# Lecture 38: Search & Connectivity

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## Graph Code

• graph.h and graph.c from this week's assignment

Do they use an adjacency matrix or an adjacency list?

## Mentor Applications

- If you want to work as a mentor next semester,
  please apply today
  - Doesn't have to be for this class
- See Piazza for details

### Spanning Trees

- Every tree is a graph...
- ...but every\* graph can also be reduced to a tree
- A *spanning tree* is a tree which includes every node of a graph using a subset of that graph's edges

\*if the graph is not connected, you get aspanning forest

## **Spanning Trees**

- Can have properties like *minimum-cost*
- Can be constructed by search algorithms

## Depth-First Search

How can we mark a vertex?

How can we record paths?

Use a hash table!

What if we didn't want to use recursion?

#### Depth-First Search

- Explore the graph without revisiting nodes
  - Depth-first means go until you hit a dead end, then back up to branch out
- Algorithm:
  - 1. Mark current vertex
  - 2. Recursively explore all unmarked neighbors
  - (optionally) record where you came from

#### Breadth-First Search

What would happen if we replaced the *stack* in DFS with a *queue*?

- Now we explore in order of distance from start
- Algorithm:
  - 1. Mark start vertex
  - 2. Add all unmarked neighbors to queue *and mark them*
  - 3. Repeat step 2 with next from queue until it's empty

#### **BFS** Code

(see code examples)

### **Testing Connectivity**

- For an undirected graph:
  - Run DFS/BFS from any vertex without restarting and see if all vertices are marked

Does this work for a directed graph?

#### Restarting

- DFS/BFS only explore a single connected component
- To explore entire graph, loop over all vertices and run DFS/BFS again when you find an unmarked one

What is the big-O run time of these algorithms?

O(n + m)

#### **Directed Connectivity**

- For strong connectivity on a directed graph:
  - 1. Run D/BFS without restarting from a specific vertex
  - 2. Run it again from that vertex after reversing all the edges
  - It's strongly connected iff both runs mark all vertices

How could you test weak connectivity?