

CSCI 104

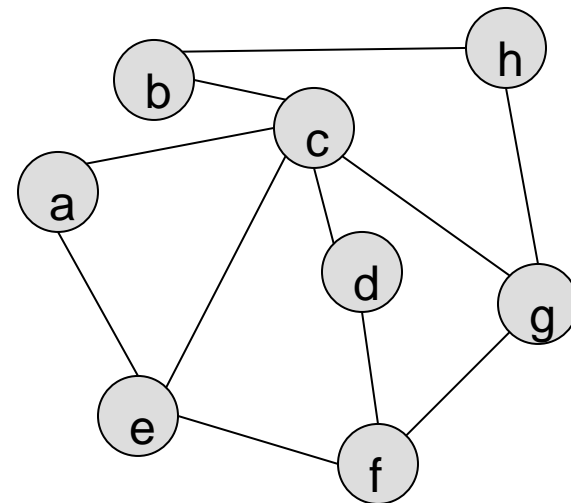
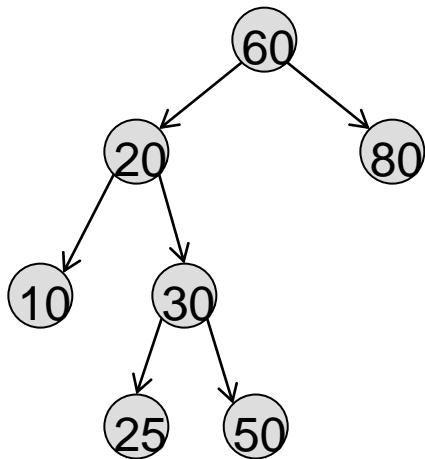
Recursive Graph & Tree Traversals Algorithms

Mark Redekopp

David Kempe

Traversal Algorithms

- Traversals should visit (and potentially apply some operation or processing to) each node once

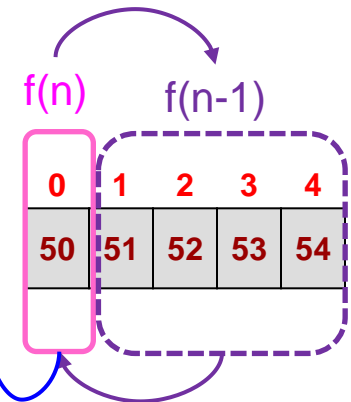


RECURSIVE TREE TRAVERSALS

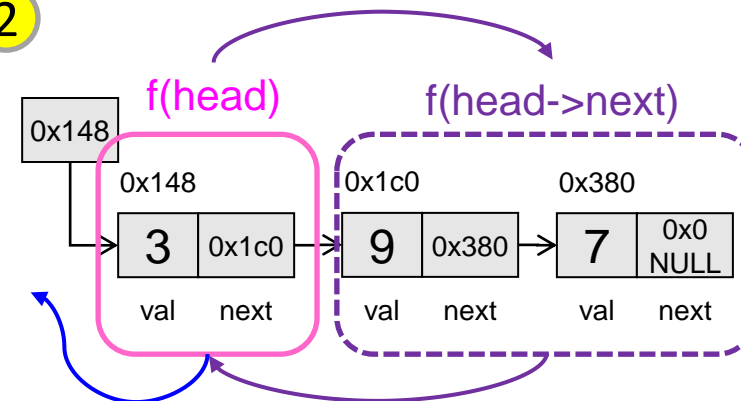
Guiding Recursive Principle

- A useful principle when trying to develop recursive solutions is that the recursive code **should handle only 1 element**, which might be:
 1. An element in an array
 2. A node a linked list
 3. A node in a tree
 4. One choice in a sequence of choices
- Then use recursion to handle the remaining elements
- And finally **combine the solution(s)** to the recursive call(s) with the **one element being handled**

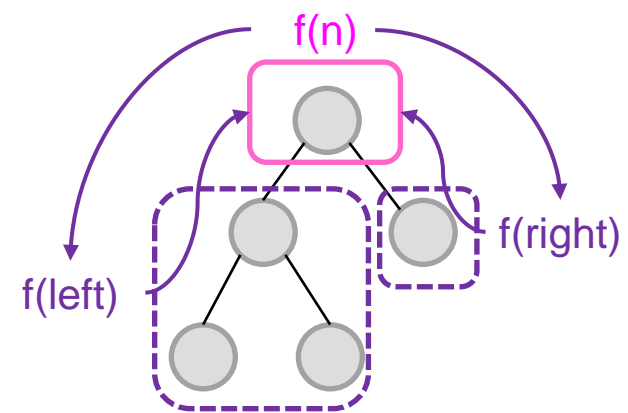
1



2



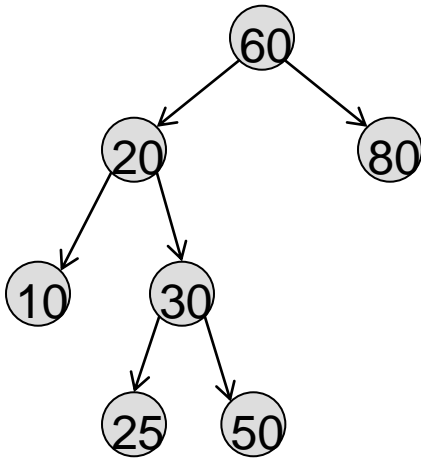
3



Recursive Tree Traversals

- A traversal iterates over all nodes of the tree
 - Usually using a depth-first, recursive approach
- Three general traversal orderings
 - Pre-order [Process root then visit subtrees]
 - In-order [Visit left subtree, process root, visit right subtree]
 - Post-order [Visit left subtree, visit right subtree, process root]

```
// Node definition
struct TNode
{
    int val;
    TNode *left, *right;
};
```



```
Preorder(TNode* t)
{
    if t == NULL return
    process(t) // print val.
    Preorder(t->left)
    Preorder(t->right)
}
```

60 20 10 30 25 50 80

```
Inorder(TNode* t)
{
    if t == NULL return
    Inorder(t->left)
    process(t) // print val.
    Inorder(t->right)
}
```

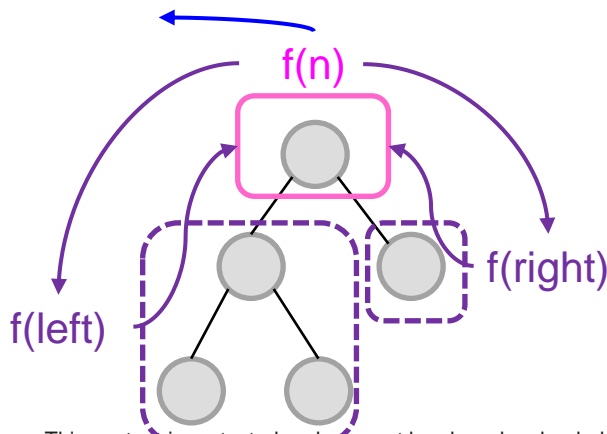
10 20 25 30 50 60 80

```
Postorder(TNode* t)
{
    if t == NULL return
    Postorder(t->left)
    Postorder(t->right)
    process(t) // print val.
}
```

10 25 50 30 20 80 60

Example 1: Count Nodes

- Write a recursive function to **count how many nodes** are in the binary tree
 - Only process 1 node at a time
 - Determine pre-, in-, or post-order based on whose answers you need to compute the result for your node
 - For in- or post-order traversals, determine how to use/combine results from recursion on children



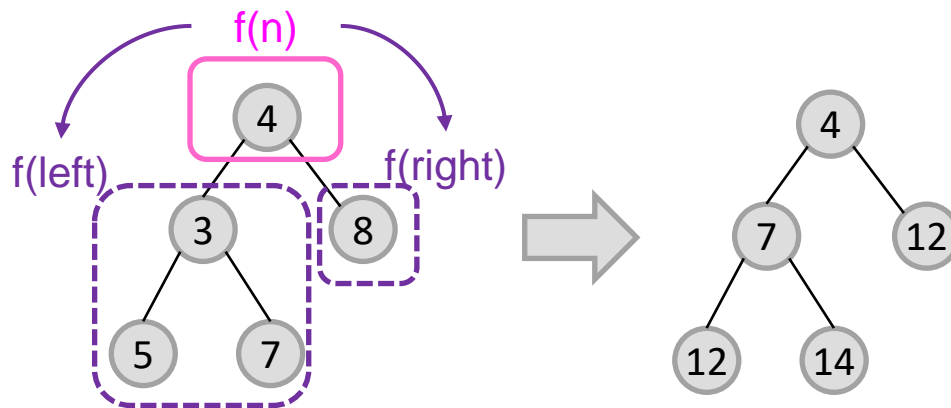
```
// Node definition
struct Tnode {
    int val;
    TNode *left, *right;
};

int count(TNode* root)
{
    if( root == NULL ) _____;
    else {

    } }
}
```

Example 2: Prefix Sums

- Write a recursive function to **have each node store the sum of the values on the path from the root to each node.**
 - Only process 1 node at a time
 - Determine pre-, in-, or post-order based on whose answers you need to compute the result for your node



```
void prefixH(TNode* root, int psum)

void prefix(TNode* root)
{
    prefixH(root, 0);
}

void prefixH(TNode* root, int psum)
{
    if( root == NULL ) _____;
    else {

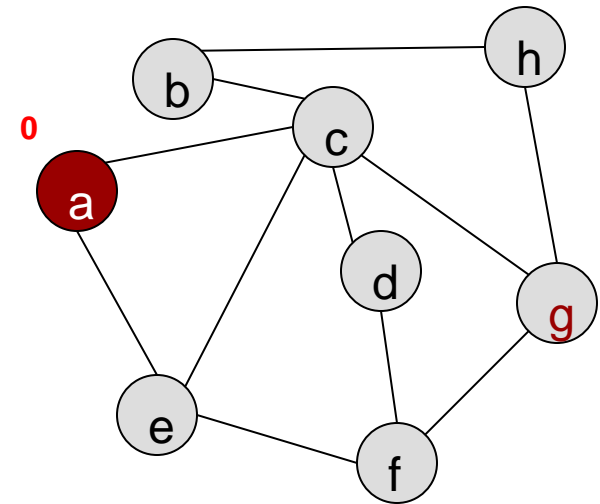
    }
}
```

GENERAL GRAPH TRAVERSALS

BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH

Breadth-First Search

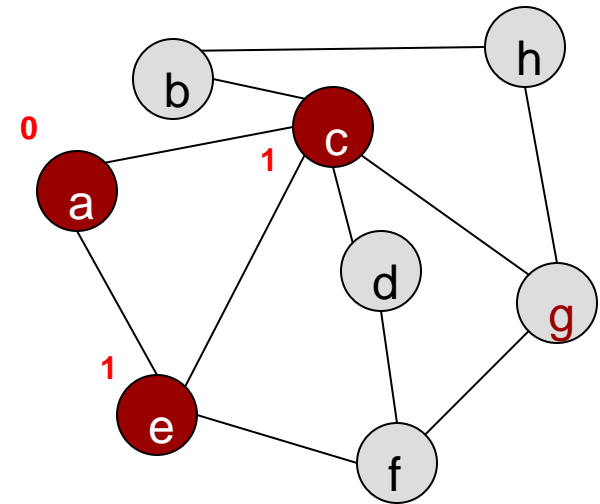
- Given a graph with vertices, V , and edges, E , and a starting vertex that we'll call u
- BFS starts at u ('a' in the diagram to the left) and fans-out along the edges to nearest neighbors, then to their neighbors and so on
- Goal: Find shortest paths (a.k.a. minimum number of hops or depth) from the start vertex to every other vertex



Depth 0: a

Breadth-First Search

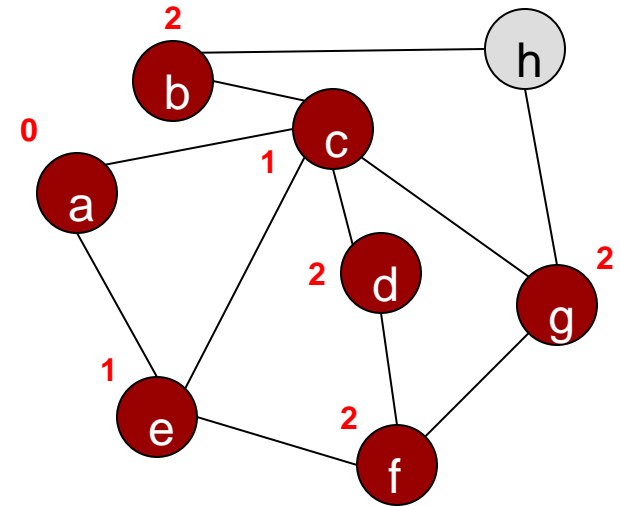
- Given a graph with vertices, V , and edges, E , and a starting vertex, u
- BFS starts at u ('a' in the diagram to the left) and fans-out along the edges to nearest neighbors, then to their neighbors and so on
- Goal: Find shortest paths (a.k.a. minimum number of hops or depth) from the start vertex to every other vertex



Depth 0: a
Depth 1: c,e

Breadth-First Search

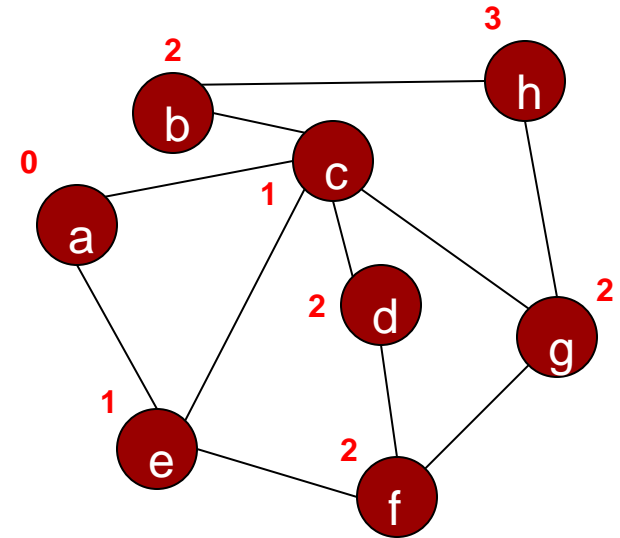
- Given a graph with vertices, V , and edges, E , and a starting vertex, u
- BFS starts at u ('a' in the diagram to the left) and fans-out along the edges to nearest neighbors, then to their neighbors and so on
- Goal: Find shortest paths (a.k.a. minimum number of hops or depth) from the start vertex to every other vertex



Depth 0: a
Depth 1: c,e
Depth 2: b,d,f,g

Breadth-First Search

- Given a graph with vertices, V , and edges, E , and a starting vertex, u
- BFS starts at u ('a' in the diagram to the left) and fans-out along the edges to nearest neighbors, then to their neighbors and so on
- Goal: Find shortest paths (a.k.a. minimum number of hops or depth) from the start vertex to every other vertex



Depth 0: a
Depth 1: c,e
Depth 2: b,d,f,g
Depth 3: h

Developing the Algorithm

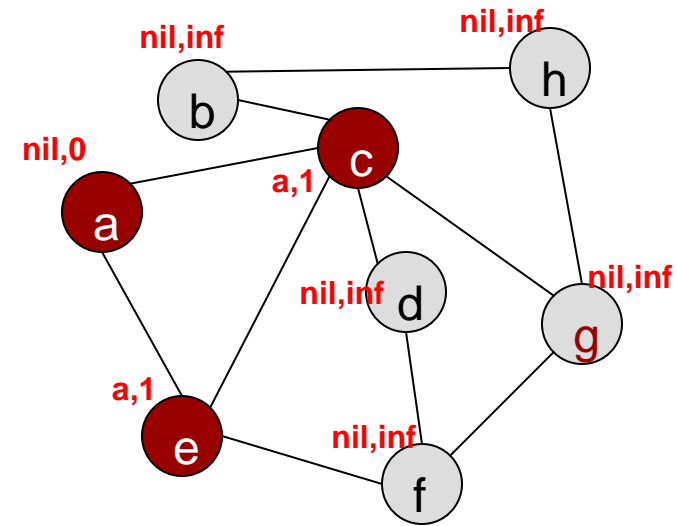
- Exploring all vertices in the order they are found implies we will explore vertices in First-In/First-Out order which implies use of a **Queue**
 - Important: BFS implies use of a **queue**
 - Put newly found vertices in the back and pull out a vertex from the front to explore next
- We don't want to put a vertex in the queue more than once...
 - **"mark"** a vertex the first time we encounter it (only allowing unmarked vertices to be put in the queue)
 - We can "mark" a vertex by **adding them to a set** OR by simply **setting some data member that indicates we've seen this vertex before**
- May also keep a "predecessor" structure or value per vertex that indicates which prior vertex found this vertex
 - Allows us to find a shortest-path back to the start vertex (i.e. retrace our **steps**)

Breadth-First Search

Algorithm:

```

BFS(G,u)
1 for each vertex v
2   pred[v] = nil, d[v] = inf.
3 Q = new Queue
4 Q.enqueue(u), d[u]=0
5 while Q is not empty
6   v = Q.front(); Q.dequeue()
7   foreach neighbor, w, of v:
8     if pred[w] == nil // w not found
9       Q.enqueue(w)
10    pred[w] = v, d[w] = d[v] + 1
    
```



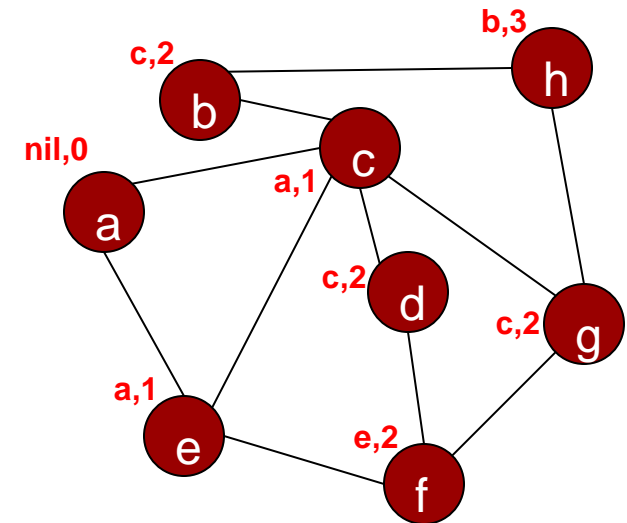
v = a

Q: e | c

Breadth-First Search

Algorithm:

```
BFS(G,u)
1 for each vertex v
2   pred[v] = nil, d[v] = inf.
3 Q = new Queue
4 Q.enqueue(u), d[u]=0
5 while Q is not empty
6   v = Q.front(); Q.dequeue()
7   foreach neighbor, w, of v:
8     if pred[w] == nil // w not found
9       Q.enqueue(w)
10    pred[w] = v, d[w] = d[v] + 1
```

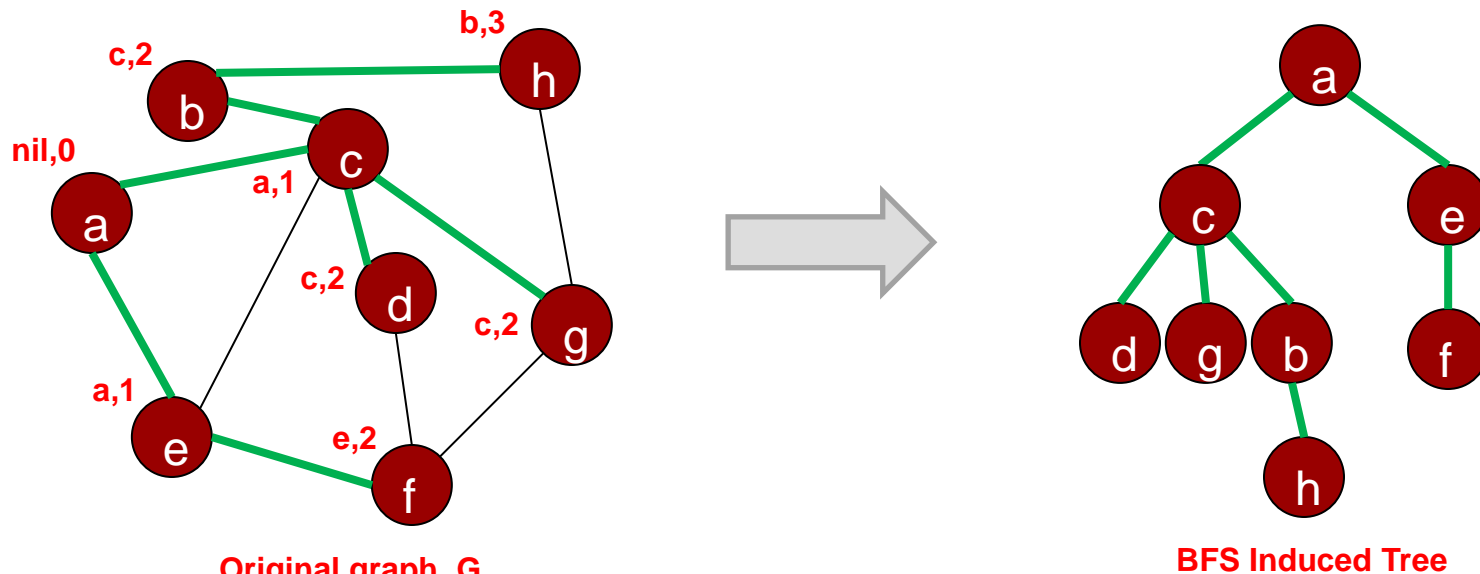


v = h

Q:

Breadth-First Search Trees

- BFS visits each node once and will induce a tree subgraph (as will DFS) from the original graph
 - BFS is tree of shortest paths from the source to all other vertices (in connected component)

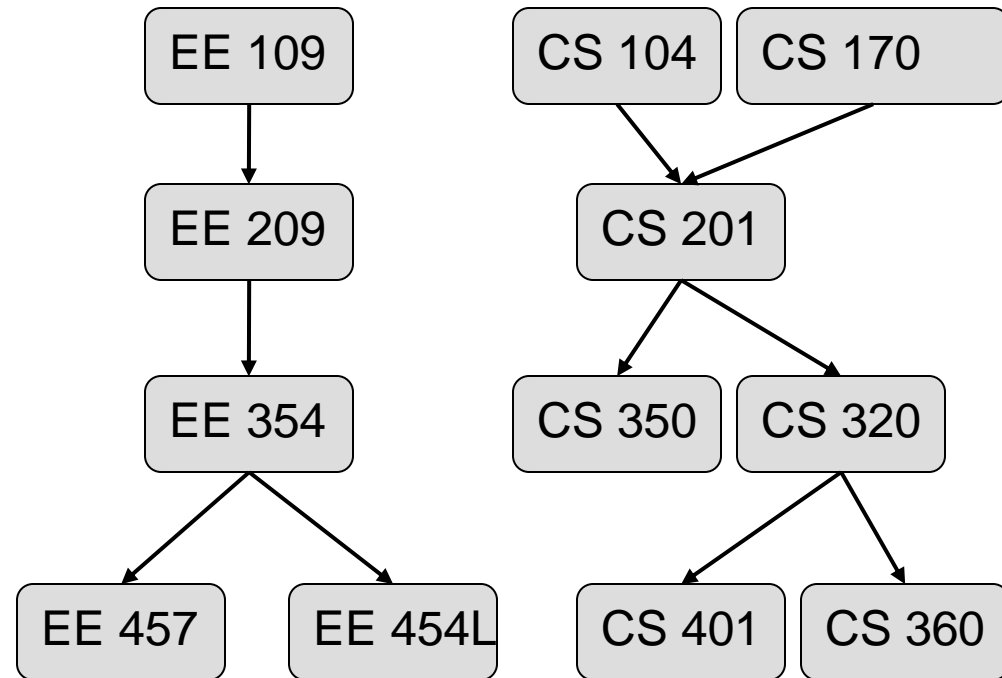


Topological Search

DEPTH FIRST SEARCH MOTIVATING EXAMPLE

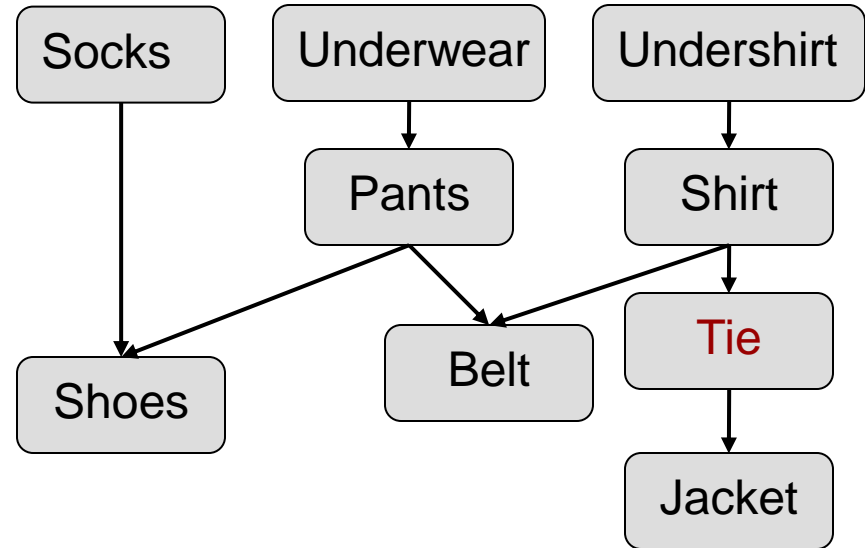
DFS Application: Topological Sort

- Breadth-first search doesn't solve all our problems.
- Given a graph of dependencies (tasks, prerequisites, etc.) **topological** sort creates a consistent ordering of tasks (vertices) where no dependencies are violated
- Many possible valid topological orderings exist
 - EE 109, EE 209, EE 354, EE 454, EE 457, CS104, PHYS 152, CS 201,...
 - CS 104, EE 109, CS 170, EE 209,...



Topological Sort

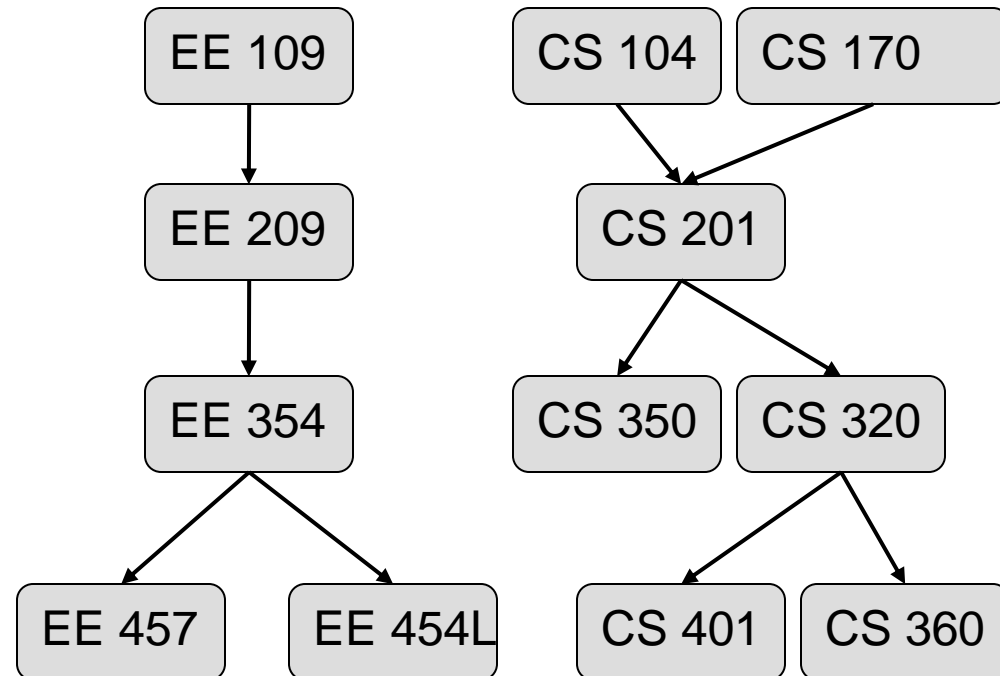
- Another example
 - Getting dressed
- More Examples:
 - Project management scheduling
 - Build order in a Makefile or other compile project
 - Cooking using a recipe
 - Instruction execution on an out-of-order pipelined CPU
 - Production of output values in a simulation of a combinational gate network



<http://www.personal.kent.edu/~rmuhamma/Algorithms/MyAlgorithms/GraphAlgo/topoSort.htm>

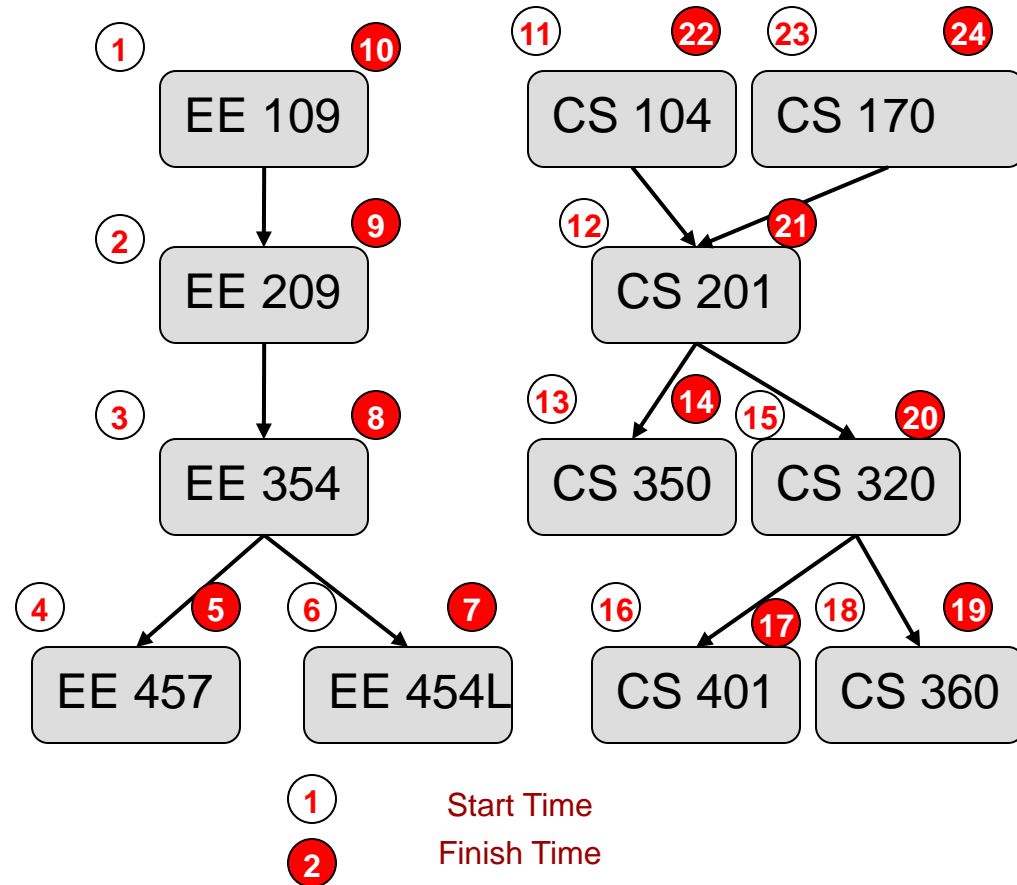
Topological Sort

- Does breadth-first search work?
 - No. What if we started at CS 170...
 - We'd go to CS 201L before CS 104
- All parent nodes need to be completed before any child node
- BFS only guarantees *some* parent has completed before child
- Turns out a Depth-First Search will be part of our solution



Depth First Search

- Explores ALL children before completing a parent
 - Note: BFS completes a parent before ANY children
- For DFS let us assign:
 - A start time when the node is first found
 - A finish time when a node is completed
- If we look at our nodes in reverse order of finish time (i.e. last one to finish back to first one to finish) we arrive at a...
 - Topological ordering!!!



Reverse Finish Time Order

CS 170, CS 104, CS 201, CS 320, CS 360, CS 477, CS 350,
 EE 109, EE 209L, EE 354, EE 454L, EE 457

DFS Algorithm

- DFS visits and completes all children before completing (and going on to a sibling)
- Process:
 - Visit a node
 - Mark as visited (started)
 - For each visited neighbor, visit it and perform DFS on all of their children
 - Only then, mark as finished
- Let's trace recursive DFS!!
- If cycles in the graph, ensure we don't get caught visiting neighbors endlessly
 - Use some status (textbooks use "colors" but really just some integer)
 - White = unvisited,
 - Gray = visited but not finished

DFS-All (G)

```
1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 finish_list = empty_list
4 for each vertex u do
5   if u.color == WHITE then
6     DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
7 return finish_list
```

DFS-Visit (G, u)

```
1   u.color = GRAY
2   for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
3     if v.color = WHITE then
4       DFS-Visit (G, v)
5   u.color = BLACK
6   finish_list.append(u)
```

Source: "Introduction to Algorithms",
Cormen, Leiserson, Rivest

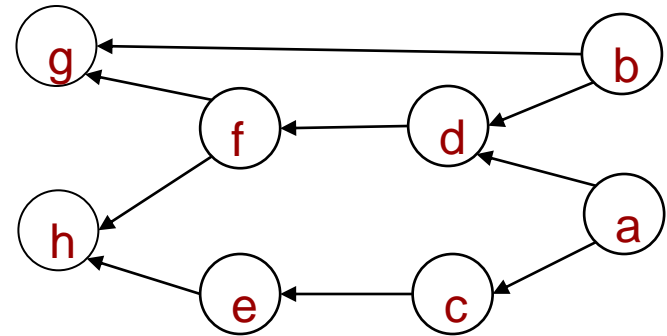
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

```
1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 finish_list = empty_list
4 for each vertex u do
5   if u.color == WHITE then
6     DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
7 return finish_list
```

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

```
1   u.color = GRAY
2   for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
3     if v.color = WHITE then
4       DFS-Visit (G, v)
5   u.color = BLACK
6   l.append(u)
```



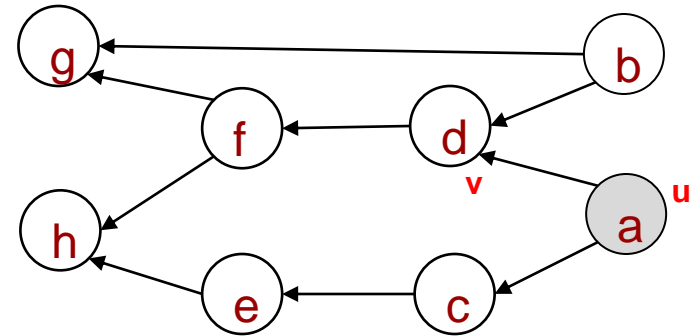
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

```
1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 finish_list = empty_list
4 for each vertex u do
5   if u.color == WHITE then
6     DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
7 return finish_list
```

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

```
1   u.color = GRAY
2   for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
3     if v.color = WHITE then
4       DFS-Visit (G, v)
5   u.color = BLACK
6   l.append(u)
```



DFS-Visit(G,a,l):

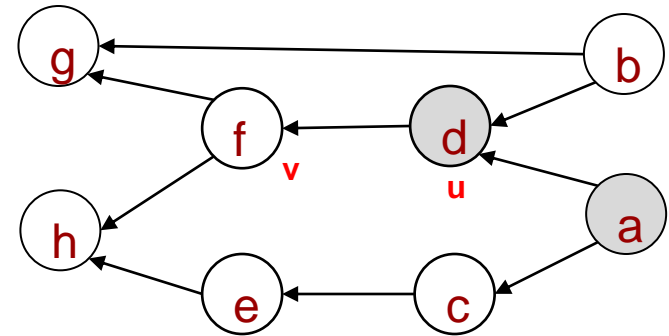
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
- 7 return finish_list

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 l.append(u)



DFS-Visit(G,d,l):

DFS-Visit(G,a,l):

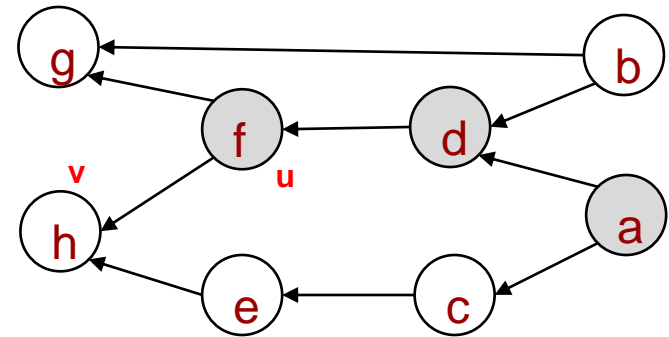
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

```
1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 finish_list = empty_list
4 for each vertex u do
5   if u.color == WHITE then
6     DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
7 return finish_list
```

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

```
1   u.color = GRAY
2   for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
3     if v.color = WHITE then
4       DFS-Visit (G, v)
5   u.color = BLACK
6   l.append(u)
```



DFS-Visit(G,f,l):

DFS-Visit(G,d,l):

DFS-Visit(G,a,l):

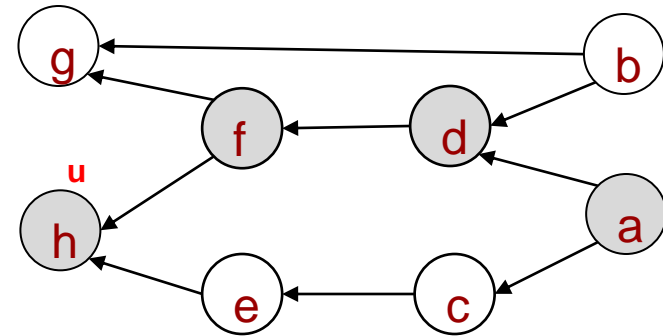
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

```
1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 finish_list = empty_list
4 for each vertex u do
5   if u.color == WHITE then
6     DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
7 return finish_list
```

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

```
1 u.color = GRAY
2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
3   if v.color = WHITE then
4     DFS-Visit (G, v)
5 u.color = BLACK
6 l.append(u)
```



DFS-Visit(G,h,l):

DFS-Visit(G,f,l):

DFS-Visit(G,d,l):

DFS-Visit(G,a,l):

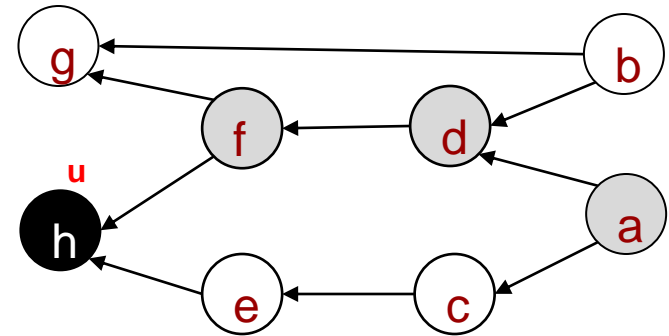
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

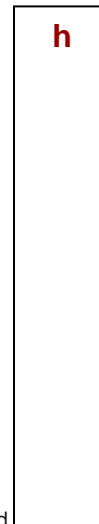
- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
- 7 return finish_list

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 l.append(u)



Finish_list:



DFS-Visit(G,h,l):

DFS-Visit(G,f,l):

DFS-Visit(G,d,l):

DFS-Visit(G,a,l):

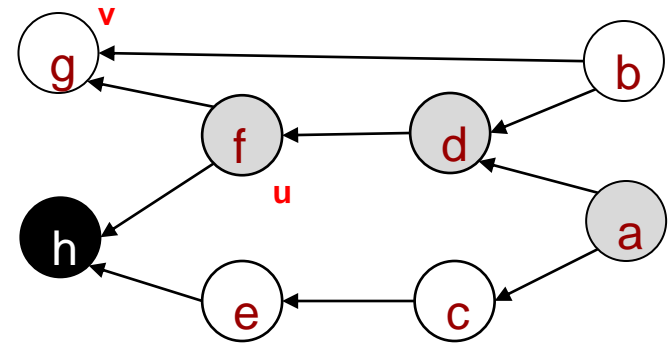
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

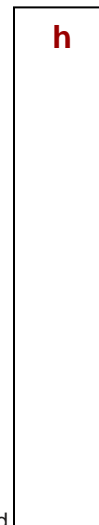
- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
- 7 return finish_list

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 l.append(u)



Finish_list:



Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

```

1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 finish_list = empty_list
4 for each vertex u do
5   if u.color == WHITE then
6     DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
7 return finish_list

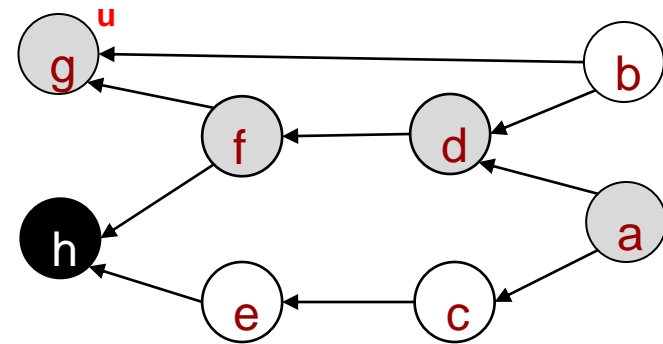
```

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

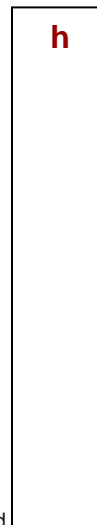
```

1 u.color = GRAY
2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
3   if v.color = WHITE then
4     DFS-Visit (G, v)
5 u.color = BLACK
6 l.append(u)

```



Finish_list:



DFS-Visit(G,g,l):

DFS-Visit(G,f,l):

DFS-Visit(G,d,l):

DFS-Visit(G,a,l):

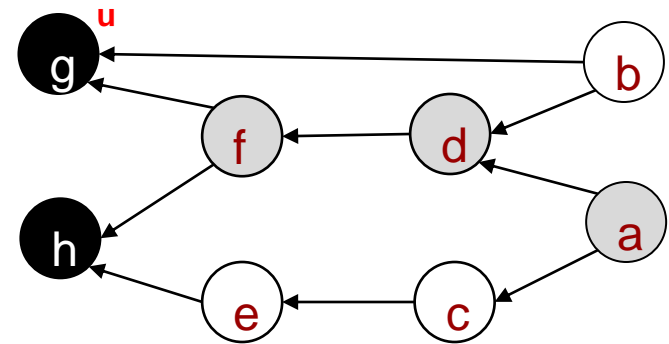
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

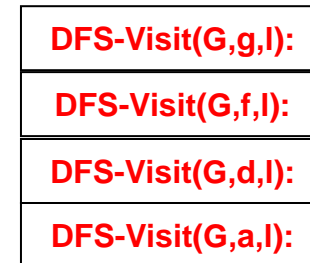
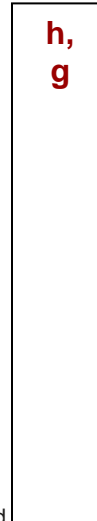
- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
- 7 return finish_list

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 l.append(u)



Finish_list:



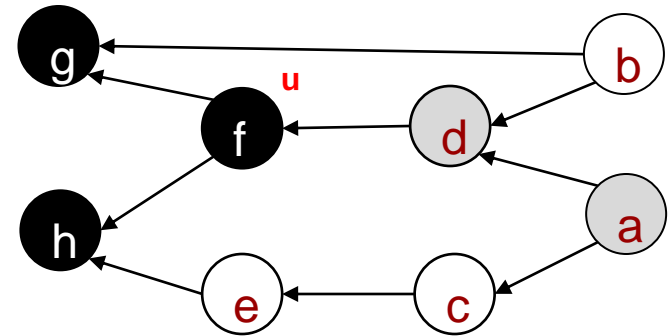
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
- 7 return finish_list

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 l.append(u)



Finish_list:

h,
g,
f

DFS-Visit(G,f,l):

DFS-Visit(G,d,l):

DFS-Visit(G,a,l):

Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

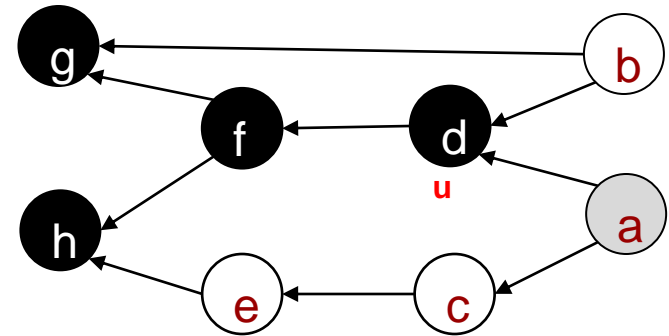
```

1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 finish_list = empty_list
4 for each vertex u do
5   if u.color == WHITE then
6     DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
7 return finish_list
    
```

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

```

1 u.color = GRAY
2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
3   if v.color = WHITE then
4     DFS-Visit (G, v)
5 u.color = BLACK
6 l.append(u)
    
```



Finish_list:

h,
g,
f,
d

DFS-Visit(G,d,l):

DFS-Visit(G,a,l):

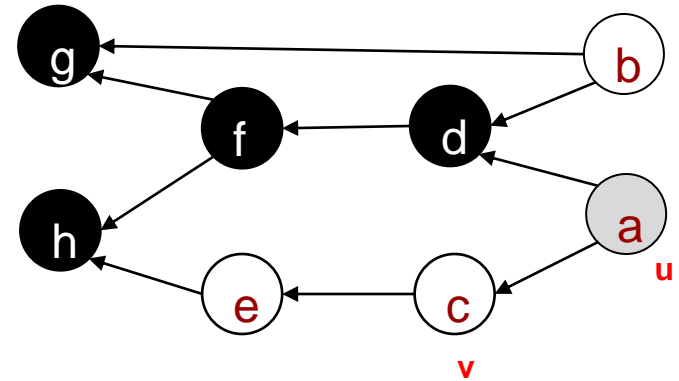
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
- 7 return finish_list

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 l.append(u)



Finish_list:

h,
g,
f,
d

DFS-Visit(G,a,l):

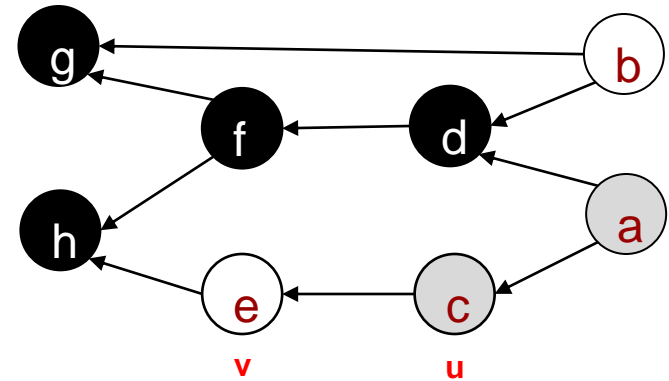
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
- 7 return finish_list

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 l.append(u)



Finish_list:

h,
g,
f,
d

DFS-Visit(G,c,l):

DFS-Visit(G,a,l):

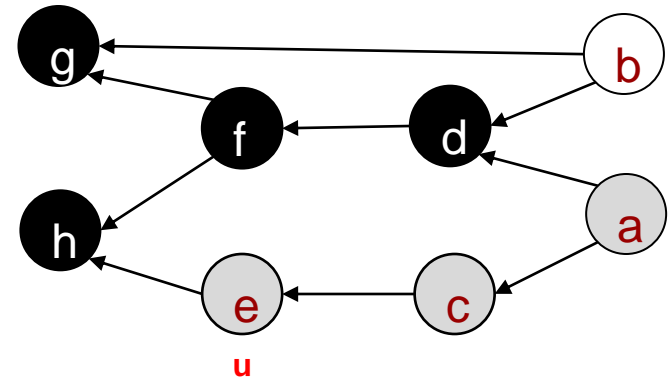
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
- 7 return finish_list

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 l.append(u)



Finish_list:

h,
g,
f,
d

DFS-Visit(G,e,l):

DFS-Visit(G,c,l):

DFS-Visit(G,a,l):

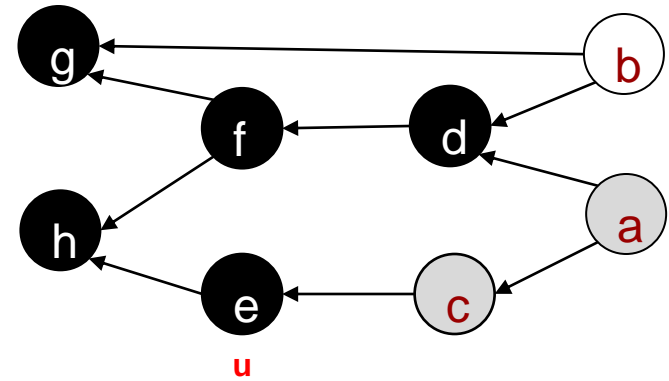
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
- 7 return finish_list

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 l.append(u)



Finish_list:

h,
g,
f,
d,
e

DFS-Visit(G,e,l):

DFS-Visit(G,c,l):

DFS-Visit(G,a,l):

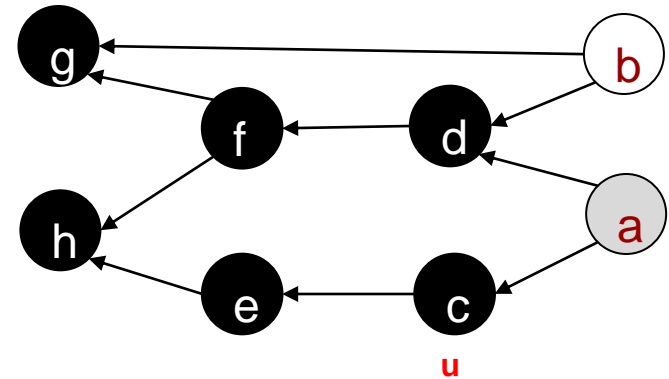
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
- 7 return finish_list

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 l.append(u)



Finish_list:

h,
g,
f,
d,
e,
c

DFS-Visit(G,c,l):

DFS-Visit(G,a,l):

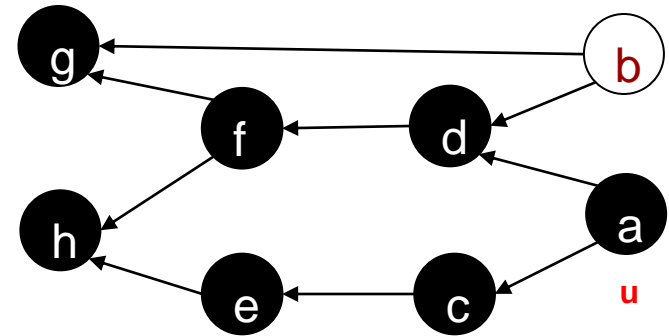
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
- 7 return finish_list

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 l.append(u)



Finish_list:

h,
g,
f,
d,
e,
c,
a

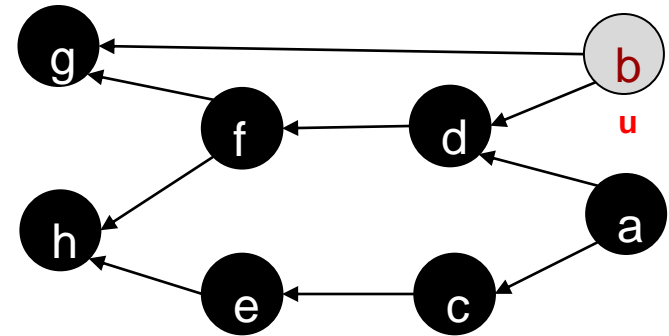
DFS-Visit(G,a,l):

Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
- 7 return finish_list

May iterate through many complete vertices before finding b to launch a new search from



DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 l.append(u)

Finish_list:

h,
g,
f,
d,
e,
c,
a

DFS-Visit(G,b,l):

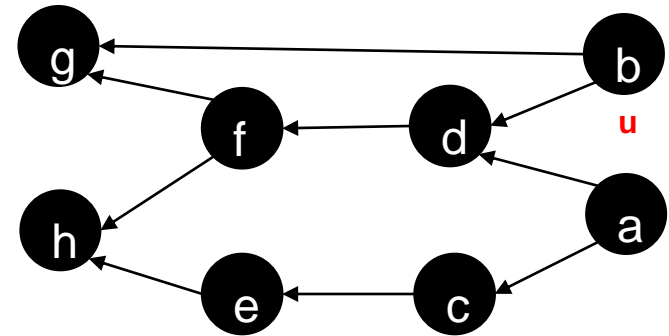
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
- 7 return finish_list

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 l.append(u)



Finish_list:

h,
g,
f,
d,
e,
c,
a,
b

DFS-Visit(G,b,l):

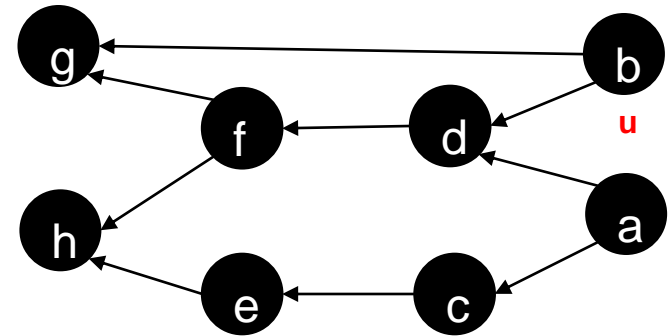
Depth First-Search

DFS-All (G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)
- 7 return finish_list

DFS-Visit (G, u, l)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 l.append(u)



Finish_list:

h,
g,
f,
d,
e,
c,
a,
b

With Cycles in the graph

ANOTHER EXAMPLE (IF TIME)

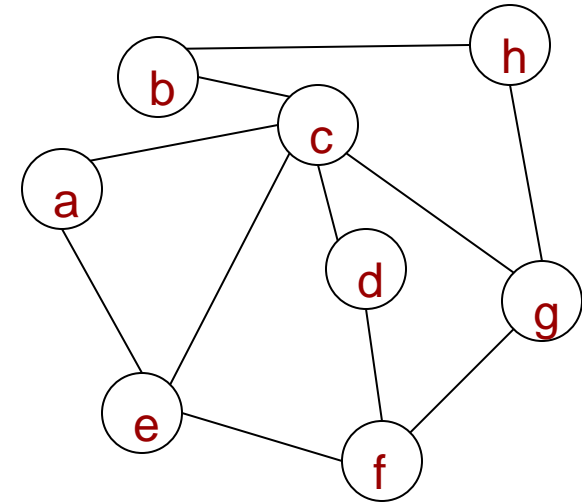
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 $u.color = WHITE$
- 3 $finish_list = empty_list$
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if $u.color == WHITE$ then
- 6 $DFS-Visit(G, u, finish_list)$

DFS-Visit(G, u)

- 1 $u.color = GRAY$
- 2 for each vertex v in $Adj(u)$ do
- 3 if $v.color = WHITE$ then
- 4 $DFS-Visit(G, v)$
- 5 $u.color = BLACK$
- 6 $finish_list.append(u)$



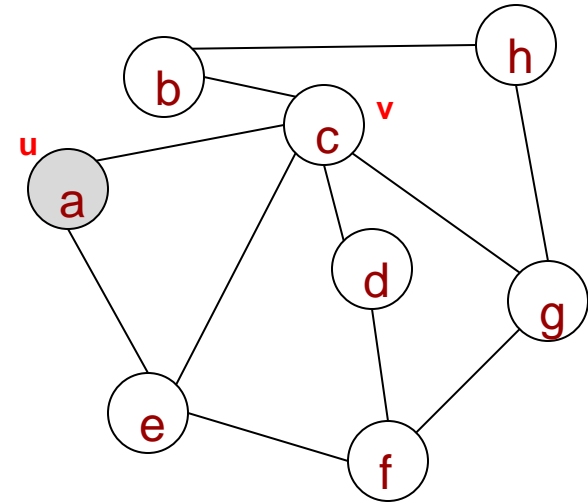
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 $u.color = WHITE$
- 3 $finish_list = empty_list$
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if $u.color == WHITE$ then
- 6 $DFS-Visit(G, u, finish_list)$

DFS-Visit(G, u)

- 1 $u.color = GRAY$
- 2 for each vertex v in $Adj(u)$ do
- 3 if $v.color = WHITE$ then
- 4 $DFS-Visit(G, v)$
- 5 $u.color = BLACK$
- 6 $finish_list.append(u)$



DFS-Visit(G,a):

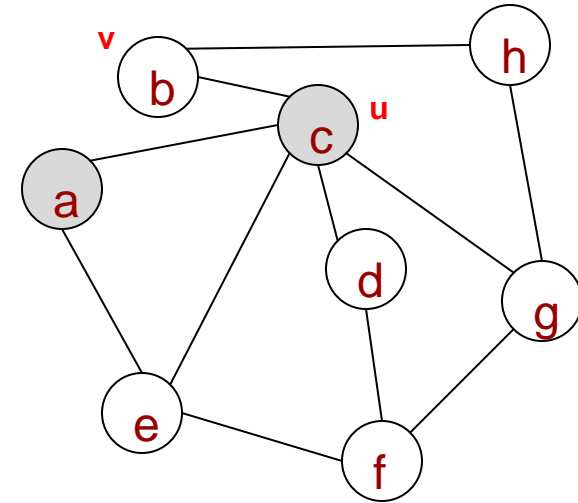
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 $u.color = WHITE$
- 3 $finish_list = empty_list$
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if $u.color == WHITE$ then
- 6 $DFS-Visit(G, u, finish_list)$

DFS-Visit(G, u)

- 1 $u.color = GRAY$
- 2 for each vertex v in $Adj(u)$ do
- 3 if $v.color = WHITE$ then
- 4 $DFS-Visit(G, v)$
- 5 $u.color = BLACK$
- 6 $finish_list.append(u)$



DFS-Visit(G,c):

DFS-Visit(G,a):

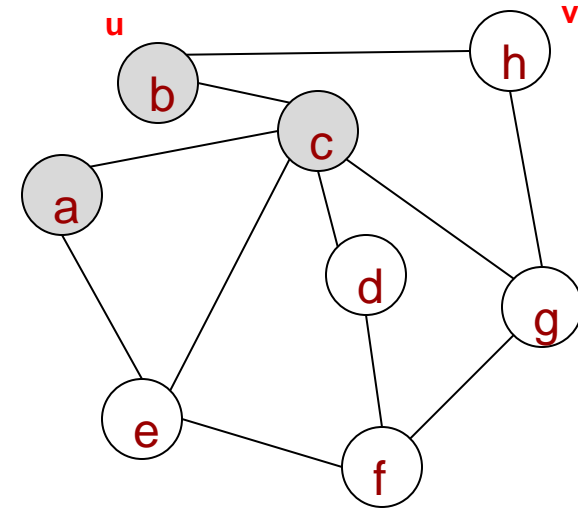
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 $u.color = WHITE$
- 3 $finish_list = empty_list$
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if $u.color == WHITE$ then
- 6 $DFS-Visit(G, u, finish_list)$

DFS-Visit(G, u)

- 1 $u.color = GRAY$
- 2 for each vertex v in $Adj(u)$ do
- 3 if $v.color = WHITE$ then
- 4 $DFS-Visit(G, v)$
- 5 $u.color = BLACK$
- 6 $finish_list.append(u)$



DFS-Visit(G,b):

DFS-Visit(G,c):

DFS-Visit(G,a):

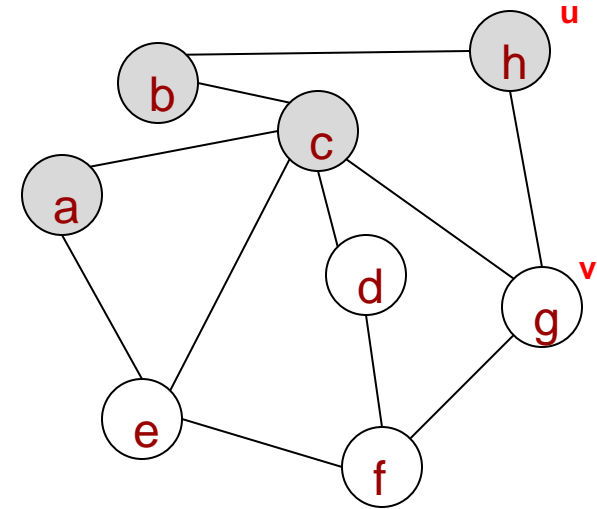
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 $u.color = WHITE$
- 3 $finish_list = empty_list$
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if $u.color == WHITE$ then
- 6 $DFS-Visit(G, u, finish_list)$

DFS-Visit(G, u)

- 1 $u.color = GRAY$
- 2 for each vertex v in $Adj(u)$ do
- 3 if $v.color = WHITE$ then
- 4 $DFS-Visit(G, v)$
- 5 $u.color = BLACK$
- 6 $finish_list.append(u)$



DFS-Visit(G,h):

DFS-Visit(G,b):

DFS-Visit(G,c):

DFS-Visit(G,a):

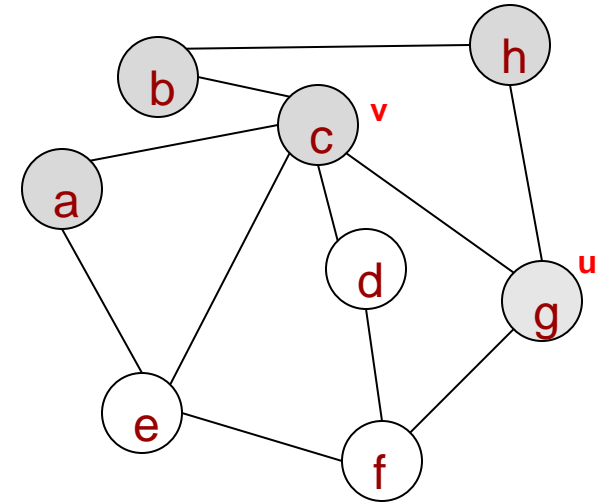
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)

DFS-Visit (G, u)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 finish_list.append(u)



DFS-Visit(G,g):
DFS-Visit(G,h):
DFS-Visit(G,b):
DFS-Visit(G,c):
DFS-Visit(G,a):

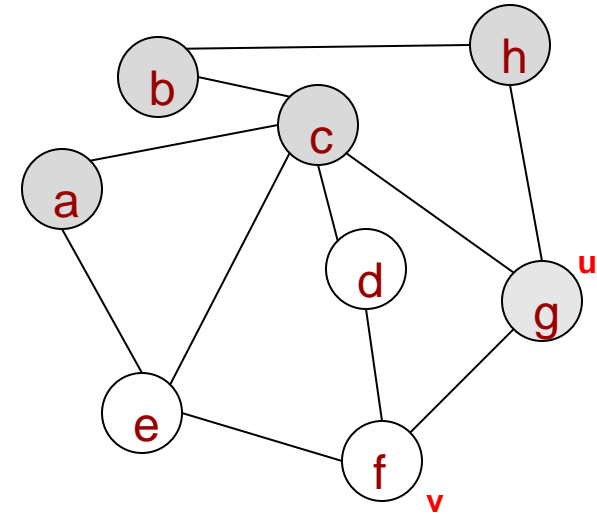
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)

DFS-Visit (G, u)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 finish_list.append(u)



DFS-Visit(G,g):
DFS-Visit(G,h):
DFS-Visit(G,b):
DFS-Visit(G,c):
DFS-Visit(G,a):

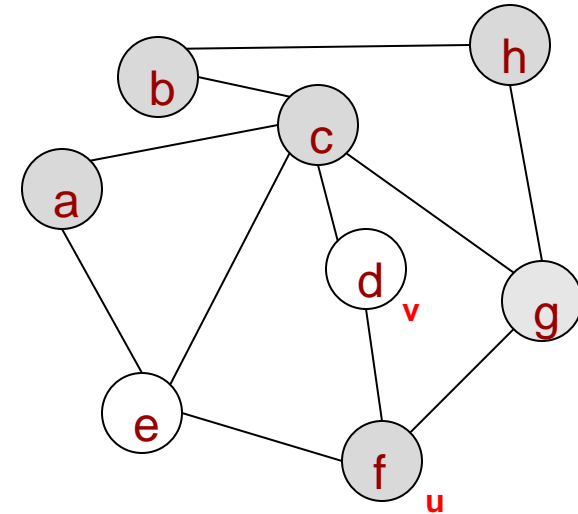
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)

DFS-Visit (G, u)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 finish_list.append(u)



DFS-Visit(G,f):
DFS-Visit(G,g):
DFS-Visit(G,h):
DFS-Visit(G,b):
DFS-Visit(G,c):
DFS-Visit(G,a):

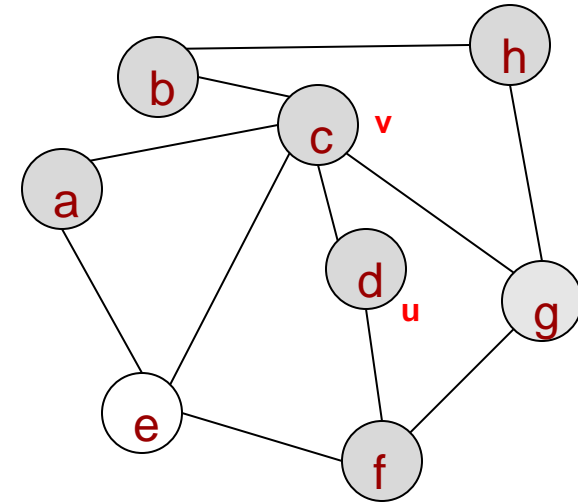
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)

DFS-Visit (G, u)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 finish_list.append(u)



DFS-Visit(G,d):
DFS-Visit(G,f):
DFS-Visit(G,g):
DFS-Visit(G,h):
DFS-Visit(G,b):
DFS-Visit(G,c):
DFS-Visit(G,a):

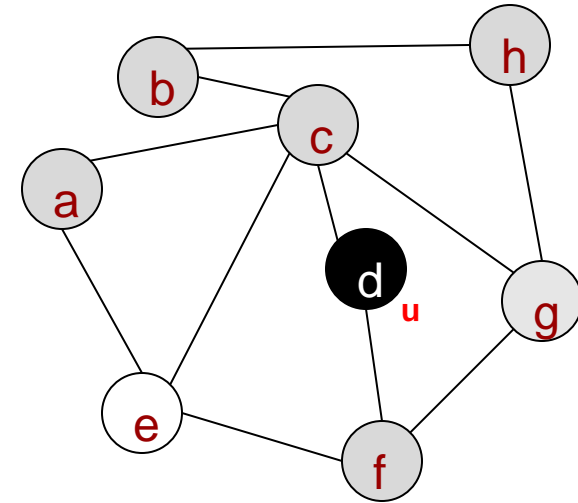
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

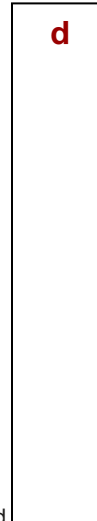
- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)

DFS-Visit (G, u)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 finish_list.append(u)



DFSQ:



DFS-Visit(G,d):
DFS-Visit(G,f):
DFS-Visit(G,g):
DFS-Visit(G,h):
DFS-Visit(G,b):
DFS-Visit(G,c):
DFS-Visit(G,a):

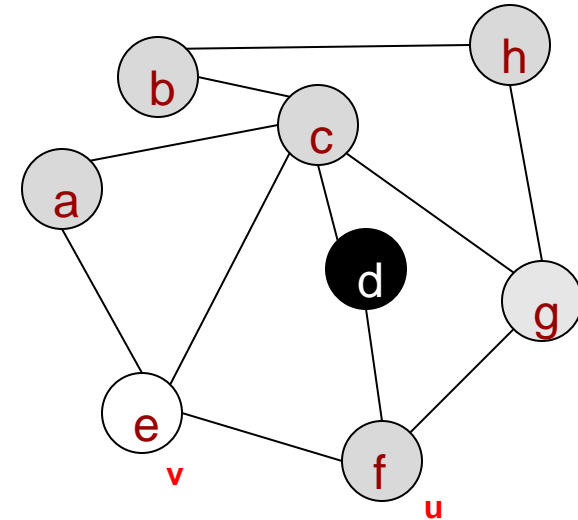
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

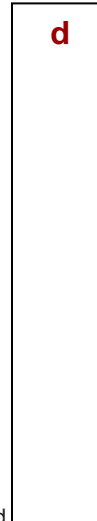
- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)

DFS-Visit (G, u)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 finish_list.append(u)



DFSQ:



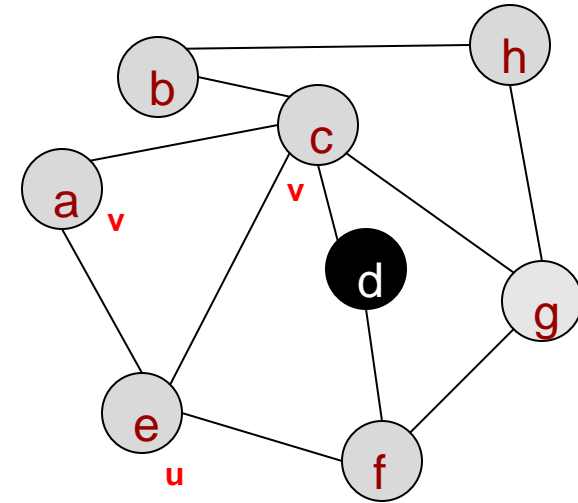
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

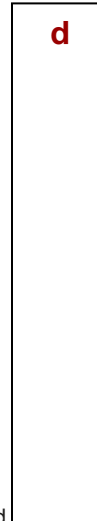
- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)

DFS-Visit (G, u)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 finish_list.append(u)



DFSQ:



DFS-Visit(G,e):
DFS-Visit(G,f):
DFS-Visit(G,g):
DFS-Visit(G,h):
DFS-Visit(G,b):
DFS-Visit(G,c):
DFS-Visit(G,a):

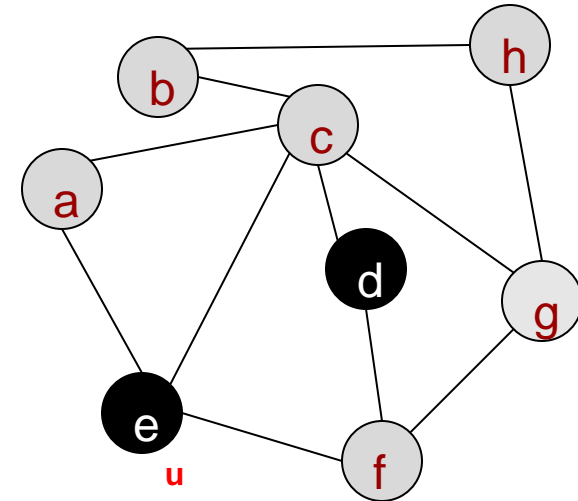
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

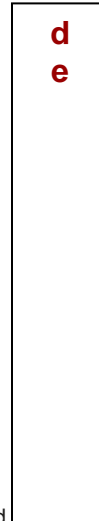
- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)

DFS-Visit (G, u)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 finish_list.append(u)



DFSQ:



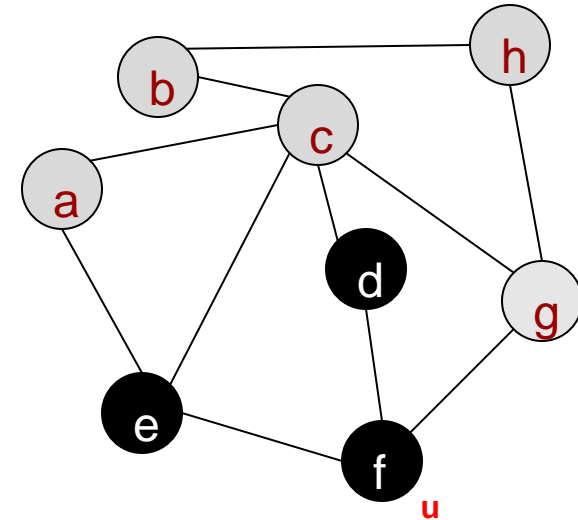
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

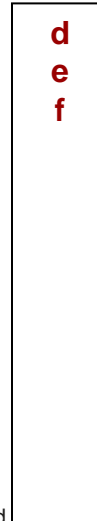
- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)

DFS-Visit (G, u)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 finish_list.append(u)



DFSQ:



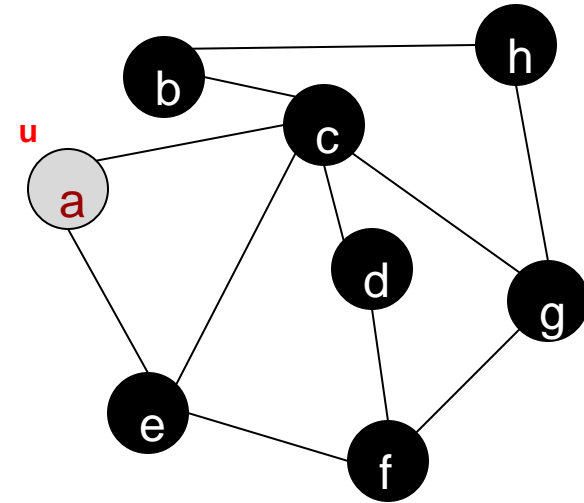
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)

DFS-Visit (G, u)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 finish_list.append(u)



DFSQ:

- | |
|---|
| d |
| e |
| f |
| g |
| h |
| b |
| c |

DFS-Visit(G,a):

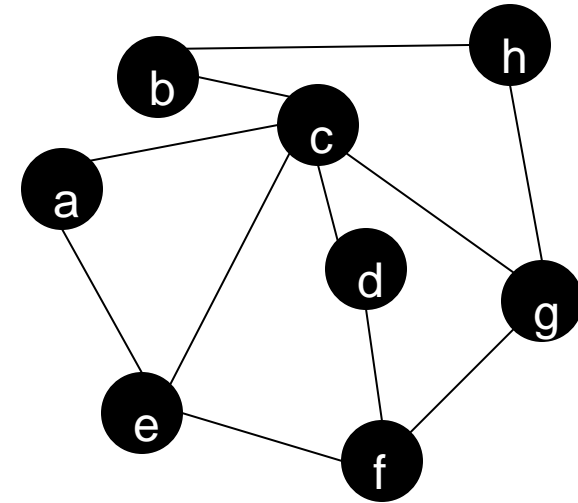
Depth First-Search

Toposort(G)

- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 finish_list = empty_list
- 4 for each vertex u do
- 5 if u.color == WHITE then
- 6 DFS-Visit (G, u, finish_list)

DFS-Visit (G, u)

- 1 u.color = GRAY
- 2 for each vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 3 if v.color = WHITE then
- 4 DFS-Visit (G, v)
- 5 u.color = BLACK
- 6 finish_list.append(u)



DFSQ:

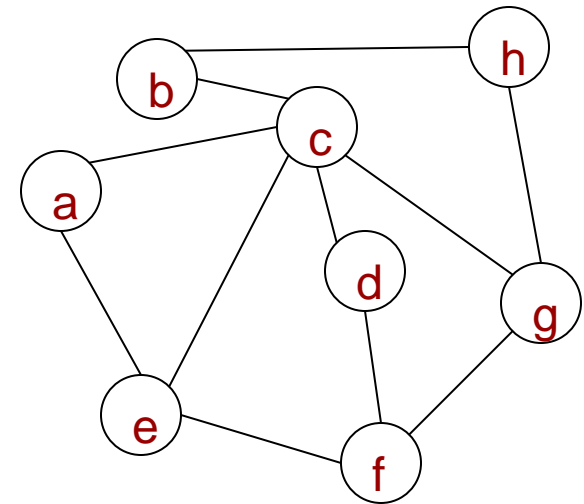
d
e
f
g
h
b
c
a

ITERATIVE VERSION

Depth First-Search

DFS (G,s)

```
1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 st = new Stack
4 st.push_back(s)
5 while st not empty
6   u = st.back()
7   if u.color == WHITE then
8     u.color = GRAY
9     foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
10      if v.color == WHITE
11        st.push_back(v)
12   else if u.color != WHITE
13     u.color = BLACK
14   st.pop_back()
```



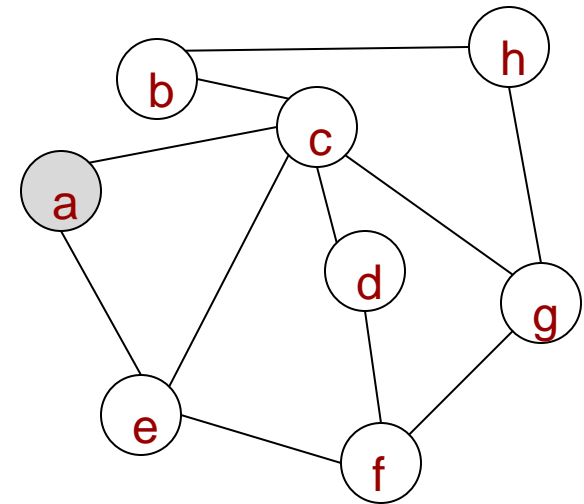
st:

a

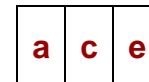
Depth First-Search

DFS (G,s)

```
1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 st = new Stack
4 st.push_back(s)
5 while st not empty
6   u = st.back()
7   if u.color == WHITE then
8     u.color = GRAY
9     foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
10      if v.color == WHITE
11        st.push_back(v)
12 else if u.color != WHITE
13   u.color = BLACK
14   st.pop_back()
```



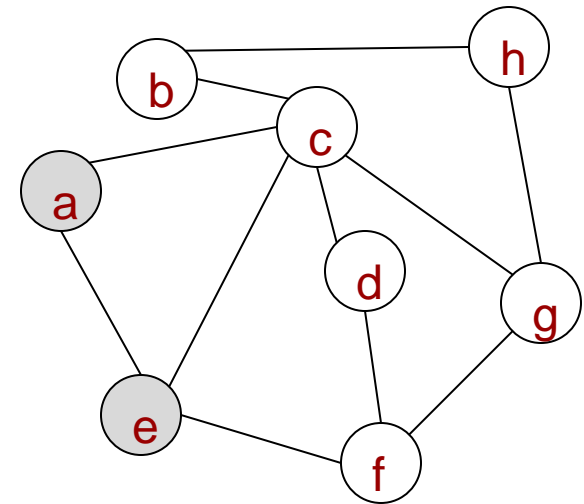
st:



Depth First-Search

DFS (G,s)

```
1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 st = new Stack
4 st.push_back(s)
5 while st not empty
6   u = st.back()
7   if u.color == WHITE then
8     u.color = GRAY
9     foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
10      if v.color == WHITE
11        st.push_back(v)
12 else if u.color != WHITE
13   u.color = BLACK
14   st.pop_back()
```



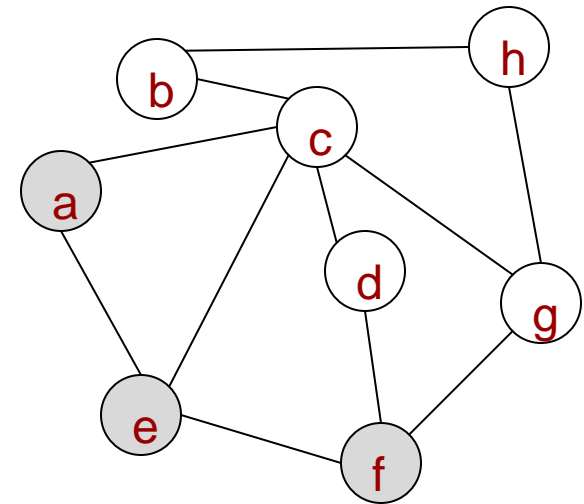
st:



Depth First-Search

DFS (G,s)

```
1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 st = new Stack
4 st.push_back(s)
5 while st not empty
6   u = st.back()
7   if u.color == WHITE then
8     u.color = GRAY
9     foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
10      if v.color == WHITE
11        st.push_back(v)
12 else if u.color != WHITE
13   u.color = BLACK
14   st.pop_back()
```



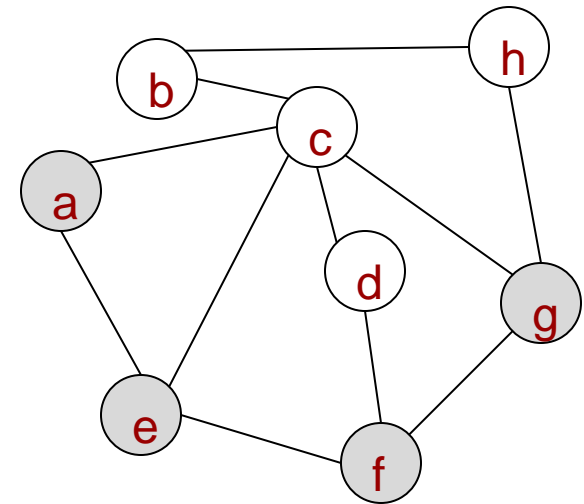
st:



Depth First-Search

DFS (G,s)

```
1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 st = new Stack
4 st.push_back(s)
5 while st not empty
6   u = st.back()
7   if u.color == WHITE then
8     u.color = GRAY
9     foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
10      if v.color == WHITE
11        st.push_back(v)
12 else if u.color != WHITE
13   u.color = BLACK
14   st.pop_back()
```



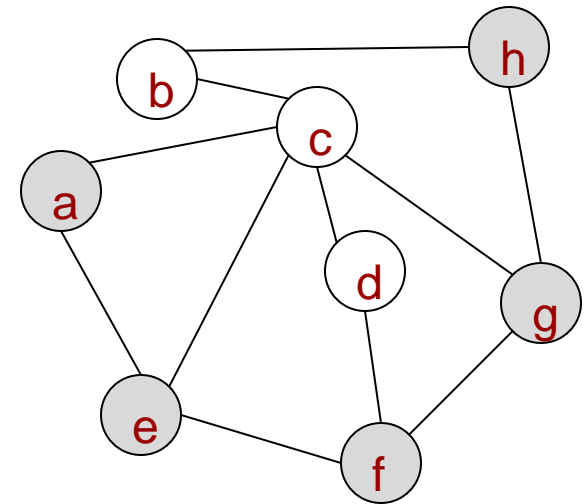
st:



Depth First-Search

DFS (G,s)

```
1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 st = new Stack
4 st.push_back(s)
5 while st not empty
6   u = st.back()
7   if u.color == WHITE then
8     u.color = GRAY
9     foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
10      if v.color == WHITE
11        st.push_back(v)
12 else if u.color != WHITE
13   u.color = BLACK
14   st.pop_back()
```



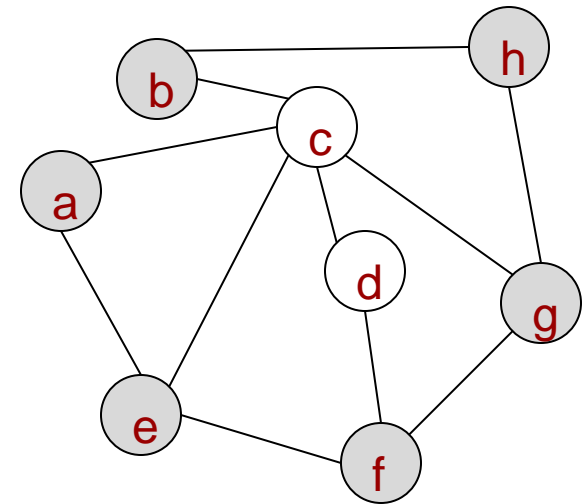
st:



Depth First-Search

DFS (G,s)

```
1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 st = new Stack
4 st.push_back(s)
5 while st not empty
6   u = st.back()
7   if u.color == WHITE then
8     u.color = GRAY
9     foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
10      if v.color == WHITE
11        st.push_back(v)
12 else if u.color != WHITE
13   u.color = BLACK
14   st.pop_back()
```



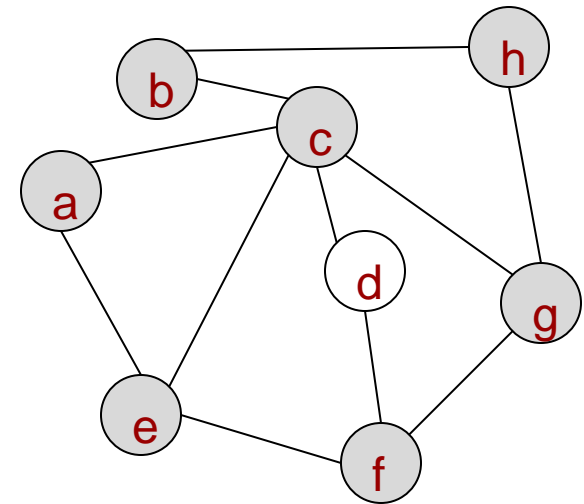
st:

a	c	e	c	f	d	g	c	h	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Depth First-Search

DFS (G,s)

```
1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 st = new Stack
4 st.push_back(s)
5 while st not empty
6   u = st.back()
7   if u.color == WHITE then
8     u.color = GRAY
9     foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
10      if v.color == WHITE
11        st.push_back(v)
12 else if u.color != WHITE
13   u.color = BLACK
14   st.pop_back()
```



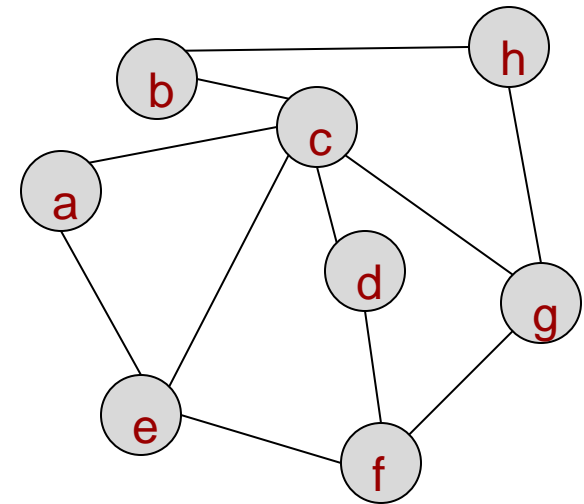
st:

a	c	e	c	f	d	g	c	h	b	c	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Depth First-Search

DFS (G,s)

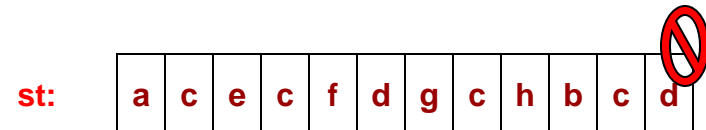
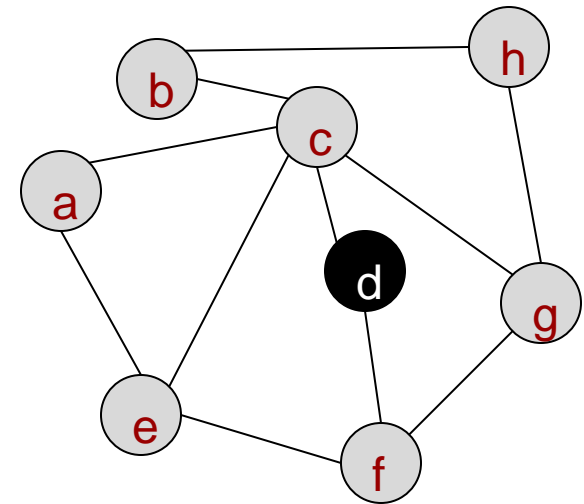
- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 st = *new Stack*
- 4 st.push_back(s)
- 5 while st not empty
- 6 u = st.back()
- 7 if u.color == WHITE then
- 8 u.color = GRAY
- 9 foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 10 if v.color == WHITE
- 11 st.push_back(v)
- 12 else if u.color != WHITE
- 13 u.color = BLACK
- 14 st.pop_back()



Depth First-Search

DFS (G,s)

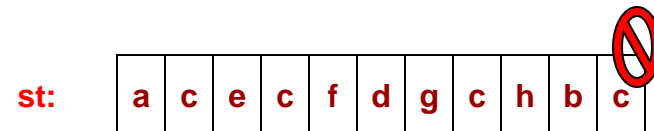
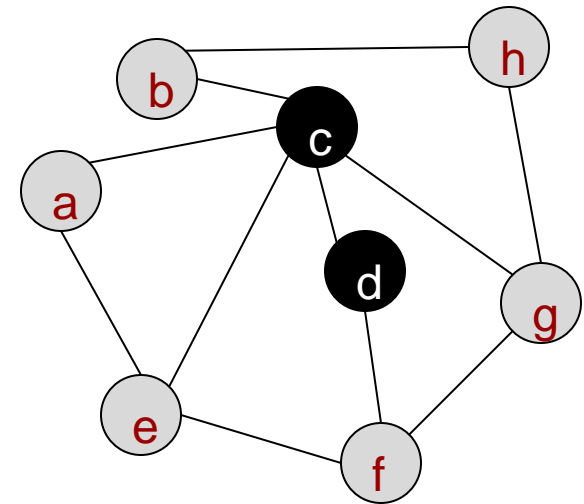
- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 st = *new Stack*
- 4 st.push_back(s)
- 5 while st not empty
- 6 u = st.back()
- 7 if u.color == WHITE then
- 8 u.color = GRAY
- 9 foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 10 if v.color == WHITE
- 11 st.push_back(v)
- 12 else if u.color != WHITE
- 13 u.color = BLACK
- 14 st.pop_back()



Depth First-Search

DFS (G,s)

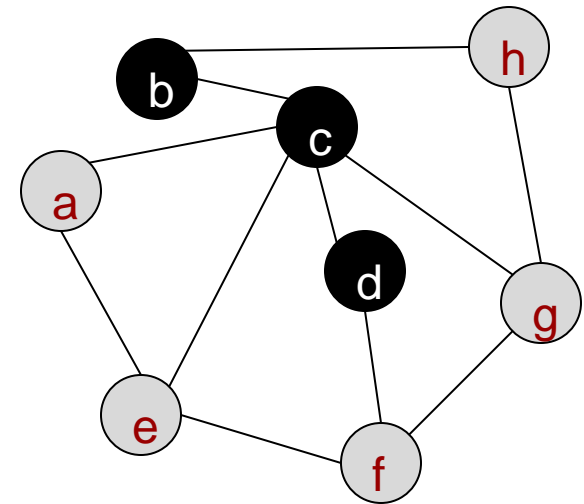
- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 st = new Stack
- 4 st.push_back(s)
- 5 while st not empty
- 6 u = st.back()
- 7 if u.color == WHITE then
- 8 u.color = GRAY
- 9 foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 10 if v.color == WHITE
- 11 st.push_back(v)
- 12 else if u.color != WHITE
- 13 u.color = BLACK
- 14 st.pop_back()



Depth First-Search

DFS (G,s)

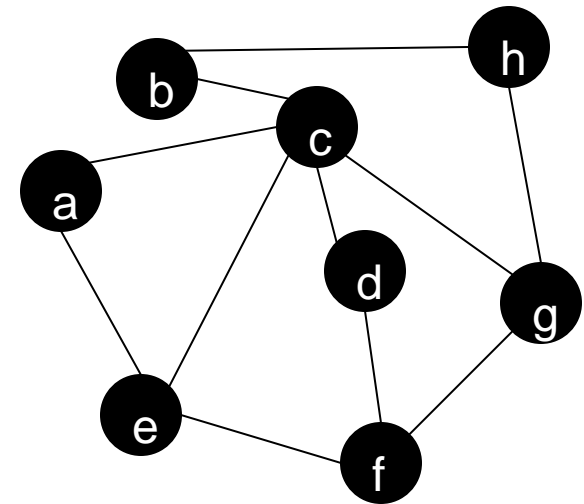
- 1 for each vertex u
- 2 u.color = WHITE
- 3 st = new Stack
- 4 st.push_back(s)
- 5 while st not empty
- 6 u = st.back()
- 7 if u.color == WHITE then
- 8 u.color = GRAY
- 9 foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
- 10 if v.color == WHITE
- 11 st.push_back(v)
- 12 else if u.color != WHITE
- 13 u.color = BLACK
- 14 st.pop_back()



Depth First-Search

DFS (G,s)

```
1 for each vertex u
2   u.color = WHITE
3 st = new Stack
4 st.push_back(s)
5 while st not empty
6   u = st.back()
7   if u.color == WHITE then
8     u.color = GRAY
9     foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
10      if v.color == WHITE
11        st.push_back(v)
12 else if u.color != WHITE
13   u.color = BLACK
14   st.pop_back()
```



BFS vs. DFS Algorithm

- BFS and DFS are more similar than you think
 - Do we use a FIFO/Queue (BFS) or LIFO/Stack (DFS) to store vertices as we find them

BFS-Visit (G, start_node)

```
1  for each vertex u
2    u.color = WHITE
3    u.pred = nil
4  bfsq = new Queue
5  bfsq.push_back(start_node)
6  while bfsq not empty
7    u = bfsq.pop_front()
8    if u.color == WHITE
9      u.color = GRAY
10   foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
11     bfsq.push_back(v)
```

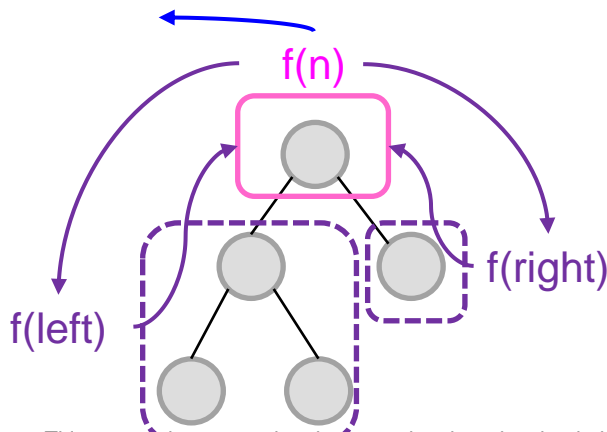
DFS-Visit (G, start_node)

```
1  for each vertex u
2    u.color = WHITE
3    u.pred = nil
4  st = new Stack
5  st.push_back(start_node)
6  while st not empty
7    u = st.top(); st.pop()
8    if u.color == WHITE
9      u.color = GRAY
10   foreach vertex v in Adj(u) do
11     st.push_back(v)
```

SOLUTIONS

Example 1: Count Nodes

- Write a recursive function to **count how many nodes** are in the binary tree
 - Only process 1 node at a time
 - Determine pre-, in-, or post-order based on whose answers you need to compute the result for your node
 - For in- or post-order traversals, determine how to use/combine results from recursion on children

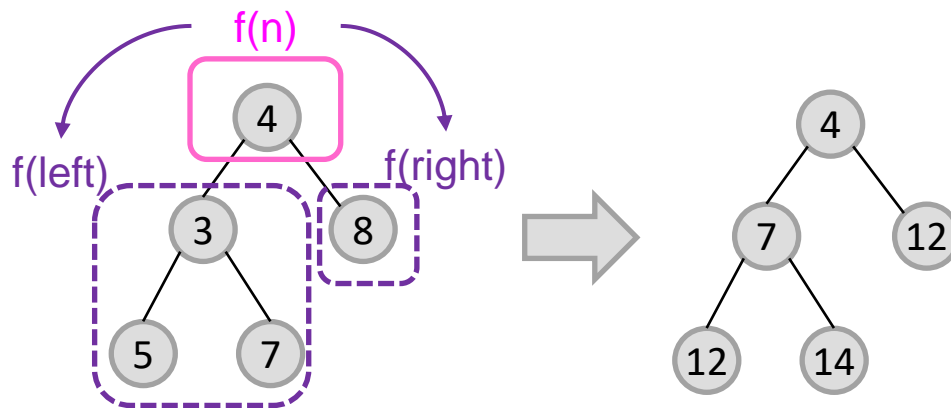


```
// Node definition
struct Tnode {
    int val;
    TNode *left, *right;
};

int count(TNode* root)
{
    if( root == NULL ) return 0;
    else {
        return 1 + count(root->left) +
                count(root->right);
    }
}
```

Example 2: Prefix Sums

- Write a recursive function to **have each node store the sum of the values on the path from the root to each node.**
 - Only process 1 node at a time
 - Determine pre-, in-, or post-order based on whose answers you need to compute the result for your node



```
void prefixH(TNode* root, int psum)

void prefix(TNode* root)
{
    prefixH(root, 0);
}

void prefixH(TNode* root, int psum)
{
    if( root == NULL ) return;
    else {
        root->val += psum;
        prefixH(root->left, root->val);
        prefixH(root->right, root->val);
    }
}
```