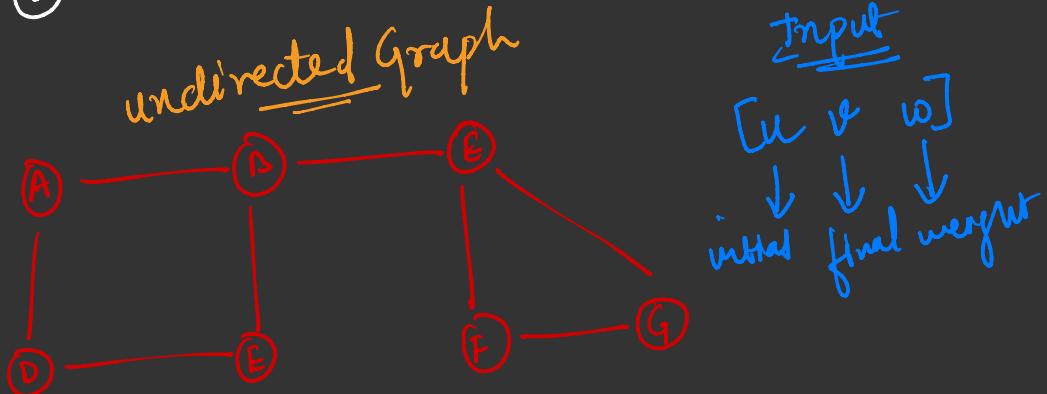
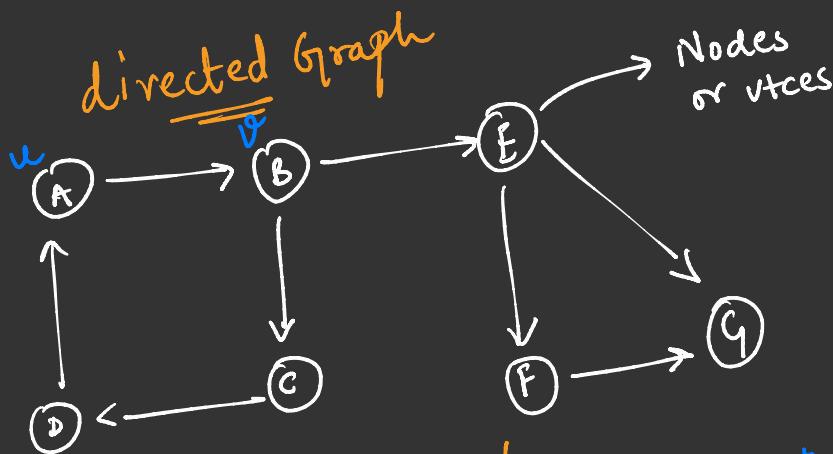
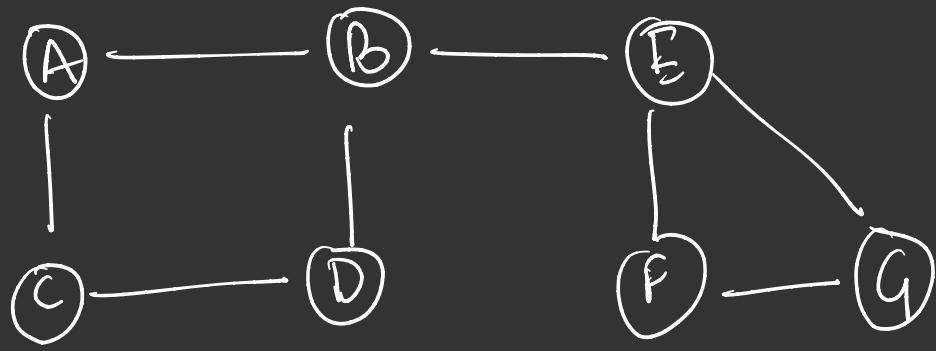


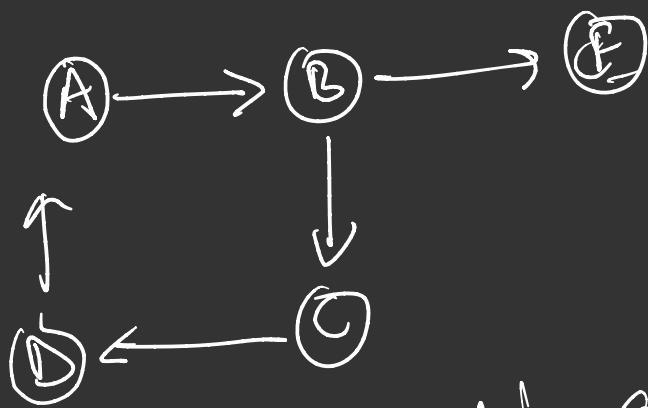
Graph

Graph.

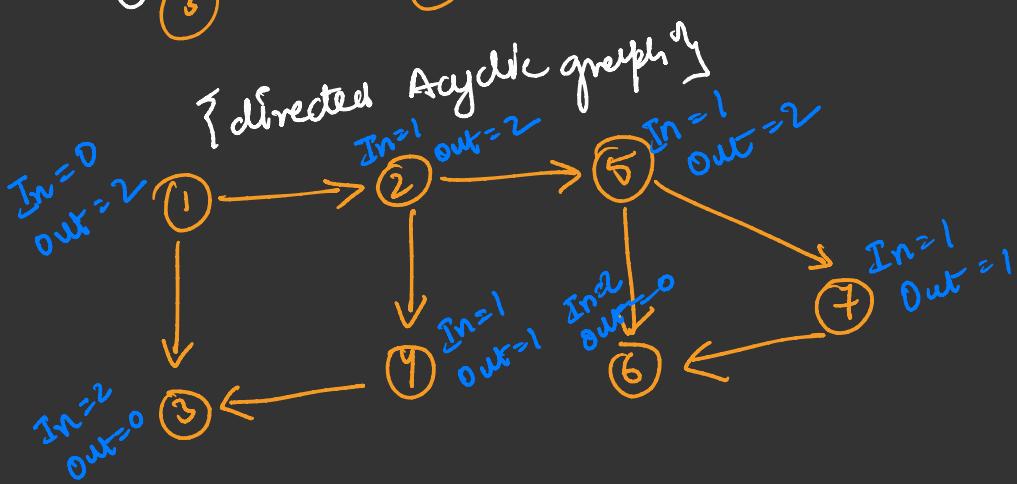
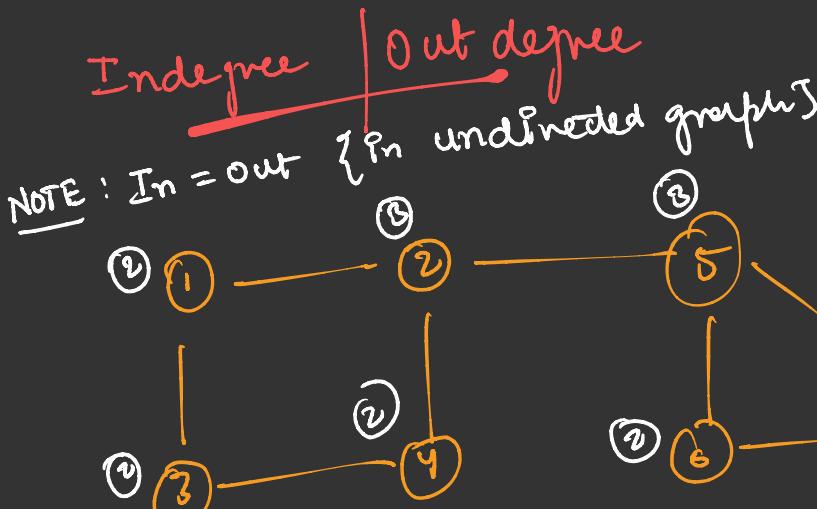
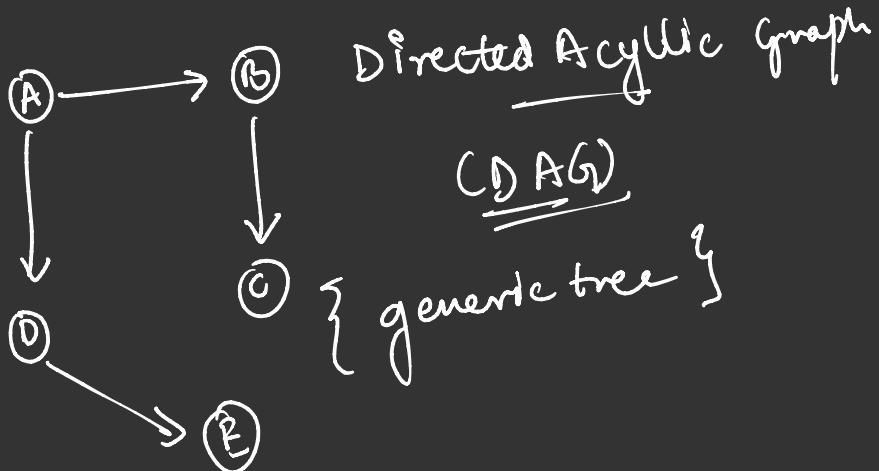


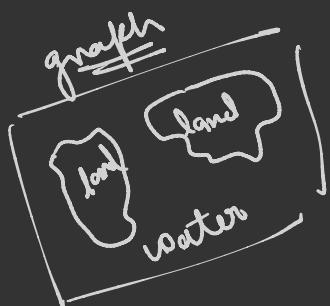
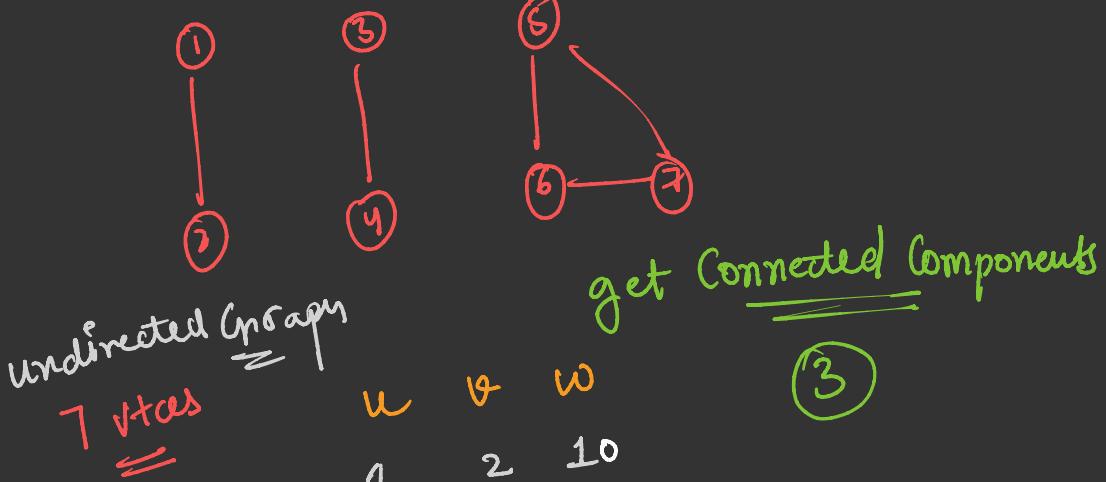


undirected cyclic graph



directed cyclic graph





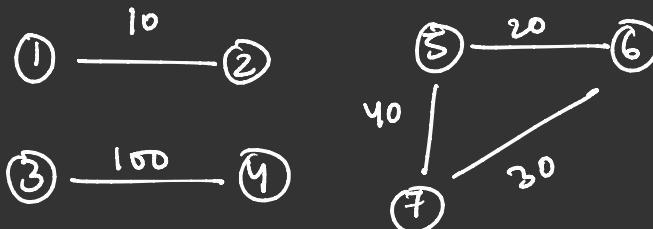
u	v	w
1	2	10
3	4	100
5	6	20
6	7	30
7	5	40

lets build undirected graph

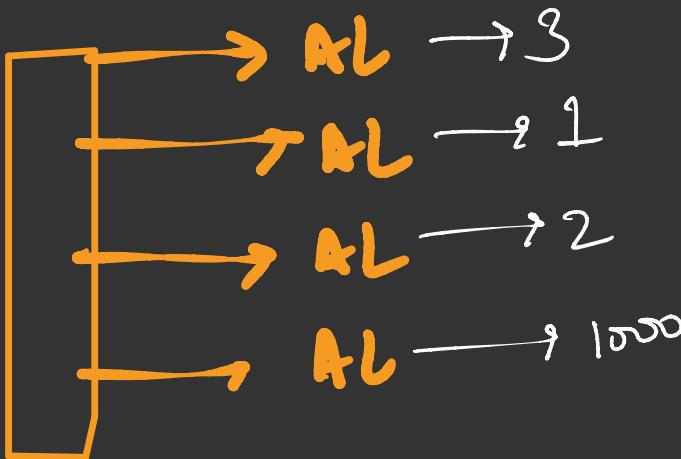
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
4	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	20	40
6	0	0	0	0	20	0	30
7	0	0	0	0	40	30	0

Adj Matrix

$N \times N$
 $\{ v_{tc} \times v_{tc} \}$

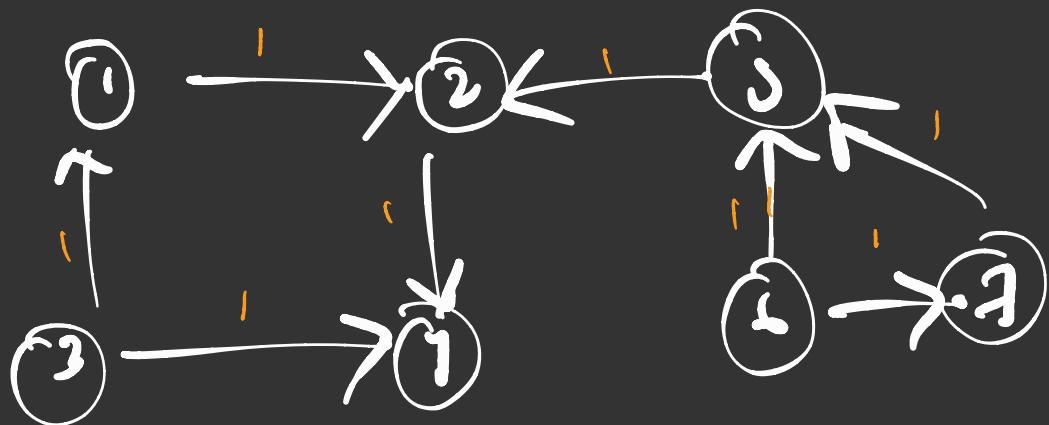


ArrayList<Integer> [] graph



$$6 \rightarrow \{5, 7\}$$

$$7 \rightarrow \{5, 6\}$$



pair {
src
dest:
wt
} y

adj list

1	$\{(1, 2, 1)\}$
2	$\{(2, 4, 1)\}$
3	$\{(3, 1, 1), (3, 4, 1)\}$
4	$\{(4, 2, 1)\}$
5	$\{(5, 6, 1), (5, 7, 1)\}$
6	$\{(6, 5, 1)\}$
7	$\{(7, 5, 1)\}$

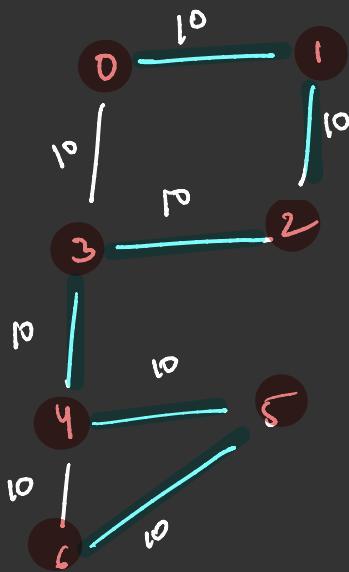
HAS PATH

~~u & v~~

7	→ N
8	→ No. of query of (u, v, w)
0 1 10	
1 2 10	
2 3 10	
0 3 10	
3 4 10	
4 5 10	
5 6 10	
4 6 10	
0	
6	

No. of query of (u, v, w)

0	→ $\{(0, 1, 10), (0, 3, 10)\}$
1	→ $\{(1, 0, 10), (1, 2, 10)\}$
2	→ $\{(2, 1, 10), (2, 3, 10)\}$
3	→ $\{(3, 0, 10), (3, 2, 10), (3, 4, 10)\}$
4	→ $\{(4, 3, 10), (4, 5, 10), (4, 6, 10)\}$
5	→ $\{(5, 4, 10), (5, 6, 10)\}$
6	→ $\{(6, 5, 10), (6, 7, 10)\}$



path traversed

$0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6$

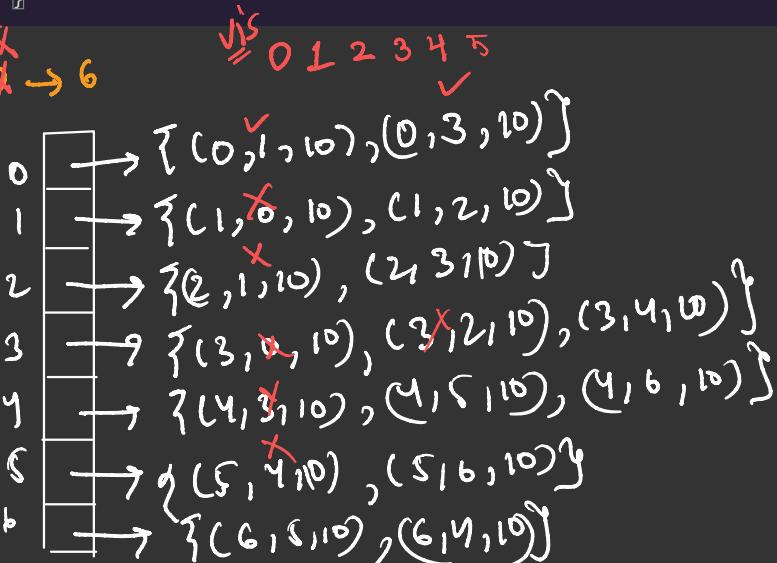
```

public static boolean hasPath(ArrayList<Edge>[] graph, int src, int dest, boolean[] vis) {
    if(src == dest) {
        return true;
    }

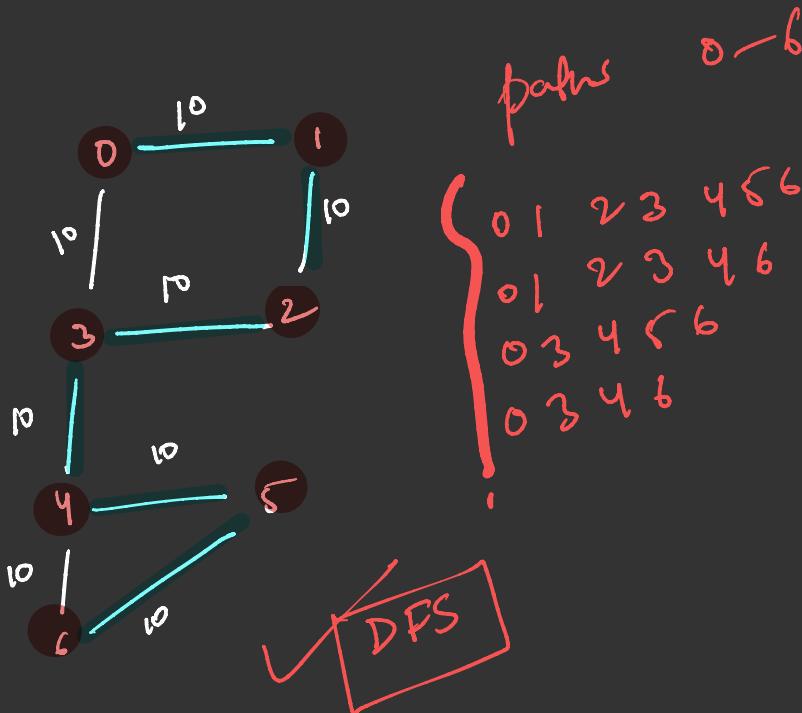
    vis[src] = true;
    for(Edge edge : graph[src]) {
        if(vis[edge.nbr] != true)
            return hasPath(graph, edge.nbr, dest, vis);
    }
}

return false;

```



PRINT ALL PATHS



```
public static void printAllPaths(ArrayList<Edge>[] graph, int src, int dest, boolean[] vis, String psf) {  
    if(src == dest) {  
        System.out.println(psf + dest);  
        return;  
    }  
  
    vis[src] = true;  
    for(Edge edge : graph[src]) {  
        if(vis[edge.nbr] != true)  
            printAllPaths(graph, edge.nbr, dest, vis, psf + src);  
    }  
    vis[src] = false;  
}
```

Multisolver !

- smallest
- longest
- ceil
- floor
- K^{th} largest path

```

7
9
0 1 10
1 2 10
2 3 10
0 3 40
3 4 2
4 5 3
5 6 3
4 6 8
2 5 5
0
6
30
4

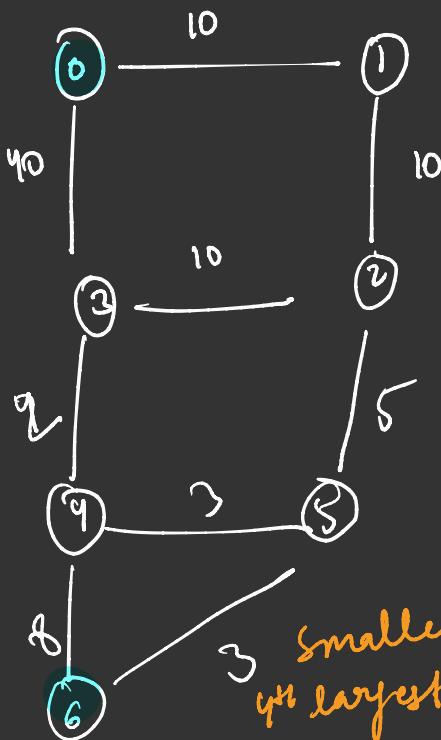
```

Sample Output

```

Smallest Path = 01256828
Largest Path = 032546866
Just Larger Path than 30 = 012546@36
Just Smaller Path than 30 = 01256@28
4th largest path = 03456848

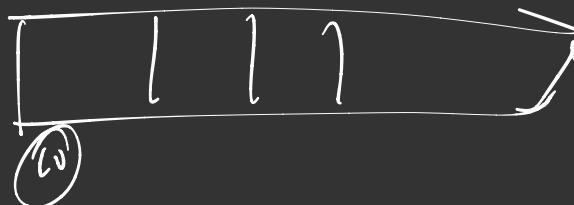
```



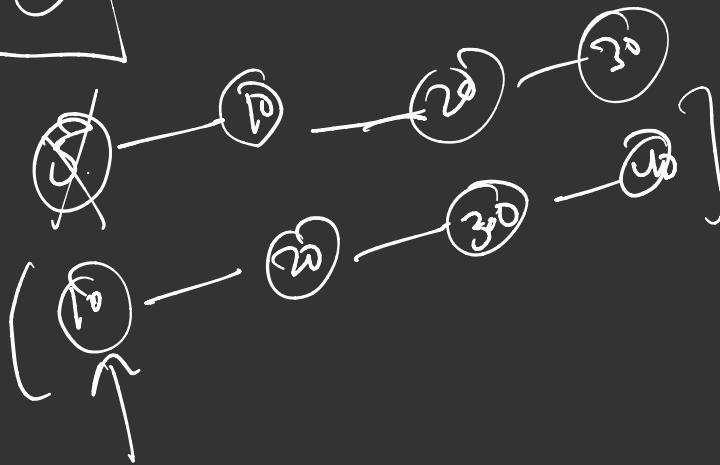
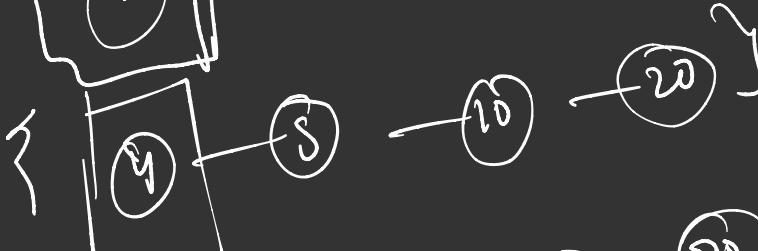
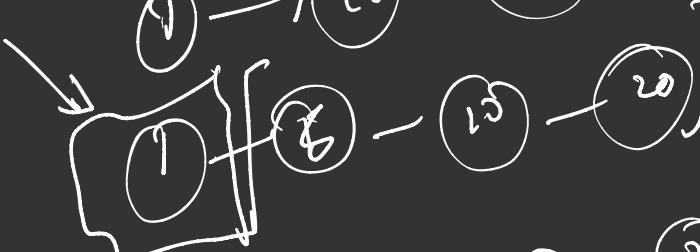
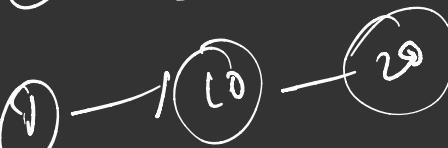
$\text{SRC} = 0$
 $\text{DEFT} = 6$
 $\text{Criterion} = 30$
 $K = 4$

- 0123456 @ 38 (3)
 012346 @ 40 (4)
012546 @ 36 (2)
01256 @ 28 ✓ (1)
 03456 @ 48 (5)
 0346 @ 50 (6)
032546 @ 66 ✓ (6)
03256 @ 58 ✓ (7)
- smallest → 01256 @ 28 ✓
 4th largest → 032546 @ 66 ✓
 largest → 03256 @ 58 ✓

$[10, 2, 20, 5, 4, 3] \{30\}, 90]$



$\uparrow \text{tiny}$
 idx
 $0 \rightarrow \log \underline{\text{smallest}}$



$$\text{arr} = [10, 20, -1, 5, 3, 2, 1, 11, 100, 200, 300]$$

~~3rd largest~~

(10)

(10) → (20)

→ (−1) → (10) → (20)

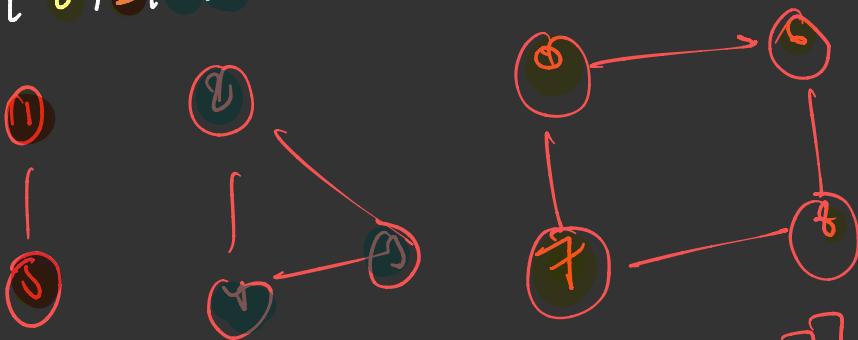
(5) → (10) → (20)

→ (10) → (11) → (20)

(11) → (10) → (20)

Get Connected Comp

[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]



[[0, 6, 7, 8], [1, 5], [2, 3, 4]]

for ($v \in C \rightarrow \emptyset \xrightarrow{?} \{n\}$) {
 if ($v \in C \rightarrow \text{not vis}$) {
 dfs

} }

dfs {
 fun
 call visiteds

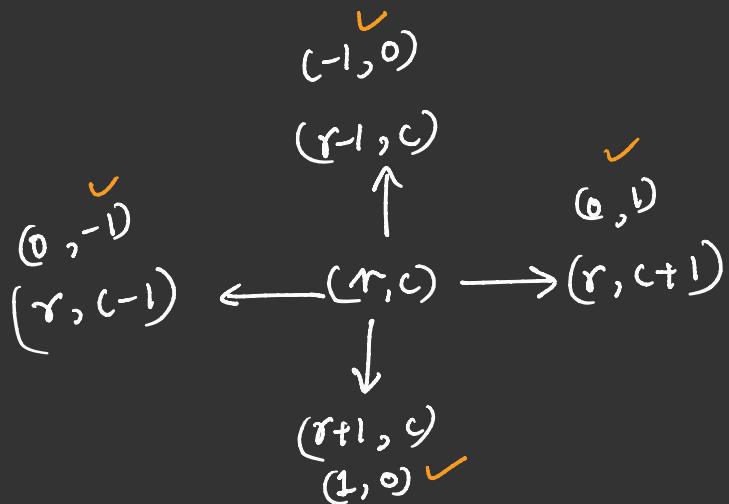
}

Number of Islands

0 → land 1 → water
water

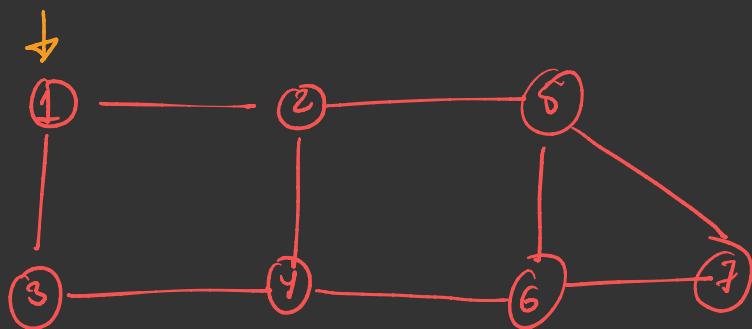
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

Hint • gcc (get connected comp)



$$\text{dir}[4][2] = \left\{ \{-1, 0\}, \{1, 0\}, \{0, -1\}, \{0, 1\} \right\}$$

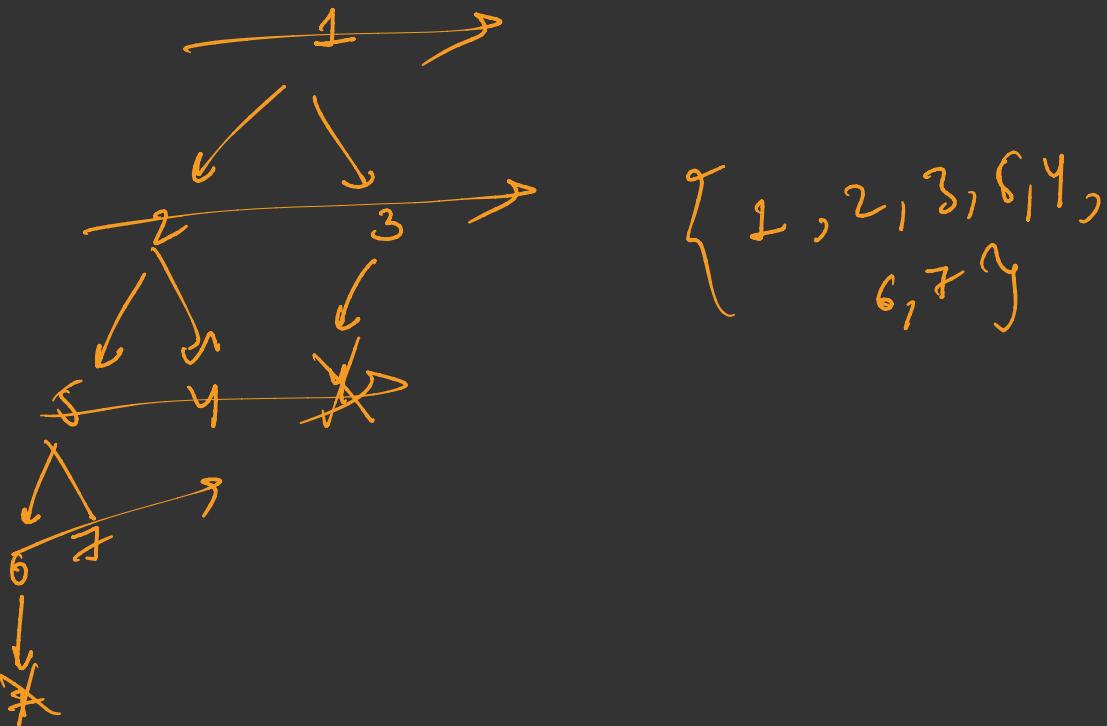
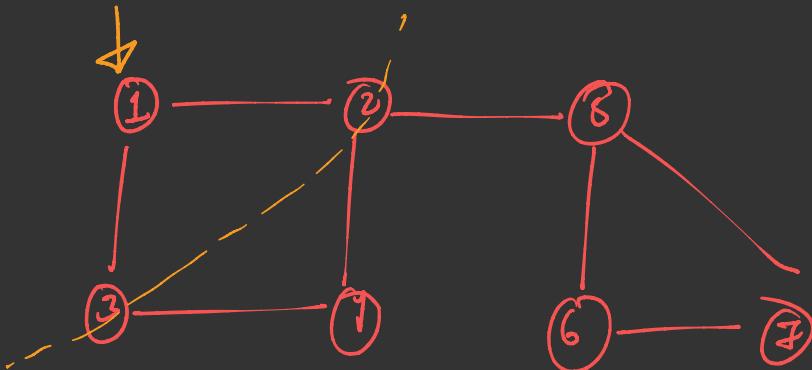
{Hamiltonian Path }
Cycle



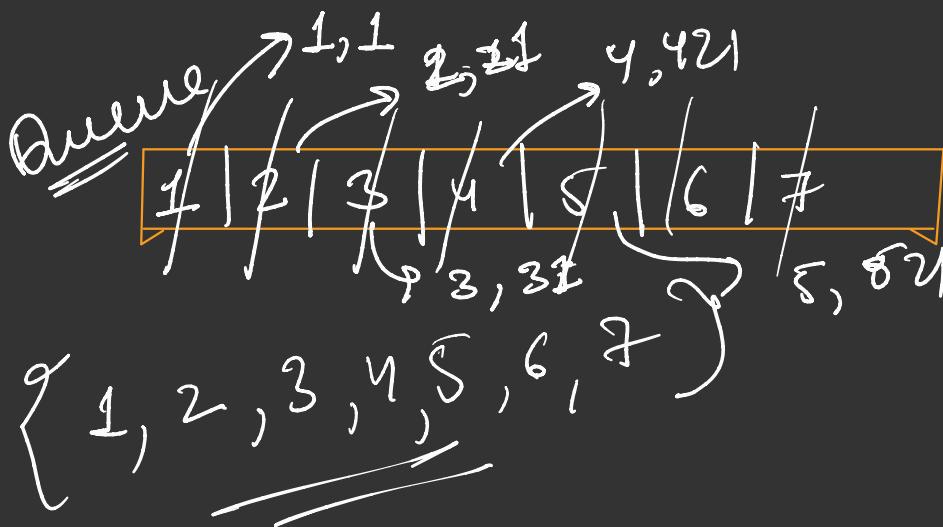
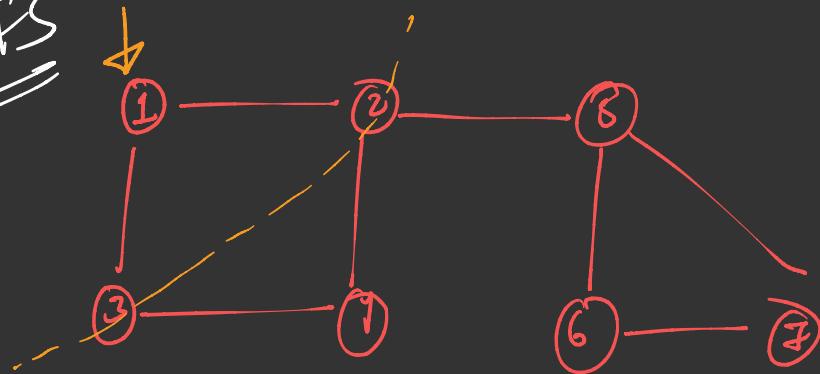
path \rightarrow "o"
cycle \rightarrow "*"] at the end

Till Now: Recursive Call (DFS)

BFS



BFS



1 @ 1

2 @ 21

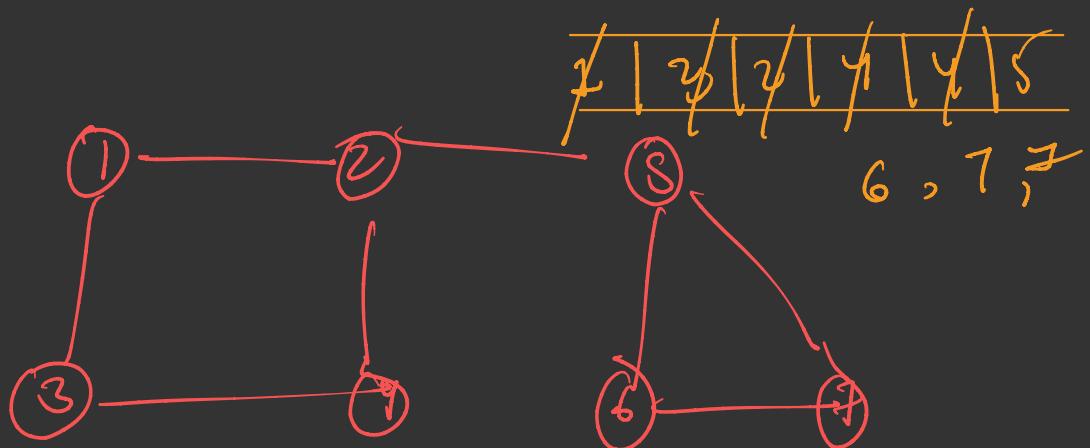
3 @ 31

4 @ 421

5 @ 521

6 @ 6521

7@7821

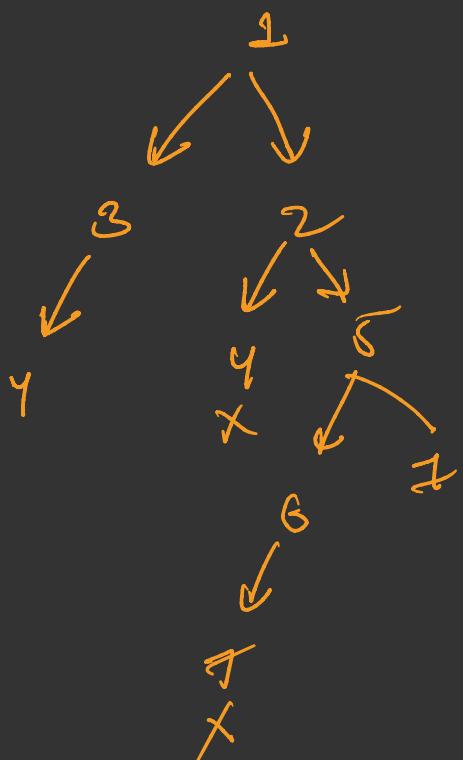


1 | ψ | ψ | ψ | ψ | ψ | 5

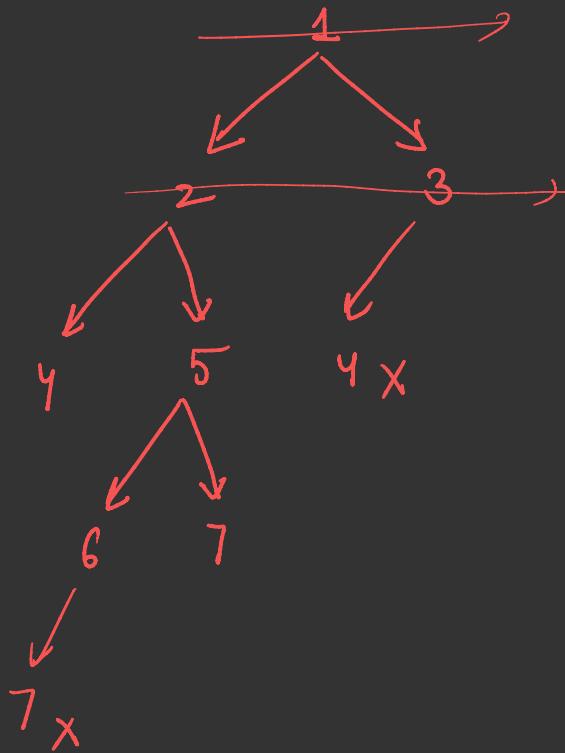
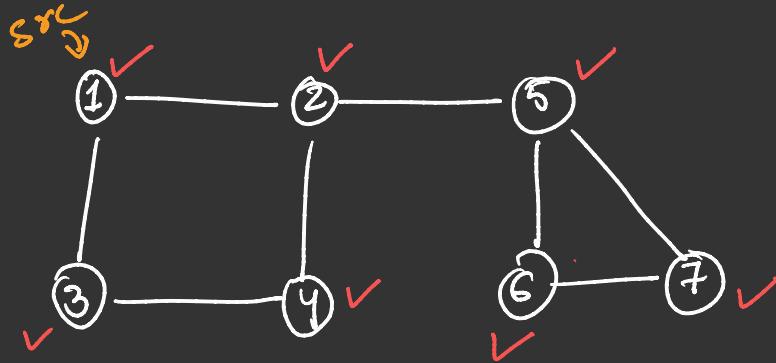
6, 7, 7

1, 3, 2, 4,

5, 6, 7

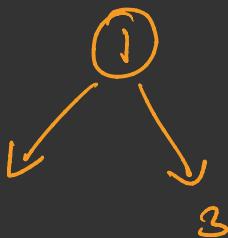
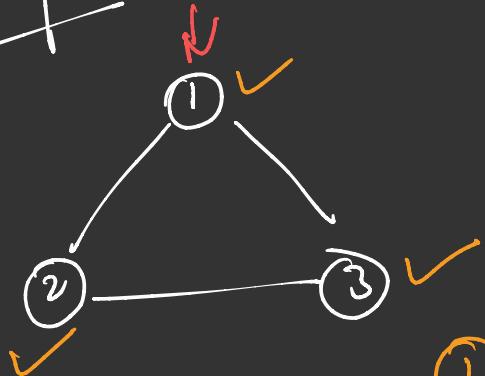


BFS

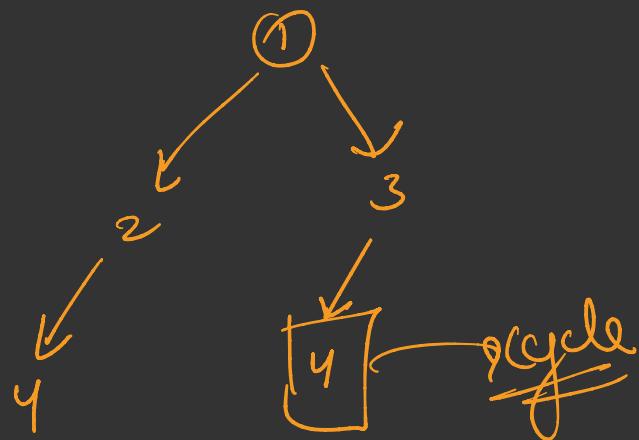
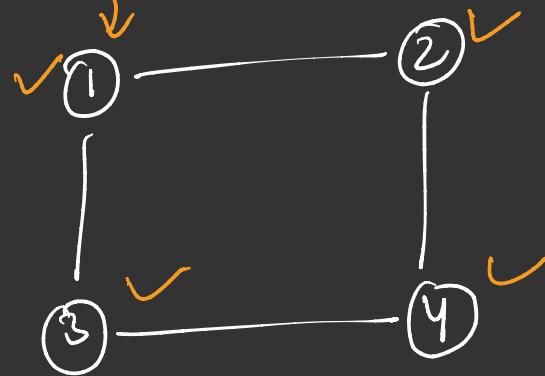


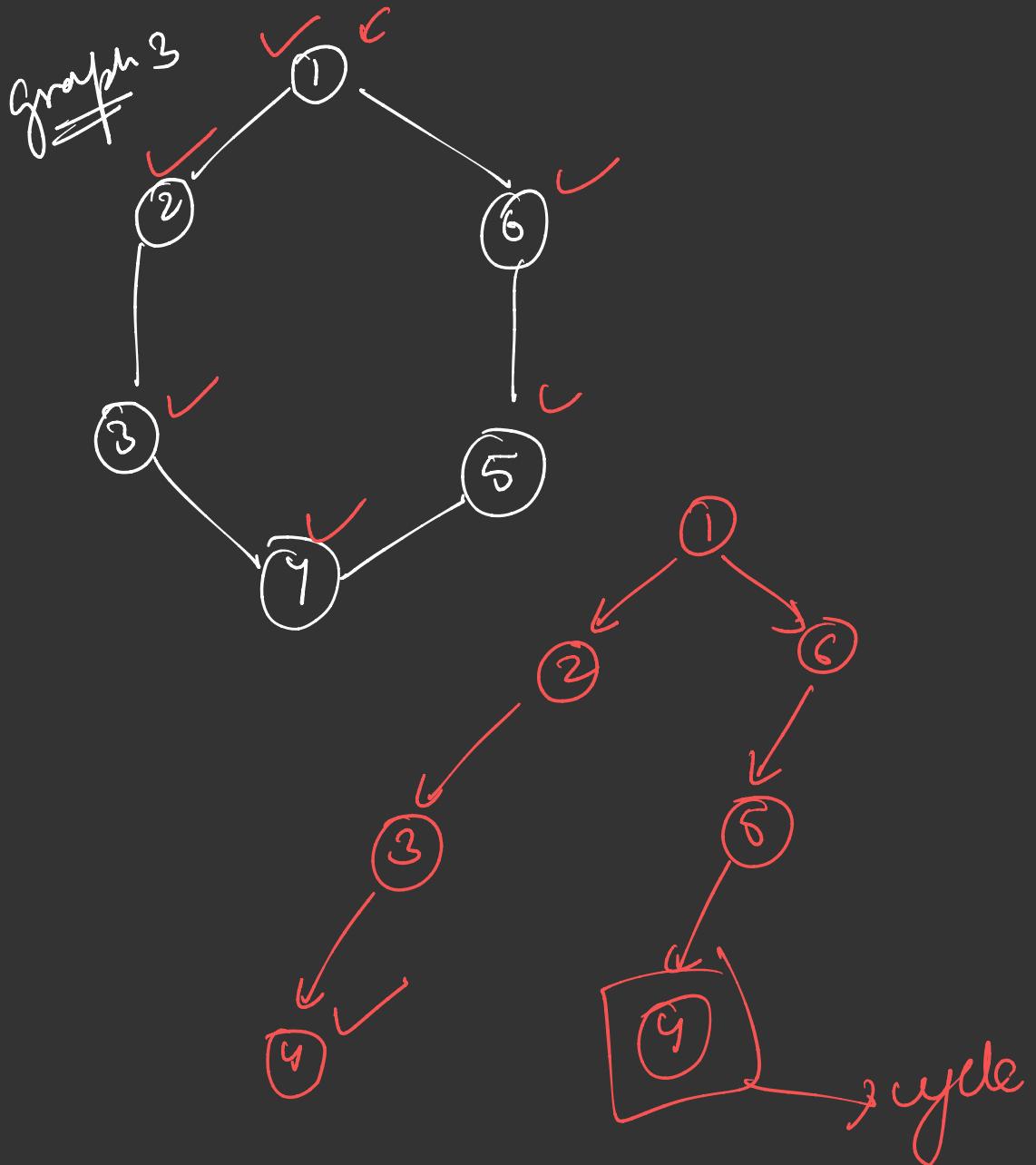


graph LR



graph 2





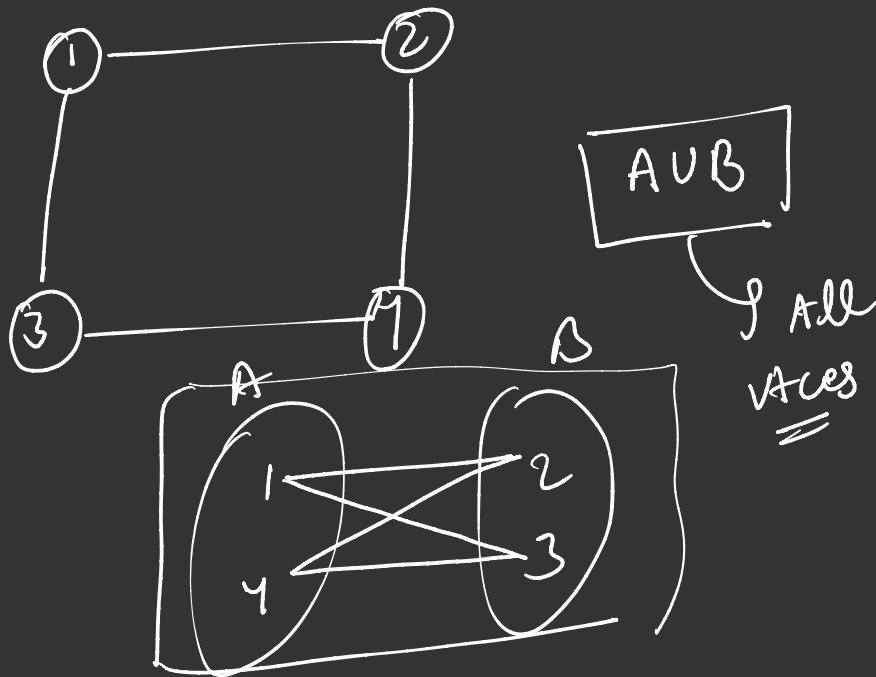
Is GRAPH CYCLIC

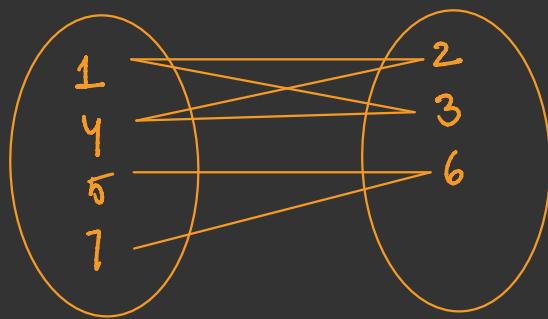
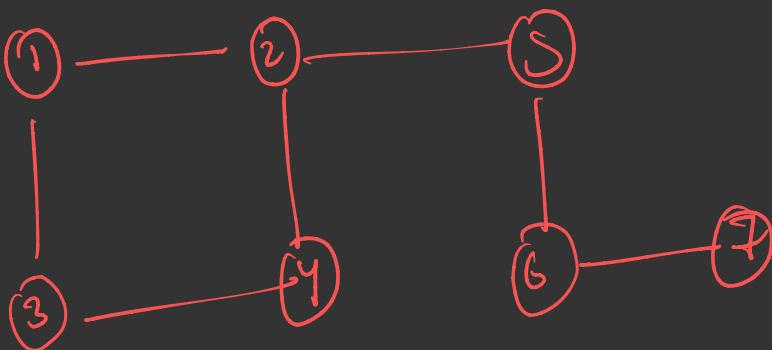
```
// write your code here
boolean[] vis = new boolean[vtes];
for(int i = 0; i < vtes; i++) {
    if(vis[i] == false) {
        boolean hasCycle = isCycle(graph, i, vis);
        if(hasCycle == true) {
            System.out.println(true);
            return;
        }
    }
}
System.out.println([false]);
```

```
public static boolean isCycle(ArrayList<Edge>[] graph, int src, boolean[] vis) {
    Queue<Integer> que = new ArrayDeque<>();
    que.add(src);
    while(que.size() != 0) {
        int rSrc = que.remove();
        if(vis[rSrc] == true) {
            // found cycle
            return true;
        }
        vis[rSrc] = true;
        for(var e : graph[rSrc]) {
            if(vis[e.nbr] == false) {
                que.add(e.nbr);
            }
        }
    }
    return false;
}
```

Bipartite

- ① divide all vtes of a graph into two sets
- ② these two sets should exhaustiv & mutually exclusive



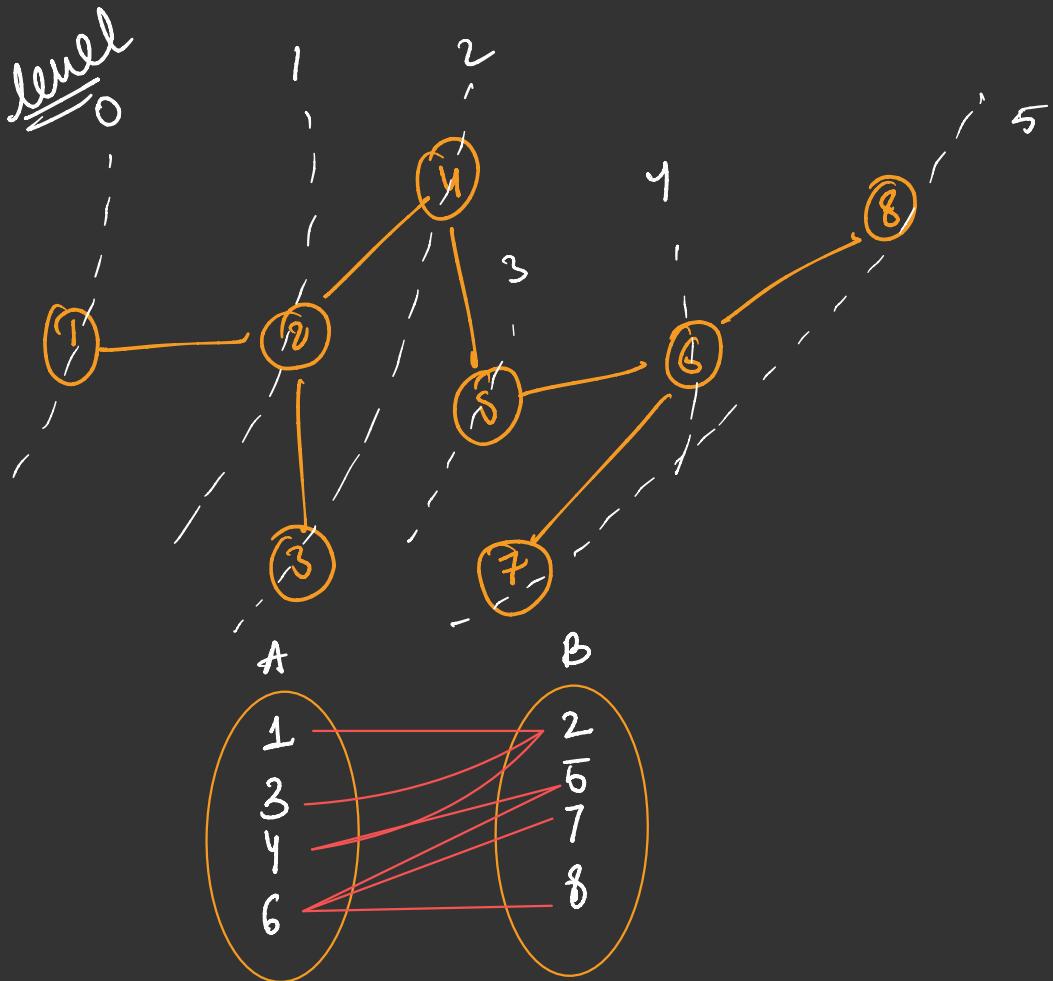


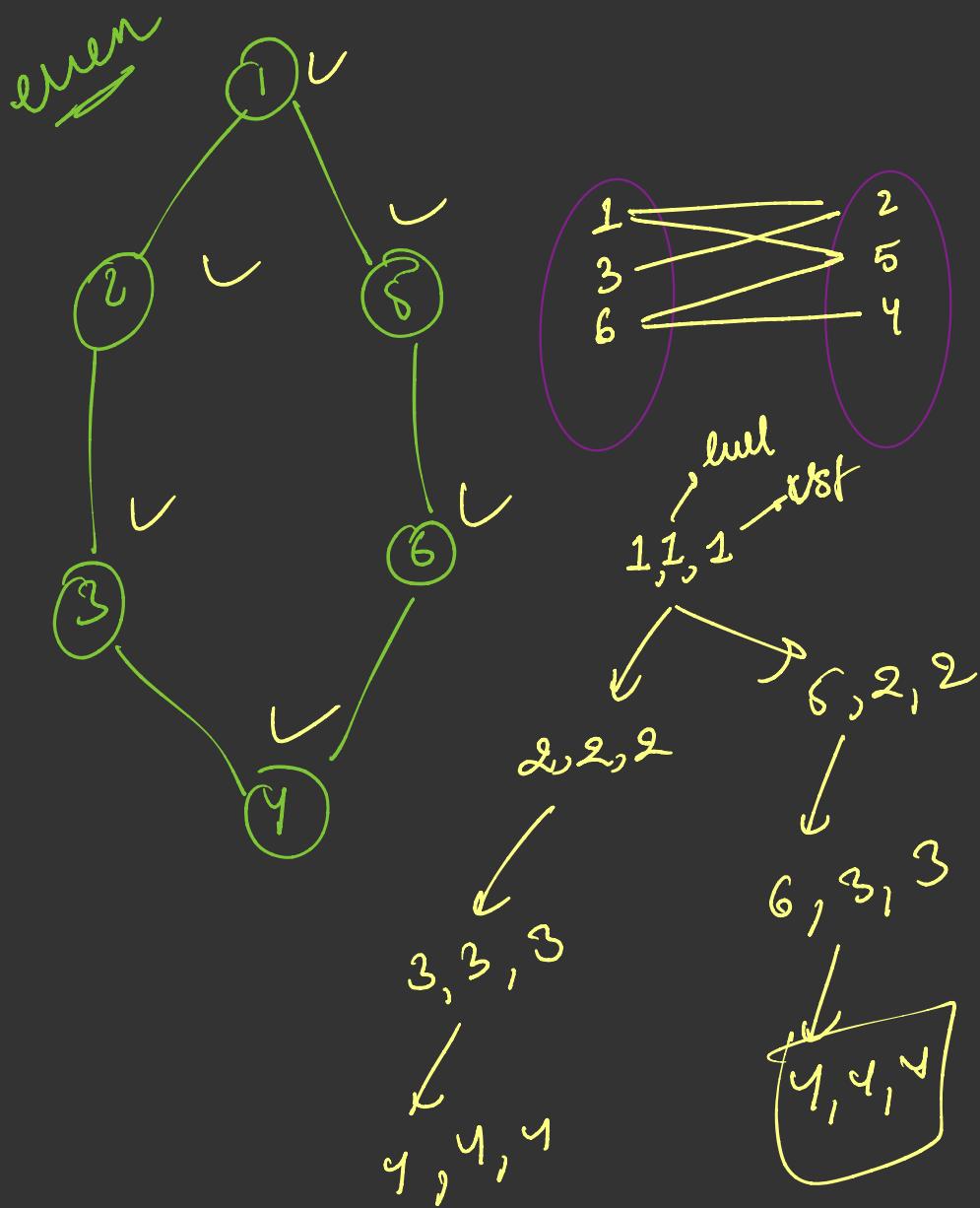
Is Bipartite?

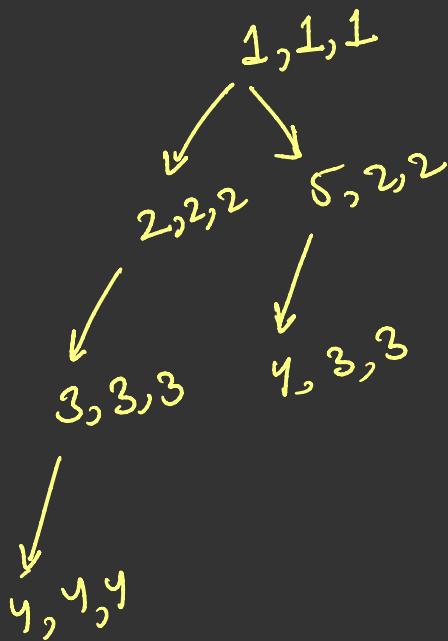
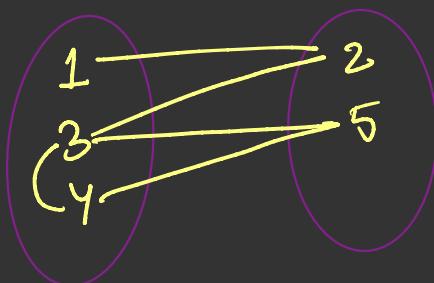
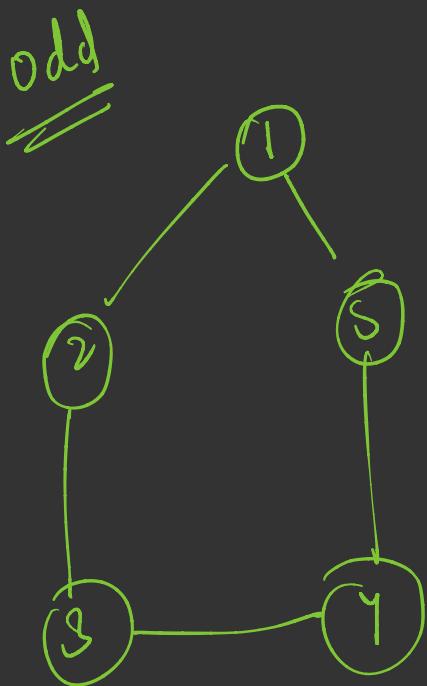
True

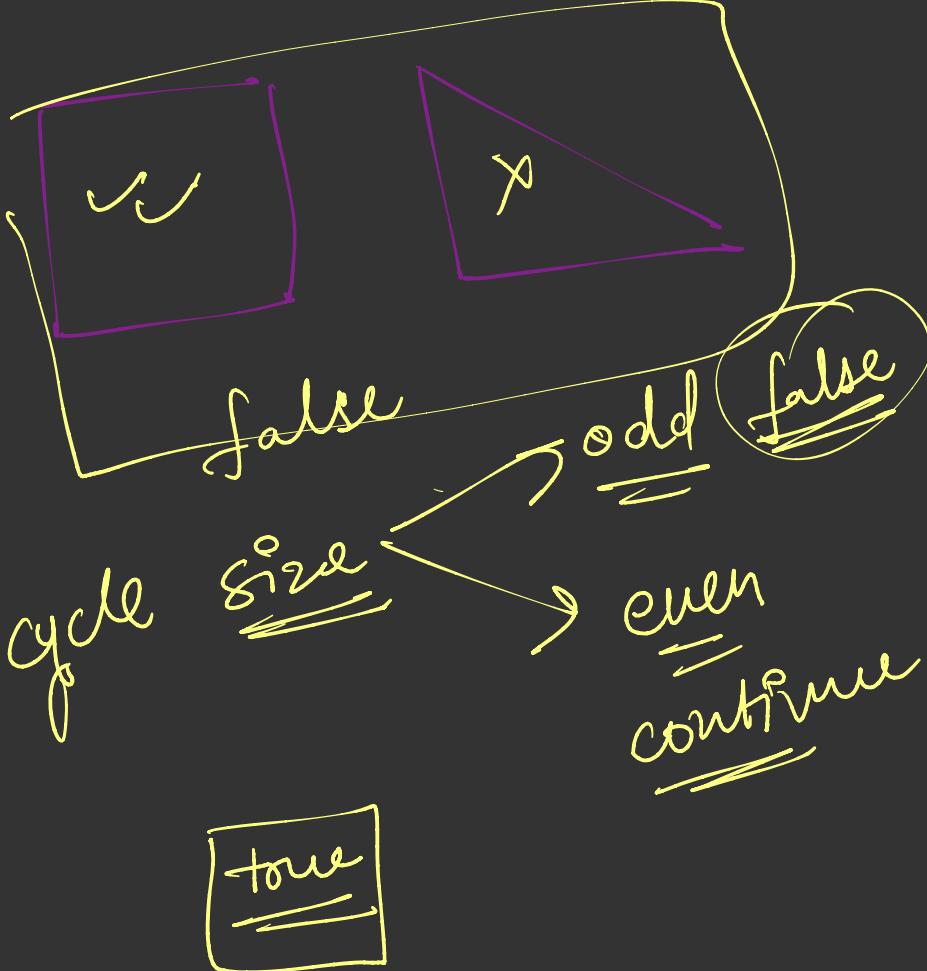
→ Acyclic → true

→ Cyclic even true
odd false

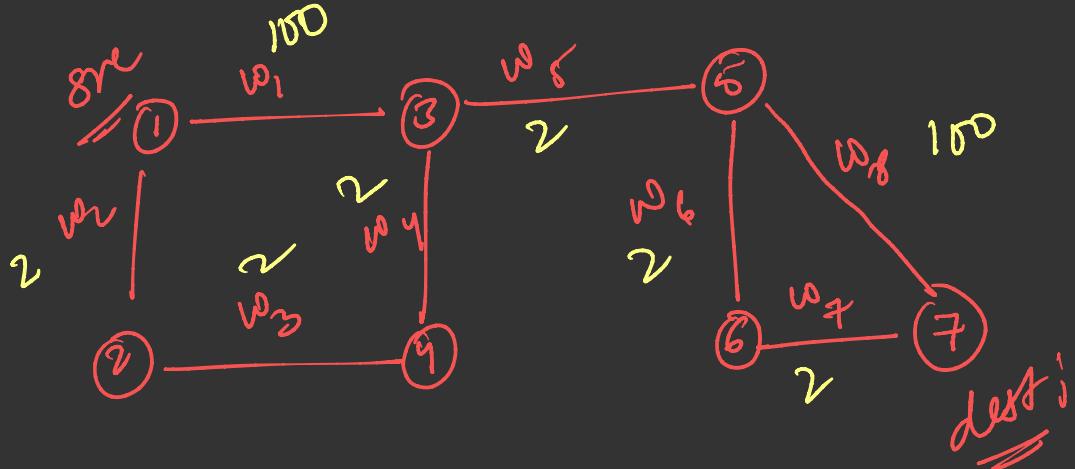








Dijkstra



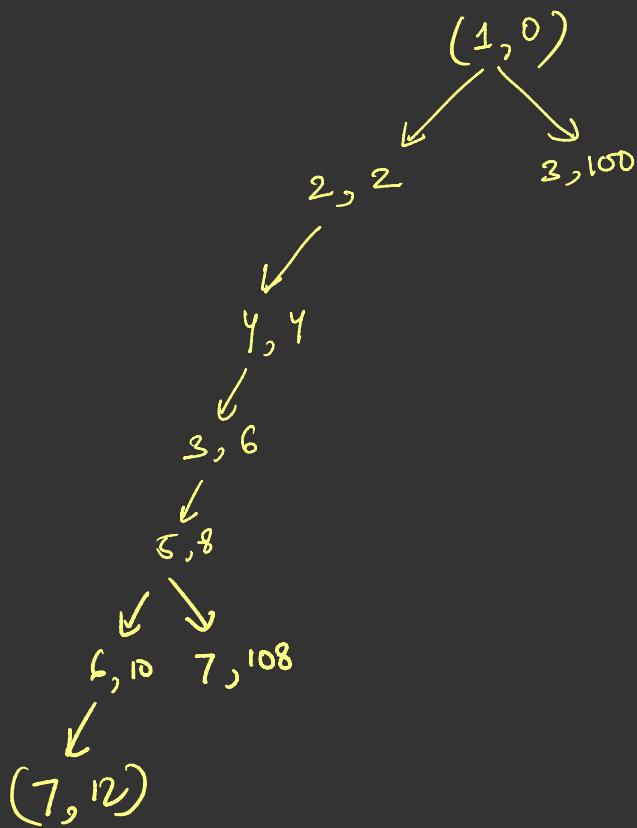
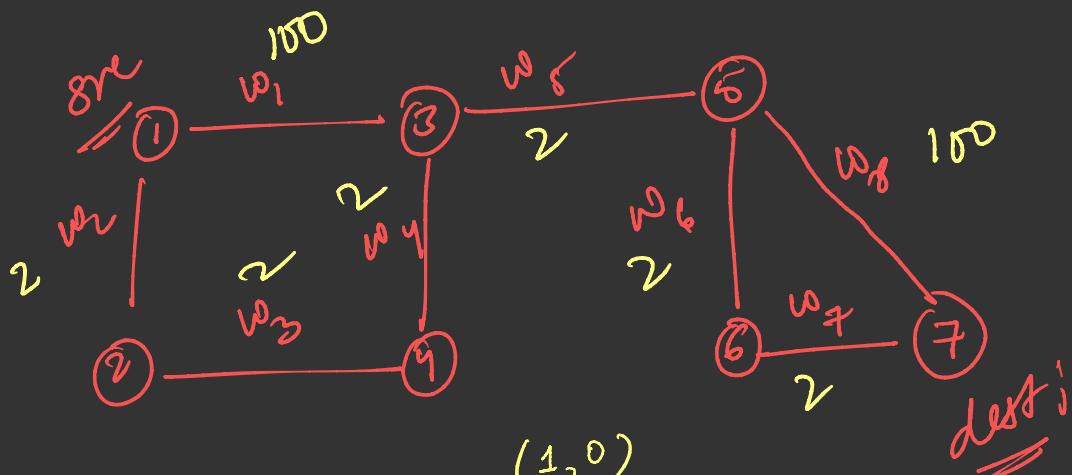
$0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 7$

$\text{tot wt} = \underline{\Sigma \text{wt}}$

$7 \leftarrow 6$

\rightarrow change queue with P or
in BFS
 wtf_{on}

PQ



```
class Pair {  
    int src;  
    int wf;  
    Pair (int src, int wf) {  
        this.src = src;  
        this.wf = wf;  
    }  
}
```

PriorityQueue <Pair> PQ; new PQ(x)

class Pair implements Comparable<Pair>

}

public int compareTo(Pair o) {
 return this.wsf - o.wsf;
}

default min

of max type
return o.wsf - this.wsf;

Prim's Algo

Sample Input

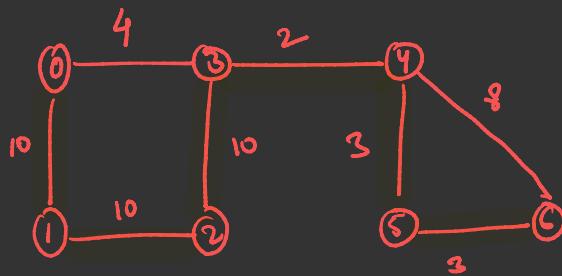
```
7  
8  
0 1 10  
1 2 10  
2 3 10  
0 3 40  
3 4 2  
4 5 3  
5 6 3  
4 6 8
```

Pair {

```
int src;  
int parent;  
int wt;
```

Sample Output

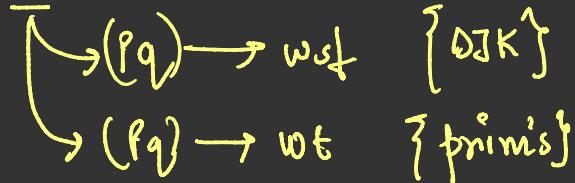
```
[1-0@10]  
[2-1@10]  
[3-2@10]  
[4-3@2]  
[5-4@3]  
[6-5@3]
```



MST → Min. Spanning Tree { one for whole graph }

All vices

BFS



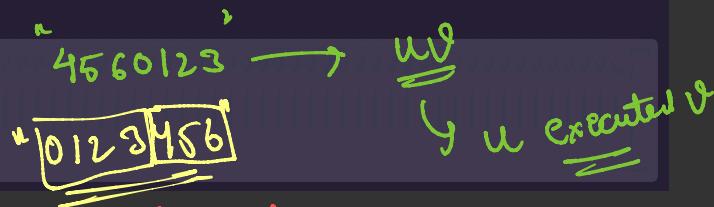
Topological Sort

Sample Input

```
7  
7  
0 1  
1 2  
2 3  
0 3  
4 5  
5 6  
4 6
```

Sample Output

```
4  
5  
6  
0  
1  
2  
3
```



only applicable \rightarrow DAG
 \rightarrow directed Acyclic
 \rightarrow Course scheduling

dfs



