

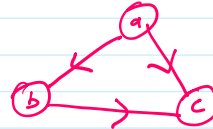
• Sorting a digraph.

digraph.- directed graph.
a graph in which each edge has a direction.

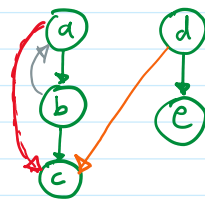
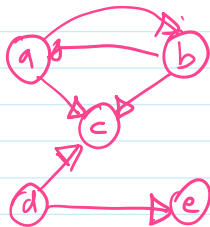
$$G = \langle V, E \rangle$$

$$V = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$E = \{ (a, b), (b, c), (a, c) \}$$



• DFS and BFS both work in digraphs



- tree edges.
- back edges.
- forward edges.
- cross edges.

• Digraphs can also be stored as - adjacency matrices
- adjacency List.

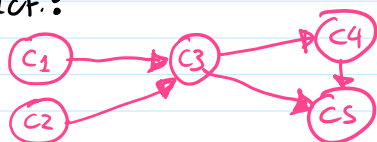
Motivating Example:

Suppose you have courses C1, C2, C3, C4, C5

- C1, C2 have no prerequisites
- C3 Req. C1 and C2
- C4 Req. C3
- C5 Req. C3 and C4

Kevin can only take one course per semester.
in which order should Kevin take the courses.

Abstract:

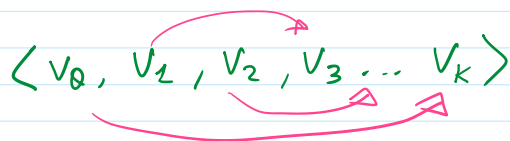


Problem (re-stated)

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order the vertices $\langle v_0, v_1, v_2, v_3 \dots v_k \rangle$
in such a way that for every edge $\langle v_a, v_b \rangle$
 $a < b$ in the order.

for every edge, the starting vertex appears before
the ending vertex

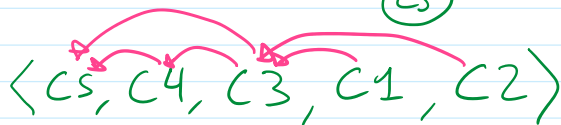
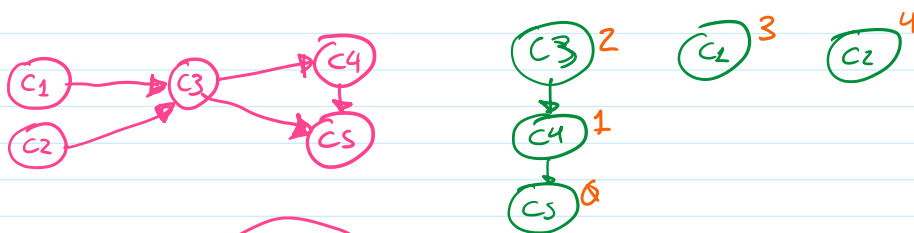


Note: only possible on digraphs without cycles.

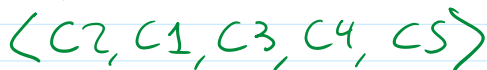
DAGs: Directed Acyclic Graphs.

Solution #1: use DFS.

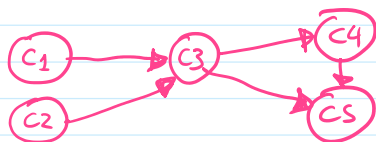
order the nodes by the order in which
they become dead ends.



reverse it:



Solution #2: Decrease & conquer



$$G = \langle V, E \rangle$$

$$V = \{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5\}$$

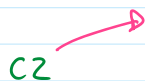
$$E = \{ \langle c_1, c_3 \rangle, \langle c_3, c_4 \rangle, \langle c_4, c_5 \rangle, \langle c_2, c_3 \rangle, \langle c_3, c_5 \rangle \}$$

size = 5, how can I exploit somebody that can solve size = 4?

(i) Get rid of one of the nodes.

"Source" nodes, nodes with no incoming edges.

Algorithm.

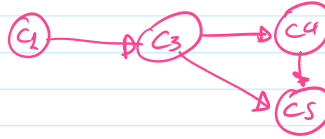


Algorithm.

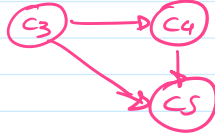
C_2

- Select a source node
- place it next in the order.
- Simplify the graph.

$\langle C_2$



$\langle C_2, C_2$



$\langle C_2, C_1, C_3,$



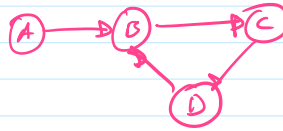
C_4



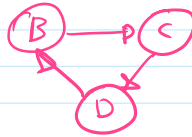
$\langle C_2, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5 \rangle$

- What if the digraph has cycles?
the algorithm will fail.

e.g.



$\langle A,$



Fail !!

—○—○— EOF.