

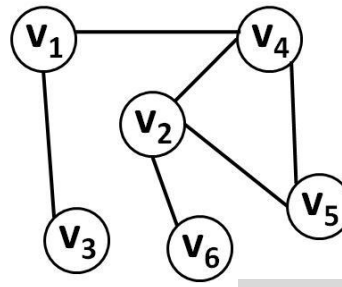
# Graphs

# Introduction

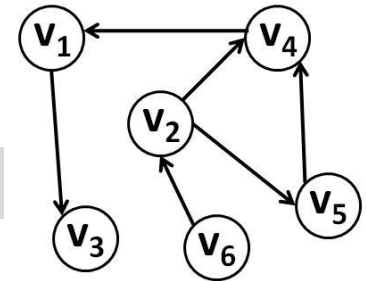
- Generalization of a tree.
- Collection of vertices (or nodes) and connections between them.
- No restriction on
  - The number of vertices.
  - The number of connections between the two vertices.
- Have several real life applications.



# Definition



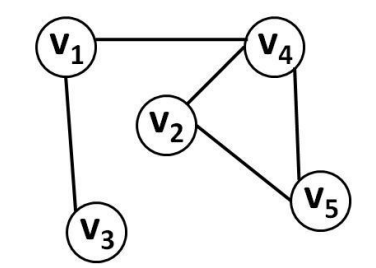
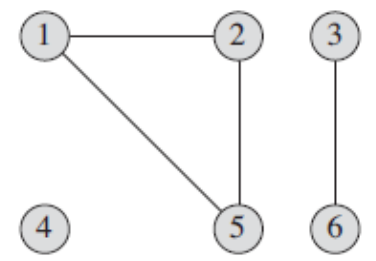
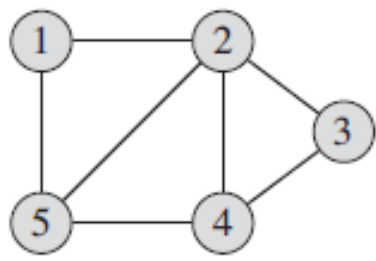
Undirected Graph



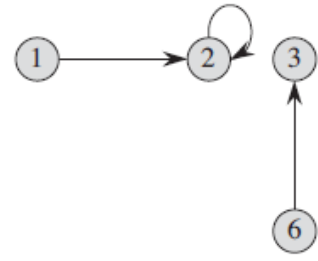
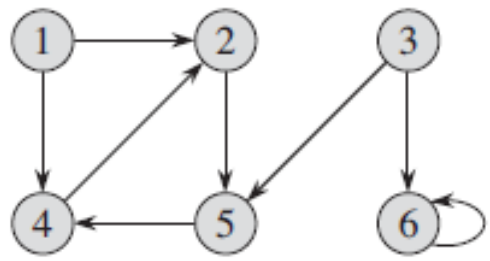
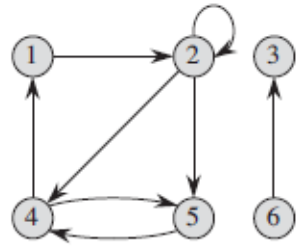
Directed Graph

- A graph  $G = (V, E)$  consists of a
  - Finite, non-empty set  $V$  of **vertices** and
  - Possibly empty set  $E$  of **edges**. A binary relation on  $V$ .
- $|V|$  denotes number of vertices.
- $|E|$  denotes number of edges.
- An edge (or arc) is a pair of vertices  $(v_i, v_j)$  from  $V$ .
  - Simple or undirected graph  $(v_i, v_j) = (v_j, v_i)$ .
  - Digraph or directed graph  $(v_i, v_j) \neq (v_j, v_i)$ .
- An edge has an associated **weight** or **cost** as well.

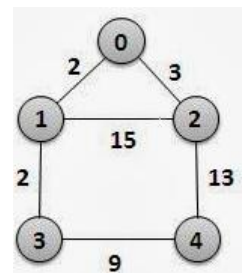
# Contd...



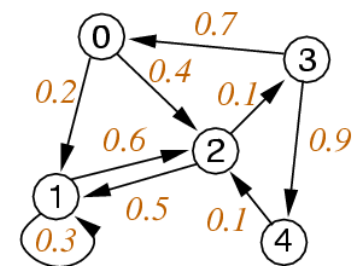
Undirected Graph



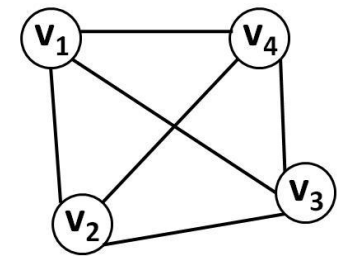
Directed Graph



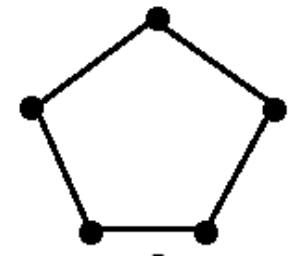
Weighted Undirected Graph



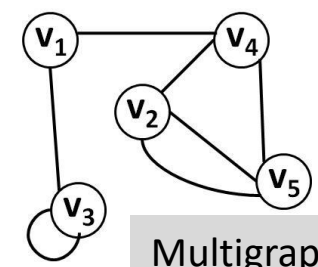
Weighted Directed Graph



Complete Graph



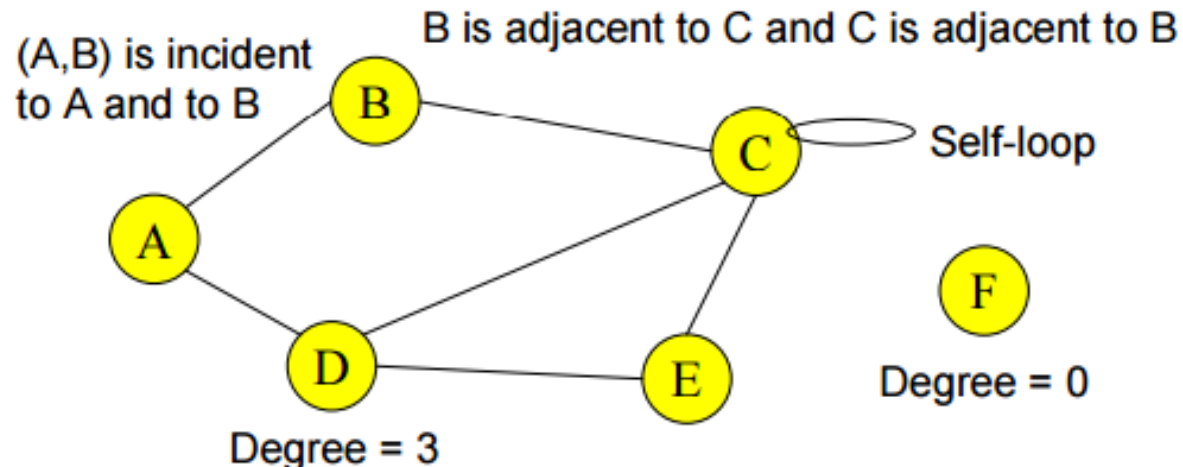
Cycle Graph



Multigraph

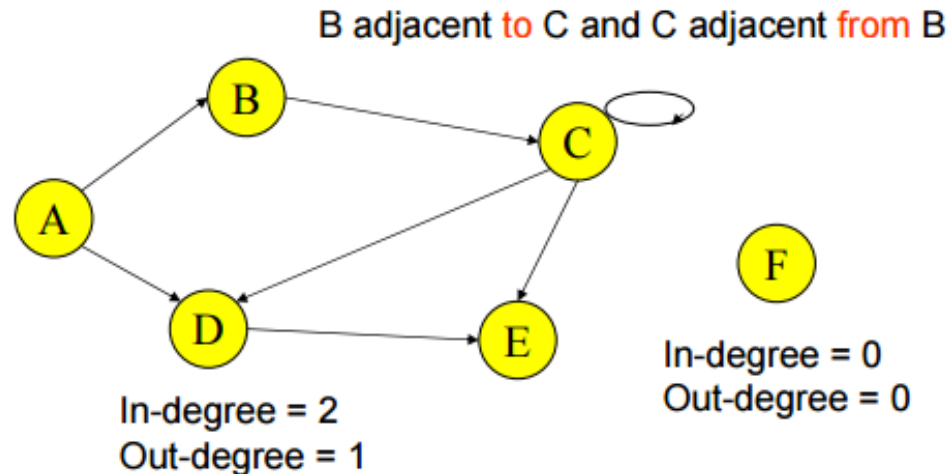
# Terminology (Undirected)

- Two vertices  $u$  and  $v$  are adjacent if  $\{u,v\}$  is an edge in  $G$ .
  - Edge  $\{u,v\}$  is incident with vertex  $u$  and vertex  $v$ .
- Degree of a vertex is the number of edges incident with it.
  - A self-loop counts twice (both ends count).



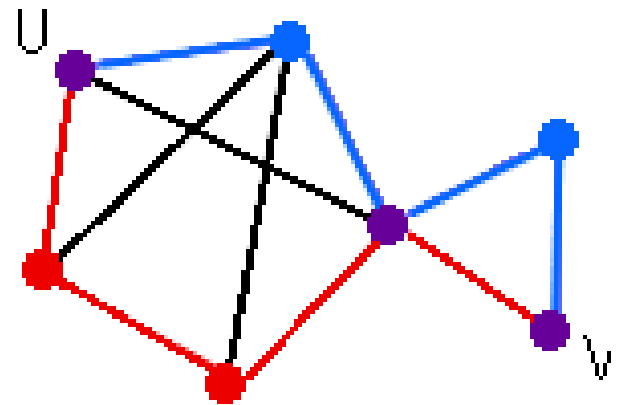
# Terminology (Directed)

- Vertex  $u$  is adjacent to vertex  $v$  if  $(u,v)$  is an edge in  $G$  and vertex  $u$  is the initial vertex of  $(u,v)$ .
- Vertex  $v$  is adjacent from vertex  $u$ , if vertex  $v$  is the terminal (or end) vertex of  $(u,v)$ .
- A vertex has two types of degree.
  - in-degree: The number of edges with the vertex as the terminal vertex.
  - out-degree: The number of edges with the vertex as the initial vertex



# Some Definitions

- Walk or **Path**
  - An alternating sequence of vertices and connecting edges.
  - Can end on the same vertex on which it began or on a different vertex.
  - Can travel over any edge and any vertex any number of times.
- Path or **Simple Path**
  - A walk that does not include any vertex twice, except that its first and last vertices might be the same.



# Representations of Graphs



# Representations of Graphs

- Two standard ways are:
  - Collection of adjacency lists.
  - Adjacency matrix.
- Applies to both directed and undirected graphs.
- Adjacency-list representation provides a compact way to represent sparse graphs ( $|E| \ll |V|^2$ ).
  - Usually the method of choice.
- Adjacency-matrix representation is preferred when the graph is dense ( $|E| \approx |V|^2$ ).

# Representation – I

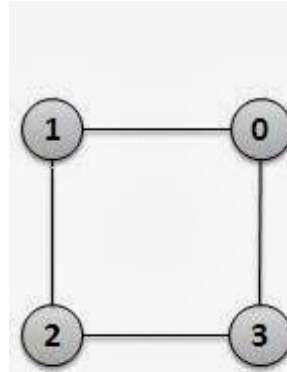
- Adjacency matrix
  - Adjacency matrix for a graph  $G = (V, E)$  is a two dimensional matrix of size  $|V| \times |V|$  such that each entry of this matrix
$$a[i][j] = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ (or weight), if an edge } (v_i, v_j) \text{ exists.} \\ 0, \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$
  - For an undirected graph, it is always a symmetric matrix, as  $(v_i, v_j) = (v_j, v_i)$ .

# Adjacency matrix

- Undirected.

- $V = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

- $E = \{(0,1), (1,2), (2,3), (3,0)\}$

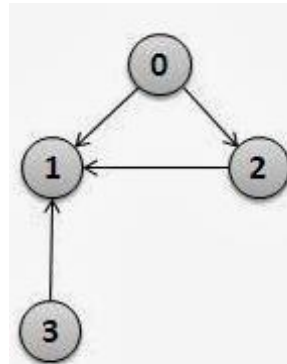


	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0
2	0	1	0	1
3	1	0	1	0

- Directed.

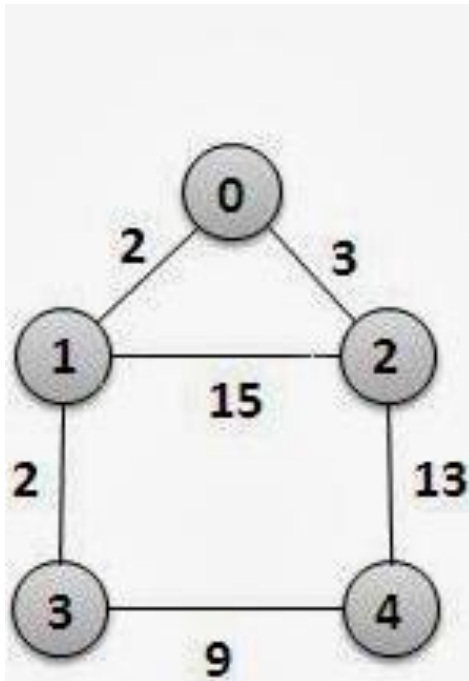
- $V = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

- $E = \{(0,1), (0,2), (2,1), (3,1)\}$



	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	0	0

# Contd... (weighted)

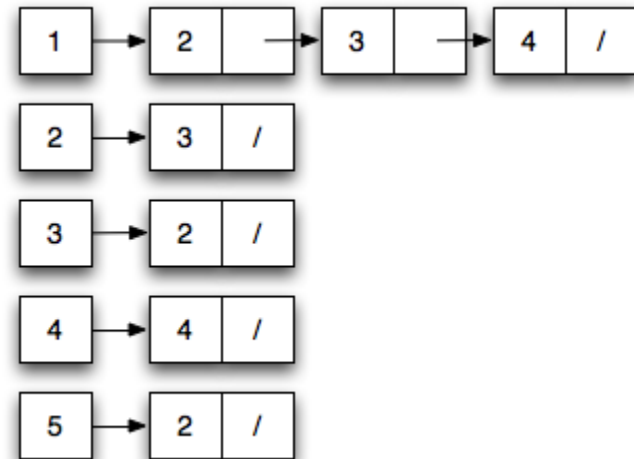
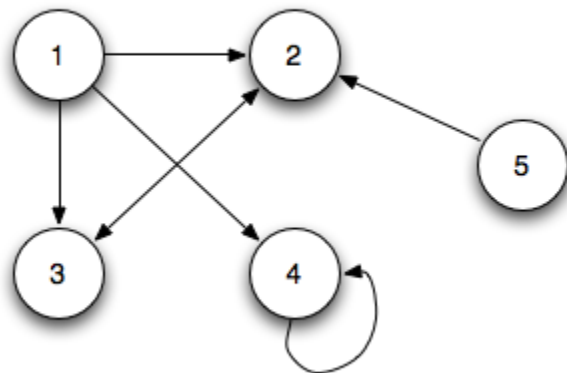
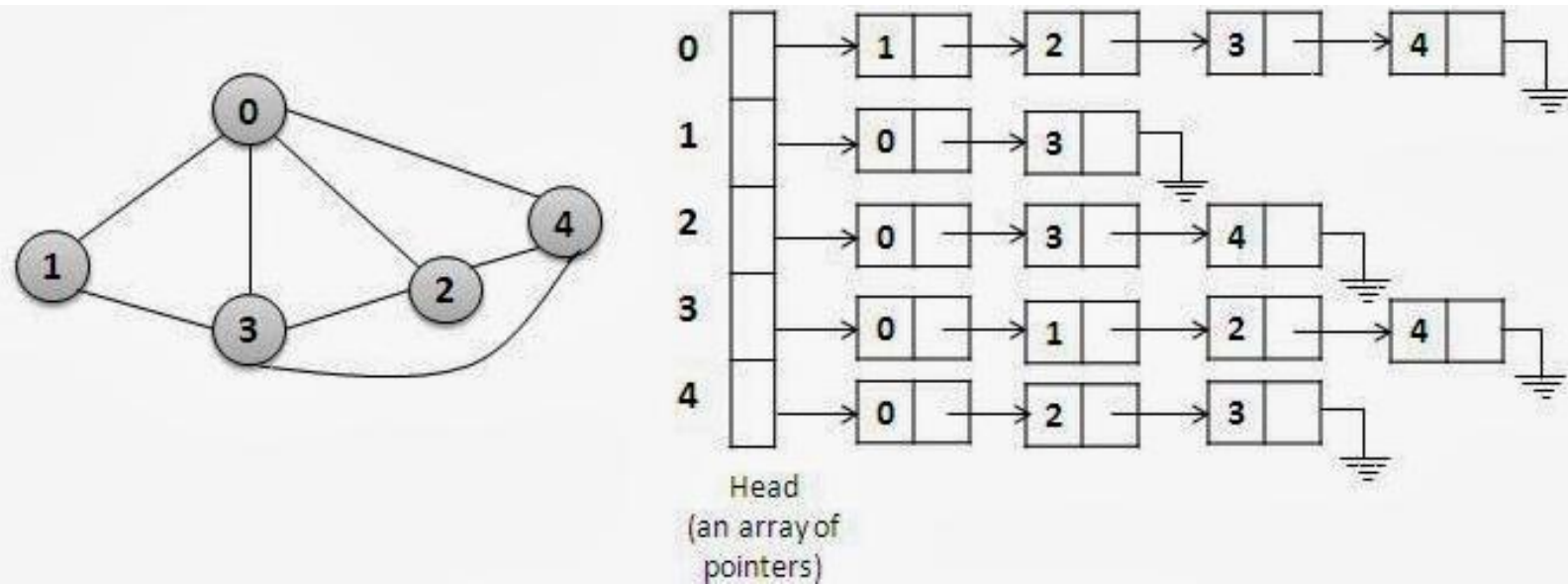


	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	2	3	0	0
1	2	0	15	2	0
2	3	15	0	0	13
3	0	2	0	0	9
4	0	0	13	9	0

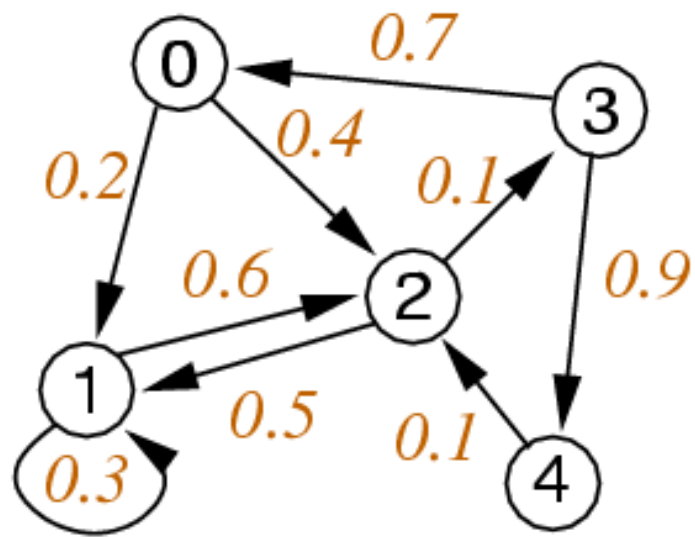
# Representation – II

- Adjacency list
  - Uses an array of linked lists with size equals to  $|V|$ .
  - An  $i^{\text{th}}$  entry of an array points to a linked list of vertices adjacent to  $v_i$ .
  - The weights of edges are stored in nodes of linked lists to represent a weighted graph.

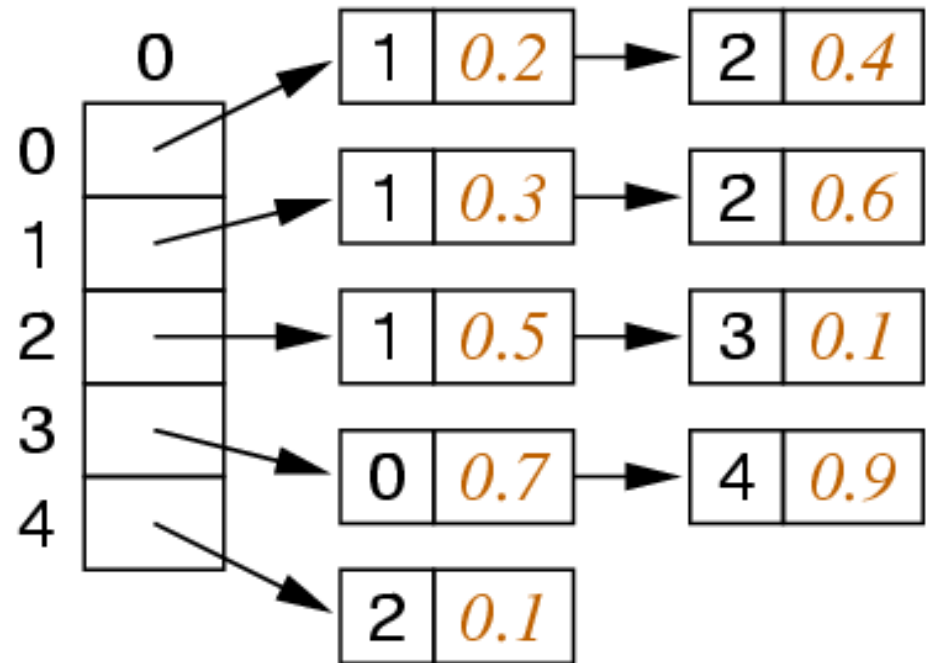
# Adjacency List



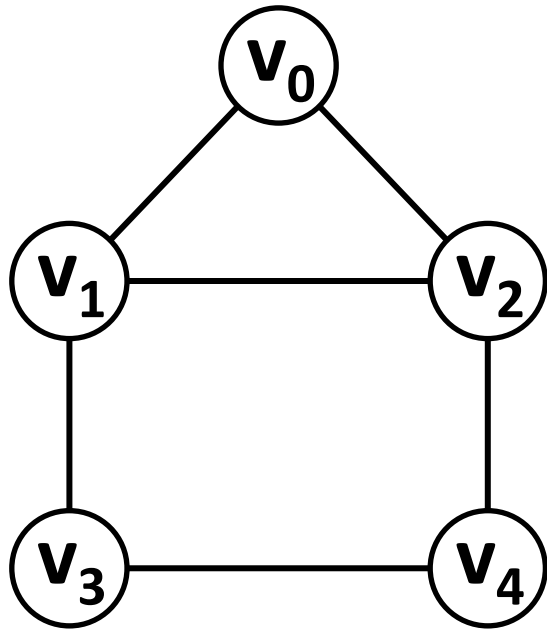
# Contd...(weighted)



*Weighted Digraph*



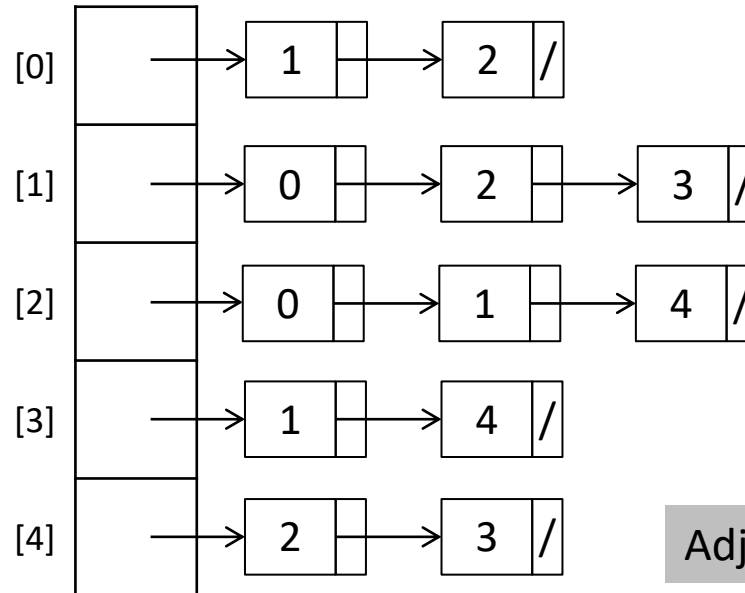
*Adjacency Lists*



	$v_0$	$v_1$	$v_2$	$v_3$	$v_4$
$v_0$	0	1	1	0	0
$v_1$	1	0	1	1	0
$v_2$	1	1	0	0	1
$v_3$	0	1	0	0	1
$v_4$	0	0	1	1	0

Adjacency Matrix

head [ ]

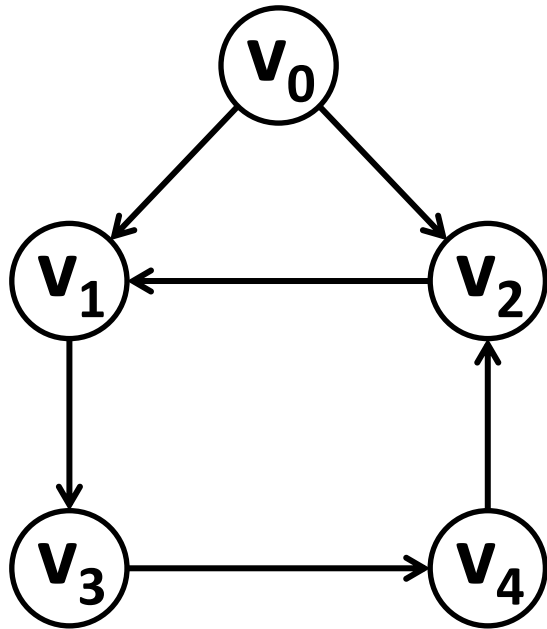


```

struct node
{ int v;
  struct node *next;
} *head[5];
  
```

Adjacency List

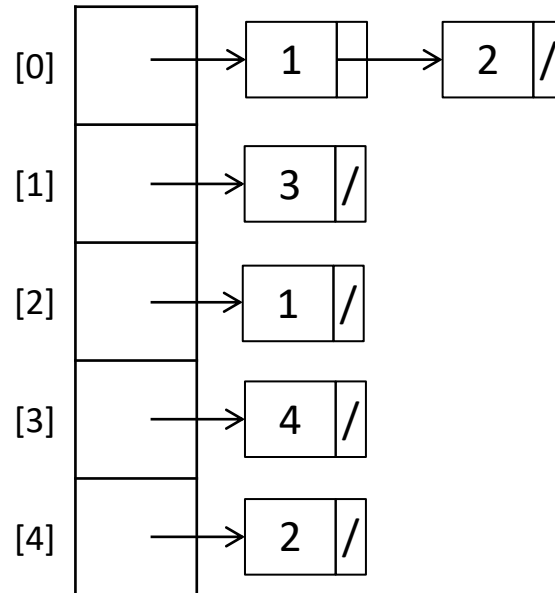




	$v_0$	$v_1$	$v_2$	$v_3$	$v_4$
$v_0$	0	1	1	0	0
$v_1$	0	0	0	1	0
$v_2$	0	1	0	0	0
$v_3$	0	0	0	0	1
$v_4$	0	0	1	0	0

Adjacency Matrix

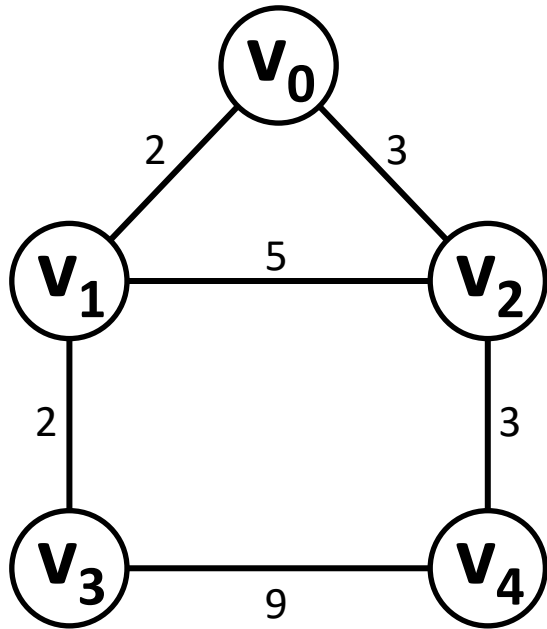
head [ ]



```

struct node
{ int v;
  struct node *next;
} *head[5];
  
```

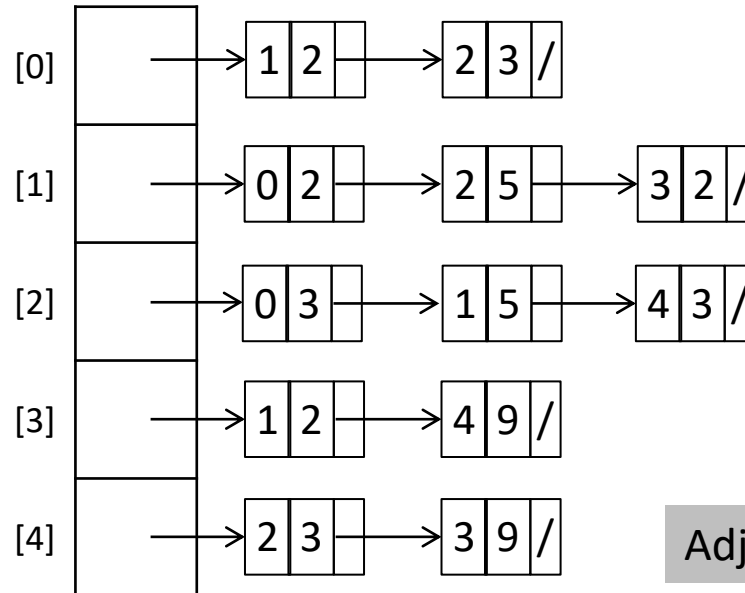
Adjacency List



	$V_0$	$V_1$	$V_2$	$V_3$	$V_4$
$V_0$	0	2	3	0	0
$V_1$	2	0	5	2	0
$V_2$	3	5	0	0	3
$V_3$	0	2	0	0	9
$V_4$	0	0	3	9	0

Adjacency Matrix

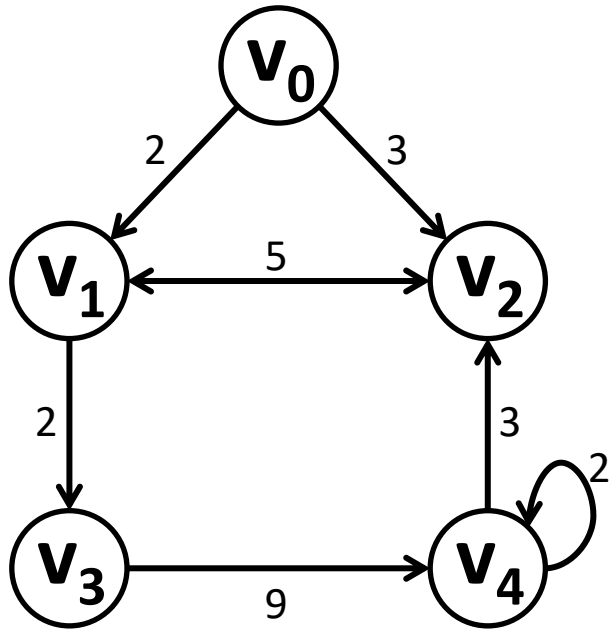
head [ ]



```

struct node
{ int v, w;
  struct node *next;
} *head[5];
  
```

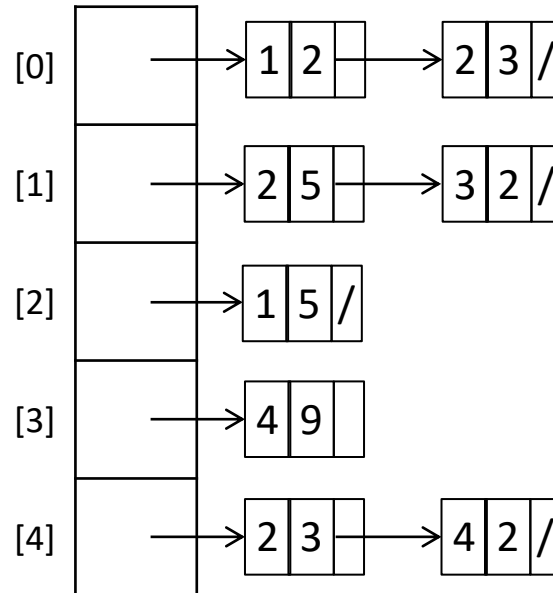
Adjacency List



	$V_0$	$V_1$	$V_2$	$V_3$	$V_4$
$V_0$	0	2	3	0	0
$V_1$	0	0	5	2	0
$V_2$	0	5	0	0	0
$V_3$	0	0	0	0	9
$V_4$	0	0	3	0	2

Adjacency Matrix

head [ ]



```

struct node
{ int v, w;
  struct node *next;
} *head[5];
  
```

Adjacency List

# Graph Searching

- Breadth-first search
- Depth-first search

# Breadth-first search (BFS)

- Given a graph  $G = (V, E)$  and a distinguished source vertex  $s$ , BFS systematically explores the edges of  $G$  to “discover” every vertex that is reachable from  $s$ .
- Discovers all vertices at distance  $k$  from a source vertex  $s$  before discovering any vertices at distance  $k + 1$ .
- It computes the distance (smallest number of edges) from  $s$  to each reachable vertex.
- It produces a “breadth-first tree” with root  $s$  that contains all reachable vertices.
- It works on both directed and undirected graphs.

# Compute BFS - Undirected

- BFS:

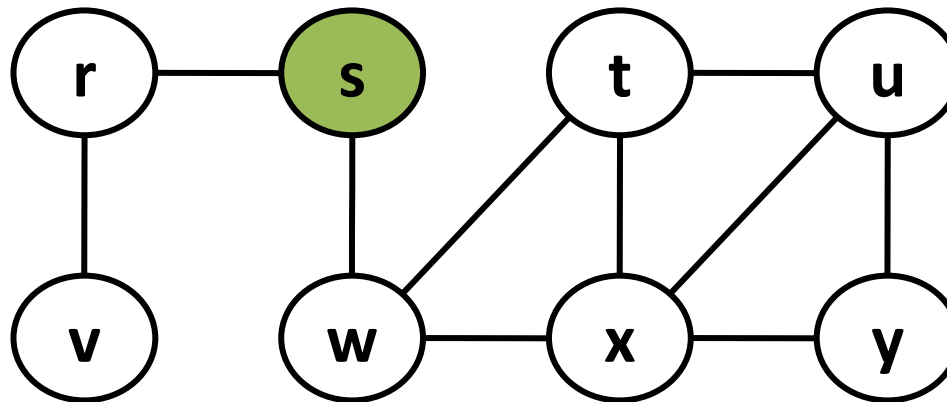
Predecessor  
sub-graph

s

Breadth-first tree

- Queue:

s



# Compute BFS - Undirected

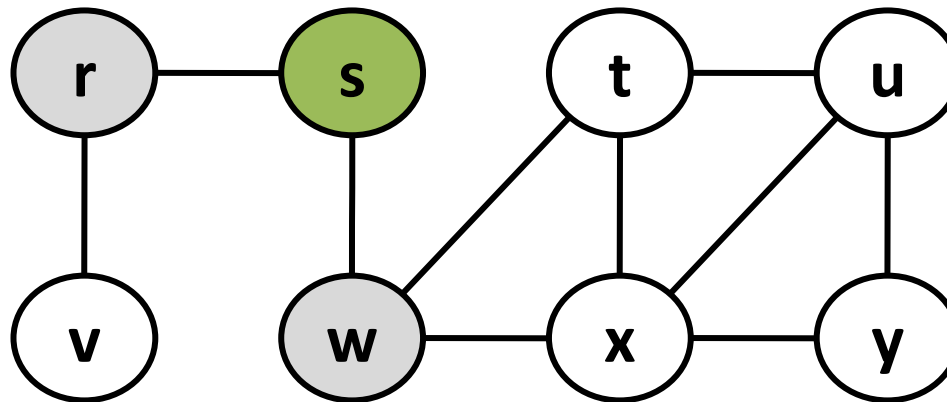
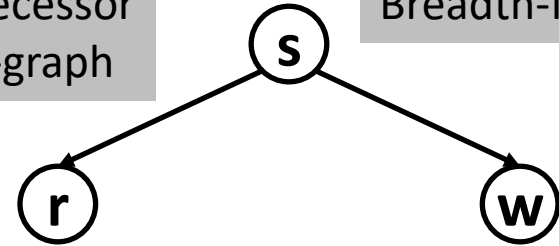
- BFS: s

- Queue: 

r	w
---	---

Predecessor  
sub-graph

Breadth-first tree

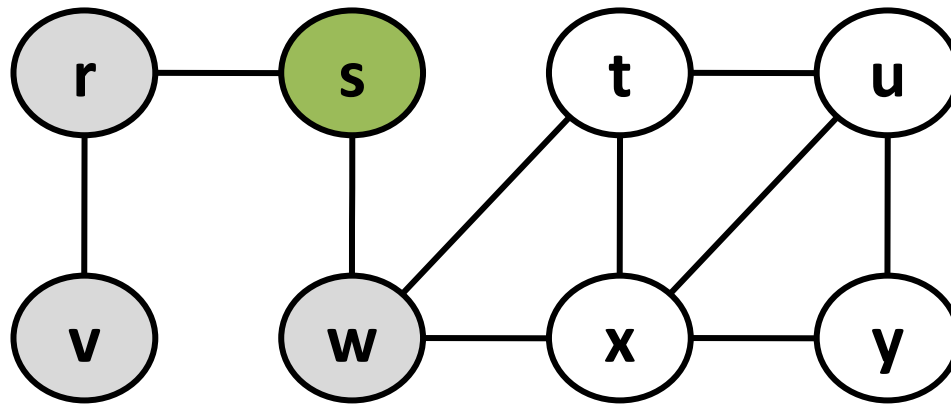
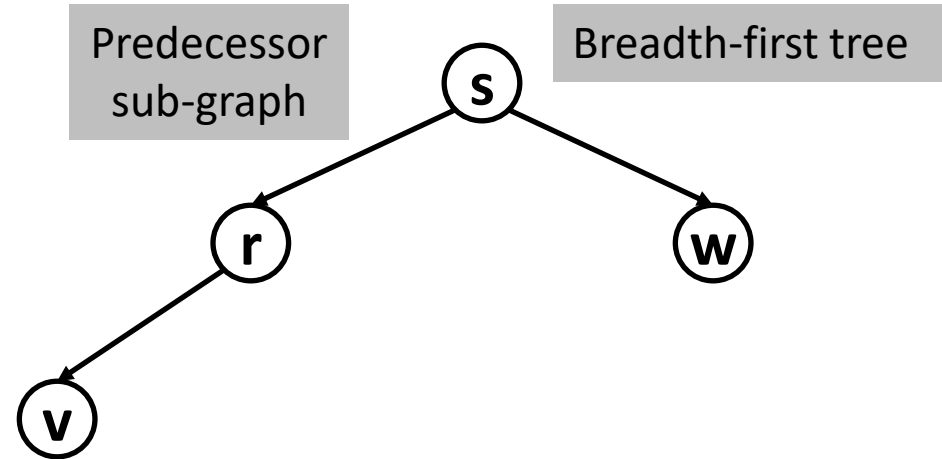


# Compute BFS - Undirected

- BFS: s r

- Queue: 

<b>w</b>	<b>v</b>
----------	----------



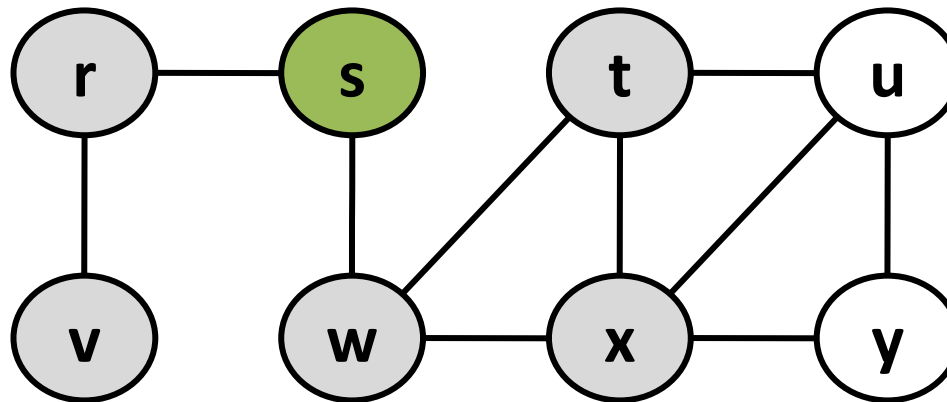
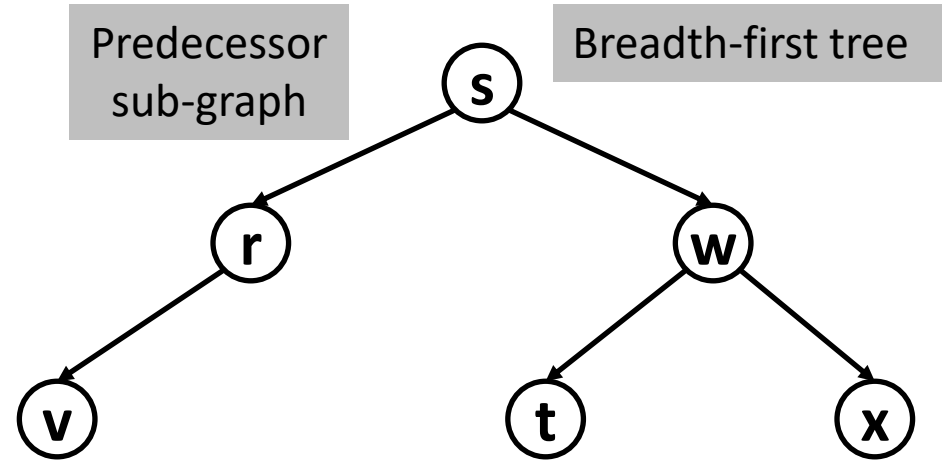


# Compute BFS - Undirected

- BFS: s r w

- Queue: 

<b>v</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>x</b>
----------	----------	----------

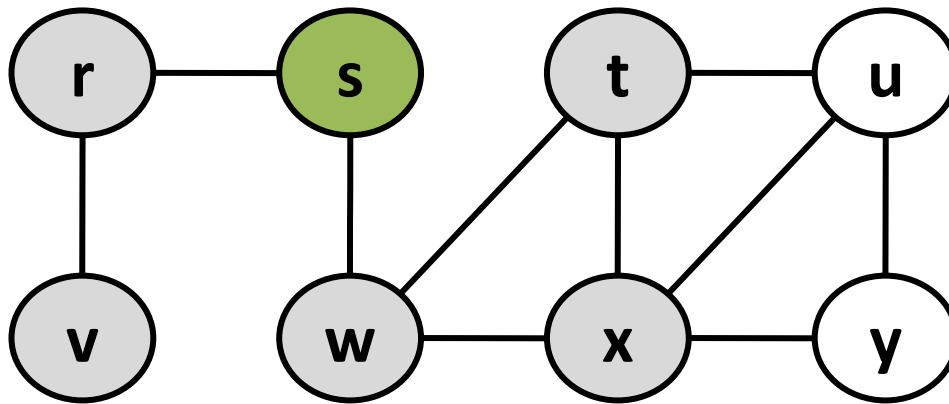
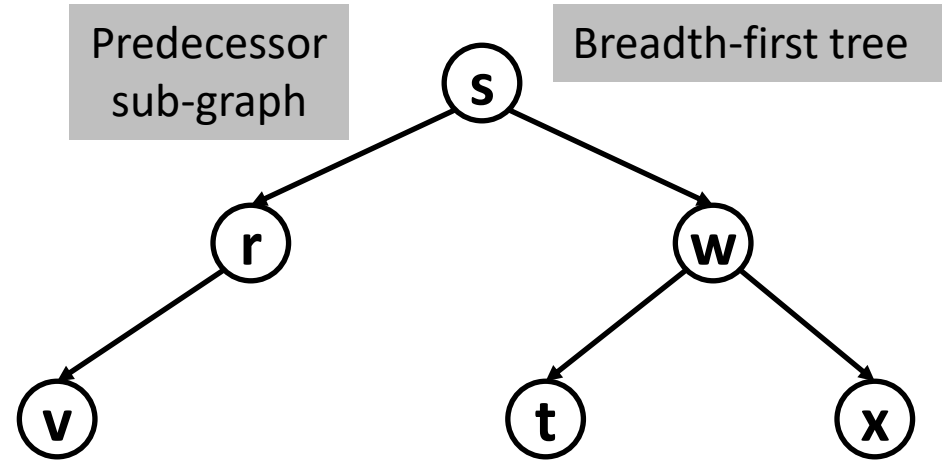


# Compute BFS - Undirected

- BFS: s r w v

- Queue: 

t	x
---	---

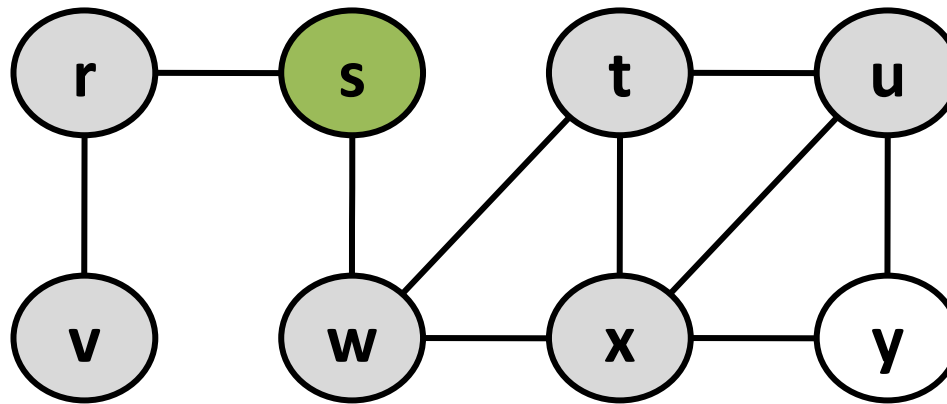
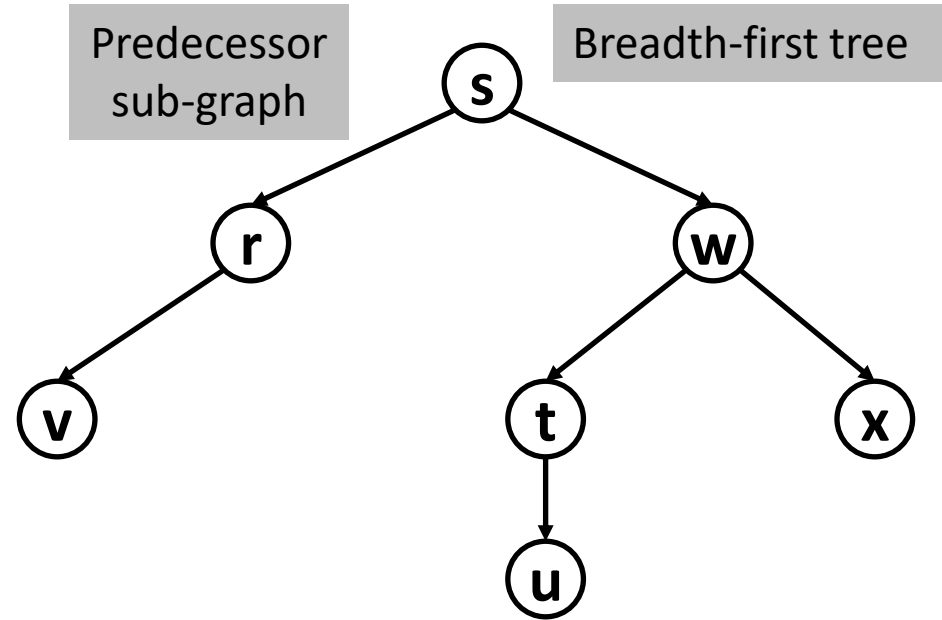


# Compute BFS - Undirected

- BFS: s r w v t

- Queue: 

x	u
---	---

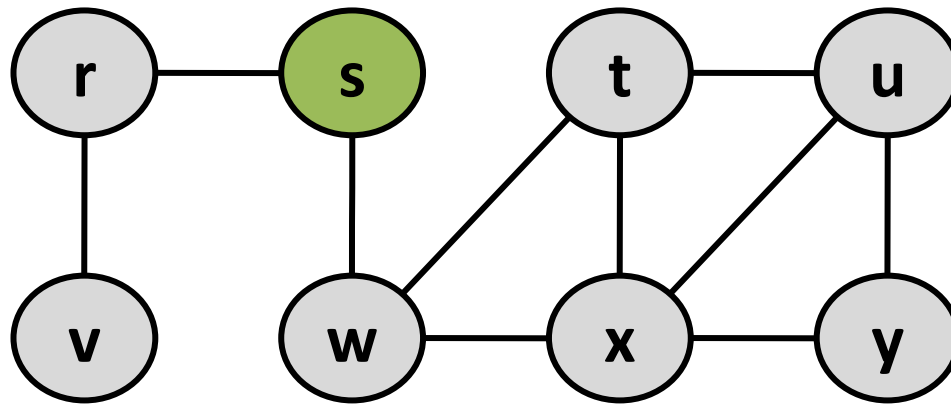
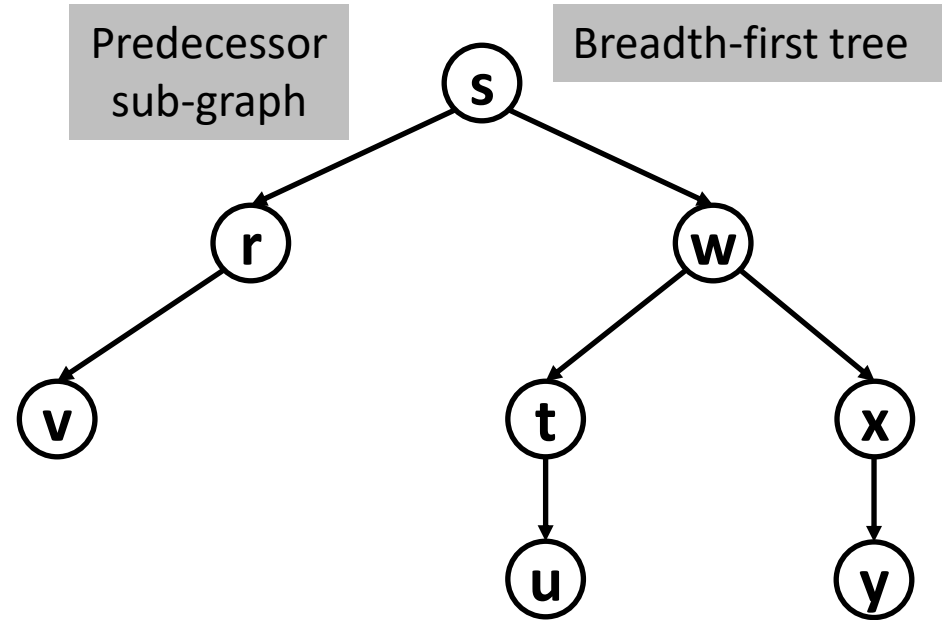


# Compute BFS - Undirected

- BFS: s r w v t x

- Queue: 

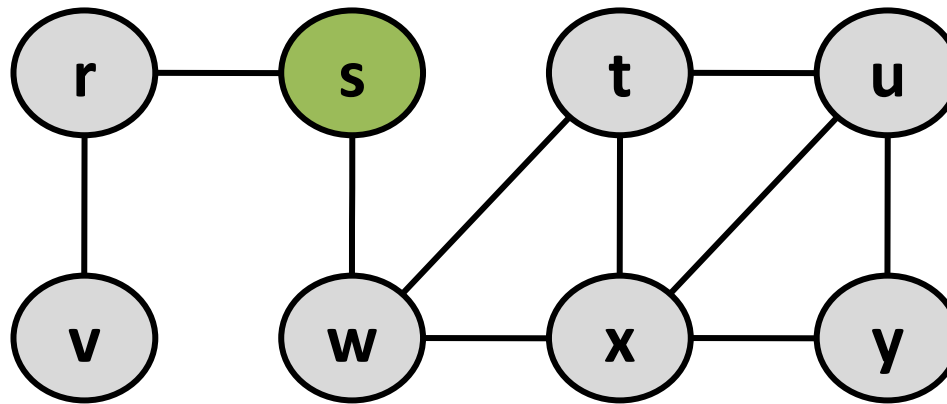
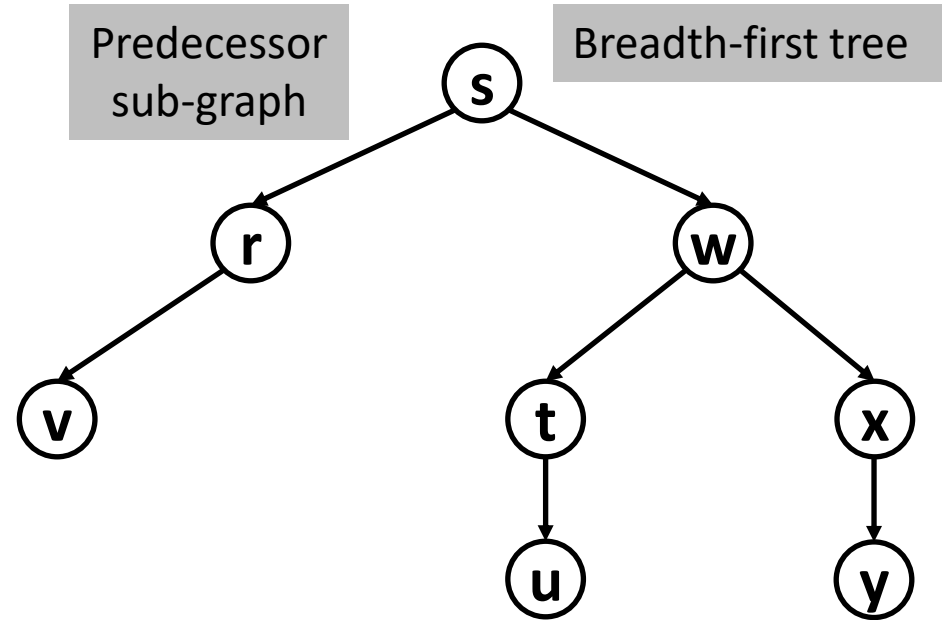
u	y
---	---



# Compute BFS - Undirected

- BFS: s r w v t x u

- Queue: y

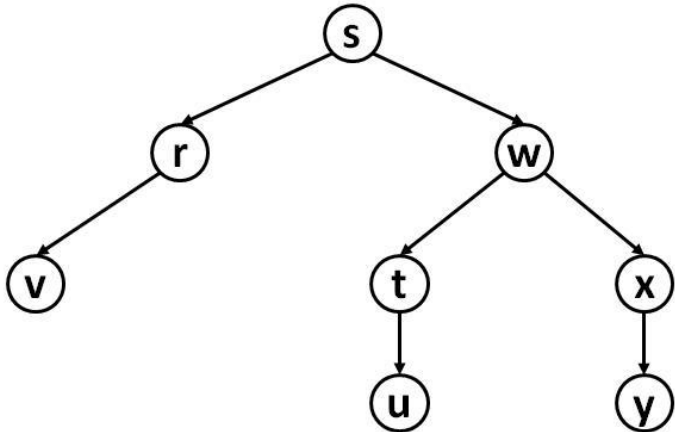
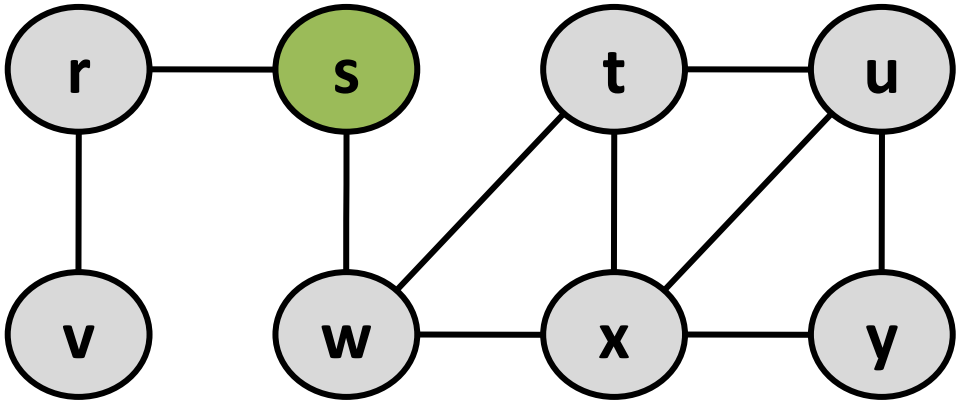


# Compute BFS - Undirected

• BFS: s r w v t x u y

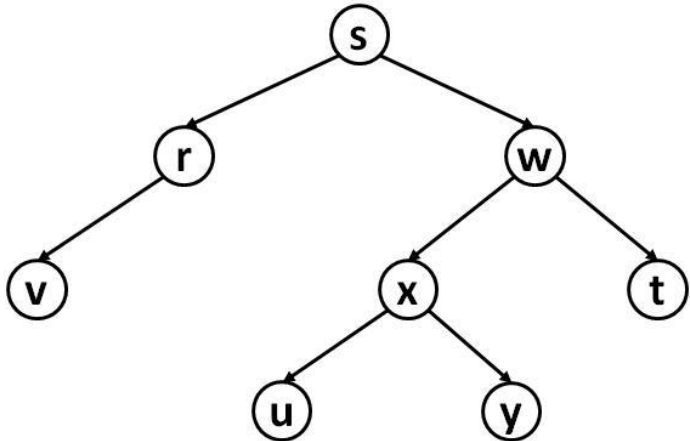
• Queue:

BFS	Queue
	s
s	w r
s w	r x t
s w r	x t v
s w r x	t v y u
s w r x t	v y u
s w r x t v	y u
s w r x t v y	u
s w r x t v y u	



Breadth-first tree

Predecessor sub-graph



# Compute BFS - Directed

- BFS:

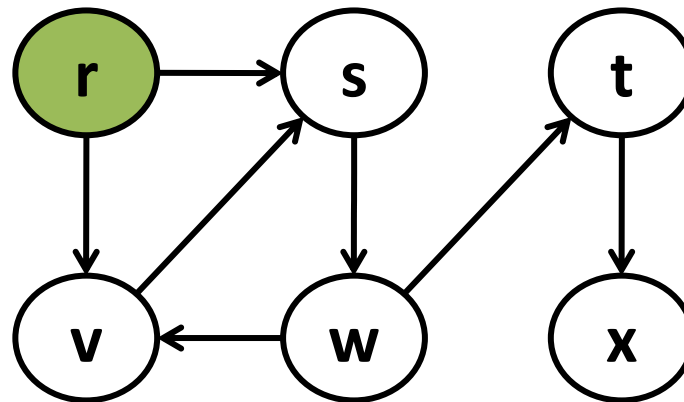
Predecessor  
sub-graph

**r**

Breadth-first tree

- Queue:

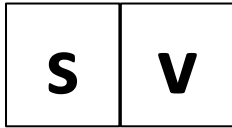
**r**



# Compute BFS - Directed

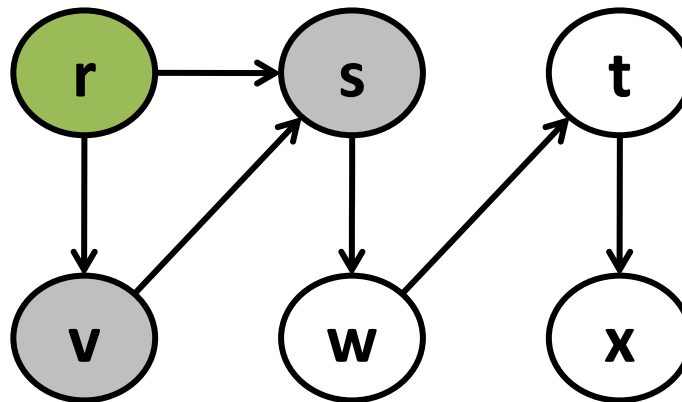
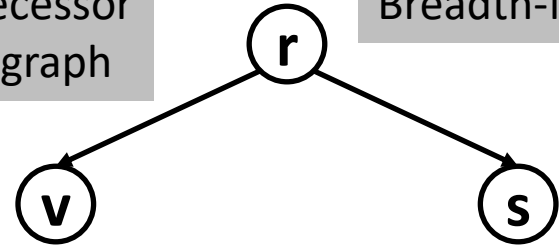
- BFS:  $r$

- Queue:



Predecessor  
sub-graph

Breadth-first tree

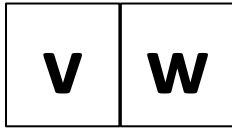




# Compute BFS - Directed

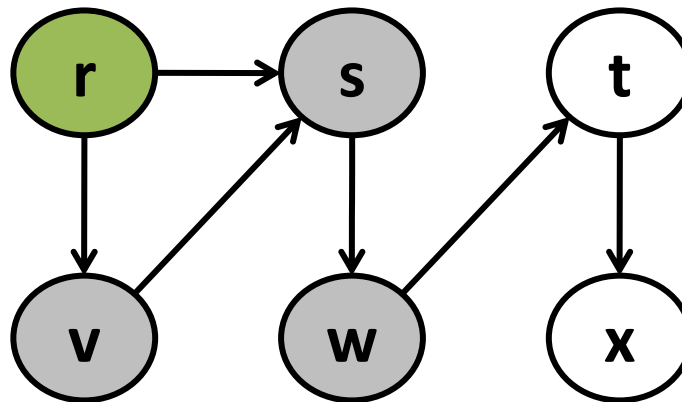
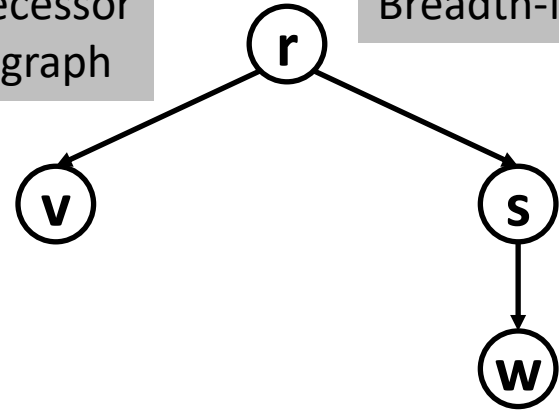
- BFS: r s

- Queue:



Predecessor  
sub-graph

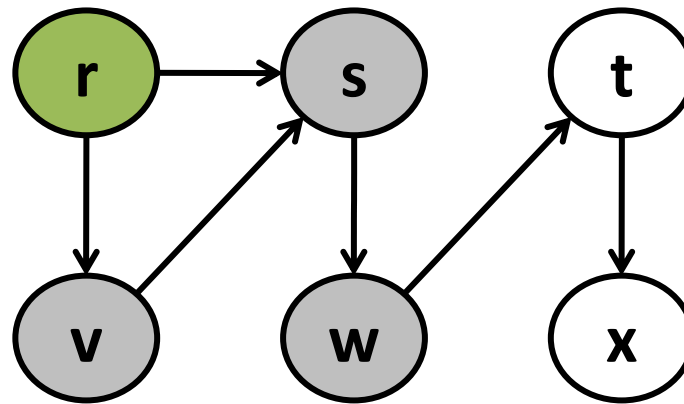
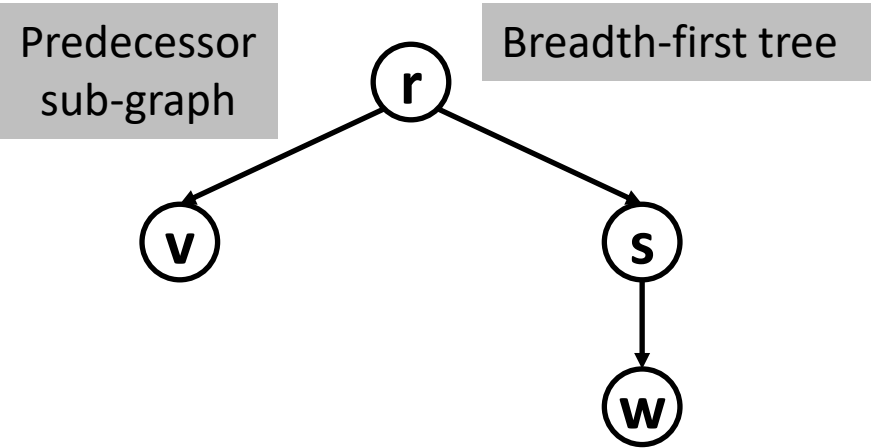
Breadth-first tree



# Compute BFS - Directed

- BFS: r s v

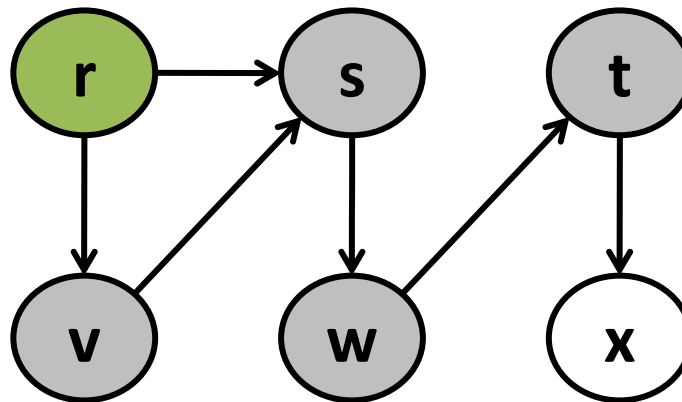
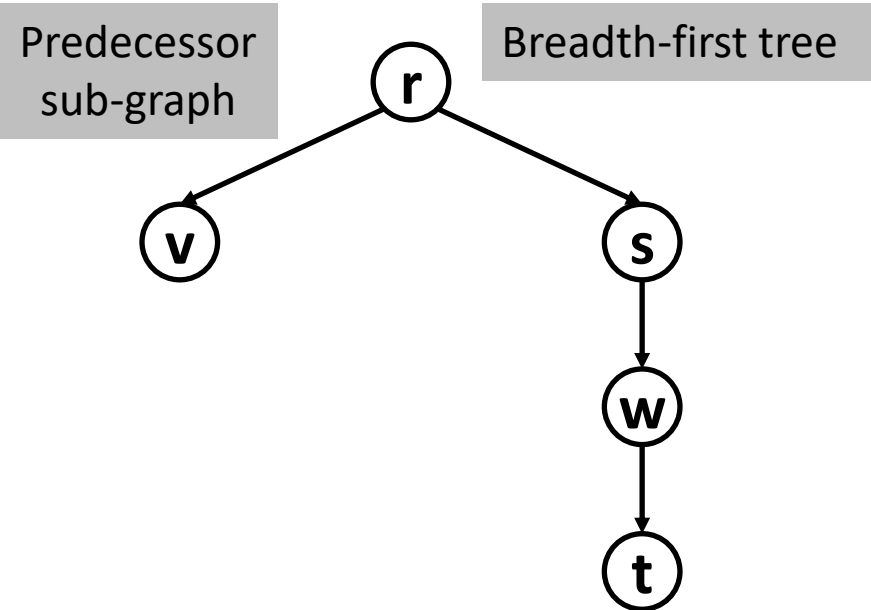
- Queue: **w**



# Compute BFS - Directed

- BFS: r s v w

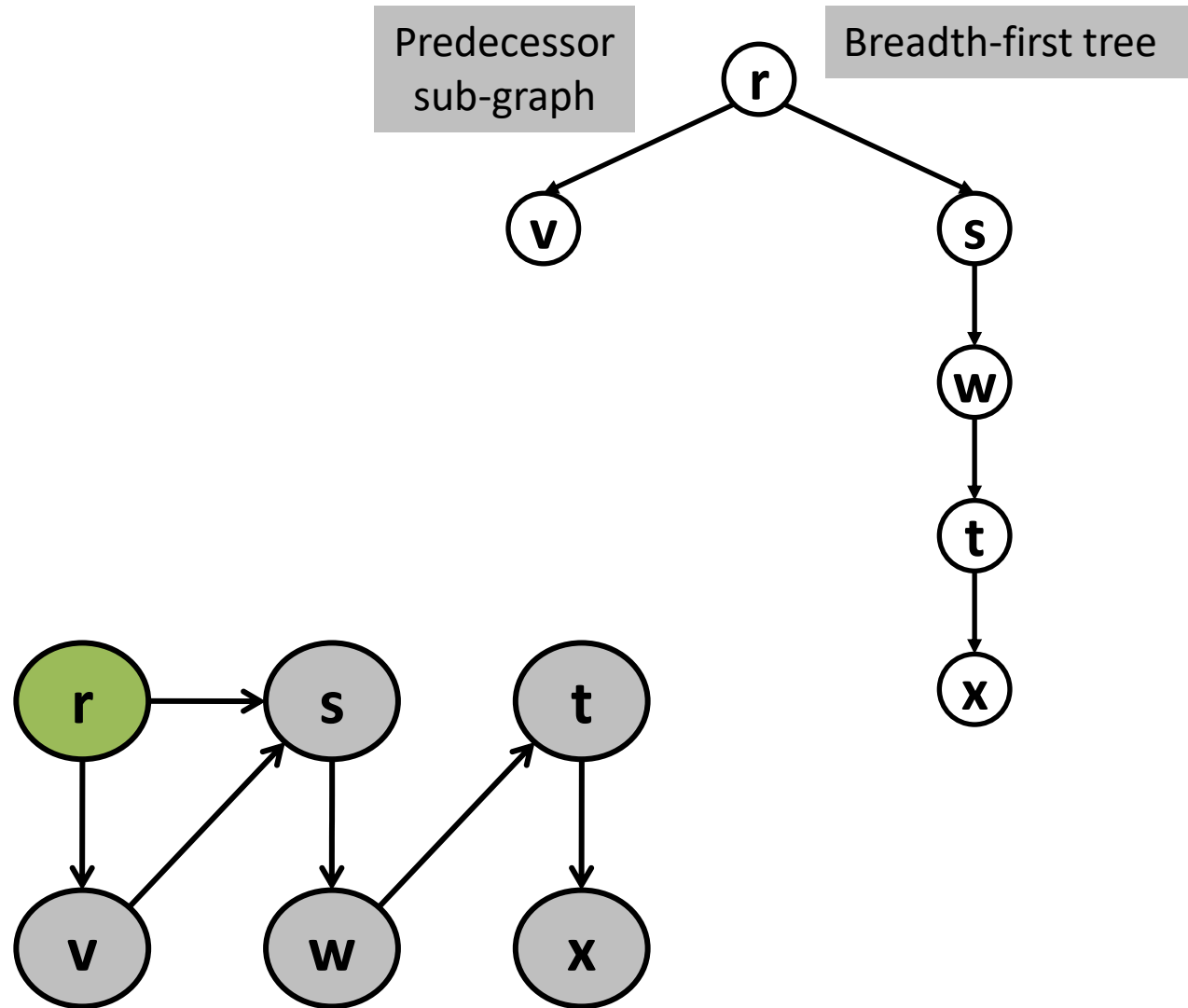
- Queue: **t**



# Compute BFS - Directed

- BFS: r s v w t

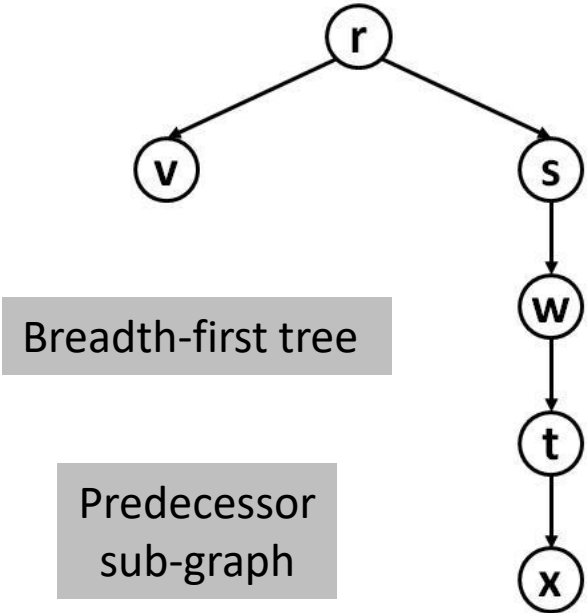
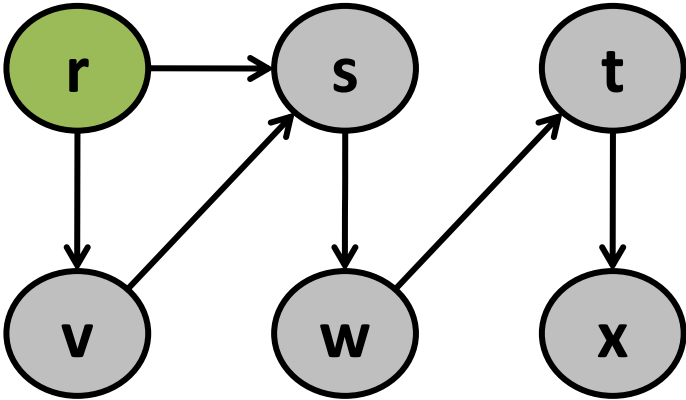
- Queue: **x**



# Compute BFS - Directed

- BFS: r s v w t x
- Queue:

BFS	Queue
	r
r	v s
r v	s
r v s	w
r v s w	t
r v s w t	x
r v s w t x	



# Procedure BFS

- Assumptions:
  - The input graph  $G = (V, E)$  is represented using adjacency lists.
  - Each vertex in the graph has following additional attributes.
    - Color: Can be white (undiscovered), gray (may have some adjacent white vertices), or black (all adjacent vertices have been discovered).
    - $\pi$ : predecessor of a vertex. Can be NIL.
    - $d$ : The distance from the source vertex computed by the algorithm.
  - The queue  $Q$  is used to manage the set of gray vertices.

# Contd...

BFS( $G, s$ )

$O(V+E)$

1 for each vertex  $u \in G.V - \{s\}$

2      $u.color = \text{WHITE}$

3      $u.d = \infty$

4      $u.\pi = \text{NIL}$

5  $s.color = \text{GRAY}$

6  $s.d = 0$

7  $s.\pi = \text{NIL}$

8  $Q = \emptyset$

9 ENQUEUE( $Q, s$ )

10 while  $Q \neq \emptyset$

11      $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$

12     for each  $v \in G.Adj[u]$

13         if  $v.color == \text{WHITE}$

14              $v.color = \text{GRAY}$

15              $v.d = u.d + 1$

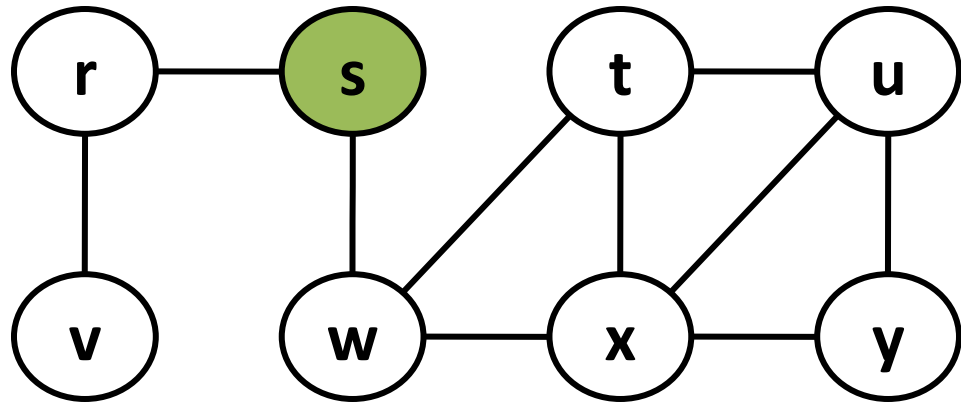
16              $v.\pi = u$

17             ENQUEUE( $Q, v$ )

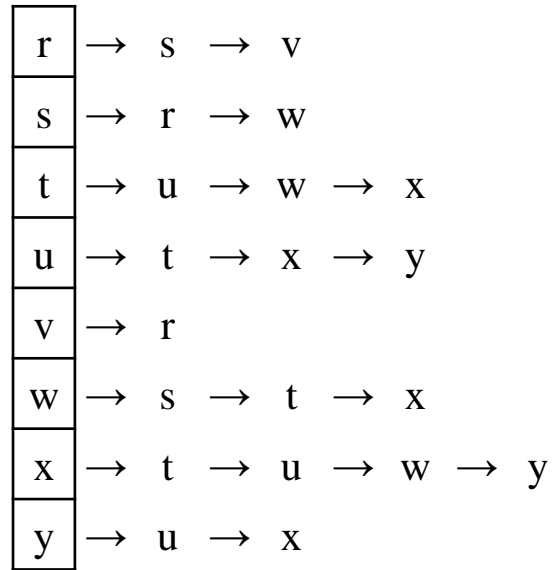
18      $u.color = \text{BLACK}$

# Execution example

- s is the starting vertex.



Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	White	$\infty$	NIL
s	<b>Gray</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NIL</b>
t	White	$\infty$	NIL
u	White	$\infty$	NIL
v	White	$\infty$	NIL
w	White	$\infty$	NIL
x	White	$\infty$	NIL
y	White	$\infty$	NIL



Q: s

BFS:



# Contd...

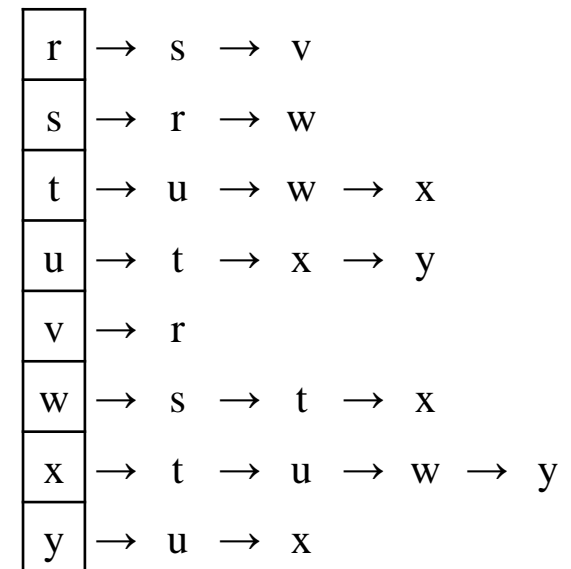
- $s$  is the starting vertex.

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	White	$\infty$	NIL
<b>s</b>	<b>Gray</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NIL</b>
t	White	$\infty$	NIL
u	White	$\infty$	NIL
v	White	$\infty$	NIL
w	White	$\infty$	NIL
x	White	$\infty$	NIL
y	White	$\infty$	NIL

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

```



Q: s

BFS:

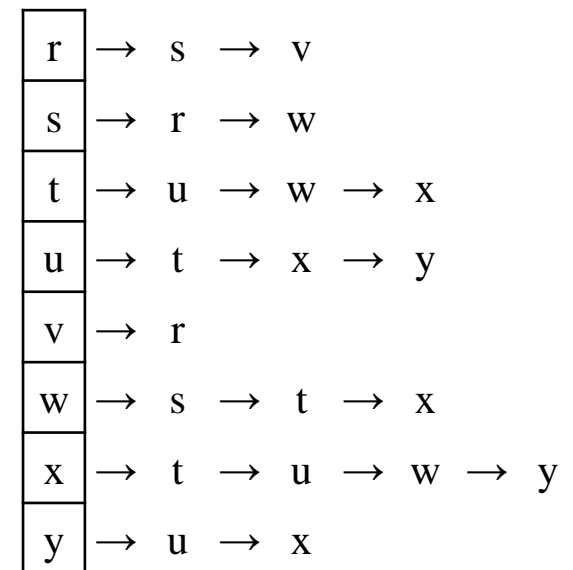
# Contd...

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Gray	1	s
s	Gray	0	NIL
t	White	$\infty$	NIL
u	White	$\infty$	NIL
v	White	$\infty$	NIL
w	White	$\infty$	NIL
x	White	$\infty$	NIL
y	White	$\infty$	NIL

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

```



Q: r

BFS: s

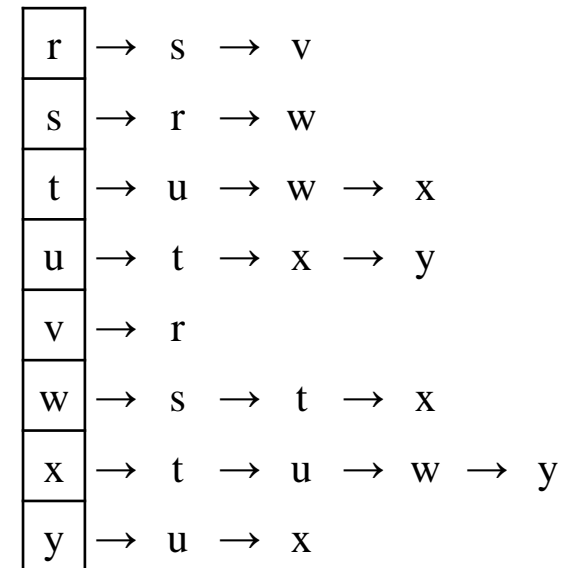
# Contd...

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Gray	1	s
s	Gray	0	NIL
t	White	$\infty$	NIL
u	White	$\infty$	NIL
v	White	$\infty$	NIL
w	Gray	1	s
x	White	$\infty$	NIL
y	White	$\infty$	NIL

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

```



Q: 

r	w
---	---

BFS: s

# Contd...

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Gray	1	s
s	Black	0	NIL
t	White	$\infty$	NIL
u	White	$\infty$	NIL
v	White	$\infty$	NIL
w	Gray	1	s
x	White	$\infty$	NIL
y	White	$\infty$	NIL

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

```

r	→ s → v
s	→ r → w
t	→ u → w → x
u	→ t → x → y
v	→ r
w	→ s → t → x
x	→ t → u → w → y
y	→ u → x

Q: 

r	w
---	---

BFS: s

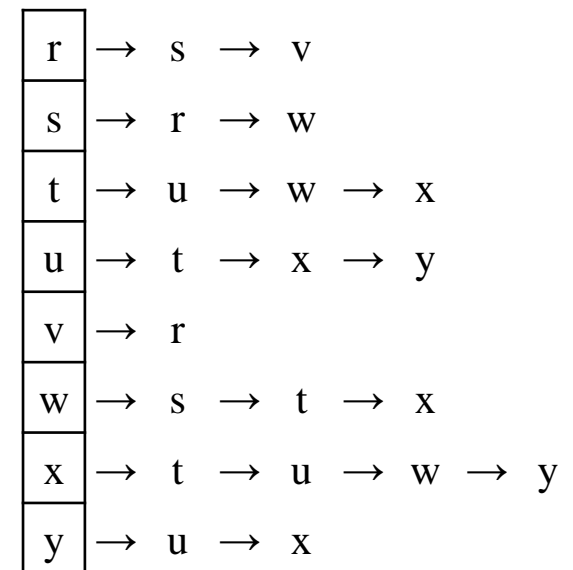
# Contd...

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Gray	1	s
s	Black	0	NIL
t	White	$\infty$	NIL
u	White	$\infty$	NIL
v	Gray	2	r
w	Gray	1	s
x	White	$\infty$	NIL
y	White	$\infty$	NIL

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

```



Q: 

w	v
---	---

BFS: s r

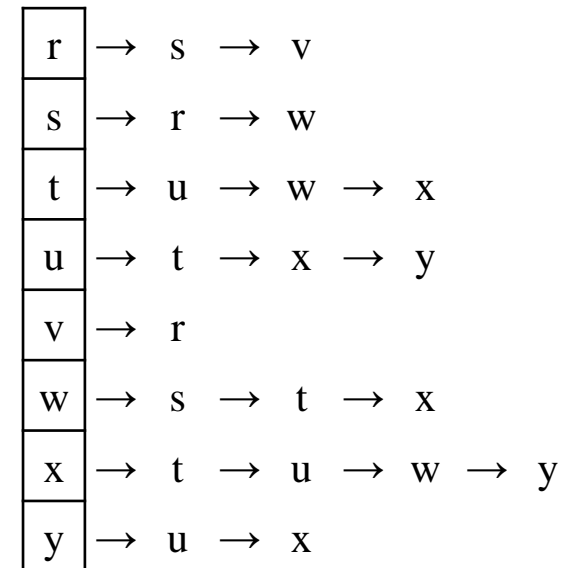
# Contd...

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Black	1	s
s	Black	0	NIL
t	White	$\infty$	NIL
u	White	$\infty$	NIL
v	Gray	2	r
w	Gray	1	s
x	White	$\infty$	NIL
y	White	$\infty$	NIL

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

```



Q: 

w	v
---	---

BFS: s r

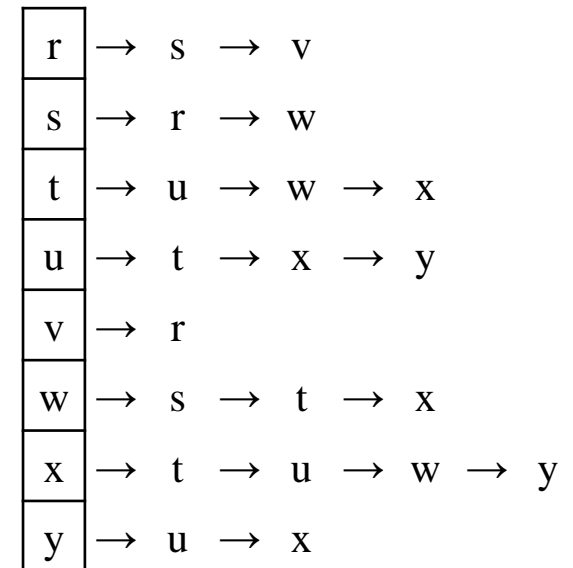
# Contd...

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Black	1	s
s	Black	0	NIL
t	Gray	2	w
u	White	$\infty$	NIL
v	Gray	2	r
w	Gray	1	s
x	White	$\infty$	NIL
y	White	$\infty$	NIL

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

```



Q: 

v	t
---	---

BFS: s r w

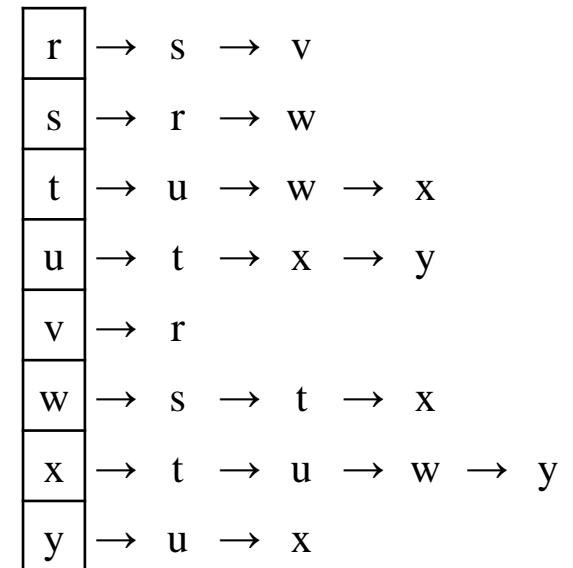
# Contd...

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Black	1	s
s	Black	0	NIL
t	Gray	2	w
u	White	$\infty$	NIL
v	Gray	2	r
w	Gray	1	s
x	Gray	2	w
y	White	$\infty$	NIL

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

```



Q: 

v	t	x
---	---	---

BFS: s r w



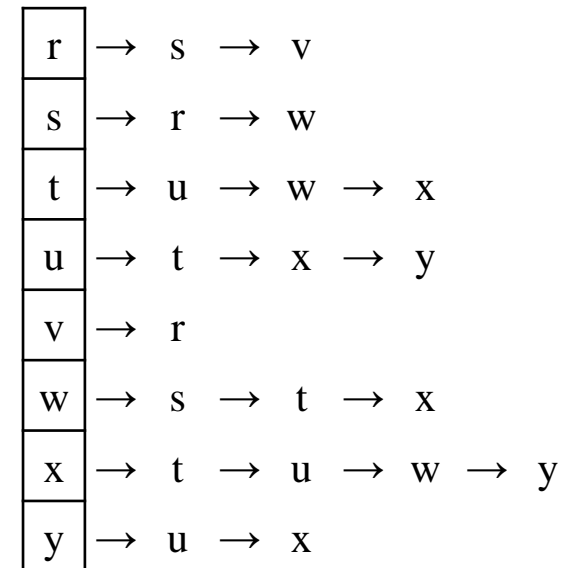
# Contd...

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Black	1	s
s	Black	0	NIL
t	Gray	2	w
u	White	$\infty$	NIL
v	Gray	2	r
w	Black	1	s
x	Gray	2	w
y	White	$\infty$	NIL

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

```



Q: 

v	t	x
---	---	---

BFS: s r w

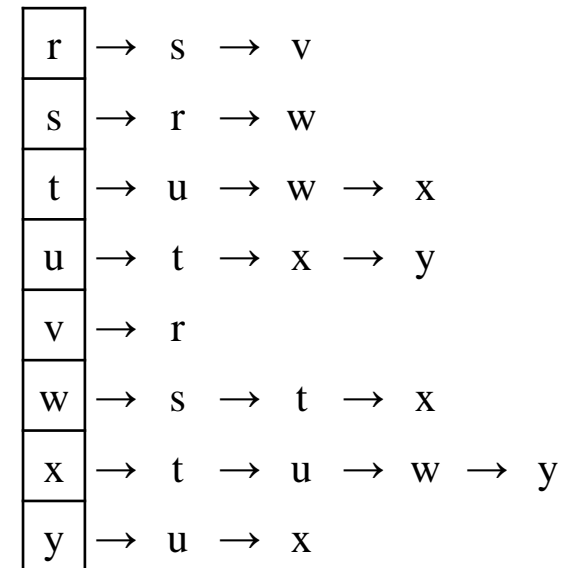
# Contd...

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Black	1	s
s	Black	0	NIL
t	Gray	2	w
u	White	$\infty$	NIL
v	Black	2	r
w	Black	1	s
x	Gray	2	w
y	White	$\infty$	NIL

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

```



Q: 

t	x
---	---

BFS: s r w v

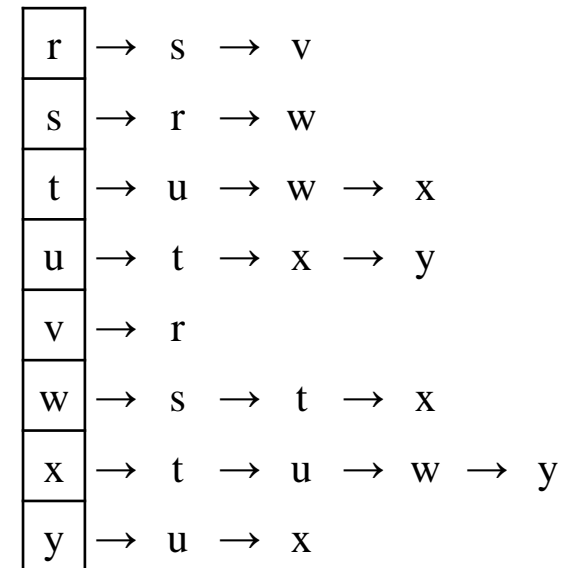
# Contd...

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Black	1	s
s	Black	0	NIL
t	Gray	2	w
u	Gray	3	t
v	Black	2	r
w	Black	1	s
x	Gray	2	w
y	White	$\infty$	NIL

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

```



Q: 

x	u
---	---

BFS: s r w v t

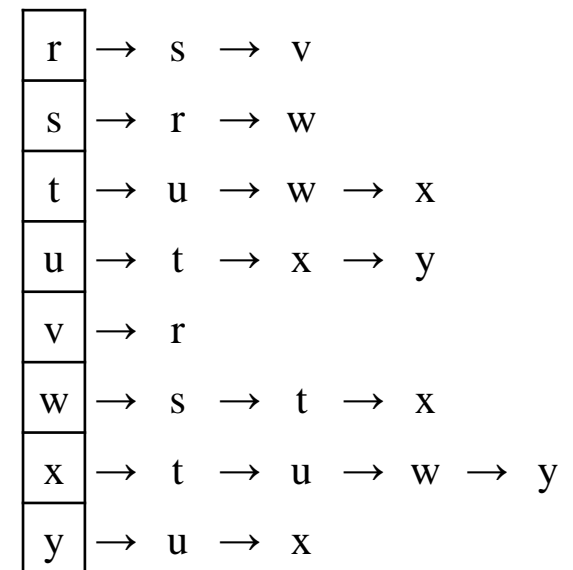
# Contd...

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Black	1	s
s	Black	0	NIL
t	Black	2	w
u	Gray	3	t
v	Black	2	r
w	Black	1	s
x	Gray	2	w
y	White	$\infty$	NIL

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

```



Q: 

x	u
---	---

BFS: s r w v t

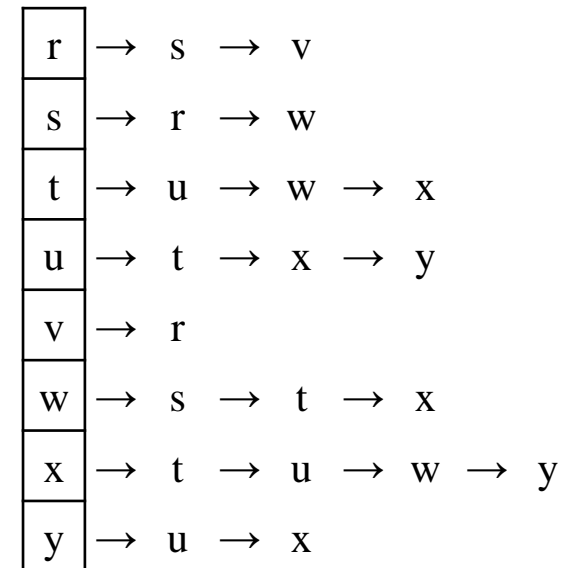
# Contd...

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Black	1	s
s	Black	0	NIL
t	Black	2	w
u	Gray	3	t
v	Black	2	r
w	Black	1	s
x	Gray	2	w
y	Gray	3	x

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

```



Q: 

u	y
---	---

BFS: s r w v t x

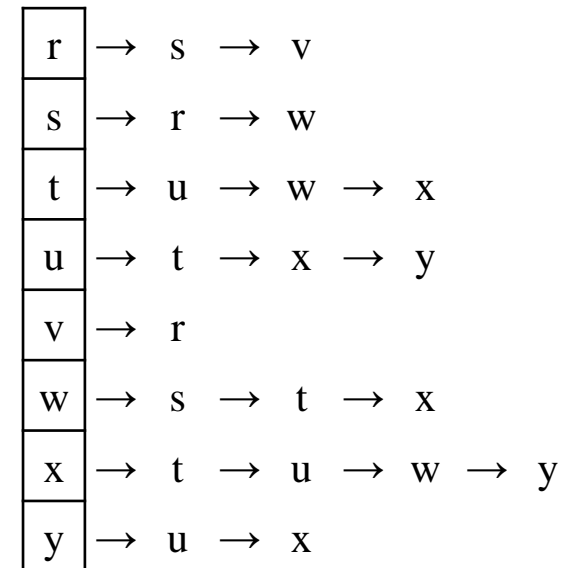
# Contd...

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Black	1	s
s	Black	0	NIL
t	Black	2	w
u	Gray	3	t
v	Black	2	r
w	Black	1	s
x	Black	2	w
y	Gray	3	x

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

```



Q: 

u	y
---	---

BFS: s r w v t x

# Contd...

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Black	1	s
s	Black	0	NIL
t	Black	2	w
u	Black	3	t
v	Black	2	r
w	Black	1	s
x	Black	2	w
y	Gray	3	x

```

while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
     $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
    for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
        if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
             $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.\pi = u$ 
             $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
     $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 

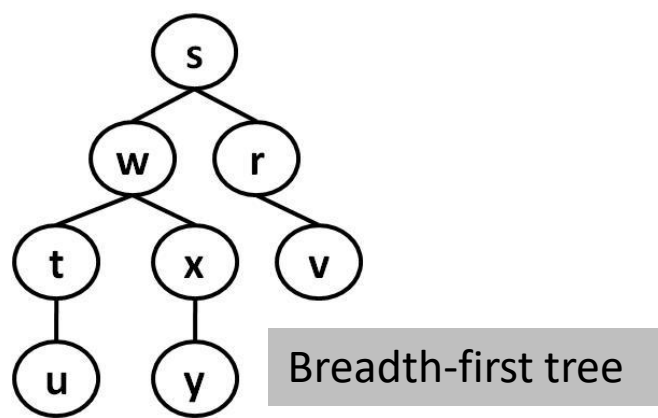
```

r	→ s → v
s	→ r → w
t	→ u → w → x
u	→ t → x → y
v	→ r
w	→ s → t → x
x	→ t → u → w → y
y	→ u → x

Q: y

BFS: s r w v t x u

# Contd...



```
while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
   $u = \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
  for each  $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$ 
    if  $v.\text{color} == \text{WHITE}$ 
       $v.\text{color} = \text{GRAY}$ 
       $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
       $v.\pi = u$ 
       $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, v)$ 
   $u.\text{color} = \text{BLACK}$ 
```

Vertex	Color	Distance (d)	Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
r	Black	1	s
s	Black	0	NIL
t	Black	2	w
u	Black	3	t
v	Black	2	r
w	Black	1	s
x	Black	2	w
y	Black	3	x

r	→ s → v
s	→ r → w
t	→ u → w → x
u	→ t → x → y
v	→ r
w	→ s → t → x
x	→ t → u → w → y
y	→ u → x

Q:  $\phi$

BFS: s r w v t x u y



# Depth-first search (DFS)

- Search “deeper” in the graph whenever possible.
- If any undiscovered vertices remain, then DFS selects one of them as a new-source, and it repeats the search from that source.
- The algorithm continues until it has discovered every vertex.
- It produces a “depth-first forest” comprising several “depth-first trees”.
- It works on both directed and undirected graphs.

# Procedure DFS

- Assumptions:
  - The input graph  $G = (V, E)$  is represented using adjacency lists.
  - Each vertex in the graph has following additional attributes.
    - Color: Can be white (undiscovered), gray (when discovered), or black (all adjacent vertices have been examined completely).
    - $\pi$ : predecessor of a vertex. Can be NIL.
    - d: Timestamp to record when the vertex is first discovered.
    - f: Timestamp to record when the vertex is examined completely.

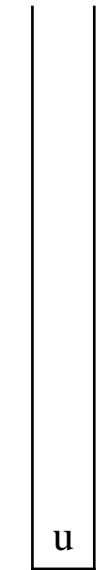
# Compute DFS - Undirected

Predecessor  
sub-graph

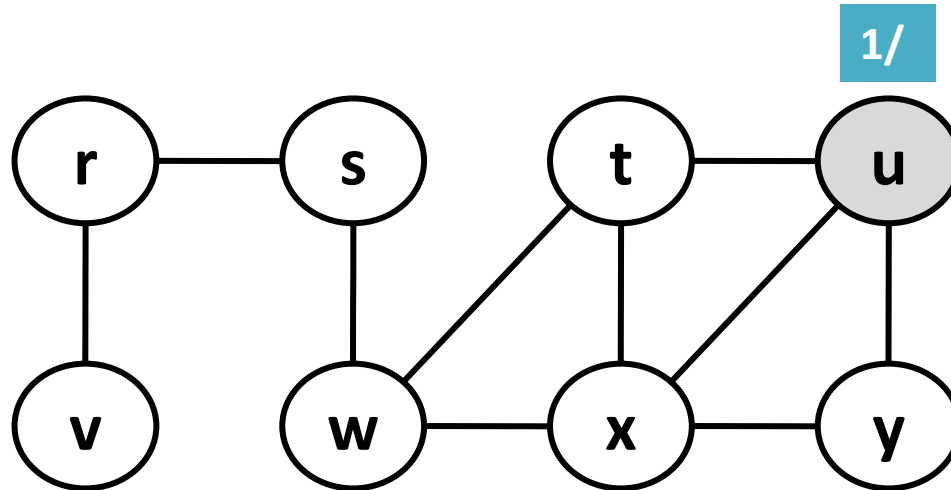
⓪

Depth-first forest

- DFS: u



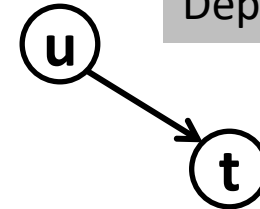
Stack



# Compute DFS - Undirected

Predecessor  
sub-graph

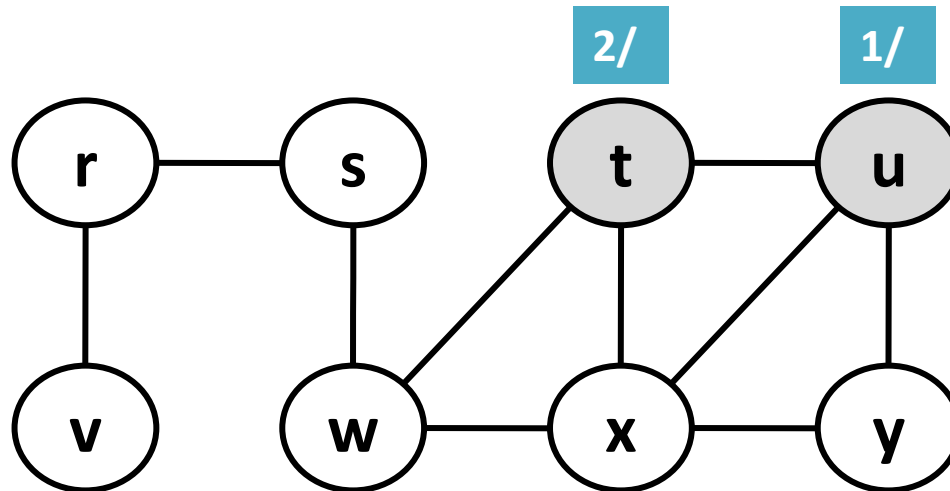
Depth-first forest



- DFS: u t



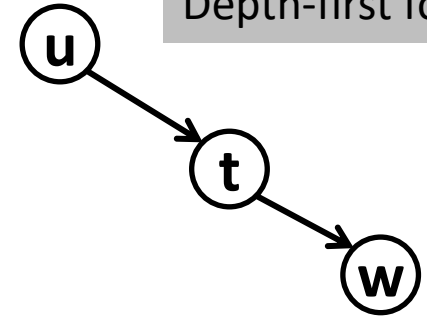
Stack



# Compute DFS - Undirected

Predecessor  
sub-graph

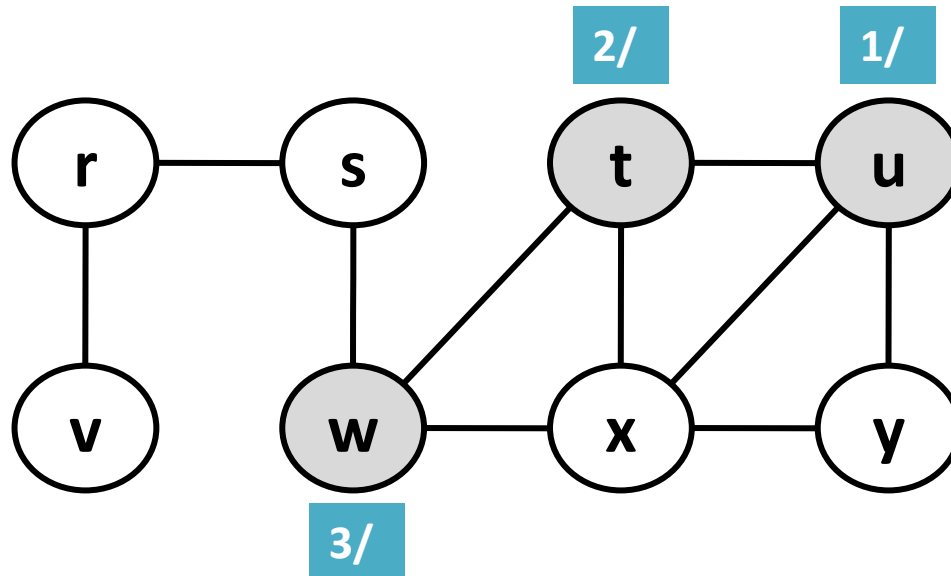
Depth-first forest



- DFS: u t w



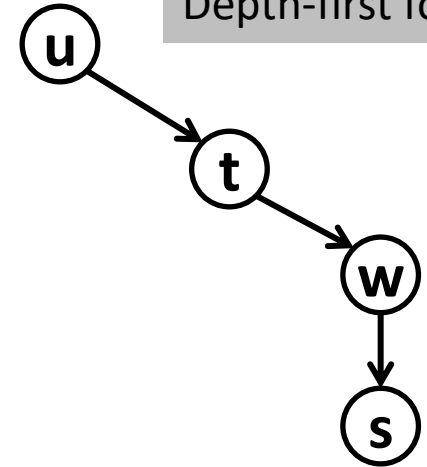
Stack



# Compute DFS - Undirected

Predecessor  
sub-graph

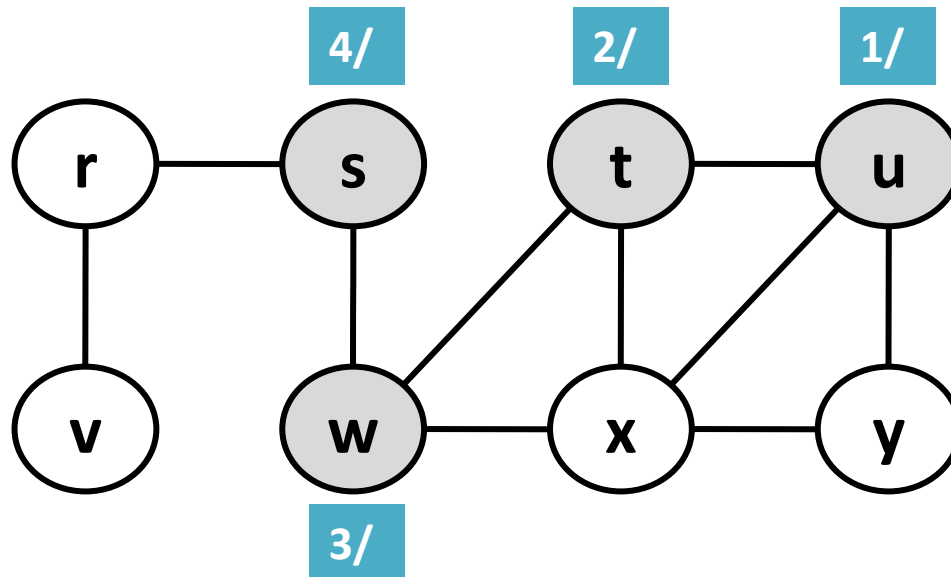
Depth-first forest



- DFS: u t w s



Stack



# Compute DFS - Undirected

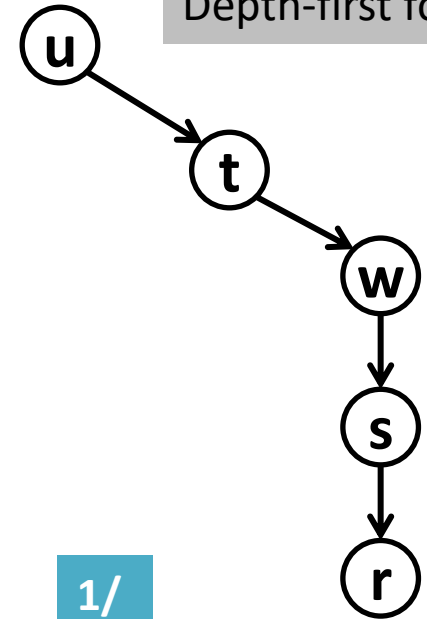
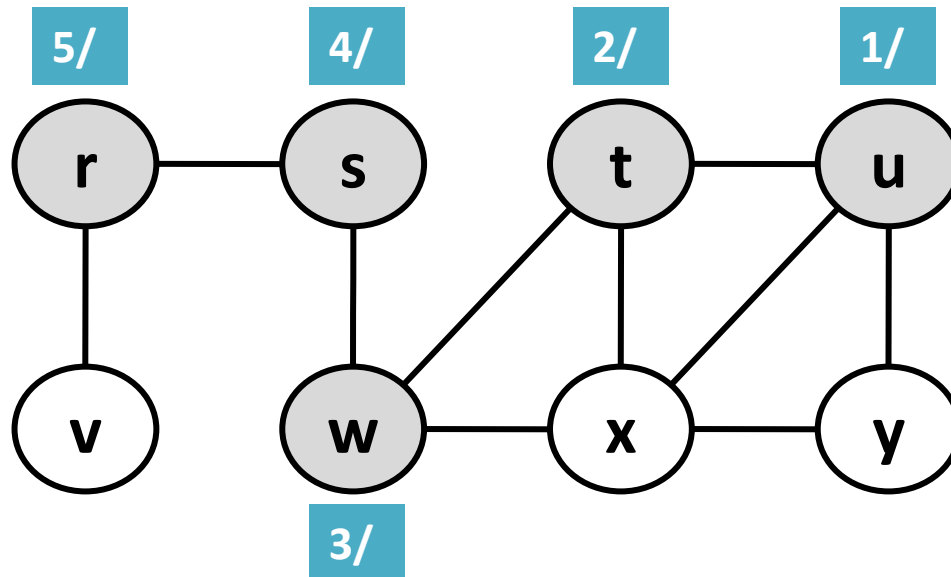
Predecessor  
sub-graph

Depth-first forest

- DFS: u t w s r

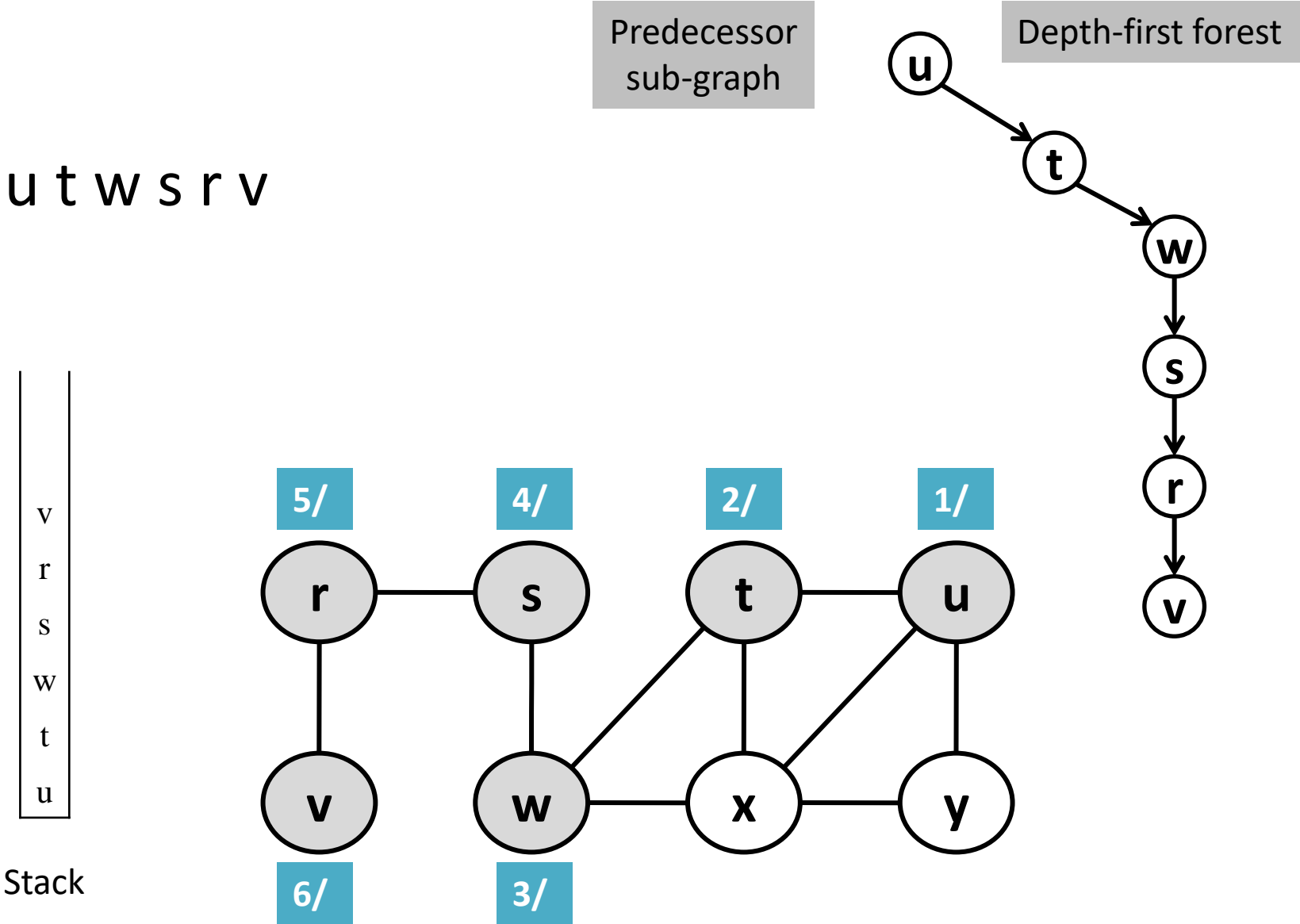
r  
s  
w  
t  
u

Stack



# Compute DFS - Undirected

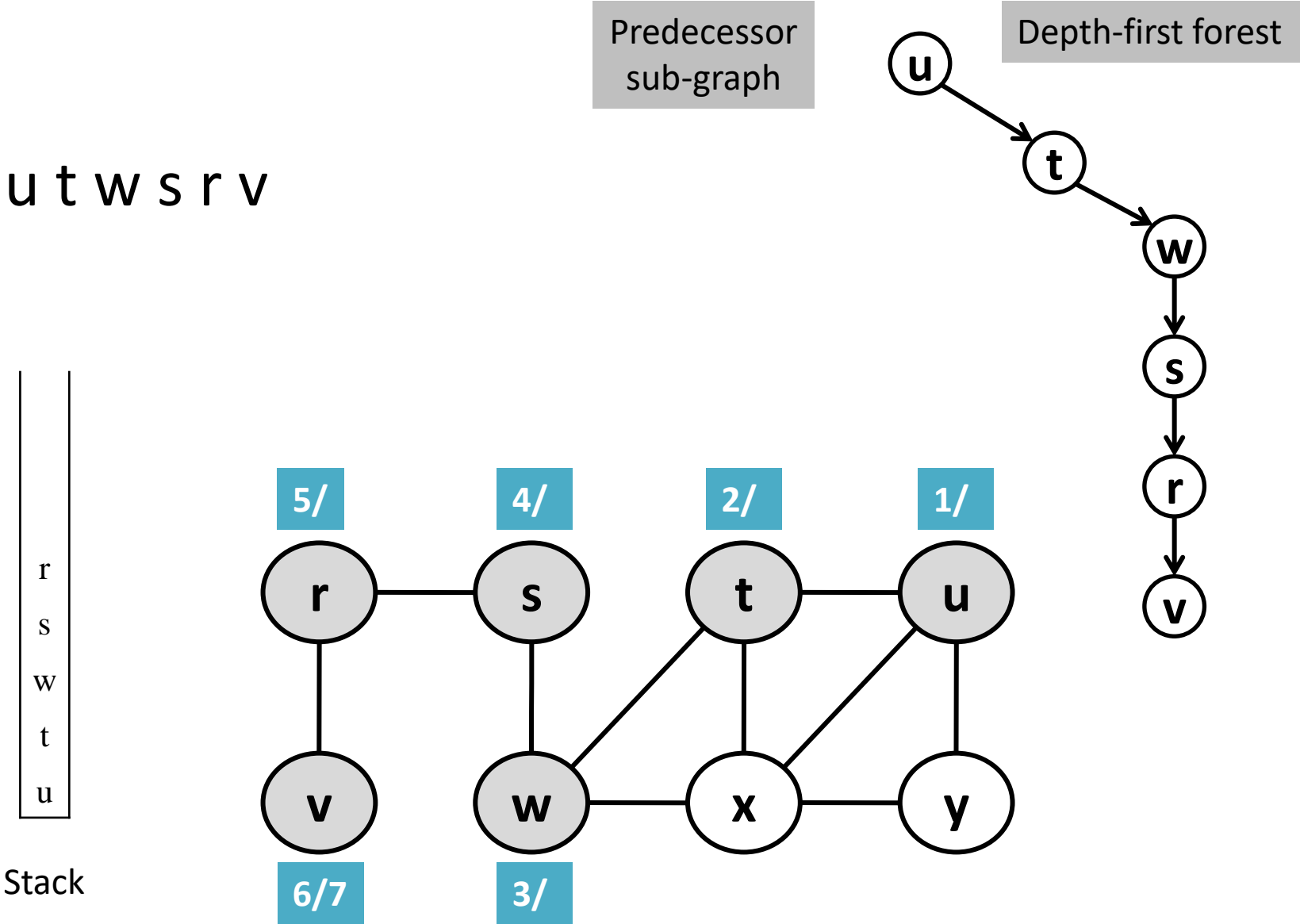
- DFS: u t w s r v





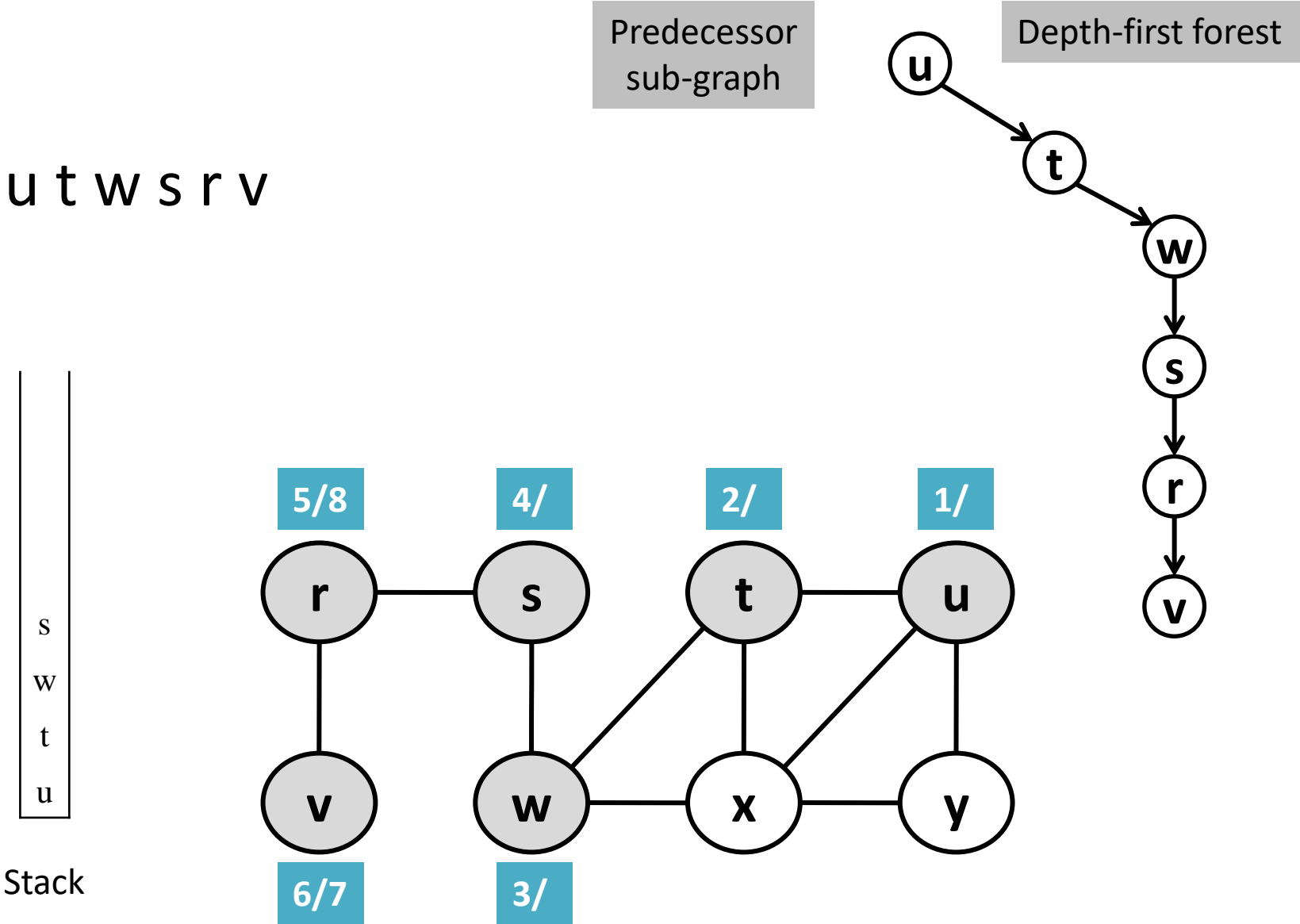
# Compute DFS - Undirected

- DFS: u t w s r v



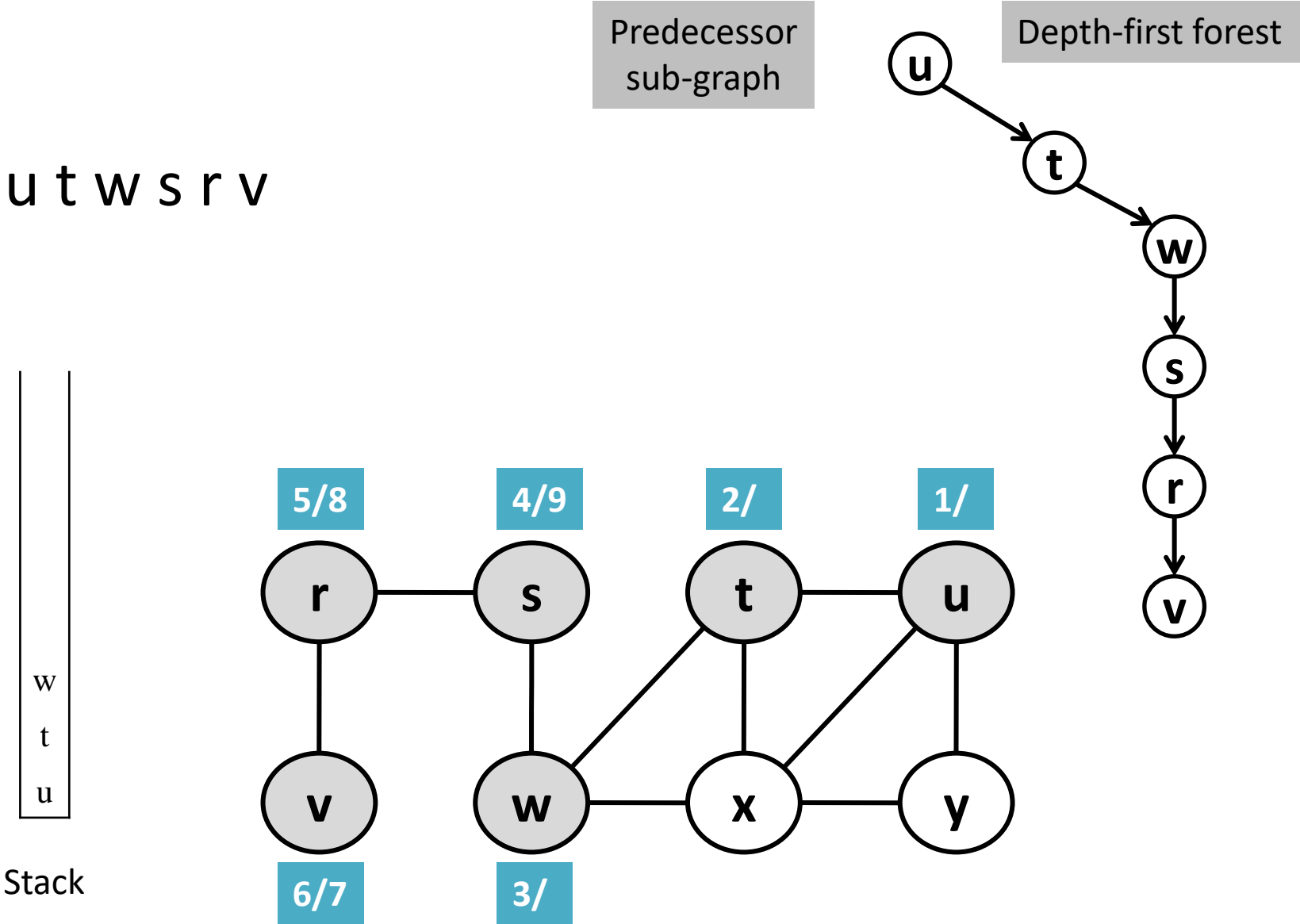
# Compute DFS - Undirected

- DFS: u t w s r v



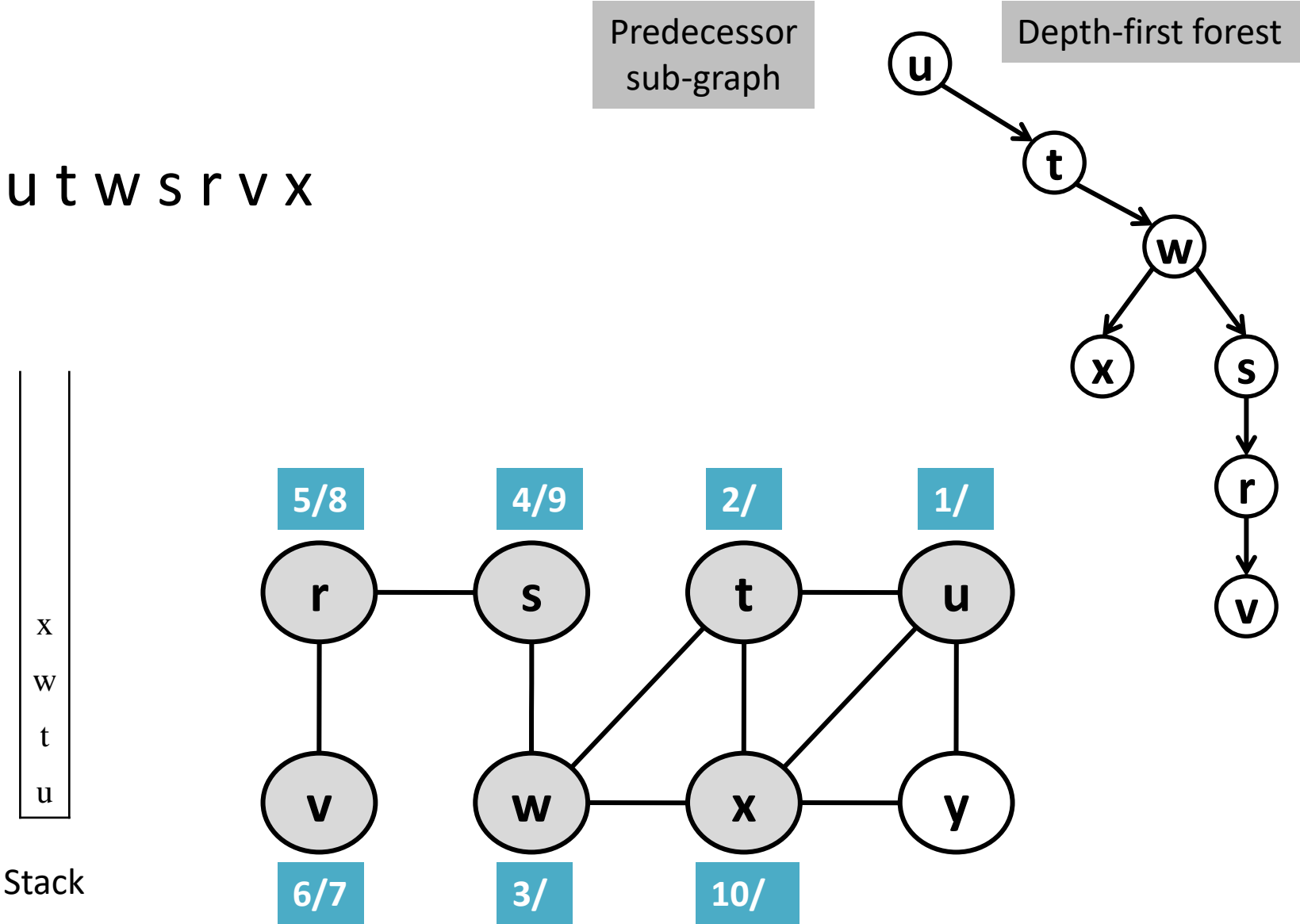
# Compute DFS - Undirected

- DFS: u t w s r v



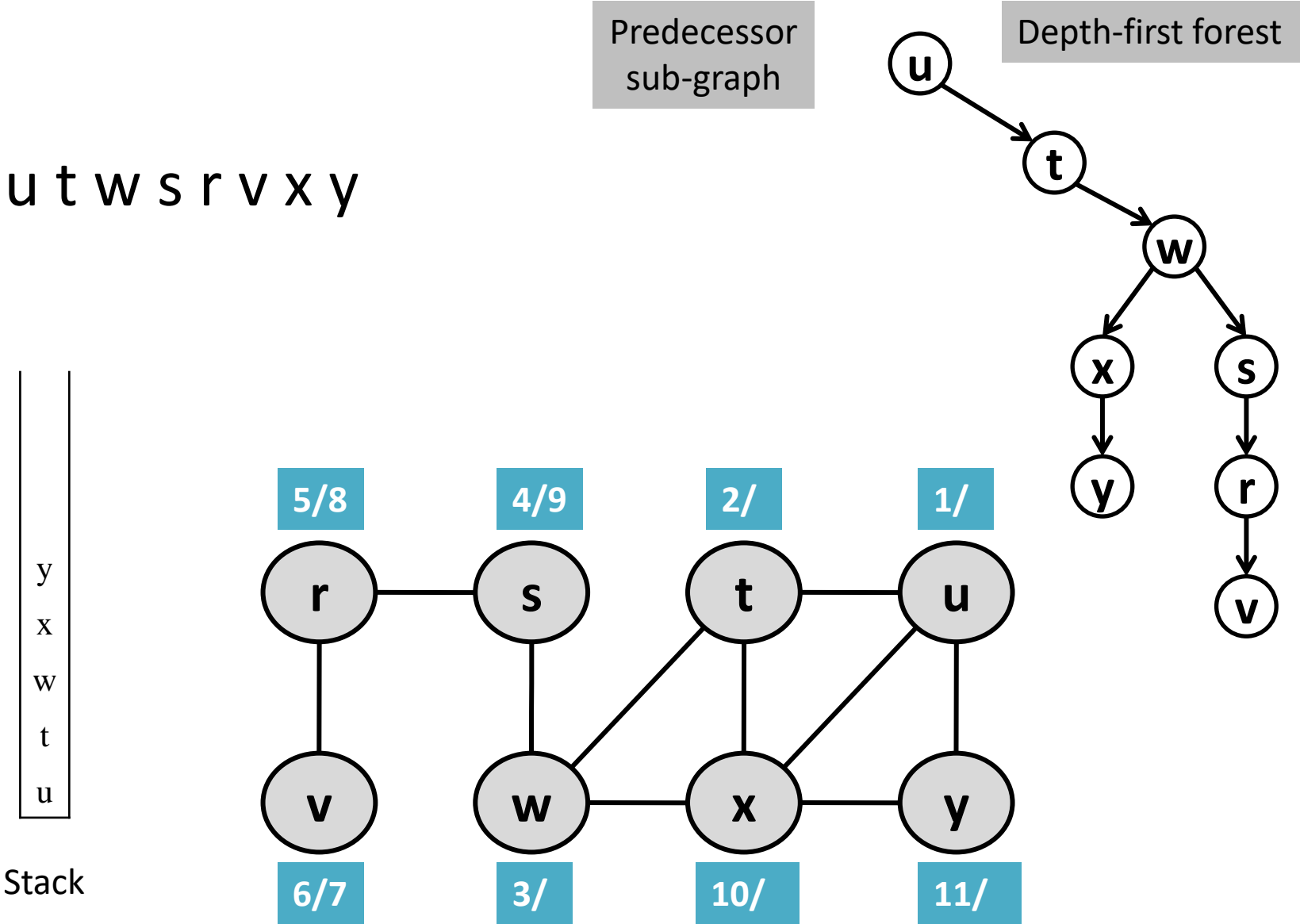
# Compute DFS - Undirected

- DFS: u t w s r v x



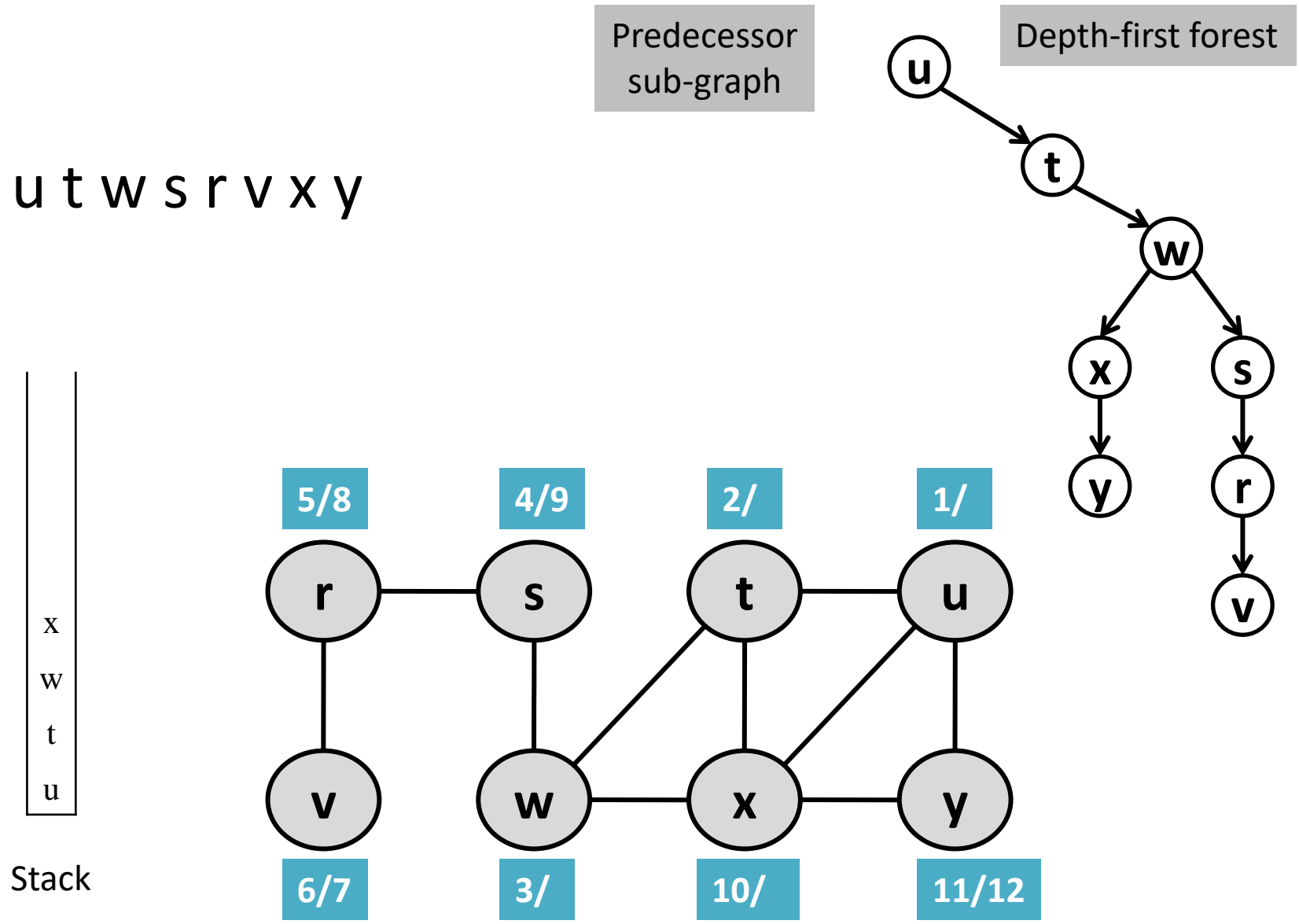
# Compute DFS - Undirected

- DFS: u t w s r v x y



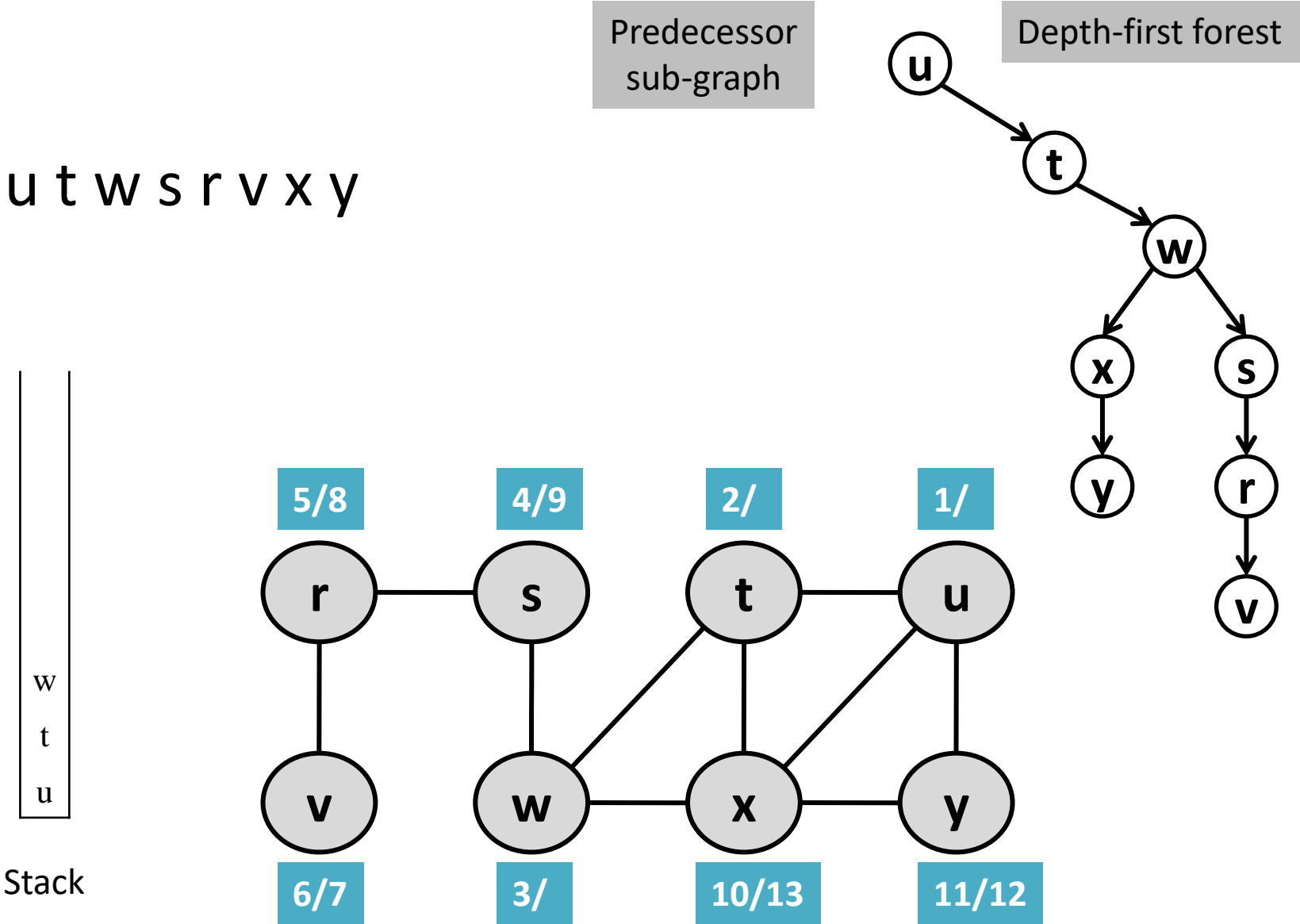
# Compute DFS - Undirected

- DFS: u t w s r v x y



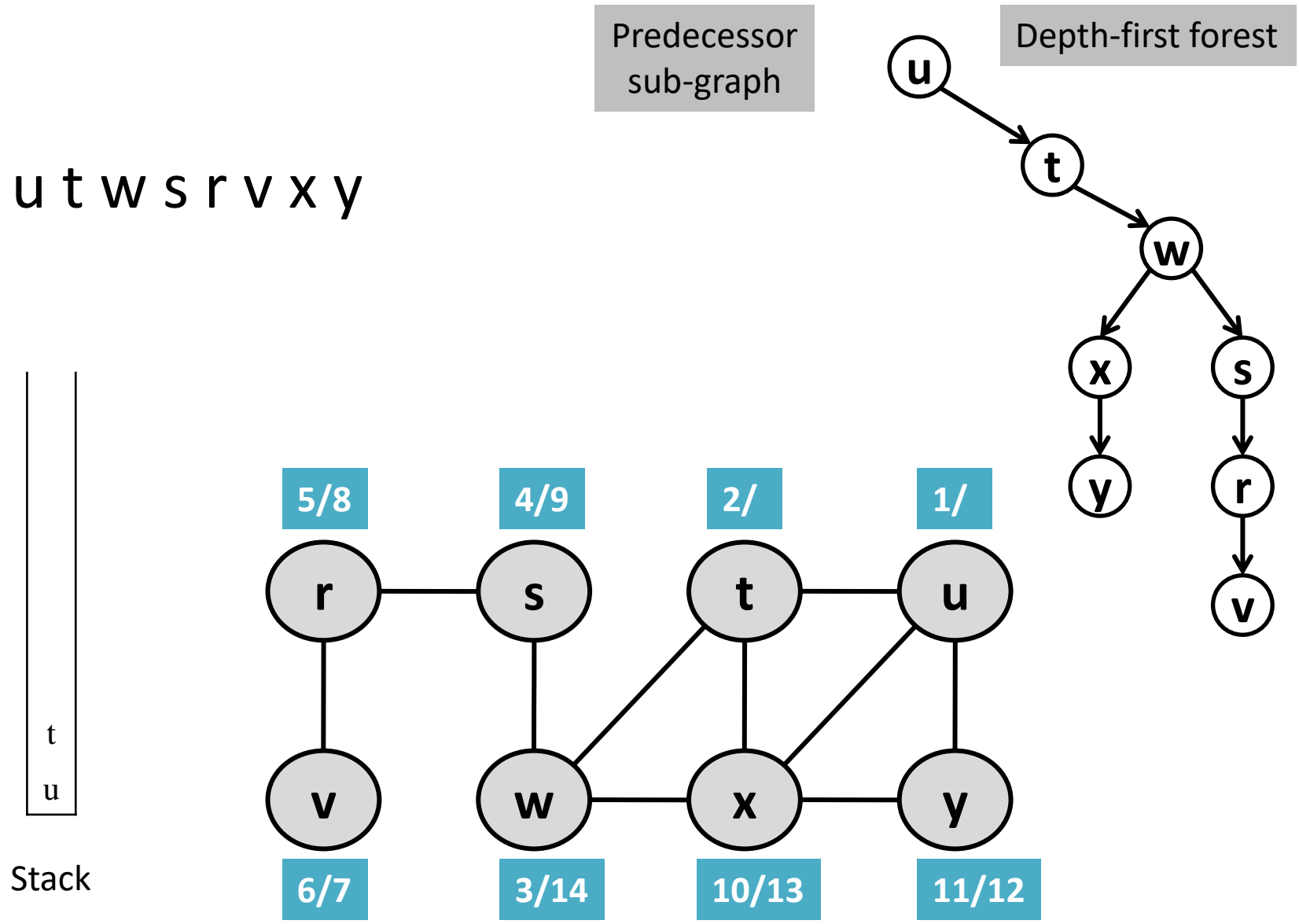
# Compute DFS - Undirected

- DFS: u t w s r v x y



# Compute DFS - Undirected

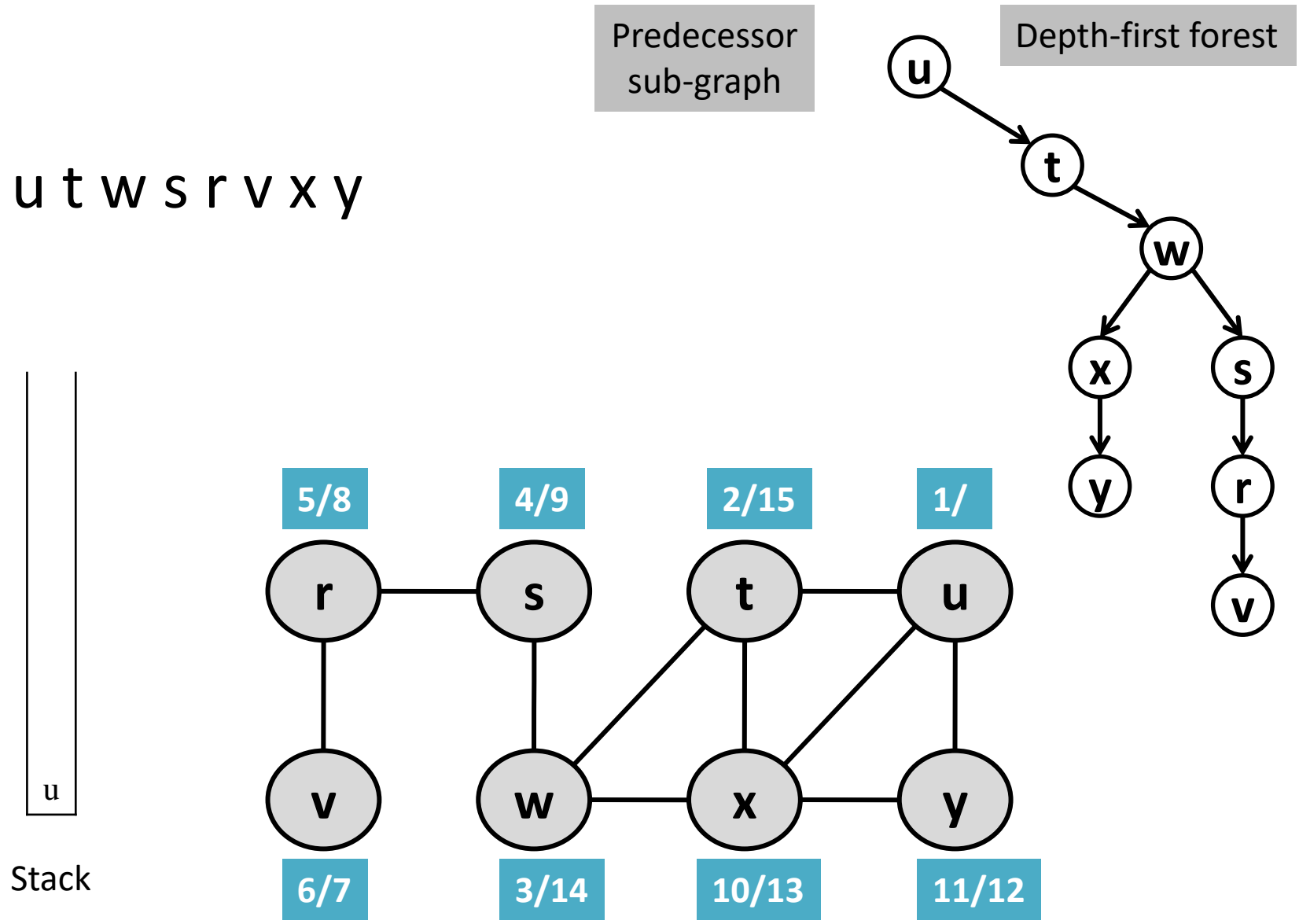
- DFS: u t w s r v x y





# Compute DFS - Undirected

- DFS: u t w s r v x y



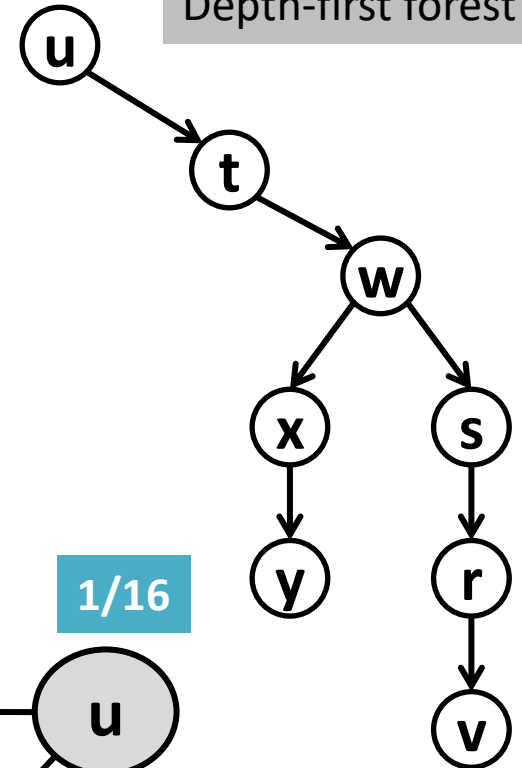
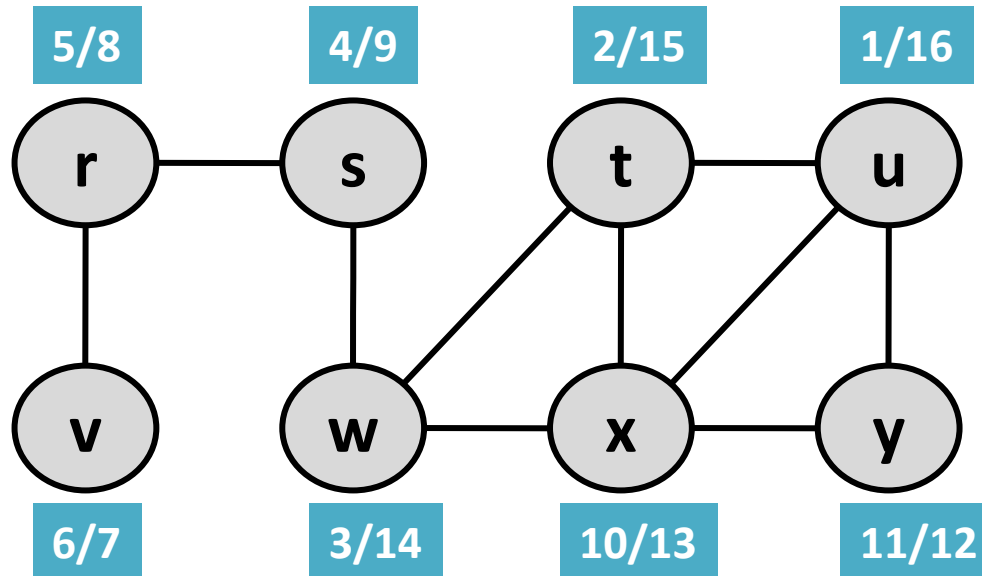
# Compute DFS - Undirected

Predecessor  
sub-graph

Depth-first forest

- DFS:  $u\ t\ w\ s\ r\ v\ x\ y$

Stack

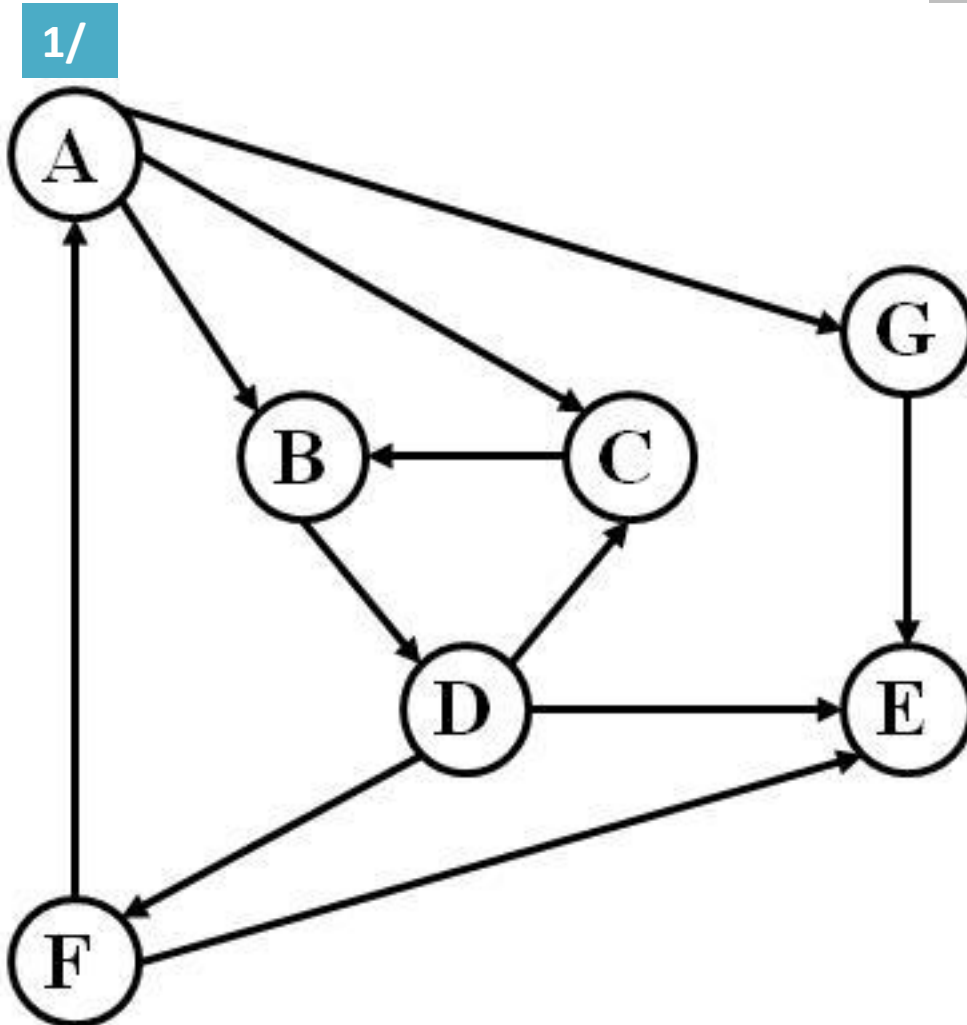


# Compute DFS - Directed

Predecessor  
sub-graph

Ⓐ

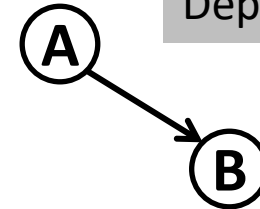
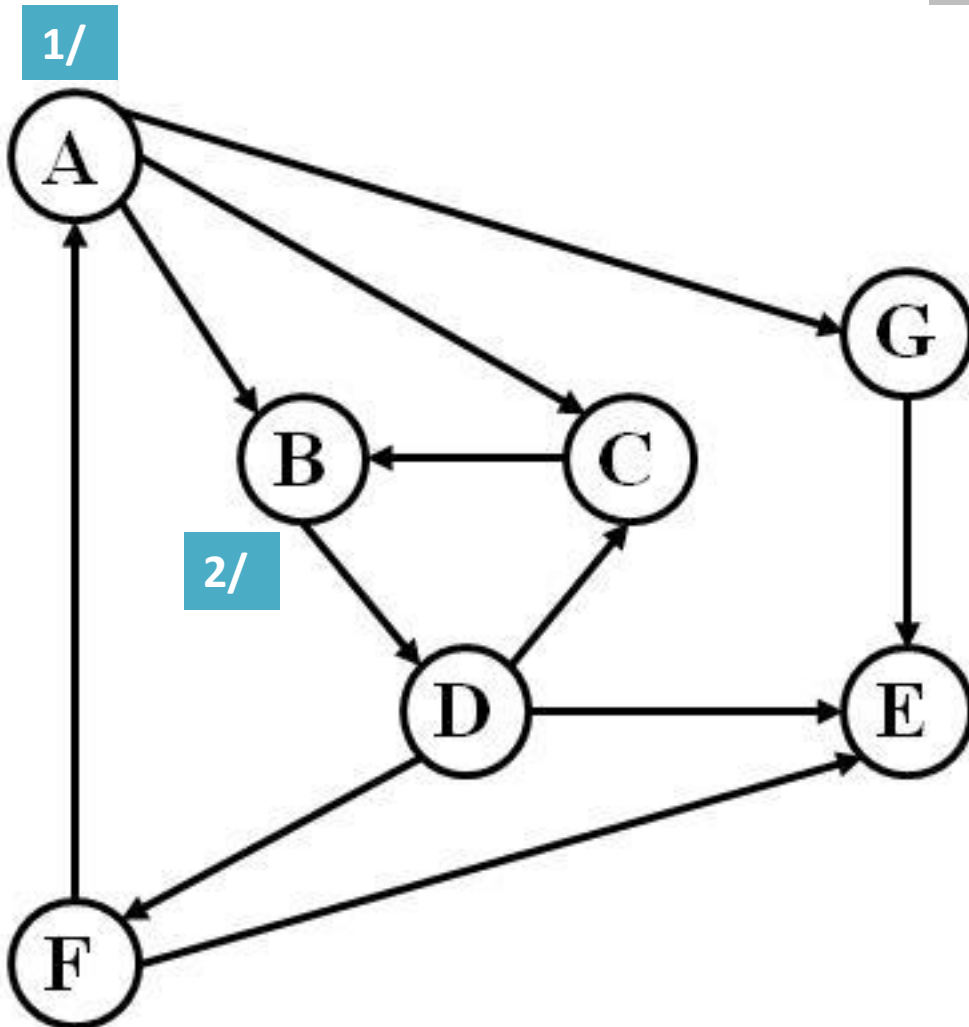
Depth-first forest



# Compute DFS - Directed

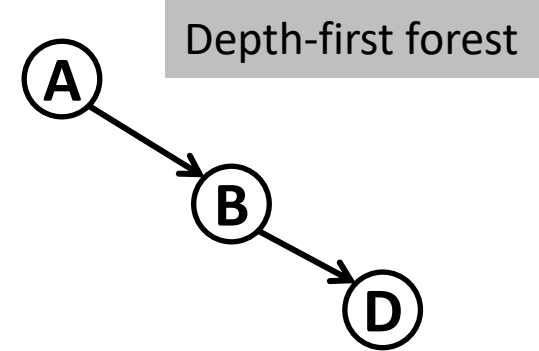
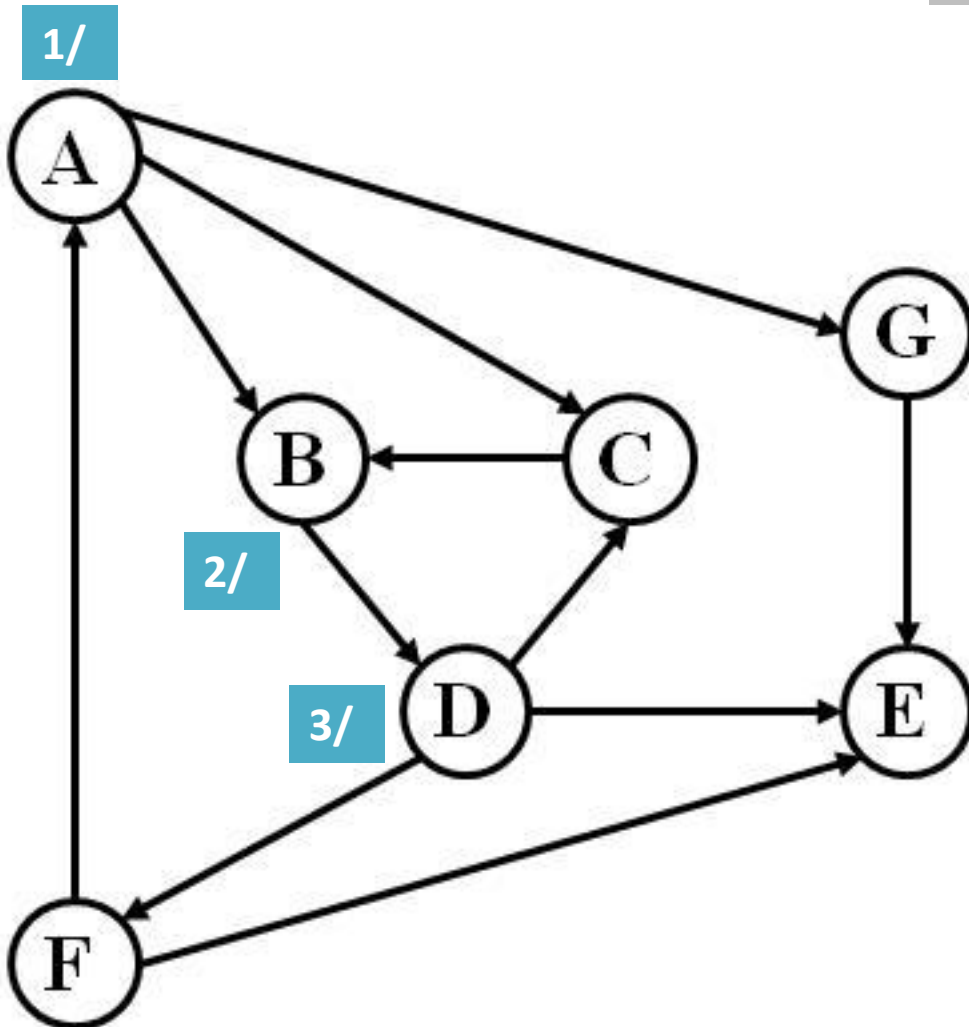
Predecessor  
sub-graph

Depth-first forest



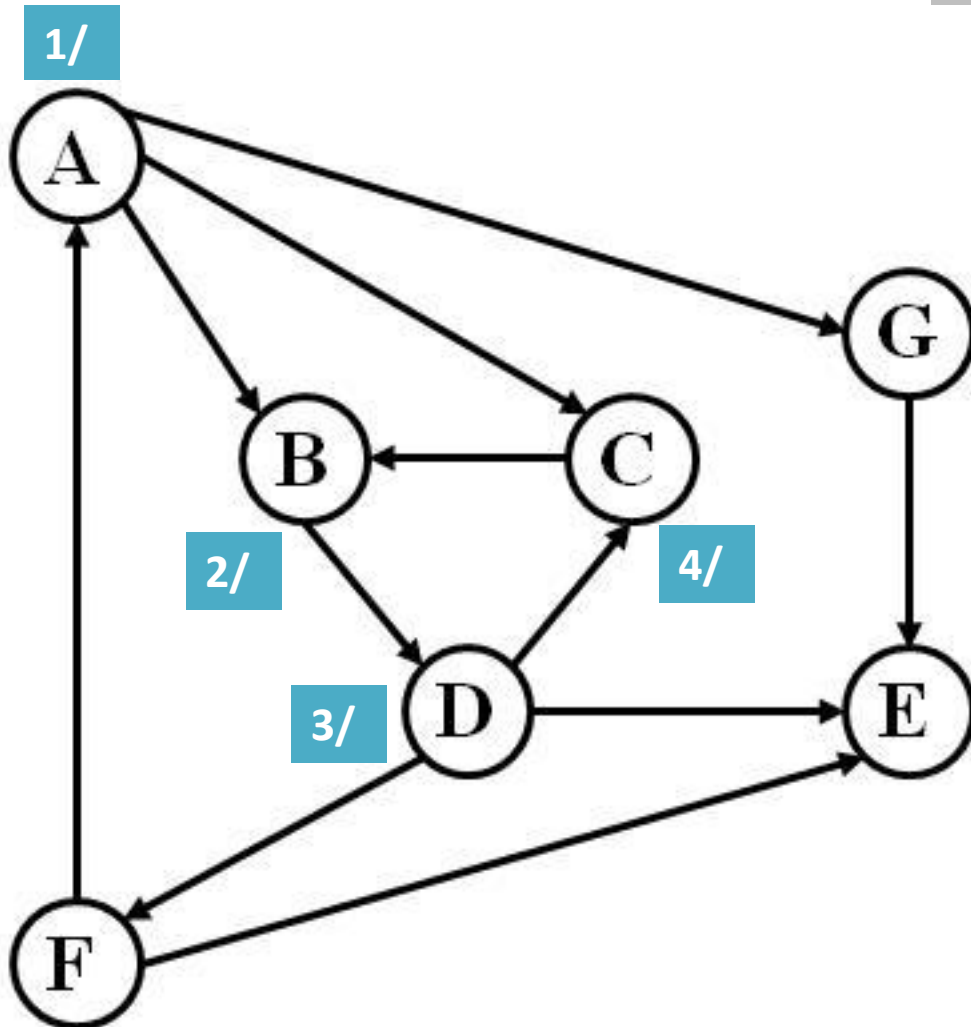
# Compute DFS - Directed

Predecessor  
sub-graph

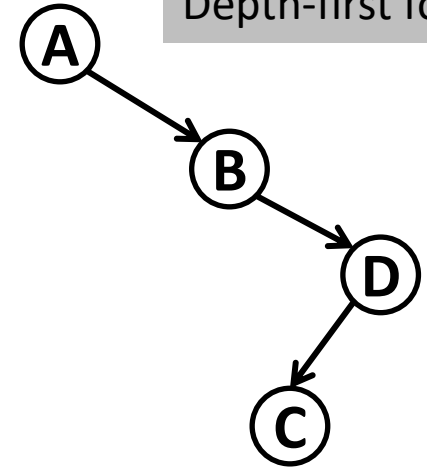


# Compute DFS - Directed

Predecessor  
sub-graph

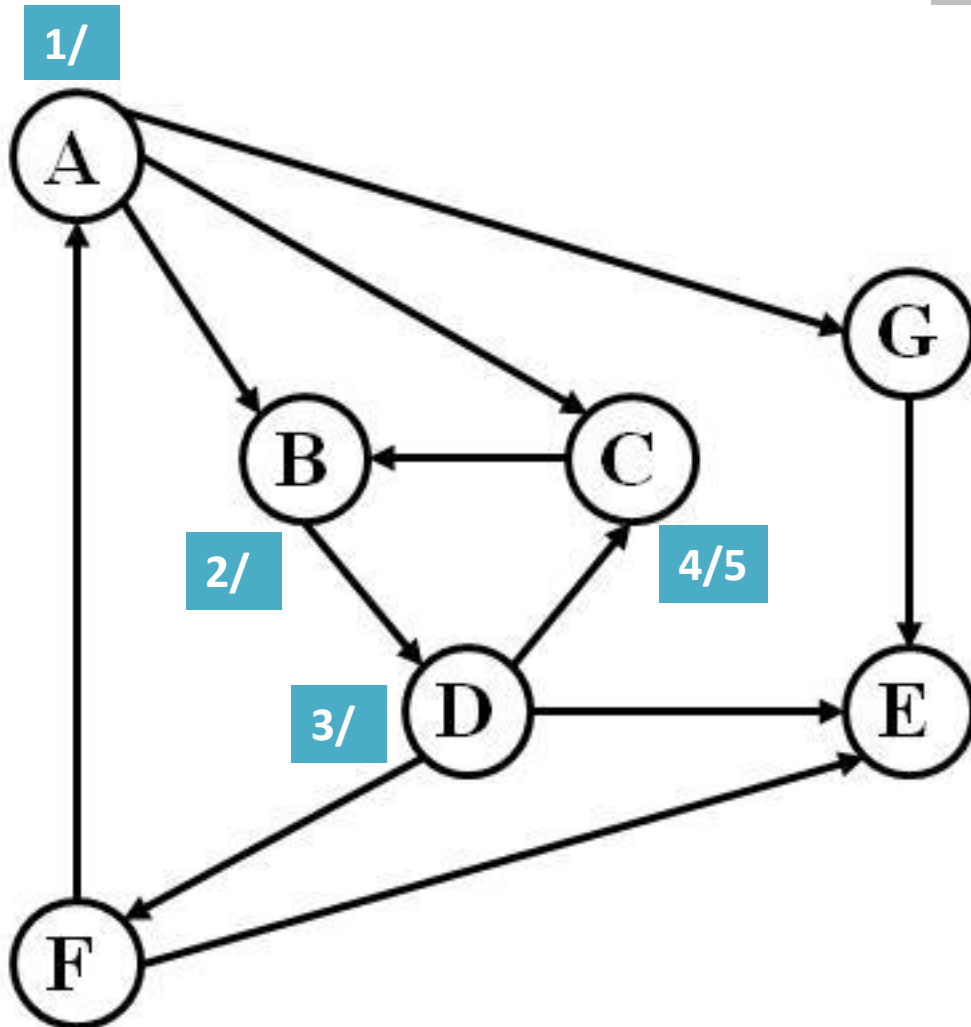


Depth-first forest

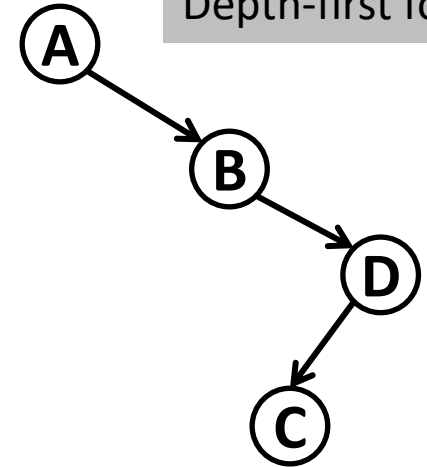


# Compute DFS - Directed

Predecessor  
sub-graph

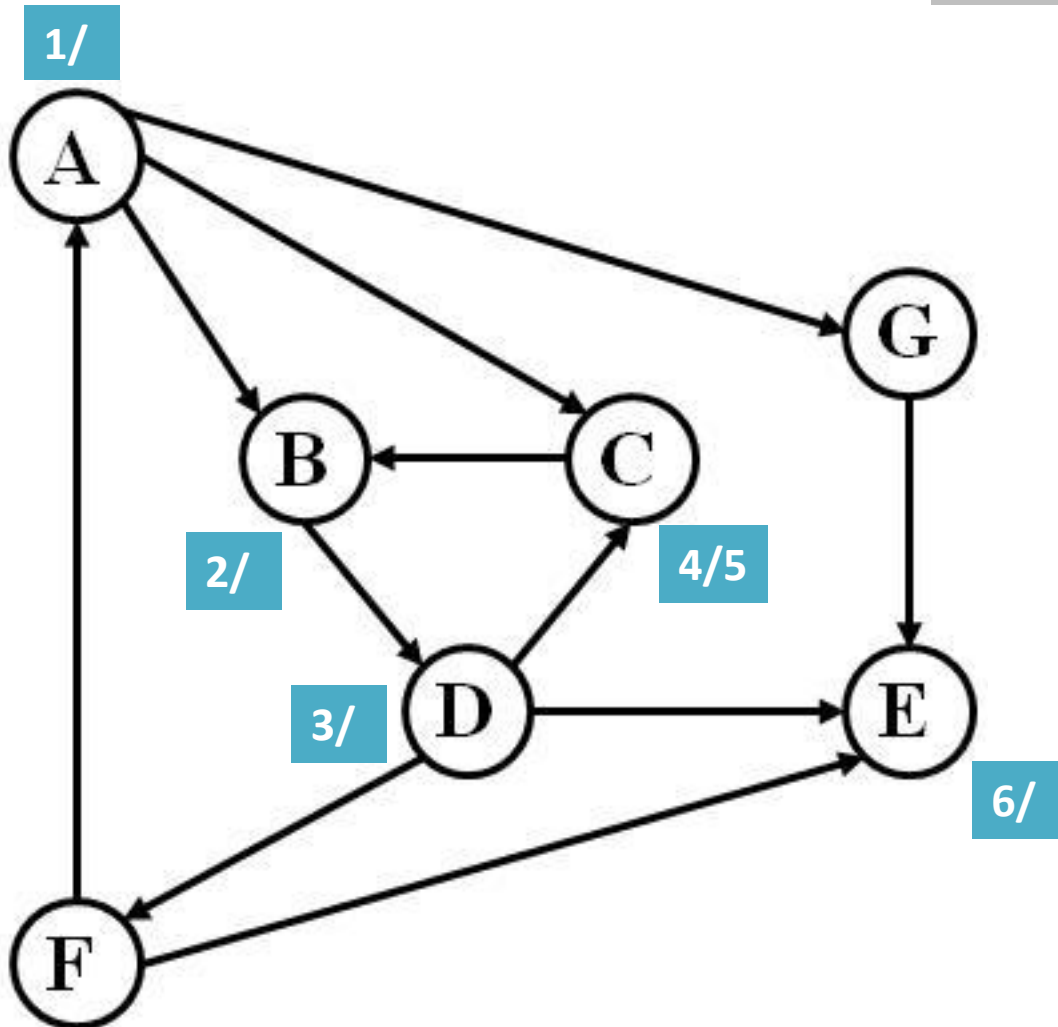


Depth-first forest

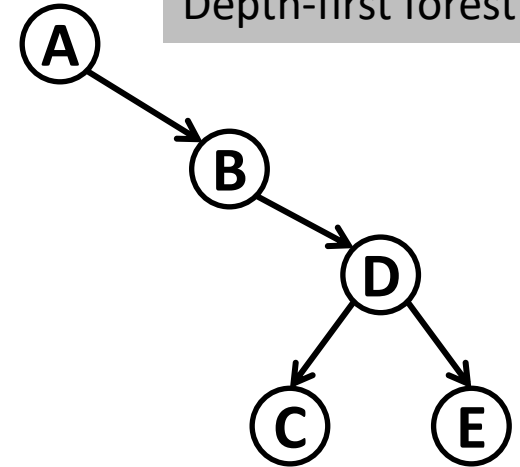


# Compute DFS - Directed

Predecessor  
sub-graph



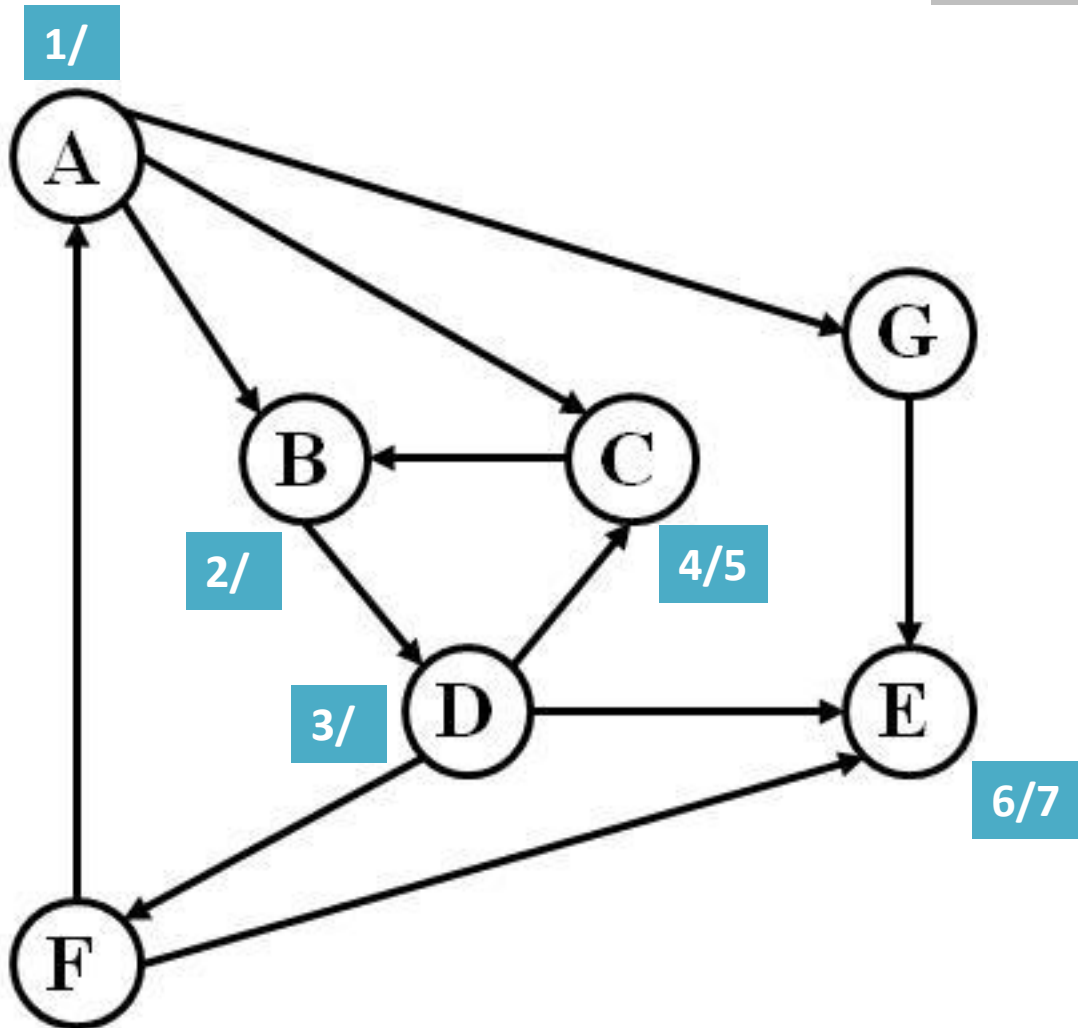
Depth-first forest



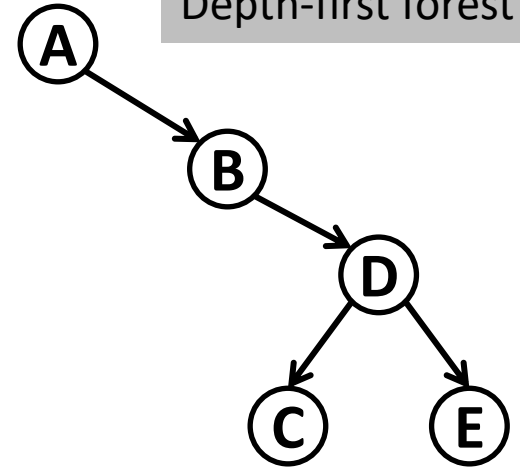


# Compute DFS - Directed

Predecessor  
sub-graph

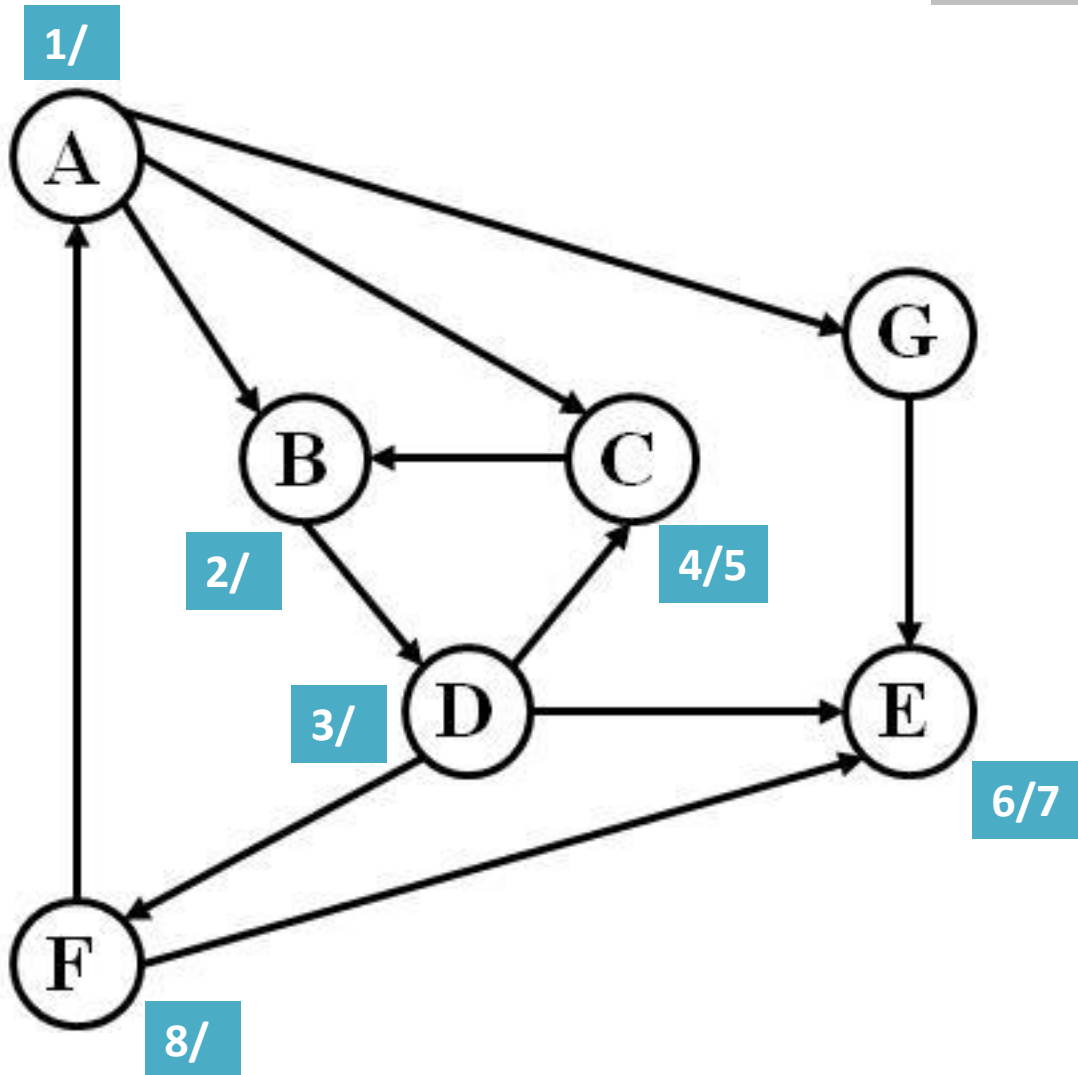


Depth-first forest

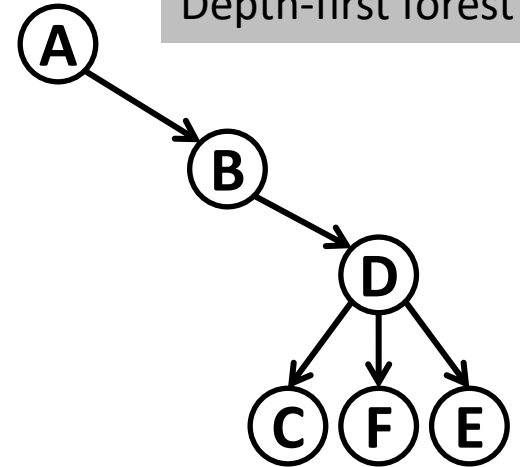


# Compute DFS - Directed

Predecessor  
sub-graph

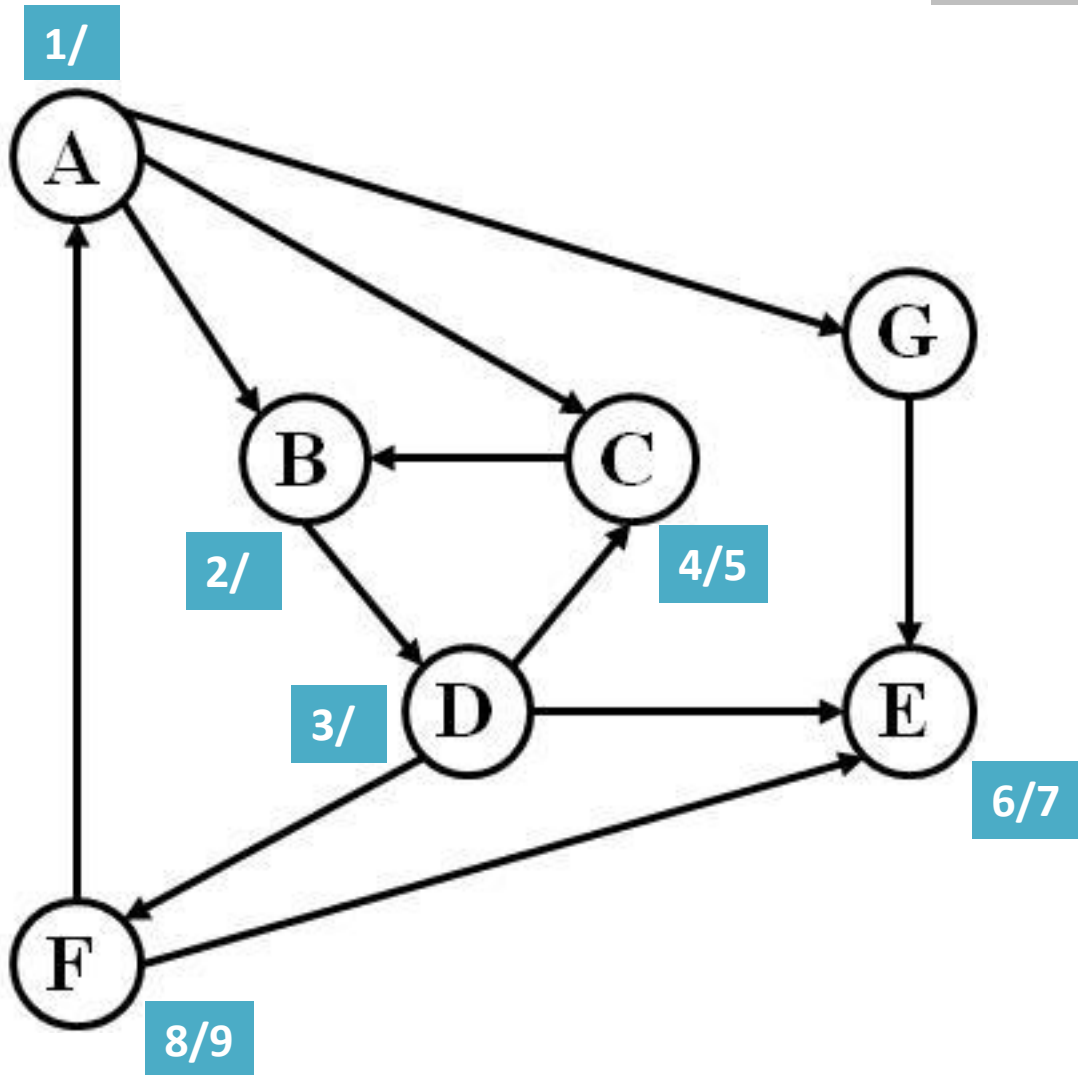


Depth-first forest

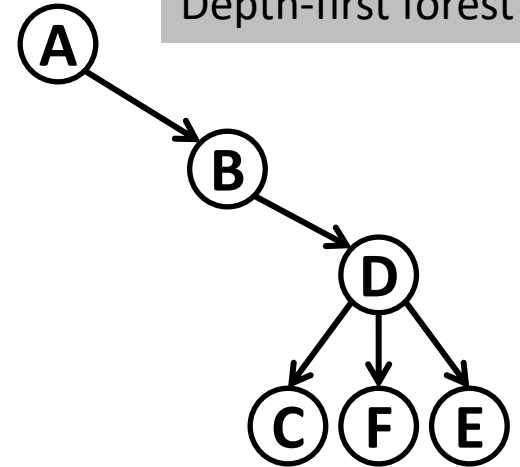


# Compute DFS - Directed

Predecessor  
sub-graph

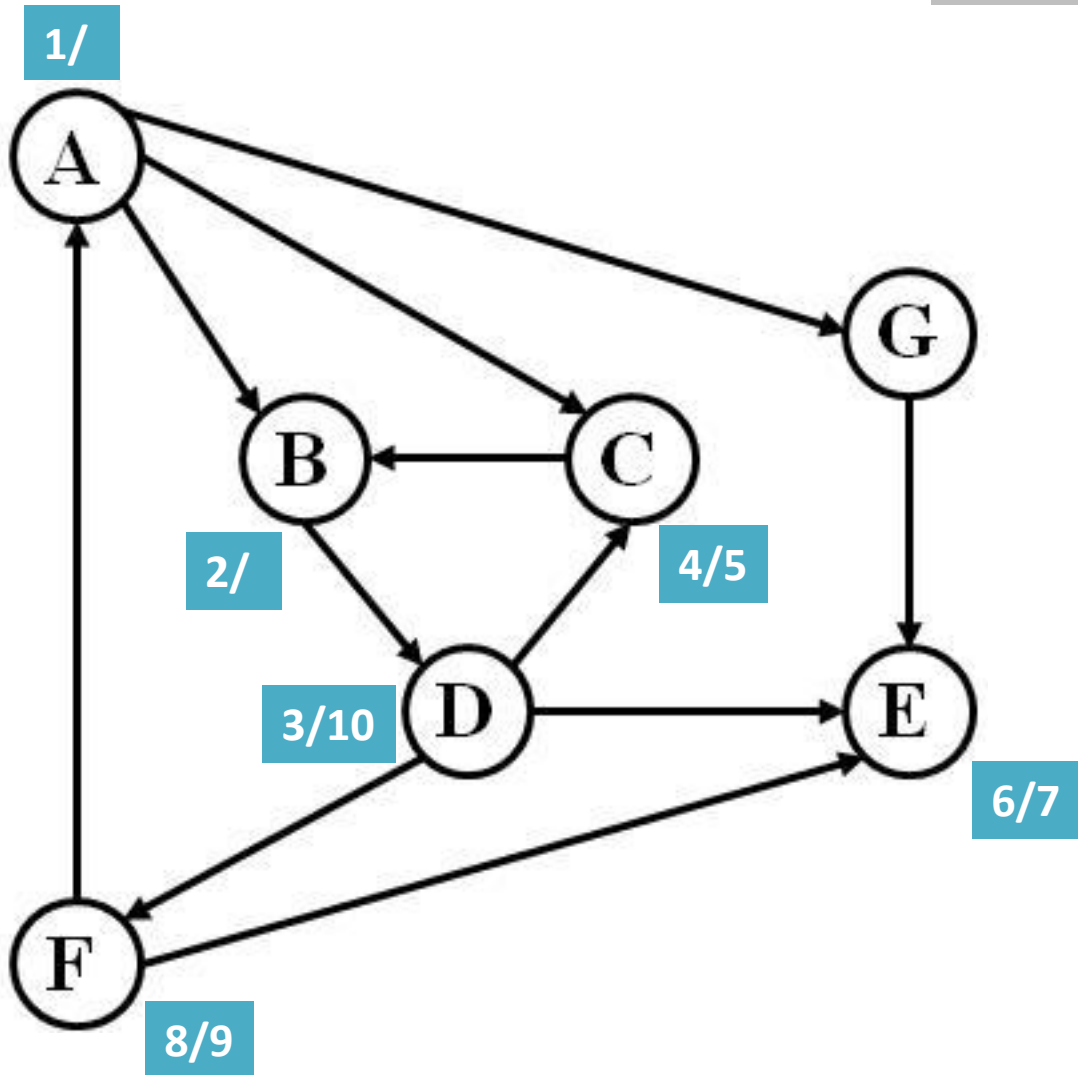


Depth-first forest

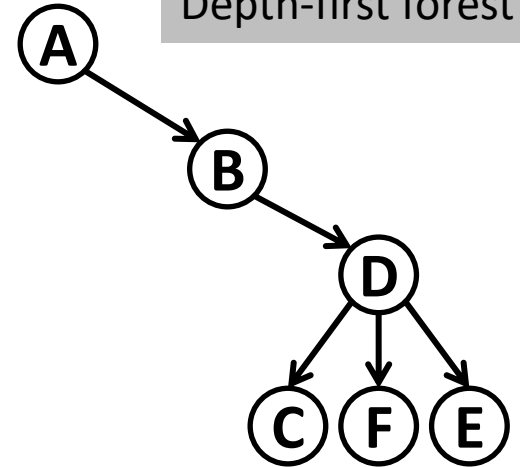


# Compute DFS - Directed

Predecessor  
sub-graph

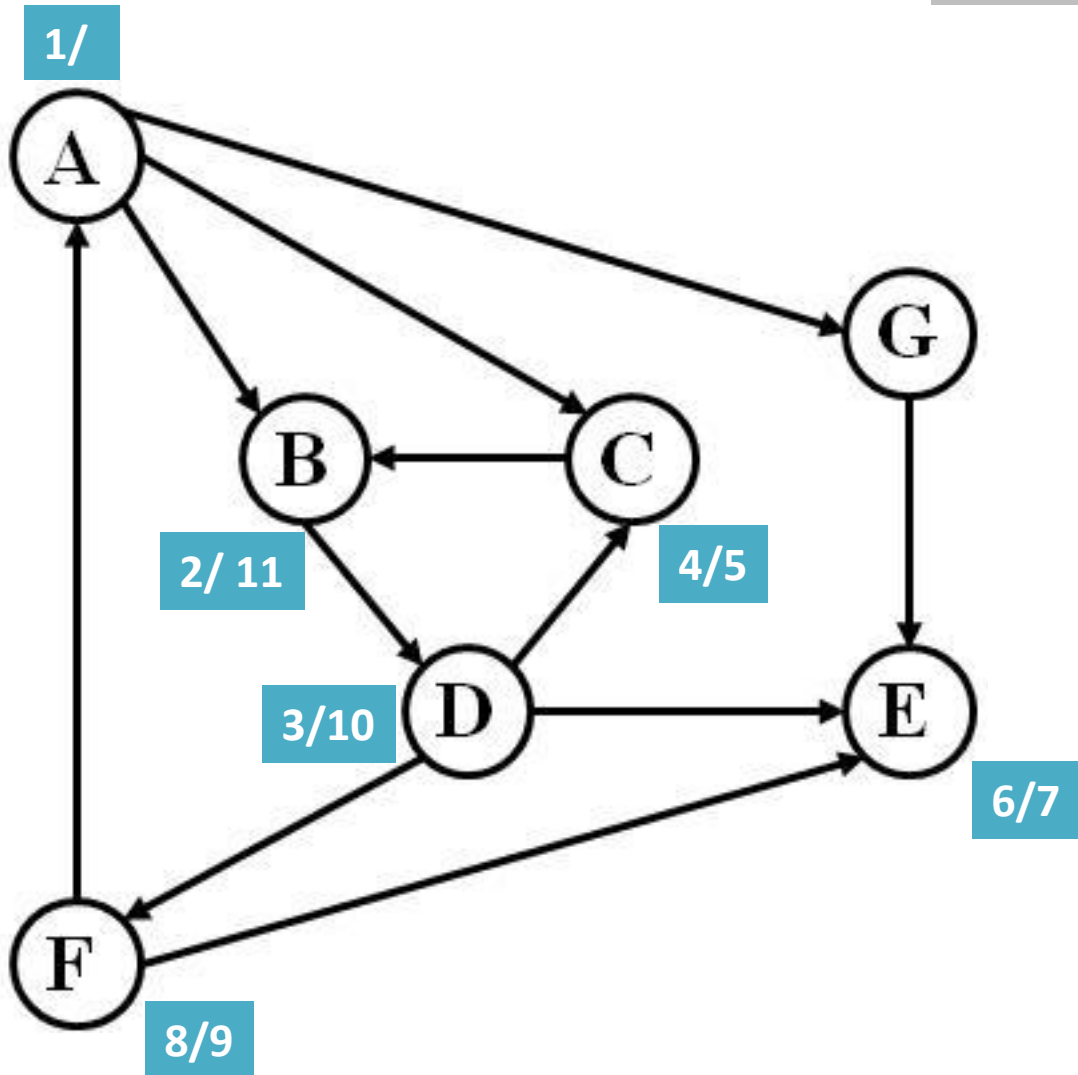


Depth-first forest

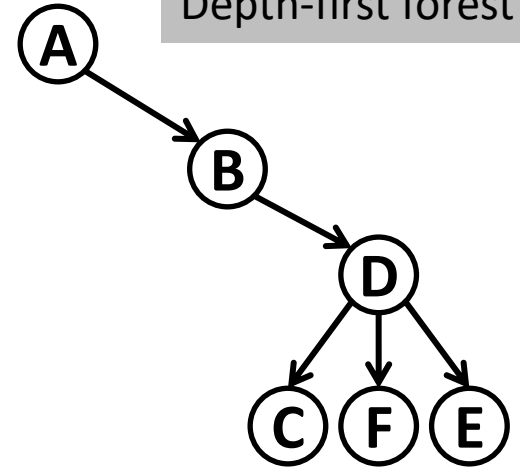


# Compute DFS - Directed

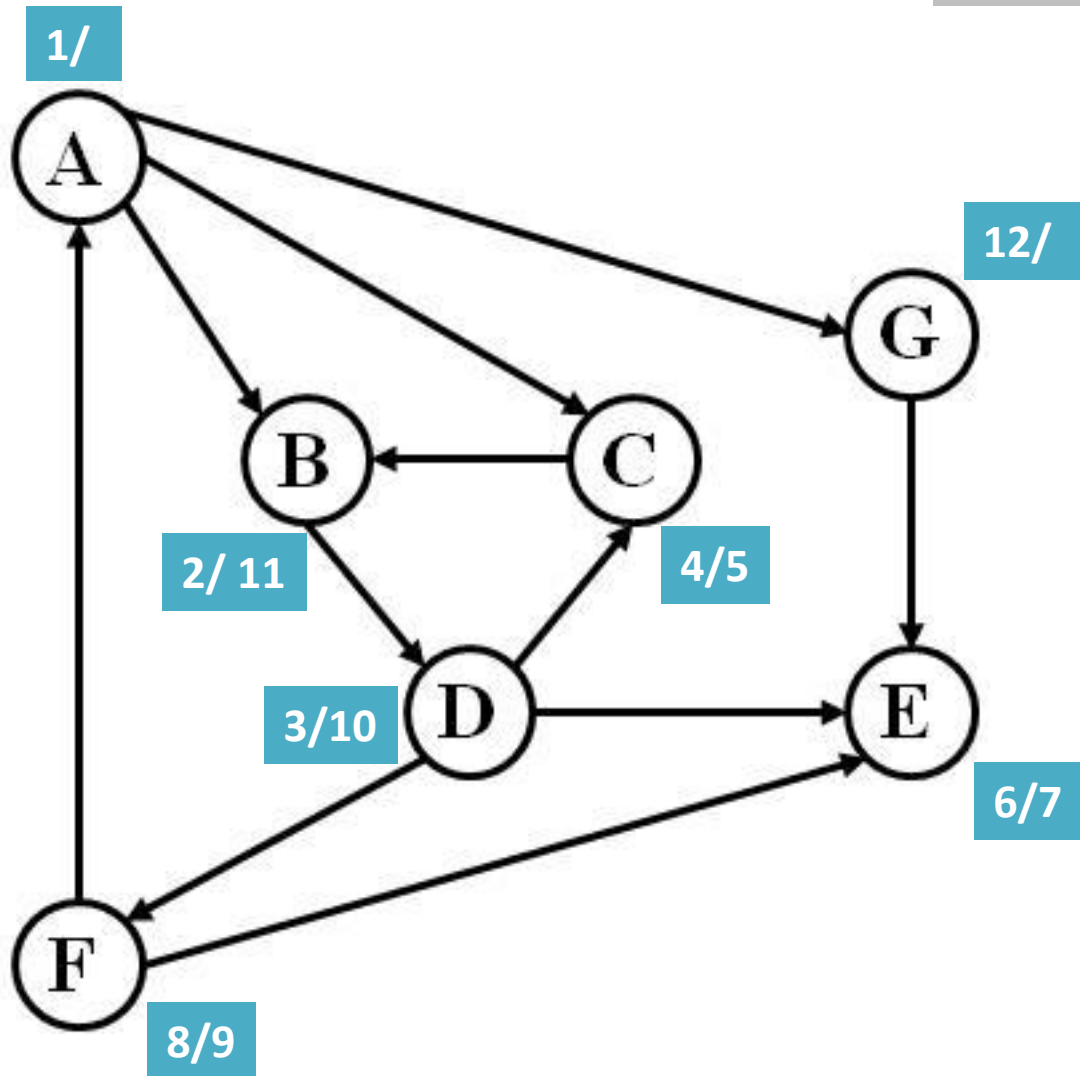
Predecessor  
sub-graph



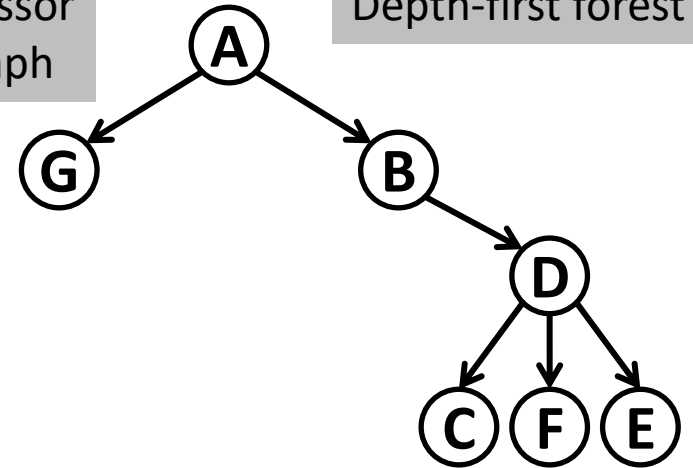
Depth-first forest



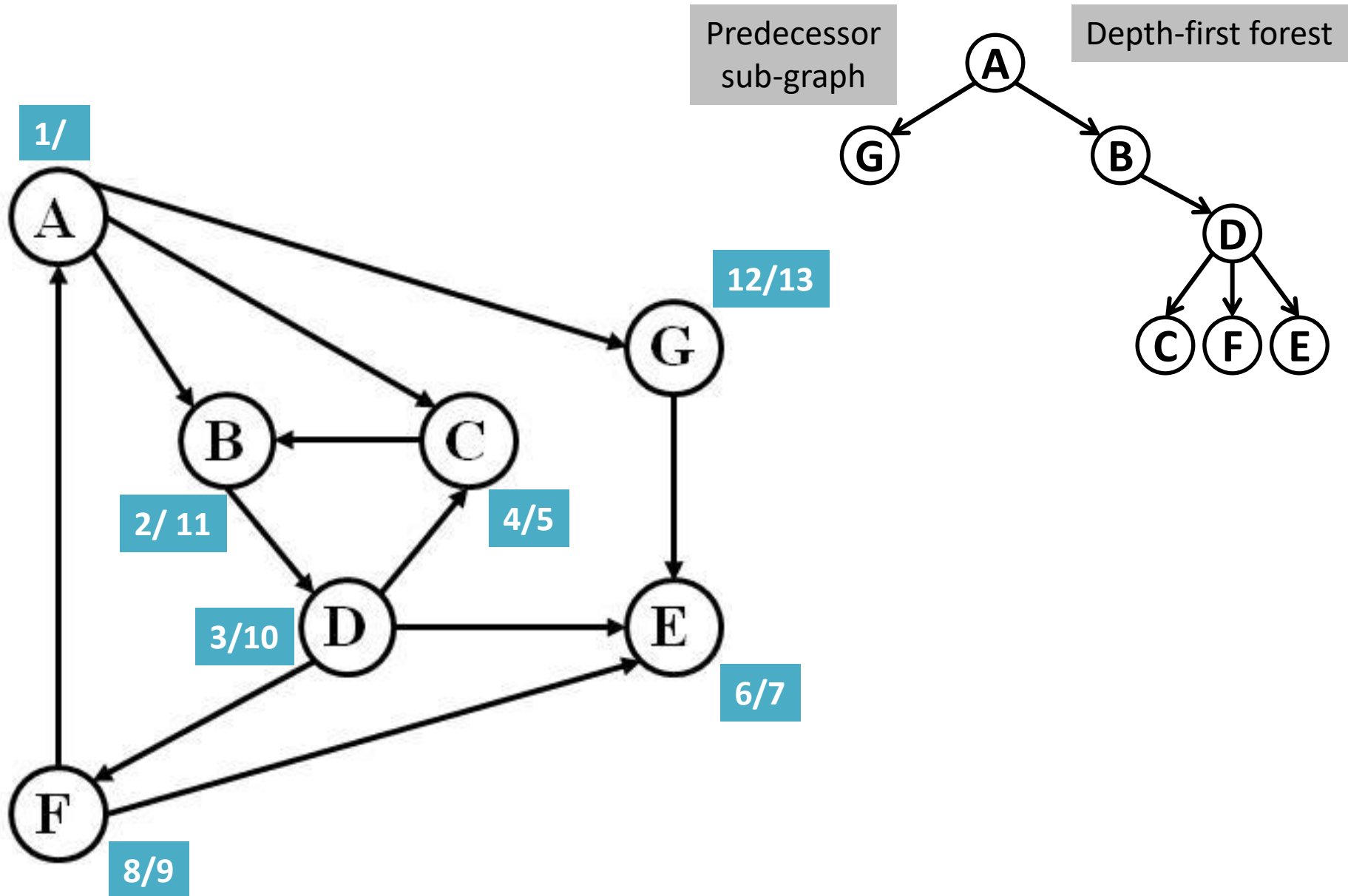
# Compute DFS - Directed



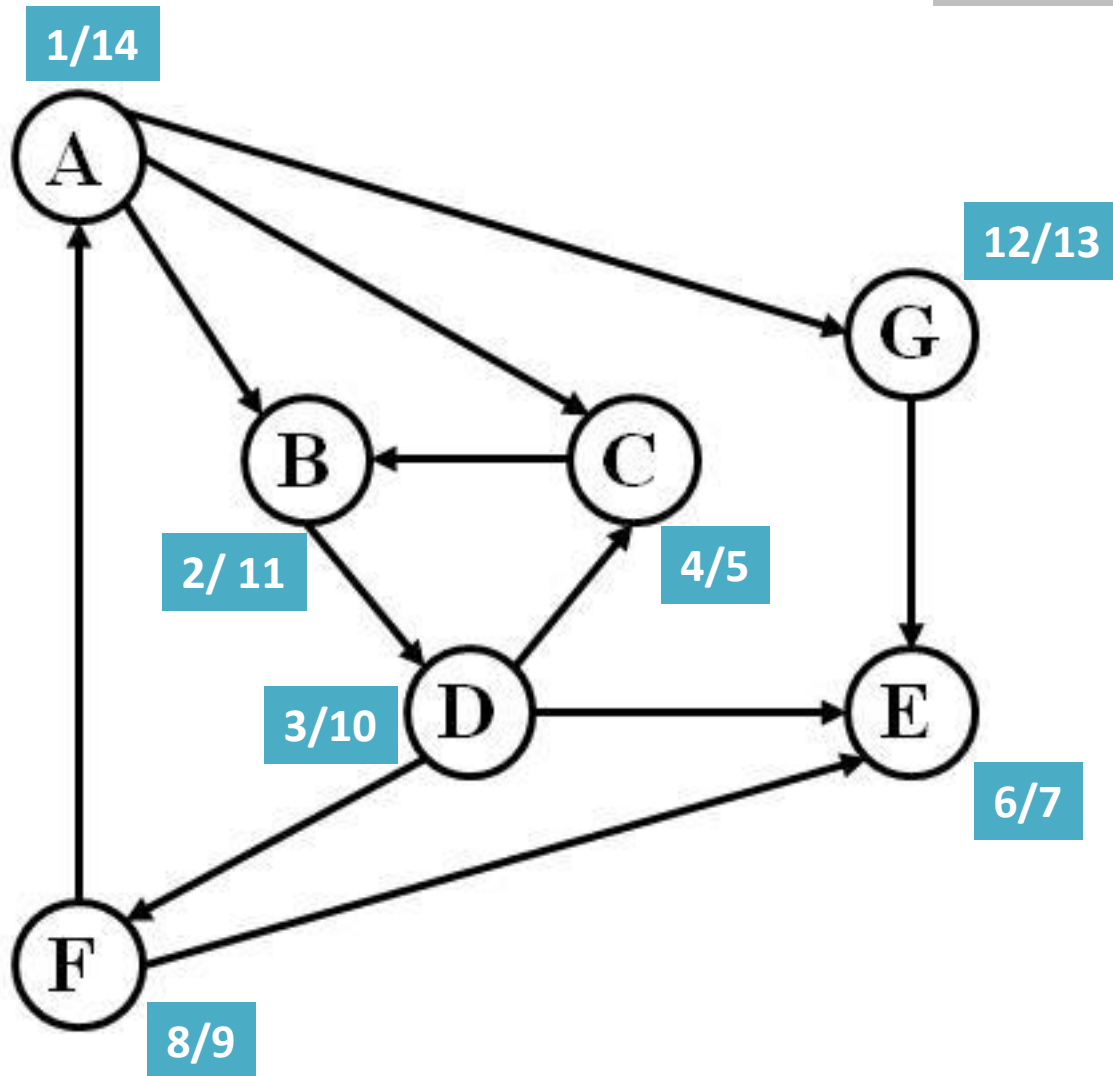
Predecessor  
sub-graph



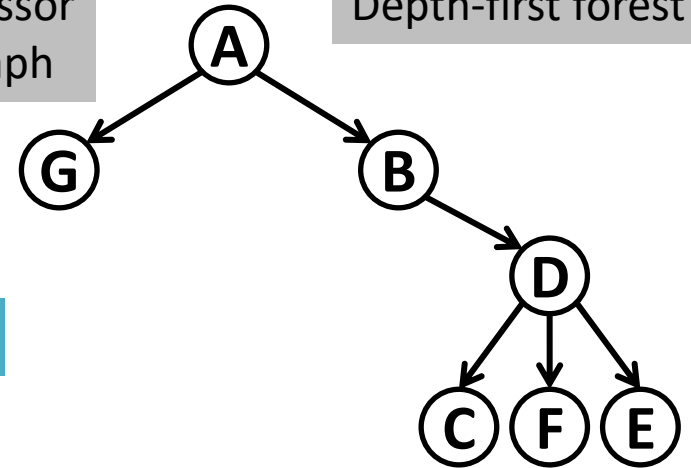
# Compute DFS - Directed



# Compute DFS - Directed



Predecessor  
sub-graph



DFS: A B D C E F G



# Procedure DFS

DFS( $G$ )

```
1  for each vertex  $u \in G.V$ 
2       $u.color = \text{WHITE}$ 
3       $u.\pi = \text{NIL}$ 
4   $time = 0$ 
5  for each vertex  $u \in G.V$ 
6      if  $u.color == \text{WHITE}$ 
7          DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )
```

DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )

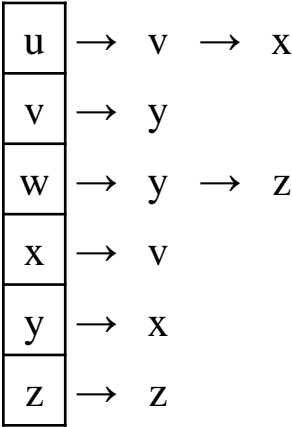
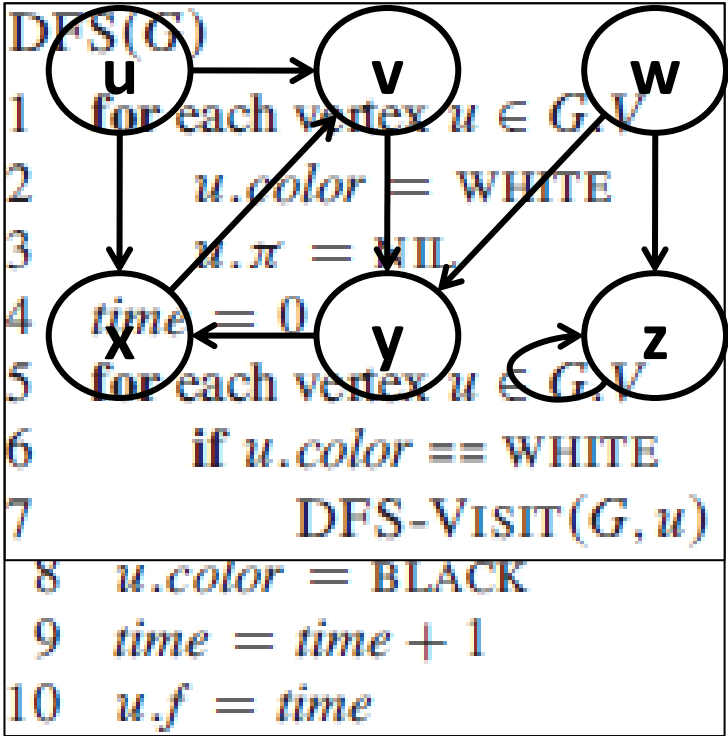
```
1   $time = time + 1$ 
2   $u.d = time$ 
3   $u.color = \text{GRAY}$ 
4  for each  $v \in G.Adj[u]$ 
5      if  $v.color == \text{WHITE}$ 
6           $v.\pi = u$ 
7          DFS-VISIT( $G, v$ )
8   $u.color = \text{BLACK}$ 
9   $time = time + 1$ 
10  $u.f = time$ 
```

# Execution example

- Let's start with vertex u.

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	White			NIL
v	White			NIL
w	White			NIL
x	White			NIL
y	White			NIL
z	White			NIL

time = 0



# Execution example

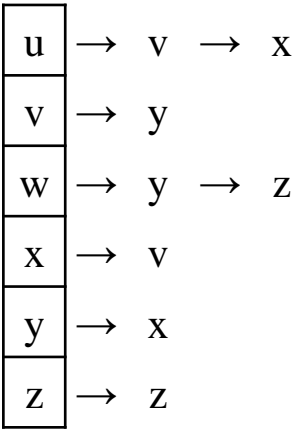
Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Gray	1		NIL
v	White			NIL
w	White			NIL
x	White			NIL
y	White			NIL
z	White			NIL

u = u

time = 1

```

DFS-VISIT(G, u)
1  time = time + 1
2  u.d = time
3  u.color = GRAY
4  for each v ∈ G.Adj[u]
5      if v.color == WHITE
6          v.π = u
7          DFS-VISIT(G, v)
8  u.color = BLACK
9  time = time + 1
10 u.f = time
  
```

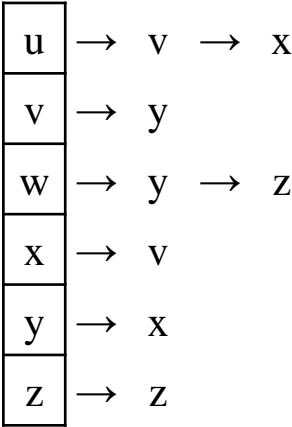


# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Gray	1		NIL
v	White			u
w	White			NIL
x	White			NIL
y	White			NIL
z	White			NIL

u = u                      time = 1

DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )  
1     $time = time + 1$   
2     $u.d = time$   
3     $u.color = \text{GRAY}$   
4    **for** each  $v \in G.Adj[u]$   
5        **if**  $v.color == \text{WHITE}$   
6             $v.\pi = u$   
7            DFS-VISIT( $G, v$ )  
8     $u.color = \text{BLACK}$   
9     $time = time + 1$   
10    $u.f = time$



# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Gray	1		NIL
v	Gray	2		u
w	White			NIL
x	White			NIL
y	White			NIL
z	White			NIL

u = v                      time = 2

DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )

1     $time = time + 1$

2     $u.d = time$

3     $u.color = \text{GRAY}$

4    **for** each  $v \in G.Adj[u]$

5        **if**  $v.color == \text{WHITE}$

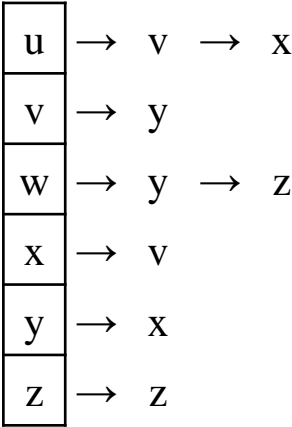
6             $v.\pi = u$

7            DFS-VISIT( $G, v$ )

8     $u.color = \text{BLACK}$

9     $time = time + 1$

10    $u.f = time$



# Execution example

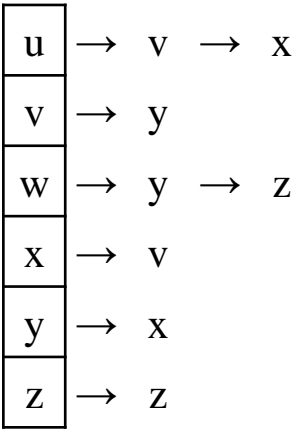
Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Gray	1		NIL
v	Gray	2		u
w	White			NIL
x	White			NIL
y	White			v
z	White			NIL

u = v

time = 2

```

DFS-VISIT(G, u)
1  time = time + 1
2  u.d = time
3  u.color = GRAY
4  for each v ∈ G.Adj[u]
5      if v.color == WHITE
6          v.π = u
7          DFS-VISIT(G, v)
8  u.color = BLACK
9  time = time + 1
10 u.f = time
  
```



# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Gray	1		NIL
v	Gray	2		u
w	White			NIL
x	White			NIL
y	Gray	3		v
z	White			NIL

u = y

time = 3

DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )

1  $time = time + 1$

2  $u.d = time$

3  $u.color = \text{GRAY}$

4 **for** each  $v \in G.Adj[u]$

5     **if**  $v.color == \text{WHITE}$

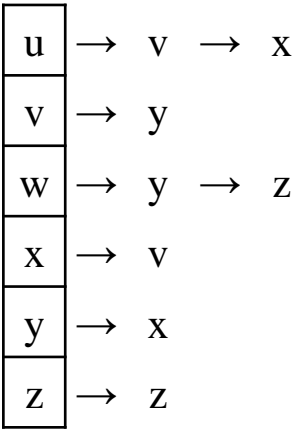
6          $v.\pi = u$

7         DFS-VISIT( $G, v$ )

8  $u.color = \text{BLACK}$

9  $time = time + 1$

10  $u.f = time$



# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Gray	1		NIL
v	Gray	2		u
w	White			NIL
x	White			y
y	Gray	3		v
z	White			NIL

u = y

time = 3

DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )

1

$time = time + 1$

2

$u.d = time$

3

$u.color = \text{GRAY}$

4

for each  $v \in G.Adj[u]$

5

if  $v.color == \text{WHITE}$

6

$v.\pi = u$

7

DFS-VISIT( $G, v$ )

8

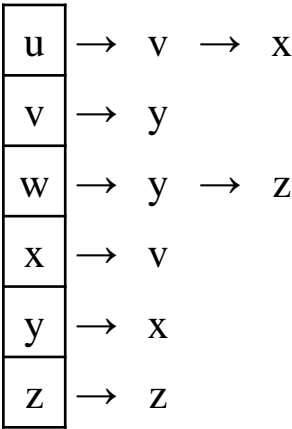
$u.color = \text{BLACK}$

9

$time = time + 1$

10

$u.f = time$





# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Gray	1		NIL
v	Gray	2		u
w	White			NIL
x	Gray	4		y
y	Gray	3		v
z	White			NIL

u = x

time = 4

DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )

1   $time = time + 1$

2   $u.d = time$

3   $u.color = \text{GRAY}$

4  for each  $v \in G.Adj[u]$

5      if  $v.color == \text{WHITE}$

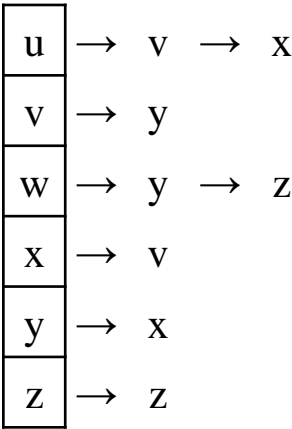
6           $v.\pi = u$

7          DFS-VISIT( $G, v$ )

8   $u.color = \text{BLACK}$

9   $time = time + 1$

10  $u.f = time$



# Execution example

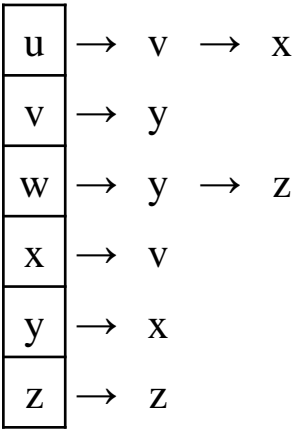
Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Gray	1		NIL
v	Gray	2		u
w	White			NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Gray	3		v
z	White			NIL

u = x

time = 5

```

DFS-VISIT(G, u)
1  time = time + 1
2  u.d = time
3  u.color = GRAY
4  for each v ∈ G.Adj[u]
5      if v.color == WHITE
6          v.π = u
7          DFS-VISIT(G, v)
8  u.color = BLACK
9  time = time + 1
10 u.f = time
  
```



# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Gray	1		NIL
v	Gray	2		u
w	White			NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Gray	3		v
z	White			NIL

u = y

time = 5

DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )

1

$time = time + 1$

2

$u.d = time$

3

$u.color = \text{GRAY}$

4

for each  $v \in G.Adj[u]$

5

if  $v.color == \text{WHITE}$

6

$v.\pi = u$

7

DFS-VISIT( $G, v$ )

8

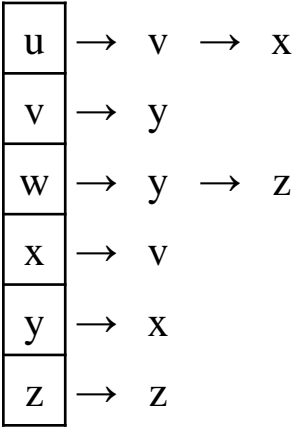
$u.color = \text{BLACK}$

9

$time = time + 1$

10

$u.f = time$



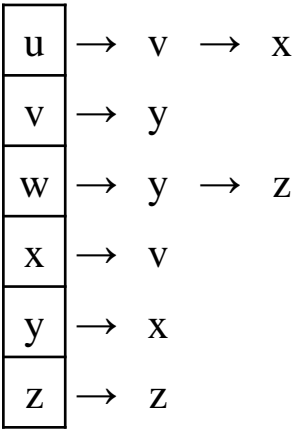
# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Gray	1		NIL
v	Gray	2		u
w	White			NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Black	3	6	v
z	White			NIL

u = y
time = 6

```

DFS-VISIT(G, u)
1  time = time + 1
2  u.d = time
3  u.color = GRAY
4  for each v ∈ G.Adj[u]
5      if v.color == WHITE
6          v.π = u
7          DFS-VISIT(G, v)
8  u.color = BLACK
9  time = time + 1
10 u.f = time
  
```



# Execution example

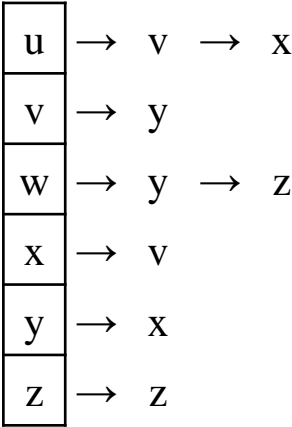
Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Gray	1		NIL
v	Gray	2		u
w	White			NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Black	3	6	v
z	White			NIL

u = v

time = 6

```

DFS-VISIT(G, u)
1  time = time + 1
2  u.d = time
3  u.color = GRAY
4  for each v ∈ G.Adj[u]
5      if v.color == WHITE
6          v.π = u
7          DFS-VISIT(G, v)
8  u.color = BLACK
9  time = time + 1
10 u.f = time
  
```



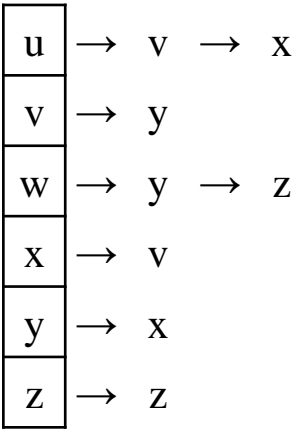
# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Gray	1		NIL
v	Black	2	7	u
w	White			NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Black	3	6	v
z	White			NIL

u = v
time = 7

```

DFS-VISIT(G, u)
1  time = time + 1
2  u.d = time
3  u.color = GRAY
4  for each v ∈ G.Adj[u]
5      if v.color == WHITE
6          v.π = u
7          DFS-VISIT(G, v)
8  u.color = BLACK
9  time = time + 1
10 u.f = time
  
```



# Execution example

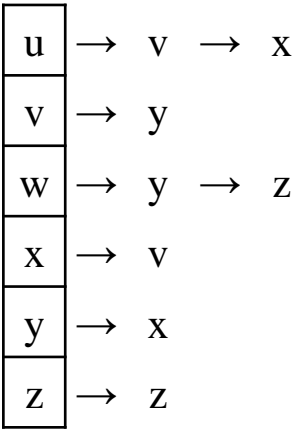
Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Gray	1		NIL
v	Black	2	7	u
w	White			NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Black	3	6	v
z	White			NIL

u = u

time = 7

```

DFS-VISIT(G, u)
1  time = time + 1
2  u.d = time
3  u.color = GRAY
4  for each v ∈ G.Adj[u]
5      if v.color == WHITE
6          v.π = u
7          DFS-VISIT(G, v)
8  u.color = BLACK
9  time = time + 1
10 u.f = time
  
```



# Execution example

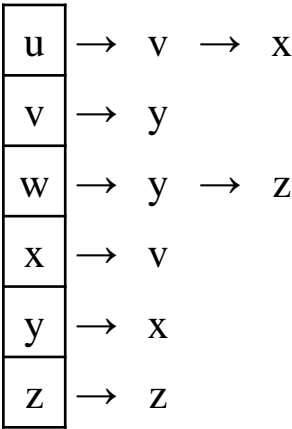
Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Black	1	8	NIL
v	Black	2	7	u
w	White			NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Black	3	6	v
z	White			NIL

u = u

time = 8

```

DFS-VISIT(G, u)
1  time = time + 1
2  u.d = time
3  u.color = GRAY
4  for each v ∈ G.Adj[u]
5      if v.color == WHITE
6          v.π = u
7          DFS-VISIT(G, v)
8  u.color = BLACK
9  time = time + 1
10 u.f = time
  
```



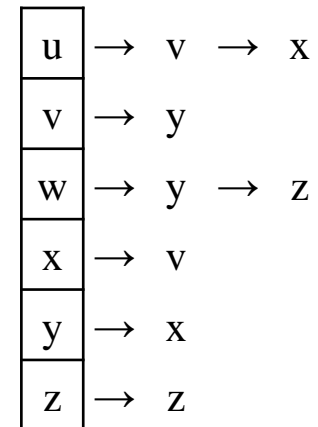


# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Black	1	8	NIL
v	Black	2	7	u
w	White			NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Black	3	6	v
z	White			NIL

DFS( $G$ )

```
1  for each vertex  $u \in G.V$ 
2       $u.color = \text{WHITE}$ 
3       $u.\pi = \text{NIL}$ 
4   $time = 0$ 
5  for each vertex  $u \in G.V$ 
6      if  $u.color == \text{WHITE}$ 
7          DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )
```



# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Black	1	8	NIL
v	Black	2	7	u
w	Gray	9		NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Black	3	6	v
z	White			NIL

u = w

time = 9

DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )

1

$time = time + 1$

2

$u.d = time$

3

$u.color = \text{GRAY}$

4

for each  $v \in G.Adj[u]$

5

if  $v.color == \text{WHITE}$

6

$v.\pi = u$

7

DFS-VISIT( $G, v$ )

8

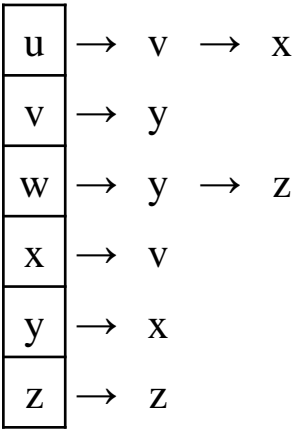
$u.color = \text{BLACK}$

9

$time = time + 1$

10

$u.f = time$



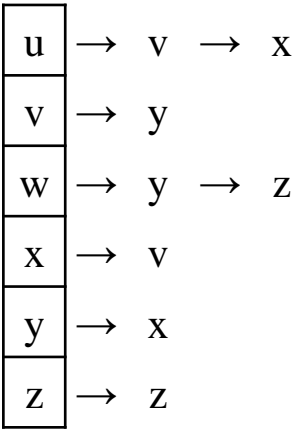
# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Black	1	8	NIL
v	Black	2	7	u
w	Gray	9		NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Black	3	6	v
z	White			w

u = w
time = 9

```

DFS-VISIT(G, u)
1  time = time + 1
2  u.d = time
3  u.color = GRAY
4  for each v ∈ G.Adj[u]
5      if v.color == WHITE
6          v.π = u
7          DFS-VISIT(G, v)
8  u.color = BLACK
9  time = time + 1
10 u.f = time
  
```

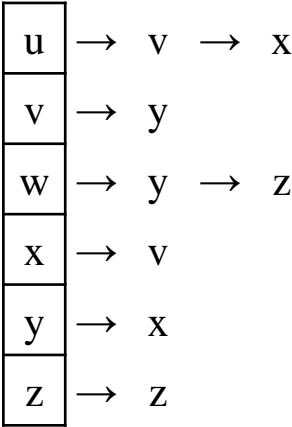


# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Black	1	8	NIL
v	Black	2	7	u
w	Gray	9		NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Black	3	6	v
z	Gray	10		w

u = z                  time = 10

DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )  
1     $time = time + 1$   
2     $u.d = time$   
3     $u.color = \text{GRAY}$   
4    **for** each  $v \in G.Adj[u]$   
5        **if**  $v.color == \text{WHITE}$   
6             $v.\pi = u$   
7            DFS-VISIT( $G, v$ )  
8     $u.color = \text{BLACK}$   
9     $time = time + 1$   
10    $u.f = time$



# Execution example

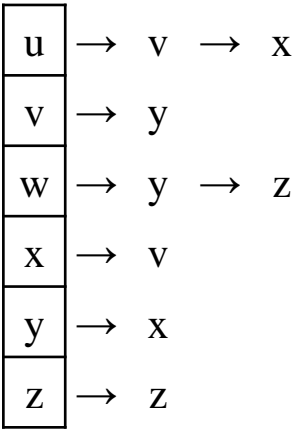
Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Black	1	8	NIL
v	Black	2	7	u
w	Gray	9		NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Black	3	6	v
z	Black	10	11	w

u = z

time = 11

```

DFS-VISIT(G, u)
1  time = time + 1
2  u.d = time
3  u.color = GRAY
4  for each v ∈ G.Adj[u]
5      if v.color == WHITE
6          v.π = u
7          DFS-VISIT(G, v)
8  u.color = BLACK
9  time = time + 1
10 u.f = time
  
```



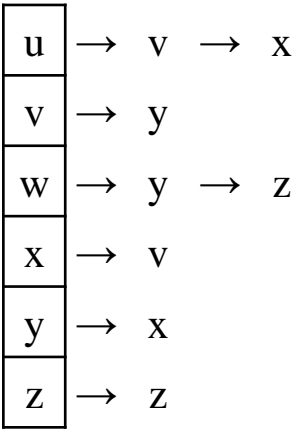
# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Black	1	8	NIL
v	Black	2	7	u
w	Gray	9		NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Black	3	6	v
z	Black	10	11	w

u = w
time = 11

```

DFS-VISIT(G, u)
1  time = time + 1
2  u.d = time
3  u.color = GRAY
4  for each v ∈ G.Adj[u]
5      if v.color == WHITE
6          v.π = u
7          DFS-VISIT(G, v)
8  u.color = BLACK
9  time = time + 1
10 u.f = time
  
```

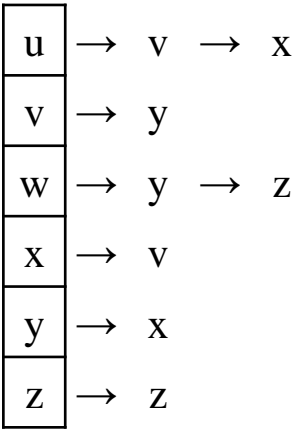


# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Black	1	8	NIL
v	Black	2	7	u
w	Black	9	12	NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Black	3	6	v
z	Black	10	11	w

u = w                  time = 12

DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )  
1  $time = time + 1$   
2  $u.d = time$   
3  $u.color = \text{GRAY}$   
4 **for** each  $v \in G.Adj[u]$   
5     **if**  $v.color == \text{WHITE}$   
6          $v.\pi = u$   
7         DFS-VISIT( $G, v$ )  
8  $u.color = \text{BLACK}$   
9  $time = time + 1$   
10  $u.f = time$



# Execution example

Vertex	Color	Timestamp		Predecessor ( $\pi$ )
		d	f	
u	Black	1	8	NIL
v	Black	2	7	u
w	Black	9	12	NIL
x	Black	4	5	y
y	Black	3	6	v
z	Black	10	11	w

u	→	v	→	x
v	→	y		
w	→	y	→	z
x	→	v		
y	→	x		
z	→	z		

DFS: u v y x w z

```

DFS(G)
1  for each vertex  $u \in G.V$ 
2       $u.color = WHITE$ 
3       $u.\pi = NIL$ 
4   $time = 0$ 
5  for each vertex  $u \in G.V$ 
6      if  $u.color == WHITE$ 
7          DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )
    
```

