



THE UNIVERSITY  
OF LAHORE  
**ISLAMABAD  
CAMPUS**

## **Data Structure and Algorithms**

### **Lab Report**

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## Experiment # 09

### Depth First Search for a Graph

#### Objective

The objectives of this lab session are to understand the concept of Depth First Search for a Graph.

#### Software Tool

1. Dev C++

## 1 Theory

**Depth First Search :** Depth First Traversal (or Search) for a graph is similar to Depth First Traversal of a tree. The only catch here is, unlike trees, graphs may contain cycles, so we may come to the same node again. To avoid processing a node more than once, we use a boolean visited array.

For example, in the following graph, we start traversal from vertex 2. When we come to vertex 0, we look for all adjacent vertices of it. 2 is also an adjacent vertex of 0. If we don't mark visited vertices, then 2 will be processed again and it will become a non-terminating process. A Depth First Traversal of the following graph is 2, 0, 1, 3.

## 2 Program

```
#include<iostream>
#include<list>
using namespace std;
class Graph
{
    int V;

    list<int> *adj;
    void DFSUtil(int v, bool visited []);
```

```

public:
    Graph(int V);
    void addEdge(int v, int w);
    void DFS(int v);
};

Graph::Graph(int V)
{
    this->V = V;
    adj = new list<int>[V];
}

void Graph::addEdge(int v, int w)
{
    adj[v].push_back(w); // Add w to v's list.
}

void Graph::DFSUtil(int v, bool visited[])
{
    visited[v] = true;
    cout << v << " ";

    list<int>::iterator i;
    for (i = adj[v].begin(); i != adj[v].end(); ++i)
        if (!visited[*i])
            DFSUtil(*i, visited);
}

void Graph::DFS(int v)
{
    // Mark all the vertices as not visited
    bool *visited = new bool[V];
    for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
        visited[i] = false;

    DFSUtil(v, visited);
}

int main()
{

```

```

    Graph g(4);
    g.addEdge(0, 1);
    g.addEdge(0, 2);
    g.addEdge(1, 2);
    g.addEdge(2, 0);
    g.addEdge(2, 3);
    g.addEdge(3, 3);

    cout << "Following is Depth First Traversal"
           "\n(starting from vertex 2)\n";
    g.DFS(2);

    return 0;
}

```