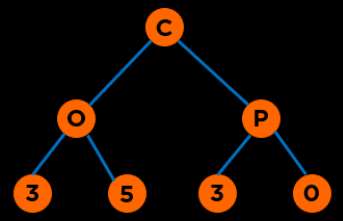
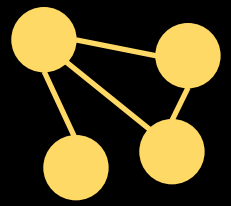
Graphs

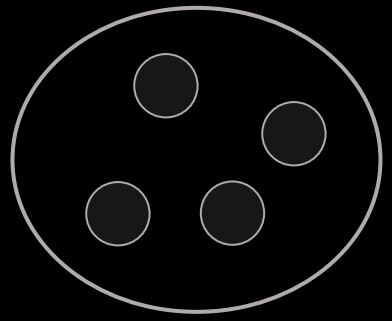


Data Structures & Algorithm

Categories of Data Structures

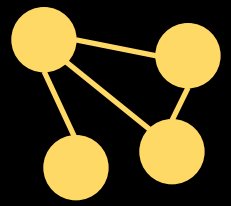
Linear Ordered	Non-linear Ordered	Not Ordered
Lists	Trees	Sets
Stacks	Graphs	Tables/Maps
Queues		

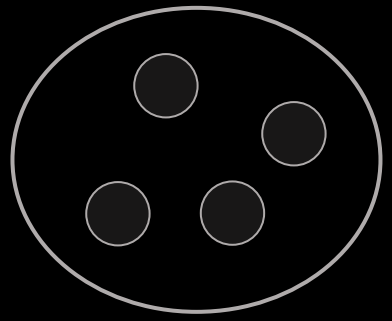




Categories of Data Structures

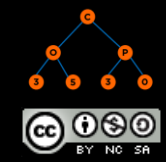
Linear Ordered	Non-linear Ordered	Not Ordered
Lists	Trees	Sets
Stacks	Graphs	Tables/Maps
Queues		





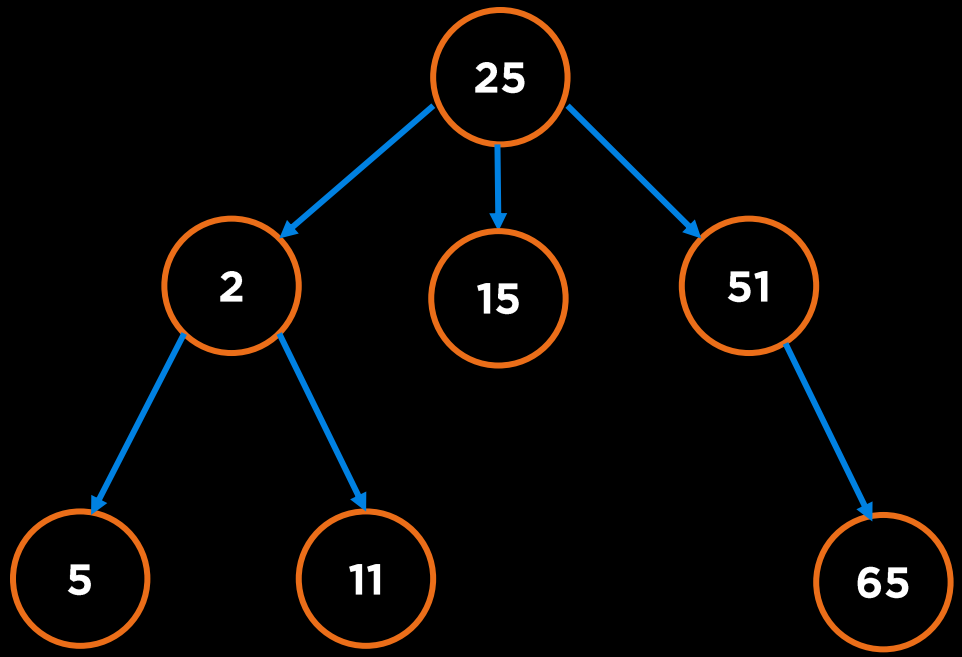
Agenda

- Graphs
  - Terminology
  - Types
  - Use cases
- Graph Implementations
  - Edge List
  - Adjacency Matrix
  - Adjacency List



Trees

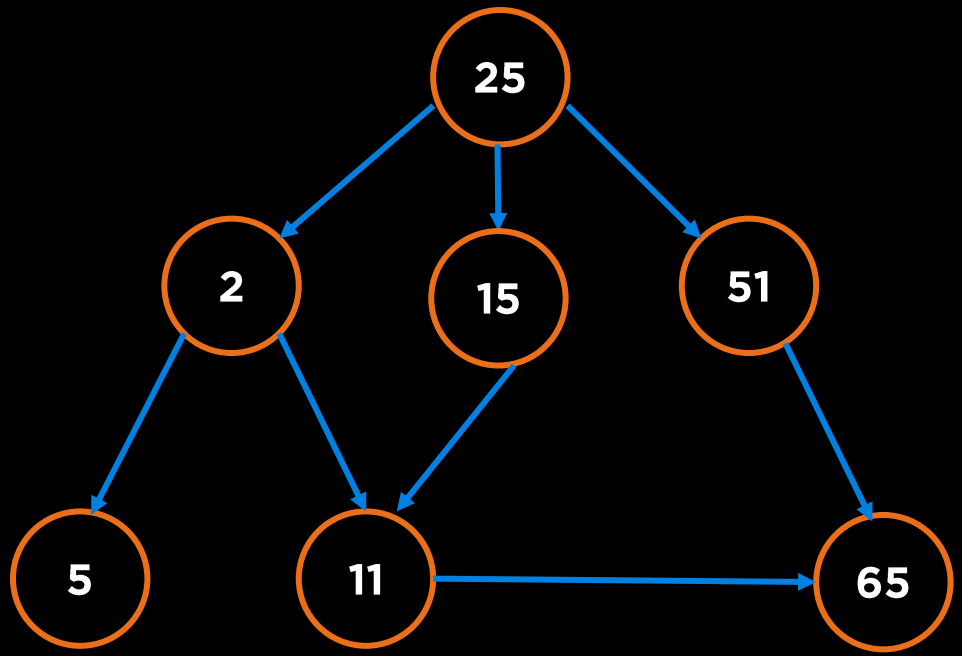
Hierarchical, Acyclic, and Exactly one path between two nodes



Graphs

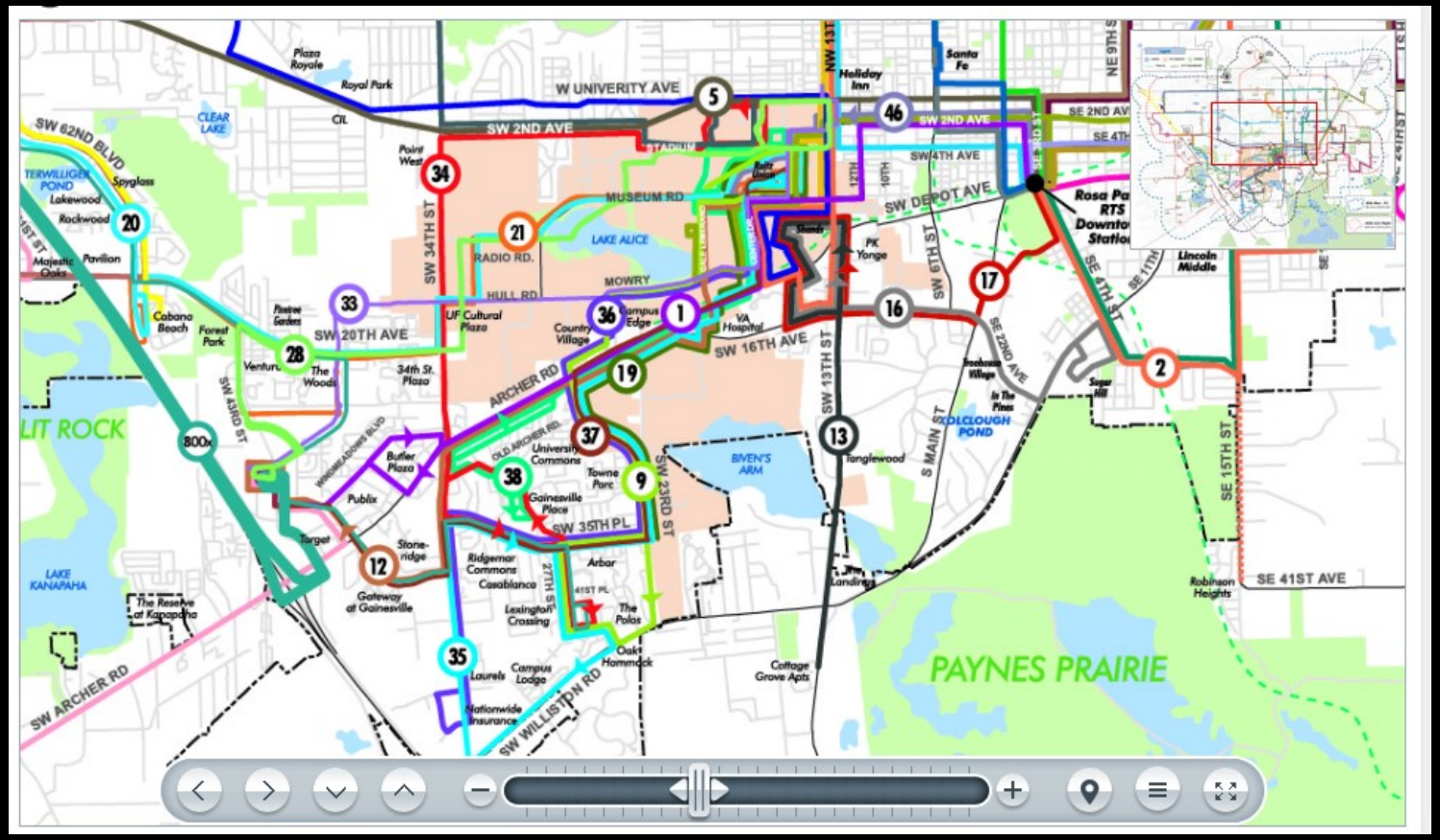
An ordered pair of a set of nodes and a set of edges.

G = (V, E)

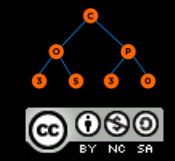


Graphs

Example



Graph Terminology

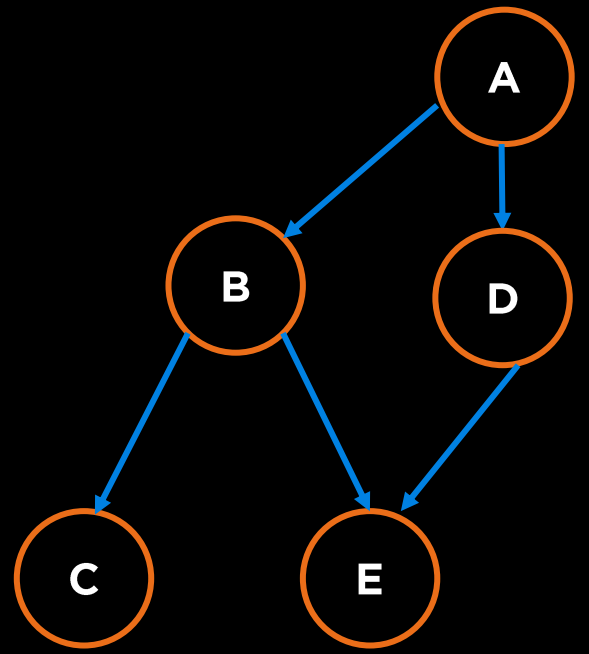


Graph: Terminology

Vertex

Each node in a Graph is called a Vertex

```
V = {A, B, C, D, E}

|V| is the number of vertices in the graph

|V| = 5
```

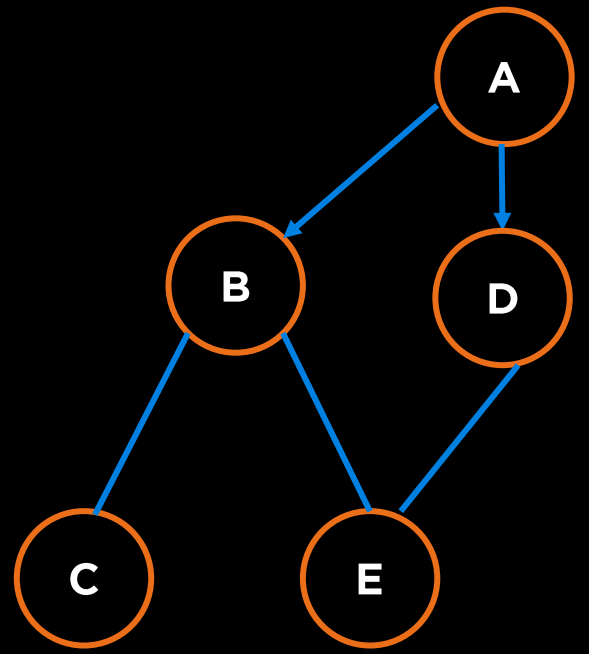


Graph: Terminology

Edge

The connections between two nodes is called an edge.

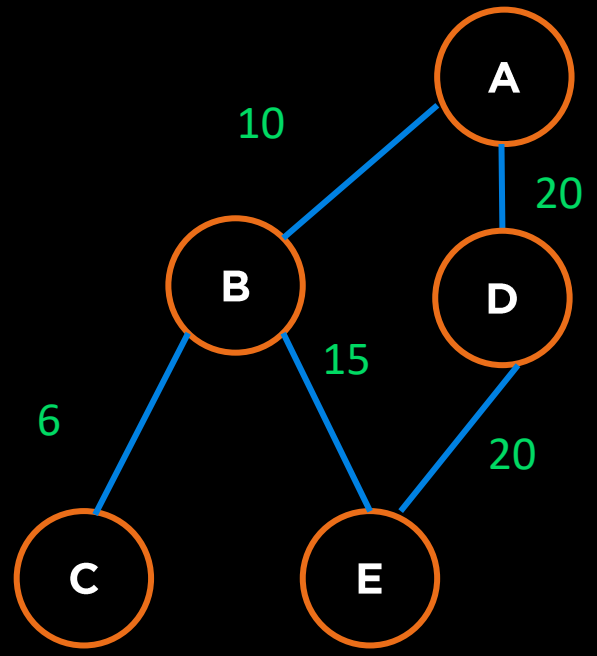
```
E = {(A,B), (A,D), {B,C}, {B,E}, {D,E}}

|E| is the number of edges in the graph

|E| = 5
```



Graph: Terminology

Weight

The edges in a graph may have associated values known as their weights. A weight is like a cost to travel from one vertex to the other over the edge.

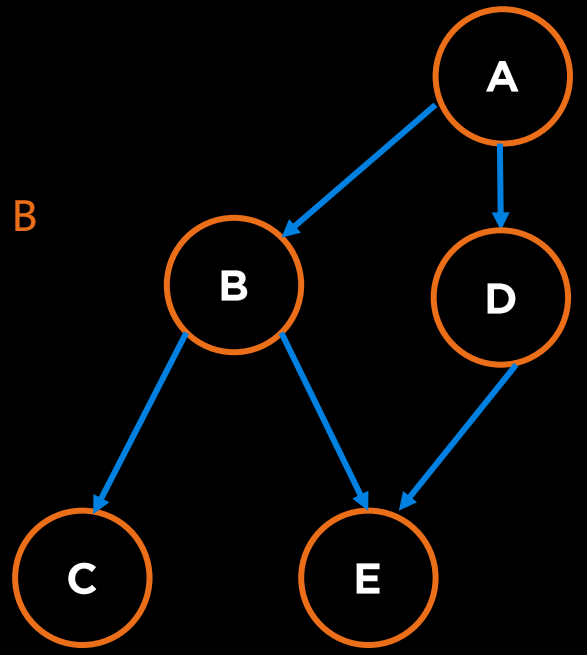


Graph: Terminology

Adjacent Vertices

A vertex is adjacent to another vertex if there is an edge to it from that other vertex.

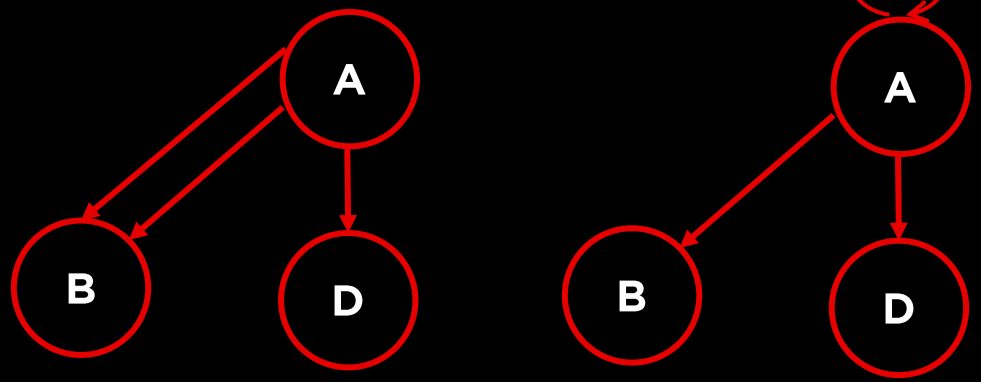
`B is adjacent to A but A is not adjacent to B`

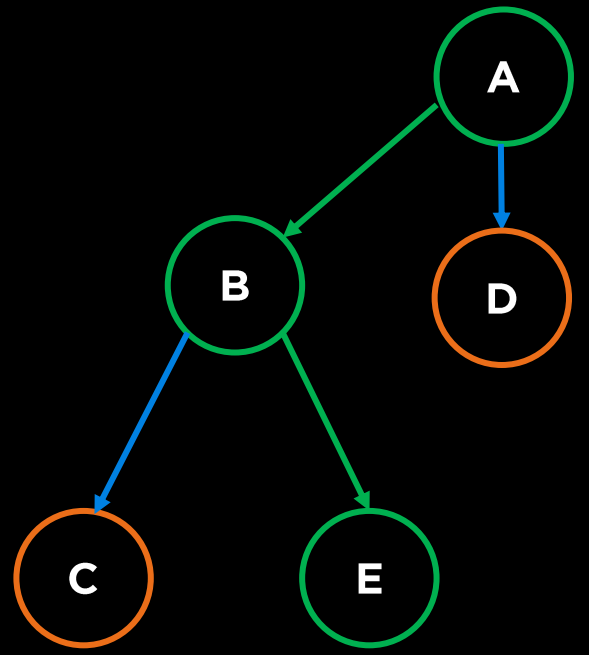


Graph: Terminology

Simple Graph

A simple graph is a graph with no edges that connect a vertex to itself, i.e. no “loops” and no two edges that connect the same vertices, i.e. no “parallel edges”.



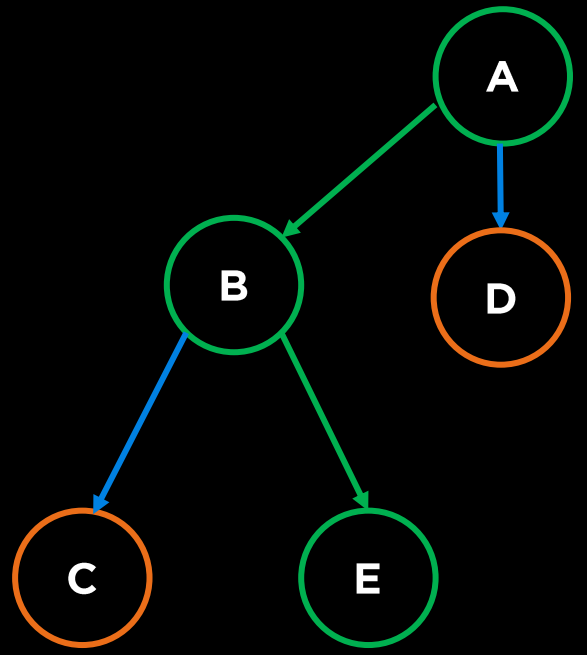


Graph: Terminology

Path

A path is a sequence of vertices in which each successive vertex is adjacent to its predecessor.

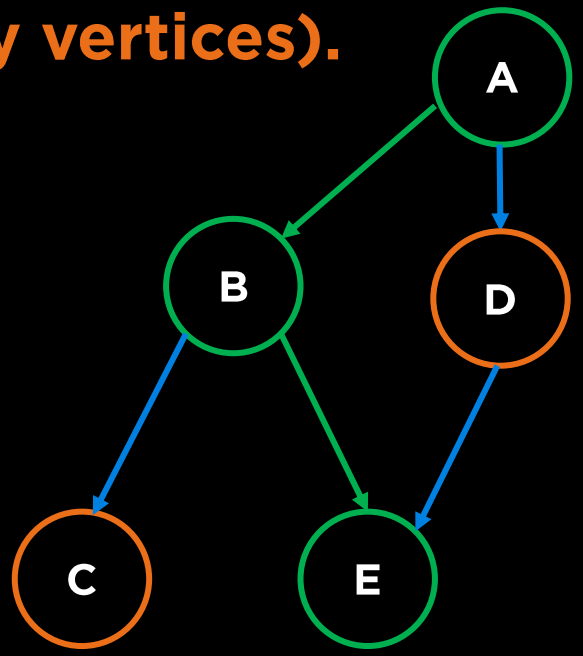
```
Path from A to E: A, B, E
```



Graph: Terminology

Simple Path

In a simple path, the vertices and edges are distinct except that the first and last vertex may be the same (no repeated intermediatory vertices).

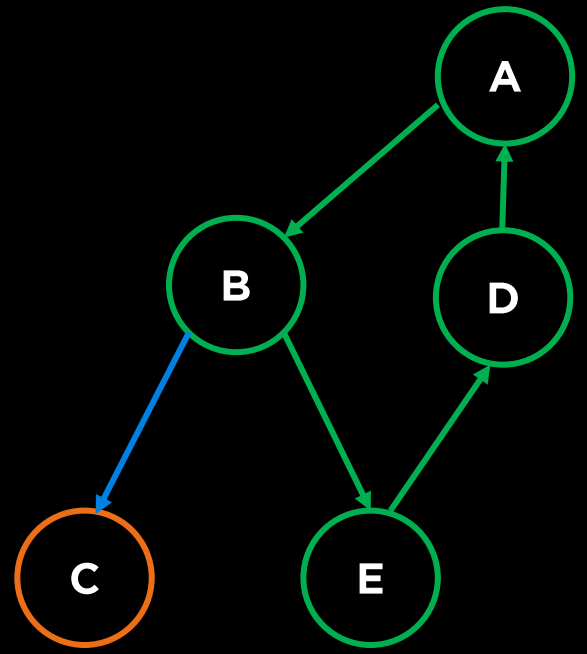


Graph: Terminology

Cycle

A cycle is a simple path in which only the first and final vertices are the same.

A – B – E – D - A is a cycle.

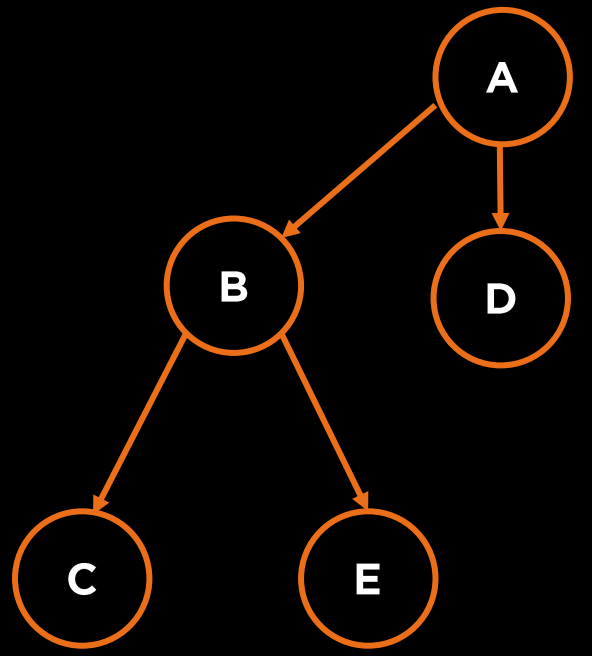


Graph: Terminology

Connected Vertex

Two vertices are connected if there is a path between them.

```
A and C are connected
D and C are not connected
```

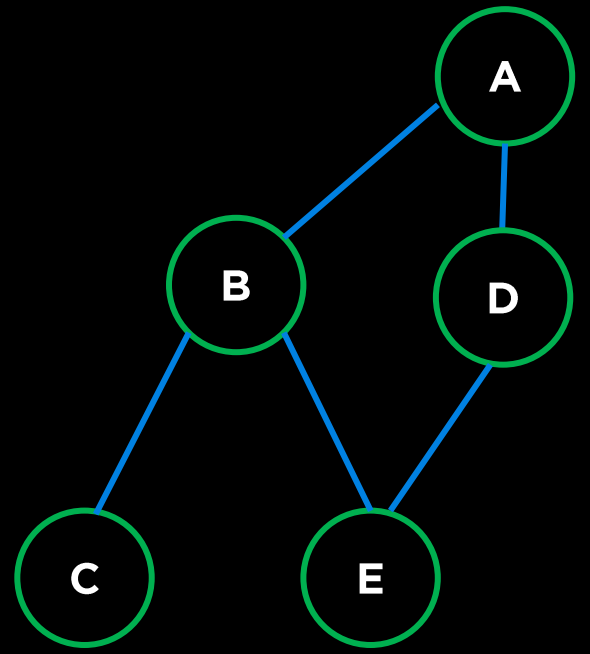


Graph: Terminology

Connected Graph

An undirected graph is called a connected graph if there is a path from every vertex to every other vertex.

```
This is a connected graph
```



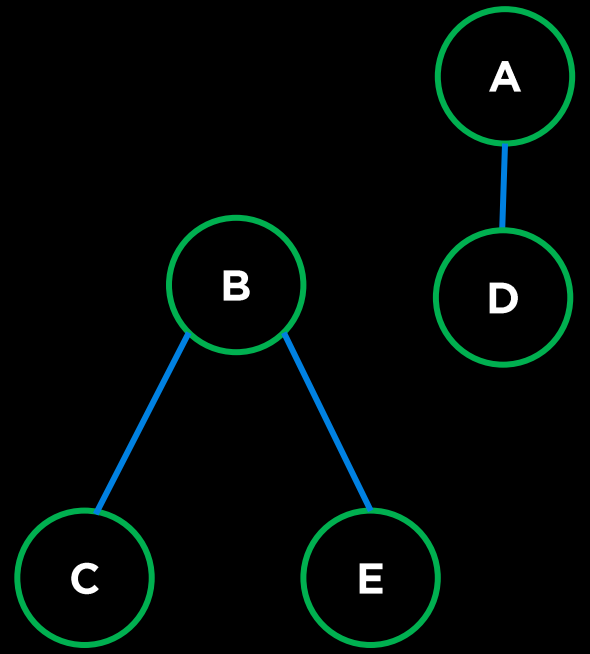
Graph: Terminology

Connected Graph

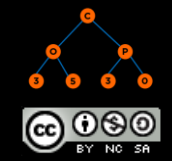
An undirected graph is called a connected graph if there is a path from every vertex to every other vertex.

This is not a connected graph.

Connected components:
{A,D} and {B,C,E}

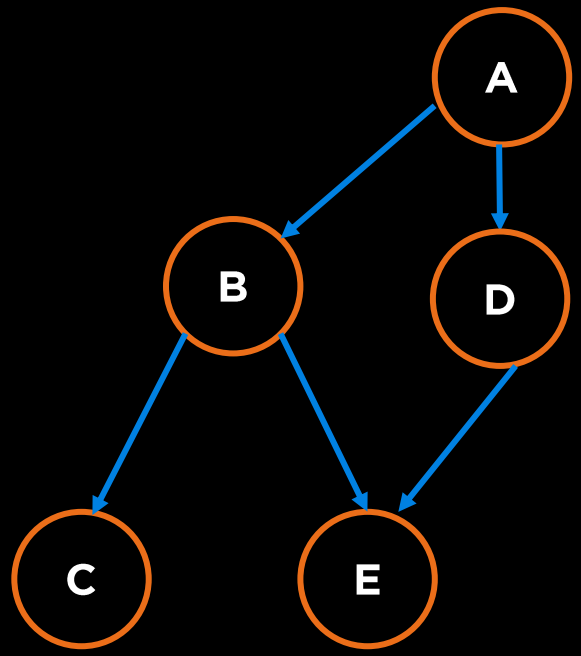


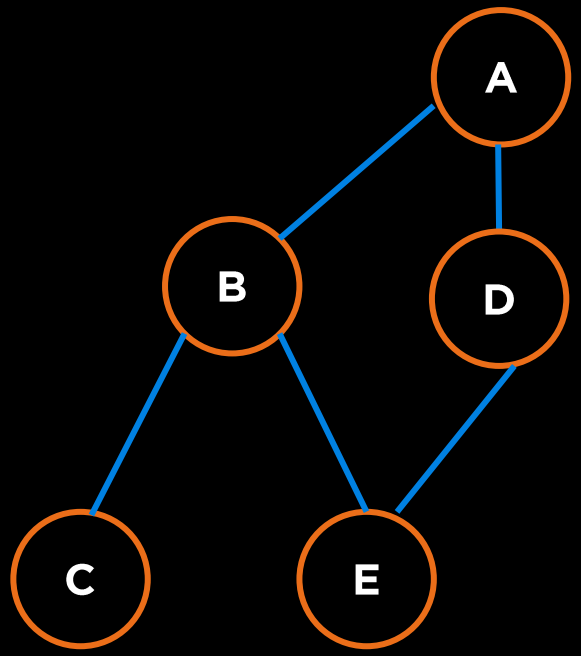
Graph Types



Graph Types

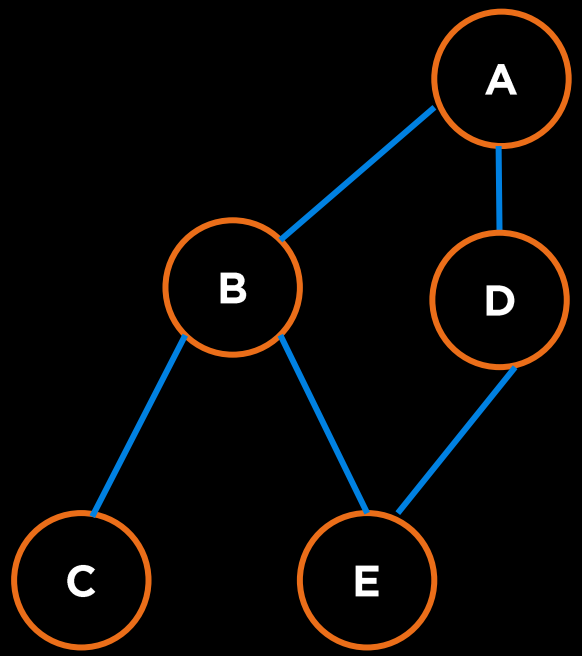
Directed (Digraph) vs Undirected

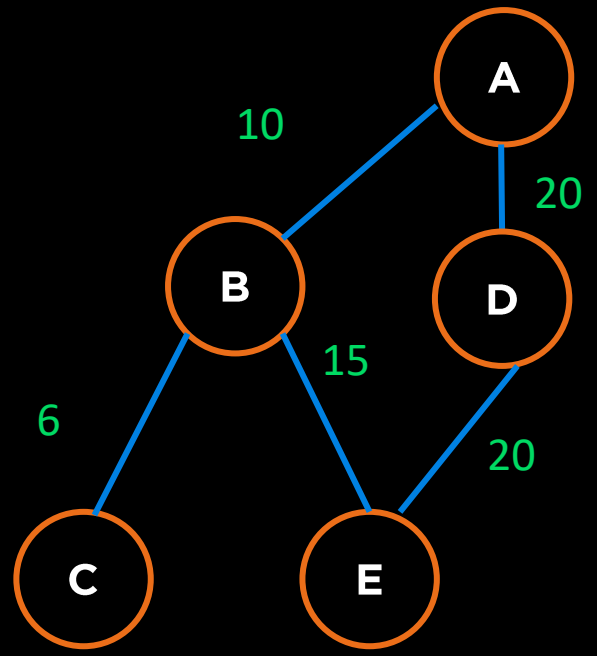




Graph Types

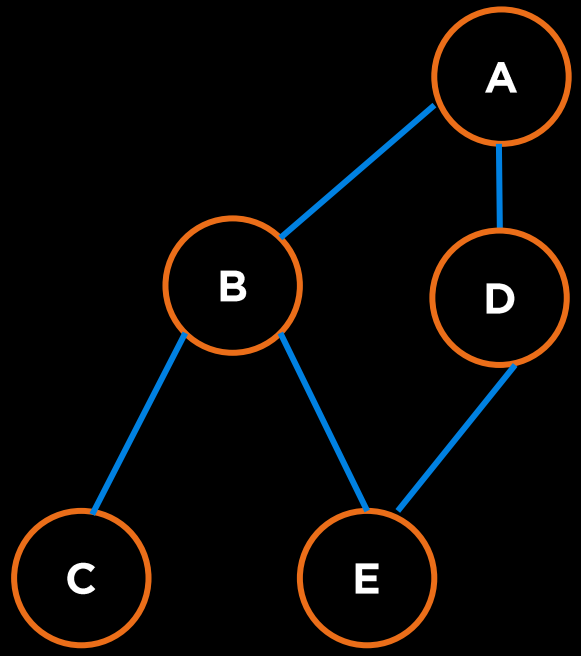
Weighted vs Unweighted

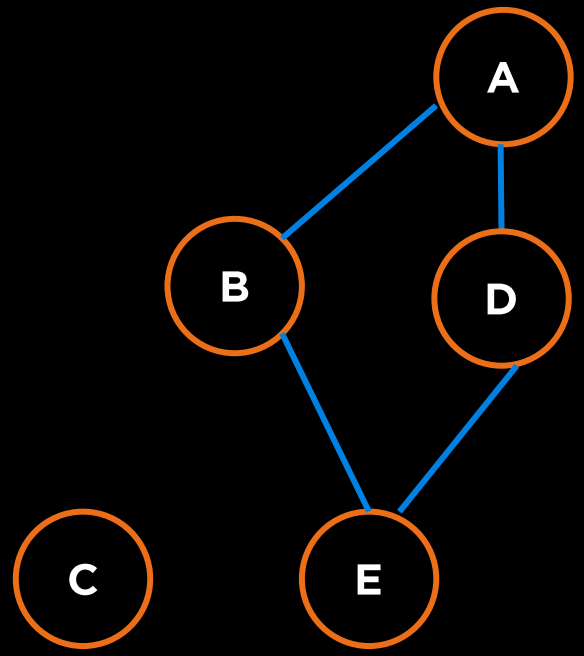




Graph Types

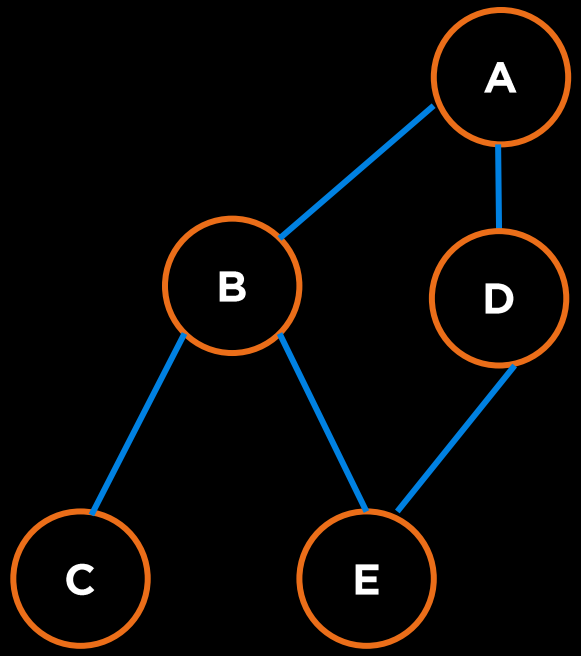
Connected vs Unconnected



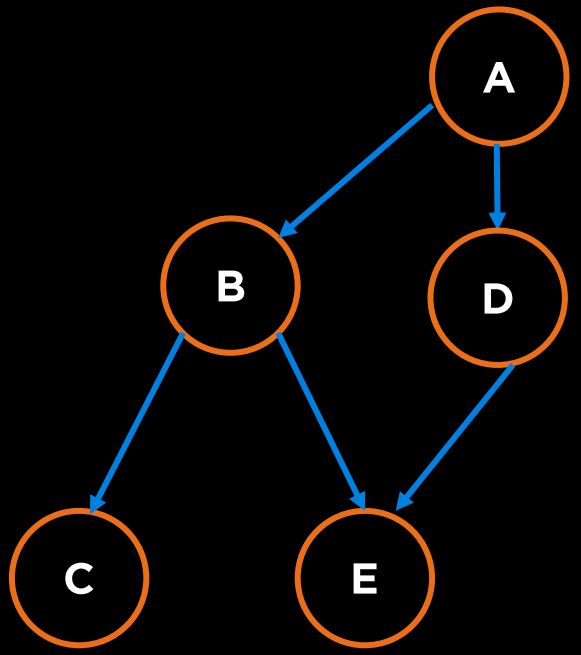


Graph Types

Cyclic vs Acyclic



Cyclic

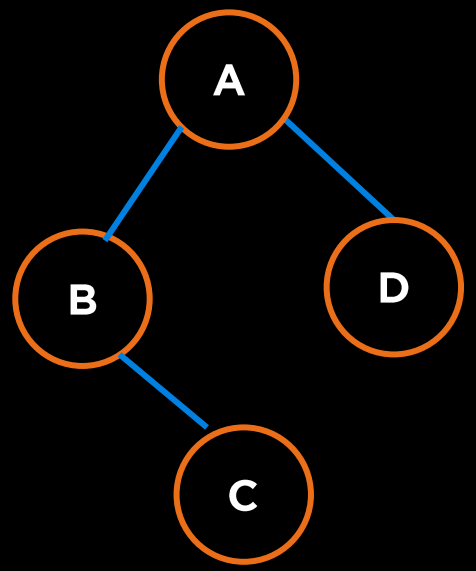


Acyclic

Graph Types

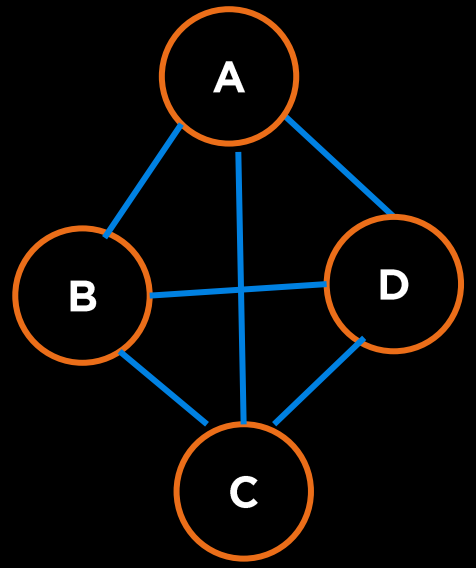
Dense vs Sparse

- The density of a graph is the ratio of |E| to $|V|^2$
- We can assume that |E| is
  - ~ $|V|^2$ for a dense graph [Density ~ 1]
  - ~ |V| for a sparse graph [Density ~ 0]



Sparse

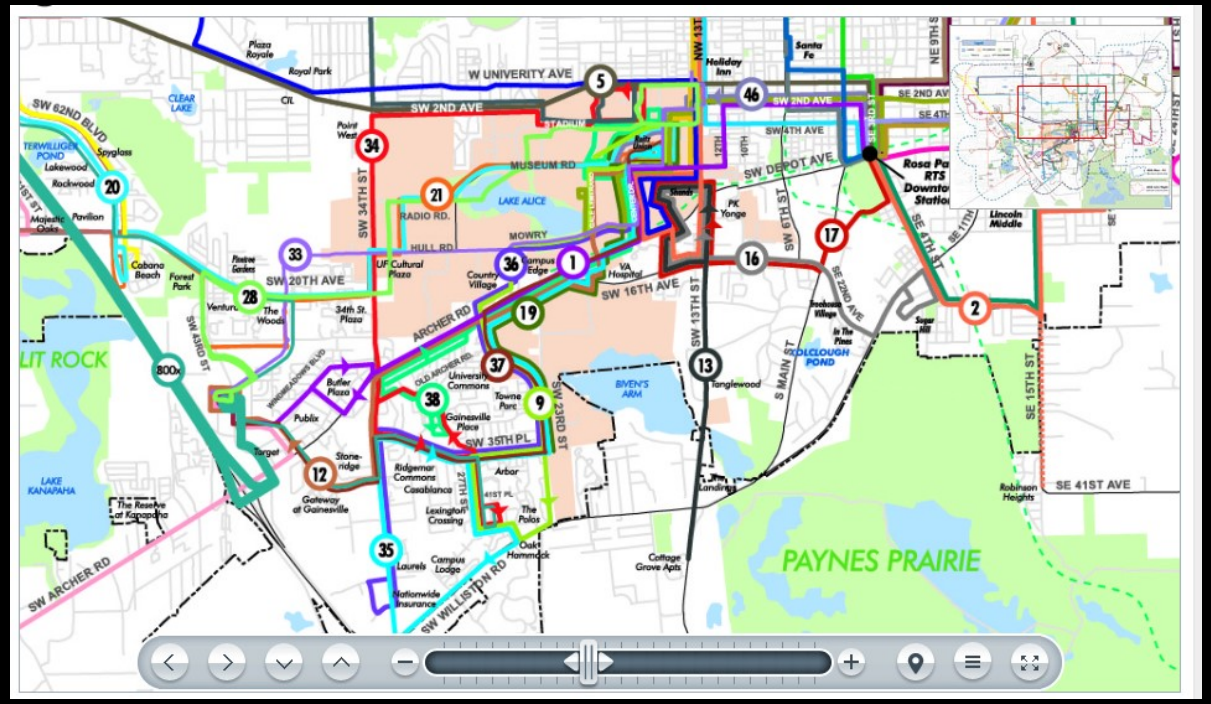
```
Directed Graphs:
   0 <= |E| <= |V|(|V|-1)

Undirected Graphs:
   0 <= |E| <= |V|(|V|-1)/2
```



Dense

Graphs

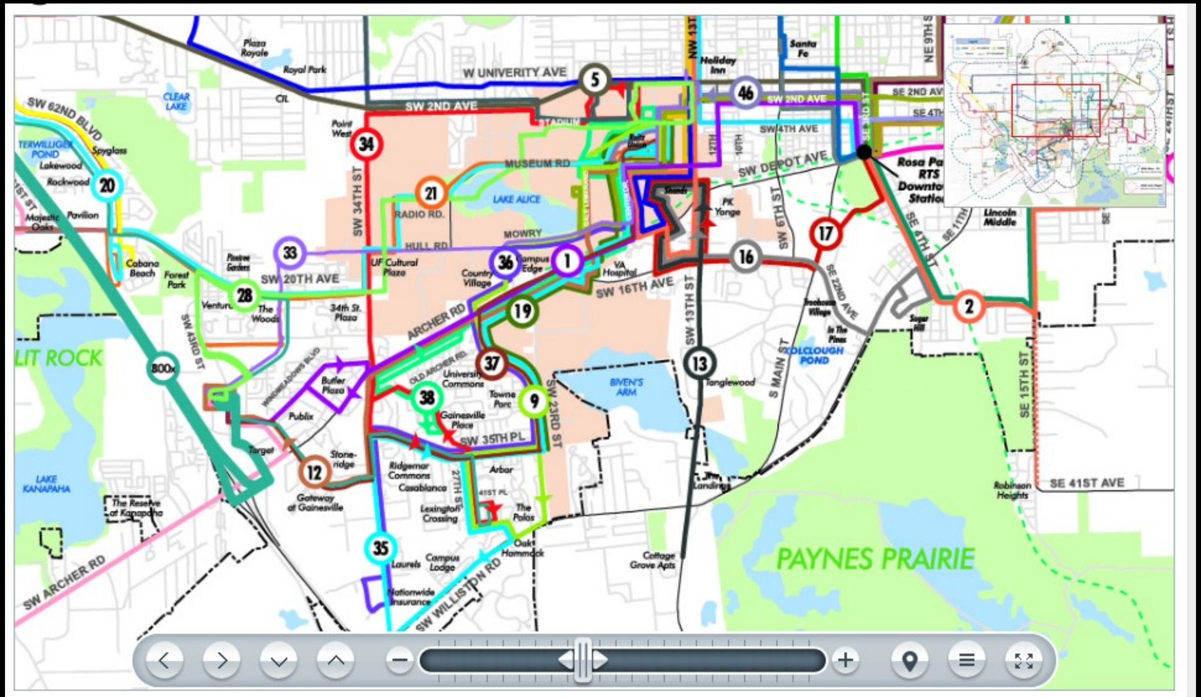
Example



Undirected
Directed
Cyclic
Connected

Graphs

Example



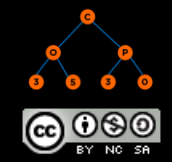
Undirected
Directed
Cyclic
Connected

Graph Problems

Common Examples:

- Social Networks
- World Wide Web
- Maps

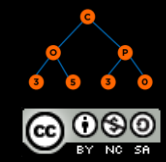
Weighted? Directed?



Graph Problems

Common Examples:

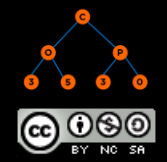
- Social Networks (Unweighted, Undirected)
- World Wide Web (Unweighted, Directed)
- Maps (Weighted, Undirected)



Graph Problems

There are lots of interesting questions we can ask about a graph:

- What is the shortest route from S to T? What is the longest without cycles?
- Are there cycles?
- Is there a tour you can take that only uses each node (station) exactly once?
- Is there a tour that uses each edge exactly once?

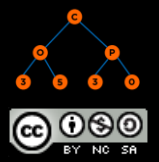


Graph Problems

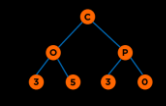
Some well-known graph problems and their common names:

- s-t Path. Is there a path between vertices s and t?
- Connectivity. Is the graph connected, i.e. is there a path between all vertices?
- Biconnectivity. Is there a vertex whose removal disconnects the graph?
- Shortest s-t Path. What is the shortest path between vertices s and t?
- Cycle Detection. Does the graph contain any cycles?
- Euler Tour. Is there a cycle that uses every edge exactly once?
- Hamilton Tour. Is there a cycle that uses every vertex exactly once?
- Planarity. Can you draw the graph on paper with no crossing edges?
- Isomorphism. Are two graphs isomorphic (the same graph in disguise)?

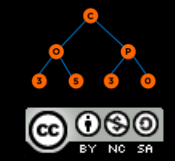
Often can't tell how difficult a graph problem is without very deep consideration.



Questions

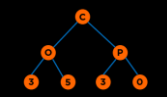


Graph Implementations



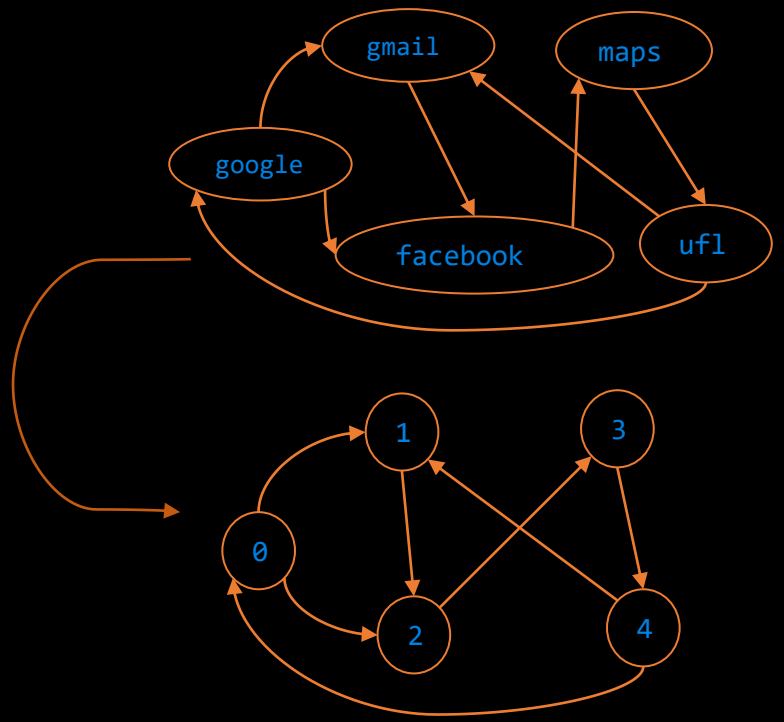
Graph API

- No common ADT for Graphs
- Graphs were present before Object Oriented Programming
- API must include Graph methods, including their signatures and behaviors
- Defines how Graph client programmers must think.
- An underlying data structure to represent our graphs.
- Our choices can have profound implications on:
  - Runtime
  - Memory usage
  - Difficulty of implementing various graph algorithms



Common Convention

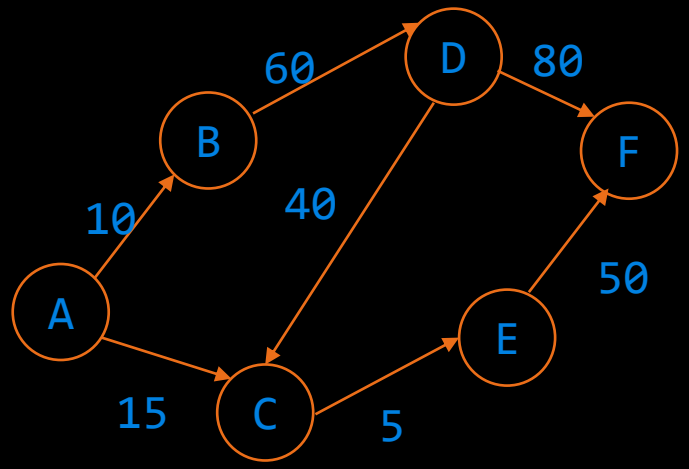
- Map labels to numbers, e.g. If node is called “google.com”, assign it a number, say 0.
- Use a map data structure to achieve this: map<string, int>



Label	Graph_Index
google.com	0
gmail.com	1
facebook.com	2
maps.com	3
ufl.edu	4

```
std::string vertex = "ufl.edu";
int count = 0;

std::map<std::string, int> graph;

if(graph.find(vertex) == graph.end())
        graph[vertex] = count++;
```

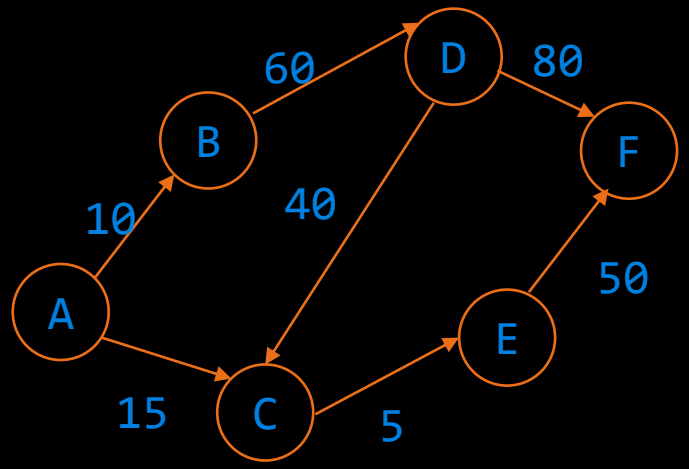
Common Operations



G

- Connectedness
- Neighborhood or Adjacency

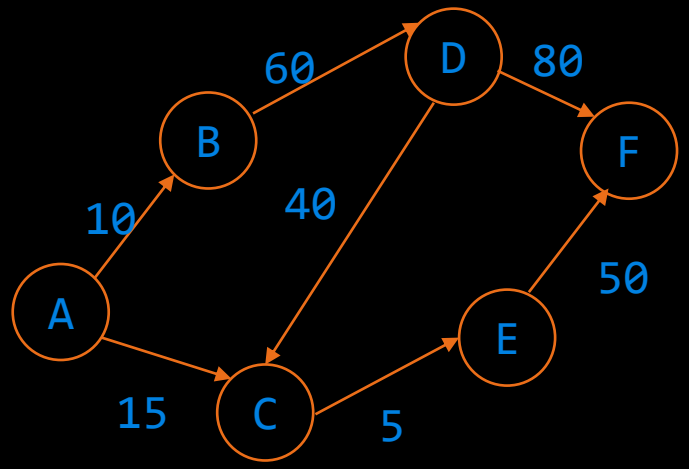
Common Representations



G

- Edge List
- Adjacency Matrix
- Adjacency List

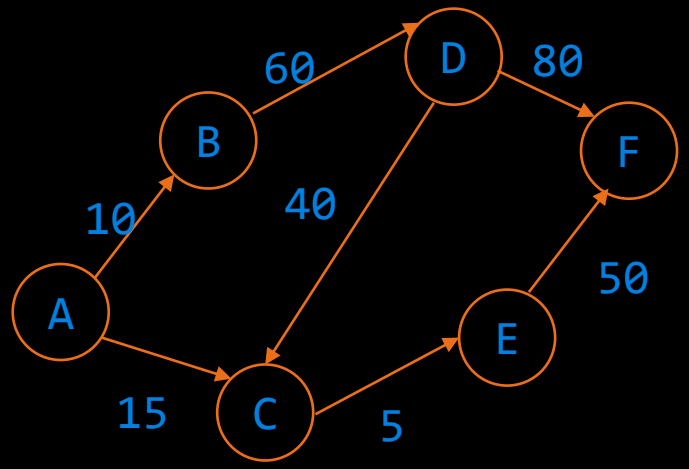
Edge List



G

G = {(A,B), (A,C), (B,D), (D,C), (D,F), (E,F), (C,E)}

Edge List

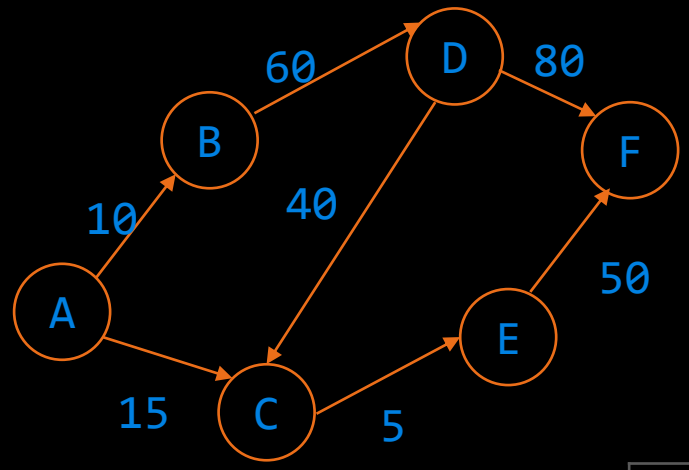


G

A	B	10
A	C	15
B	D	60
D	C	40
D	F	80
E	F	50
C	E	5

G = {(A,B), (A,C), (B,D), (D,C), (D,F), (E,F), (C,E)}

Edge List



G = {(A,B), (A,C), (B,D), (D,C), (D,F), (E,F), (C,E)}

G

A	B	10
A	C	15
B	D	60
D	C	40
D	F	80
E	F	50
C	E	5

Common Operations:

1. Connectedness

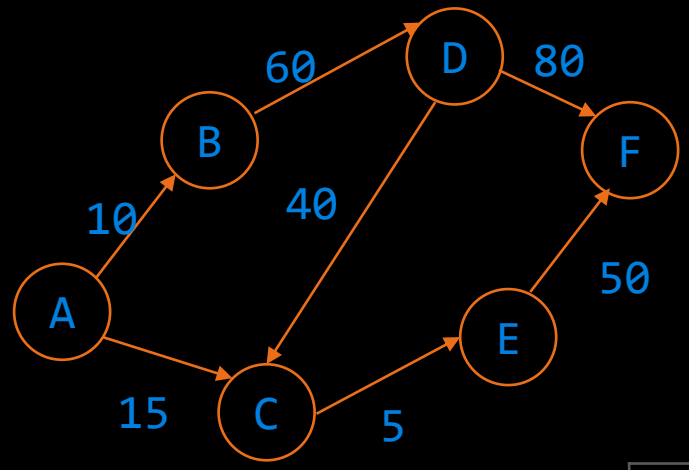
   Is A connected to B?

2. Adjacency

   What are A's adjacent nodes?

Space: ?

Edge List



G = {(A,B), (A,C), (B,D), (D,C), (D,F), (E,F), (C,E)}

G

A	B	10
A	C	15
B	D	60
D	C	40
D	F	80
E	F	50
C	E	5

Common Operations:

1. Connectedness

Is A connected to B?

~ O(E)

2. Adjacency

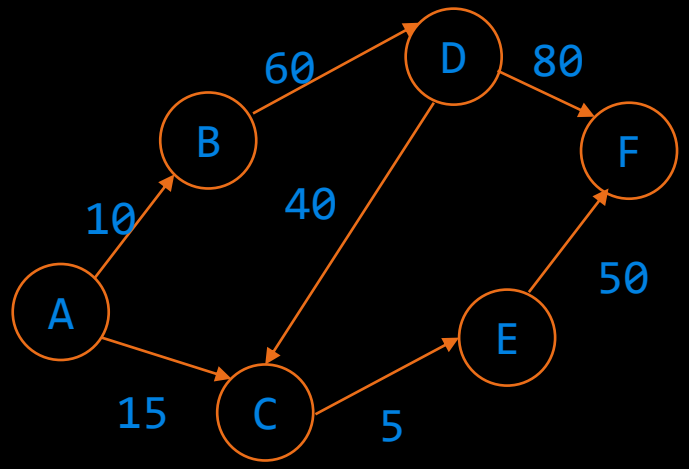
What are A's adjacent nodes?

~ O(E)

O(|E|) ~ O(|V| * |V|)

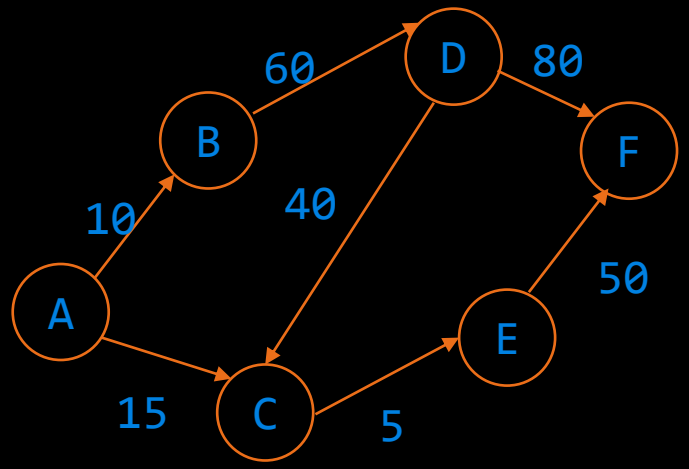
Space: **O(E)**

Adjacency Matrix



G

Adjacency Matrix



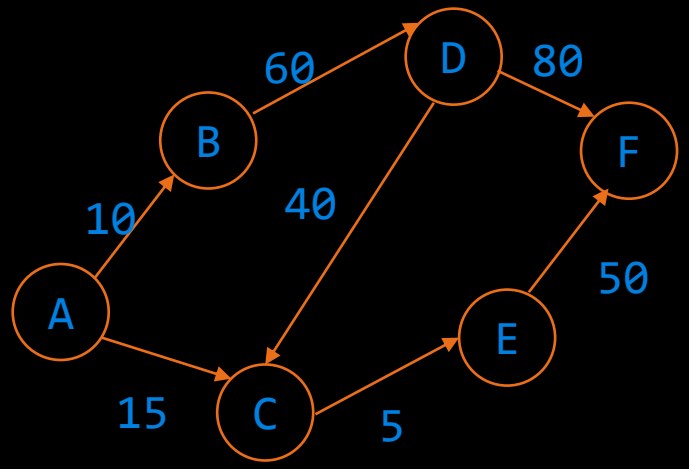
G

Insertion:

G[from][to] = weight; (if there is an edge, “from” -> “to”)

G[from][to] = 0; (otherwise)

Adjacency Matrix



G

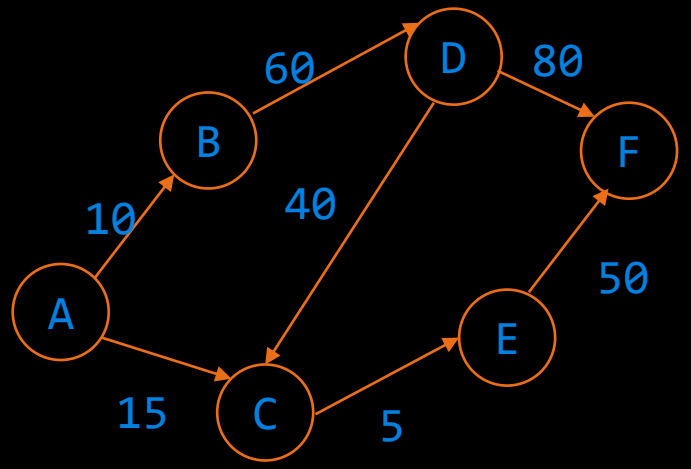
	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	10	15	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	60	0	0
C	0	0	0	0	5	0
D	0	0	40	0	0	80
E	0	0	0	0	0	50
F	0	0	0	0	0	0

Insertion:

G[from][to] = weight; (if there is an edge, “from” -> “to”)

G[from][to] = 0; (otherwise)

Adjacency Matrix



G

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	10	15	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	60	0	0
C	0	0	0	0	5	0
D	0	0	40	0	0	80
E	0	0	0	0	0	50
F	0	0	0	0	0	0

Insertion:

G[from][to] = weight; (if there is an edge, “from” -> “to”)

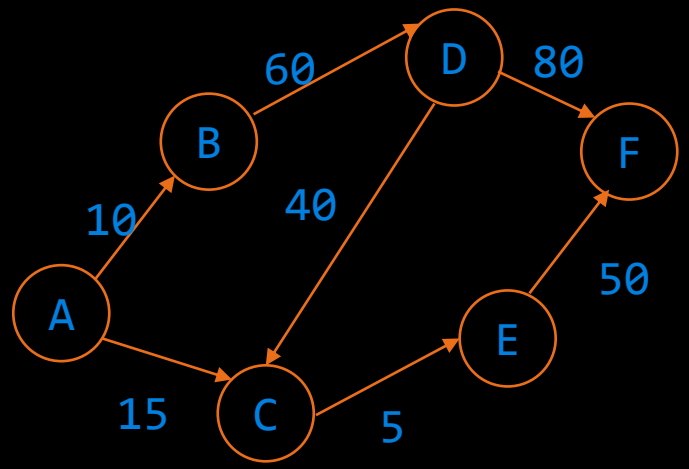
G[from][to] = 0; (otherwise)

Adjacency Matrix Implementation

Insertion:

G[from][to] = weight; (if there is an edge, “from” -> “to”)

G[from][to] = 0; (otherwise)



Input

```
7
A B 10
A C 15
B D 60
D C 40
C E 5
D F 80
E F 50
```

G

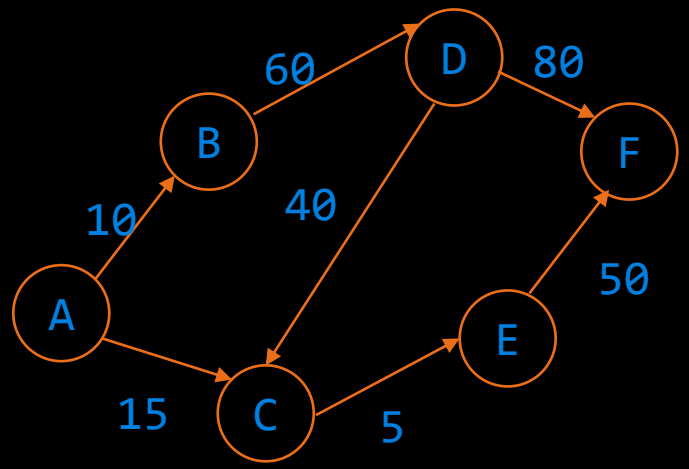
Map

```
A 0
B 1
C 2
D 3
E 4
F 5
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	10	15	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	60	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	5	0
3	0	0	40	0	0	80
4	0	0	0	0	0	50
5	0	0	0	0	0	0

https://www.onlinegdb.com/Hy8M0CnsS

Adjacency Matrix Implementation



Input

```
7
A B 10
A C 15
B D 60
D C 40
C E 5
D F 80
E F 50
```

G

Map

```
A 0
B 1
C 2
D 3
E 4
F 5
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	10	15	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	60	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	5	0
3	0	0	40	0	0	80
4	0	0	0	0	0	50
5	0	0	0	0	0	0

Insertion:

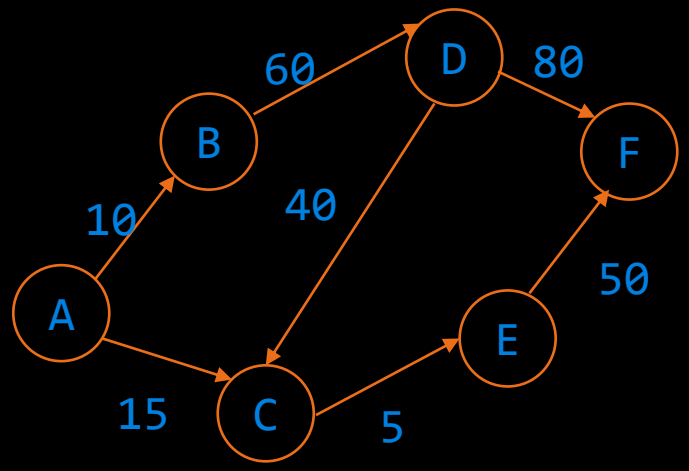
G[from][to] = weight; (if there is an edge, “from” -> “to”)

G[from][to] = 0; (otherwise)

```
01  #include <iostream>
02  #include<map>
03  #define VERTICES 6
04  using namespace std;
05  int main()
06  {
07          int no_lines, wt, j=0;
08          string from, to;
09          int graph [VERTICES][VERTICES] = {0};
10          map<string, int> mapper;
11          cin >> no_lines;
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21          return 0;
22  }
```

https://www.onlinegdb.com/Hy8M0CnsS

Adjacency Matrix Implementation



Input

```
7
A B 10
A C 15
B D 60
D C 40
C E 5
D F 80
E F 50
```

G

Map

```
A 0
B 1
C 2
D 3
E 4
F 5
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	10	15	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	60	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	5	0
3	0	0	40	0	0	80
4	0	0	0	0	0	50
5	0	0	0	0	0	0

Insertion:

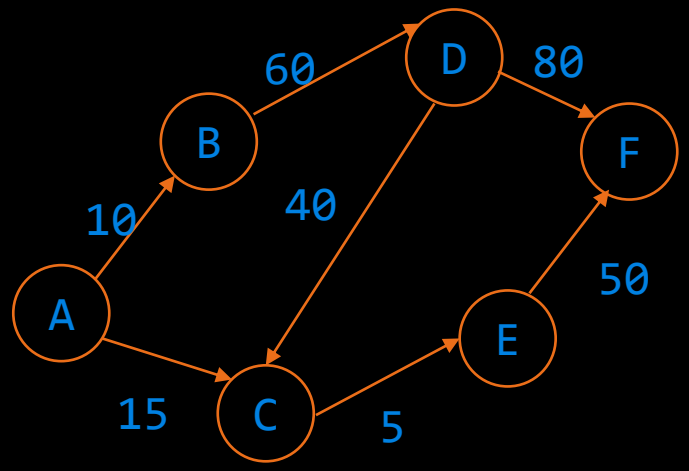
G[from][to] = weight; (if there is an edge, “from” -> “to”)

G[from][to] = 0; (otherwise)

```
01  #include <iostream>
02  #include<map>
03  #define VERTICES 6
04  using namespace std;
05  int main()
06  {
07          int no_lines, wt, j=0;
08          string from, to;
09          int graph [VERTICES][VERTICES] = {0};
10          map<string, int> mapper;
11          cin >> no_lines;
12          for(int i = 0; i < no_lines; i++)
13          {
14                  cin >> from >> to >> wt;
15                  if (mapper.find(from) == mapper.end())
16                          mapper[from] = j++;
17                  if (mapper.find(to) == mapper.end())
18                          mapper[to] = j++;
19                  graph[mapper[from]][mapper[to]] = wt;
20          }
21          return 0;
22  }
```

https://www.onlinegdb.com/Hy8M0CnsS

Adjacency Matrix



Map
A 0
B 1
C 2
D 3
E 4
F 5

G

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	10	15	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	60	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	5	0
3	0	0	40	0	0	80
4	0	0	0	0	0	50
5	0	0	0	0	0	0

Common Operations:

1. Connectedness

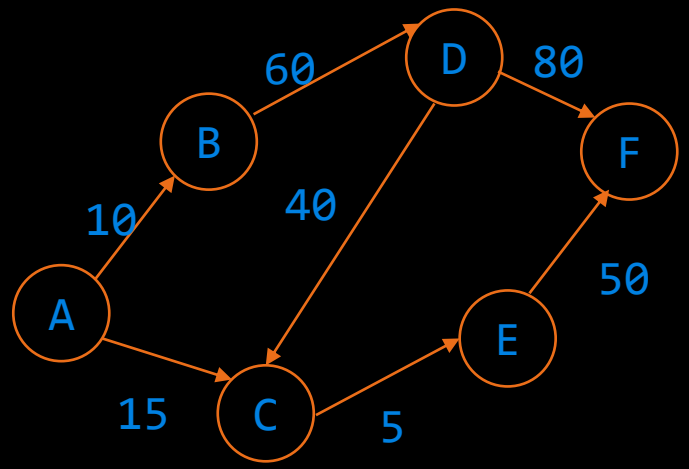
   Is A connected to B?

2. Adjacency

   What are A's adjacent nodes?

Space: ?

Adjacency Matrix



Map
A 0
B 1
C 2
D 3
E 4
F 5

G

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	10	15	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	60	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	5	0
3	0	0	40	0	0	80
4	0	0	0	0	0	50
5	0	0	0	0	0	0

Common Operations:

1. Connectedness

Is A connected to B?

G[“A”][“B”] ~ O(1)

2. Adjacency

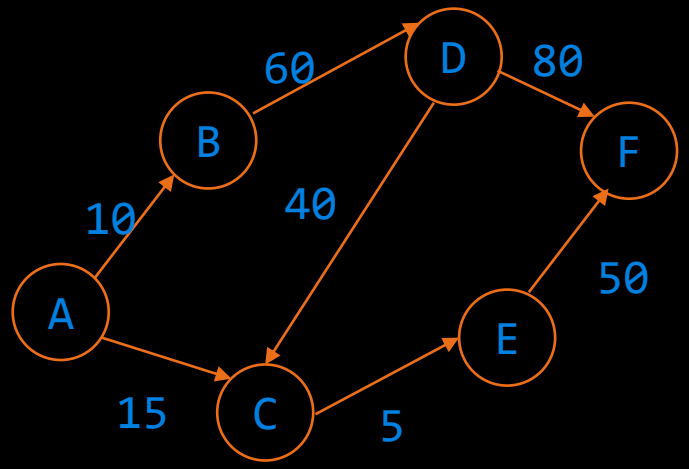
What are A’s adjacent nodes?

```
for each element x in G[“A”]
    if x ! = 0
```

~ O(|V|)

Space: **O(|V| * |V|)**

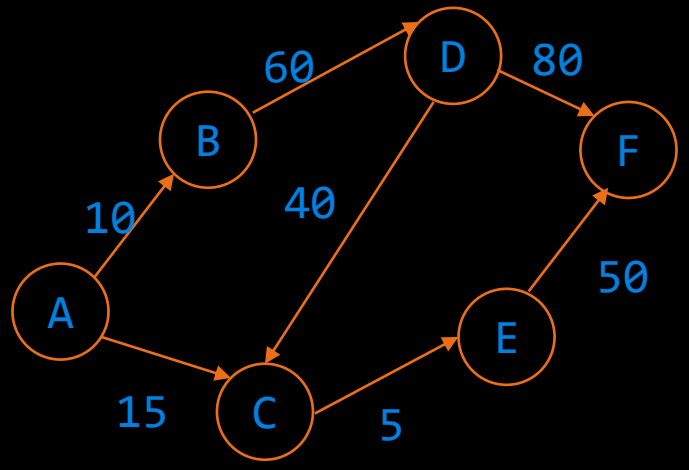
Adjacency Matrix Problem



G

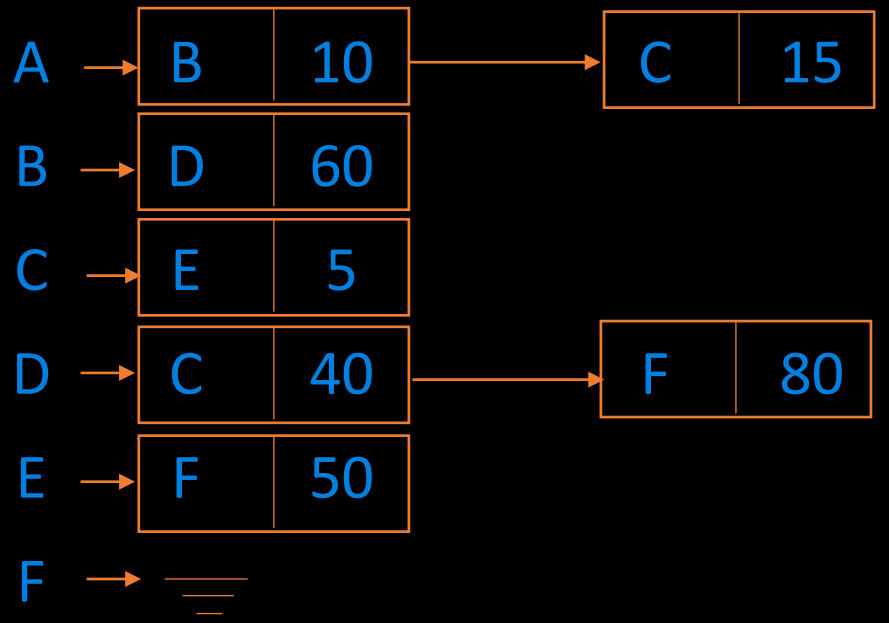
	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	10	15	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	60	0	0
C	0	0	0	0	5	0
D	0	0	40	0	0	80
E	0	0	0	0	0	50
F	0	0	0	0	0	0

Adjacency List

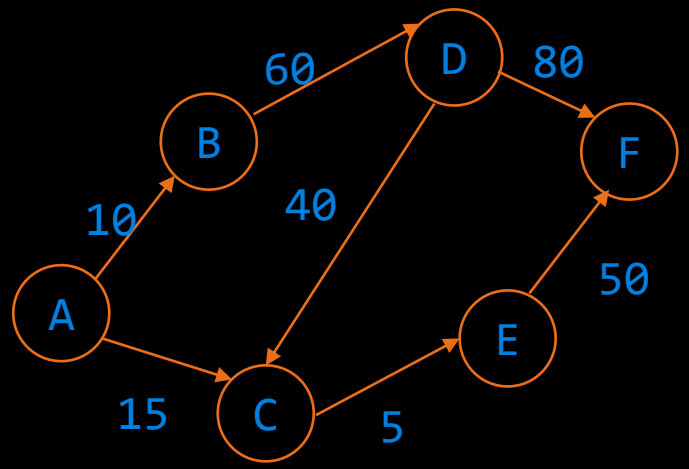


G

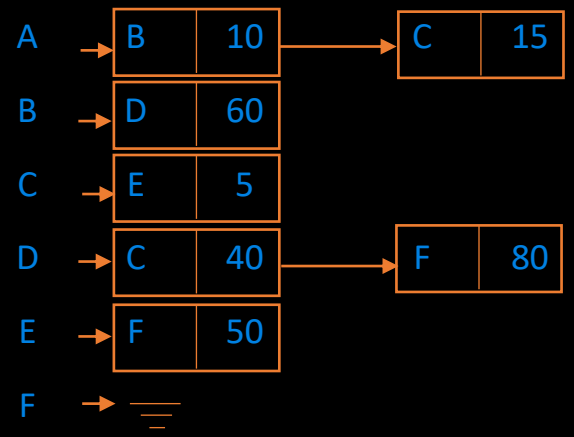
	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	10	15	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	60	0	0
C	0	0	0	0	5	0
D	0	0	40	0	0	80
E	0	0	0	0	0	50
F	0	0	0	0	0	0



Adjacency List



G



Common Operations:

1. Connectedness

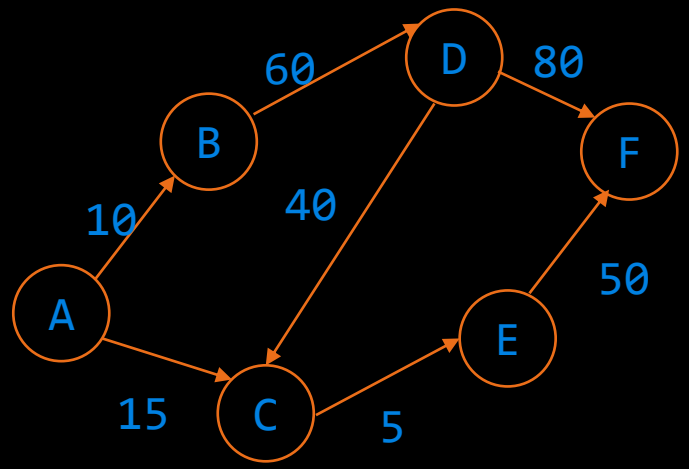
   Is A connected to B?

2. Adjacency

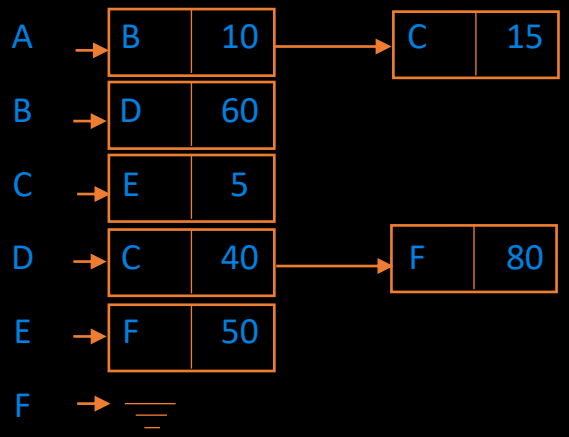
   What are A's adjacent nodes?

Space: ?

Adjacency List



G



Sparse Graph:
Edges ~ Vertices

Common Operations:

1. Connectedness

Is A connected to B?

```
for each element x in G["A"]
    if x ! = 'B'
            ~ O(outdegree|V|)
```

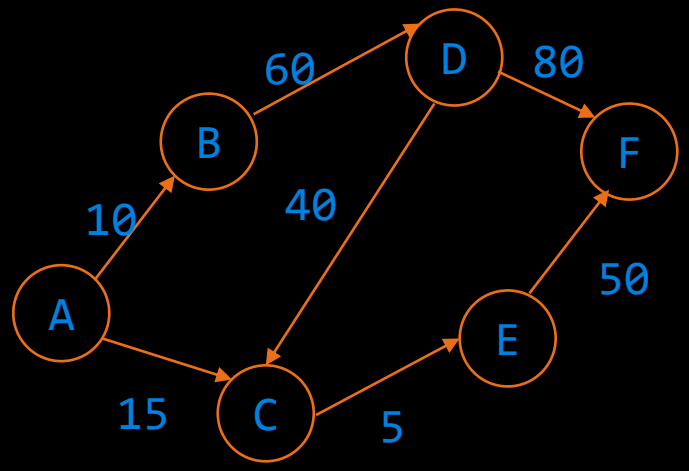
2. Adjacency

What are A's adjacent nodes?

`G["A"] ~ O(outdegree|V|)`

Space: O(|V| + |E|)

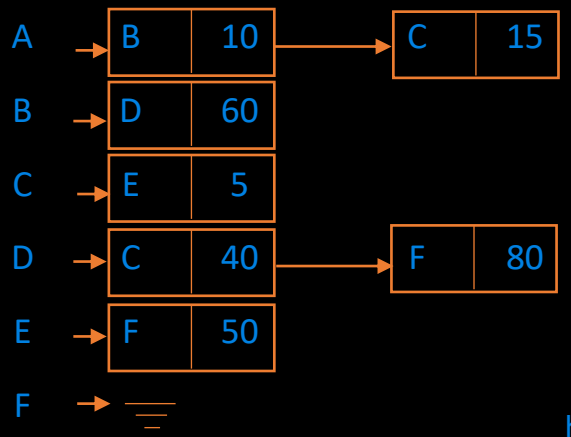
Adjacency List Implementation



Input

```
7
A B 10
A C 15
B D 60
D C 40
C E 5
D F 80
E F 50
```

G



Insertion:

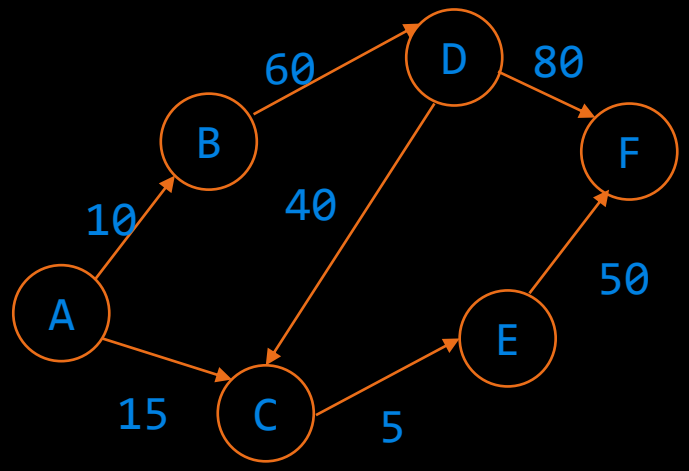
If to or from vertex not present add vertex

Otherwise add edge at the end of the list

```
01  #include <iostream>
02  #include<map>
03  #include<vector>
04  #include<iterator>
05  using namespace std;
06
07  int main()
08  {
09          int no_lines;
10          string from, to, wt;
11          map<string, vector<pair<string,int>>> graph;
12          cin >> no_lines;
13          for(int i = 0; i < no_lines; i++)
14          {
15
16
17
18
19          }
20  }
```

https://onlinegdb.com/HkJq9iFaI

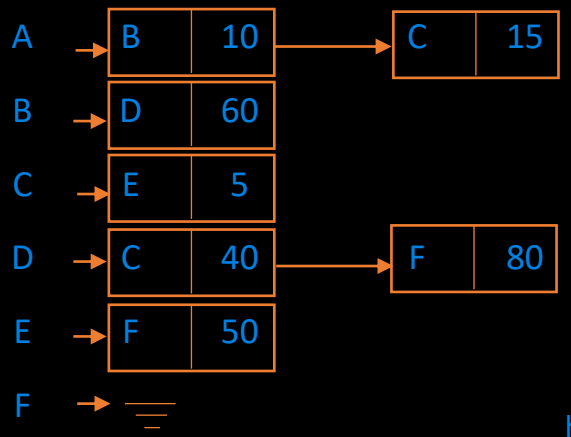
Adjacency List Implementation



Input

```
7
A B 10
A C 15
B D 60
D C 40
C E 5
D F 80
E F 50
```

G



Insertion:

If to or from vertex not present add vertex

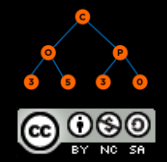
Otherwise add edge at the end of the list

```
01  #include <iostream>
02  #include<map>
03  #include<vector>
04  #include<iterator>
05  using namespace std;
06
07  int main()
08  {
09          int no_lines;
10          string from, to, wt;
11          map<string, vector<pair<string,int>>> graph;
12          cin >> no_lines;
13          for(int i = 0; i < no_lines; i++)
14          {
15                  cin >> from >> to >> wt;
16                  graph[from].push_back(make_pair(to, stoi(wt)));
17                  if (graph.find(to)==graph.end())
18                          graph[to] = {};
19          }
20  }
```

https://onlinegdb.com/HkJq9iFaI

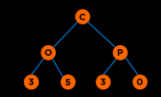
Graph Implementation

	Edge List	Adjacency Matrix	Adjacency List
Time Complexity: Connectedness	O(E)	O(1)	O(outdegree(V))
Time Complexity: Adjacency	O(E)	O(V)	O(outdegree(V))
Space Complexity	O(E)	O(V*V)	O(V+E)

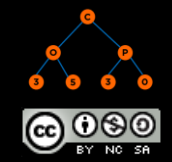


One Graph API

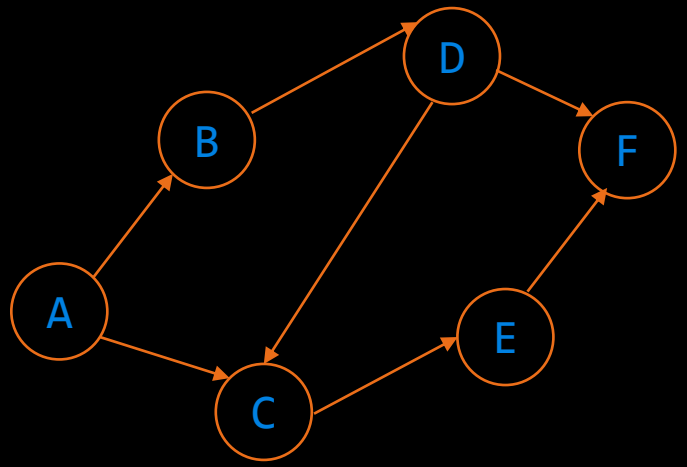
```
class Graph
{
    private:
      //Graph Data Structure

   public:
      Graph();
      Graph(int V); //Creates graph with v vertices
      int V();      //Returns number of vertices
      int E();      //Returns number of edges

      void insertEdge(int from, int to, int weight);
      bool isEdge(int from, int to);
      int getWeight(int from, int to);
      vector<int> getAdjacent(int vertex);
      void printGraph();
};
```



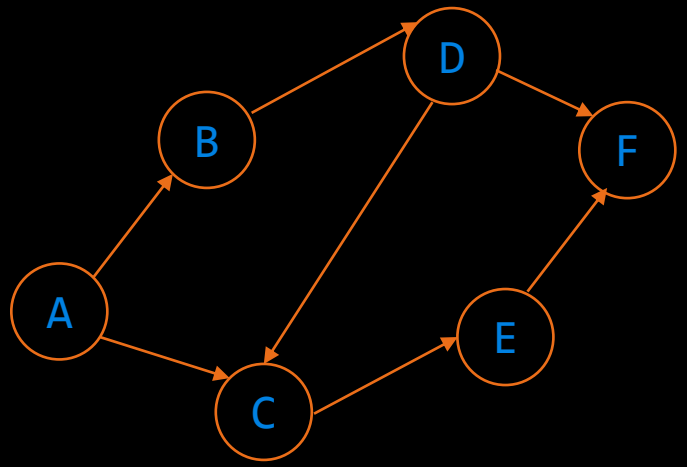
Graph Traversal



Breadth First Search



Breadth First Search

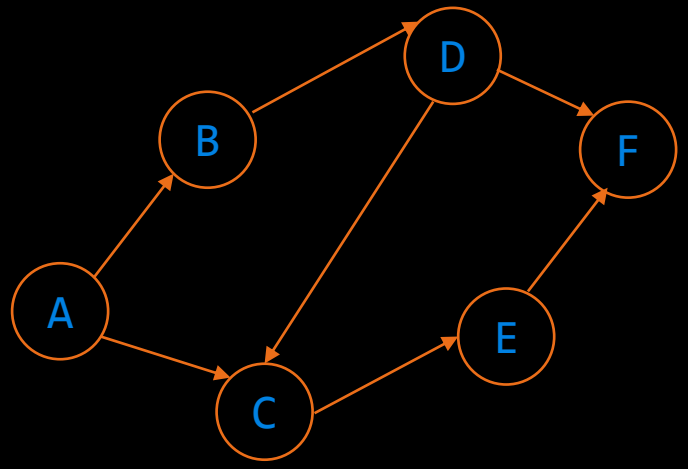


Valid BFS:

A, B, C, D, E, F
A, C, B, E, D, F

Breadth First Search

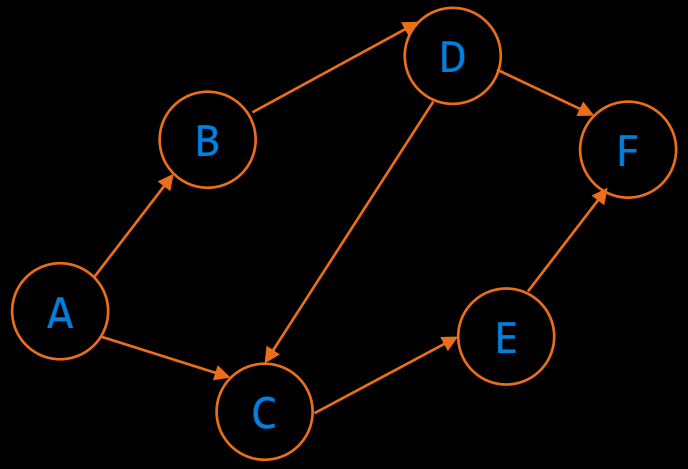
```
Algorithm for Breadth-First Search

1.    Take an arbitrary start vertex, mark it identified,
     and place it in a queue.
2.    while the queue is not empty
3.         Take a vertex, u, out of the queue and visit u.
4.         for all vertices, v, adjacent to this vertex, u
5.              if v has not been identified or visited
6.                   Mark it identified
7.                   Insert vertex v into the queue.
8.        We are now finished visiting u.
```



https://onlinegdb.com/B12M0og1P

Breadth First Search

```
Algorithm for Breadth-First Search

1.    Take an arbitrary start vertex, mark it identified,
     and place it in a queue.
2.    while the queue is not empty
3.         Take a vertex, u, out of the queue and visit u.
4.         for all vertices, v, adjacent to this vertex, u
5.              if v has not been identified or visited
6.                   Mark it identified
7.                   Insert vertex v into the queue.
8.        We are now finished visiting u.
```




```
01  string source = "A";
02  std::set<string> visited;
03  std::queue<string> q;
04
05  visited.insert(source);
06  q.push(source);
07  cout<<"BFS: ";
08
09  while(!q.empty())
10  {
11        string u = q.front();
12        cout << u;
13        q.pop();
14        vector<string> neighbors = graph[u];
15        std::sort(neighbors.begin(), neighbors.begin() + neighbors.size());
16        for(string v: neighbors)
17        {
18              if(visited.count(v) == 0)
19              {
20                    visited.insert(v);
21                    q.push(v);
22              }
23        }
24  }
```

https://onlinegdb.com/B12M0og1P

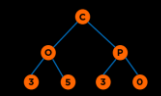
Breadth First Search: Alternate way (7.2.2)

Algorithm for Breadth-First Search

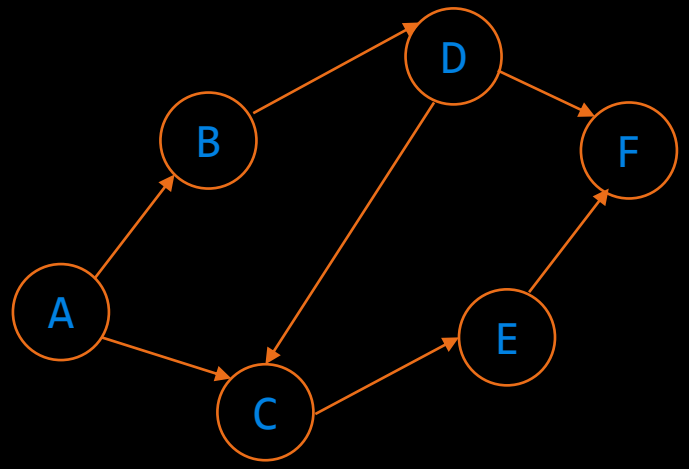
1. Take an arbitrary start vertex, mark it identified, and place it in a queue.
2. while the queue is not empty
3. Take a vertex, *u*, out of the queue and visit *u*.
4. for all vertices, *v*, adjacent to this vertex, *u*
5. if *v* has not been identified or visited
6. Mark it identified
7. Insert vertex *v* into the queue.
8. We are now finished visiting *u*.

```
// Visited Vertices Alternate
set<string> visited;
visited.insert(source);
if(visited.count(v)==0)
      visited.insert(v);
```

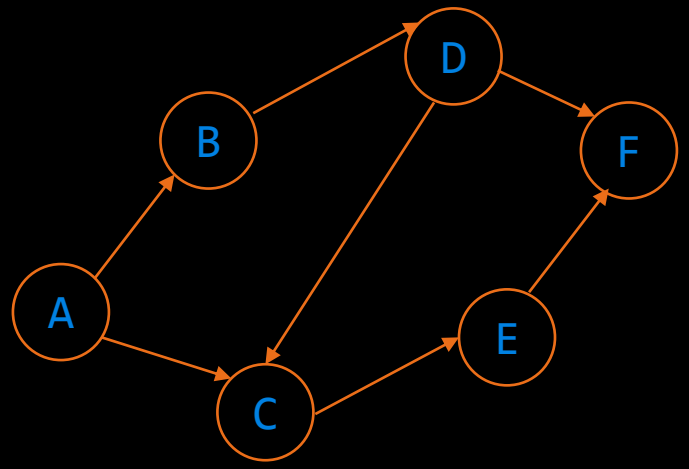
```
01  void bfs(const Graph& graph, int src)
02  {
03      vector<bool> visited(graph.numVertices);
04      queue<int> q;
05
06      visited[src] = true;
07      q.push(src);
08
09      while (!q.empty())
10      {
11          int u = q.front();
12          cout << u << " ";
13          q.pop();
14
15          for (int v : graph.adjList[u])
16          {
17              if (!visited[v])
18              {
19                  visited[v] = true;
20                  q.push(v);
21              }
22          }
23      }
24  }
```



Depth First Search



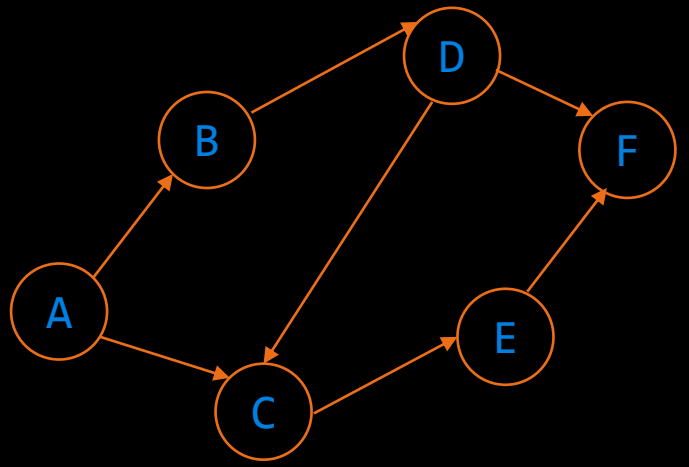
Depth First Search



Valid DFS: A, B, D, C, E, F

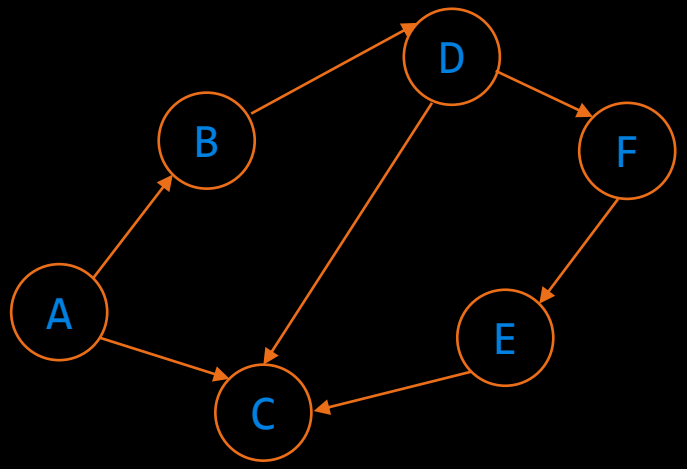
Depth First Search

```
Algorithm for Depth-First Search

1.    Take an arbitrary start vertex, mark it visited, and place it in a stack.
2.    while the stack is not empty
3.         the item on top of the stack is u
4.          if there is a vertex, v, adjacent to this vertex, u, that has not been visited
5.                Mark v visited
6.                 Push vertex v onto the top of the stack
7.         else
8.                pop stack
```



Depth First Search – Modified BFS

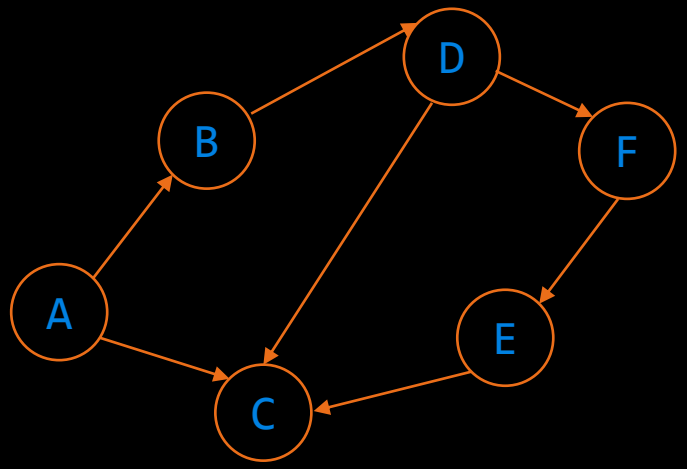
```
Algorithm for Depth-First Search

1.     Take an arbitrary start vertex, mark it identified,
      and place it in a stack.
2.     while the stack is not empty
3.          Take a vertex, u, out of the stack and visit u.
4.          for all vertices, v, adjacent to this vertex, u
5.               if v has not been identified or visited
6.                    Mark it identified
7.                    Insert vertex v into the stack.
8.         We are now finished visiting u.
```



https://onlinegdb.com/SkNolhlkP

Depth First Search – Modified BFS

```
Algorithm for Depth-First Search

1.    Take an arbitrary start vertex, mark it identified,
     and place it in a stack.
2.    while the stack is not empty
3.         Take a vertex, u, out of the stack and visit u.
4.         for all vertices, v, adjacent to this vertex, u
5.              if v has not been identified or visited
6.                   Mark it identified
7.                   Insert vertex v into the stack.
8.        We are now finished visiting u.
```




```
01  string source = "A";
02  std::set<string> visited;
03  std::stack<string> s;
04
05  visited.insert(source);
06  s.push(source);
07  cout<<"DFS: ";
08
09  while(!s.empty())
10  {
11        string u = s.top();
12        cout<<u;
13        s.pop();
14        vector<string> neighbors = graph[u];
15        for(string v: neighbors)
16        {
17              if(visited.count(v)==0)
18              {
19                    visited.insert(v);
20                    s.push(v);
21              }
22        }
23  }
```

https://onlinegdb.com/SkNolhlkP

BFS vs DFS

```
01  string source = "A";
02  std::set<string> visited;
03  std::queue<string> q;
04
05  visited.insert(source);
06  q.push(source);
07  cout<<"BFS: ";
08
09  while(!q.empty())
10  {
11        string u = q.front();
12        cout<<u;
13        q.pop();
14        vector<string> neighbors = graph[u];
15        for(string v: neighbors)
16        {
17              if(visited.count(v)==0)
18              {
19                    visited.insert(v);
20                    q.push(v);
21              }
22        }
23  }
```

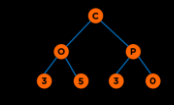
```
01  string source = "A";
02  std::set<string> visited;
03  std::stack<string> s;
04
05  visited.insert(source);
06  s.push(source);
07  cout<<“DFS: ";
08
09  while(!s.empty())
10  {
11        string u = s.top();
12        cout<<u;
13        s.pop();
14        vector<string> neighbors = graph[u];
15        for(string v: neighbors)
16        {
17              if(visited.count(v)==0)
18              {
19                    visited.insert(v);
20                    s.push(v);
21              }
22        }
23  }
```

Theoretical Complexity: O(V+E)

Mentimeter

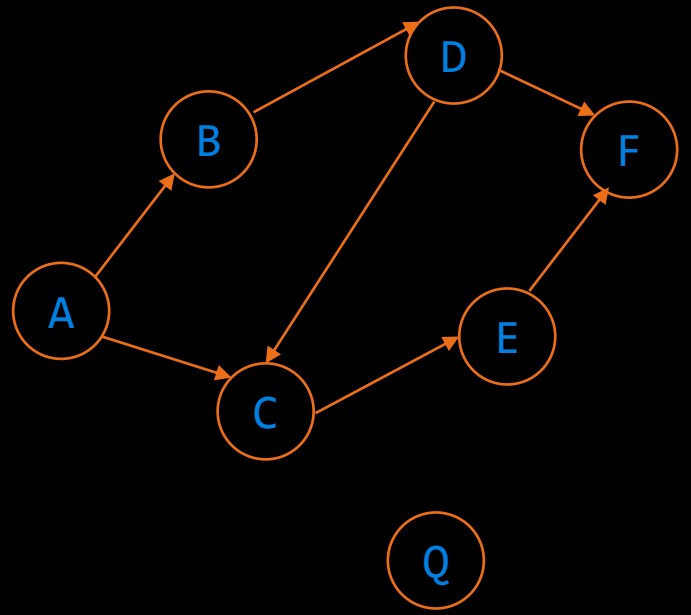
3176 5158

Questions



s-t Path

Is there a path between vertices s and t?

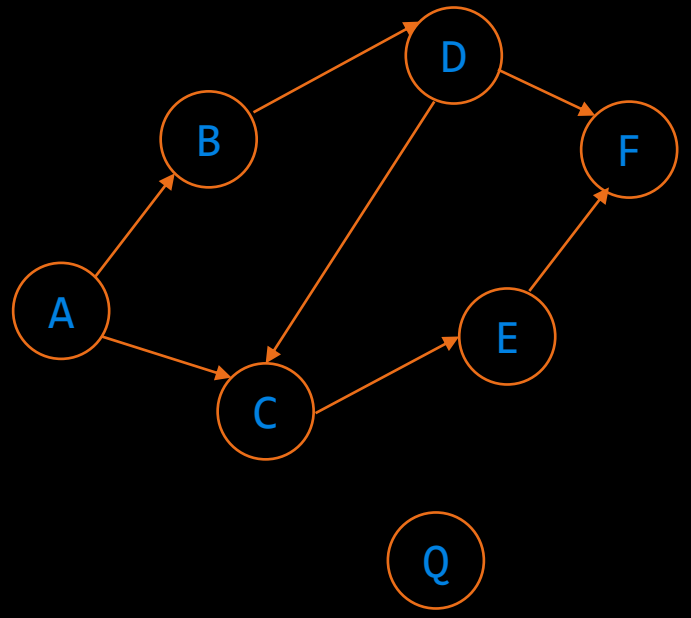


Is there a path between vertices A and C? - Yes

Is there a path between vertices A and Q? - No

s-t Path

Is there a path between vertices s and t?



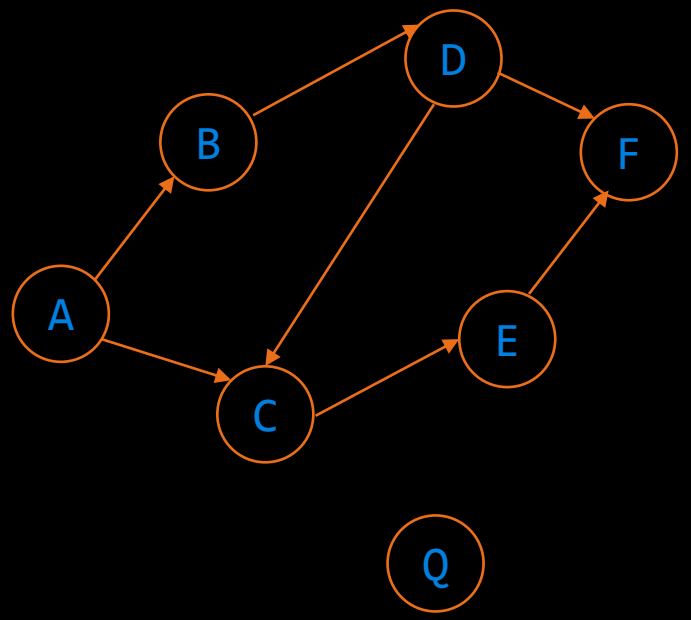
Is there a path between vertices A and C? - Yes

Is there a path between vertices A and Q? - No

Solution

Perform DFS or BFS with source “s” and if we encounter “t” in the path/traversal, then return True otherwise False

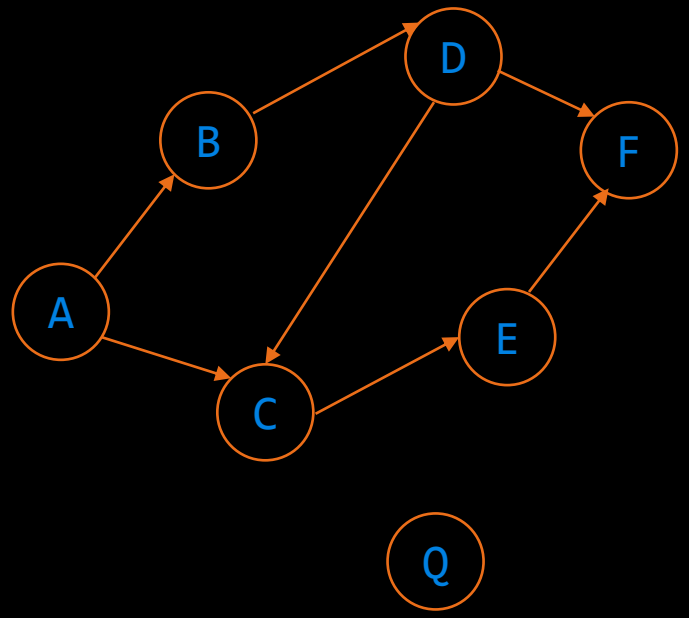
7.2.1 DFS to Find Whether a Given Vertex is Reachable (Iterative)



s-t Path

```
1.  bool dfs(const Graph& graph, int src, int dest)
2.  {
3.      set<int> visited;
4.      stack<int> s;
5.      visited.insert(src);
6.      s.push(src);
7.      while(!s.empty())
8.      {
9.          int u = s.top();
10.         s.pop();
11.         for(auto v: graph.adjList[u])
12.         {
13.             if(v == dest)
14.                 return true;
15.             if ((visited.find(v) == visited.end()))
16.             {
17.                 visited.insert(v);
18.                 s.push(v);
19.             }
20.         }
21.     }
22.     return false;
23. }
```

7.2.1 DFS to Find Whether a Given Vertex is Reachable (Recursive)



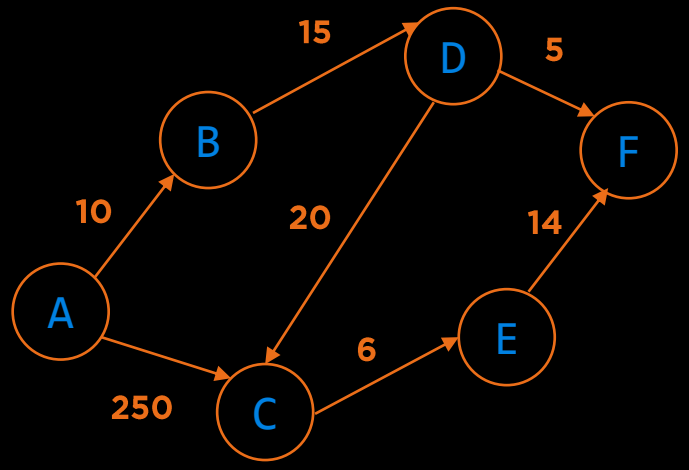
s-t Path: Recursive

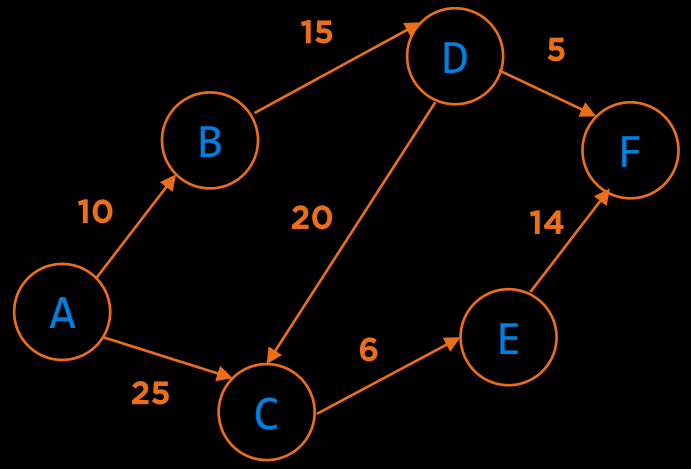
```
1.  bool dfs_helper(const Graph& graph, int src, int dest, vector<bool>& visited)
2.  {
3.      visited[src] = true;
4.
5.      if (src == dest)
6.          return true;
7.
8.      for (int neighbor : graph.adjList[src]) {
9.          if (!visited[neighbor]) {
10.             if (dfs_helper(graph, neighbor, dest, visited))
11.                 return true;
12.         }
13.     }
14.     return false;
15. }
16.
17. bool dfs(const Graph& graph, int src, int dest)
18. {
19.     vector<bool> visited(graph.numVertices);
20.     return dfs_helper(graph, src, dest, visited);
21. }
```

Problem with s-t Path

What if the edges are weighted?

The algorithms do not consider the weights.



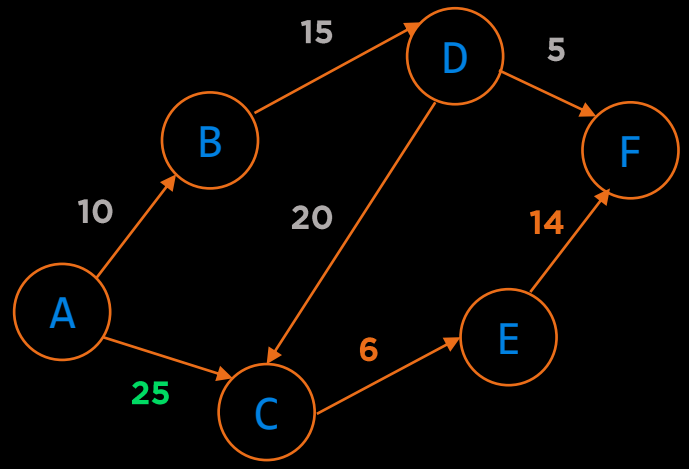


Problem with s-t Path

What if the edges are weighted?

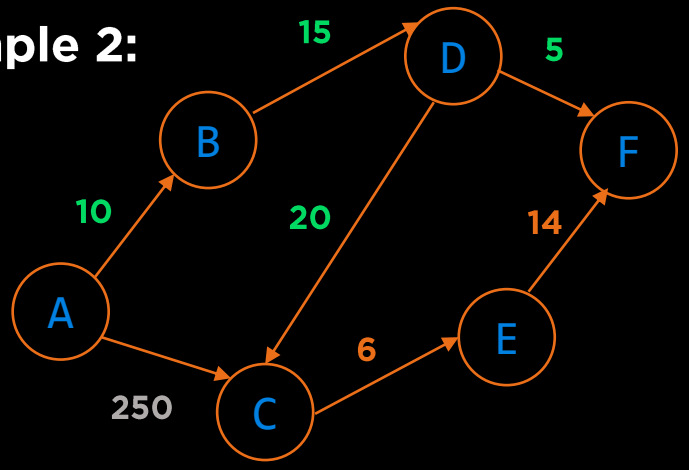
The algorithms do not consider the weights.

Example 1:



Example 1: Path for A to C will be A-B-D-C for a DFS traversal which will have a total cost of 45 against 25 for the path directly from A-C.

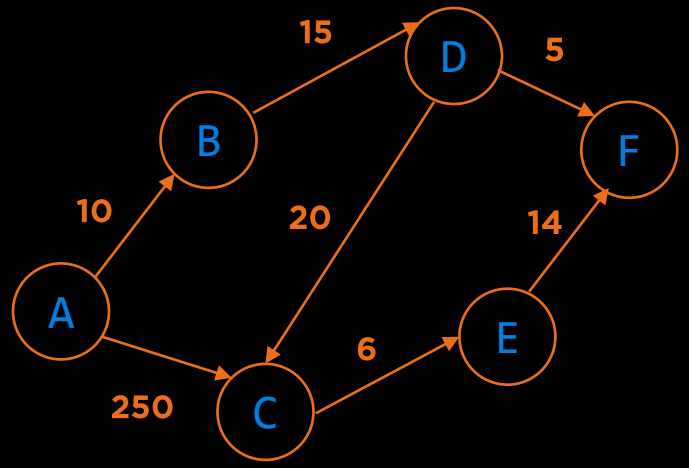
Example 2:



Example 2: Path for A to C will be A-C for a BFS traversal which might have a total cost of 250 against 45 for the path directly from A-B-D-C.

Shortest Weighted s-t Path

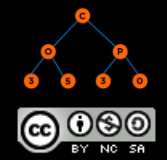
What is the shortest weighted path between vertices s and t?



Maze as a Graph: Maze Escape

What is the shortest weighted path between vertices s and t?

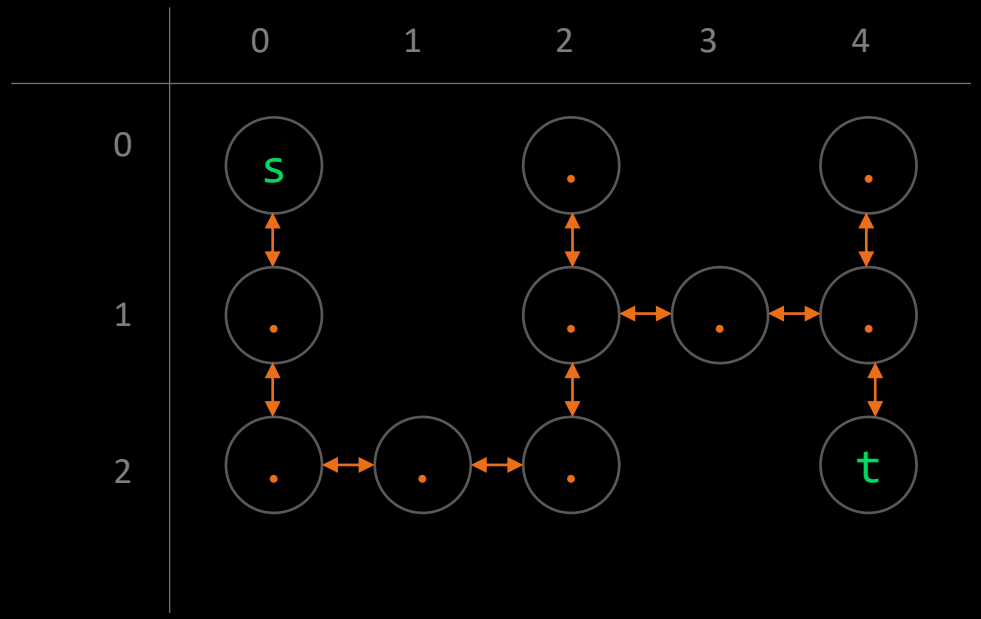
```
s#.#.
.#...
...#t
```

Maze as a Graph: Maze Escape

What is the shortest weighted path between vertices s and t?

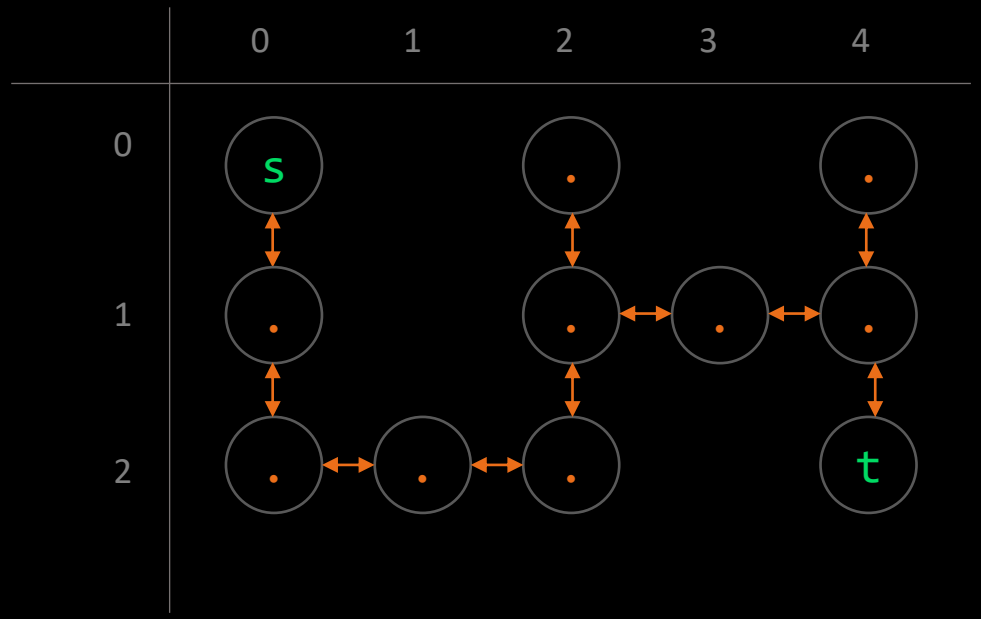
s#.#.
.#...
...#t



Maze as a Graph: Maze Escape

What is the shortest weighted path between vertices s and t?

s#.#.
.#...
...#t

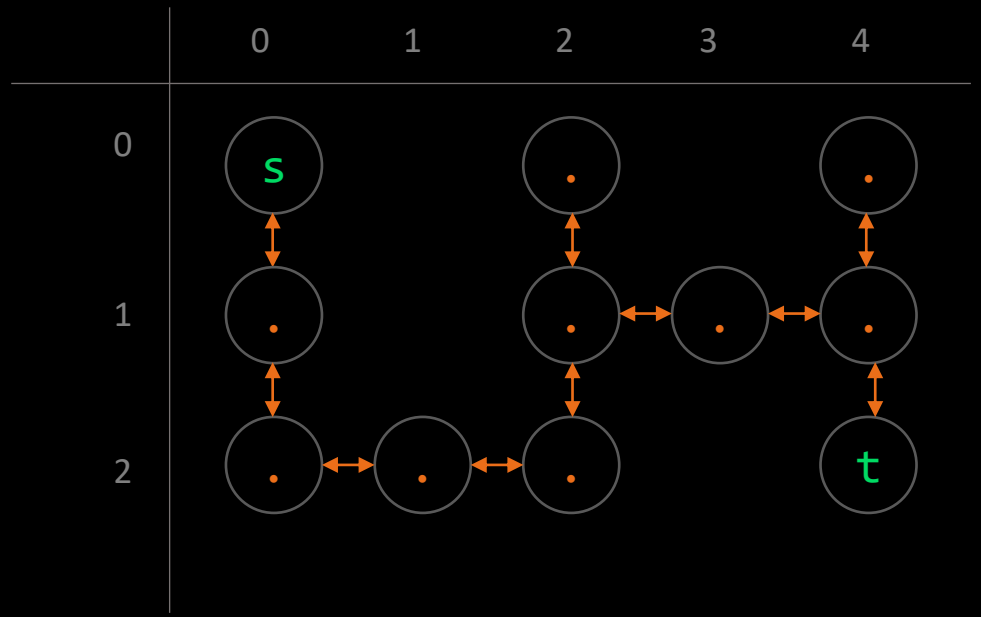



```
General BFS Algorithm

1.    Start from vertex, 's' (0,0), mark it identified, and
      place it in a queue.
2.    while the queue is not empty
3.        Take a vertex, u, out of the queue and visit u.
4.        for all vertices, v, adjacent to this vertex, u
5.            if v has not been identified or visited
6.                Mark it identified
7.                Insert vertex v into the queue.
8.        We are now finished visiting u.
```

Maze as a Graph: Maze Escape

What is the shortest weighted path between vertices s and t?

s#.#.
.#...
...#t

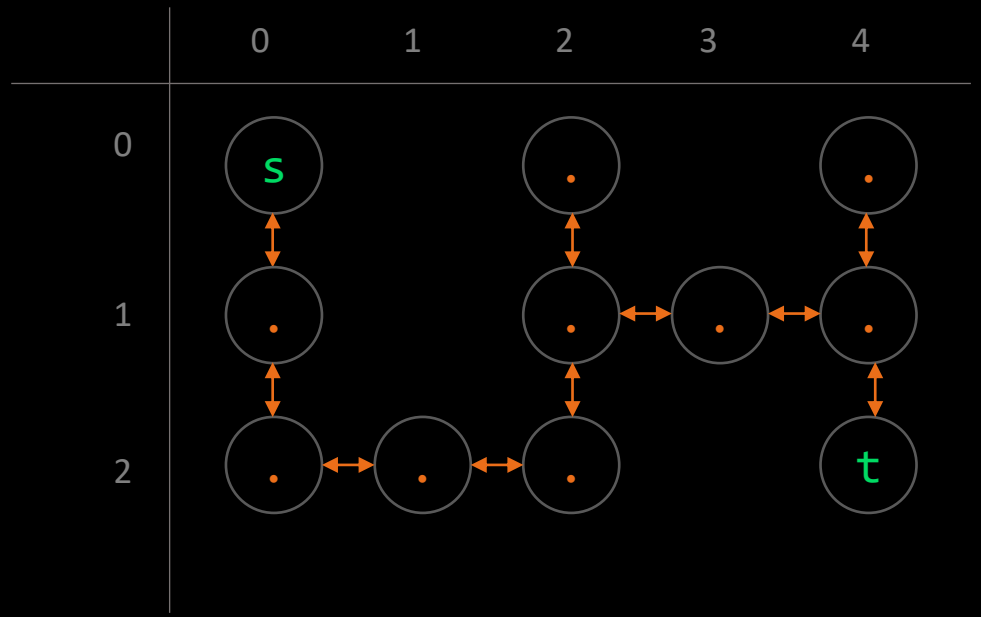



```
General BFS Algorithm

1.    Start from vertex, 's' (0,0), mark it identified, and
      place it in a queue.
2.    while the queue is not empty
3.        Take a vertex, u, out of the queue and visit u.
4.        for all vertices, v, adjacent to this vertex, u
…
```

Maze as a Graph: Maze Escape

What is the shortest weighted path between vertices s and t?

s#.#.
.#...
...#t



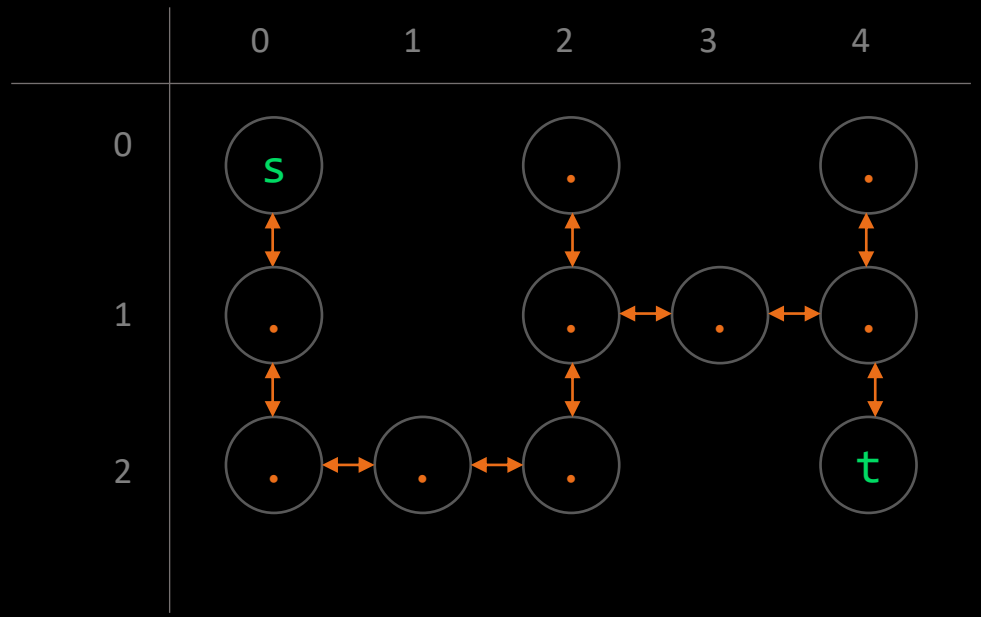

```
General BFS Algorithm

1.    Start from vertex, ‘s’ (0,0), mark it identified, and
      place it in a queue.
2.    while the queue is not empty
3.        Take a vertex, u, out of the queue and visit u.
4.        for all vertices, v, adjacent to this vertex, u
…
```

```
//Keeping track of visited nodes

vector<vector<bool>> visited(3, vector<bool>(5, false));
Visited[0][0] = true;
```

Maze as a Graph: Maze Escape

What is the shortest weighted path between vertices s and t?

```
s#.#.
.#...
...#t
```




```
General BFS Algorithm

1.    Start from vertex, ‘s’ (0,0), mark it identified, and
      place it in a queue.
2.    while the queue is not empty
3.        Take a vertex, u, out of the queue and visit u.
4.        for all vertices, v, adjacent to this vertex, u
…
```

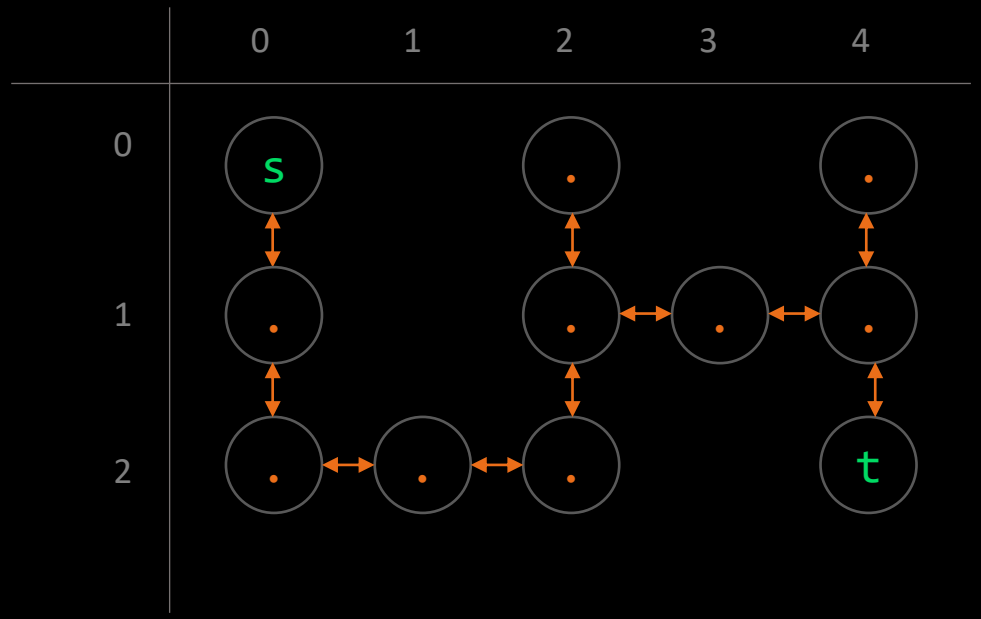
```
//Keeping track of visited nodes

vector<vector<bool>> visited(3, vector<bool>(5, false));
```

	0	1	2	3	4
0	F	F	F	F	F
1	F	F	F	F	F
2	F	F	F	F	F

Maze as a Graph: Maze Escape

What is the shortest weighted path between vertices s and t?

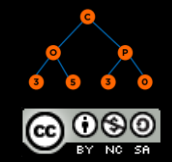
```
s#.#.
.#...
...#t
```




```
General BFS Algorithm

1.    Start from vertex, ‘s’ (0,0), mark it identified, and
      place it in a queue.
2.    while the queue is not empty
3.        Take a vertex, u, out of the queue and visit u.
4.        for all vertices, v, adjacent to this vertex, u
…
```

```
//Keeping track of visited nodes

vector<vector<bool>> visited(3, vector<bool>(5, false));
visited[0][0] = true;
```

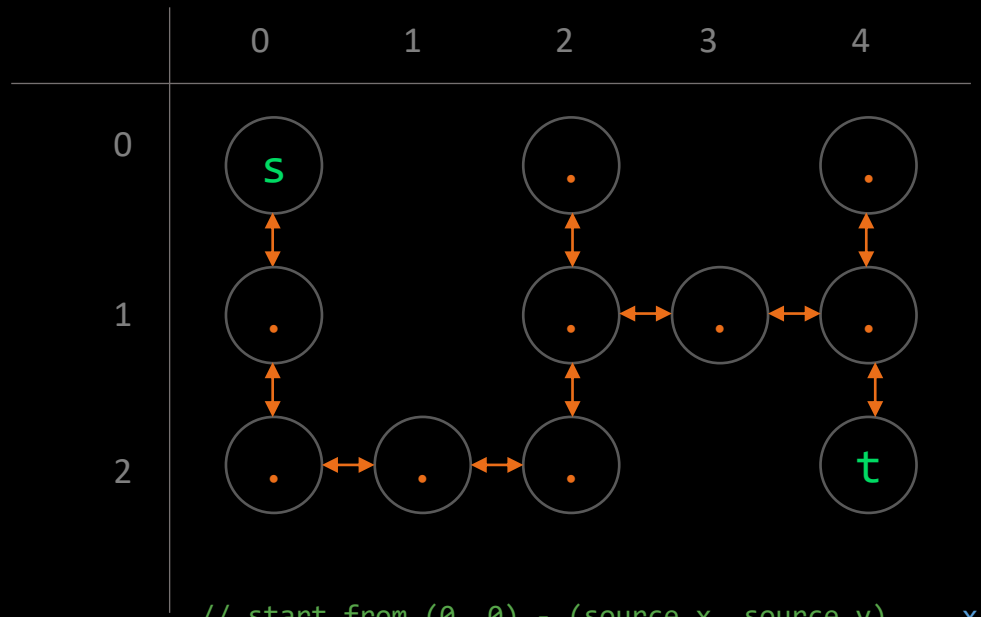
	0	1	2	3	4
0	T	F	F	F	F
1	F	F	F	F	F
2	F	F	F	F	F



Maze as a Graph: Maze Escape

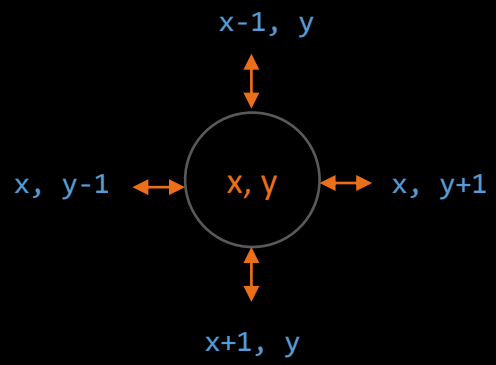
What is the shortest weighted path between vertices s and t?

```
s#.#.
.#...
...#t
```




```
General BFS Algorithm

1.    Start from vertex, ‘s’ (0,0), mark it identified, and
      place it in a queue.
2.    while the queue is not empty
3.        Take a vertex, u, out of the queue and visit u.
4.        for all vertices, v, adjacent to this vertex, u
…
```

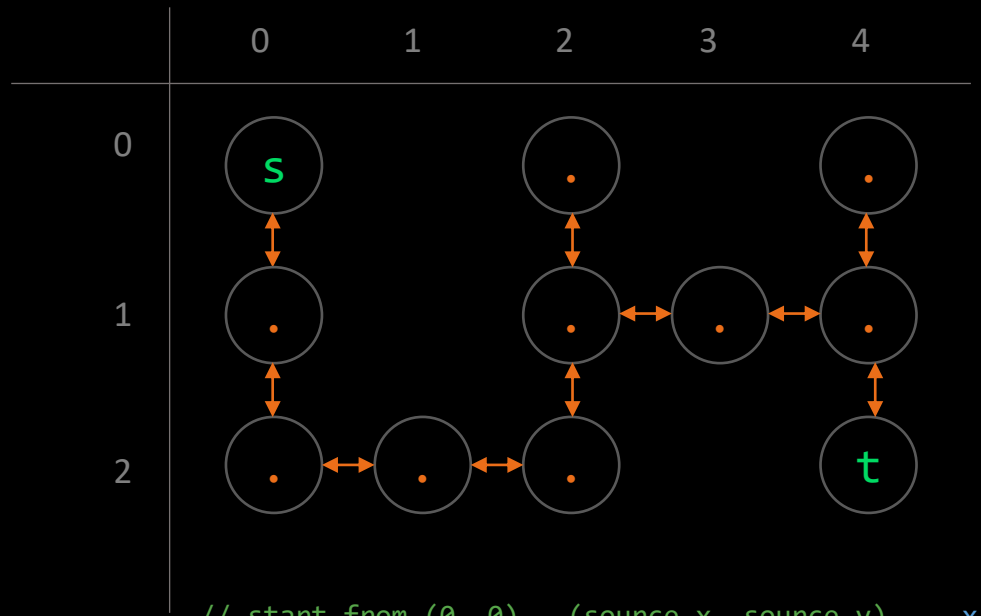
```
// start from (0, 0) - (source_x, source_y)
int x = 0, y = 0;

// down, up, right, left
std::vector<int> dx = {1, -1, 0, 0};
std::vector<int> dy = {0, 0, 1, -1};
```



Maze as a Graph: Maze Escape

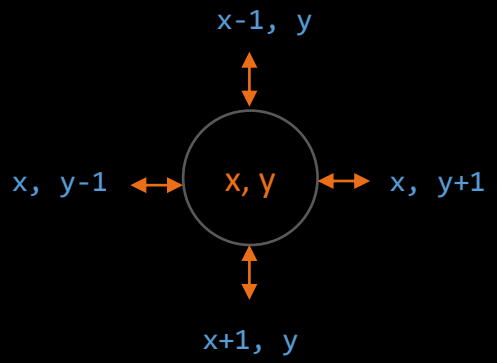
What is the shortest weighted path between vertices s and t?

```
s#.#.
.#...
...#t
```




```
General BFS Algorithm

1.    Start from vertex, ‘s’ (0,0), mark it identified, and
      place it in a queue.
2.    while the queue is not empty
3.        Take a vertex, u, out of the queue and visit u.
4.        for all vertices, v, adjacent to this vertex, u
…
```

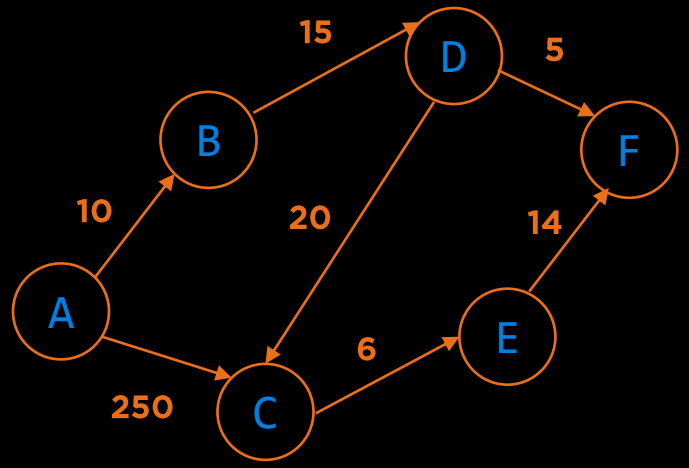
```
// start from (0, 0) - (source_x, source_y)
int x = 0, y = 0;

// down, up, right, left
std::vector<int> dx = {1, -1, 0, 0};
std::vector<int> dy = {0, 0, 1, -1};
```




```
// start from (0, 0) - (source_x, source_y)
int x = 0, y = 0;

// down, up, right, left
std::vector<int> dx = {1, -1, 0, 0};
std::vector<int> dy = {0, 0, 1, -1};

for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    int nx = x + dx[i];
    int ny = y + dy[i];
    // check if nx, ny is in the grid
    if(nx < 0 || ny < 0)
            continue;
    …
    …
}
```

Shortest Weighted s-t Path

What is the shortest weighted path between vertices s and t?



- Dijkstra's Algorithm
  - Single Source: Path to all vertices
  - Directed Graphs
  - No negative weights allowed
  - No negative weight cycles allowed
- Bellman Ford
  - Single Source: Path to all vertices
  - Negative Weights allowed
  - No negative weight cycles allowed
- Floyd-Warshall
  - All pair shortest paths
- A* Search