

LAB 3

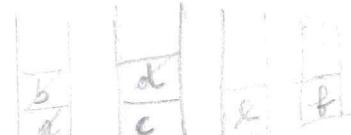
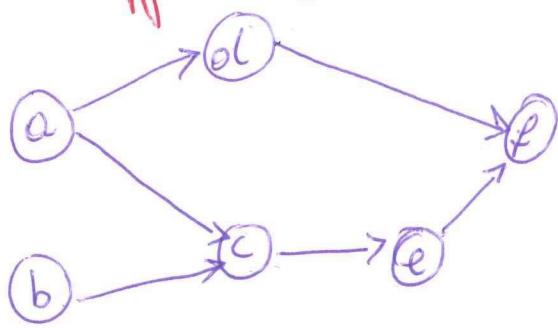
① TOPOLOGICAL ORDER

1.1. Modify the algorithm in the slides (3.1)

without adding the array count [w] and a stack S containing the nodes without incoming edges.

Assume we can check, given vertices w, v , whether $(v, w) \in G$.

1.2. Run the algorithm on the following DAG
1.3. Modify the algorithm to "arbitrary" graphs.



b, a, d, c, e, f.

DAG
 \downarrow
 main - TO(G)
 $S \leftarrow []$; TopOrder array of n elements;
 for all $w \in V$ compute count[w]; // the number of incoming edges to w;
 if count[w] = 0 then S.push(w);
 i = 1; /* index for the Top Order array */
 TO(i)

-TO()

If $S \equiv []$ then return

Else $v = S.pop$; TopOrder[i] = v;

i = i + 1;

for each $(v, w) \in G$

count[w] = count[w] - 1;

if count[w] = 0 then S.push(w);

TO(i)