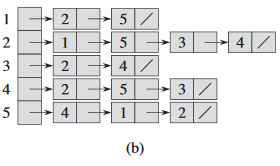
**What does it mean to search a graph?**

It means you trace the edges of it to find the vertices (Points where multiple lines/curves meet). Methods for doing this consist of using input graphs to analyse the nature of the output graphs, or just through other methods.

**How do we represent these graphs?**

Assuming they follow the format (Don’t ask what that means), they can either be represented as adjacency lists or adjacency matrices. Lists are generally used as they are compact (I guess in memory?), and function well with sparse graphs. If the graph is dense however, matrices are recommended. The difference between sparse and dense graphs is based on E’s relation to V2. The closer E is to V2, the denser the graph is.

**More on the lists please**

In list representations, you have an array *Adj* of lists which size is determined by |V|. Now assume we have some variable u, then the array Adj[u] contains all the vertices v that fulfil the condition .

**Continue from page 590 in the book.**