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School of Computer Science

COMP SCI 1103/2103 Algorithm Design & Data Structure Graph Traversals

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Graph Traversal

- We want to have algorithms that visit every node of a given graph in linear time.
 - Breadth-first-search (BFS)
 - Depth-first-search (DFS)

Breadth-First-Search (BFS)

• Idea:

- Start at a node s
- Visit a node level by level
- In iteration *i*, visit all nodes of distance *i* to *s*

Breadth-First-Search (BFS)

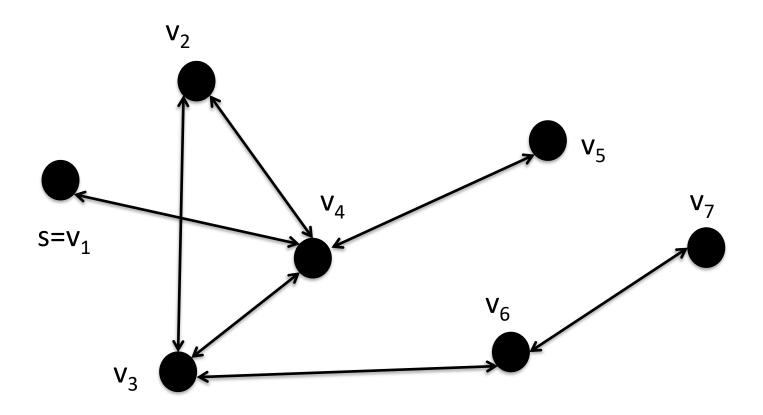
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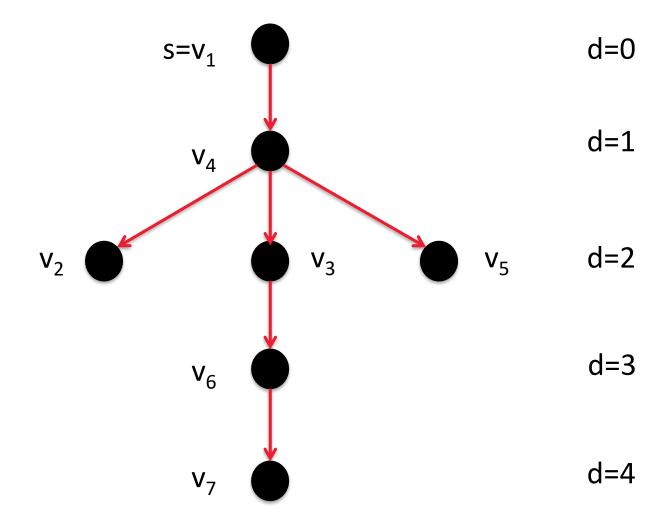
Implementation:

- Assume graph with n node and m edges
- Use queue
- Introduce each node into the queue only once, time O(n)
- Consider a node in the queue with its edges once, time O(n+m)
- Total runtime: O(n+m)

Breadth-First-Search (BFS)



Breadth-First-Search Tree



• Idea:

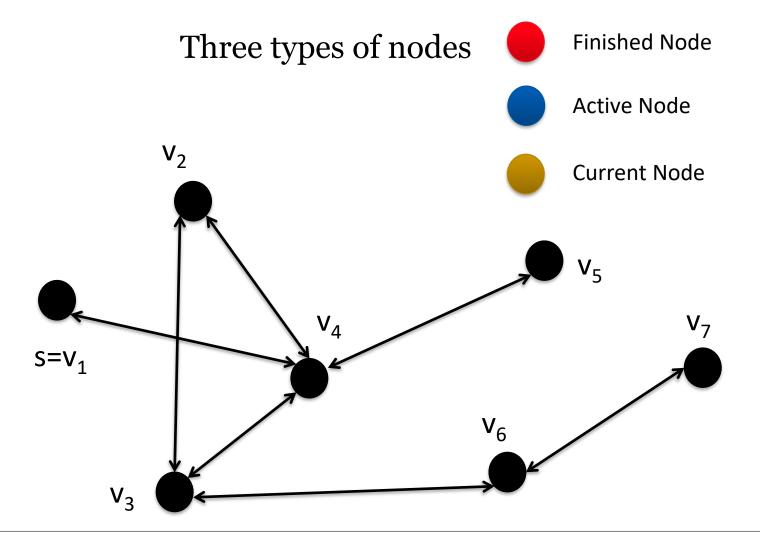
- When visiting a node, mark it as visited and recursively call DFS for one of its non-visited neighbors
- If there is no non-visited neighbor end recursive call.

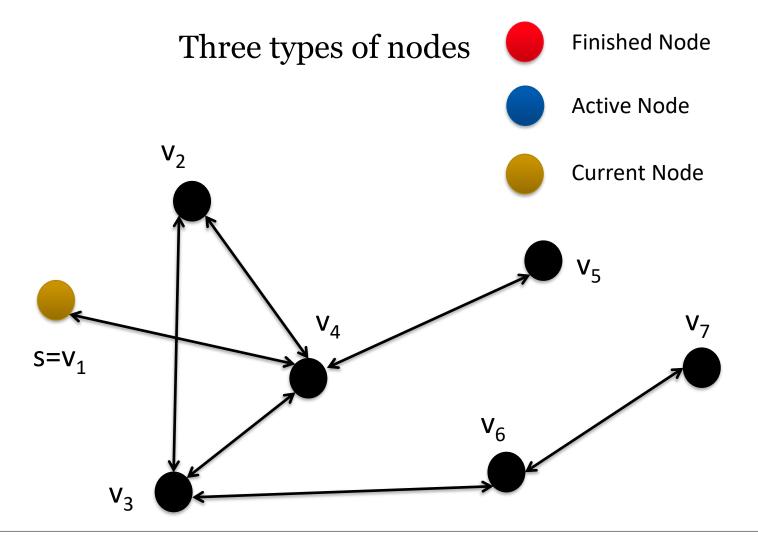
Idea:

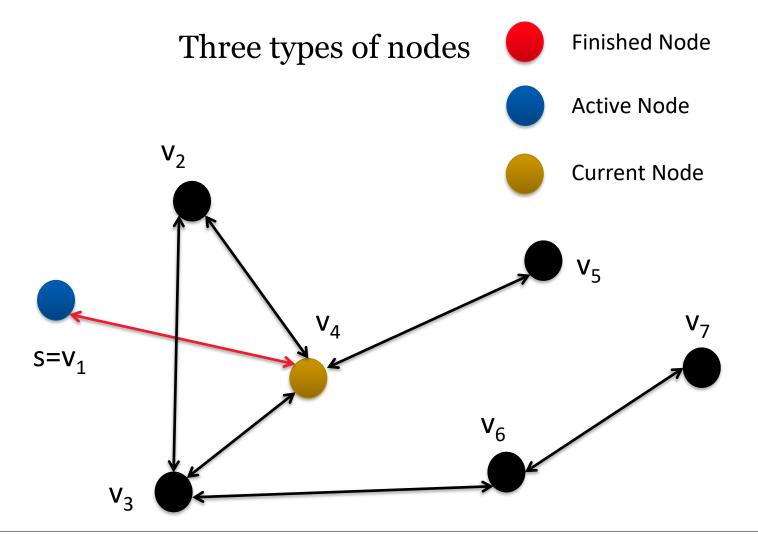
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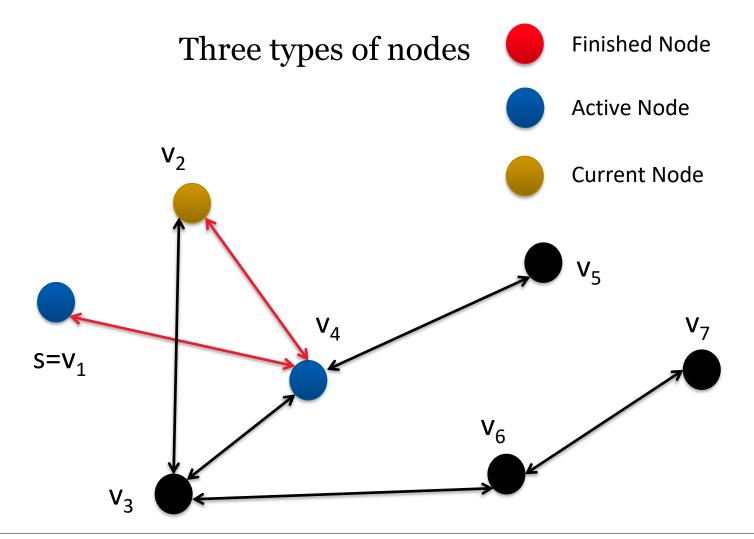
Implementation:

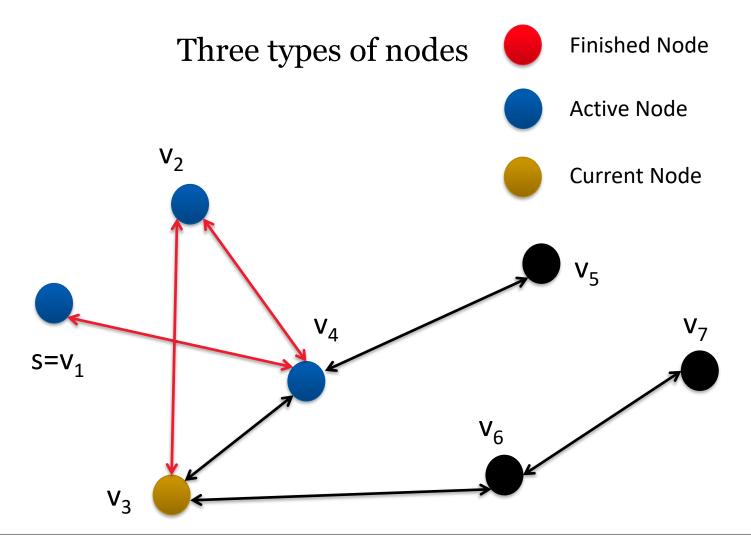
- Assume graph with n node and m edges
- Use stack
- Push each non-visited neighbors into stack only once, time O(n)
- Consider a node with its edges once, time O(n+m)
- Total runtime: O(n+m)

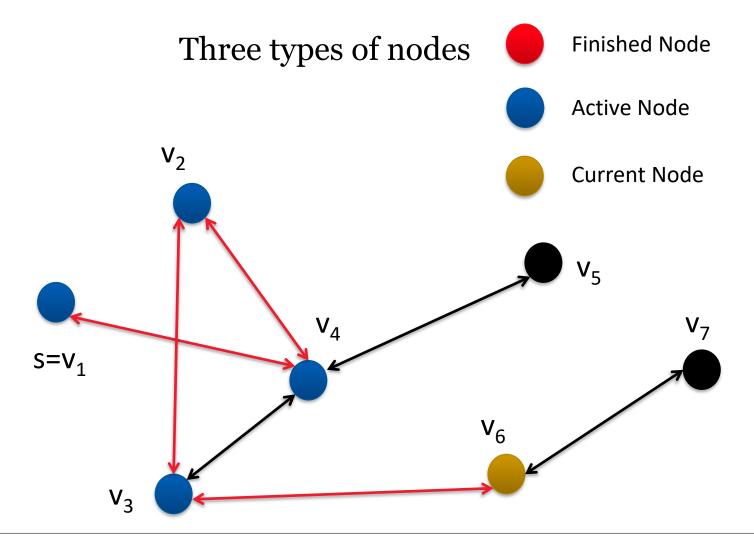


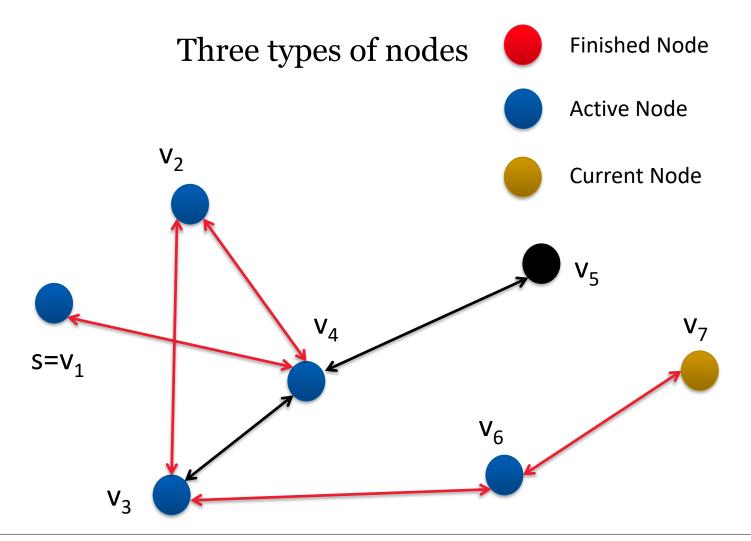


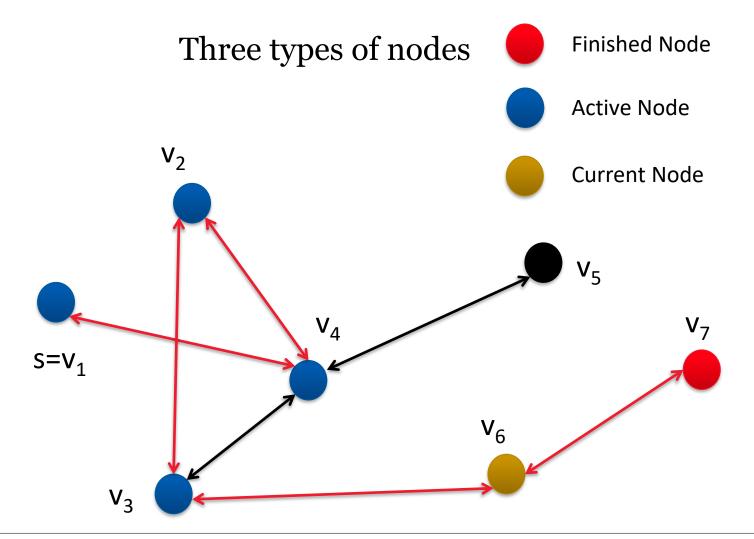


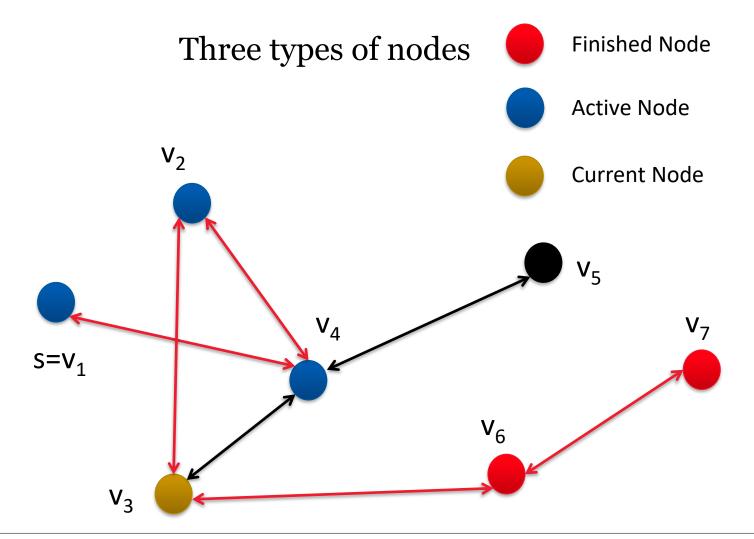


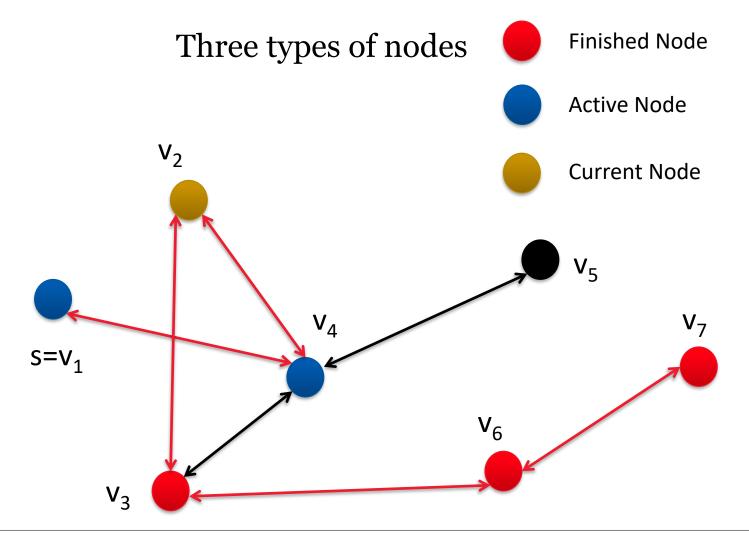


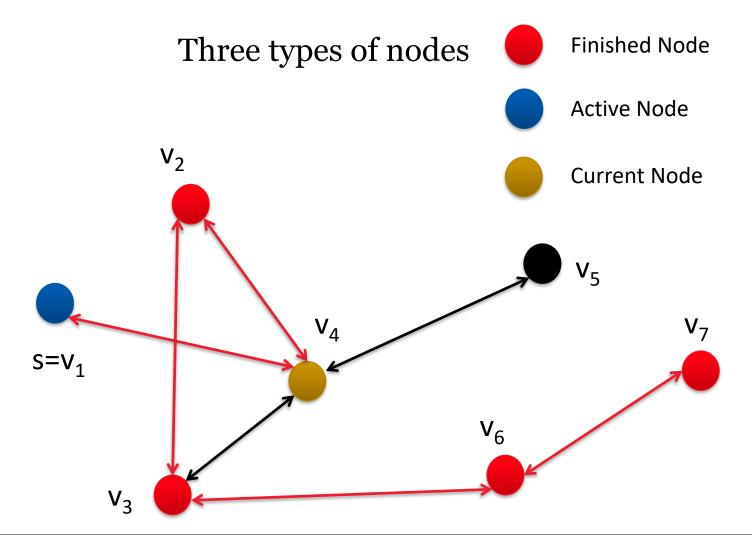


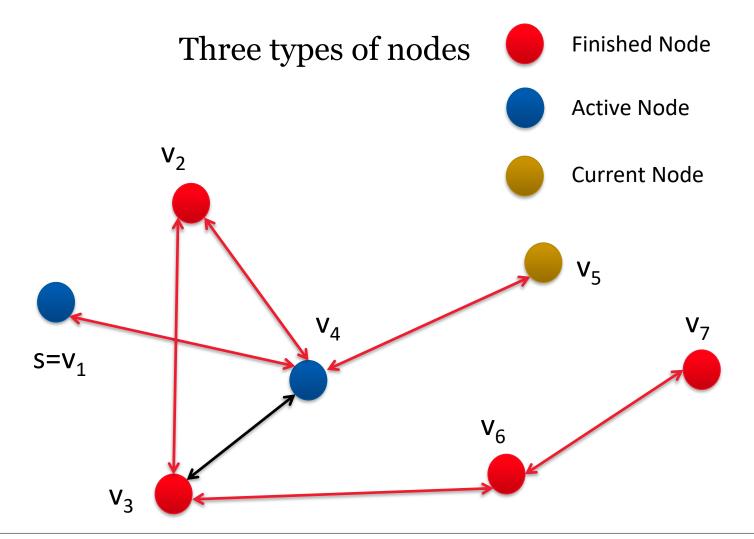


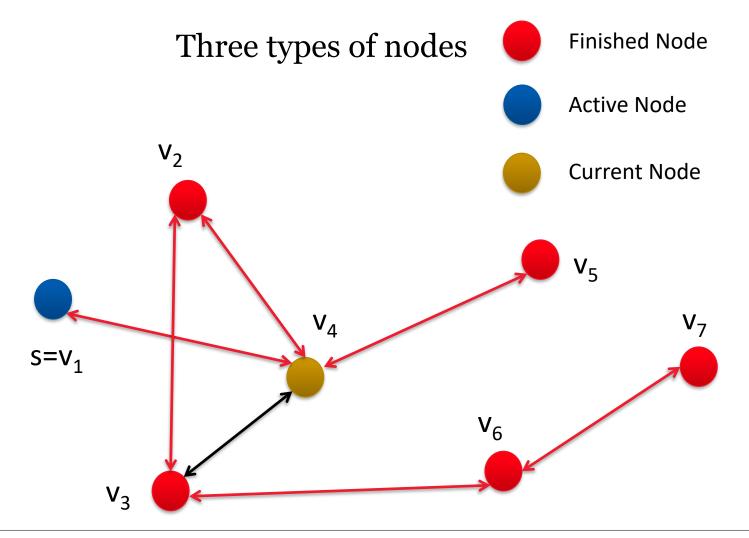


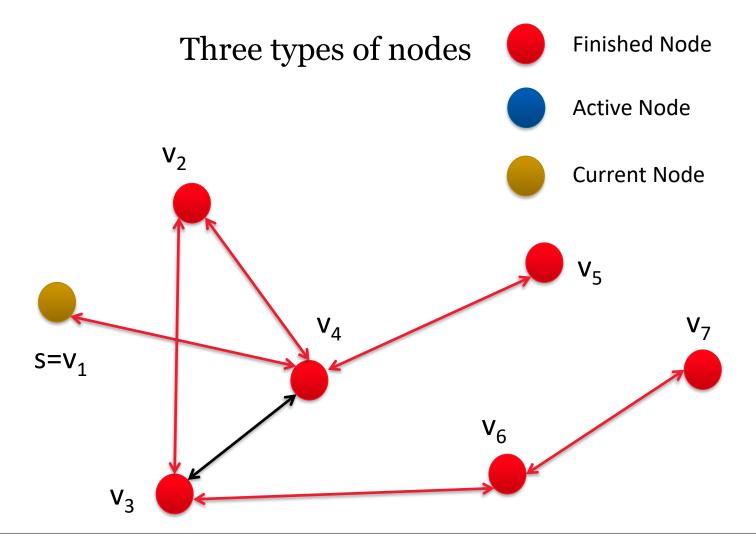


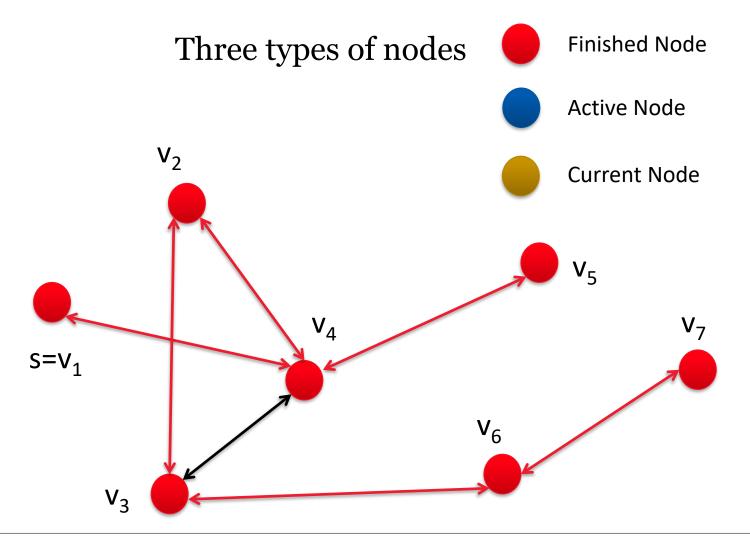


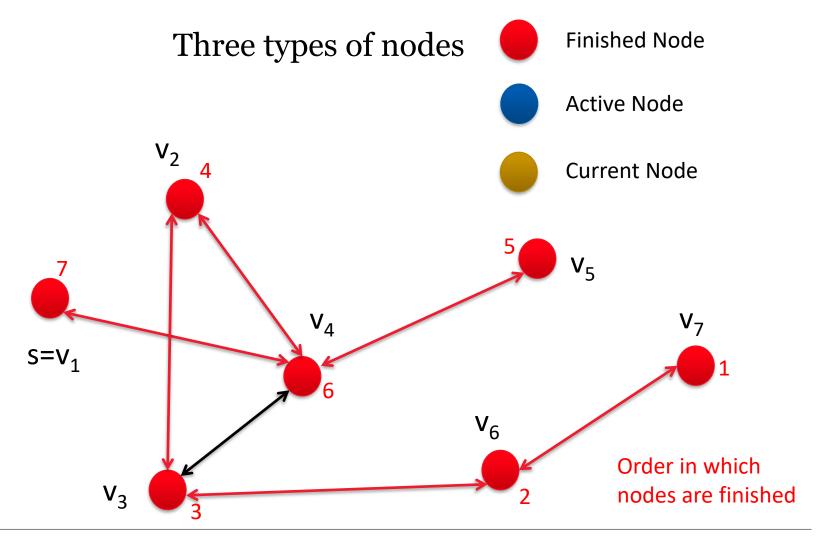












Depth-First-Search Tree

