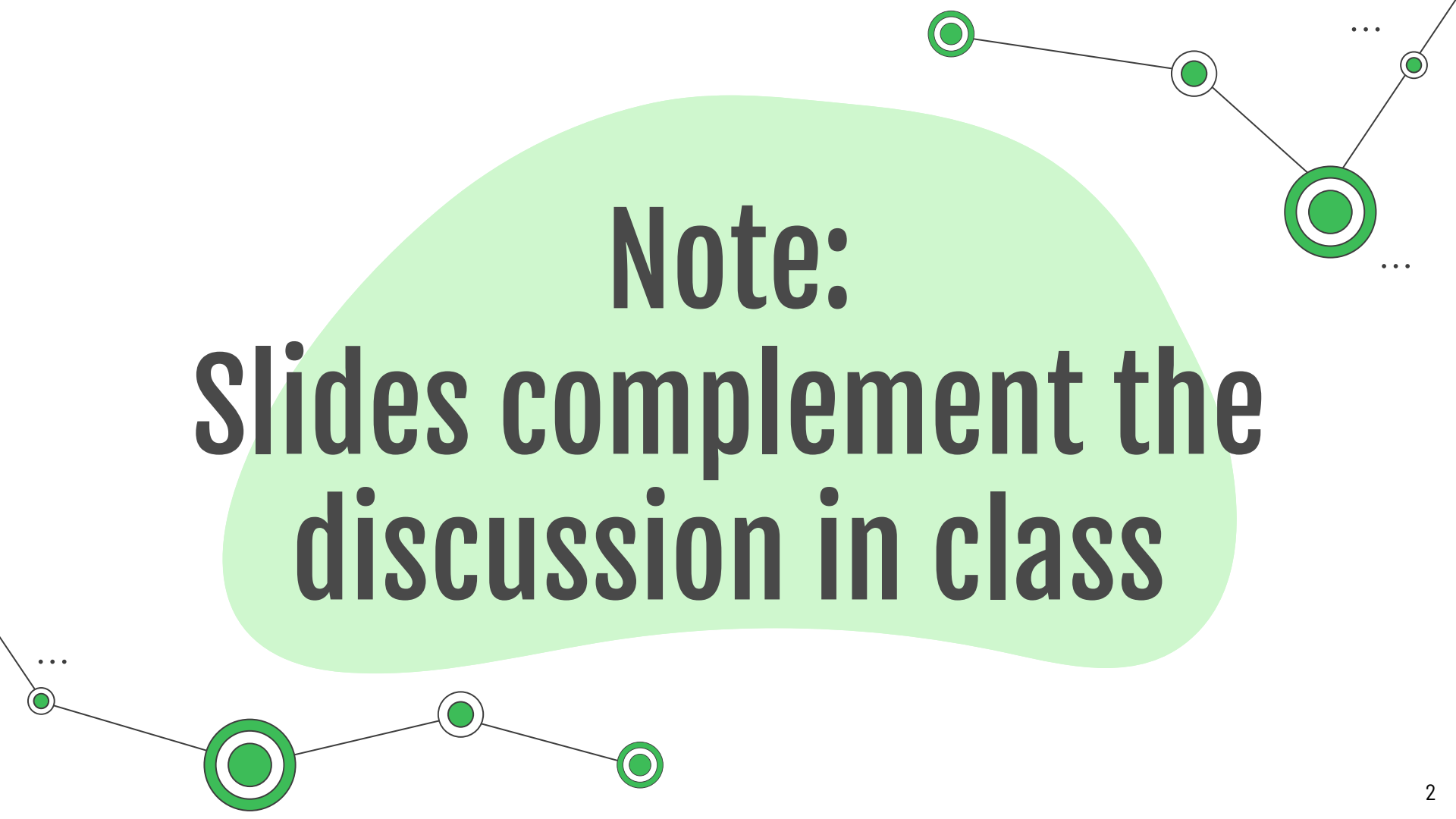


# Topological Ordering

CS 251 - Data Structures  
and Algorithms

A decorative network diagram consisting of several green circular nodes connected by thin black lines. Some nodes are single green circles, while others are double green circles. The nodes are arranged in a non-linear fashion, with some at the top right and others at the bottom left. Ellipses (...) are placed near some nodes to indicate a larger, unseen network.

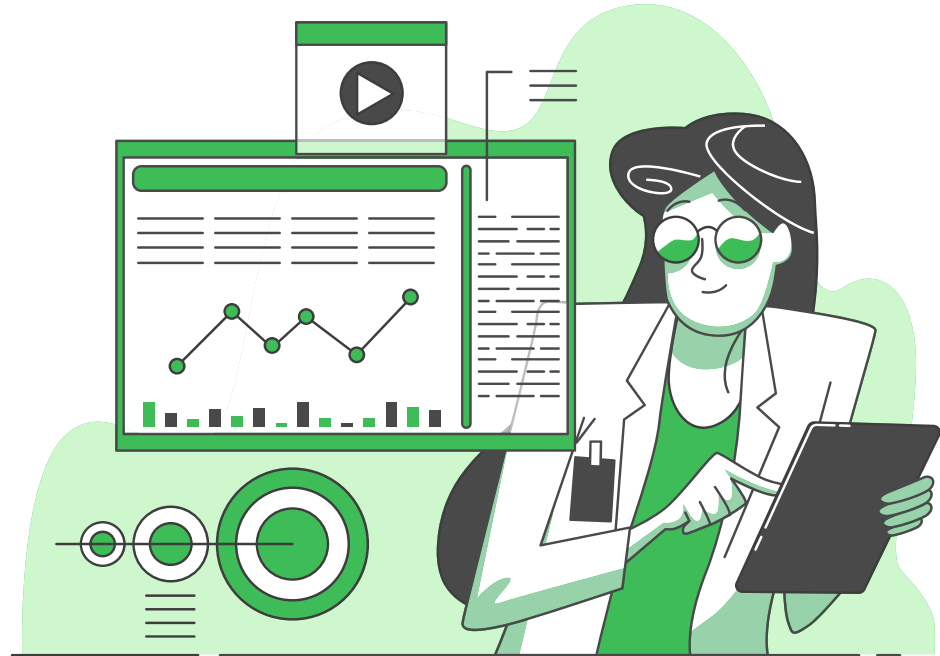
**Note:**  
**Slides complement the  
discussion in class**



## Topological Ordering

When graphs have no cycles

# Table of Contents

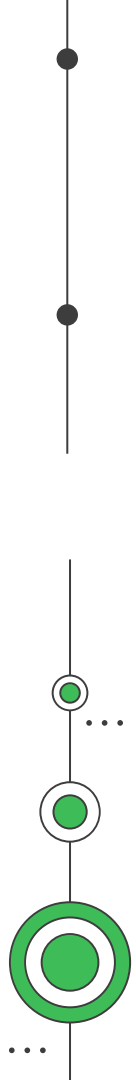




# 01

# Topological Ordering

When graphs have no cycles



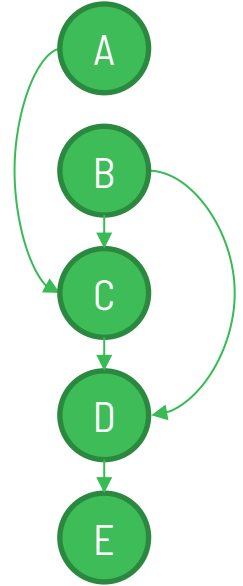
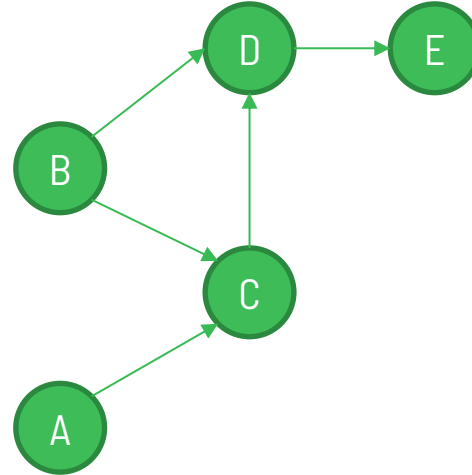


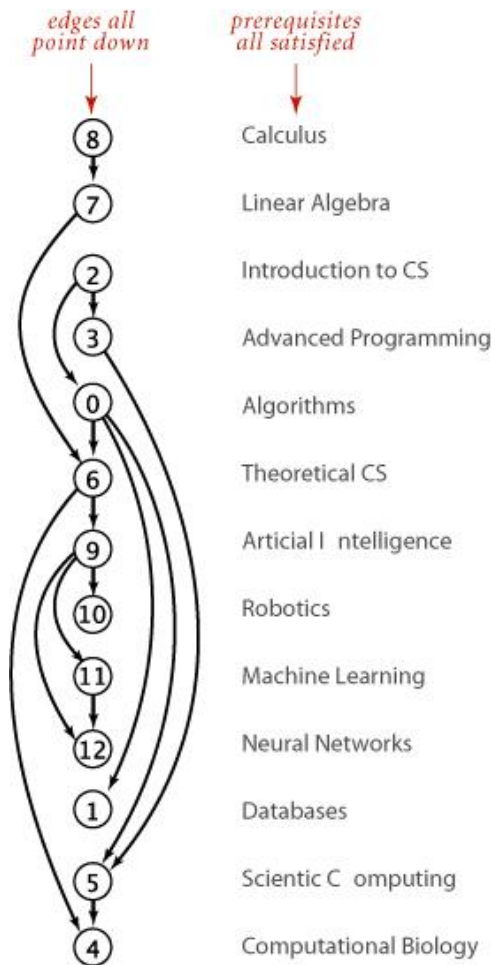
# DAGs and Topological Ordering



A **Directed Acyclic Graph** (DAG) is a digraph that has no directed cycles.

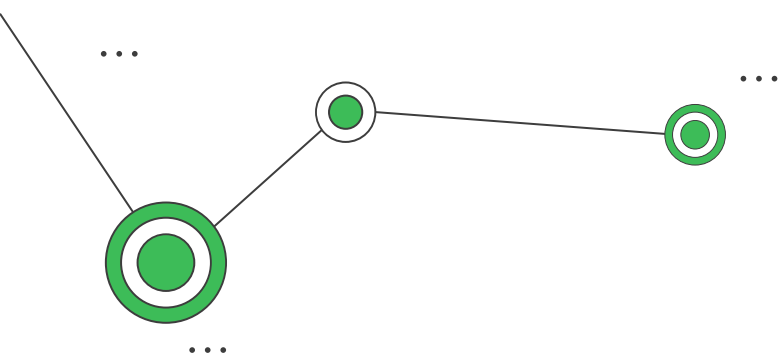
A **Topological Ordering** of a digraph is a numbering  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  of the vertices of the graph such that for every edge  $(v_i, v_j)$ , we have  $i < j$ .



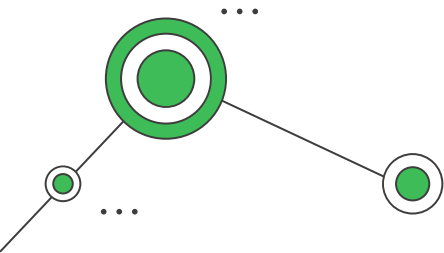


**Topological sort**





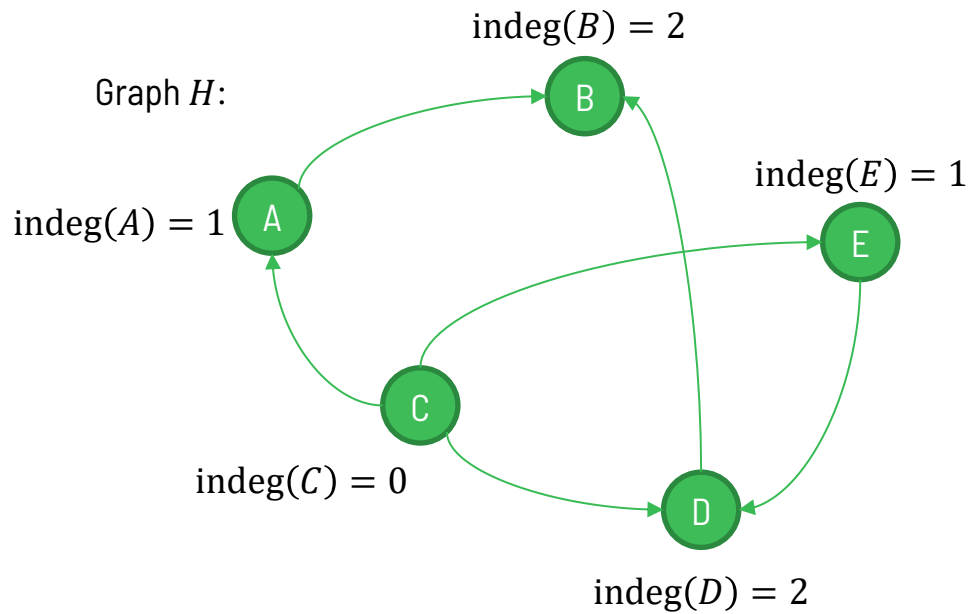
# Topological Sort Algorithm



```
algorithm TopologicalSort( $G(V,E)$ )  
  let  $H$  be a copy of  $G$   
   $n \leftarrow 0$   
  let  $T: v \in V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$   
  
  while  $H$  is not empty do  
    pick  $v \in H.V$  s.t.  $\text{indeg}(v) = 0$   
     $T[v] \leftarrow n$   
     $n \leftarrow n + 1$   
    remove  $v$  from  $H$   
  end while  
  
  return  $T$   
end algorithm
```

Run DFS using a Stack to keep track of the current path (and determine if there are cycles)

Example:

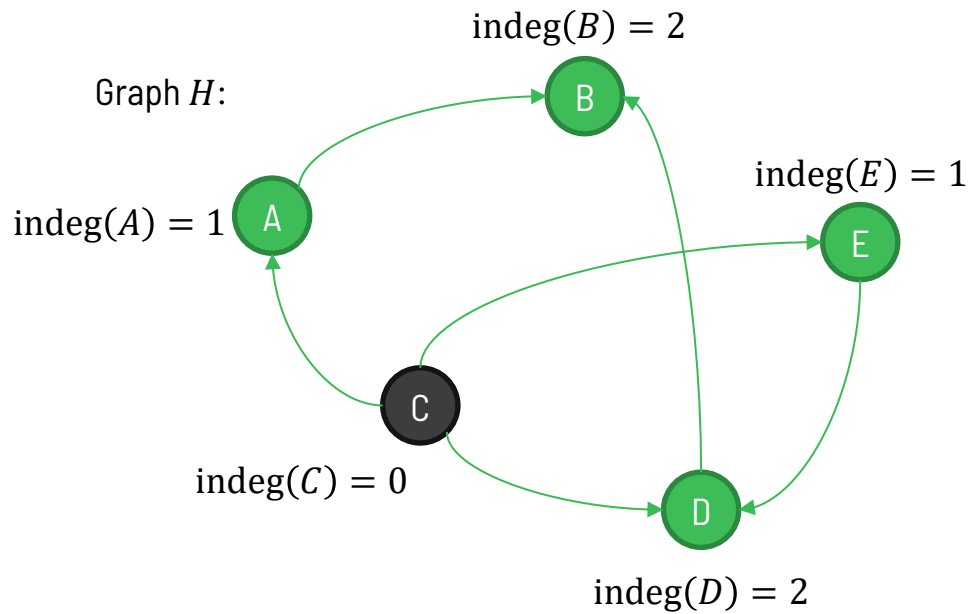


$$n = 0$$

$$T = \{\}$$



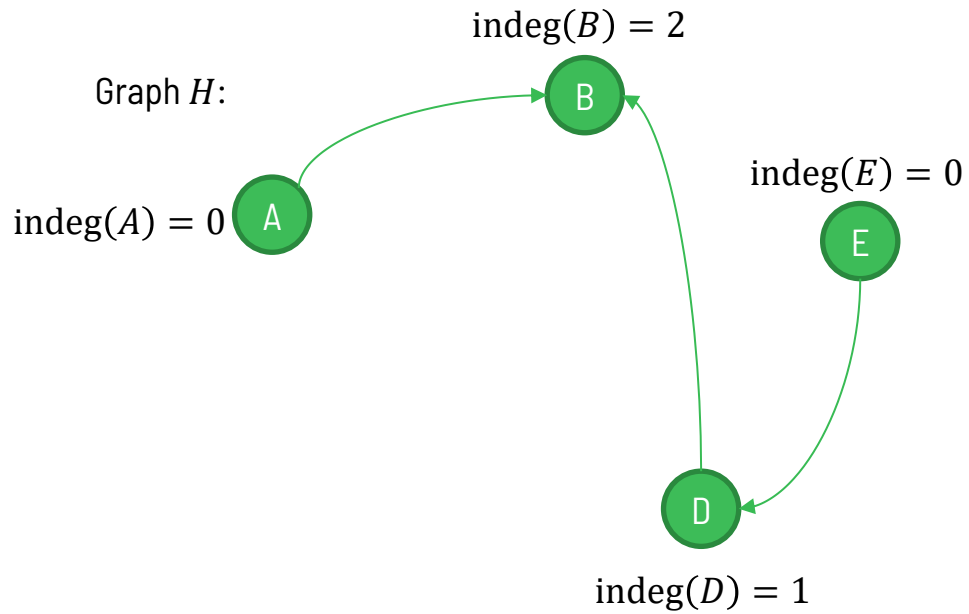
Example:



$$n = 0$$

$$T = \{\}$$

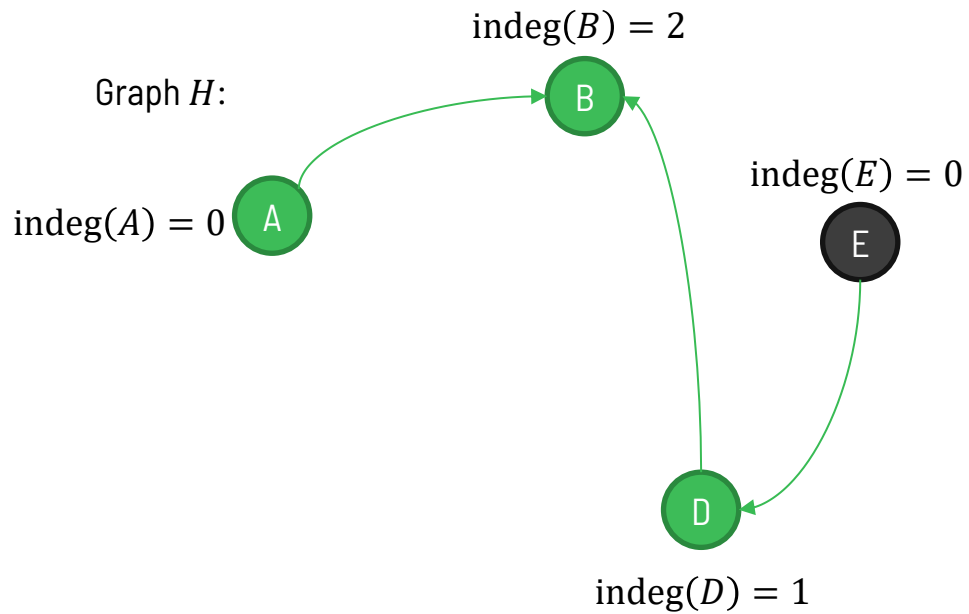
Example:



$$n = 1$$

$$T = \{D: 0\}$$

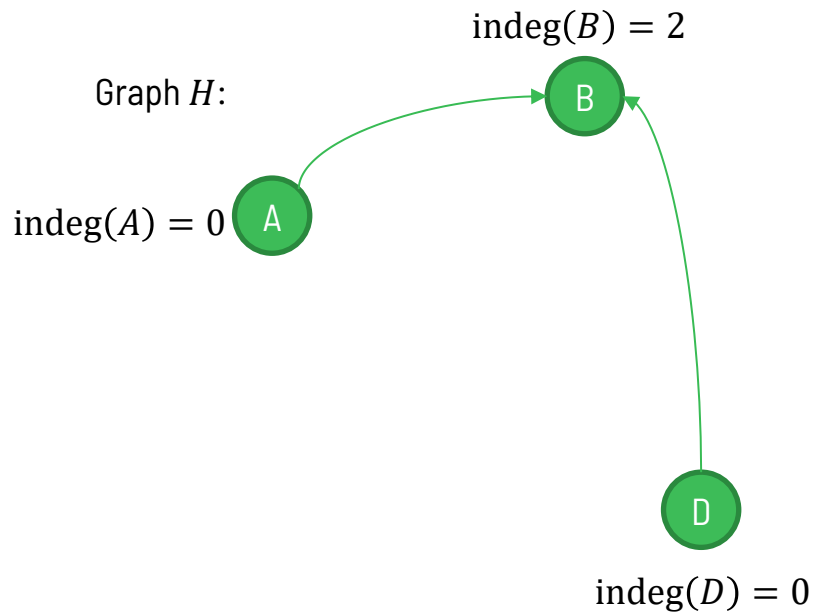
Example:



$$n = 1$$

$$T = \{D: 0\}$$

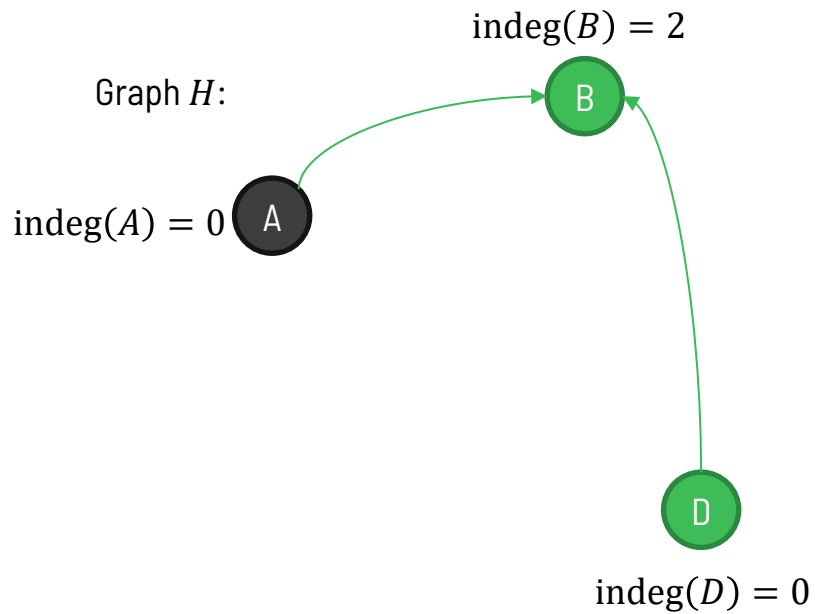
Example:



$$n = 2$$

$$T = \{D: 0, E: 1\}$$

Example:



$$n = 2$$

$$T = \{D: 0, E: 1\}$$

Example:

Graph  $H$ :

$\text{indeg}(B) = 1$



$\text{indeg}(D) = 0$

$n = 3$

$T = \{D: 0, E: 1, A: 2\}$

Example:

Graph  $H$ :

$\text{indeg}(B) = 1$



$\text{indeg}(D) = 0$



$n = 3$

$T = \{D: 0, E: 1, A: 2\}$

Example:

Graph  $H$ :

$$\text{indeg}(B) = 0$$



$$n = 4$$

$$T = \{D: 0, E: 1, A: 2, D: 3\}$$



Example:

Graph  $H$ :

$$\text{indeg}(B) = 0$$



$$n = 4$$

$$T = \{D: 0, E: 1, A: 2, D: 3\}$$



Example:

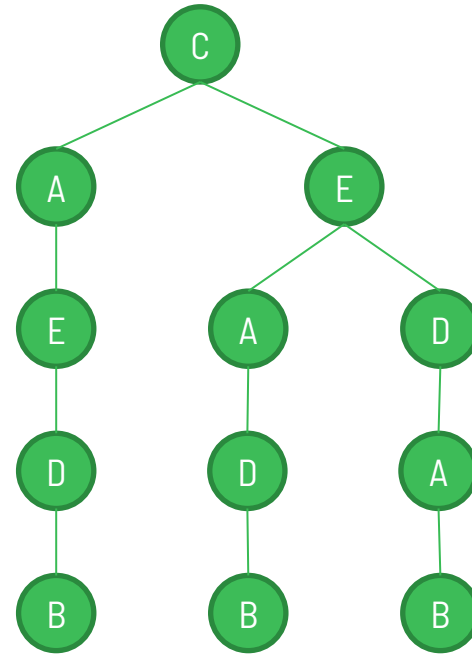
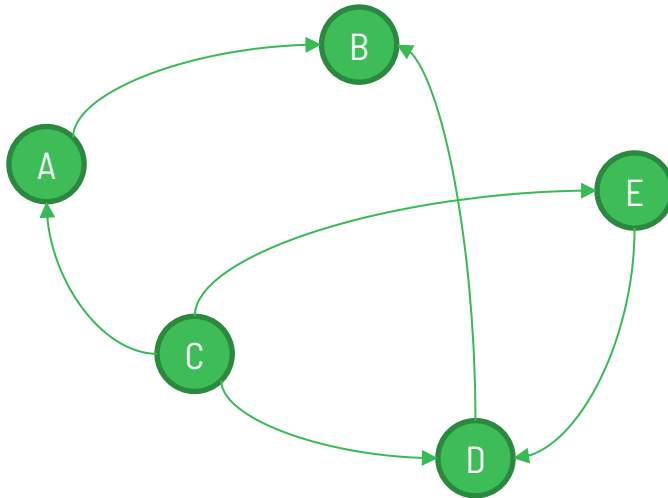
Graph  $H$ :



$$n = 5$$

$$T = \{D: 0, E: 1, A: 2, D: 3, B: 4\}$$

# Tree of Topological Orderings



# Ordo Sine Circuitu

Do you have any questions?

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