

# CS473-Algorithms I

## Lecture 15

Graph Searching:

Depth-First Search and Topological Sort

# Depth-First Search

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- Graph  $G=(V,E)$  directed or undirected
- Adjacency list representation
- **Goal:** Systematically explore every vertex and every edge
- **Idea:** search deeper whenever possible
  - Using a LIFO queue (Stack; FIFO queue used in BFS)

# Depth-First Search

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- Maintains several fields for each  $v \in V$
- Like BFS, **colors** the vertices to indicate their states. Each vertex is
  - Initially **white**,
  - **grayed** when discovered,
  - **blackened** when finished
- Like BFS, records **discovery** of a white  $v$  during scanning  $\text{Adj}[u]$  by  $\pi[v] \leftarrow u$

# Depth-First Search

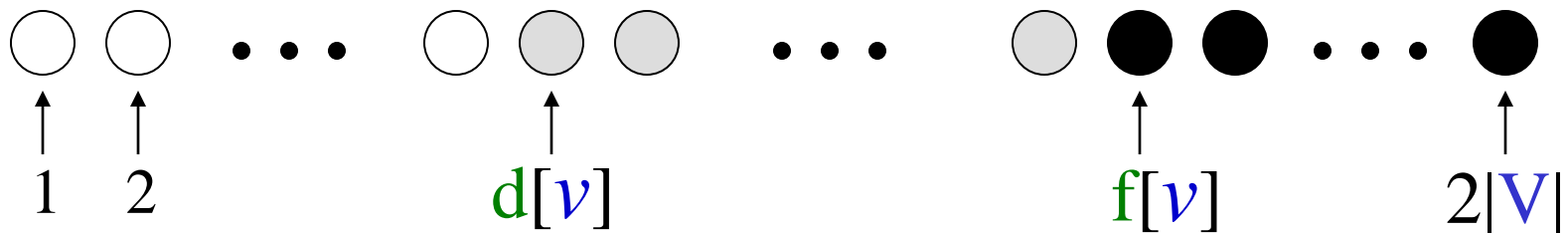
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- Unlike BFS, predecessor graph  $G_\pi$  produced by DFS forms **spanning forest**
- $G_\pi = (V, E_\pi)$  where
$$E_\pi = \{ (\pi[v], v) : v \in V \text{ and } \pi[v] \neq \text{NIL} \}$$
- $G_\pi$  = depth-first forest (DFF) is composed of disjoint depth-first trees (DFTs)

# Depth-First Search

- DFS also timestamps each vertex with two **timestamps**
- $d[v]$ : records when  $v$  is first discovered and **grayed**
- $f[v]$ : records when  $v$  is finished and **blackened**
- Since there is only one discovery event and finishing event for each vertex we have  $1 \leq d[v] < f[v] \leq 2|V|$

Time axis for the color of a vertex



# Depth-First Search

## DFS( $G$ )

```
for each  $u \in V$  do  
     $color[u] \leftarrow white$   
     $\pi[u] \leftarrow NIL$   
 $time \leftarrow 0$   
for each  $u \in V$  do  
    if  $color[u] = white$  then  
        DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )
```

## DFS-VISIT( $G, u$ )

```
 $color[u] \leftarrow gray$   
 $d[u] \leftarrow time \leftarrow time + 1$   
for each  $v \in Adj[u]$  do  
    if  $color[v] = white$  then  
         $\pi[v] \leftarrow u$   
        DFS-VISIT( $G, v$ )  
 $color[u] \leftarrow black$   
 $f[u] \leftarrow time \leftarrow time + 1$ 
```

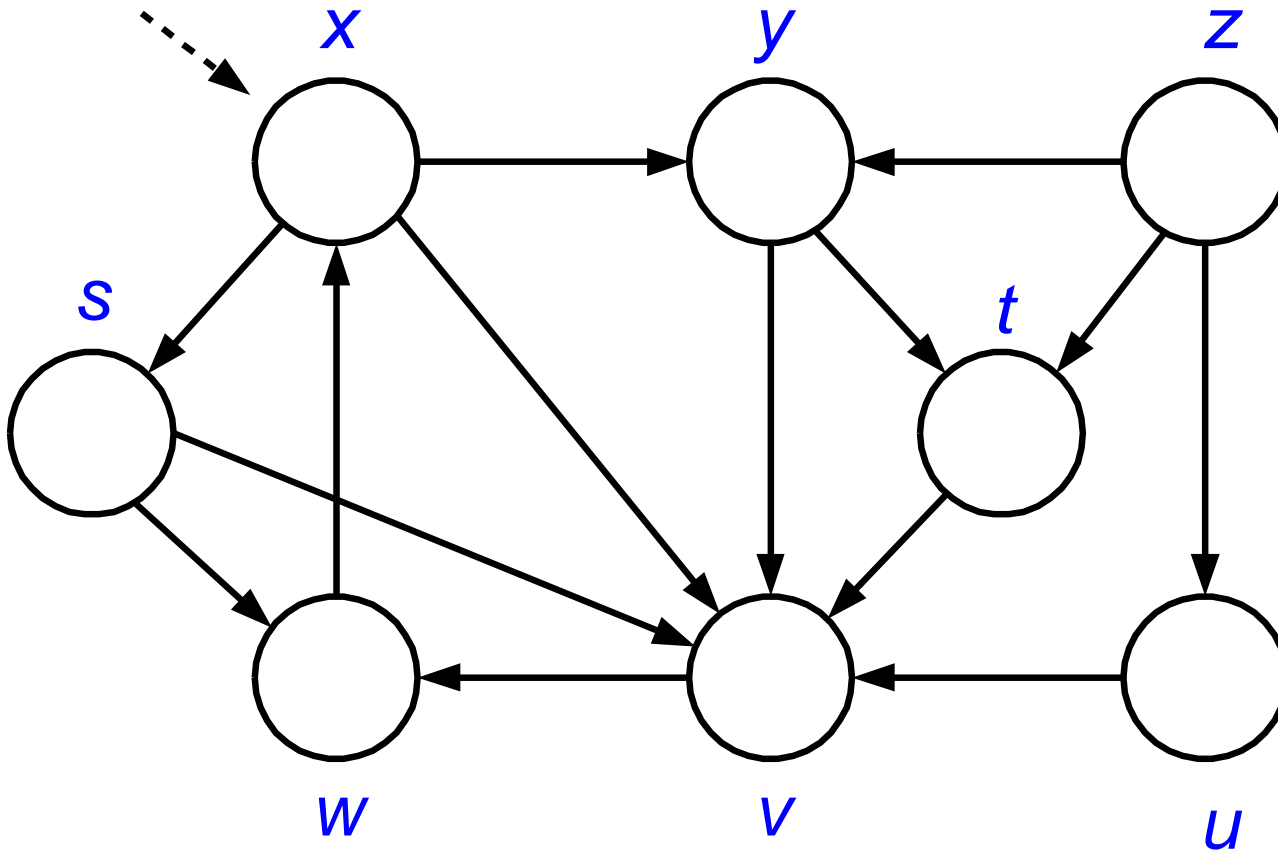
# Depth-First Search

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- Running time:  $\Theta(V+E)$
- Initialization loop in **DFS** :  $\Theta(V)$
- Main loop in **DFS**:  $\Theta(V)$  exclusive of time to execute calls to **DFS-VISIT**
- **DFS-VISIT** is called exactly once for each  $v \in V$  since
  - **DFS-VISIT** is invoked only on white vertices and
  - **DFS-VISIT**( $G, u$ ) immediately colors  $u$  as gray
- For loop of **DFS-VISIT**( $G, u$ ) is executed  $|Adj[u]|$  time
- Since  $\sum |Adj[u]| = E$ , total cost of executing loop of **DFS-VISIT** is  $\Theta(E)$

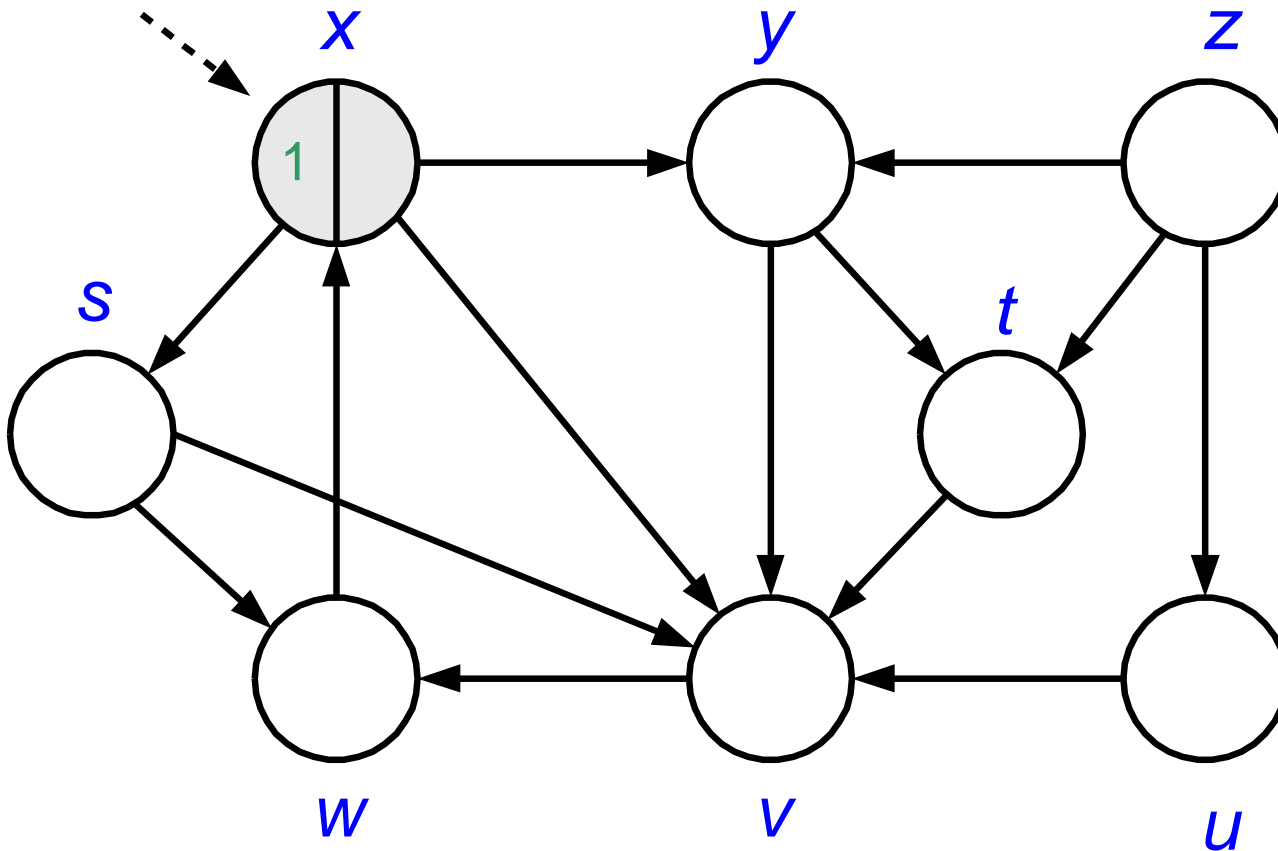
# Depth-First Search: Example

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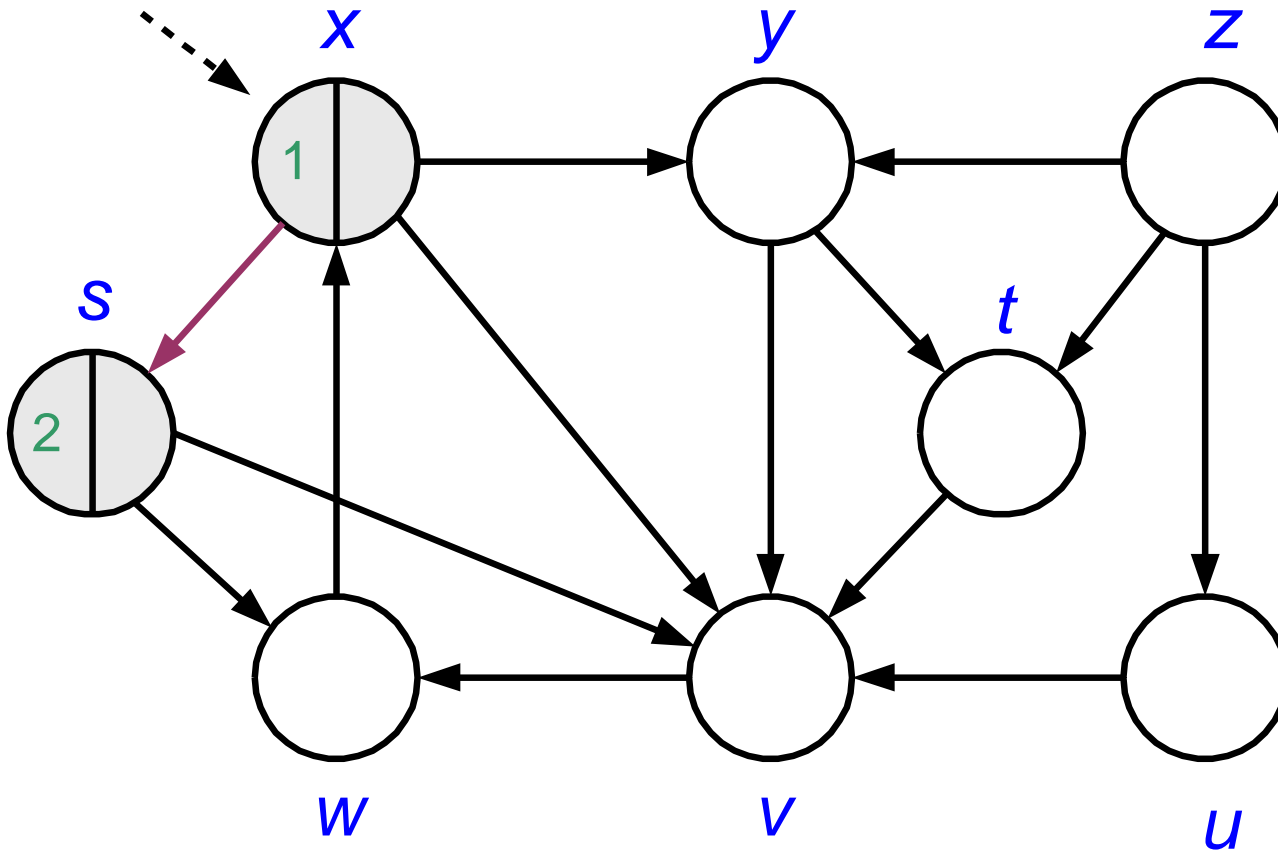


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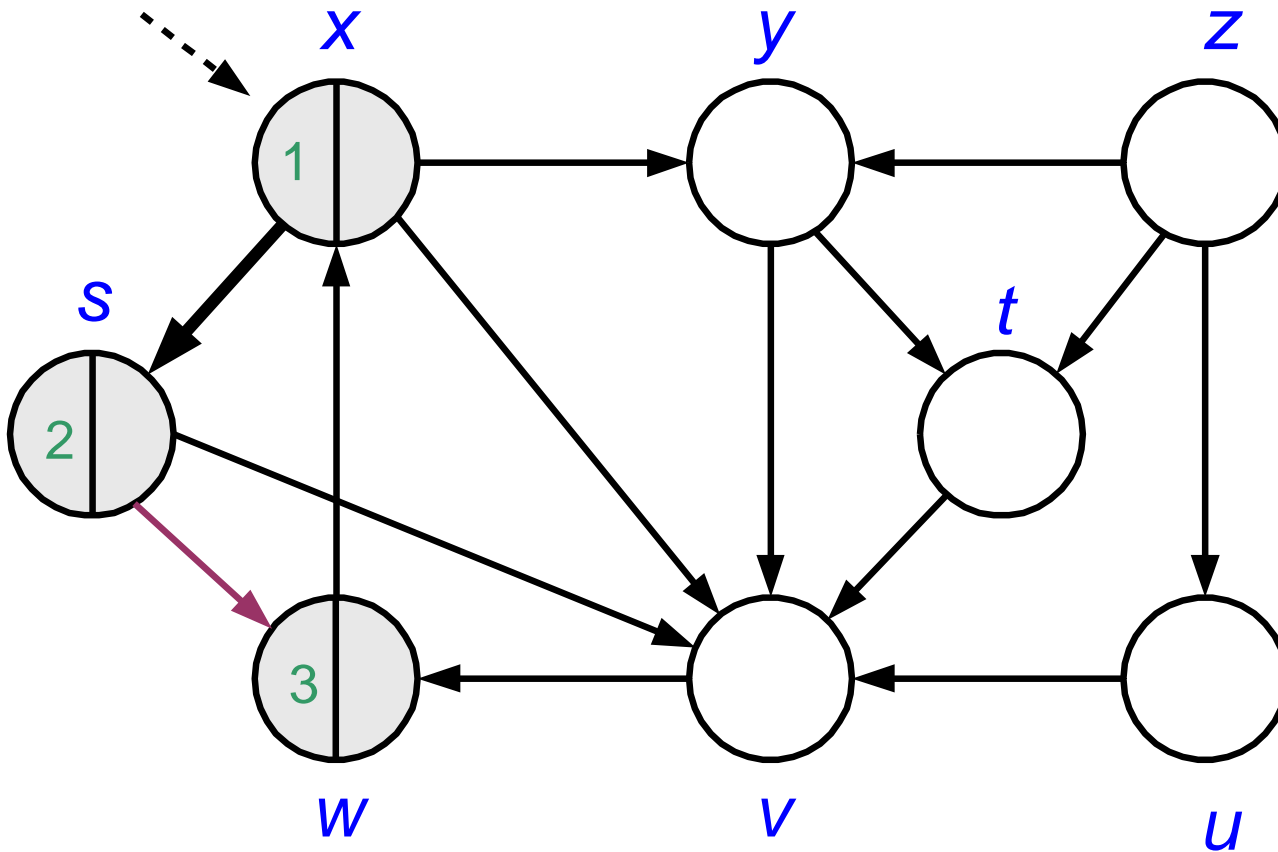
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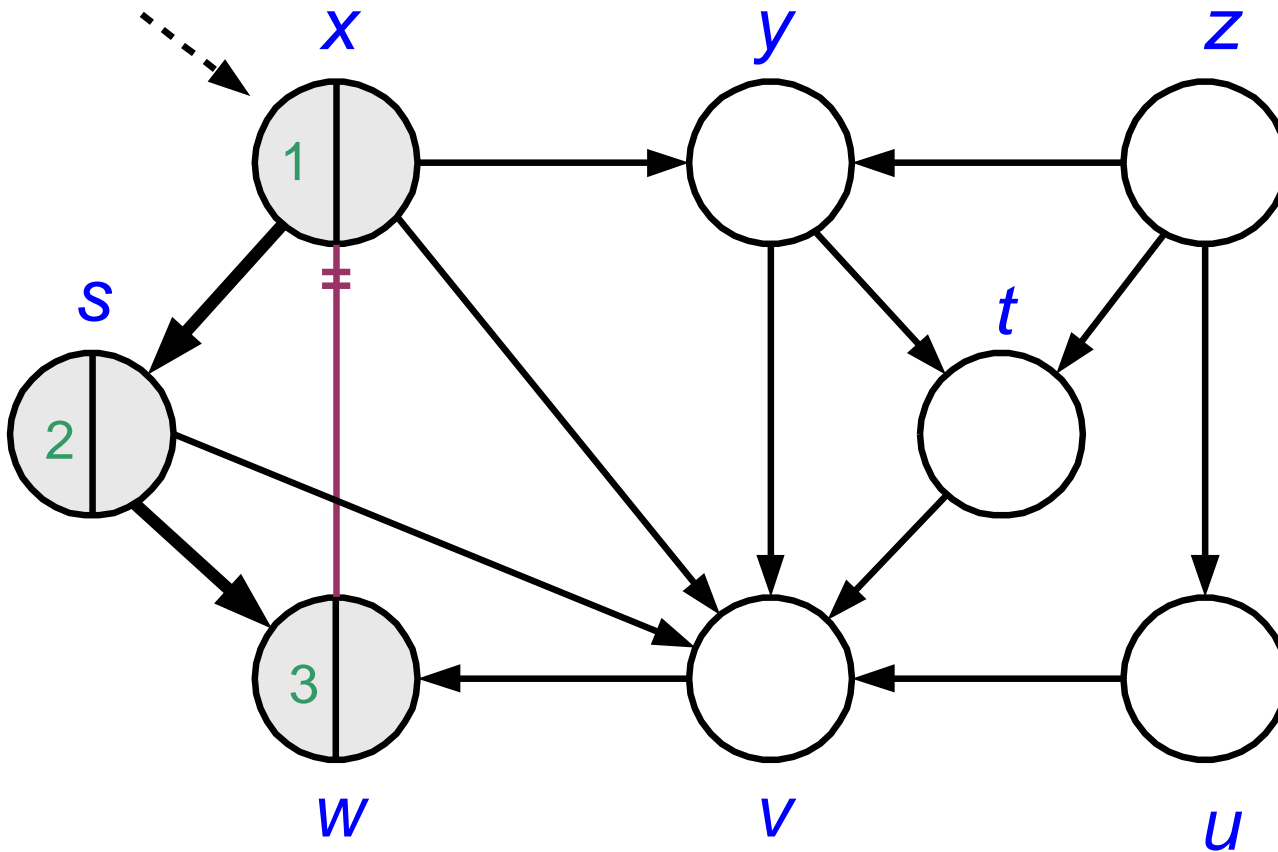
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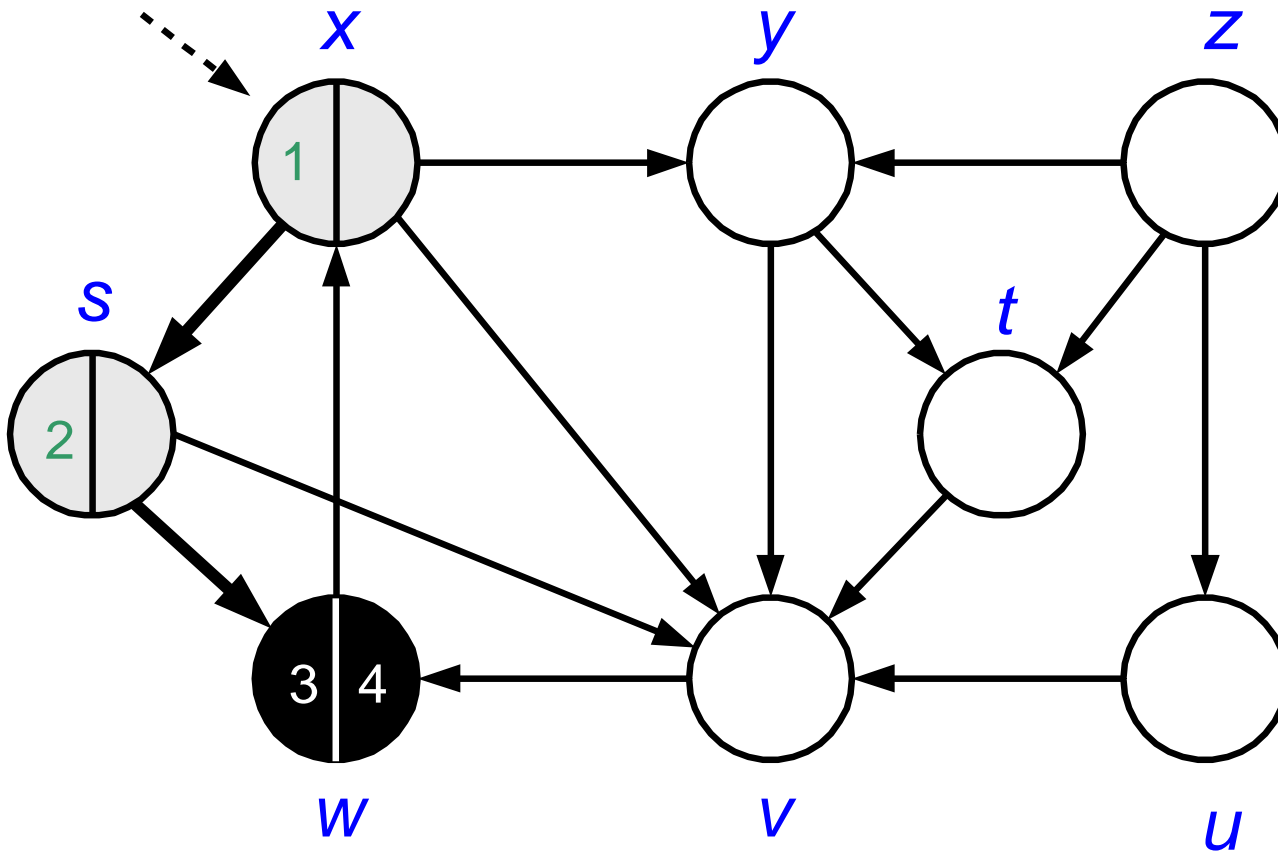
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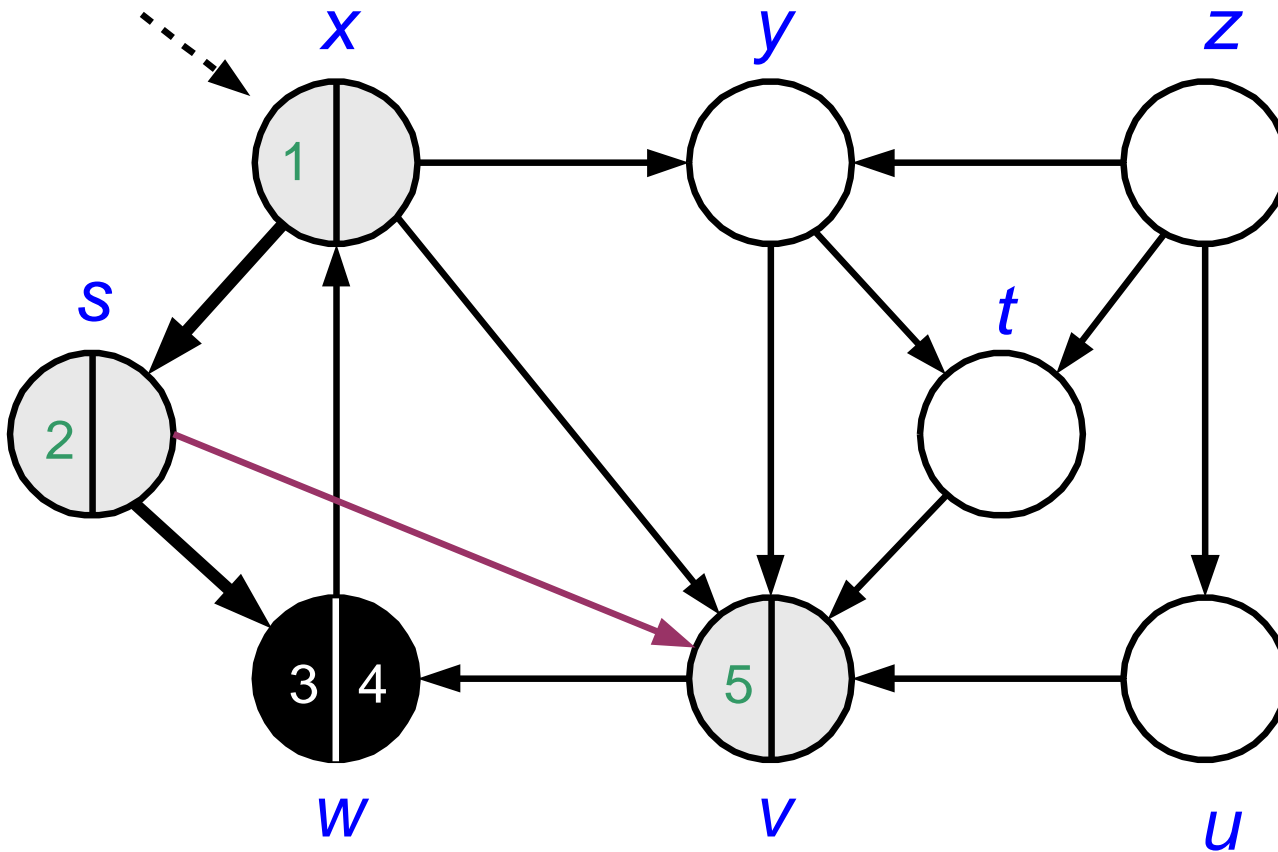
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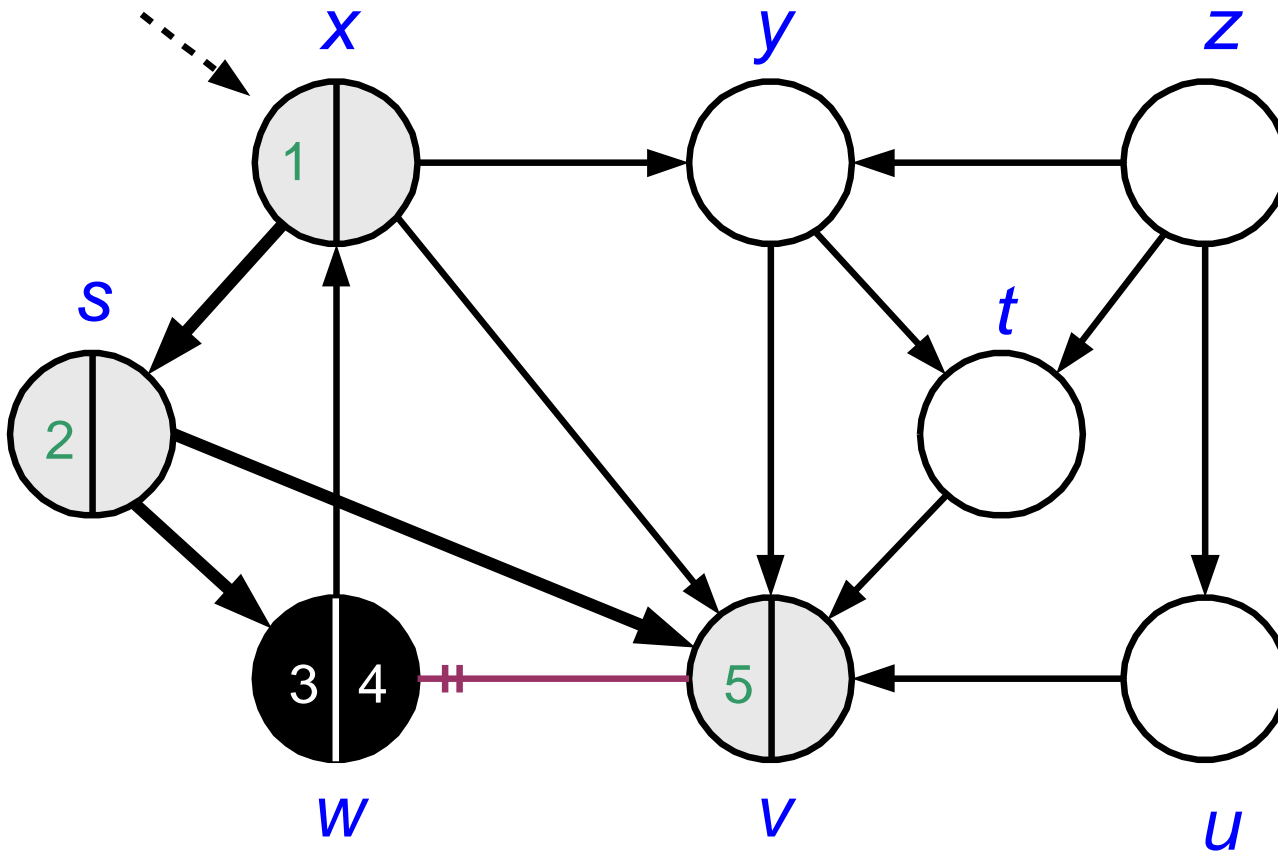
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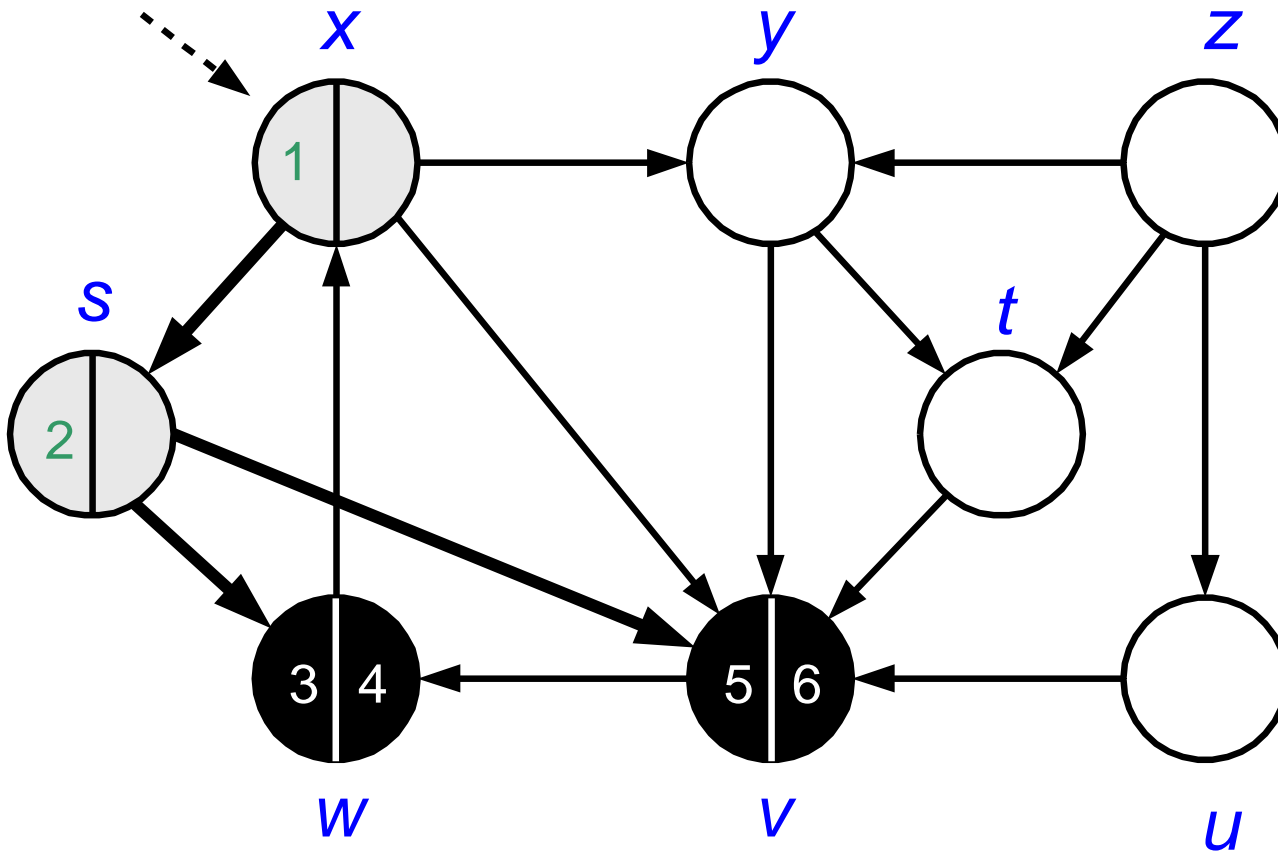
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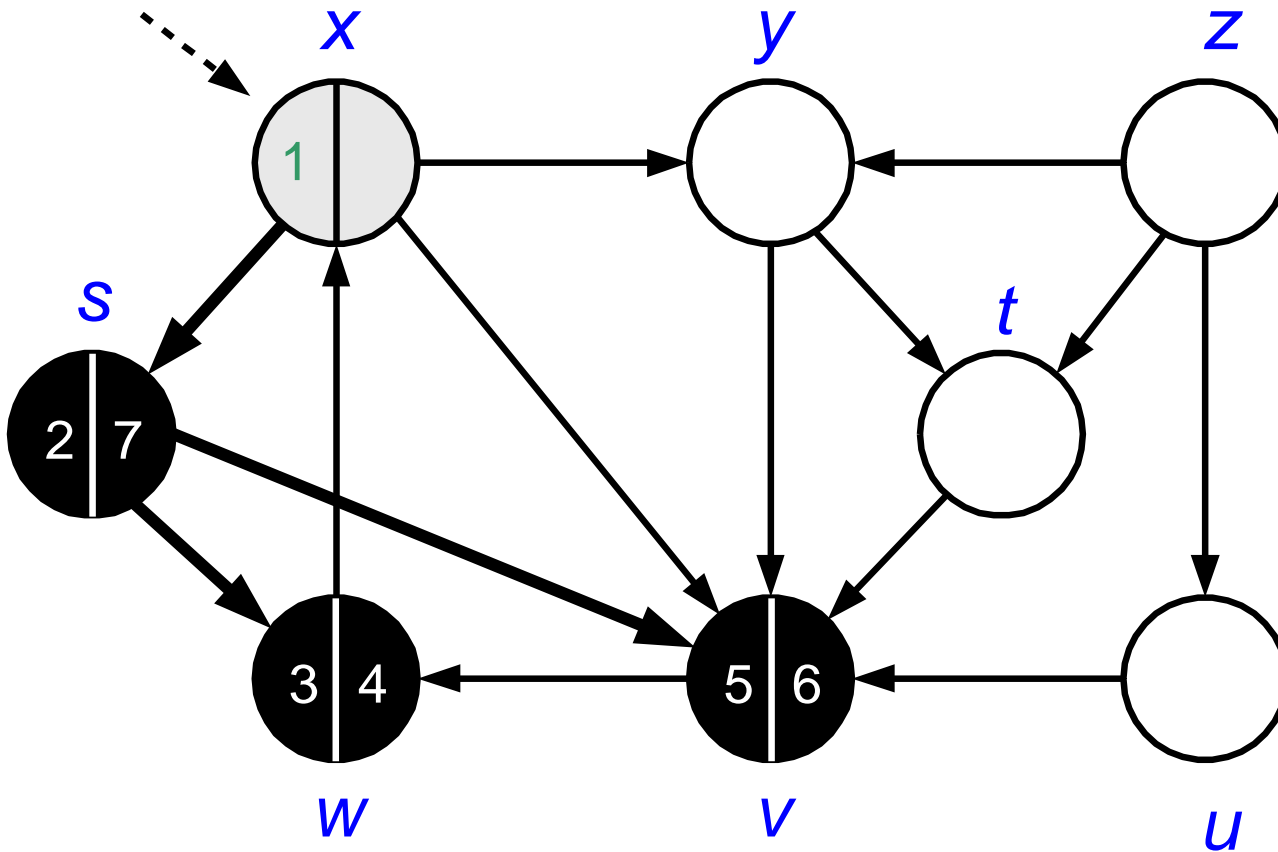
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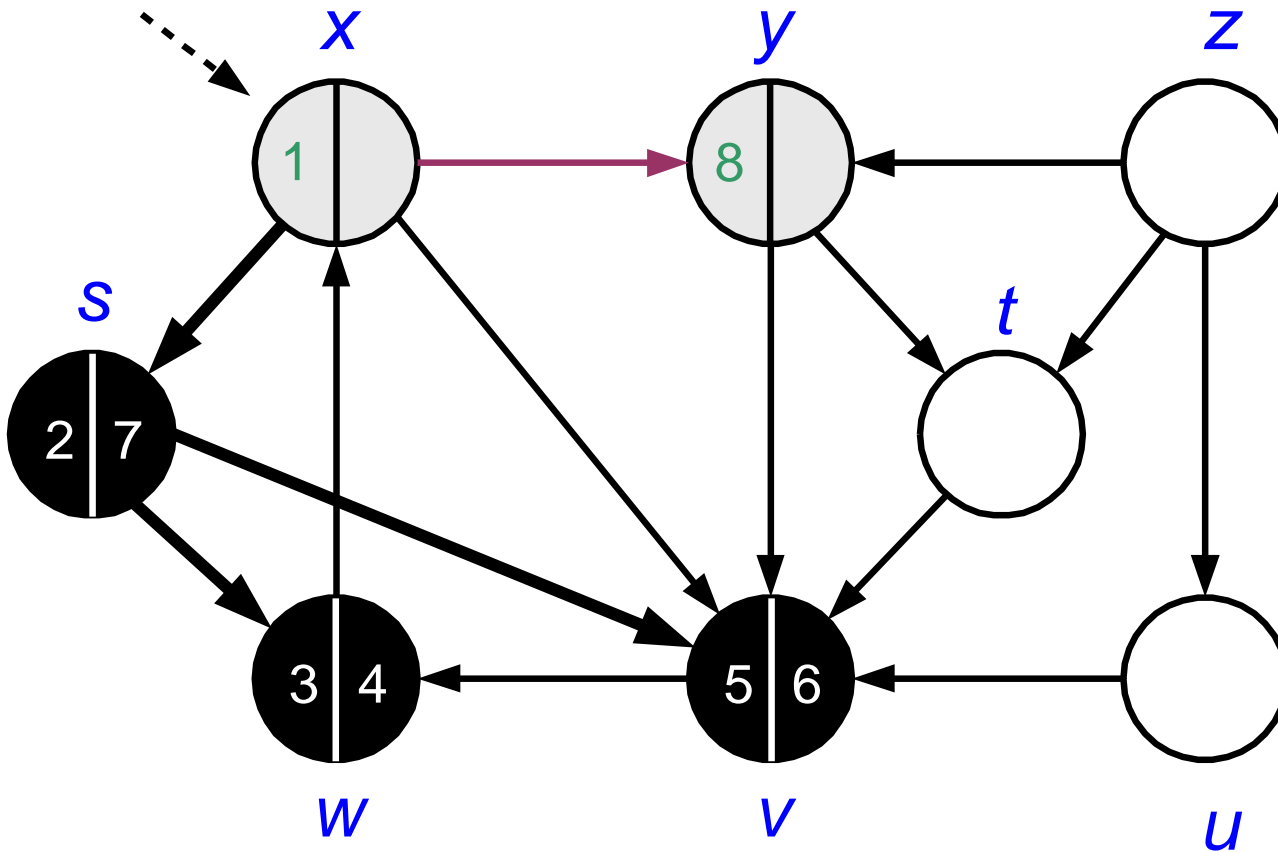
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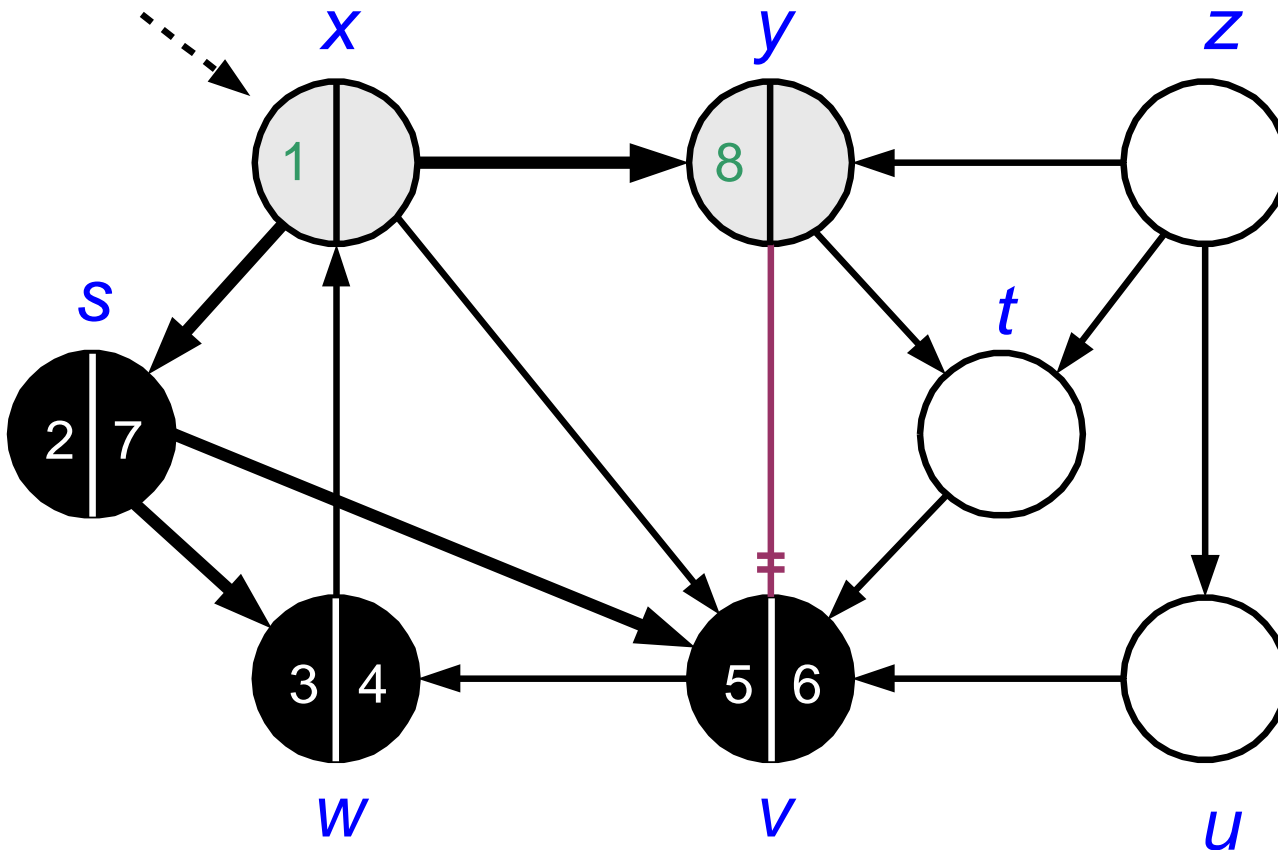
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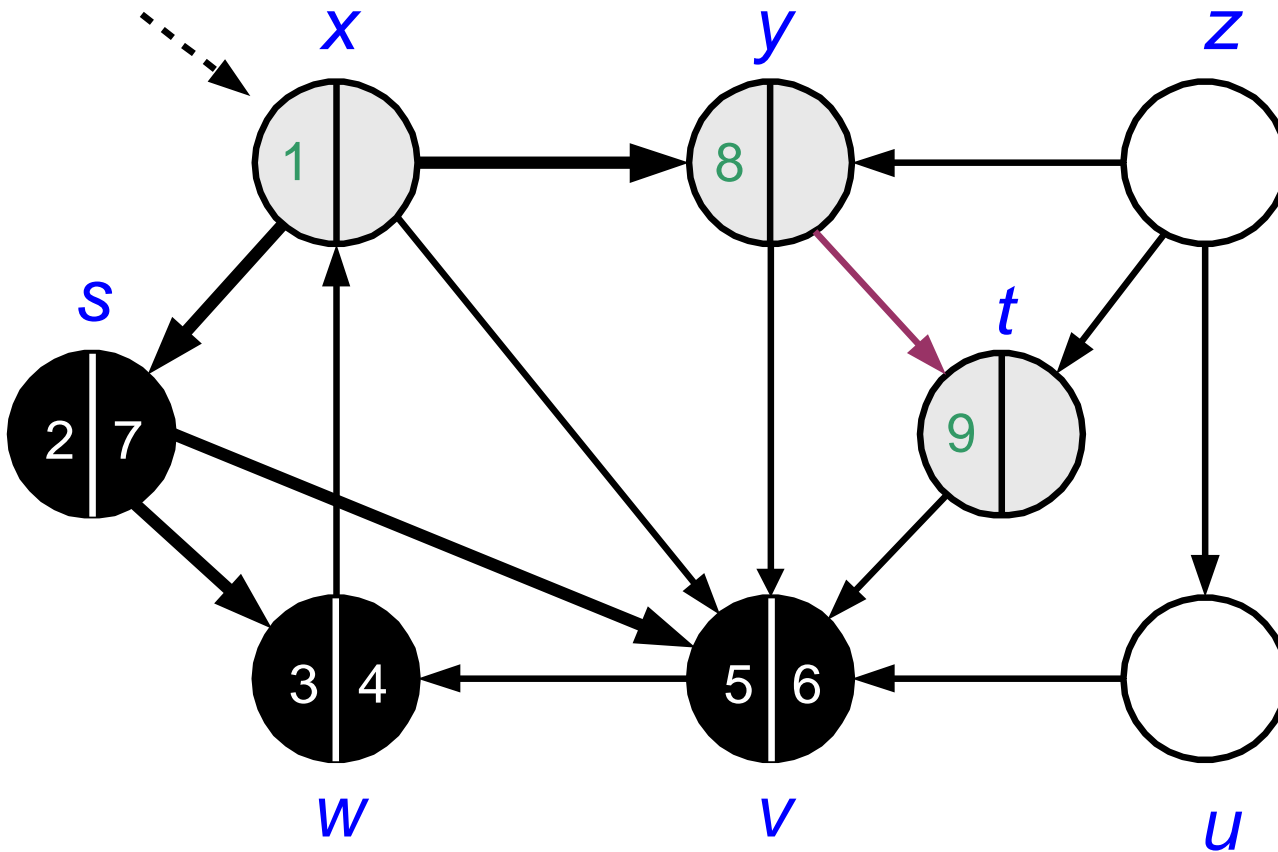
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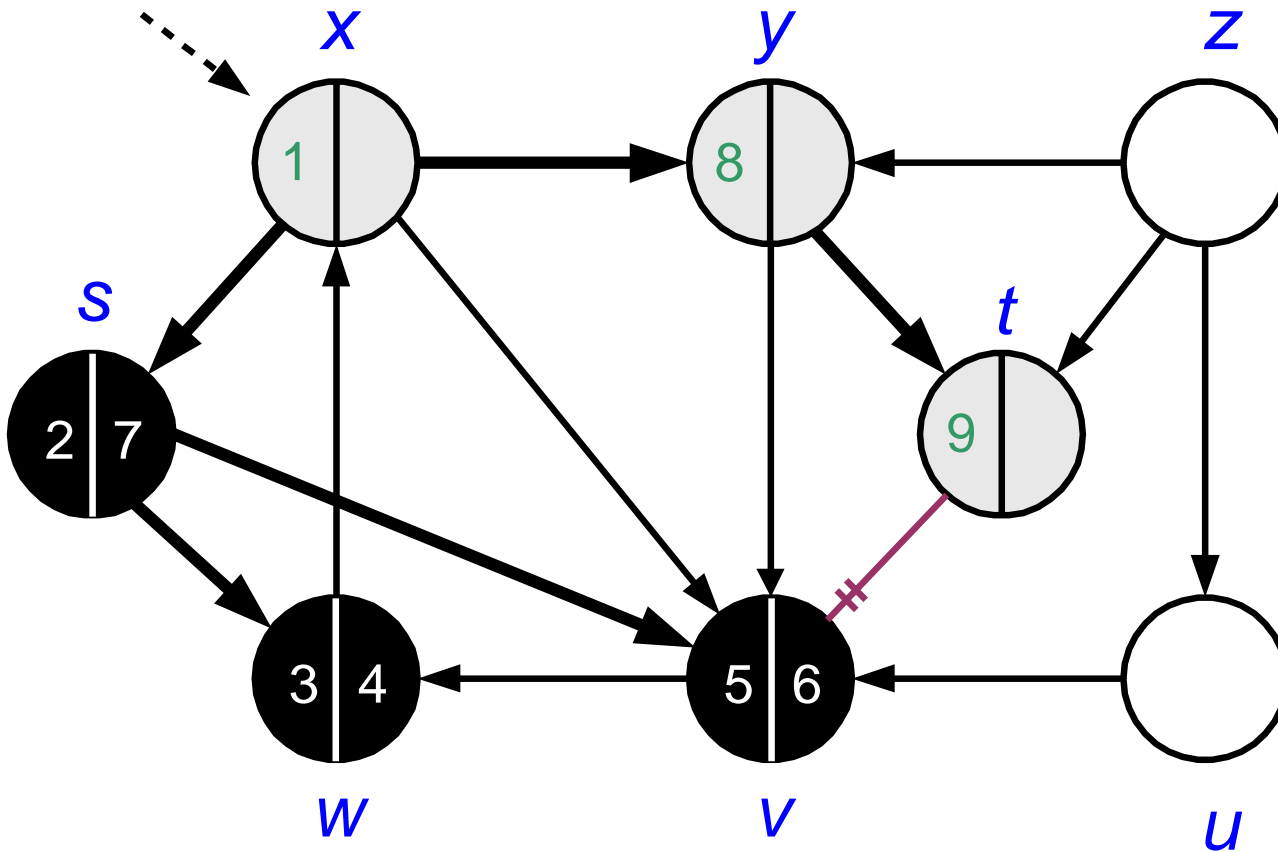
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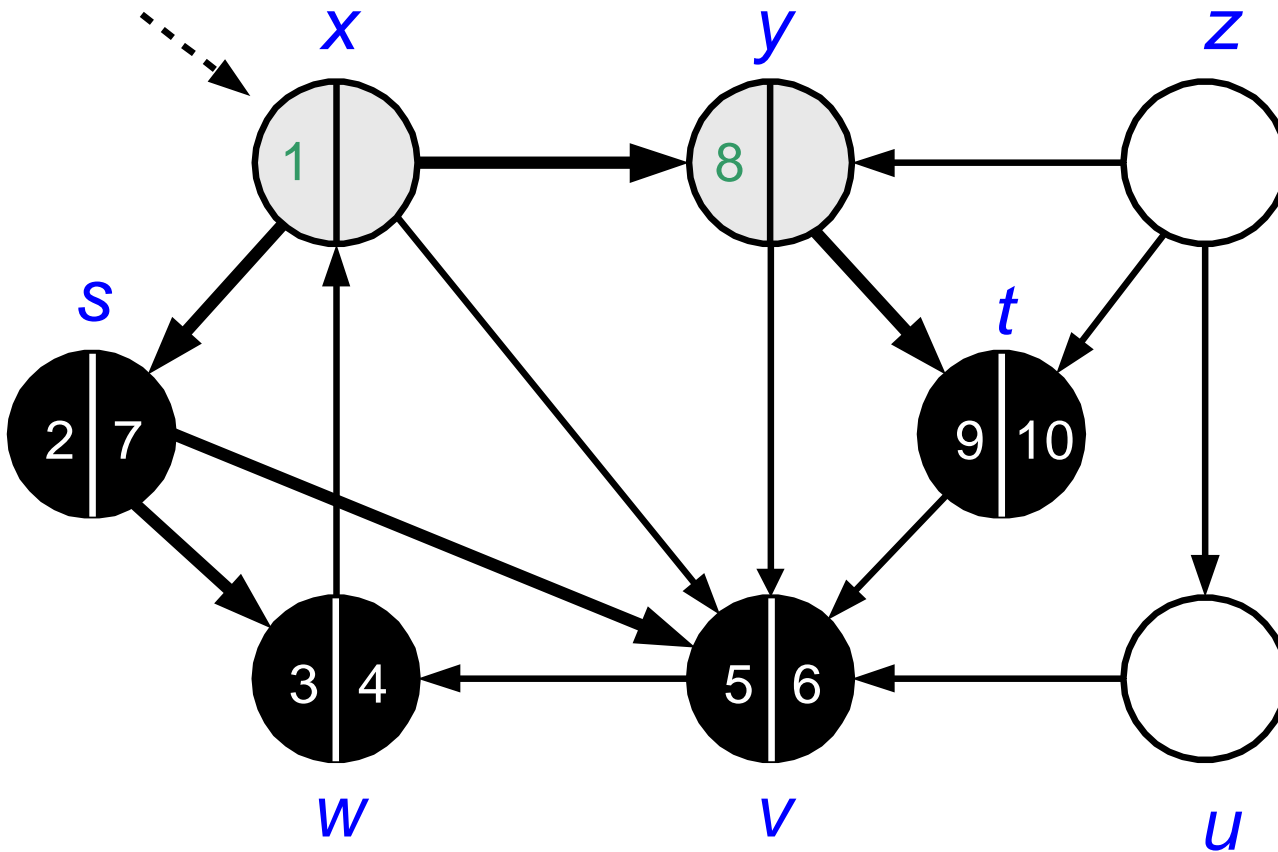
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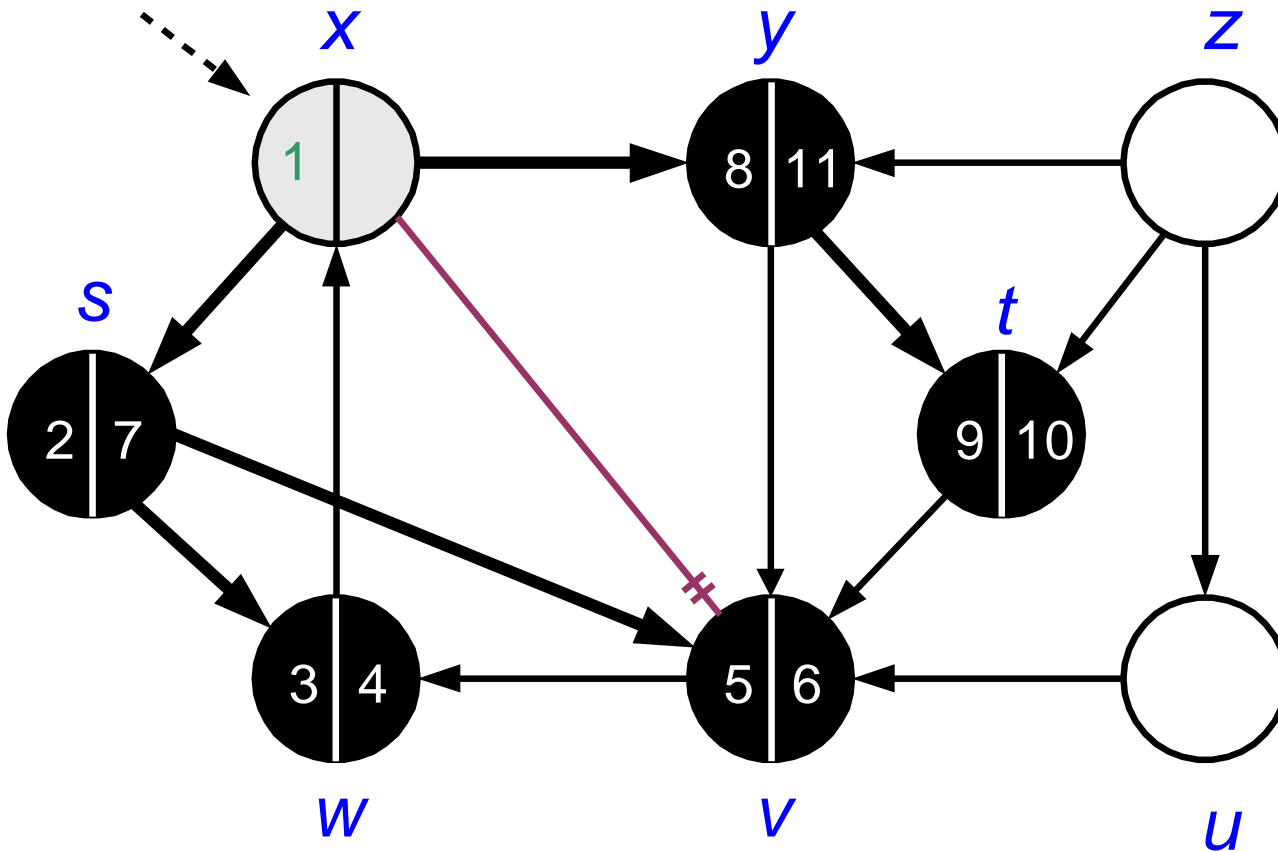
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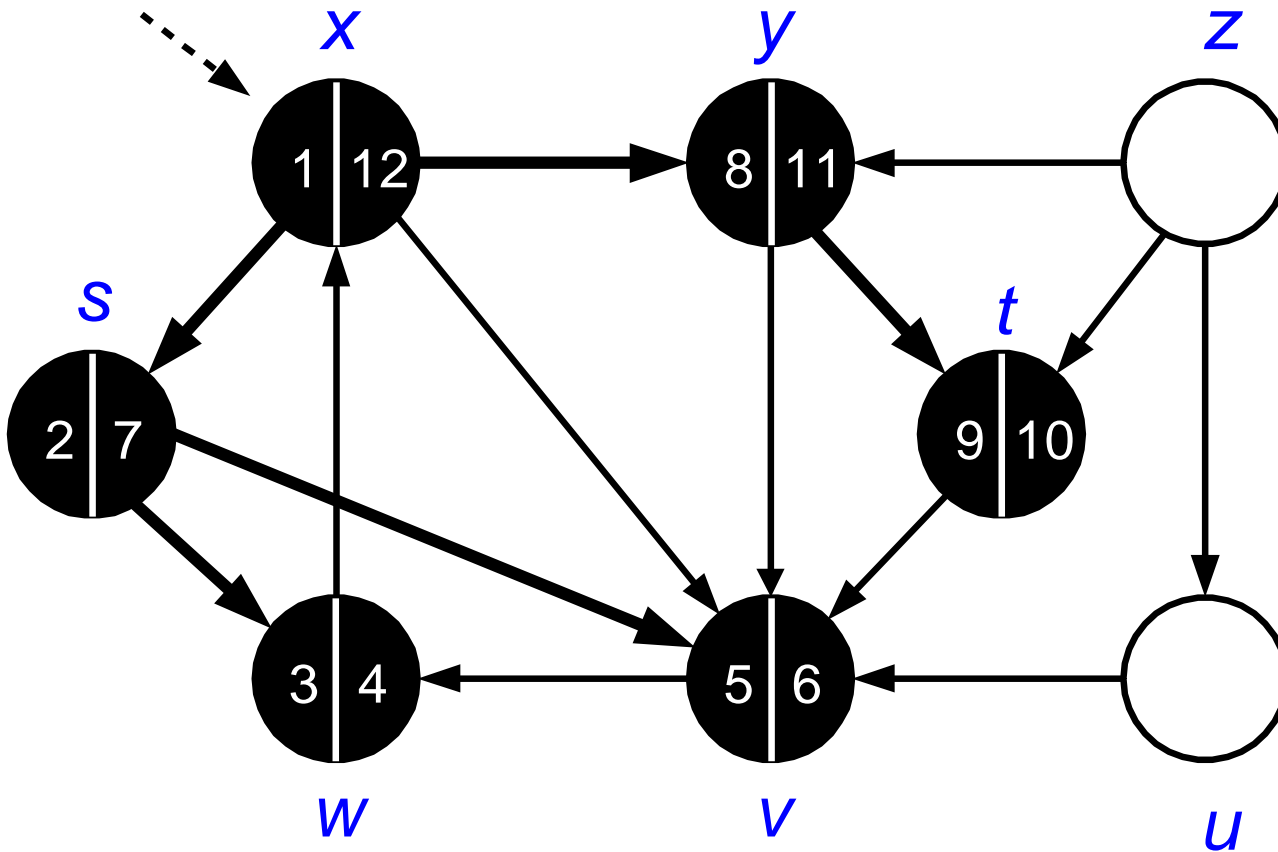
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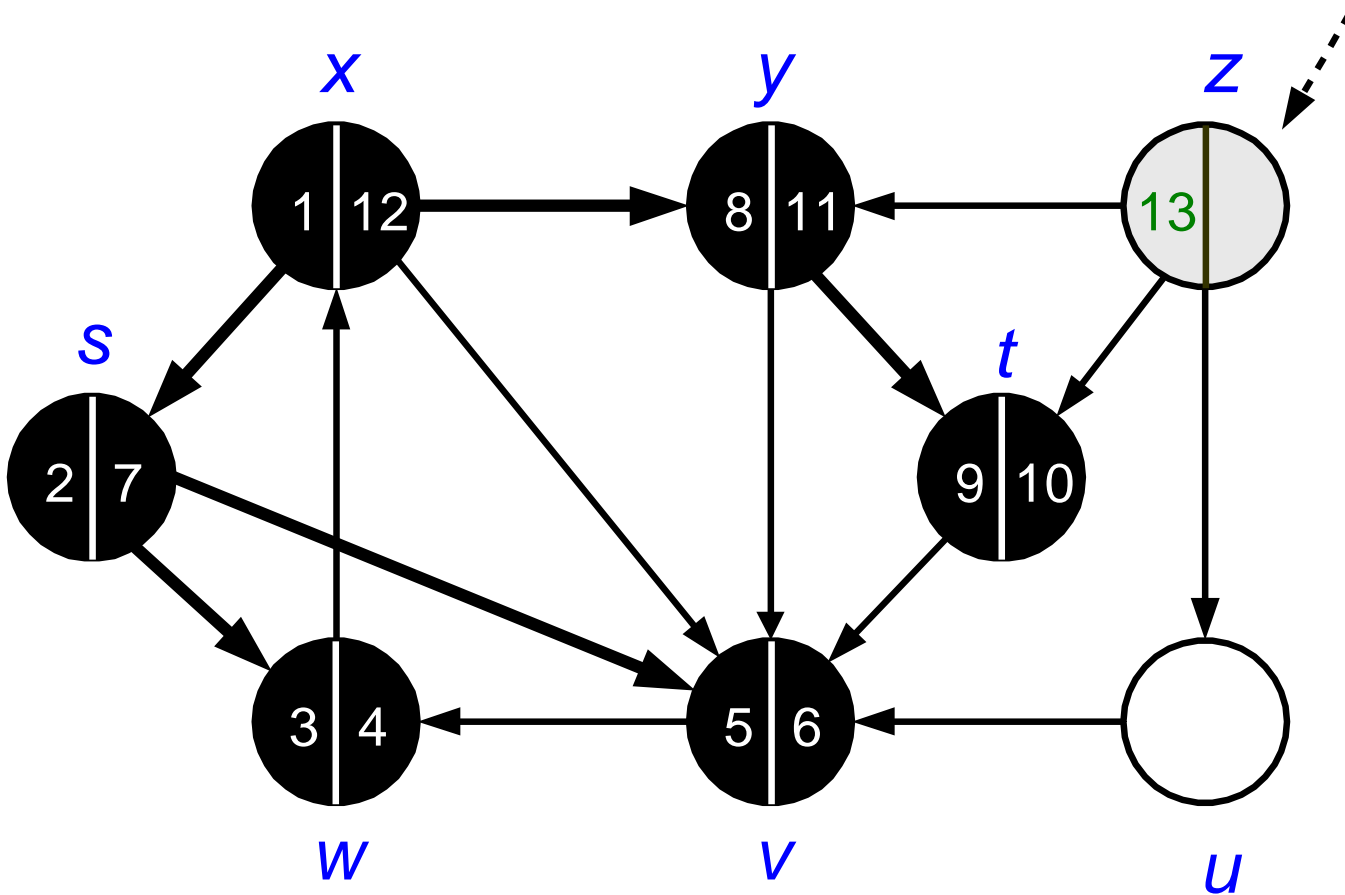
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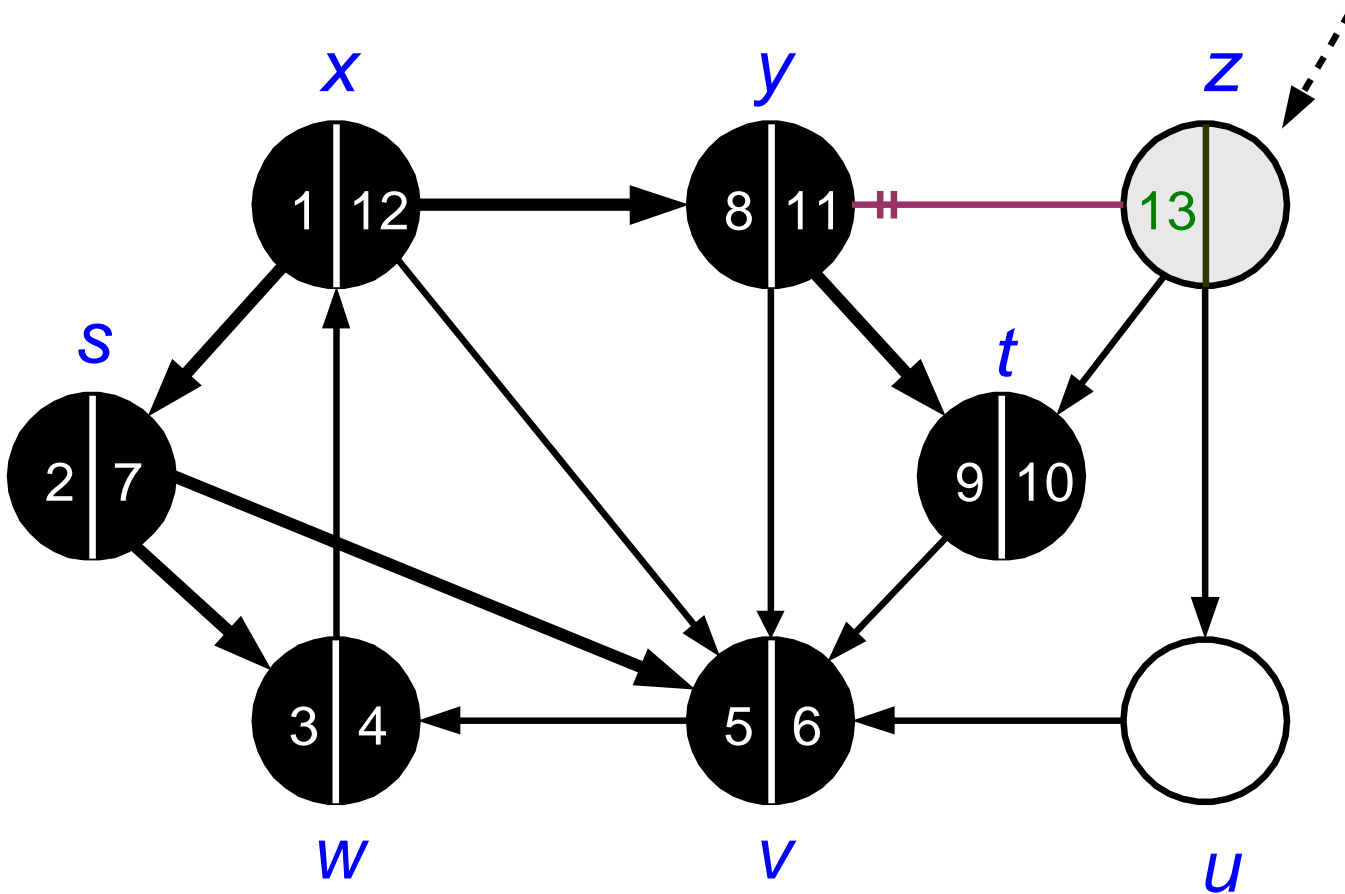
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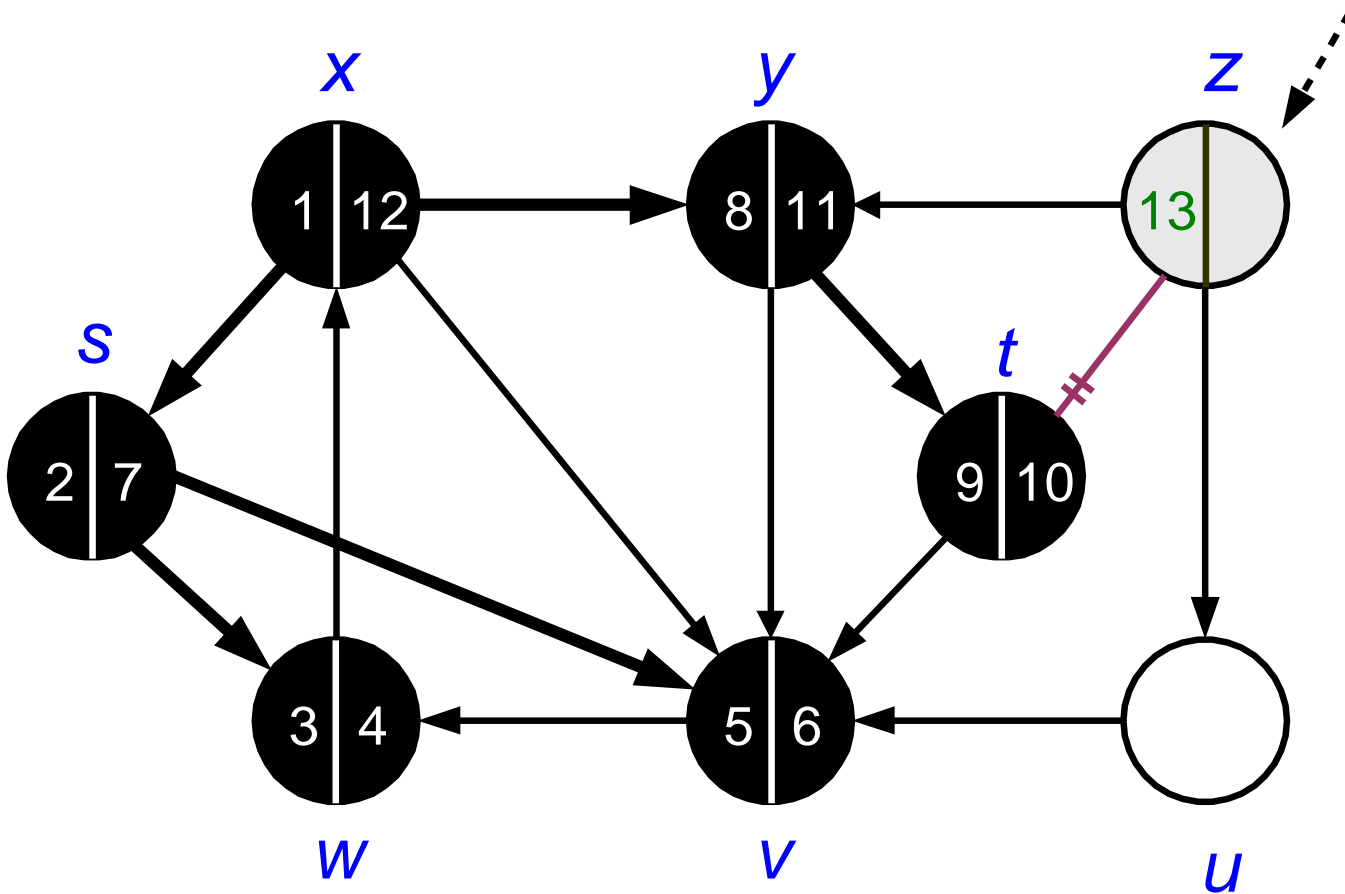
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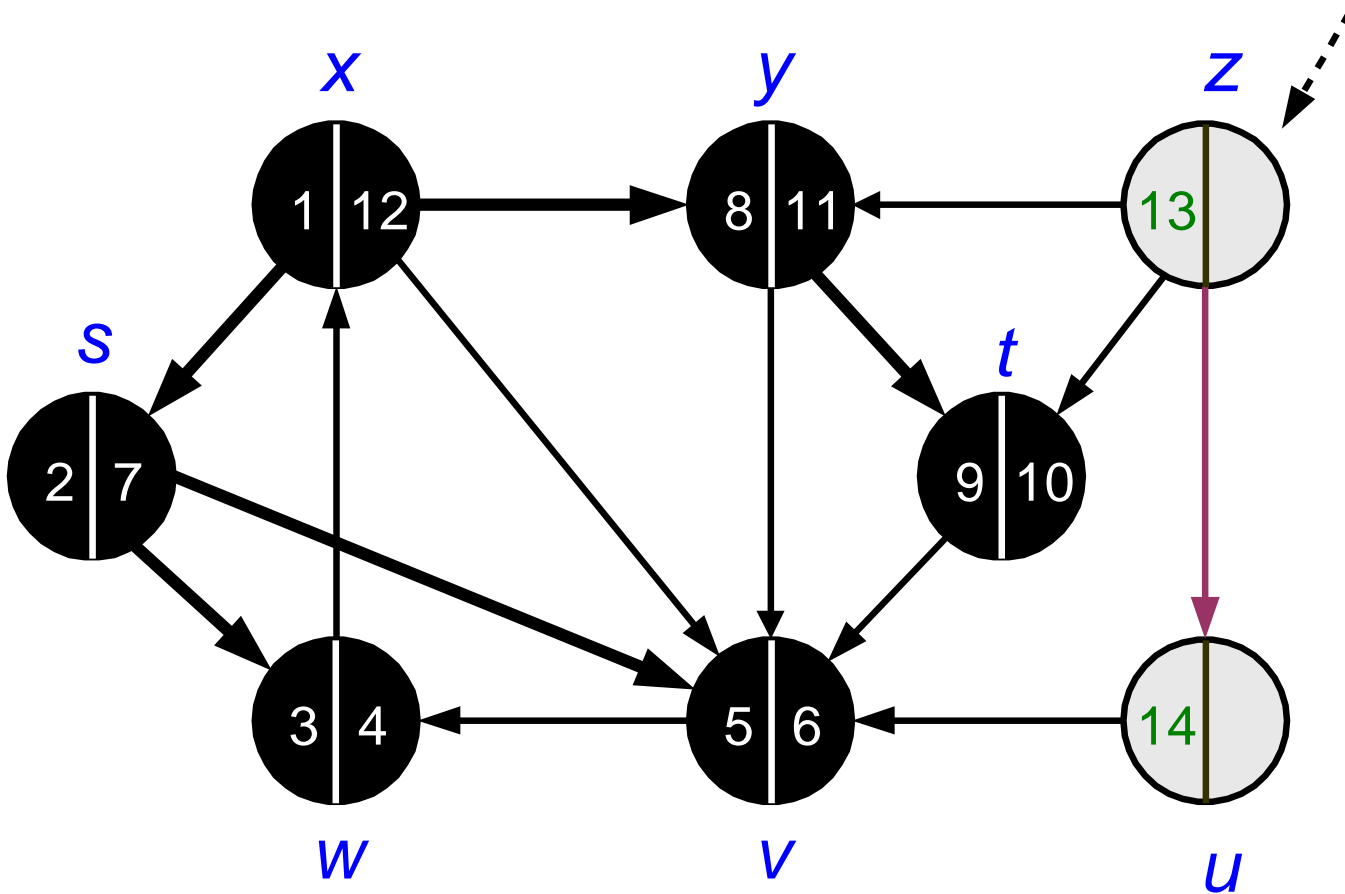
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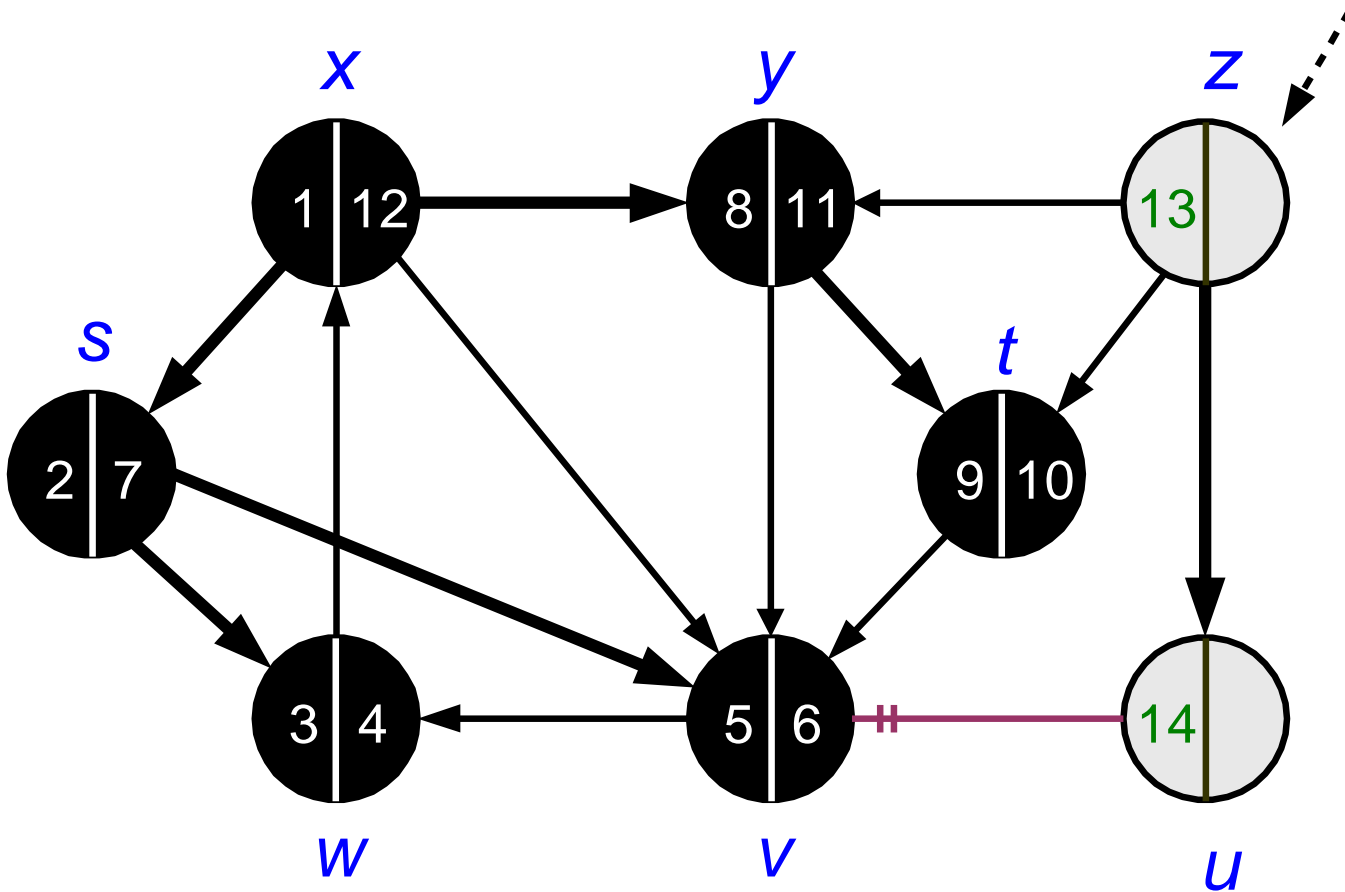
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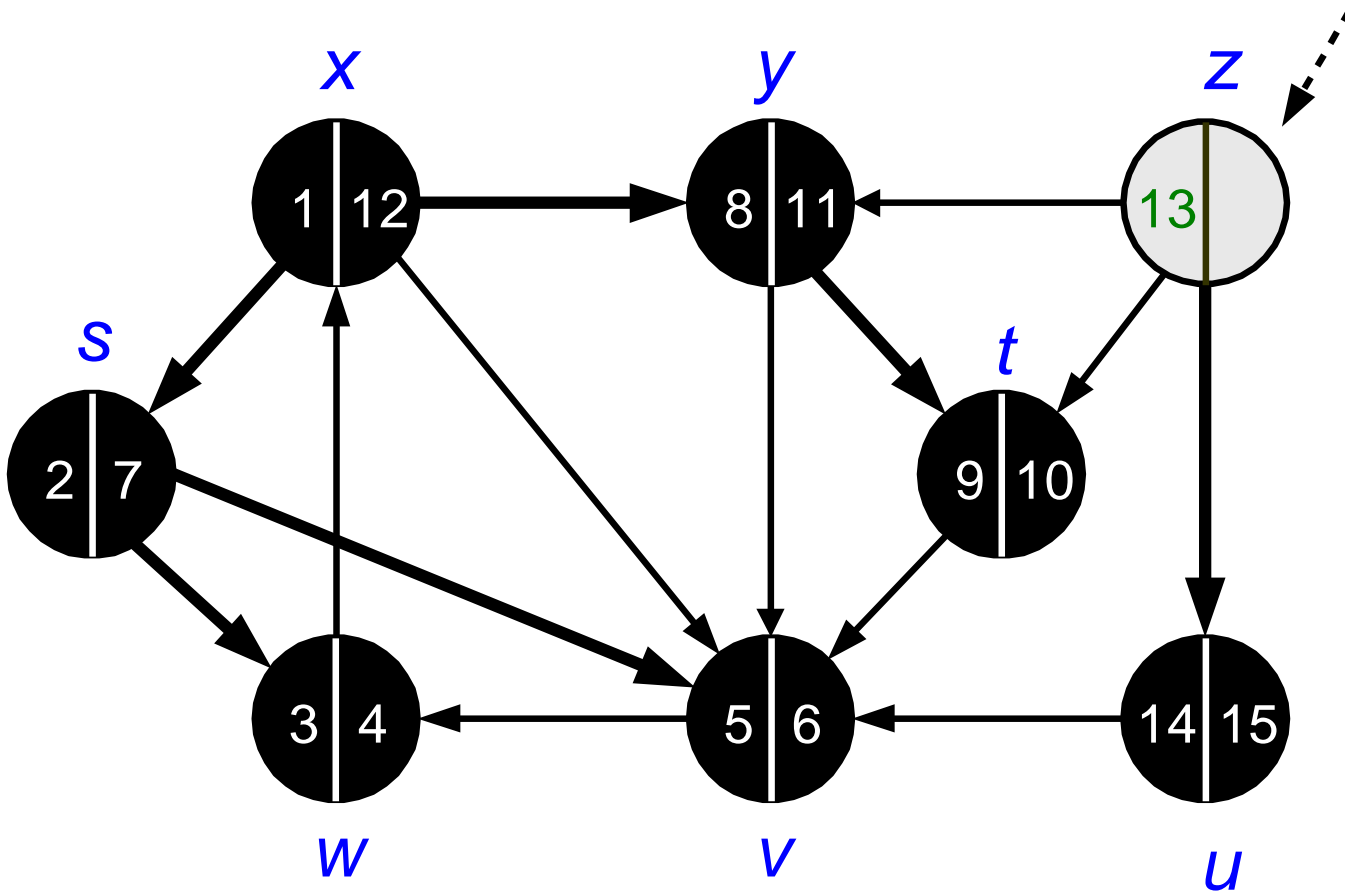
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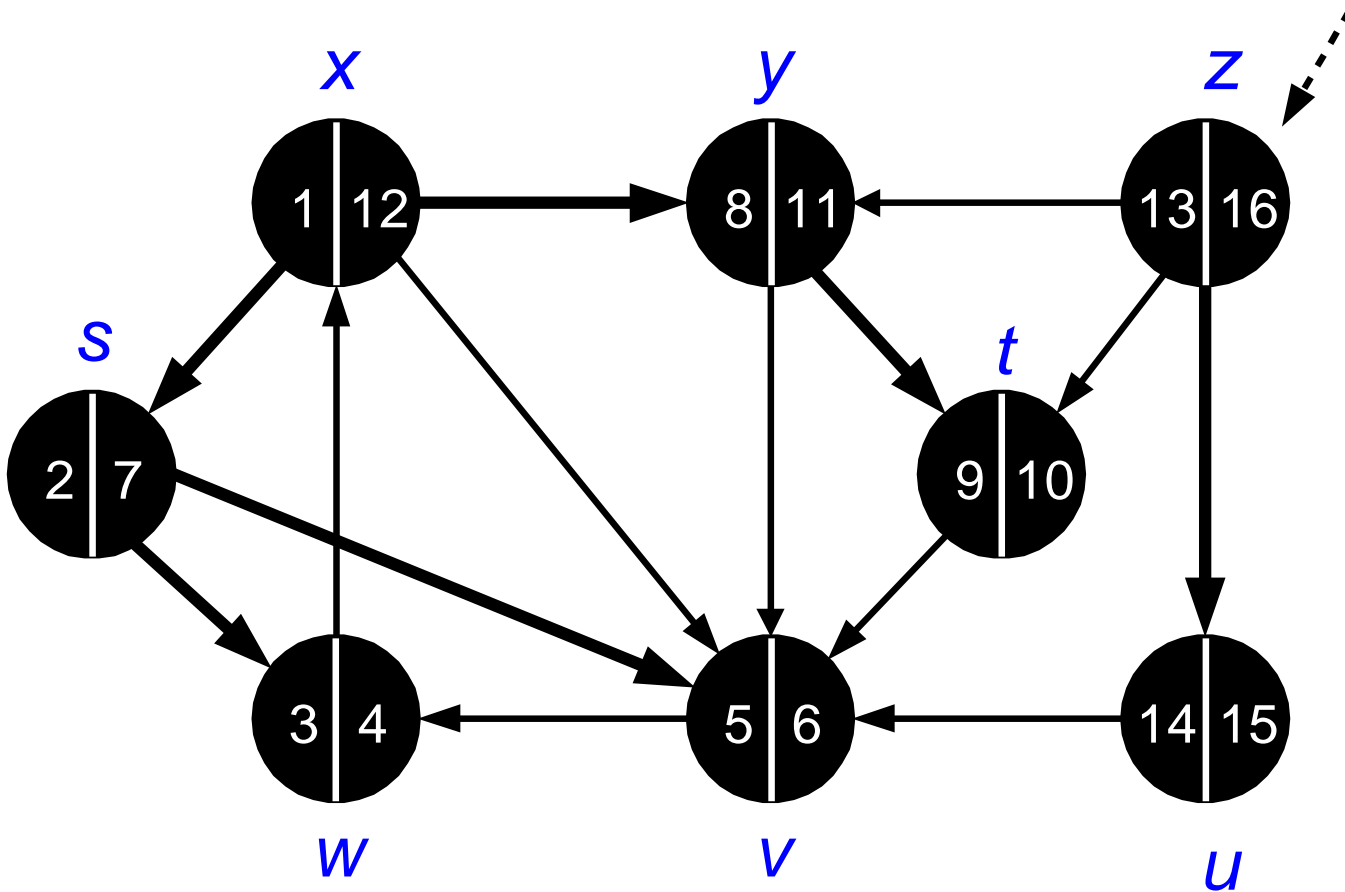
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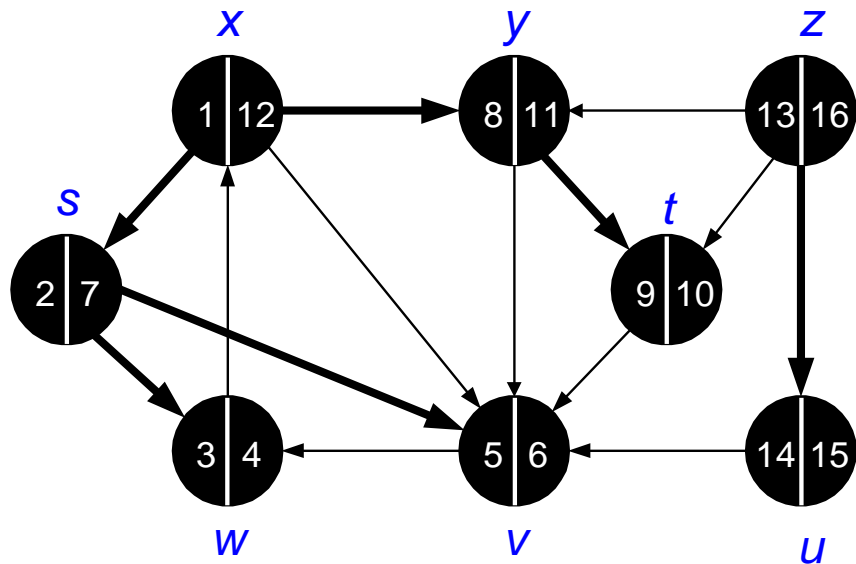


# Depth-First Search: Example



# Depth-First Search: Example

DFS( $G$ ) terminated



Depth-first forest (DFF)

