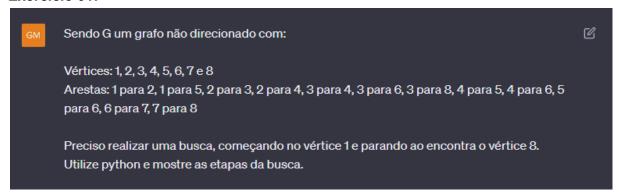
#### Aula 04 - Conectividade e Buscas em Grafos

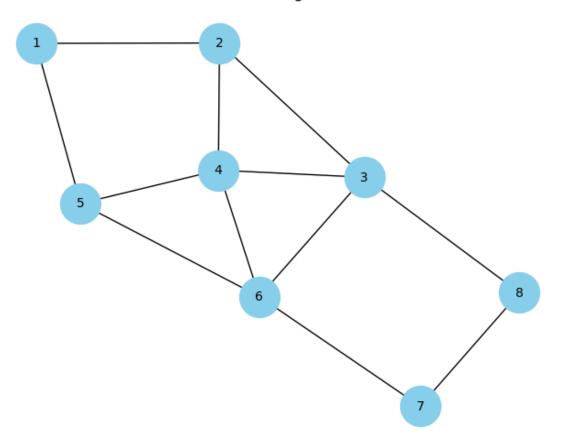
Nome: Gustavo Silva Malvestiti

### Exercício 01:

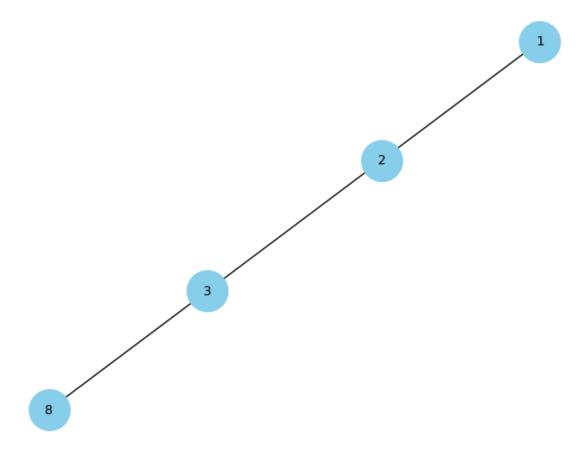


```
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from collections import deque
# Definindo o grafo
edges = [(1, 2), (1, 5), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 4), (3, 6), (3, 8),
         (4, 5), (4, 6), (5, 6), (6, 7), (7, 8)
G = nx.Graph()
G.add edges from(edges)
# Definindo a função para busca em largura
def bfs(graph, start, target):
   visited = set()
    queue = deque([(start, [start])])
    while queue:
        node, path = queue.popleft()
        if node == target:
            return path
        if node not in visited:
            visited.add(node)
            neighbors = graph.neighbors(node)
            for neighbor in neighbors:
                if neighbor not in visited:
                    queue.append((neighbor, path + [neighbor]))
    return None
```

```
# Realizando a busca BFS
start vertex = 1
target_vertex = 8
path = bfs(G, start vertex, target vertex)
if path:
   print(f"Caminho encontrado: {path}")
else:
   print("Caminho não encontrado.")
# Plotando o grafo original
pos = nx.spring layout(G, seed=42)
nx.draw(G,
                    pos,
font weight='bold')
plt.title("Grafo Original")
plt.show()
# Plotando o grafo de busca
searched edges = [(path[i], path[i+1]) for i in range(len(path)-1)]
searched graph = nx.Graph(searched edges)
nx.draw(searched graph, pos, with labels=True, node color='lightgreen',
font weight='bold')
plt.title("Grafo de Busca")
plt.show()
```



# Grafo de Busca em Largura



#### Exercício 02:

```
GM
```

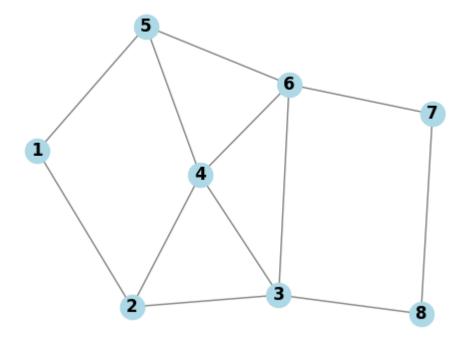
Sendo G um grafo não direcionado com:

```
Vértices: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 e 8
Arestas: 1 para 2, 1 para 5, 2 para 3, 2 para 4, 3 para 4, 3 para 6, 3 para 8, 4 para 5, 4 para 6, 5
para 6, 6 para 7, 7 para 8
```

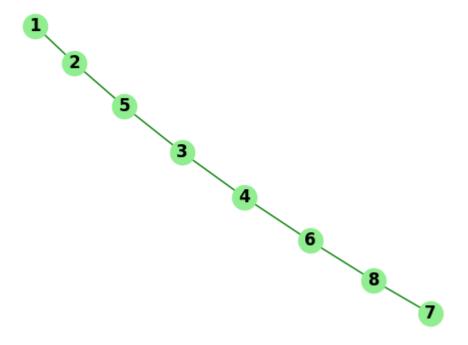
Preciso realizar uma busca, começando no vértice 1 e parar após percorrer todos os vértices, sem repetições. Utilize um algoritmo em python e plote os grafos original e de busca.

```
from collections import deque
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Definindo o grafo
edges = [(1, 2), (1, 5), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 4), (3, 6), (3, 8),
         (4, 5), (4, 6), (5, 6), (6, 7), (7, 8)
G = nx.Graph()
G.add edges from(edges)
# Função para realizar a busca em largura
def bfs(graph, start):
   visited = set()
    queue = deque([start])
    order = []
   while queue:
        vertex = queue.popleft()
        if vertex not in visited:
            visited.add(vertex)
            order.append(vertex)
             queue.extend(neigh for neigh in graph[vertex] if neigh not
in visited)
    return order
# Realizando a busca em largura a partir do vértice 1
search order = bfs(G, 1)
```

```
# Criando um novo grafo para representar a ordem de busca
search graph = nx.Graph()
for i in range(len(search_order) - 1):
    search graph.add edge(search order[i], search order[i+1])
# Plotando os grafos
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
nx.draw(G,
                      with_labels=True,
                                                   font_weight='bold',
node color='lightblue', edge color='gray')
plt.title("Grafo Original")
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
nx.draw(search graph,
                       with labels=True, font weight='bold',
node_color='lightgreen', edge_color='green')
plt.title("Ordem de Busca")
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```



# Ordem de Busca



#### Exercício 03:

```
GM
```

Sendo G um grafo não direcionado com:

```
Vértices: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 e 7
Arestas: 1 para 2, 1 para 3, 2 para 3, 3 para 4, 3 para 5, 3 para 6, 3 para 7 e 4 para 5
```

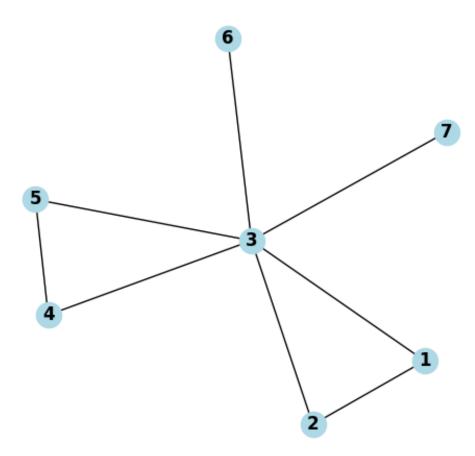
Preciso realizar uma busca em profundidade, começando no vértice 1. Utilize um algoritmo python e plote o grafo original e o de busca

```
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Definição do grafo
edges = [(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6), (3, 7), (4,
5)]
G = nx.Graph()
G.add edges from(edges)
# Função de busca em profundidade recursiva
def depth first search(graph, node, visited):
    visited[node] = True
   print(node, end=" ")
   for neighbor in graph.neighbors(node):
        if not visited[neighbor]:
            depth first search(graph, neighbor, visited)
# Inicialização da busca em profundidade
start node = 1
visited nodes = {node: False for node in G.nodes()}
print("Ordem de visita durante a busca em profundidade:")
depth first search(G, start node, visited nodes)
# Plotagem dos grafos
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
# Grafo original
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
pos = nx.spring layout(G, seed=45)
```

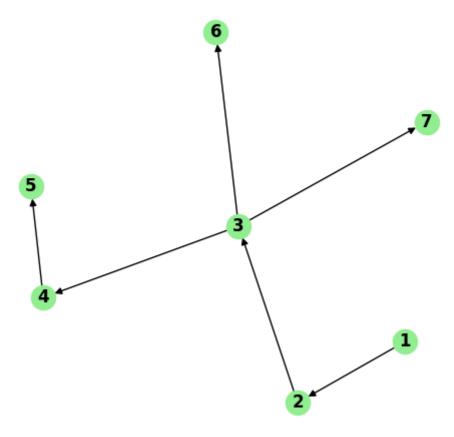
```
nx.draw(G, pos, with_labels=True, node_color="lightblue",
font_weight="bold")
plt.title("Grafo Original")

# Grafo de busca em profundidade
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
dfs_tree = nx.dfs_tree(G, source=start_node)
nx.draw(dfs_tree, pos, with_labels=True, node_color="lightgreen",
font_weight="bold")
plt.title("Árvore de Busca em Profundidade")

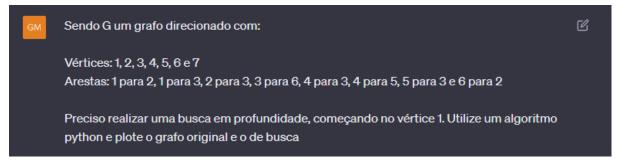
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



# Árvore de Busca em Profundidade

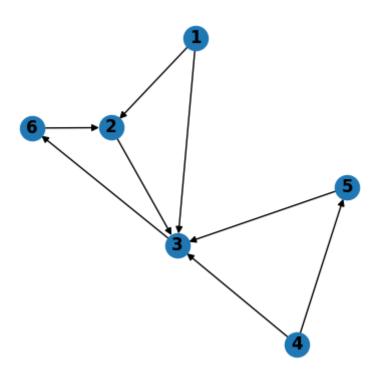


#### Exercício 04:

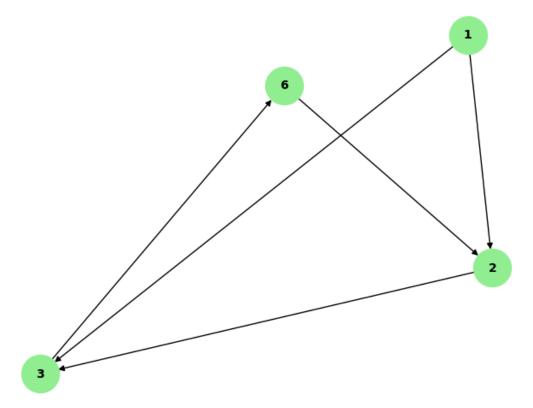


```
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Definir o grafo
G = nx.DiGraph()
G.add edges from([(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 6), (4, 3), (4, 5), (5, 6), (4, 6), (4, 6), (4, 6), (4, 6), (5, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6
3), (6, 2)])
def dfs(graph, node, visited, subgraph):
              if node not in visited:
                            visited.add(node)
                            subgraph.add(node)
                            for neighbor in graph[node]:
                                           dfs(graph, neighbor, visited, subgraph)
# Iniciar a busca em profundidade a partir de cada vértice não visitado
visited nodes = set()
subgraphs = []
for node in G.nodes():
              if node not in visited nodes:
                            subgraph nodes = set()
                            dfs(G, node, visited nodes, subgraph nodes)
                            subgraphs.append(subgraph nodes)
# Criar e mostrar os gráficos dos componentes conectados (árvores de
busca)
pos = nx.spring_layout(G, seed=42)
for idx, nodes in enumerate(subgraphs):
             subgraph = G.subgraph(nodes)
```

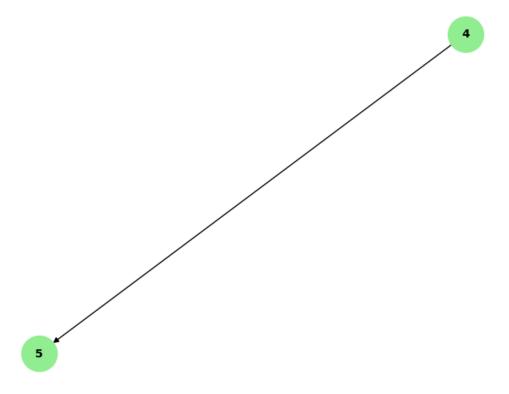
```
nx.draw(subgraph, pos, with_labels=True, node_size=1000,
node_color='lightgreen', font_size=10, font_color='black',
font_weight='bold')
   plt.title(f"Árvore de Busca {idx+1}")
   plt.show()
```



## Árvore de Busca 1



## Árvore de Busca 2



#### Exercício 05:

```
Sendo G um grafo direcionado com:

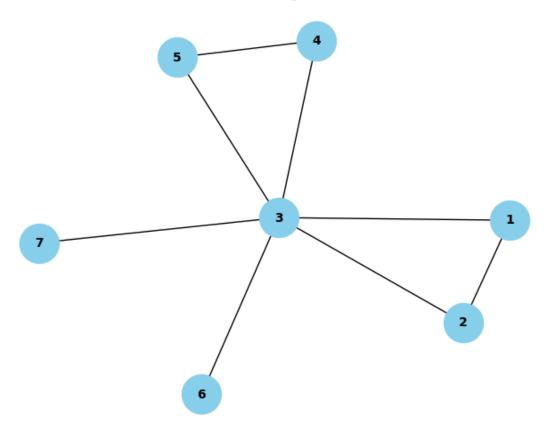
Vértices: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 e 7

Arestas: 1 para 2, 1 para 3, 2 para 3, 3 para 6, 4 para 3, 4 para 5, 5 para 3 e 6 para 2

Preciso realizar uma busca em profundidade, começando no vértice 1. Utilize um algoritmo python e plote o grafo original e o de busca
```

```
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from collections import deque
# Definindo o grafo
edges = [(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6), (3, 7), (4,
5) ]
G = nx.Graph()
G.add edges from (edges)
def bfs levels(graph, start node):
   visited = set()
    queue = deque([(start_node, 0)])  # Adicionando o nível ao par (nó,
nível)
   bfs result = {}
   while queue:
       node, level = queue.popleft()
       if node not in visited:
            visited.add(node)
            if level not in bfs result:
                bfs result[level] = []
            bfs result[level].append(node)
                   queue.extend((neighbor, level + 1) for neighbor in
graph[node] if neighbor not in visited)
   return bfs result
# Realizando a busca em largura a partir do vértice 1
bfs levels result = bfs levels(G, 1)
print("Resultado da busca em largura por níveis:", bfs levels result)
```

```
# Plotando o grafo original
pos = nx.spring_layout(G)
nx.draw(G, pos, with_labels=True, node_color='skyblue', node_size=1000,
font size=10)
plt.title("Grafo Original")
plt.show()
# Plotando o subgrafo resultante da busca em largura por níveis
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
for level, nodes in bfs_levels_result.items():
    y offset = -level  # Ajuste para espaçar os níveis verticalmente
         pos_level = {node: (idx, y_offset) for idx, node in
enumerate(nodes) }
            nx.draw(G.subgraph(nodes), pos_level, with_labels=True,
node color='lightgreen', node size=1000, font size=10)
plt.title("Resultado da Busca em Largura por Níveis")
plt.show()
```



Resultado da Busca em Largura por Níveis

1





6

7

#### Exercício 06:

```
Sendo G um grafo não direcionado com:

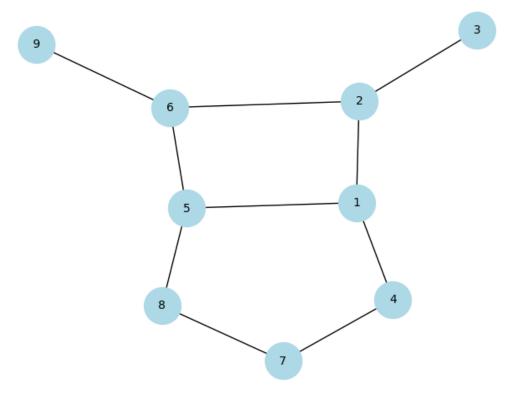
Vértices: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 e 9
Arestas: 1 para 2, 1 para 4, 1 para 5, 2 para 3, 2 para 6, 4 para 7, 5 para 6, 5 para 8, 6 para 9, 7 para 8

Fazer a busca completa com BFS e DFS no grafo G a partir do vértice 1. Plotar o grafo original e os 2 grafos de busca.
```

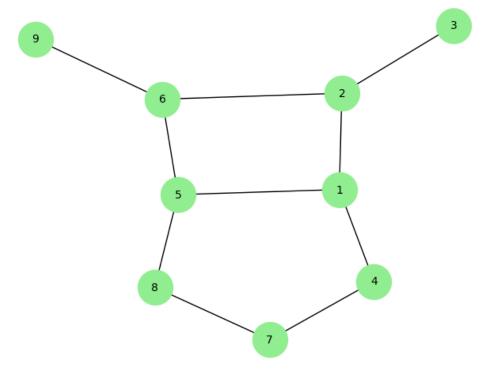
```
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Criar o grafo G
G = nx.Graph()
G.add_edges_from([(1, 2), (1, 4), (1, 5), (2, 3), (2, 6), (4, 7), (5, 4), (4, 7), (5, 4), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6, 6), (6
6), (5, 8), (6, 9), (7, 8)])
# Realizar a busca em largura (BFS)
bfs nodes = list(nx.bfs tree(G, source=1).nodes())
# Realizar a busca em profundidade (DFS)
dfs nodes = list(nx.dfs tree(G, source=1).nodes())
# Plotar o grafo original
pos = nx.spring layout(G, seed=42)
nx.draw(G, pos, with labels=True, node size=1000, font size=10,
font color='black', node color='lightblue')
plt.title("Grafo Original")
plt.show()
# Plotar o grafo da busca em largura (BFS)
bfs tree = G.subgraph(bfs nodes)
nx.draw(bfs tree, pos, with labels=True, node size=1000, font size=10,
font color='black', node color='lightgreen')
plt.title("Busca em Largura (BFS) a partir do vértice 1")
plt.show()
# Plotar o grafo da busca em profundidade (DFS)
dfs tree = G.subgraph(dfs nodes)
```

```
nx.draw(dfs_tree, pos, with_labels=True, node_size=1000, font_size=10,
font_color='black', node_color='lightcoral')
plt.title("Busca em Profundidade (DFS) a partir do vértice 1")
plt.show()
```

Grafo Original



Busca em Largura (BFS) a partir do vértice 1



Busca em Profundidade (DFS) a partir do vértice 1

