# 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 depthfirst 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

```
{\langleAdam,Cain\rangle, \langleAdam,Abel\rangle, \Eve,Cain\rangle, \langleEve, Abel\rangle
```

Example：has－parent
\｛〈Cain，Adam〉，〈Abel，Adam〉，〈Cain，Eve〉，〈Abel，Eve〉\}

## 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

$$
\{\langle\text { Adam,Cain }\rangle,\langle A d a m, A b e l\rangle,\langle E v e, C a i n\rangle,\langle E v e, \text { Abel }\rangle\}
$$

## 

## Directed Graphs：

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$$

## Example：has－parent

\｛〈Cain，Adam〉，〈Abel，Adam〉，〈Cain，Eve〉，〈Abel，Eve〉\}

## 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

```
{\langleAdam,Cain\rangle, \langleAdam,Abel\rangle, \Eve,Cain\rangle, \langleEve, Abel\rangle,
\langleCain,Adam\rangle, \langleAbel,Adam\rangle, \langleCain,Eve\rangle, \langleAbel,Eve\rangle,
<Cain, Abel\rangle, \langleAbel, 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.

```
void DepthFirstSearch(node n) {
    if ( /* n has never been visited */ ) {
        /* Enumerate n. */
        for ( /* each edge \langlen,m\rangle */ )
            DepthFirstSearch(m);
        }
    } /* DepthFirstSearch */
```

/* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */

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. /* If n was never visited, enumerate it and all its unvisited relatives. */ void DepthFirstSearch(node n) \{
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enumeration

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { ITs }\langle\text { Adam, Cain }\rangle \\
\langle\text { Adam,Abel }\rangle
\end{array}
$$



## Cain

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Means "first vist"

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enumeration
＜Cain，Eve〉
〈Cain，Abel〉
Adam
Cain


## Eve

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$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { lgs }\langle\text { Eve,Abel }\rangle \\
\langle\text { Eve,Cain }
\end{array}
$$



## Able

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enumeration
Adam

Eve
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〈Cain，Adam〉

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（Cain，Eve〉〈Cain，Abel） （Cain，Adam）

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { [fas }\langle\text { Abel,Adam }\rangle \\
& \text { 〈Abel,Cain〉 } \\
& \text { 〈Abel,Eve〉 }
\end{aligned}
$$

enumeration

## Adam



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& \langle\text { Abel,Adam }\rangle \\
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enumeration
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enumeration

〈Abel，Adam＞<br>〈Abel，Cain〉<br>［ABP $\langle$ Abel，Eve〉

Adam
Cain
Eve
Able


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enumeration
Adam
Cain
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（10）＜Cain，Eve〉〈Cain，Abel〉〈Cain，Adam〉

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enumeration
〈Abel，Adam〉
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Adam
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Eve
Able

［198 Return to caller （Eve）

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〈Eve，Abel〉
［Eve，Cain〉
enumeration

Adam
Cain
Eve
Able

＂．－＂．－．＂．＂Means＂first visitor finished＂

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Adam

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    〈Eve,Abel〉
    〈Eve,Cain〉
    ［997 Return to caller （Cain）
enumeration
〈Eve，Abel〉
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Adam
Cain
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enumeration
〈Cain，Eve〉
109 〈Cain，Abel〉
〈Cain，Adam〉

Adam
Cain
Eve
Able

## Abel

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Adam
Cain
Eve
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enumeration
Adam

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〈Cain，Eve〉
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198 〈Cain，Adam〉

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〈Cain，Eve〉
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〈Cain，Adam〉
［f9 Return to caller
（Adam）

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```
〈Adam,Cain〉
[ 1 PAdam,Abel \(\langle\)
```

Adam
Cain
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Able


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enumeration
〈Adam，Cain〉
〈Adam，Abel〉
Adam
Cain
Eve

［fg Return to caller
（toplevel）

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 \langlen,m\rangle */ )
                DepthFirstSearch(m);
            }
    } /* DepthFirstSearch */
```


## DONE

```
Q. What is Depth-First Search searching for?
A. It is just a way to visit all reachable nodes from \(n\).
```



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.

| 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 | 4 | 7 |
|  | 10 | 9 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |



Recall the distinction been 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 $\mathrm{N}=4$, would be as shown.

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 $\mathrm{N}-1$.
Let $\mathrm{G}[0 . \mathrm{N}-1]$ be edge lists, i.e., $\mathrm{G}[\mathrm{n}]$ 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 $\mathrm{N}-1$.
Let $\mathrm{G}[0 . \mathrm{N}-1]$ be edge lists, i.e., $\mathrm{G}[n]$ 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\leqe<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 $\mathrm{N}^{*} \mathrm{~N}$ nodes of graph $G$, where $G[n]$ is an edge list for node $n$, i.e., for $0 \leq e<G[n] . l e n g t h, G[n][e]$ 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.
/* 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 at depth p. */
    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 */

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MakeGraphFromInput and MakeOutputFromPath must mediate between the geometric layout of an N -by-N Maze and the arbitrary ordering of graph nodes numbered $0 . . \mathrm{N} * \mathrm{~N}-1$. 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.

