

1. Graphs, BFS, DFS, Topological Sort

- Graph representation (adjacency list vs adjacency matrix)
- Graph searching technique: BFS and DFS
- BFS to find the number of connected components in an undirected graph
- DFS: Tree edge, back edge, forward edge, cross edge
- In a DFS of an undirected graph G , every edge is either a tree edge or a back edge [Proof: Theorem 22.10]
- DFS to detect cycle: A directed graph G is acyclic if and only if a DFS of yields no back edges [Proof: Theorem 22.11]
- For DFS, the discovery and finishing times of vertices have parenthesis structure [Theorem 22.7].
- Topological sort using DFS

2. Huffman coding

- fixed-length encoding
- variable length encoding
- compression gain/improvement

3. Single source shortest path

- Case where BFS doesn't work?
- Dijkstra's algo and finding the shortest path
- Case where Dijkstra's algo doesn't work?
- Bellman-Ford algorithm and finding the shortest path
- Case where Bellman-Ford/any shortest path algo doesn't work?
- optimal substructure property

4. Dynamic Programming (DP)

- Basic differences of greedy, divide-and-conquer, and DP
- Floyd-Warshall Algorithm to find all-pairs shortest paths
- Finding the transitive closure of a directed graph

- Longest common subsequence (LCS)
- Optimal Substructure Property in LCS/Transitive closure/all-pairs-shortest-paths

5. Minimum Spanning tree

- What is spanning tree?
- Find spanning trees from a given graph
- What is minimum spanning tree
- Kruskal's & Prim's algo to find the minimum spanning tree

**** Please make sure you know the running time of all the algorithms included in these topics and go through the relevant lectures/problems/examples/suggested-reference-readings/hw-problems****