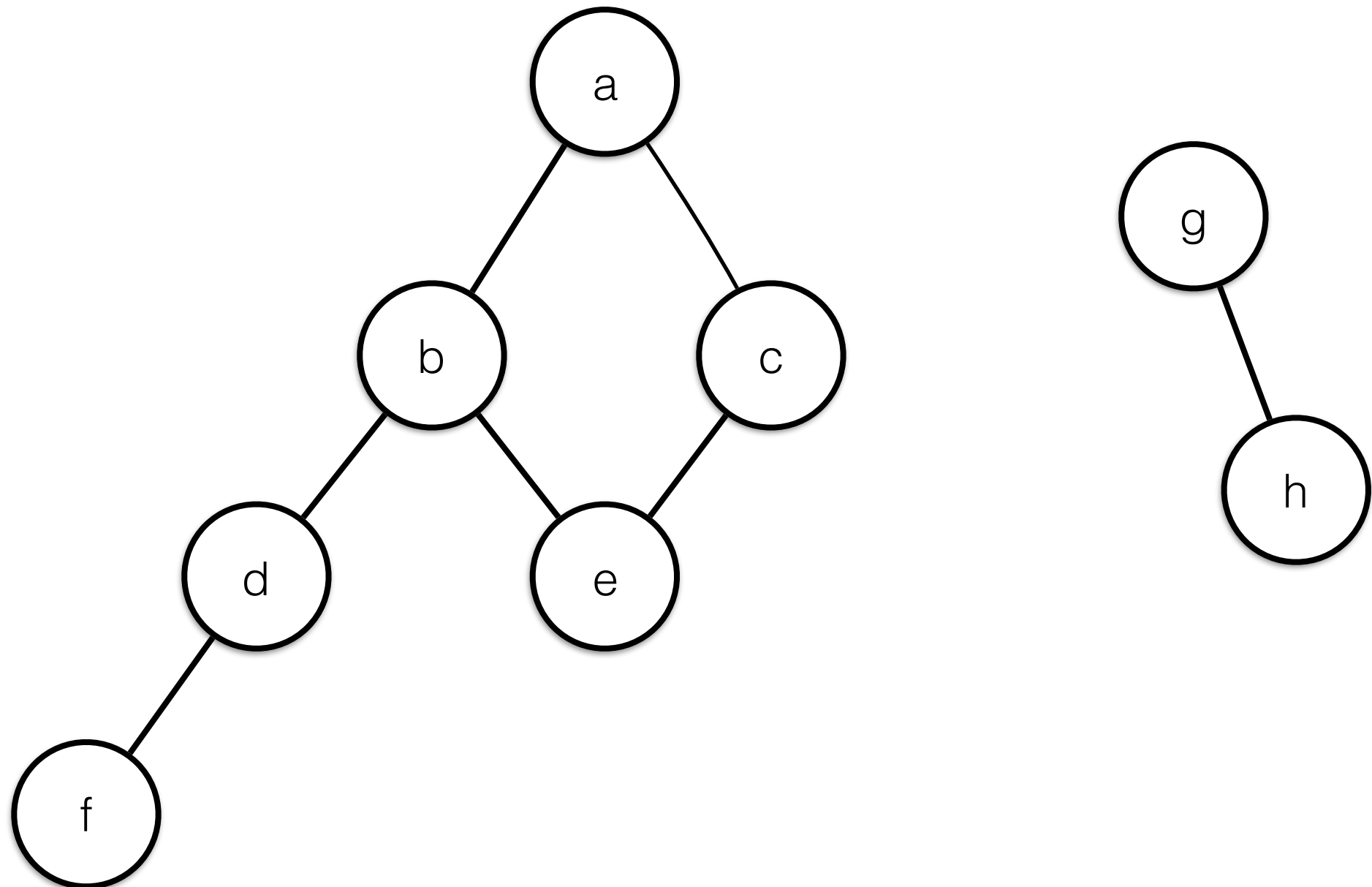
# Breadth-First and Depth-First Traversal



- Used to **systematically** explore **all** nodes of a graph



# Depth-First Traversal

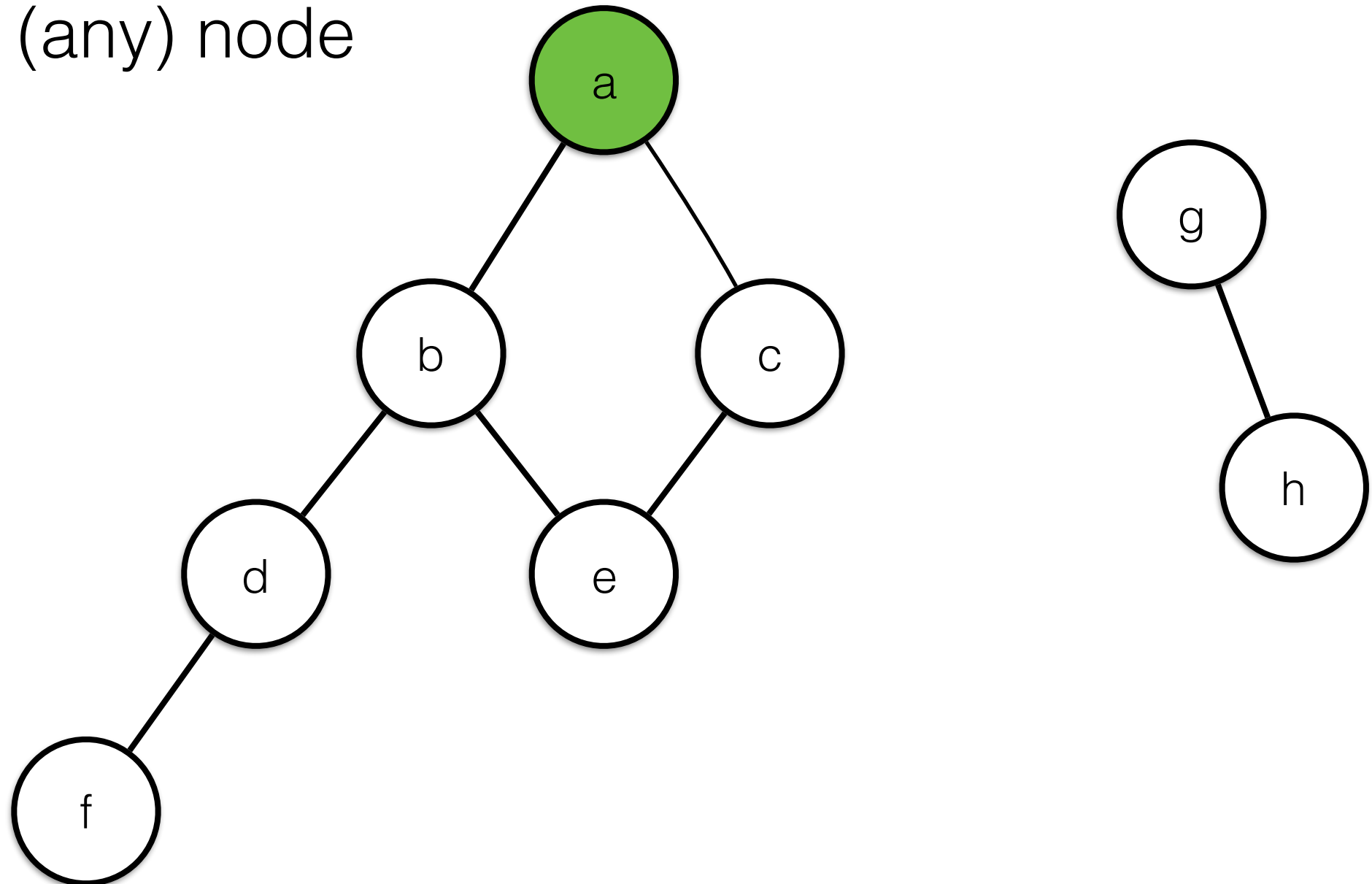


# Depth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a

Start with (any) node

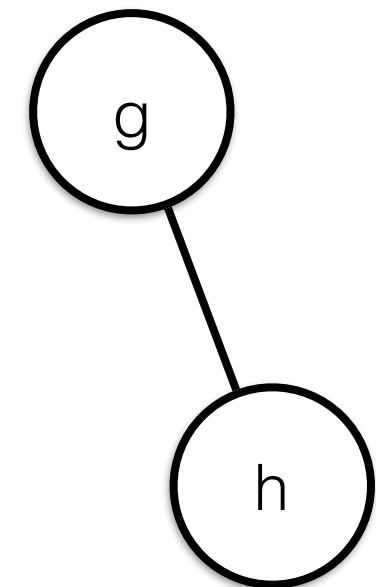
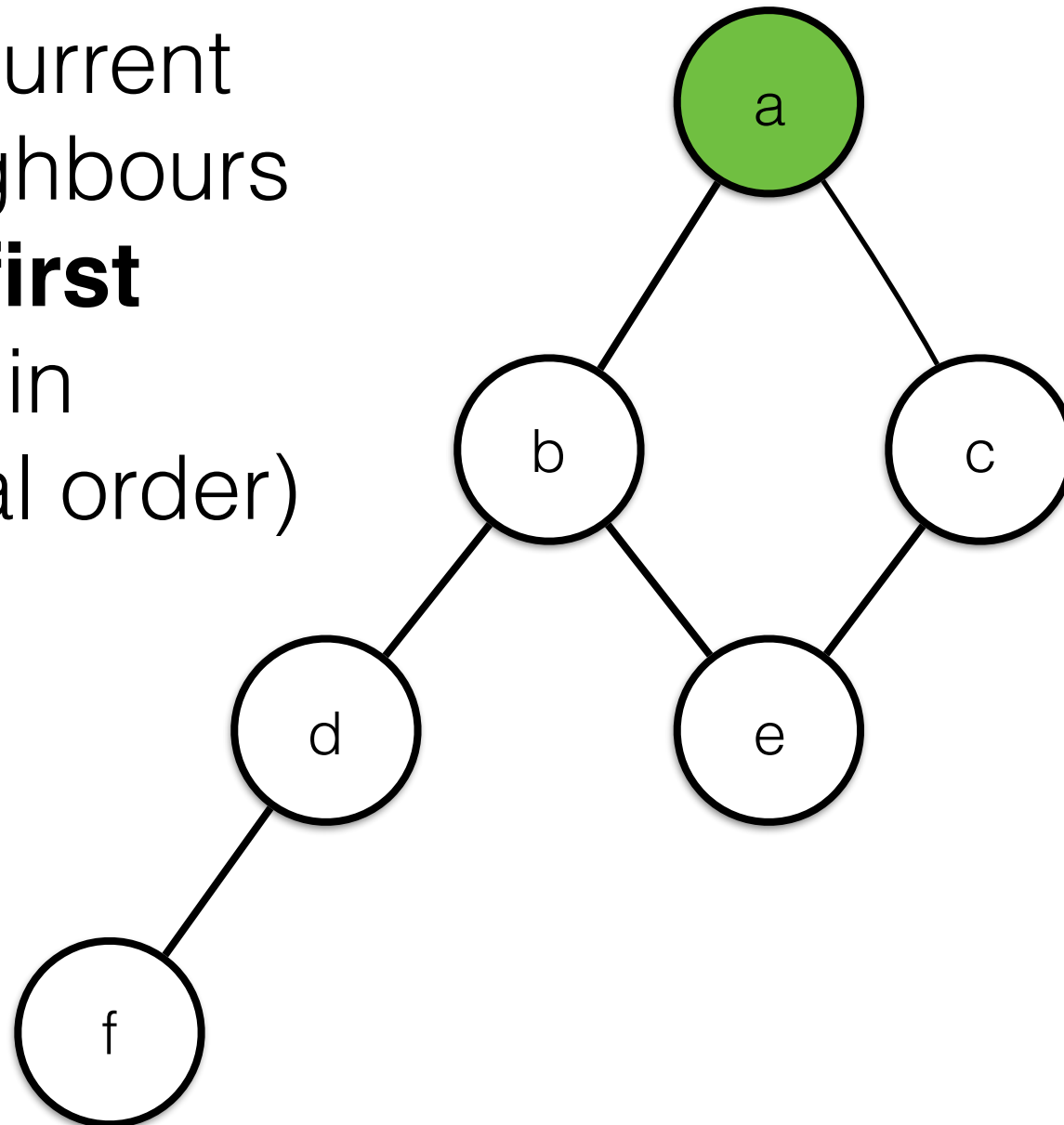


# Depth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a

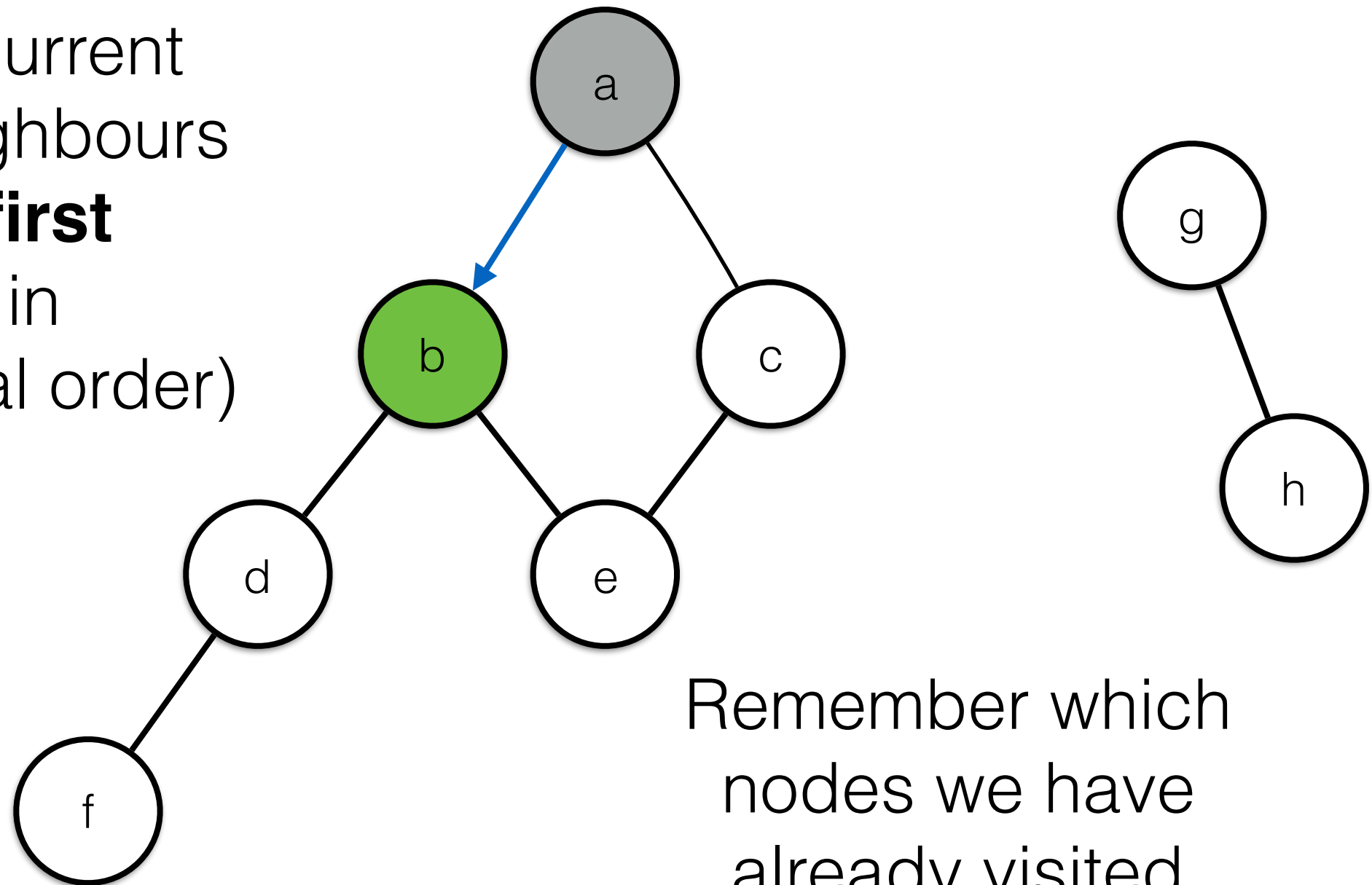
Visit the current  
node's neighbours  
**depth first**  
(here in  
alphabetical order)



# Depth-First Traversal

Nodes visited in this order: a b

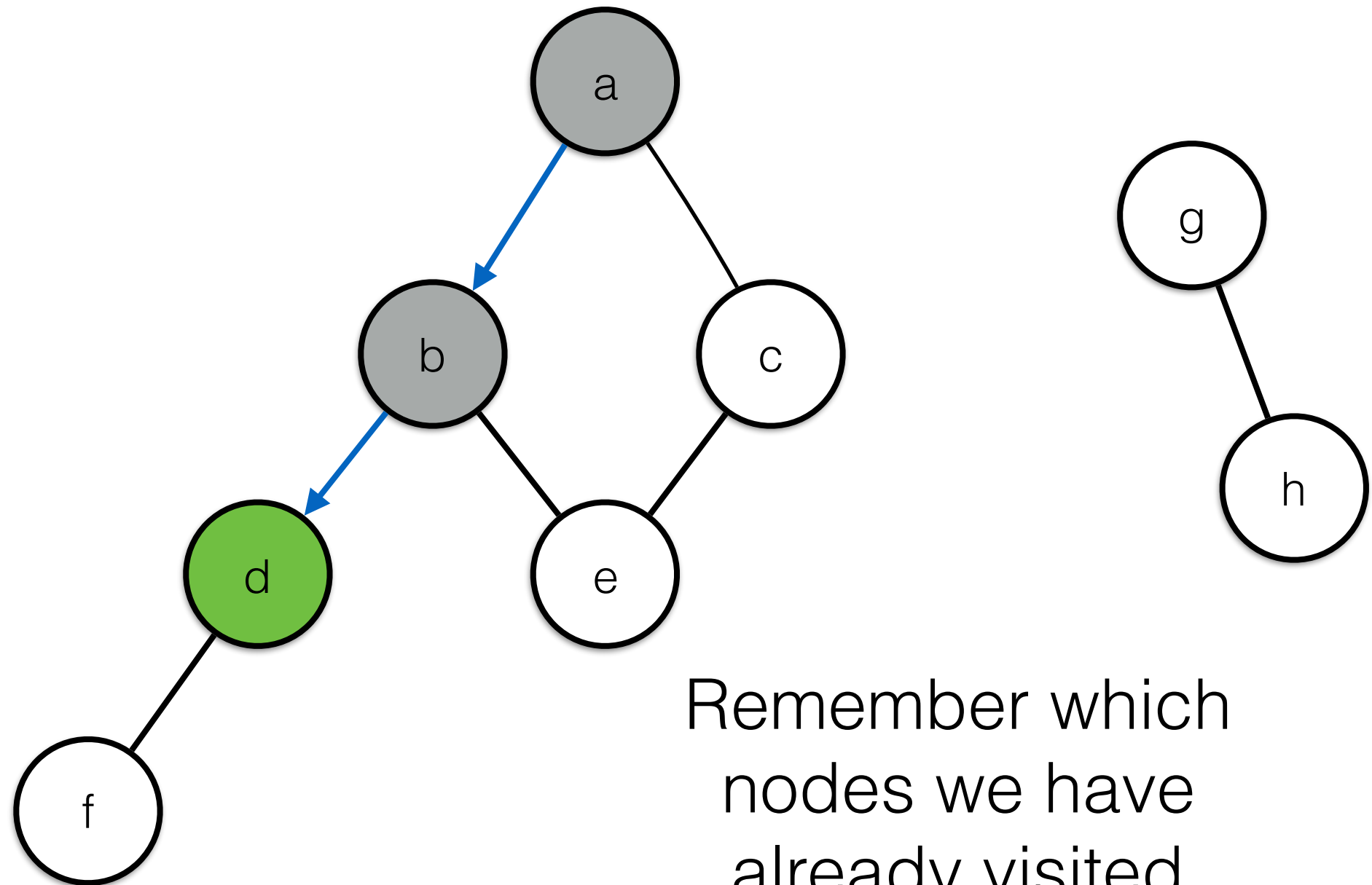
Visit the current  
node's neighbours  
**depth first**  
(here in  
alphabetical order)



Remember which  
nodes we have  
already visited  
to avoid revisiting them

# Depth-First Traversal

Nodes visited in this order: a b d



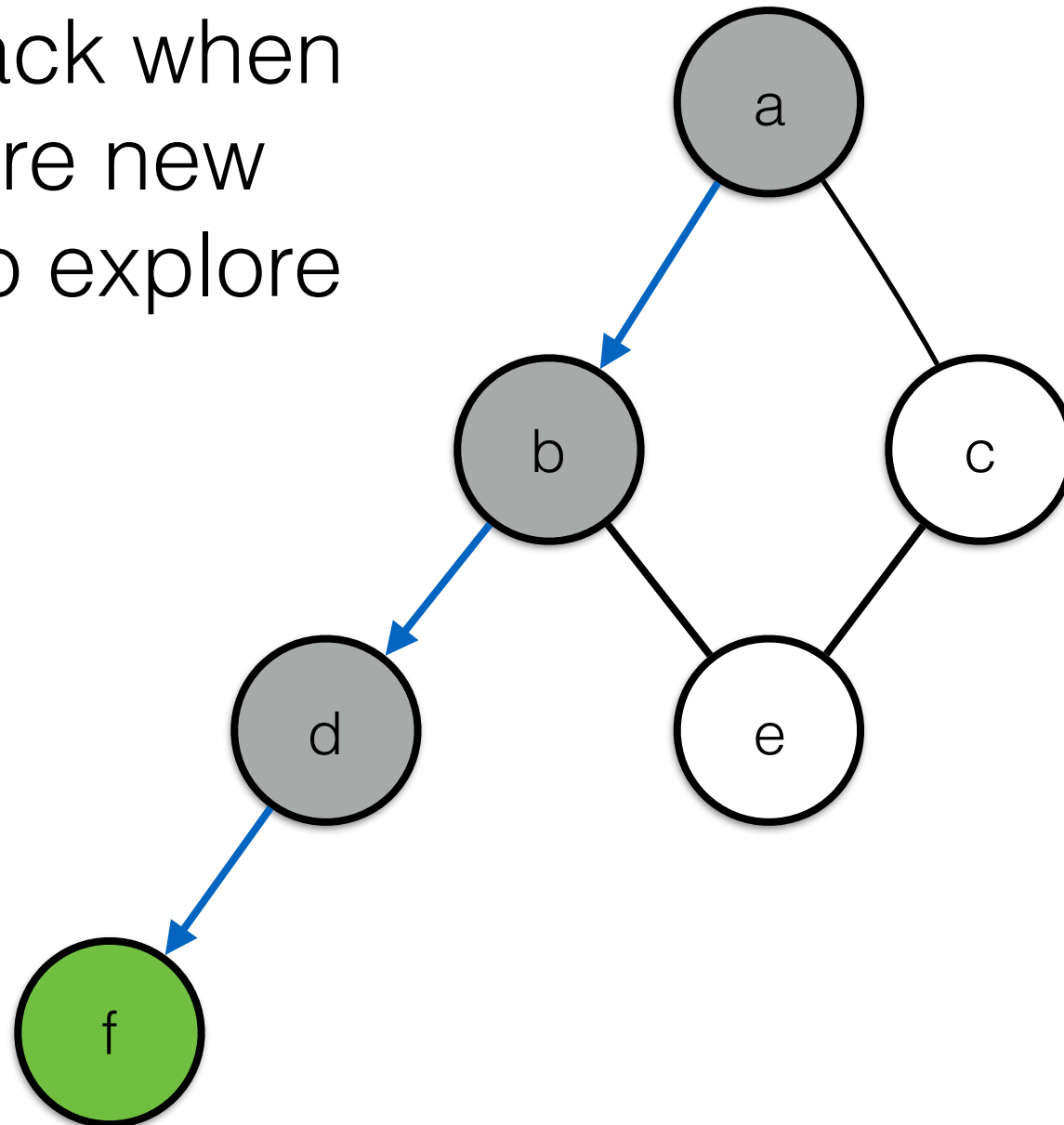
Remember which  
nodes we have  
already visited  
to avoid revisiting them

# Depth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a b d f

Back-track when  
no more new  
nodes to explore



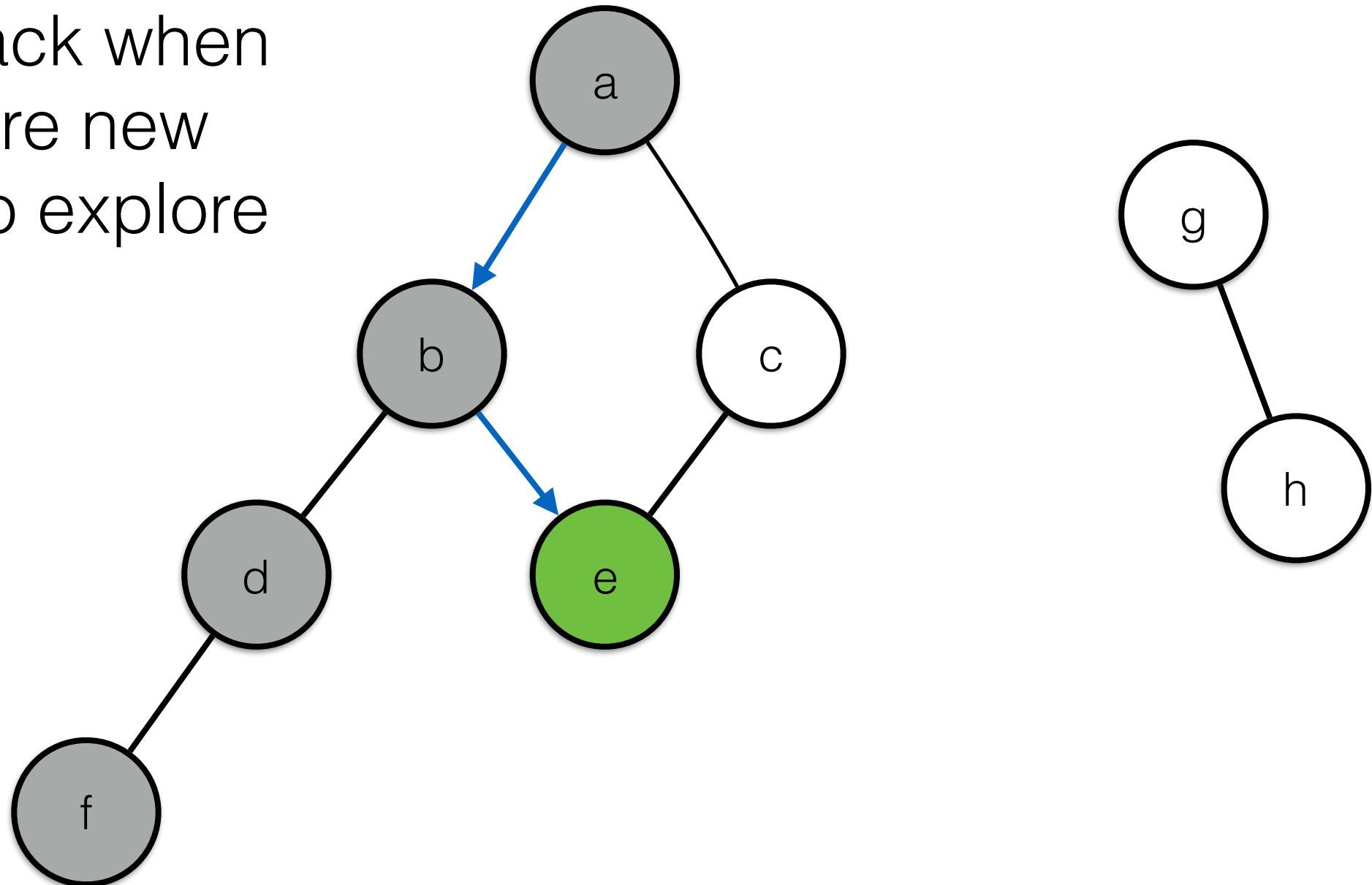


# Depth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a b d f e

Back-track when  
no more new  
nodes to explore

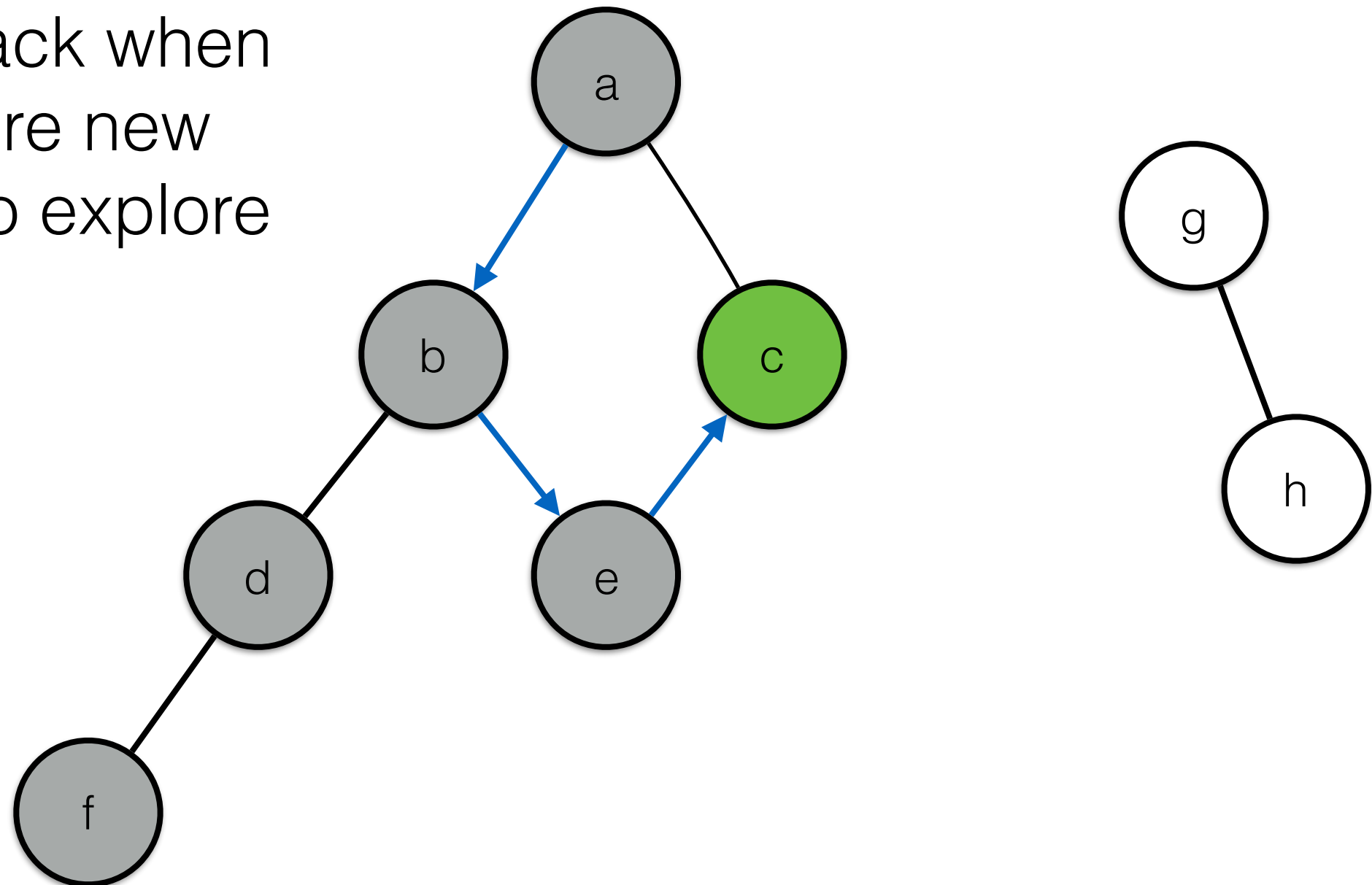


# Depth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a b d f e c

Back-track when  
no more new  
nodes to explore

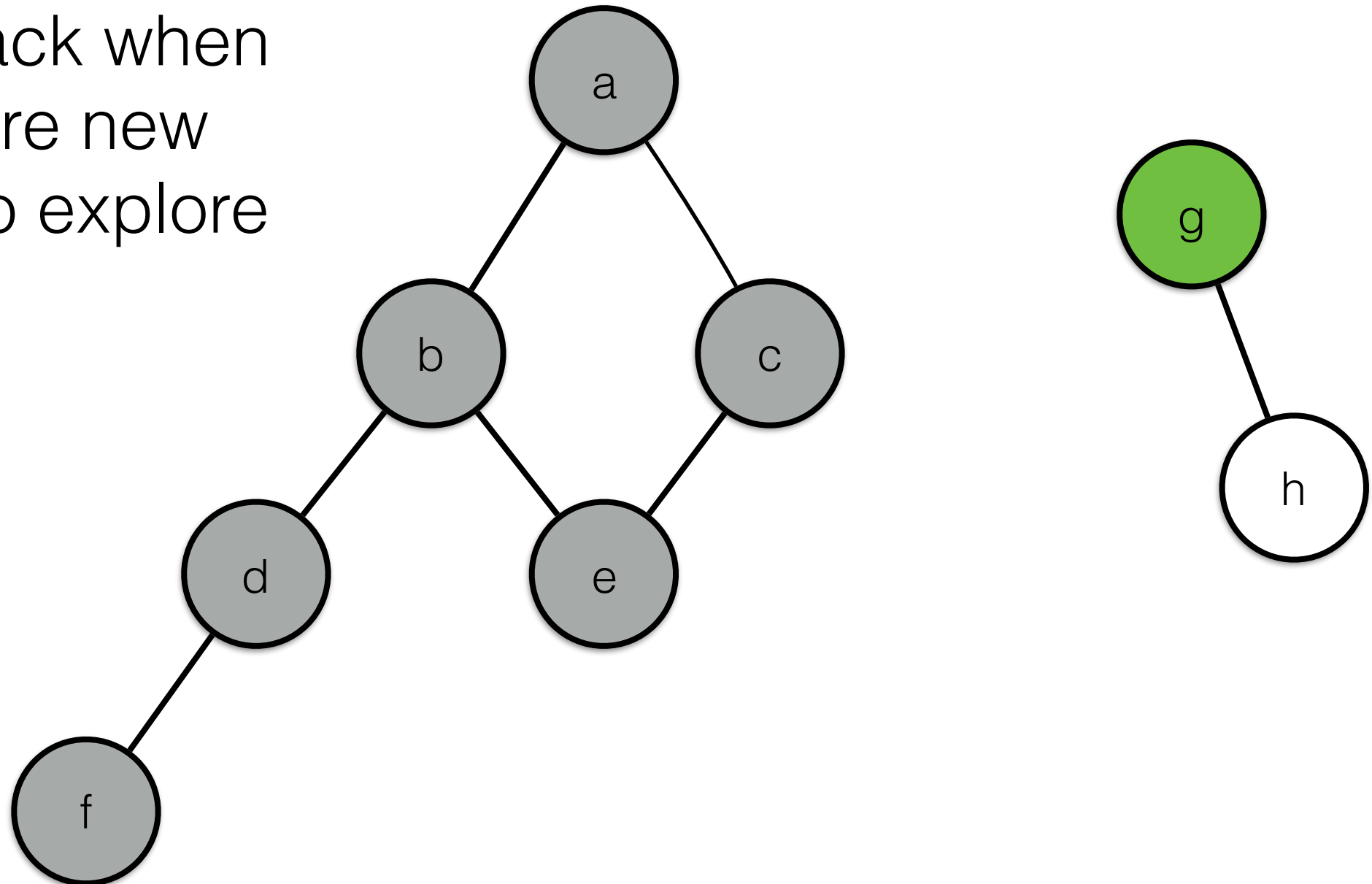


# Depth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a b d f e c g

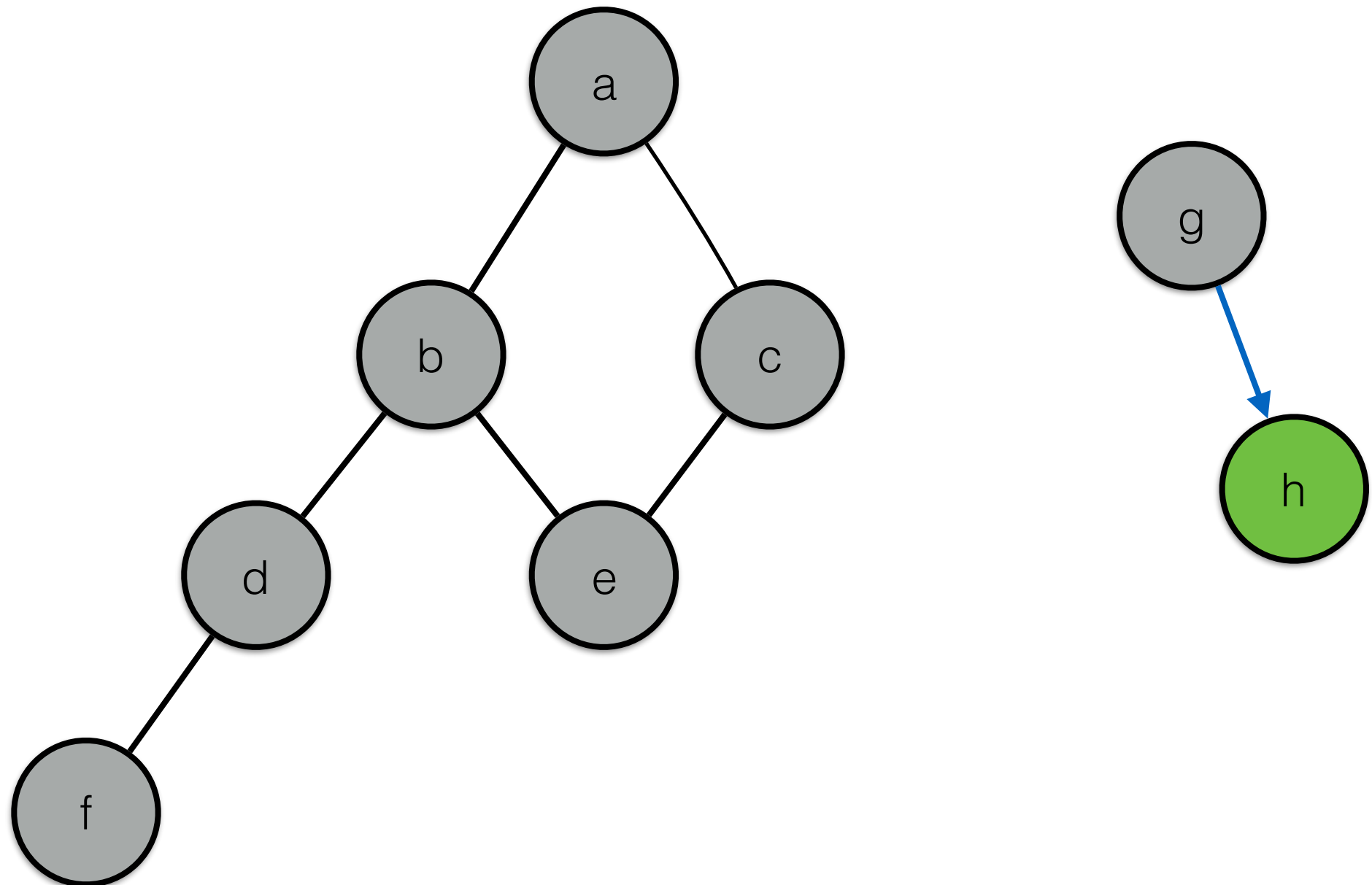
Back-track when  
no more new  
nodes to explore



# Depth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a b d f e c g h



# Depth-First Traversal: Stack Discipline



When back-tracking, we go back to the most recently-visited node that still has unvisited neighbours

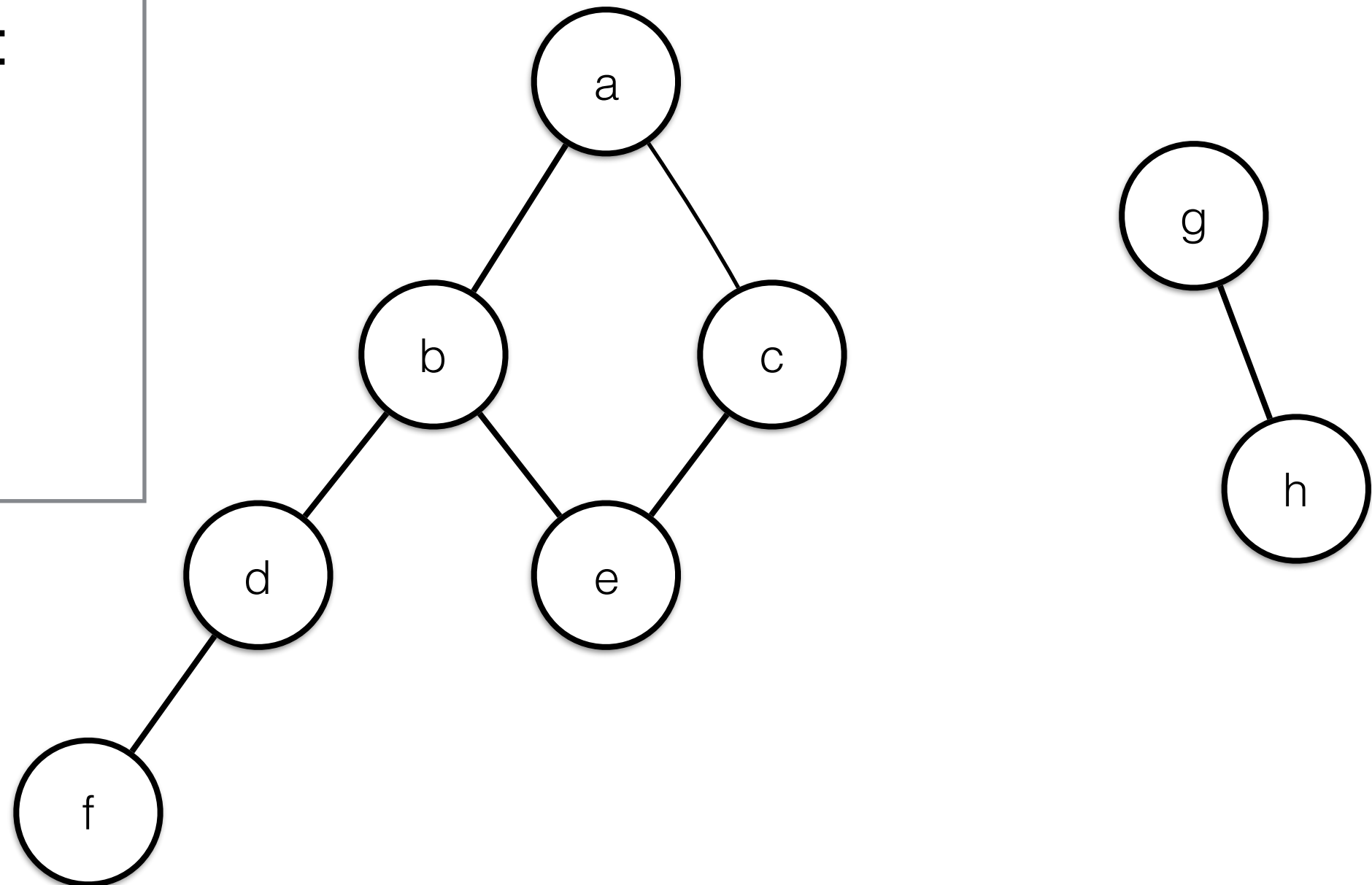
This is simulated by pushing each node onto a stack as it is visited.

Back-tracking then corresponds to popping the stack.

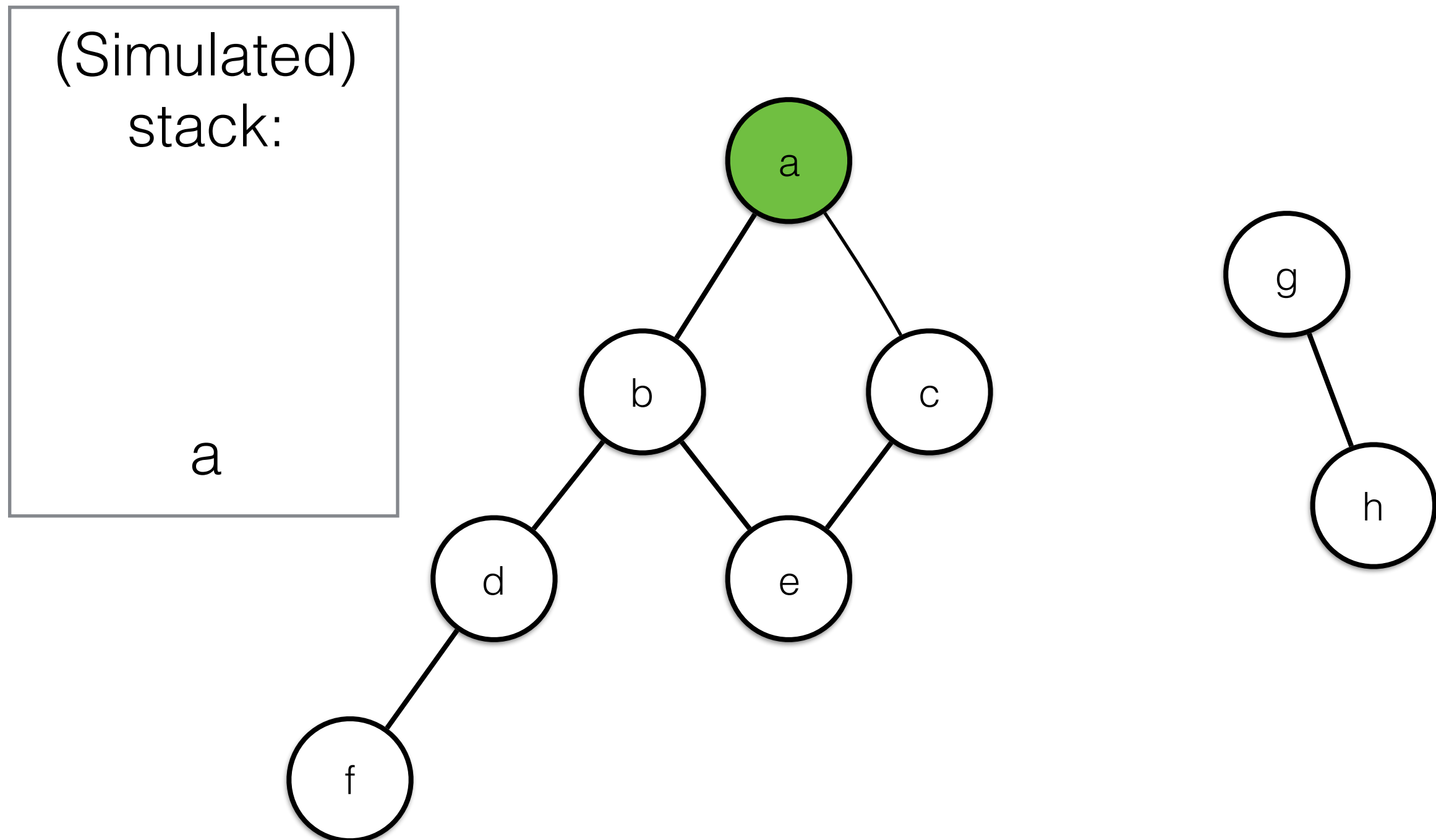
# Depth-First Traversal: Stack Discipline



(Simulated)  
stack:



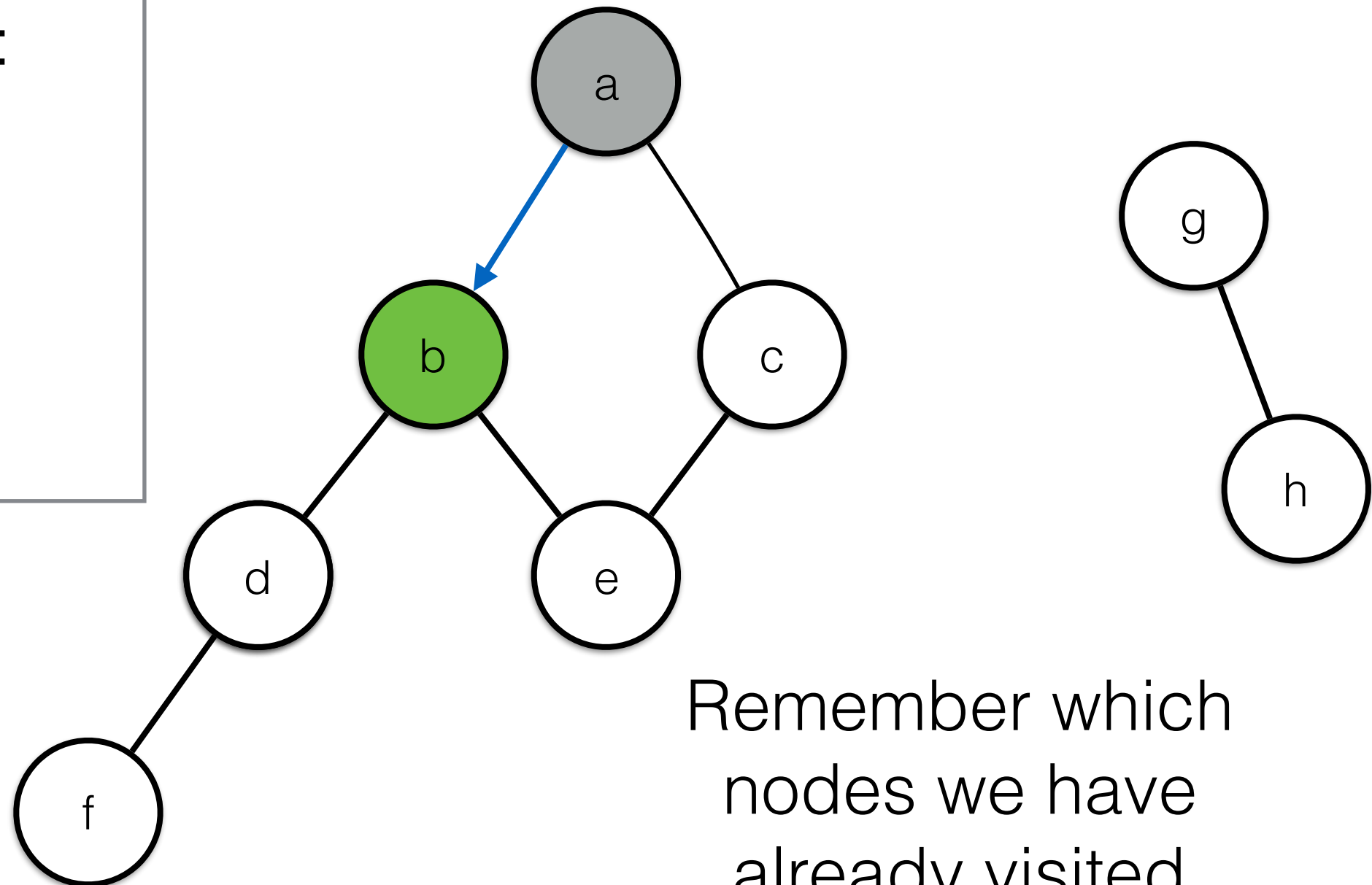
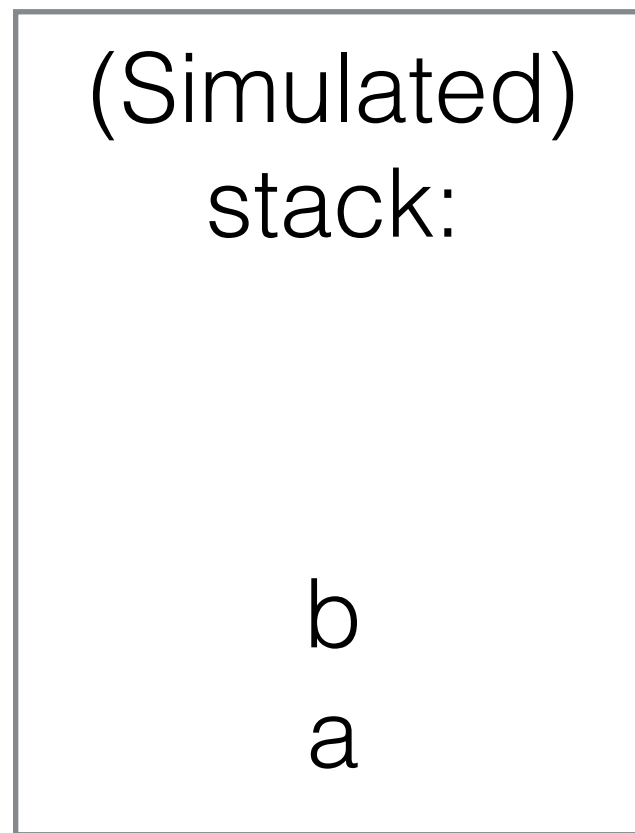
# Depth-First Traversal: Stack Discipline



# Depth-First Traversal: Stack Discipline



a b



Remember which  
nodes we have  
already visited  
to avoid revisiting them

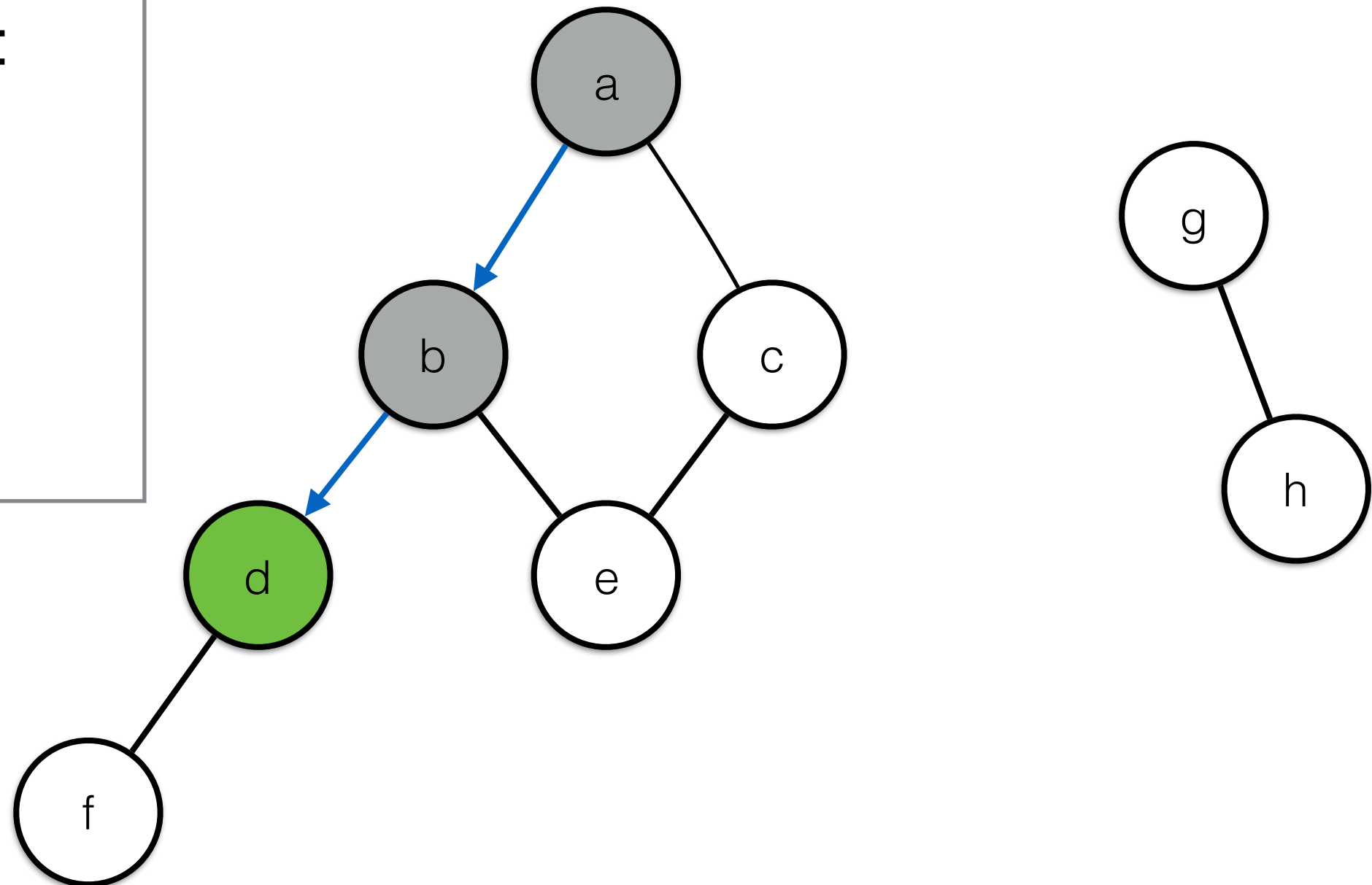


# Depth-First Traversal: Stack Discipline



(Simulated)  
stack:

d  
b  
a

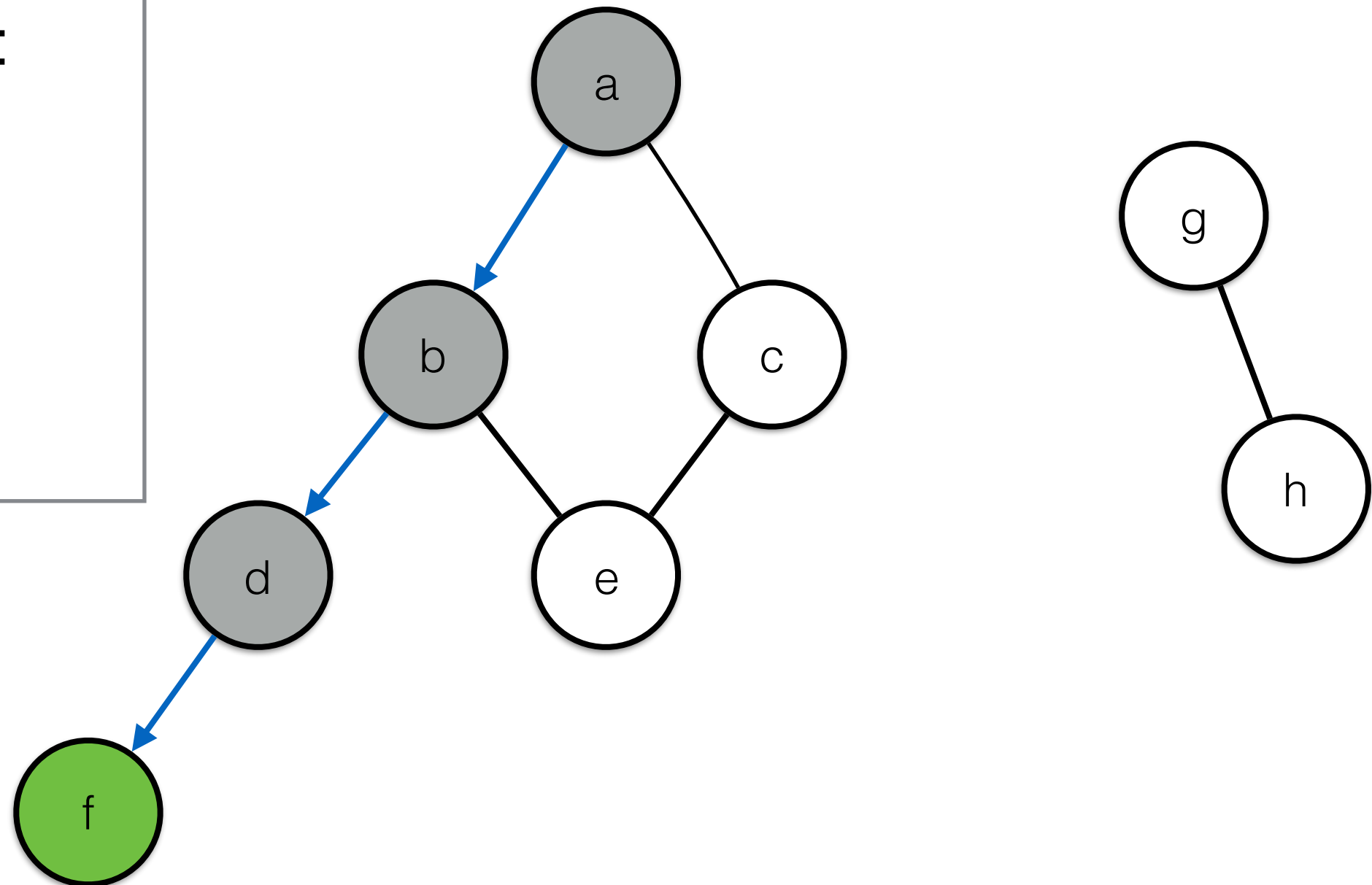


# Depth-First Traversal: Stack Discipline

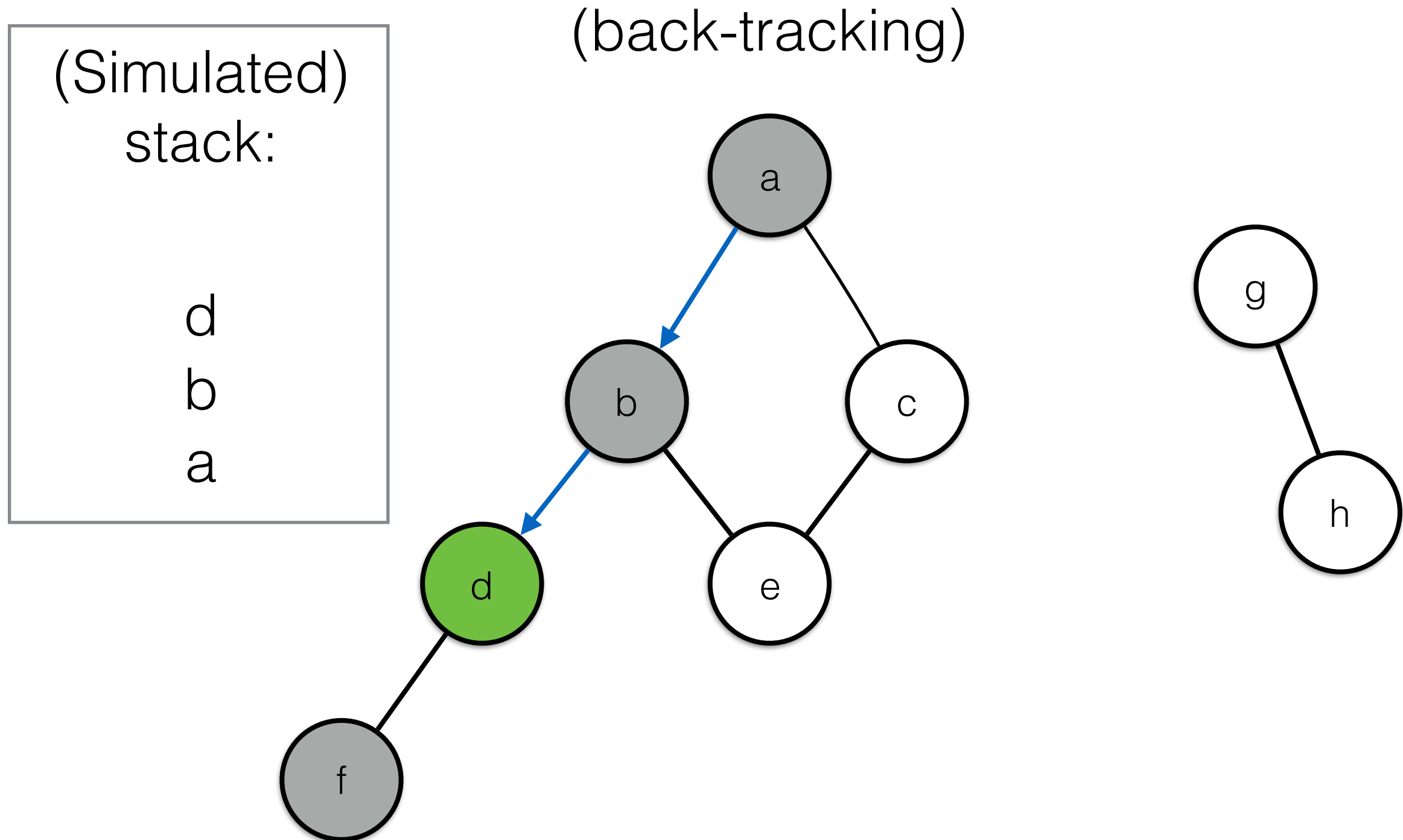


(Simulated)  
stack:

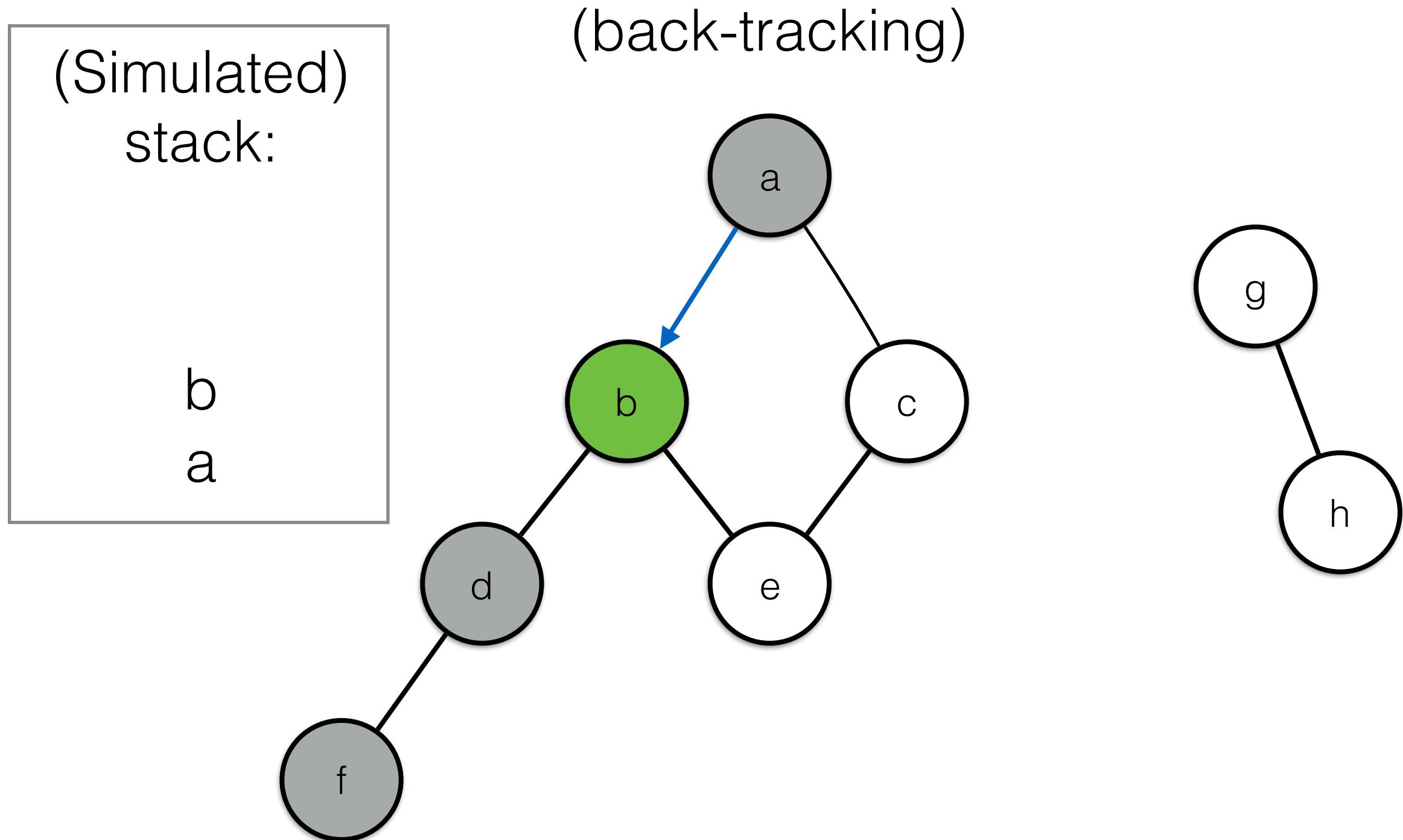
f  
d  
b  
a



# Depth-First Traversal: Stack Discipline



# Depth-First Traversal: Stack Discipline

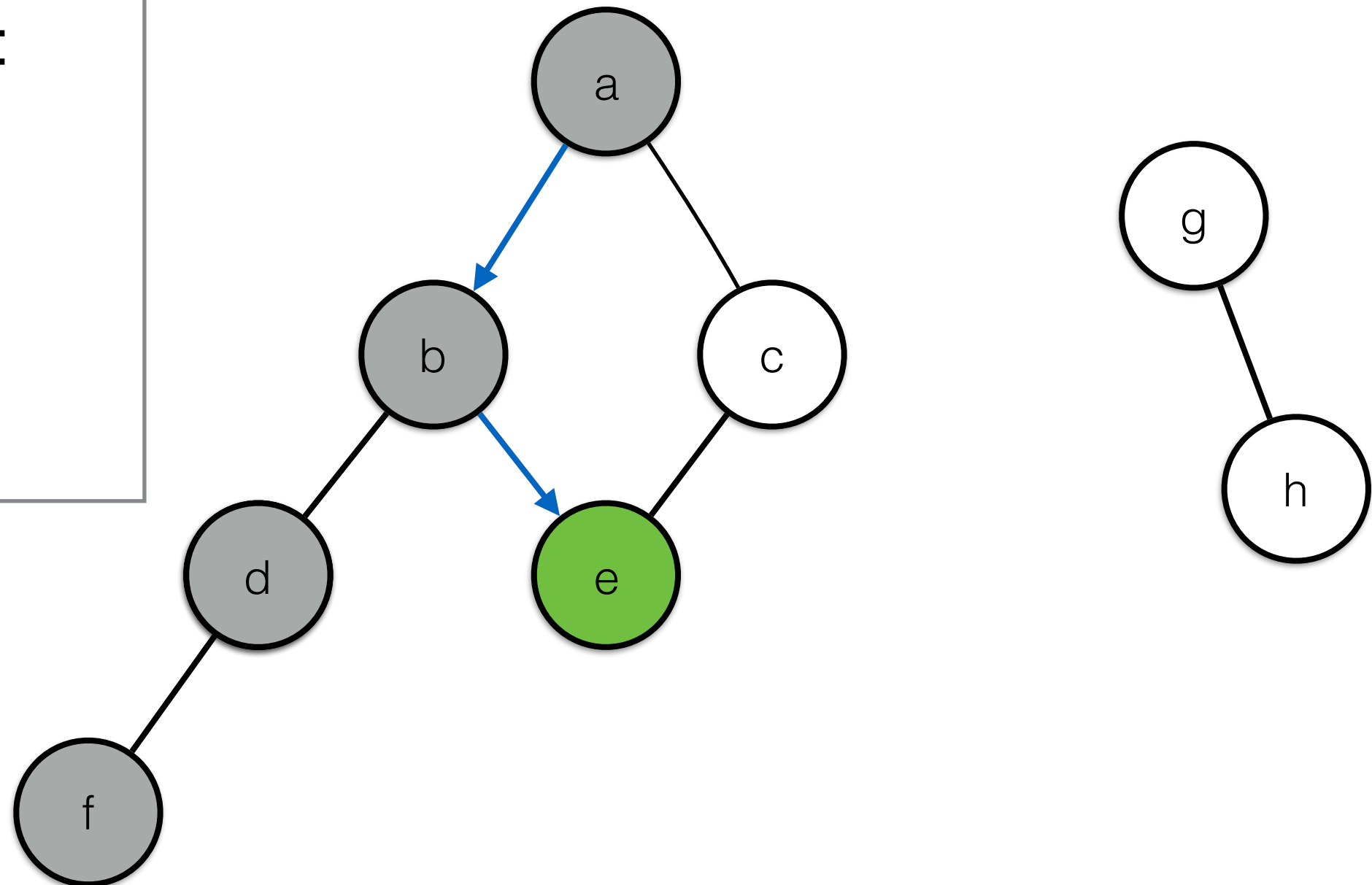


# Depth-First Traversal: Stack Discipline



(Simulated)  
stack:

e  
b  
a

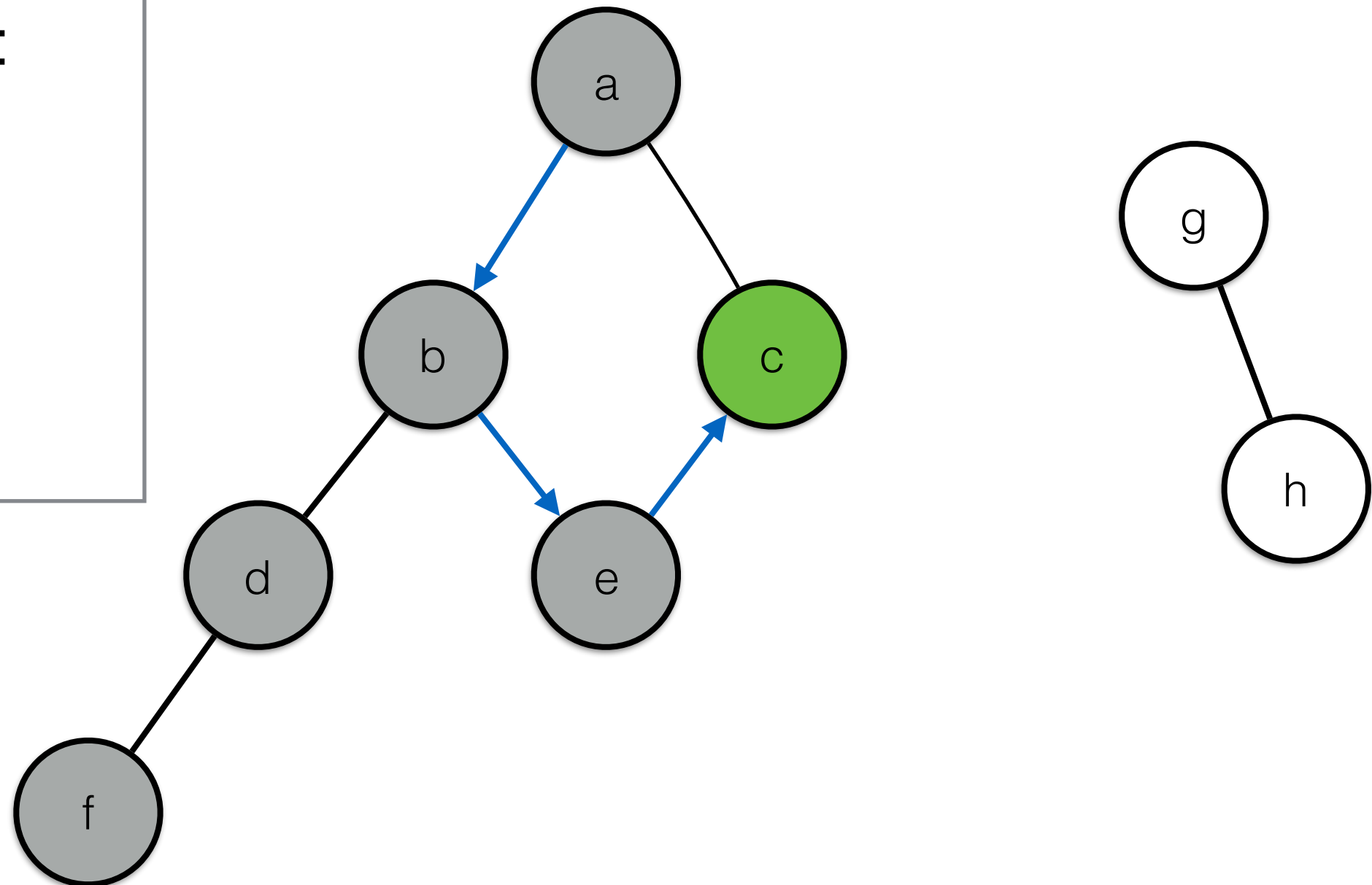


# Depth-First Traversal: Stack Discipline



(Simulated)  
stack:

c  
e  
b  
a



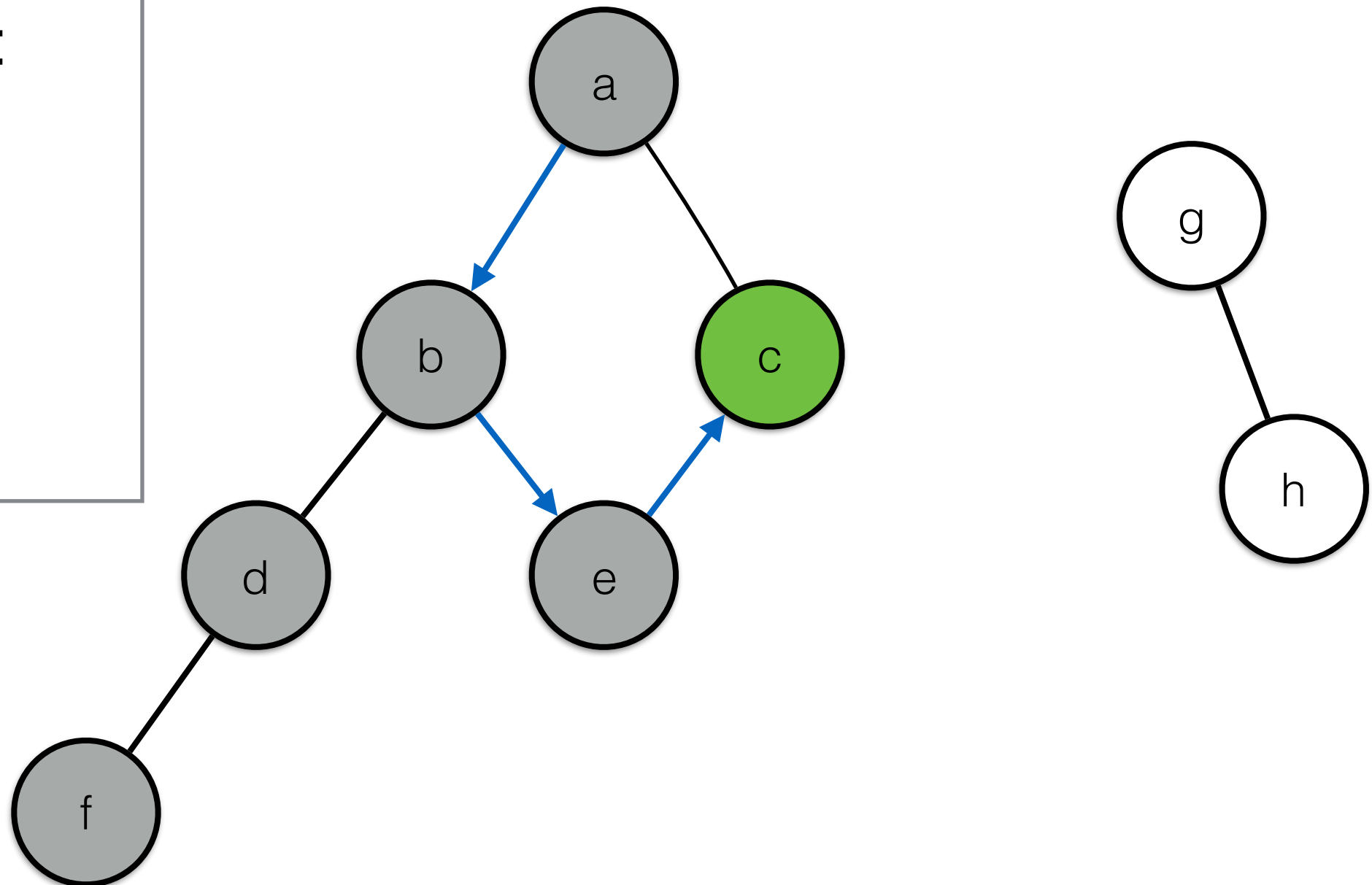
# Depth-First Traversal: Stack Discipline



back-tracking ...  
details omitted ...

(Simulated)  
stack:

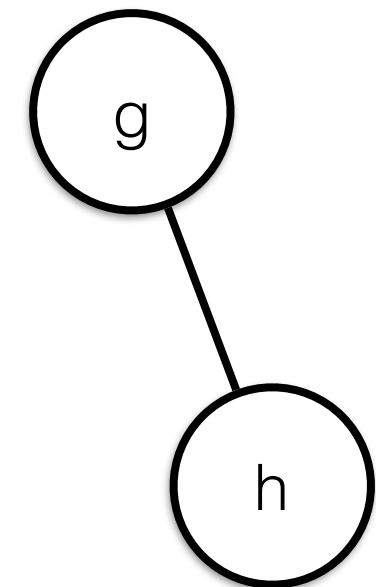
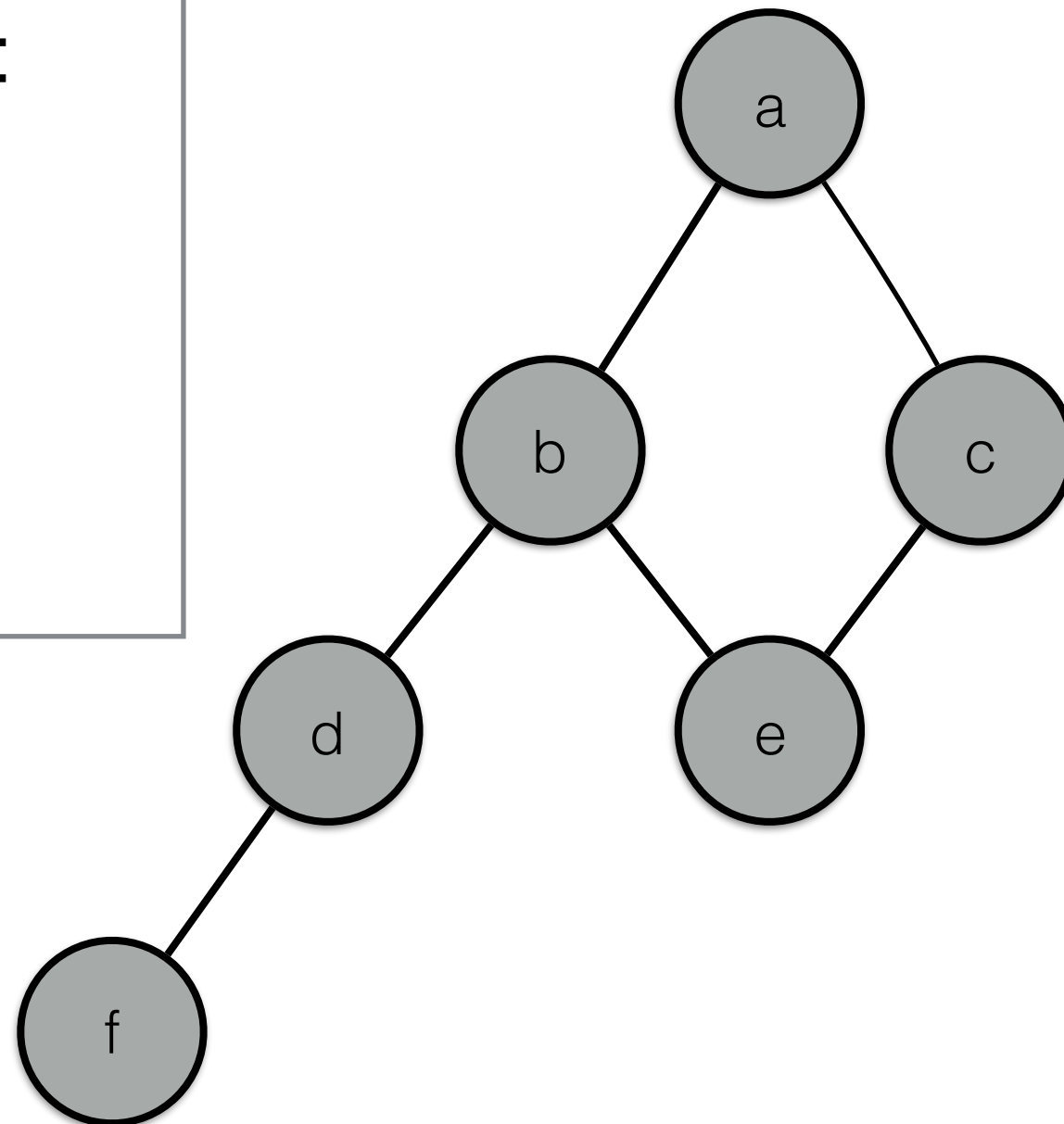
c  
e  
b  
a



# Depth-First Traversal: Stack Discipline

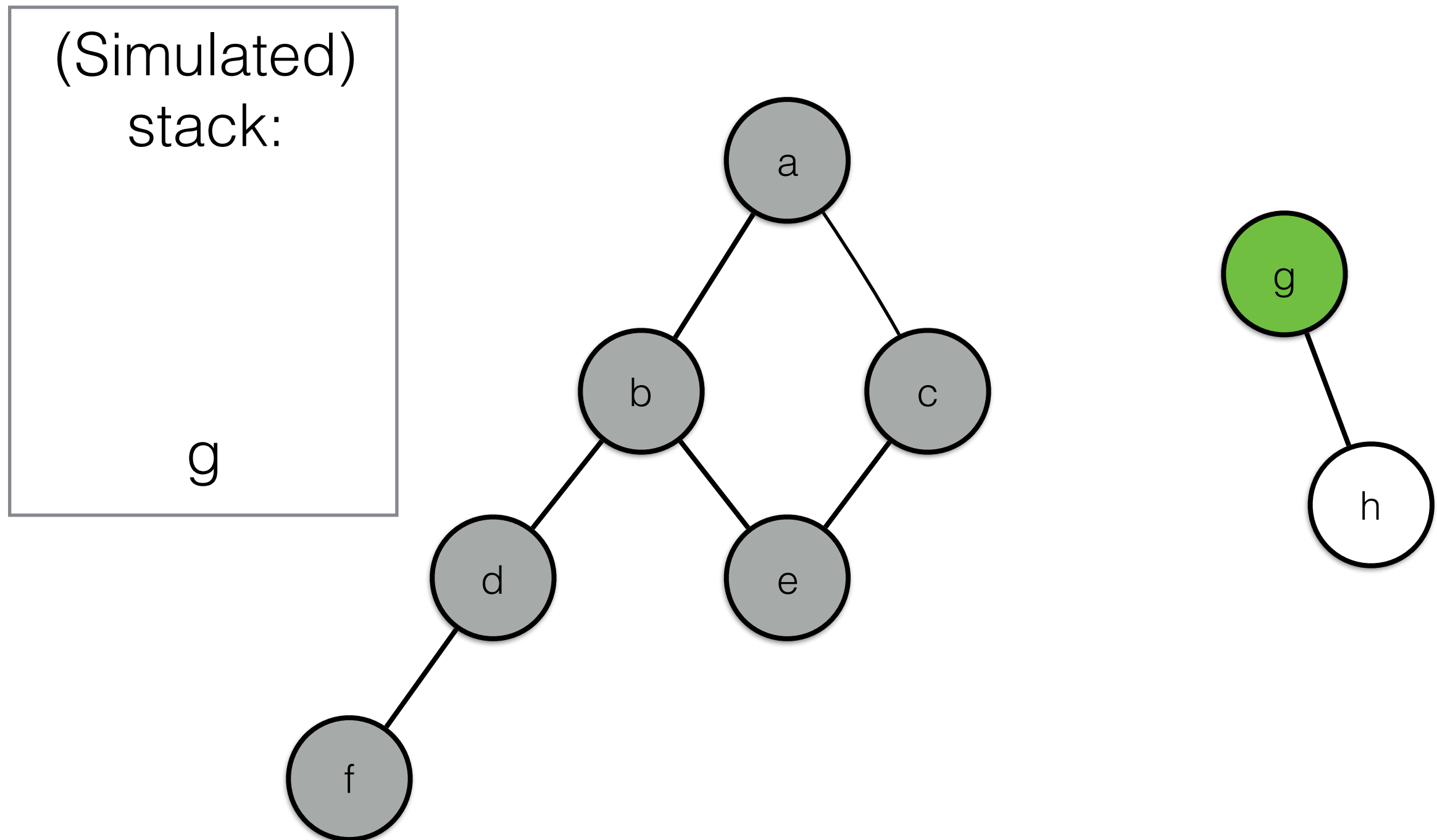


(Simulated)  
stack:

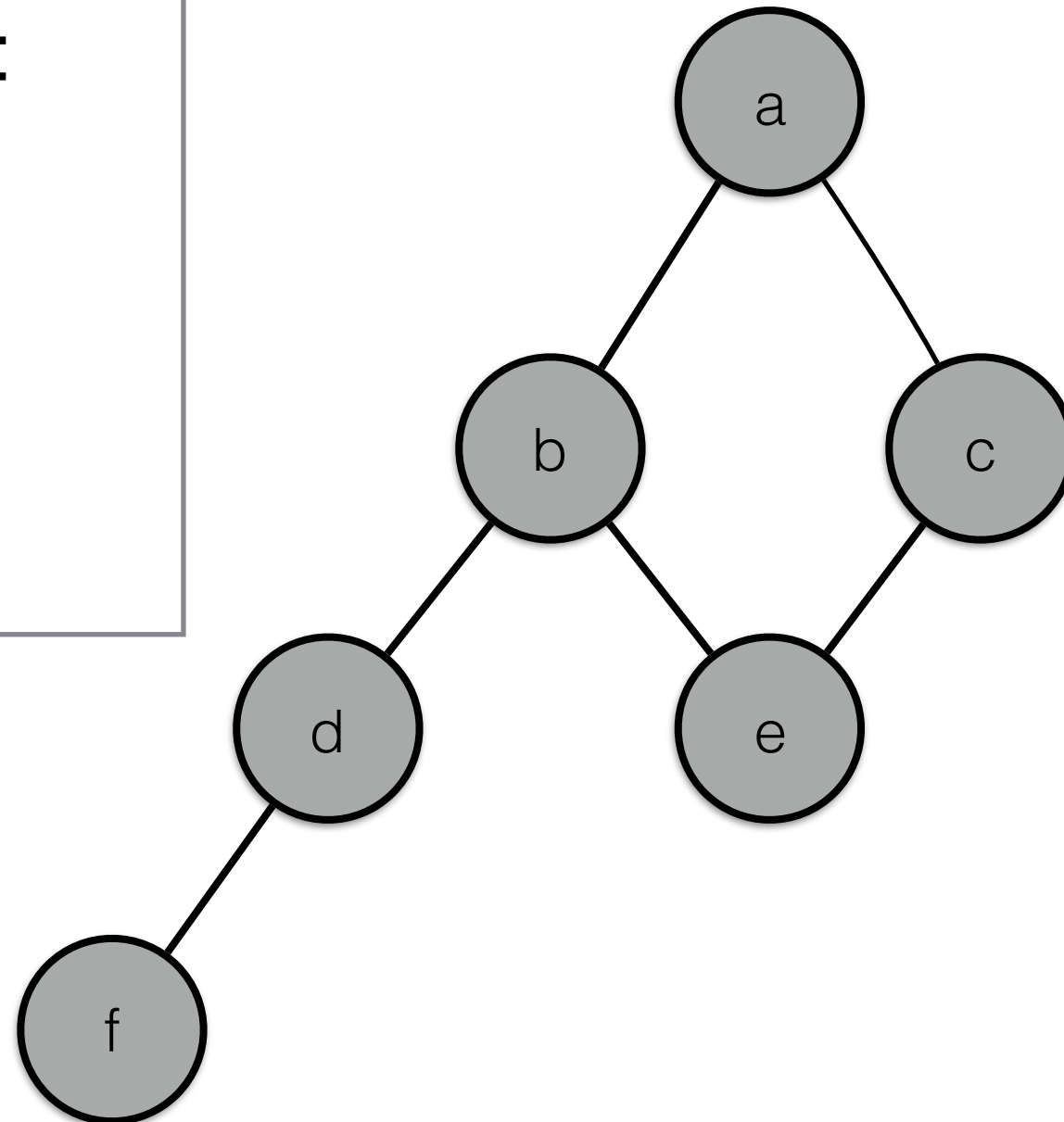
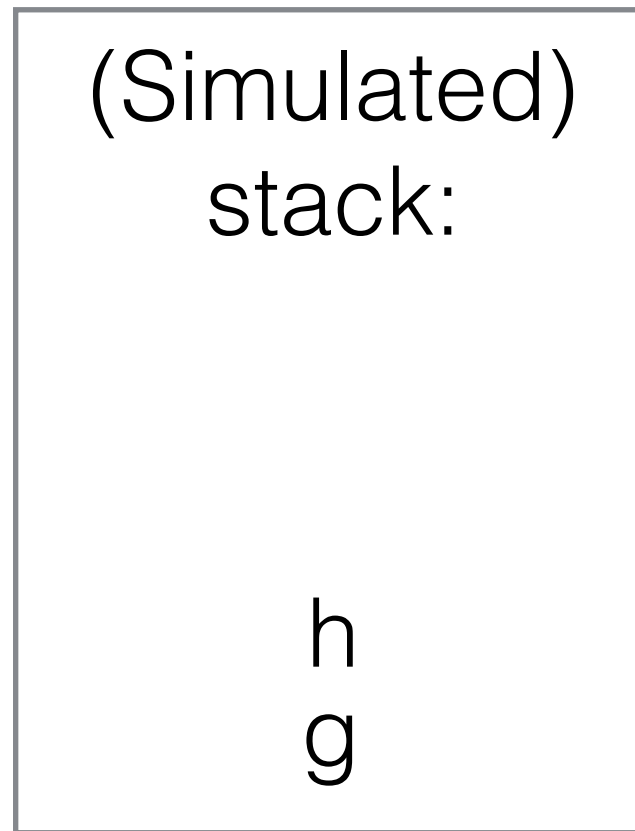




# Depth-First Traversal: Stack Discipline



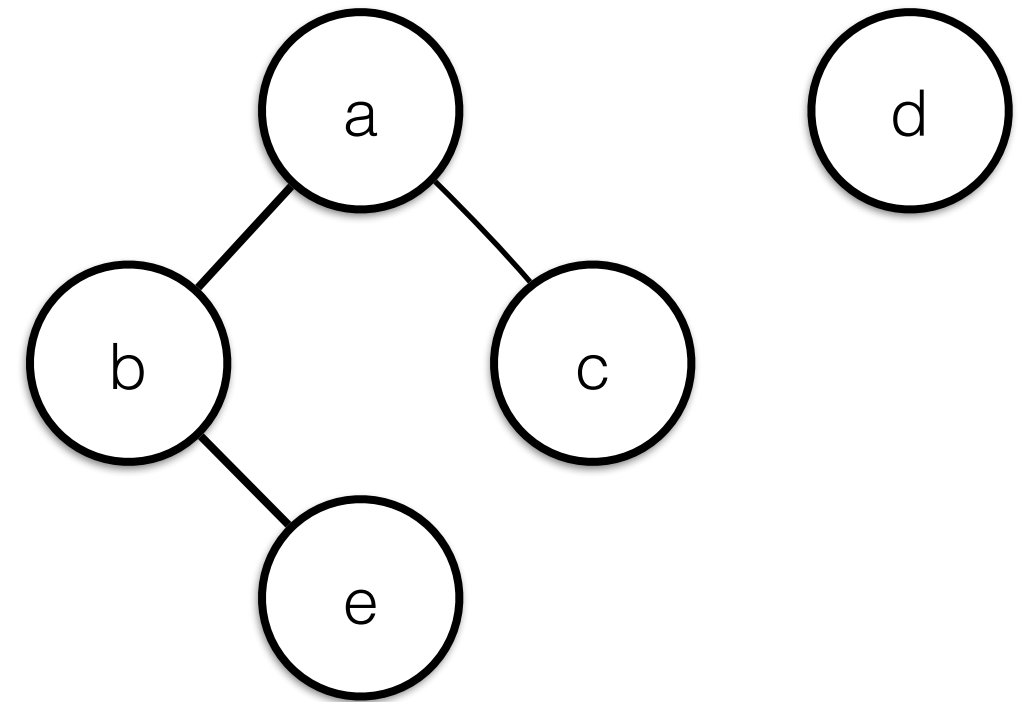
# Depth-First Traversal: Stack Discipline



# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )
```



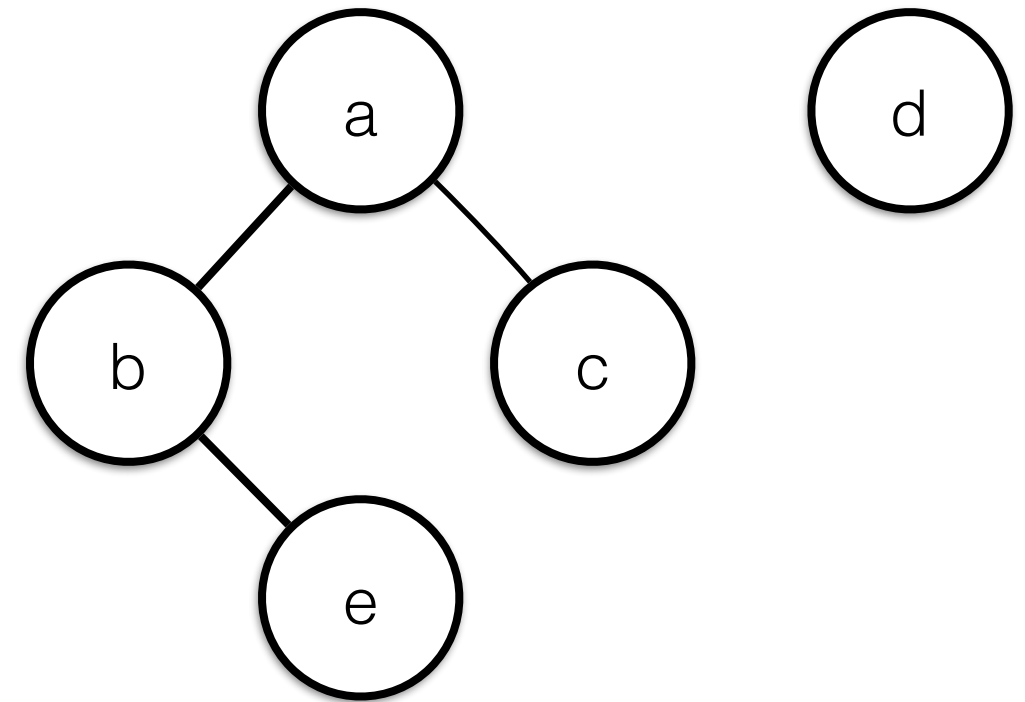
```
function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
   $count \leftarrow count + 1$   
  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```

**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )
```



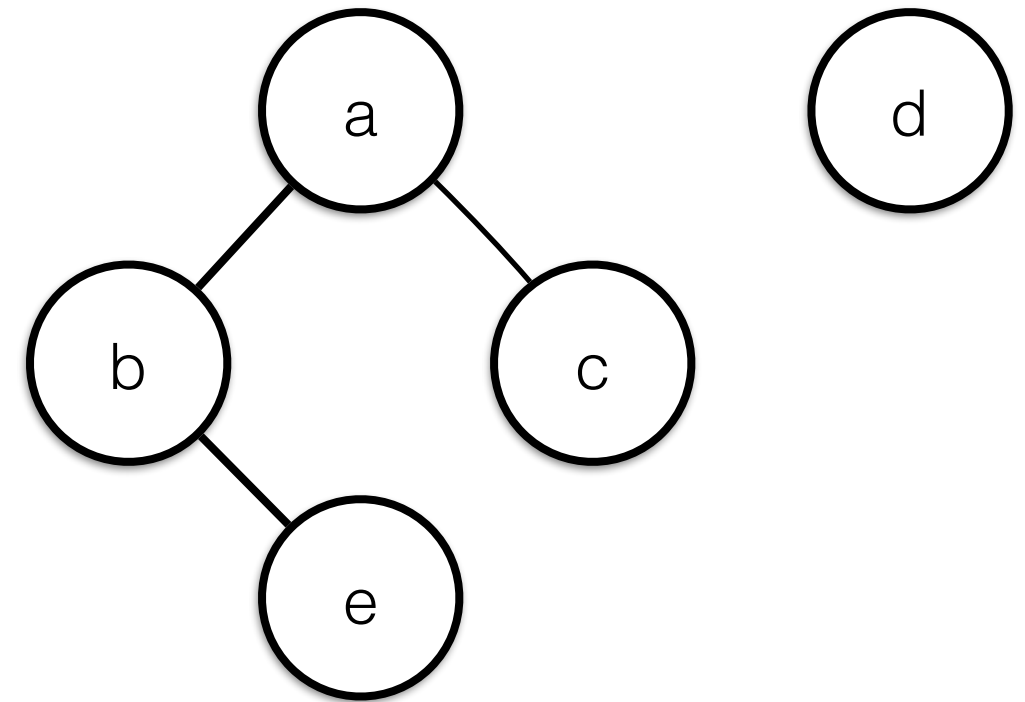
```
function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
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  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```

DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
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    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```

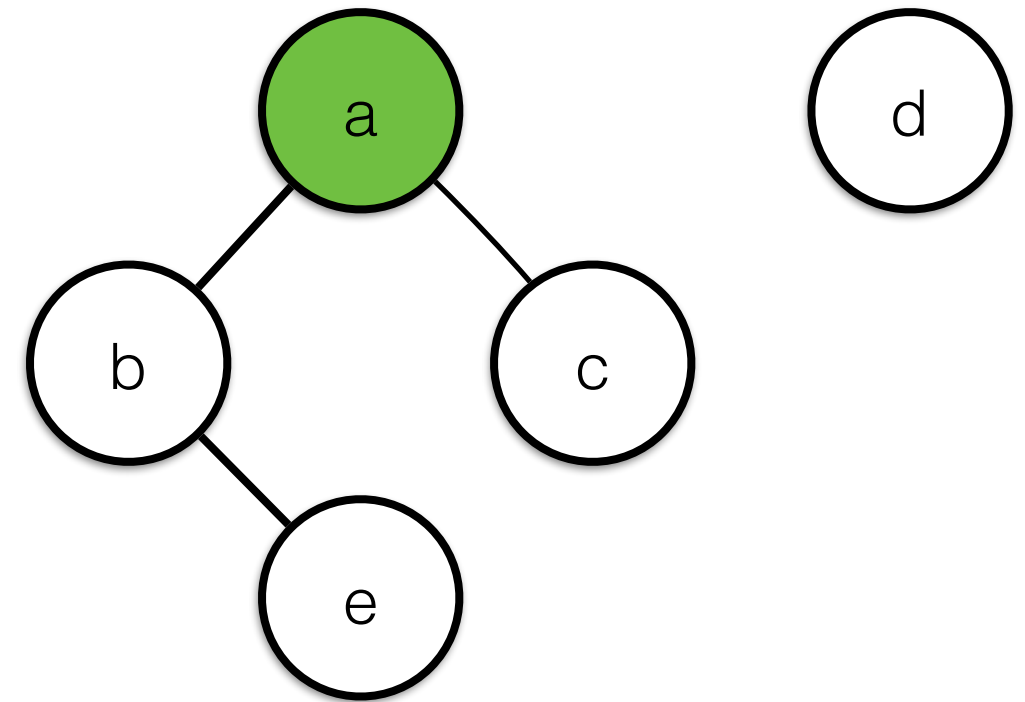
count:  
0

DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
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  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```

count:  
0

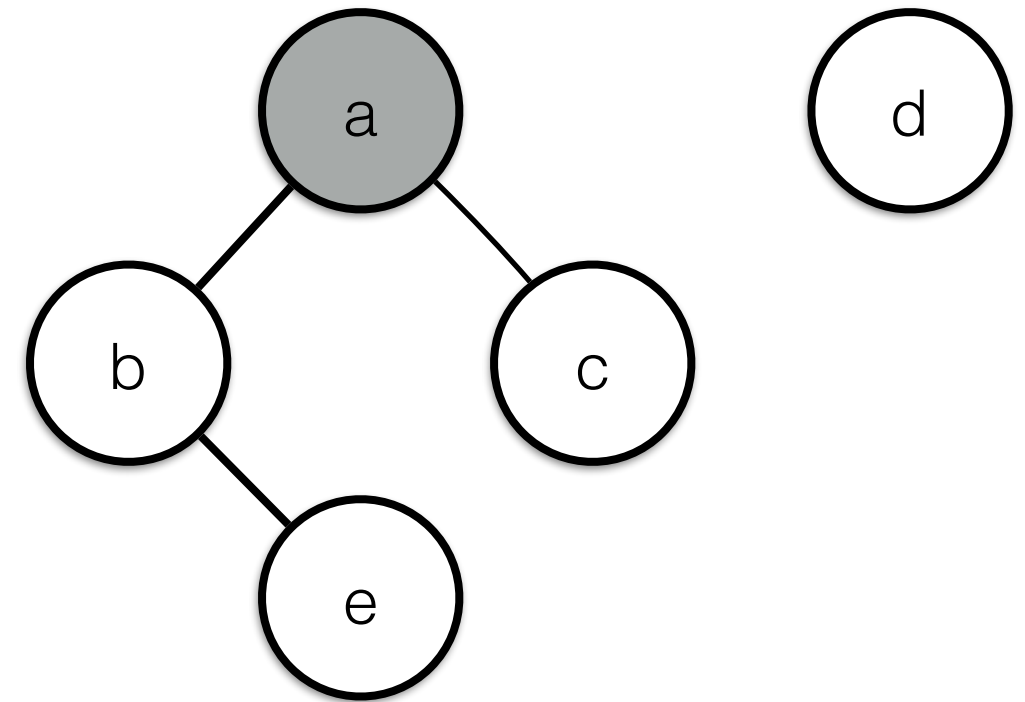
DFSEXPLORE( $a$ )  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**



# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )
```



```
function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
   $count \leftarrow count + 1$   
  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```

count:  
1

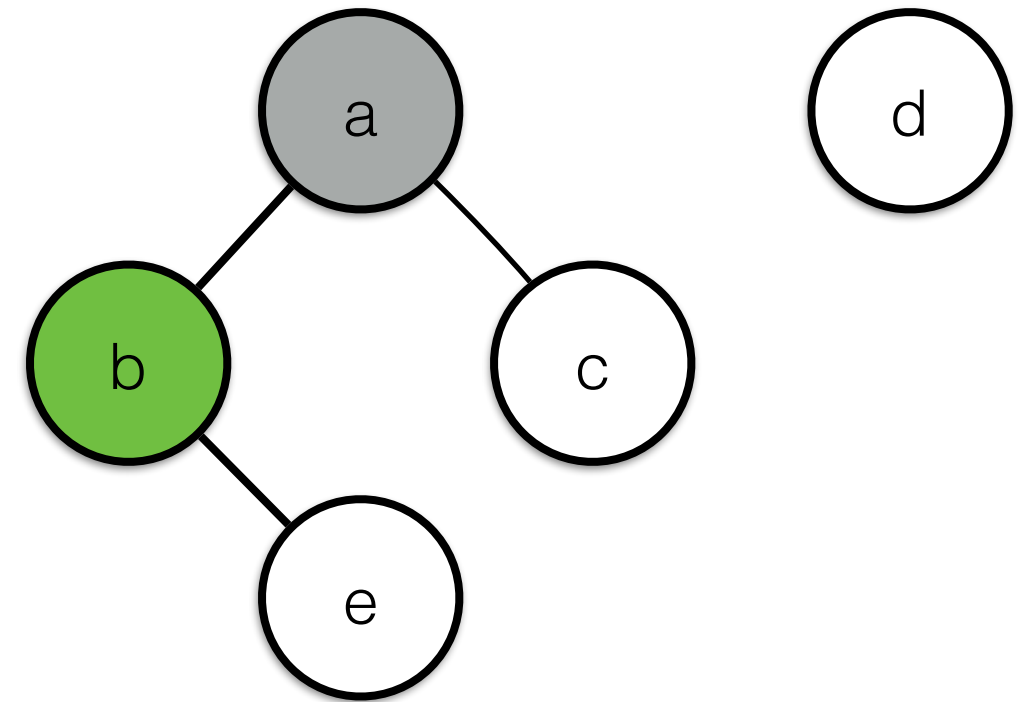
DFSEXPLORE( $a$ )  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
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function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
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  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```



count:  
1

DFSEXPLORE(b)  
DFSEXPLORE(a)  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

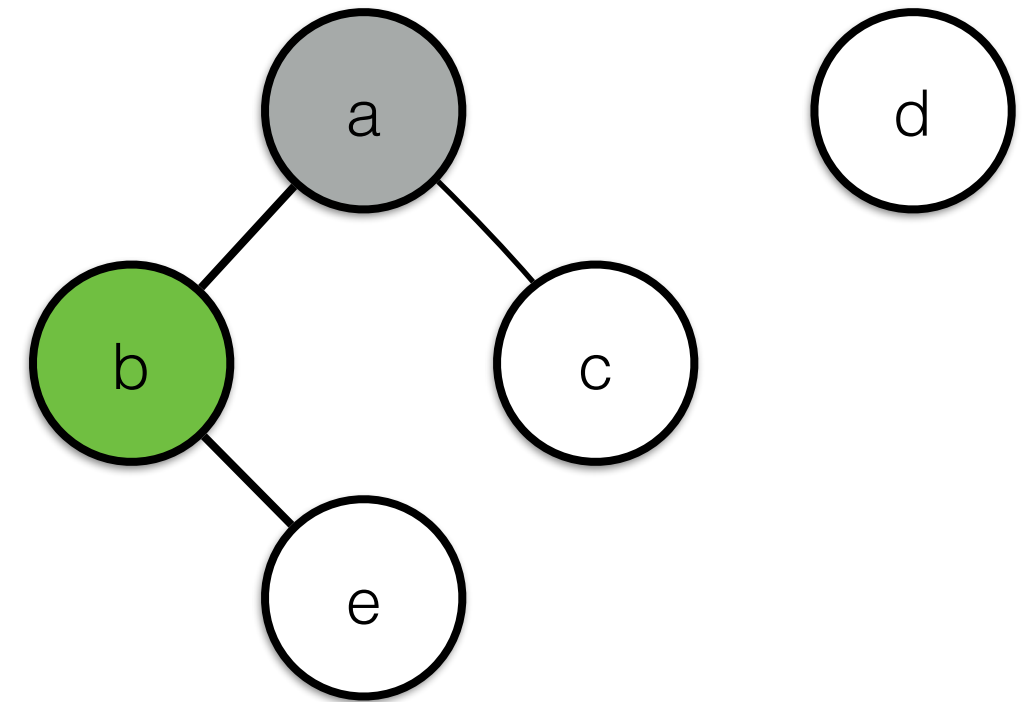


# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
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function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
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  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```



count:  
2

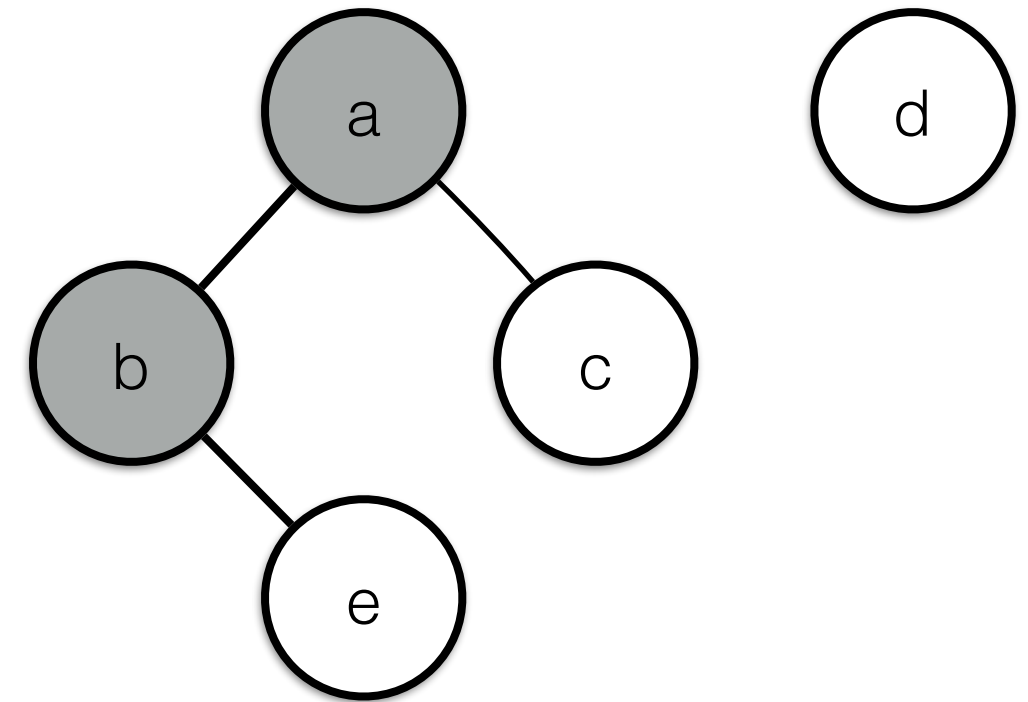
DFSEXPLORE(b)  
DFSEXPLORE(a)  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
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  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```



count:  
2

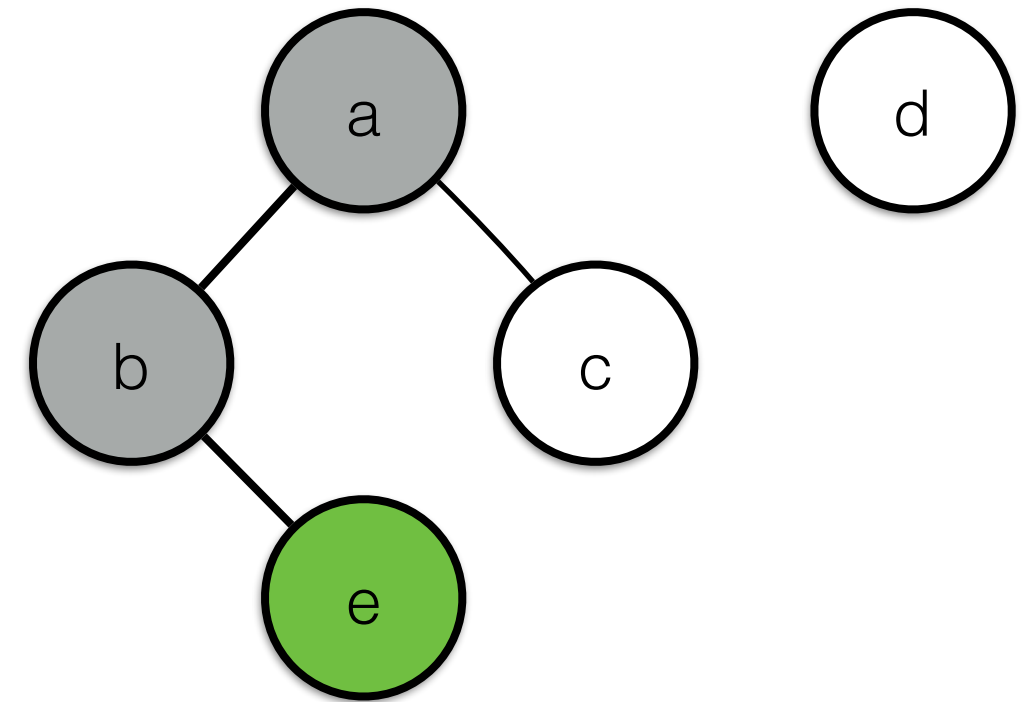
DFSEXPLORE(b)  
DFSEXPLORE(a)  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
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function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
   $count \leftarrow count + 1$   
  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```



count:  
2

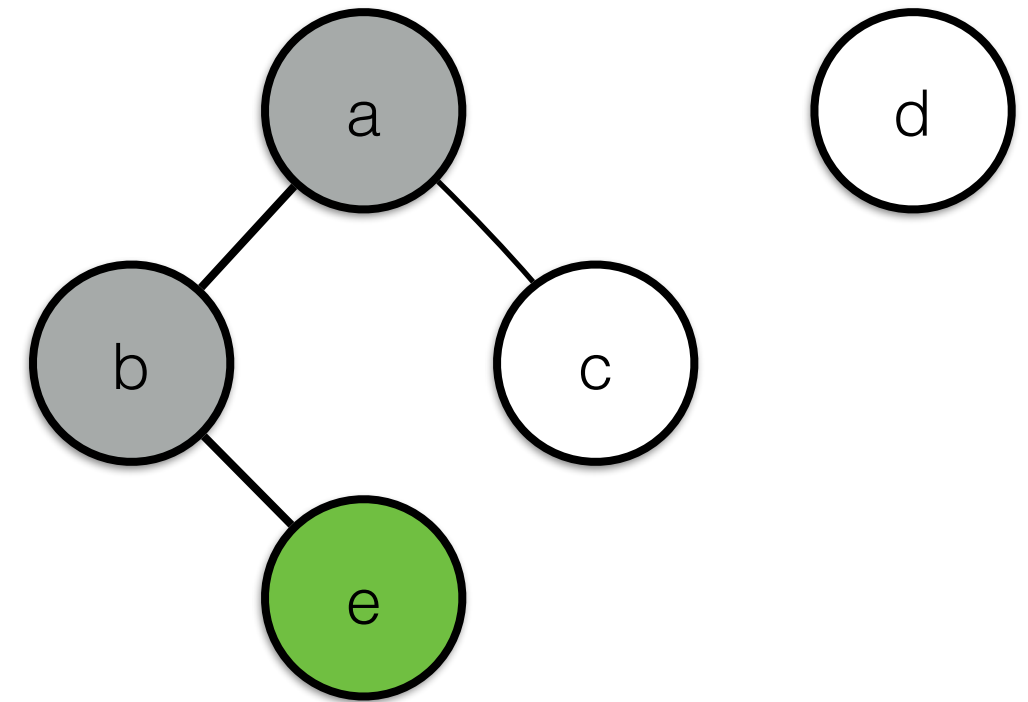
DFSEXPLORE(e)  
DFSEXPLORE(b)  
DFSEXPLORE(a)  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )
```

```
function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
   $count \leftarrow count + 1$   
  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```



count:  
3

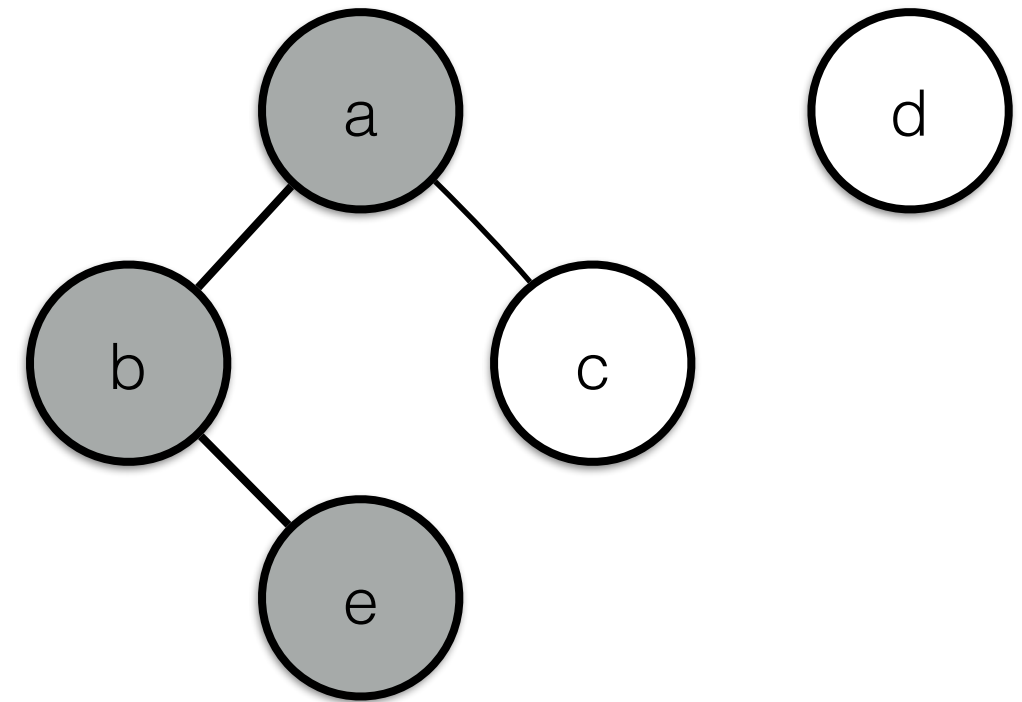
DFSEXPLORE(e)  
DFSEXPLORE(b)  
DFSEXPLORE(a)  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )
```

```
function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
   $count \leftarrow count + 1$   
  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```



count:  
3

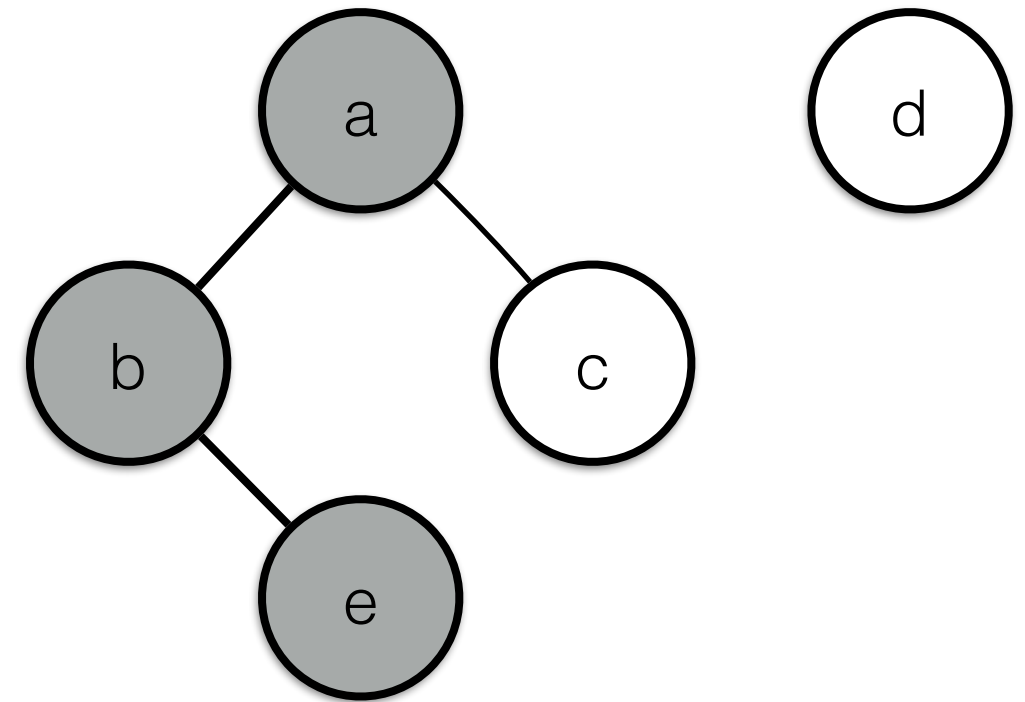
DFSEXPLORE(e)  
DFSEXPLORE(b)  
DFSEXPLORE(a)  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**



# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )
```



```
function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
   $count \leftarrow count + 1$   
  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```

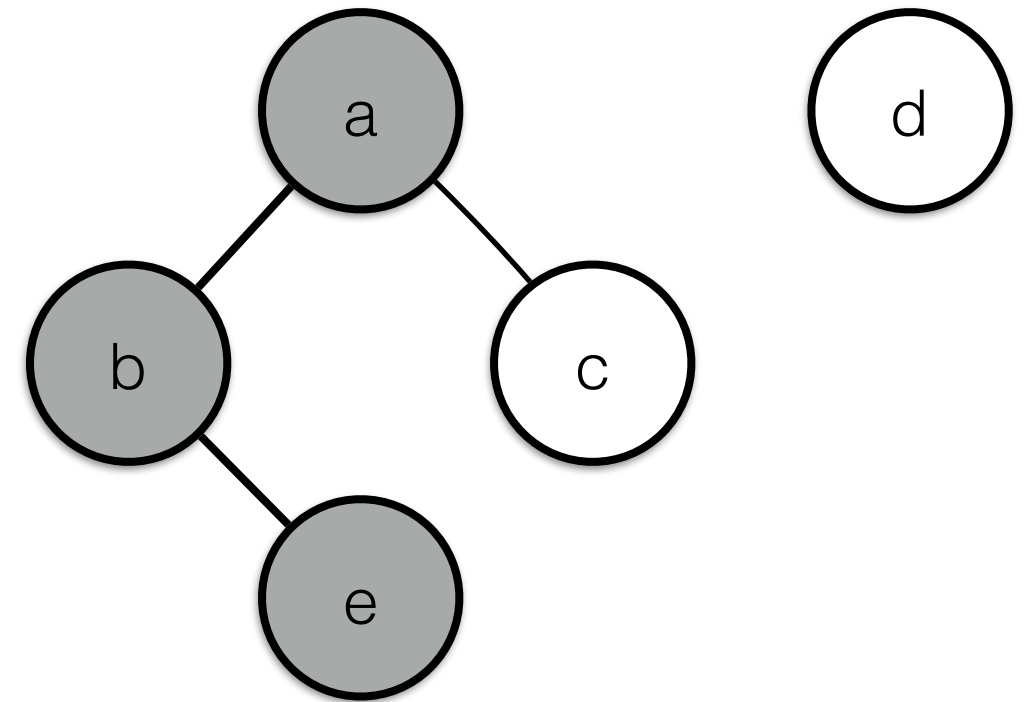
count:  
3

DFSEXPLORE(b)  
DFSEXPLORE(a)  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )
```



```
function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
   $count \leftarrow count + 1$   
  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```

count:  
3

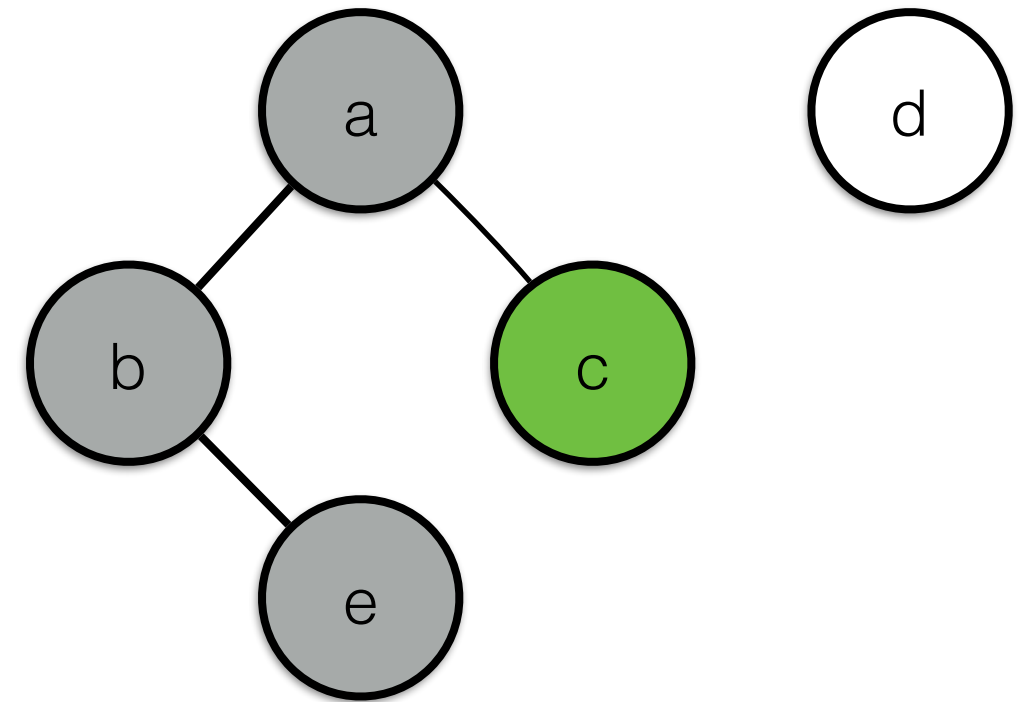
DFSEXPLORE( $a$ )  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )
```

```
function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
   $count \leftarrow count + 1$   
  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```



count:  
3

DFSEXPLORE(c)  
DFSEXPLORE(a)  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

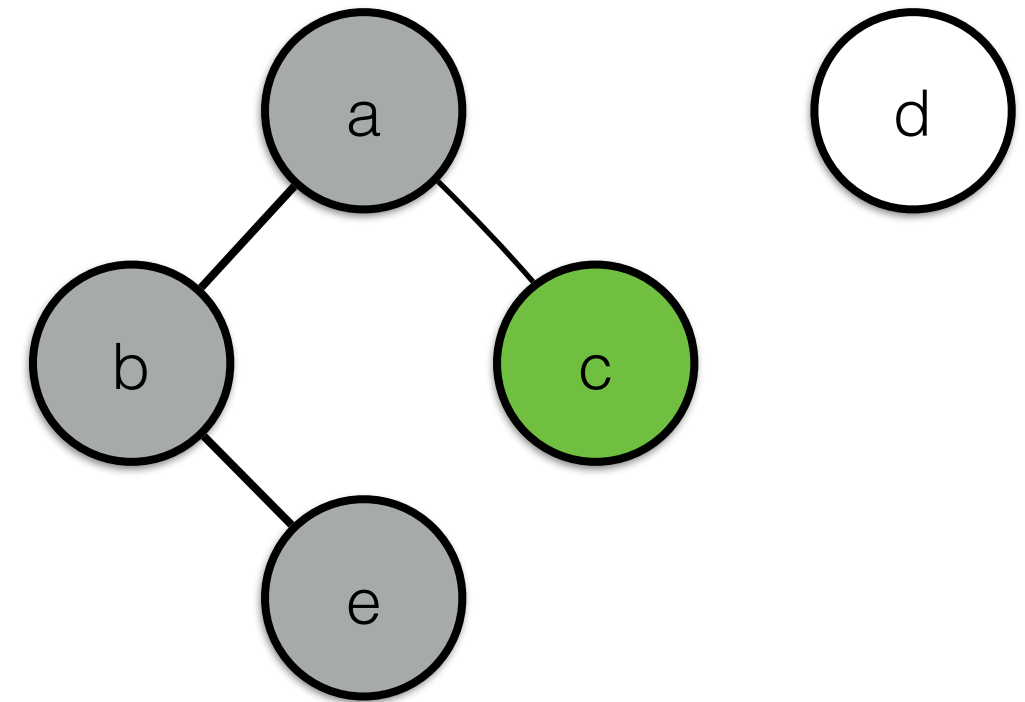


# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
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      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```



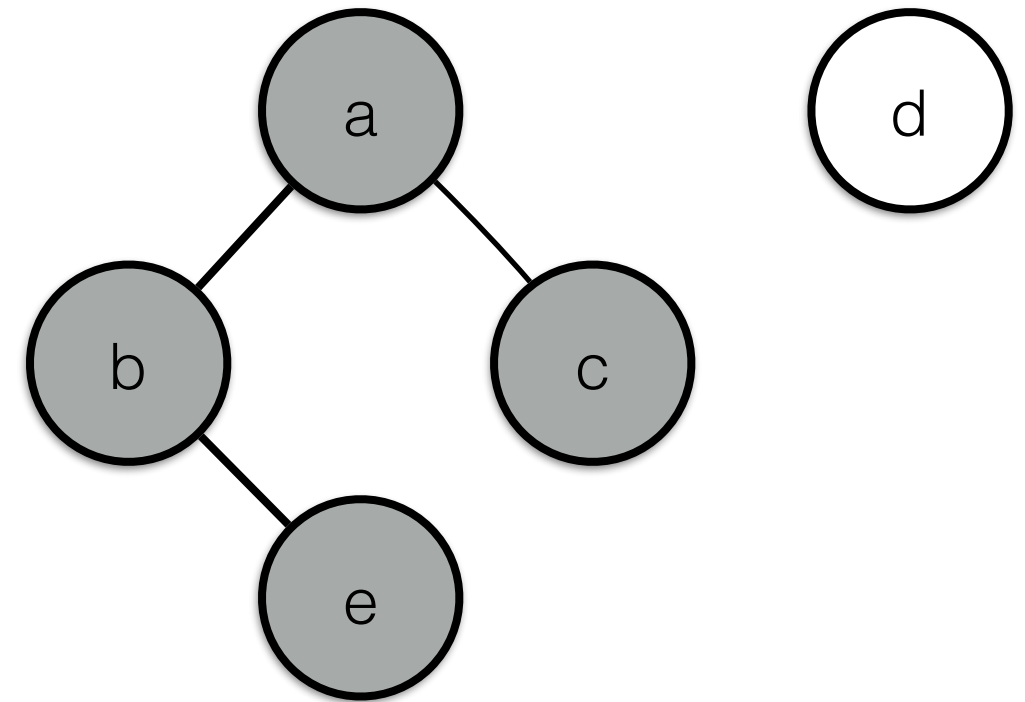
count:  
4

DFSEXPLORE(c)  
DFSEXPLORE(a)  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )
```



```
function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
   $count \leftarrow count + 1$   
  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```

count:  
4

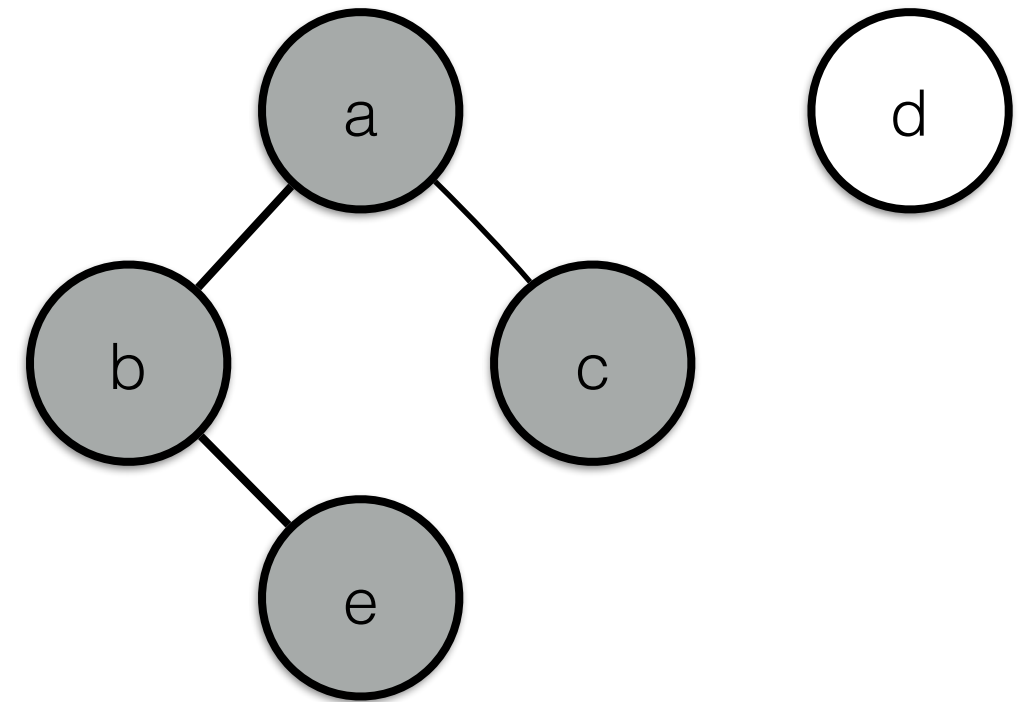
DFSEXPLORE( $c$ )  
DFSEXPLORE( $a$ )  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
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  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```



count:  
4

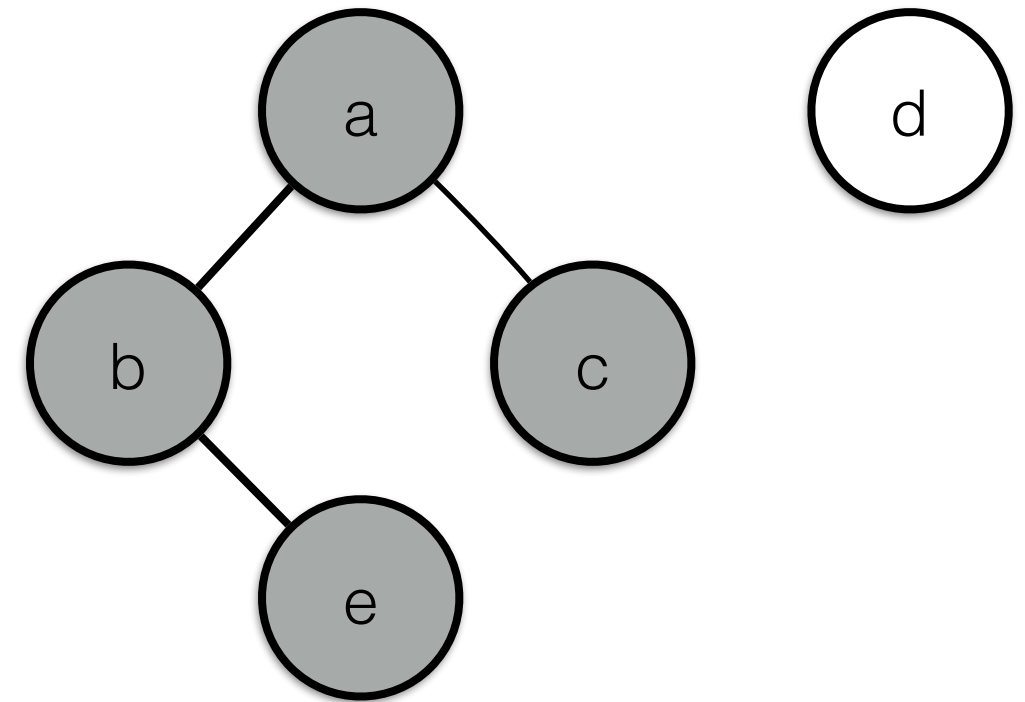
DFSEXPLORE(a)  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
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function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
   $count \leftarrow count + 1$   
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  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
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```



count:  
4

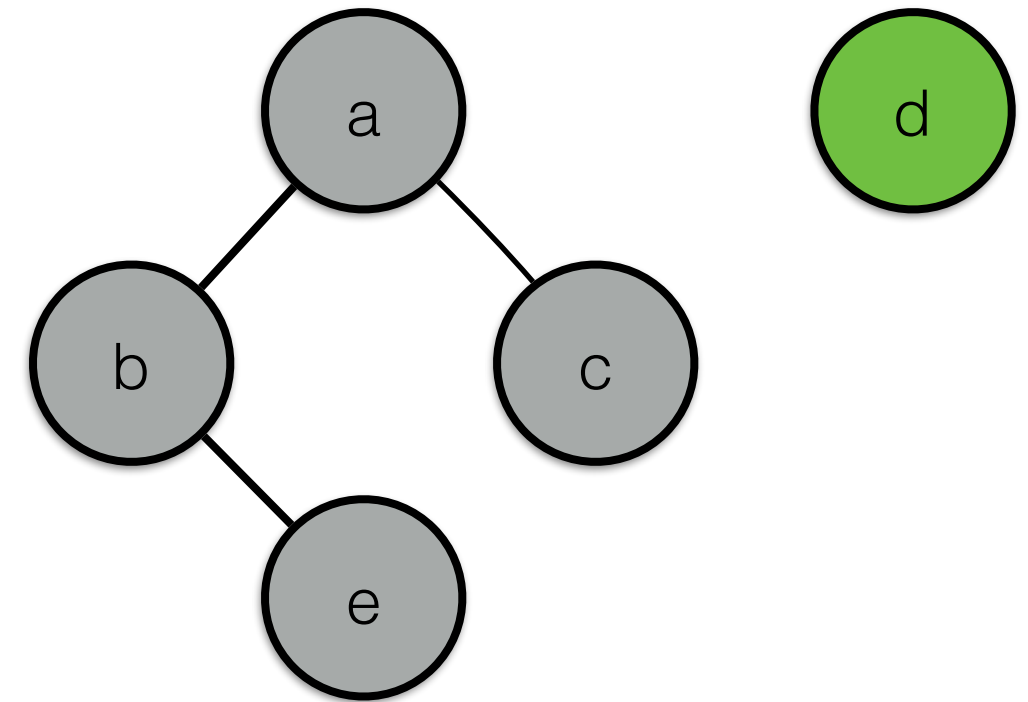
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )
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function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
   $count \leftarrow count + 1$   
  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```



count:  
4

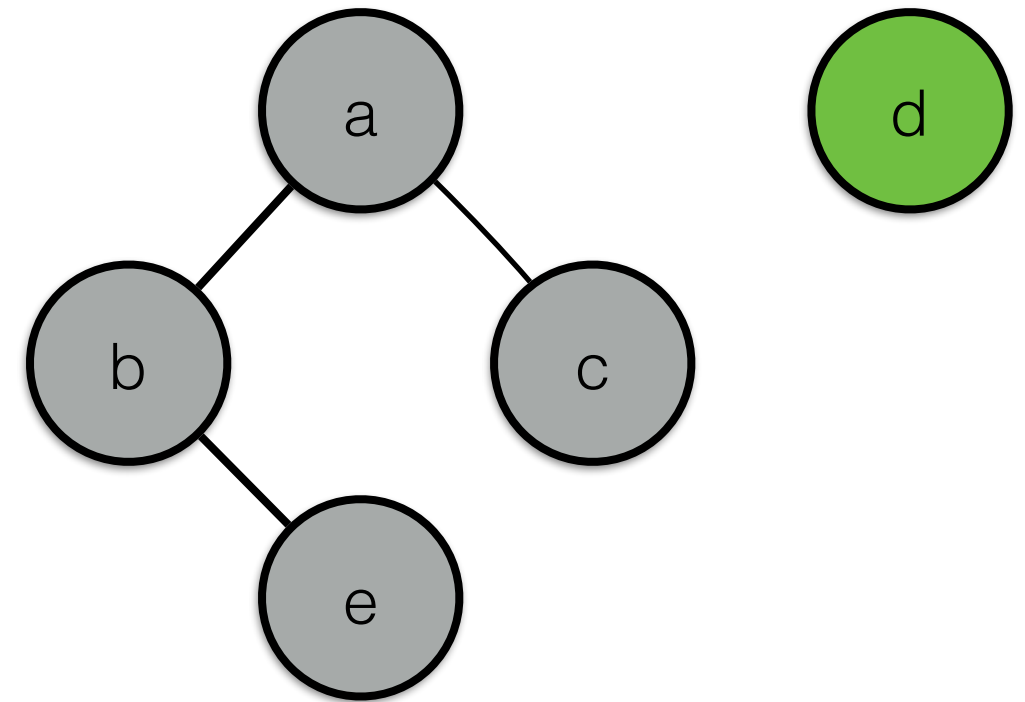
DFSEXPLORE(d)  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**



# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )
```



```
function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
   $count \leftarrow count + 1$   
  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```

count:  
5

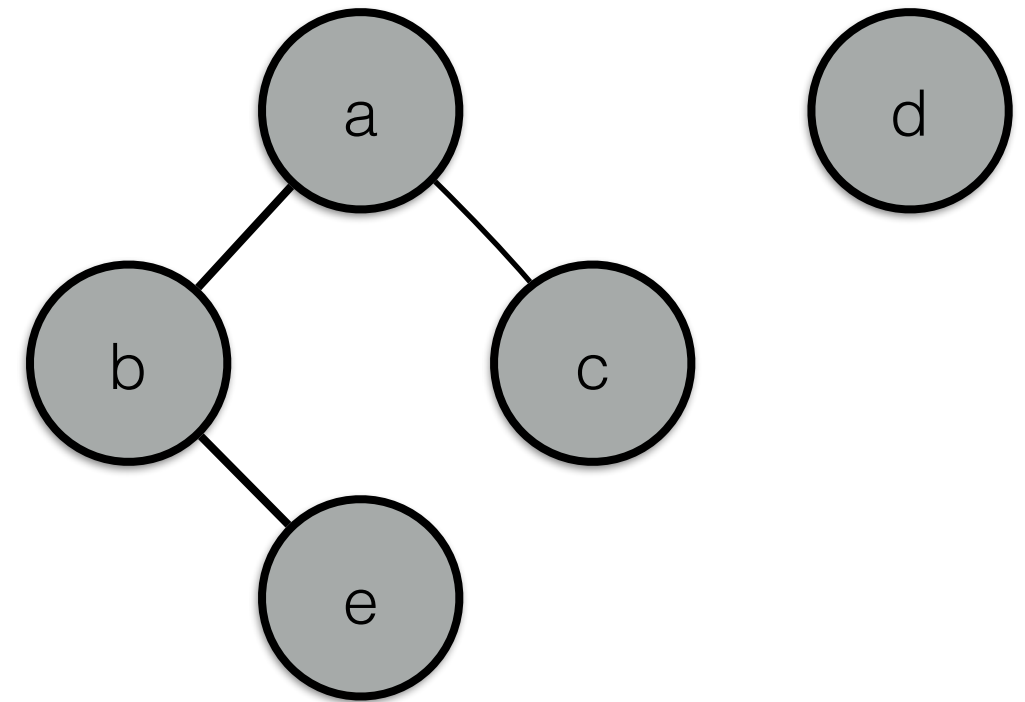
DFSEXPLORE(d)  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
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  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
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    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
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```



count:  
5

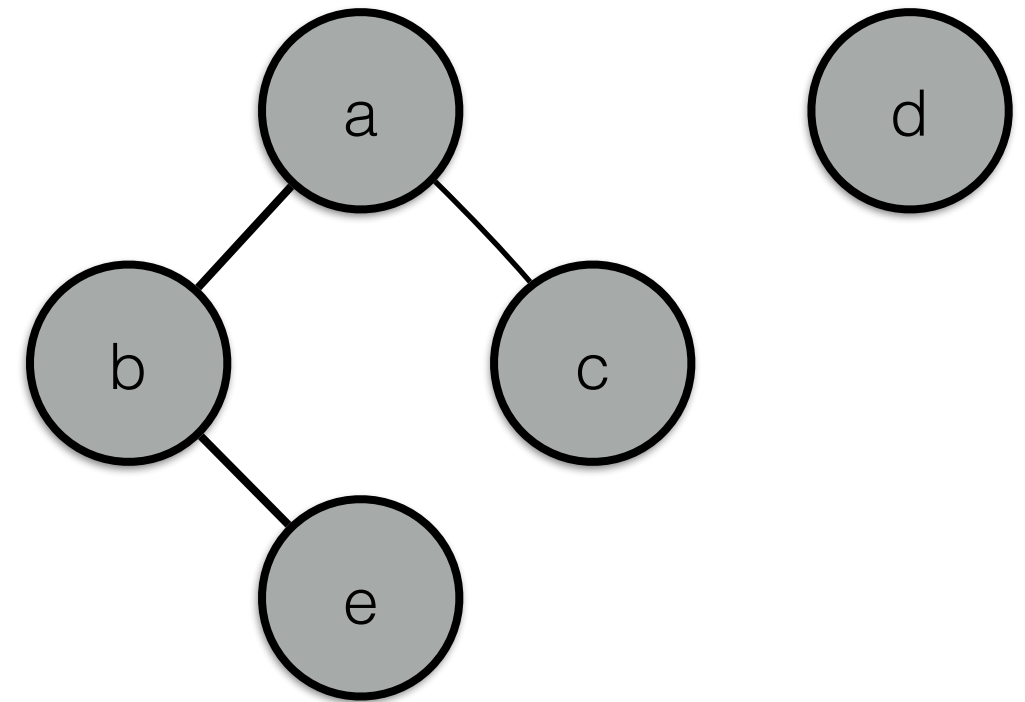
DFSEXPLORE(d)  
DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
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    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```



count:  
5

DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
**Call Stack**

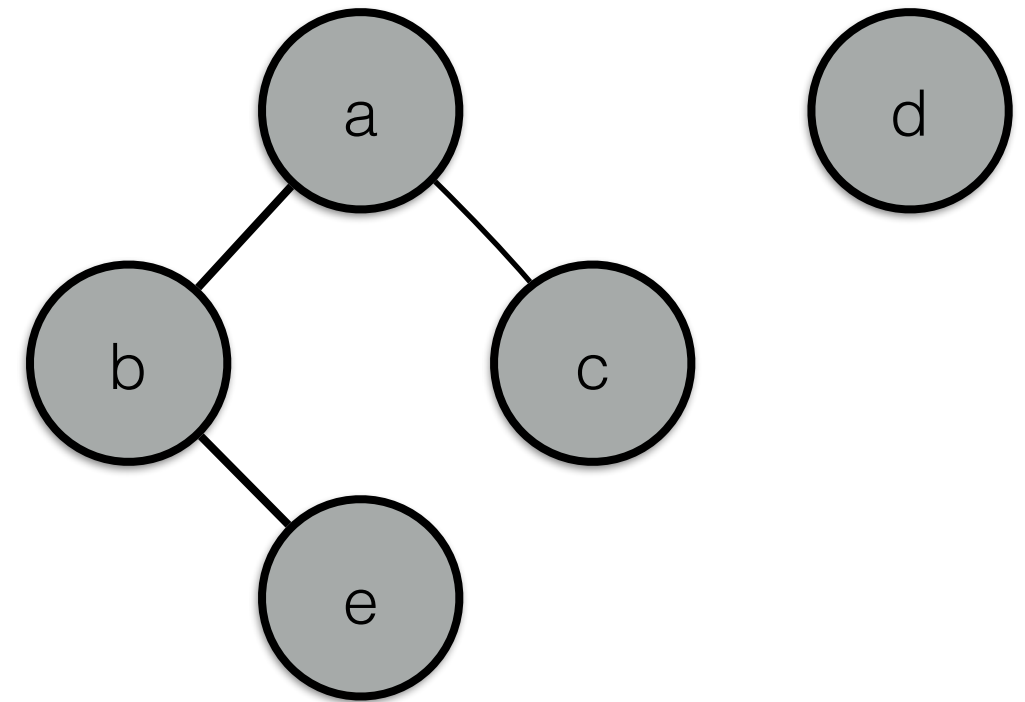


# Depth-First Traversal: Recursive Implementation



```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
  mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
   $count \leftarrow 0$   
  for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
    if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )
```

```
function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
   $count \leftarrow count + 1$   
  mark  $v$  with  $count$   
  for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
    if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
      DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```



count:  
5

**Call Stack**

# Depth-First Search: Recursive Algorithm Notes

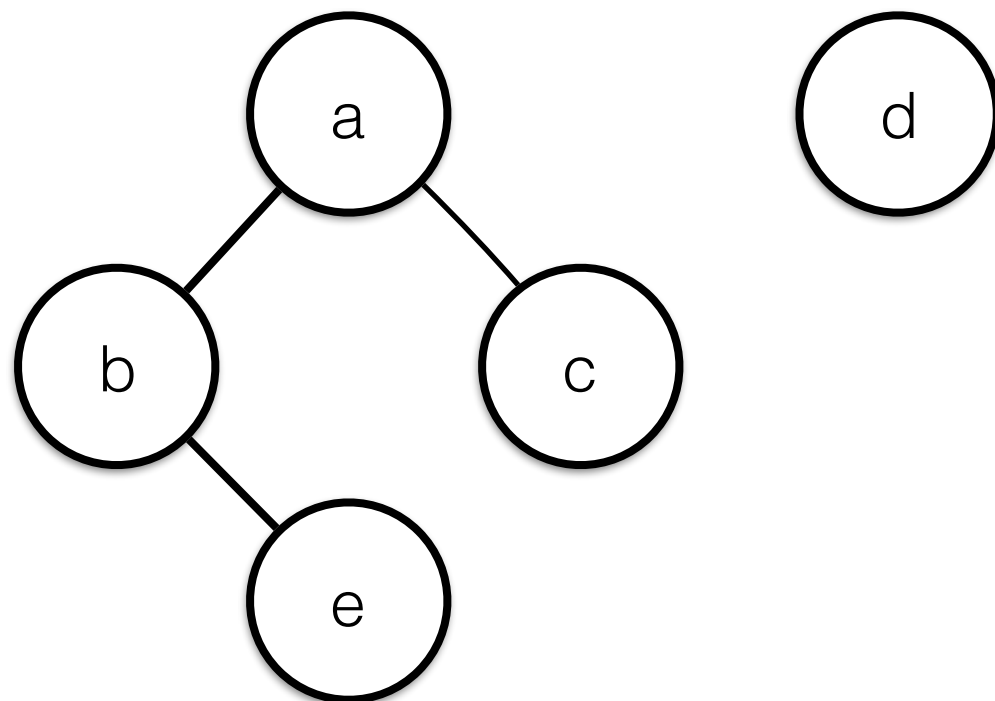


- Works both for directed and undirected graphs.
- The “marking” of nodes is usually done by maintaining a separate array, **mark**, indexed by  $V$ .
- For example, when we wrote “mark  $v$  with count”, that would be implemented as “**mark**[ $v$ ] := count”.
- How to find the nodes adjacent to  $v$  depends on the graph representation used.
- Using an adjacency **matrix** **adj**, we need to consider **adj**[ $v, w$ ] for each  $w$  in  $V$ . Here the complexity of graph traversal is  $\Theta(|V|^2)$ .
- Using adjacency **lists**, for each  $v$ , we traverse the list **adj**[ $v$ ]. In this case, the complexity of traversal is  $\Theta(|V| + |E|)$ .

# Applications of Depth-First Search (DFS)



- Easy to adapt DFS to decide if a graph is connected.
- How?

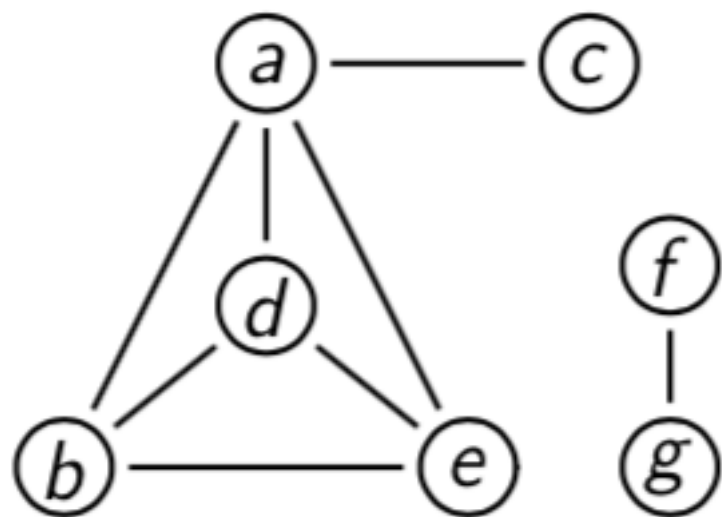


```
function DFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )  
    mark each node in  $V$  with 0  
     $count \leftarrow 0$   
    for each  $v$  in  $V$  do  
        if  $v$  is marked with 0 then  
            DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )
```

```
function DFSEXPLORE( $v$ )  
     $count \leftarrow count + 1$   
    mark  $v$  with  $count$   
    for each edge  $(v, w)$  do  
        if  $w$  is marked with 0 then  
            DFSEXPLORE( $w$ )
```

# Depth-First Search: Node Orderings

- We can order nodes **either** by the order in which they get **pushed onto** the stack, or by the order in which they are **popped from** the stack

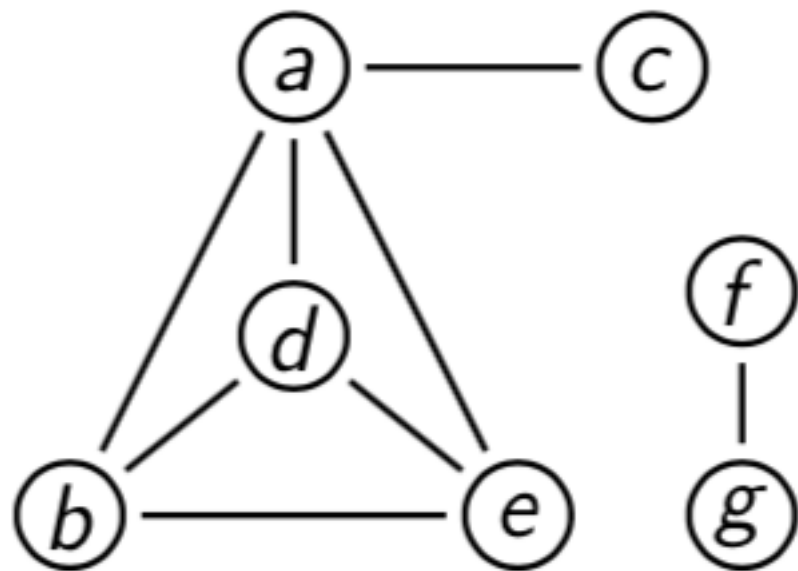


Levitin's compact stack notation

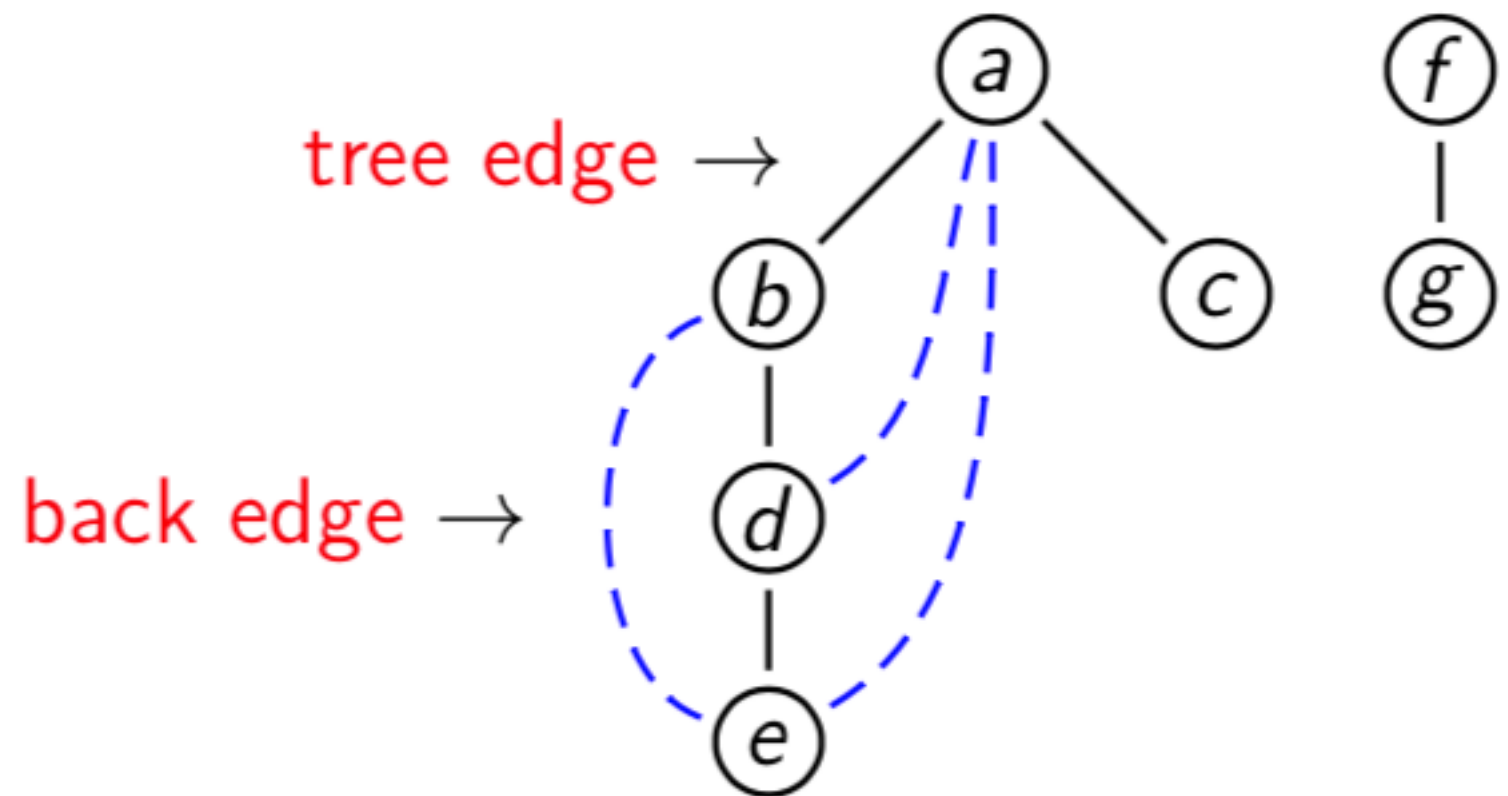
$e_{4,1}$   
 $d_{3,2}$   
 $b_{2,3}$     $c_{5,4}$     $g_{7,6}$   
 $a_{1,5}$     $f_{6,7}$

The first subscripts give the order in which nodes are pushed, the second the order in which they are popped off the stack.

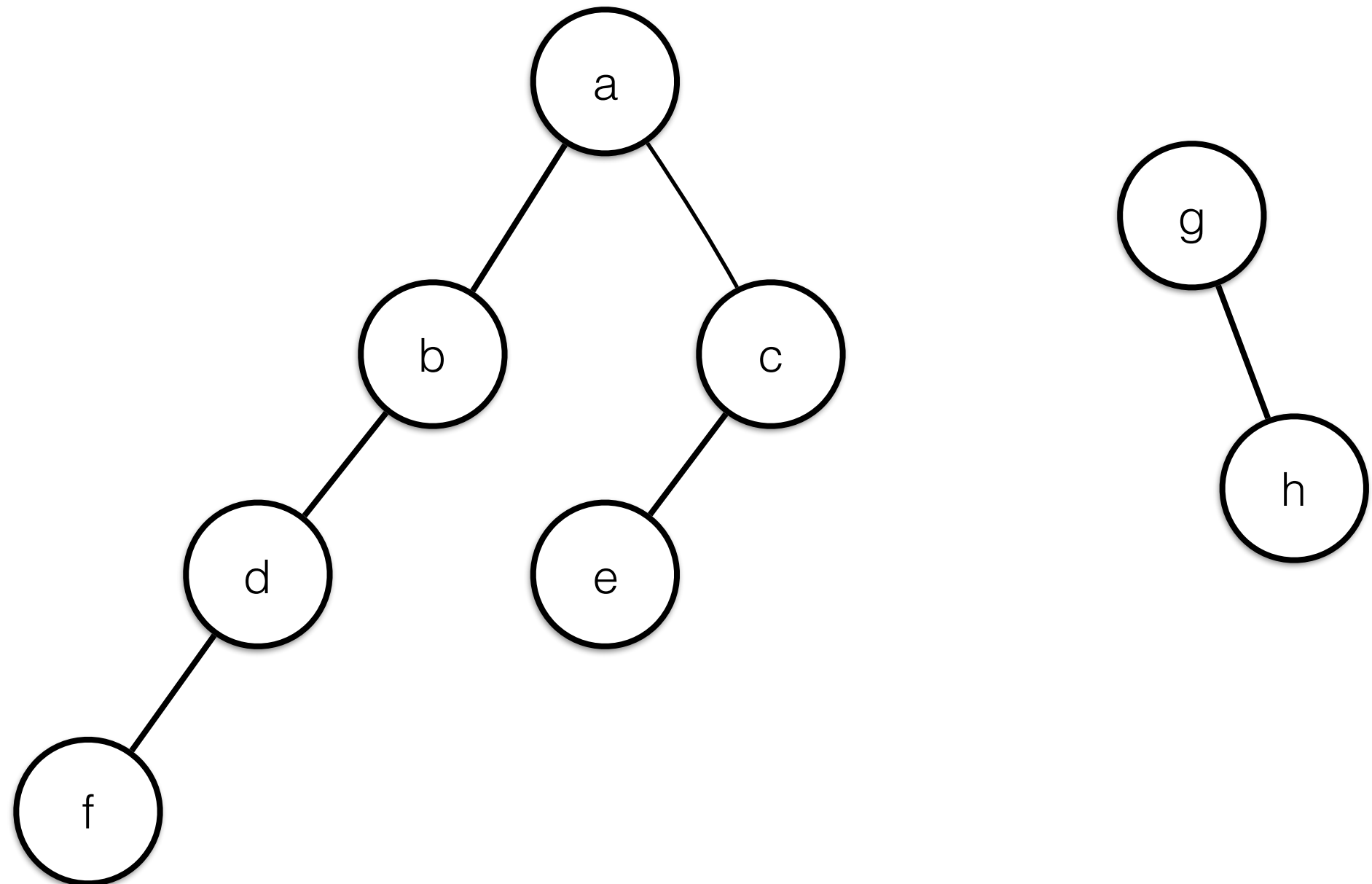
# Depth-First Search Forest



DFS can be depicted by the  
resulting **DFS Forest**  
(DFS **Tree** for a connected graph)



# Breadth-First Traversal

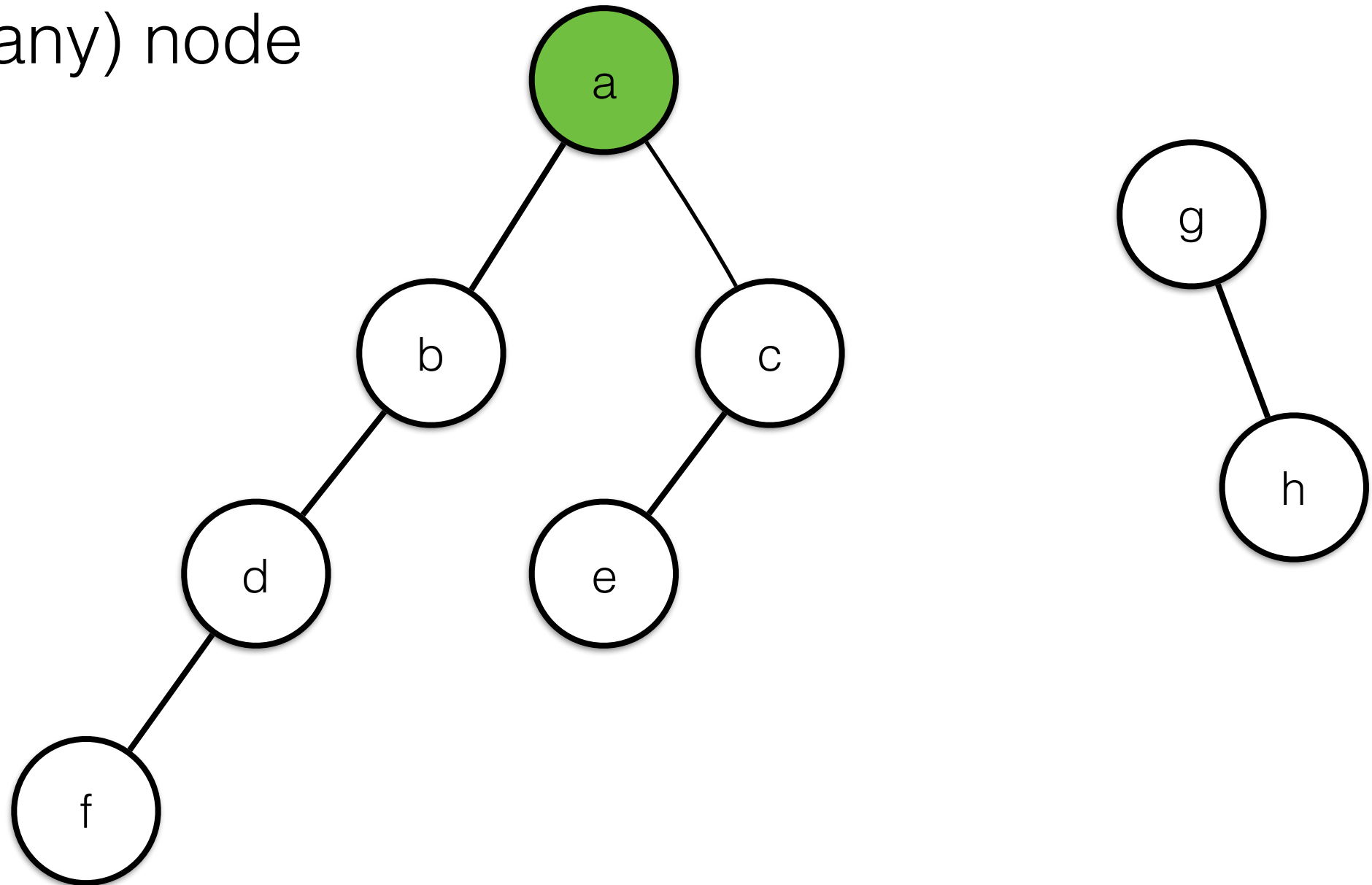


# Breadth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a

Start with (any) node



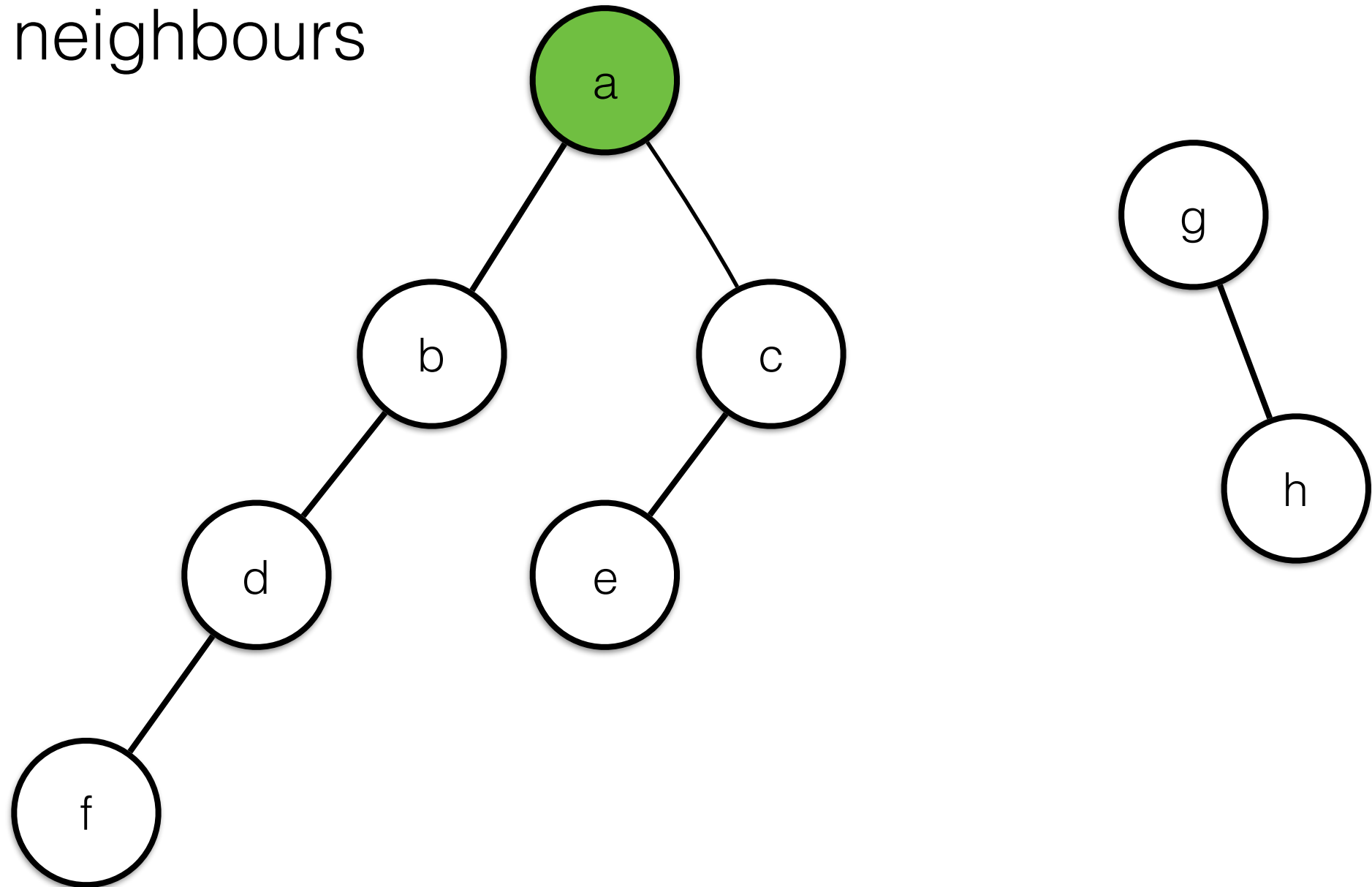


# Breadth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a

Visit all of its neighbours



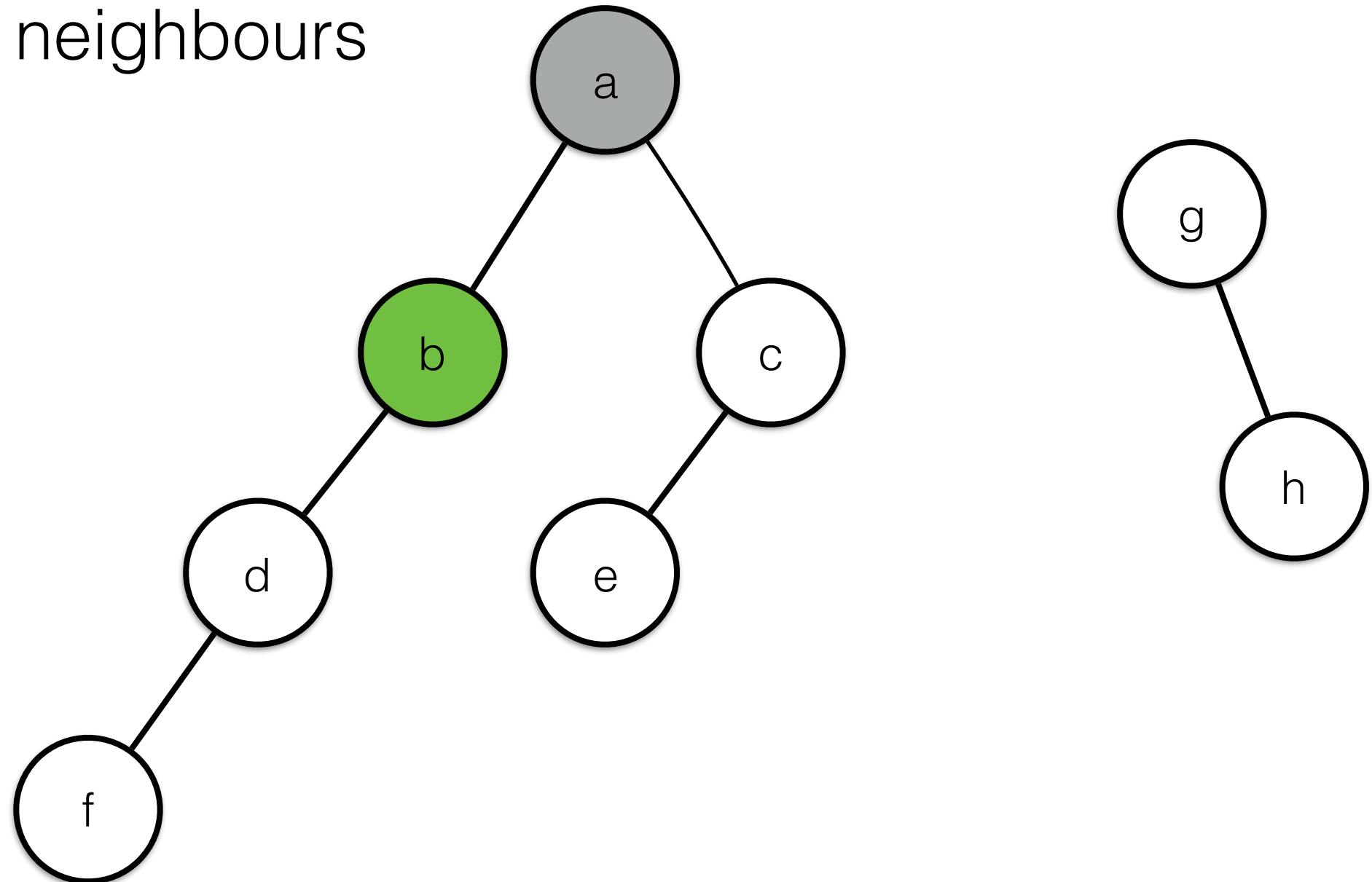


# Breadth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a b

Visit all of its neighbours

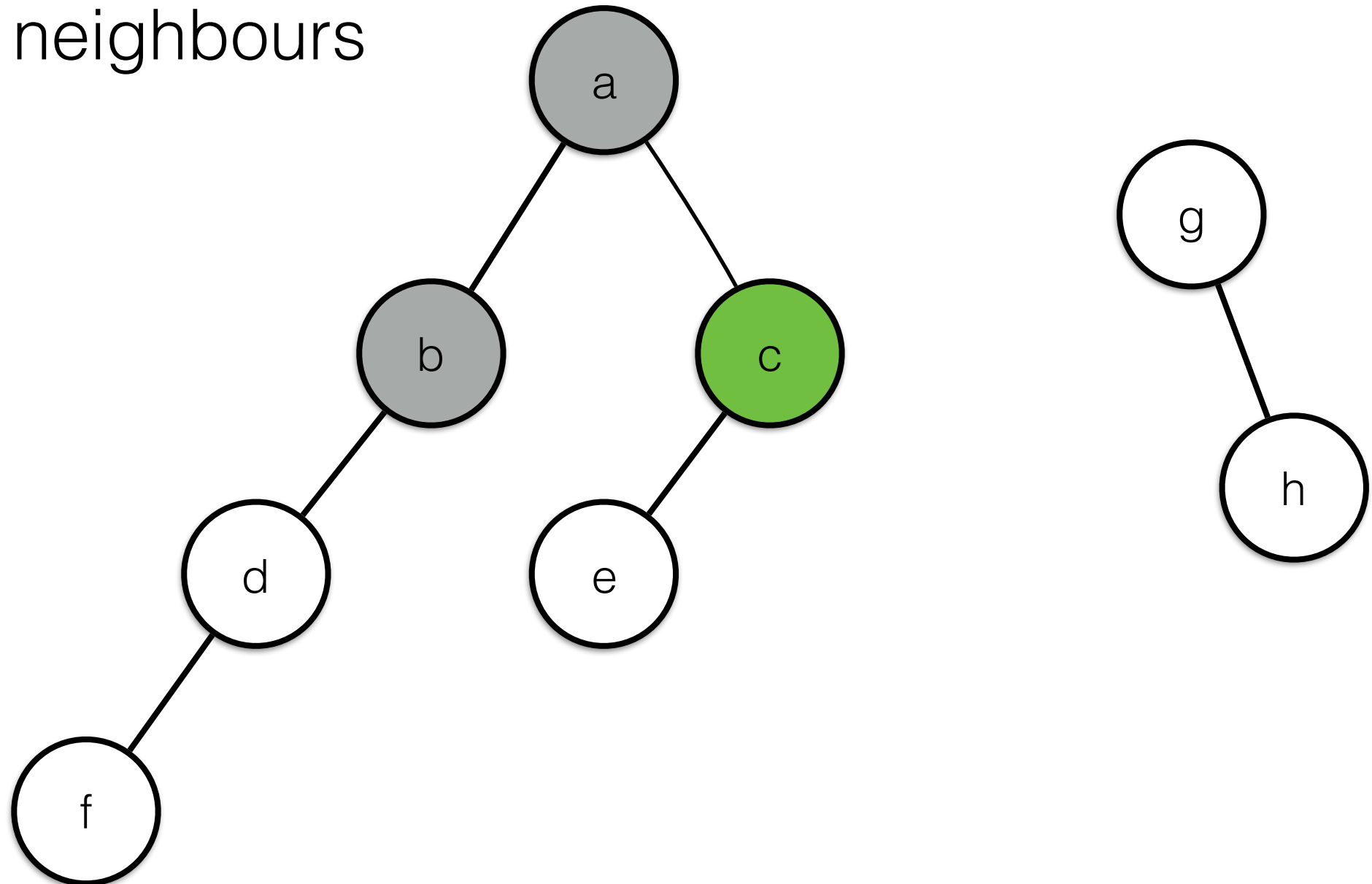


# Breadth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a b c

Visit all of its neighbours

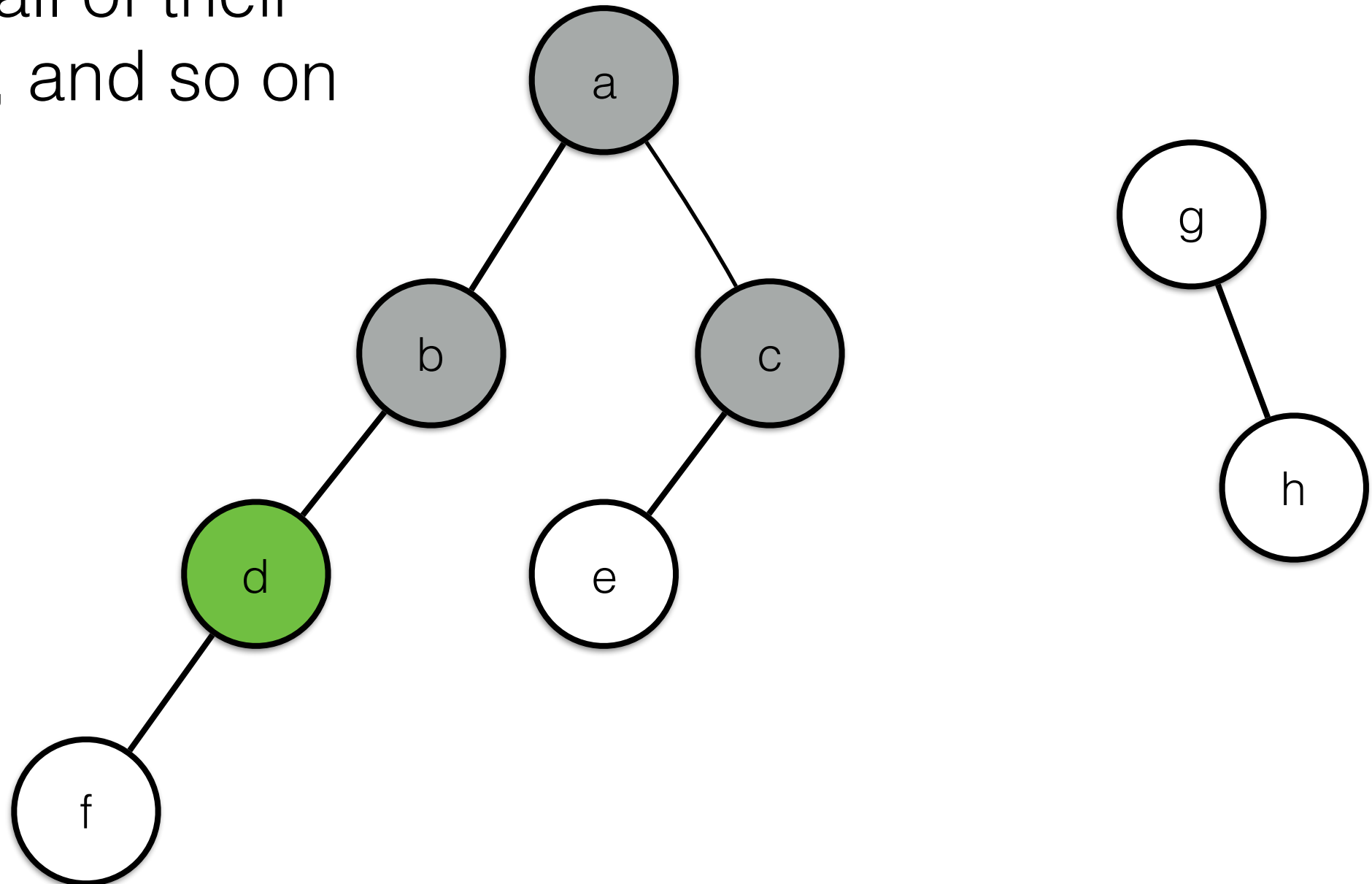


# Breadth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a b c d

Then visit all of their  
neighbours, and so on

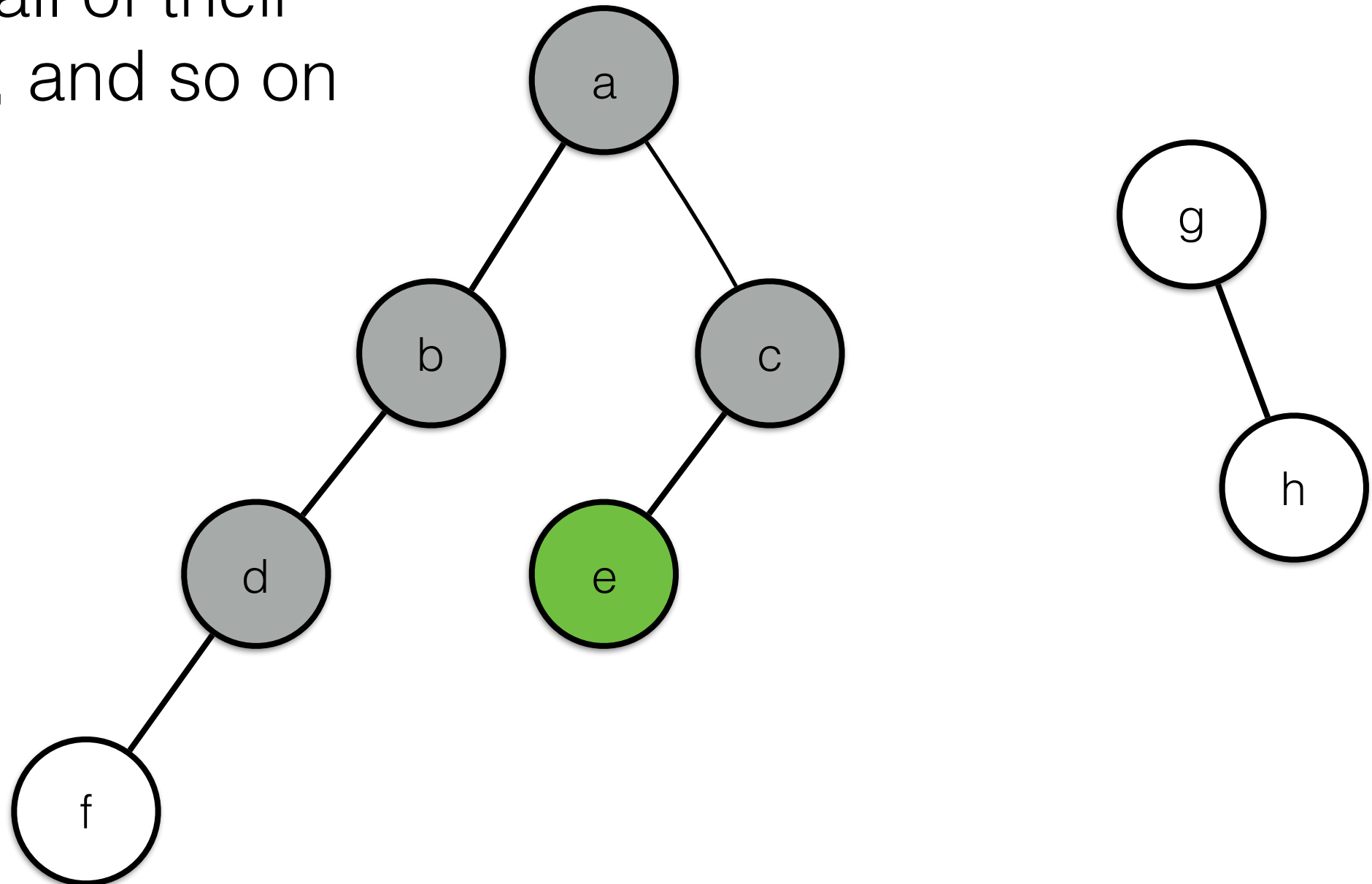


# Breadth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a b c d e

Then visit all of their  
neighbours, and so on

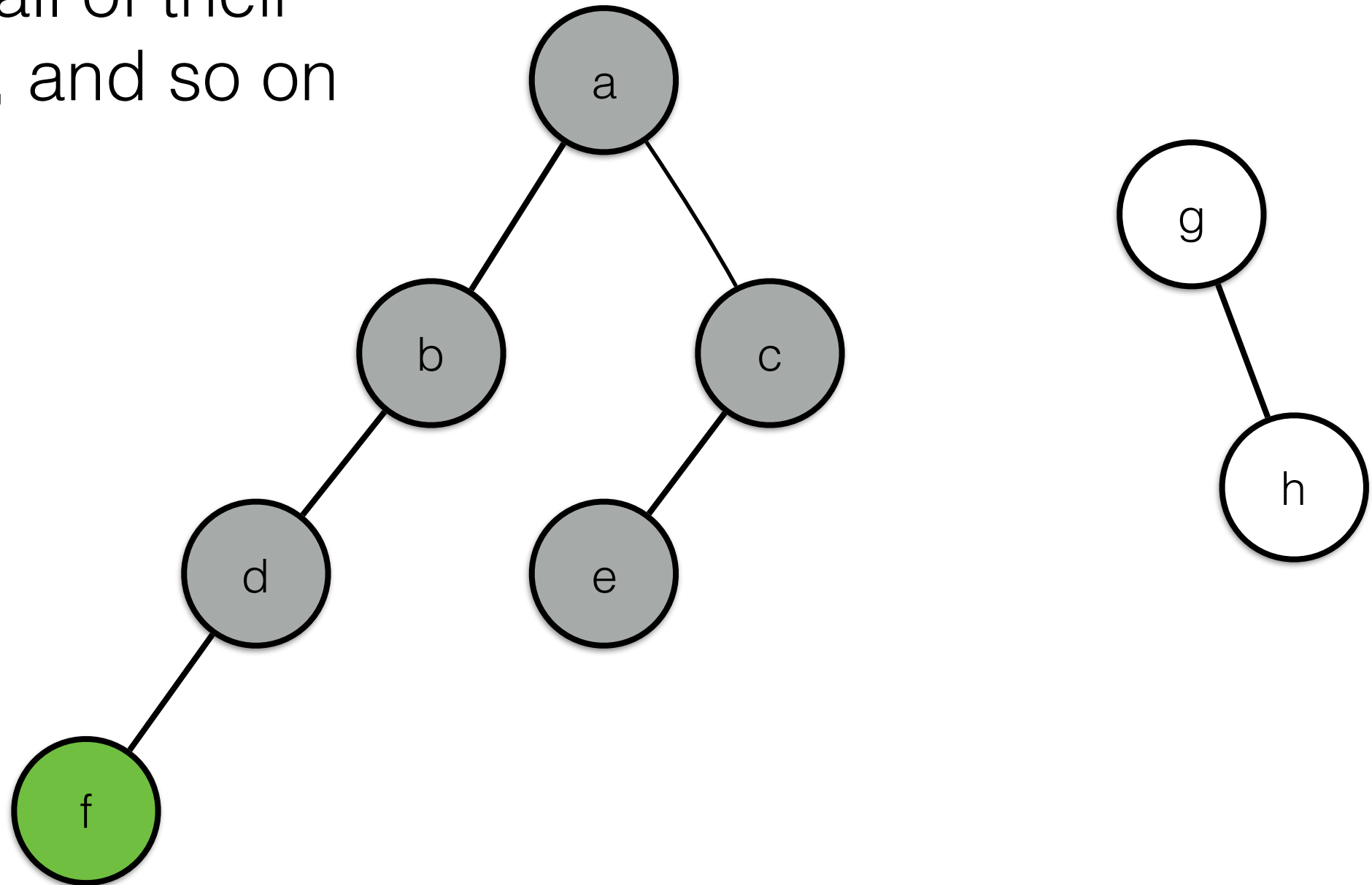


# Breadth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a b c d e f

Then visit all of their  
neighbours, and so on

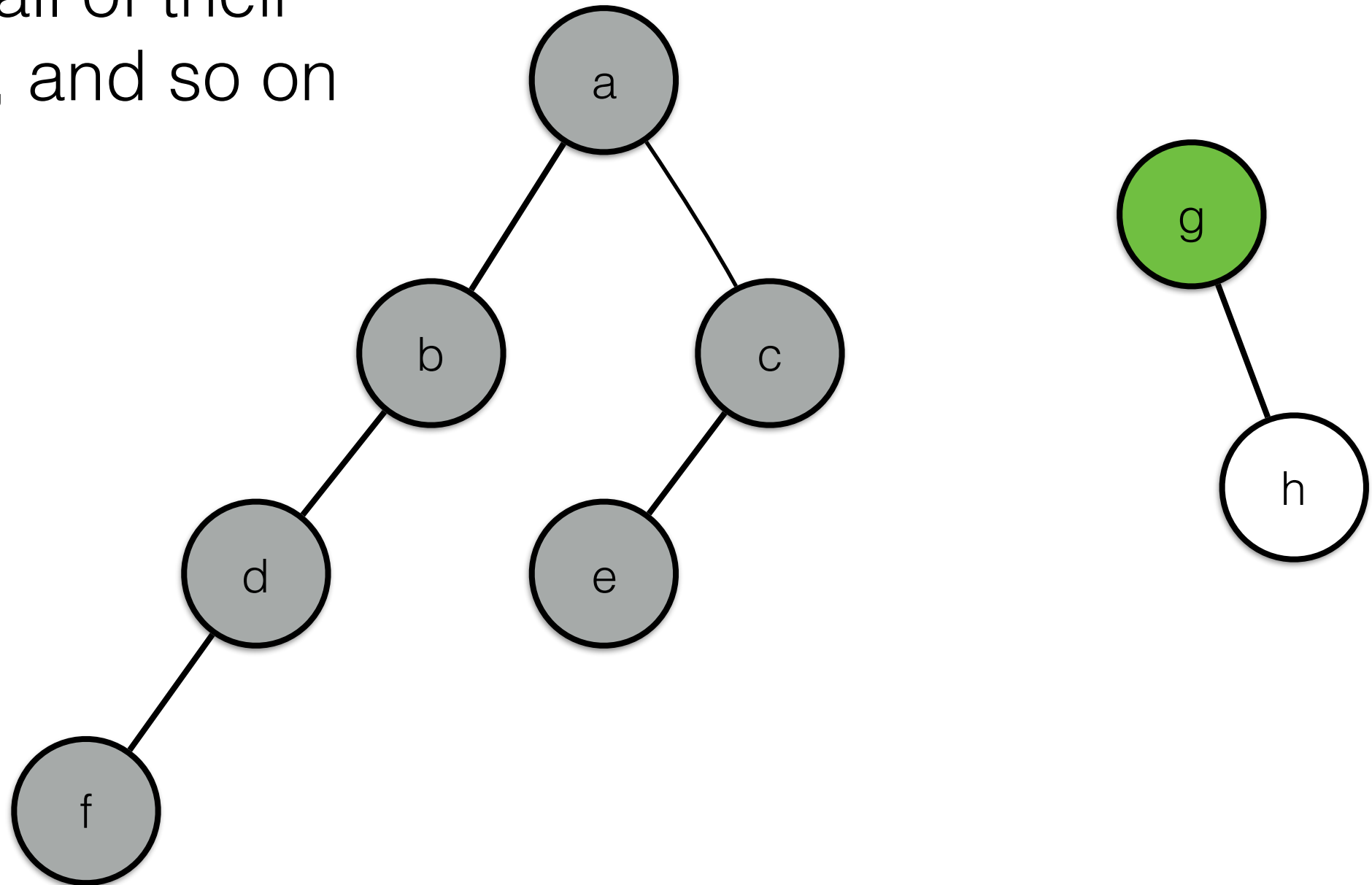


# Breadth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a b c d e f g

Then visit all of their  
neighbours, and so on

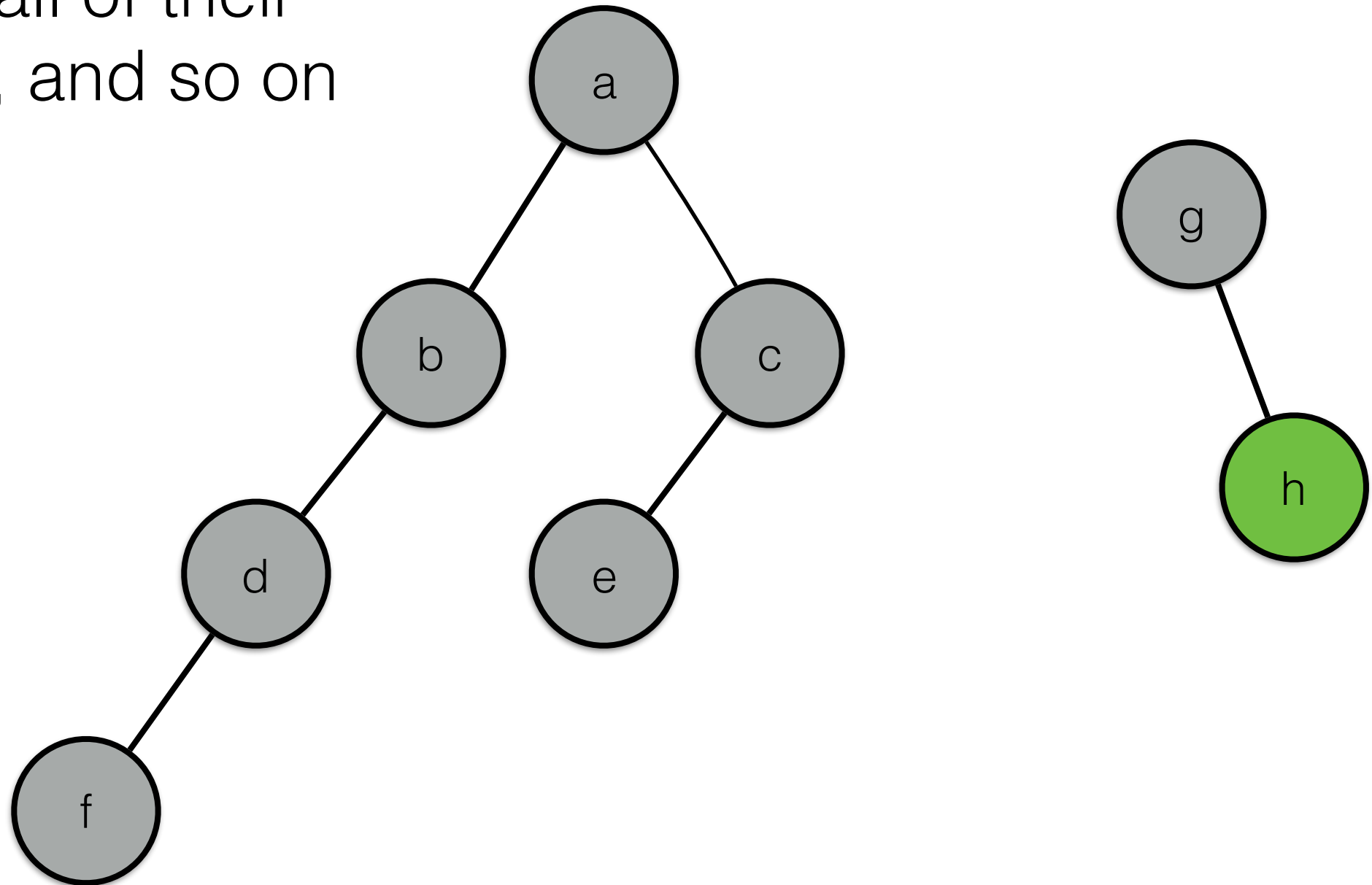


# Breadth-First Traversal



Nodes visited in this order: a b c d e f g h

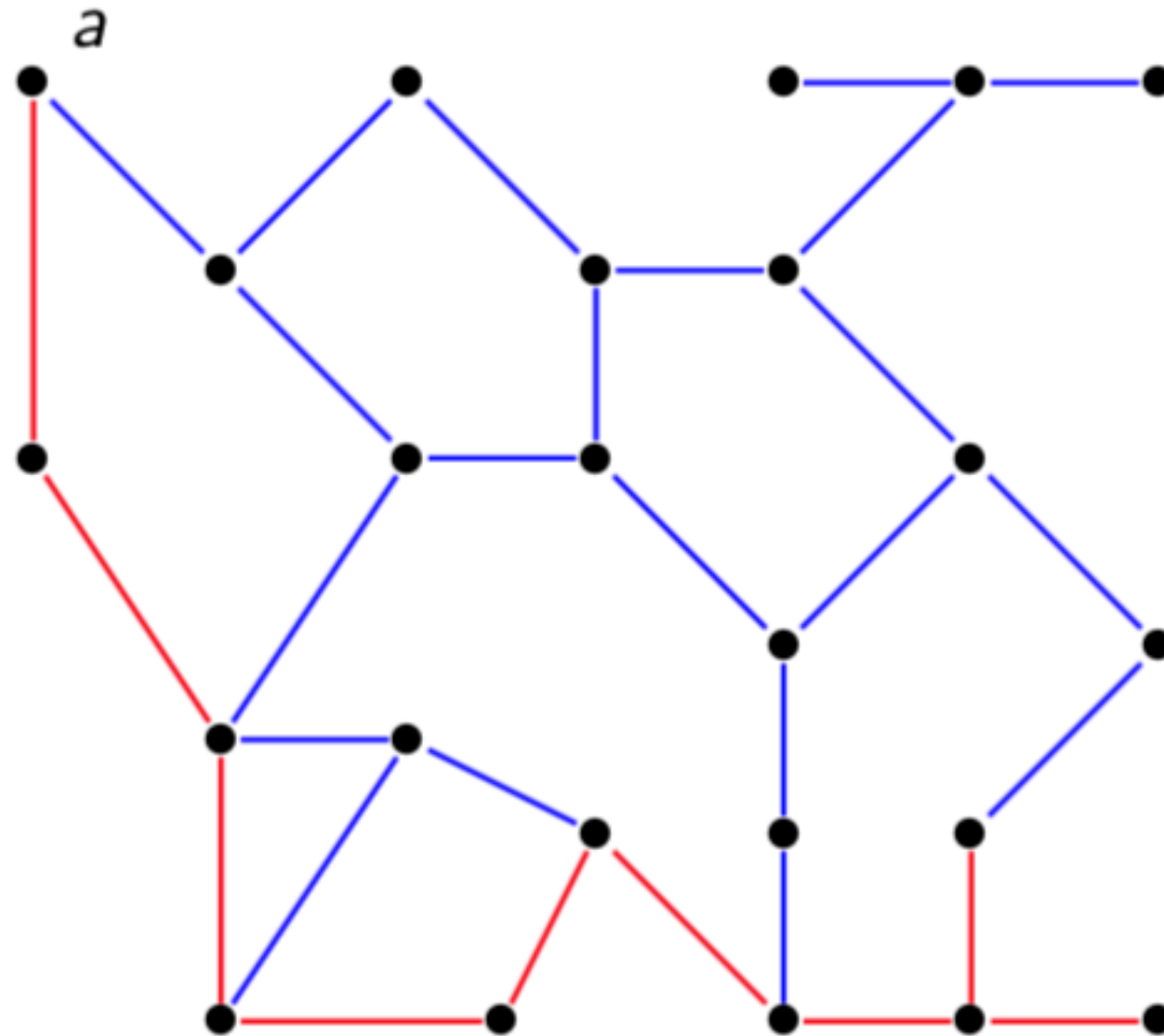
Then visit all of their  
neighbours, and so on



# Depth-First vs Breadth-First Search



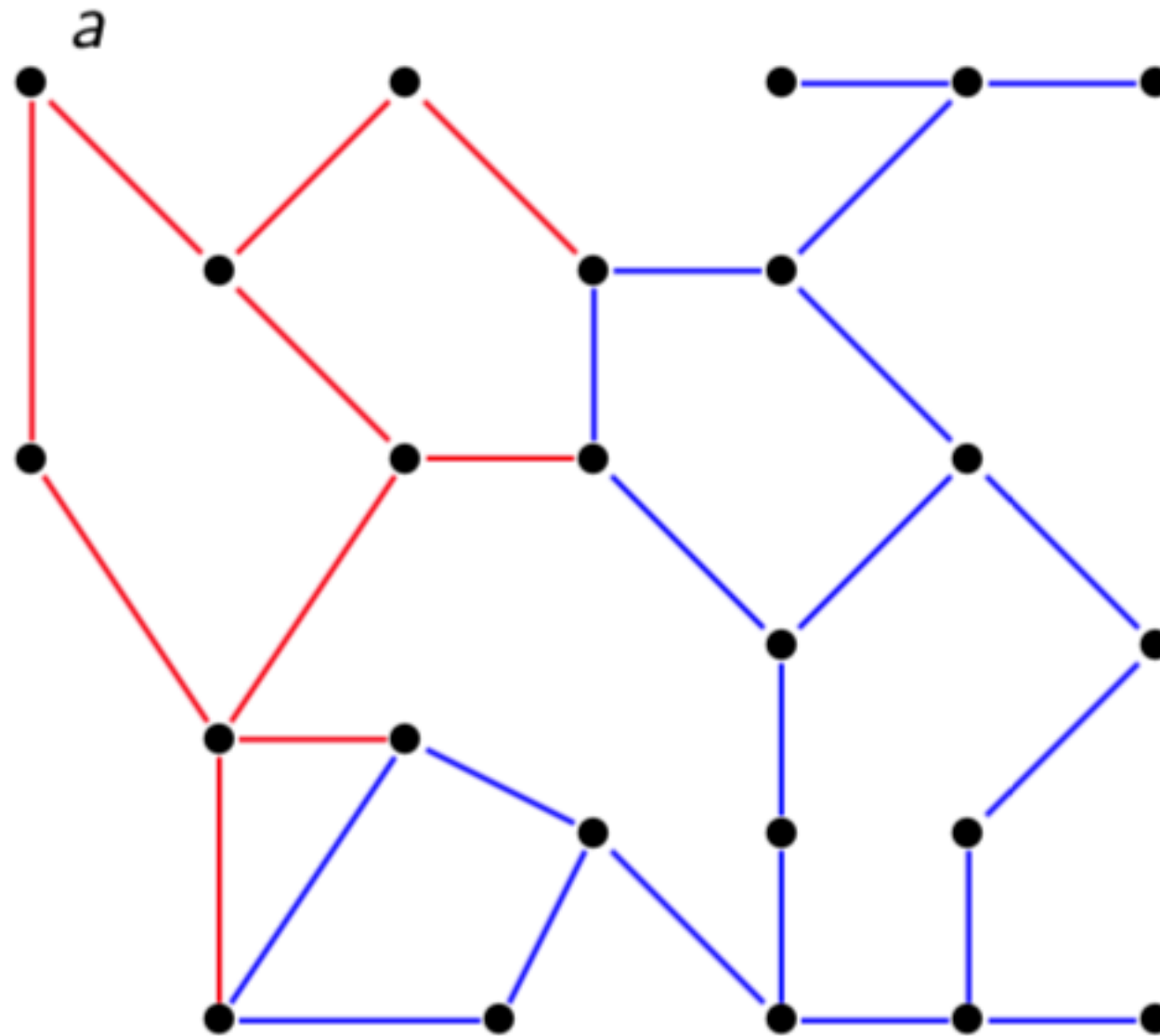
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Typical Depth-First Search



# Depth-First vs Breadth-First Search

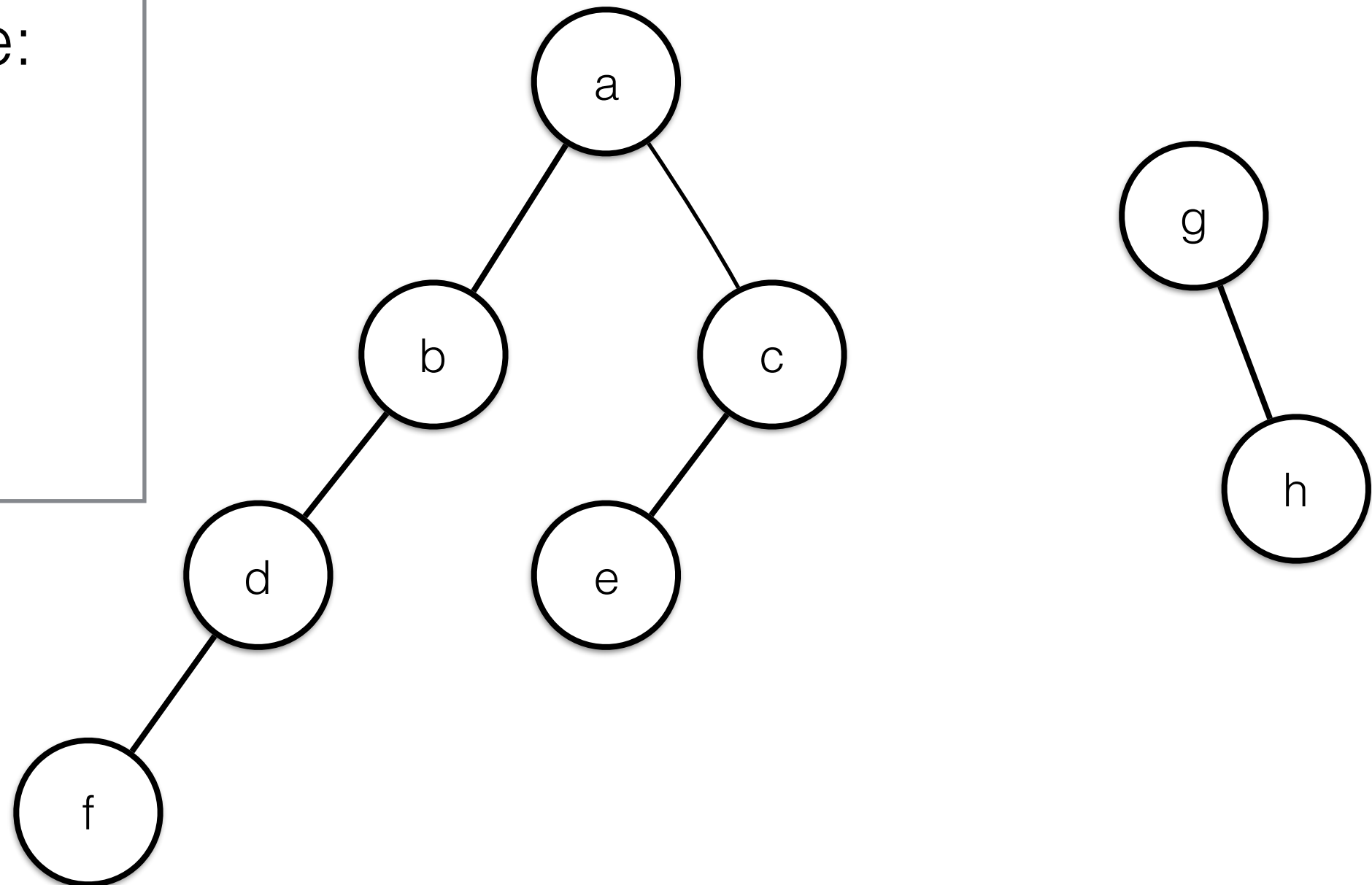


Typical Breadth-First Search

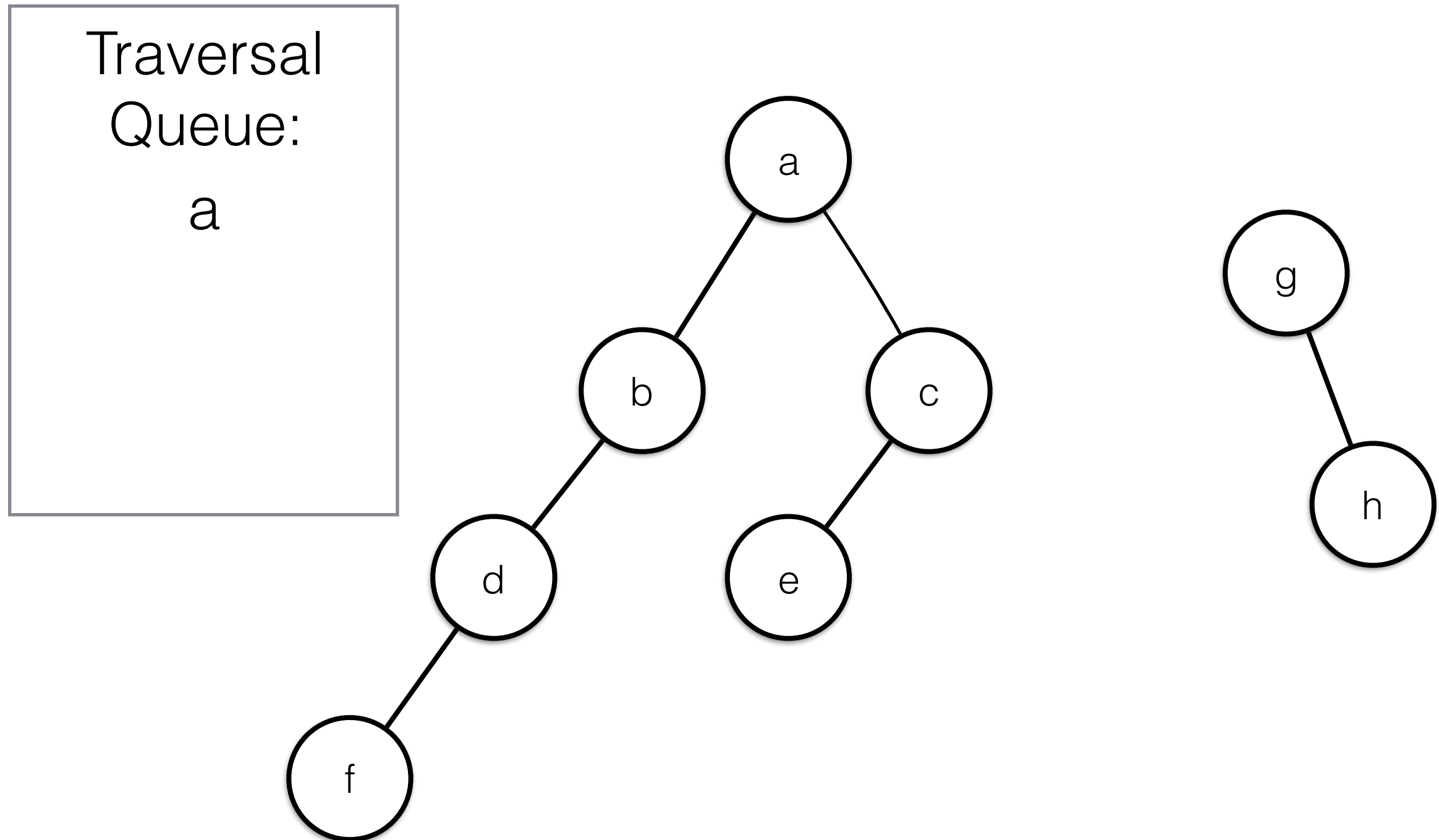
# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline



Traversal  
Queue:



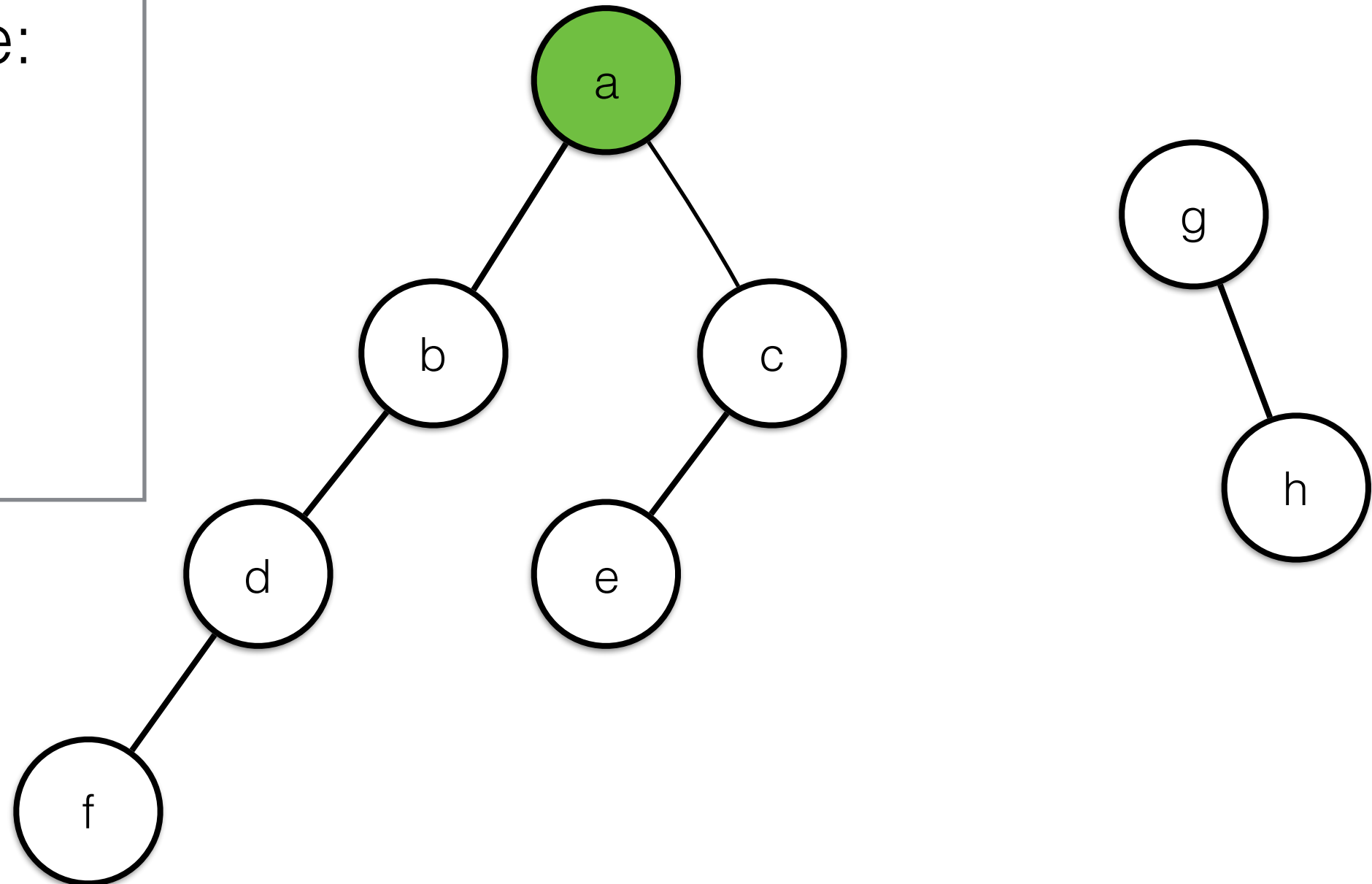
# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline



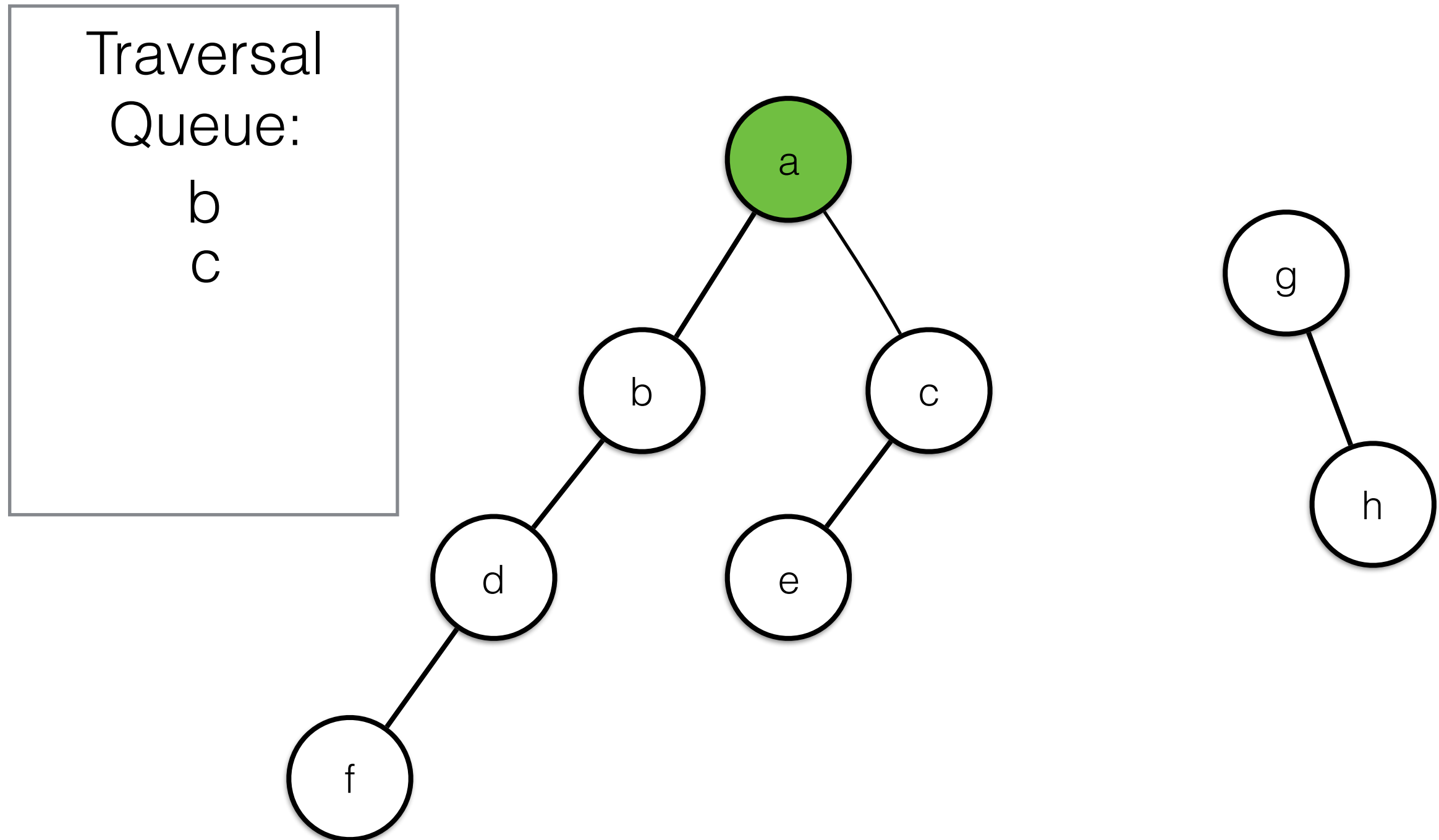
# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline



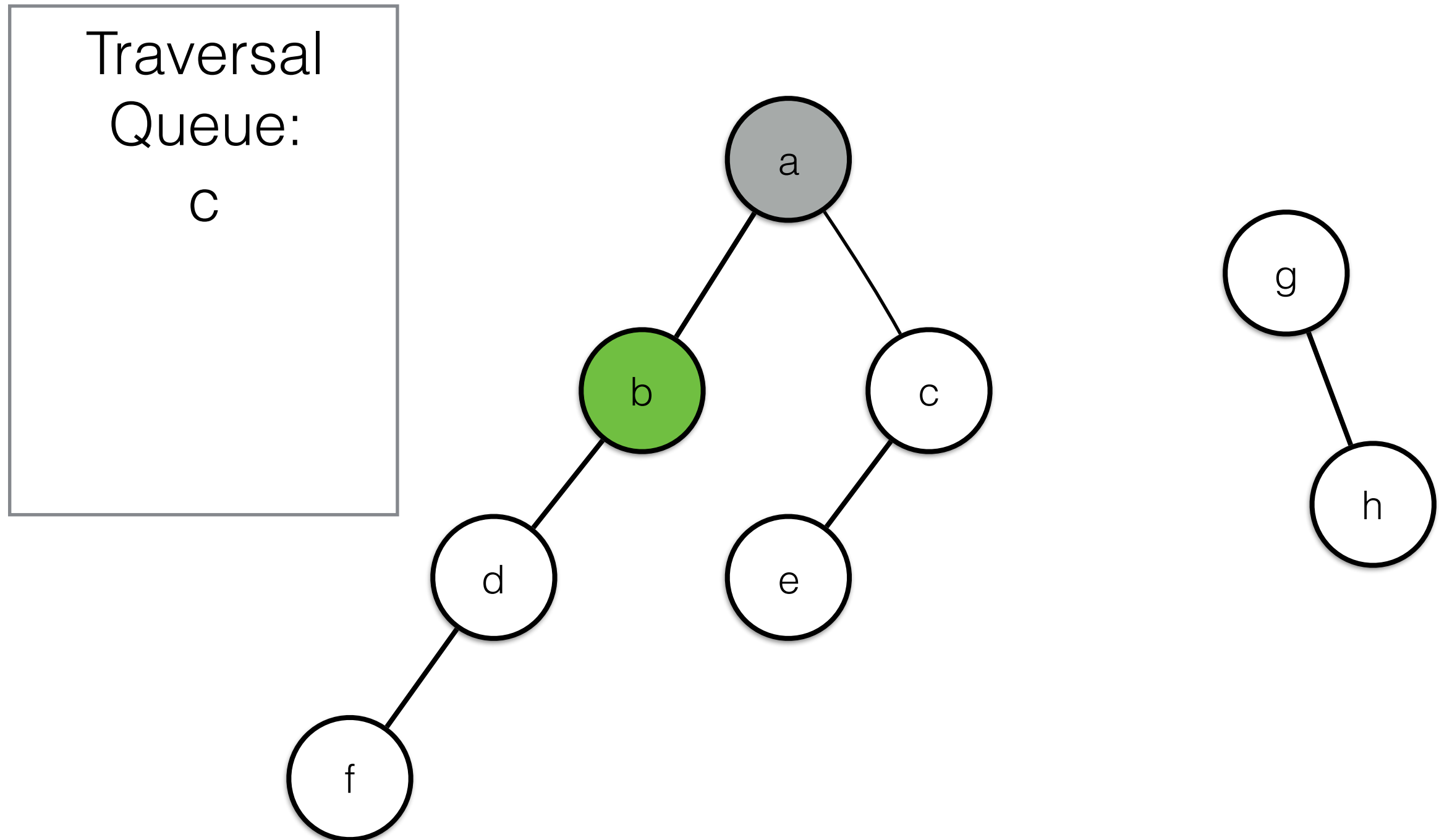
Traversal  
Queue:



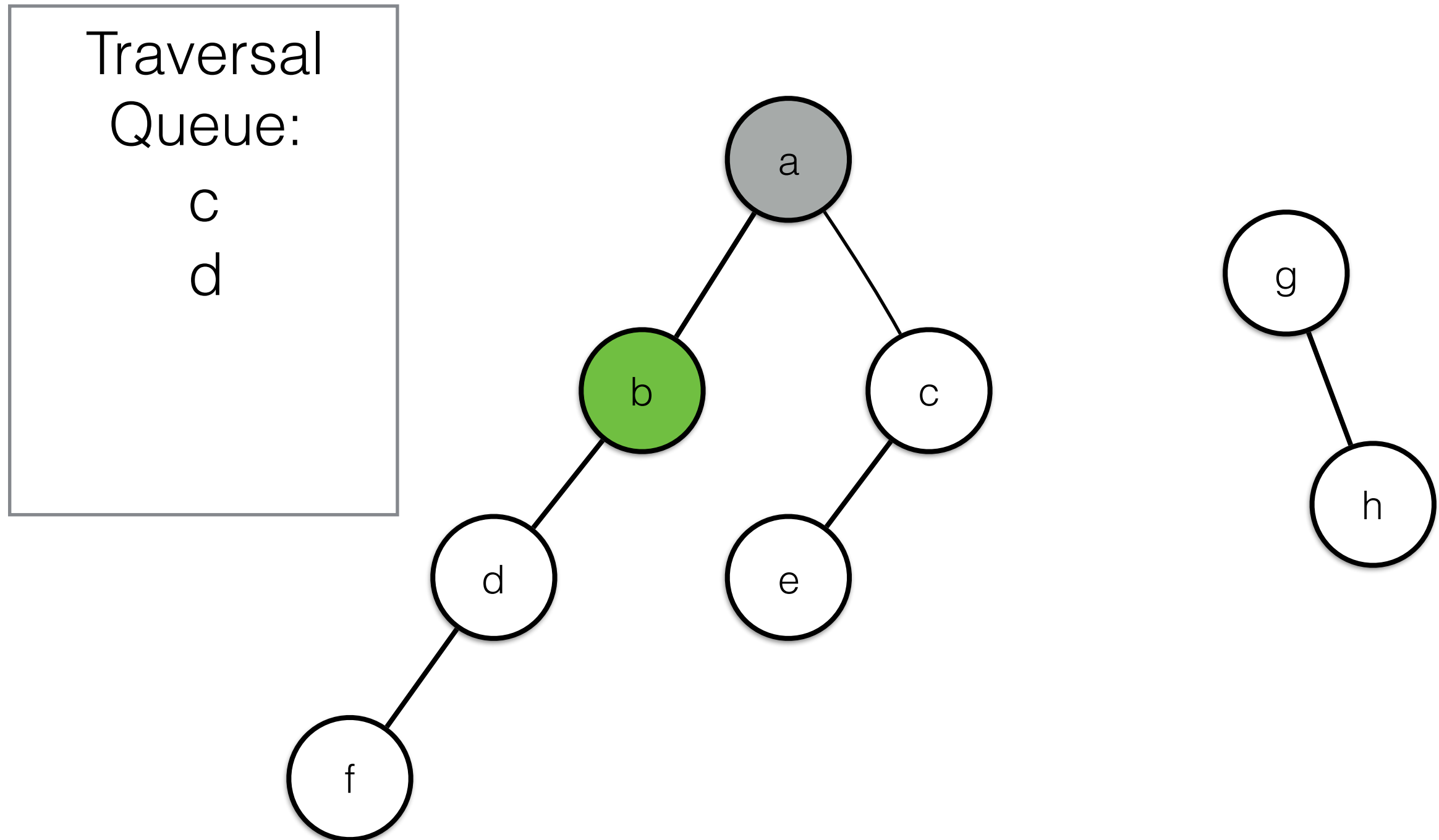
# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline



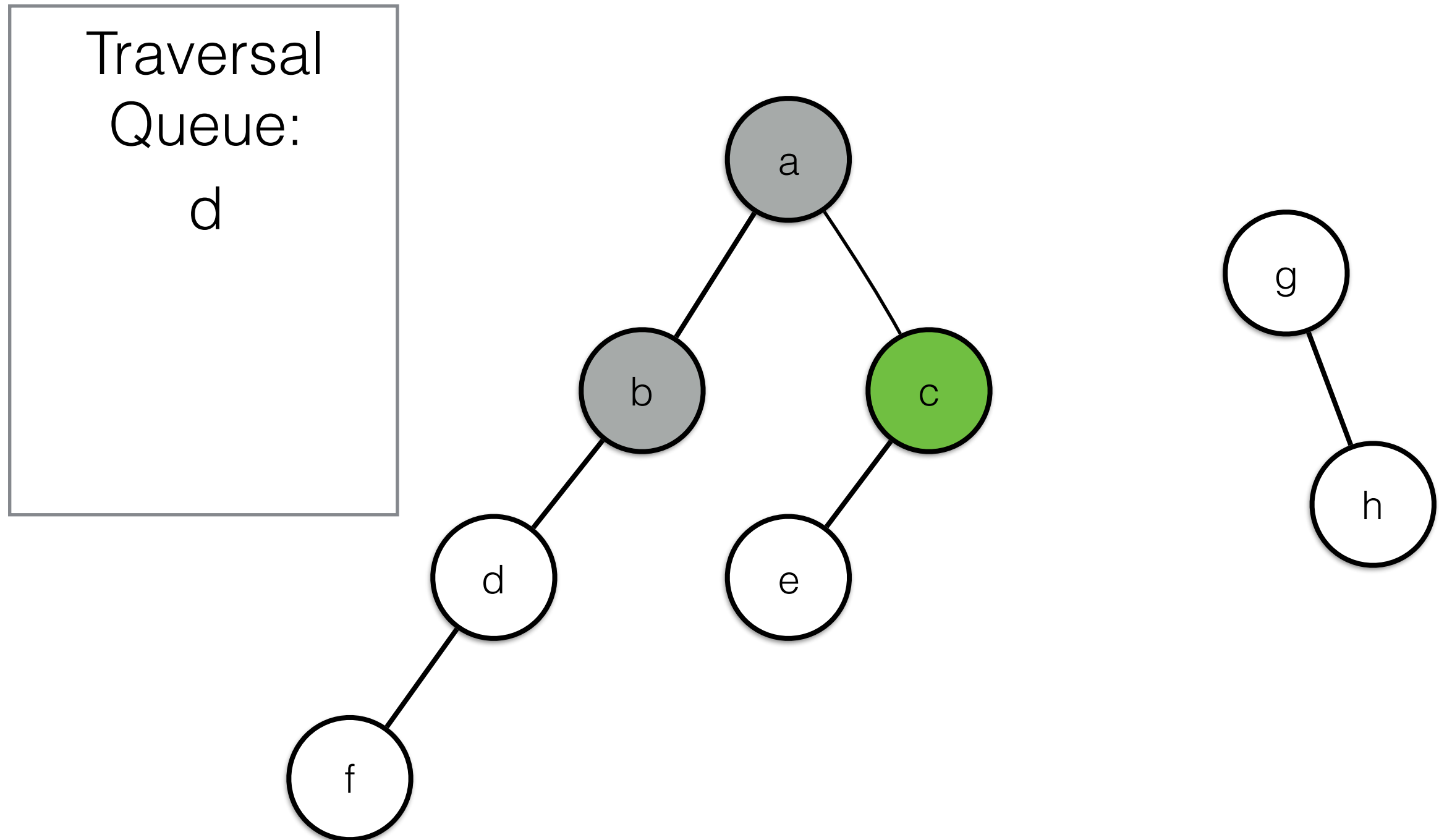
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# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline

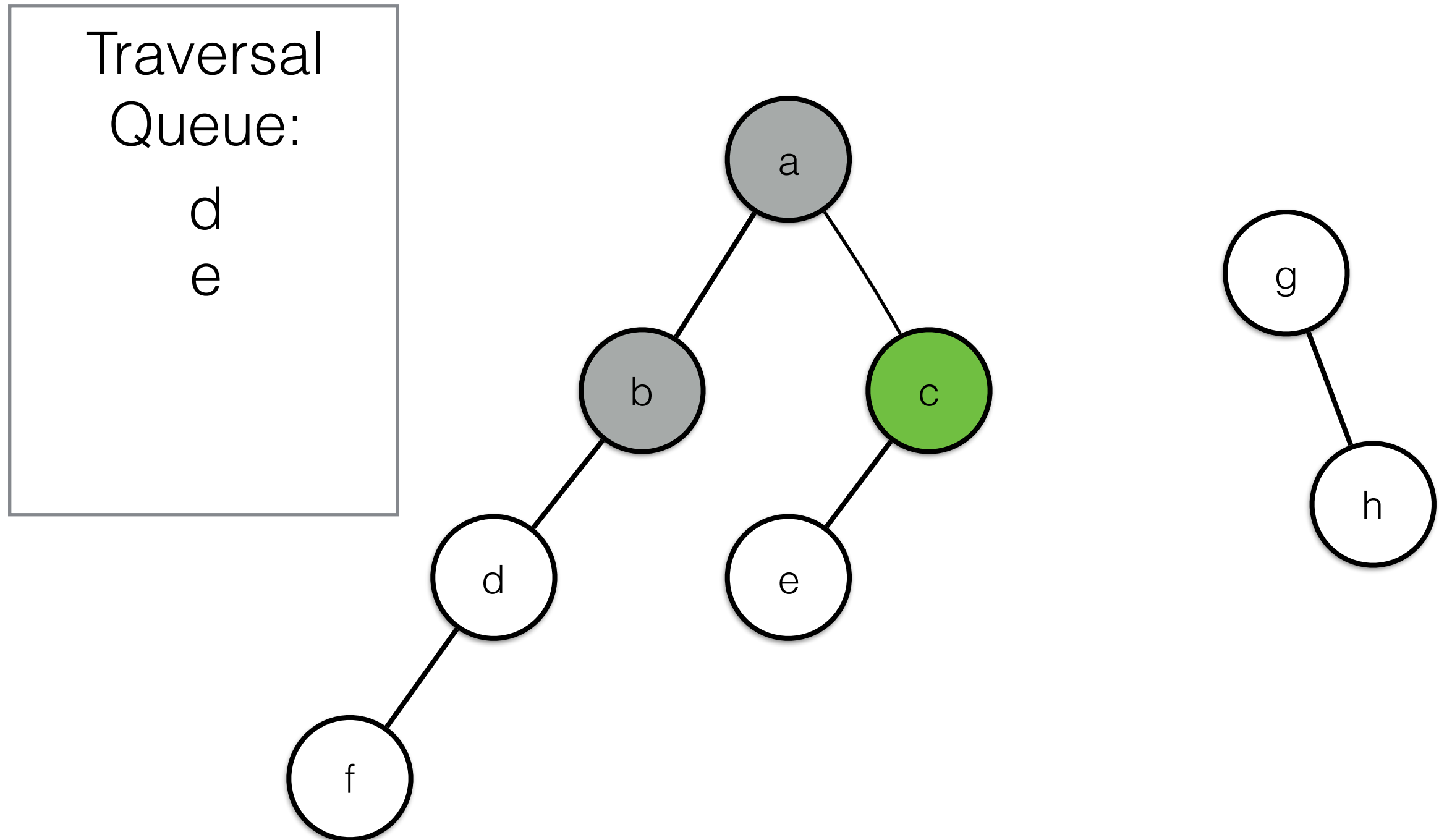


# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline

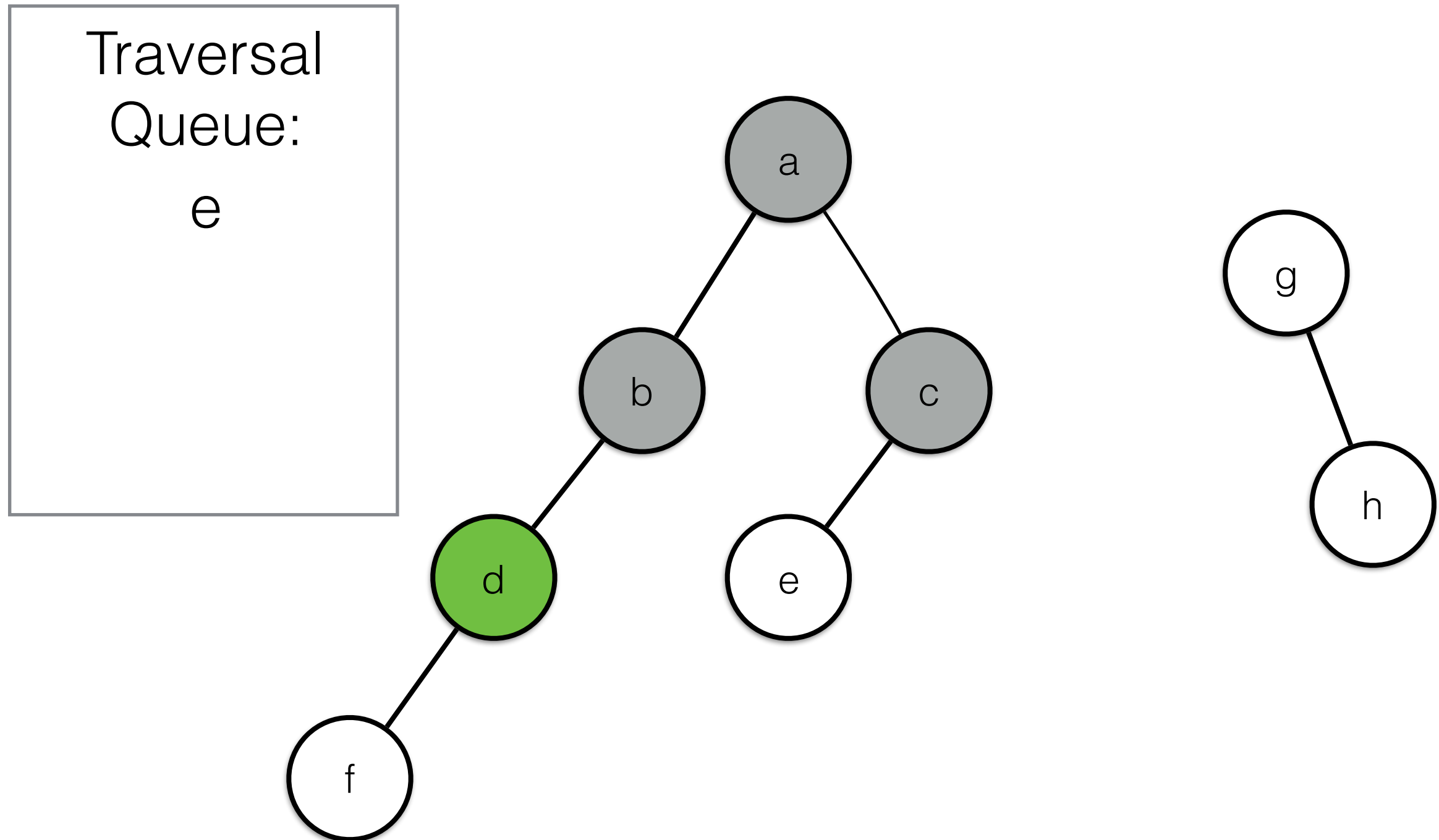




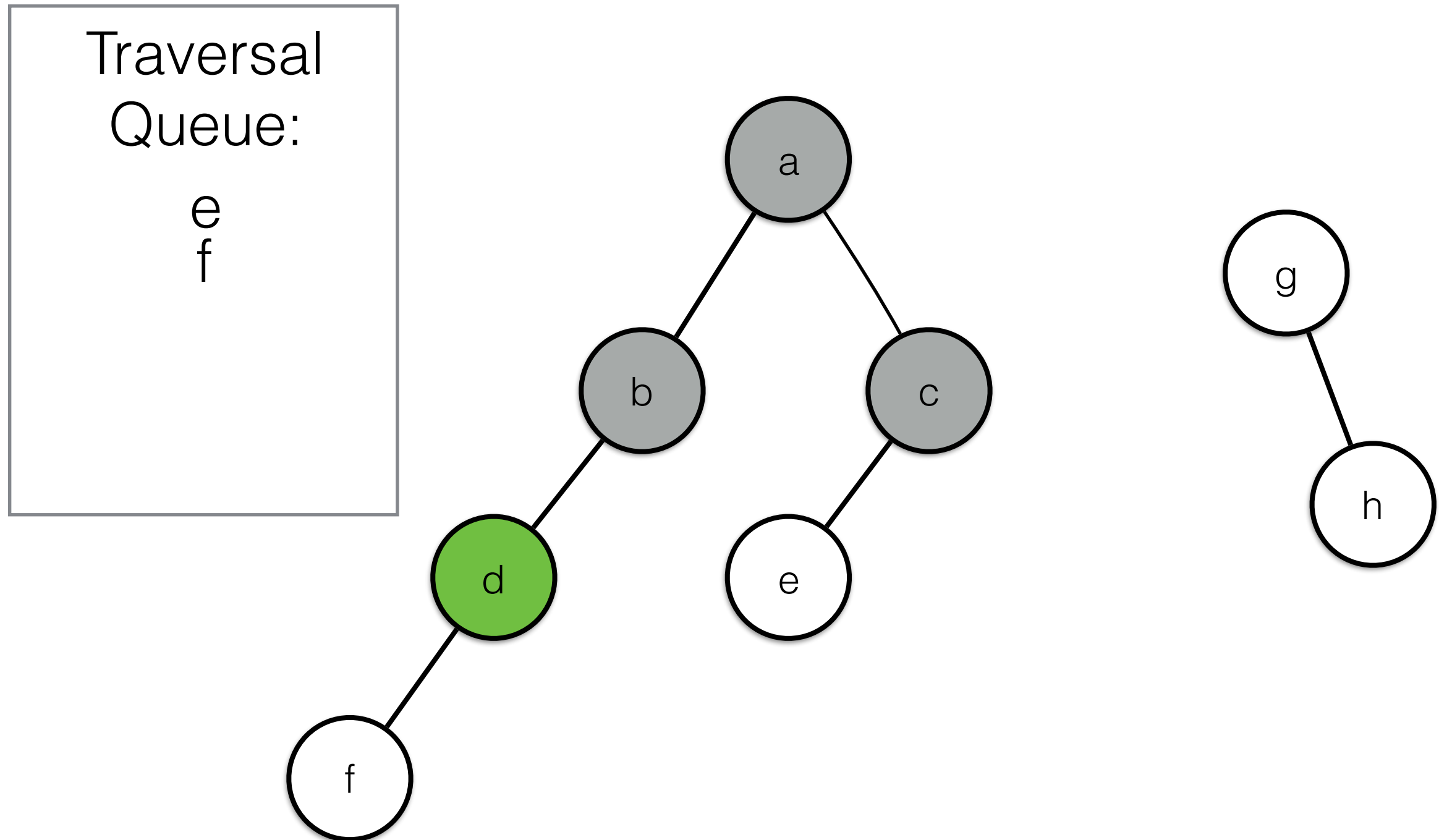
# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline



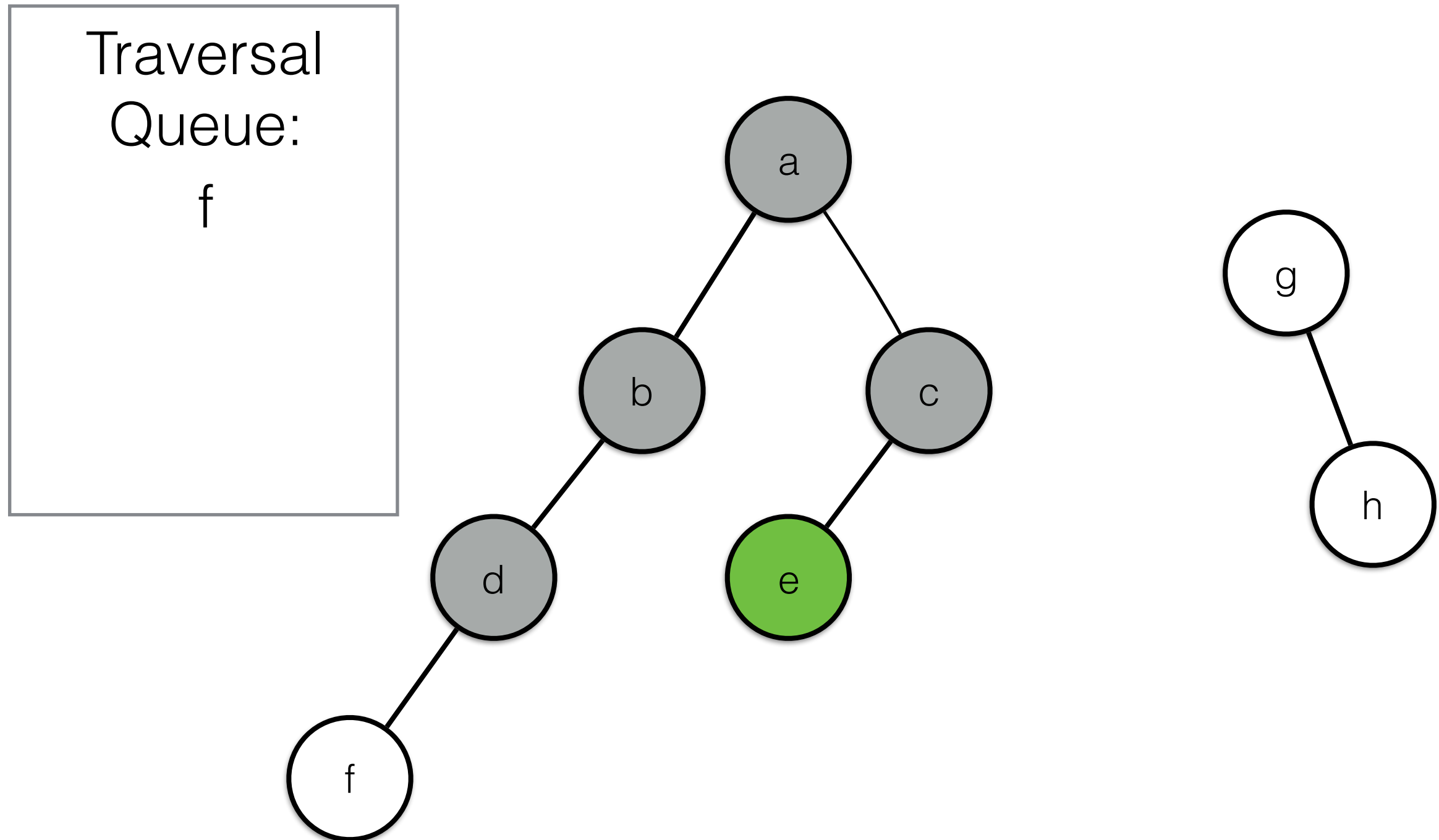
# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline



# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline



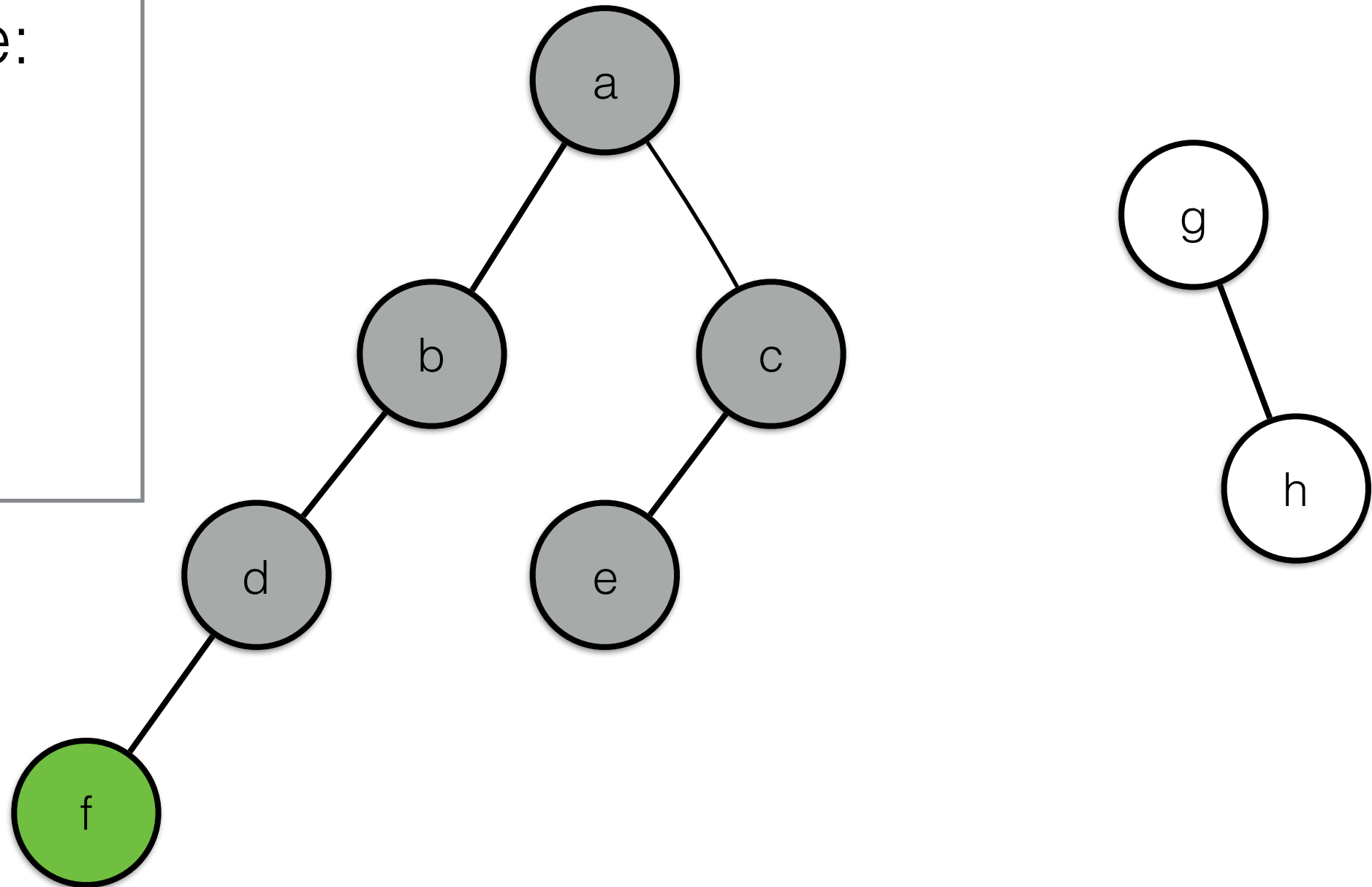
# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline



# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline



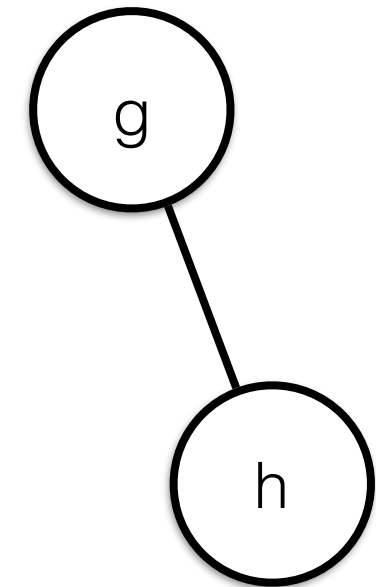
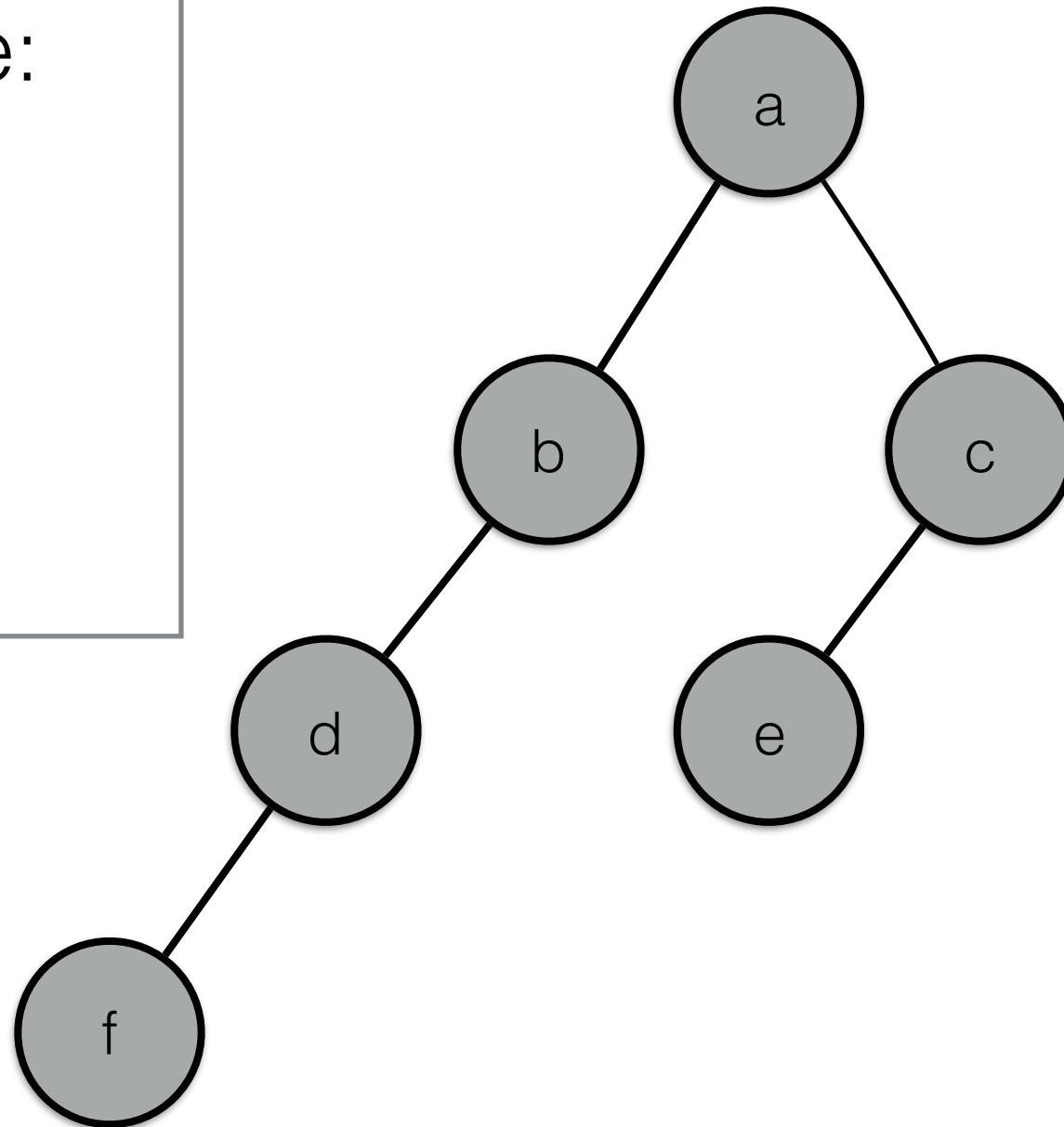
Traversal  
Queue:



# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline



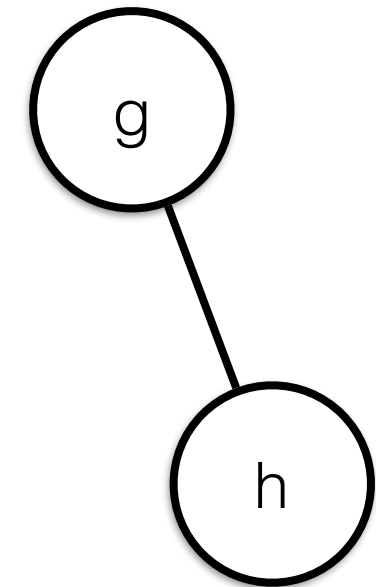
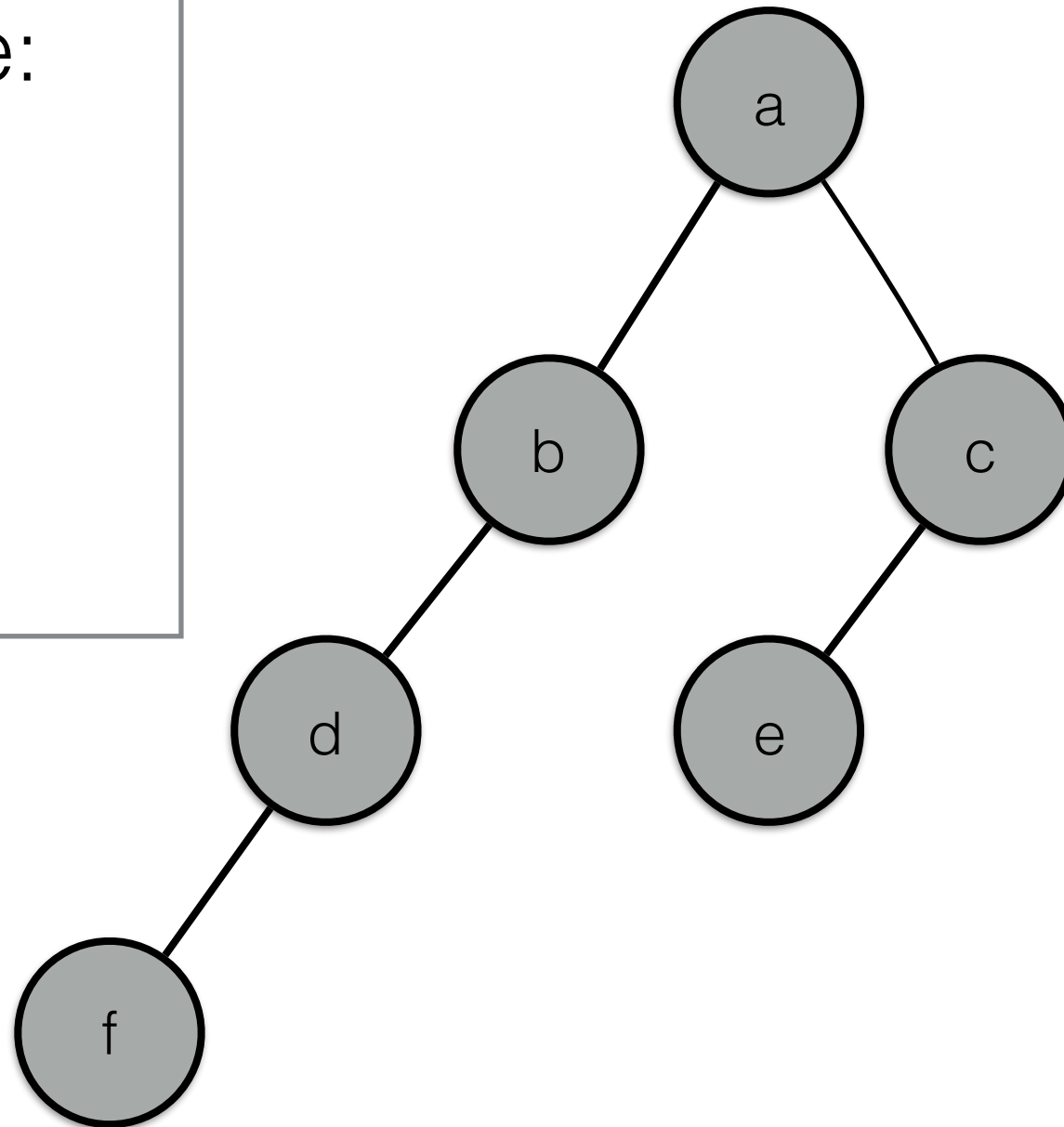
Traversal  
Queue:



# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline



Traversal  
Queue:  
g

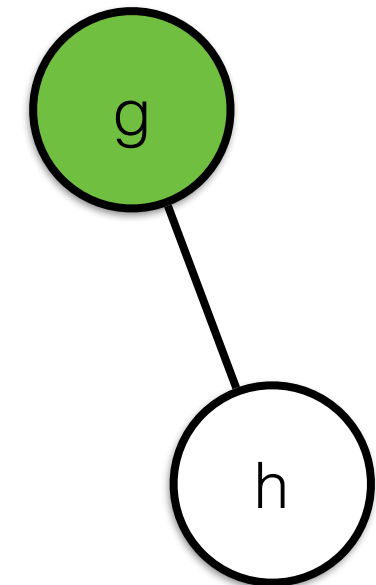
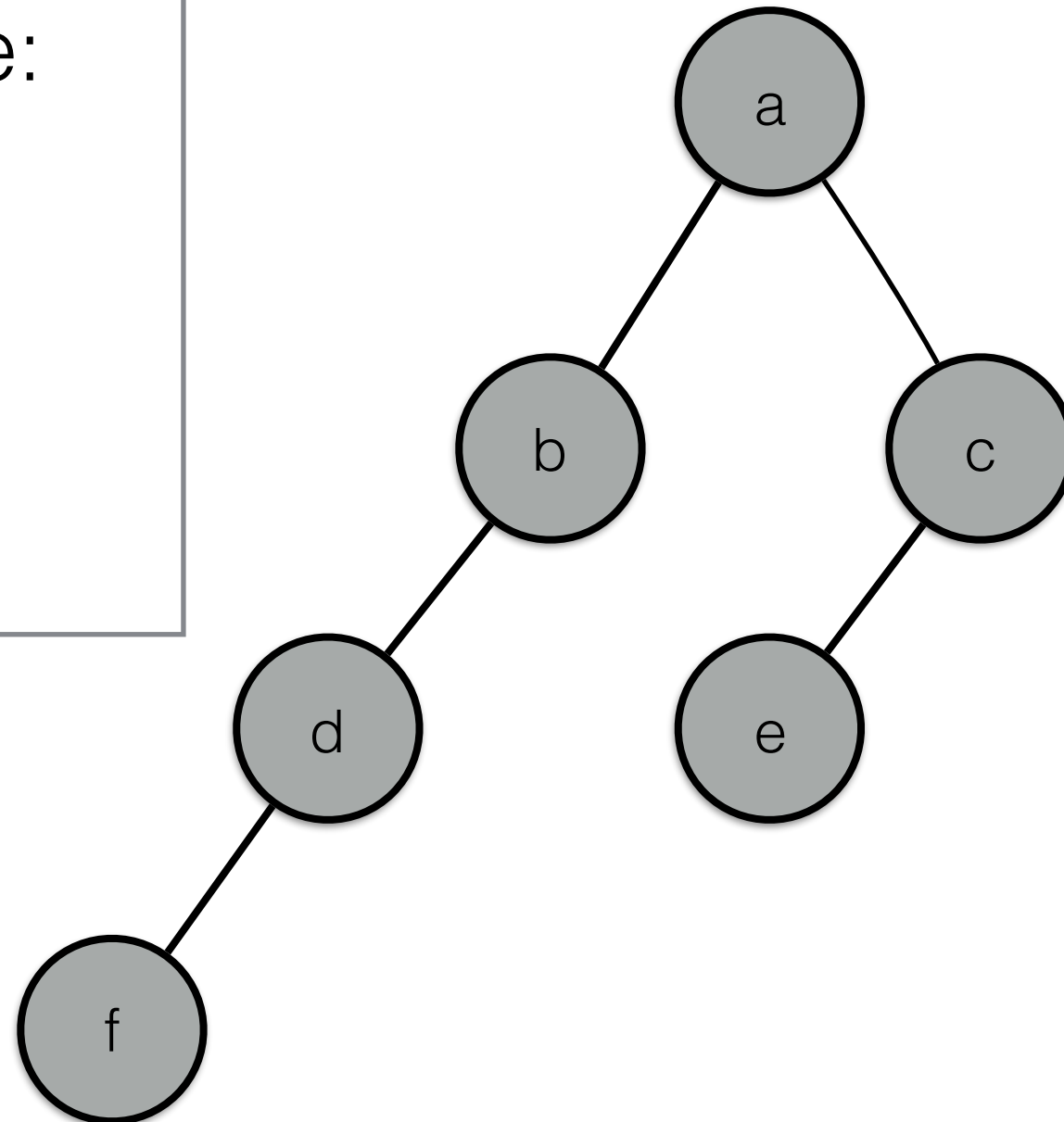




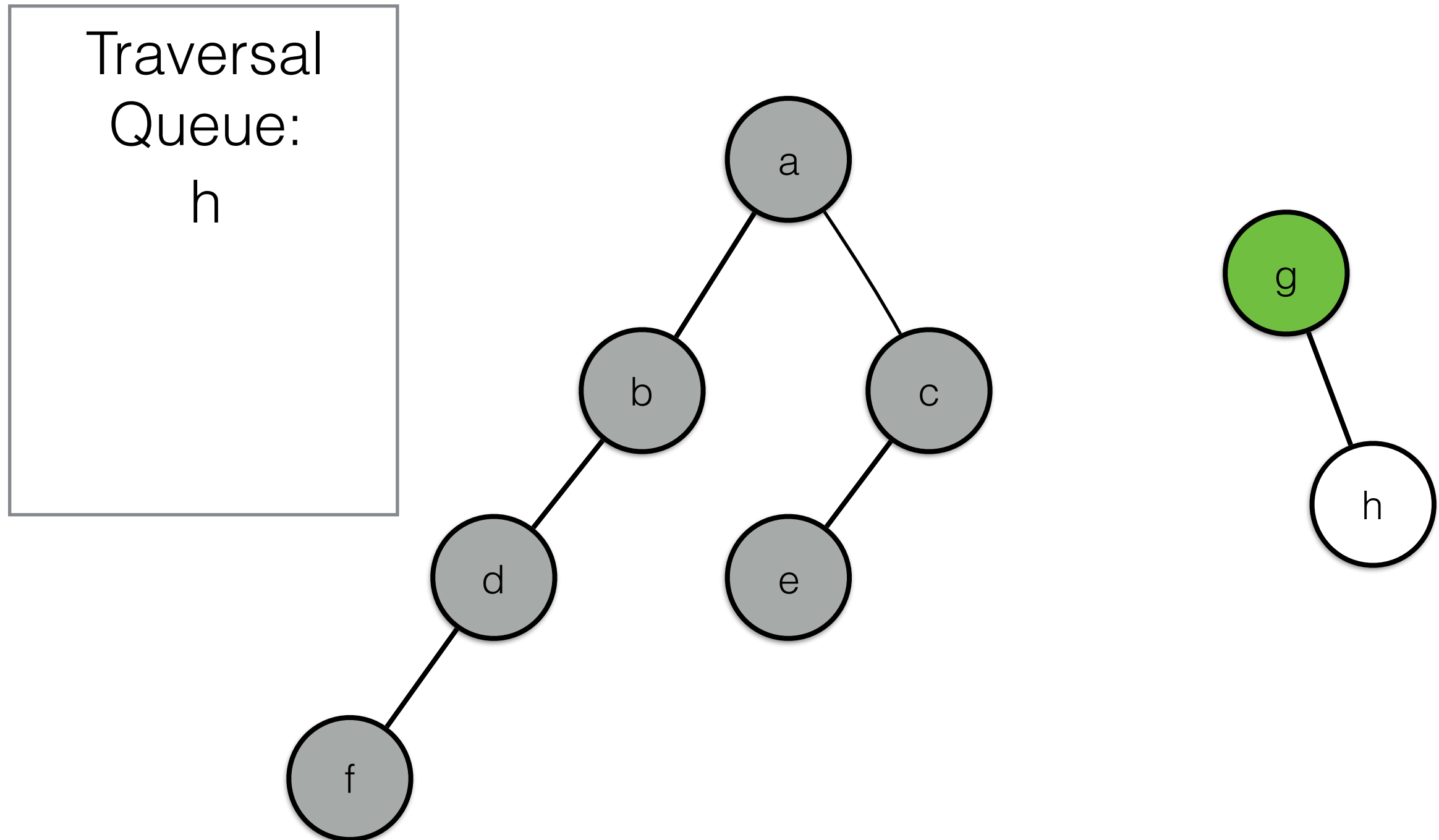
# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline



Traversal  
Queue:



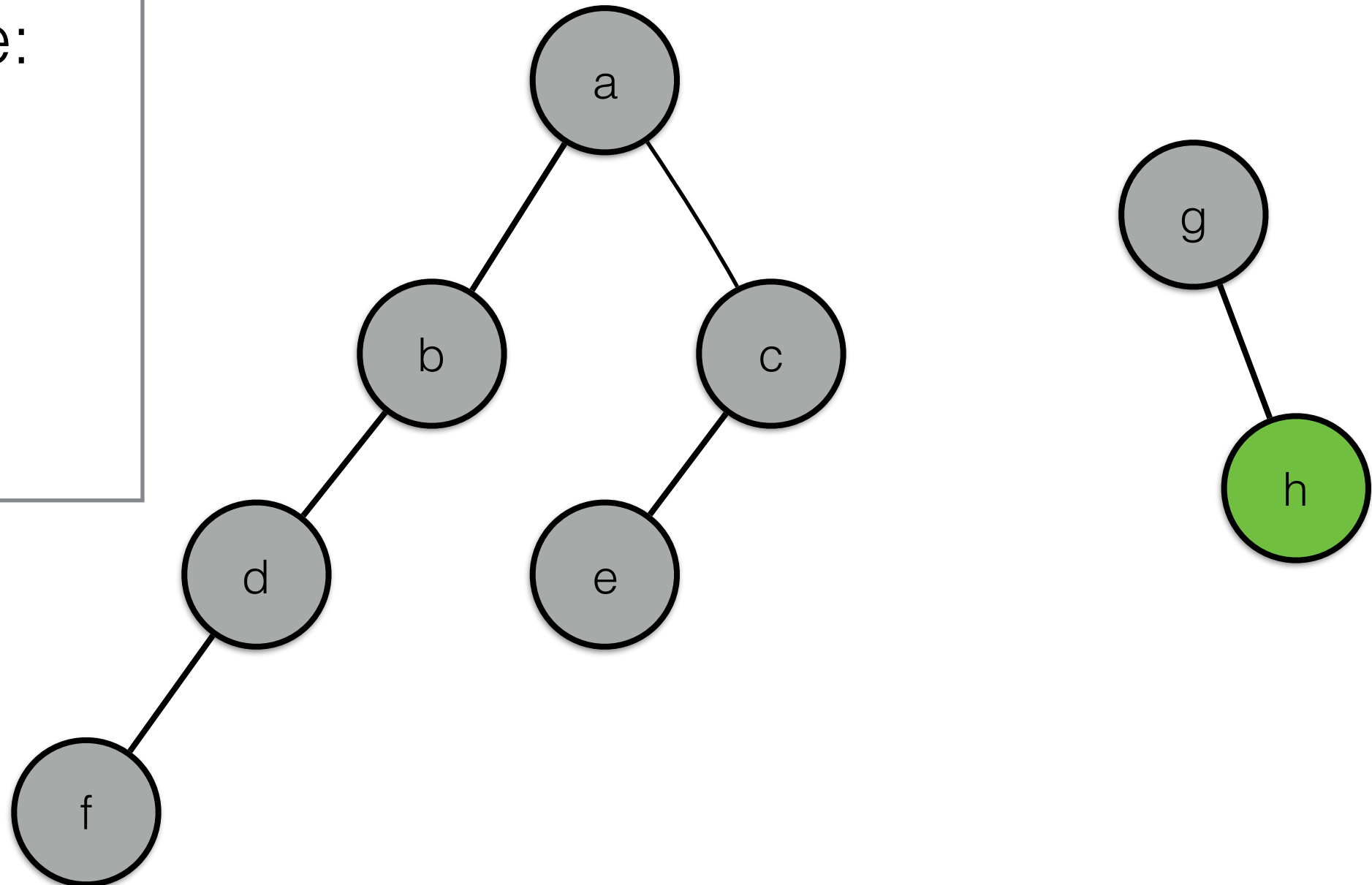
# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline



# Breadth-First Search: Queue Discipline



Traversal  
Queue:



# Breadth-First Search Algorithm



**function** BFS( $\langle V, E \rangle$ )

mark each node in  $V$  with 0

$count \leftarrow 0$ ,  $init(queue)$

▷ create an empty queue

**for** each  $v$  in  $V$  **do**

**if**  $v$  is marked with 0 **then**

$count \leftarrow count + 1$

        mark  $v$  with  $count$

$inject(queue, v)$

▷ queue containing just  $v$

**while**  $queue$  is non-empty **do**

$u \leftarrow eject(queue)$

▷ dequeues  $u$

**for** each edge  $(u, w)$  **do**

▷  $w$  is  $u$ 's neighbour

**if**  $w$  is marked with 0 **then**

$count \leftarrow count + 1$

                mark  $w$  with  $count$

$inject(queue, w)$

▷ enqueues  $w$

# BFS Algorithm Notes

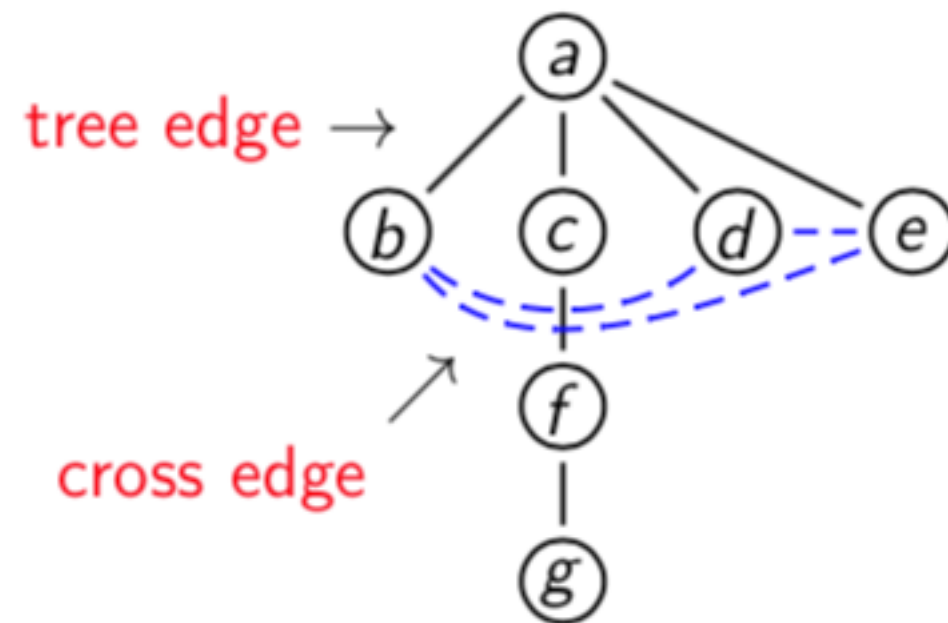
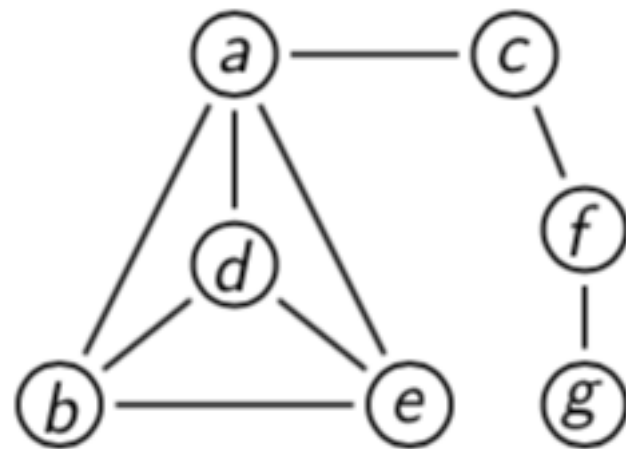
- BFS has the same complexity as DFS.
- Again, the same algorithm works for directed graphs as well.
- Certain problems are most easily solved by adapting BFS.
- For example, given a graph and two nodes, a and b in the graph, how would you find the length of the shortest path from a to b?

# Breadth-First Search Forest



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BFS **Tree** for this  
connected graph:



In general, we may get a  
BFS **Forest**

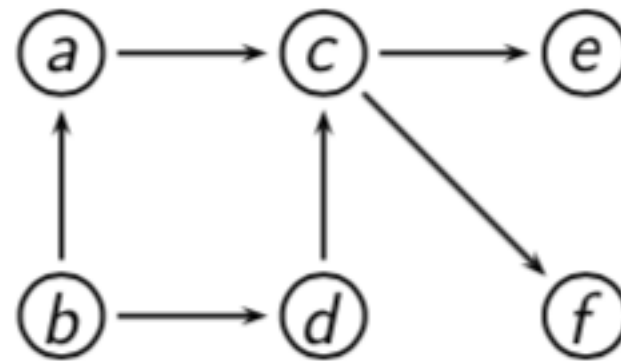
# Topological Sorting

- We mentioned scheduling problems and their representation by directed graphs.
- Assume a directed edge from  $a$  to  $b$  means that task  $a$  must be completed before  $b$  can be started.
- The graph must be a dag; otherwise the problem cannot be solved.
- Assume the tasks are carried out by a single person, unable to multi-task.
- Then we should try to **linearize** the graph, that is, order the nodes as a sequence  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  such that for each edge  $(v_i, v_j) \in E$ , we have  $v_i$  comes before  $v_j$  in the sequence (that is,  $v_i$  is scheduled to happen before  $v_j$ ).

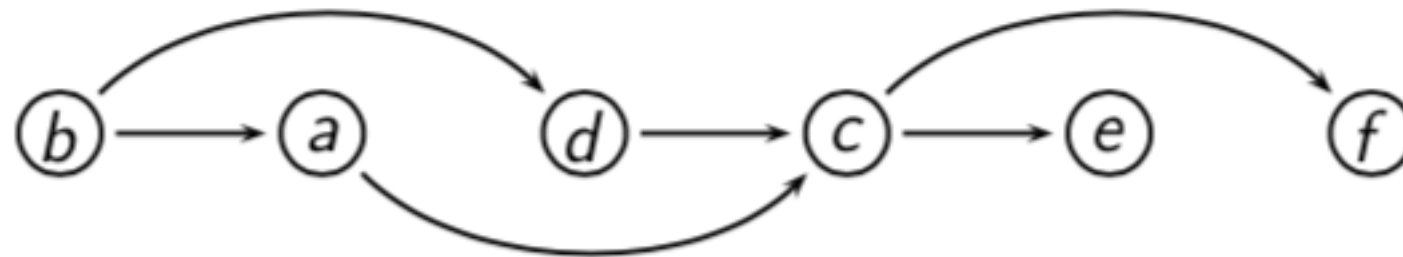


# Topological Sorting Example

There are 4 ways to linearise the following graph



Here is one:



# Topological Sorting

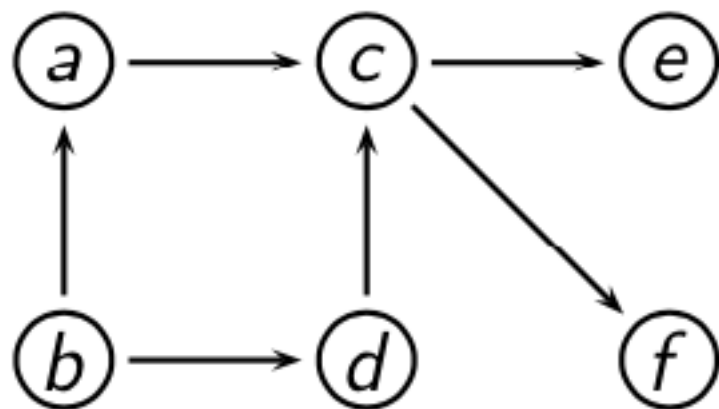
## Algorithm 1

- We can solve the top-sort problem with depth-first search:
  1. Perform DFS and note the order in which nodes are popped off the stack.
  2. List the nodes in the reverse of that order.
- This works because of the stack discipline.
- If  $(u,v)$  is an edge then it is possible (given some way of deciding ties) to arrive at a DFS stack with  $u$  sitting below  $v$ .
- Taking the “reverse popping order” ensures that  $u$  is listed before  $v$ .

# Topological Sorting

## Example Again

Using the DFS method and resolving ties by using alphabetical order, the graph gives rise to the traversal stack shown on the right (the popping order shown in red):



$e_{3,1}$   $f_{4,2}$   
 $c_{2,3}$   $d_{6,5}$   
 $a_{1,4}$   $b_{5,6}$

Taking the nodes in reverse popping order yields  
b, d, a, c, f, e.

# Topological Sorting

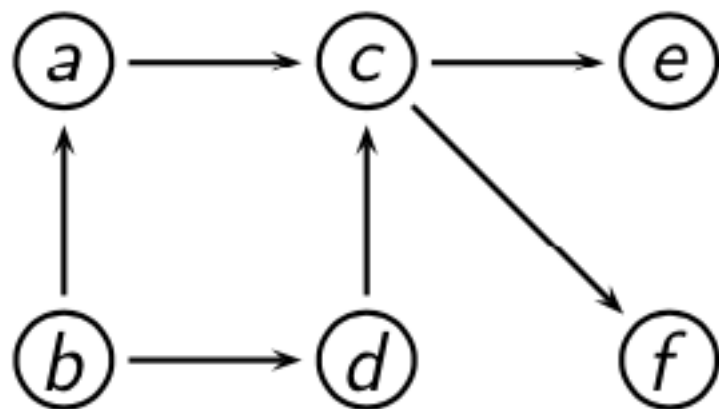
## Algorithm 2

- An alternative method would be to repeatedly select a random **source** in the graph (that is, a node with no incoming edges), list it, and remove it from the graph (including removing its outgoing edges).
- This is a very natural approach, but it has the drawback that we repeatedly need to scan the graph for a source.
- However, it exemplifies the general principle of **decrease-and-conquer**.

# Topological Sorting

## Example Again

Using the source removal method (and resolving ties alphabetically):

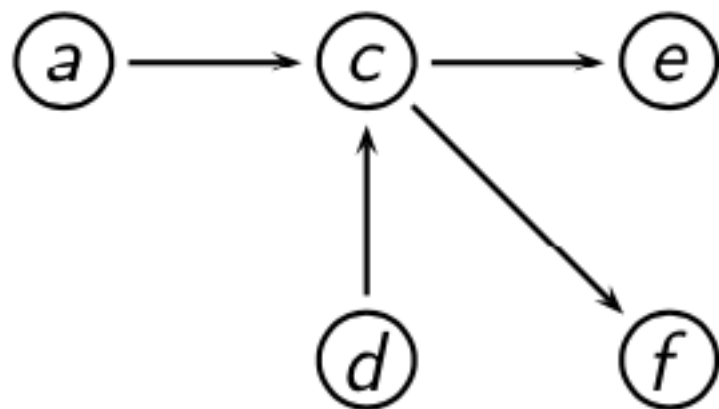


Topological sorted order:

# Topological Sorting

## Example Again

Using the source removal method (and resolving ties alphabetically):

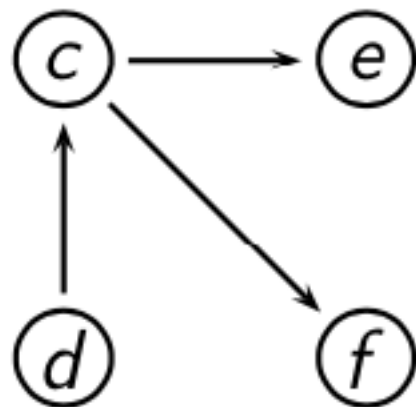


Topological sorted order:  
b

# Topological Sorting

## Example Again

Using the source removal method (and resolving ties alphabetically):

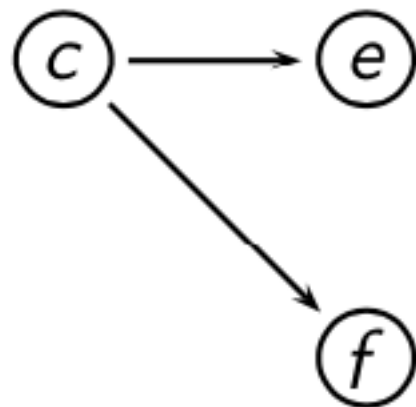


Topological sorted order:  
b, a

# Topological Sorting

## Example Again

Using the source removal method (and resolving ties alphabetically):



Topological sorted order:  
b, a, d



# Topological Sorting

## Example Again

Using the source removal method (and resolving ties alphabetically):

ⓔ

ⓕ

Topological sorted order:  
b, a, d, c

# Topological Sorting

## Example Again

Using the source removal method (and resolving ties alphabetically):

Ⓣ

Topological sorted order:  
b, a, d, c, e

# Topological Sorting Example Again



Using the source removal method (and resolving ties alphabetically):

Topological sorted order:  
b, a, d, c, e, f

# Next time

- So next we turn our attention to the very useful “decrease and conquer” principle (Levitin Chapter 4).