



# CS 225

## Data Structures

*April 15 – Graph Traversals*

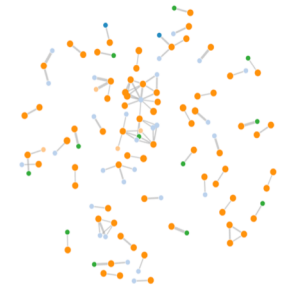
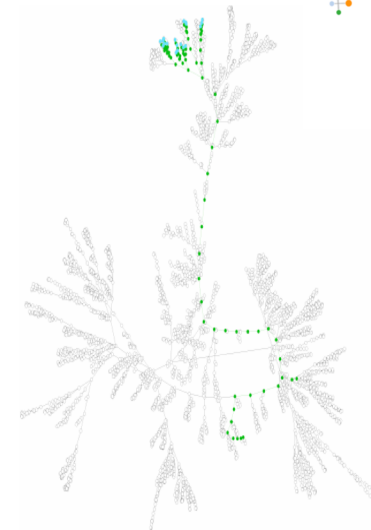
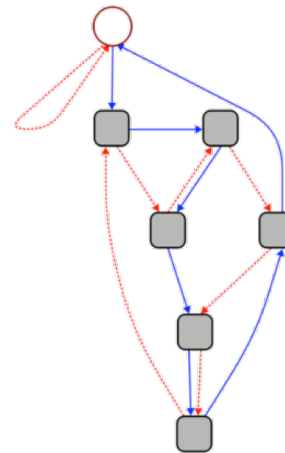
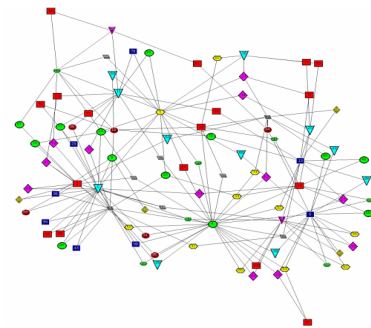
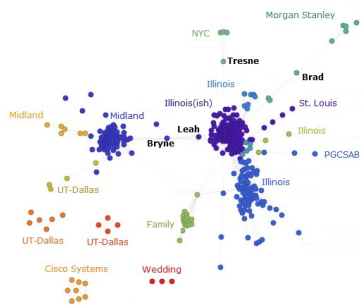
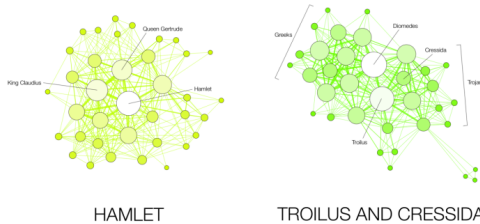
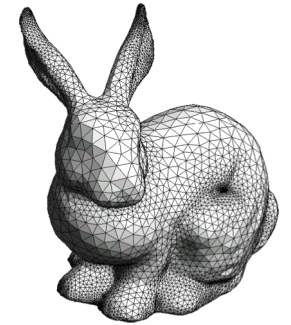
*Wade Fagen-Ulmschneider, Craig Zilles*

# Graphs



**To study all of these structures:**

1. A common vocabulary
2. Graph implementations
3. Graph traversals
4. Graph algorithms

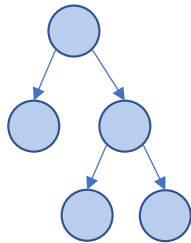


# Traversal:

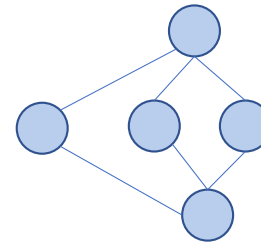
**Objective:** Visit every vertex and every edge in the graph.

**Purpose:** Search for interesting sub-structures in the graph.

We've seen traversal before ....but it's different:

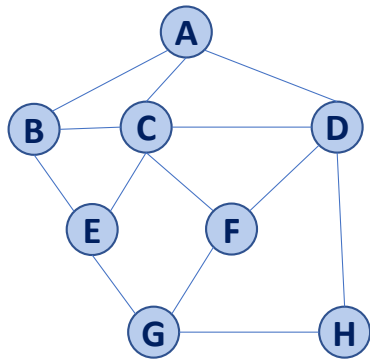


- Ordered
- Obvious Start
- 



- 
- 
-

# Traversal: BFS

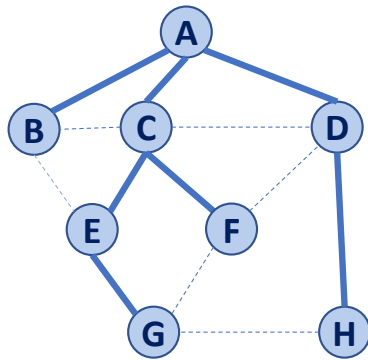


v	d	P	Adjacent Edges
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

---

---

# Traversal: BFS



v	d	P	Adjacent Edges
A	0	-	C B D
B	1	A	A C E
C	1	A	B A D E F
D	1	A	A C F H
E	2	C	B C G
F	2	C	C D G
G	3	E	E F H
H	2	D	D G

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

```
1 BFS(G) :
2   Input: Graph, G
3   Output: A labeling of the edges on
4           G as discovery and cross edges
5
6   foreach (Vertex v : G.vertices()):
7     setLabel(v, UNEXPLORED)
8   foreach (Edge e : G.edges()):
9     setLabel(e, UNEXPLORED)
10  foreach (Vertex v : G.vertices()):
11    if getLabel(v) == UNEXPLORED:
12      BFS(G, v)
```

```
14 BFS(G, v) :
15   Queue q
16   setLabel(v, VISITED)
17   q.enqueue(v)
18
19   while !q.empty():
20     v = q.dequeue()
21     foreach (Vertex w : G.adjacent(v)):
22       if getLabel(w) == UNEXPLORED:
23         setLabel(v, w, DISCOVERY)
24         setLabel(w, VISITED)
25         q.enqueue(w)
26       elseif getLabel(v, w) == UNEXPLORED:
27         setLabel(v, w, CROSS)
```



## BFS Analysis

**Q:** Does our implementation handle disjoint graphs?  
If so, what code handles this?

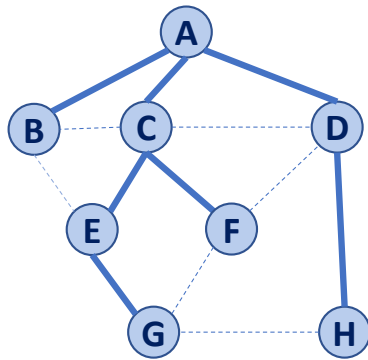
- *How do we use this to count components?*

**Q:** Does our implementation detect a cycle?

- *How do we update our code to detect a cycle?*

**Q:** What is the running time?

# Running time of BFS



While-loop at **:19**?

For-loop at **:21**?

v	d	P	Adjacent Edges
A	0	-	C B D
B	1	A	A C E
C	1	A	B A D E F
D	1	A	A C F H
E	2	C	B C G
F	2	C	C D G
G	3	E	E F H
H	2	D	D G





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## BFS Observations

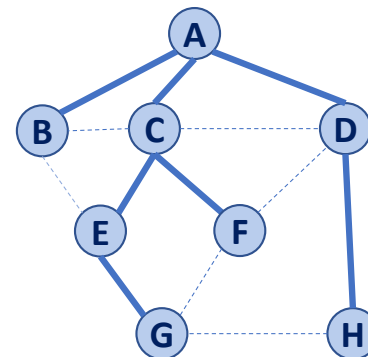
**Q:** What is a shortest path from **A** to **H**?

**Q:** What is a shortest path from **E** to **H**?

**Q:** How does a cross edge relate to **d**?

**Q:** What structure is made from discovery edges?

v	d	P	Adjacent Edges
A	0	-	C B D
B	1	A	A C E
C	1	A	B A D E F
D	1	A	A C F H
E	2	C	B C G
F	2	C	C D G
G	3	E	E F H
H	2	D	D G





## BFS Observations

**Obs. 1:** Traversals can be used to count components.

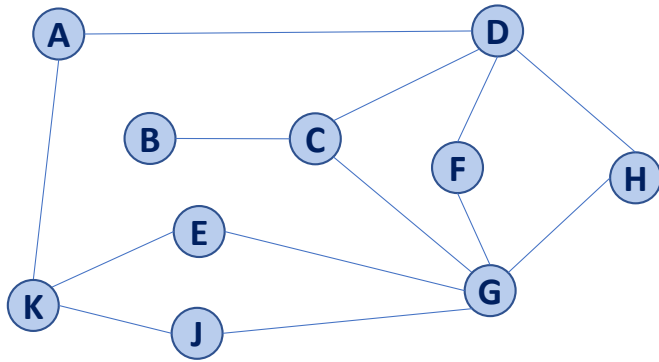
**Obs. 2:** Traversals can be used to detect cycles.

**Obs. 3:** In BFS,  $d$  provides the shortest distance to every vertex.

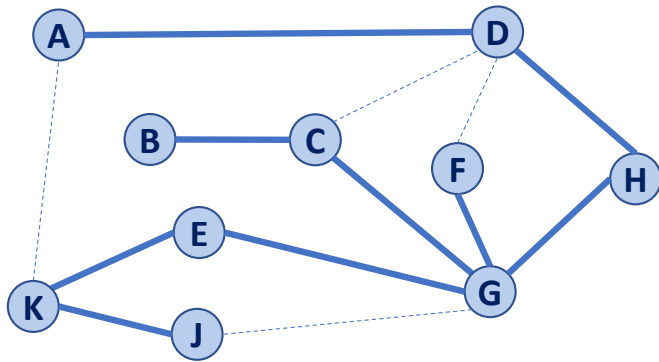
**Obs. 4:** In BFS, the endpoints of a cross edge never differ in distance,  $d$ , by more than 1:

$$|d(u) - d(v)| = 1$$

# Traversal: DFS



# Traversal: DFS



————— Discovery Edge

----- Back Edge

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24         setLabel(w, VISITED)
25         q.enqueue(w)
26       elseif getLabel(v, w) == UNEXPLORED:
27         setLabel(v, w, CROSS)
```

```
1 DFS(G) :
2   Input: Graph, G
3   Output: A labeling of the edges on
4           G as discovery and back edges
5
6   foreach (Vertex v : G.vertices()):
7     setLabel(v, UNEXPLORED)
8   foreach (Edge e : G.edges()):
9     setLabel(e, UNEXPLORED)
10  foreach (Vertex v : G.vertices()):
11    if getLabel(v) == UNEXPLORED:
12      DFS(G, v)
```

```
14 DFS(G, v) :
15 Queue q
16   setLabel(v, VISITED)
17 q.enqueue(v)
18
19 while !q.empty():
20 v = q.dequeue()
21   foreach (Vertex w : G.adjacent(v)):
22     if getLabel(w) == UNEXPLORED:
23       setLabel(v, w, DISCOVERY)
24       setLabel(w, VISITED)
25       DFS(G, w)
26     elseif getLabel(v, w) == UNEXPLORED:
27       setLabel(v, w, BACK)
```

# Running time of DFS

## Labeling:

- Vertex:
- Edge:

## Queries:

- Vertex:
- Edge:

