关键知识点1 图中的广度优先搜索

伪代码

```
广度优先搜索 BFS(start_node)
1 queue = {start_node}, initialize visited to all False
2 visited[start_node] = True
3 while(!queue.empty()){
4. node = queue.front()
   for neighbor_node in adj(node){ //遍历node的邻居
      if(!visited[neighbor_node]){
6、
7、
        visited[neighbor_node] = True
        queue.push_back(neighbor_node)
9、
       //do something here
10、 }
11、 }
12、}
```

关键知识点2 图中的深度优先搜索

伪代码

```
深度优先搜索 DFS(node)

1、visited[node] = True

2、for neighbor_node in adj(node){ //遍历node的邻居

3、 if(!visited[neighbor_node]){

4、 //do something here

5、 DFS(neighbor_node)

6、 }

7、 }
```

基本解法

Java代码

```
for(int j=0;j<adj.get(cur_vert).size();j++){
    int vert=adj.get(cur_vert).get(j);
    //如果该邻居没有被访问过
    if(!visited[vert]){
        visited[vert] = true;
        if(vert == target) return true;
        node_queue.add(vert);
    }
    }
    return false;
}</pre>
```

优化解法

Java代码

```
class Solution {
    public ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer> > adj;
    public boolean findWhetherExistsPath_recursive(int n, int start, int target,
boolean[] visited) {
        if(start == target) return true;
        //遍历start出发所有边,进行dfs
        for(int j=0;j<adj.get(start).size();j++){</pre>
            int vert=adj.get(start).get(j);
            if(!visited[vert]){
                visited[vert] = true;
                boolean result = findwhetherExistsPath_recursive(n, vert,
target, visited);
                if(result) return true;
            }
        return false;
    public boolean findWhetherExistsPath(int n, int[][] graph, int start, int
target) {
        boolean []visited = new boolean[n];
        visited[start]=true;
        //建立邻接表 adj
        adj = new ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>>(n);
        for(int i=0; i < n; i++) adj.add(new ArrayList<Integer>());
        for(int i=0; i < graph.length; i++) adj.get(graph[i][0]).add(graph[i]</pre>
[1]);
        //开始递归
        return findWhetherExistsPath_recursive(n, start, target, visited);
    }
}
```

C++代码

```
class Solution {
public:
    bool findWhetherExistsPath_recursive(vector<vector<int>>& adj, vector<bool>&
visited, int start, int target){
    if (start == target) return true;
```

```
visited[start] = true;
       for (auto vertex : adj[start])
           // 若当前顶点未遍历且以当前开始递归到返回真
           if (!visited[vertex] && findWhetherExistsPath_recursive(adj,
visited, vertex, target))
               return true;
       return false;
   }
   bool findWhetherExistsPath(int n, vector<vector<int>>& graph, int start, int
target) {
       vector<vector<int>> adj(n); //建立邻接表
       for (auto verPair : graph)
           adj[verPair[0]].push_back(verPair[1]);
       vector<bool> visited(n);
       return findWhetherExistsPath_recursive(adj, visited, start, target);
   }
};
```

Python代码

```
class Solution:
   def findWhetherExistsPath(self, n: int, graph: List[List[int]], start: int,
target: int) -> bool:
        #建立邻接表,使用set删除平行边
        adj = collections.defaultdict(set)
        for u, v in graph:
            adj[u].add(v)
        visited = set()
        def dfs(i):
           if i == target:
               return True
           visited.add(i)
            for j in adj[i]:
                if j not in visited:
                    if dfs(j):
                       return True
            return False
        return dfs(start)
```