

Gli algoritmi di visita dei grafi



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Algoritmi di visita

Visita di un grafo $G=(V, E)$:

- a partire da un vertice dato, seguendo gli archi con una certa strategia, elencare i vertici incontrati, eventualmente aggiungendo altre informazioni.

Algoritmi:

- in profondità (depth-first search, DFS)
- in ampiezza (breadth-first search, BFS).



Visita in profondità

Dato un grafo (connesso o non connesso), a partire da un vertice s :

- visita **tutti** i vertici del grafo (raggiungibili da s e non)
- etichetta ogni vertice v con tempo di scoperta/ tempo di fine elaborazione $pre[v] / post[v]$
- etichetta ogni arco:
 - grafi orientati: T(tree), B(backward), F(forward), C(cross)
 - grafi non orientati: T(tree), B(backward)
- genera una foresta di alberi della visita in profondità, memorizzata in un vettore st .



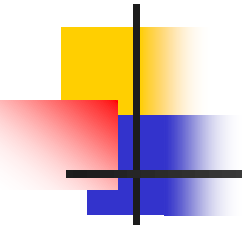
Principi base

Profondità: espande l'ultimo vertice scoperto che ha ancora vertici non ancora scoperti adiacenti.

Scoperta di un vertice: prima volta che si incontra nella visita (discesa ricorsiva, visita in pre-order).

Completamento: fine dell'elaborazione del vertice (uscita dalla ricorsione, visita in post-order).

Scoperta/Completamento: tempo discreto che avanza mediante contatore `time`.



I vertici si distinguono (concettualmente) in:

- bianchi: non ancora scoperti
- grigi: scoperti, ma non completati
- neri: scoperti e completati.

Per ogni vertice si memorizza:

- il tempo di scoperta $pre[i]$ e il tempo di fine elaborazione $post[i]$
- il padre nella visita in profondità $st[i]$.

Esempio

time = -1 st

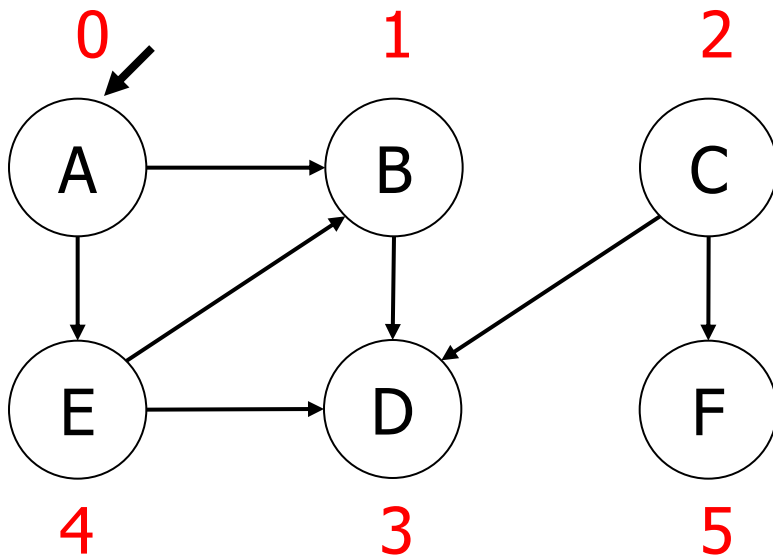
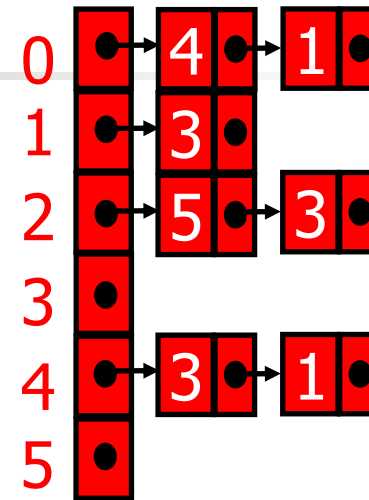
in.txt

A	B
C	D
A	E
C	F
B	D
E	B
E	D

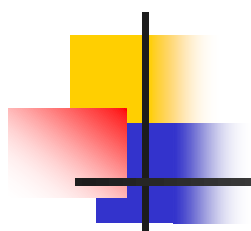
ST

0	A
1	B
2	C
3	D
4	E
5	F

Lista delle
adiacenze



st	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
	0	1	2	3	4	5

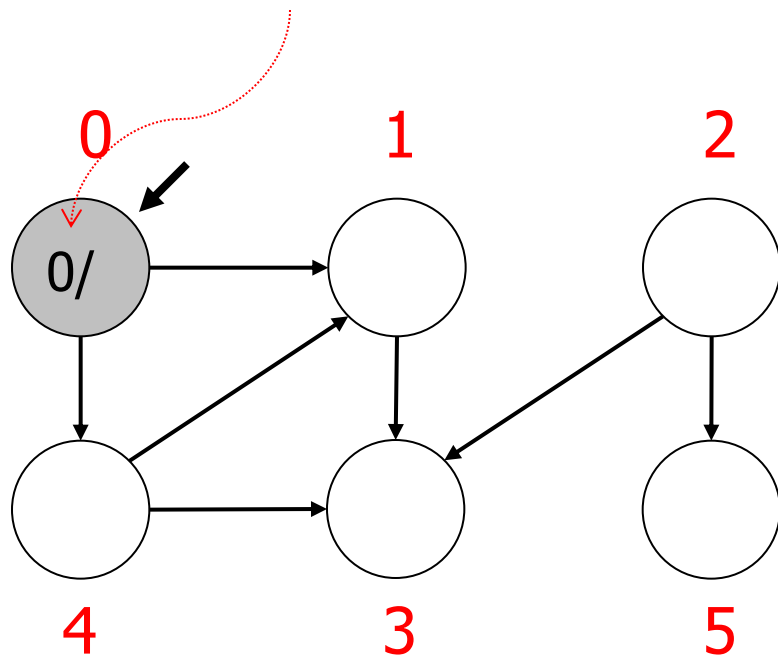


time = 0

st

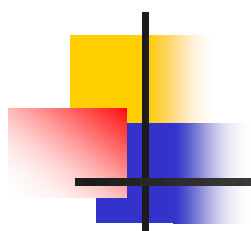
0

pre[i]/post[i]

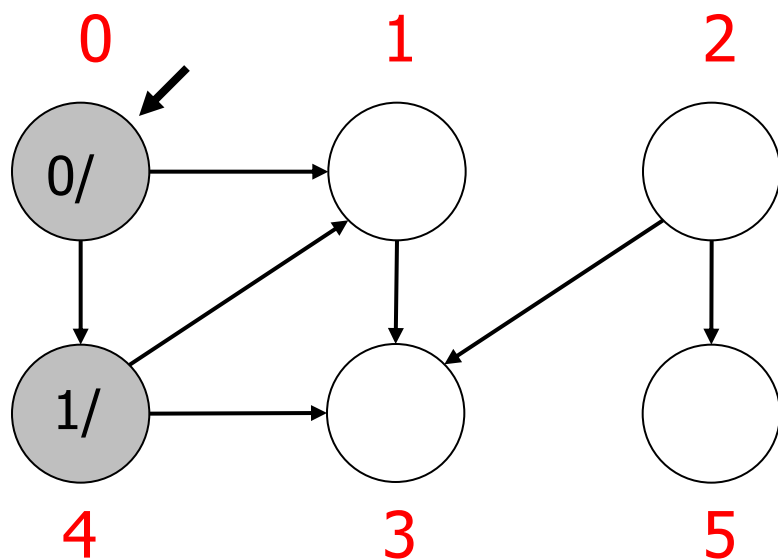
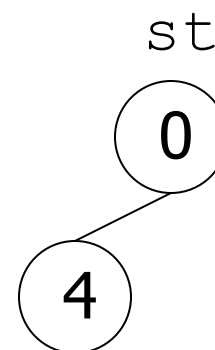


st

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

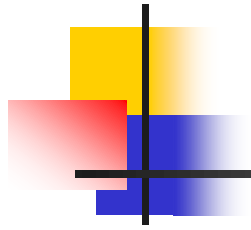


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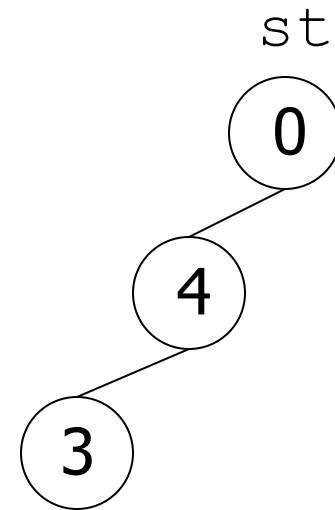
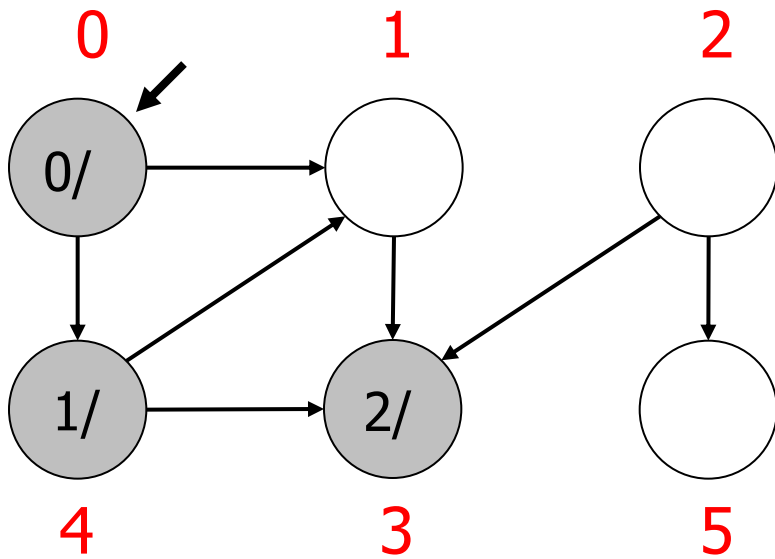


st

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0	1	2	3	4	5

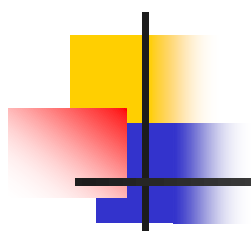


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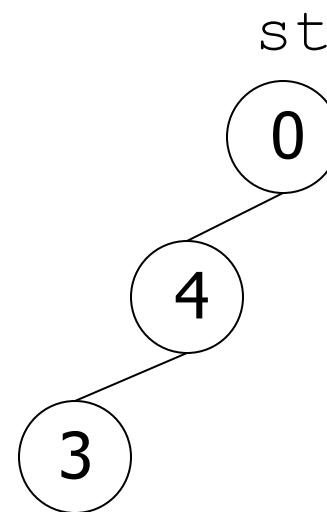
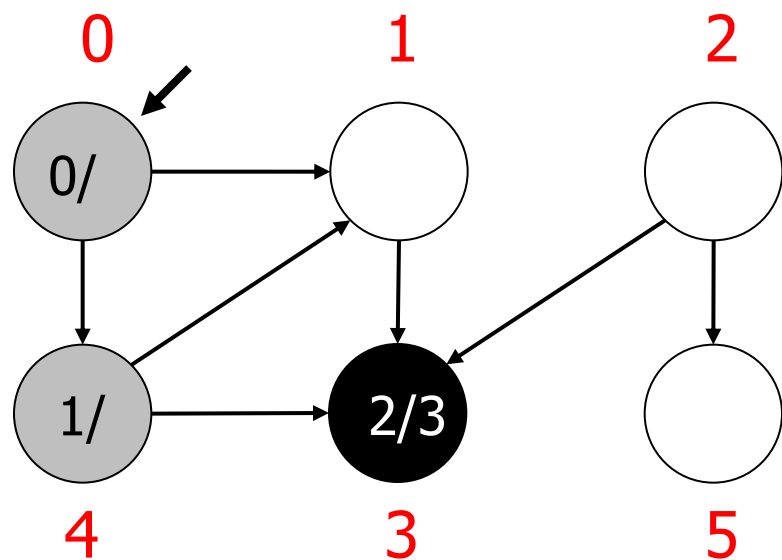


st

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

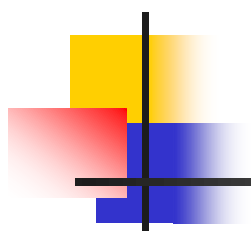


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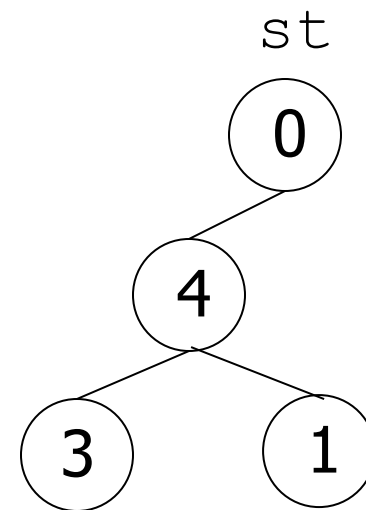
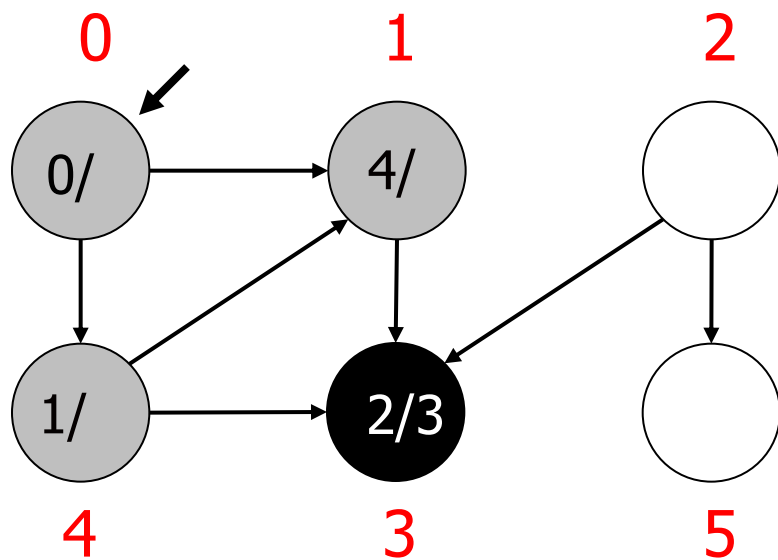


st

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

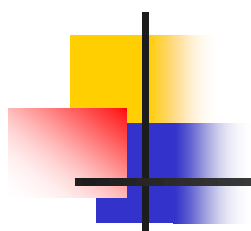


time = 4

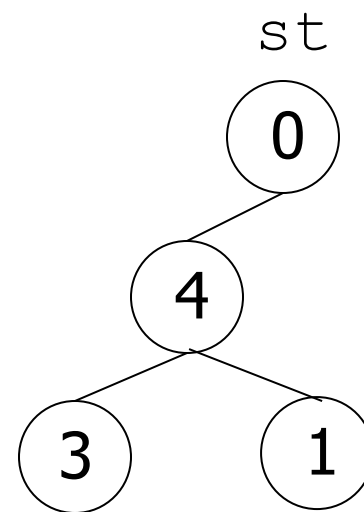
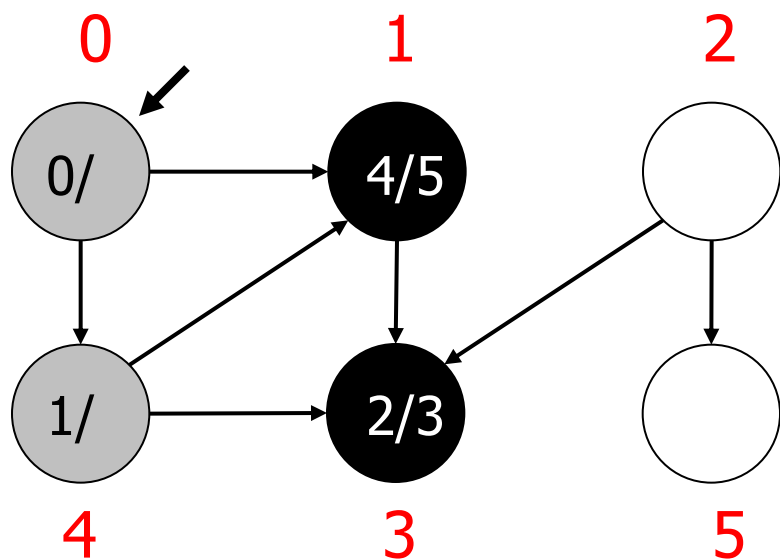


st

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

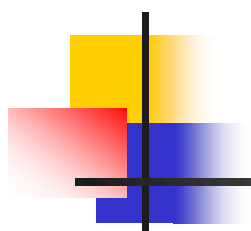


time = 5

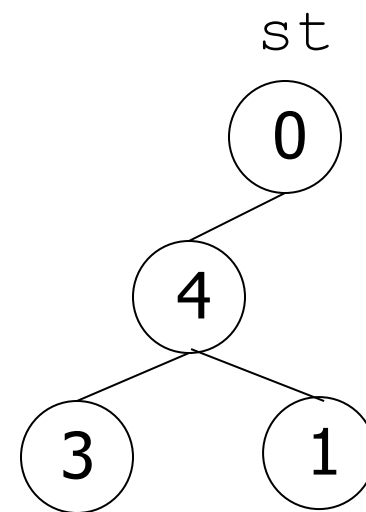
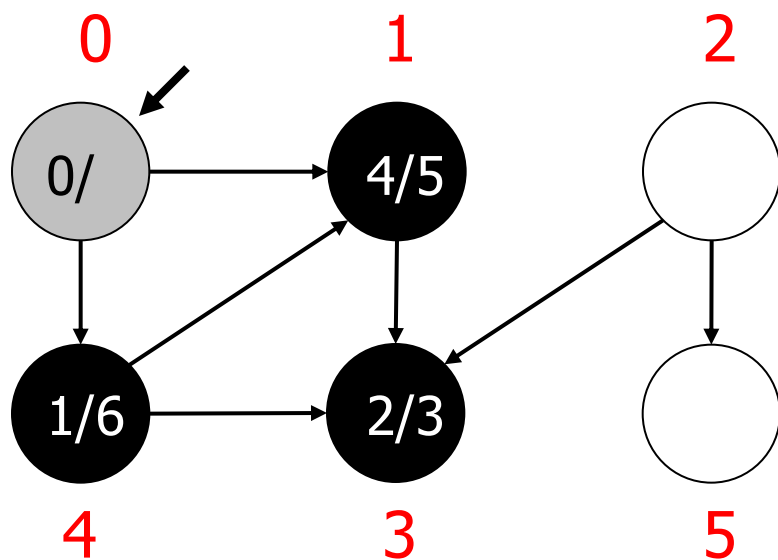


st

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

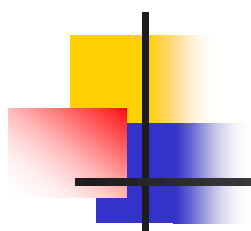


time = 6

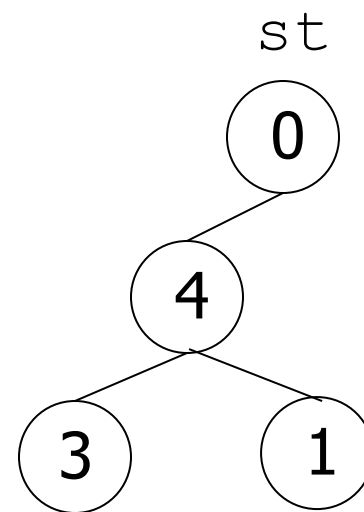
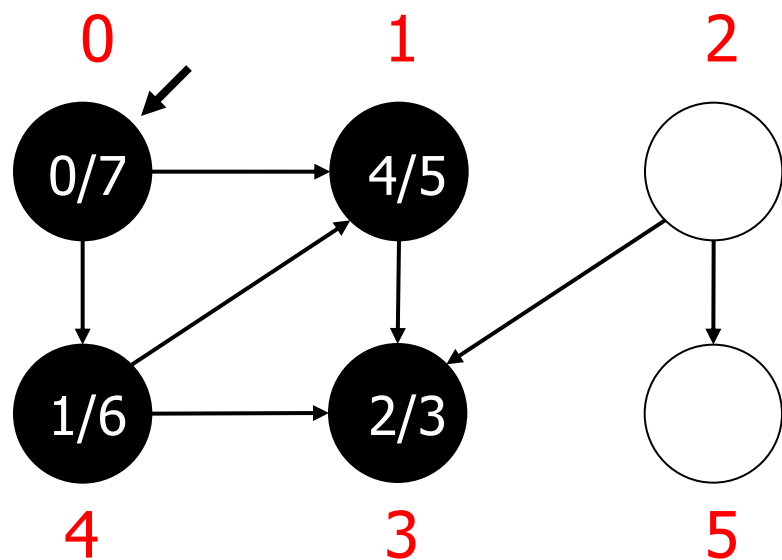


st

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

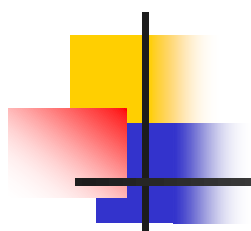


time = 7



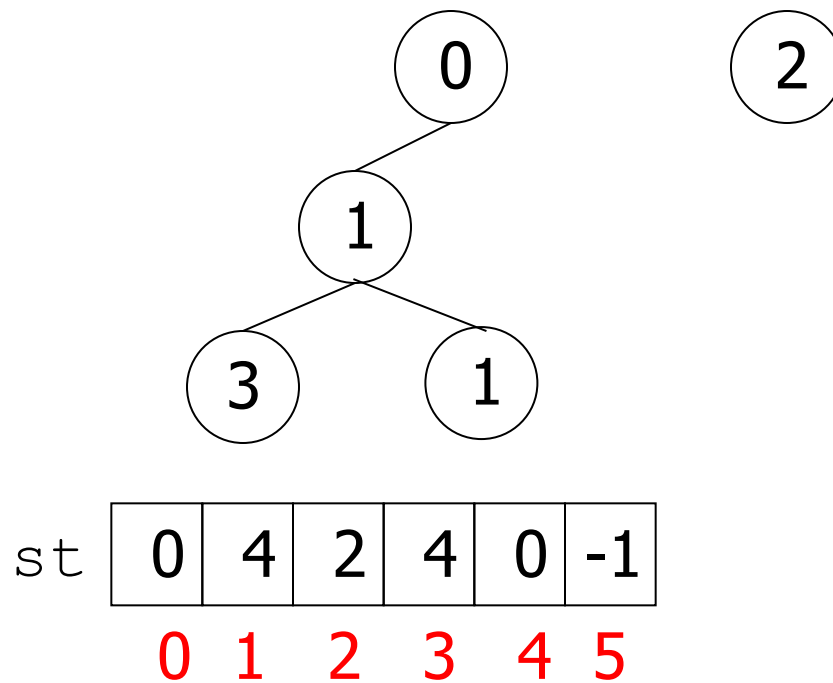
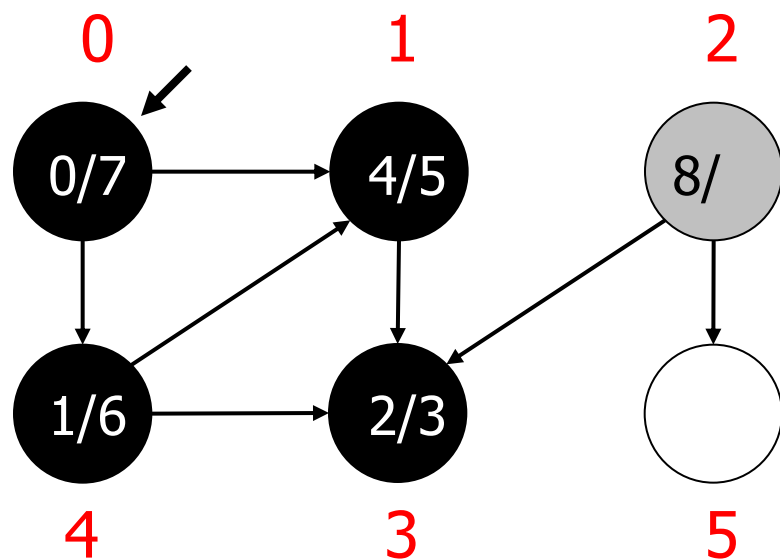
st

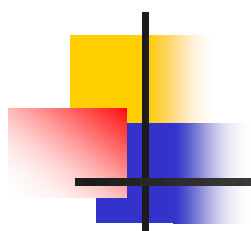
0	4	-1	4	0	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5



time = 8

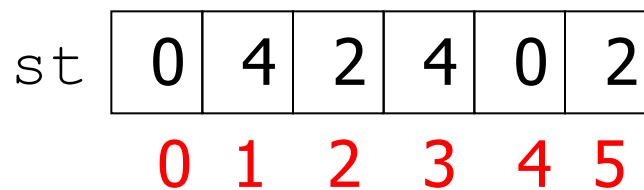
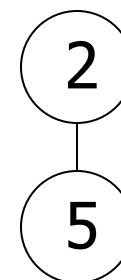
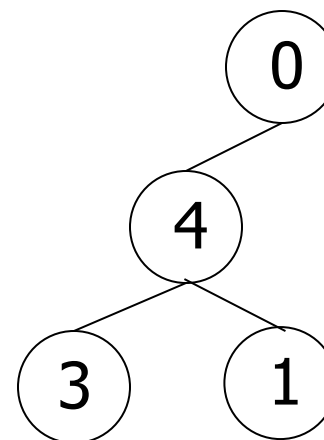
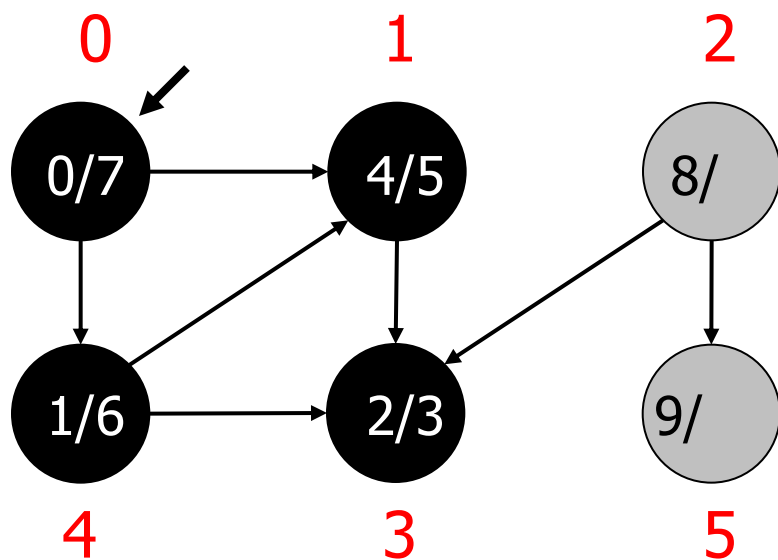
st

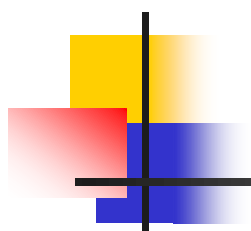




time = 9

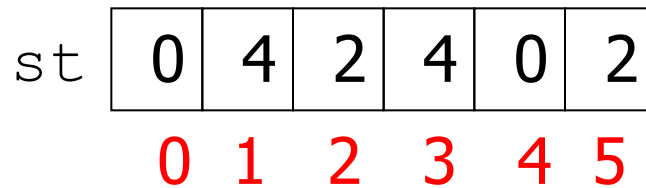
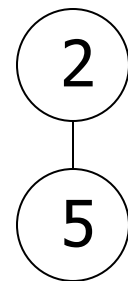
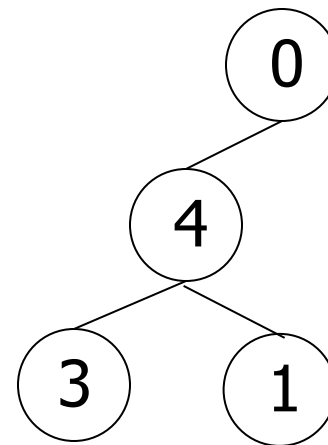
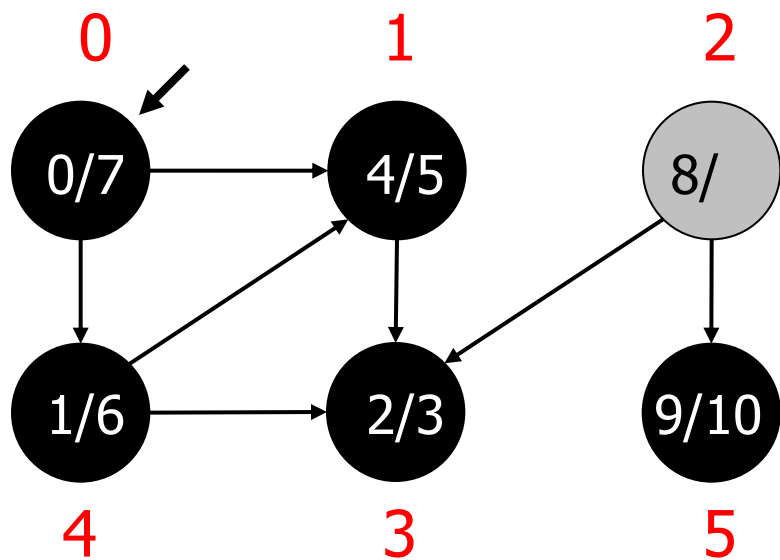
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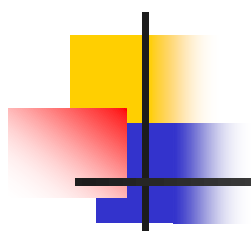




time = 10

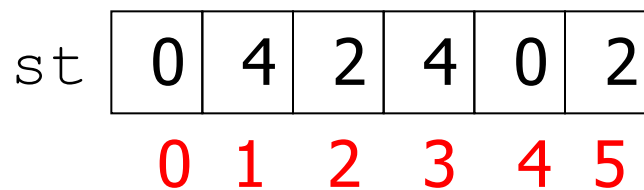
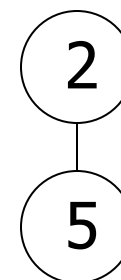
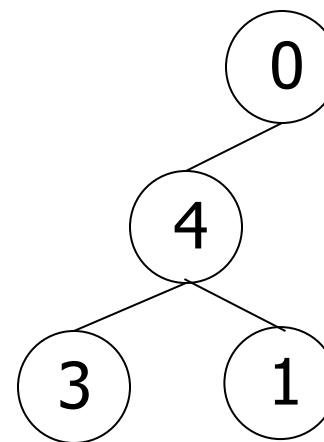
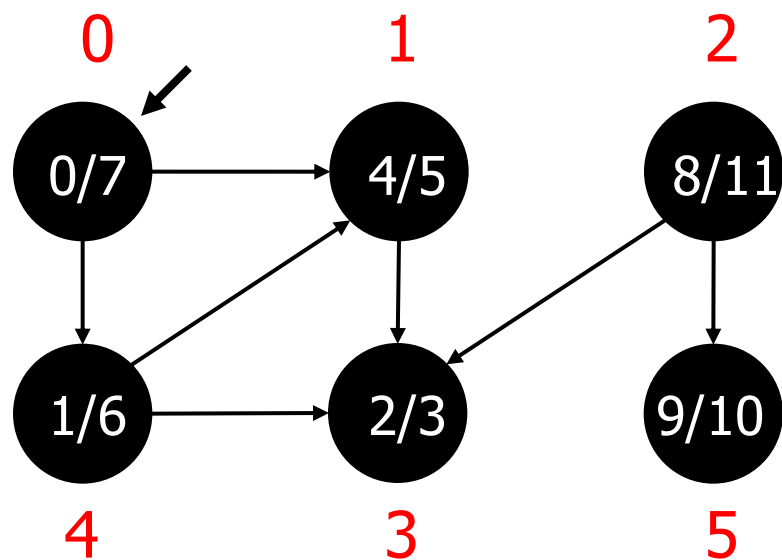
st





time = 11

st



Classificazione degli archi

Grafo orientato:

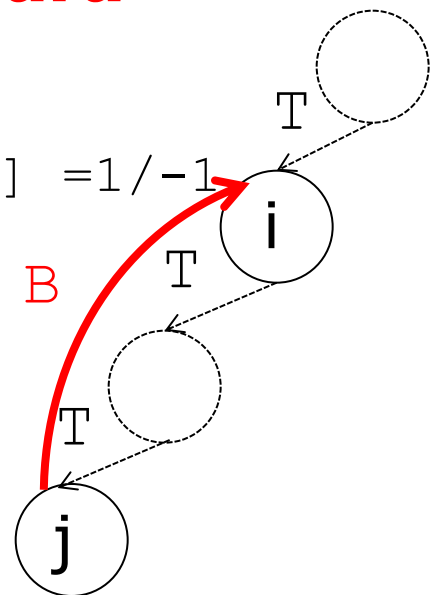
- T: archi dell'albero della visita in profondità
- **B**: connettono un vertice j ad un suo antenato i nell'albero:

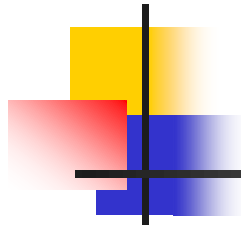
tempo di fine elaborazione di i **sarà** $>$
tempo di fine elaborazione di j .

Equivale a testare se,
quando scopro l'arco (j, i) ,

$\text{post}[i] == -1$

$\text{pre}[j] / \text{post}[j] = 3 / 4$





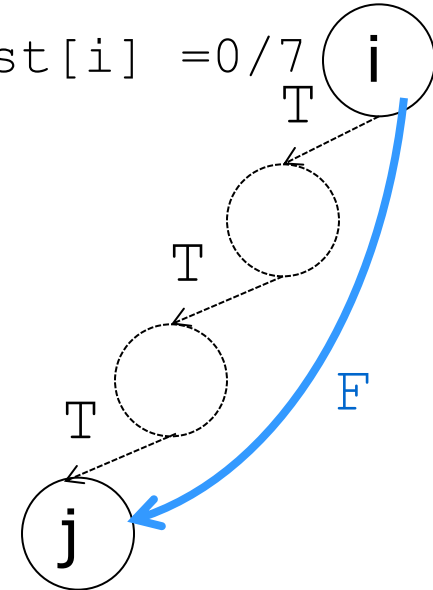
■ **F**: connettono un vertice i ad un suo discendente j nell'albero:

tempo di scoperta di i **è** $<$ tempo di scoperta di j
quando scopro l'arco (i, j)

$$\text{pre}[i] < \text{pre}[j]$$

$$\text{pre}[i]/\text{post}[i] = 0/7$$

$$\text{pre}[j]/\text{post}[j] = 3/4$$

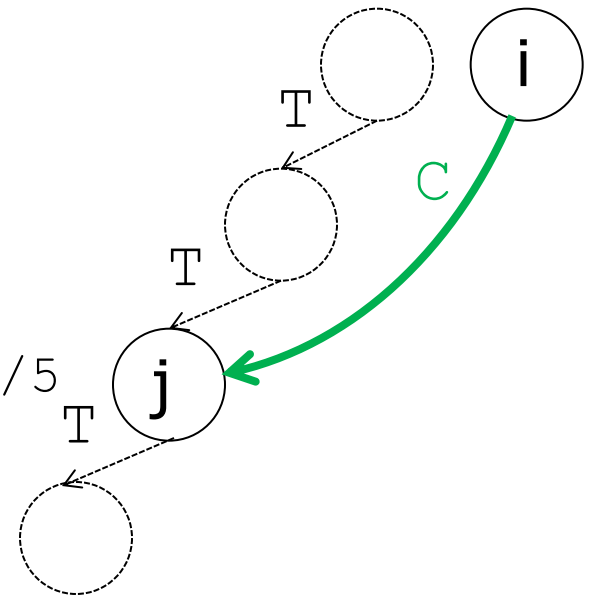


- **C**: archi rimanenti, per cui tempo di scoperta di **i** **è** $>$ tempo di scoperta di **j** quando scopro l'arco (i, j)

$$\text{pre}[i] > \text{pre}[j]$$

$$\text{pre}[i]/\text{post}[i] = 8/-1$$

$$\text{pre}[j]/\text{post}[j] = 2/5$$



Grafo non orientato: solo archi T e B.

Esempio

time = -1 st

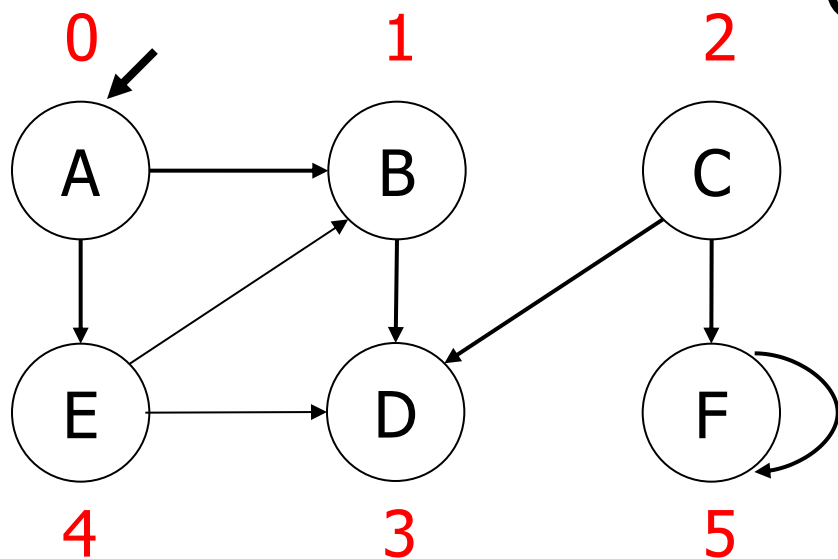
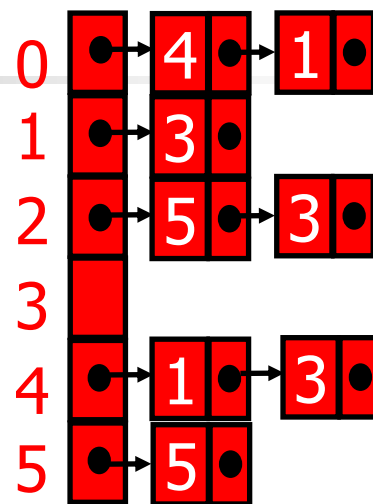
in.txt

A	B
C	D
A	E
C	F
B	D
E	D
E	B
F	F

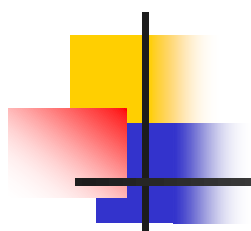
ST

0	A
1	B
2	C
3	D
4	E
5	F

Lista delle
adiacenze



st	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
	0	1	2	3	4	5

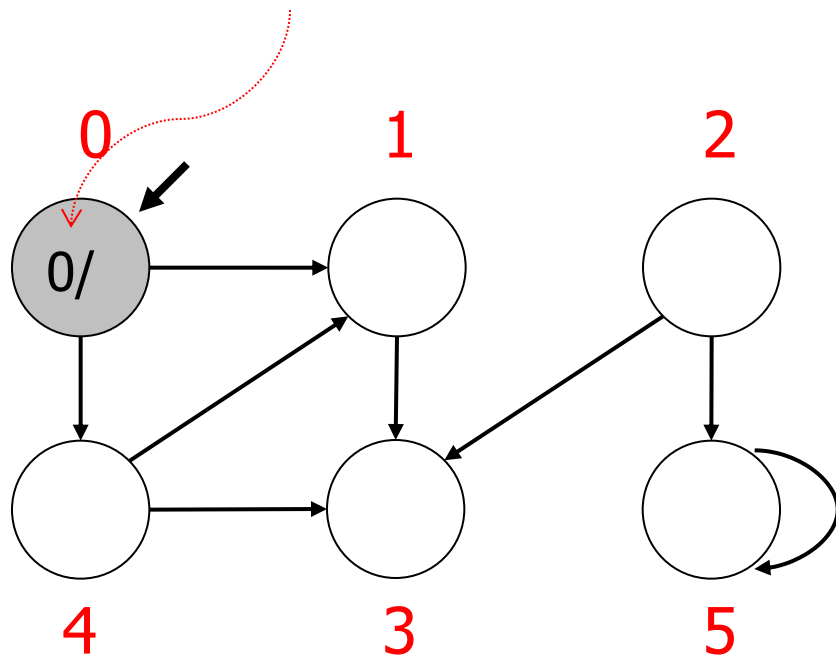


time = 0

st

0

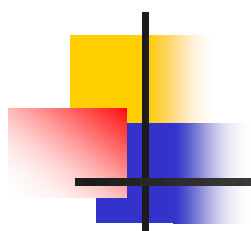
pre[i]/post[i]



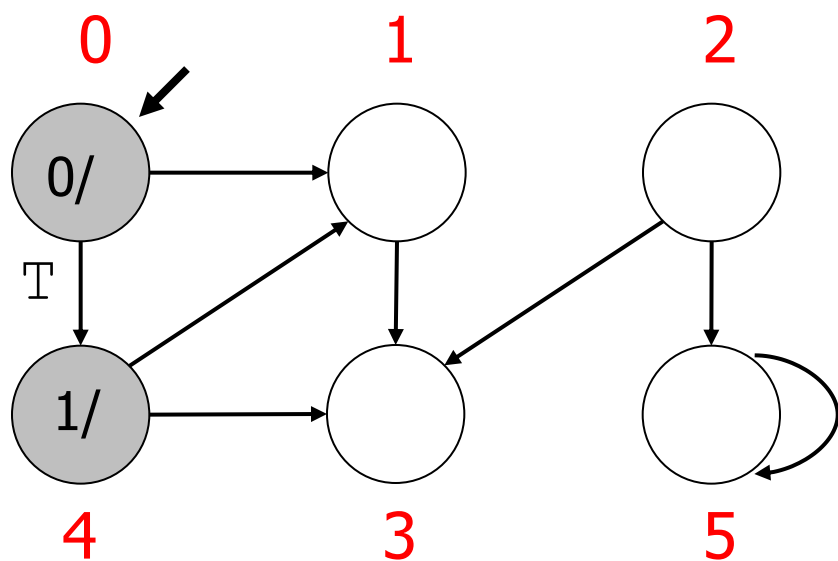
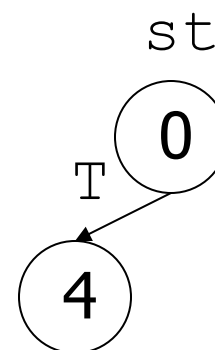
st

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

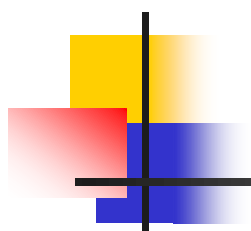


time = 1

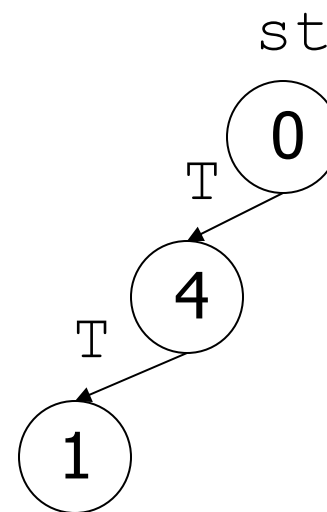
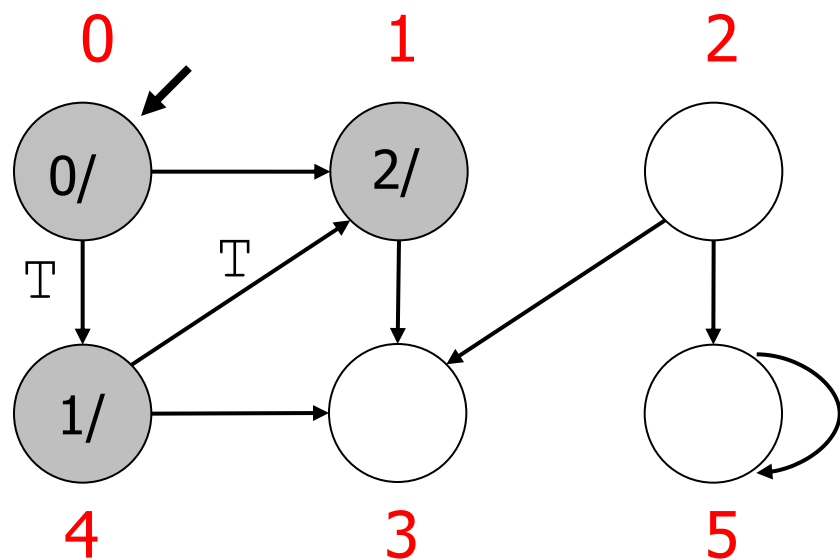


st

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

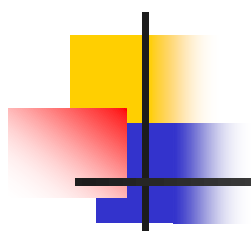


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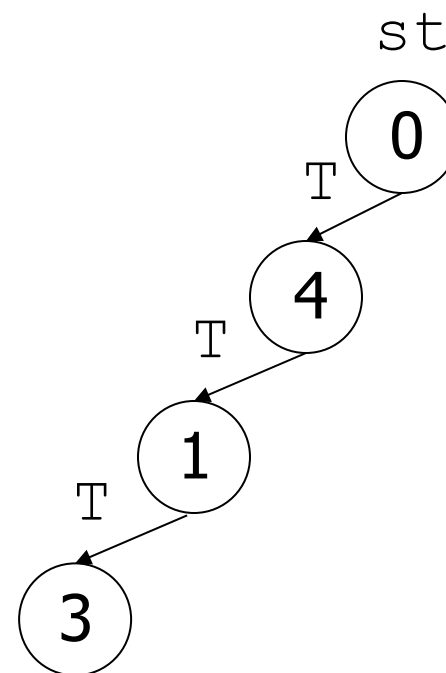
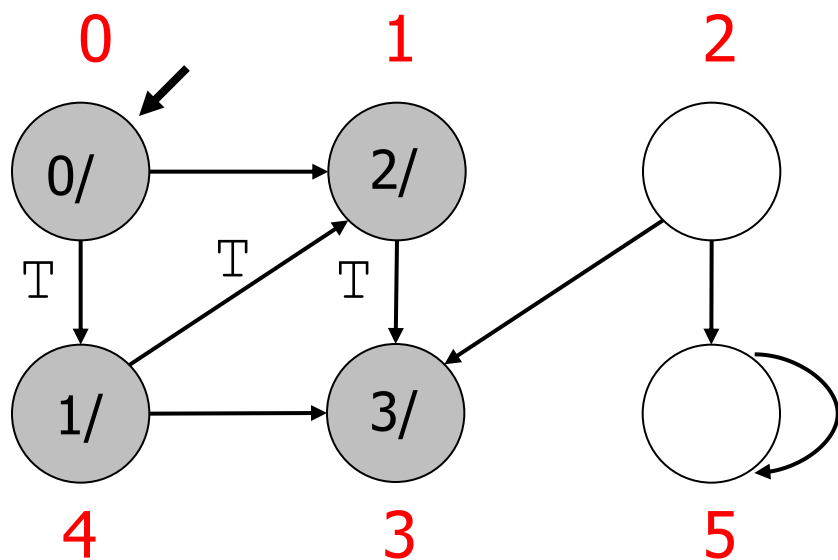


st

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

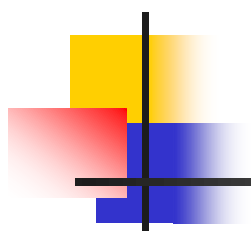


time = 3

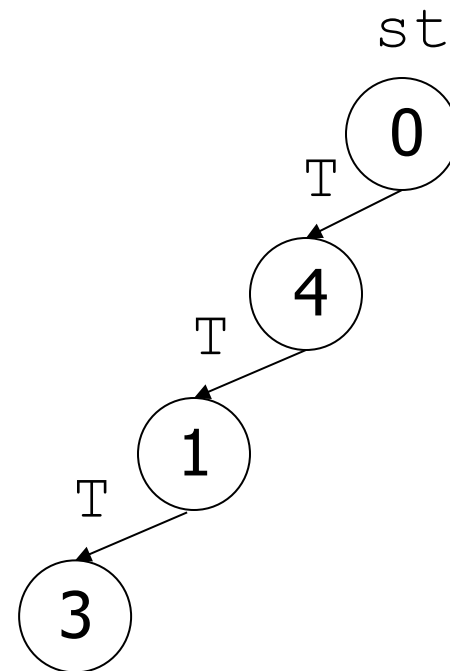
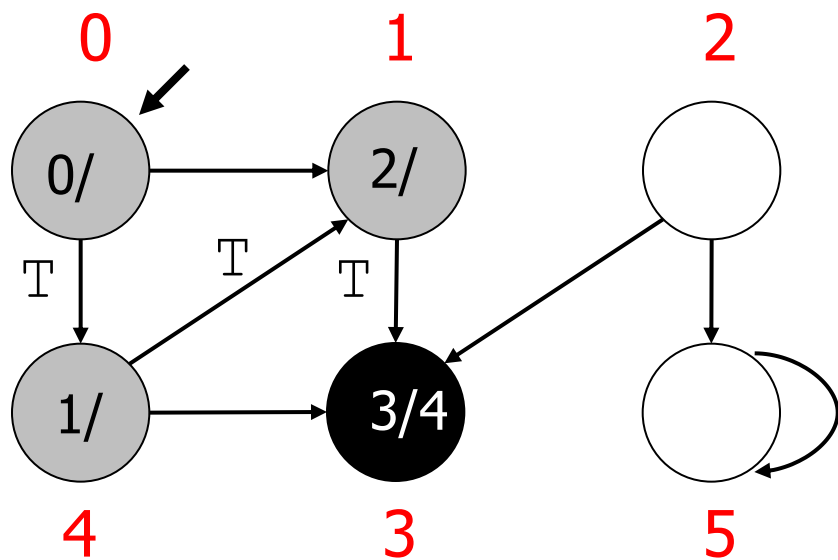


st

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

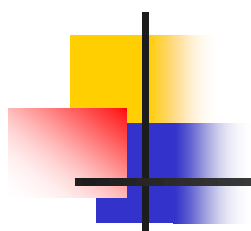


time = 4

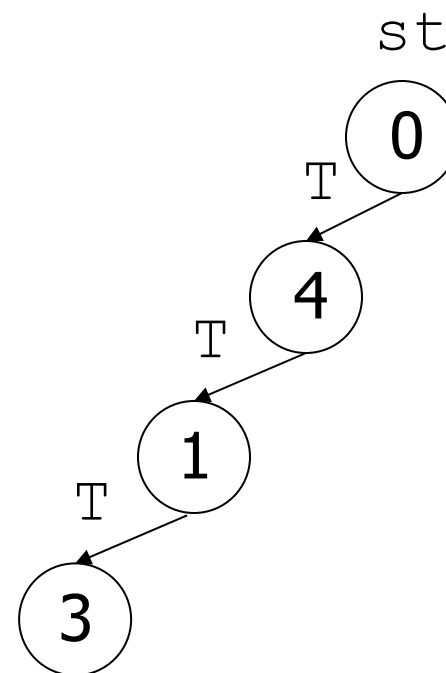
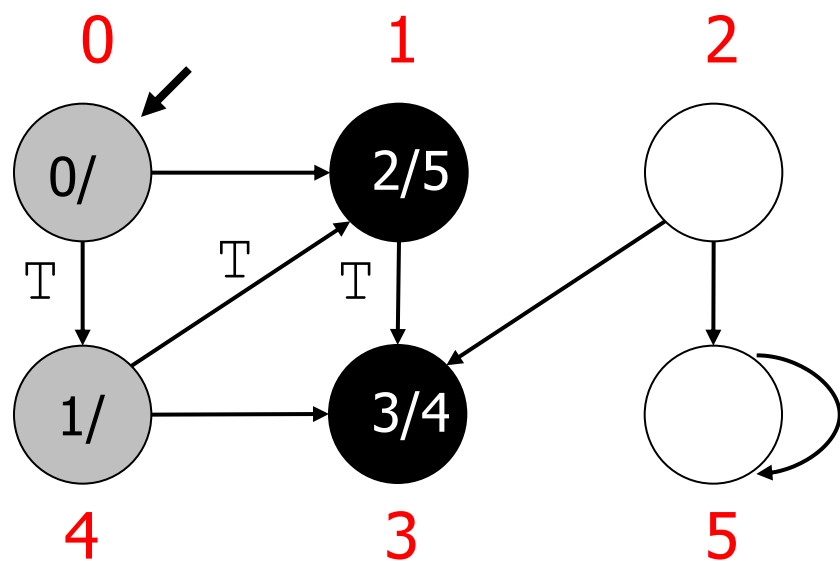


st

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

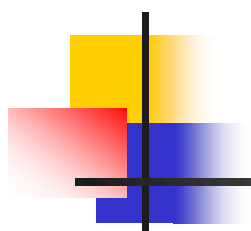


time = 5

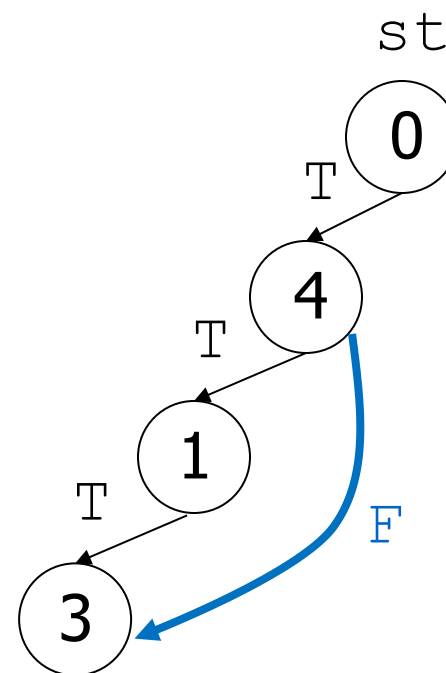
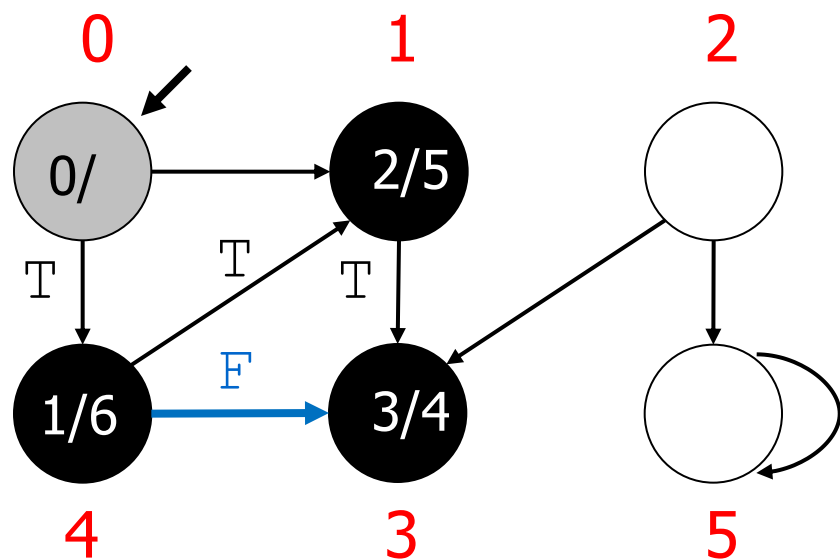


st

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

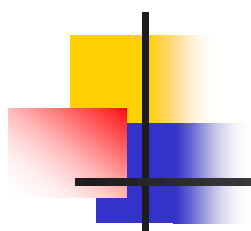


time = 6

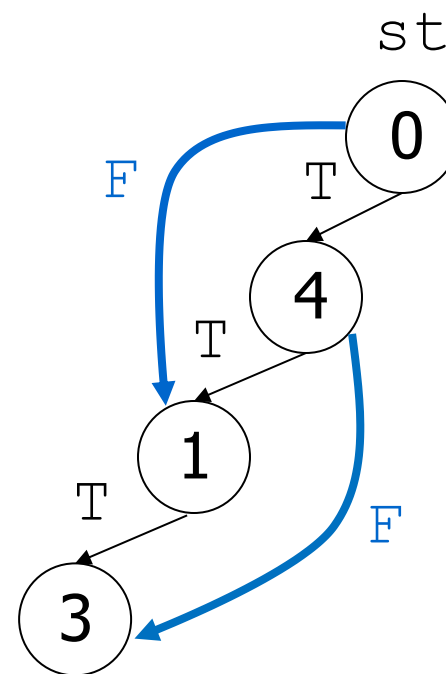
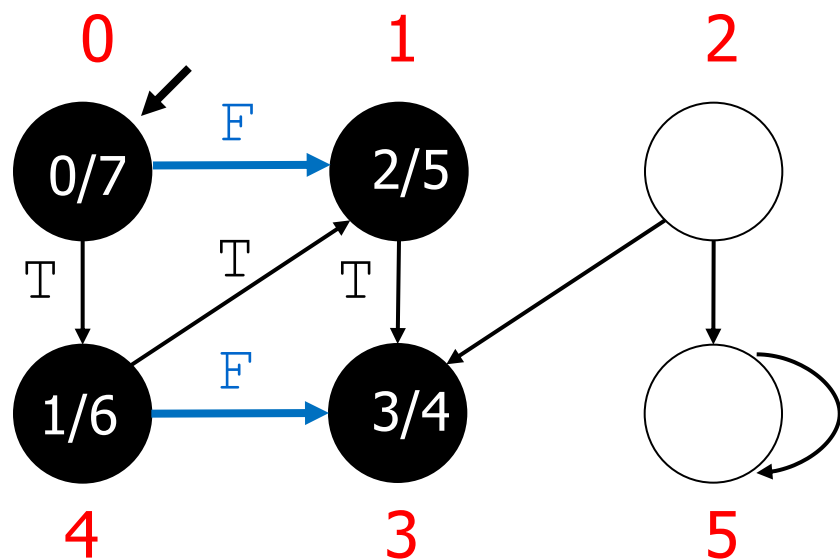


st

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



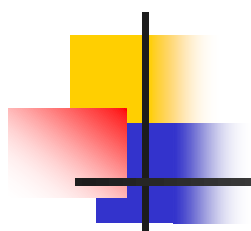
time = 7



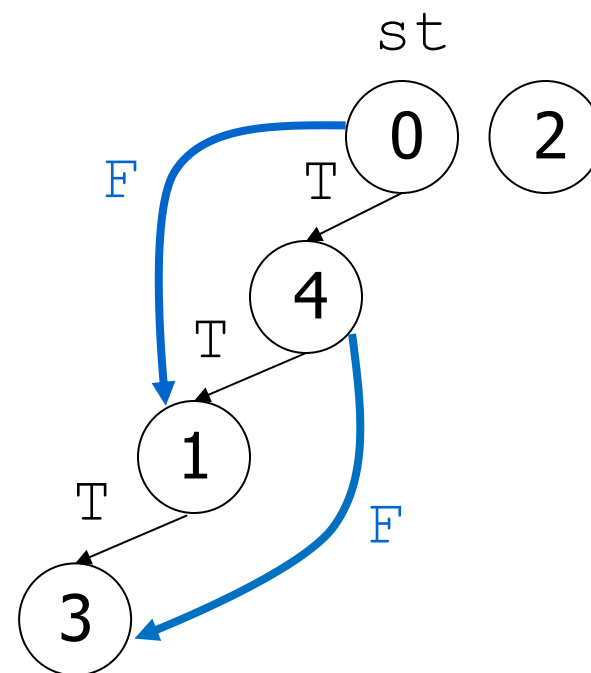
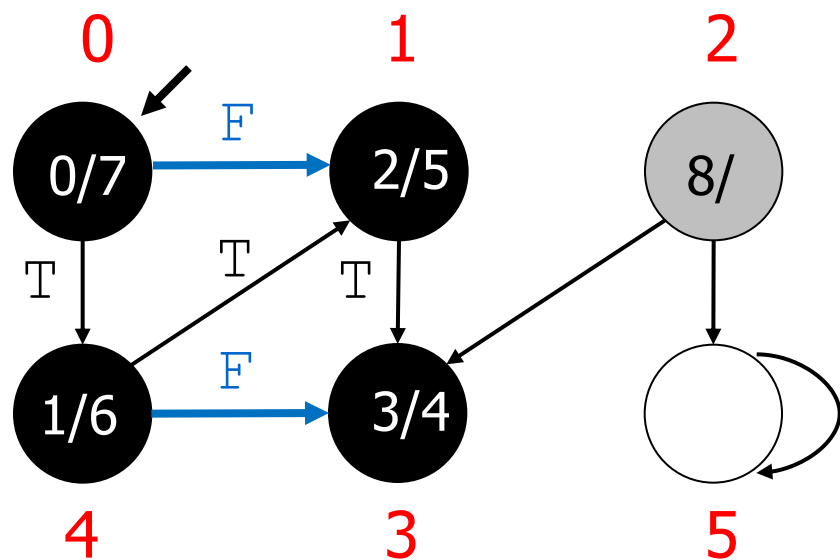
st

0	4	-1	1	0	-1
---	---	----	---	---	----

0 1 2 3 4 5

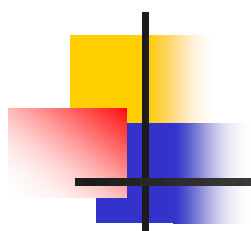


time = 8

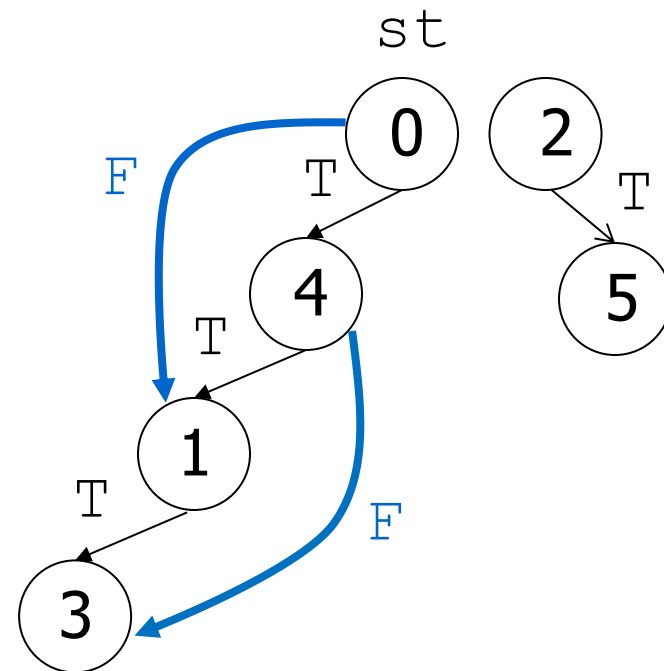
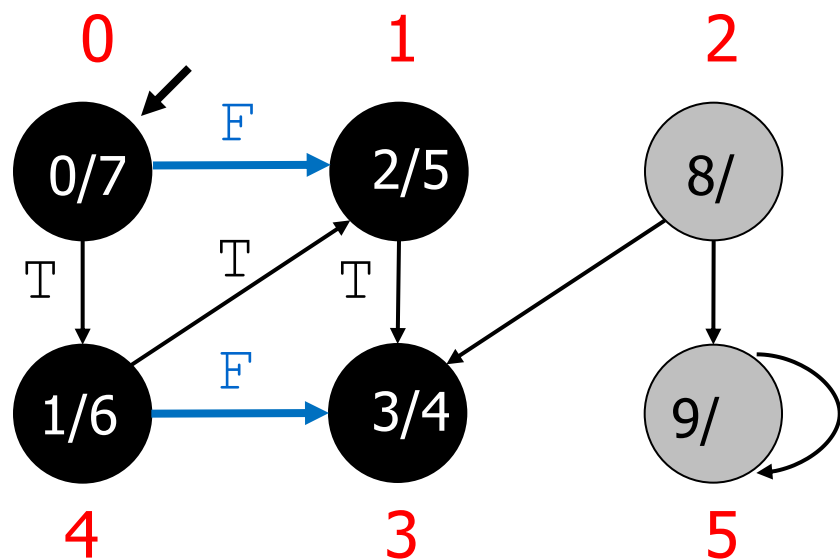


st

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

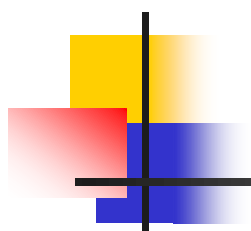


time = 9

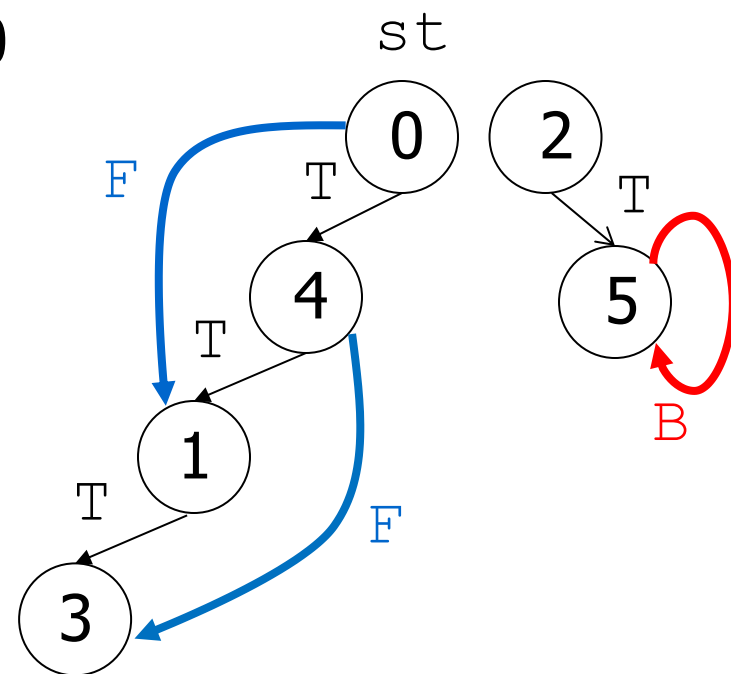
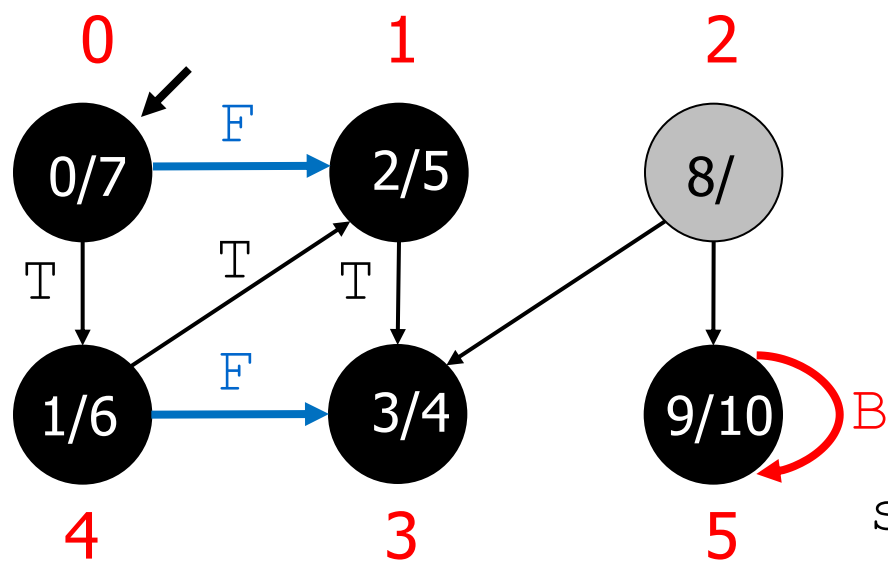


st

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



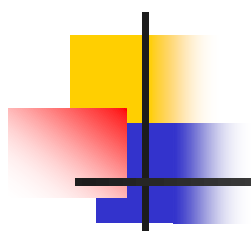
time = 10



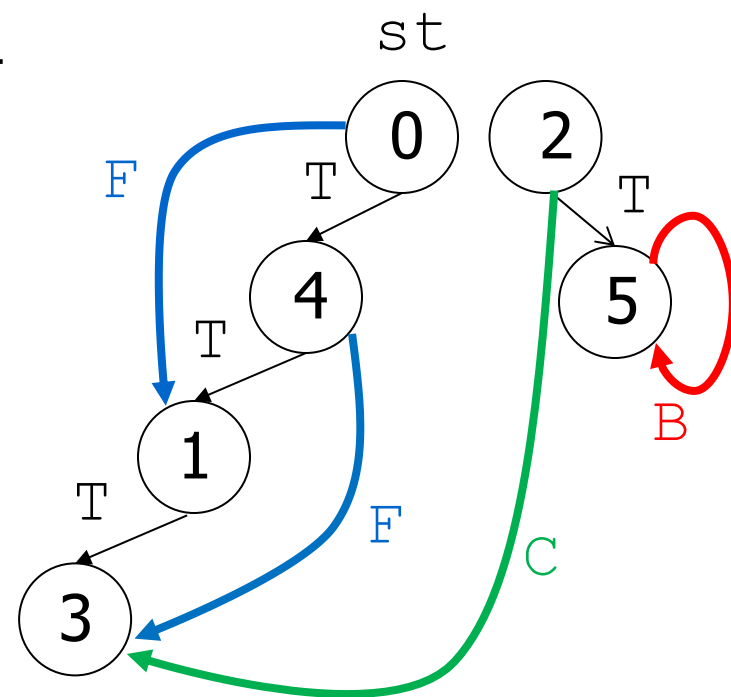
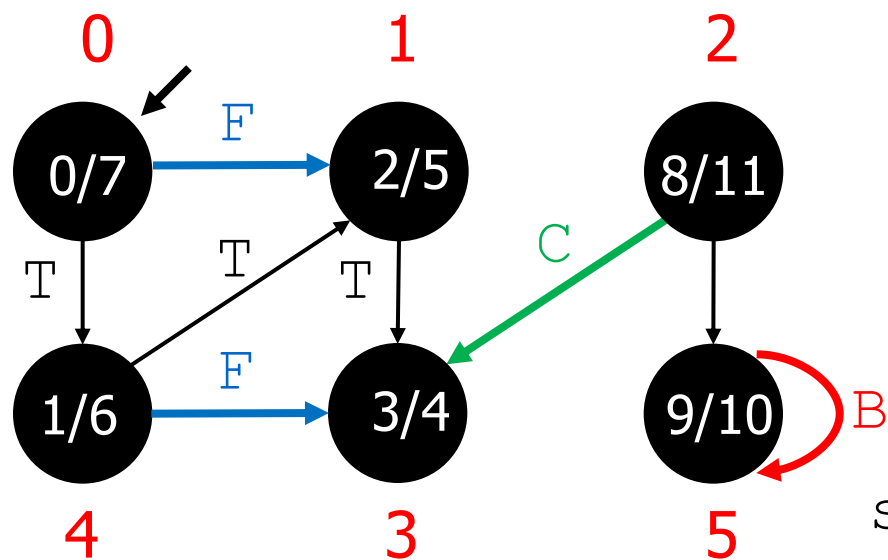
st

0	4	2	1	0	2
---	---	---	---	---	---

0 1 2 3 4 5



time = 11



st

0	4	2	1	0	2
---	---	---	---	---	---

0 1 2 3 4 5



Algoritmo

wrapper


- `GRAPHdfs`: funzione che visita tutti i vertici di un grafo, richiamando la procedura ricorsiva `dfsR`. Termina quando tutti i vertici sono neri.
- `dfsR`: funzione che visita in profondità a partire da un vertice `v` identificato fittiziamente come `EDGEcreate(v, v)`. Termina quando ha visitato in profondità tutti i nodi raggiungibili da `v`.

NB: alcuni autori chiamano visita in profondità la sola `dfsR`.



Strutture dati

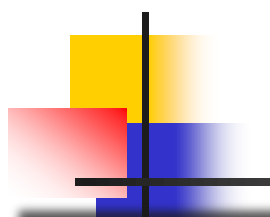
- grafo non pesato come lista delle adiacenze
- vettori dove per ciascun vertice:
 - si registra il tempo di scoperta (numerazione in preordine dei vertici) `pre[i]`
 - si registra il tempo di completamento (numerazione in postordine dei vertici) `post[i]`
 - si registra il padre per la costruzione della foresta degli alberi della visita in profondità: `st[i]`
- contatore `time` per tempi di scoperta/completamento
- `time`, `*pre`, `*post` e `*st` sono locali alla funzione `GRAPHdfs` e passati by reference alla funzione ricorsiva `dfsR`.



```

void GRAPHdfs(Graph G) {
    int v, time=0, *pre, *post, *st;
    pre = malloc(G->V * sizeof(int));
    post = malloc(G->V * sizeof(int));
    st = malloc(G->V * sizeof(int));
    for (v=0; v<G->V; v++) {pre[v]=-1; post[v]=-1; st[v]=-1; }
    for (v=0; v < G->V; v++)
        if (pre[v]==-1)
            dfsR(G, EDGEcreate(v,v), &time, pre, post, st);
    printf("discovery/endprocessing time labels \n");
    for (v=0; v < G->V; v++)
        printf("%s:%d/%d\n", STretrieve(G->tab, v), pre[v], post[v]);
    printf("resulting DFS tree \n");
    for (v=0; v < G->V; v++)
        printf("%s's parent: %s \n", STretrieve(G->tab, v),
            STretrieve(G->tab, st[v]));
}

```



```

void dfsR(Graph G, Edge e, int *time,
          int *pre, int *post, int *st){
    link t;
    int v, w = e.w;
    Edge x;

    if (e.v != e.w)
        printf("(%s, %s): T\n", STretrieve(G->tab, e.v),
            STretrieve(G->tab, e.w)) ;
    st[e.w] = e.v;
    pre[w] = (*time)++;
    for (t = G->adj[w]; t != G->z; t = t->next)
        if (pre[t->v] == -1)
            dfsR(G, EDGEcreate(w, t->v), time, pre, post, st);
    else {
        v = t->v;
        x = EDGEcreate(w, v);
    }
}

```

condizione di
terminazione
implicita della
ricorsione

grafi non orientati

```
if (pre[w] < pre[v])  
    printf("(s, s): B\n", STretrieve(G->tab, x.v),  
           STretrieve(G->tab, x.w)) ;  
if (post[v] == -1)  
    printf("(s, s): B\n", STretrieve(G->tab, x.v),  
           STretrieve(G->tab, x.w));  
else  
    if (pre[v] > pre[w])  
        printf("(s, s): F\n", STretrieve(G->tab, x.v),  
               STretrieve(G->tab, x.w));  
    else  
        printf("(s, s): C\n", STretrieve(G->tab, x.v),  
               STretrieve(G->tab, x.w));  
}  
post[w] = (*time)++;  
}
```

grafi orientati



Complessità (lista adiacenze)


$$\Theta(|V|)$$

- Inizializzazione
- visita ricorsiva da u
- $T(n) = \Theta(|V| + |E|)$.
- Con la matrice delle adiacenze: $T(n) = \Theta(|V|^2)$.

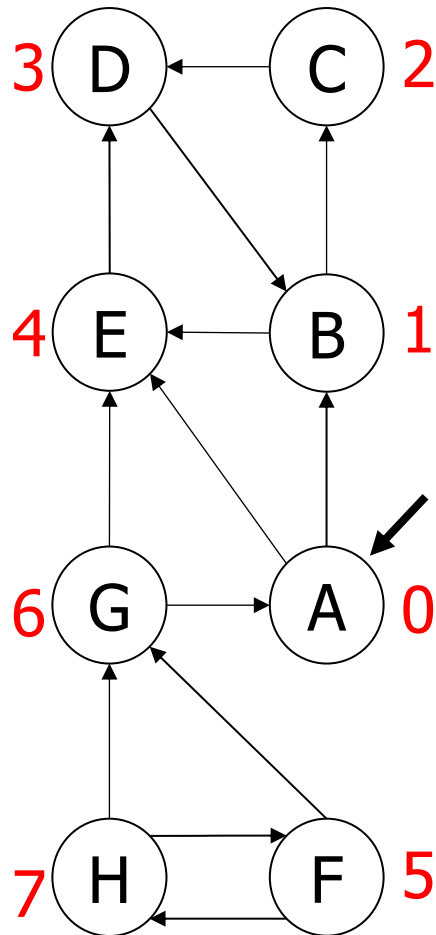

$$\Theta(|E|)$$

Esempio

in.txt

```

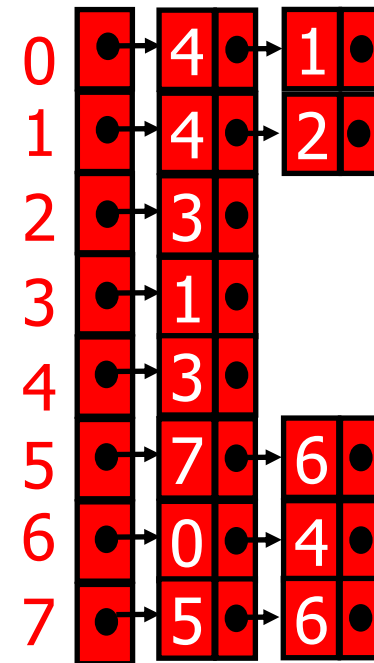
A B
B C
C D
A E
F G
F H
D B
E D
B E
G E
H G
H F
G A
    
```

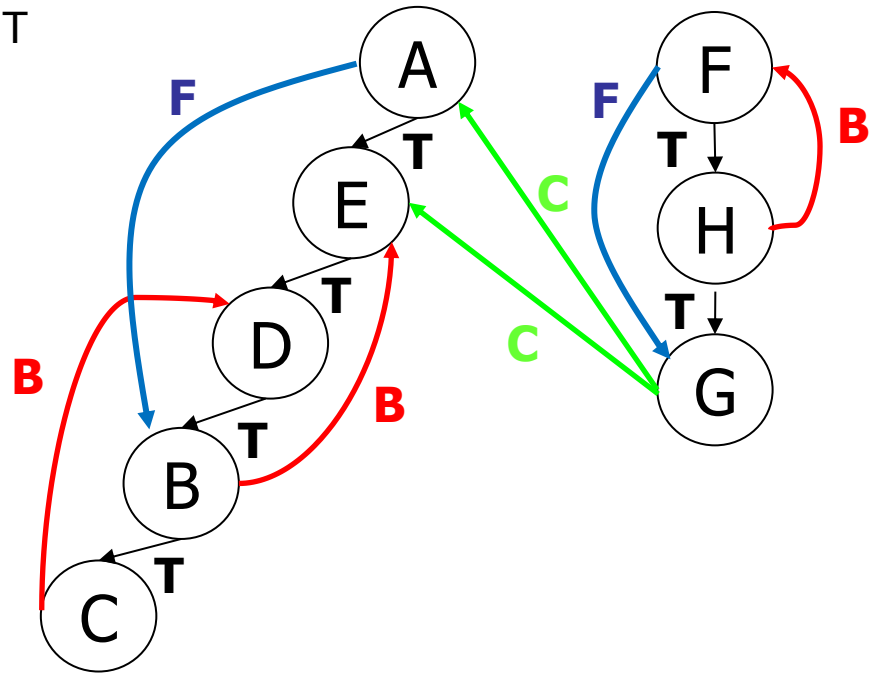
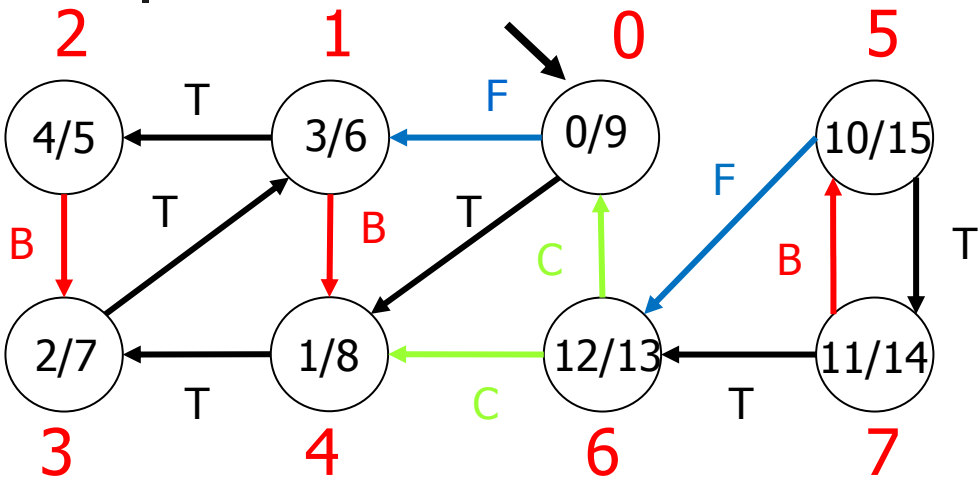
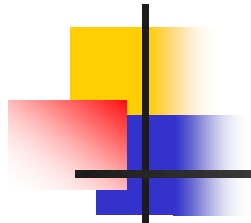


ST

0	A
1	B
2	C
3	D
4	E
5	F
6	G
7	H

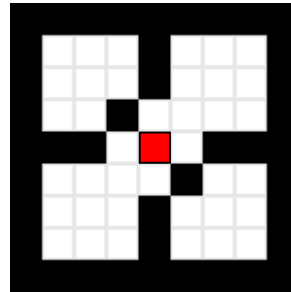
Lista delle
adiacenze





Applicazione: flood fill

- Scopo: colorare un'intera area di pixel connessi con lo stesso colore (Bucket Tool)
- DFS a partire dal pixel sorgente (seed), terminazione quando si incontra una frontiera (boundary):



<http://en.wikipedia.org>

Sedgewick, Wayne, Algorithms Part I & II, www.coursera.org



Visita in ampiezza

A partire da un vertice s :

- determina tutti i vertici raggiungibili da s , quindi non visita necessariamente tutti i vertici a differenza della DFS
- calcola la distanza minima da s di tutti i vertici da esso raggiungibili.
- genera un albero della visita in ampiezza.

Ampiezza: espande tutta la frontiera tra vertici già scoperti/non ancora scoperti.



Principi base

Scoperta di un vertice: prima volta che si incontra nella visita.

Vertici:

- bianchi: non ancora scoperti
- grigi: scoperti, ma non completati
- neri: scoperti e completati.

Dato un vertice u , il vettore $st[u]$ registra il padre di u nell'albero della visita.



Strutture dati

- grafo non pesato come matrice delle adiacenze
- coda Q dei vertici grigi (esterna al grafo)
- vettore st dei padri nell'albero di visita in ampiezza
- vettore pre dei tempi di scoperta dei vertici
- contatore $time$ del tempo
- $time$, $*pre$ e $*st$ sono locali alla funzione `GRAPHbfs` e passati by reference alla funzione `bfs`.



wrapper



Algoritmo

Algoritmo:

- estrai un vertice dalla coda
- metti in coda tutti i vertici bianchi ad esso adiacenti (metti in coda tutti gli archi che puntano ai vertici ancora bianchi ad esso adiacenti)
- ripeti finché la coda si svuota

`bfs` : funzione che visita in ampiezza a partire da un vertice di partenza.

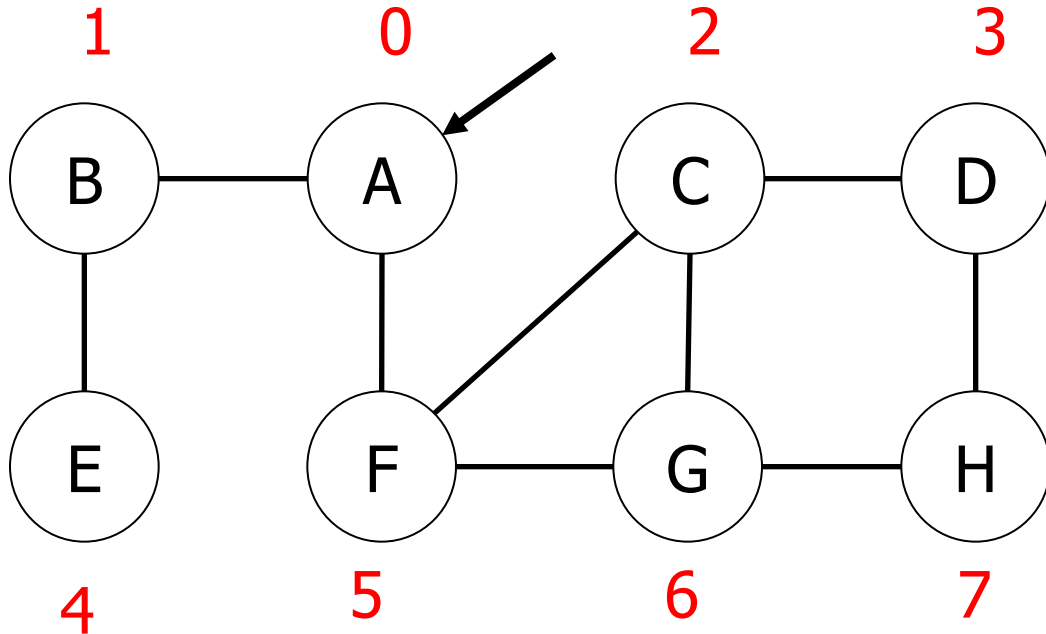
Esempio

in.txt

A B
C D
B E
C F
F G
D H
A F
C G
G H

ST

0	A
1	B
2	C
3	D
4	E
5	F
6	G
7	H



st

-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

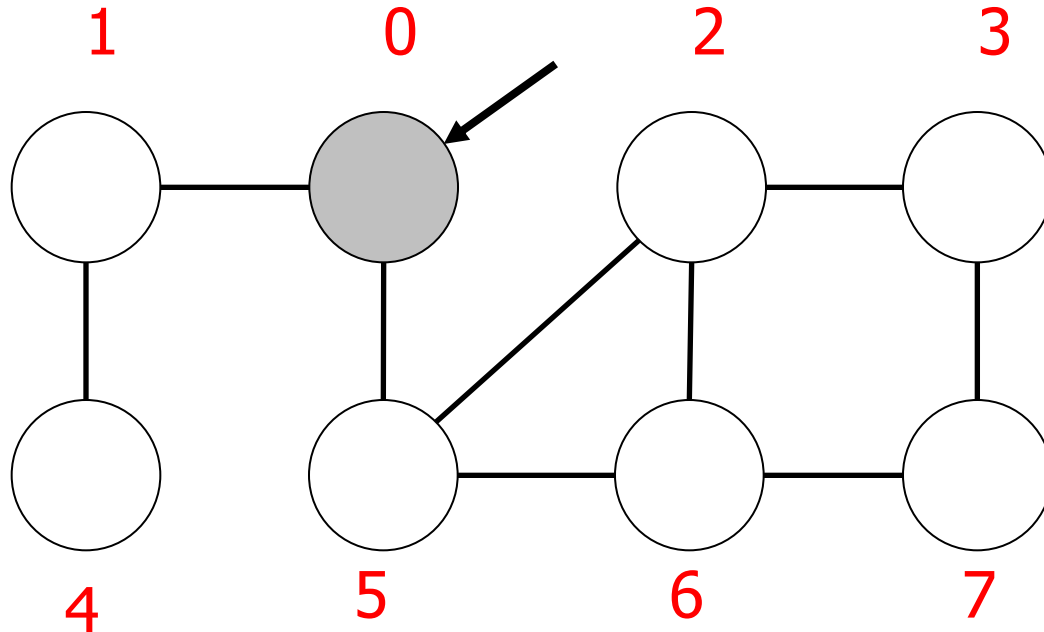
Nella coda Q sono riportati
i vertici bianchi, non gli archi

Q

0

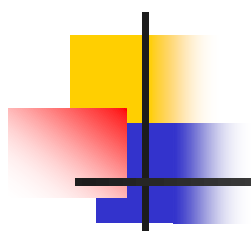
st

0



st

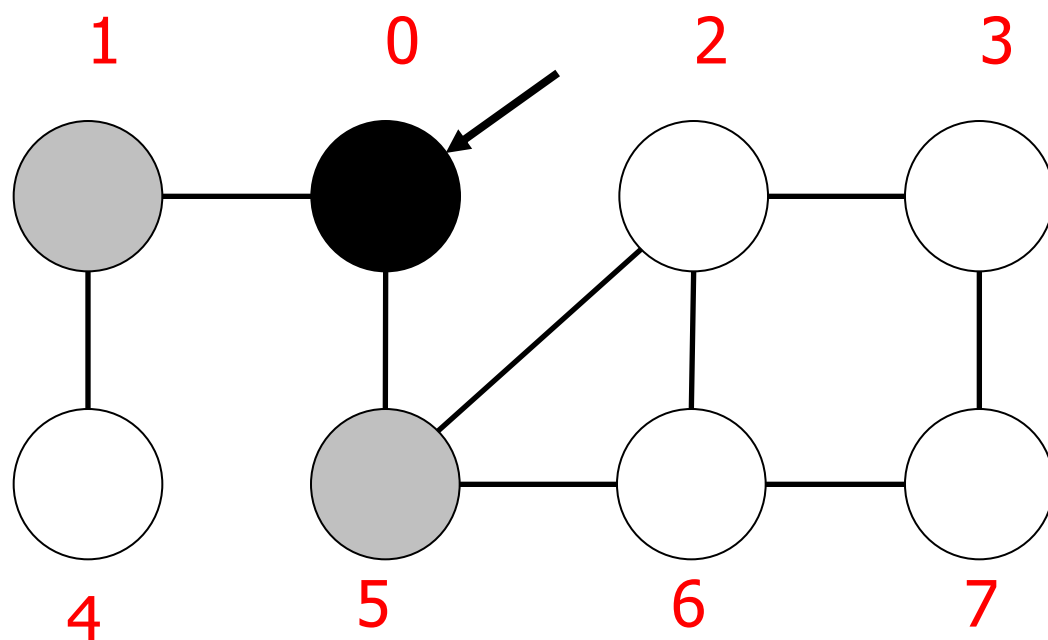
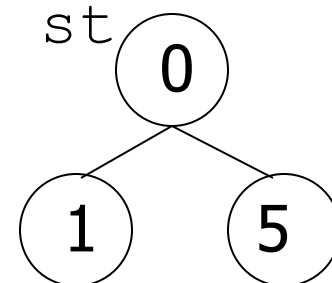
0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



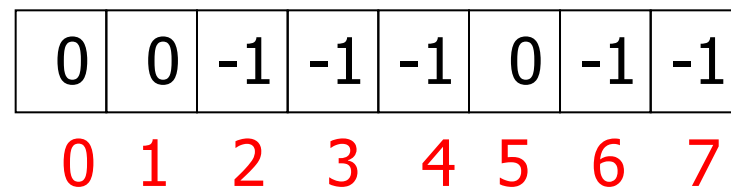
Q

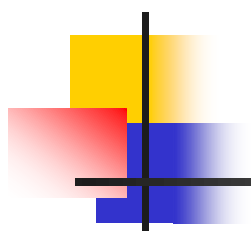


st

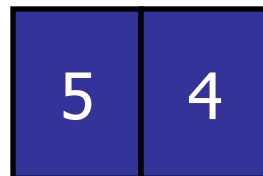


st

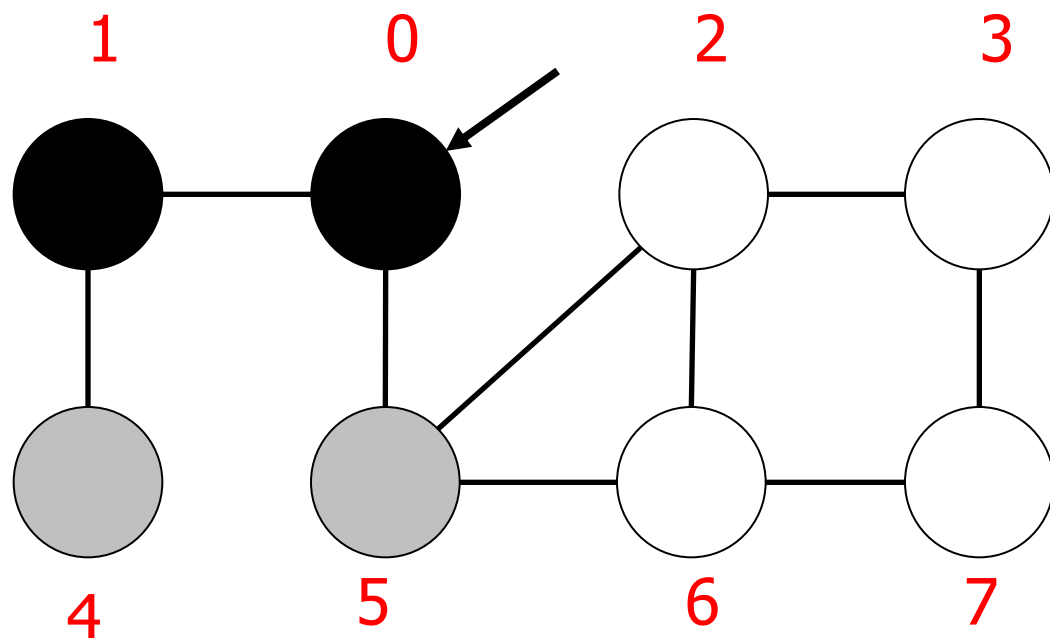
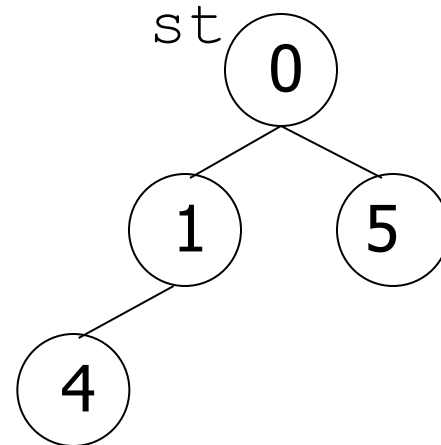




Q

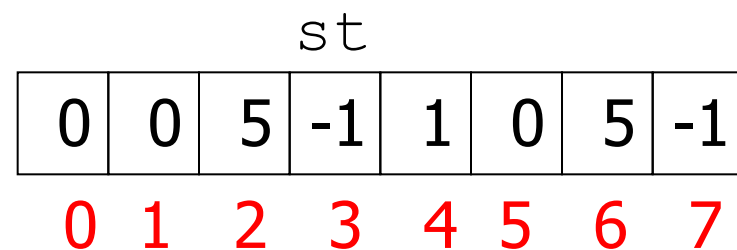
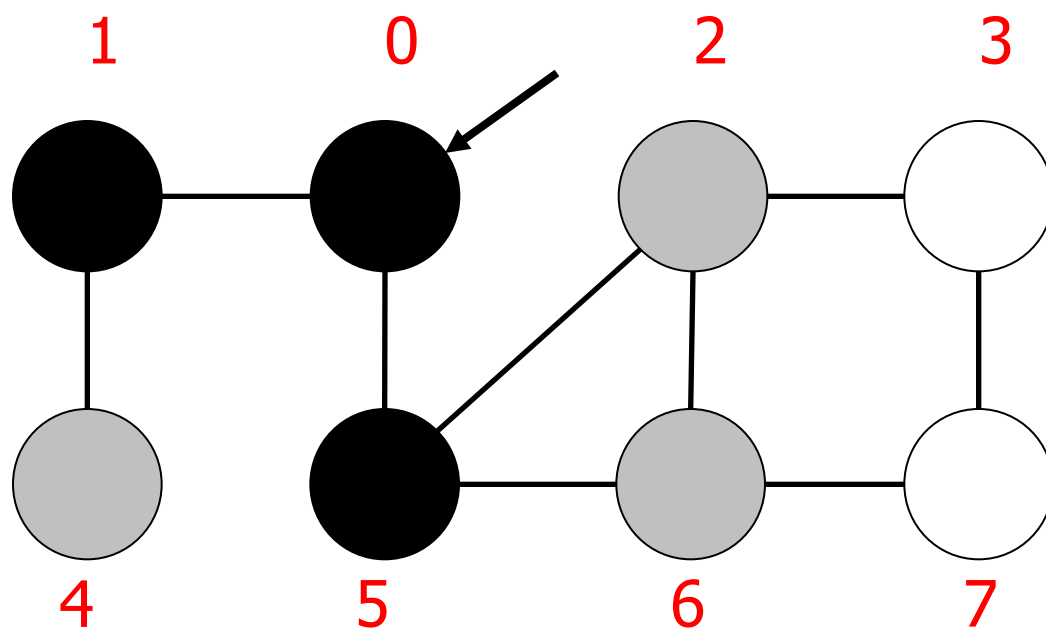
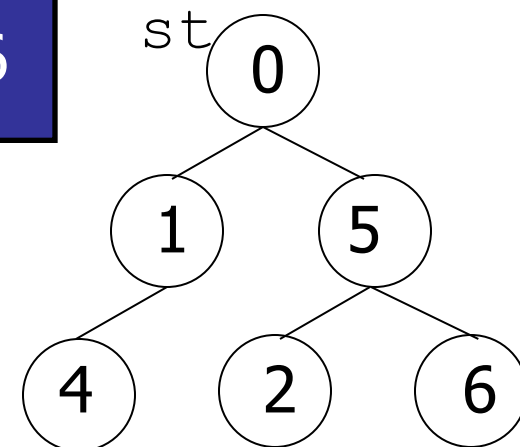
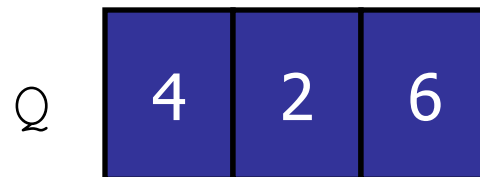
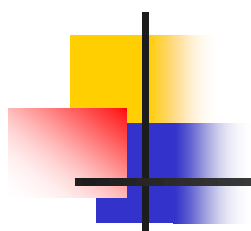


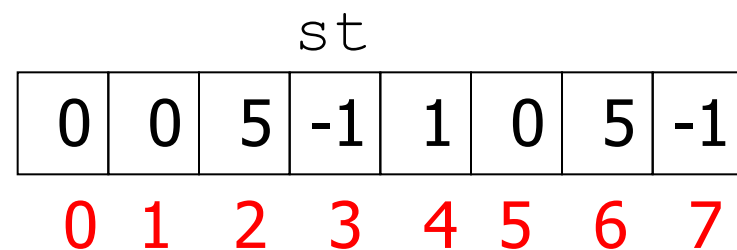
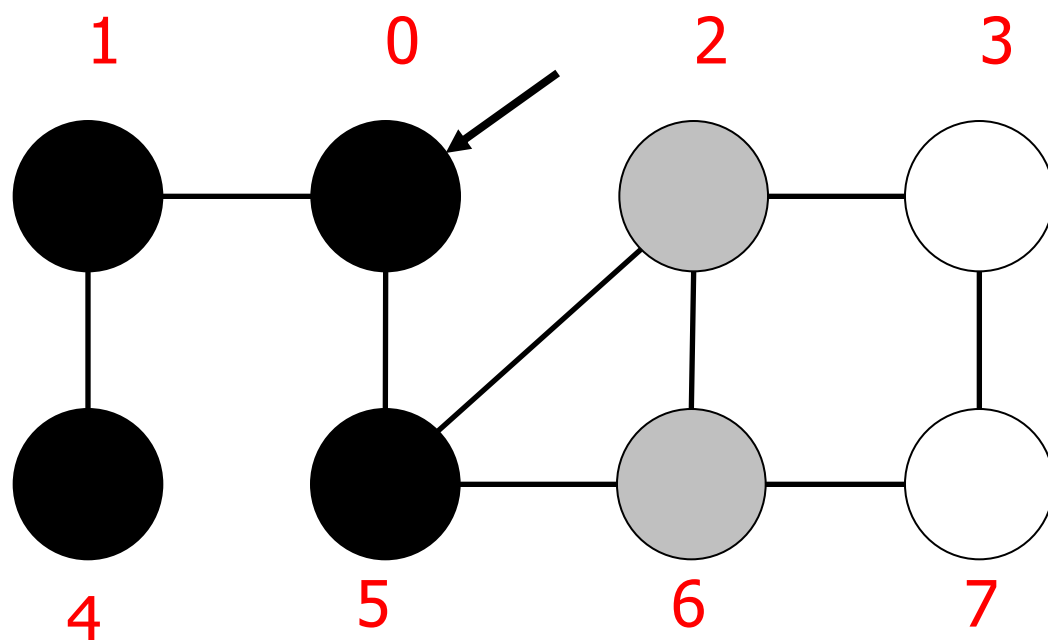
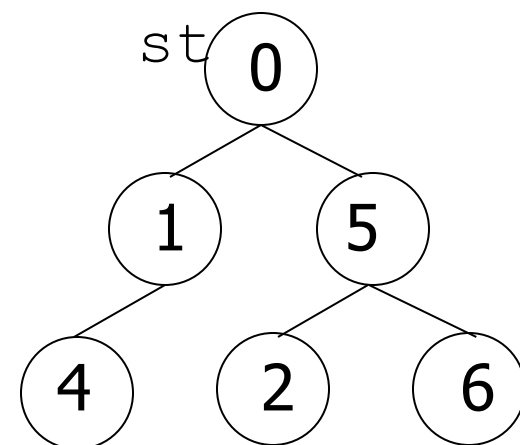
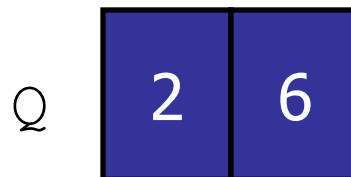
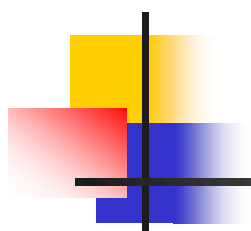
st

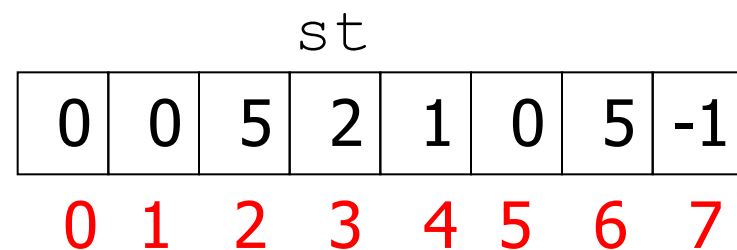
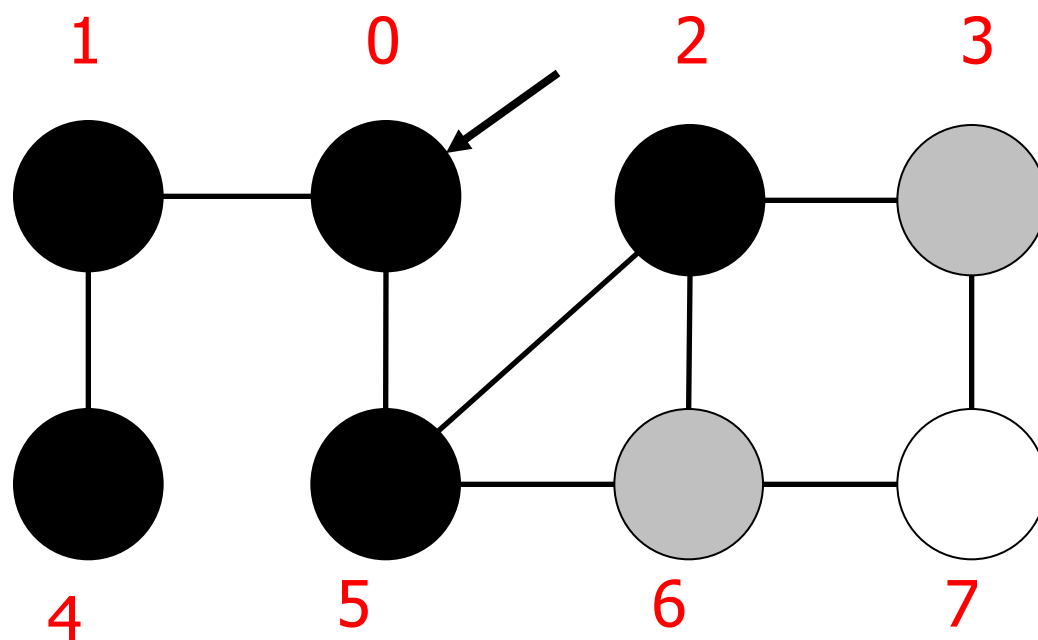
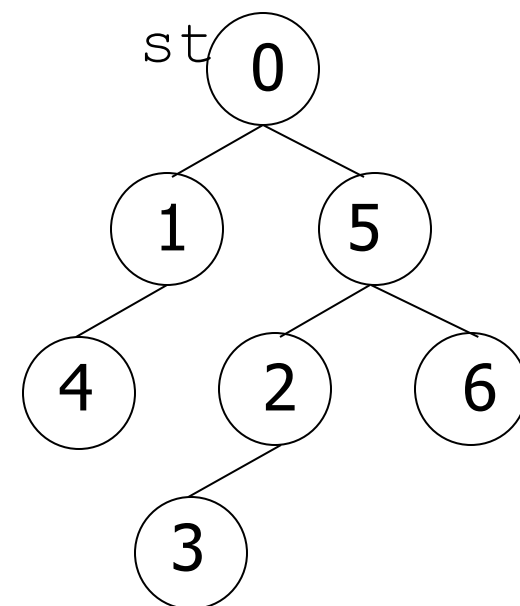
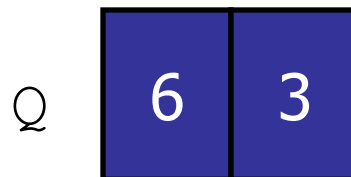
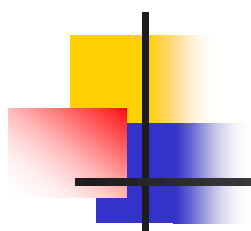


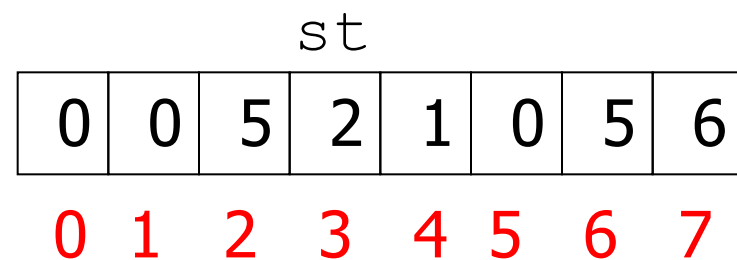
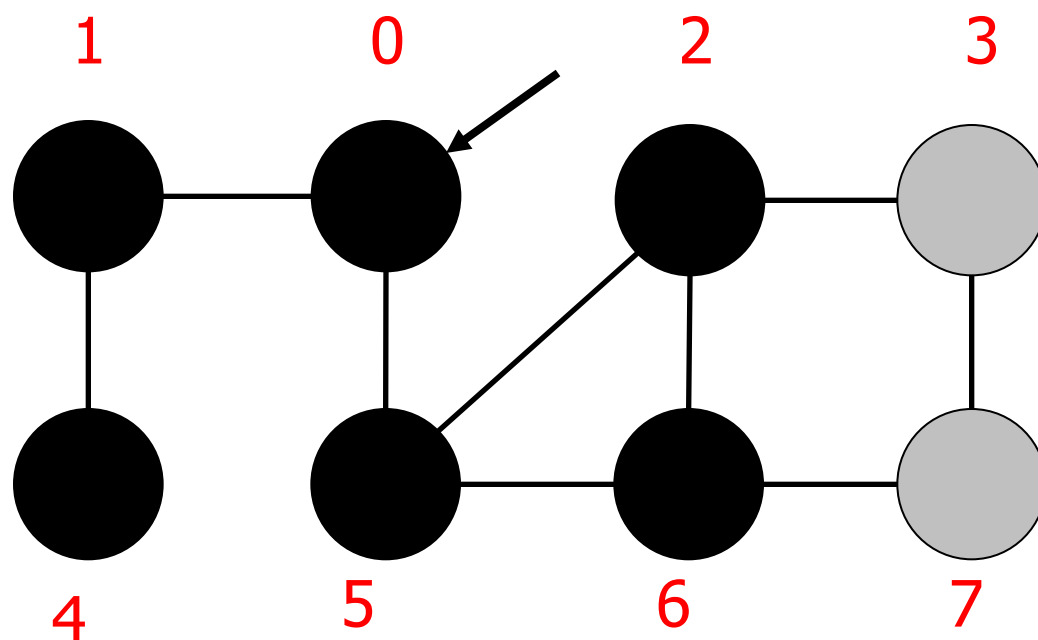
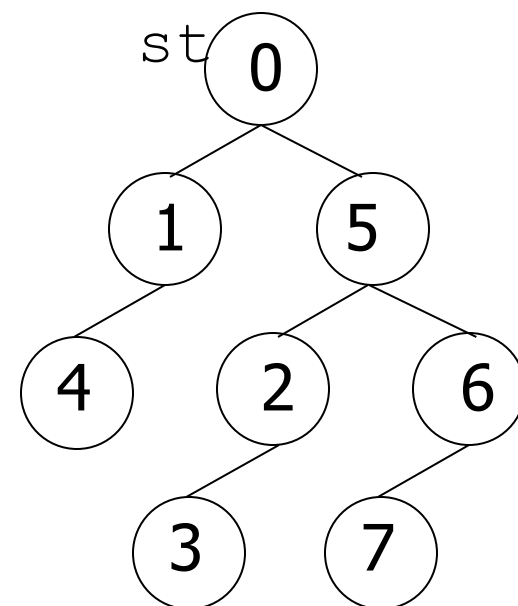
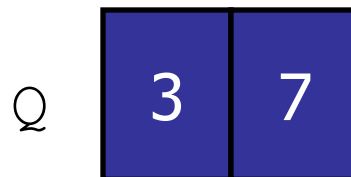
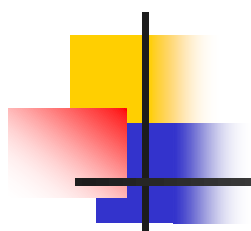
st

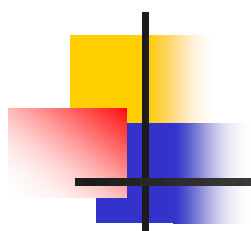
0	0	-1	-1	1	0	-1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



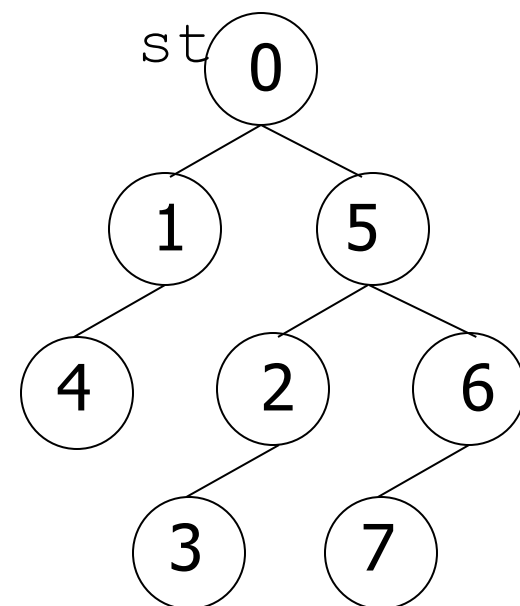
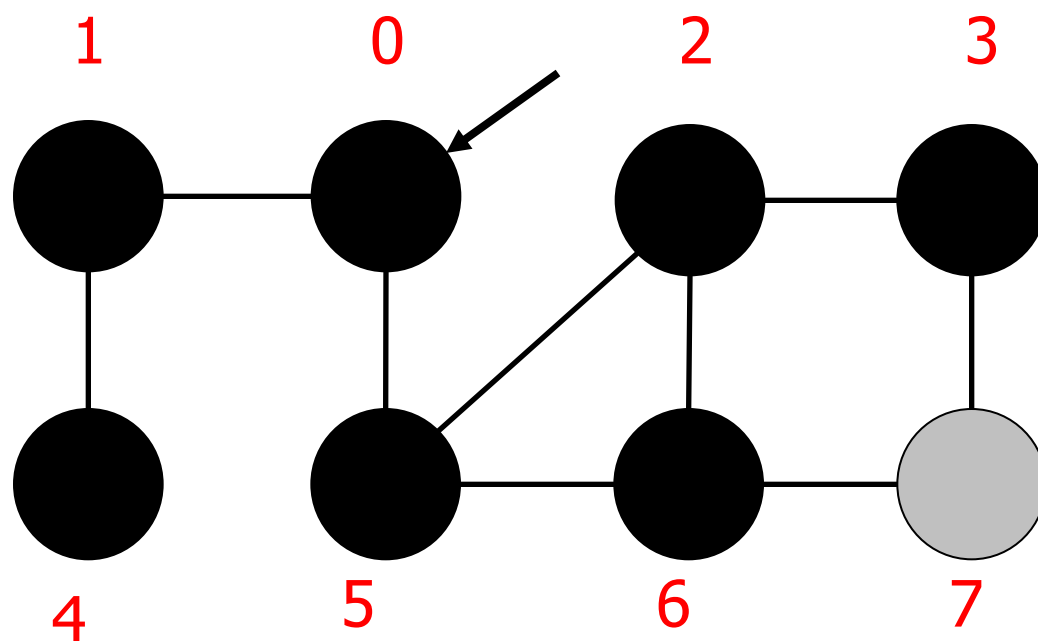






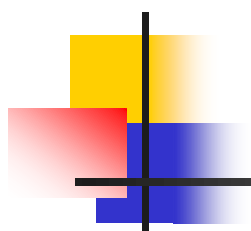


Q 7

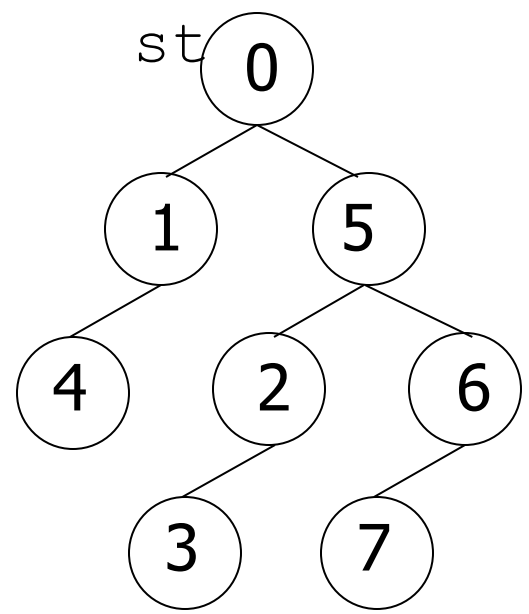
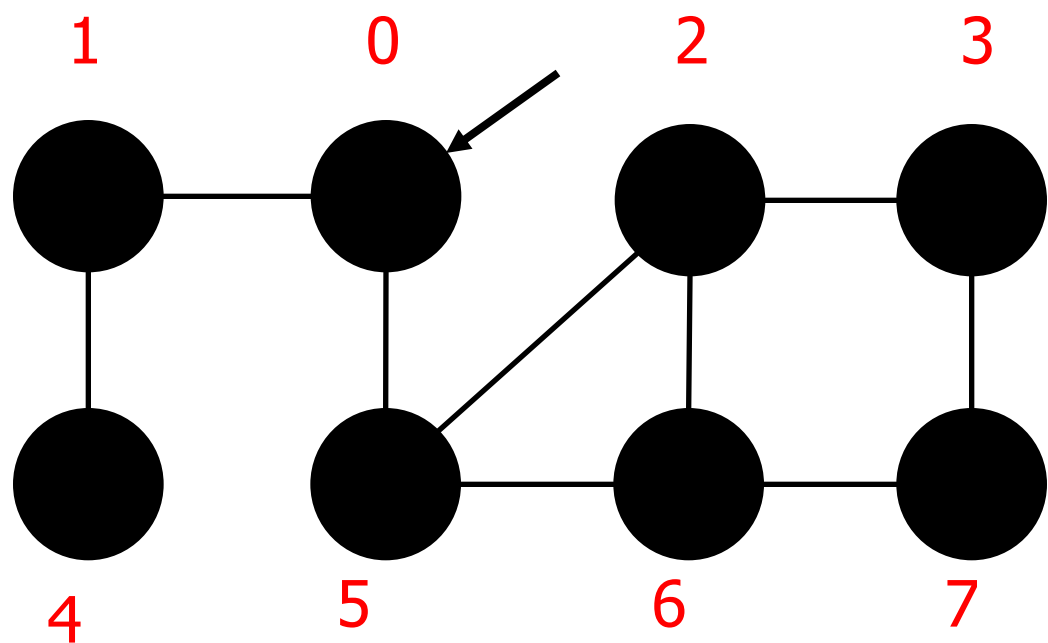


st

0	0	5	2	1	0	5	6
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

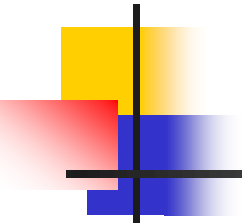


Q

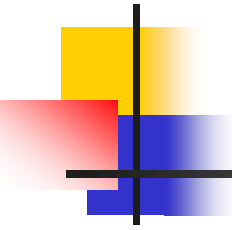


st

0	0	5	2	1	0	5	6
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



```
void GRAPHbfs(Graph G) {
    int v, time=0, *pre, *st;
    pre = malloc(G->V*sizeof(int));
    st = malloc(G->V*sizeof(int));
    for (v=0; v < G->V; v++) {
        pre[v] = -1;
        st[v] = -1;
    }
    bfs(G, EDGEcreate(0,0), &time, pre, st);
    printf("\n Resulting BFS tree \n");
    for (v=0; v < G->V; v++)
        if (st[v] != -1)
            printf("%s's parent is: %s\n", STretrieve(G->tab, v),
                STretrieve(G->tab, st[v]));
}
```



```
void bfs(Graph G, Edge e, int *time, int *pre, int *st) {
    int v;
    Q q = Qinit();
    Qput(q, e);
    while (!Qempty(q))
        if (pre[(e = Qget(q)).w] == -1) {
            pre[e.w] = (*time)++;
            st[e.w] = e.v;
            for (v = 0; v < G->V; v++)
                if (G->adj[e.w][v] == 1)
                    if (pre[v] == -1)
                        Qput(q, EDGEcreate(e.w, v));
        }
}
```

Matrice delle
adiacenze



Complessità

- Operazioni sulla coda
- Scansione della matrice delle adiacenze
 $T(n) = \Theta(|V|^2)$.
- Con la lista delle adiacenze: $T(n) = O(|V| + |E|)$.

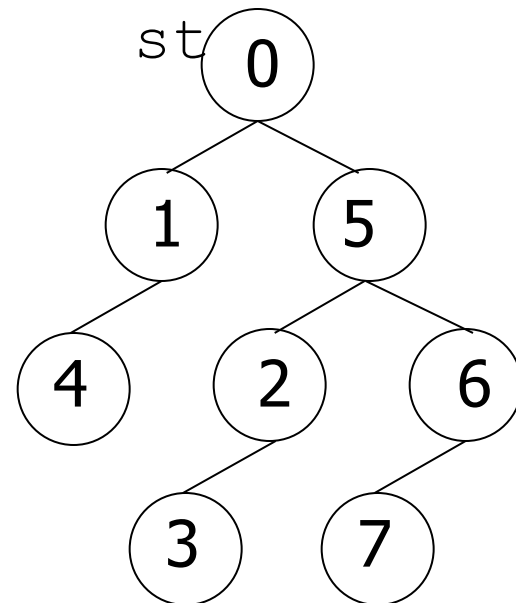
Proprietà

Cammini minimi: la visita in ampiezza determina la minima distanza tra s e ogni vertice raggiungibile da esso.

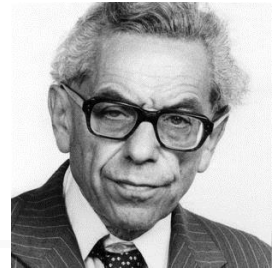
Cammino minimo da 0 a 3:

0, 5, 2, 3

lunghezza = 3



Applicazione: i numeri di Erdős



- Paul Erdős (1913-1996): matematico ungherese «itinerante»: pubblicazioni con moltissimi coautori
- Grafo non orientato:
 - vertici: matematici
 - arco: unisce 2 matematici che hanno una pubblicazione in comune
- numero di Erdős: distanza minima di ogni matematico da Erdős
- BFS



Ron Graham (alias Tom Oda).

<http://www.oakland.edu/upload/images/Erdos%20Number%20Project/cgraph.jpg>

Sedgewick, Wayne, Algorithms Part I & II, www.coursera.org



Riferimenti

- Visita in profondità:
 - Sedgewick Part 5 18.2, 18.3, 18.4
 - Cormen 23.3
- Visita in ampiezza:
 - Sedgewick Part 5 18.7
 - Cormen 23.2
- Numero di Erdős:
 - Bertossi 9.5.2