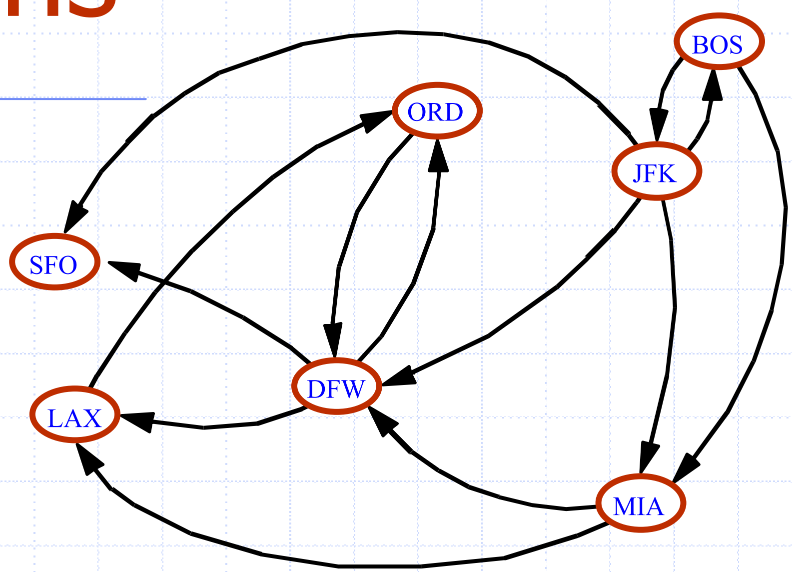
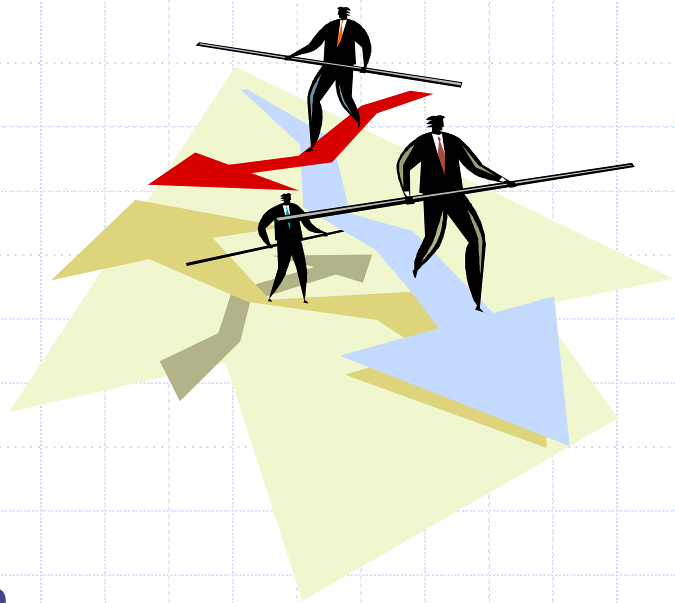
Directed Graphs



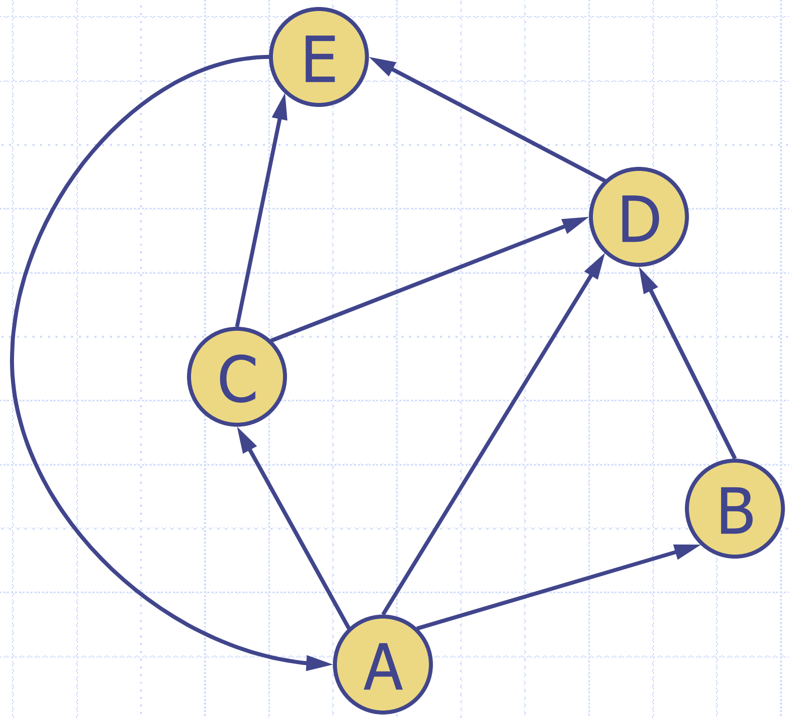
Outline and Reading (§6.4)



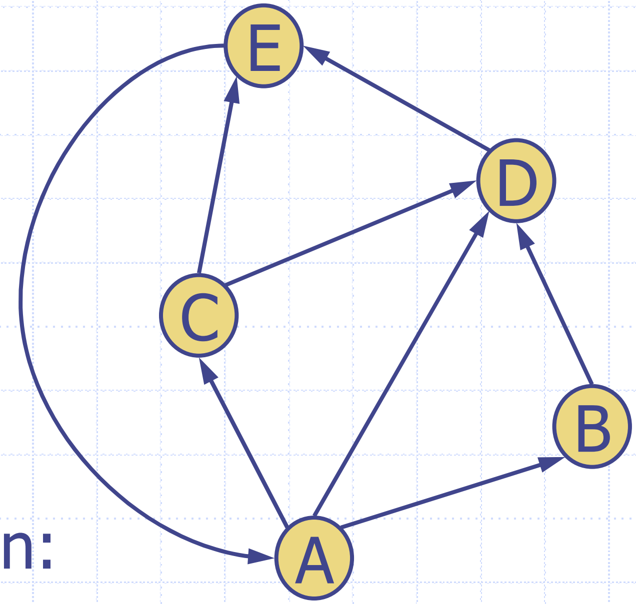
- Reachability (§6.4.1)
  - Directed DFS
  - Strong connectivity
- Transitive closure (§6.4.2)
  - The Floyd-Warshall Algorithm
- Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAG's) (§6.4.4)
  - Topological Sorting

Digraphs

- A **digraph** is a graph whose edges are all directed
  - Short for "directed graph"
- Applications
  - one-way streets
  - flights
  - task scheduling



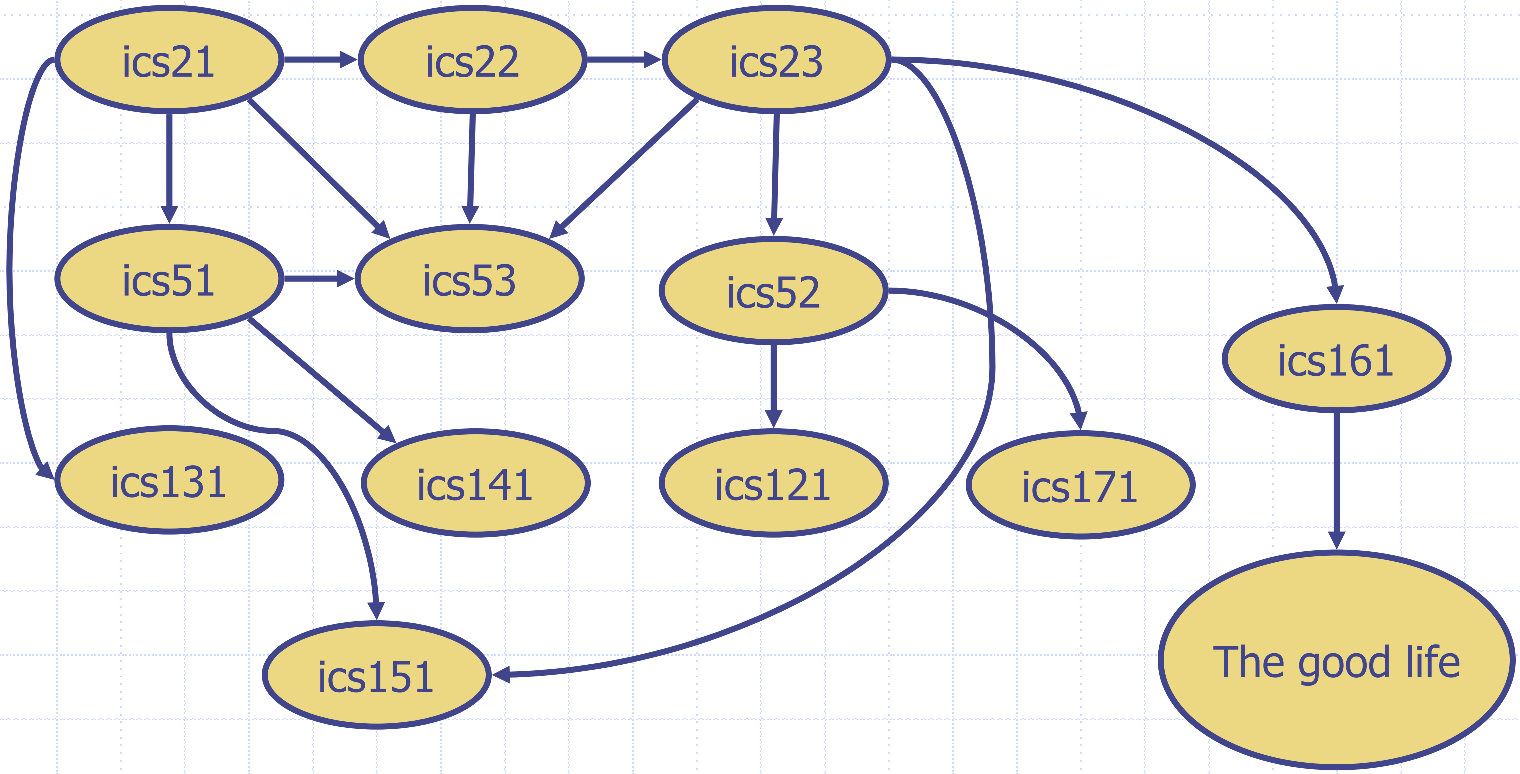
Digraph Properties



- A graph G=(V,E) such that
  - Each edge goes in one direction:
    - Edge (a,b) goes from a to b, but not b to a.
- If G is simple, $m \leq n(n-1)$.
- If we keep in-edges and out-edges in separate adjacency lists, we can perform listing of of the sets of in-edges and out-edges in time proportional to their size.

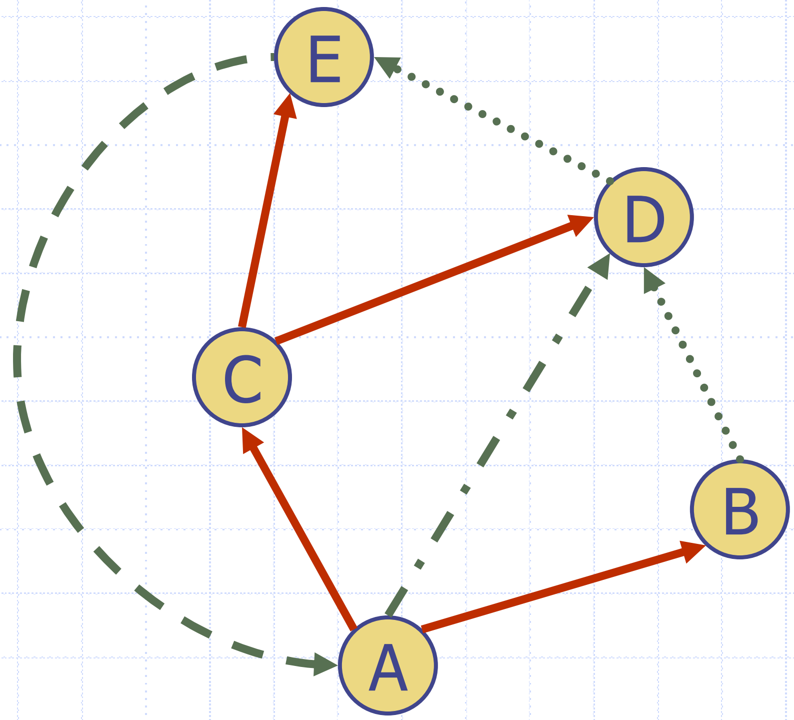
Digraph Application

- Scheduling: edge (a,b) means task a must be completed before b can be started



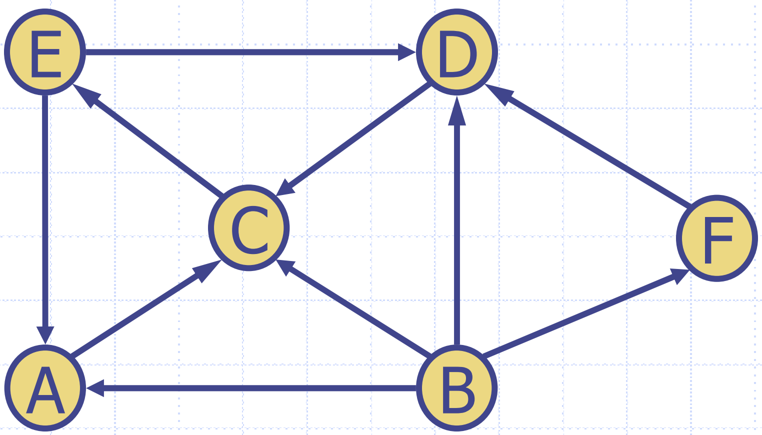
Directed DFS

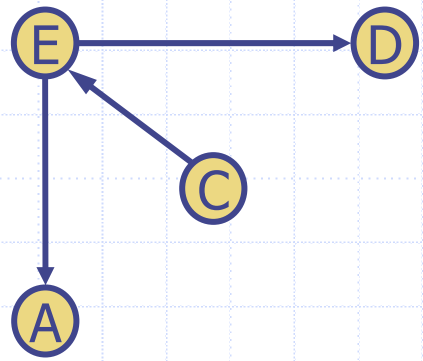
- We can specialize the traversal algorithms (DFS and BFS) to digraphs by traversing edges only along their direction
- In the directed DFS algorithm, we have four types of edges
  - discovery edges
  - back edges
  - forward edges
  - cross edges
- A directed DFS starting at a vertex s determines the vertices reachable from s

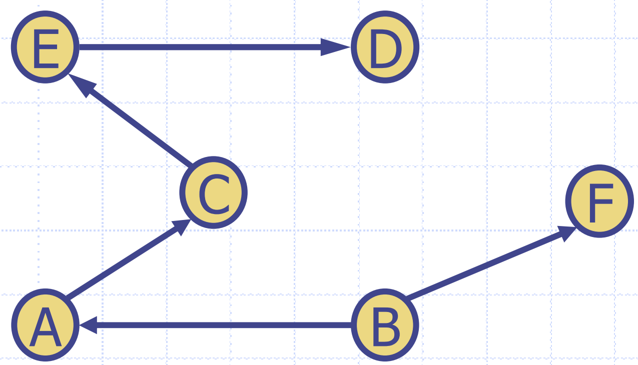


Reachability

- DFS tree rooted at v: vertices reachable from v via directed paths

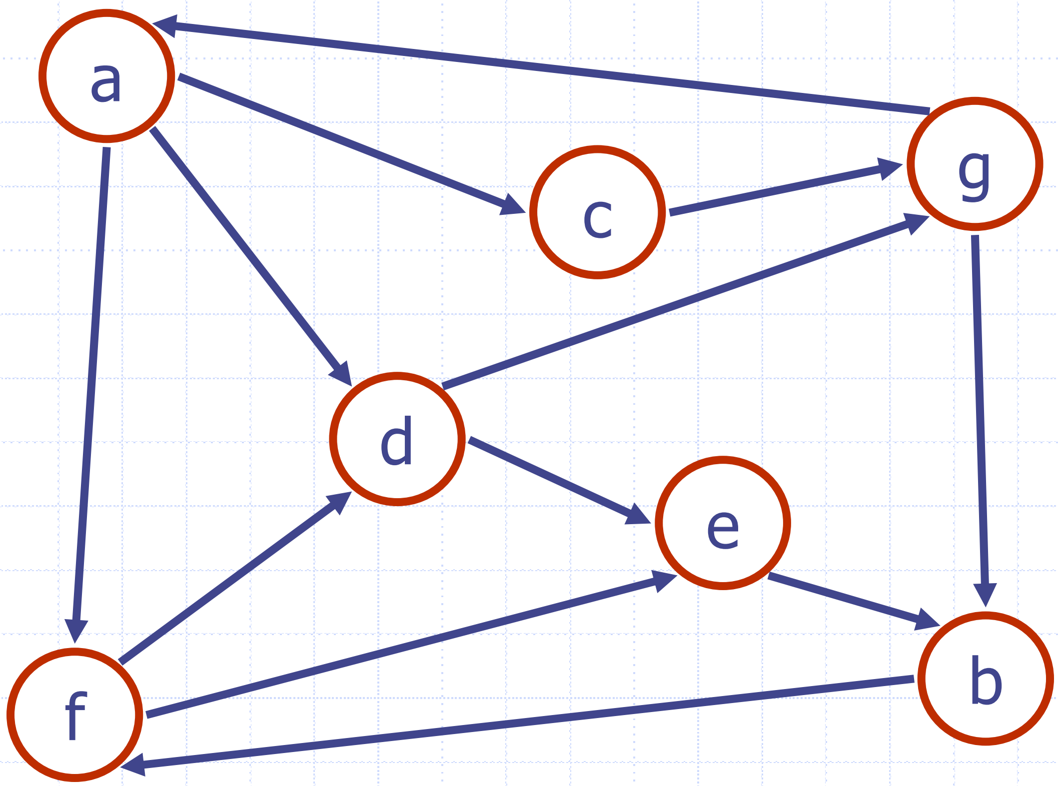




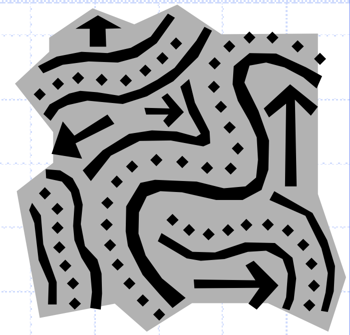


Strong Connectivity

- Each vertex can reach all other vertices

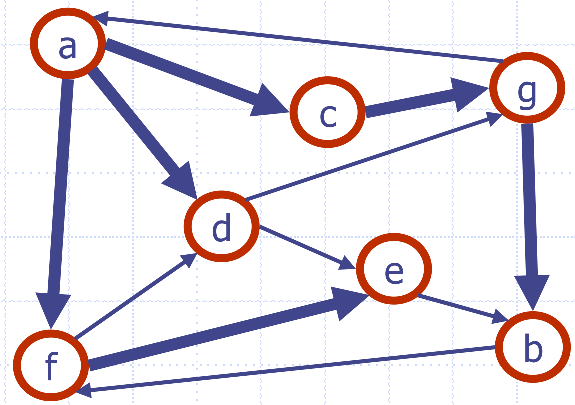


Strong Connectivity Algorithm

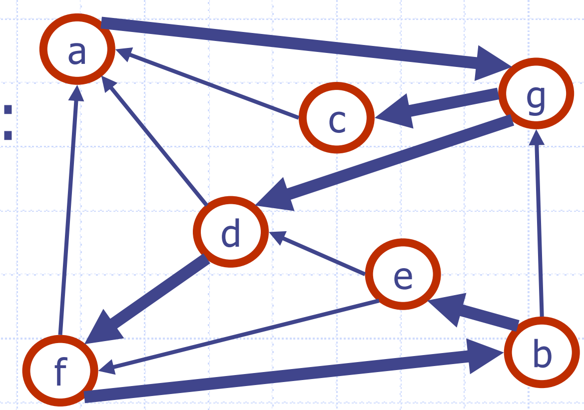


- Pick a vertex v in G.
- Perform a DFS from v in G.
  - If there's a w not visited, print "no".
- Let G' be G with edges reversed.
- Perform a DFS from v in G'.
  - If there's a w not visited, print "no".
  - Else, print "yes".
- Running time: O(n+m).

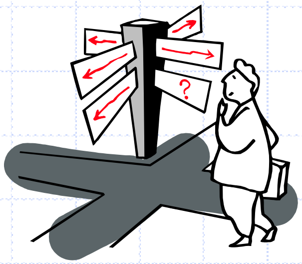
G:



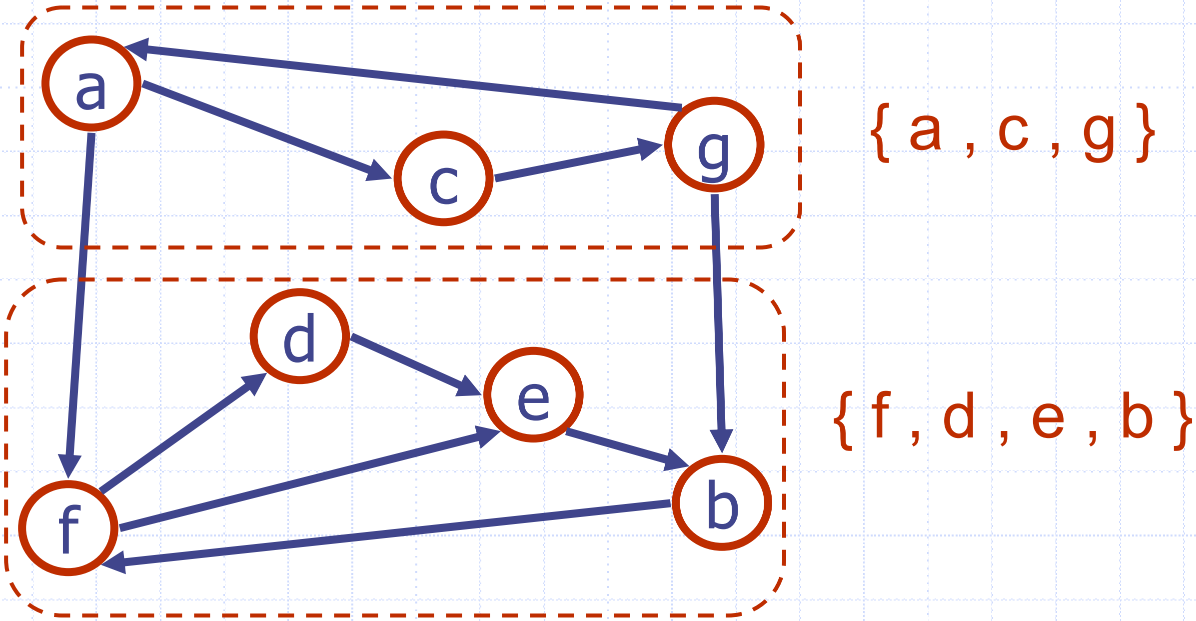
G':



Strongly Connected Components

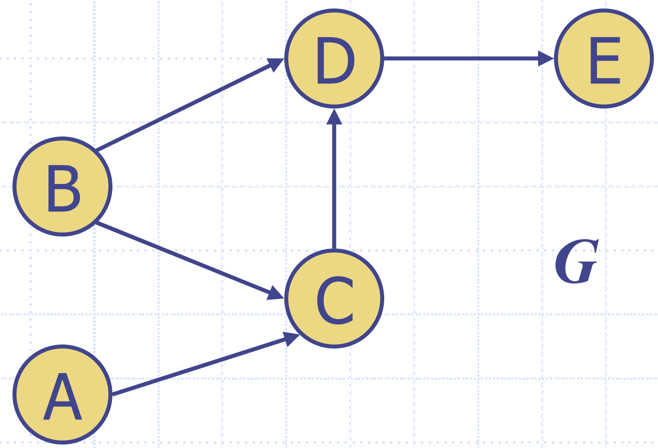


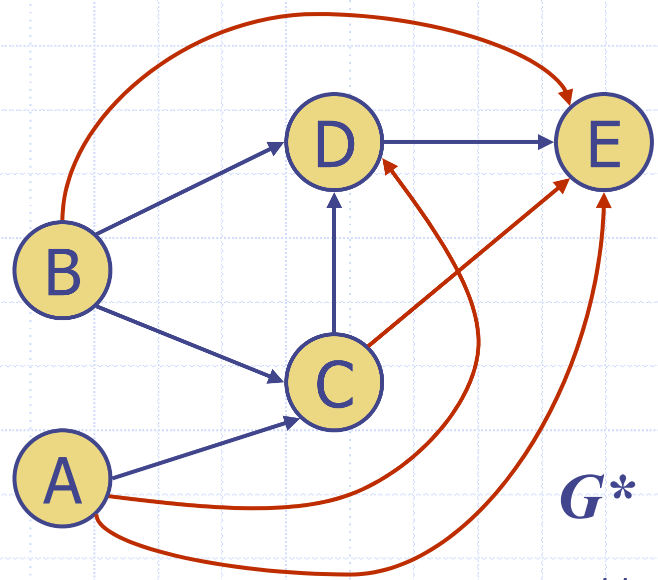
- Maximal subgraphs such that each vertex can reach all other vertices in the subgraph
- Can also be done in O(n+m) time using DFS, but is more complicated (similar to biconnectivity).



Transitive Closure

- Given a digraph G, the transitive closure of G is the digraph G^* such that
  - G^* has the same vertices as G
  - if G has a directed path from u to v ($u \neq v$), G^* has a directed edge from u to v
- The transitive closure provides reachability information about a digraph

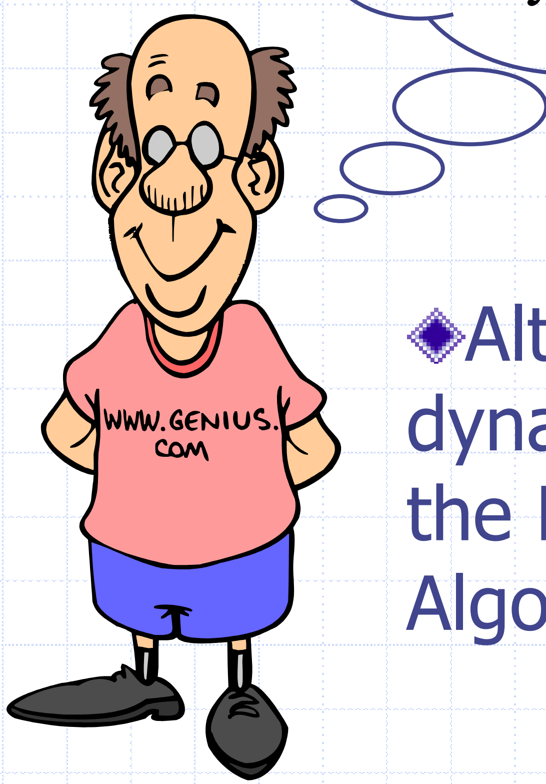




Computing the Transitive Closure

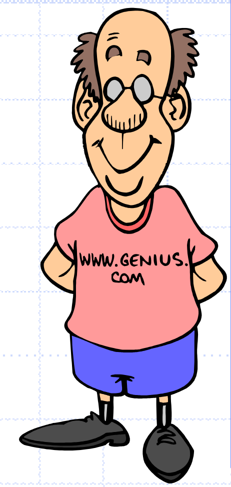
- We can perform DFS starting at each vertex
  - O(n(n+m))

If there's a way to get from A to B and from B to C, then there's a way to get from A to C.

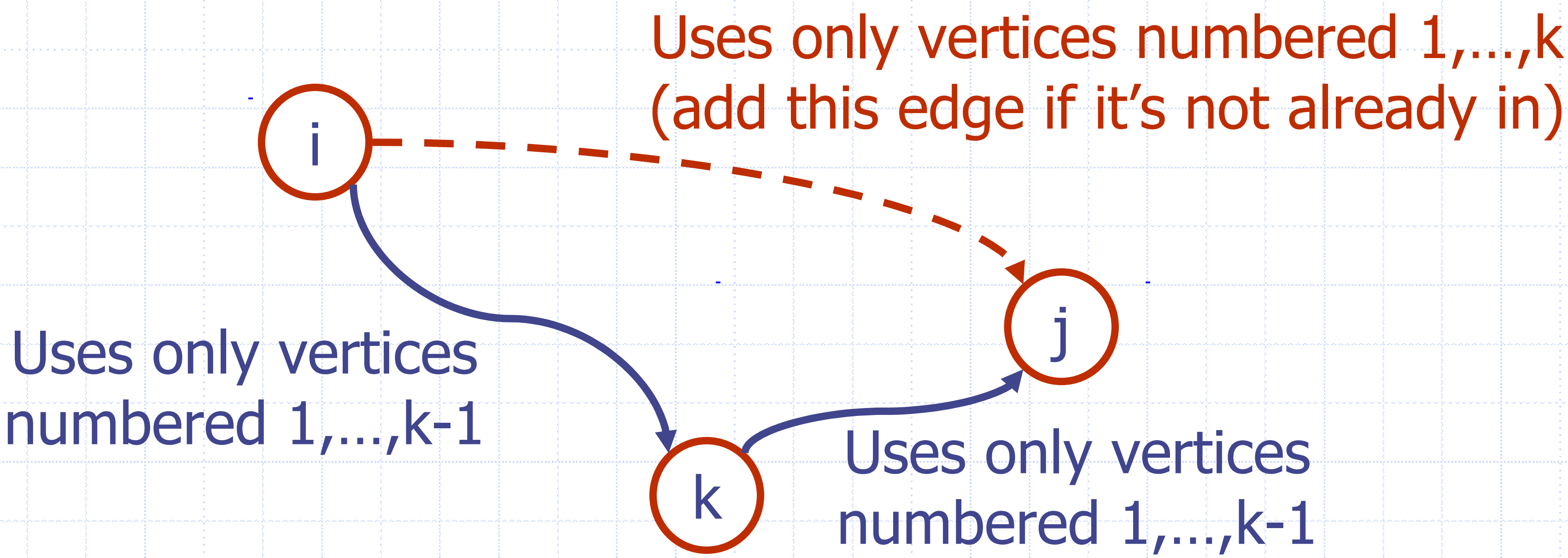


- Alternatively ... Use dynamic programming: the Floyd-Warshall Algorithm

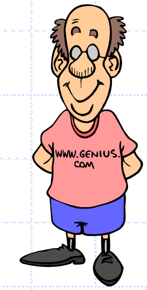
Floyd-Warshall Transitive Closure



- Idea #1: Number the vertices 1, 2, …, n.
- Idea #2: Consider paths that use only vertices numbered 1, 2, …, k, as intermediate vertices:



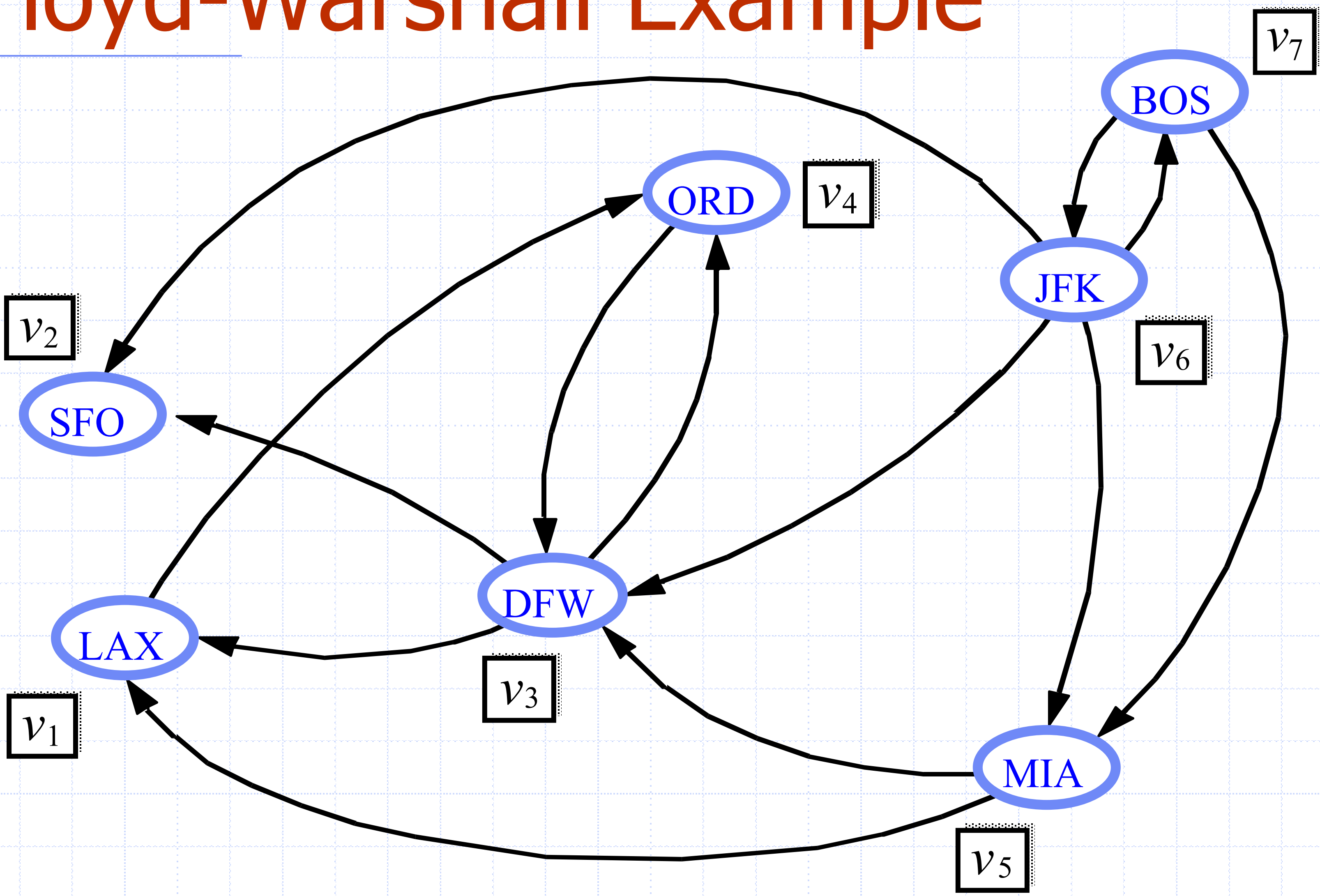
Floyd-Warshall's Algorithm



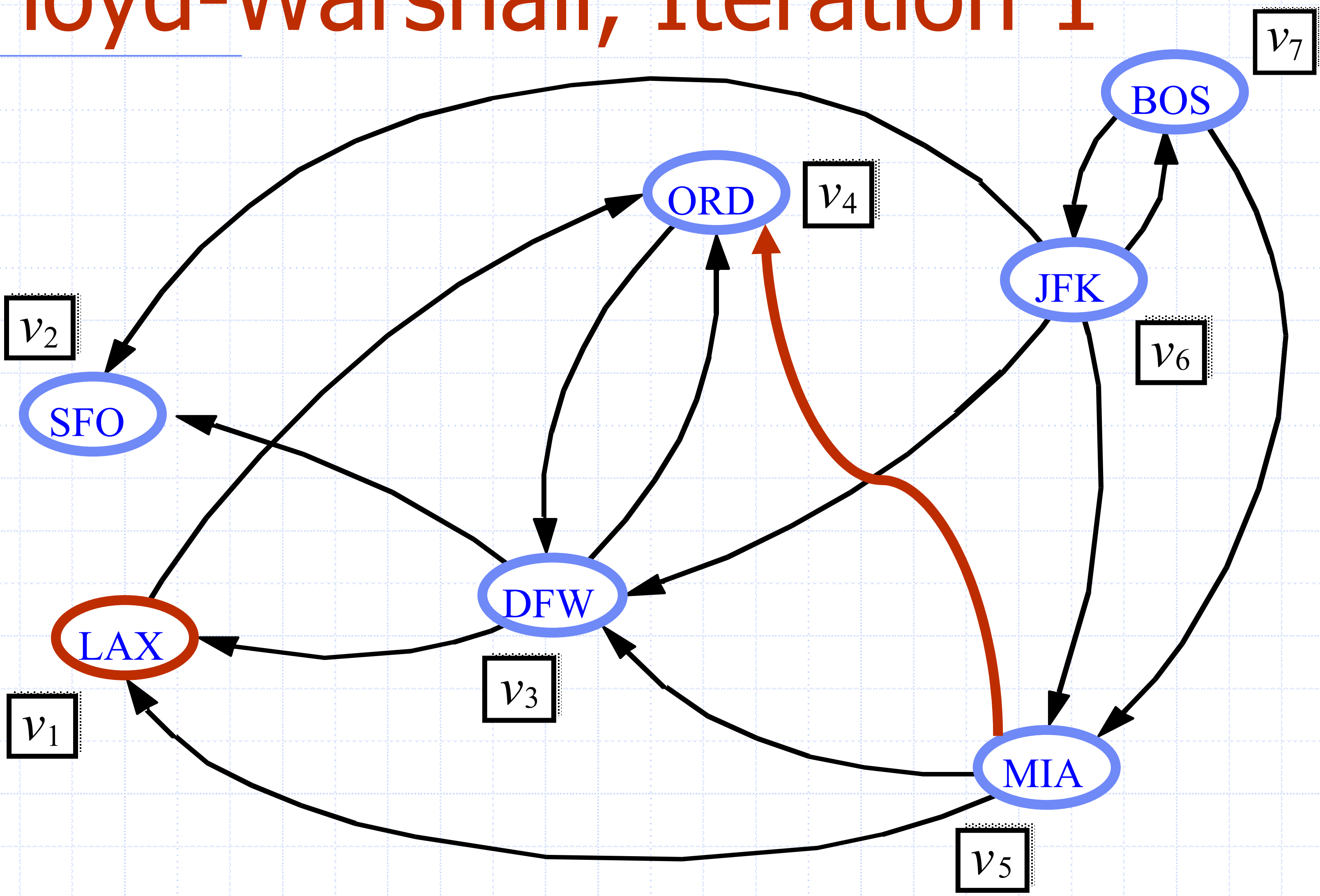
- Floyd-Warshall's algorithm numbers the vertices of G as $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ and computes a series of digraphs $G_0, \ldots, G_n$
  - $G_0 = G$
  - G_k has a directed edge (v_i, v_j) if G has a directed path from v_i to v_j with intermediate vertices in the set $\{v_1, \ldots, v_k\}$
- We have that $G_n = G^*$
- In phase k, digraph G_k is computed from G_{k-1}
- Running time: O(n³), assuming areAdjacent is O(1) (e.g., adjacency matrix)

```
Algorithm FloydWarshall(G)
  Input digraph G
  Output transitive closure G* of G
  i ← 1
  for all v ∈ G.vertices()
     denote v as v_i
     i ← i + 1
  G_0 ← G
  for k ← 1 to n do
     G_k ← G_{k−1}
      for i ← 1 to n (i ≠ k) do
        for j ← 1 to n (j ≠ i, k) do
           if G_{k−1}.areAdjacent(v_i, v_k) ∧
                 G_{k−1}.areAdjacent(v_k, v_j)
              if ¬G_k.areAdjacent(v_i, v_j)
                 G_k.insertDirectedEdge(v_i, v_j, k)
     return G_n
```

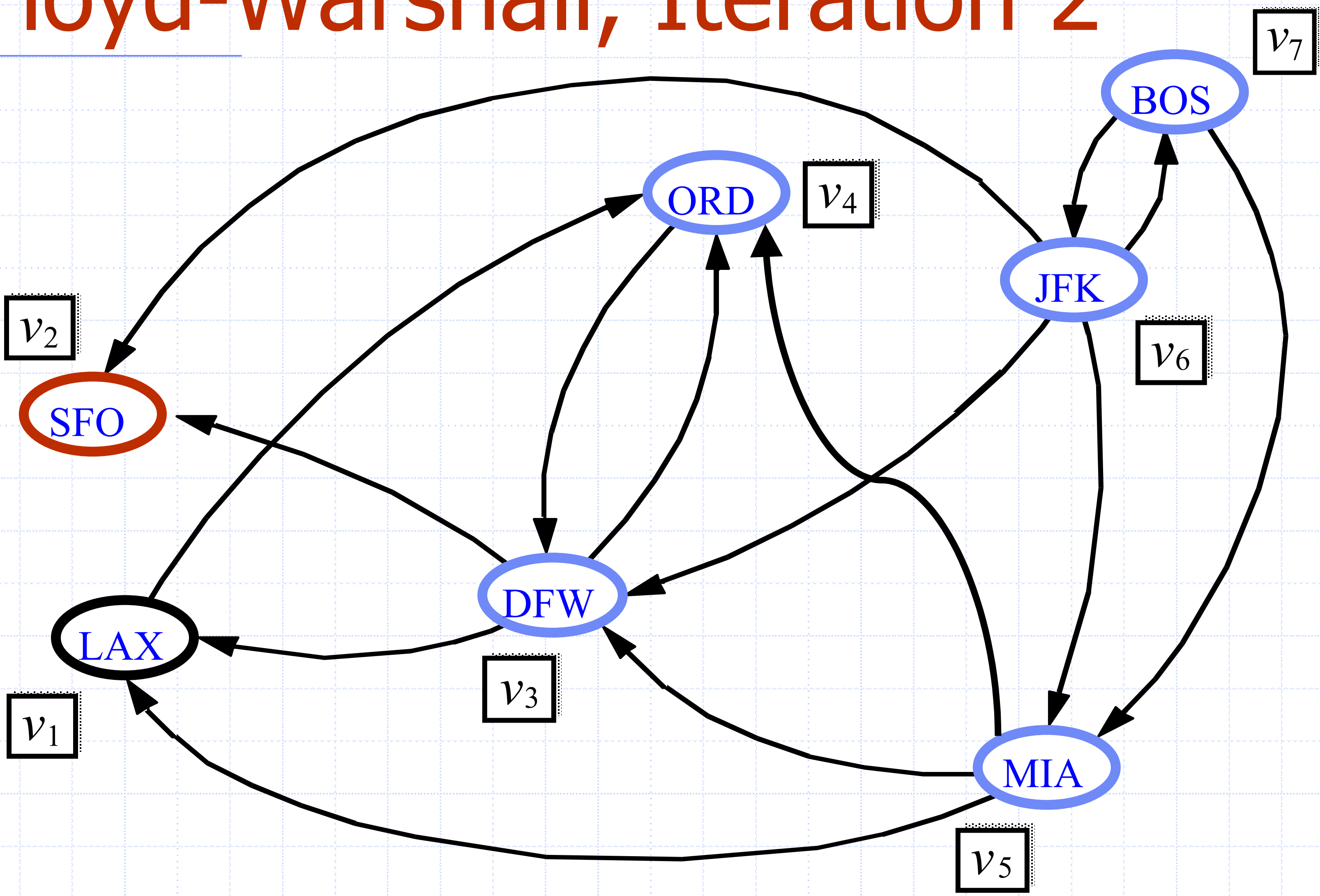
Floyd-Warshall Example



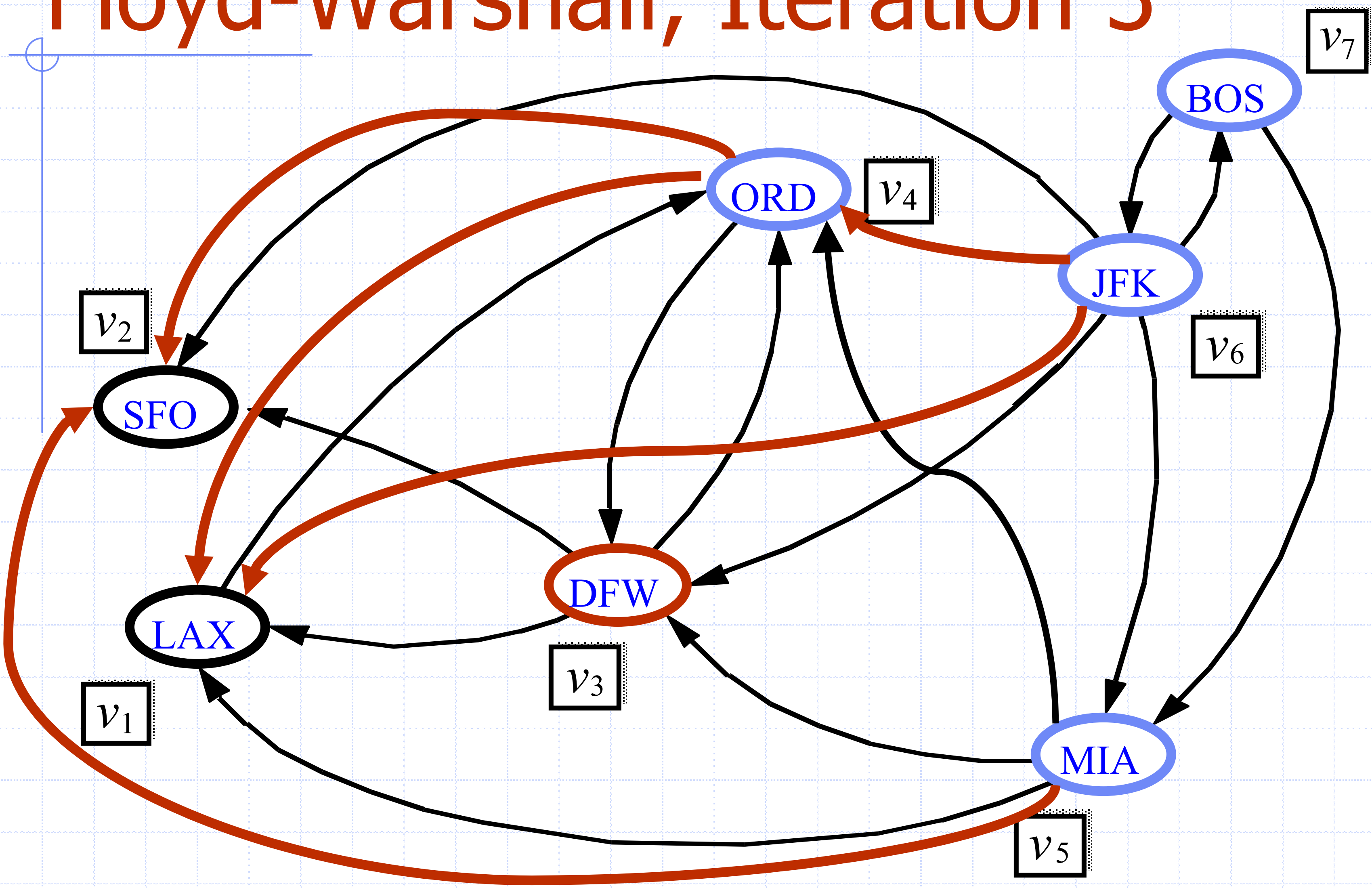
Floyd-Warshall, Iteration 1



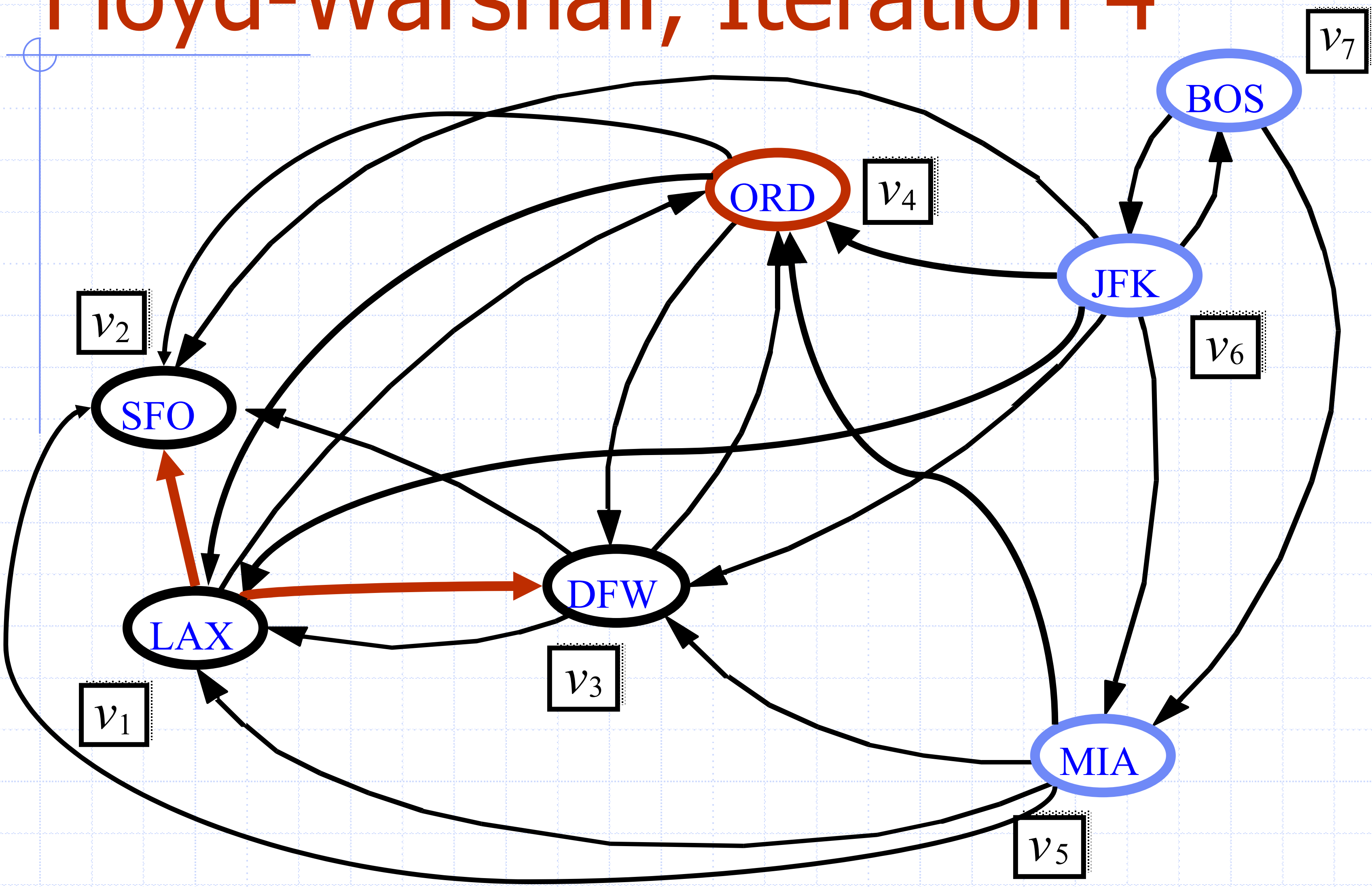
Floyd-Warshall, Iteration 2



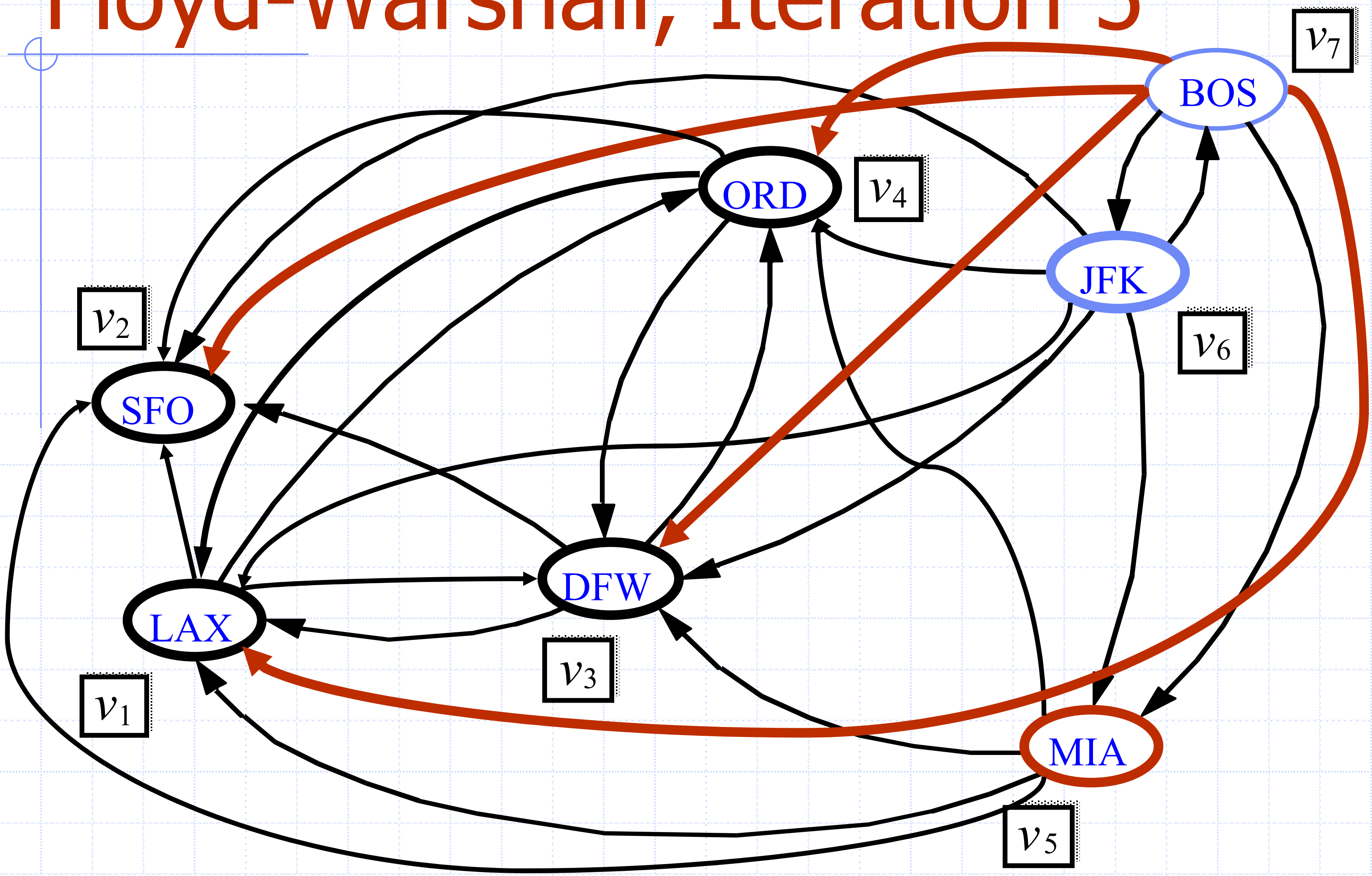
Floyd-Warshall, Iteration 3



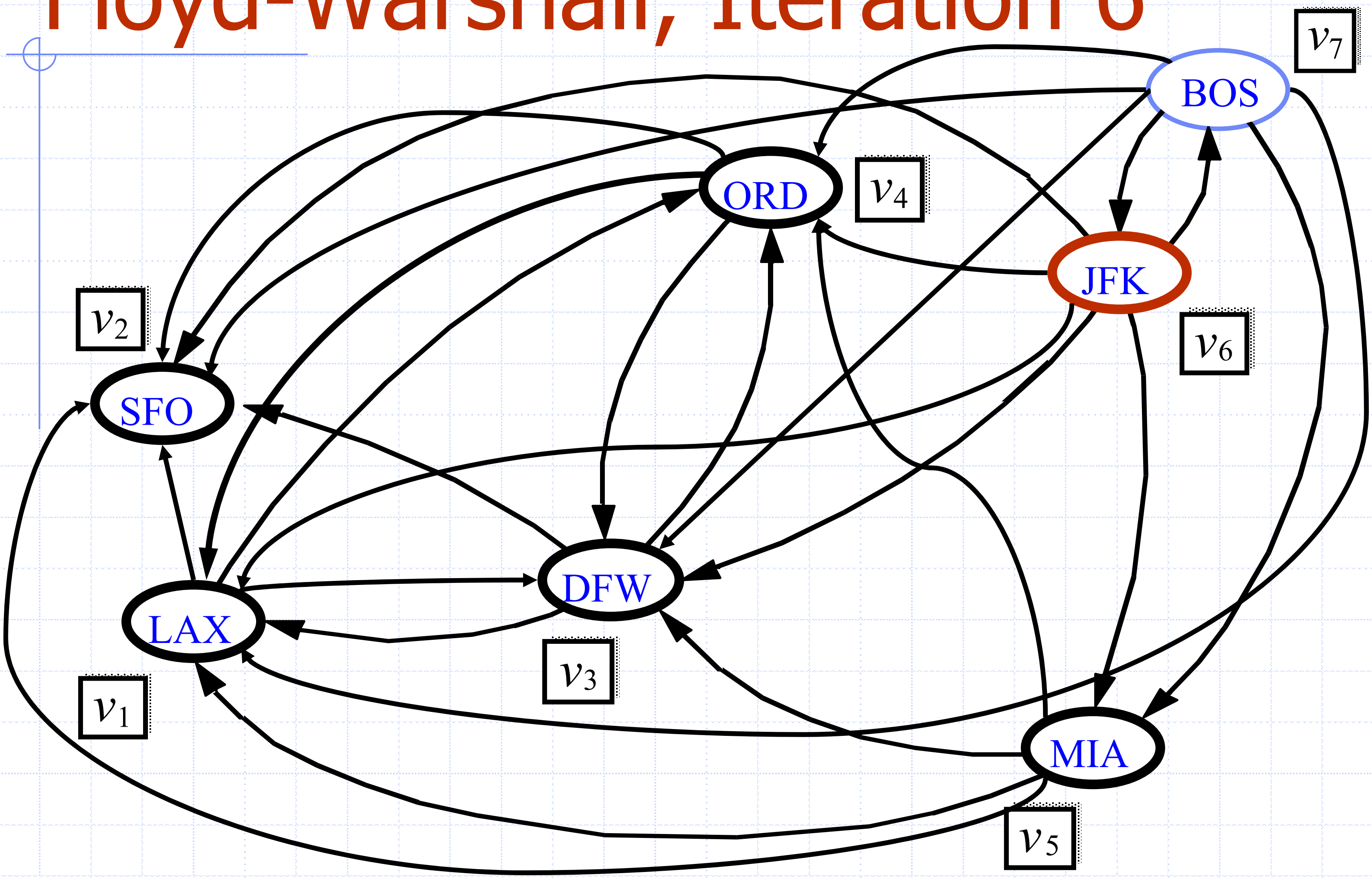
Floyd-Warshall, Iteration 4



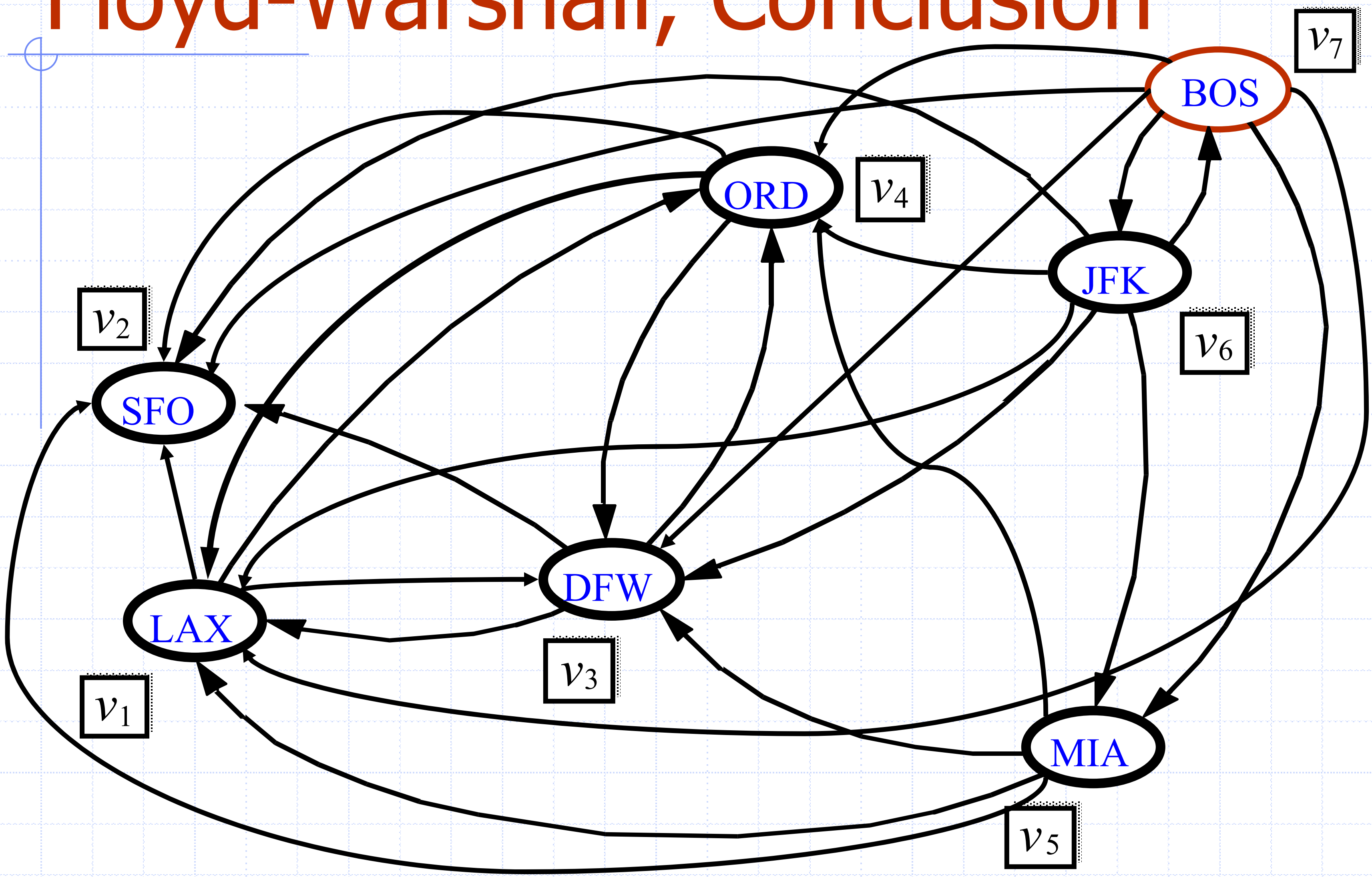
Floyd-Warshall, Iteration 5



Floyd-Warshall, Iteration 6



Floyd-Warshall, Conclusion



DAGs and Topological Ordering

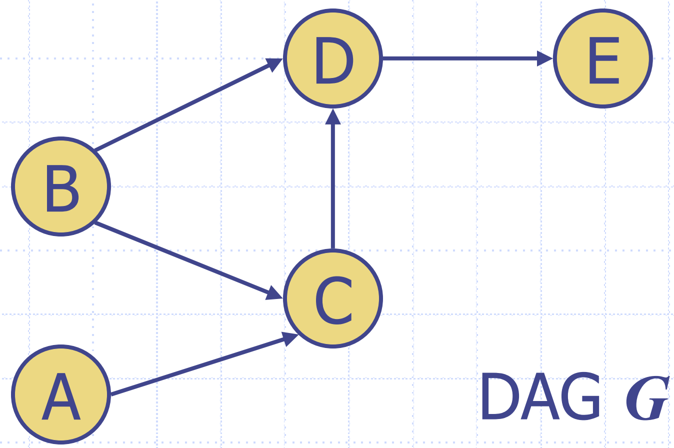
- A directed acyclic graph (DAG) is a digraph that has no directed cycles
- A topological ordering of a digraph is a numbering

  $$v_1, \ldots, v_n$$

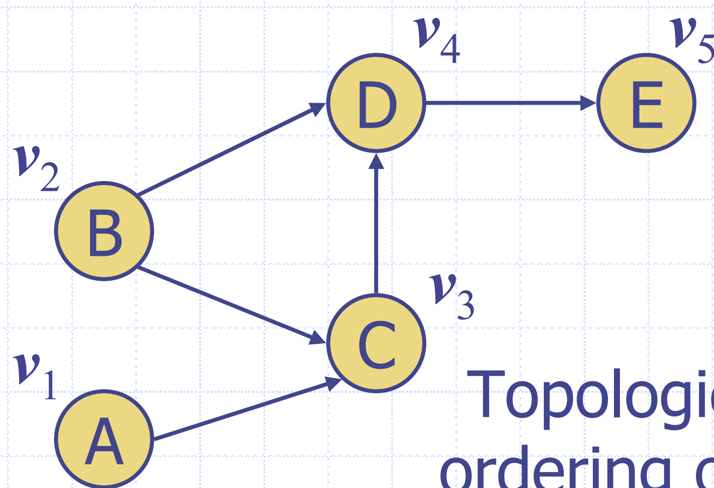
  of the vertices such that for every edge (v_i, v_j), we have $i < j$
- Example: in a task scheduling digraph, a topological ordering a task sequence that satisfies the precedence constraints

Theorem

A digraph admits a topological ordering if and only if it is a DAG

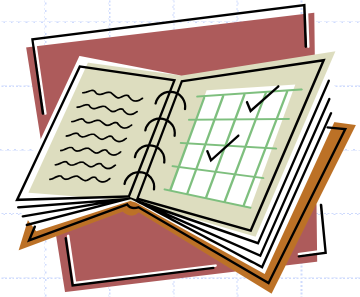


DAG G

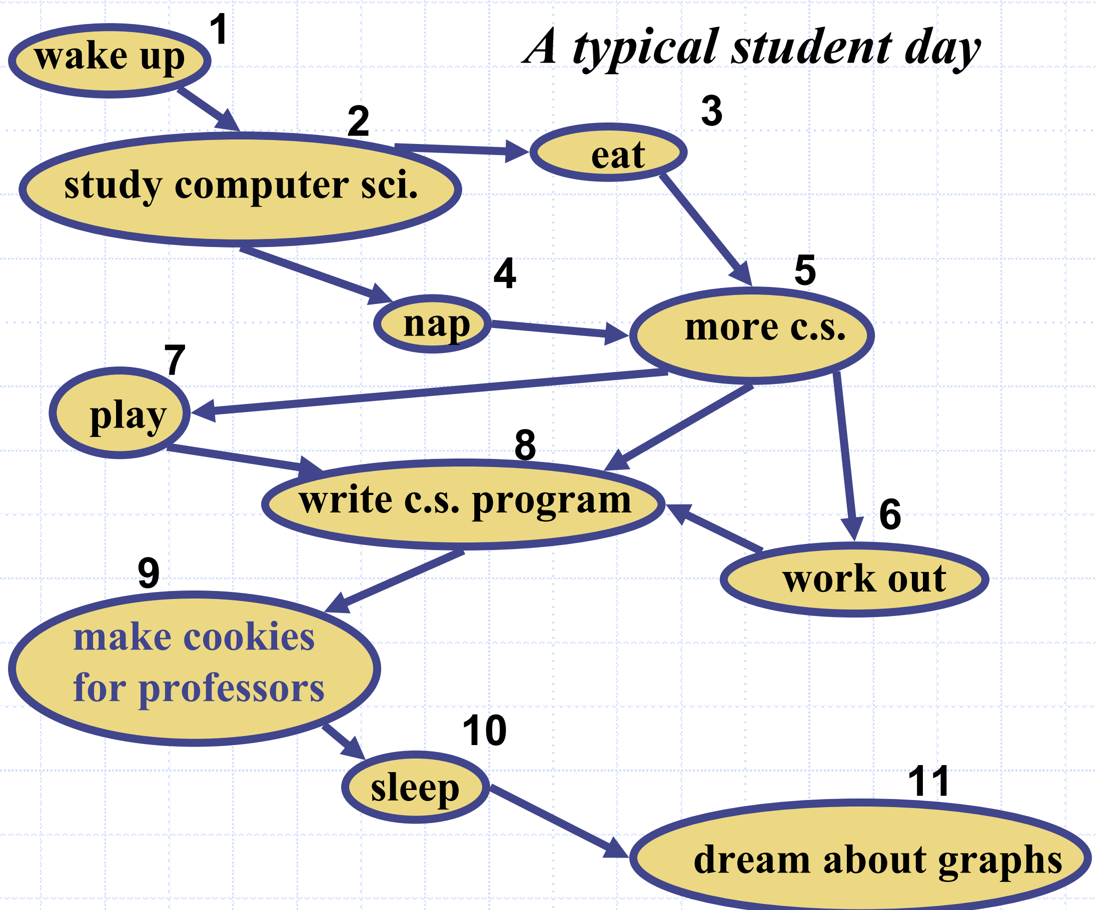


Topological ordering of G

Topological Sorting



- Number vertices, so that (u,v) in E implies u < v



Algorithm for Topological Sorting

- Note: This algorithm is different than the one in Goodrich-Tamassia

```
Method TopologicalSort(G)
    H ← G          // Temporary copy of G
    n ← G.numVertices()
    while H is not empty do
        Let v be a vertex with no outgoing edges
        Label v ← n
        n ← n - 1
        Remove v from H
```

- Running time: O(n + m). How…?

Topological Sorting Algorithm using DFS

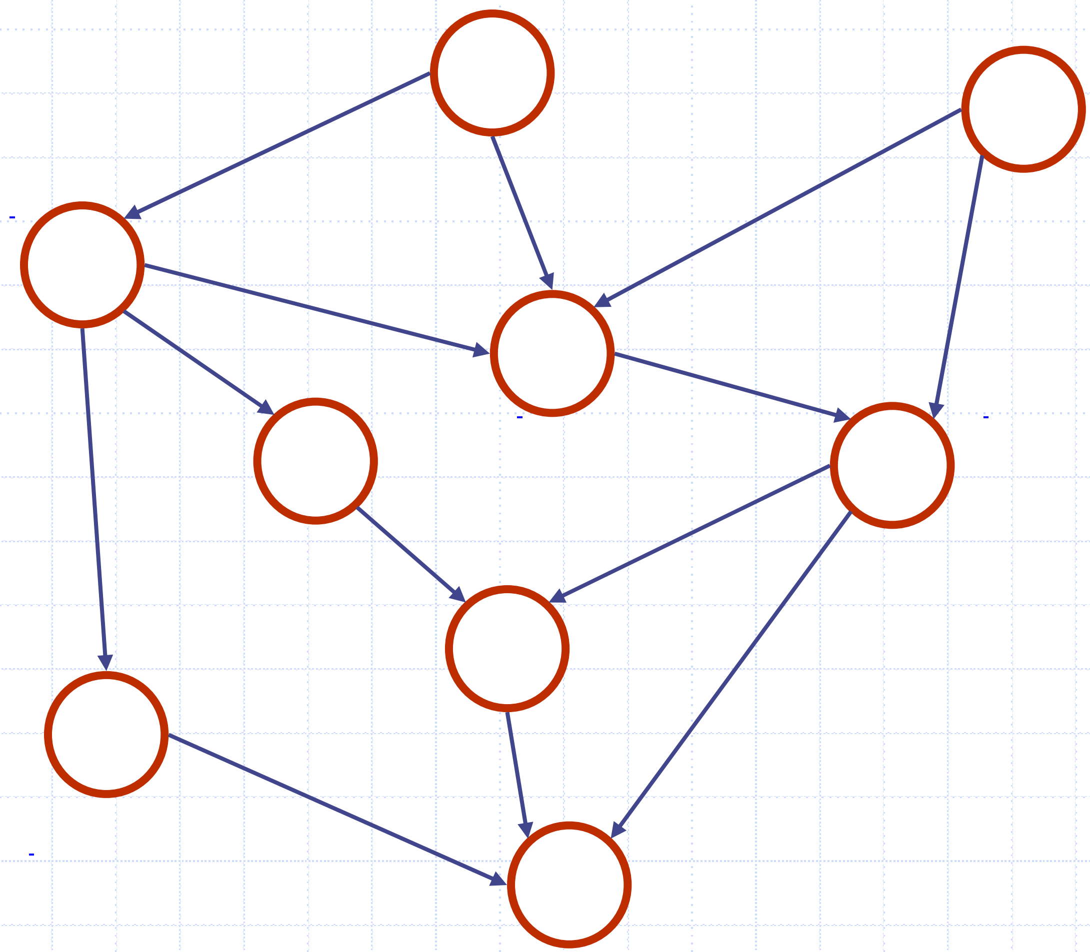
- Simulate the algorithm by using depth-first search

```
Algorithm topologicalDFS(G)
   Input dag G
   Output topological ordering of G
  n ← G.numVertices()
  for all u ∈ G.vertices()
    setLabel(u, UNEXPLORED)
  for all e ∈ G.edges()
    setLabel(e, UNEXPLORED)
  for all v ∈ G.vertices()
    if getLabel(v) = UNEXPLORED
      topologicalDFS(G, v)
```

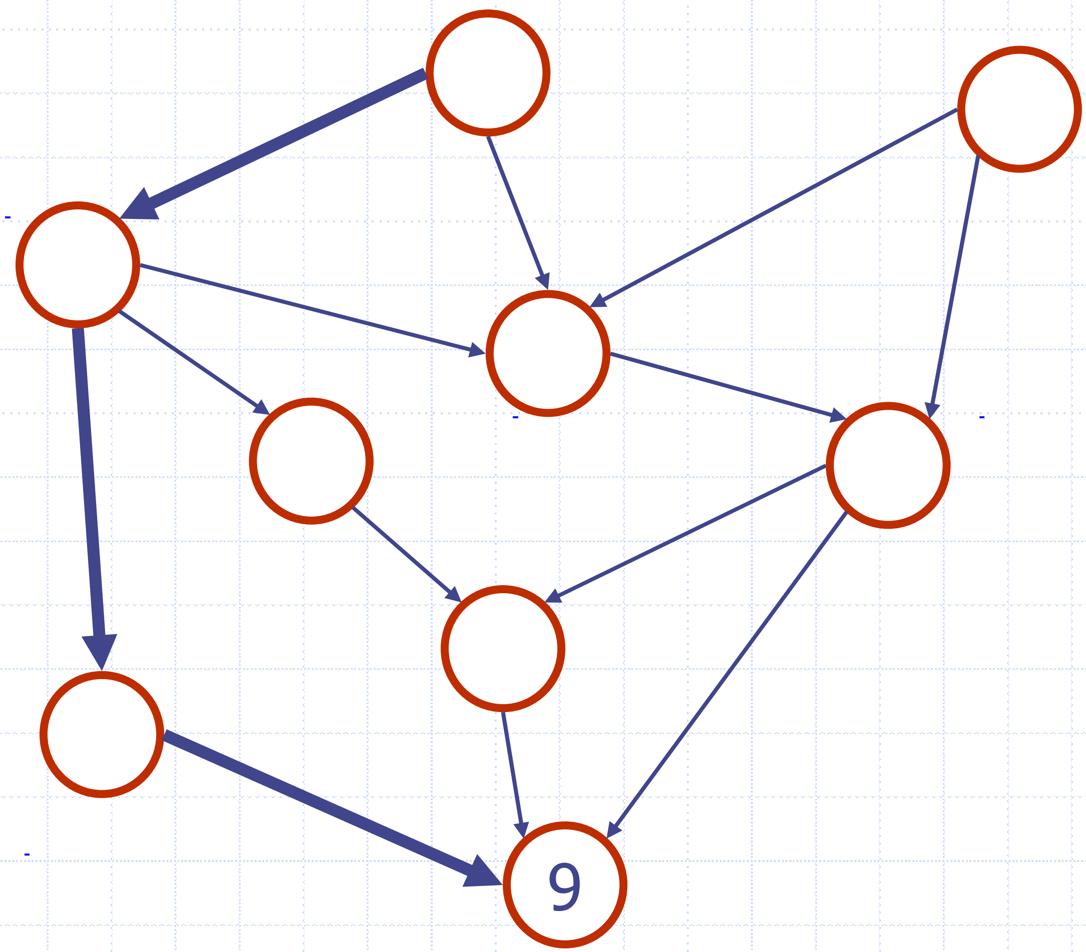
- O(n+m) time.

```
Algorithm topologicalDFS(G, v)
  Input graph G and a start vertex v of G
  Output labeling of the vertices of G
    in the connected component of v
  setLabel(v, VISITED)
  for all e ∈ G.incidentEdges(v)
    if getLabel(e) = UNEXPLORED
      w ← opposite(v,e)
      if getLabel(w) = UNEXPLORED
        setLabel(e, DISCOVERY)
        topologicalDFS(G, w)
      else
        {e is a forward or cross edge}
  Label v with topological number n
  n ← n - 1
```

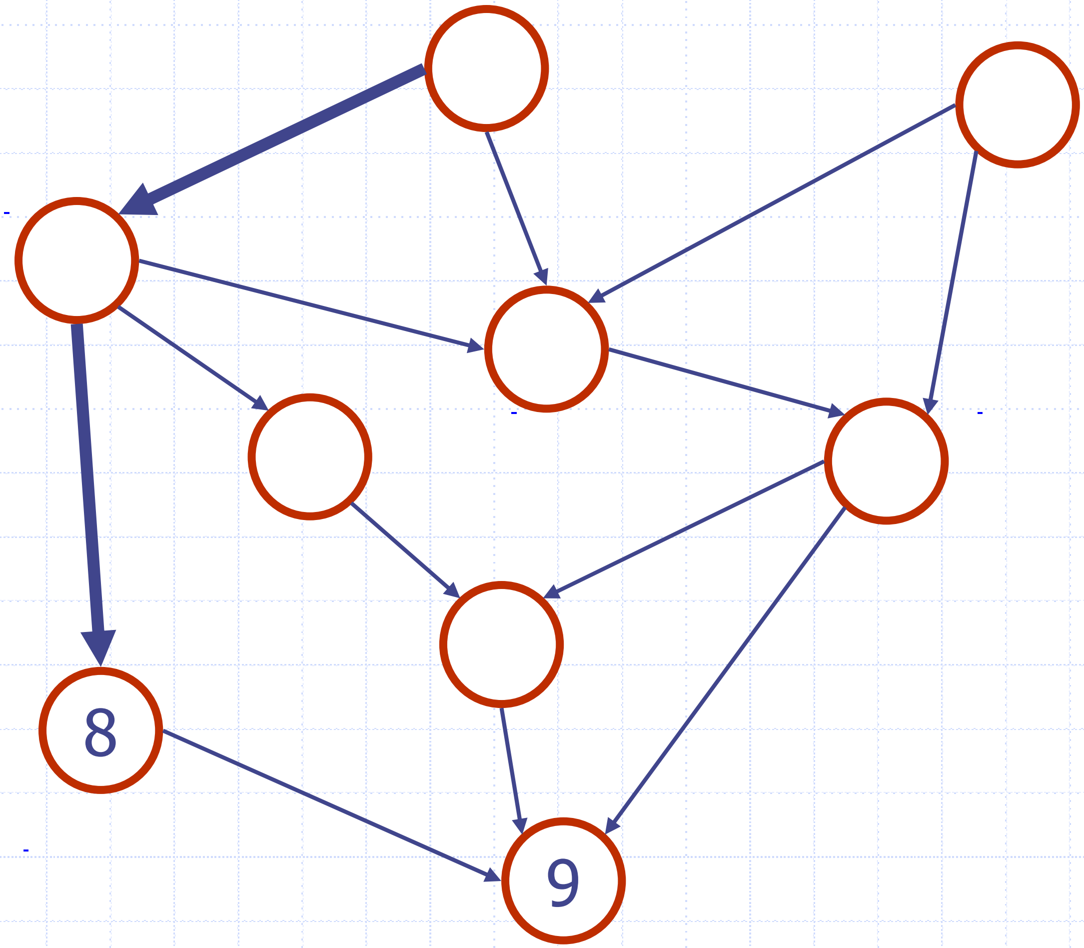
Topological Sorting Example



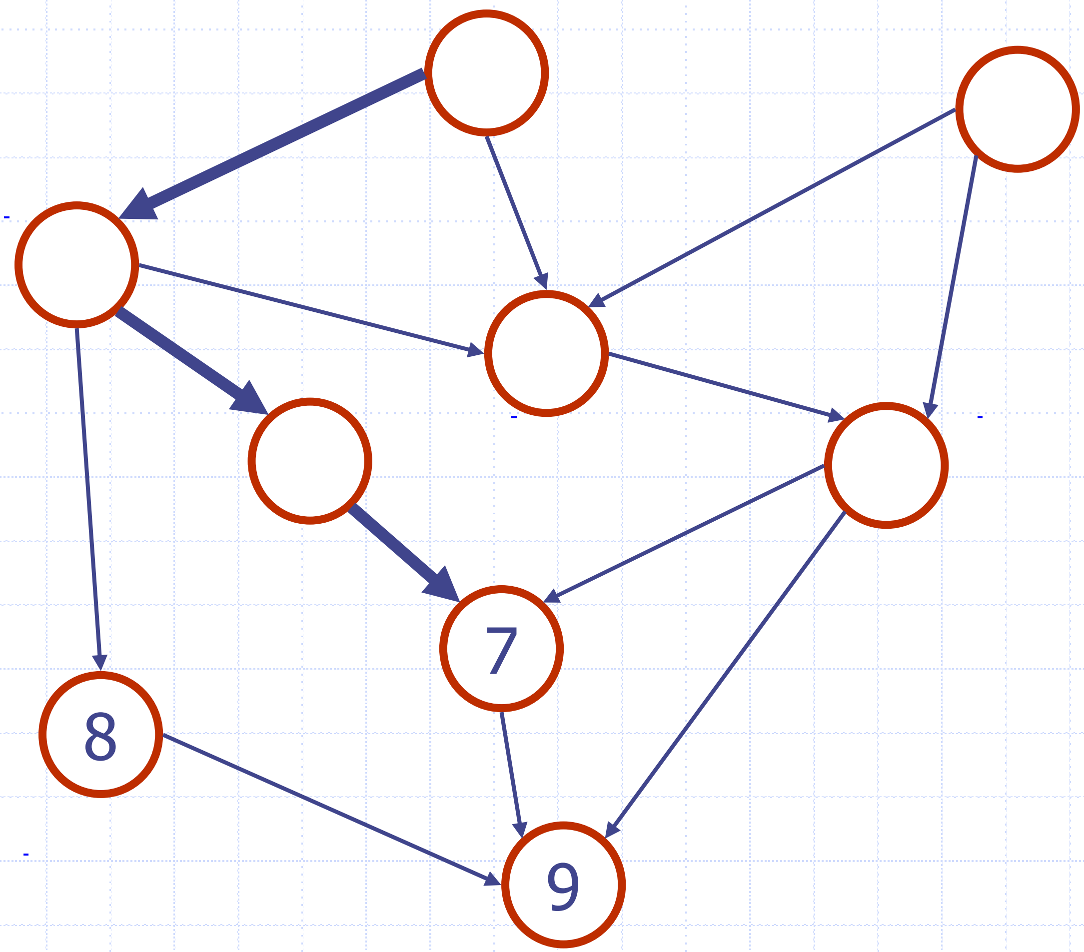
Topological Sorting Example



Topological Sorting Example



Topological Sorting Example



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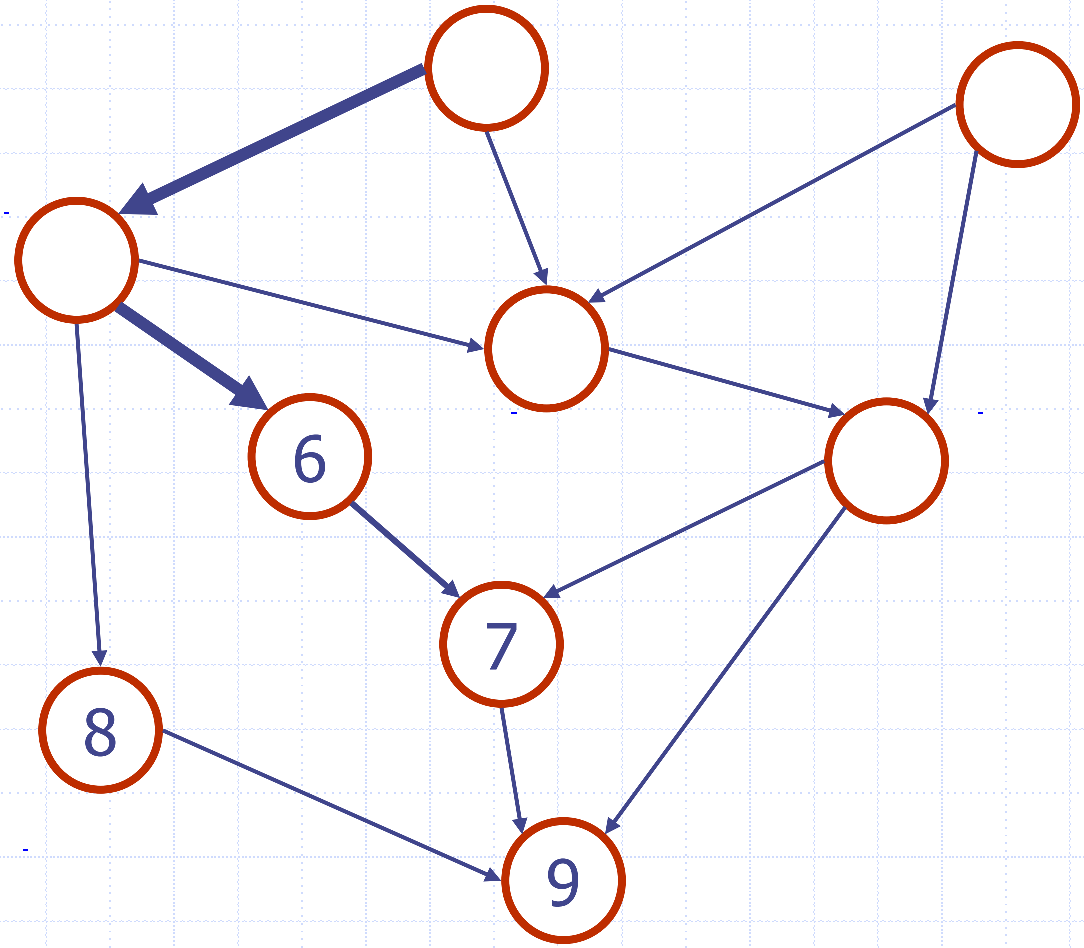

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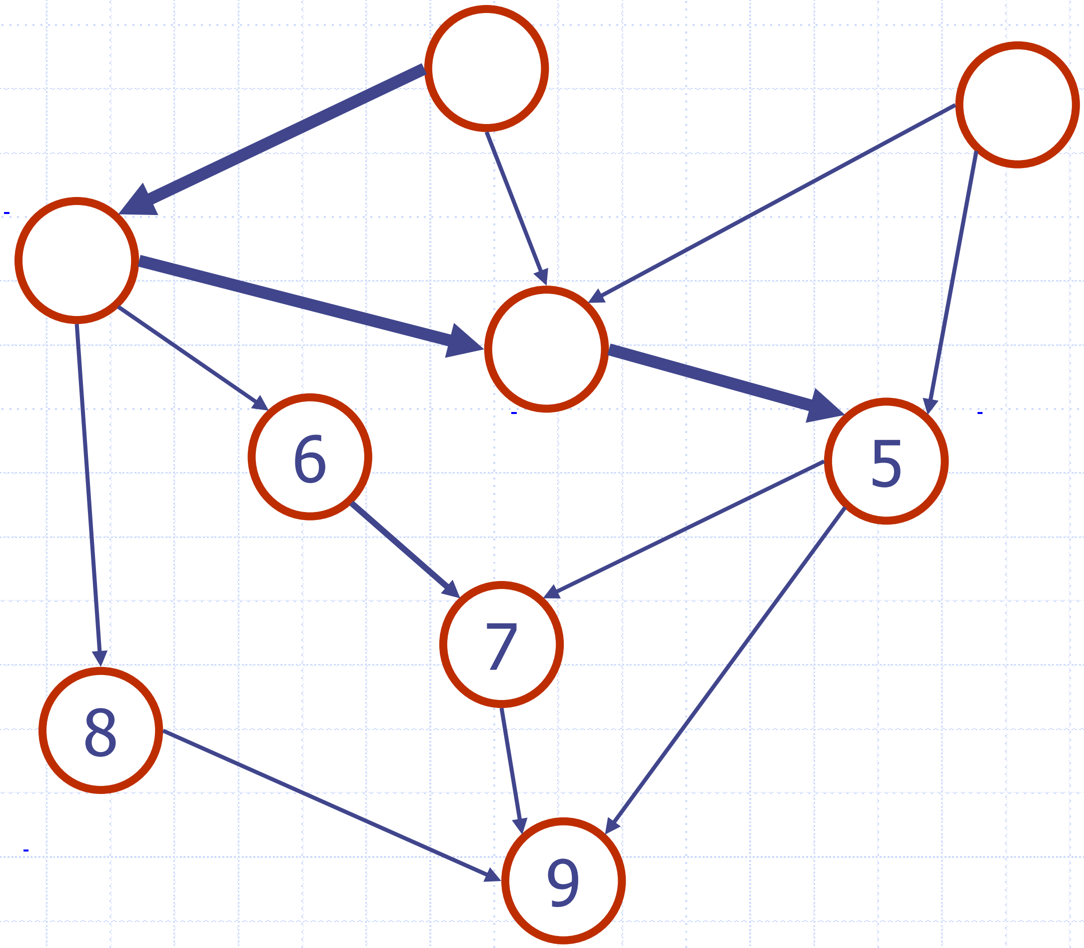

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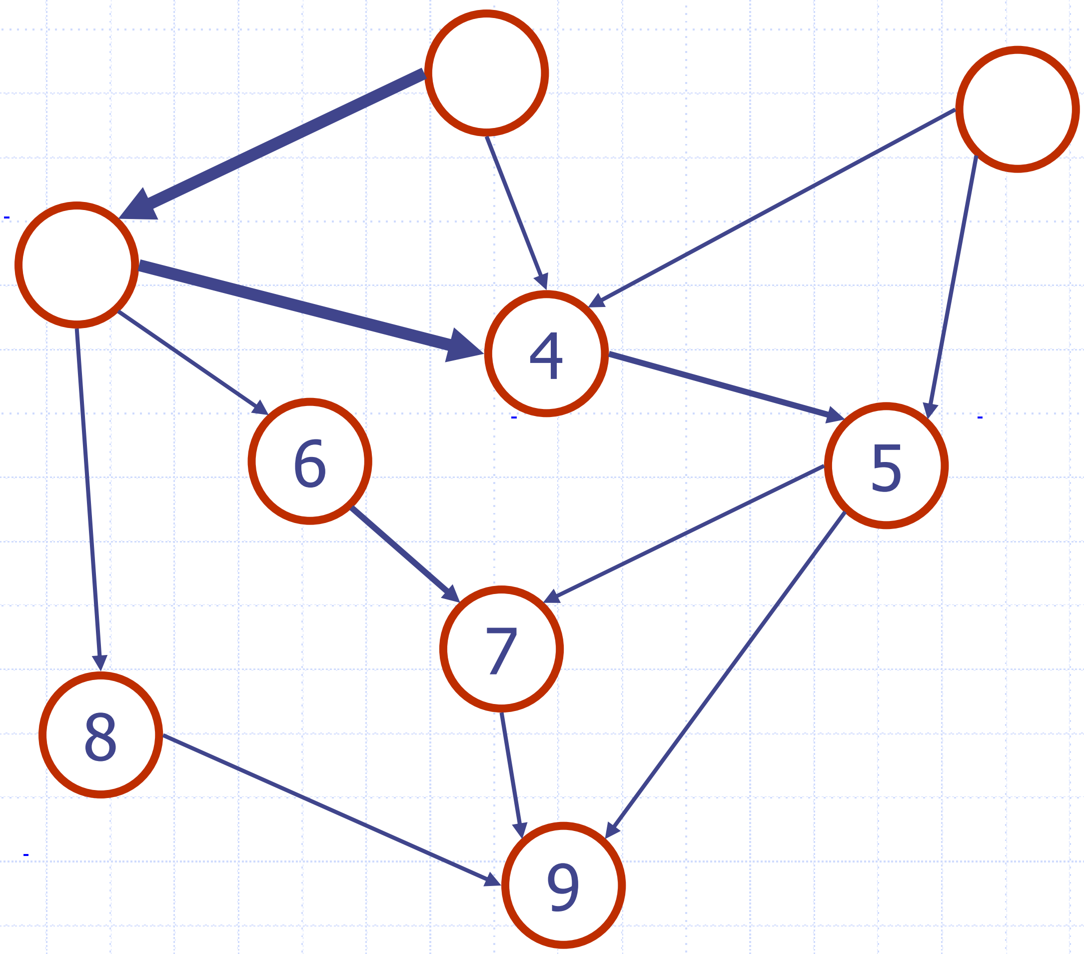

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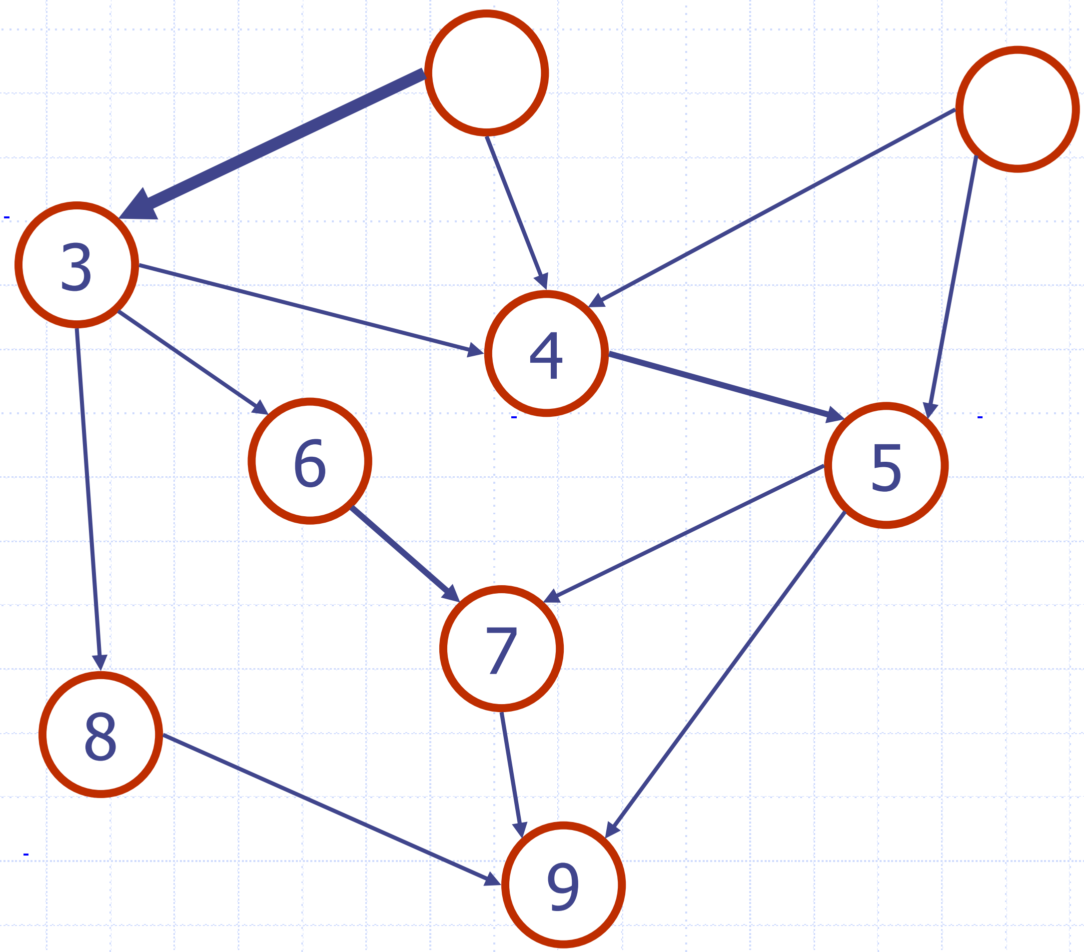

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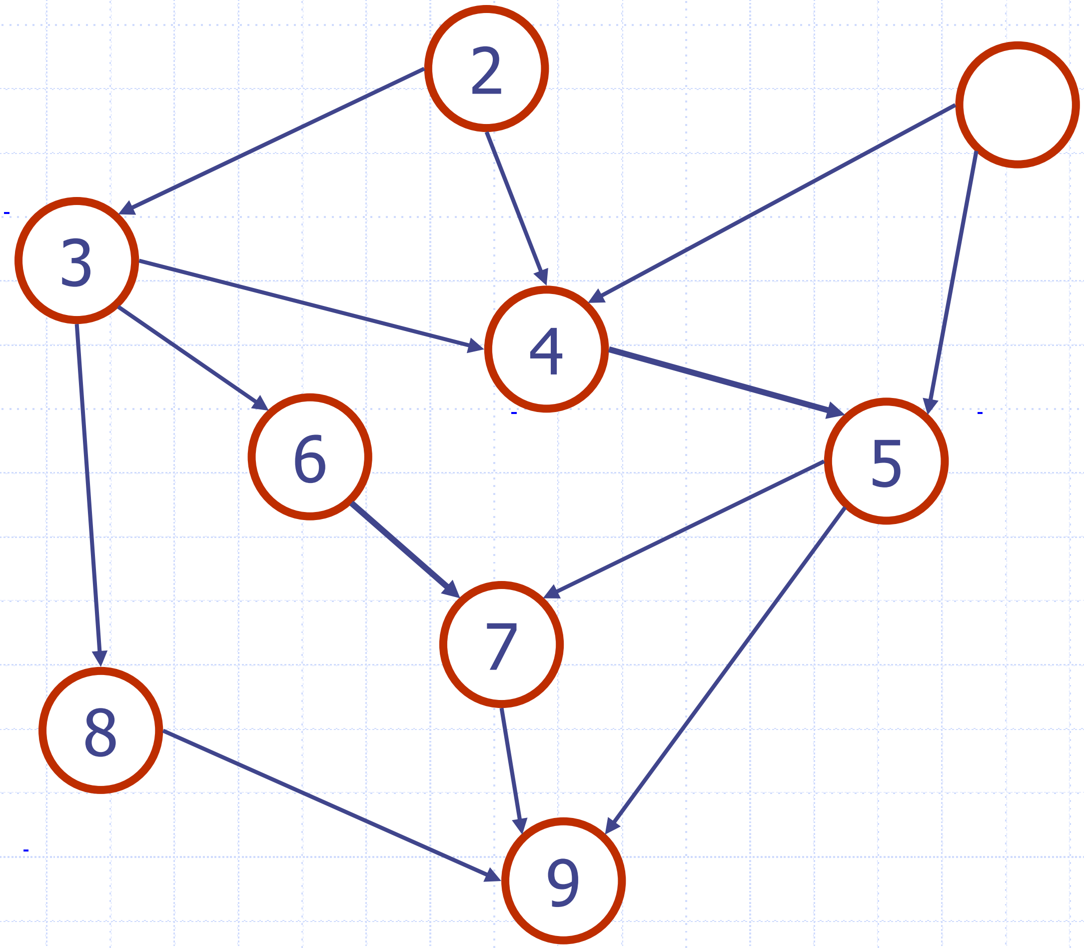

Topological Sorting Example