

# Principled Programming

Introduction to Coding in Any Imperative Language

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## Graphs and Depth-First Search

**Graphs** are an abstract mathematical structure of great utility. When your problem can be cast as question about a graph, you have the opportunity to abstract away from details, and apply one of the known general-purpose graph algorithms that answer such questions.

**Depth-First Search** is a way to systematically enumerate elements of a graph. You can terminate the enumeration prematurely if you find an example of what you are looking for.

Think of graphs and depth-first search as an higher-level pattern that you should master and use. The problem of Running a Maze has served us well as a pedagogical example, but it's now time to reveal the “double cross”: A maze is easily represented as a graph, and finding a path from one maze cell to another is easily done by depth-first search. Seize the opportunity when analysis reveals that such a problem reduction is available.

## Sets, Pairs, and Relations:

Let  $S$  and  $T$  be two sets.

A *relation* between  $S$  and  $T$  is a set of ordered pairs,  $\langle s, t \rangle$ , where  $s$  is an element of  $S$  and  $t$  is an element of  $T$ .

Set  $T$  need not be distinct from set  $S$ , i.e., we can have relations between a set and itself.

Example: **has-child**

$\{ \langle \text{Adam}, \text{Cain} \rangle, \langle \text{Adam}, \text{Abel} \rangle, \langle \text{Eve}, \text{Cain} \rangle, \langle \text{Eve}, \text{Abel} \rangle \}$

Example: **has-parent**

$\{ \langle \text{Cain}, \text{Adam} \rangle, \langle \text{Abel}, \text{Adam} \rangle, \langle \text{Cain}, \text{Eve} \rangle, \langle \text{Abel}, \text{Eve} \rangle \}$

## Directed Graphs:

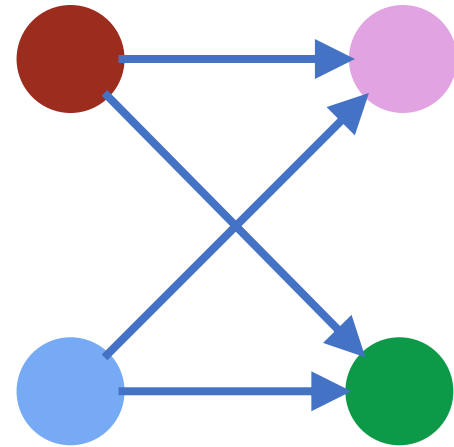
It is convenient to visualize a relation between a set  $S$  and itself as a collection of *nodes* and *edges*.

The elements of  $S$  are nodes, and an edge from node  $m$  to node  $n$  represents the existence of the pair  $\langle m, n \rangle$  in the relation.

Such a visualization is known as a *directed graph*.

Example: **has-child**

$\{ \langle \text{Adam}, \text{Cain} \rangle, \langle \text{Adam}, \text{Abel} \rangle, \langle \text{Eve}, \text{Cain} \rangle, \langle \text{Eve}, \text{Abel} \rangle \}$



## Directed Graphs:

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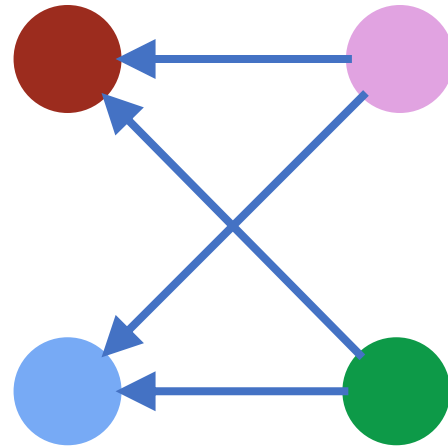
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Example: **has-child**

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Example: **has-parent**

$\{ \langle \text{Cain}, \text{Adam} \rangle, \langle \text{Abel}, \text{Adam} \rangle, \langle \text{Cain}, \text{Eve} \rangle, \langle \text{Abel}, \text{Eve} \rangle \}$



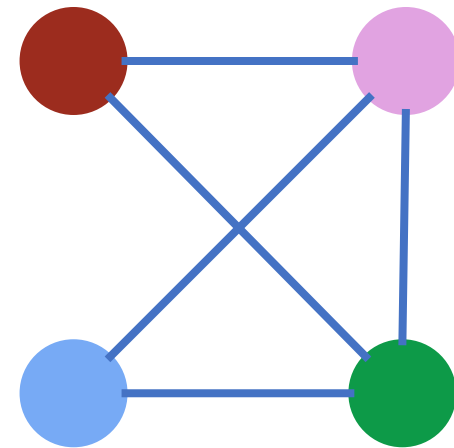
## Undirected Graphs:

Some relations are *symmetric*, i.e., if  $\langle n,m \rangle$  is in the relation, then  $\langle m,n \rangle$  is also in the relation.

Example: **has-blood-relative**

{  $\langle \text{Adam}, \text{Cain} \rangle$ ,  $\langle \text{Adam}, \text{Abel} \rangle$ ,  $\langle \text{Eve}, \text{Cain} \rangle$ ,  $\langle \text{Eve}, \text{Abel} \rangle$ ,  
 $\langle \text{Cain}, \text{Adam} \rangle$ ,  $\langle \text{Abel}, \text{Adam} \rangle$ ,  $\langle \text{Cain}, \text{Eve} \rangle$ ,  $\langle \text{Abel}, \text{Eve} \rangle$ ,  
 $\langle \text{Cain}, \text{Abel} \rangle$ ,  $\langle \text{Abel}, \text{Cain} \rangle$  }

In the visualization of a symmetric relation as a directed graph, edges would come in pairs that point in opposite directions. We render the pair as one edge with neither arrowhead, and call such a thing an *undirected graph*.



**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node  $n$  by following an edge.

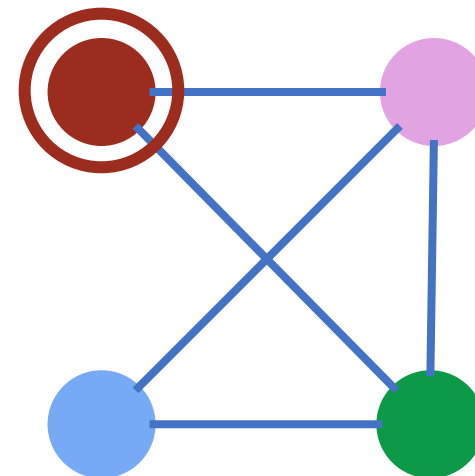
```
/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */  
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {  
    if ( /* n has never been visited */ ) {  
        /* Enumerate n. */  
        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )  
            DepthFirstSearch(m);  
    }  
} /* DepthFirstSearch */
```

Although the definition is simple, its import is not necessarily readily apparent. The following trace of its execution makes it clear.

Adam

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

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Adam

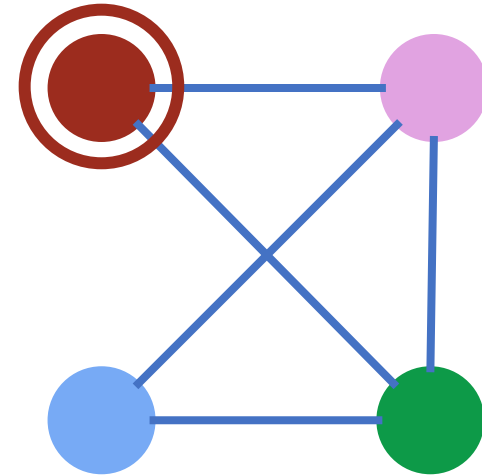
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```

true



Adam

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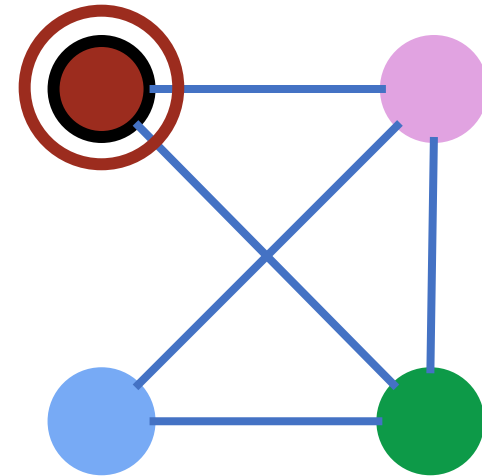
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} /* DepthFirstSearch */

```

enumeration

Adam



○ Means “marked as visited”

Adam

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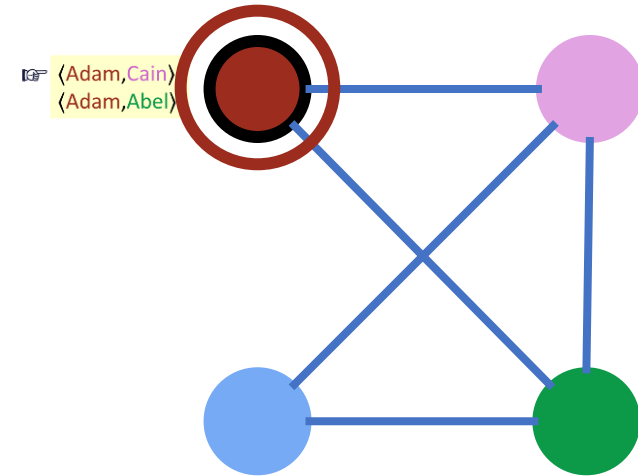
```



$\langle \text{Adam}, \text{Cain} \rangle$   
 $\langle \text{Adam}, \text{Abel} \rangle$

enumeration

Adam



Cain

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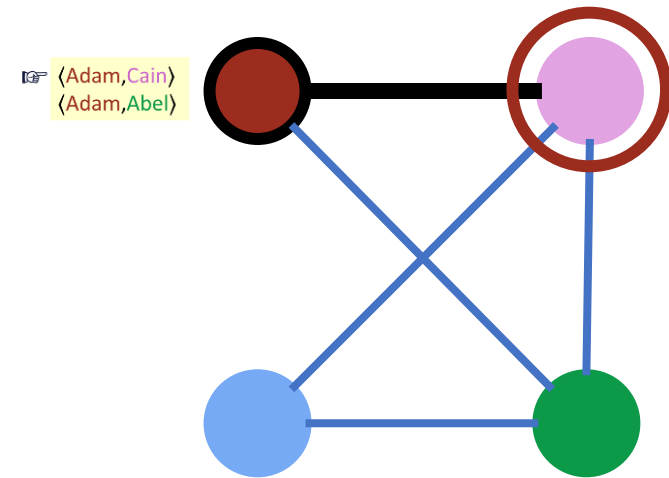
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```

enumeration

Adam



————— Means “first vist”

Cain

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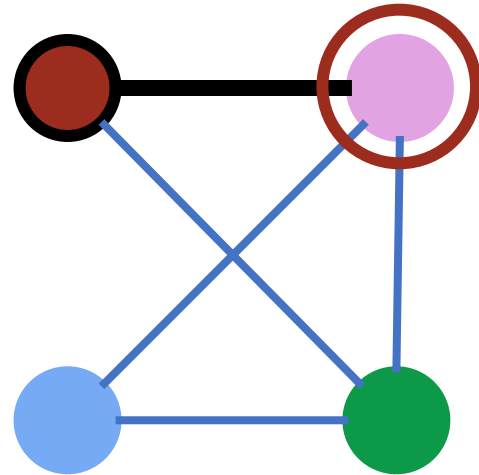
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```

true

$\langle$ Adam,Cain  
 $\langle$ Adam,Abel

enumeration

Adam



Cain

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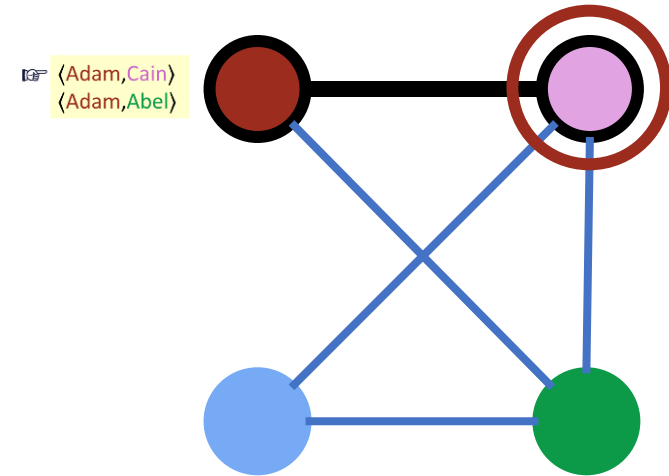
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```

enumeration

Adam  
Cain



Cain

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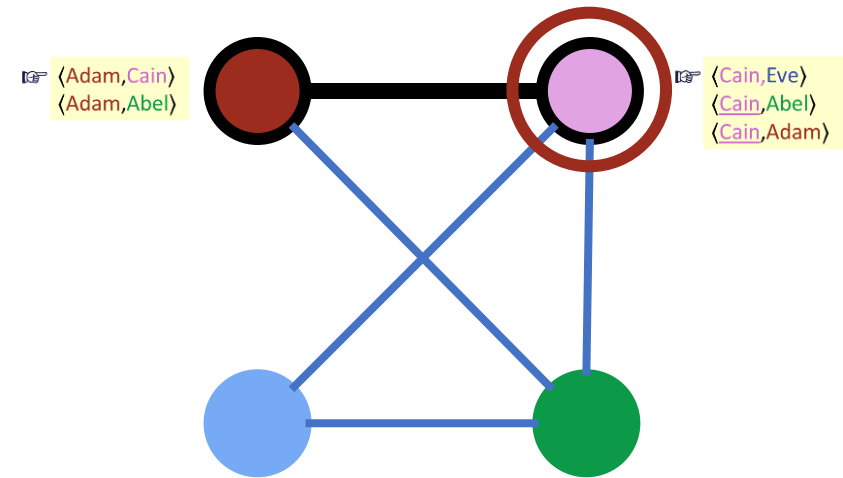
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```

- ☞ Cain, Eve
- Cain, Abel
- Cain, Adam

enumeration

Adam  
Cain



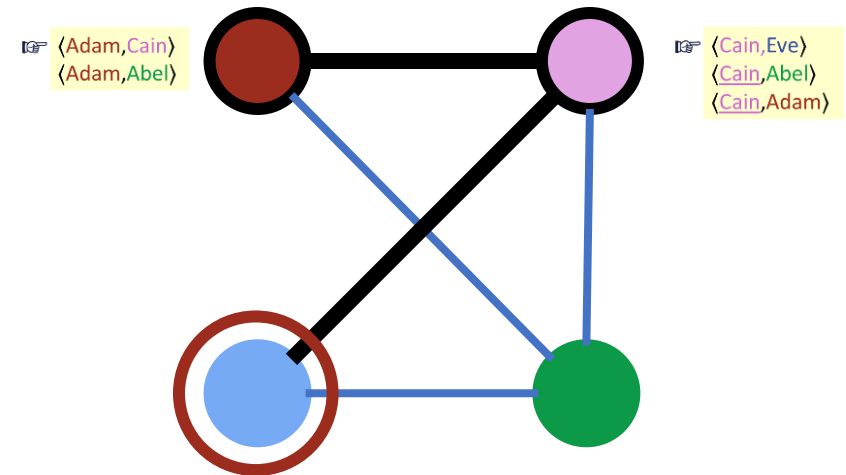
Eve

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enumeration

Adam  
Cain





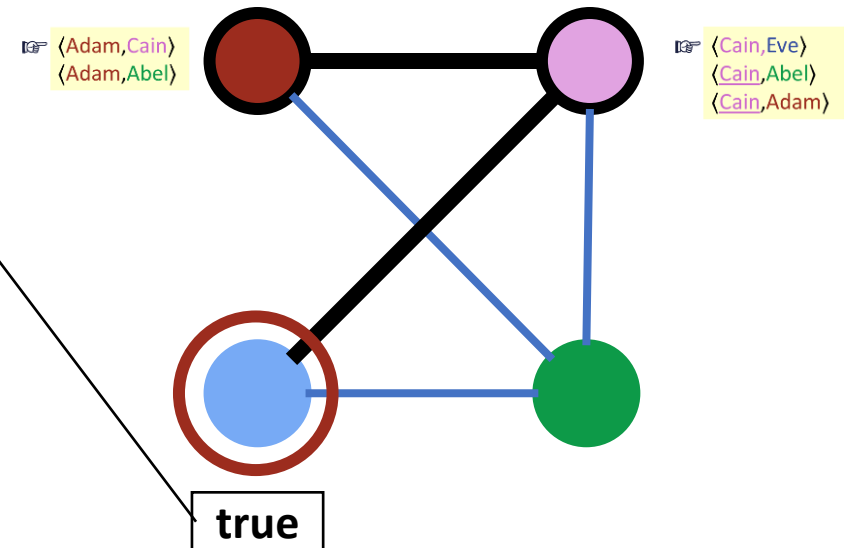
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enumeration

Adam  
Cain



Eve

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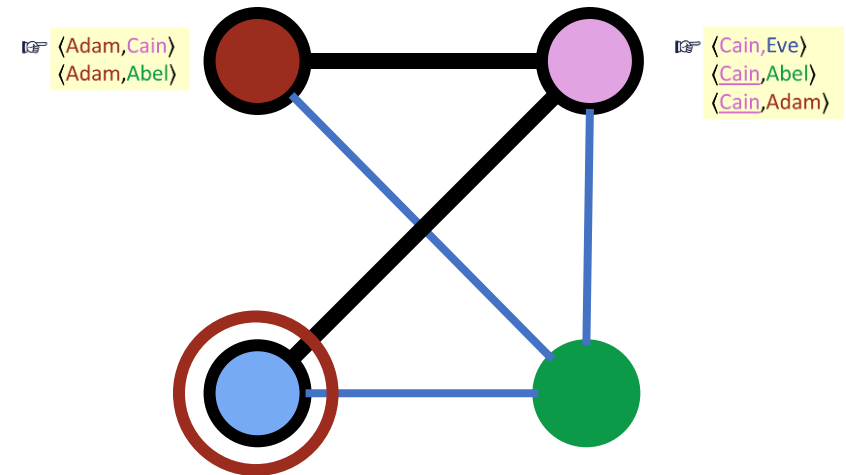
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enumeration

Adam  
Cain  
Eve



Eve

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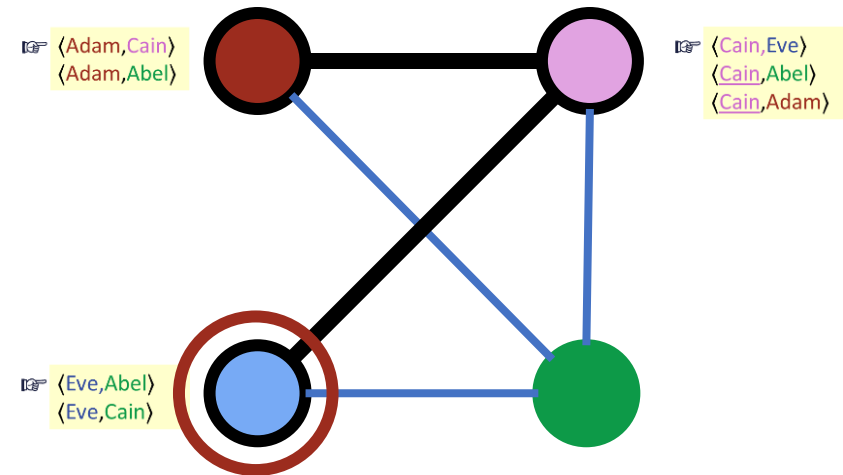
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```

☞  $\langle \text{Eve, Abel} \rangle$   
 $\langle \text{Eve, Cain} \rangle$

enumeration

Adam  
 Cain  
 Eve



Able

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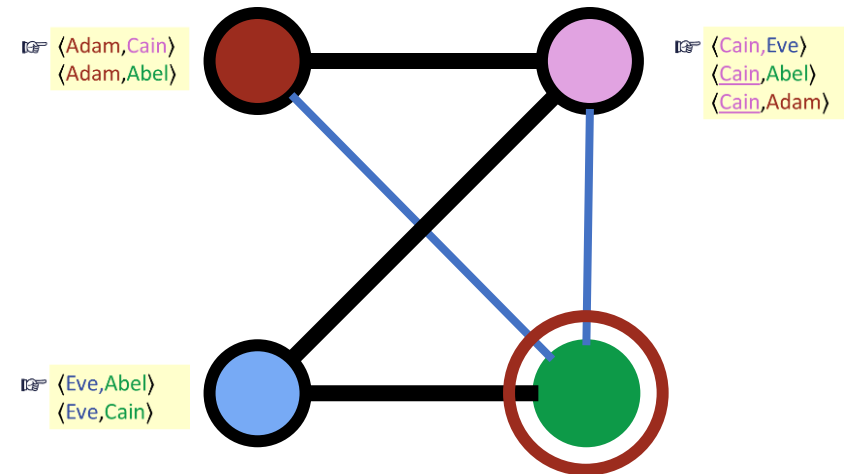
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enumeration

Adam  
Cain  
Eve



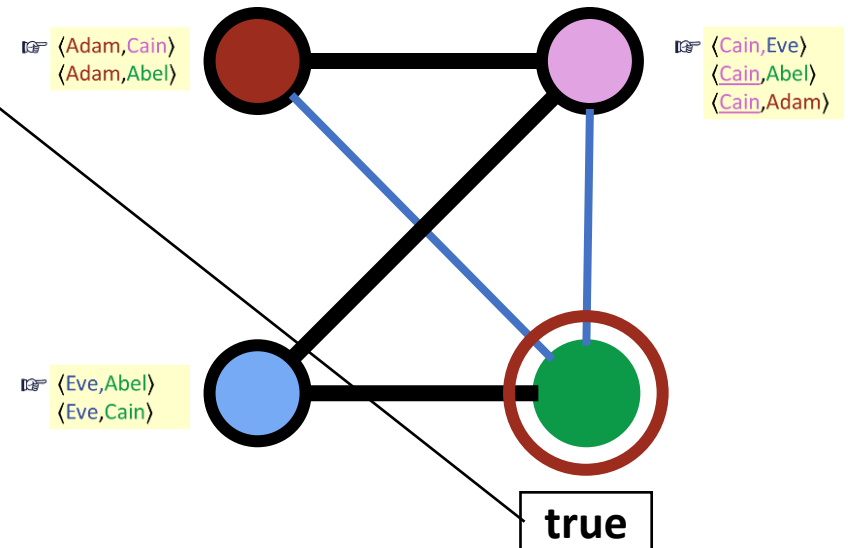
Able

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enumeration

Adam  
Cain  
Eve



Able

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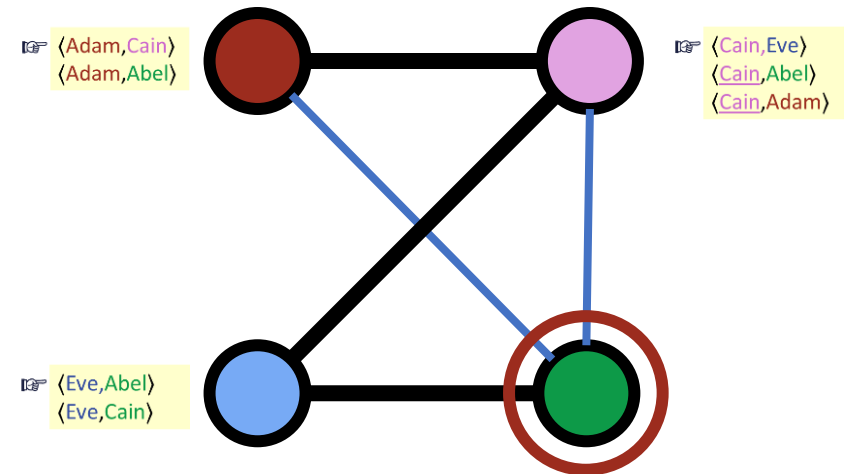
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enumeration

Adam  
Cain  
Eve  
Able



Able

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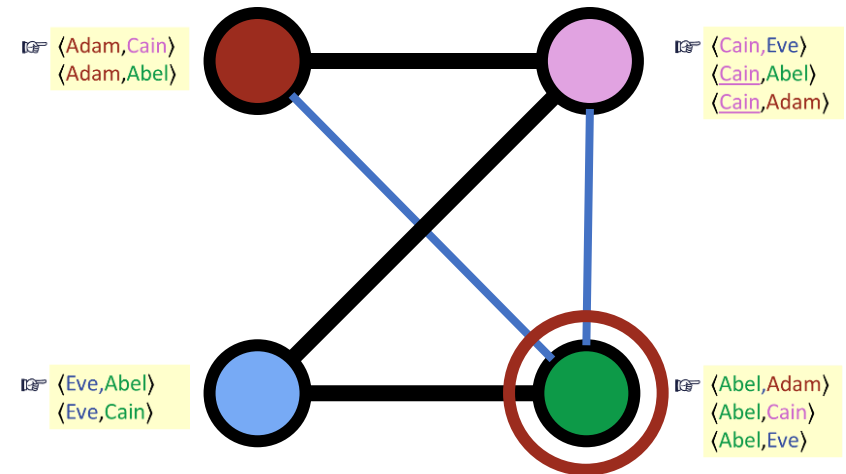
```



<Able,Adam>  
 <Able,Cain>  
 <Able,Eve>

enumeration

Adam  
 Cain  
 Eve  
 Able



Adam

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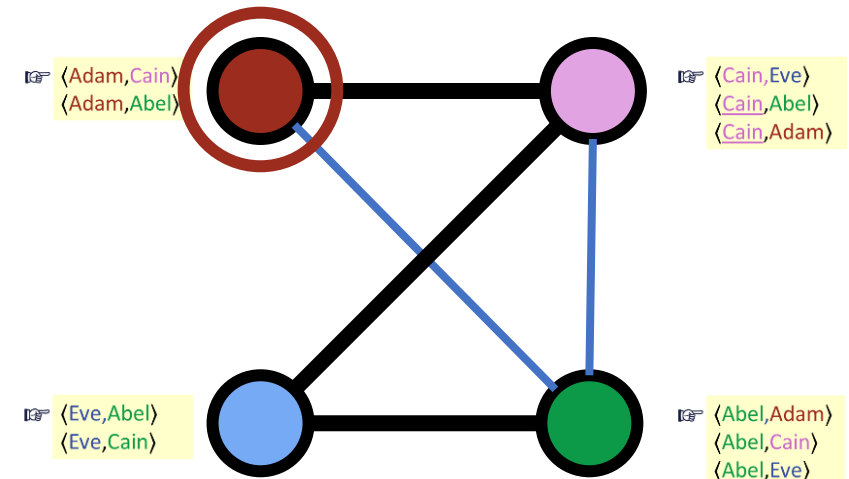
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enumeration

Adam  
Cain  
Eve  
Able





Adam

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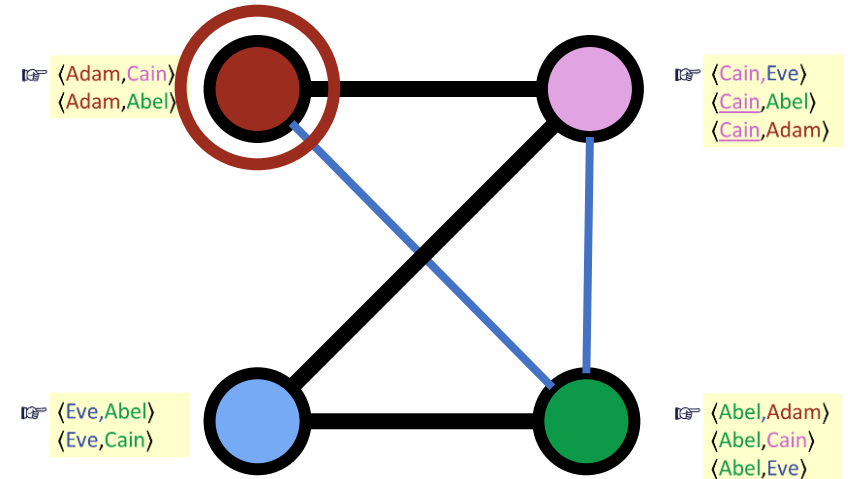
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```

false

enumeration

- Adam
- Cain
- Eve
- Able



Able

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

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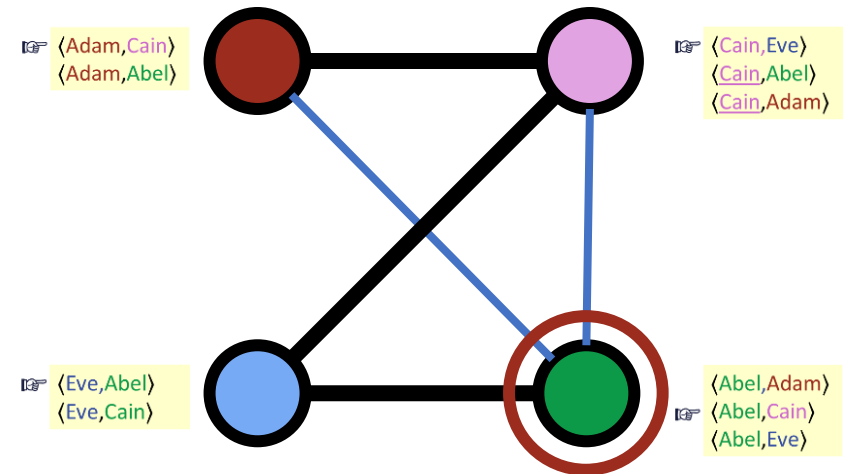
```

☞

- <Abel,Adam>
- <Abel,Cain>
- <Abel,Eve>

enumeration

- Adam
- Cain
- Eve
- Able



Cain

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

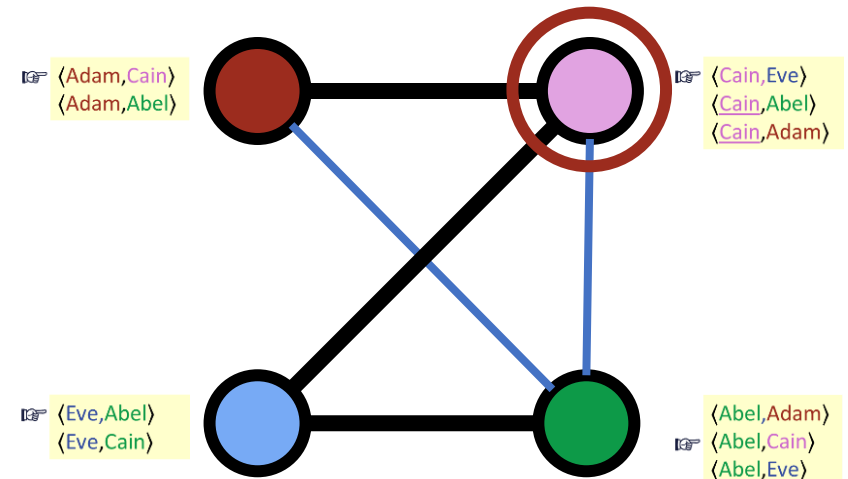
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enumeration

- Adam
- Cain
- Eve
- Able



Cain

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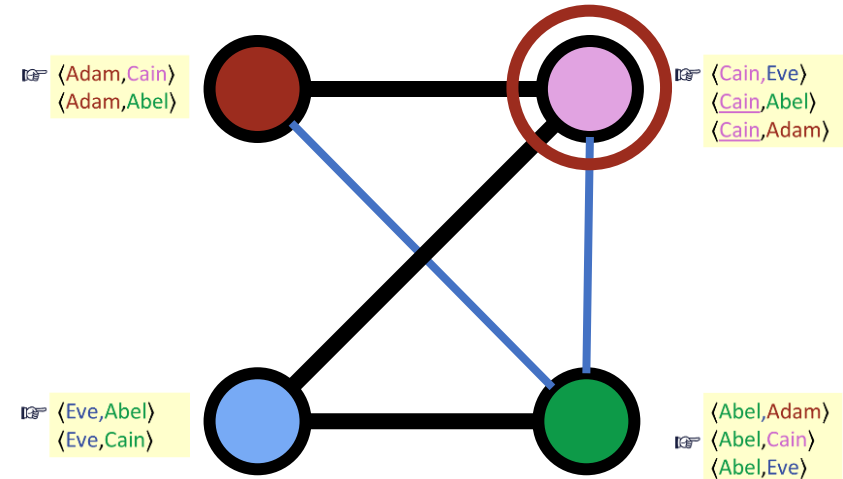
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```

false

enumeration

- Adam
- Cain
- Eve
- Able



Able

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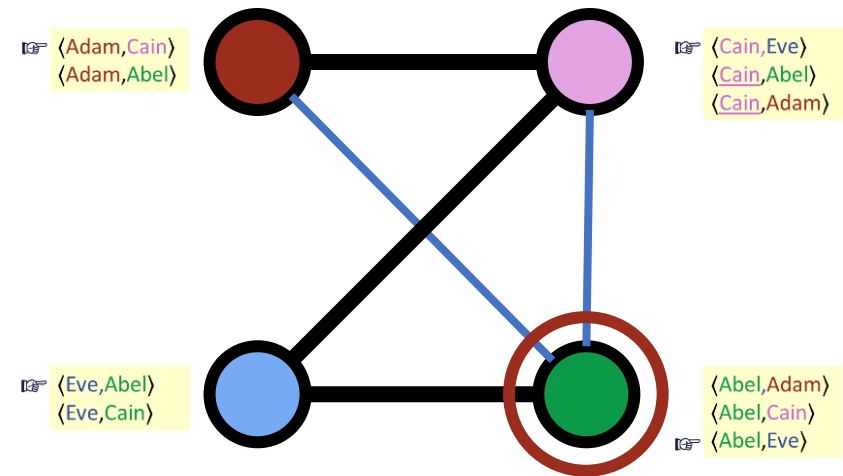
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```

- <Abel,Adam>
- <Abel,Cain>
- <Abel,Eve>

enumeration

- Adam
- Cain
- Eve
- Able



Eve

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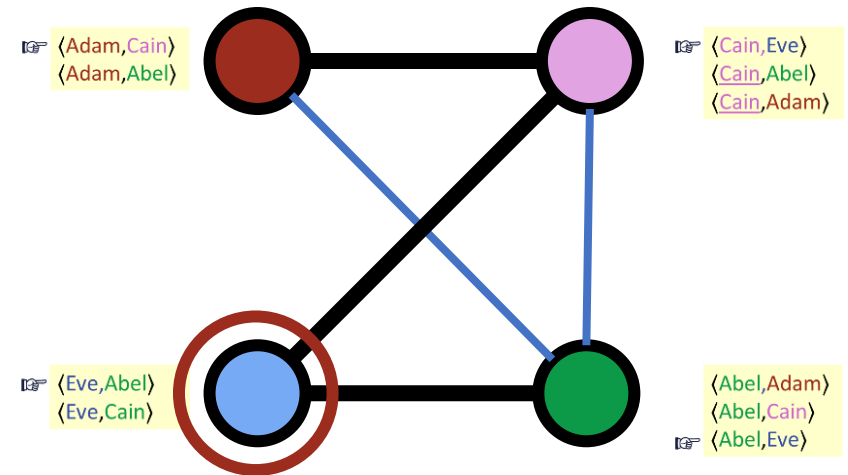
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enumeration

- Adam
- Cain
- Eve
- Able



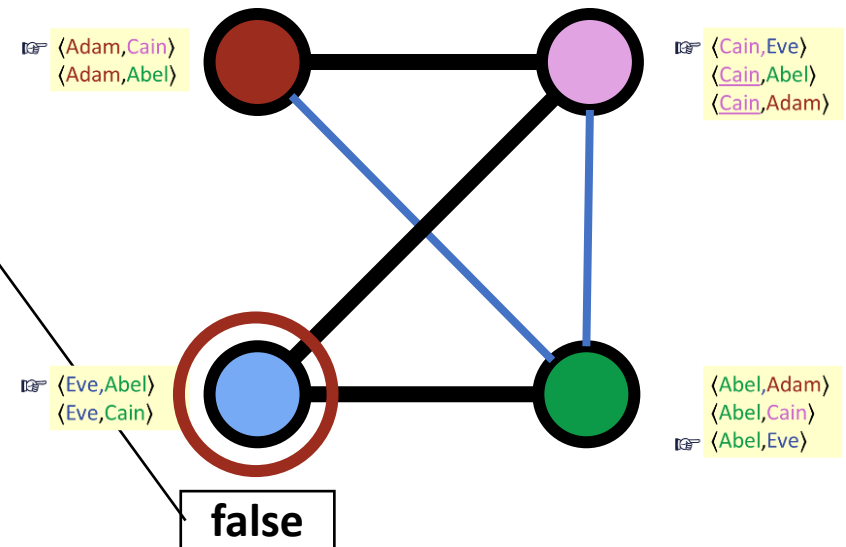
Eve

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enumeration

- Adam
- Cain
- Eve
- Able



Able

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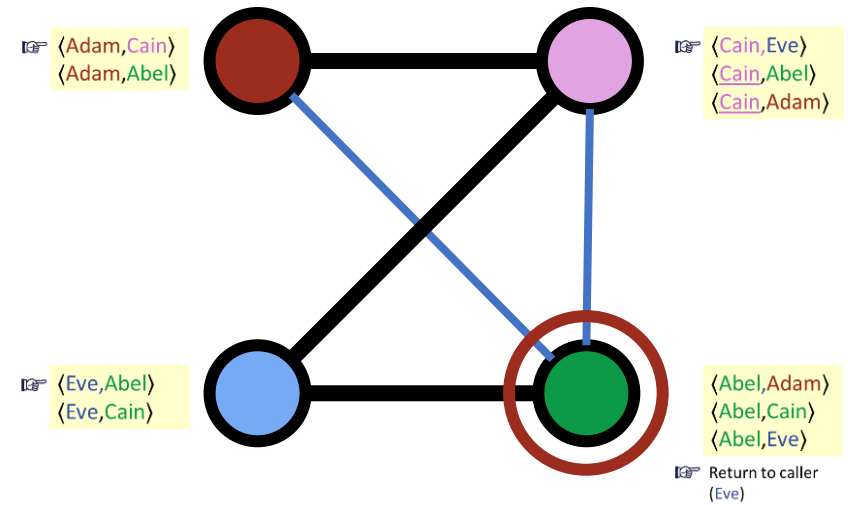
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```

- <Abel,Adam>
- <Abel,Cain>
- <Abel,Eve>

enumeration

- Adam
- Cain
- Eve
- Able



Return to caller  
(Eve)



Eve

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

```

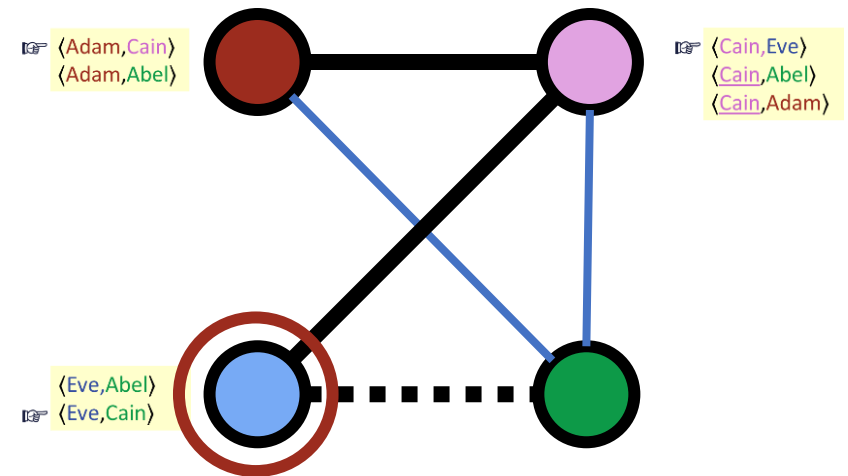
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```

☞  $\langle \text{Eve, Abel} \rangle$   
 $\langle \text{Eve, Cain} \rangle$

enumeration

Adam  
 Cain  
 Eve  
 Able



..... Means "first visitor finished"

Cain

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

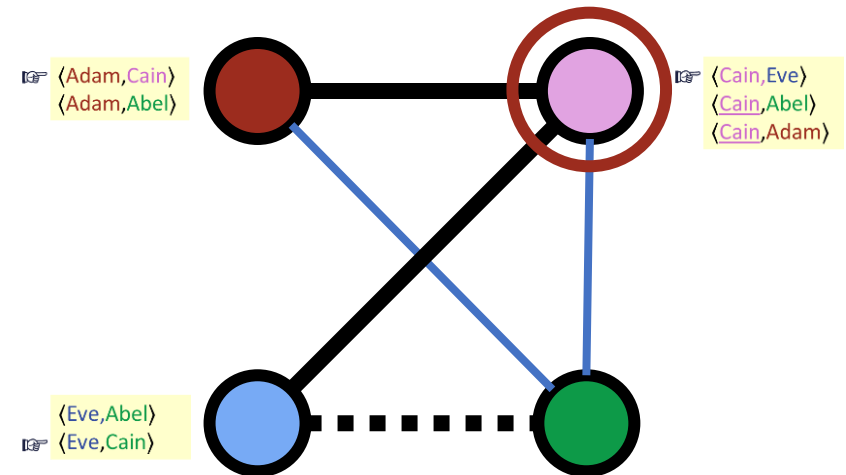
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enumeration

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- Cain
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Cain

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

```

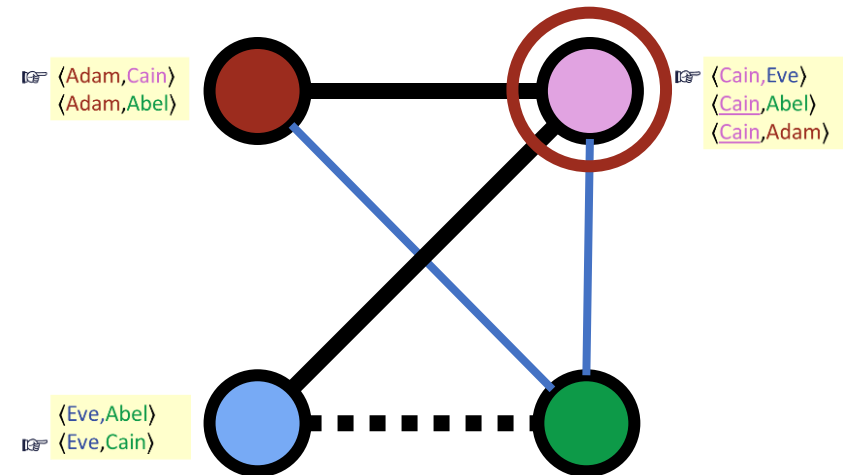
/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {
    if ( /* n has never been visited */ ) {
        /* Enumerate n. */
        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )
            DepthFirstSearch(m);
    }
} /* DepthFirstSearch */

```

false

enumeration

- Adam
- Cain
- Eve
- Able



Eve

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

```

/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {
    if ( /* n has never been visited */ ) {
        /* Enumerate n. */
        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )
            DepthFirstSearch(m);
    }
} /* DepthFirstSearch */

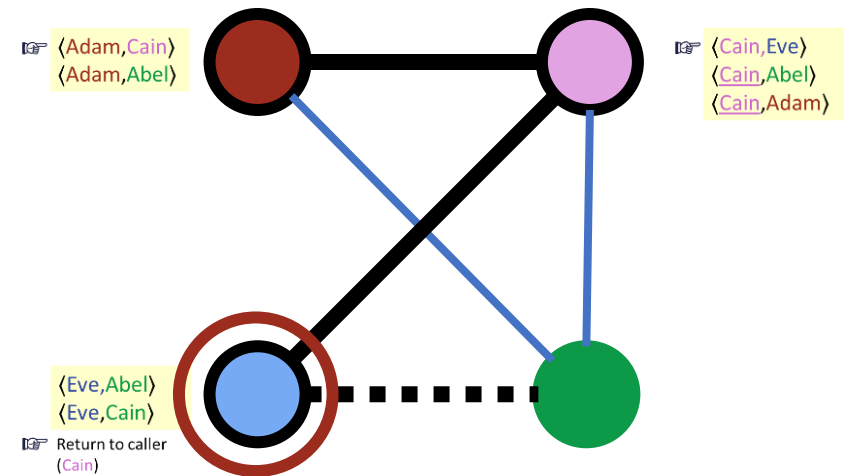
```

<Eve,Abel>  
 <Eve,Cain>

☞ Return to caller  
 (Cain)

enumeration

Adam  
 Cain  
 Eve  
 Able



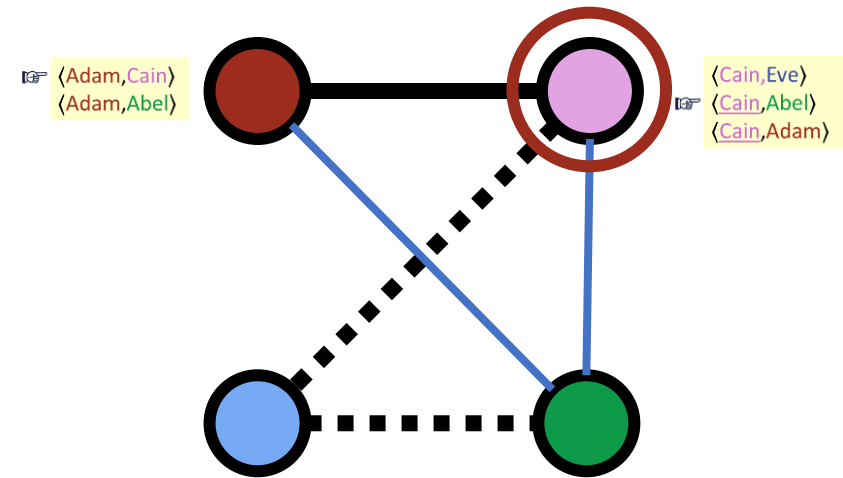
Cain

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

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/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {
    if ( /* n has never been visited */ ) {
        /* Enumerate n. */
        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )
            DepthFirstSearch(m);
    }
} /* DepthFirstSearch */

```



- <Cain,Eve>
- <Cain,Abel>
- <Cain,Adam>

- enumeration
- Adam
  - Cain
  - Eve
  - Abel

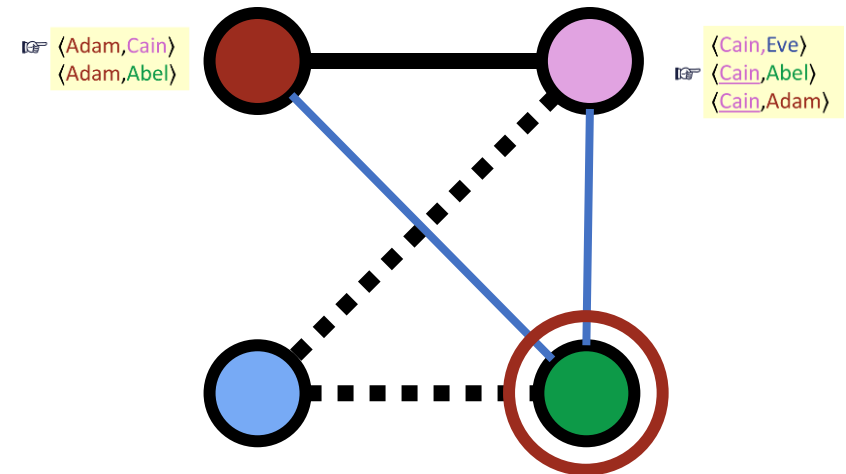
Abel

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

```
/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */  
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {  
    if ( /* n has never been visited */ ) {  
        /* Enumerate n. */  
        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )  
            DepthFirstSearch(m);  
    }  
} /* DepthFirstSearch */
```

enumeration

Adam  
Cain  
Eve  
Able



Abel

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

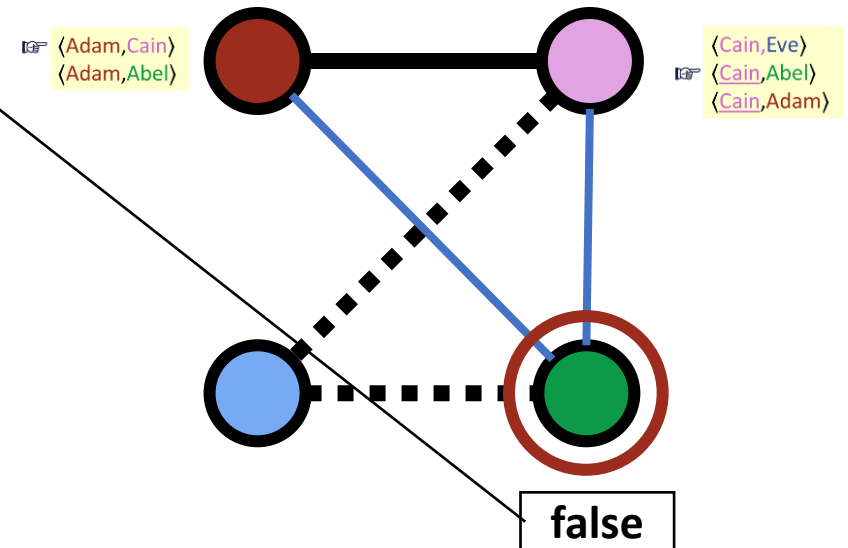
```

/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {
    if ( /* n has never been visited */ ) {
        /* Enumerate n. */
        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )
            DepthFirstSearch(m);
    }
} /* DepthFirstSearch */

```

enumeration

- Adam
- Cain
- Eve
- Able



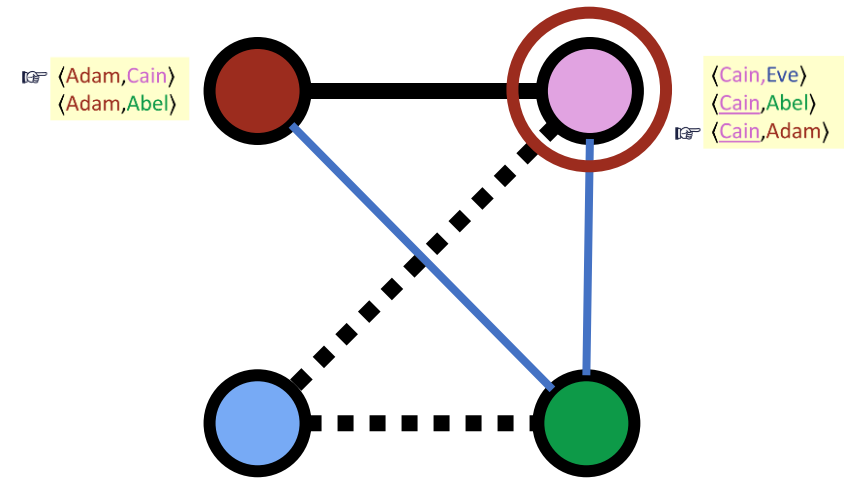
Cain

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

```

/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {
    if ( /* n has never been visited */ ) {
        /* Enumerate n. */
        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )
            DepthFirstSearch(m);
    }
} /* DepthFirstSearch */

```



enumeration

- Adam
- Cain
- Eve
- Abel

- <Cain,Eve>
- <Cain,Abel>
- <Cain,Adam>





Adam

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

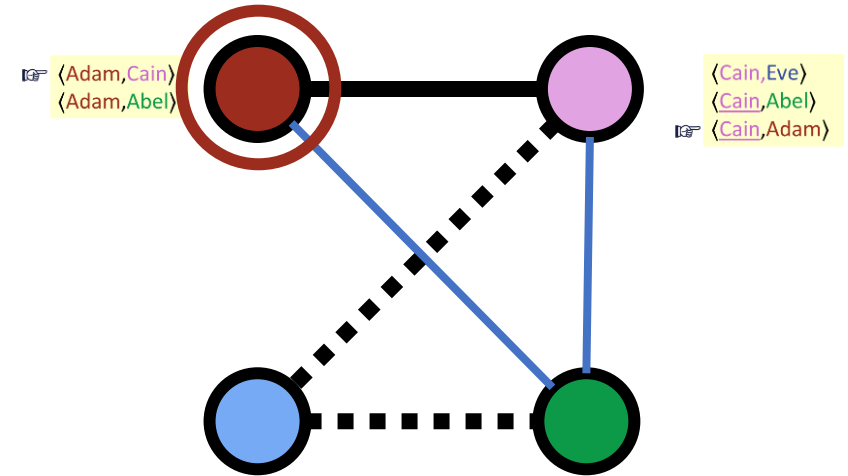
```

/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {
    if ( /* n has never been visited */ ) {
        /* Enumerate n. */
        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )
            DepthFirstSearch(m);
    }
} /* DepthFirstSearch */

```

enumeration

Adam  
Cain  
Eve  
Able



Adam

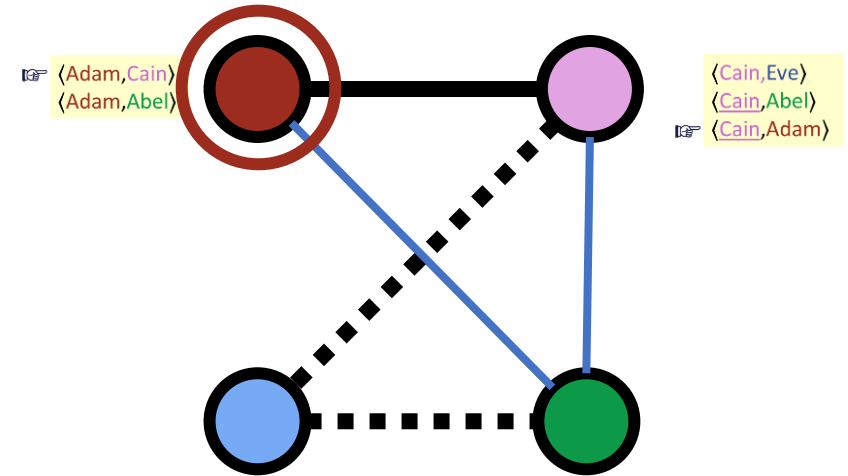
**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

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        /* Enumerate n. */
        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )
            DepthFirstSearch(m);
    }
} /* DepthFirstSearch */

```

false



enumeration

- Adam
- Cain
- Eve
- Able

Cain

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

```

/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {
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        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )
            DepthFirstSearch(m);
    }
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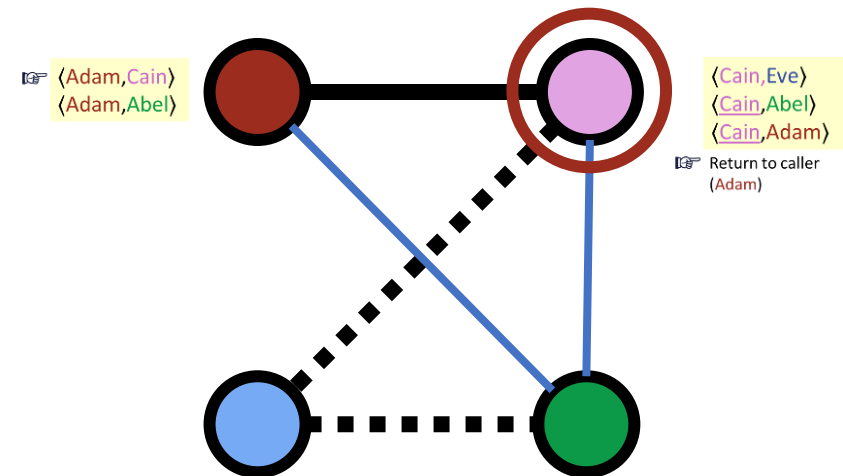
```

<Cain,Eve>  
 <Cain,Abel>  
 <Cain,Adam>

Return to caller  
(Adam)

enumeration

Adam  
 Cain  
 Eve  
 Able



Adam

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

```

/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {
    if ( /* n has never been visited */ ) {
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        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )
            DepthFirstSearch(m);
    }
} /* DepthFirstSearch */

```

☞  $\langle \text{Adam}, \text{Cain} \rangle$

$\langle \text{Adam}, \text{Abel} \rangle$

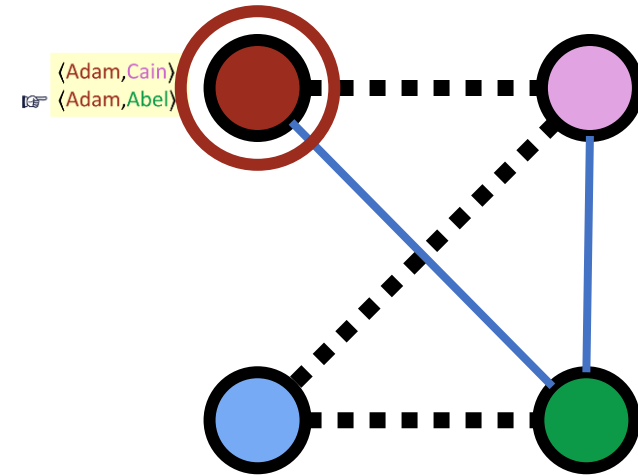
enumeration

Adam

Cain

Eve

Abel



Abel

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

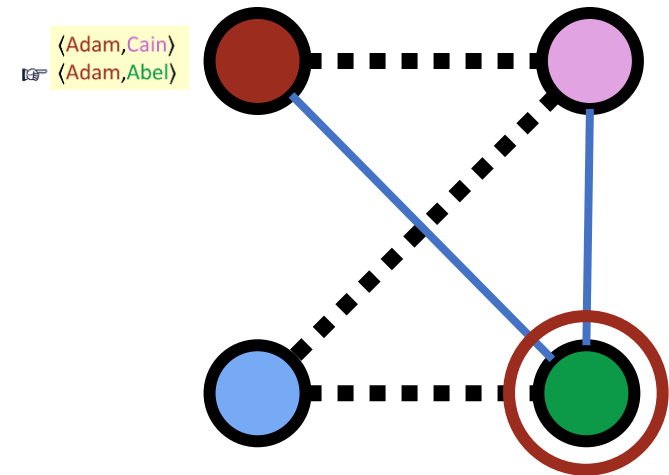
```

/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {
    if ( /* n has never been visited */ ) {
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        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )
            DepthFirstSearch(m);
    }
} /* DepthFirstSearch */

```

enumeration

Adam  
Cain  
Eve  
Able



Abel

**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

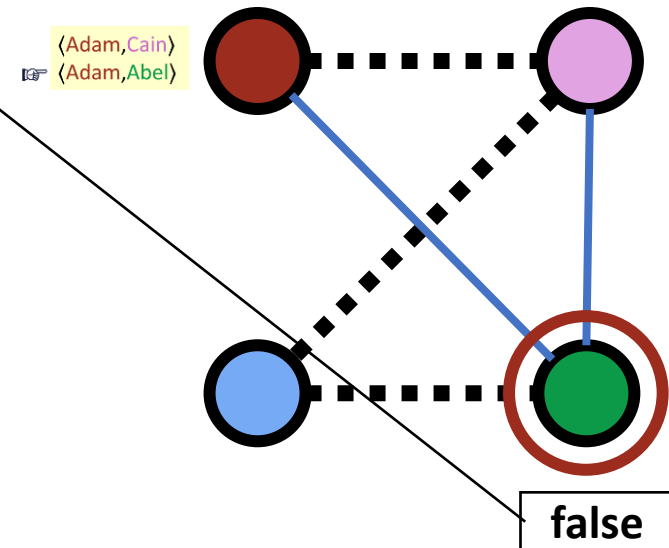
```

/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {
    if ( /* n has never been visited */ ) {
        /* Enumerate n. */
        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )
            DepthFirstSearch(m);
    }
} /* DepthFirstSearch */

```

enumeration

Adam  
Cain  
Eve  
Able



Adam

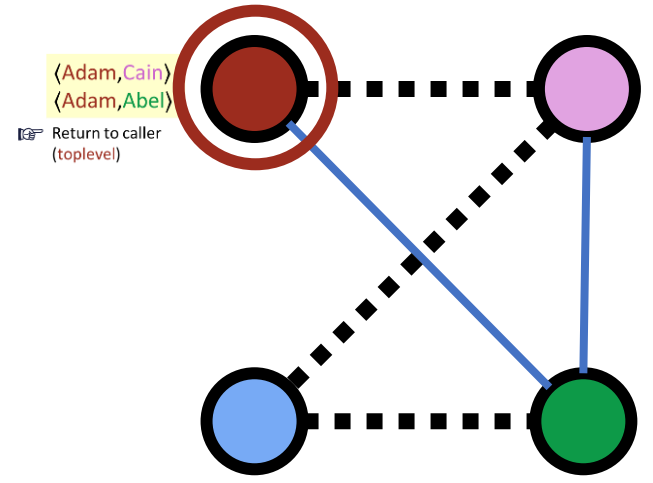
**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node n by following an edge.

```
/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */  
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {  
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        /* Enumerate n. */  
        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )  
            DepthFirstSearch(m);  
    }  
} /* DepthFirstSearch */
```

- <Adam,Cain>
- <Adam,Abel>

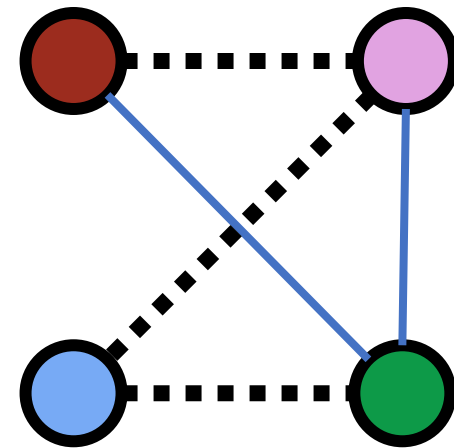
Return to caller (toplevel)

- enumeration
- Adam
  - Cain
  - Eve
  - Able



**Reachability:** Enumerate every node that can be reached from node  $n$  by following an edge.

```
/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */  
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {  
    if ( /* n has never been visited */ ) {  
        /* Enumerate n. */  
        for ( /* each edge <n,m> */ )  
            DepthFirstSearch(m);  
    }  
} /* DepthFirstSearch */
```



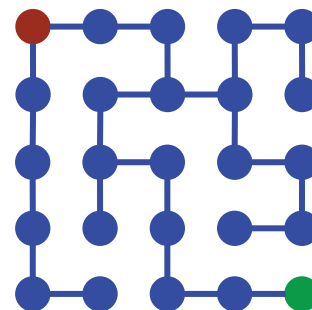
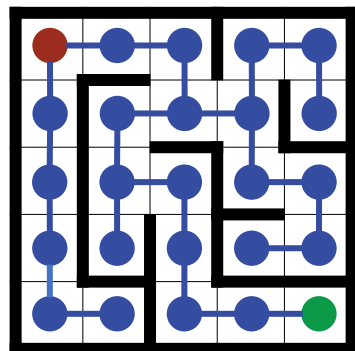
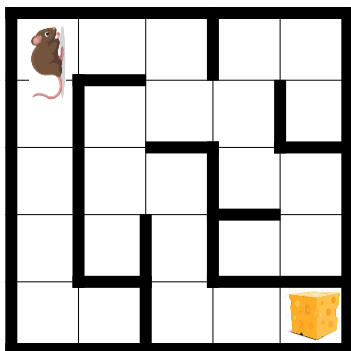
DONE

Q. What is Depth-First Search searching for?

A. It is just a way to visit all reachable nodes from  $n$ .  
You can do anything you want when you get there.



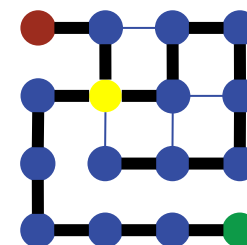
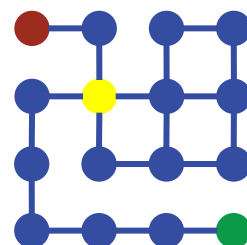
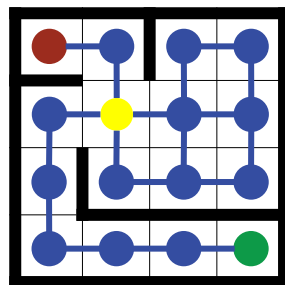
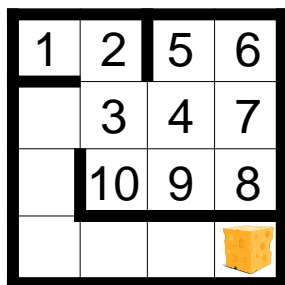
**Maze as Undirected Graph:** cells are nodes, and open doorways are edges.



To solve the maze, perform `DepthFirstSearch(upper-left-cell)`.  
Stop if you encounter the lower-right-cell.

Reachability between two cells of a maze is reachability between two nodes of a graph.


Domain-Specific Subtleties: **Gone.**

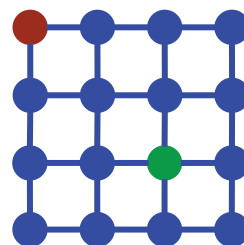
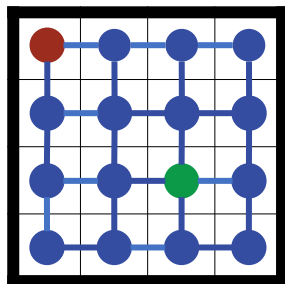


Recall the distinction between corridor-like cul-de-sacs and room-like cul-de-sacs. **Gone.**

Recall the question of how to back out of a cul-de-sac, and when to stop. **Gone**

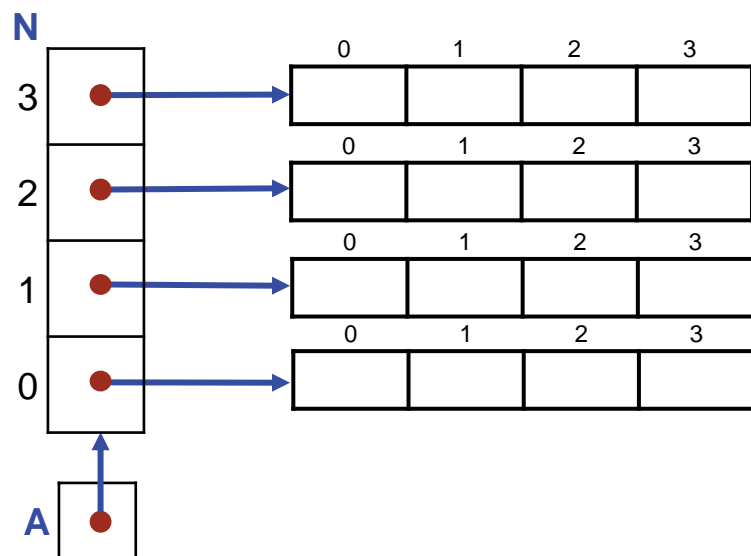
Finding Centrally-Located Cheese : No problem.

1	2	3	4
12			5
11			6
10	9	8	7



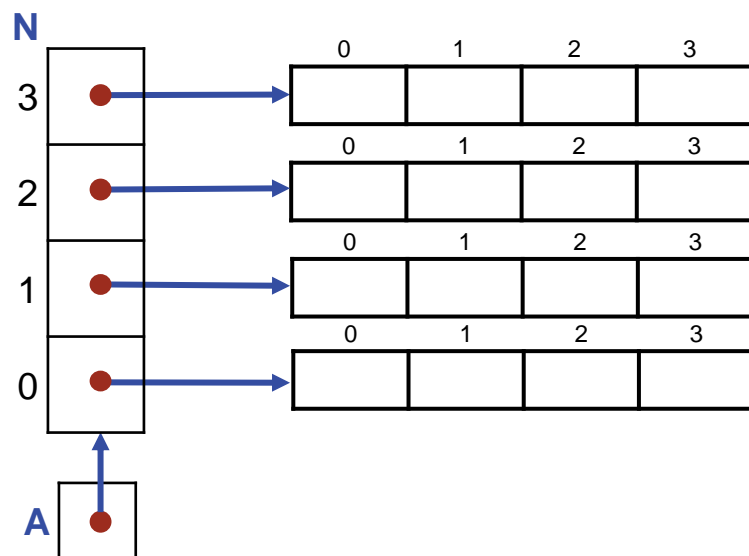
Regardless of the cheese's location, the problem is just graph reachability, and can be solved by Depth-First Search.

**Representation:** Recall that a 2-D array is really a 1-D array of 1-D arrays.



For example, the  $N$ -by- $N$  square array  $A$ , for  $N=4$ , would be as shown.

**Representation:** Recall that a 2-D array is really a 1-D array of 1-D arrays.\*

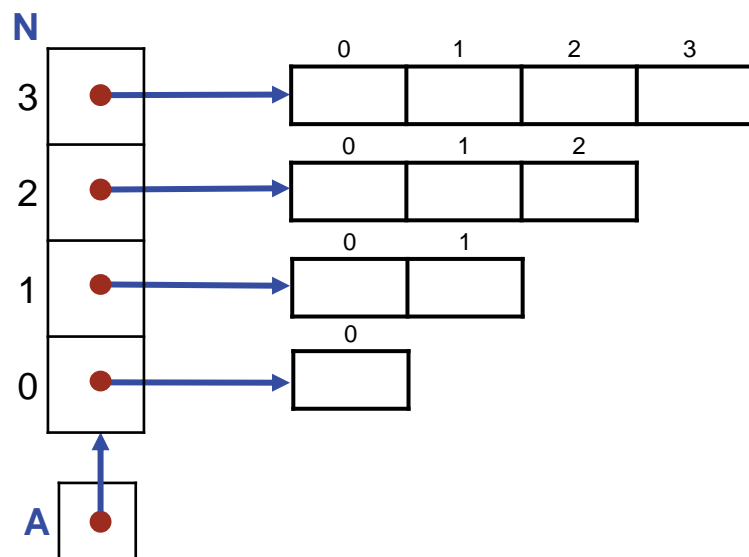


For example, the N-by-N square array A, for N=4, would be as shown.

\*C/C++

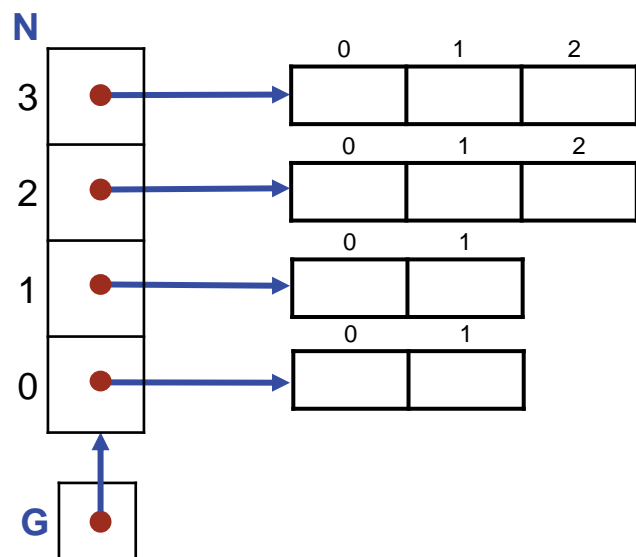
This section is not valid for C-style arrays in C/C++. Rather, it can be read as describing one of the alternatives to C-style arrays that are available in C++.

**Representation:** Recall, also, that each row can have a different number of columns.



For example, the closed triangular array inscribed in a 4-by-4 square would be as shown.

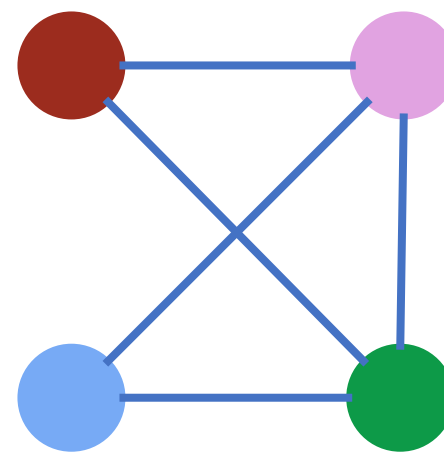
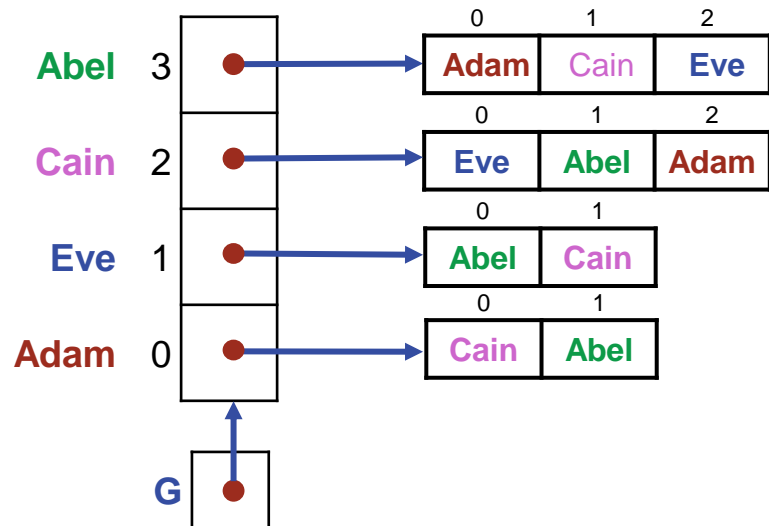
**Representation:** A 2-D array can be used to represent a graph  $G$  with  $N$  nodes.



Number the nodes 0 through  $N-1$ .

Let  $G[0..N-1]$  be *edge lists*, i.e.,  $G[n]$  is a 1-D **int** array that contain the target nodes of edges emanating from node  $n$ .

**Representation:** A 2-D array can be used to represent a graph with N nodes. For example:

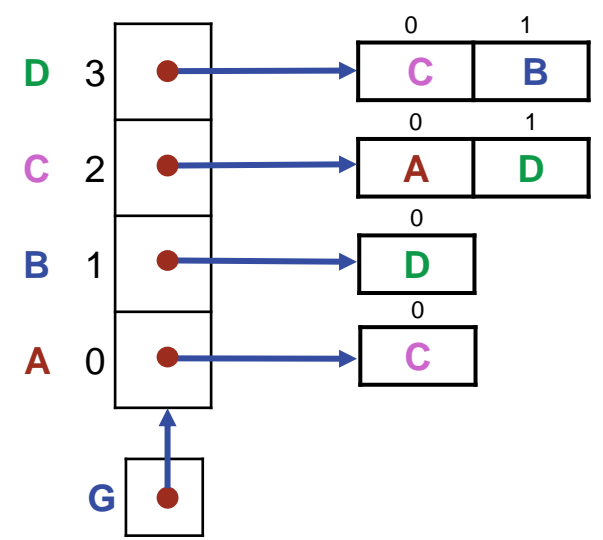


Number the nodes 0 through N-1.

Let  $G[0..N-1]$  be *edge lists*, i.e.,  $G[n]$  is a 1-D **int** array that contain the target nodes of edges emanating from node  $n$ . The order of nodes in an edge list is irrelevant.

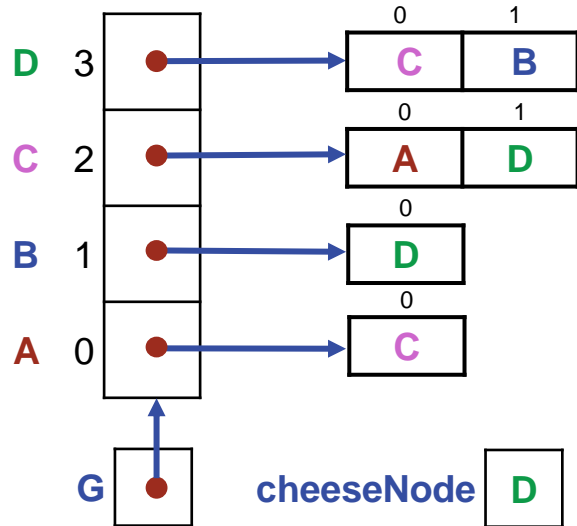


**Representation:** and here is the representation of the 2-by-2 maze shown:





Representation: **invariant**.



```
/* Maze, Rat, and Path (MRP) Representations. */
```

```
class MRP {
```

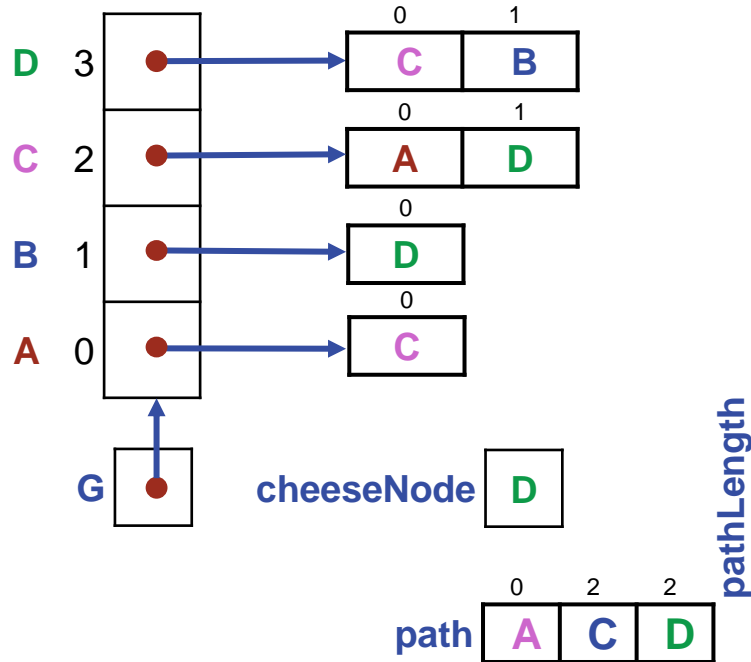
```
    /* Maze. Maze cells are represented by N*N nodes
       of graph G, where G[n] is an edge list for node
       n, i.e., for 0 ≤ e < G[n].length, G[n][e] is an
       adjacent node m, i.e., a cell m adjacent to n
       with intervening Wall. The upper-left cell is
       node 0. Cheese is at cheeseNode. */
```

```
    private static int G[][]; // Edge lists.
    private static int cheeseNode; // Cheese.
```

```
    ...
} /* MRP */
```



Representation: invariant.



```
/* Maze, Rat, and Path (MRP) Representations. */
```

```
class MRP {
```

```
    /* Maze. Maze cells are represented by N*N nodes
       of graph G, where G[n] is an edge list for node
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       adjacent node m, i.e., a cell m adjacent to n
       with intervening Wall. The upper-left cell is
       node 0. Cheese is at cheeseNode. */
```

```
    private static int G[][]; // Edge lists.
    private static int cheeseNode; // Cheese.
```

```
    /* Path. Array path[0..pathLength-1] is a list of
       adjacent nodes in G reaching from node 0 to some
       node path[pathlength-1]. */
```

```
    private static int path[];
    private static int pathLength;
    public static boolean isAtCheese() {
        return path[pathLength-1]==cheeseNode;
    }
```

```
    ...
} /* MRP */
```

**Representation: Depth-First Search.**

```
/* Maze, Rat, and Path (MRP) Representations. */
class MRP {
    private static boolean mark[];           // mark[n] iff DFS reached node n.
    /* Depth First Search (DFS) of node n for cheeseNode. */
    private static void DFS(int n) {
        if ( !mark[n] ) {                   // Node n has not been visited before.
            mark[n] = true;                 // Mark that n has been visited.
            for (int e=0; e<G[n].length; e++) DFS(G[n][e]);
        }
    } /* DFS */
    ...
} /* MRP */
```

**Representation: Depth-First Search, with path.**

```

/* Maze, Rat, and Path (MRP) Representations. */
class MRP {
private static boolean mark[];           // mark[n] iff DFS reached node n.
/* Depth First Search (DFS) of node n for cheeseNode at depth p. */
private static void DFS(int n, int p) {
    if ( !mark[n] ) {                    // Node n has not been visited before.
        mark[n] = true;                  // Mark that n has been visited.
        path[p] = n;                     // Extend the path to include n.
        for (int e=0; e<G[n].length; e++) DFS(G[n][e], p+1);
    }
} /* DFS */
...
} /* MRP */

```

**Representation:** Depth-First Search, with path, and early termination if cheese is found.

```

/* Maze, Rat, and Path (MRP) Representations. */
class MRP {
private static boolean mark[];           // mark[n] iff DFS reached node n.
/* Depth First Search (DFS) of node n for cheeseNode at depth p. */
private static void DFS(int n, int p) {
    if ( !mark[n] ) {                    // Node n has not been visited before.
        mark[n] = true;                  // Mark that n has been visited.
        path[p] = n;                     // Extend the path to include n.
        if ( n==cheeseNode ) {           // Terminate search if cheese found.
            pathLength = p+1;             // Length of path is one longer than p.
            throw new RuntimeException("found cheese");
        }
        for (int e=0; e<G[n].length; e++) DFS(G[n][e], p+1);
    }
} /* DFS */
...
} /* MRP */

```

If cheese is found, the **throw** in DFS is executed, which terminates all DFS invocations and is then caught by this **catch**. If cheese is not found, DFS will return normally to the **try**.

**Representation:** The top-level call to DFS.

```
/* Maze, Rat, and Path (MRP) Representations. */
class MRP {
...
    /* Convert representation M[N][N] to graph G, then perform DFS from upper-left,
    then convert computed path to representation M[N][N]. */
    public static void Search() {
        MakeGraphFromInput();
        try { DFS(0,0); } catch ( RuntimeException e ) { }
        MakeOutputFromPath();
    } /* Search */
...
} /* MRP */
```

MakeGraphFromInput and MakeOutputFromPath must mediate between the geometric layout of an N-by-N Maze and the arbitrary ordering of graph nodes numbered 0..N\*N-1. It can do so by using a row-major ordering of the maze cells. (See text.)

## Reflection:

The simplicity of Depth-First Search compared with the subtleties of the domain-specific analyses in which we engaged is dramatic, and should inspire your study of graph algorithms.