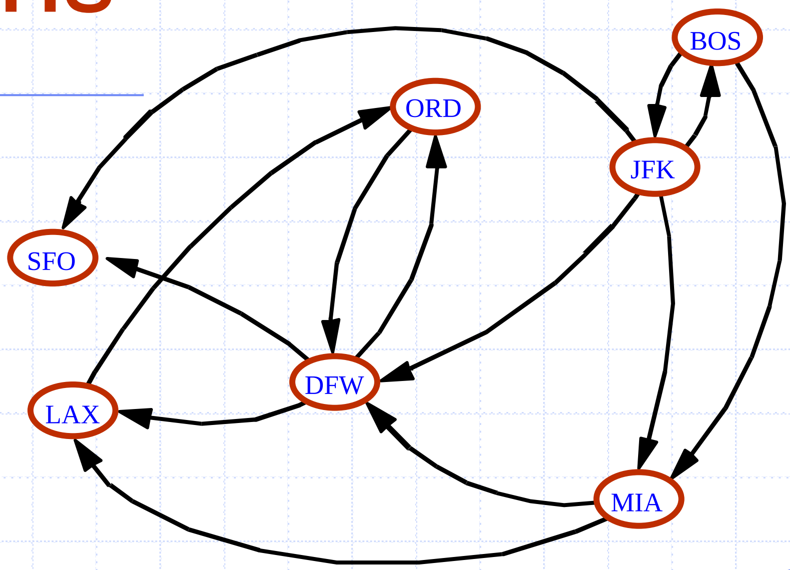
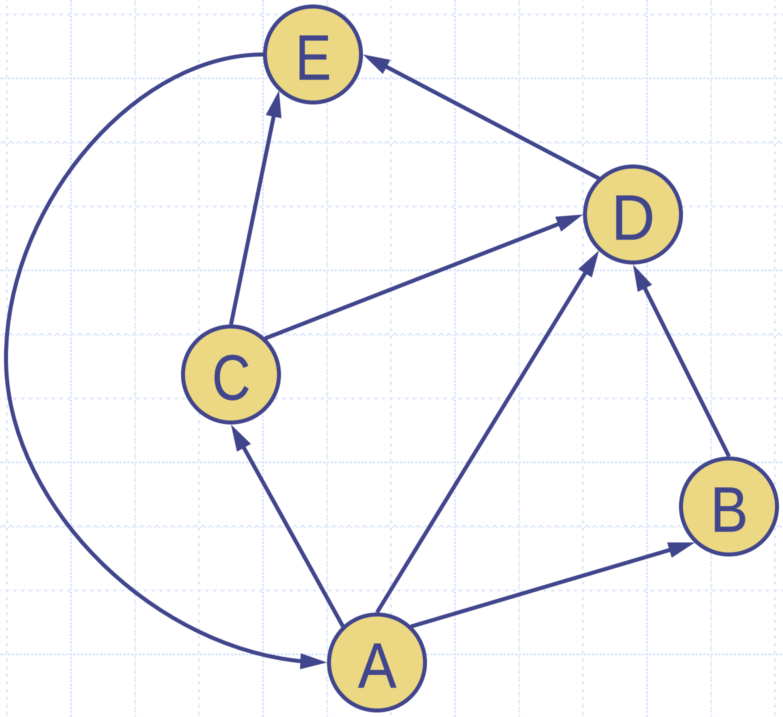
Directed Graphs

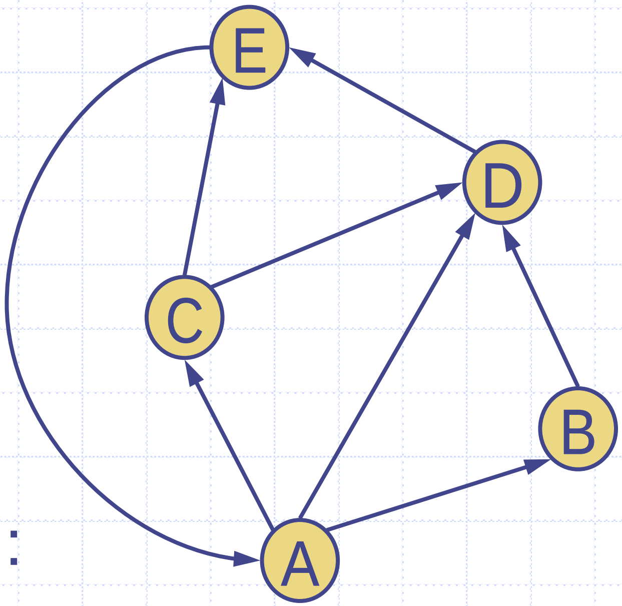


Digraphs

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



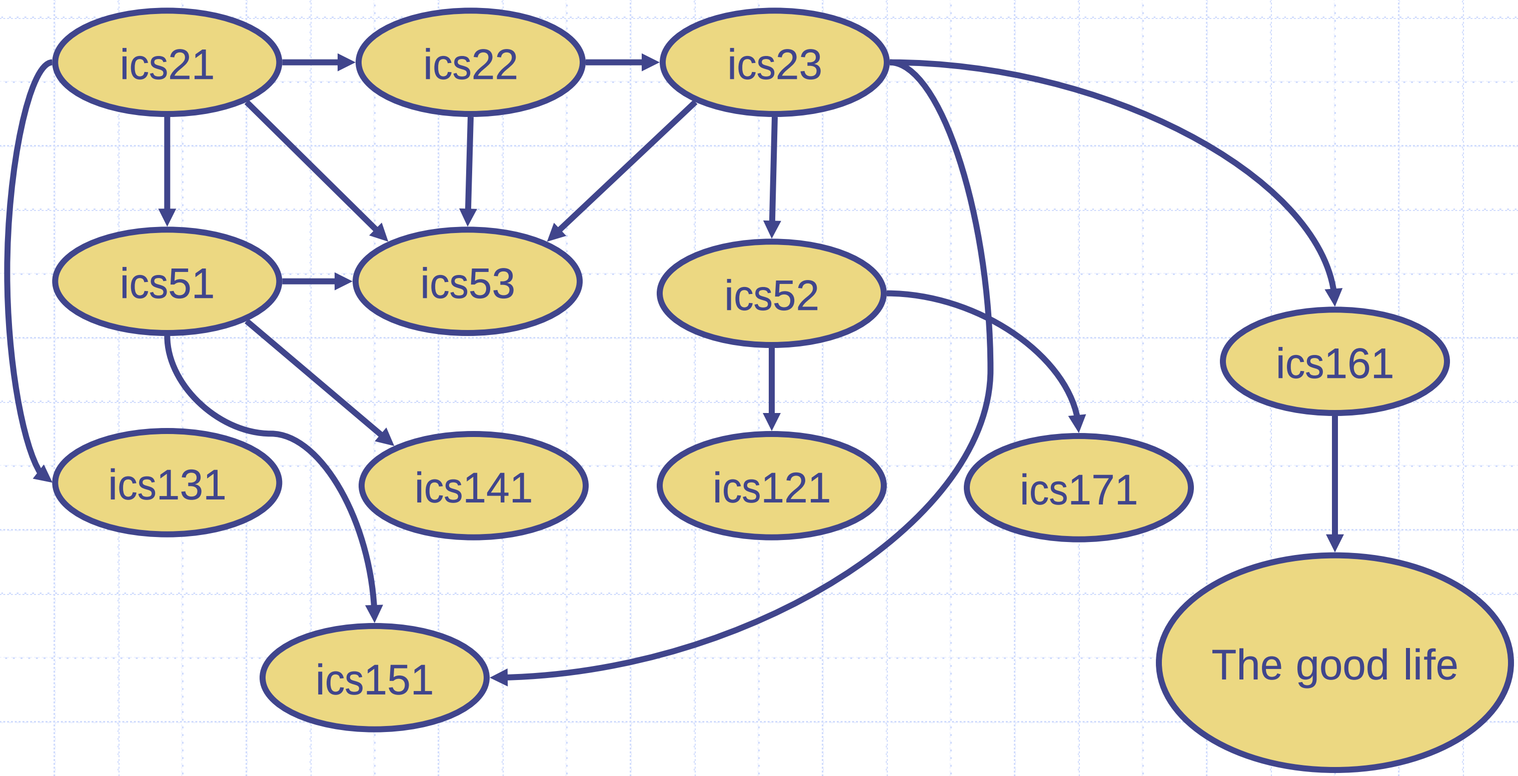
Digraph Properties



- 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, $m \leq n \cdot (n - 1)$
- If we keep in-edges and out-edges in separate adjacency lists, we can perform listing of incoming edges and outgoing edges in time proportional to their size

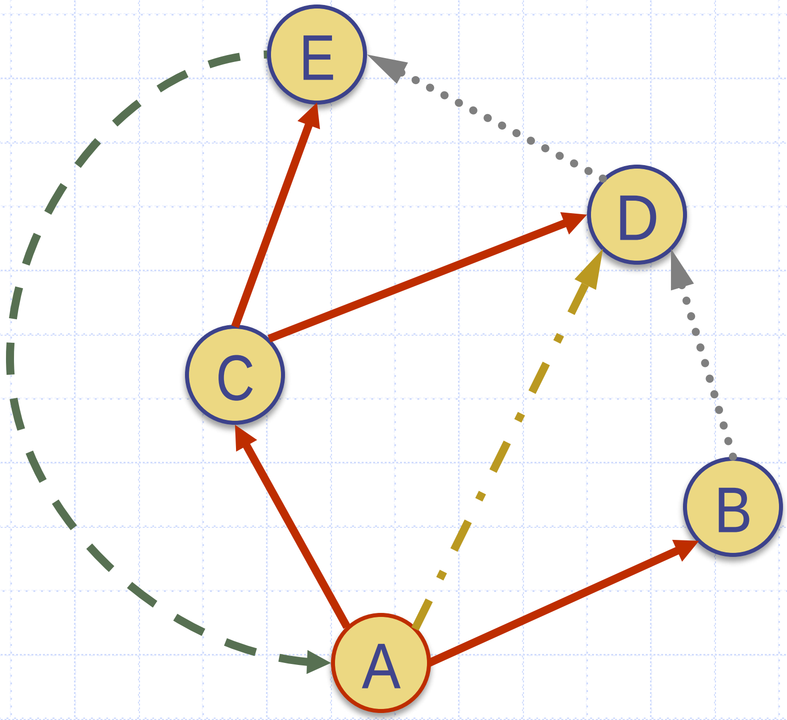
Digraph Application

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



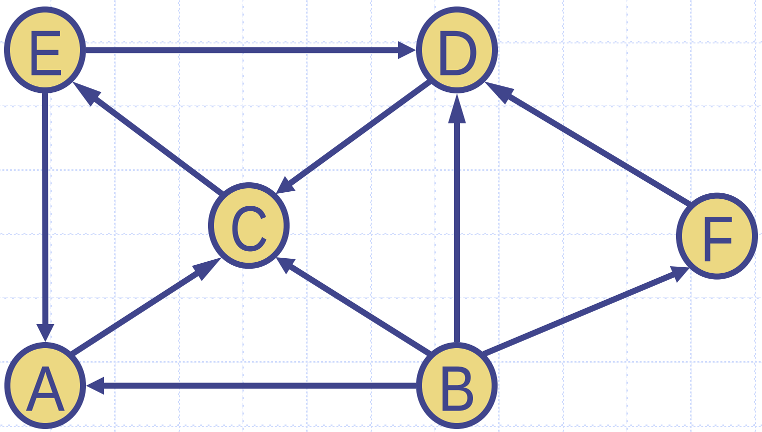
Directed DFS

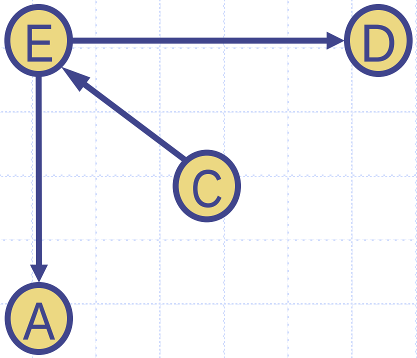
- We can specialize the traversal algorithms (DFS and BFS) to digraphs by traversing edges only along their direction
- In the directed DFS algorithm, we have four types of edges
  - discovery edges
  - back edges
  - forward edges
  - cross edges
- A directed DFS starting at a vertex s determines the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

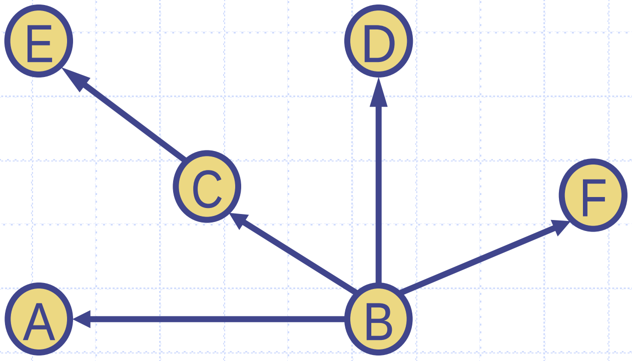


Reachability

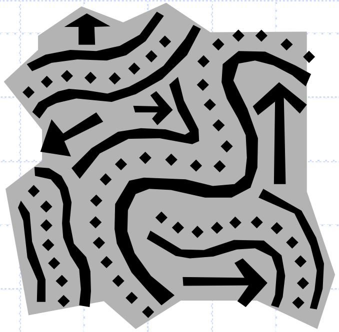
- DFS tree rooted at v: vertices reachable from v via directed paths



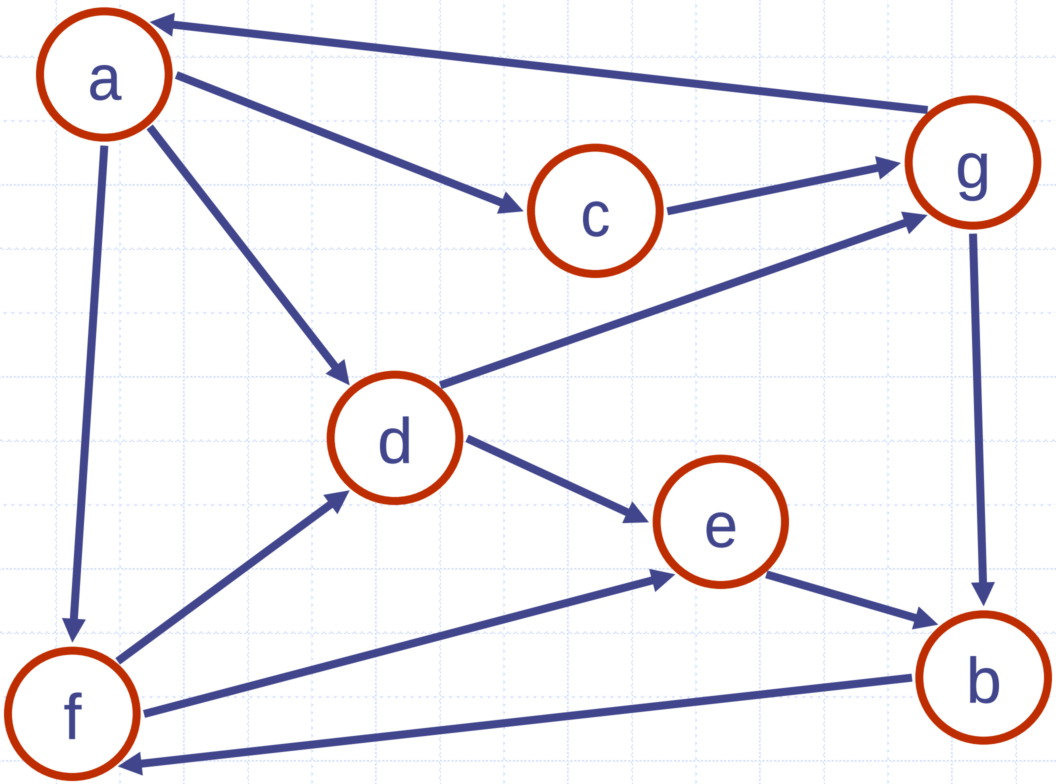




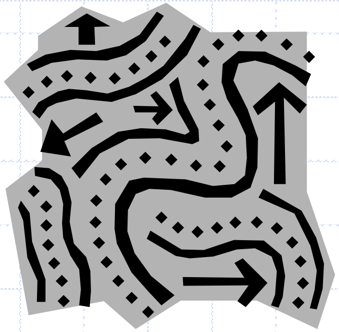
Strong Connectivity



- Each vertex can reach all other vertices

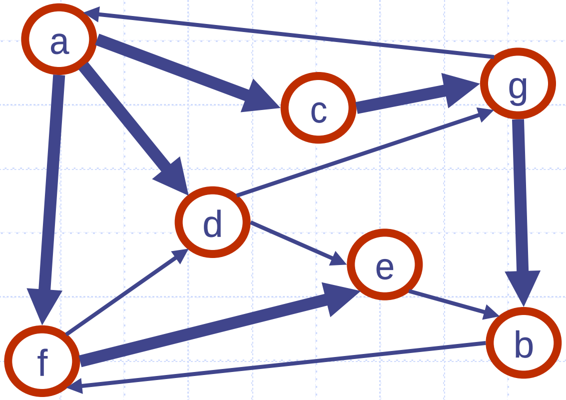


Strong Connectivity Algorithm

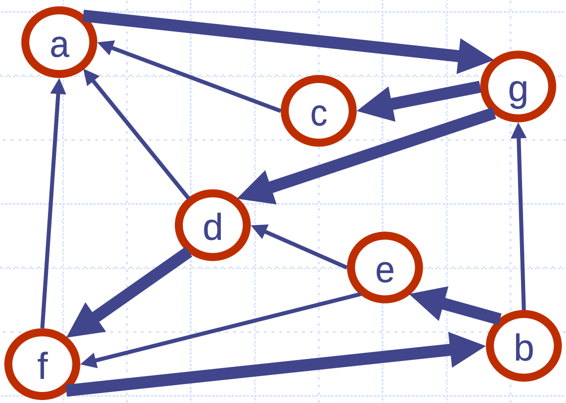


- Pick a vertex v in G
- Perform a DFS from v in G
  - If there's a w not visited, print "no"
- Let G' be G with edges reversed
- Perform a DFS from v in G'
  - If there's a w not visited, print "no"
  - Else, print "yes"
- Running time: O(n+m)

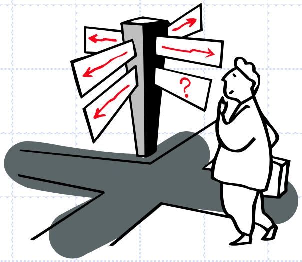
G:



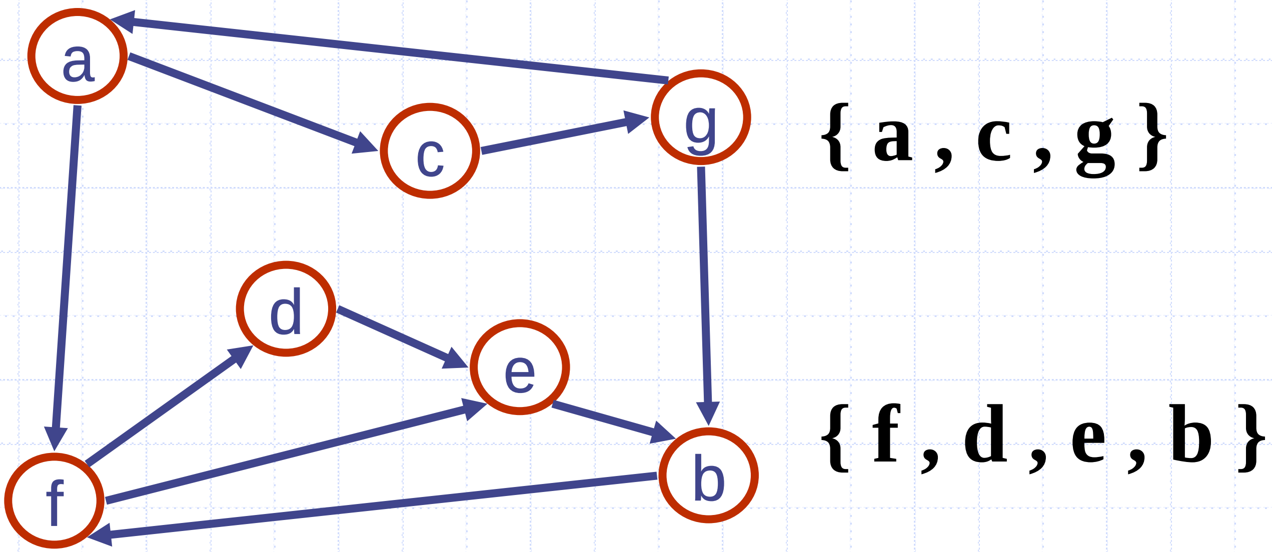
G':



Strongly Connected Components

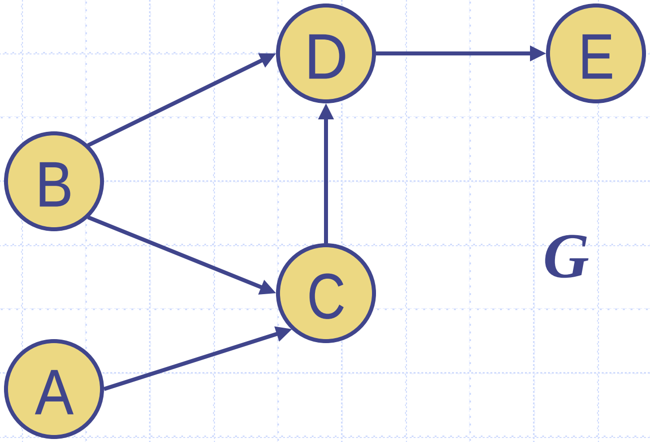


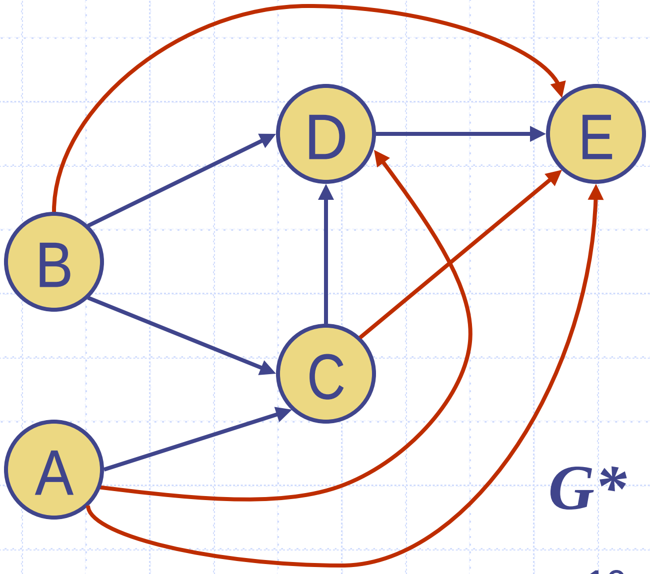
- Maximal subgraphs such that each vertex can reach all other vertices in the subgraph
- Can also be done in O(n+m) time using DFS, but is more complicated (similar to biconnectivity).



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

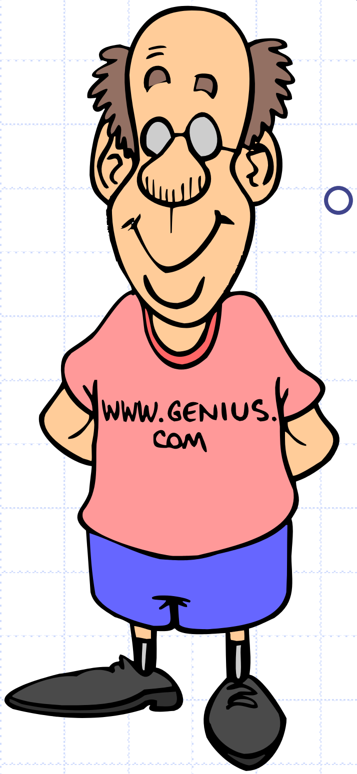




Computing the Transitive Closure

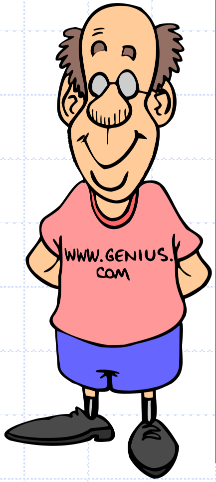
- We can perform DFS starting at each vertex
  - O(n(n+m))

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.

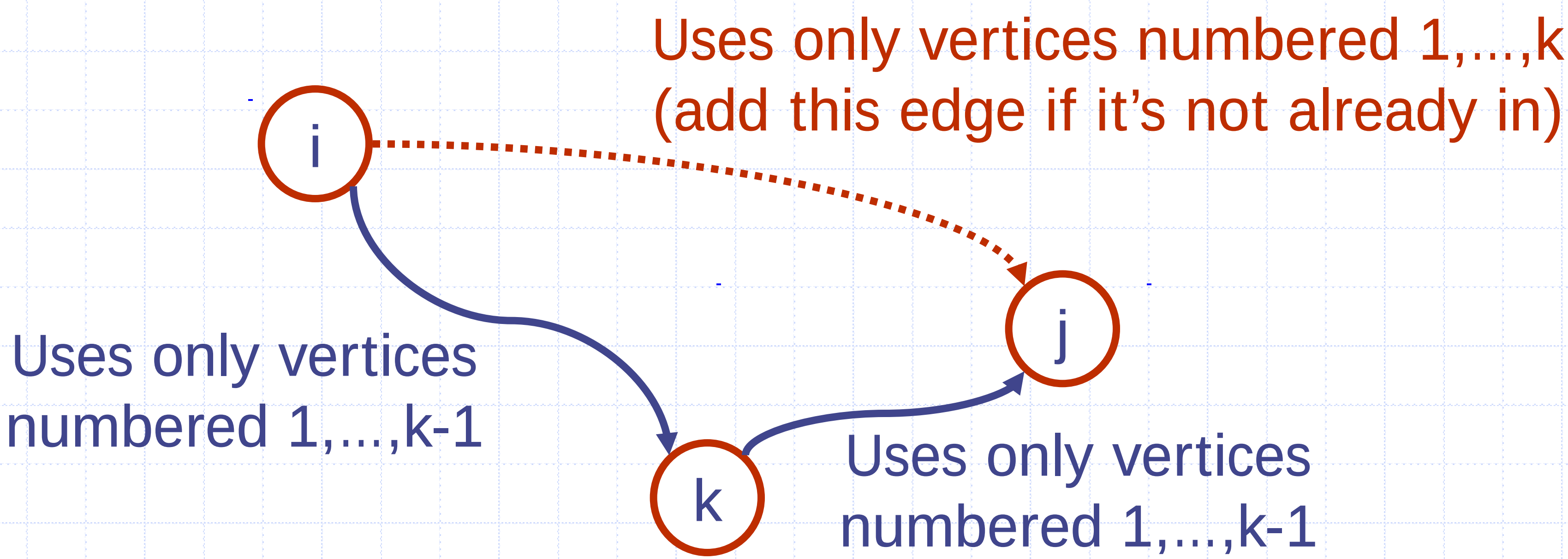


Alternatively ... Use dynamic programming: The Floyd-Warshall Algorithm

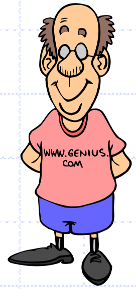
Floyd-Warshall Transitive Closure



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



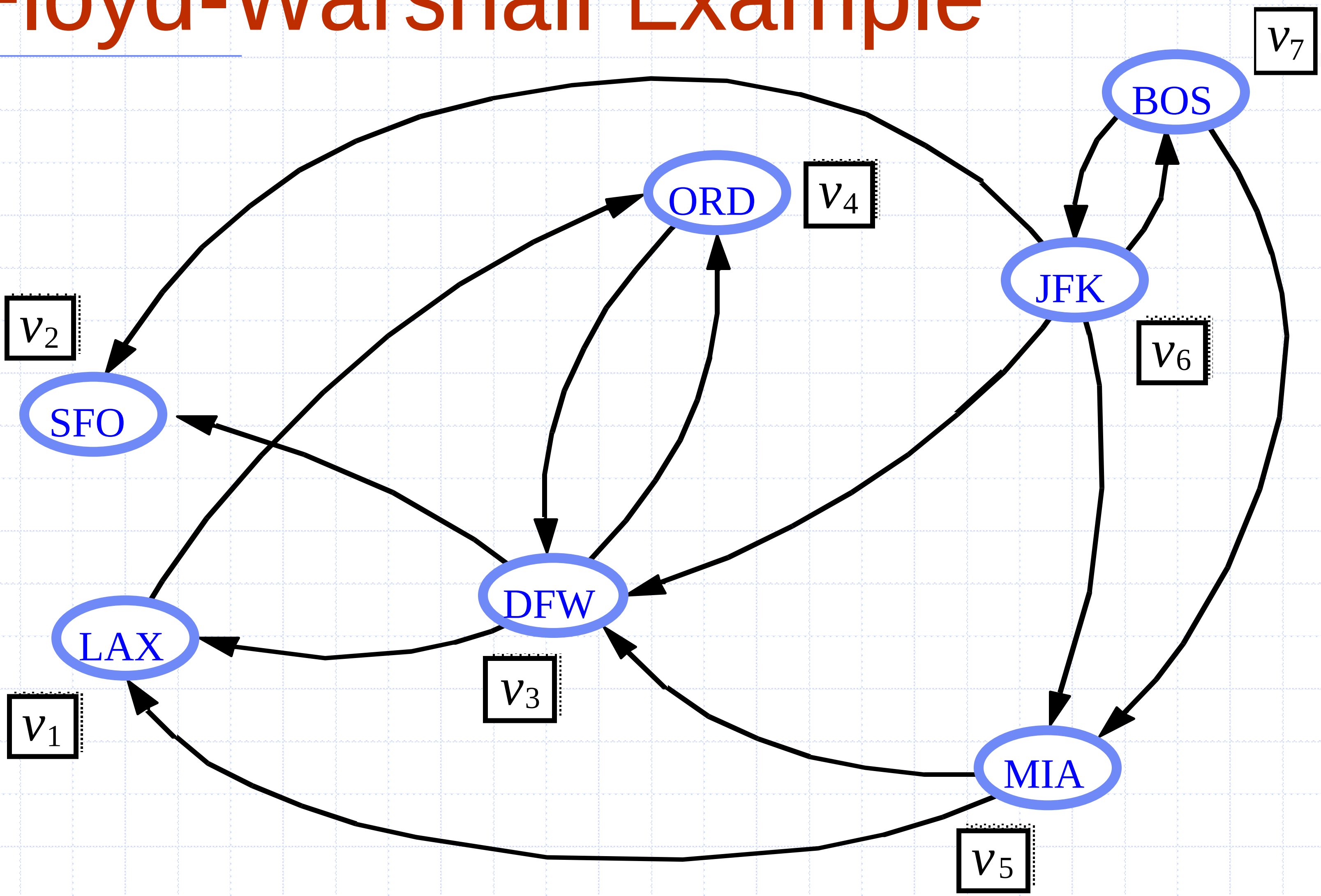
Floyd-Warshall's Algorithm



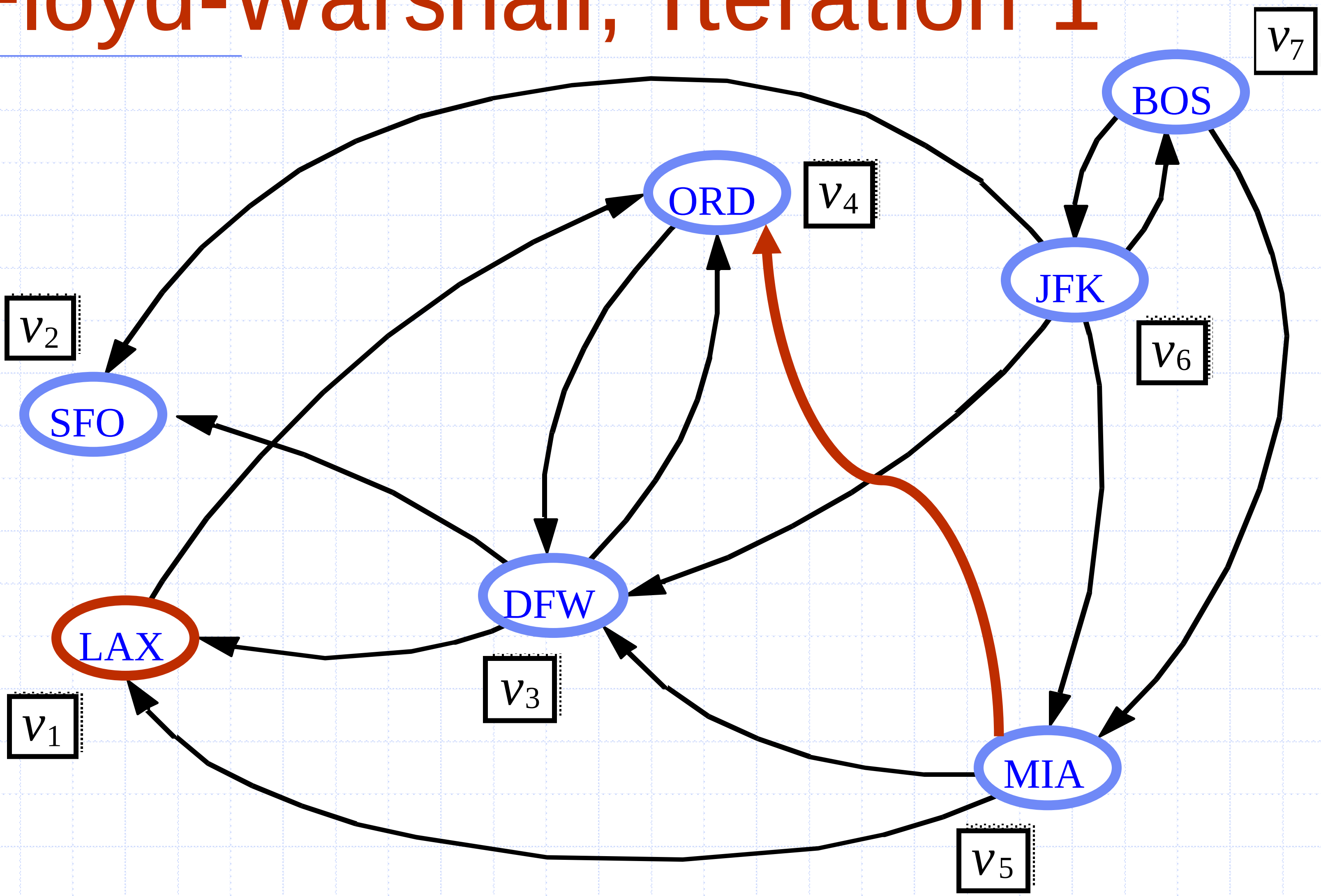
- Number vertices $v_1, \ldots, v_n$
- Compute digraphs $G_0, \ldots, G_n$
  - $G_0 = G$
  - G_k has directed edge (v_i, v_j) if G has a directed path from v_i to v_j with intermediate vertices in $\{v_1, \ldots, v_k\}$
- We have that $G_n = G^*$
- In phase k, digraph G_k is computed from G_{k-1}
- Running time: $O(n^3)$, assuming areAdjacent is $O(1)$ (e.g., adjacency matrix)

Algorithm *FloydWarshall*(G)
  Input digraph G
  Output transitive closure G^* of G
  $i \leftarrow 1$
  for all $v \in G.vertices()$
    denote v as v_i
    $i \leftarrow i + 1$
  $G_0 \leftarrow G$
  for $k \leftarrow 1$ **to** n **do**
    $G_k \leftarrow G_{k-1}$
    for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** n $(i \neq k)$ **do**
      for $j \leftarrow 1$ **to** n $(j \neq i, k)$ **do**
        if $G_{k-1}.areAdjacent(v_i, v_k) \land$
            $G_{k-1}.areAdjacent(v_k, v_j)$
          if $\neg G_k.areAdjacent(v_i, v_j)$
            $G_k.insertDirectedEdge(v_i, v_j, k)$
    return G_n

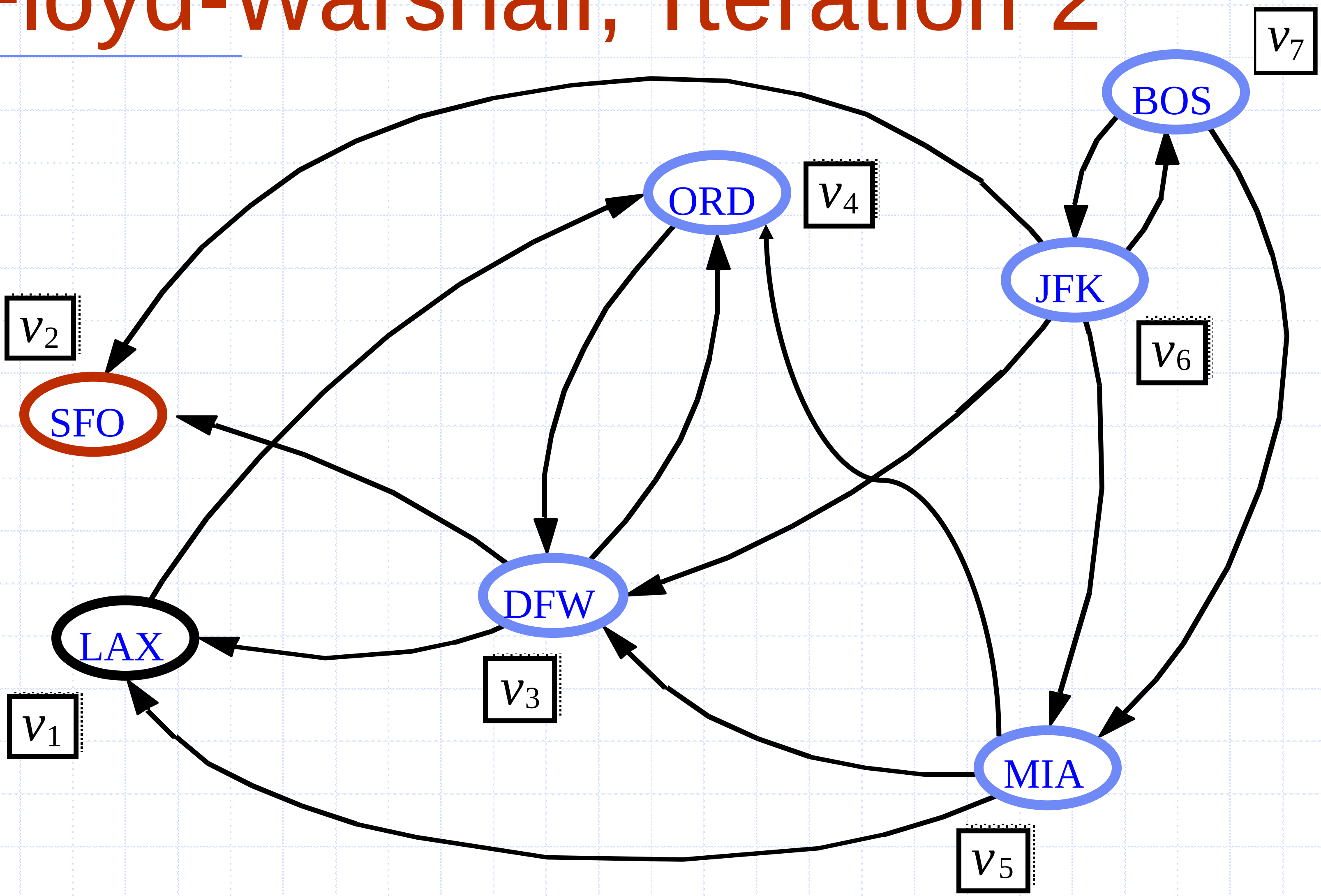
Floyd-Warshall Example



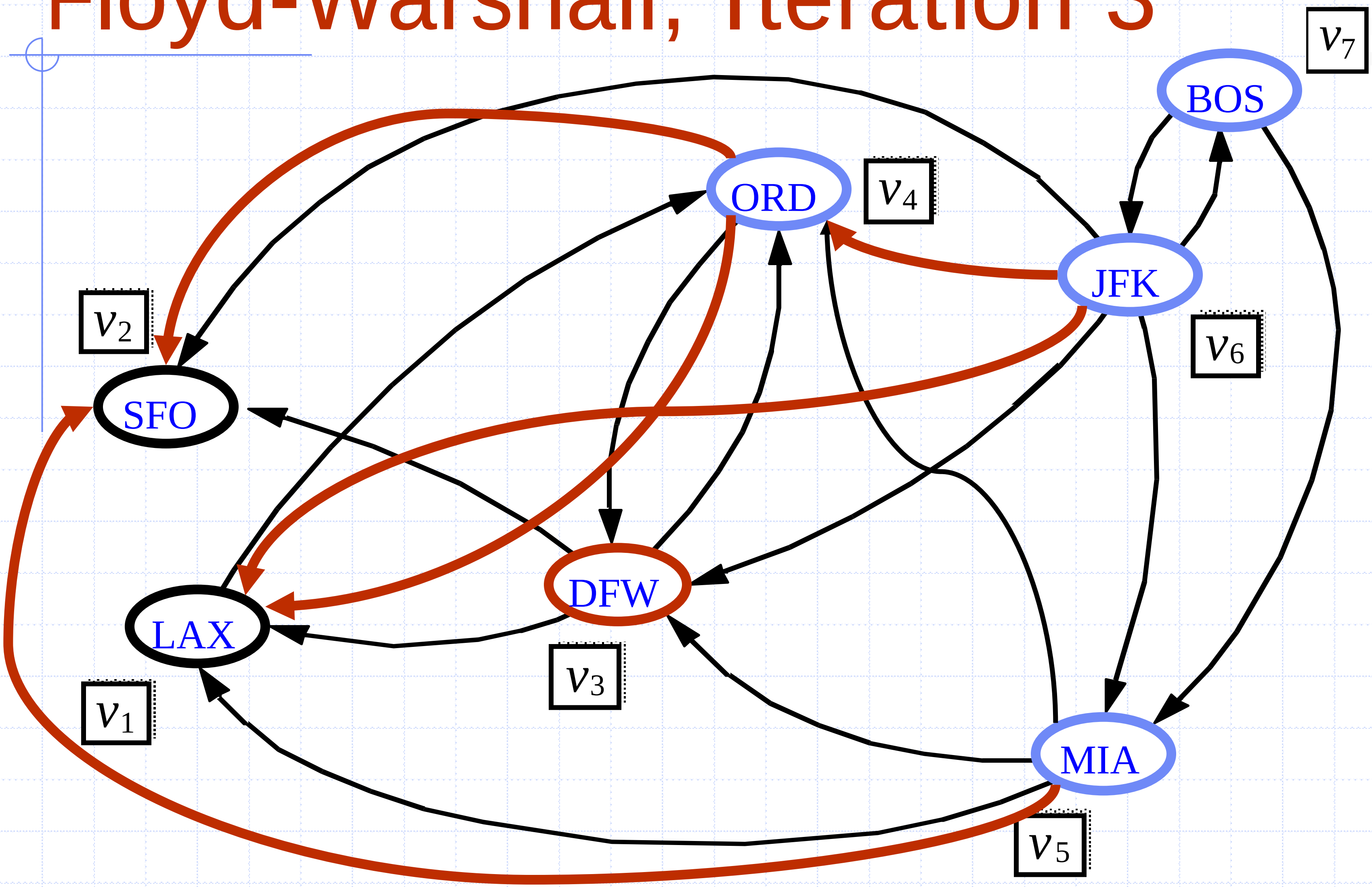
Floyd-Warshall, Iteration 1



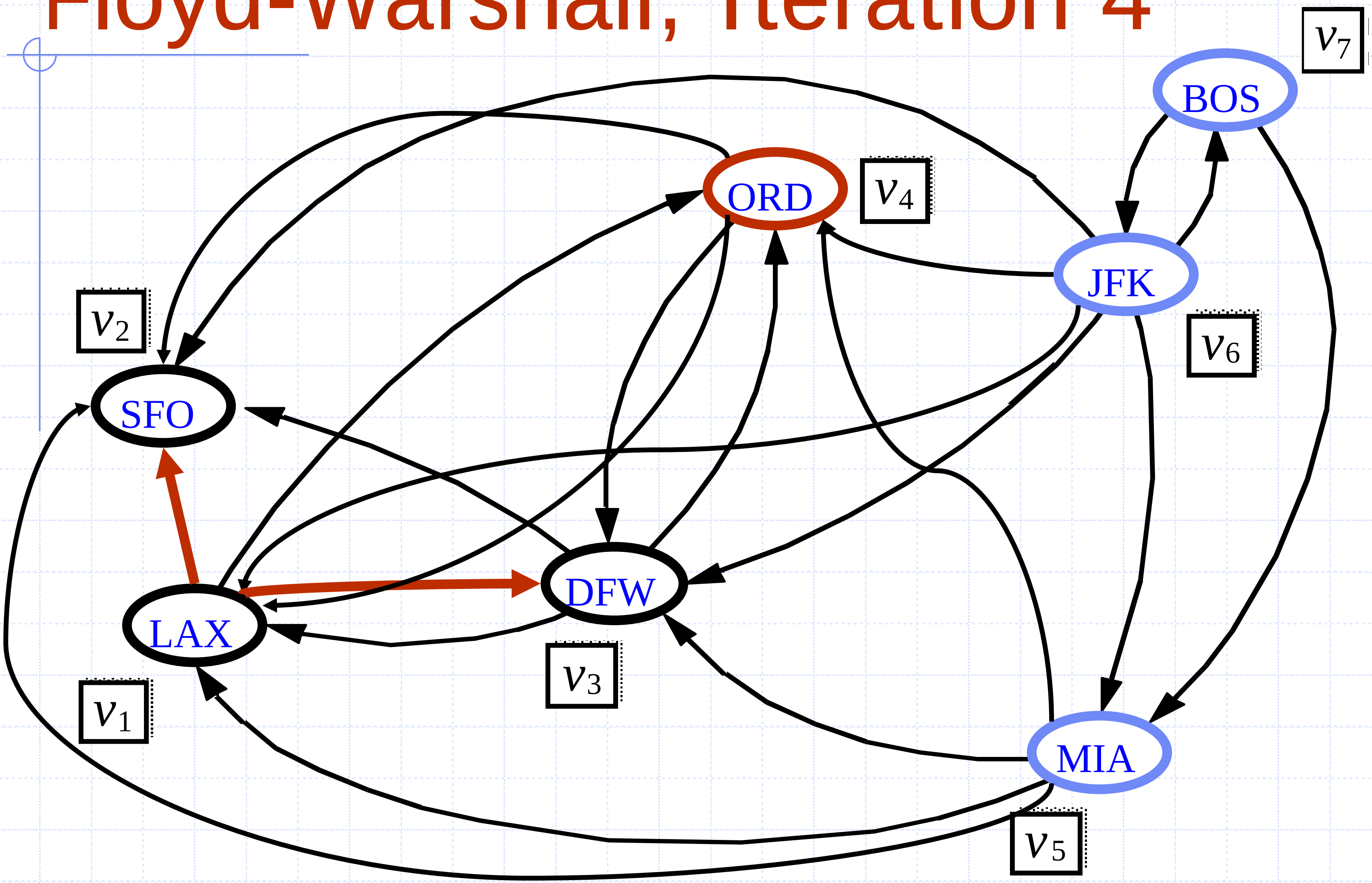
Floyd-Warshall, Iteration 2



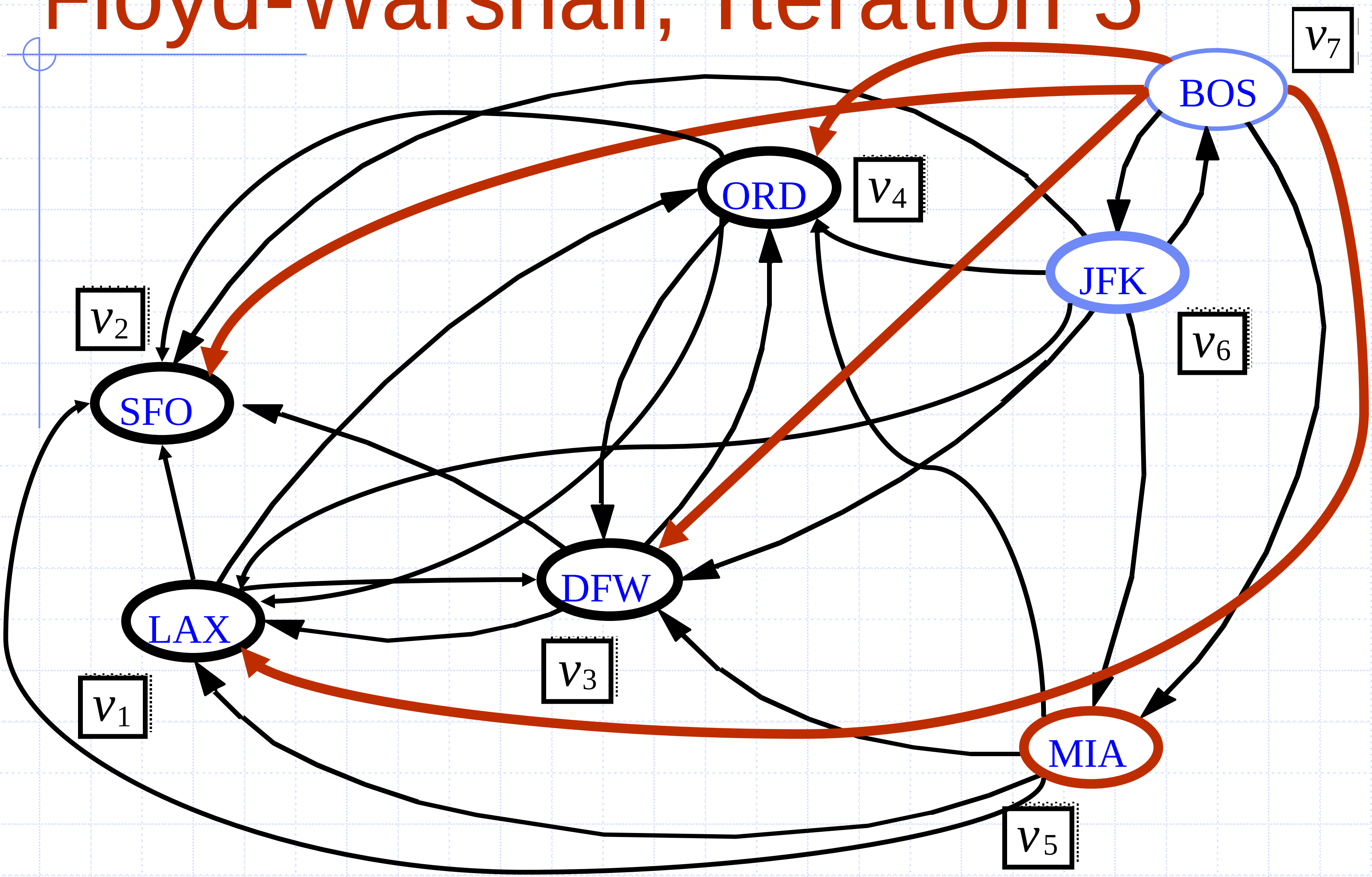
Floyd-Warshall, Iteration 3



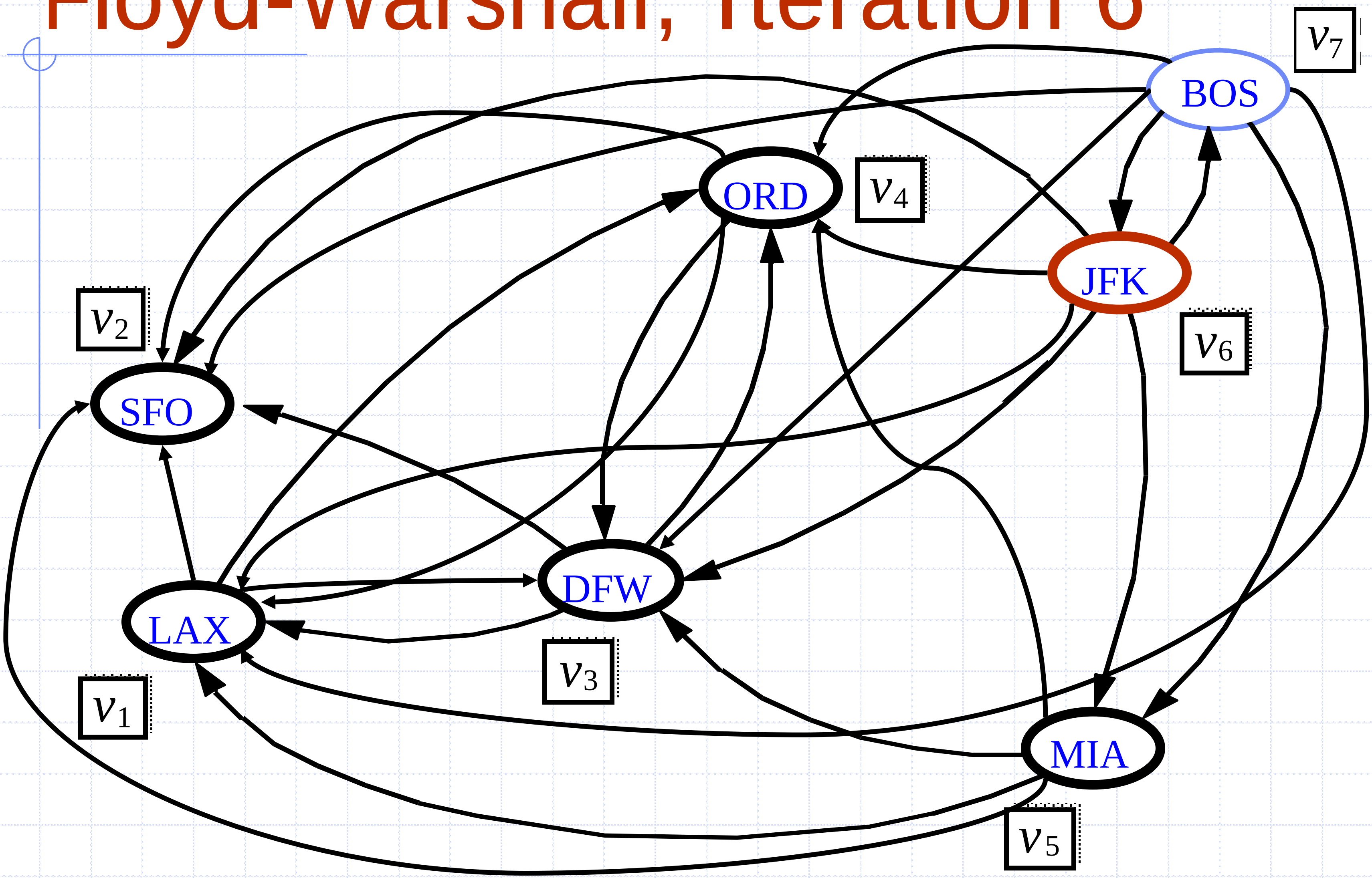
Floyd-Warshall, Iteration 4



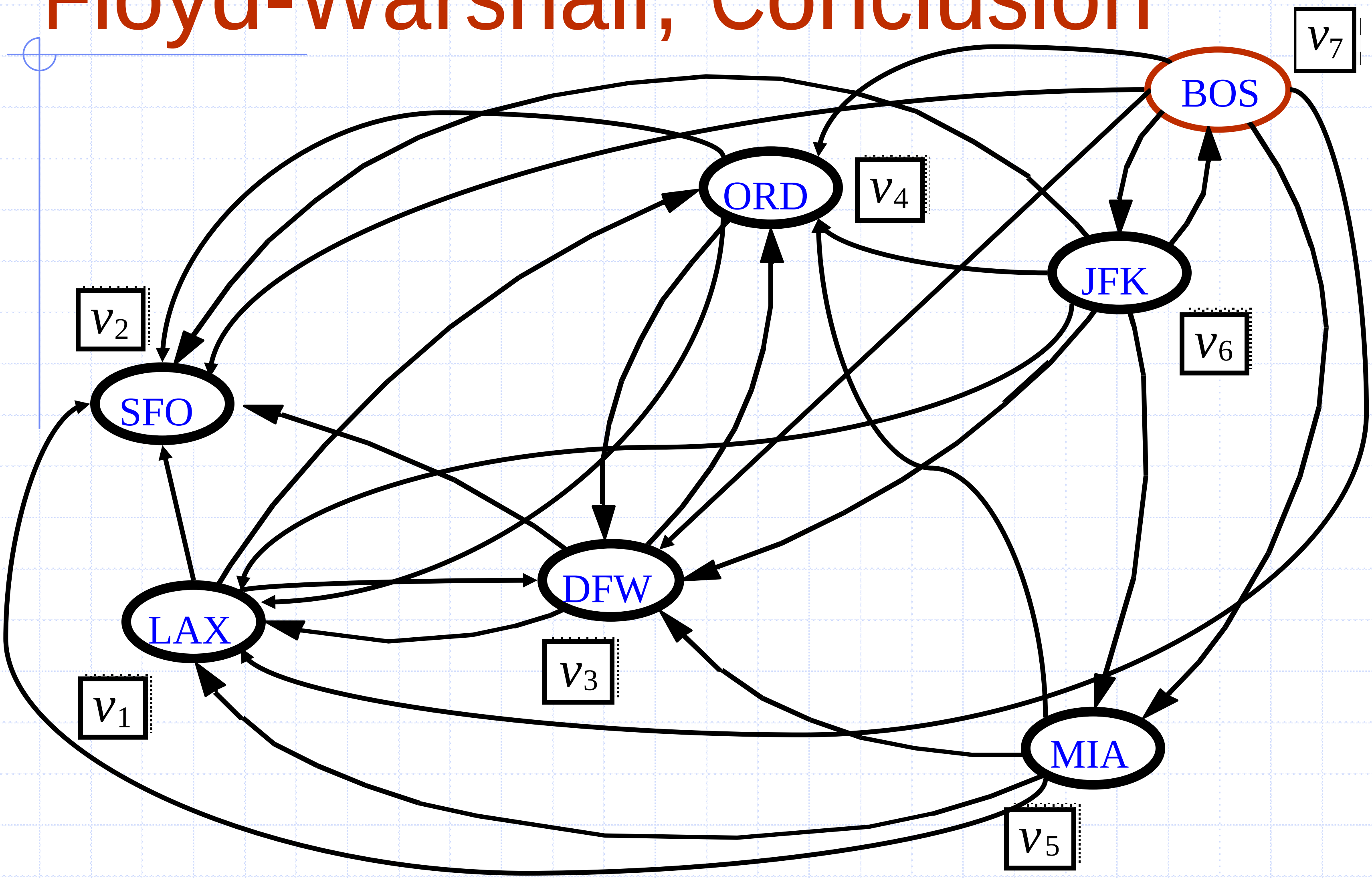
Floyd-Warshall, Iteration 5



Floyd-Warshall, Iteration 6



Floyd-Warshall, Conclusion



DAGs and Topological Ordering

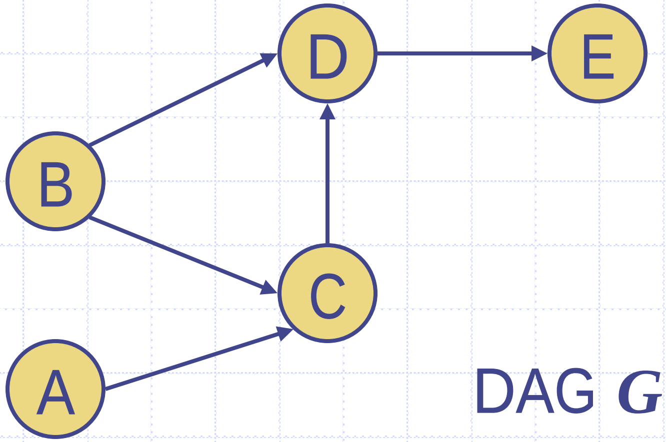
- A directed acyclic graph (DAG) is a digraph that has no directed cycles
- A topological ordering of a digraph is a numbering

  $$v_1, \ldots, v_n$$

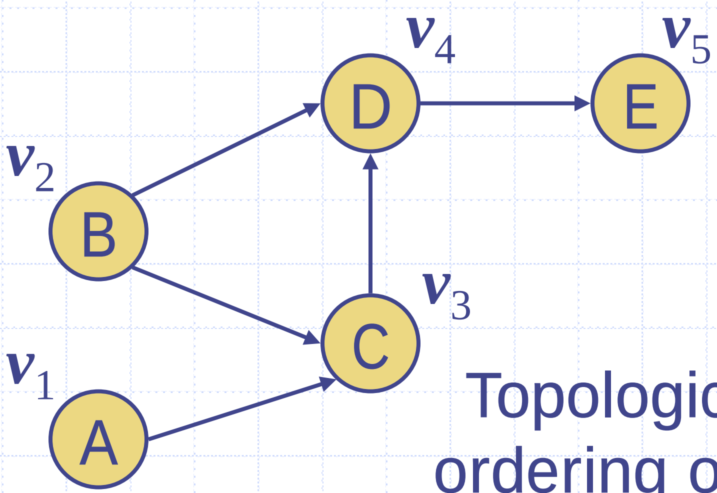
  of the vertices such that for every edge (v_i, v_j), we have $i < j$
- Example: in a task scheduling digraph, a topological ordering a task sequence that satisfies the precedence constraints

Theorem

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

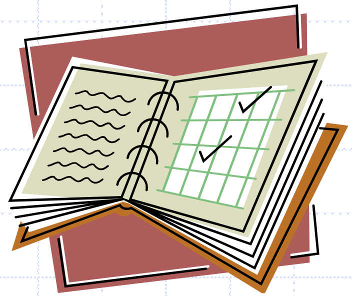


DAG G

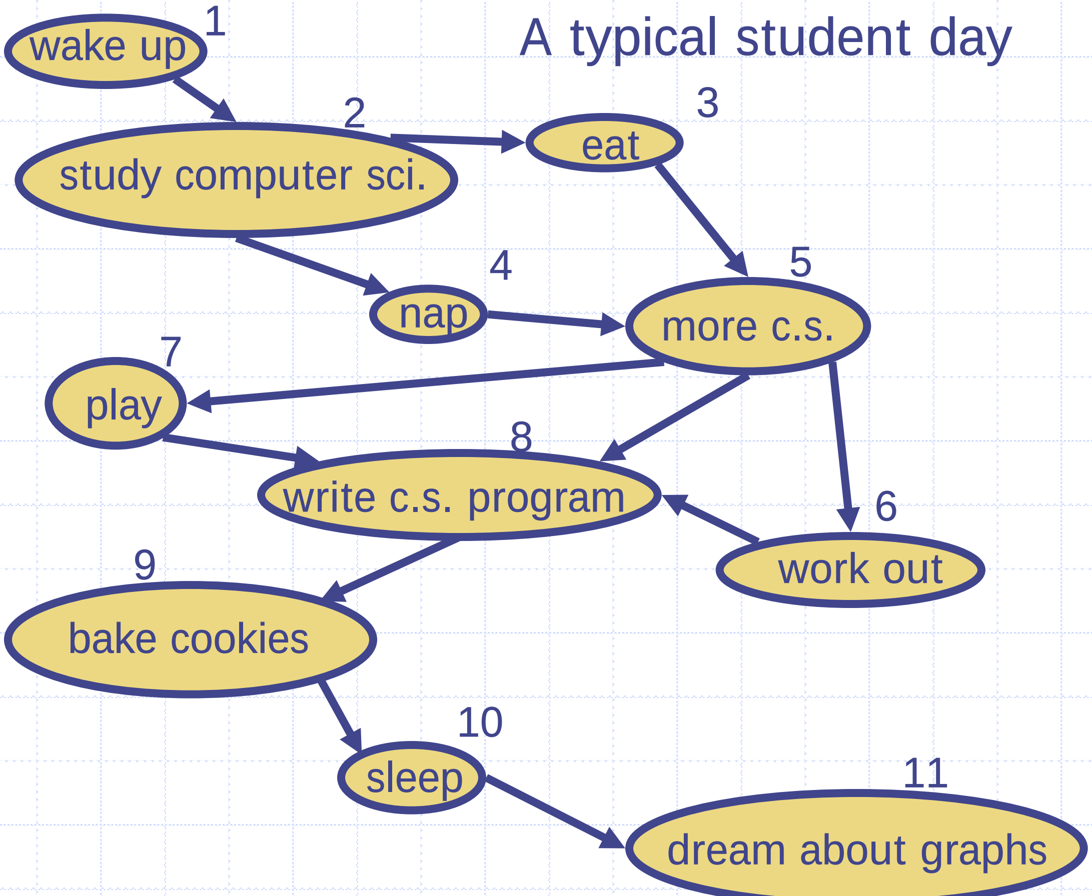


Topological ordering of G

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 the book

```
Algorithm 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)

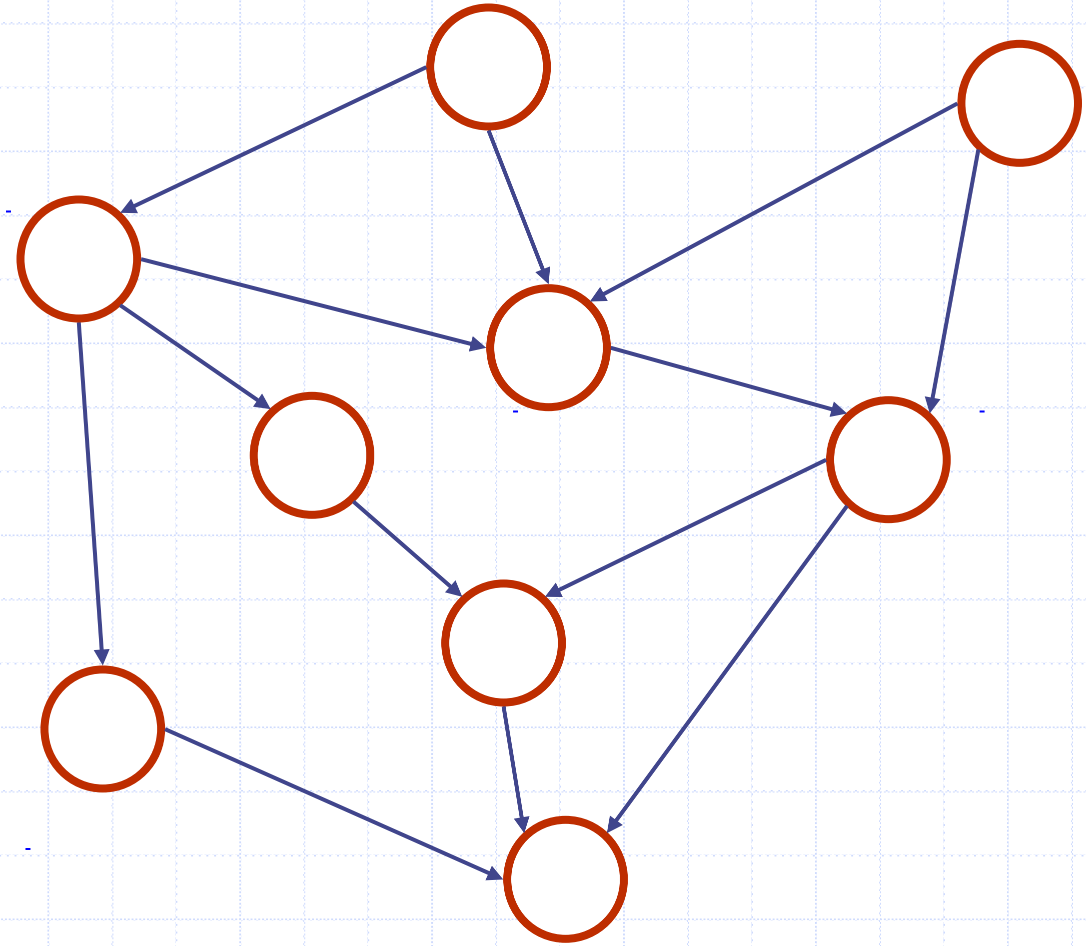
Implementation with DFS

- Simulate the algorithm by using depth-first search
- O(n+m) time.

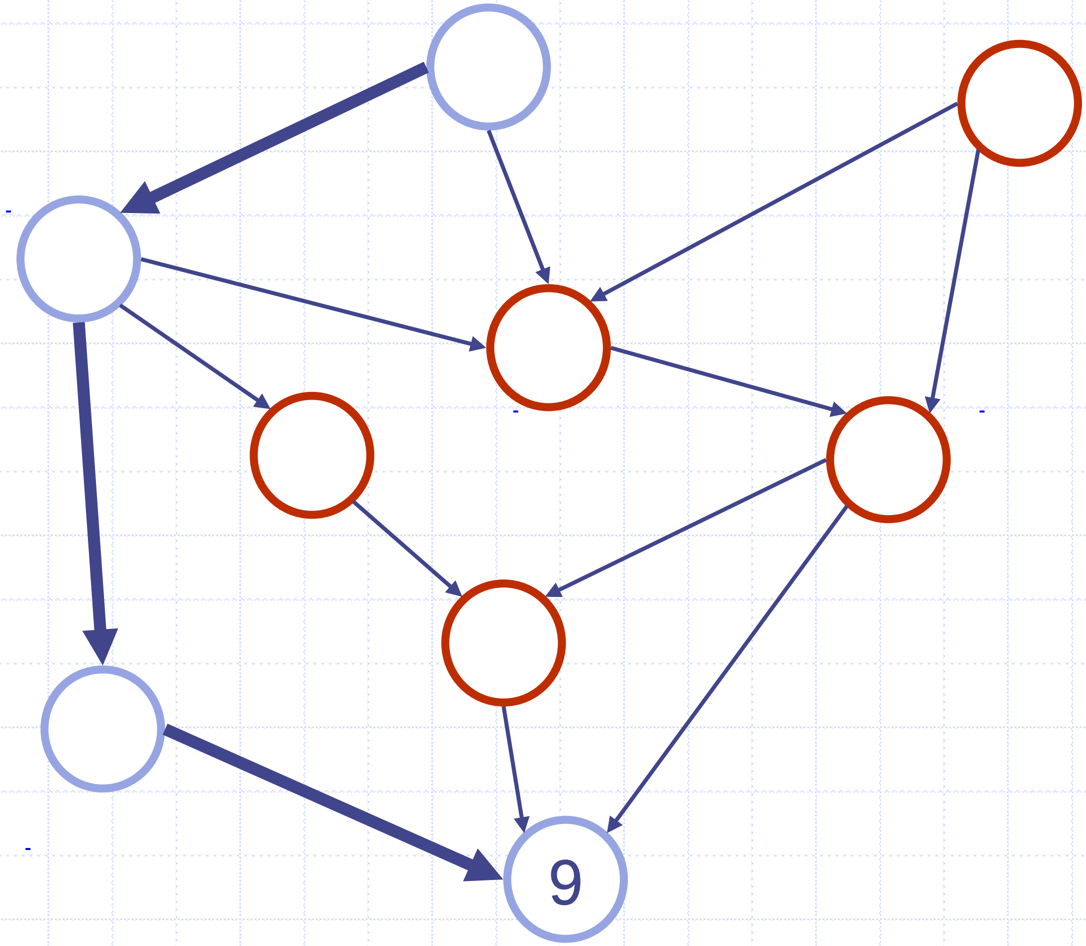
Algorithm *topologicalDFS*(*G*)
  Input dag *G*
  Output topological ordering of *G*
  $n \leftarrow G.numVertices()$
  for all $u \in G.vertices()$
    $u.setLabel(UNEXPLORED)$
  for all $v \in G.vertices()$
    if $v.getLabel() = UNEXPLORED$
      topologicalDFS(*G*, *v*)

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***
  $v.setLabel(VISITED)$
  for all $e \in v.outEdges()$
    { outgoing edges **}**
    $w \leftarrow e.opposite(v)$
    if $w.getLabel() = UNEXPLORED$
      { ***e*** is a discovery edge **}**
      topologicalDFS(*G*, *w*)
    else
      { ***e*** is a forward or cross edge **}**
  Label ***v*** with topological number ***n***
  $n \leftarrow n - 1$

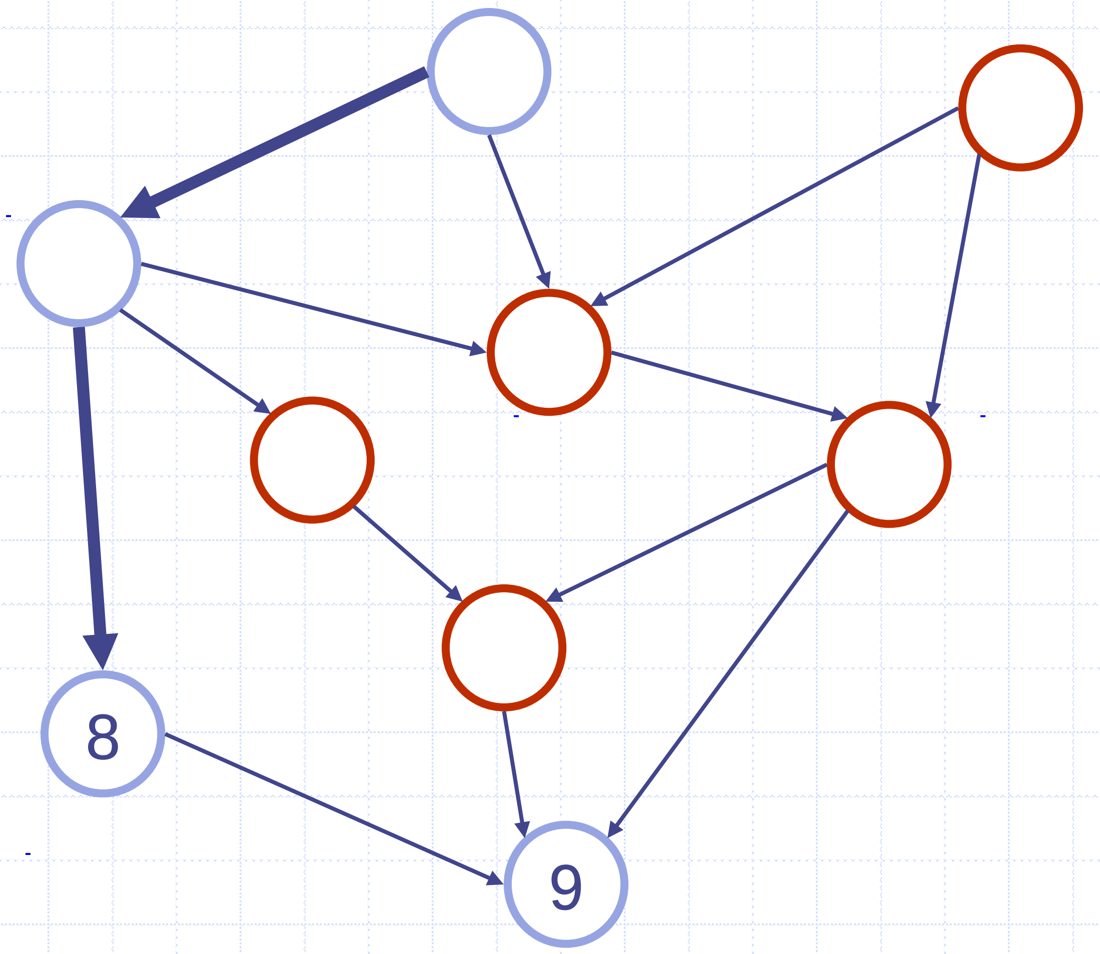
Topological Sorting Example



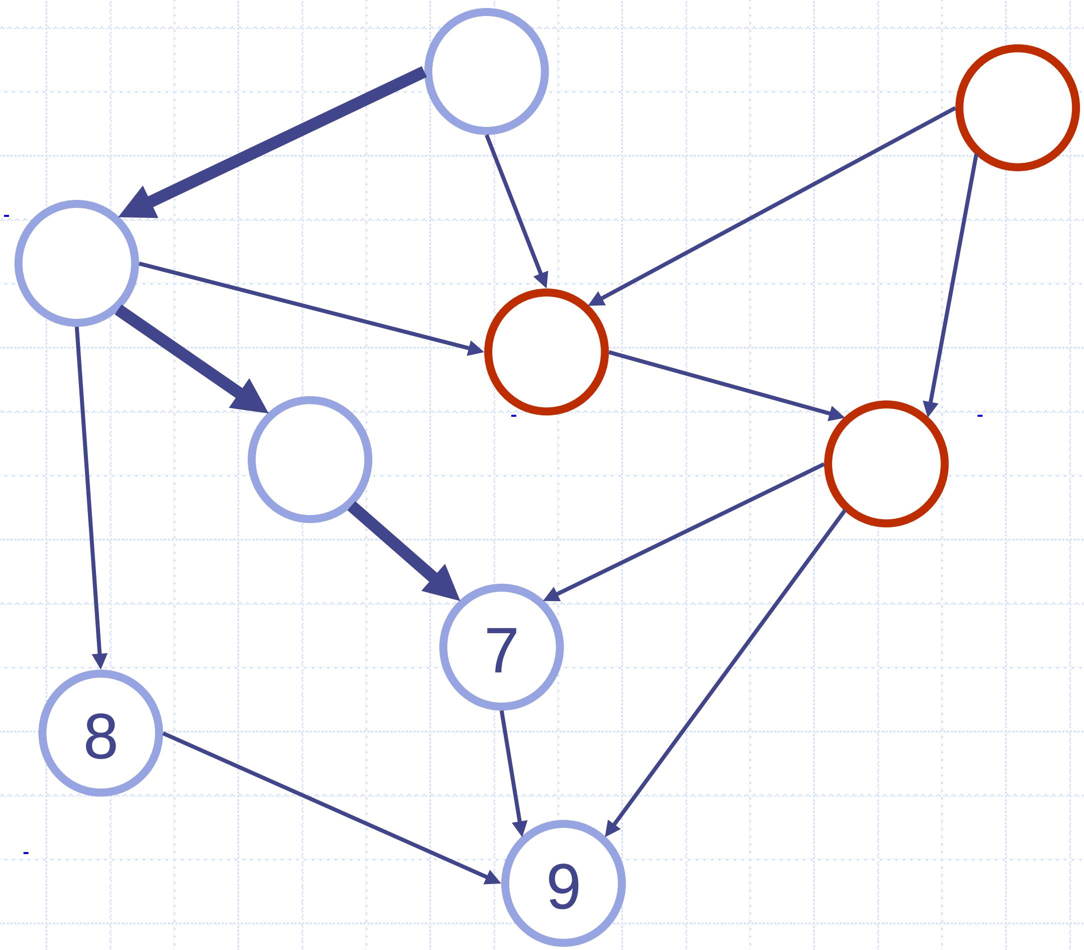
Topological Sorting Example



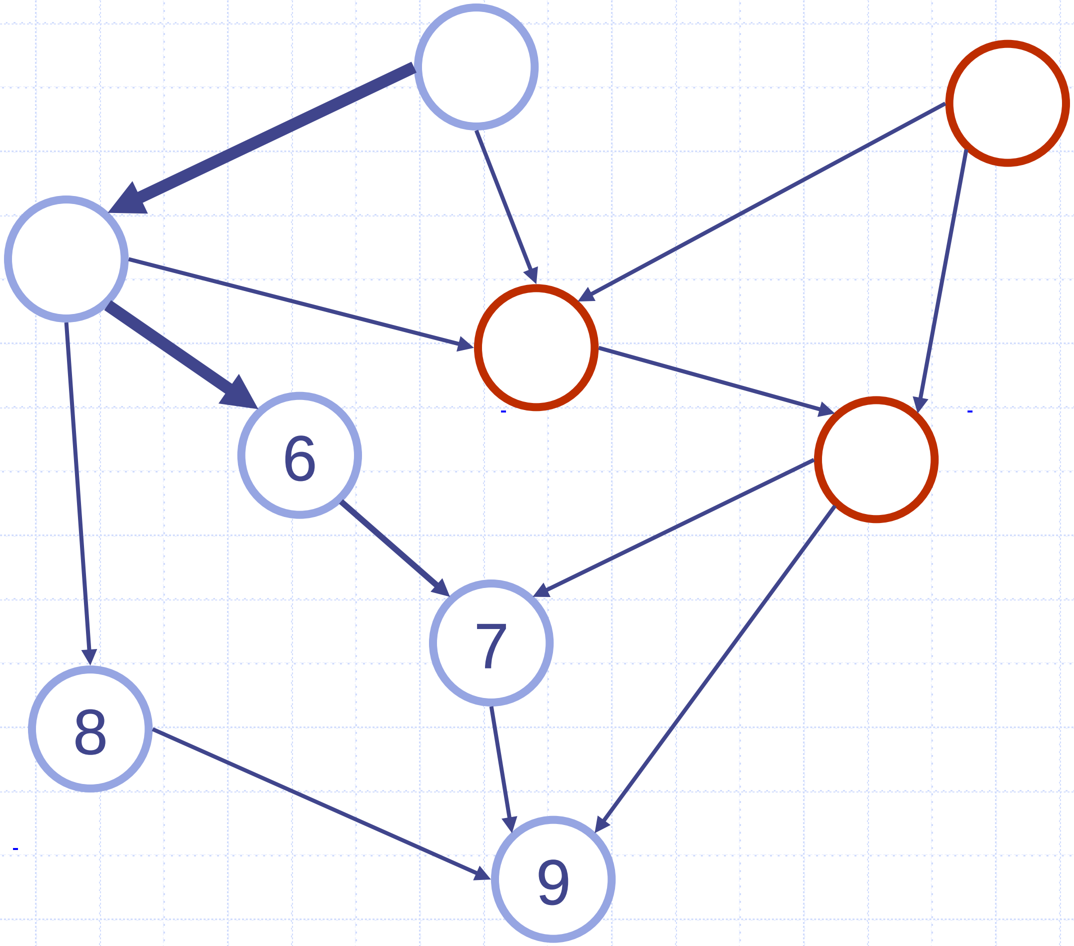
Topological Sorting Example



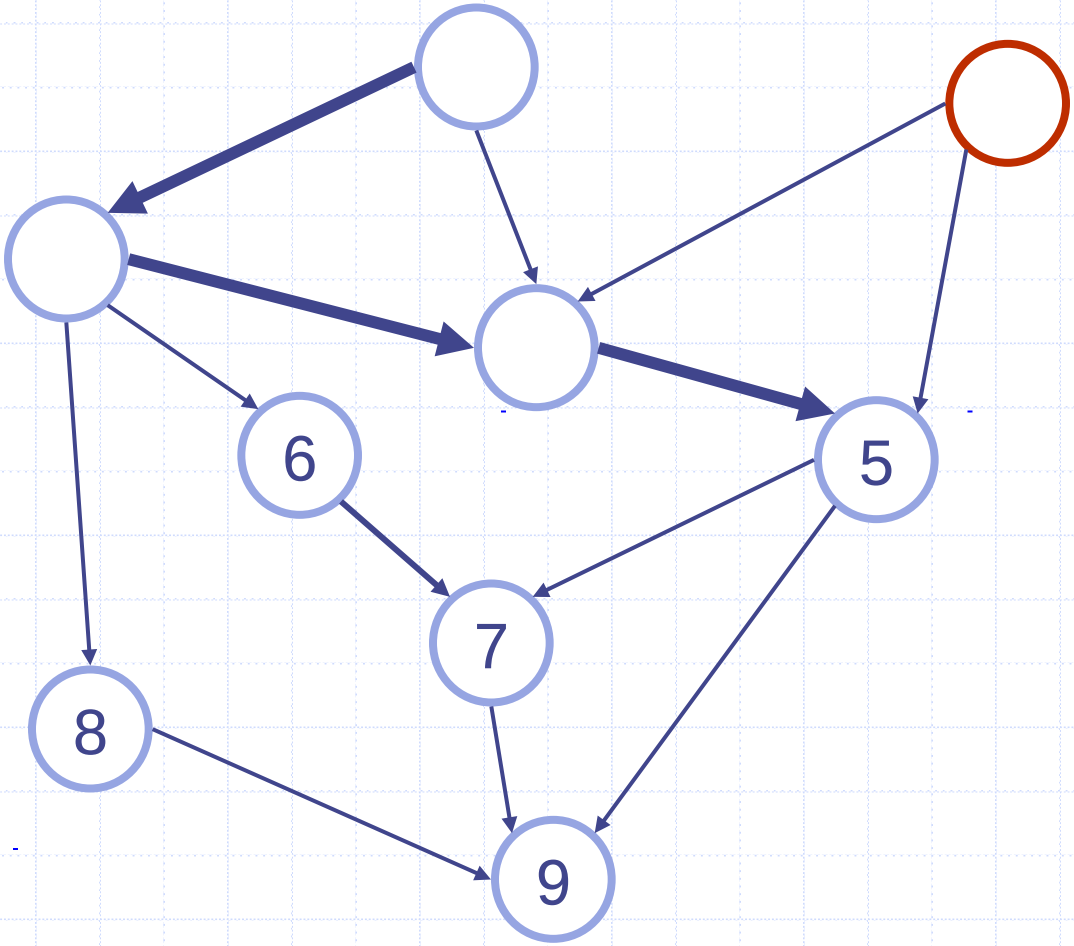
Topological Sorting Example



Topological Sorting Example



Topological Sorting Example



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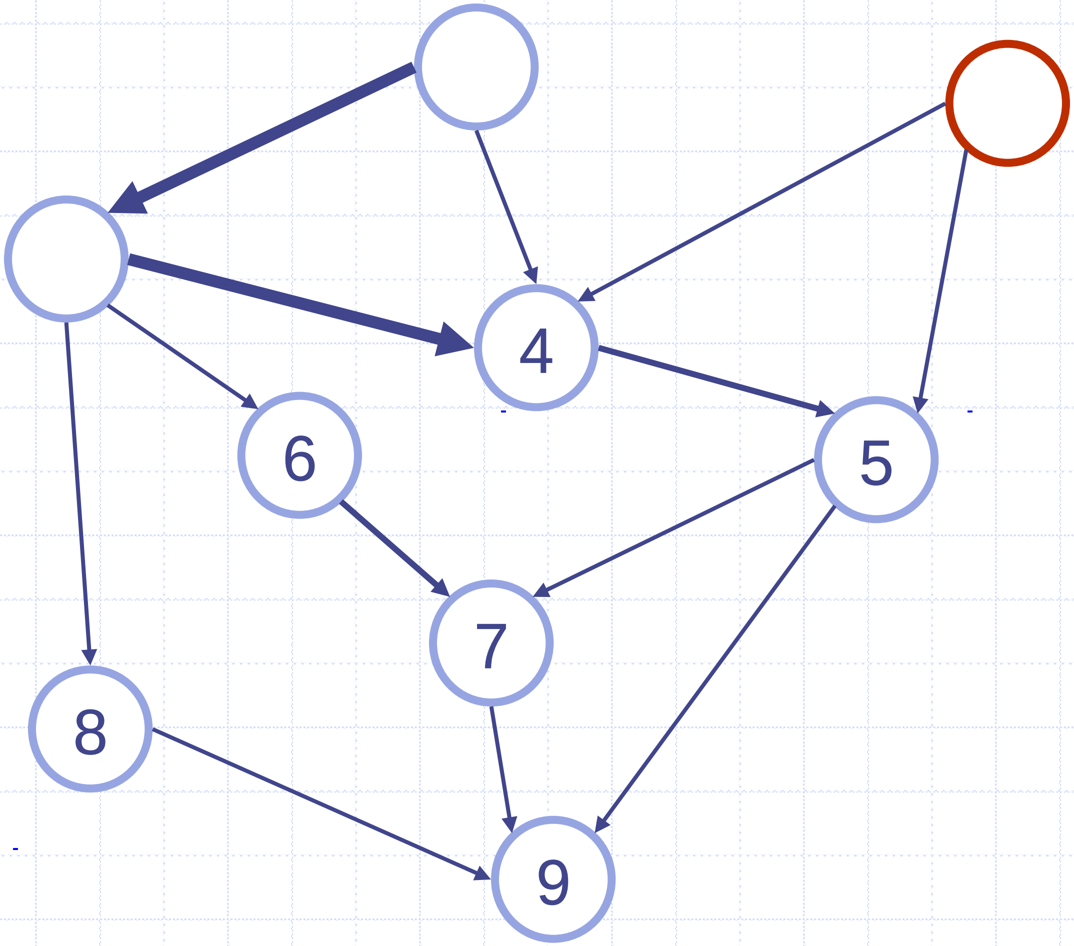

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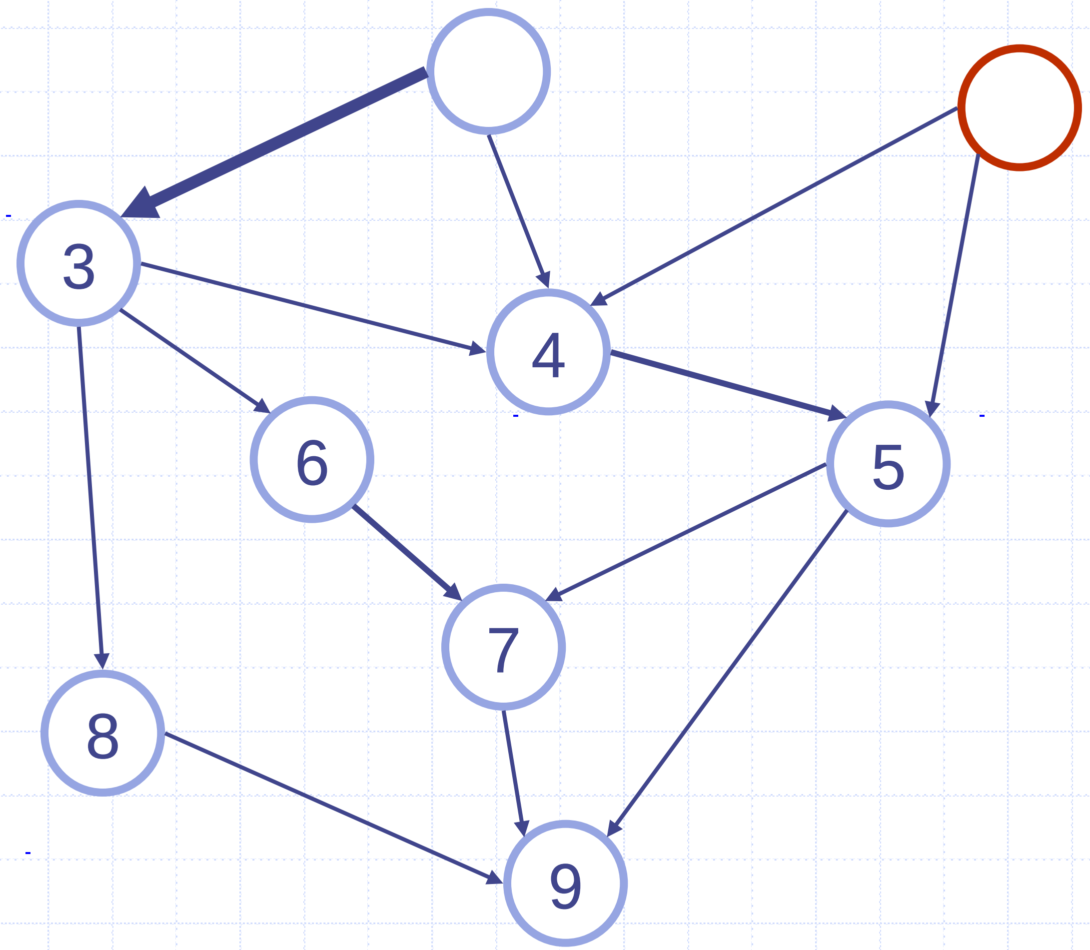

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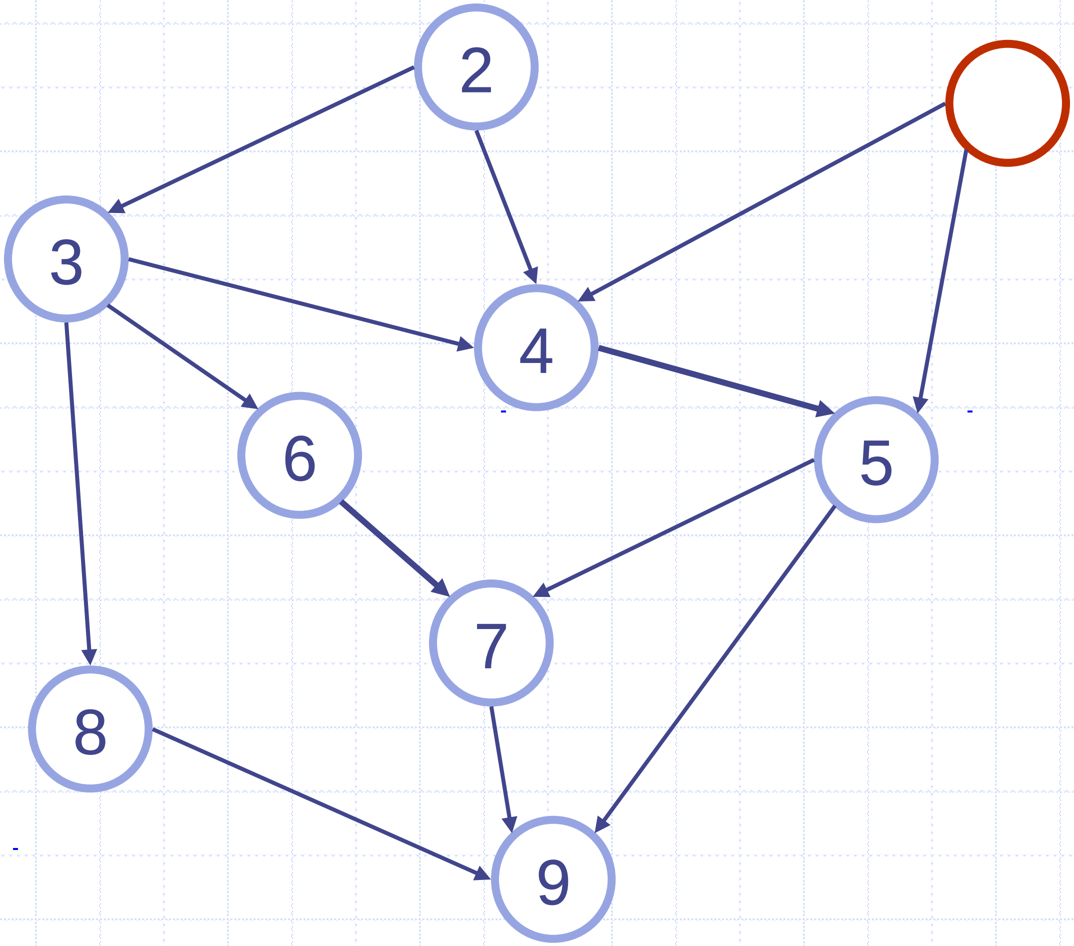

Topological Sorting Example