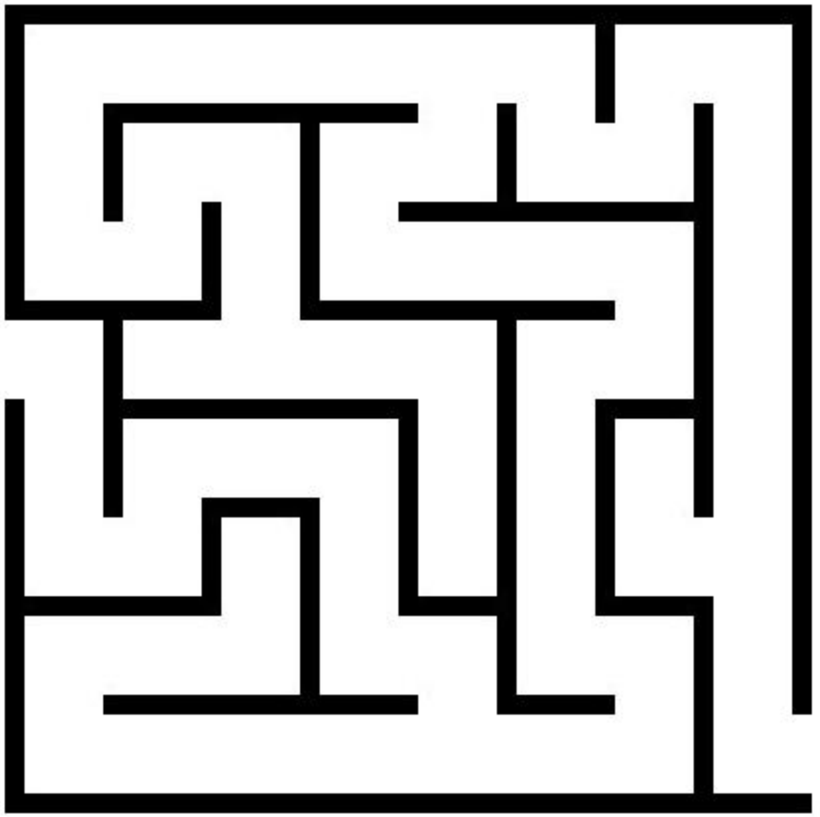
CSE 421

DFS / Topological Ordering

Shayan Oveis Gharan

Depth First Search

Follow the first path you find as far as you can go; back up to last unexplored edge when you reach a dead end, then go as far you can



Naturally implemented using recursive calls or a stack

DFS(s) – Recursive version

Global Initialization: mark all vertices undiscovered

DFS(v)

    Mark v discovered

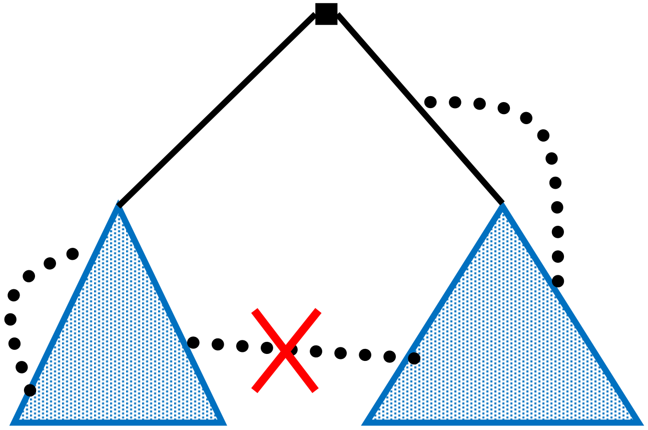
    for each edge {v,x}
        if (x is undiscovered)
            Mark x discovered
            DFS(x)

    Mark v full-discovered

Non-Tree Edges in DFS

All non-tree edges join a vertex and one of its descendents/ancestors in the DFS tree

BFS tree ≠ DFS tree, but, as with BFS, DFS has found a tree in the graph s.t. non-tree edges are "simple" – only descendant/ancestor



DFS(A)

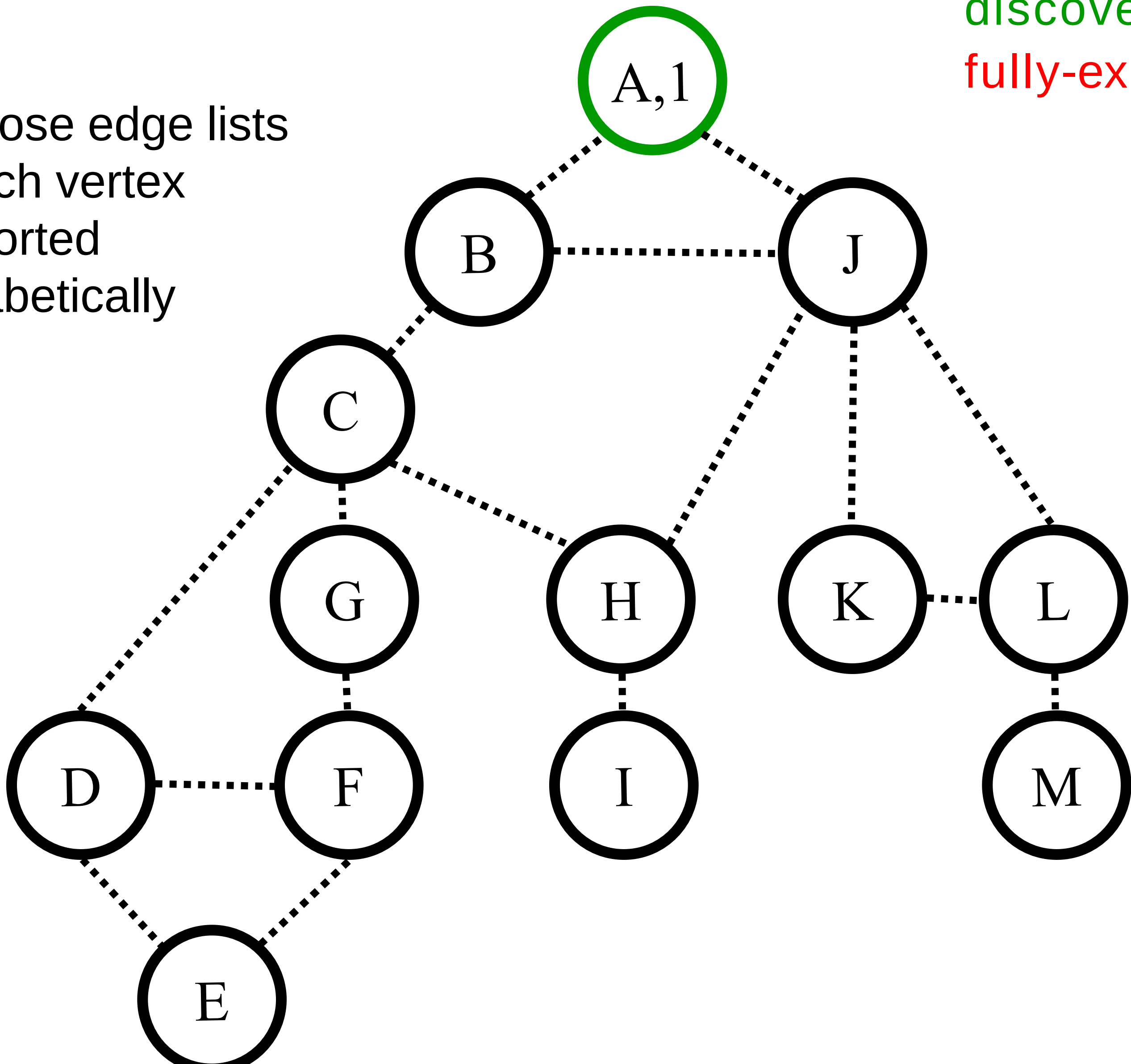
Color code:

undiscovered

discovered

fully-explored

Suppose edge lists at each vertex are sorted alphabetically



Call Stack (Edge list):
A (B,J)

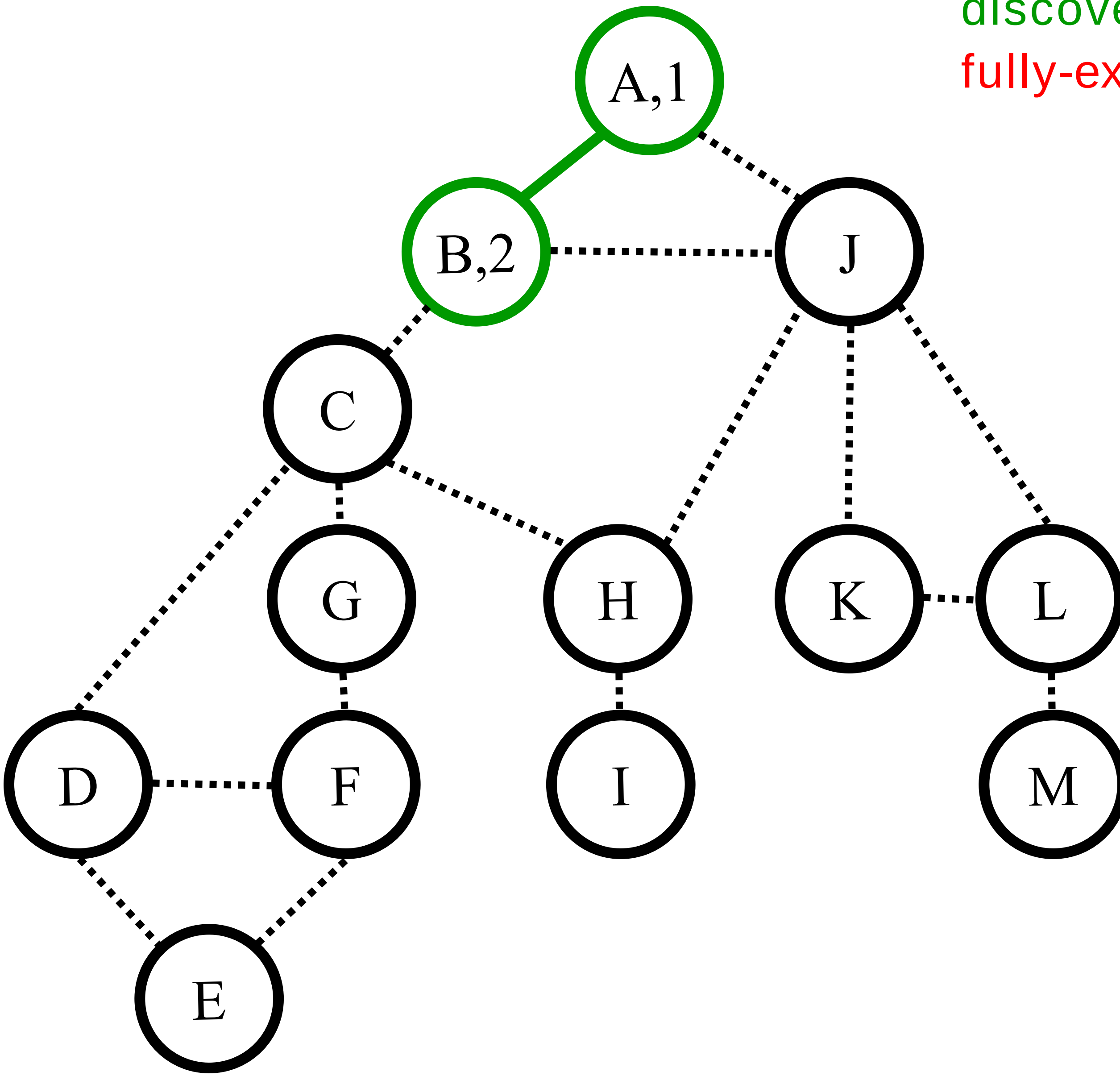
DFS(A)

Color code:

undiscovered

discovered

fully-explored



Call Stack:
(Edge list)

A (B,J)
B (A,C,J)

DFS(A)

Color code:
- undiscovered
- discovered
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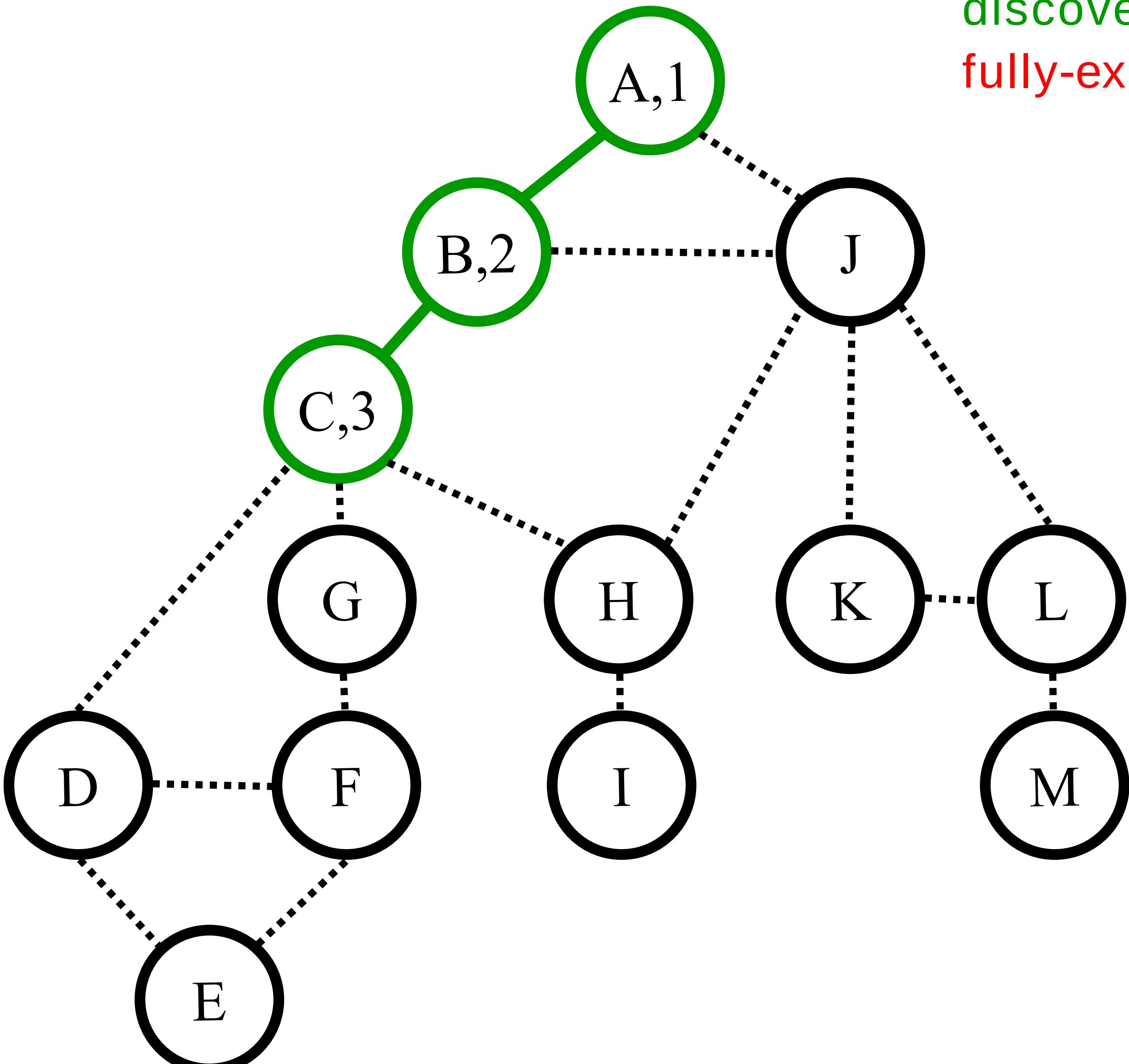

Call Stack:
(Edge list)

A (~~B~~,J)
B (~~A~~,~~C~~,J)
C (B,D,G,H)

DFS(A)

Color code:

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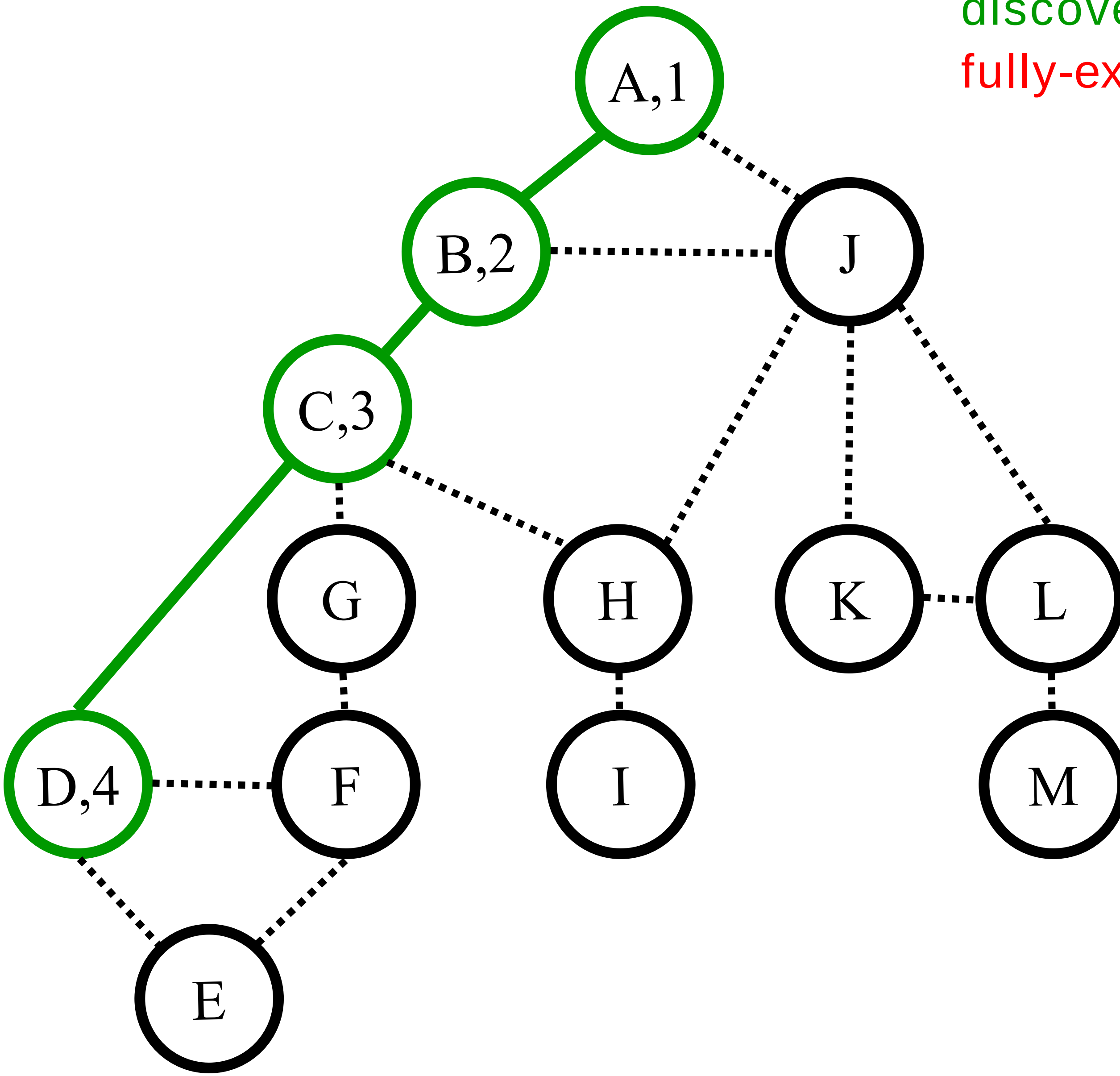

Call Stack:
(Edge list)

A (~~B~~,J)
B (~~A~~,~~C~~,J)
C (~~B~~,~~D~~,G,H)
D (C,E,F)

DFS(A)

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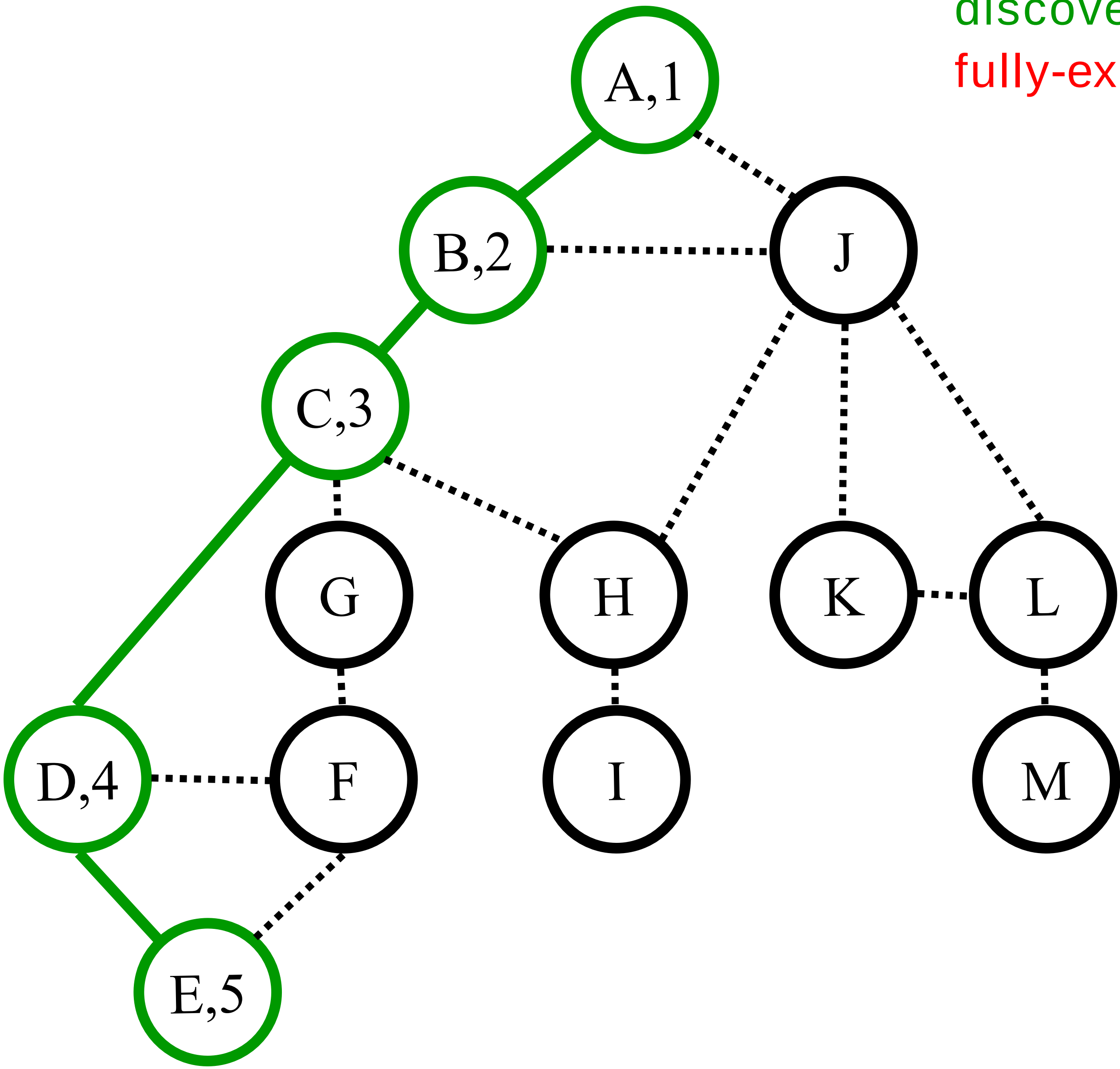

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C (~~B~~,~~D~~,G,H)
D (~~C~~,~~E~~,F)
E (D,F)

DFS(A)

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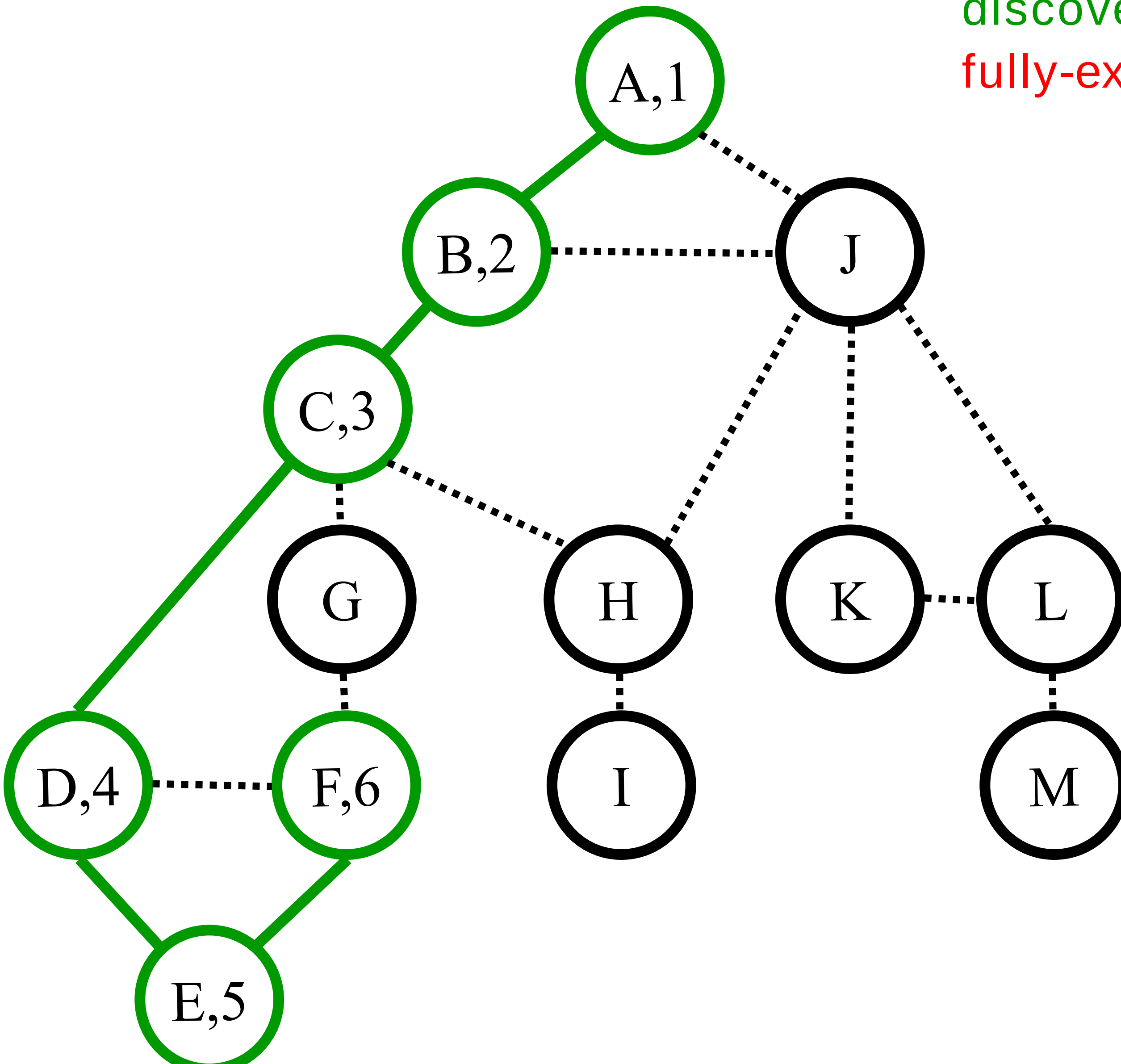

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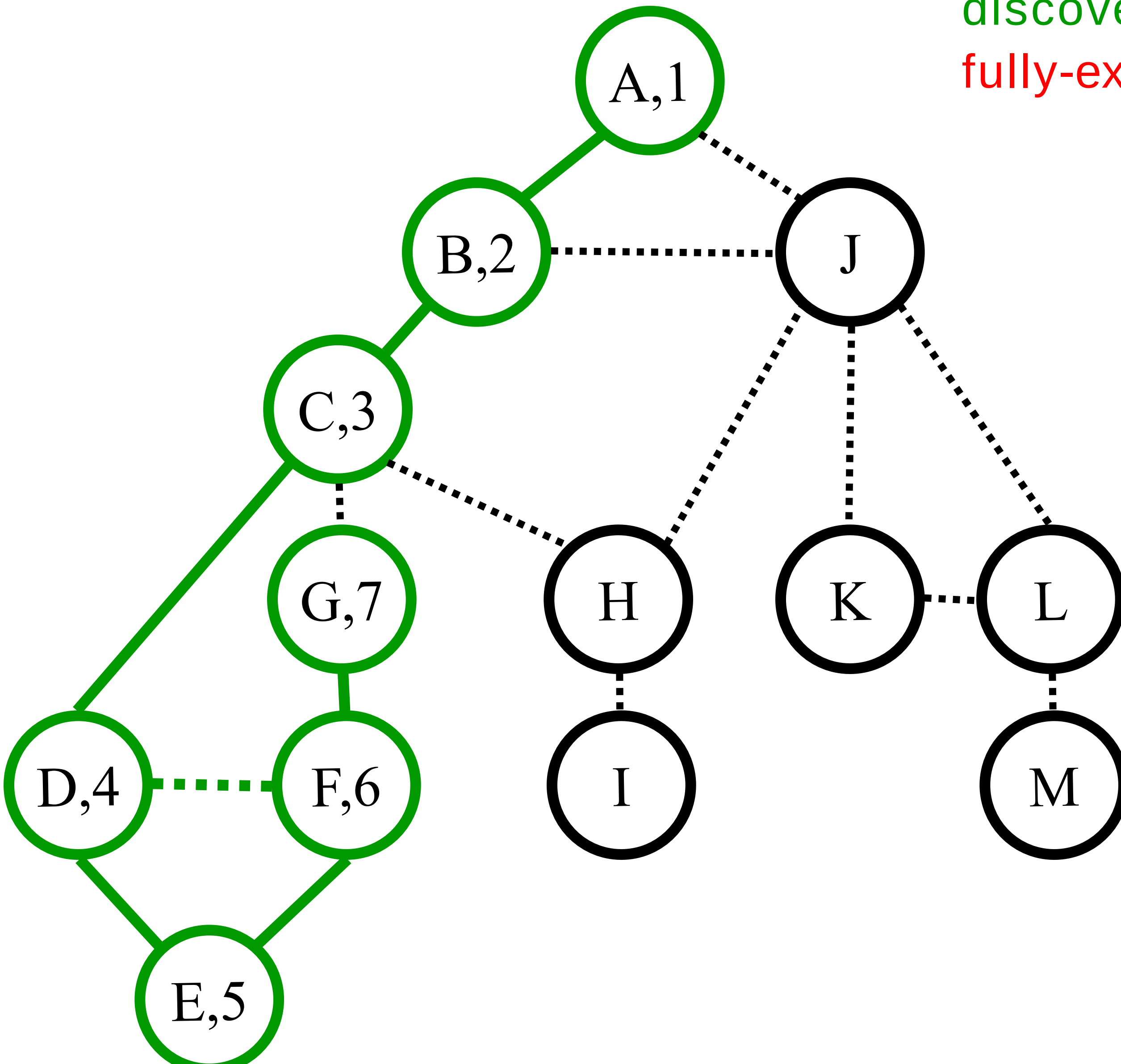

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G (C,F)

DFS(A)

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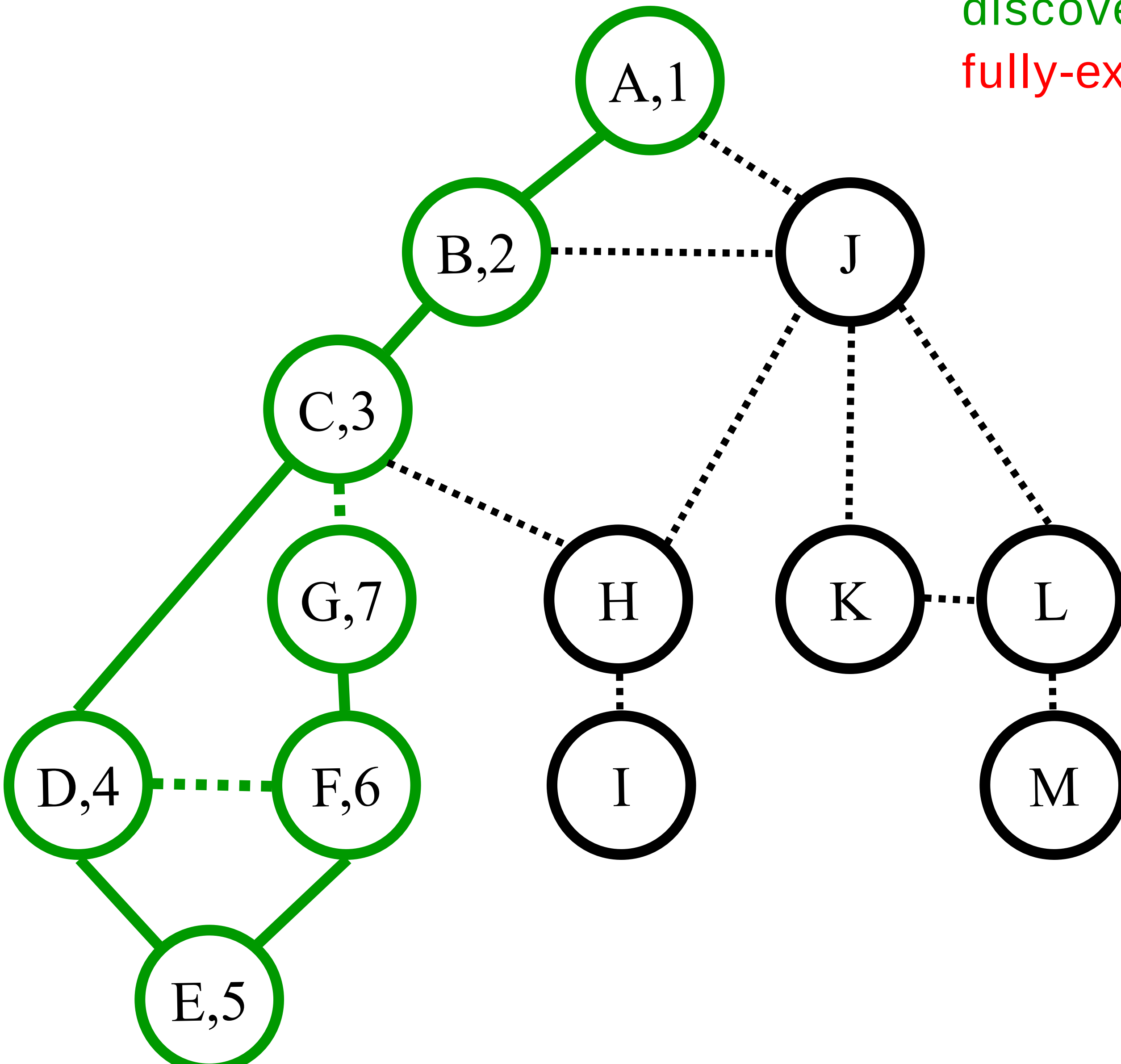

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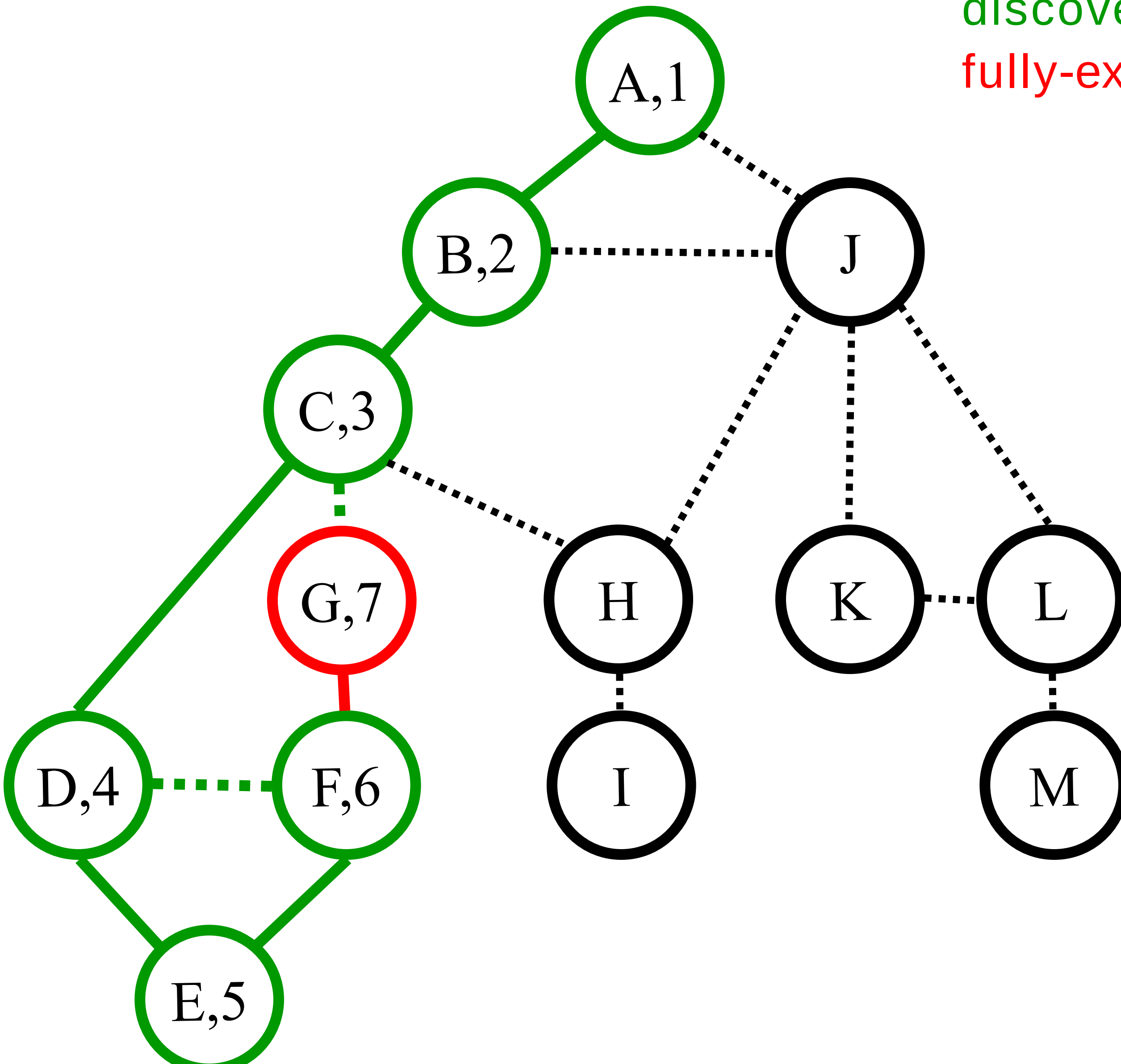

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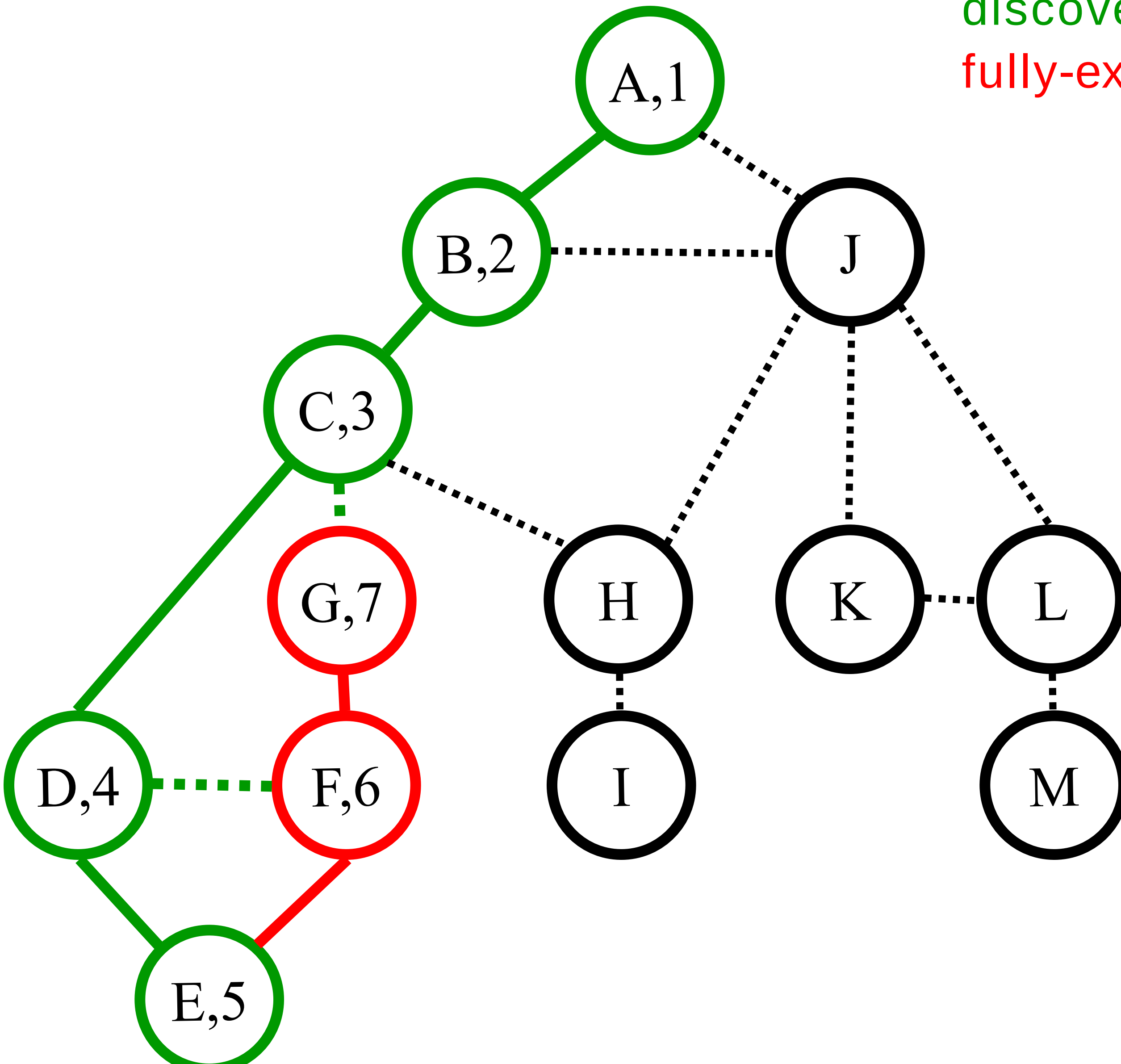

Call Stack:
(Edge list)

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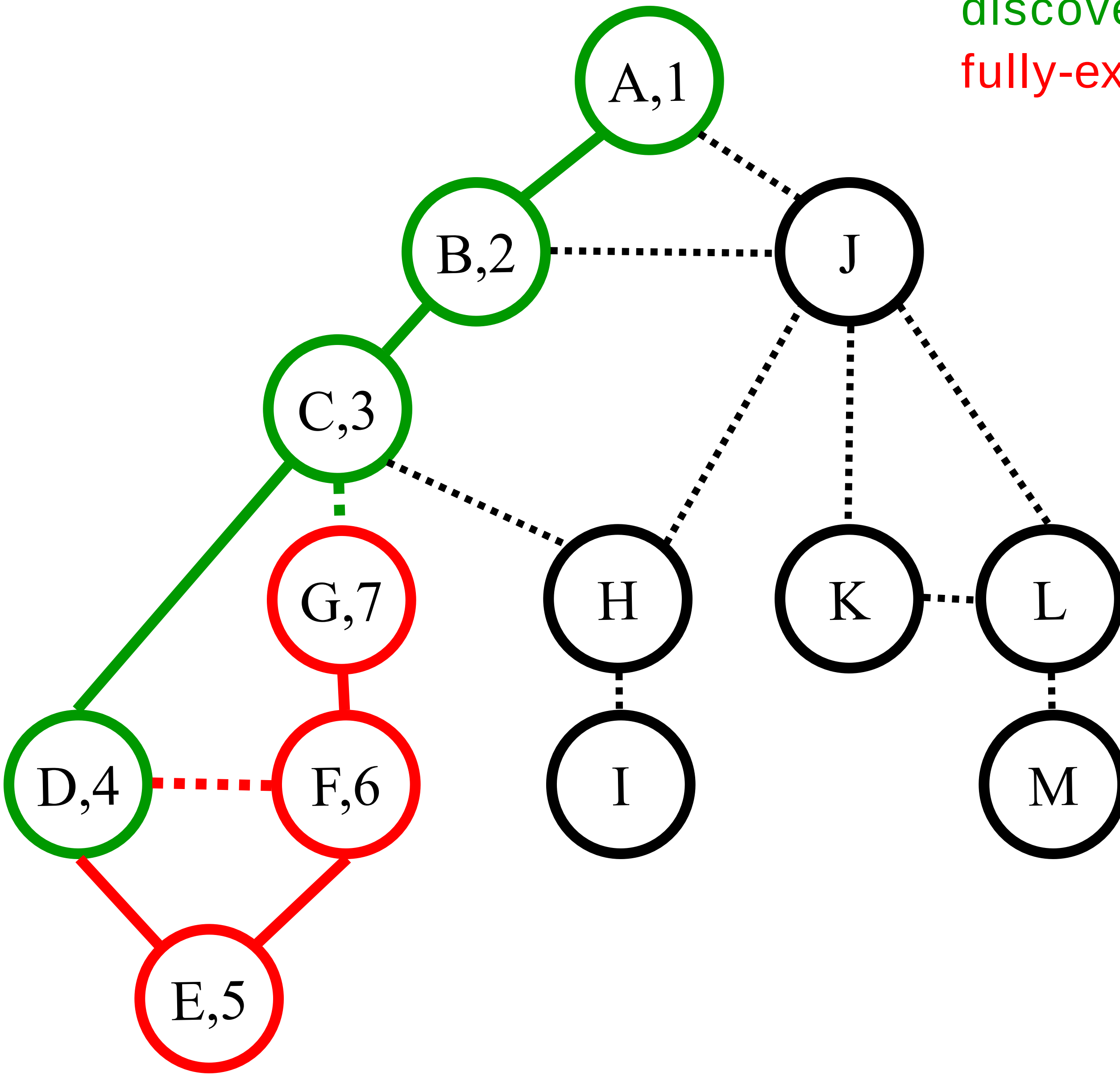

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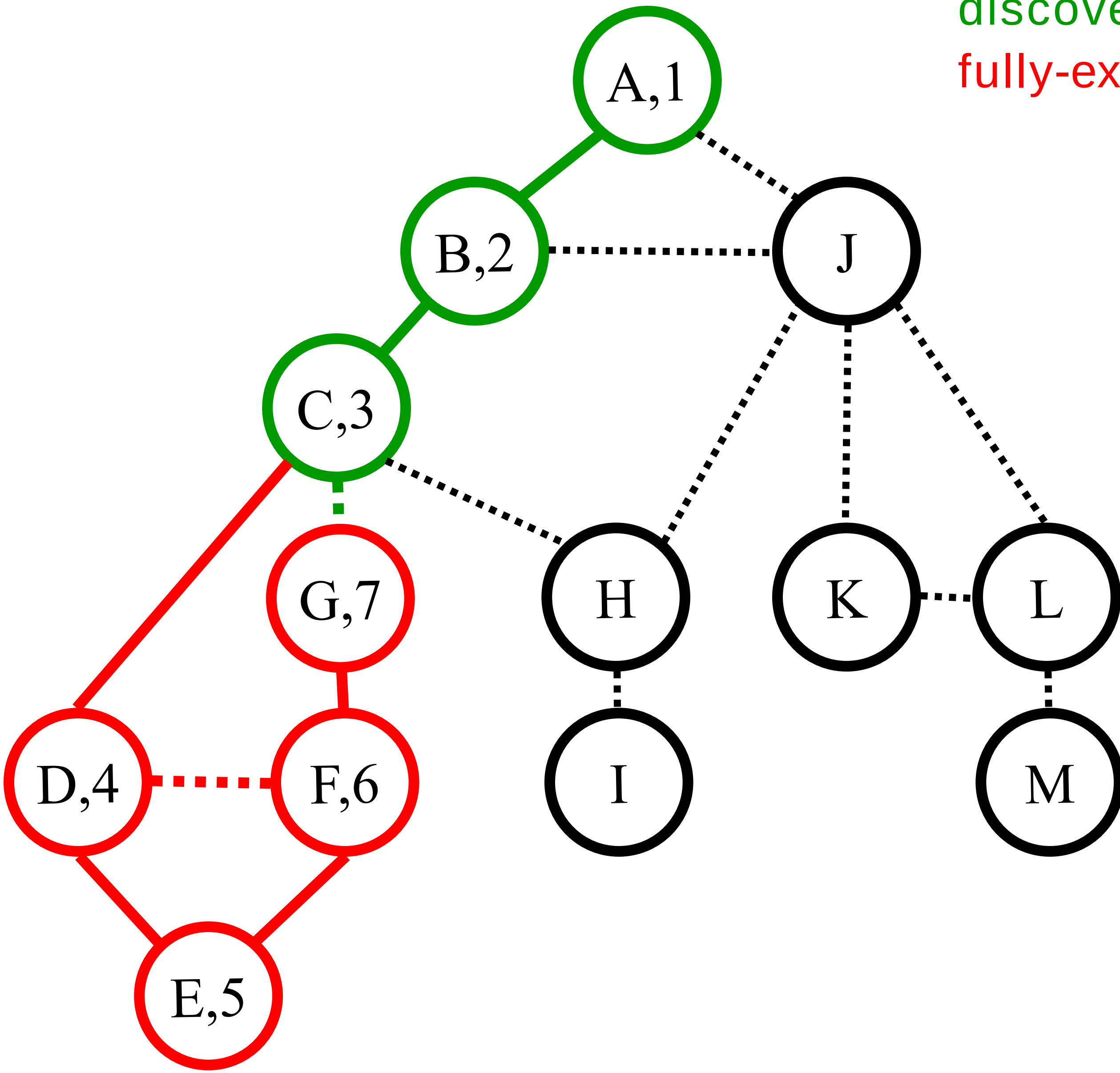

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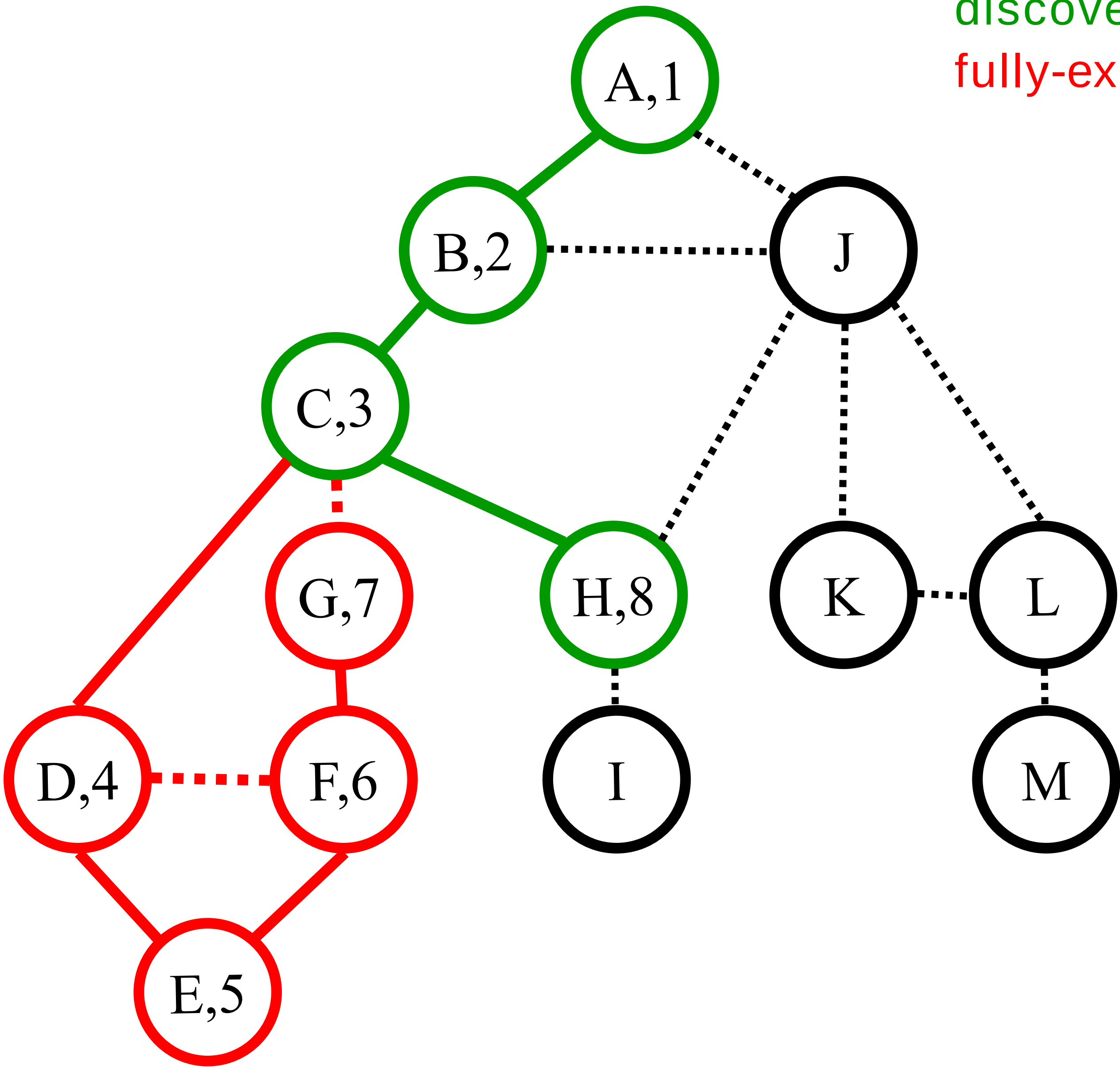

Call Stack:
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Color code:

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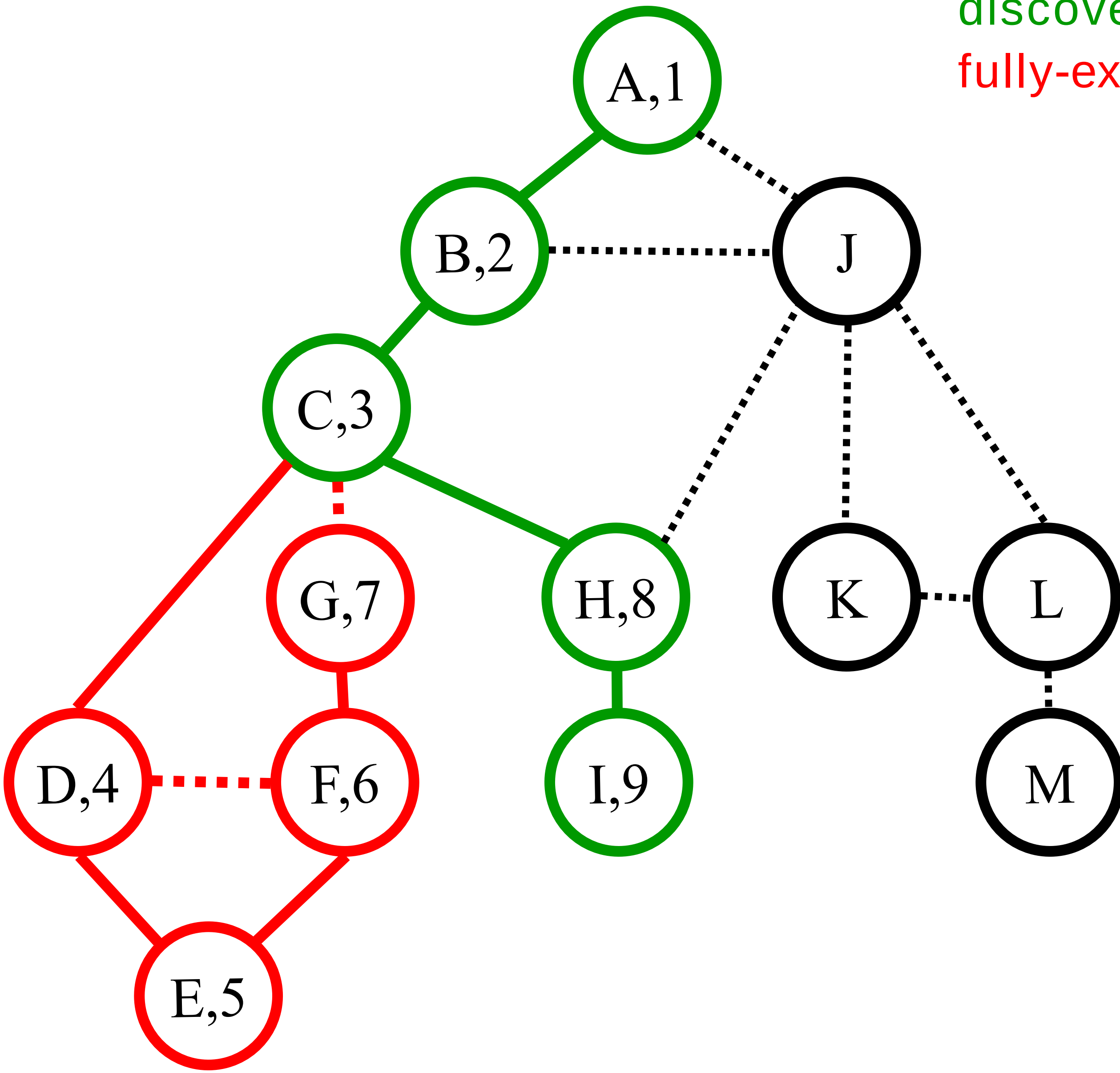

Call Stack:
(Edge list)

A (~~B~~,J)
B (~~A~~,~~C~~,J)
C (~~B~~,~~D~~,~~G~~,~~H~~)
H (~~C~~,~~I~~,J)
I (H)

DFS(A)

Color code:

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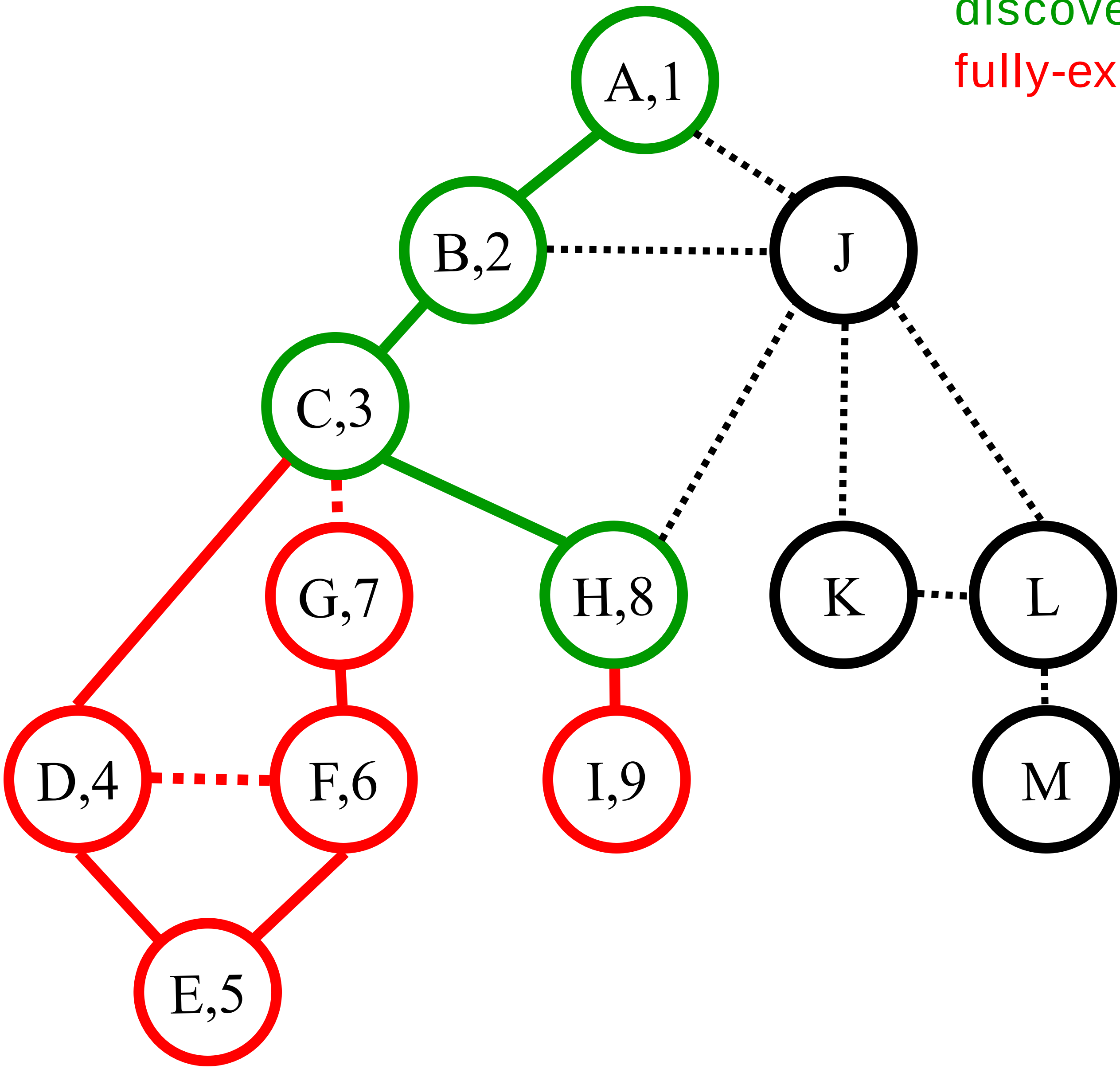

Call Stack:
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A (~~B~~,J)
B (~~A~~,~~C~~,J)
C (~~B~~,~~D~~,~~G~~,~~H~~)
H (~~C~~,~~I~~,J)
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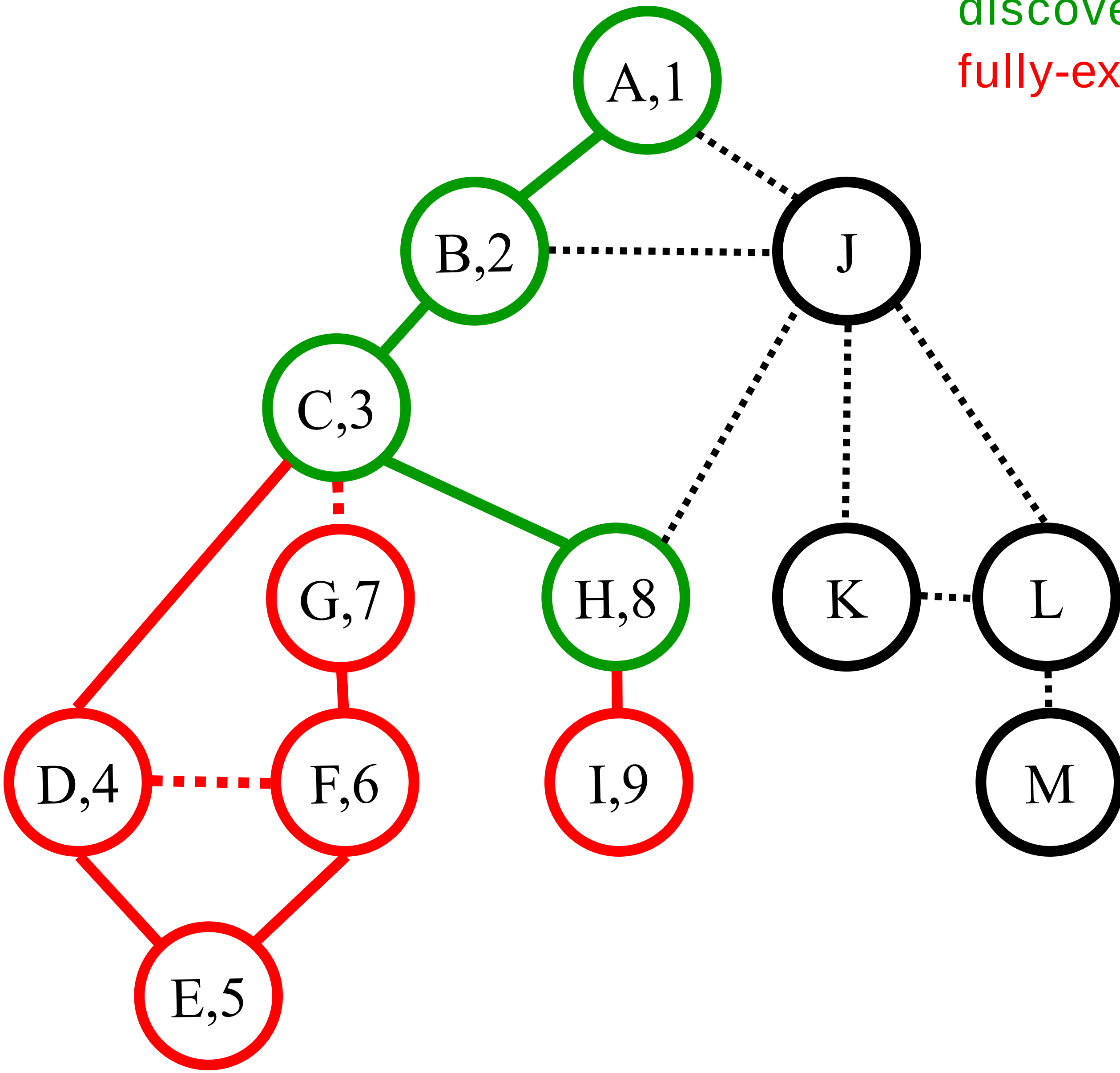

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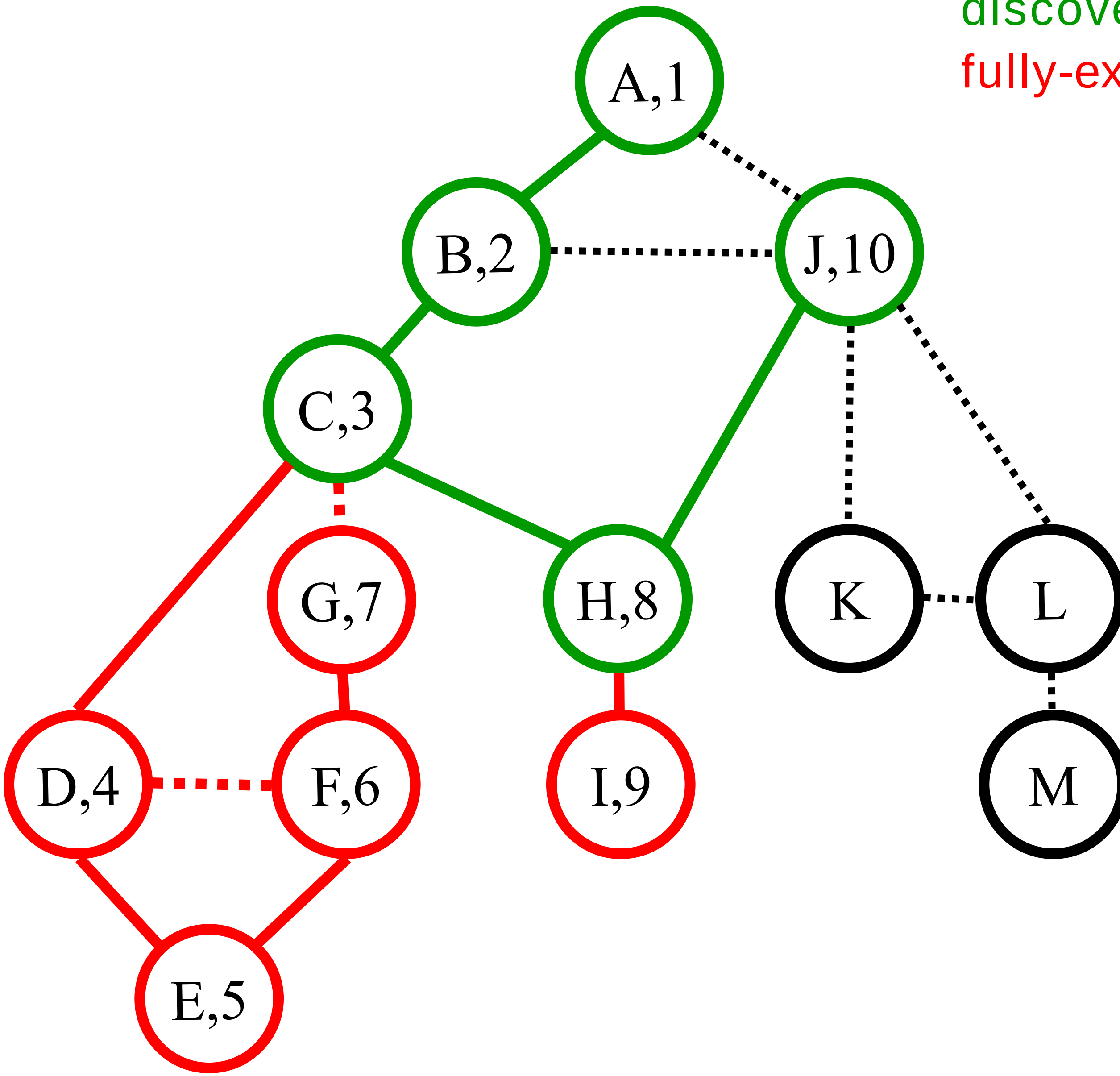

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B (~~A~~,~~C~~,J)
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H (~~C~~,~~I~~,~~J~~)
J (A,B,H,K,L)

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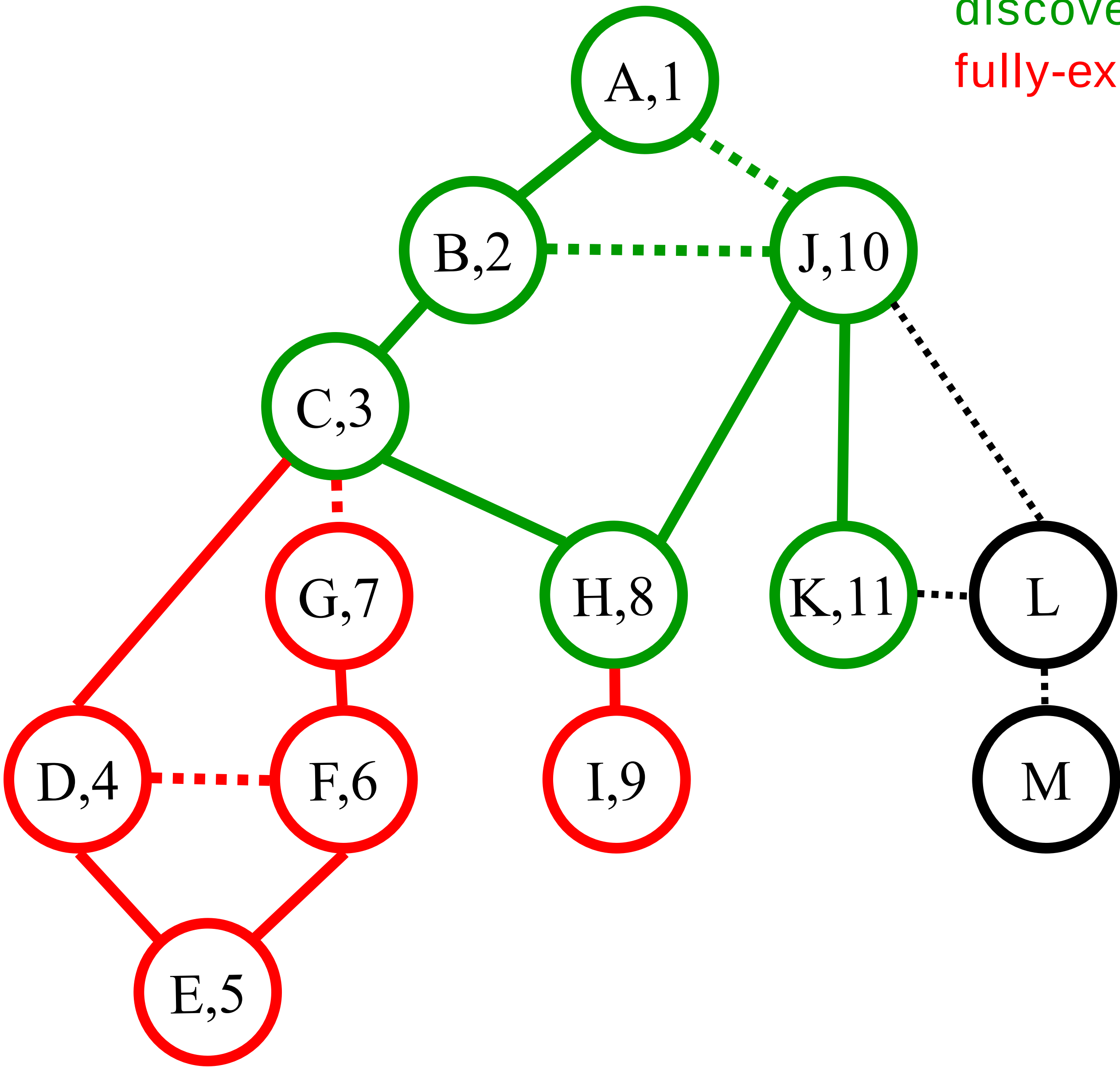

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C (~~B~~,~~D~~,~~G~~,~~H~~)
H (~~C~~,~~I~~,~~J~~)
J (~~A~~,~~B~~,~~H~~,~~K~~,L)
K (J,L)

DFS(A)

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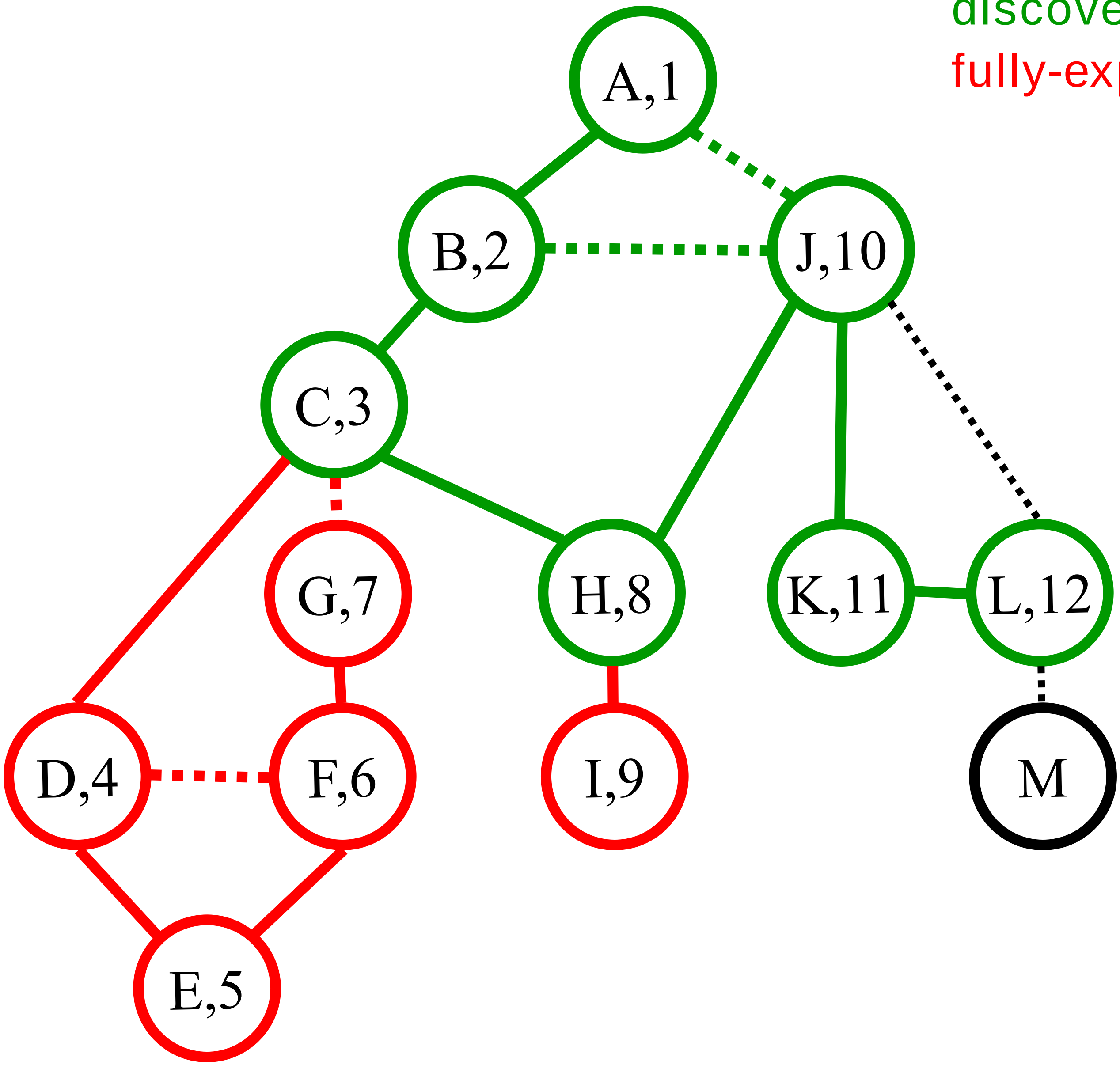

Call Stack:
(Edge list)

A (B,J)
B (A,C,J)
C (B,D,G,H)
H (C,I,J)
J (A,B,H,K,L)
K (J,L)
L (J,K,M)

DFS(A)

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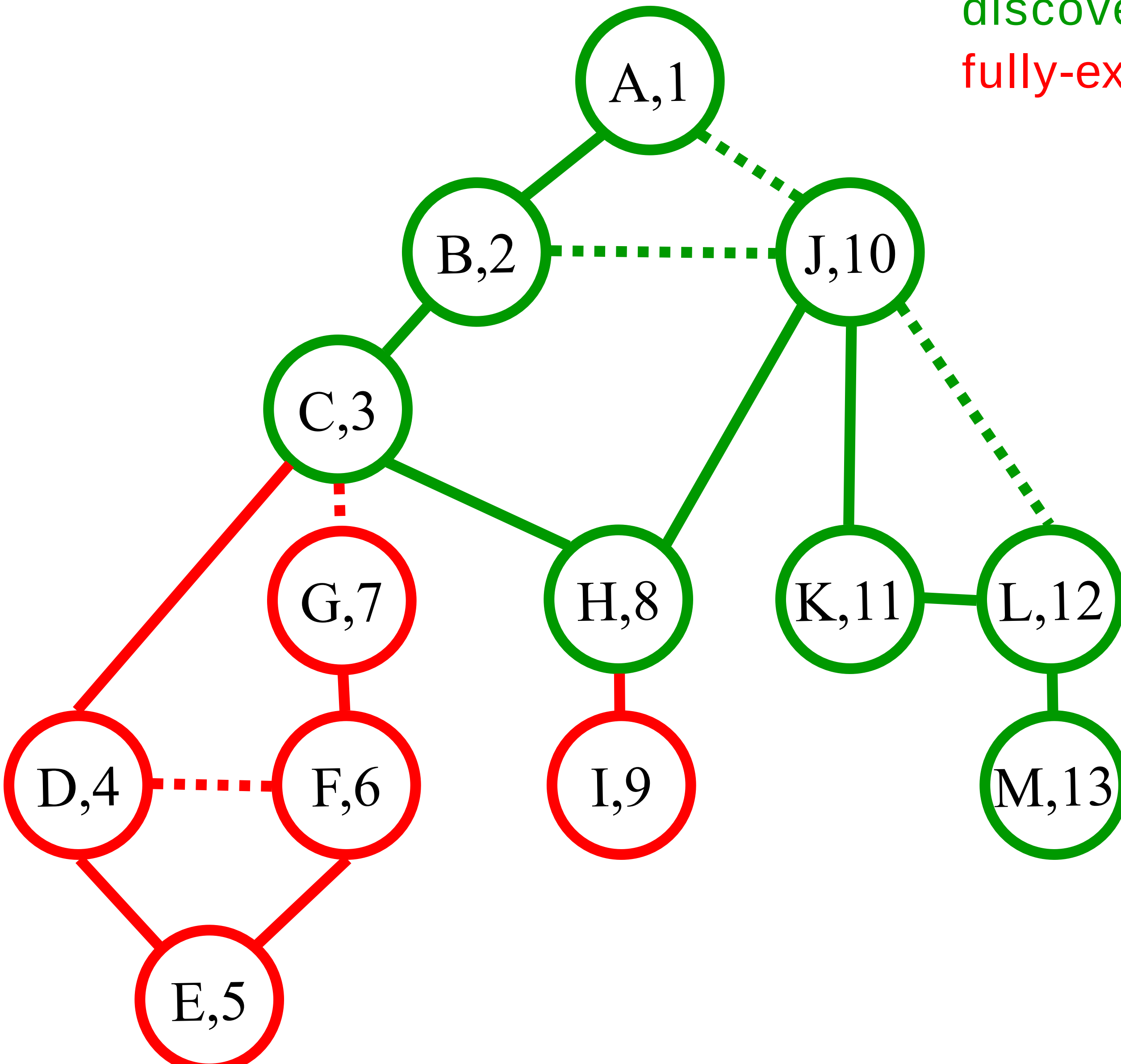

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M (L)

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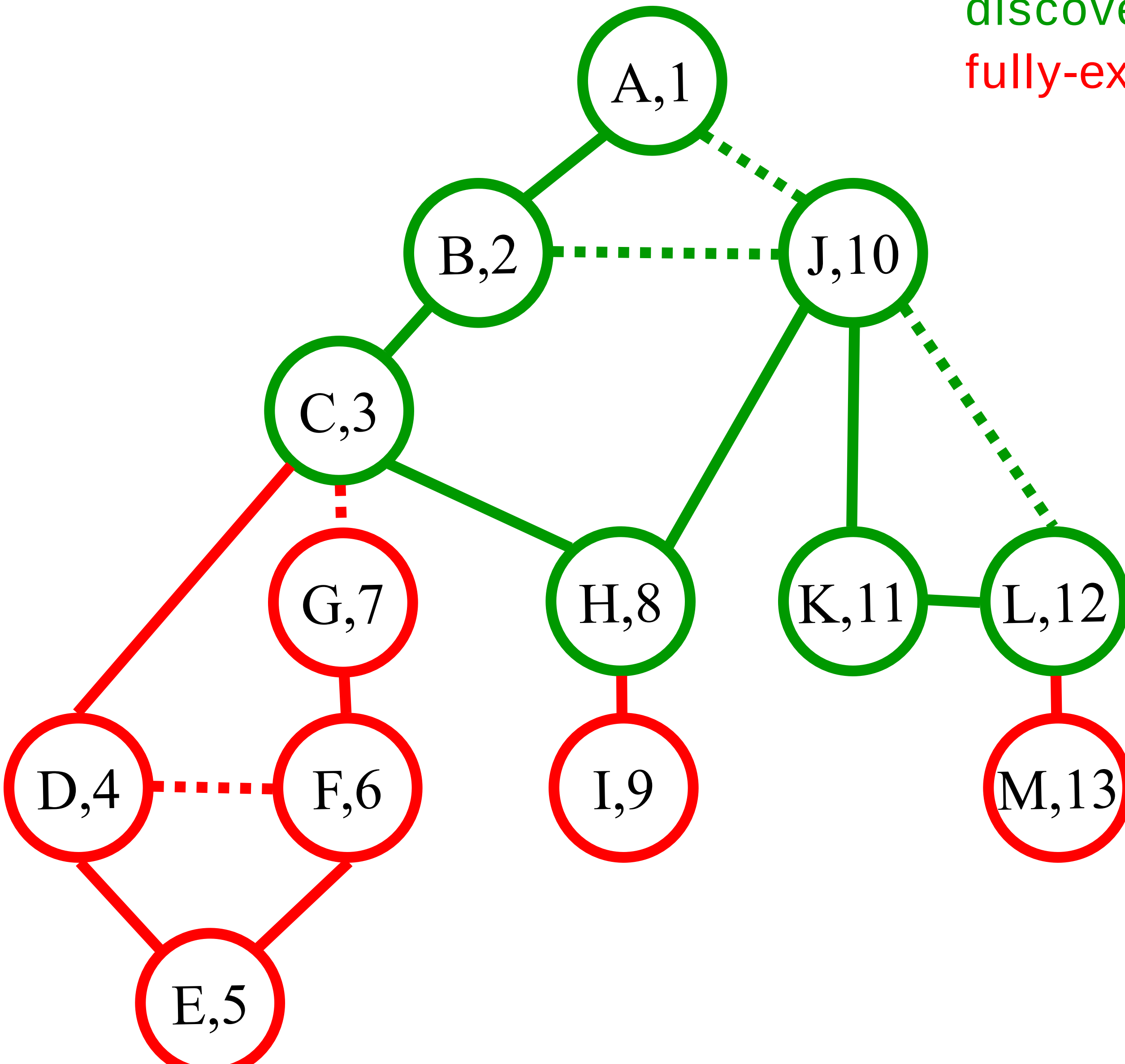

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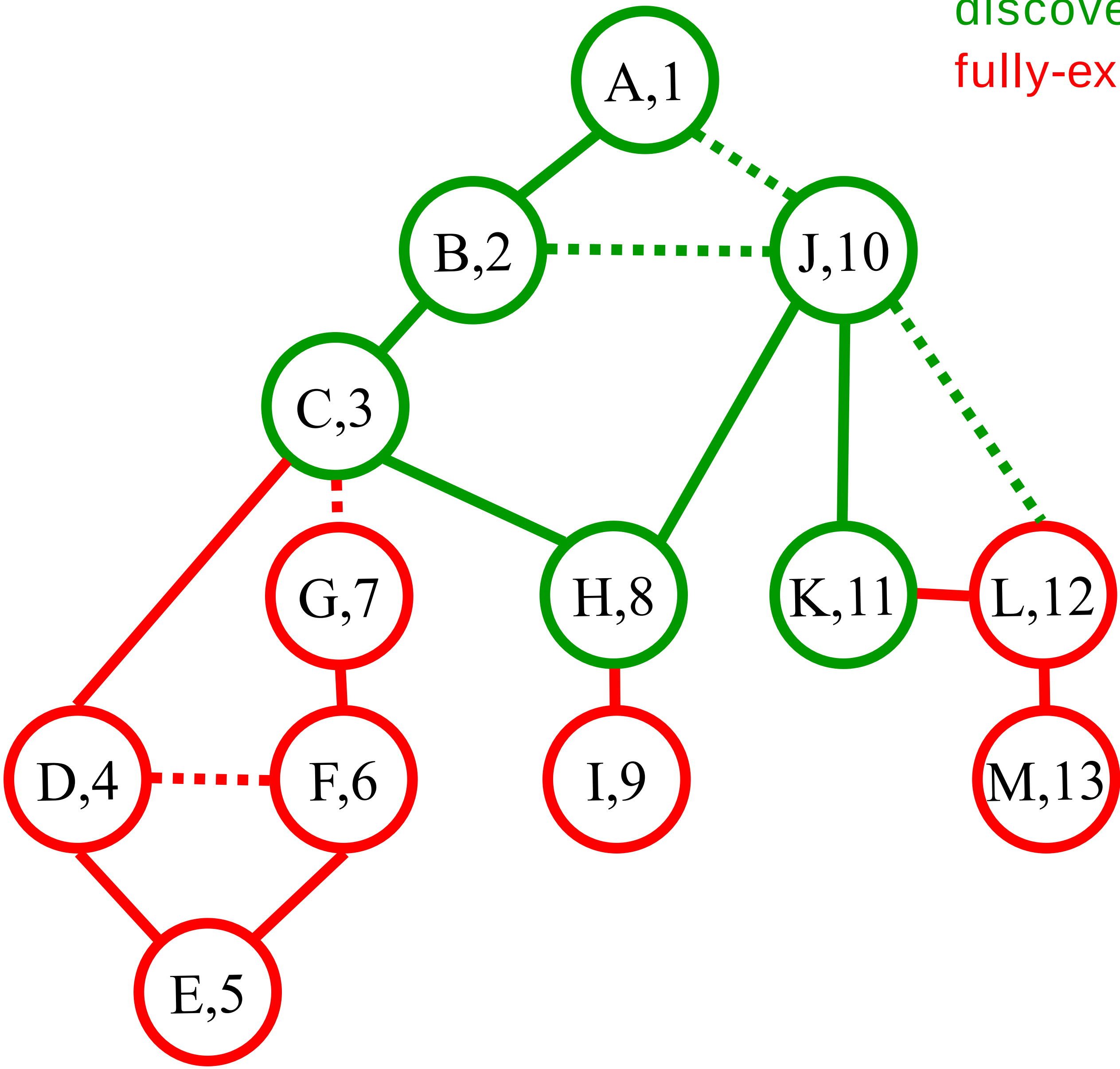

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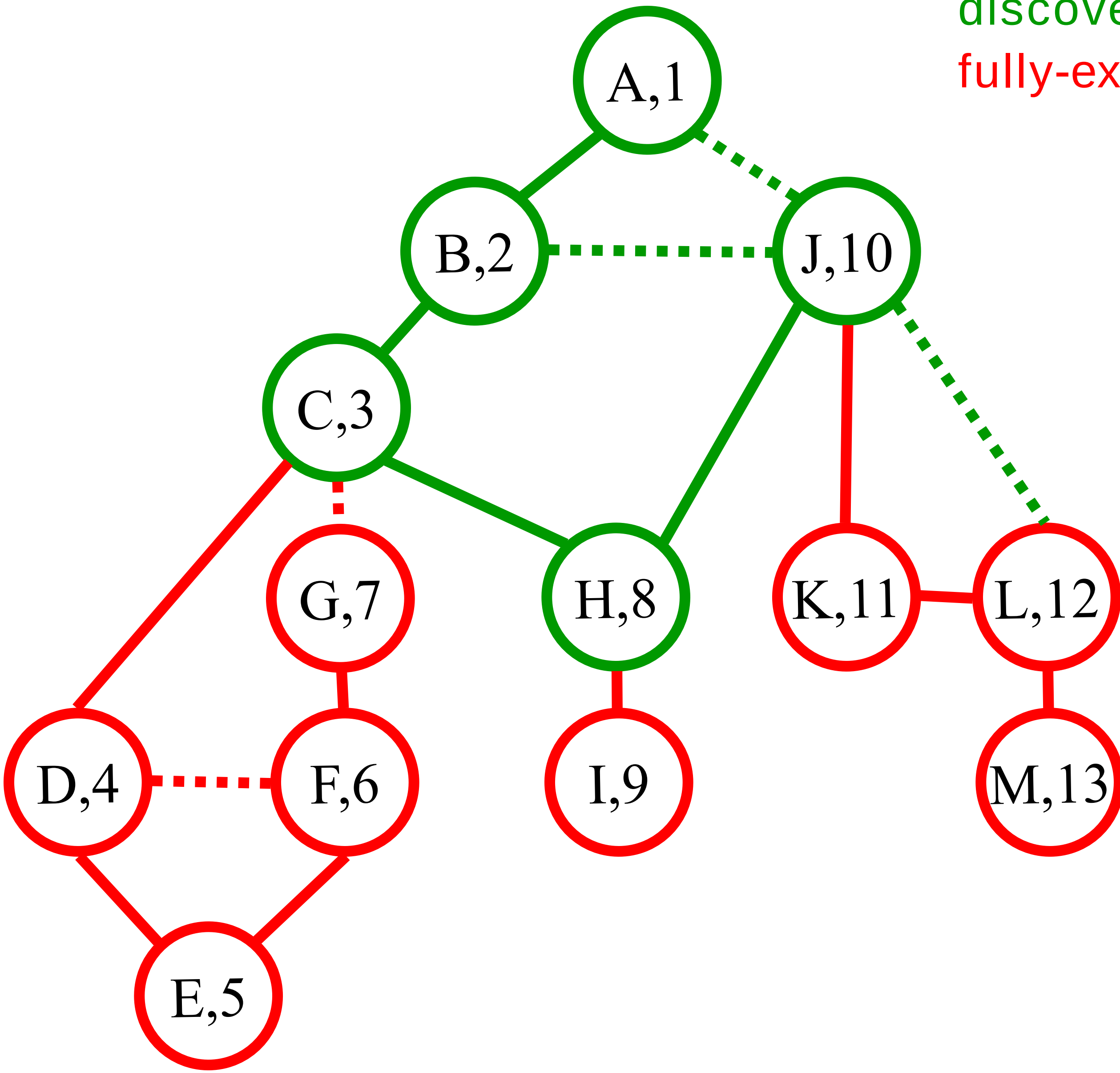

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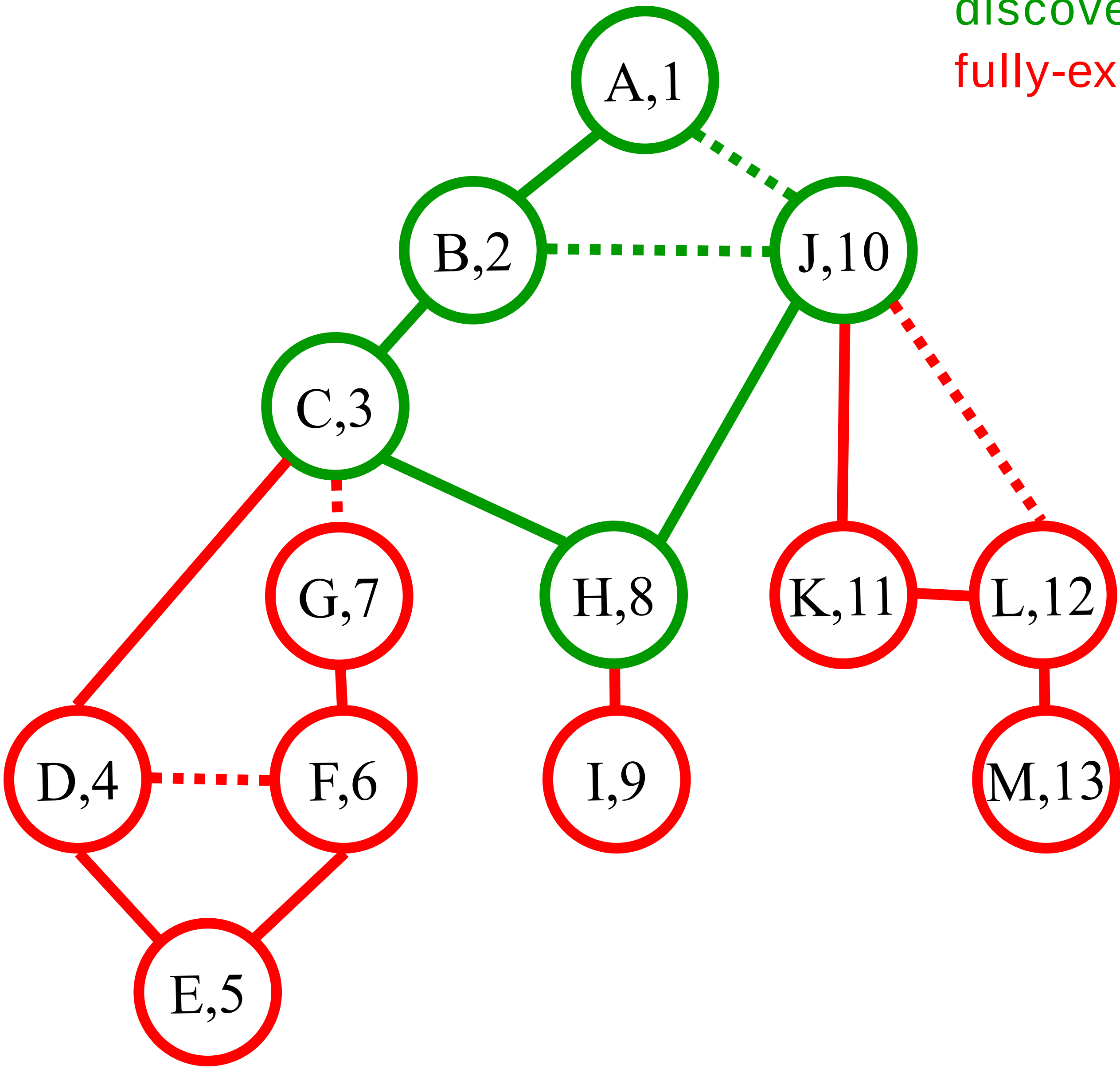
DFS(A)



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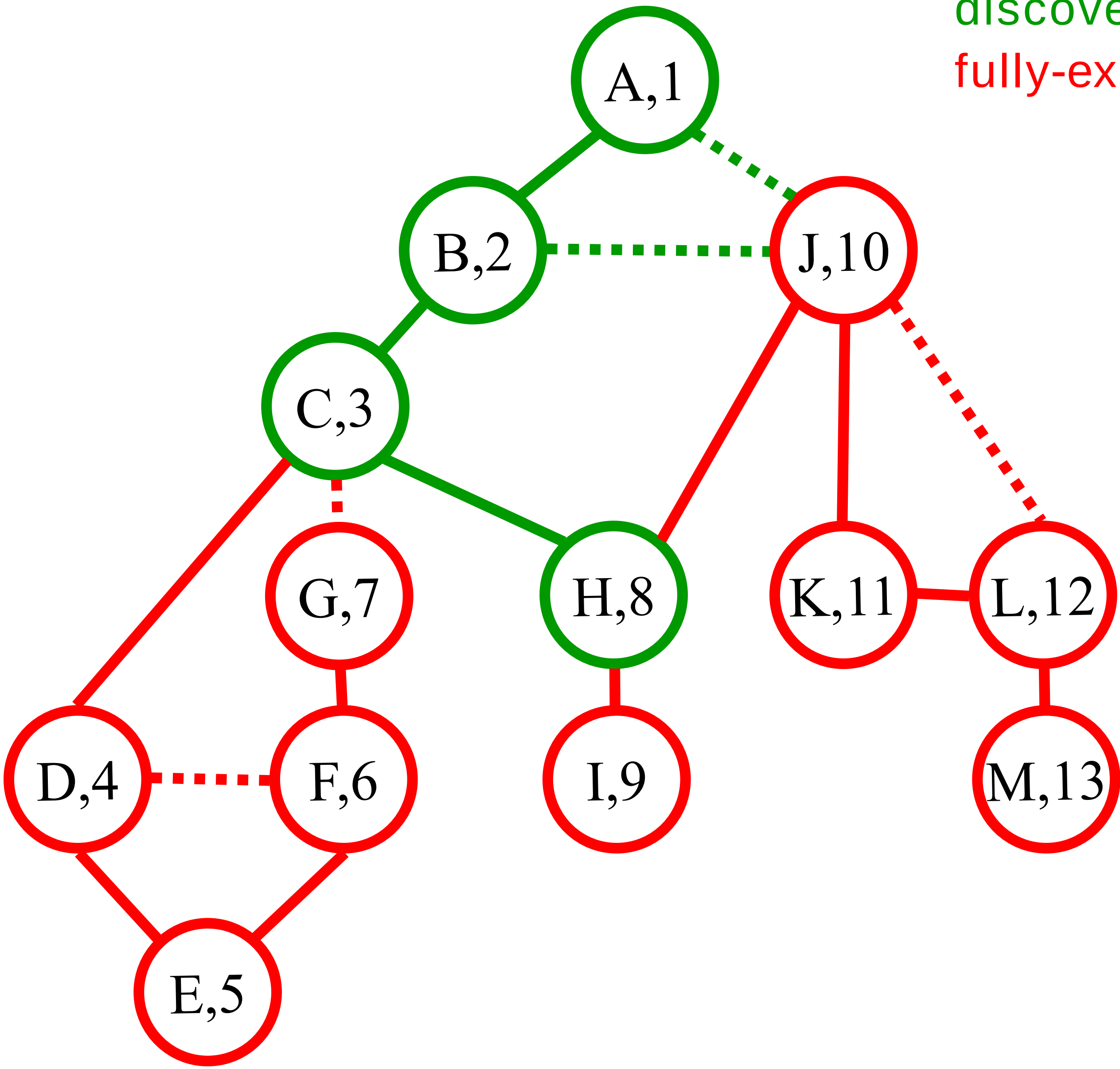

Call Stack:
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A (~~B~~,J)
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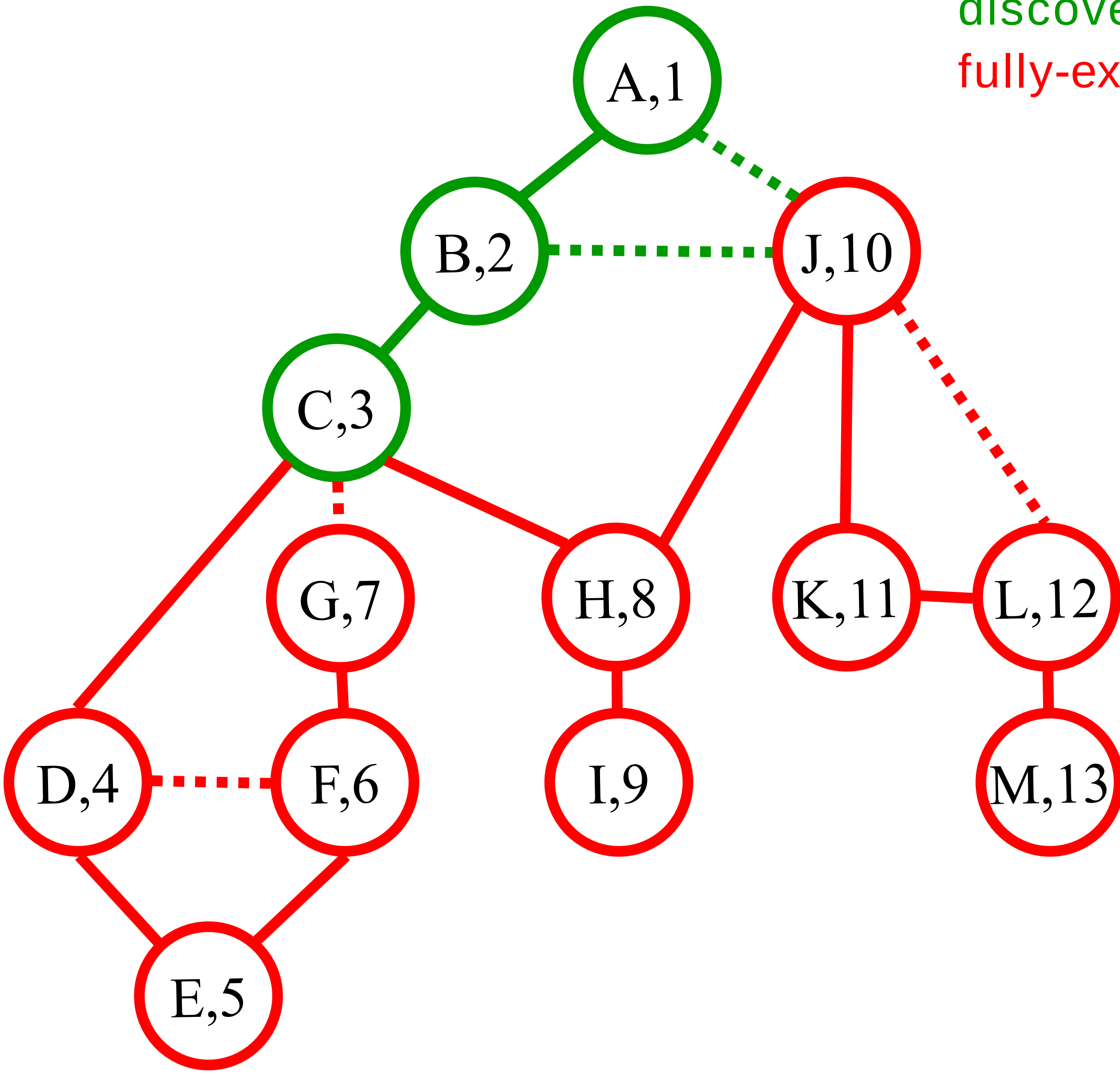

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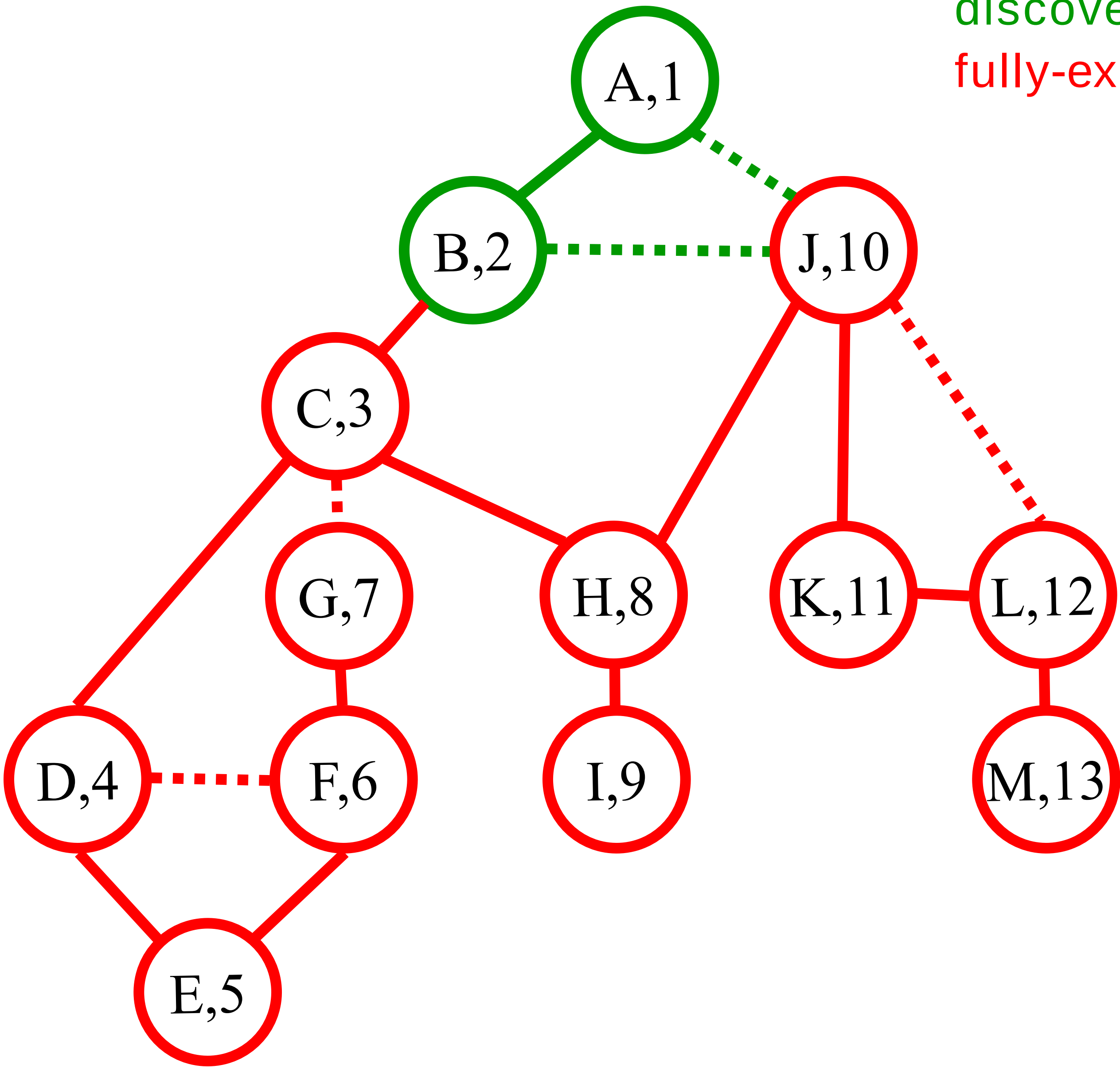

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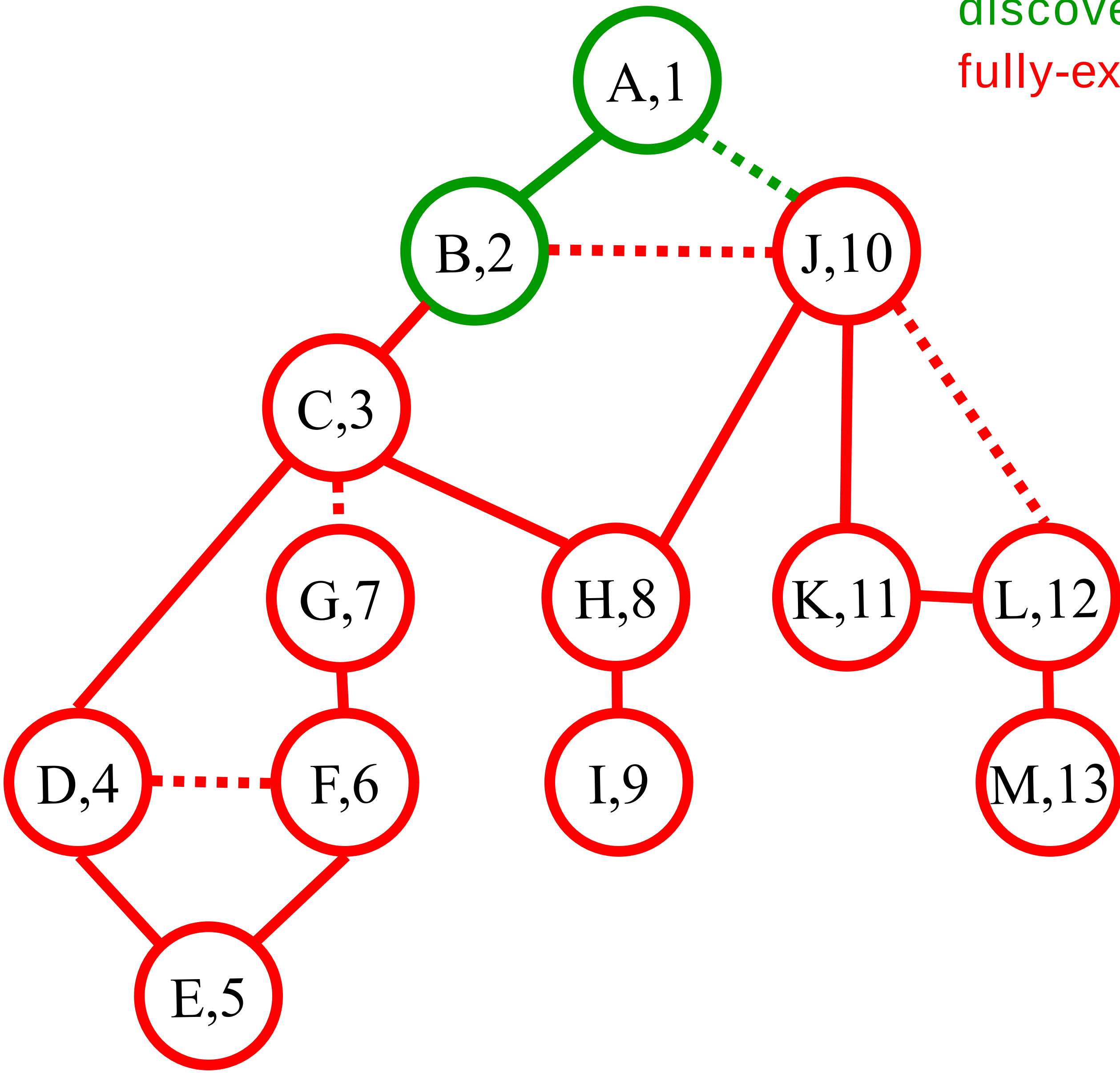

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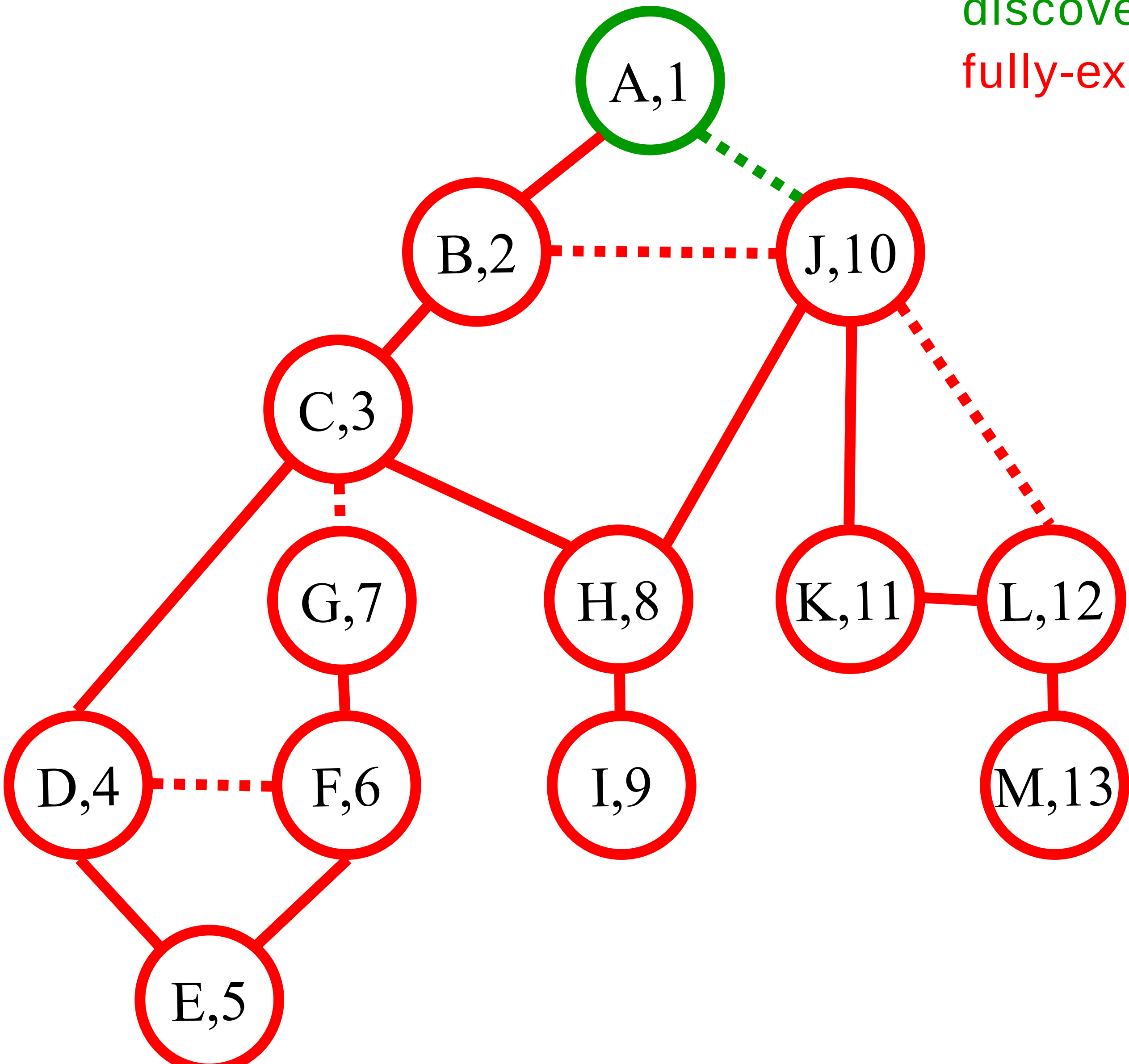

Call Stack:
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A (B,J)

DFS(A)

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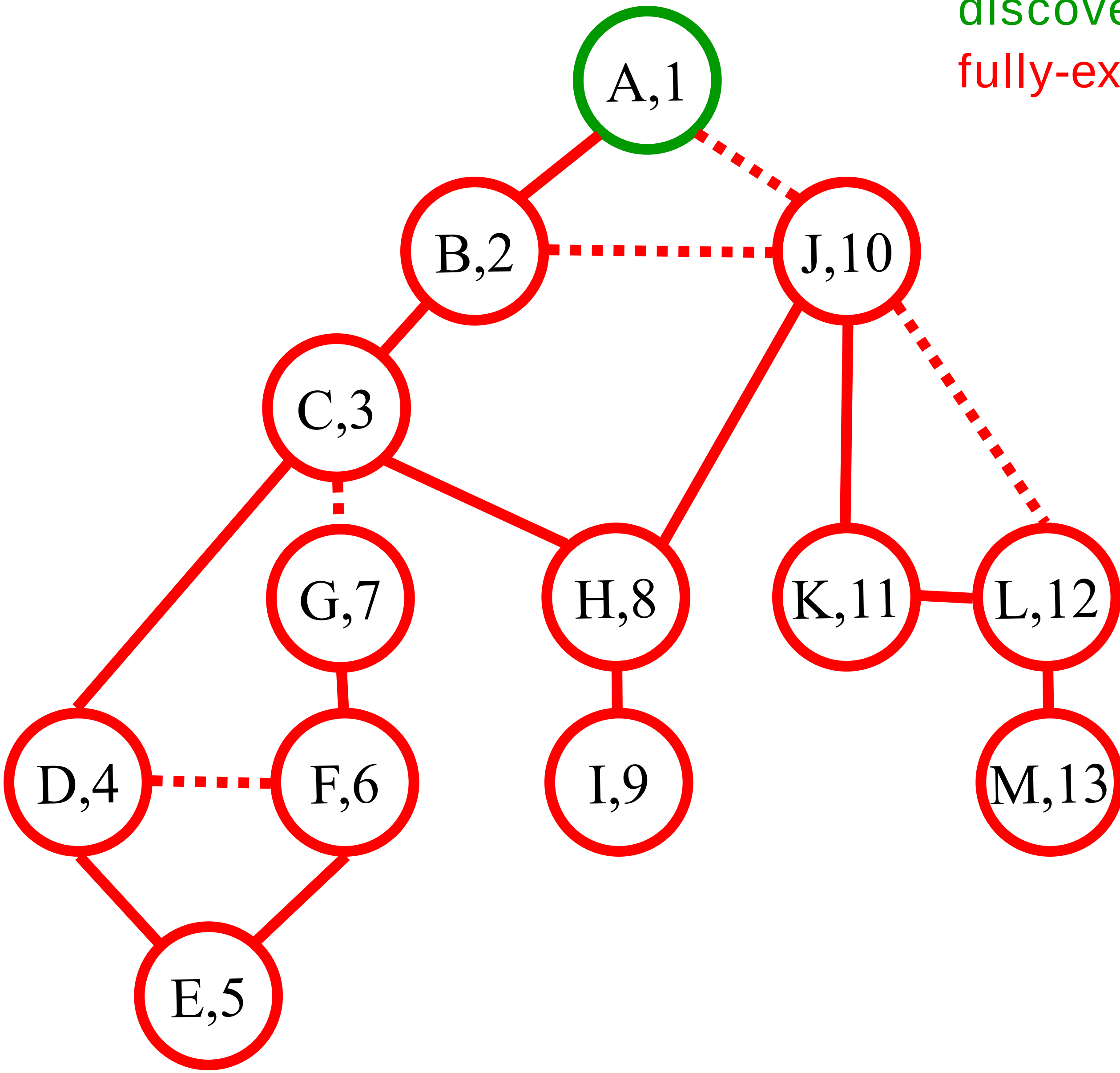

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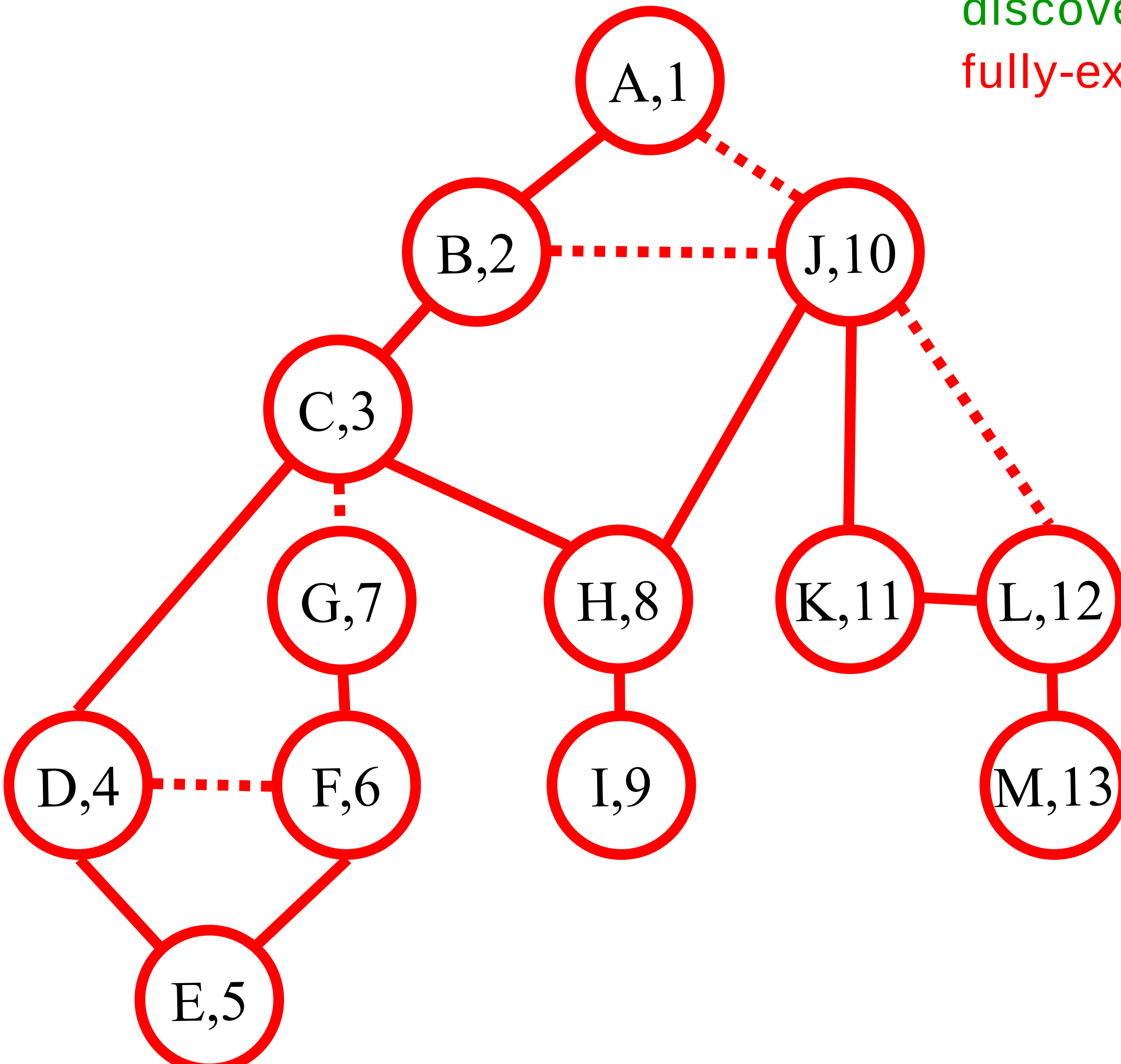
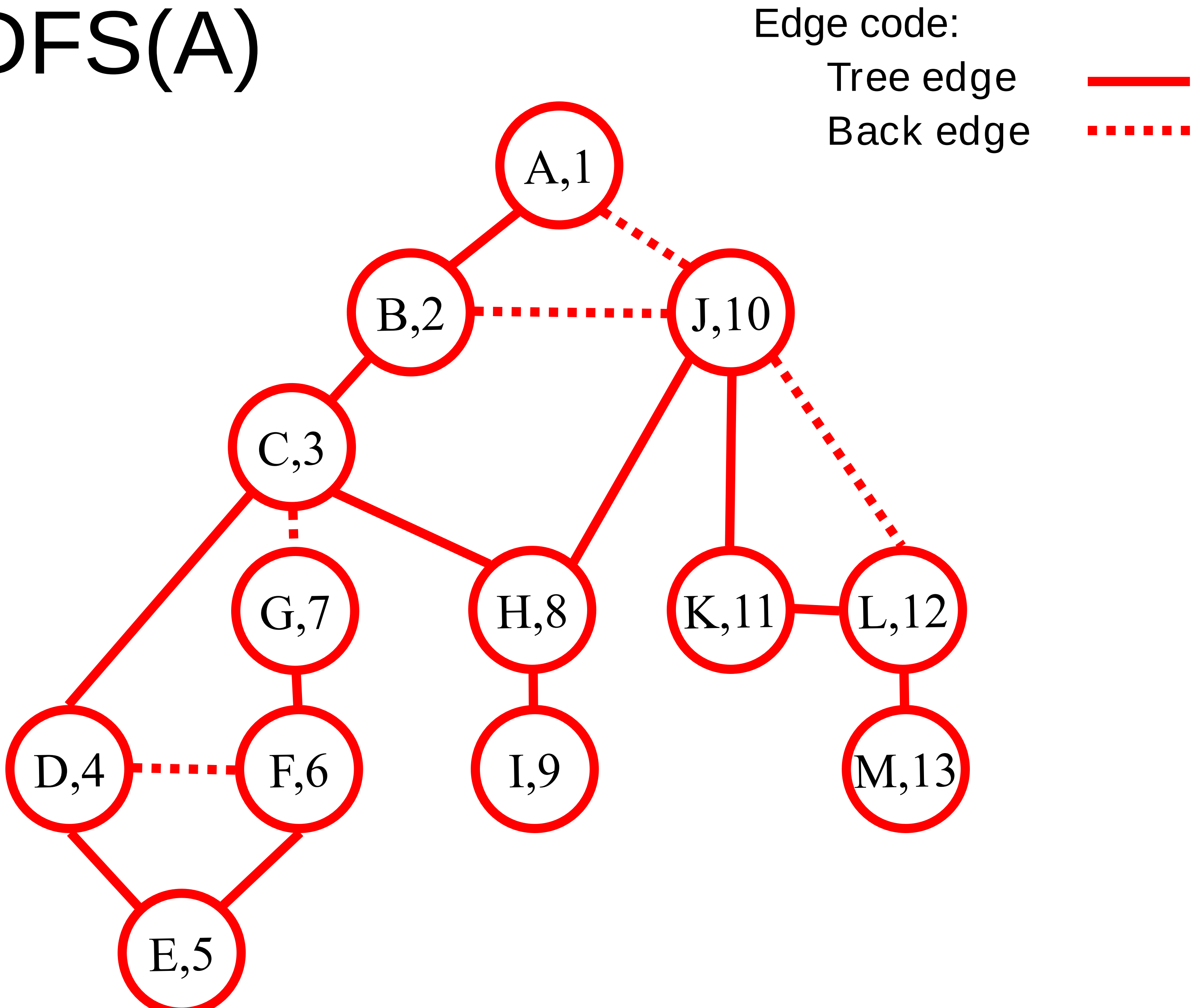


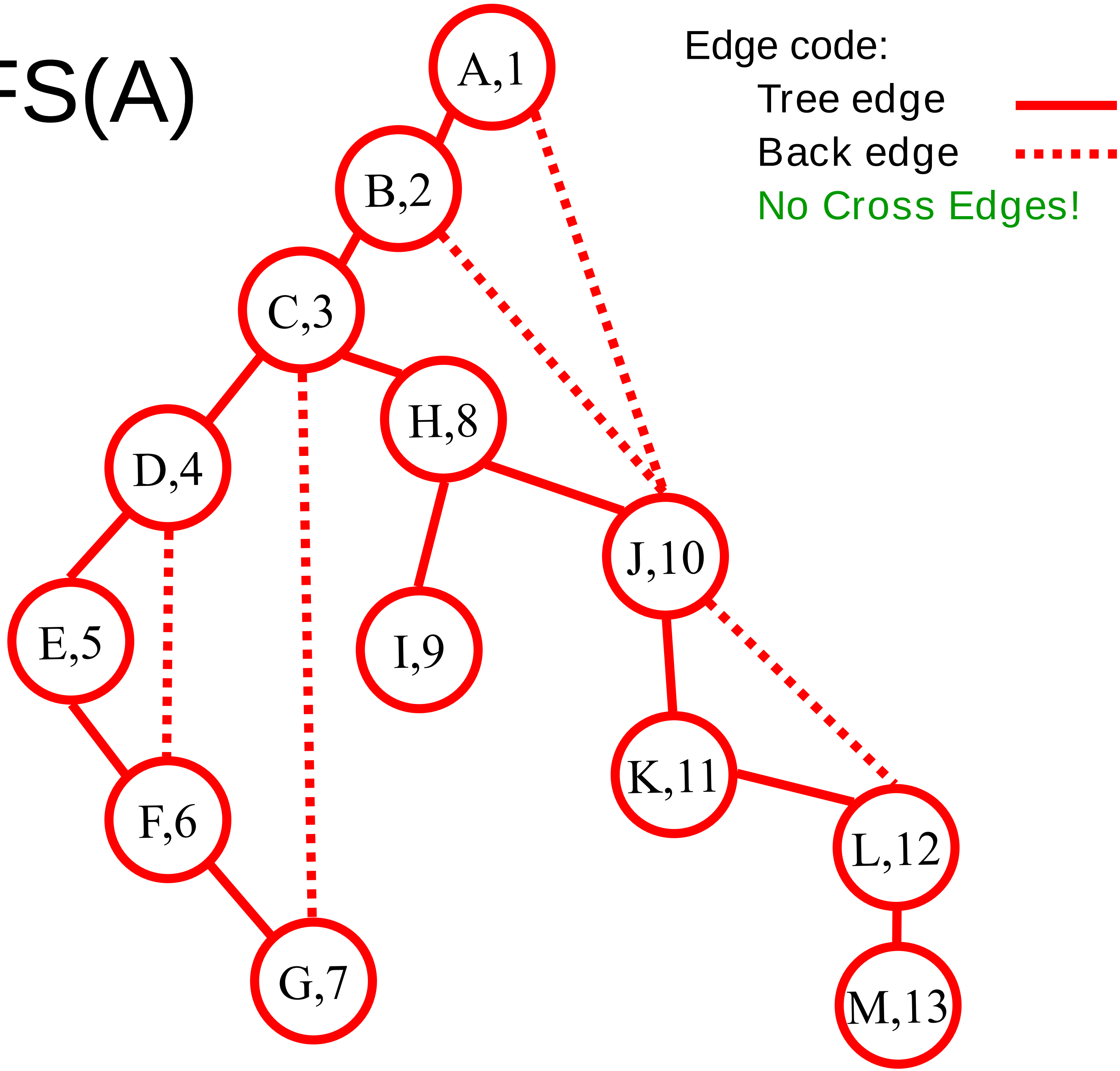
Call Stack:
(Edge list)

TA-DA!!

DFS(A)


Edge code:
Tree edge
Back edge
A,1
B,2
J,10
C,3
G,7
H,8
K,11
L,12
D,4
F,6
I,9
M,13
E,5

DFS(A)



Edge code:

Tree edge

Back edge

No Cross Edges!

Properties of (undirected) DFS

Like BFS(s):

- DFS(s) visits x iff there is a path in G from s to x

  So, we can use DFS to find connected components
- Edges into then-undiscovered vertices define a ***tree*** – the "depth first spanning tree" of G

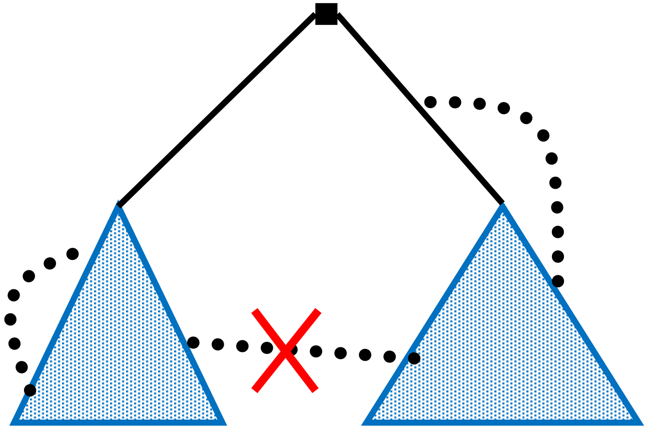
Unlike the BFS tree:

- The DF spanning tree isn't minimum depth
- Its levels don't reflect min distance from the root
- Non-tree edges never join vertices on the same or adjacent levels

Non-Tree Edges in DFS

All non-tree edges join a vertex and one of its descendents/ancestors in the DFS tree

BFS tree ≠ DFS tree, but, as with BFS, DFS has found a tree in the graph s.t. non-tree edges are "simple" – only descendant/ancestor



Non-Tree Edges in DFS

Lemma: During DFS(x) every vertex marked visited is a descendant of x in the DFS tree

Lemma: For every edge $\{x, y\}$, if $\{x, y\}$ is not in DFS tree, then one of x or y is an ancestor of the other in the tree.

Proof:

One of x or y is visited first, suppose WLOG that x is visited first and therefore DFS(x) was called before DFS(y)

Since $\{x, y\}$ is not in DFS tree, y was visited when the edge {x,y} was examined during DFS(x)

- Therefore y was visited during the call to DFS(x) so y is a descendant of x.

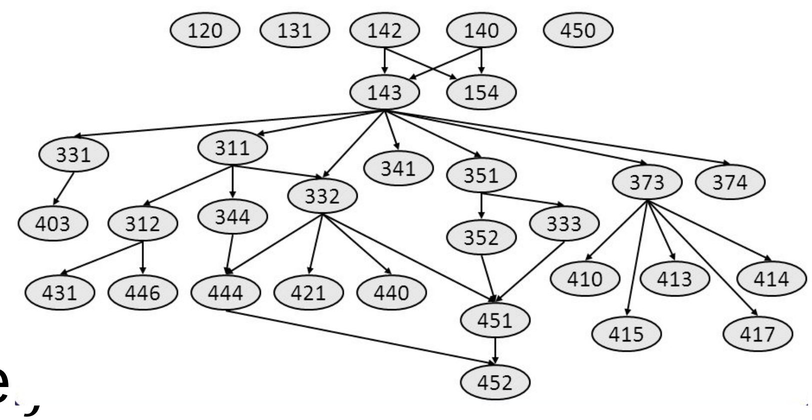
DAGs and Topological Ordering

Precedence Constraints

In a directed graph, an edge (i, j) means task i must occur before task j.

Applications

- Course prerequisite:
  course i must be taken before j

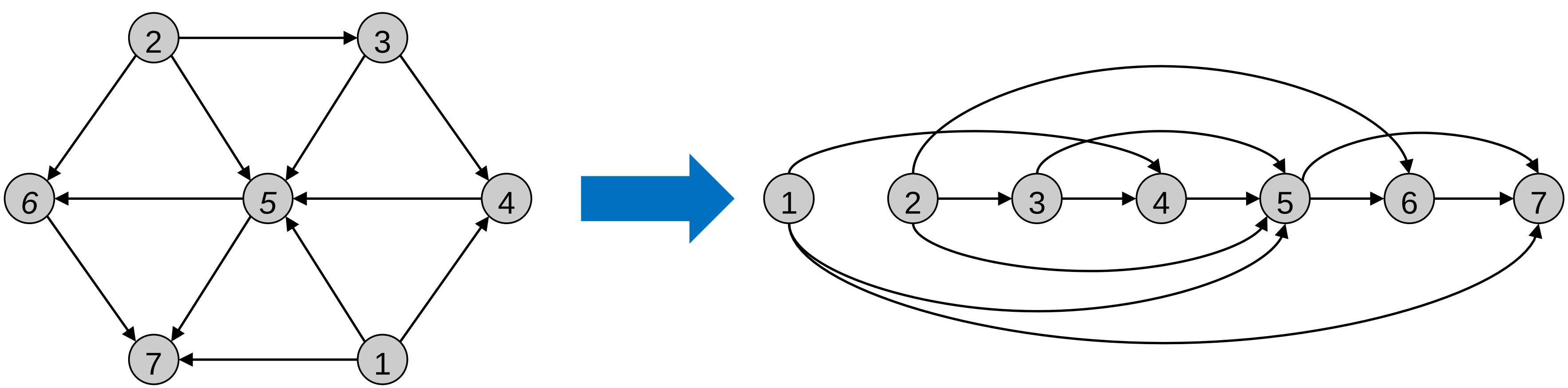


- Compilation:
  must compile module i before j
- Computing overflow:
  output of job i is part of input to job j
- Manufacturing or assembly:
  sand it before paint it

Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAG)

A DAG is a directed acyclic graph, i.e., one that contains no directed cycles.

Def: A topological order of a directed graph G = (V, E) is an ordering of its nodes as $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n$ so that for every edge (v_i, v_j) we have $i < j$.



a DAG

a topological ordering of that DAG– all edges left-to-right

DAGs: A Sufficient Condition

Lemma: If G has a topological order, then G is a DAG.

Pf. (by contradiction)

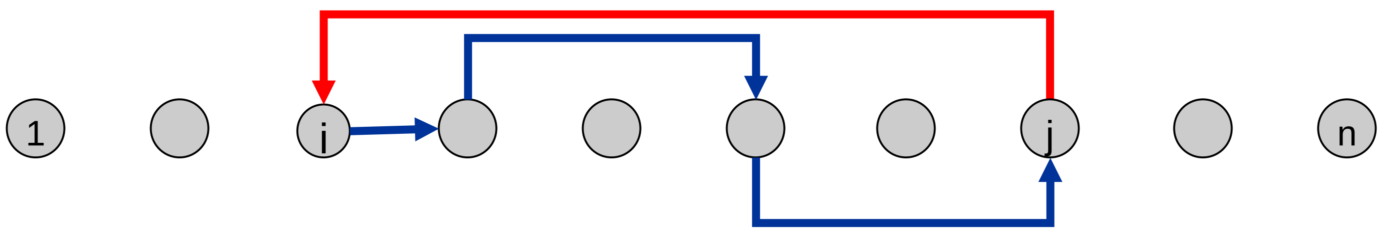
Suppose that G has a topological order $1,2,\ldots,n$ and that G also has a directed cycle C.

Let i be the lowest-indexed node in C, and let j be the node just before i; thus (j,i) is an (directed) edge.

By our choice of i, we have $i < j$.

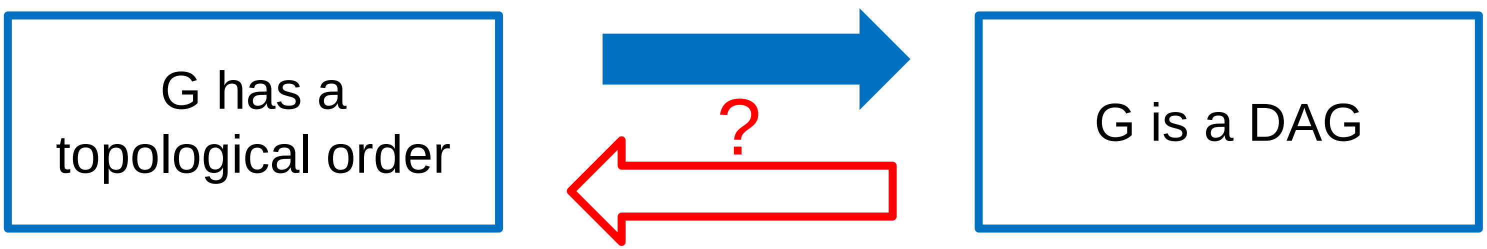
On the other hand, since (j,i) is an edge and $1,\ldots,n$ is a topological order, we must have $j < i$, a contradiction

the directed cycle C



the supposed topological order: 1,2,…,n

DAGs: A Sufficient Condition



Every DAG has a source node

Lemma: If G is a DAG, then G has a node with no incoming edges (i.e., a source).

Pf. (by contradiction)

Suppose that G is a DAG and and it has no source

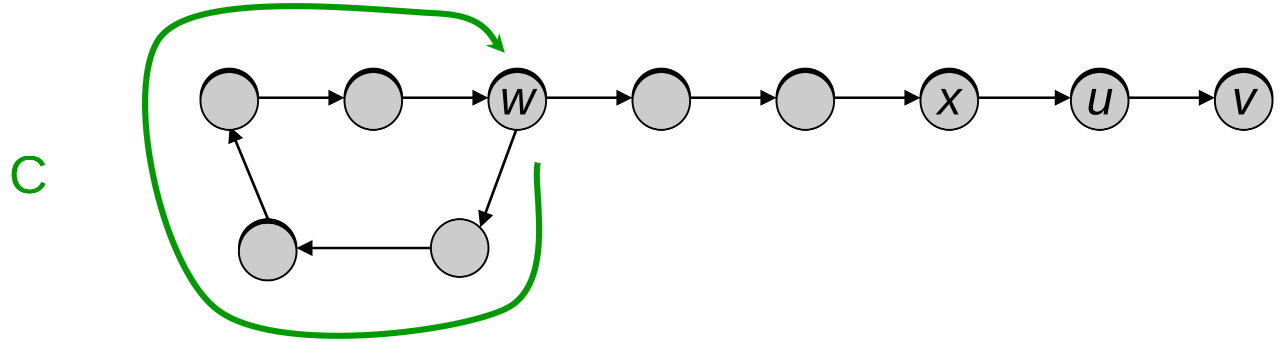
Pick any node v, and begin following edges backward from v. Since v has at least one incoming edge (u, v) we can walk backward to u.

Then, since u has at least one incoming edge (x, u), we can walk backward to x.

Repeat until we visit a node, say w, twice.

Is this similar to a previous proof?

Let C be the sequence of nodes encountered between successive visits to w. C is a cycle.



DAG => Topological Order

Lemma: If G is a DAG, then G has a topological order

Pf. (by induction on n)

Base case: true if n = 1.

IH: Every DAG with n-1 vertices has a topological ordering.

IS: Given DAG with $n > 1$ nodes, find a source node v.

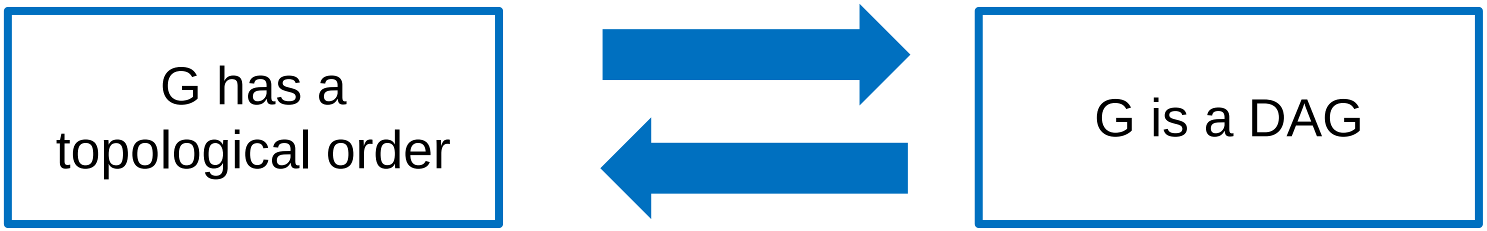
$G - \{v\}$ is a DAG, since deleting v cannot create cycles.

Reminder: Always remove vertices/edges to use IH

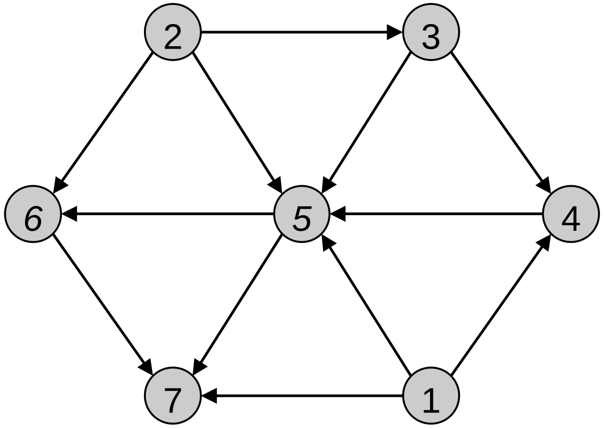
By IH, $G - \{v\}$ has a topological ordering.

Place v first in topological ordering; then append nodes of G - { v } in topological order. This is valid since v has no incoming edges.

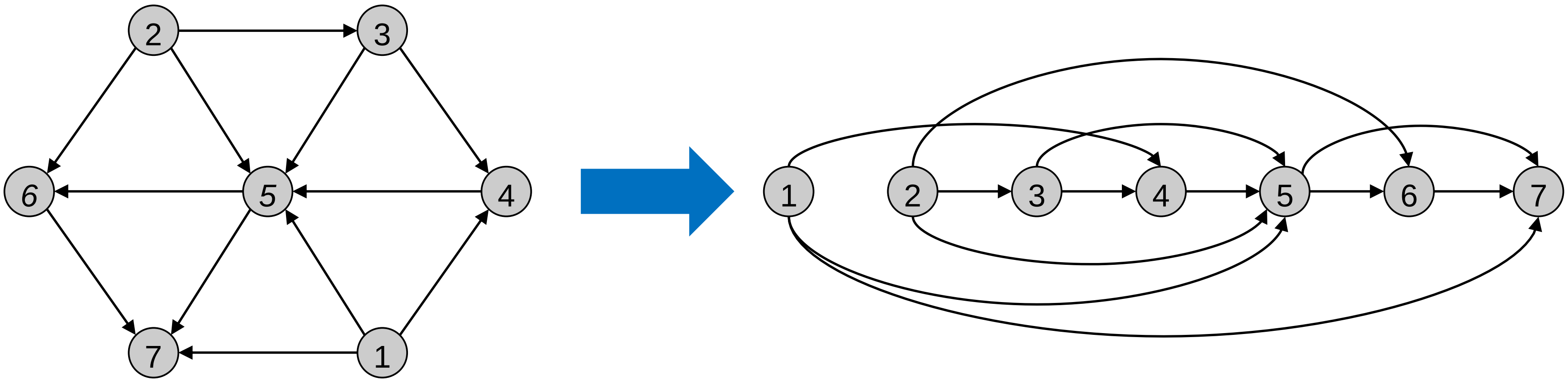
A Characterization of DAGs



Topological Order Algorithm: Example



Topological Order Algorithm: Example



Topological order: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Topological Sorting Algorithm

Maintain the following:

count[w] = (remaining) number of incoming edges to node w

S = set of (remaining) nodes with no incoming edges

Initialization:

count[w] = 0 for all w

count[w]++ for all edges (v,w) — O(m + n)

S = S $\cup$ {w} for all w with count[w]=0

Main loop:

while S not empty

- remove some v from S
- make v next in topo order — O(1) per node
- for all edges from v to some w — O(1) per edge
  - –decrement count[w]
  - –add w to S if count[w] hits 0

Correctness: clear, I hope

Time: O(m + n) (assuming edge-list representation of graph)

Summary

- Graphs: abstract relationships among pairs of objects
- Terminology: node/vertex/vertices, edges, paths, multi-edges, self-loops, connected
- Representation: Adjacency list, adjacency matrix
- Nodes vs Edges: $m = O(n^2)$, often less
- BFS: Layers, queue, shortest paths, all edges go to same or adjacent layer
- DFS: recursion/stack; all edges ancestor/descendant
- Algorithms: Connected Comp, bipartiteness, topological sort