COMP2521 24T3
Graphs (II)
Graph Traversal

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bfs and dfs
path checking
path finding

Problems on Graphs

Common problems on graphs:

- Is there a path between two vertices?
- What is the shortest path between two vertices?
- Is the graph connected?
- If we remove an edge, is the graph still connected?
- Which vertices are reachable from a particular vertex?
- Is there a cycle that passes through all vertices?

Graph Traversal

All of the above problems can be solved by
a systematic exploration of a graph via its edges.

This systematic exploration is called traversal or search.

- Visiting a vertex: going to a vertex
- Exploration of the vertex: exploration means if I am on a particular vertex, then visiting its all adjacent vertices

Graph Traversal

Two primary methods for graph traversal/search:

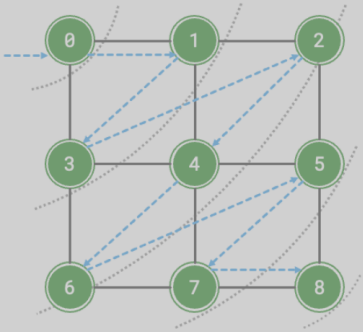
Breadth-first search (BFS)

- Prioritises visiting all neighbours over path-following
  - "Go wide"
- Implemented iteratively (using a queue)

Depth-first search (DFS)

- Prioritises path-following over visiting all neighbours
  - "Go deep"
- Implemented recursively or iteratively (using a stack)

BFS Example



Graph's breadth-first traversal (BFS)

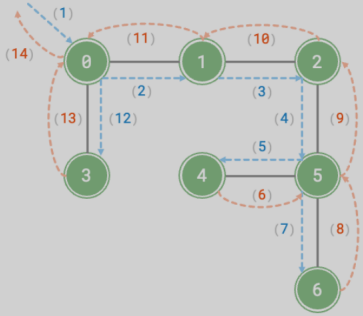
Starting from vertex 0 ,

Access vertices from near to far, expanding layer by layer

Traversal sequence is

`0, 1, 3, 2, 4, 6, 5, 7, 8`

DFS Example



Graph's depth-first traversal (DFS)

Starting from vertex `0`

Search to the end before returning, then continue to search before returning

Continue like this until the traversal is completed

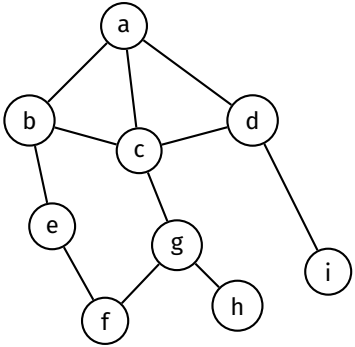
Traversal sequence is

`0, 1, 2, 5, 4, 6, 3`

Graph Traversal

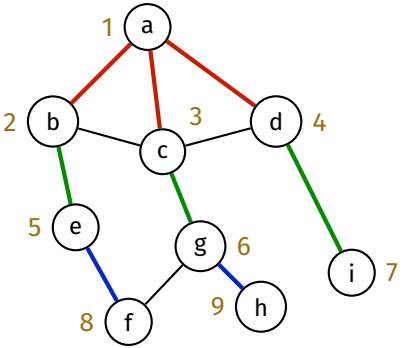
BFS vs. DFS

In what order would BFS and DFS visit the vertices of this graph?

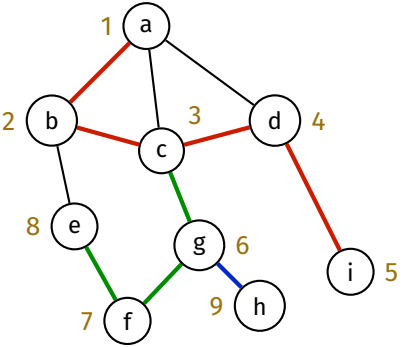


Graph Traversal

BFS vs. DFS



Breadth-first search



Depth-first search

Breadth-First Search

Breadth-first search visits vertices
in order of distance from the starting vertex.

It visits the starting vertex,
then the neighbours of the starting vertex,
then the neighbours of those neighbours,
etc.

BFS is implemented iteratively using a queue.

Breadth-First Search

Data structures

Data structures used in BFS:

- Visited array
  - To keep track of which vertices have been visited
- Predecessor array
  - To keep track of the predecessor of each vertex
  - The predecessor of v is the vertex from which we reached v
    - i.e., the vertex before v on the path to v
- Queue
  - First-in-first-out data structure
  - Stores unvisited vertices in the order that they should be visited

Breadth-First Search

Algorithm

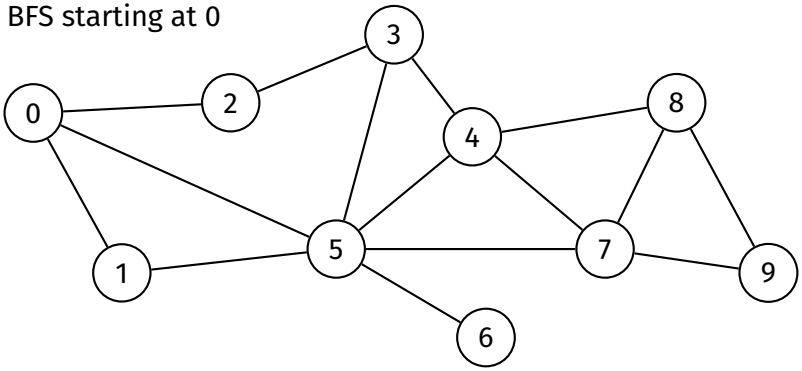
Algorithm:

1. Create/initialise data structures:
   - Create visited array, initialised to false
   - Create predecessor array, initialised to -1
   - Create empty queue
2. Mark starting vertex as visited and enqueue it
3. While the queue is not empty:
   1. Dequeue a vertex
      - Let this vertex be v
   2. **Explore** v - that is, for each of v's unvisited neighbours:
      1. Mark it as visited
      2. Set its predecessor to v
      3. Enqueue it

Breadth-First Search

Example

BFS starting at 0



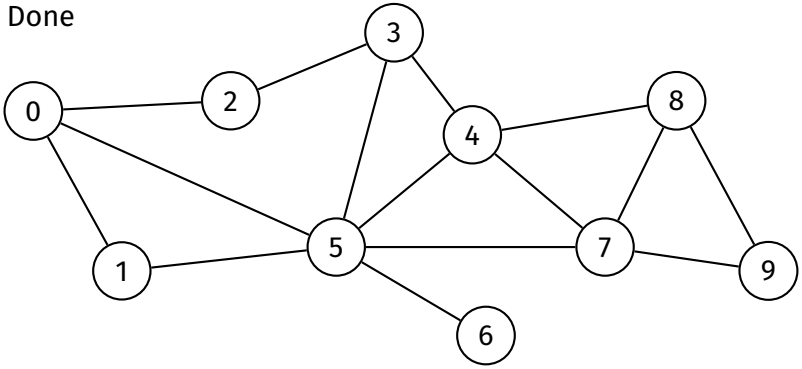
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited										
pred										

queue

Breadth-First Search

Example

Done



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

Breadth-First Search

Pseudocode


```
bfs(G, src):
    Input: graph G, starting vertex src

    create visited array, initialised to false
    create predecessor array, initialised to -1
    create queue Q

    visited[src] = true
    enqueue src into Q

    while Q is not empty:
        v = dequeue from Q
        for each neighbour w of v in G where visited[w] = false:
            visited[w] = true
            predecessor[w] = v
            enqueue w into Q
```

Breadth-First Search

Simplification

When using a predecessor array in BFS,
the predecessor array can double as a visited array

`predecessor[`v`]` $=$ `-1` means v is not visited

Breadth-First Search

Simplification


```
bfs(G, src):
    Input: graph G, starting vertex src

    create predecessor array, initialised to -1
    create queue Q

    predecessor[src] = src // <- mark src as visited
    enqueue src into Q

    while Q is not empty:
        v = dequeue from Q
        for each neighbour w of v in G where predecessor[w] = -1:
            predecessor[w] = v
            enqueue w into Q
```

Breadth-First Search

Analysis

BFS is $O(V + E)$ when using the adjacency list representation:

- Typical queue implementation has $O(1)$ enqueue and dequeue
- Each vertex is visited at most once $\Rightarrow O(V)$
- For each vertex, all of its edges are considered $\Rightarrow O(E)$

Path-Finding with BFS

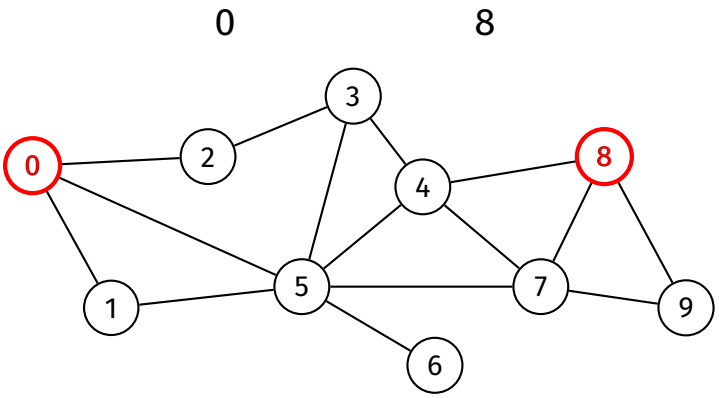
A BFS finds the shortest path between the starting vertex and all other vertices.

- Shortest path in terms of the number of edges

The shortest path between src and $dest$ can be found by tracing backwards through the predecessor array (from $dest$ to src).

Path-Finding with BFS

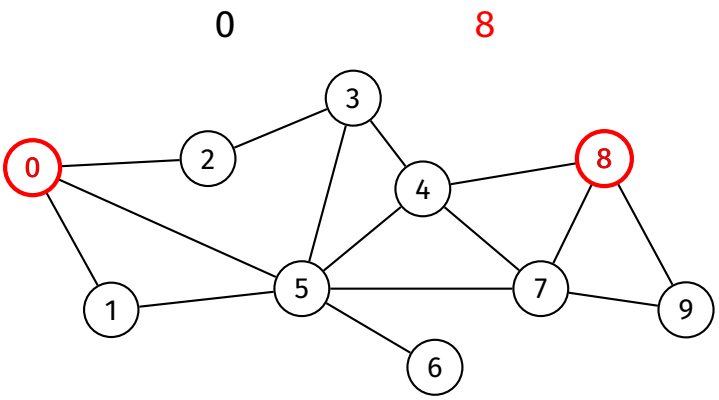
Example: Shortest path from 0 to 8



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

Path-Finding with BFS

Example: Shortest path from 0 to 8

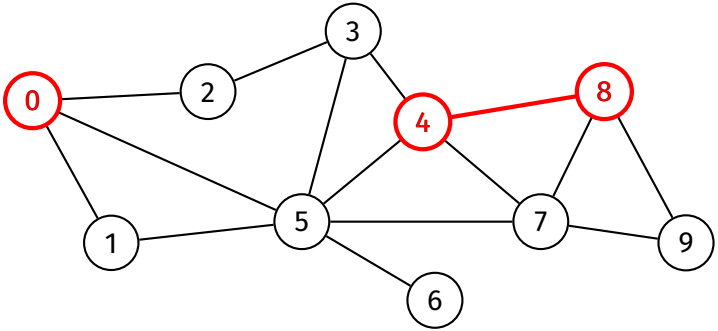


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

Path-Finding with BFS

Example: Shortest path from 0 to 8

0 $\quad\quad$ $4 \rightarrow 8$

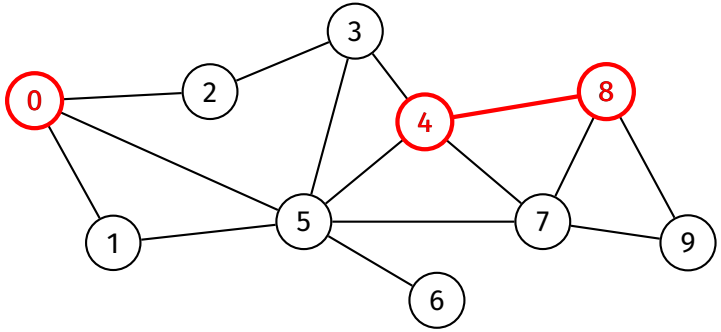


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

Path-Finding with BFS

Example: Shortest path from 0 to 8

0 $\quad\quad$ 4 $\rightarrow$ 8

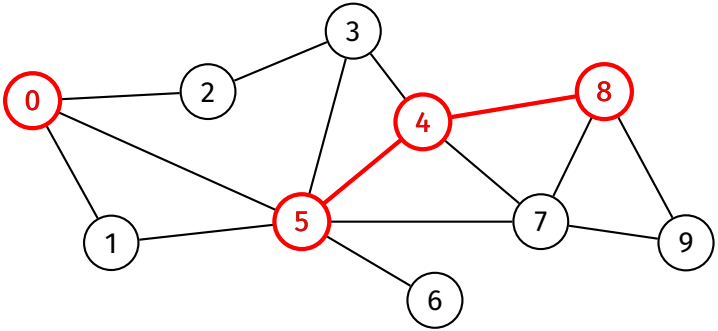


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

Path-Finding with BFS

Example: Shortest path from 0 to 8

0 $5 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 8$

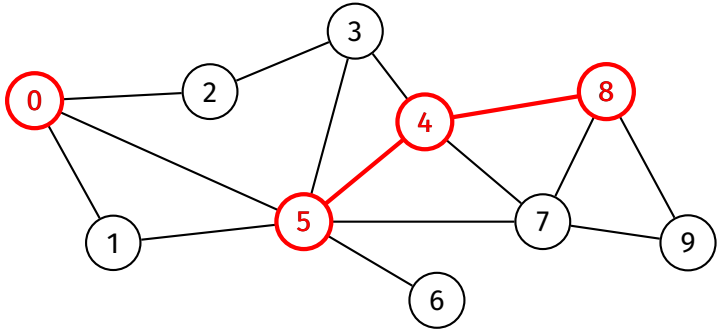


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

Path-Finding with BFS

Example: Shortest path from 0 to 8

0 $\quad$ 5 $\rightarrow$ 4 $\rightarrow$ 8

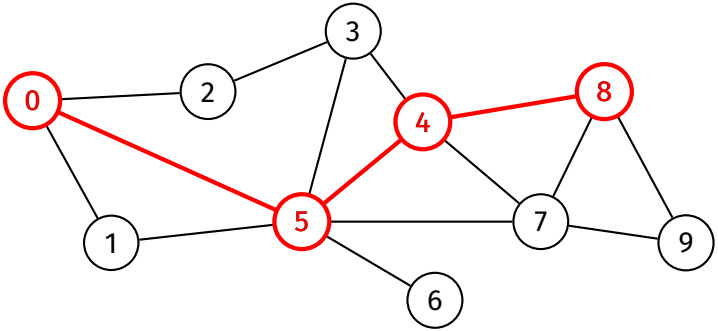


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

Path-Finding with BFS

Example: Shortest path from 0 to 8

$$0 \longrightarrow 5 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 8$$



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

Path-Finding with BFS


```
bfsFindPath(G, src, dest):
    Input: graph G, vertices src and dest

    ... BFS starting from src ...

    if predecessor[dest] ≠ -1:
        v = dest
        while v ≠ src:
            print v, "<-"
            v = predecessor[v]

        print src
```

Depth-First Search

Depth-first search goes as far down one path as possible until it reaches a dead end, then backtracks until it finds a new path to take, then repeats

DFS can be implemented recursively or iteratively.

Recursive Depth-First Search

Depth-first search is described recursively as:

1. Mark current vertex as visited
   - The first time, this is the starting vertex
2. For each neighbour of the current vertex:
   - If it has not been visited:
     - Recursively traverse starting from that vertex

The recursion naturally induces backtracking.

Recursive Depth-First Search

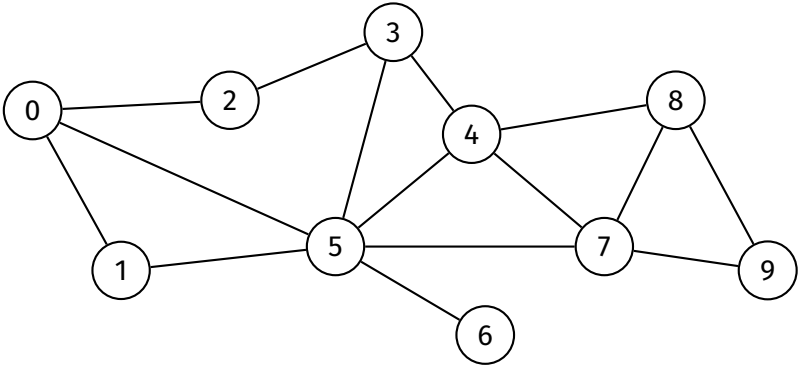
Pseudocode


```
dfs(G, src):
    Input: graph G, starting vertex src

    create visited array, initialised to false
    dfsRec(G, src, visited)

dfsRec(G, v, visited):
    Input: graph G, vertex v, visited array

    visited[v] = true // "visit" v
    for each neighbour w of v in G:
        if visited[w] = false:
            dfsRec(G, w, visited)
```

Recursive Depth-First Search

Example

DFS starting at 0



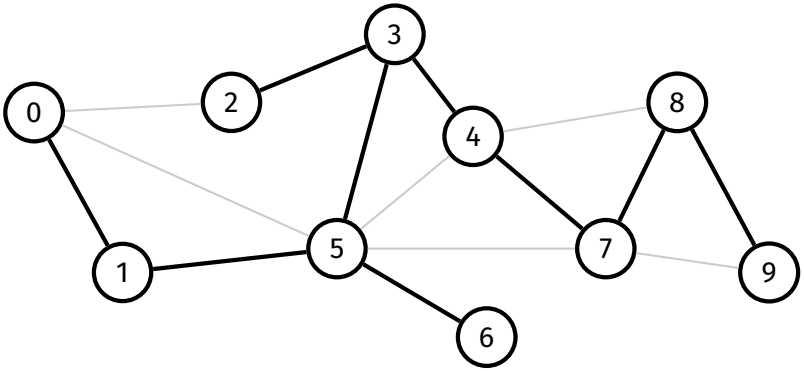
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

visit order

Recursive Depth-First Search

Example

Done



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8 9 6

Recursive Depth-First Search

Analysis

Recursive DFS is $O(V + E)$ when using the adjacency list representation:

- Each vertex is visited at most once $\Rightarrow O(V)$
  - Function is called on each vertex at most once
- For each vertex, all of its edges are considered once $\Rightarrow O(E)$

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Recursive DFS can be adapted to check if a path exists between two vertices.

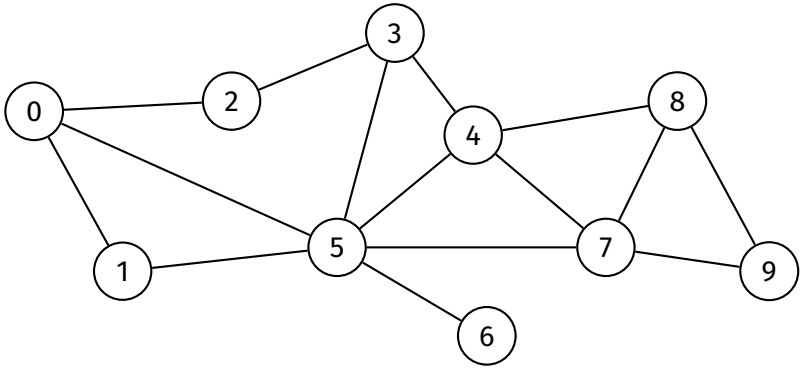
Idea:

- To check if a path exists between src and $dest$:
  - If $src = dest$, then there is a path (the empty path)
  - Otherwise, for each neighbour of src, recursively check if there is a path from that neighbour to $dest$

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

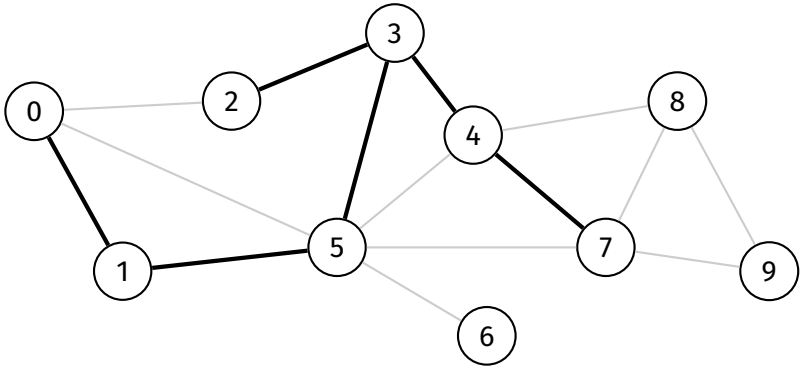
Does there exist a path between 0 and 7 in this graph?



Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Answer: Yes



Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Pseudocode


```
dfsHasPath(G, src, dest):
    Input:  graph G, vertices src and dest
    Output: true if there is a path from src to dest
            false otherwise

    create visited array, initialised to false
    return dfsHasPathRec(G, src, dest, visited)

dfsHasPathRec(G, v, dest, visited):
    Input: graph G, vertices v and dest, visited array

    visited[v] = true
    if v = dest:
        return true

    for each neighbour w of v in G:
        if visited[w] = false:
            if dfsHasPathRec(G, w, dest, visited):
                return true

    return false
```

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Analysis

$O(V + E)$ when using the adjacency list representation:

- Algorithm is just a modified recursive DFS with return statements

Path-Finding with Recursive DFS

Knowing whether a path exists can be useful.

Knowing what the path is can be even more useful.

Idea:

- Record the predecessor of each vertex during the DFS
- Trace backwards through the path after the DFS

Path-Finding with Recursive DFS

Pseudocode


```
dfsFindPath(G, src, dest):
    Input: graph G, vertices src and dest

    create predecessor array, initialised to -1
    predecessor[src] = src

    if dfsFindPathRec(G, src, dest, predecessor):
        v = dest
        while v ≠ src:
            print v, "<-"
            v = predecessor[v]

        print src
```

Path-Finding with Recursive DFS

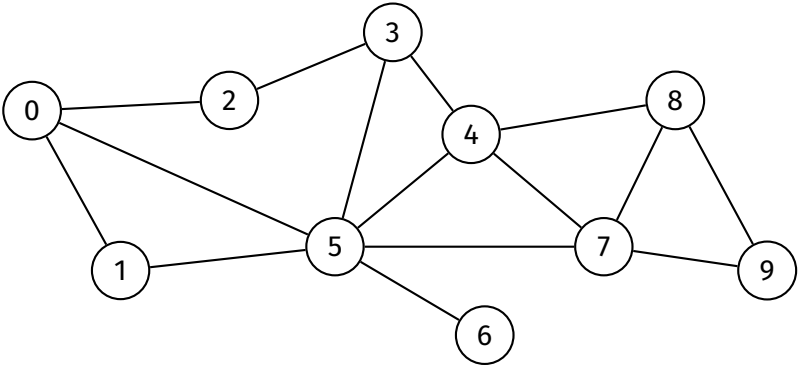
Pseudocode


```
dfsFindPathRec(G, v, dest, predecessor):
    if v = dest:
        return true

    for each neighbour w of v in G:
        if predecessor[w] = -1:
            predecessor[w] = v
            if dfsFindPathRec(G, w, dest, predecessor):
                return true

    return false
```

Path-Finding with Recursive DFS

Example

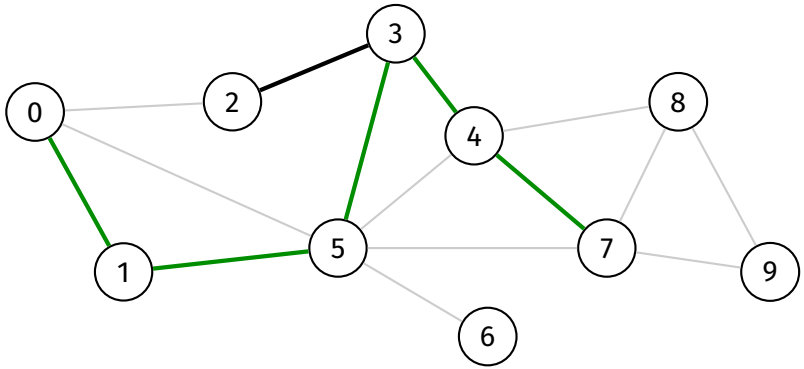
Find a path from 0 to 7



Path-Finding with Recursive DFS

Example

Path found:



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
pred	0	0	3	5	3	1	-1	4	-1	-1

Clearly, DFS is not guaranteed to find the shortest path.

Iterative Depth-First Search

DFS can be implemented iteratively.

Iterative DFS is similar to BFS, but there are a few crucial differences:

- DFS uses a stack instead of a queue
- DFS marks a vertex as visited after removing it from the stack, not when adding it (which is what BFS does, but with a queue)

Iterative Depth-First Search

Pseudocode


```
dfs(G, src):
    Input: graph G, vertex src

    create visited array, initialised to false
    create predecessor array, initialised to -1
    create stack S

    push src onto S

    while S is not empty:
        v = pop from S
        if visited[v] = true:
            continue // i.e., return to start of loop

        visited[v] = true

        for each neighbour w of v in G where visited[w] = false:
            predecessor[w] = v
            push w onto S
```

Iterative Depth-First Search

Analysis

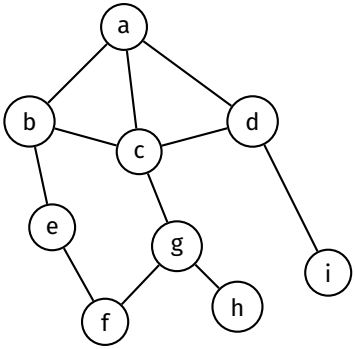
Iterative DFS is $O(V + E)$ when using the adjacency list representation.

- Typical stack implementation has $O(1)$ push and pop
- Each vertex visited at most once $\Rightarrow O(V)$
- For each vertex, all of its edges are considered $\Rightarrow O(E)$

Spanning Trees

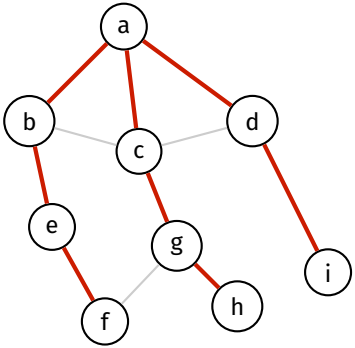
The edges traversed in a graph traversal form a spanning tree.

Consider the following graph:

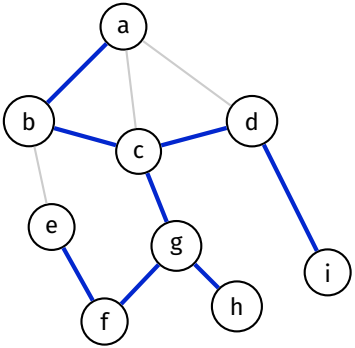


Spanning Trees

A traversal starting at vertex ‘a’ forms the following spanning trees:



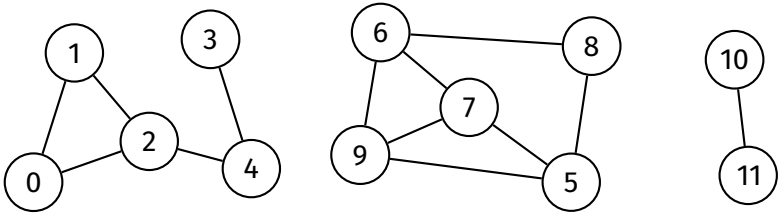
Breadth-first search



Depth-first search

Disconnected Graphs

If a graph is not connected,
a graph traversal starting from a given vertex
will not traverse the entire graph

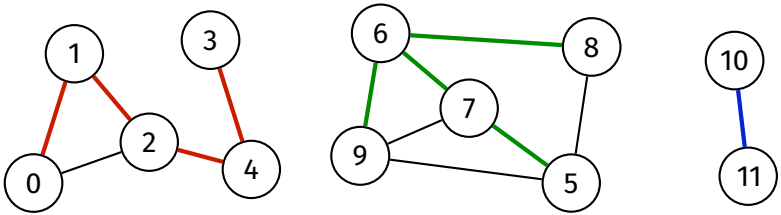


Disconnected Graphs

Solution

After initial traversal is complete,
perform traversal again on an unvisited vertex,
repeat until all vertices are visited

This produces a spanning forest



Disconnected Graphs


```
dfs(G):
    Input: graph G

    create predecessor array, initialised to -1

    for each vertex v in G:
        if predecessor[v] = -1:
            dfsRec(G, v, predecessor)

    ...
```

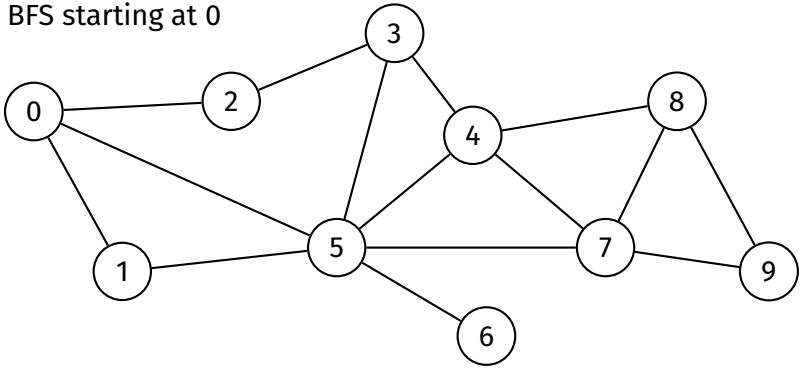
Feedback

https://forms.office.com/r/zEqxUXvmLR

Appendix

BFS Example

BFS starting at 0



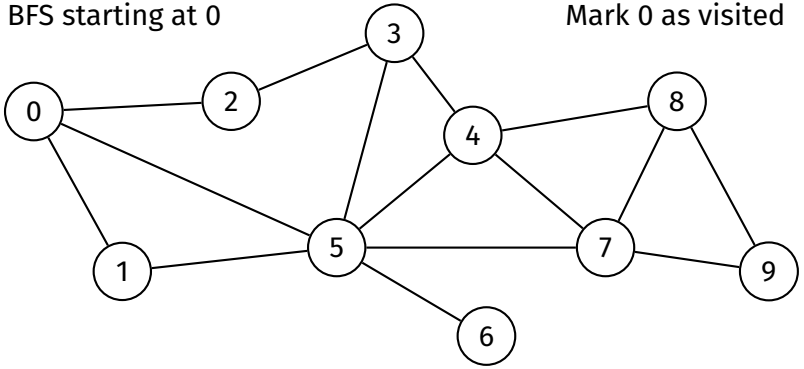
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue

BFS Example

BFS starting at 0

Mark 0 as visited

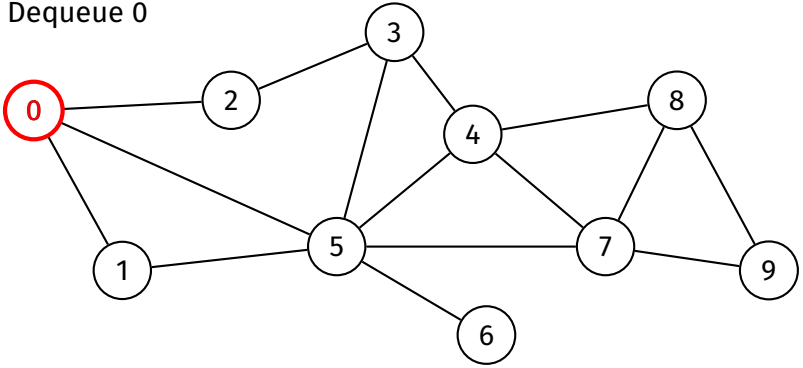


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0

BFS Example

Dequeue 0

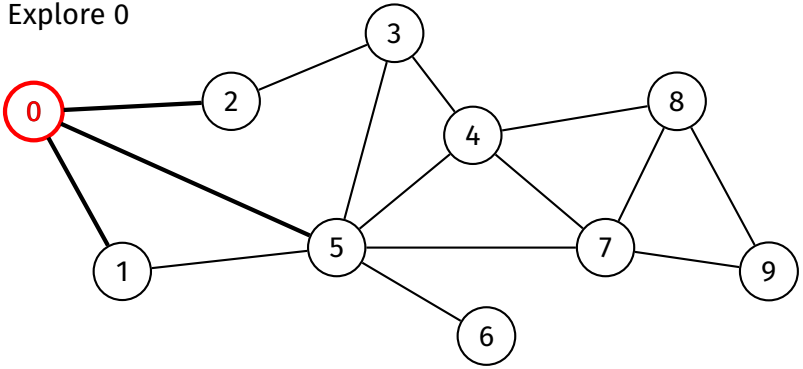


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0

BFS Example

Explore 0

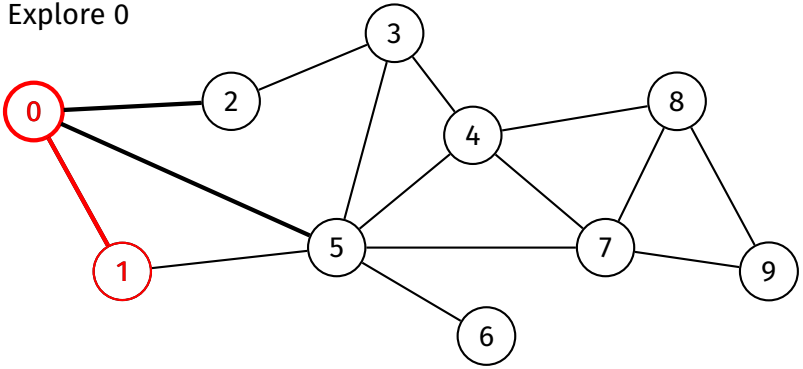


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0

BFS Example

Explore 0



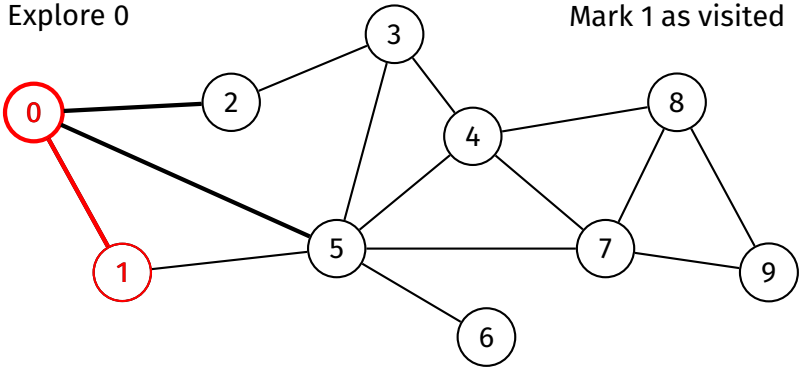
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0

BFS Example

Explore 0

Mark 1 as visited

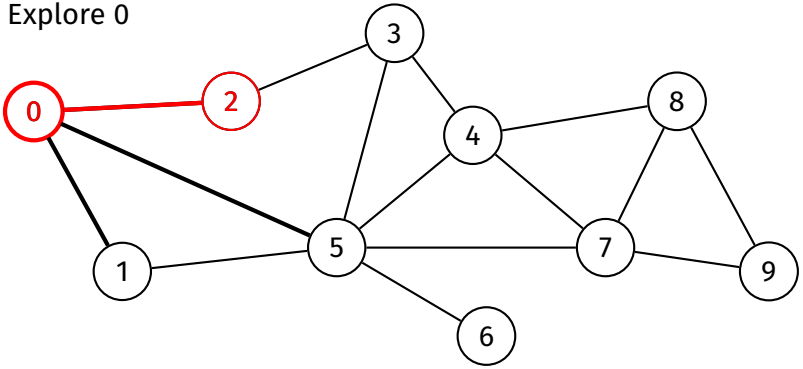


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1

BFS Example

Explore 0



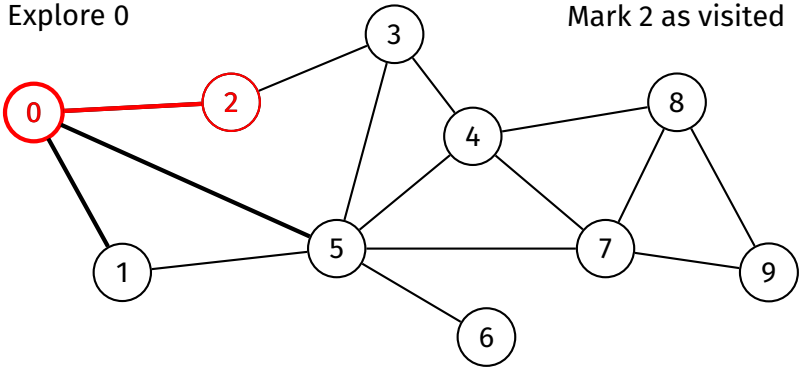
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1

BFS Example

Explore 0

Mark 2 as visited

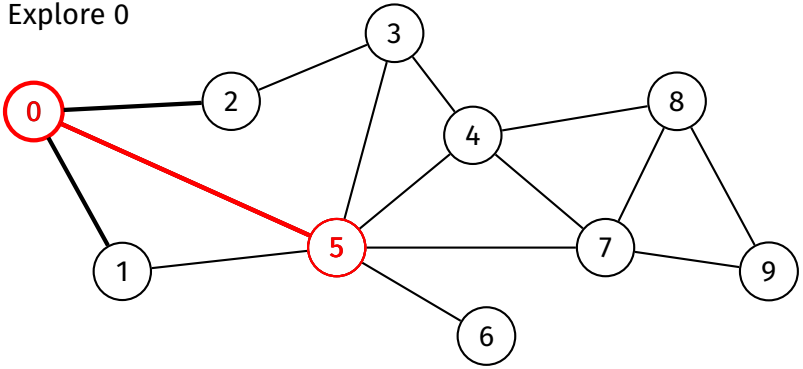


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2

BFS Example

Explore 0



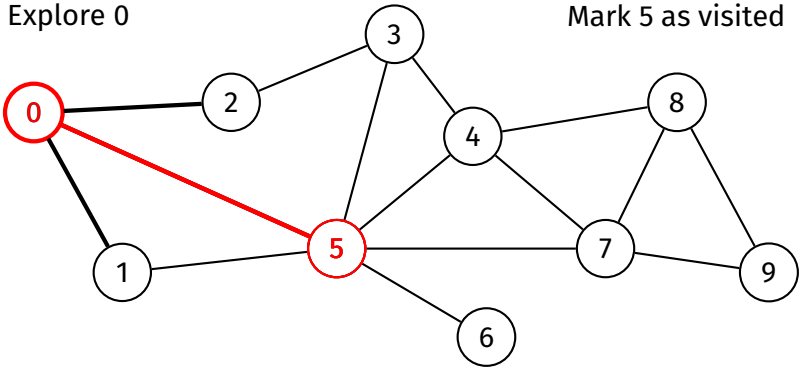
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2

BFS Example

Explore 0

Mark 5 as visited



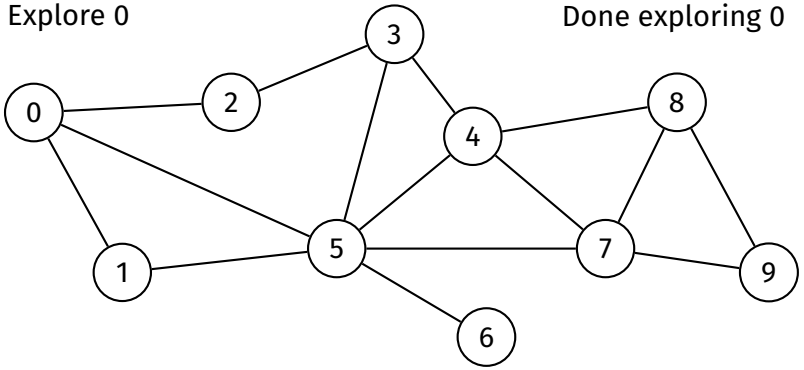
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5

BFS Example

Explore 0

Done exploring 0

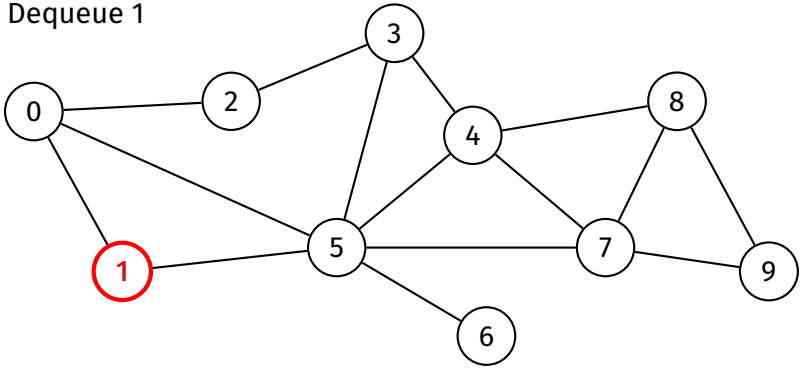


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5

BFS Example

Dequeue 1

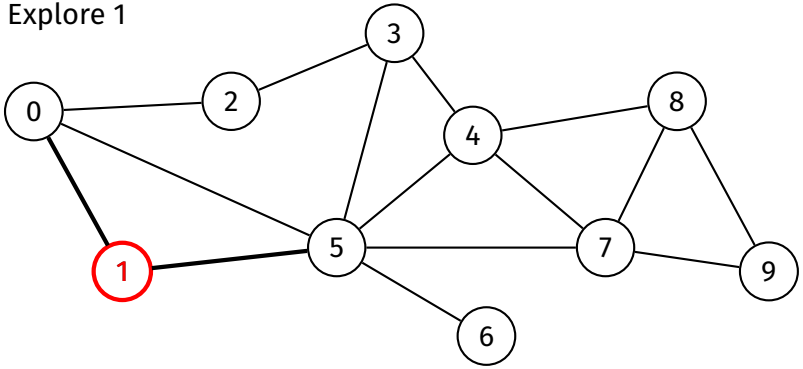


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5

BFS Example

Explore 1



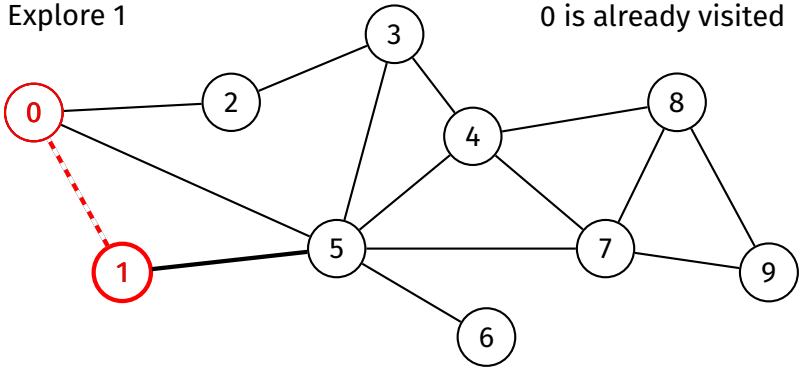
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5

BFS Example

Explore 1

0 is already visited



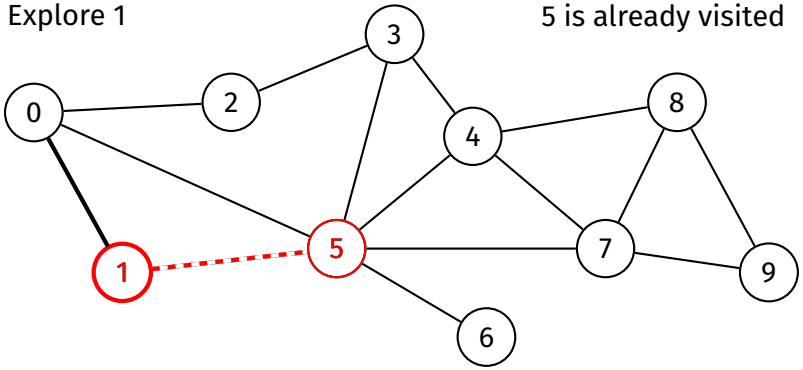
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5

BFS Example

Explore 1

5 is already visited



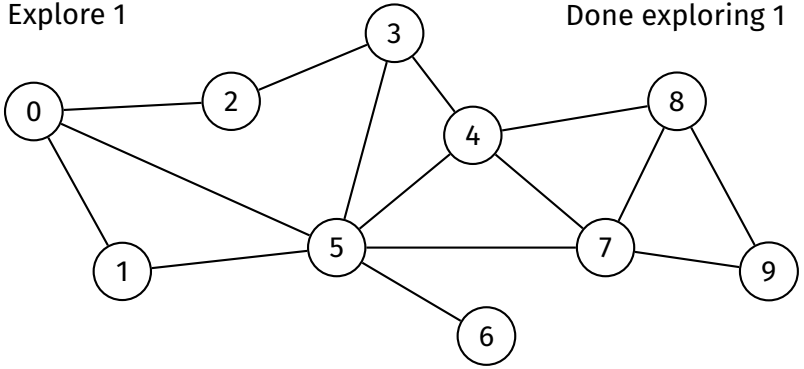
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5

BFS Example

Explore 1

Done exploring 1

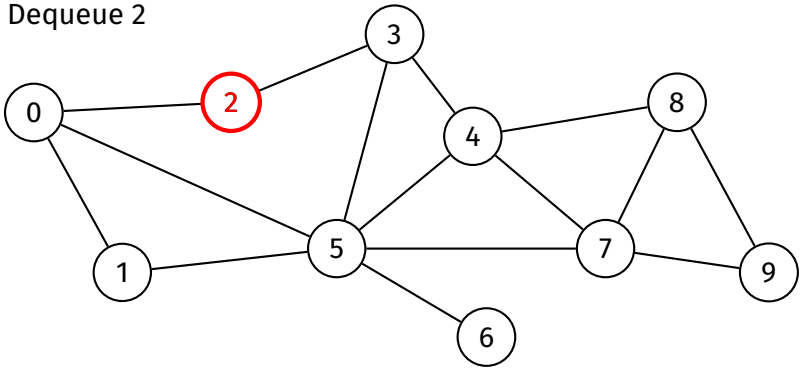


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5

BFS Example

Dequeue 2

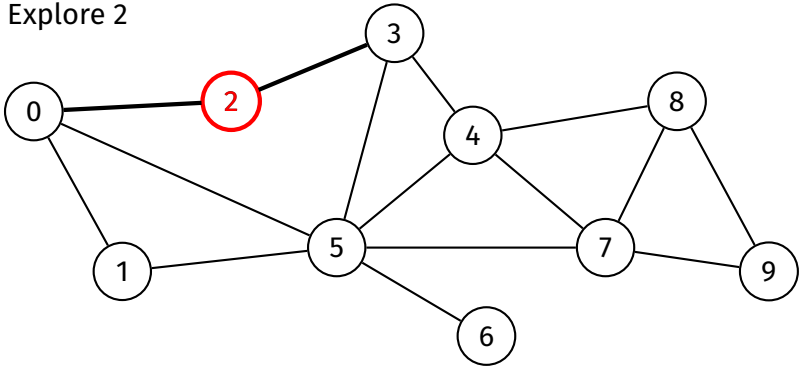


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5

BFS Example

Explore 2



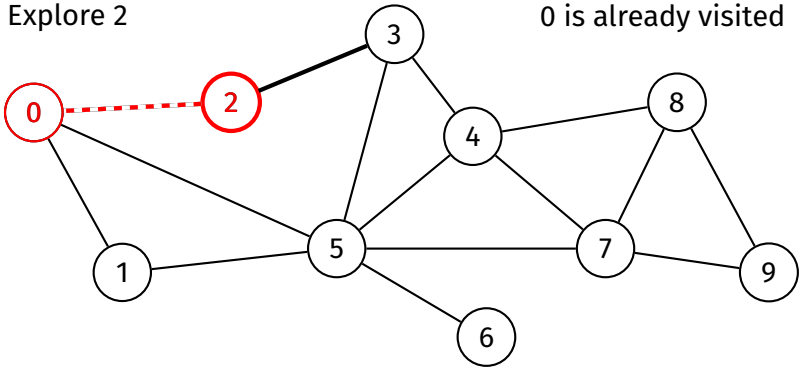
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5

BFS Example

Explore 2

0 is already visited

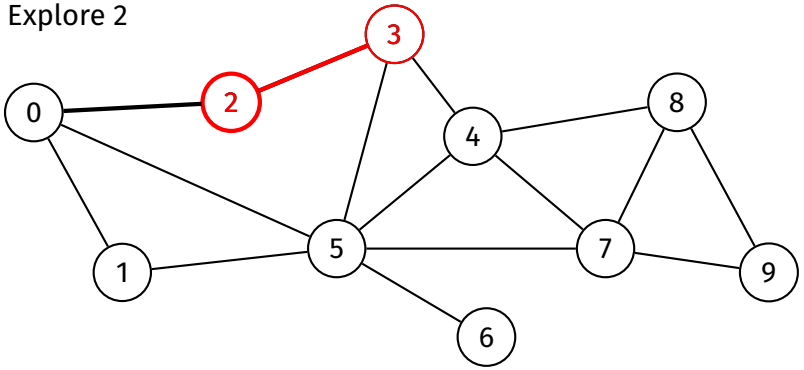


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5

BFS Example

Explore 2



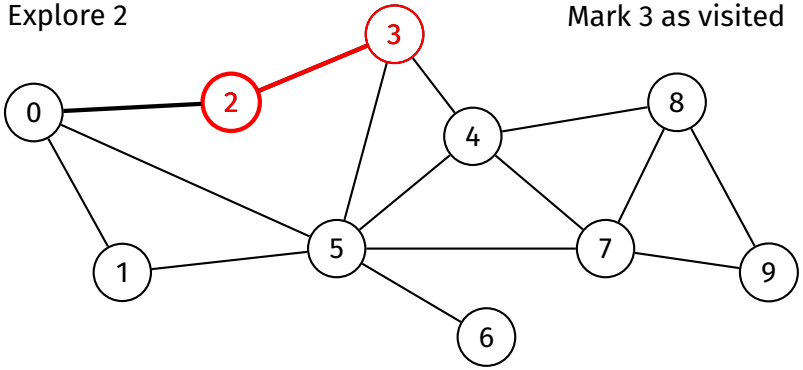
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5

BFS Example

Explore 2

Mark 3 as visited



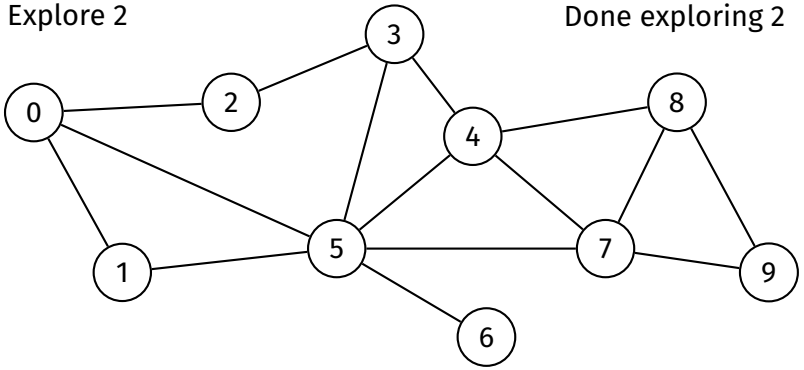
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3

BFS Example

Explore 2

Done exploring 2

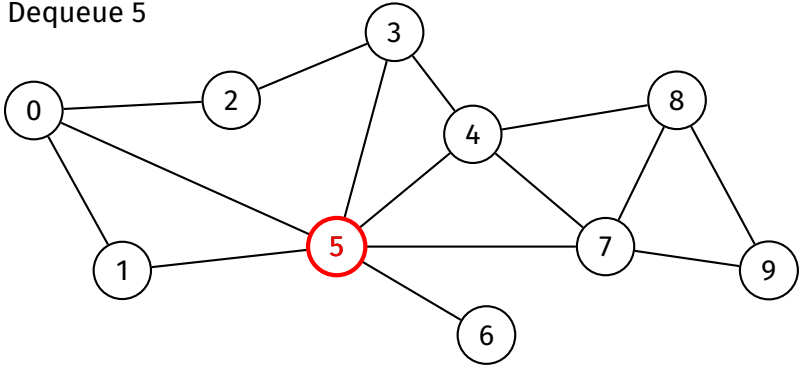


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3

BFS Example

Dequeue 5

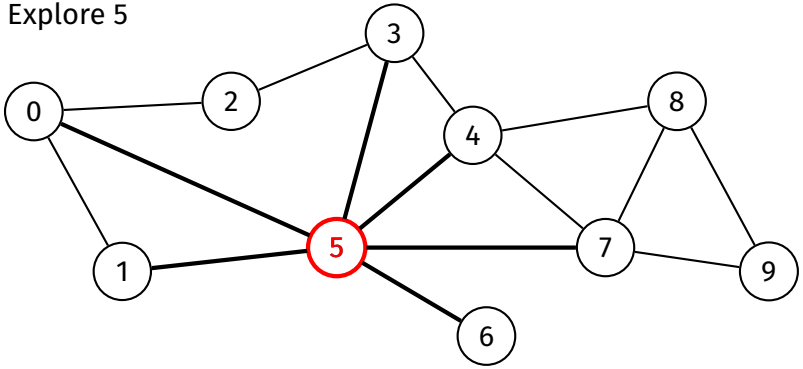


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3

BFS Example

Explore 5



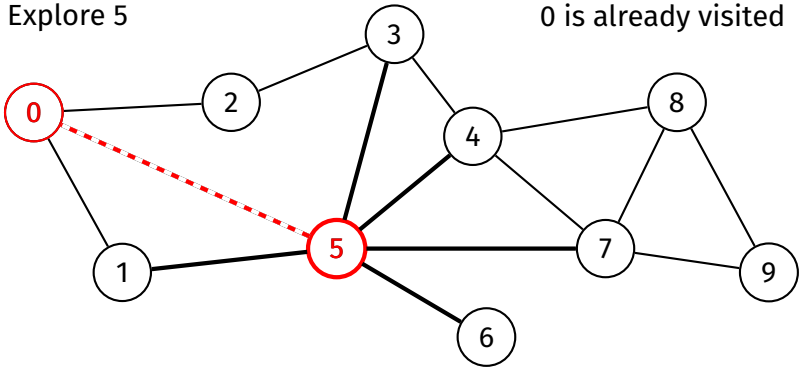
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3

BFS Example

Explore 5

0 is already visited



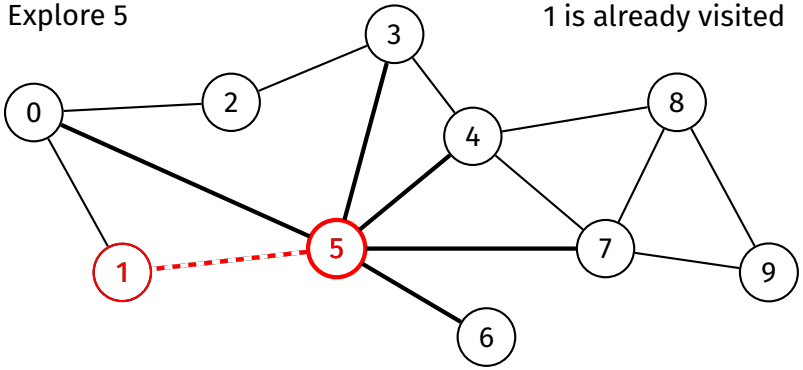
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3

BFS Example

Explore 5

1 is already visited



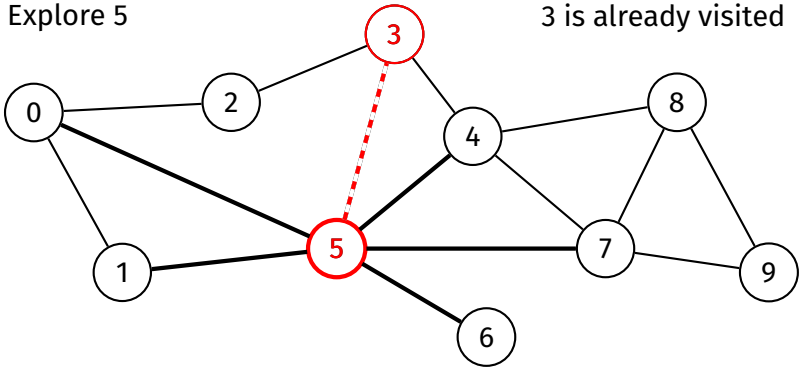
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3

BFS Example

Explore 5

3 is already visited

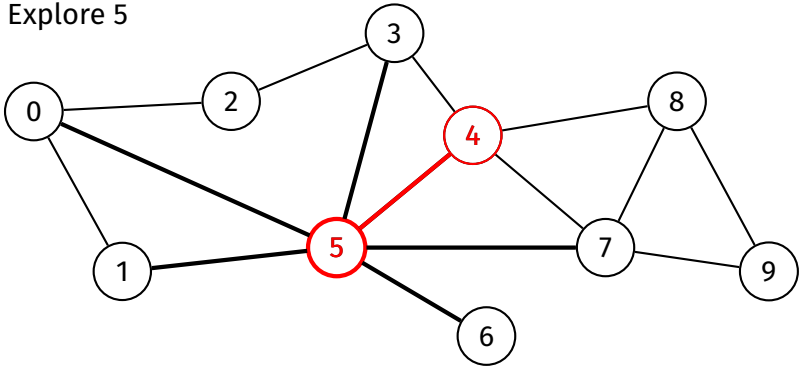


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3

BFS Example

Explore 5



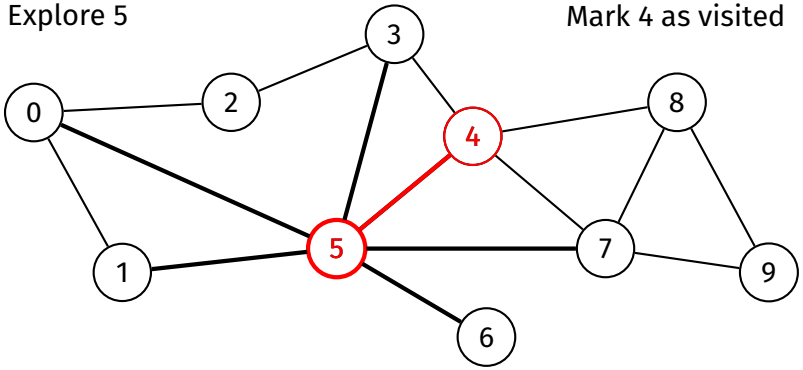
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3

BFS Example

Explore 5

Mark 4 as visited

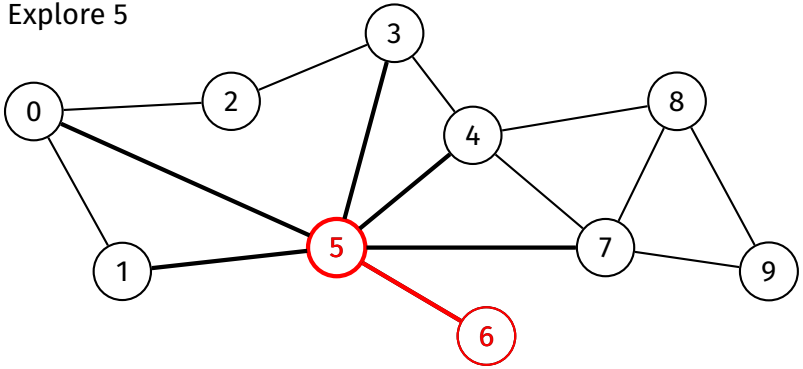


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4

BFS Example

Explore 5



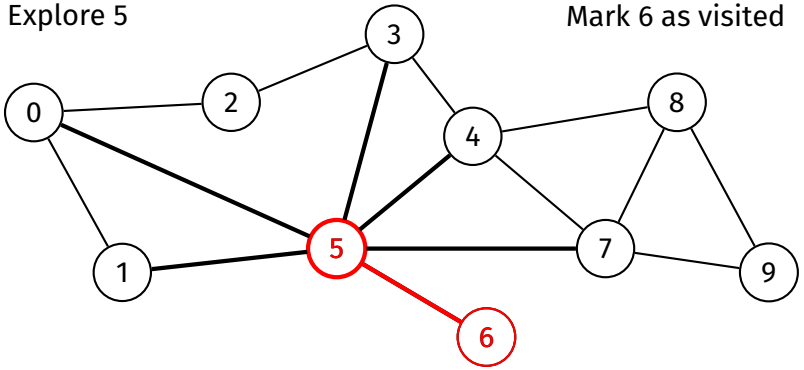
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4

BFS Example

Explore 5

Mark 6 as visited

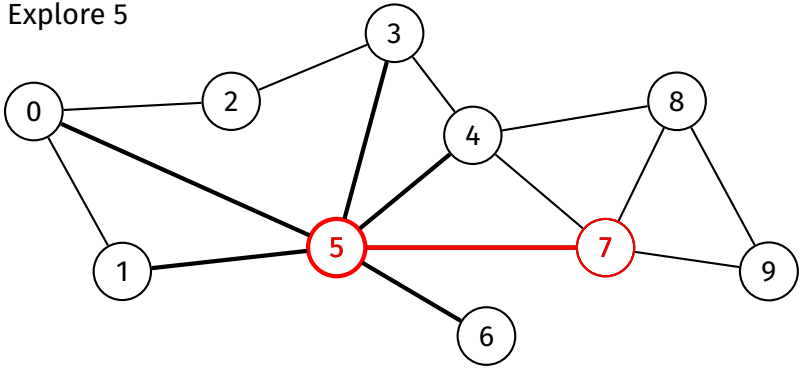


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6

BFS Example

Explore 5



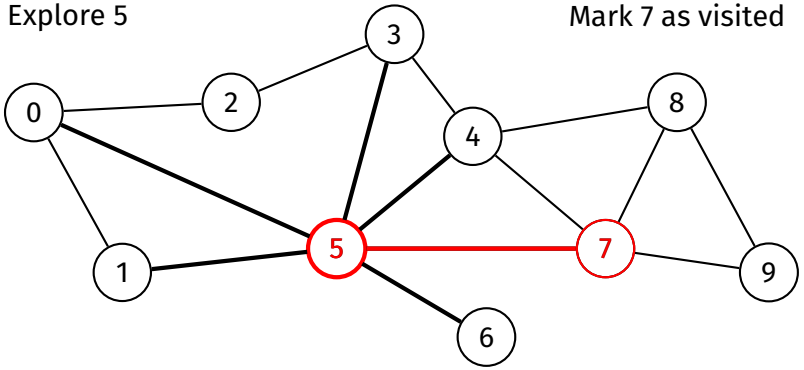
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	-1	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6

BFS Example

Explore 5

Mark 7 as visited



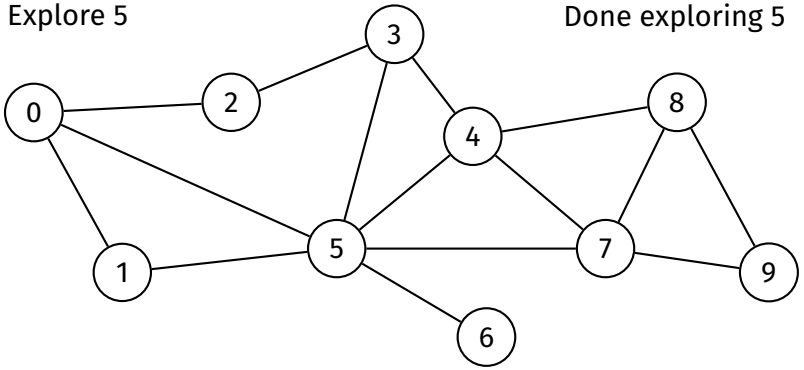
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7

BFS Example

Explore 5

Done exploring 5

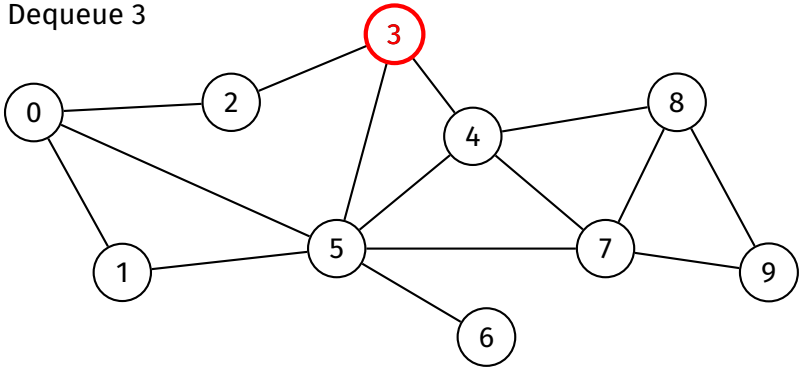


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7

BFS Example

Dequeue 3

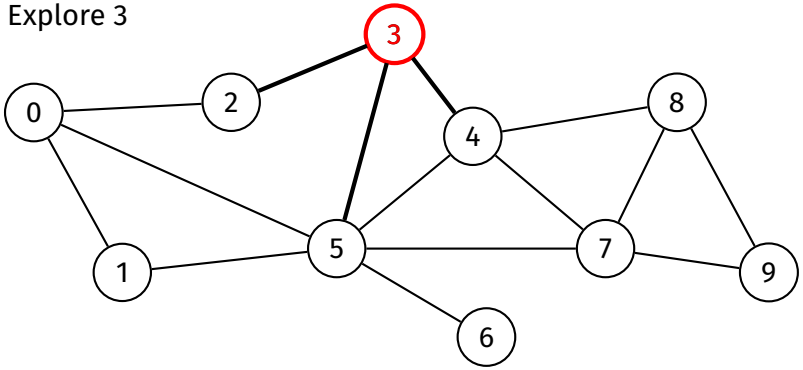


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7

BFS Example

Explore 3



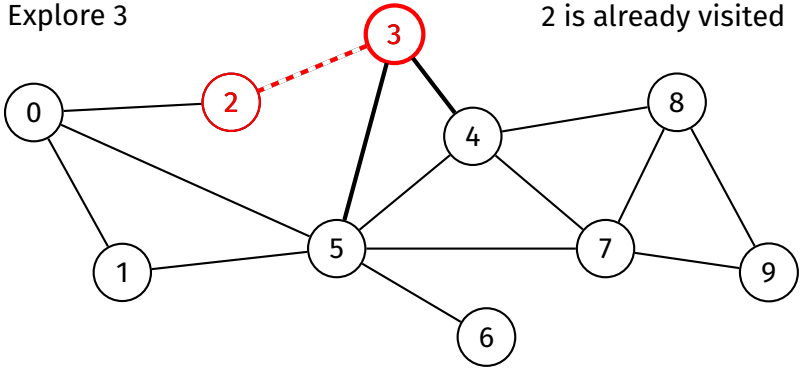
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7

BFS Example

Explore 3

2 is already visited



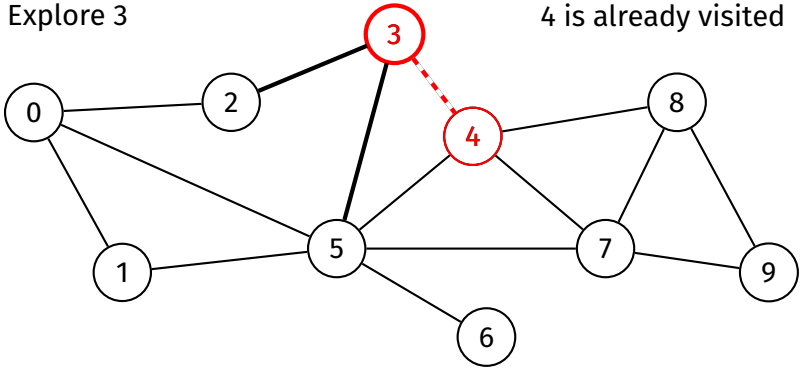
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7

BFS Example

Explore 3

4 is already visited



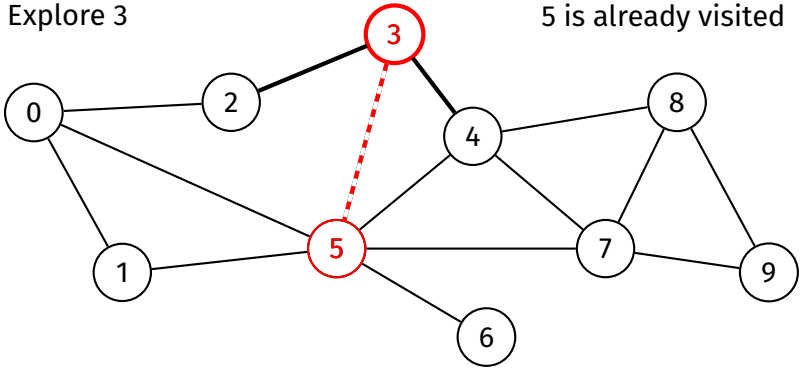
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7

BFS Example

Explore 3

5 is already visited



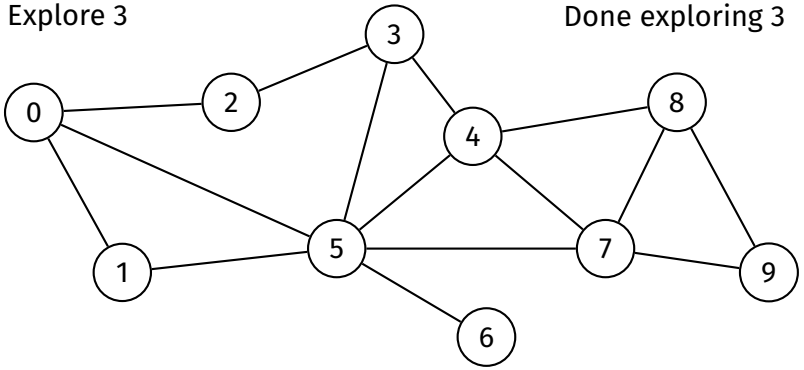
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7

BFS Example

Explore 3

Done exploring 3

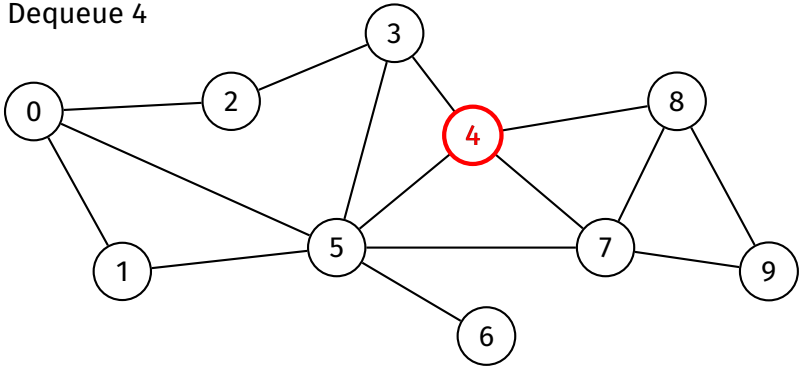


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7

BFS Example

Dequeue 4

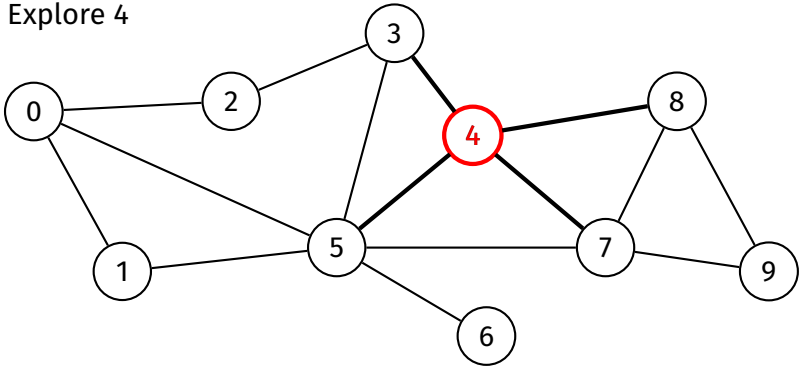


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7

BFS Example

Explore 4



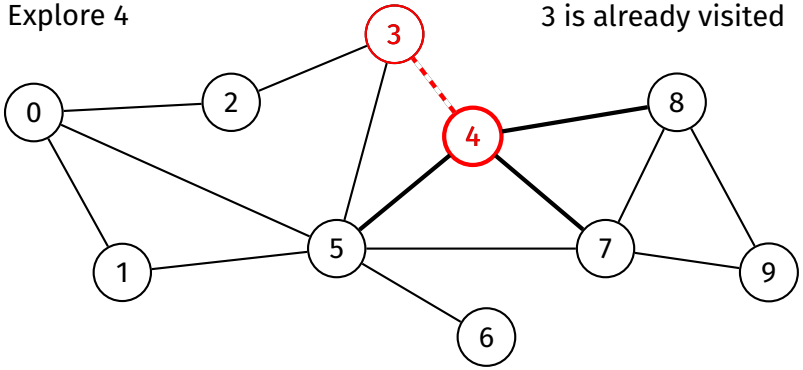
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7

BFS Example

Explore 4

3 is already visited



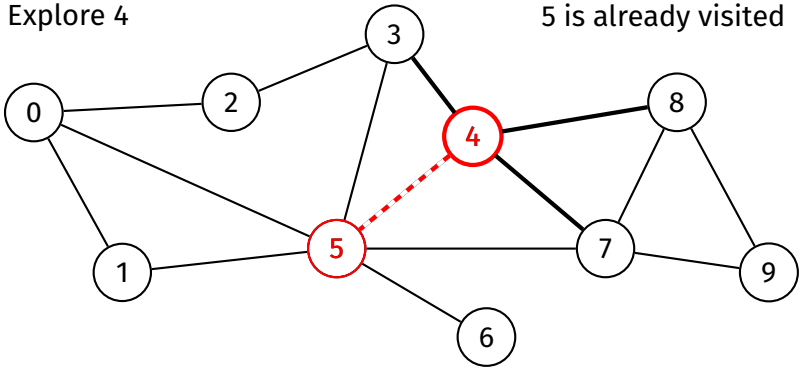
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7

BFS Example

Explore 4

5 is already visited



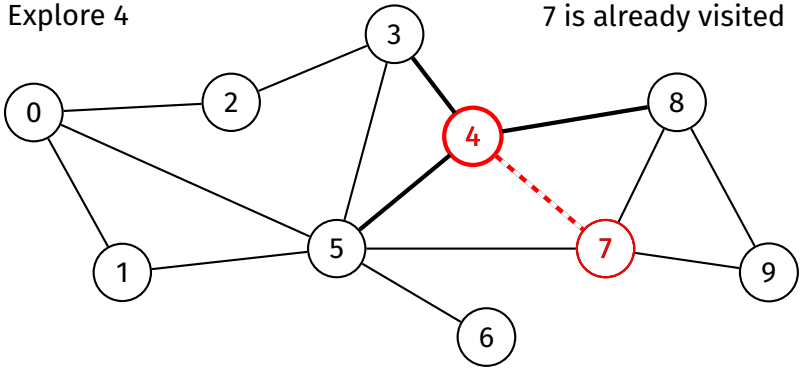
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7

BFS Example

Explore 4

7 is already visited

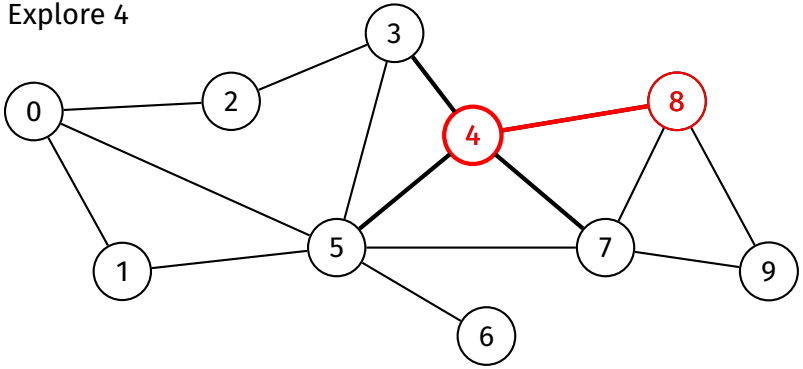


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7

BFS Example

Explore 4



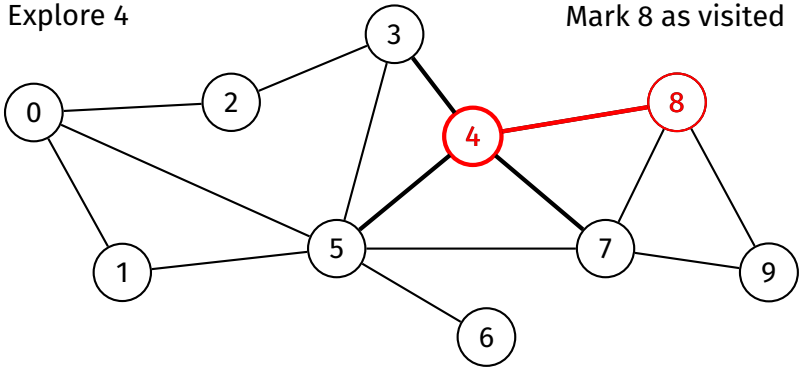
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	-1	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7

BFS Example

Explore 4

Mark 8 as visited



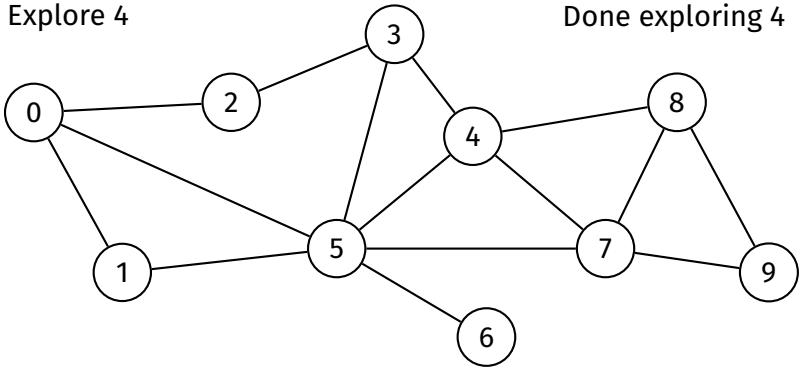
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8

BFS Example

Explore 4

Done exploring 4

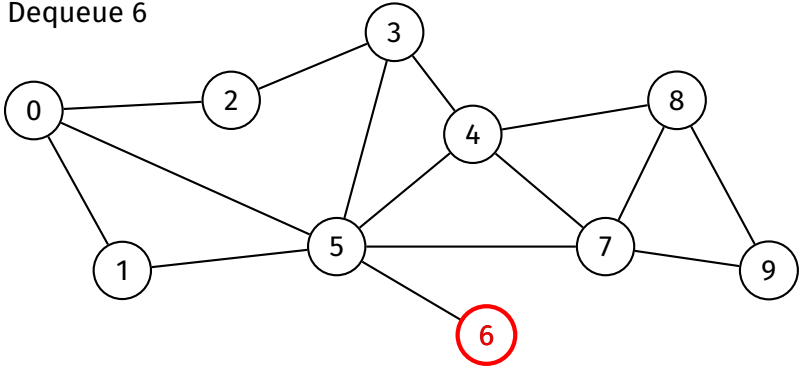


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8

BFS Example

Dequeue 6

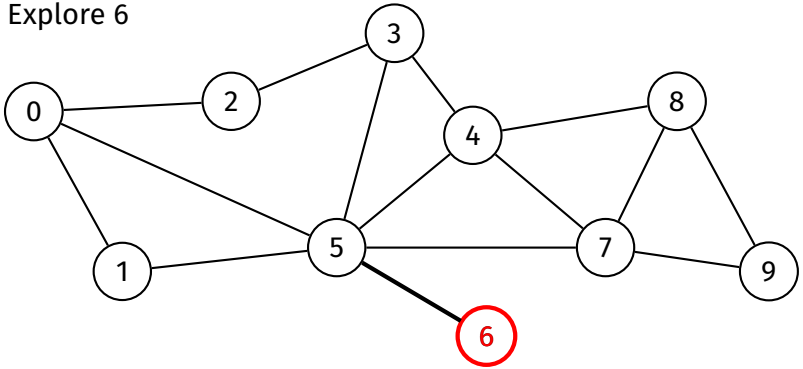


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8

BFS Example

Explore 6



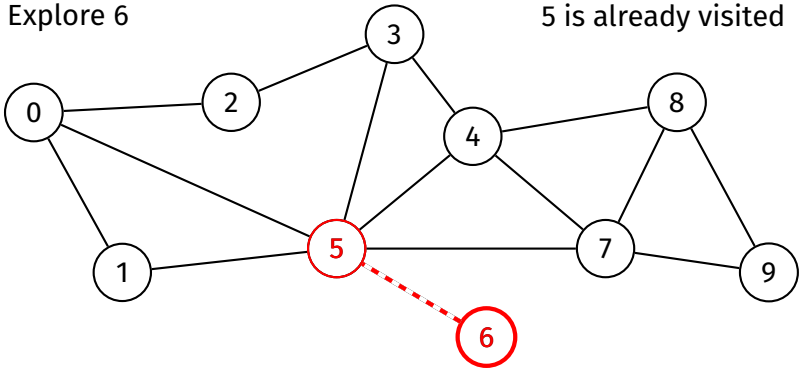
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8

BFS Example

Explore 6

5 is already visited



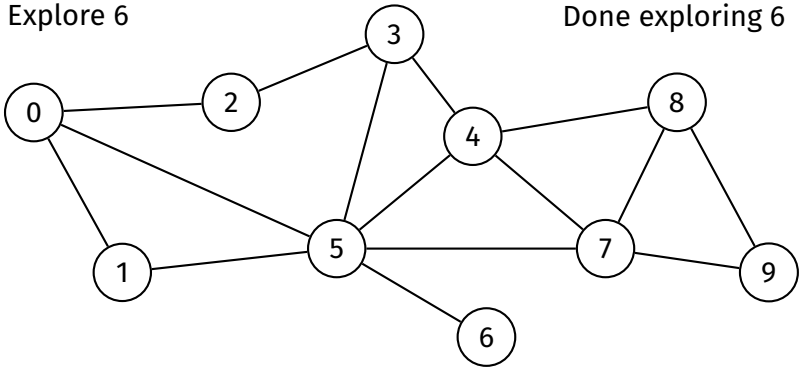
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8

BFS Example

Explore 6

Done exploring 6

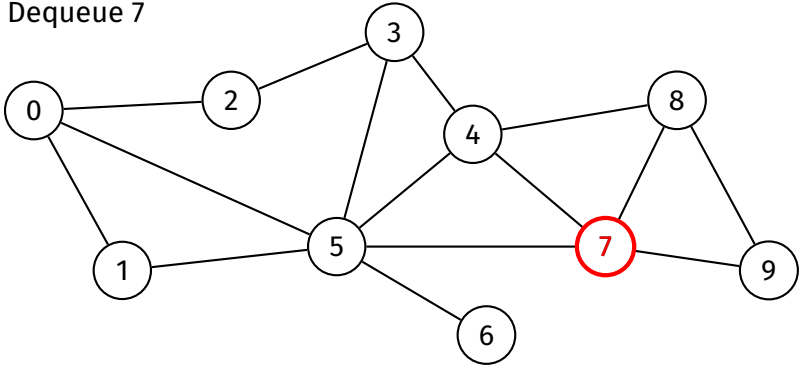


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8

BFS Example

Dequeue 7

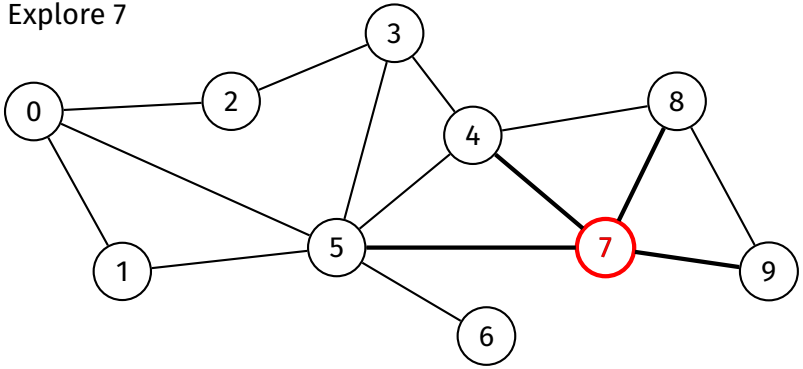


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8

BFS Example

Explore 7



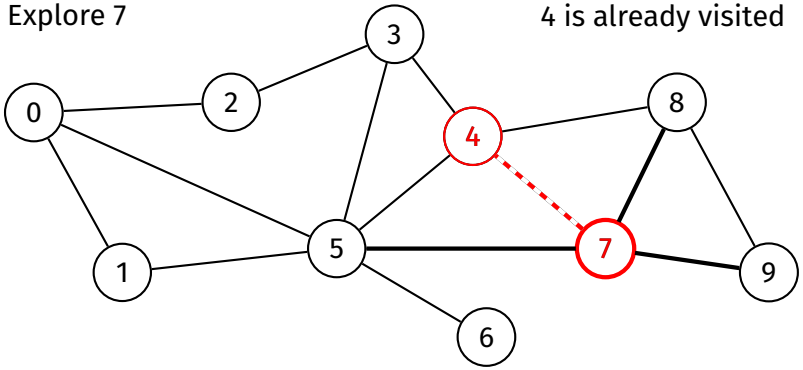
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8

BFS Example

Explore 7

4 is already visited



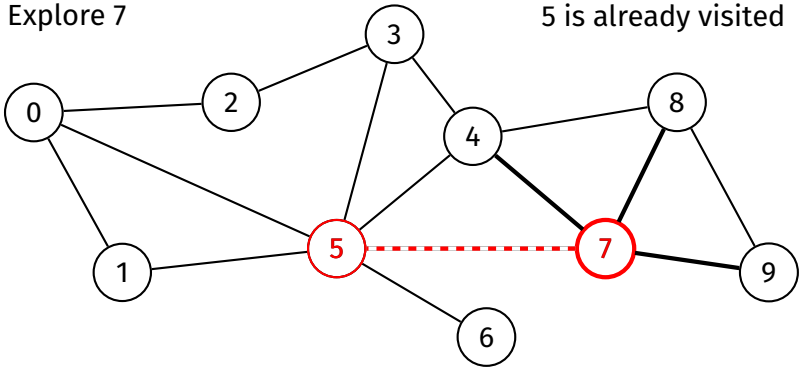
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8

BFS Example

Explore 7

5 is already visited



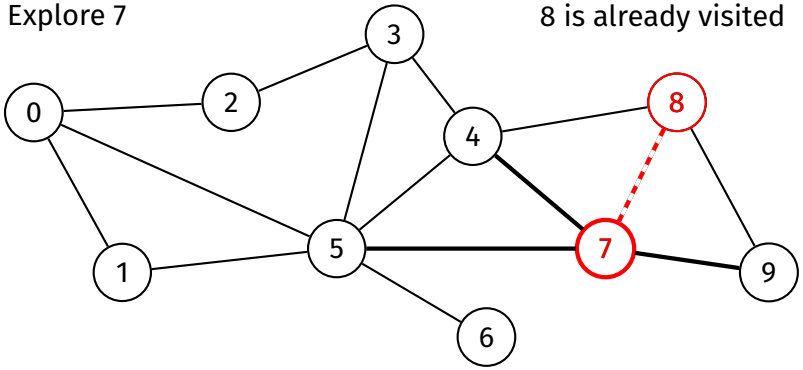
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8

BFS Example

Explore 7

8 is already visited

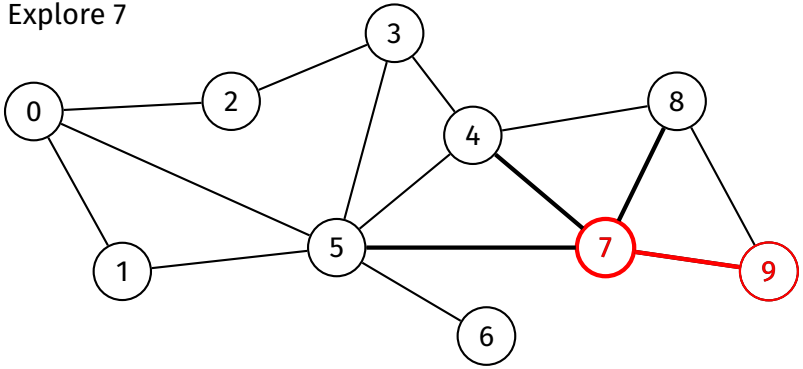


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8

BFS Example

Explore 7



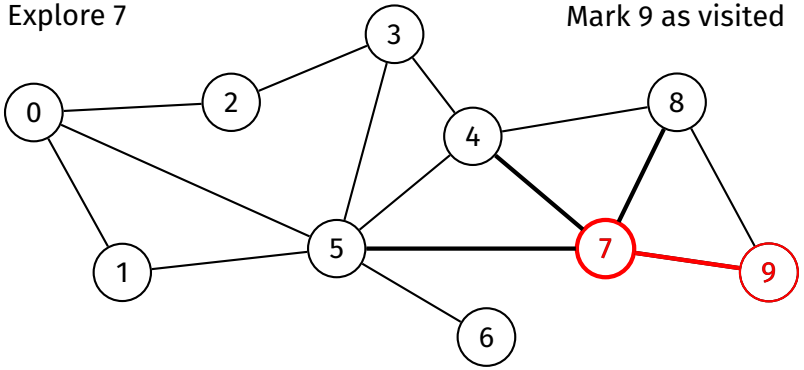
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	-1

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8

BFS Example

Explore 7

Mark 9 as visited



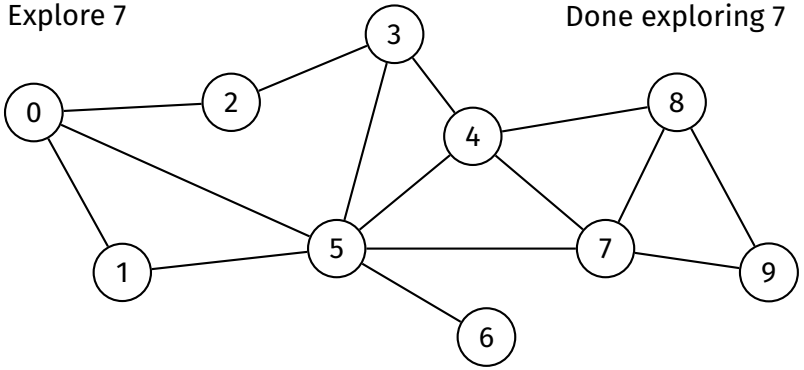
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

BFS Example

Explore 7

Done exploring 7

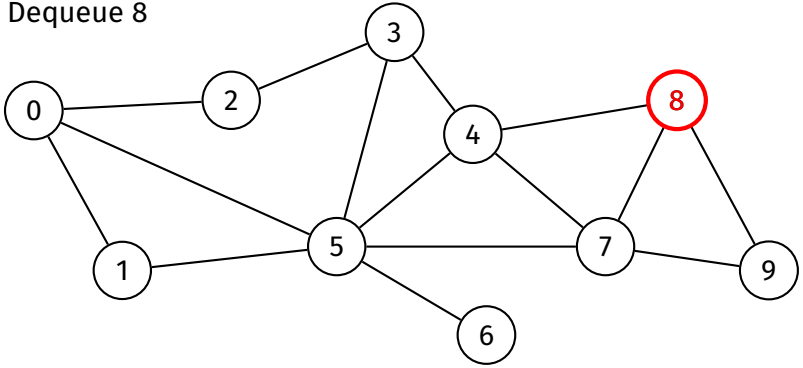


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

BFS Example

Dequeue 8

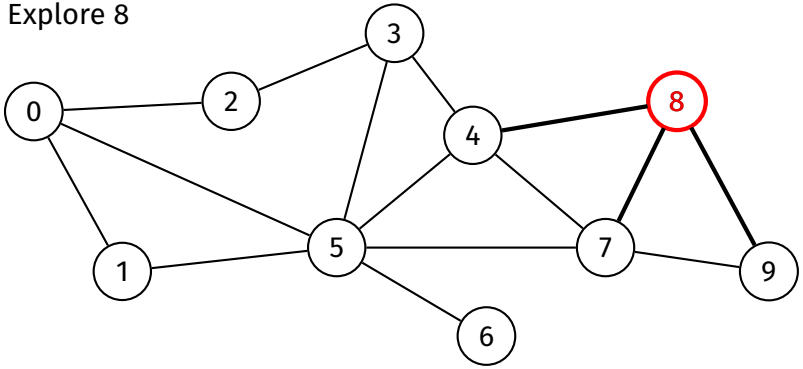


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

BFS Example

Explore 8



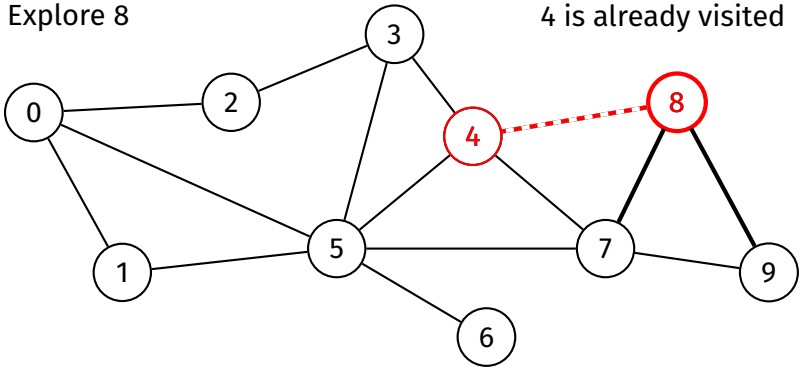
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

BFS Example

Explore 8

4 is already visited



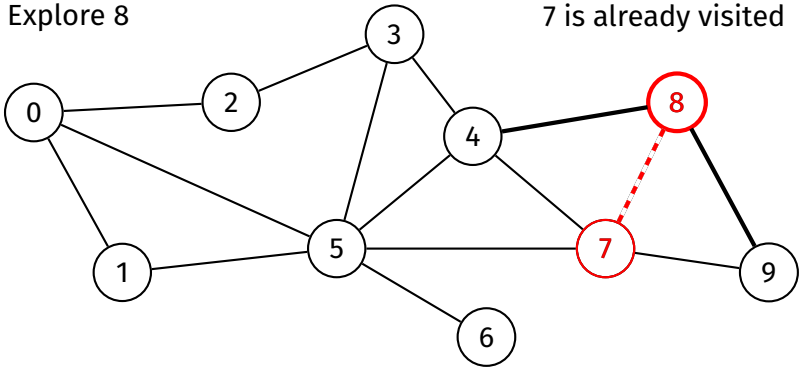
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

BFS Example

Explore 8

7 is already visited



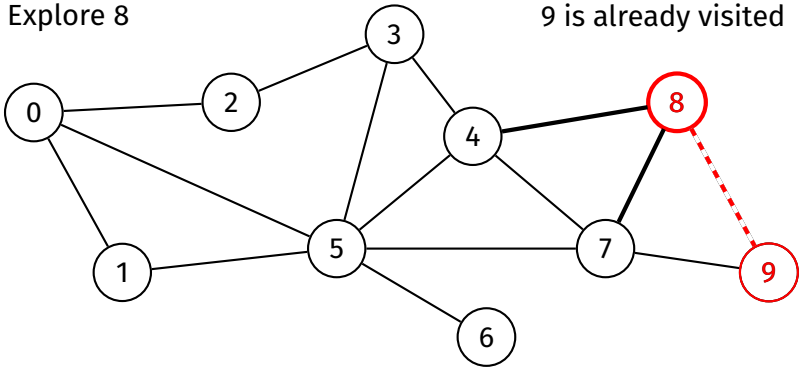
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

BFS Example

Explore 8

9 is already visited



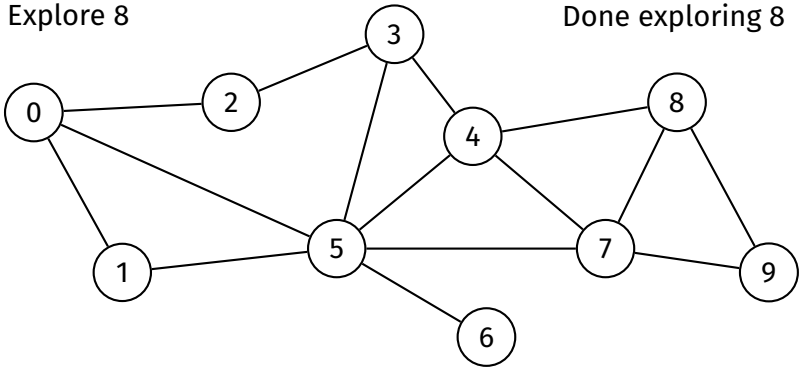
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

BFS Example

Explore 8

Done exploring 8

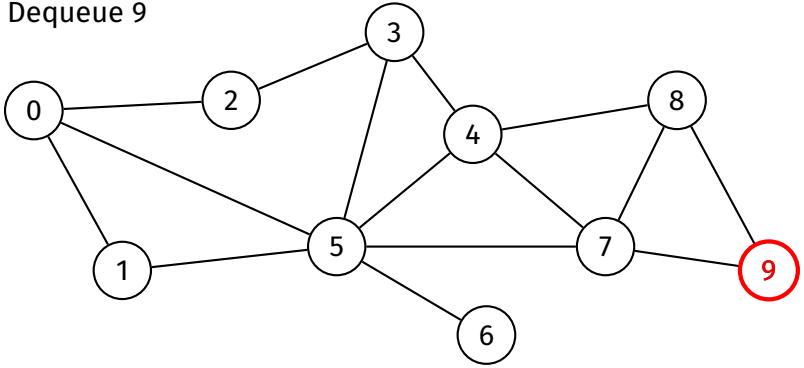


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

BFS Example

Dequeue 9

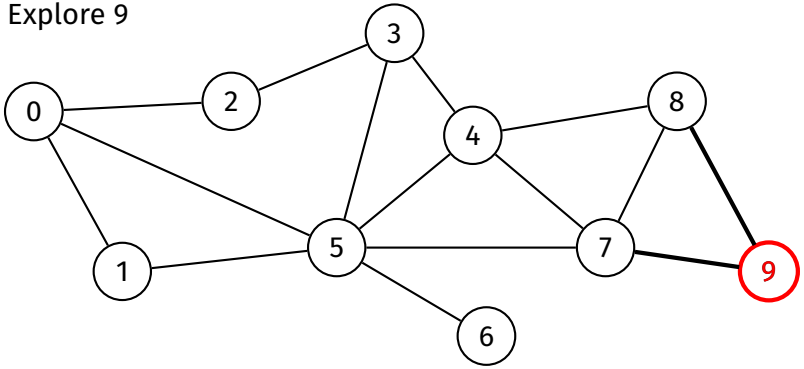


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

BFS Example

Explore 9



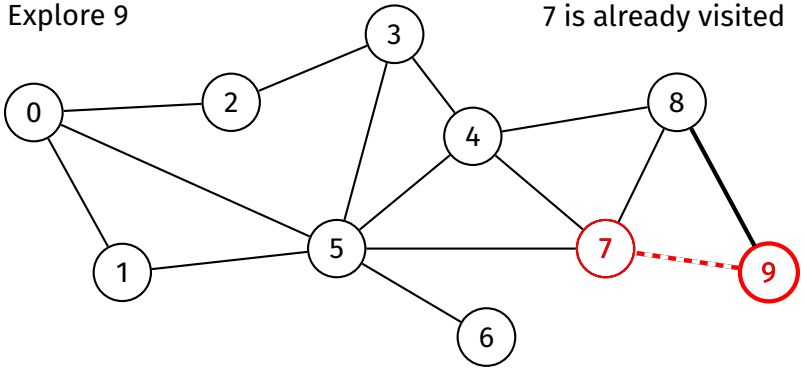
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

BFS Example

Explore 9

7 is already visited



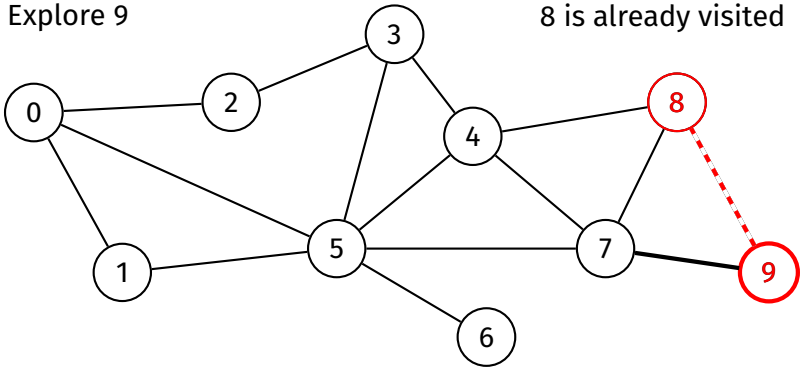
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

BFS Example

Explore 9

8 is already visited



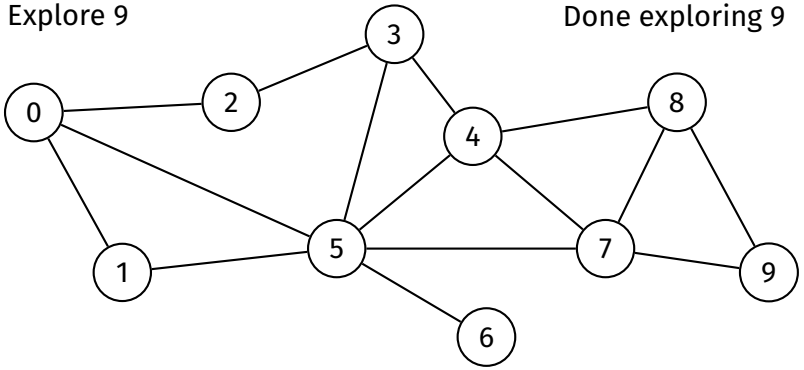
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

BFS Example

Explore 9

Done exploring 9

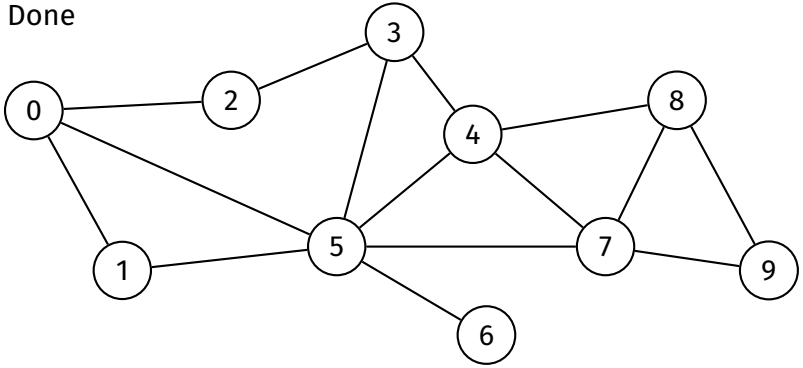


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

BFS Example

Done

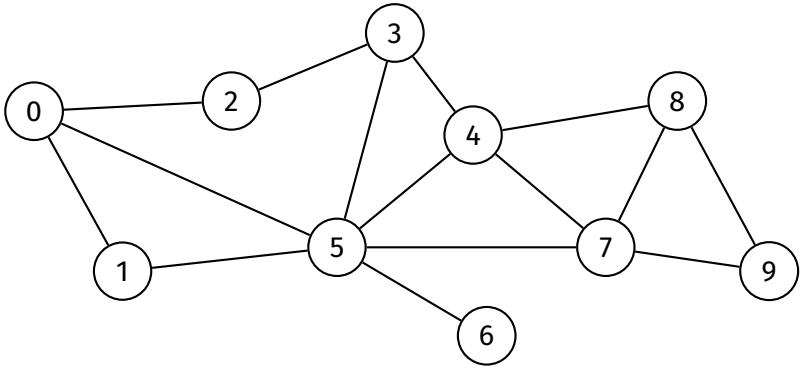


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pred	-1	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	4	7

queue 0 1 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 9

DFS Example

DFS starting at 0

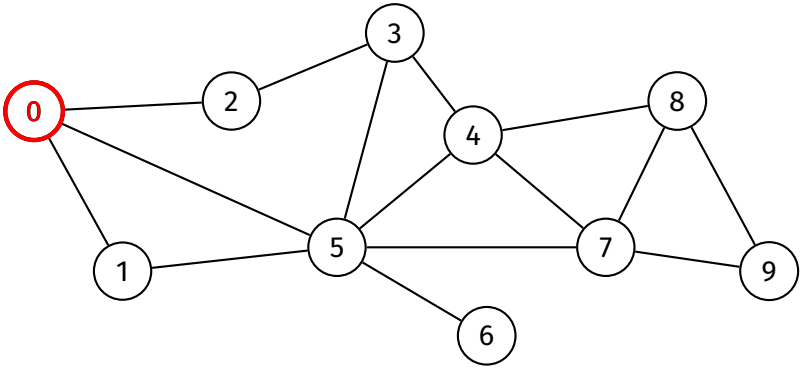


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

call stack

visit order

DFS Example



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

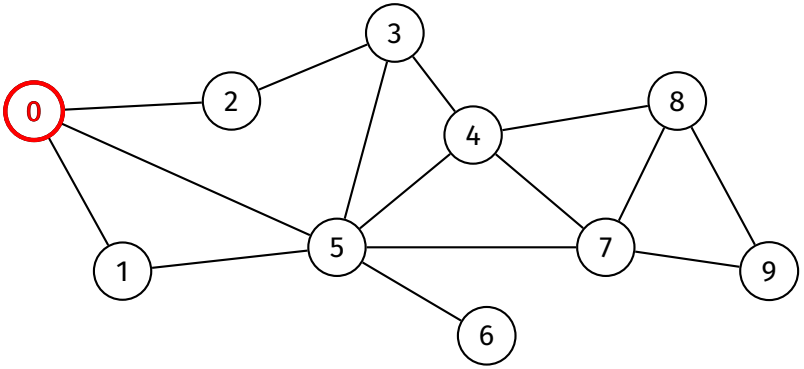
visit order

dfs(0)

call stack

DFS Example

Mark 0 as visited



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

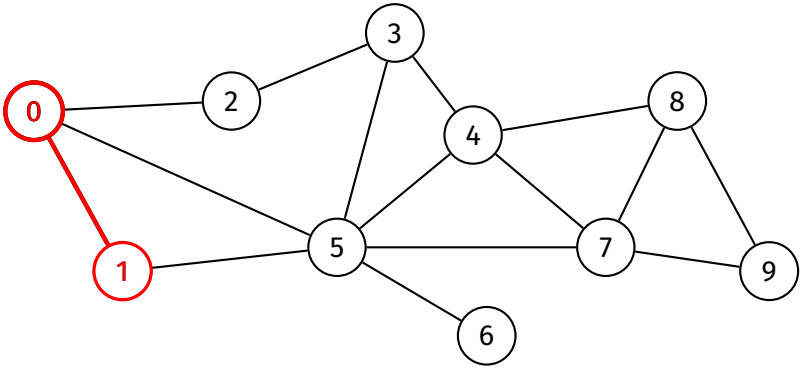
visit order 0

dfs(0)

call stack

DFS Example

1 has not been visited



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

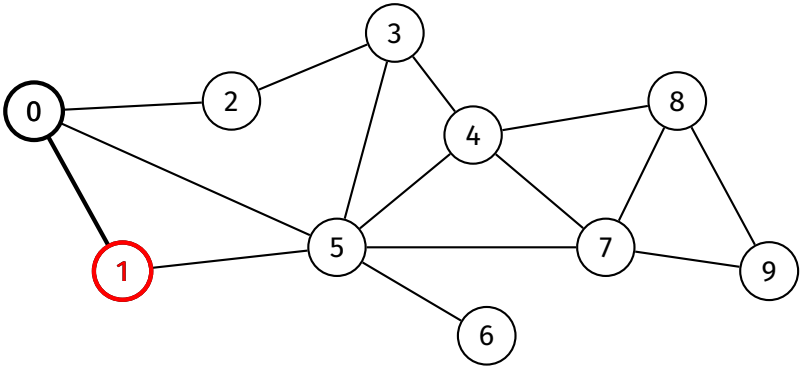
visit order 0

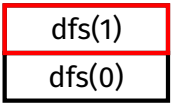
dfs(0)

call stack

DFS Example

Recurse into 1



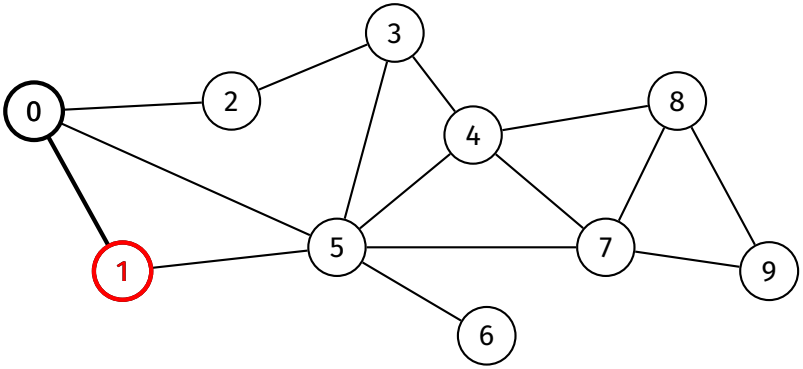


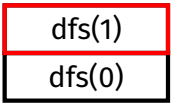
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

visit order 0

DFS Example

Mark 1 as visited



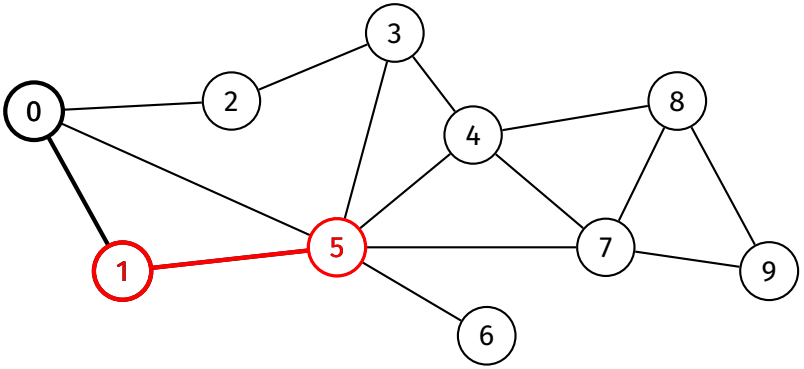


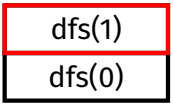
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

visit order 0 1

DFS Example

5 has not been visited





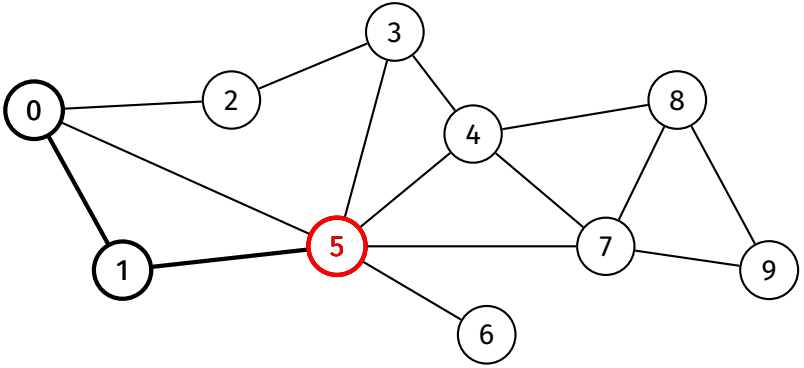
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

visit order 0 1

DFS Example

Recurse into 5



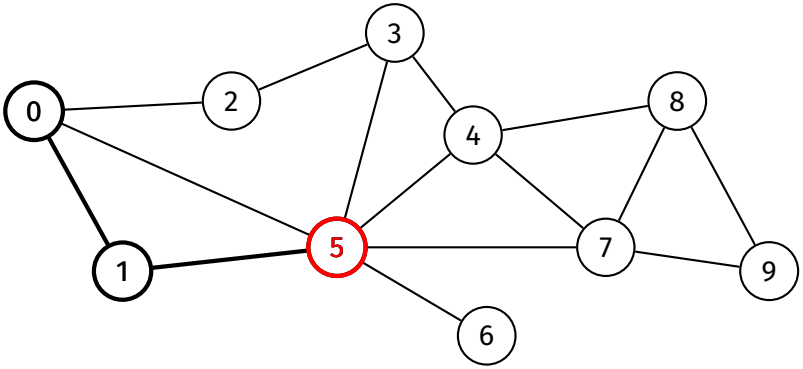
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

visit order 0 1

DFS Example

Mark 5 as visited



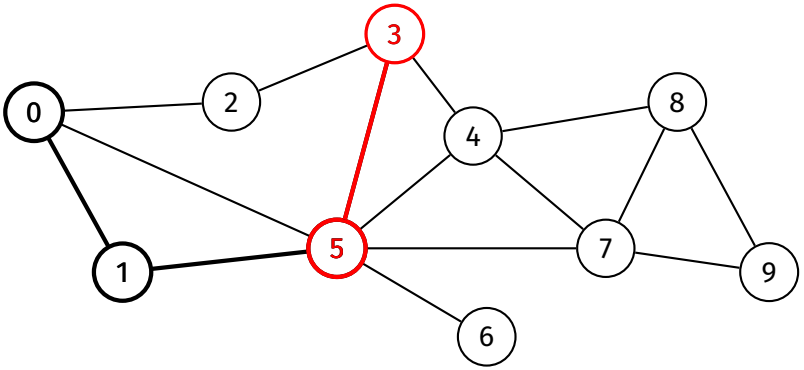
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

visit order 0 1 5

call stack

DFS Example

3 has not been visited



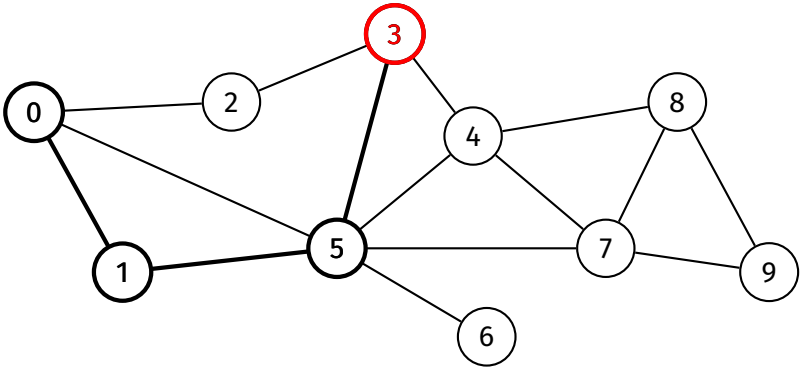
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

visit order 0 1 5

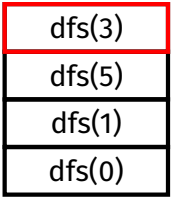
DFS Example

Recurse into 3



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

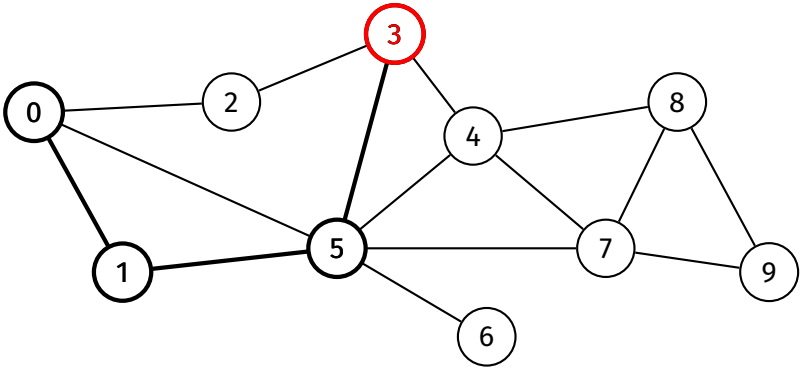
visit order 0 1 5



call stack

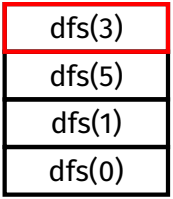
DFS Example

Mark 3 as visited



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

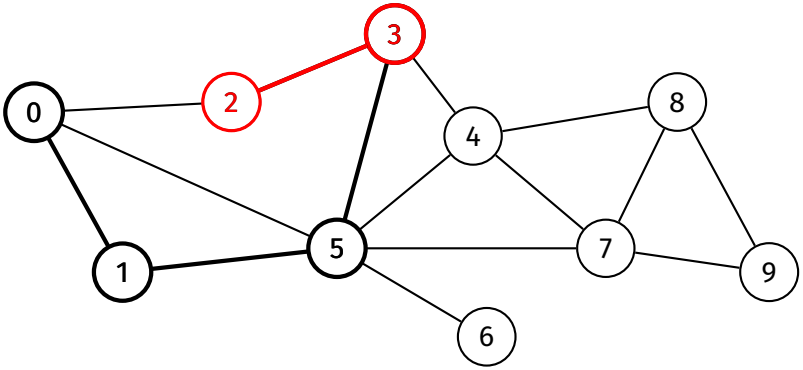
visit order 0 1 5 3

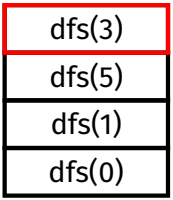


call stack

DFS Example

2 has not been visited





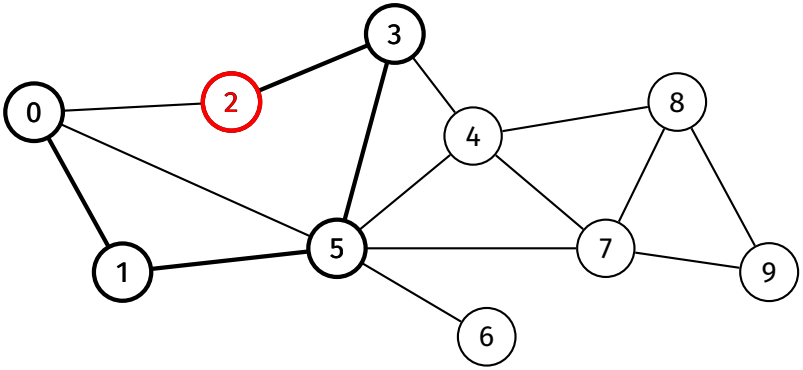
call stack

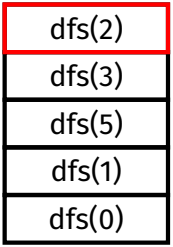
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

visit order 0 1 5 3

DFS Example

Recurse into 2





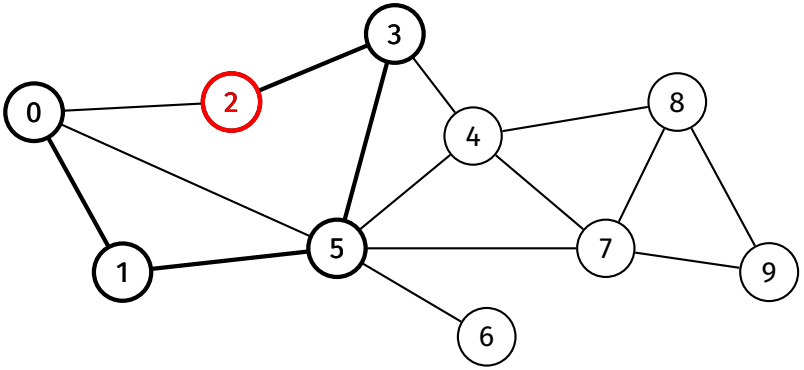
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

visit order 0 1 5 3

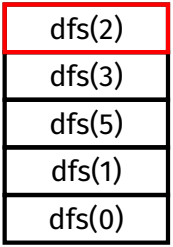
DFS Example

Mark 2 as visited



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

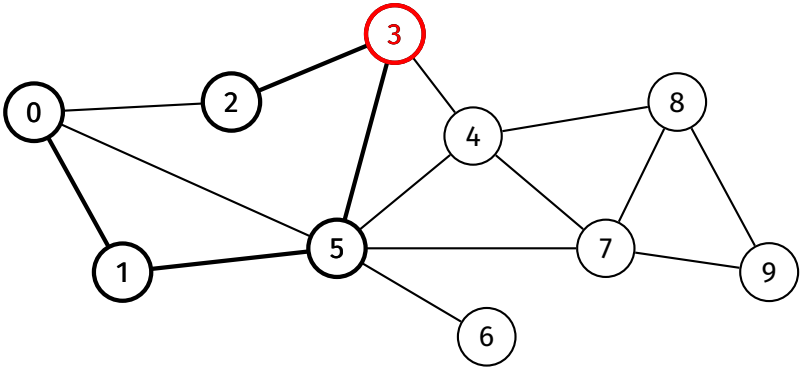
visit order 0 1 5 3 2

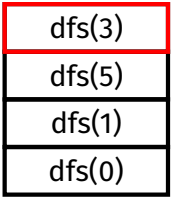


call stack

DFS Example

Return





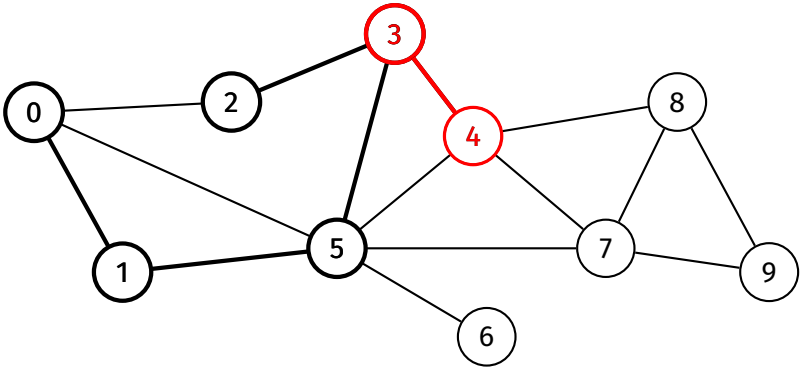
call stack

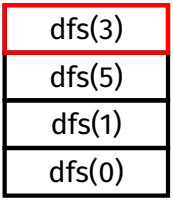
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

visit order 0 1 5 3 2

DFS Example

4 has not been visited





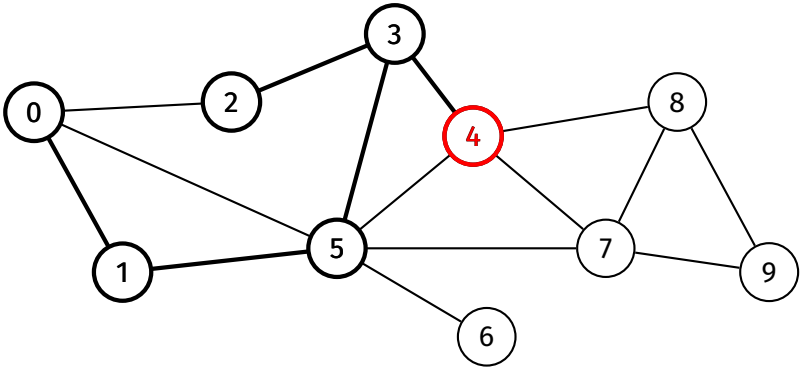
call stack

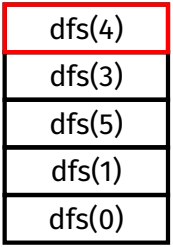
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

visit order 0 1 5 3 2

DFS Example

Recurse into 4





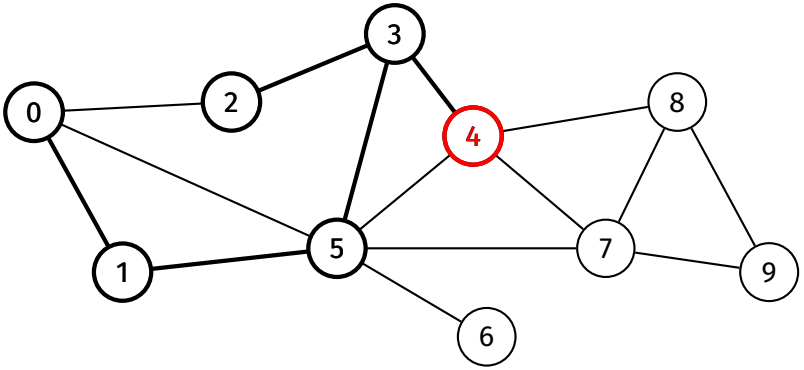
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

visit order 0 1 5 3 2

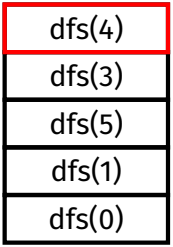
DFS Example

Mark 4 as visited



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

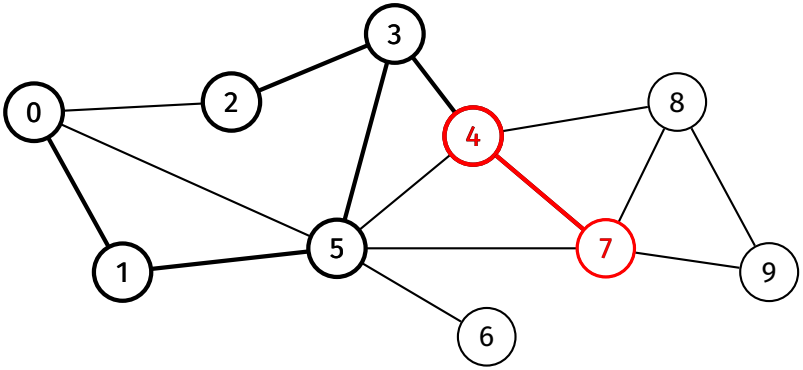
visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4



call stack

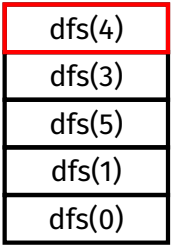
DFS Example

7 has not been visited



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

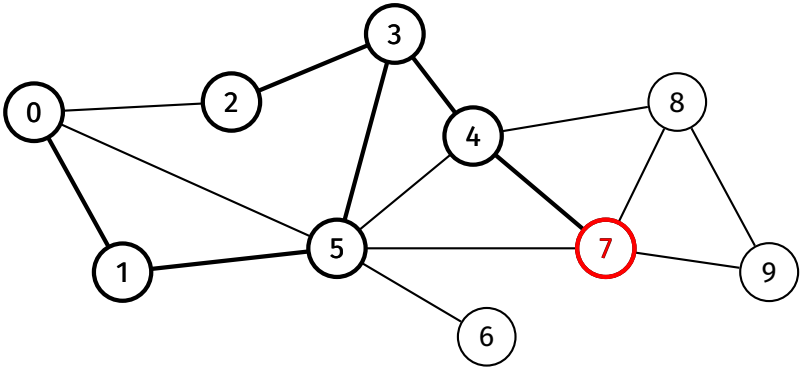
visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4



call stack

DFS Example

Recurse into 7



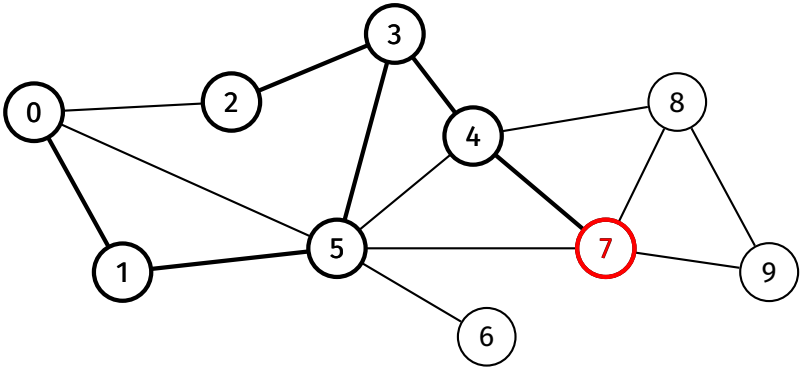
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4

DFS Example

Mark 7 as visited



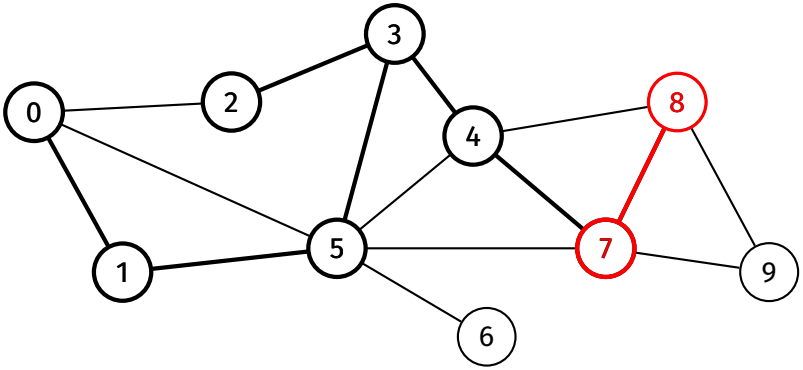
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7

call stack

DFS Example

8 has not been visited



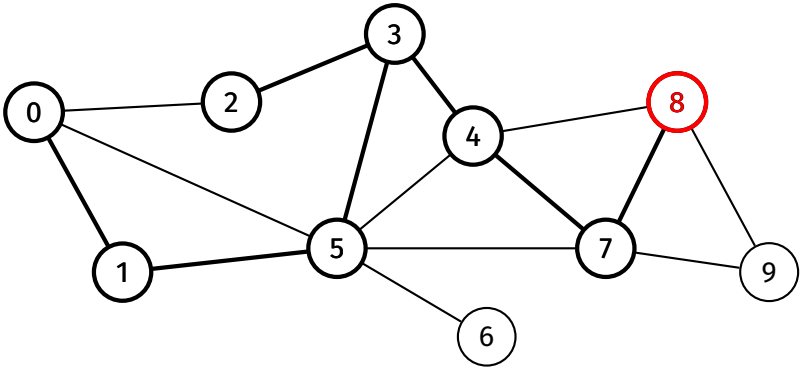
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7

call stack

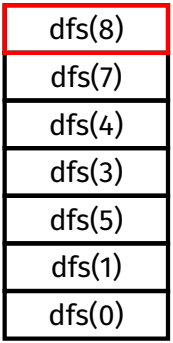
DFS Example

Recurse into 8



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

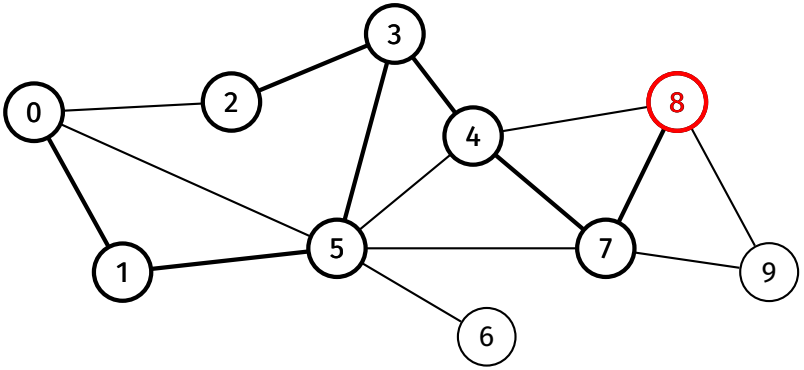
visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7



call stack

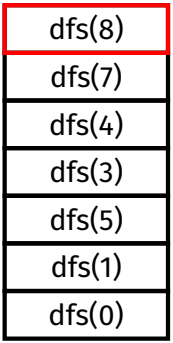
DFS Example

Mark 8 as visited



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0

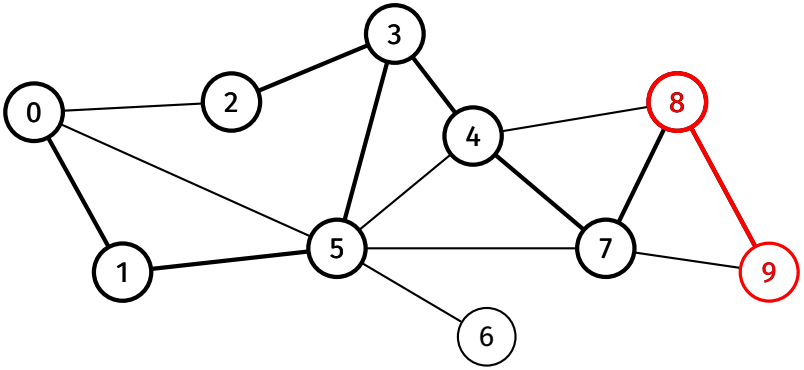
visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8

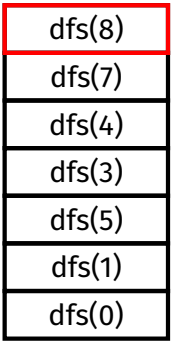


call stack

DFS Example

9 has not been visited





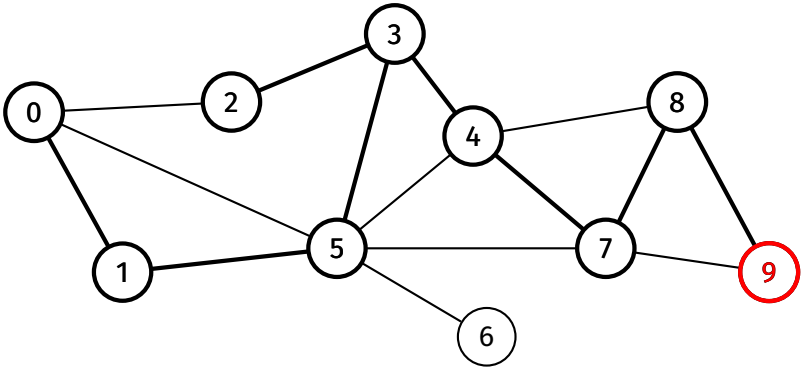
call stack

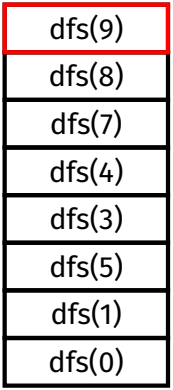
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8

DFS Example

Recurse into 9





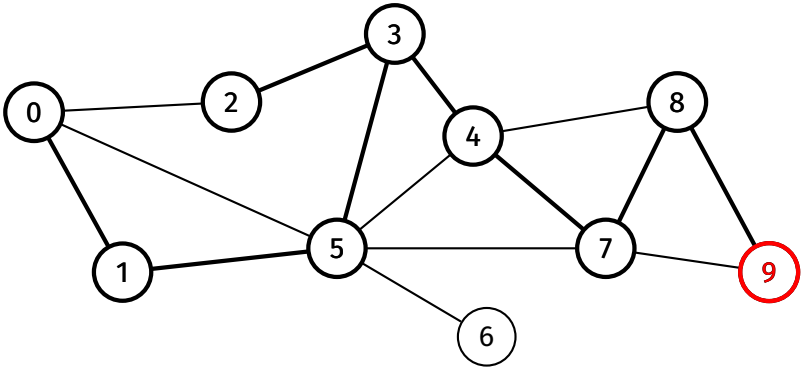
call stack

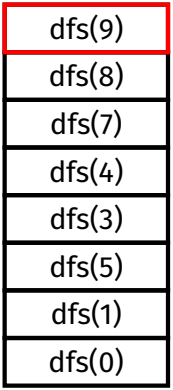
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8

DFS Example

Mark 9 as visited





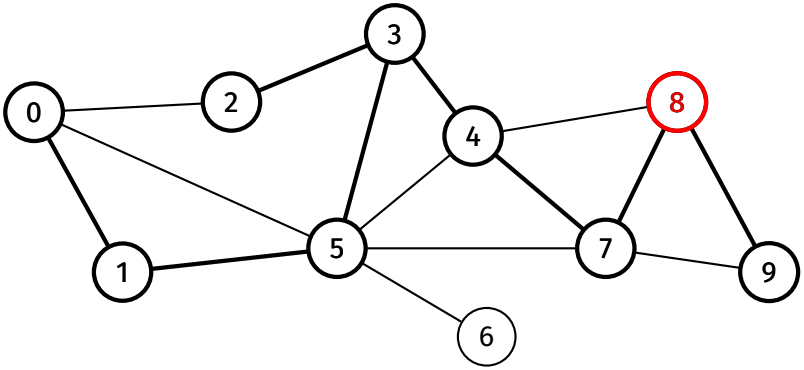
call stack

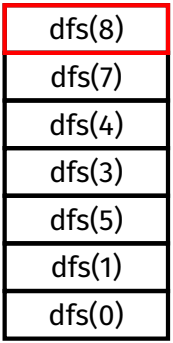
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8 9

DFS Example

Return





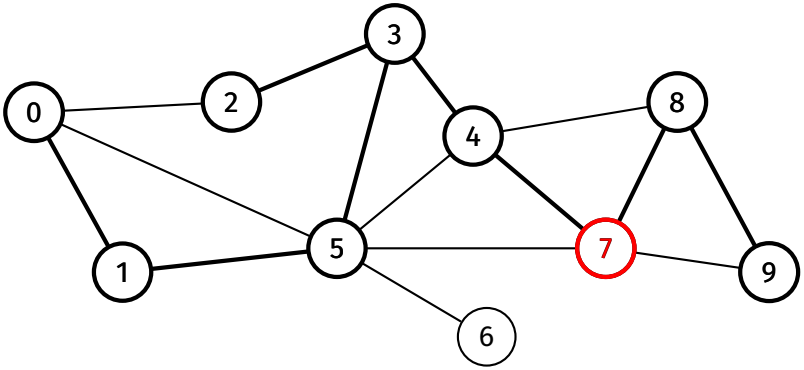
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8 9

DFS Example

Return



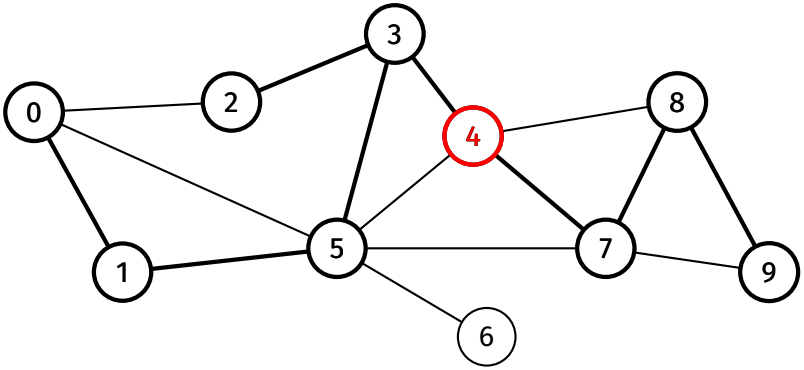
call stack

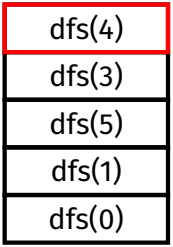
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8 9

DFS Example

Return





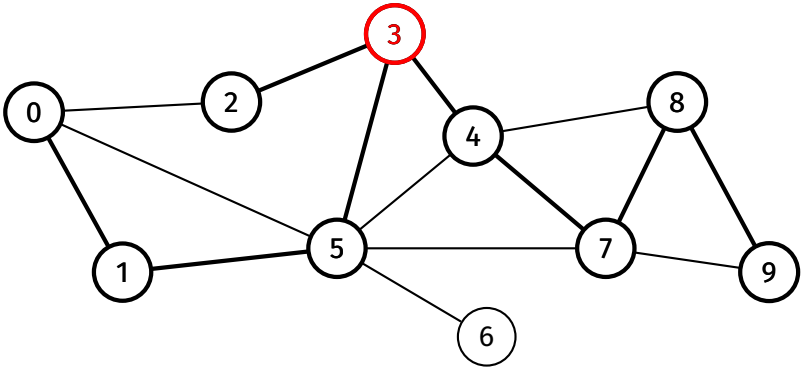
call stack

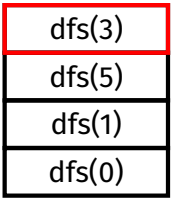
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8 9

DFS Example

Return





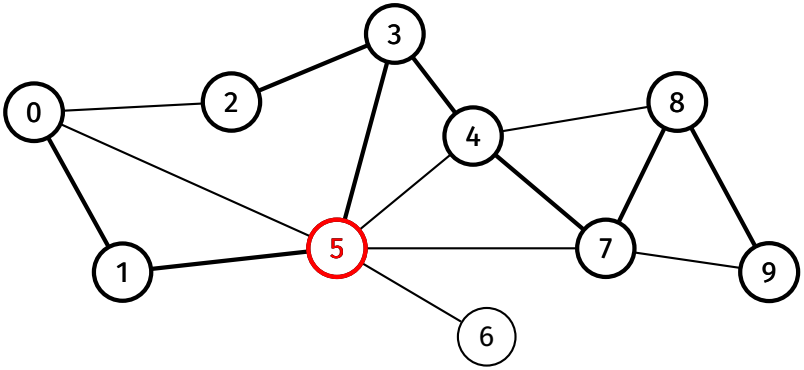
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8 9

DFS Example

Return

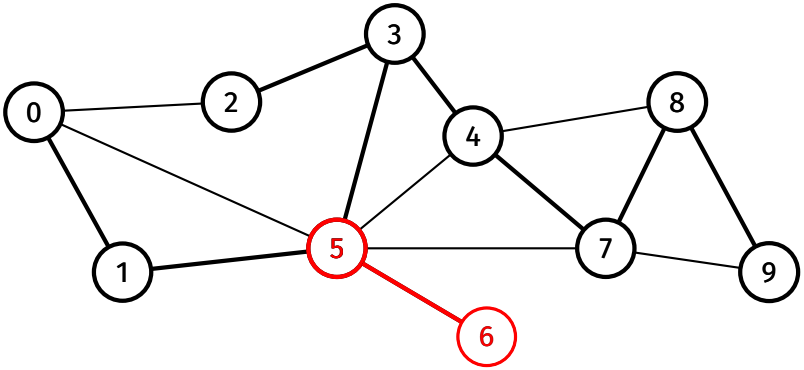


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8 9

DFS Example

6 has not been visited



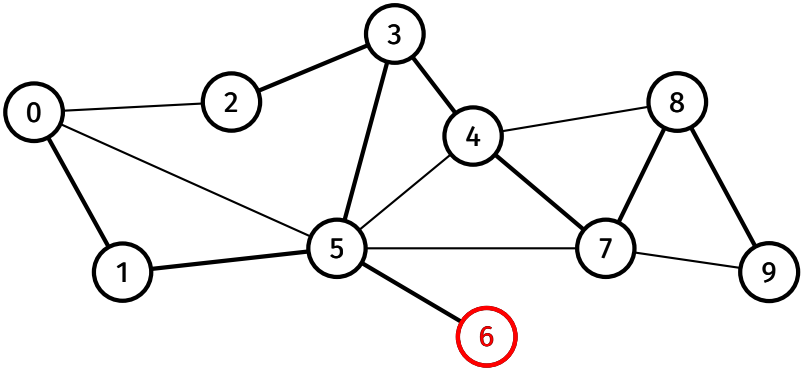
call stack

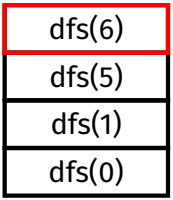
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8 9

DFS Example

Recurse into 6





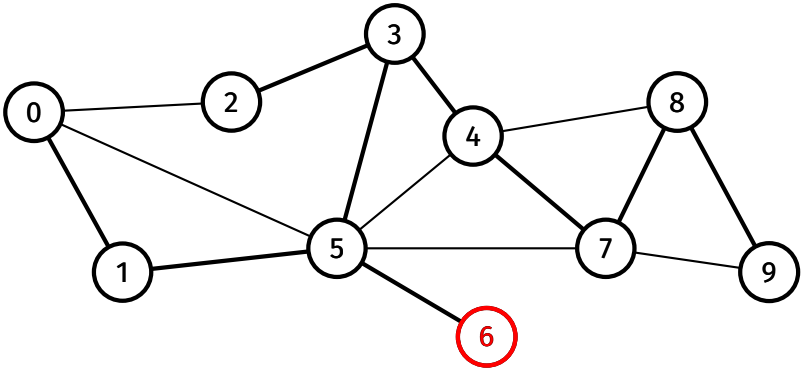
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8 9

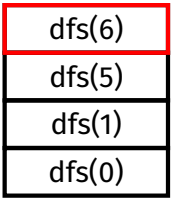
DFS Example

Mark 6 as visited



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

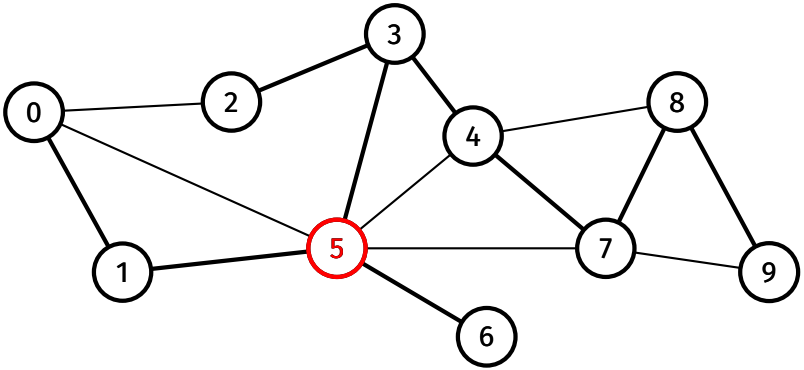
visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8 9 6



call stack

DFS Example

Return



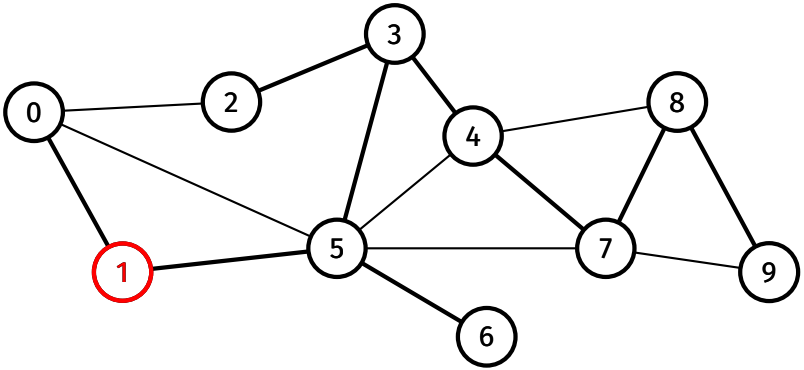
call stack

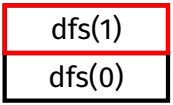
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8 9 6

DFS Example

Return



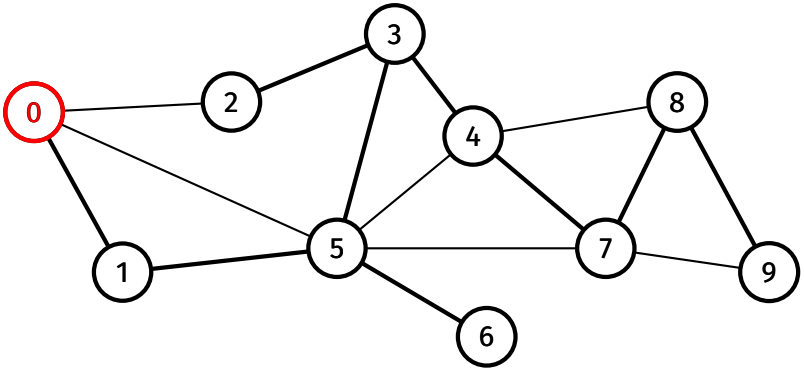


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8 9 6

DFS Example

Return



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

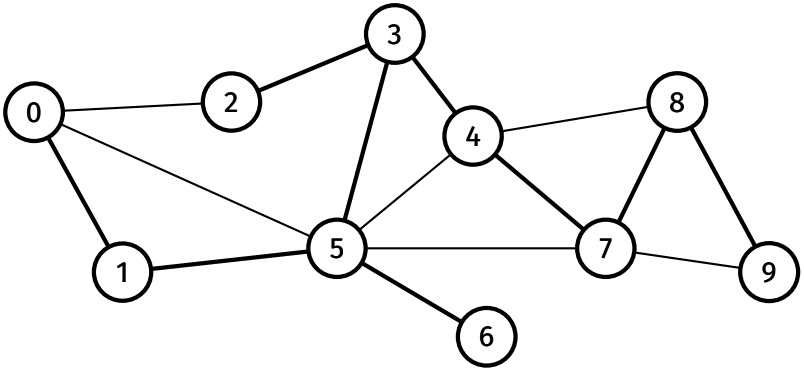
visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8 9 6

dfs(0)

call stack

DFS Example

Return



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

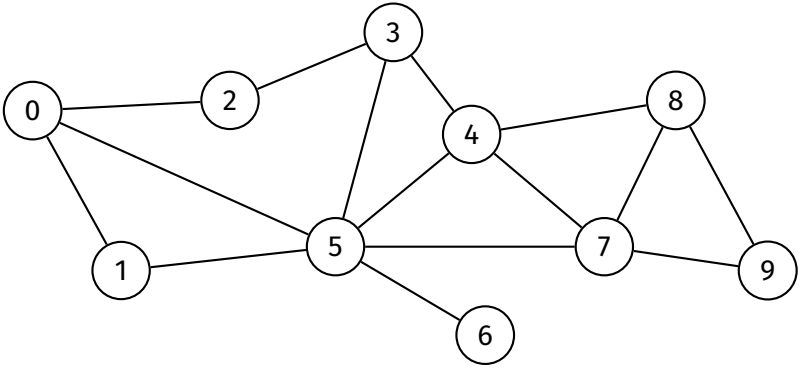
visit order 0 1 5 3 2 4 7 8 9 6

call stack

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Is there a path between 0 and 7?

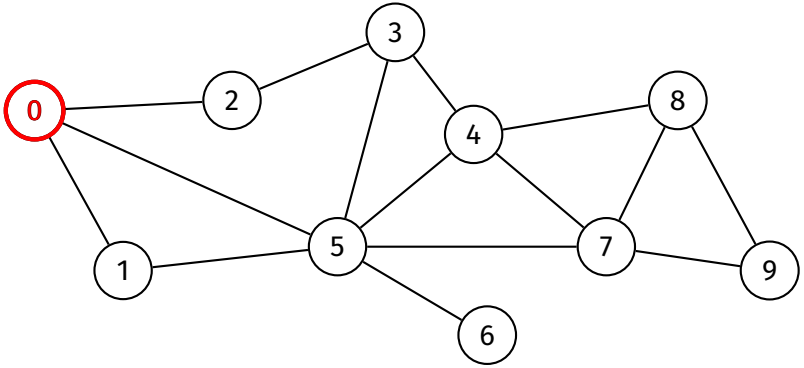


call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example



path(0, 7)?

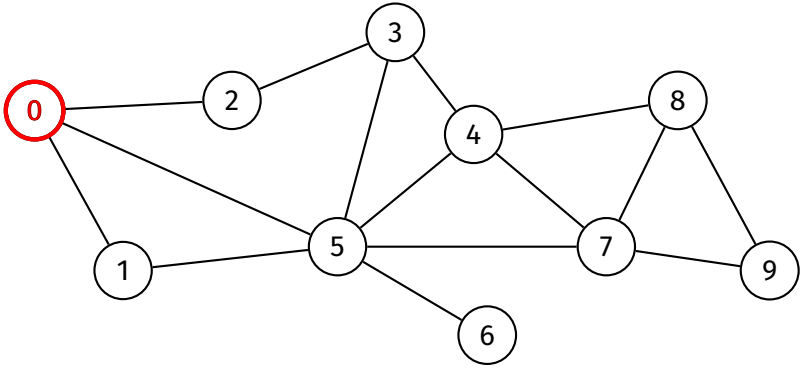
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Mark 0 as visited



path(0, 7)?

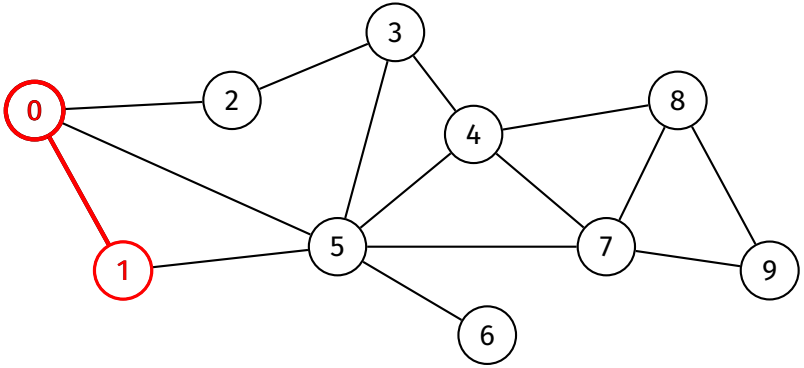
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

1 has not been visited



path(0, 7)?

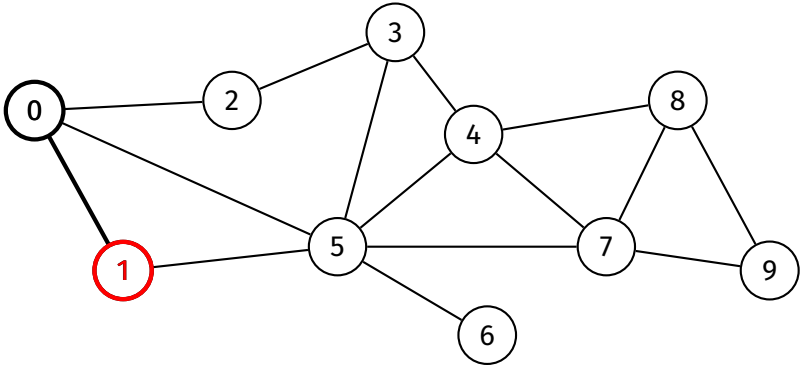
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Recurse into 1



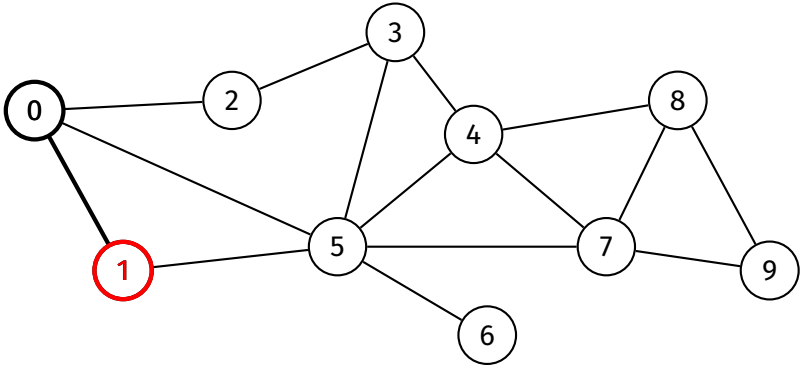
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Mark 1 as visited



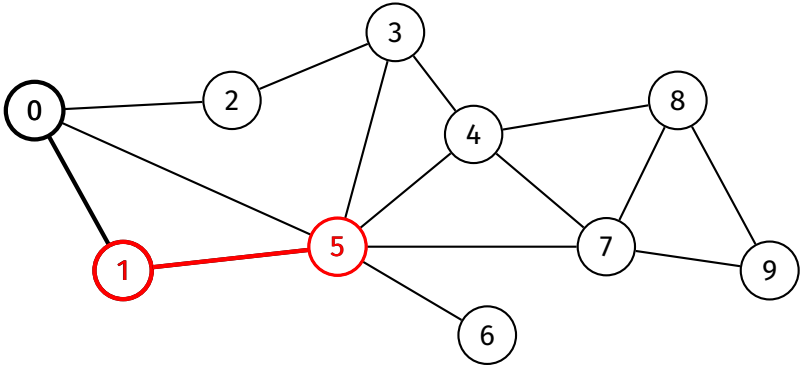
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

5 has not been visited



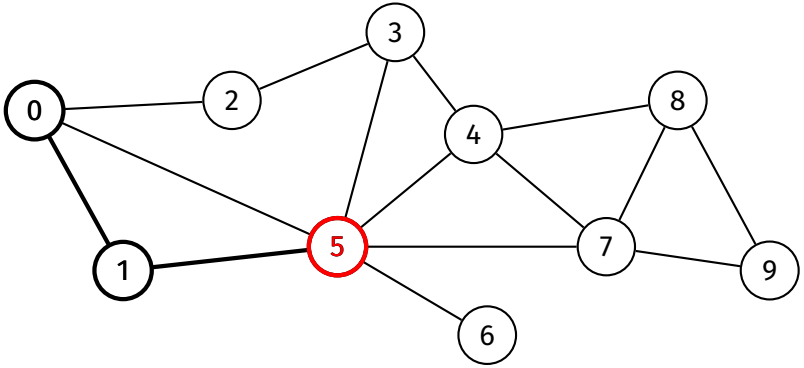
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Recurse into 5



path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

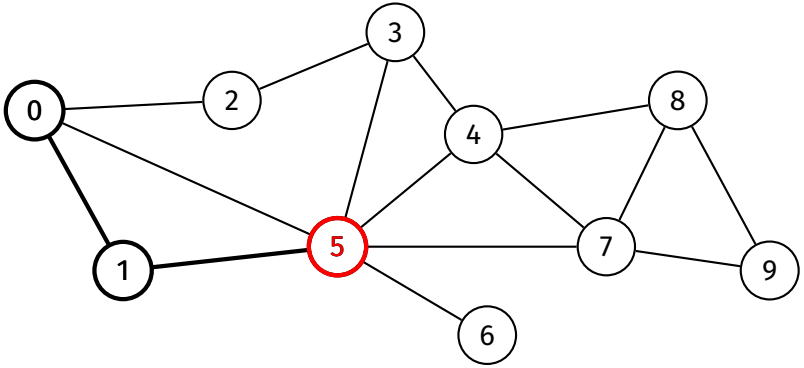
call stack

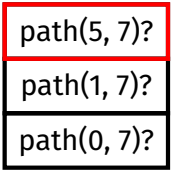
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Mark 5 as visited



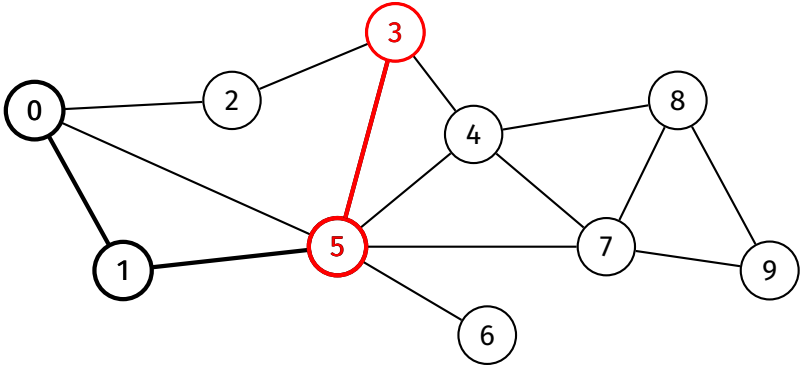


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

3 has not been visited



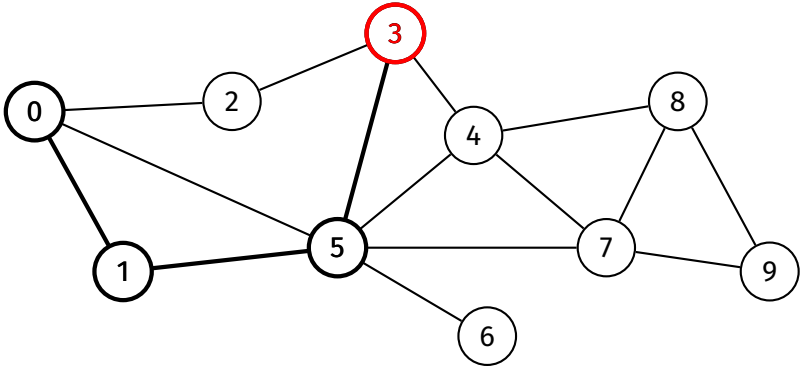
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Recurse into 3



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

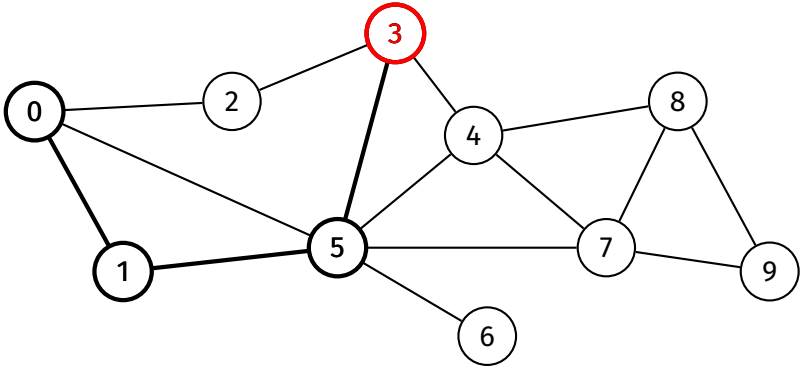
path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

call stack

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Mark 3 as visited



path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

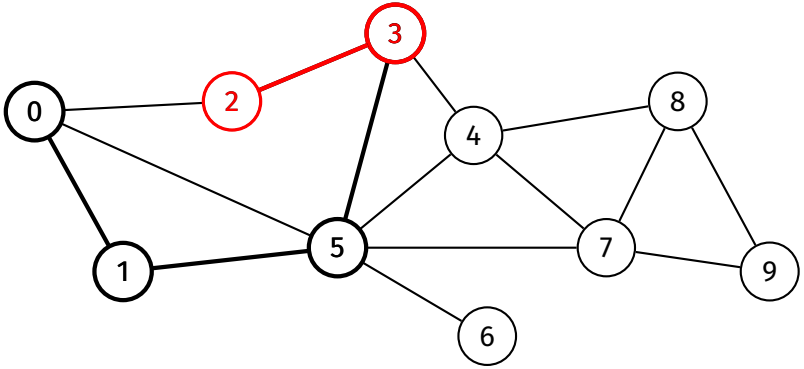
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

2 has not been visited



path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

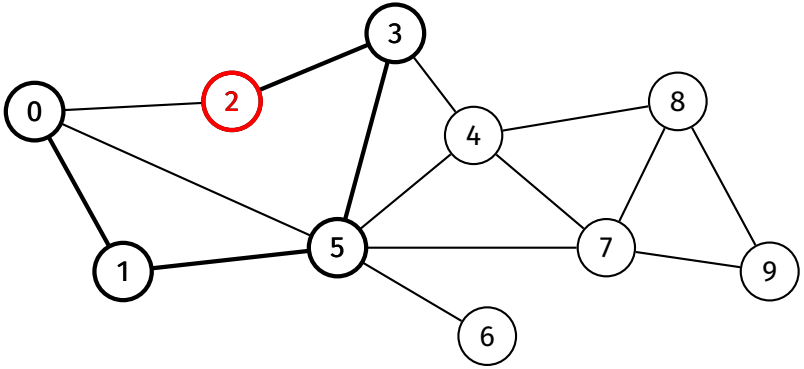
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Recurse into 2



path(2, 7)?
path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

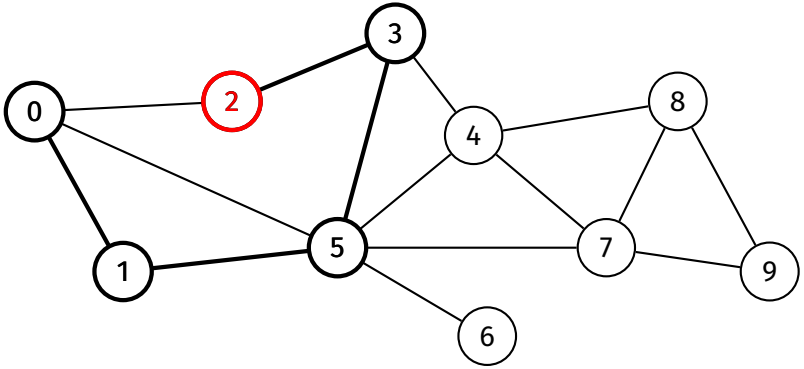
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Mark 2 as visited



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

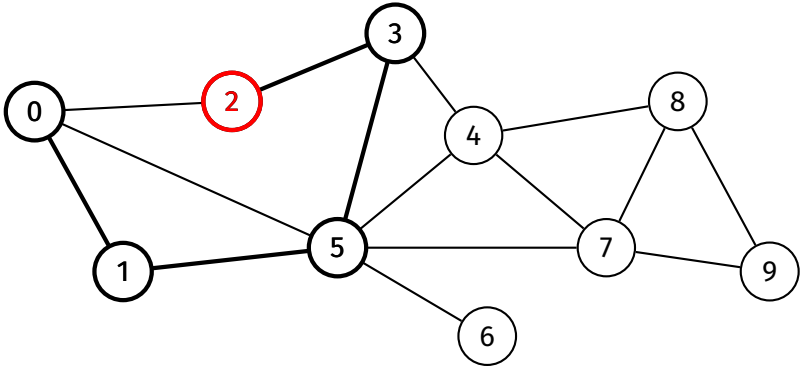
path(2, 7)?
path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

call stack

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Return false



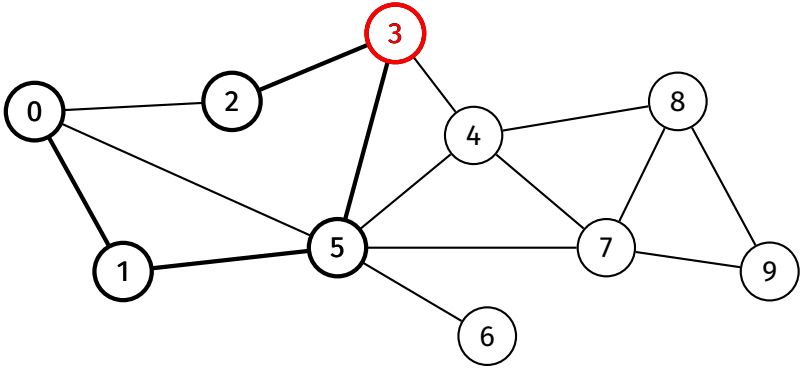
path(2, 7)?
path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example



path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

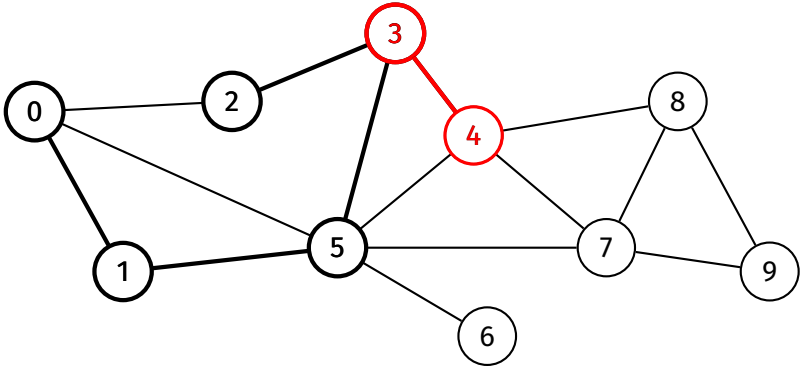
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

4 has not been visited



path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

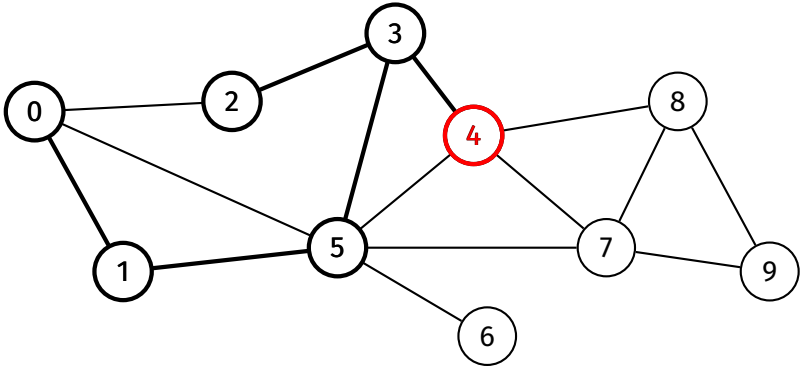
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Recurse into 4



path(4, 7)?
path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

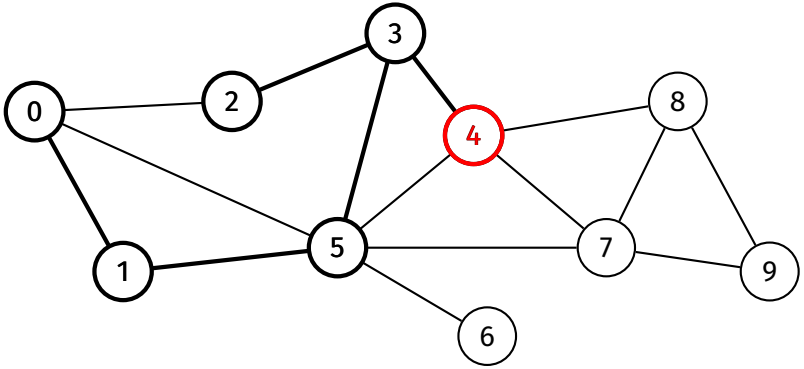
call stack

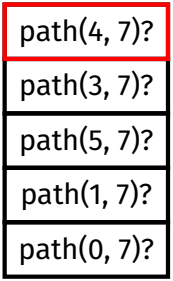
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Mark 4 as visited



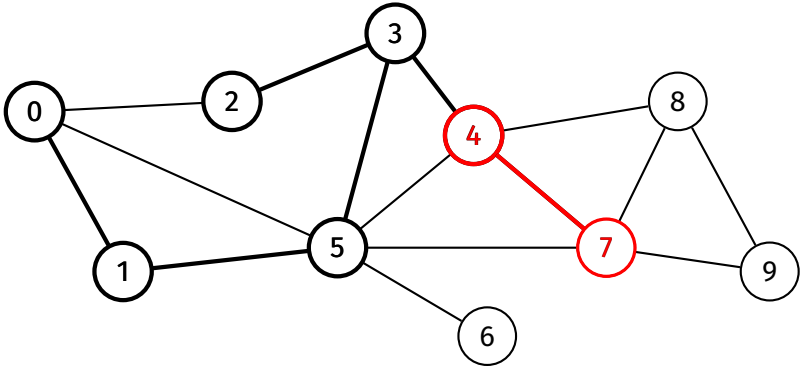


	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

7 has not been visited



path(4, 7)?
path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

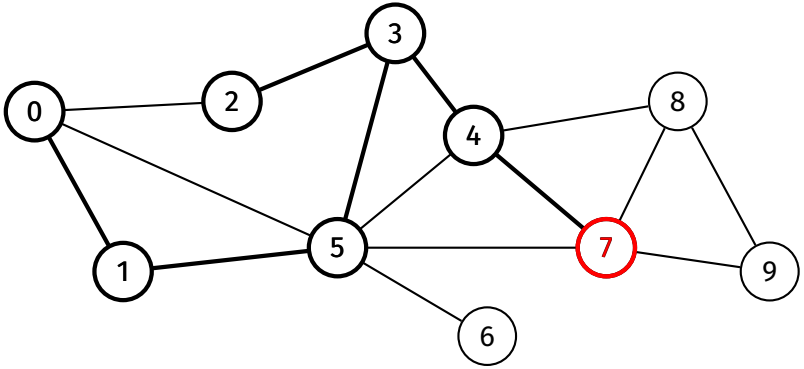
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Recurse into 7



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

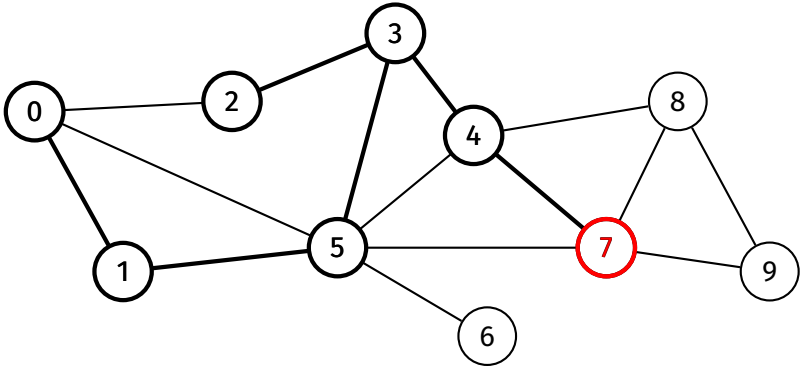
path(7, 7)?
path(4, 7)?
path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

call stack

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Mark 7 as visited



path(7, 7)?
path(4, 7)?
path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

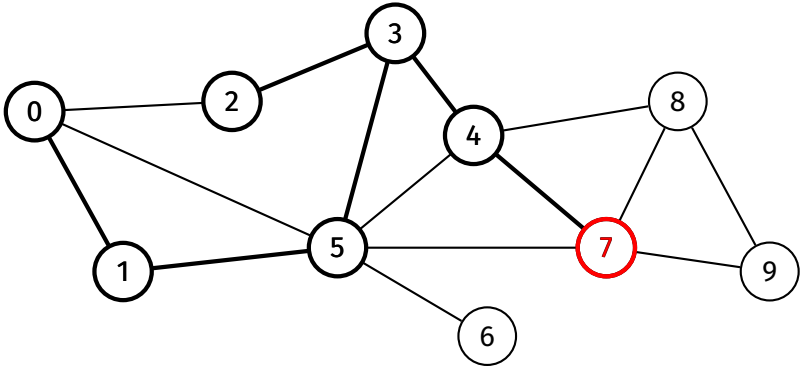
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Return true



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

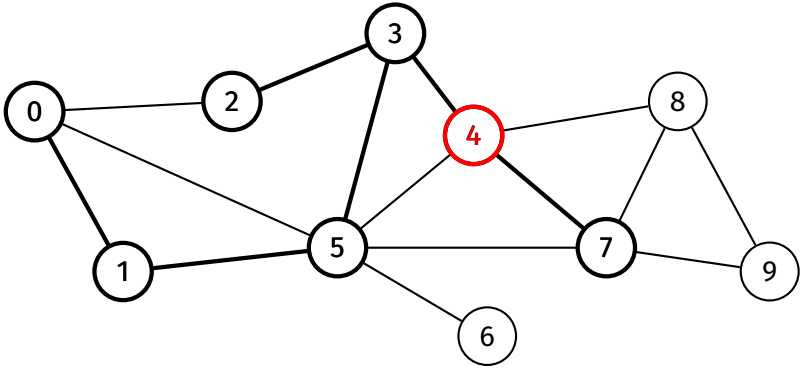
path(7, 7)?
path(4, 7)?
path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

call stack

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Return true



path(4, 7)?
path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

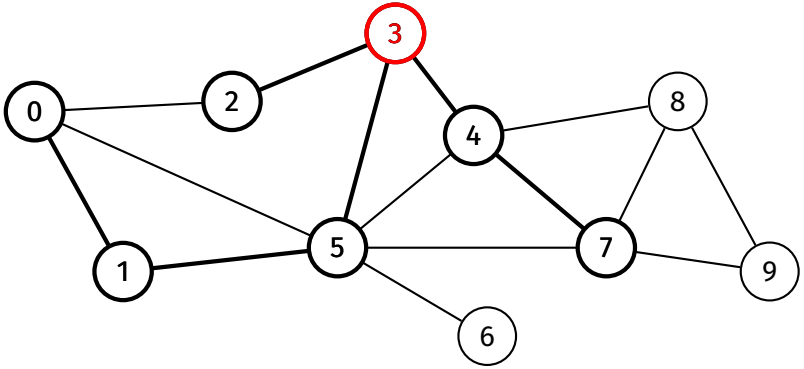
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Return true



	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

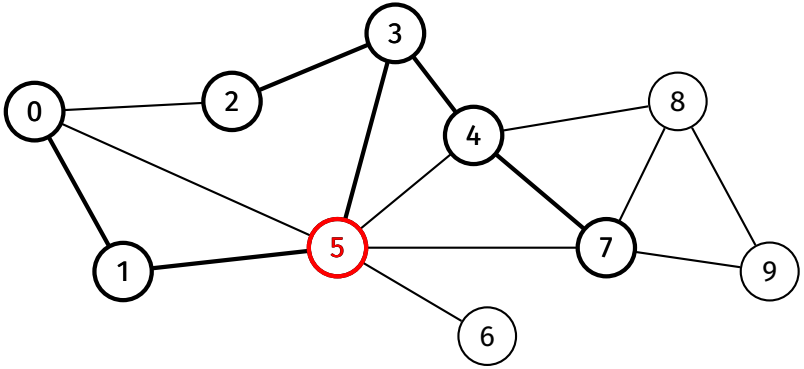
path(3, 7)?
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?

call stack

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Return true



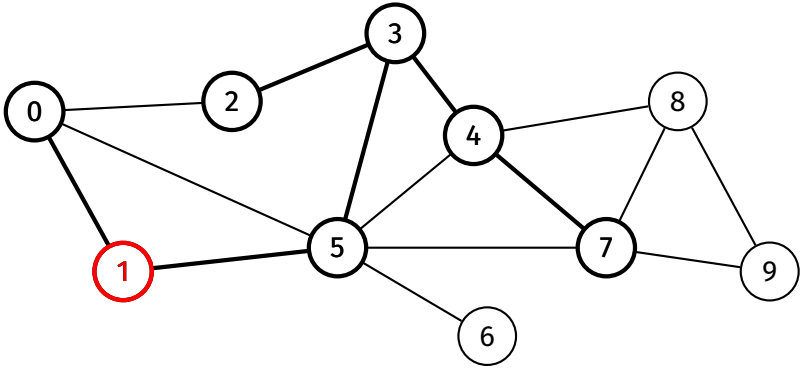
path(5, 7)?
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Return true



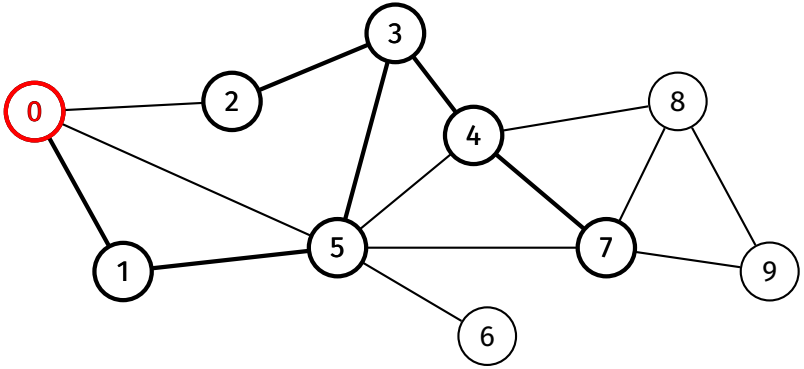
path(1, 7)?
path(0, 7)?
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Return true



path(0, 7)?

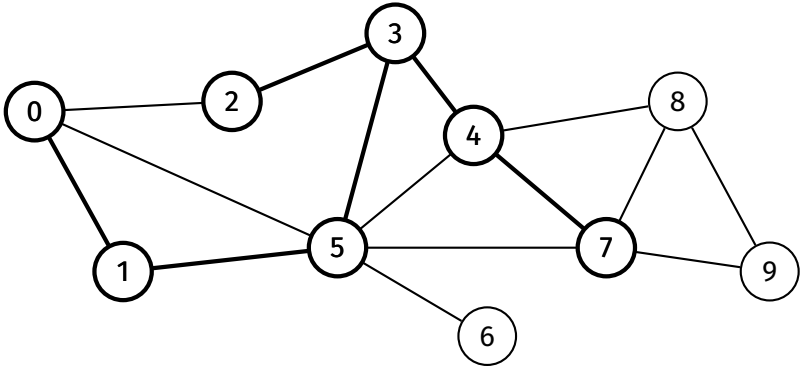
call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

Path-Checking with Recursive DFS

Example

Answer: Yes



call stack

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
visited	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0