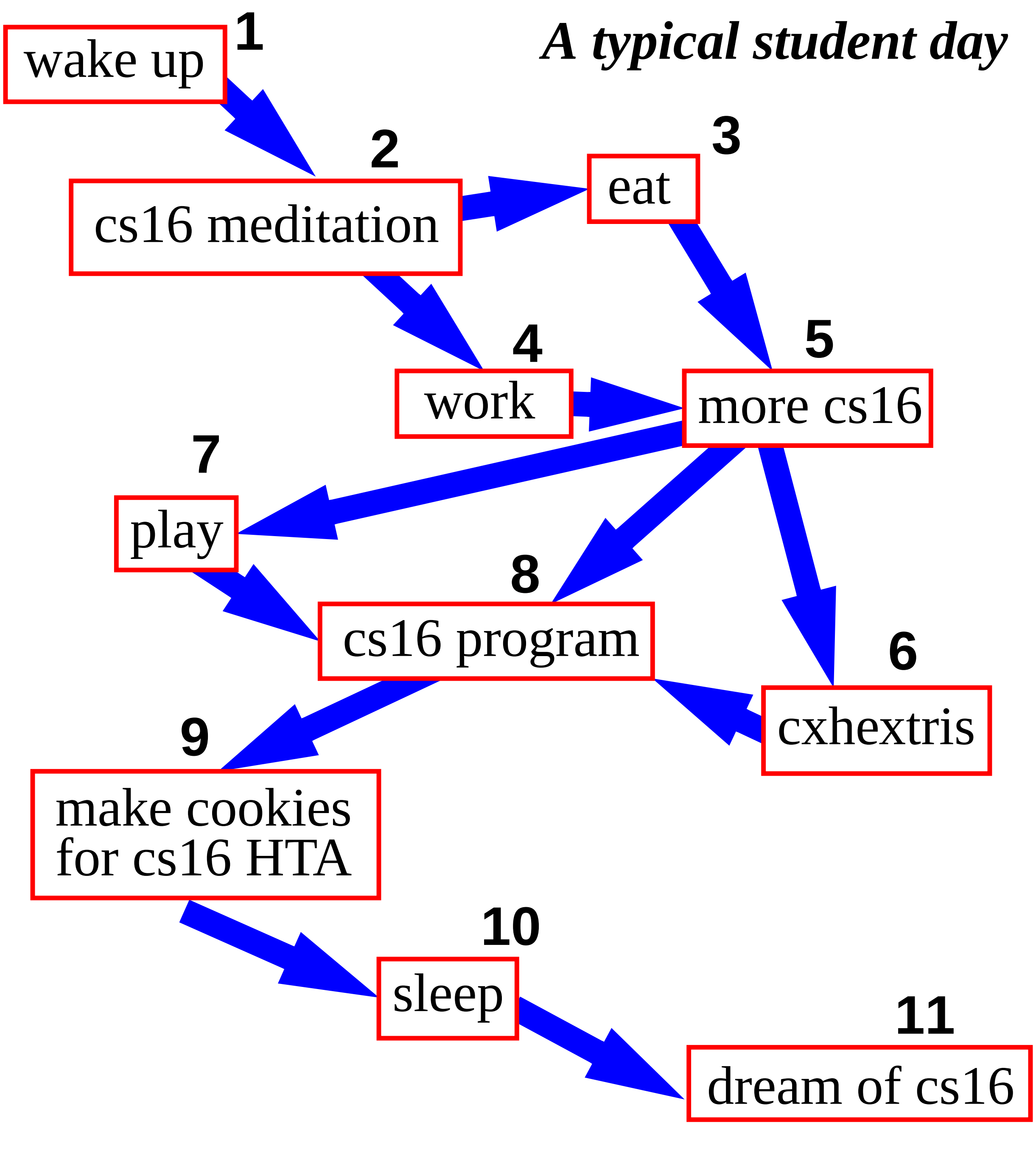
DIGRAPHS



A typical student day
wake up
1
2
cs16 meditation
eat
3
work
4
more cs16
5
7
play
8
cs16 program
6
cxhextris
9
make cookies for cs16 HTA
10
sleep
11
dream of cs16

What’s a Digraph?

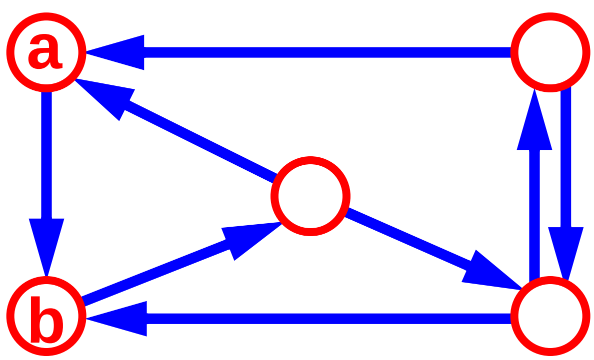
a) A small burrowing animal with long sharp teeth and a unquenchable lust for the blood of computer science majors

b) A distressed graph

c) A directed graph

Each edge goes in one direction

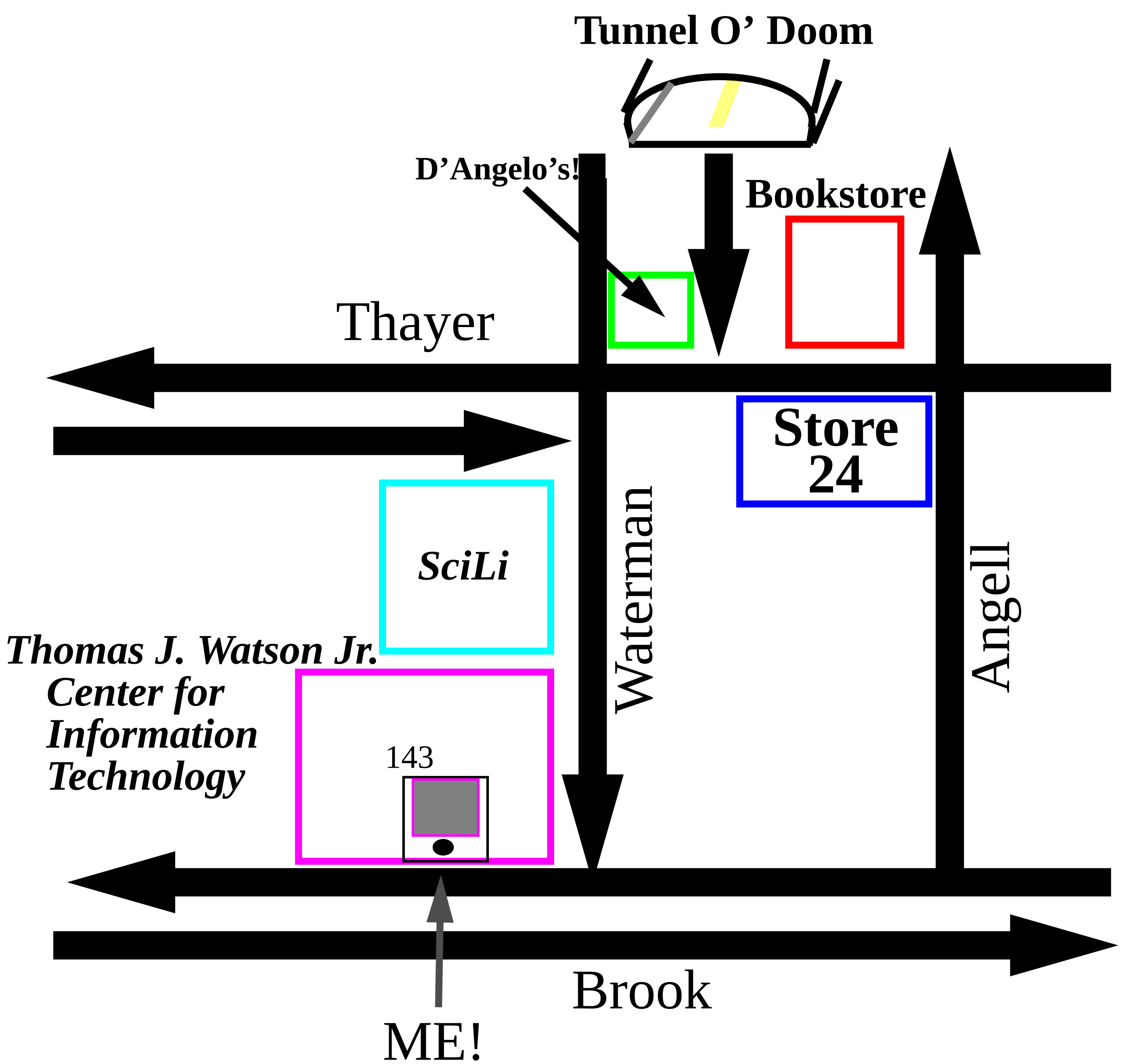
Edge (a,b) goes from a to b, but not b to a



You’re saying, “Yo, how about an example of how we might be enlightened by the use of digraphs!!” – Well, if you insist. . .

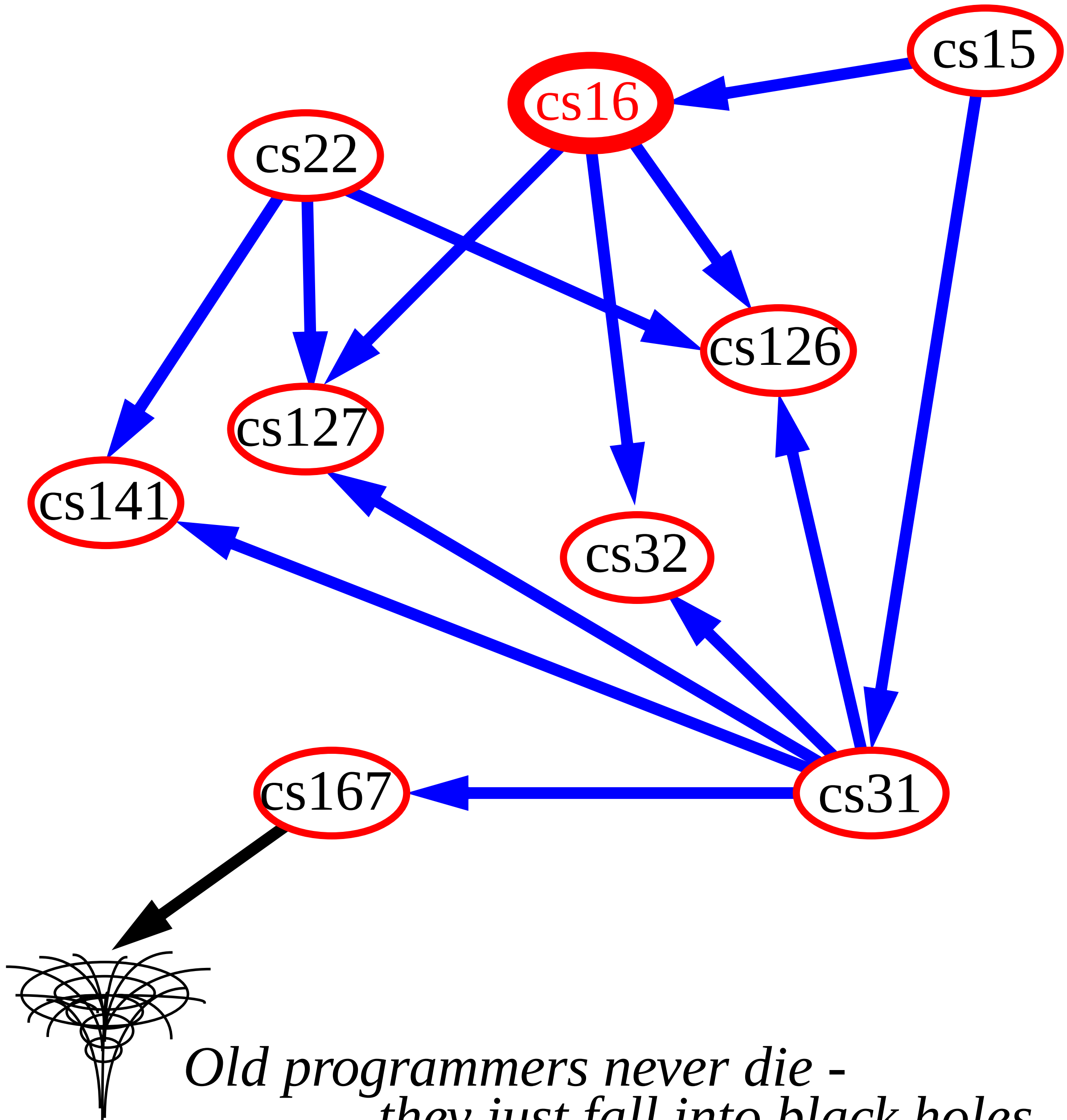
Applications

Maps: digraphs handle one-way streets
(especially helpful in Providence)



Another Application

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



Old programmers never die - they just fall into black holes

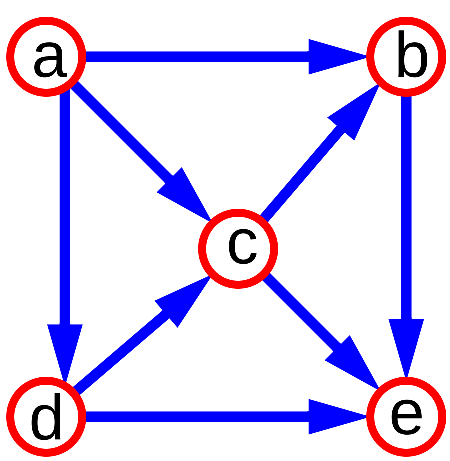
DAG’s

dag: (noun) dÂ-g

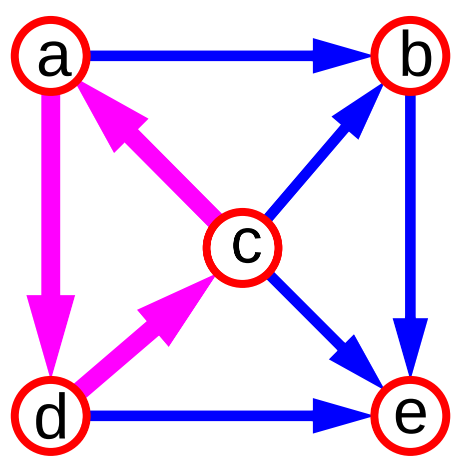
1. **D**i-**A**cyl-**G**lycerol – My favorite snack!
2. “~~man’s~~ best friend”
   person’s
3. **directed acyclic graph**

Say What?!

directed graph with no directed cycles



DAG

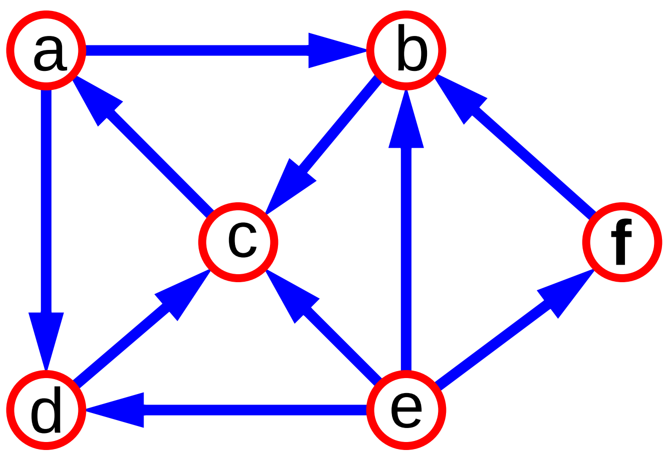


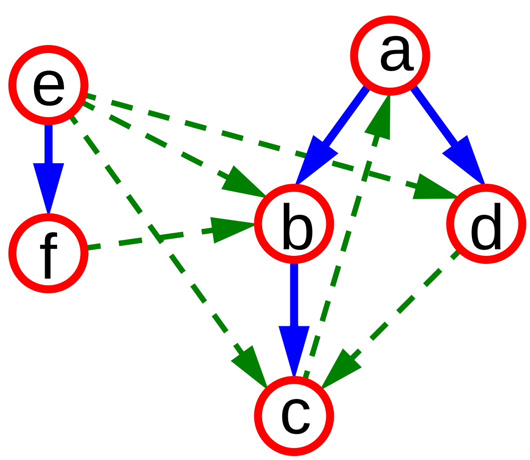
not a DAG

Depth-First Search

Same algorithm as for undirected graphs

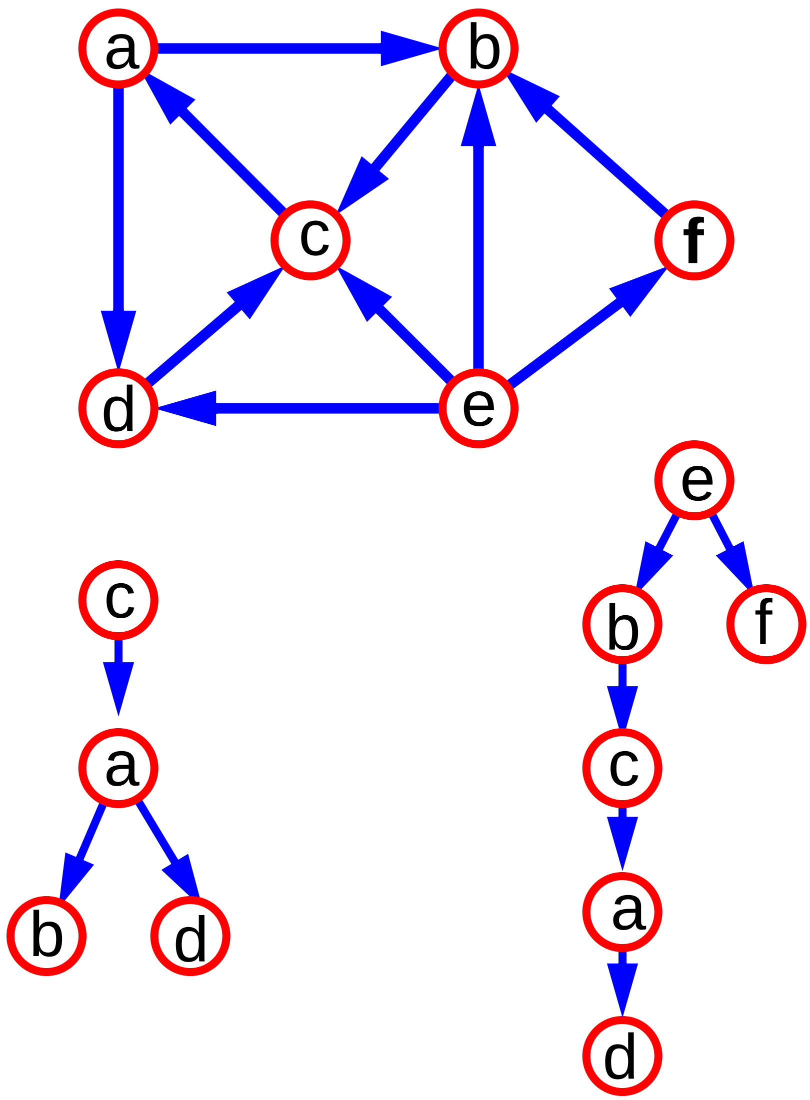
On a connected digraph, may yield unconnected DFS trees (i.e., a DFS forest)





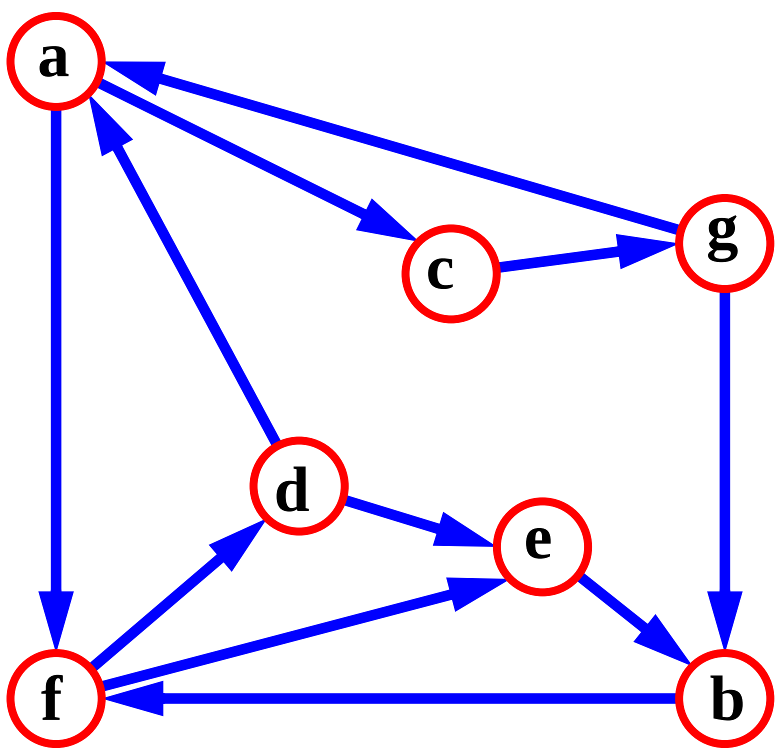
Reachability

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

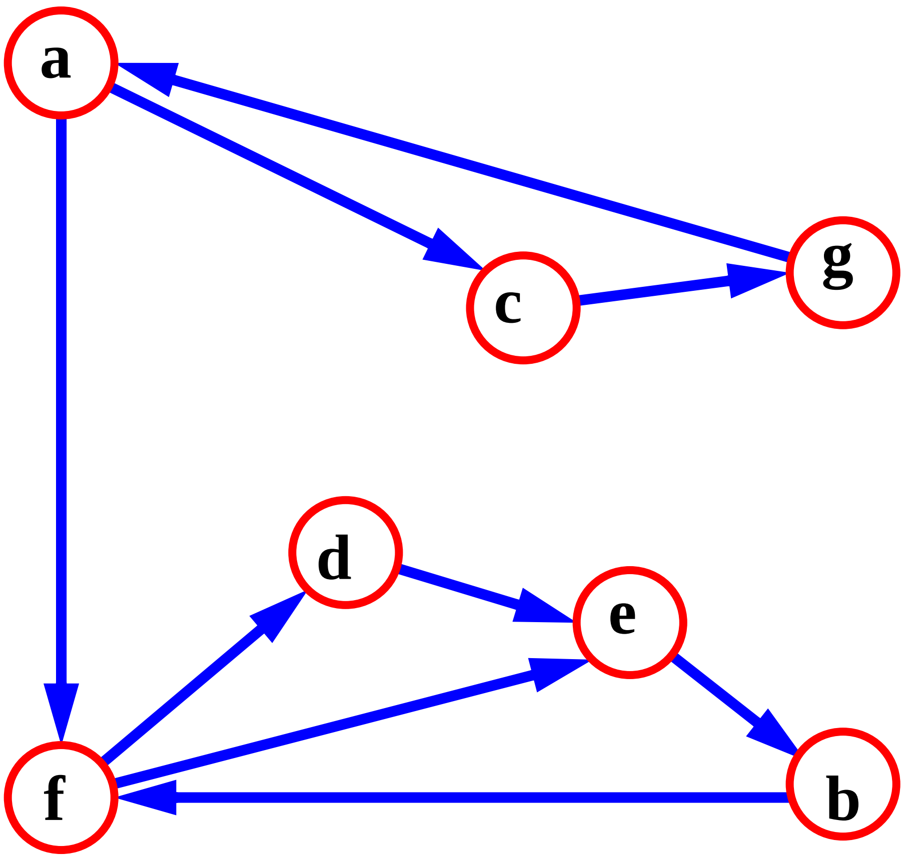


Strongly Connected Digraphs

Each vertex can reach all other vertices



Strongly Connected Components



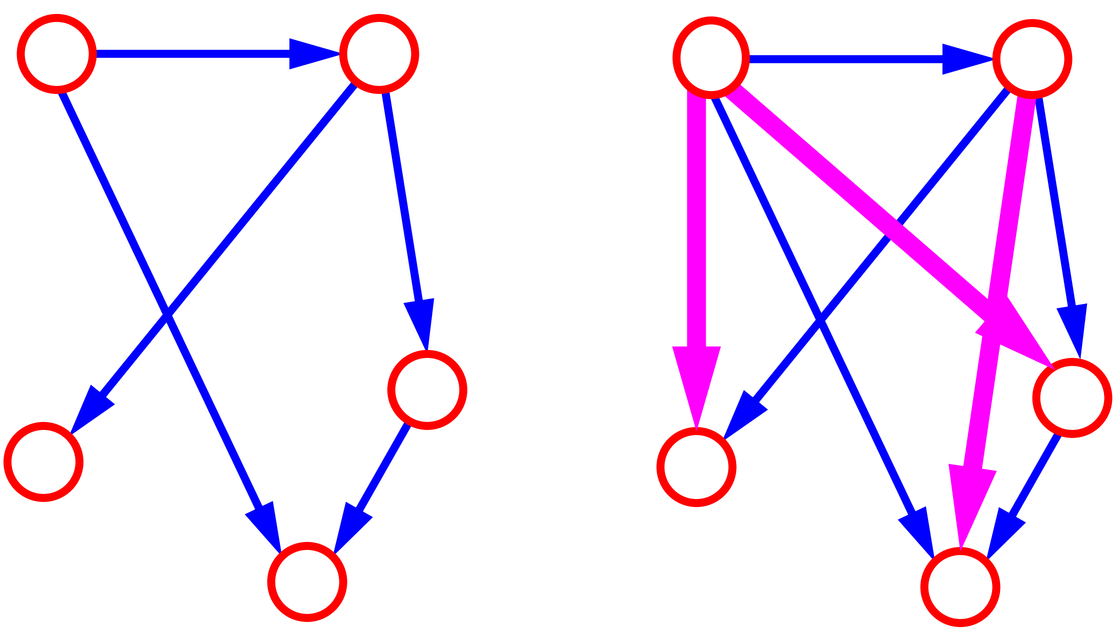
{ a , c , g }

{ f , d , e , b }

Transitive Closure

Digraph G^* is obtained from G using the rule:

If there is a directed path in **G** from a to b, then add the edge (a,b) to $\mathbf{G^*}$



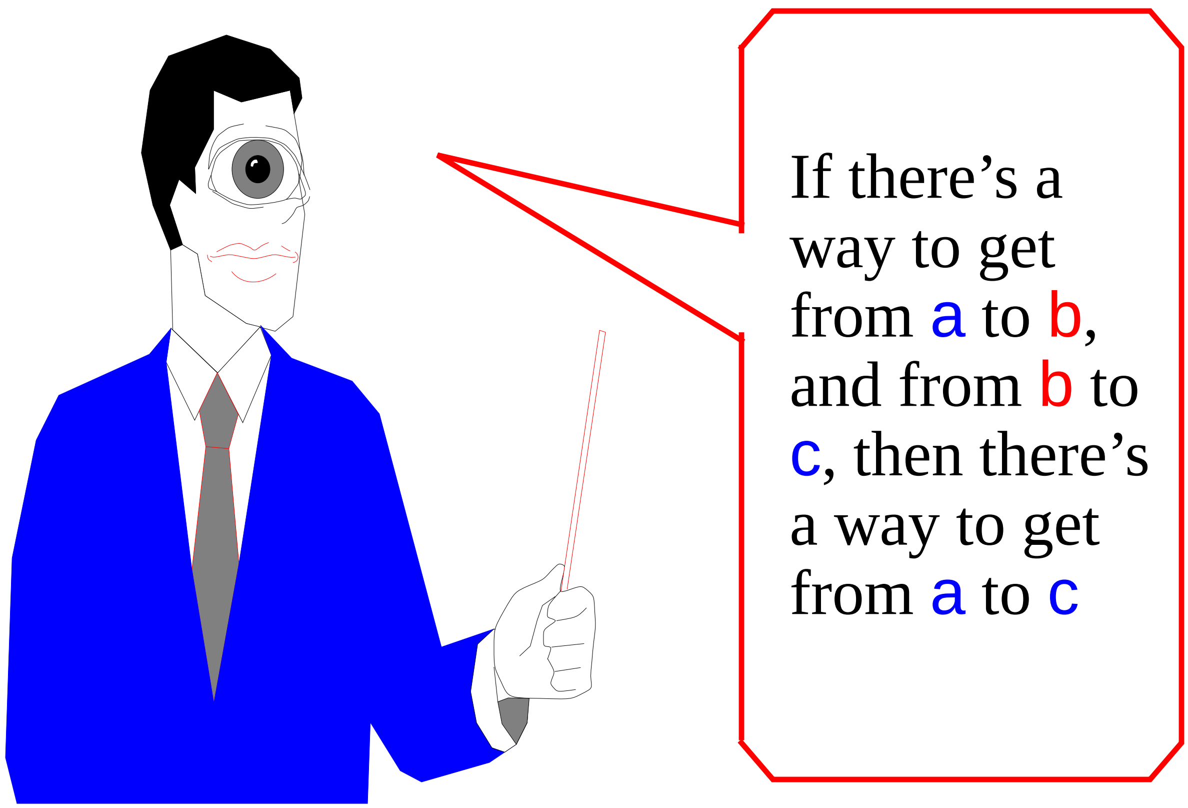
G **G^***

Computing the Transitive Closure

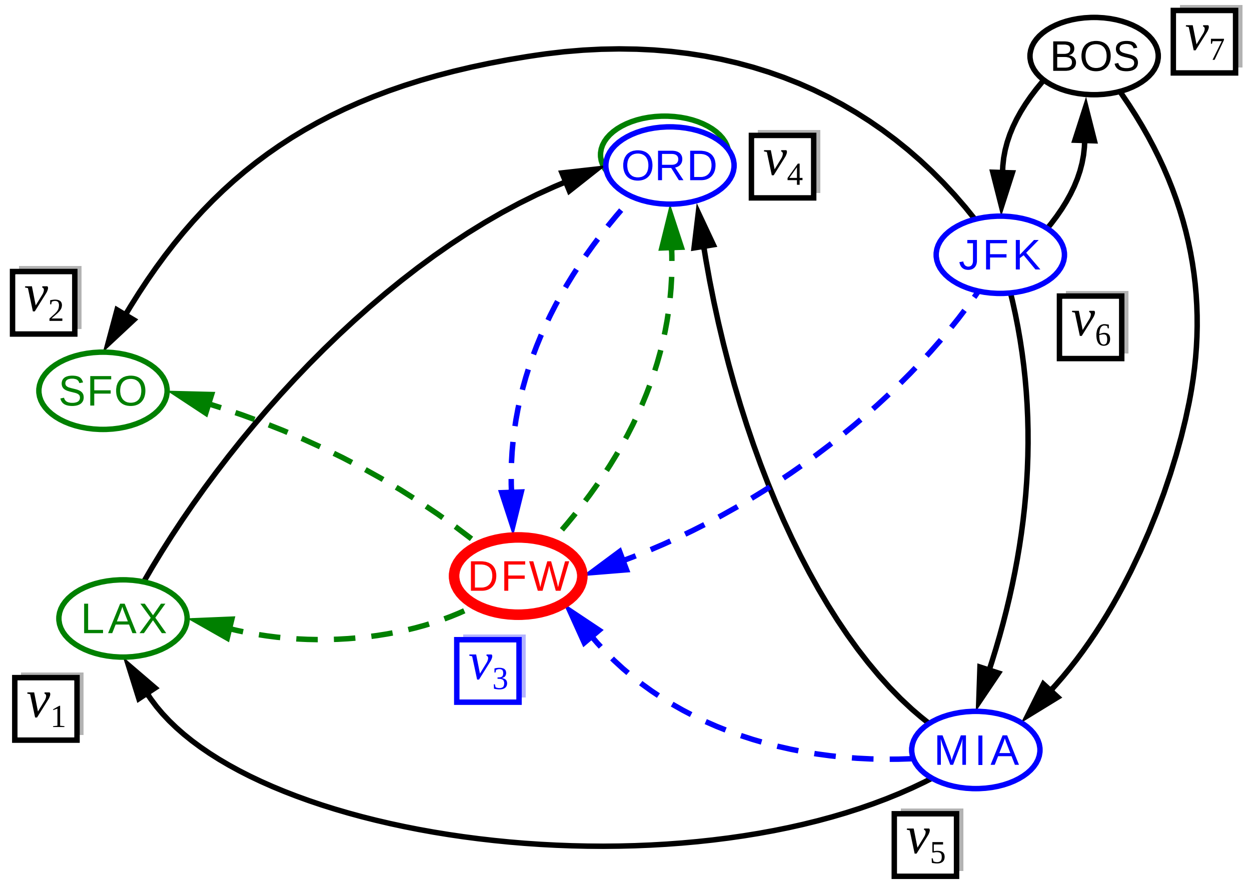
We can perform DFS starting at each vertex

Time: **O(n(n+m))**

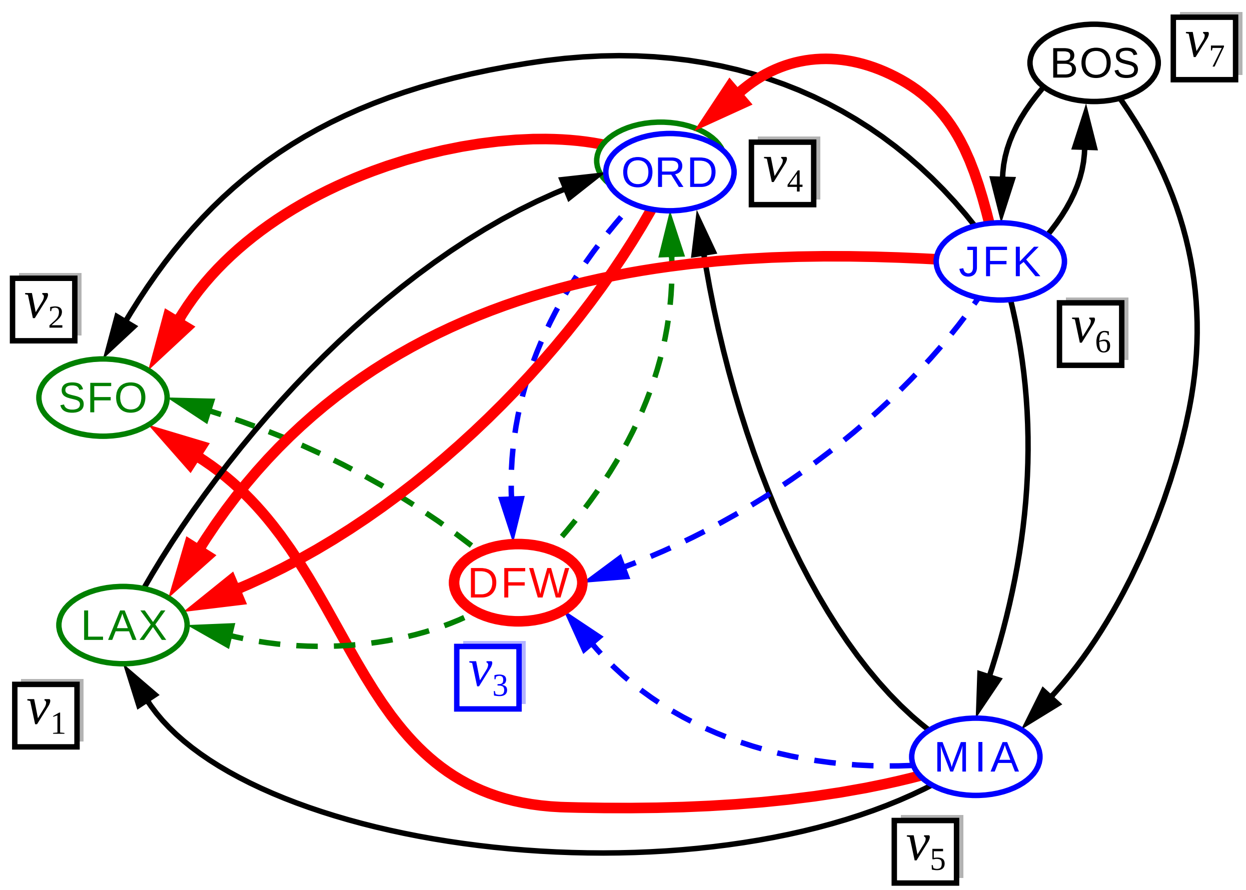
Alternatively ... Floyd-Warshall Algorithm:



Example



BOS
v_7
ORD
v_4
JFK
v_6
v_2
SFO
DFW
LAX
v_3
v_1
MIA
v_5



BOS
v_7
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v_5

Floyd-Warshall Algorithm

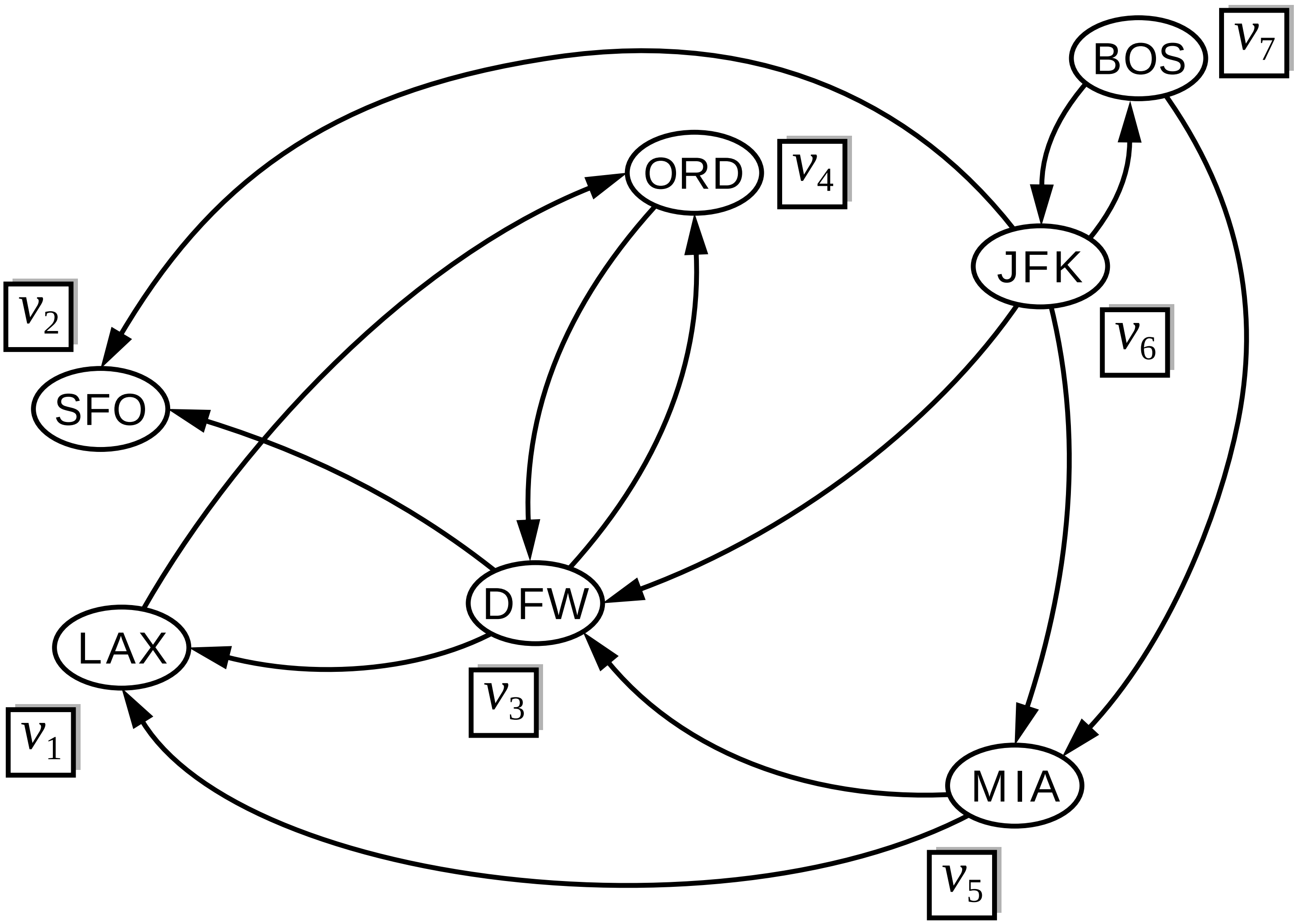
- this algorithms assumes that methods areAdjacent and insertDirectedEdge take O(1) time (e.g., adjacency matrix structure)

```
Algorithm FloydWarshall(G)
  let v_1 ... v_n be an arbitrary ordering of the vertices
  G_0 = G
  for k = 1 to n do
    // consider all possible routing vertices v_k
    G_k = G_{k-1}
    for each (i, j = 1, ..., n) (i != j) (i, j != k) do
      // for each pair of vertices v_i and v_j
      if G_{k-1}.areAdjacent(v_i,v_k) and
         G_{k-1}.areAdjacent(v_k,v_j) then
           G_k.insertDirectedEdge(v_i,v_j,null)
    return G_0
```

- digraph G_k is the subdigraph of the transitive closure of G induced by paths with intermediate vertices in the set $\{ v_1, \ldots, v_k \}$
- running time: $O(n^3)$

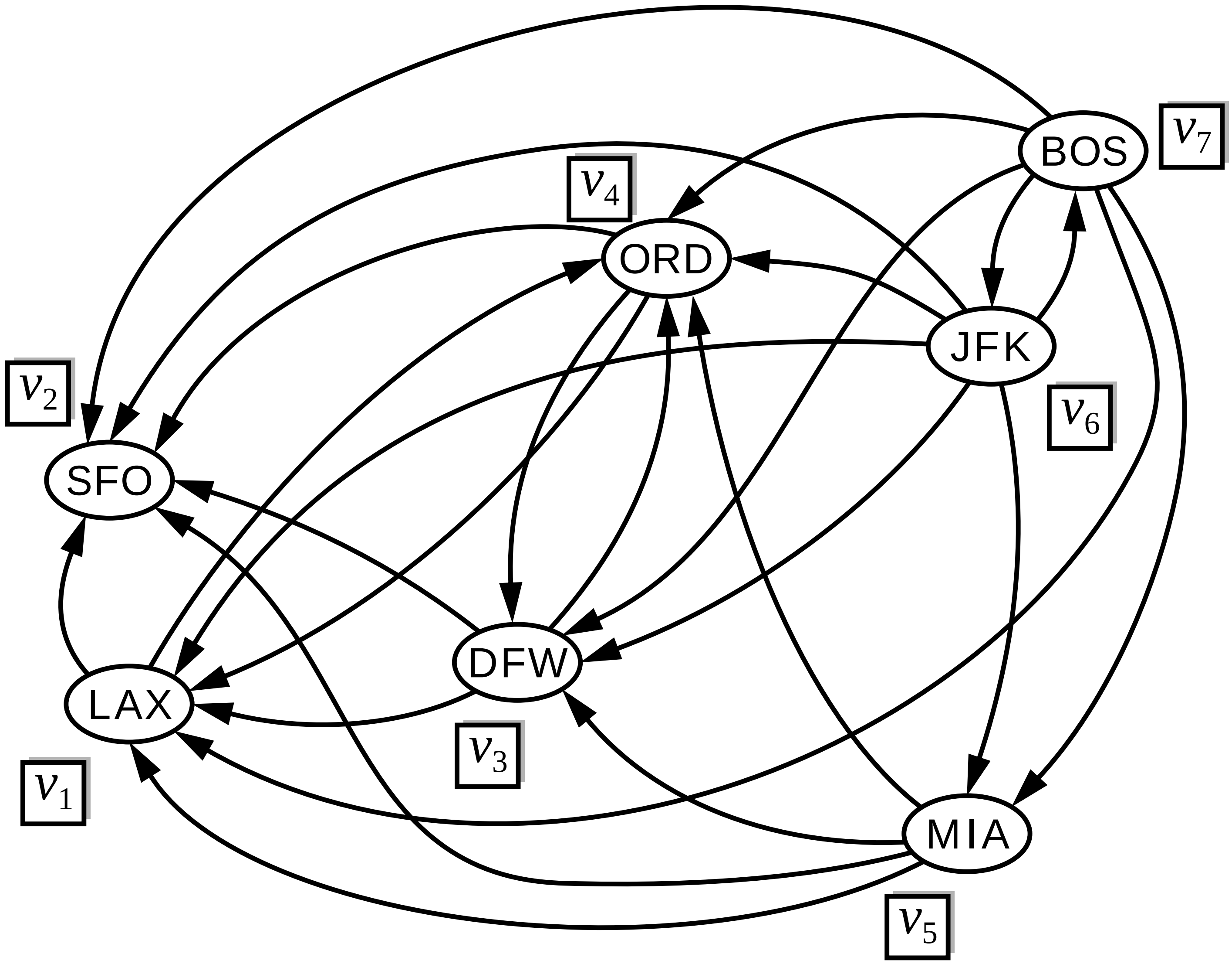
Example

- digraph G



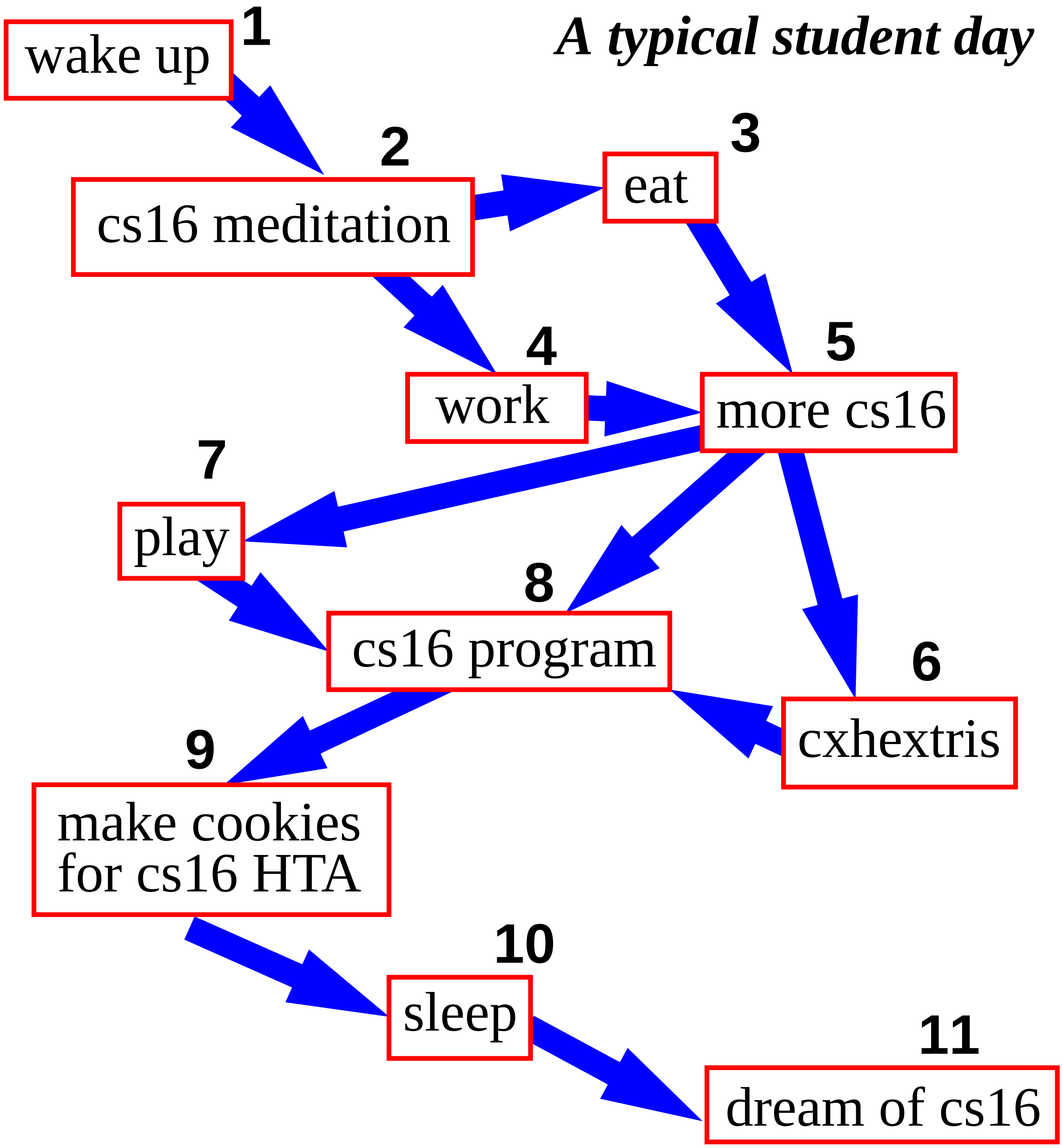
Example

- digraph G*



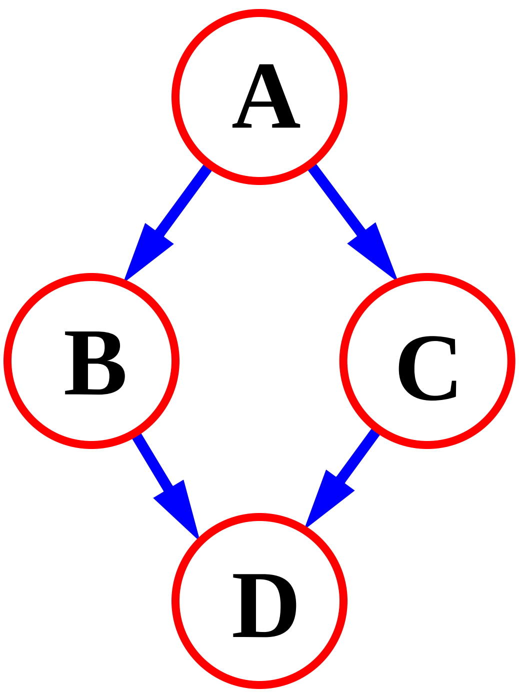
Topological Sorting

For each edge (u,v), vertex u is visited before vertex v



Topological Sorting

Topological sorting may not be unique



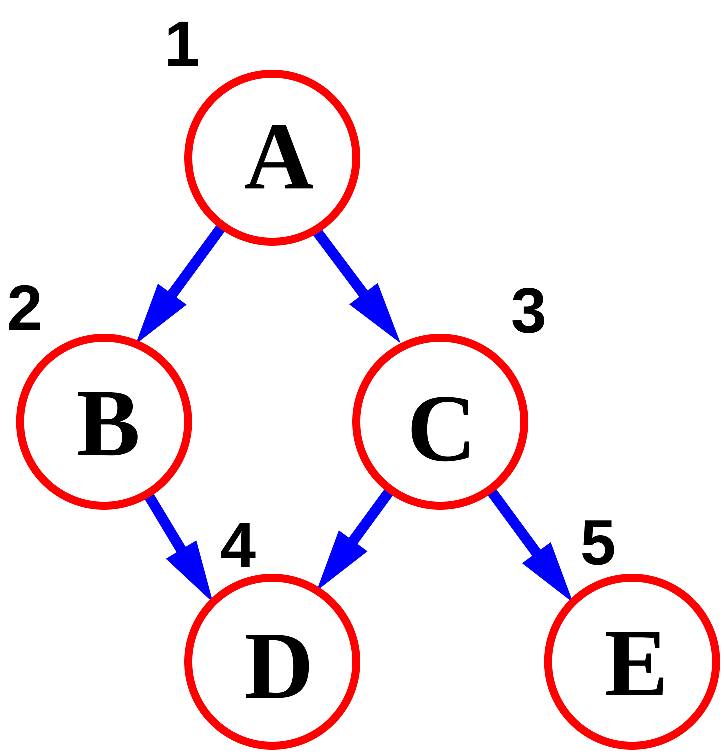
A B C D
or
A C B D

– ***You*** *make the call!*

Topological Sorting

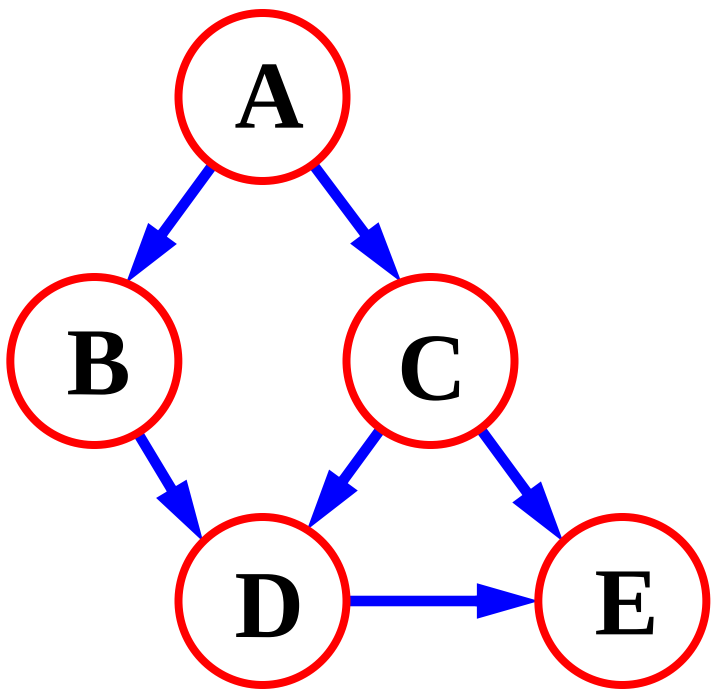
Labels are increasing along a directed path

A digraph has a topological sorting *if and only if* it is acyclic (i.e., a dag)



Algorithm for Topological Sorting

```
method TopologicalSort
   if there are more vertices
        let v be a source;
             // a vertex w/o incoming edges
        label and remove v;
         TopologicalSort;
```



Algorithm (continued)

Simulate deletion of sources using indegree counters

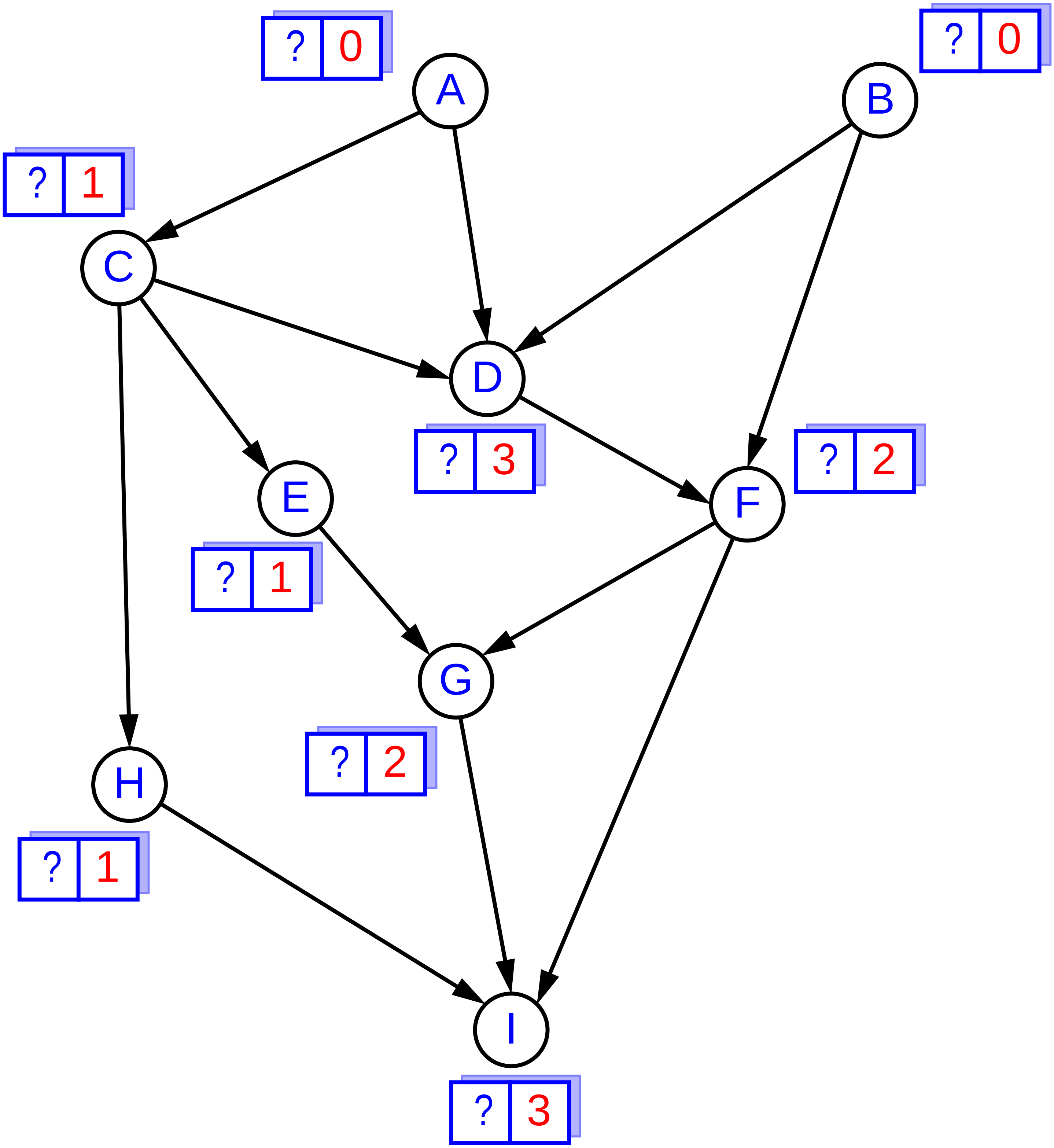
```
TopSort(Vertex v);
   label v;
   foreach edge(v,w)
            indeg(w) = indeg(w) – 1;
            if indeg(w) = 0
                 TopSort(w);
```

1. Compute indeg(**v**) for all vertices
2. Foreach vertex **v** do

   if **v** not labeled and indeg(**v**) = 0

   then TopSort(**v**)

Example



Reverse Topological Sorting

```
RevTopSort(Vertex v)
   mark v;
   foreach edge(v,w)
         if v not marked
               RevTopSort(w);
   label v;
```