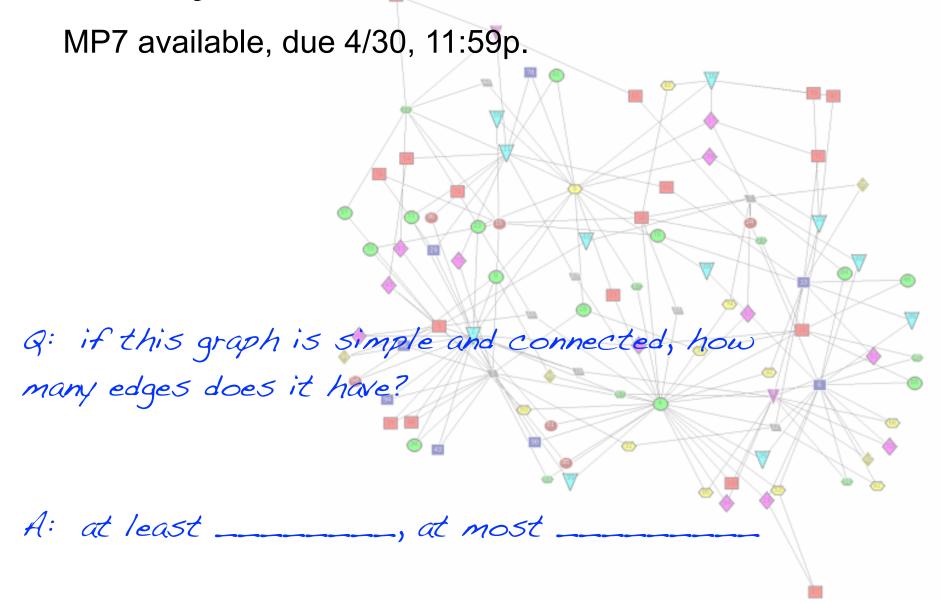
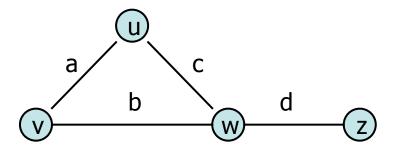
Today's announcements:



Graphs: Adjacency List



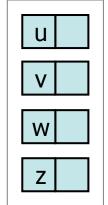
Some functions we'll compare:

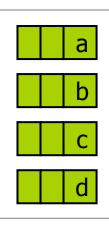
insertVertex(vertex v)

removeVertex(vertex v)

areAdjacent(vertex v, vertex u)

incidentEdges(vertex v)





Graphs: Asymptotic Performance

 n vertices, m edges no parallel edges no self-loops Bounds are big-O 	Edge List	Adjacency List	Adjacency Matrix
Space	n + m	n + m	n^2
incidentEdges(v)	m	deg(v)	n
areAdjacent (v, w)	m	$\min(\deg(v), \deg(w))$	1
insertVertex(o)	1	1	n^2
insertEdge(v, w, o)	1	1	1
removeVertex(v)	m	deg(v)	n^2
removeEdge(e)	1	1	1

Graphs – traversal

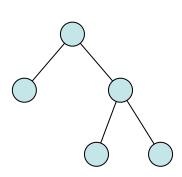
Objective:

Visit every vertex and every edge, in the graph,

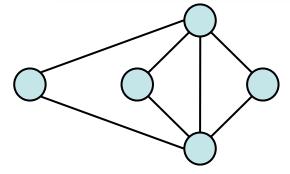
Purpose:

We can search for interesting substructures in the graph,

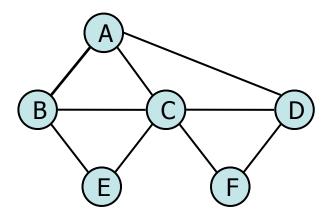
Contrast graph traversal to BST traversal:



- Ordered
- Obvious start



Graphs: Traversal - BFS



http://www.cs.duke.edu/csed/jawaa2/examples/BFS.html http://www.student.seas.gwu.edu/~idsv/idsv.html

Graphs: Traversal – BFS

Visits every vertex and classifies each edge as either "discovery" or "cross"

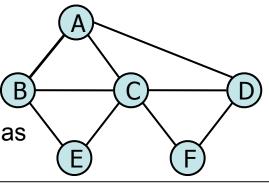
Algorithm BFS(G)
Input: graph G
Output: labeling of the edges of G
as discovery edges and back edges

For all u in G.vertices()
setLabel(u, UNEXPLORED)

For all e in G.edges()
setLabel(e, UNEXPLORED)

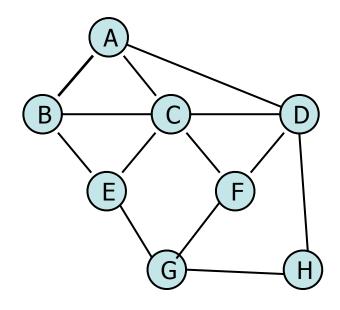
For all v in G.vertices()
if getLabel(v) = UNEXPLORED

BFS(G,v)



```
Algorithm BFS(G,v)
  Input: graph G and start vertex v
   Output: labeling of the edges of G in the connected
component of v as discovery edges and cross edges
queue q;
setLabel(v, VISITED)
q.enqueue(v);
While !(q.isEmpty)
  q.dequeue(v)
  For all w in G.adjacentVertices(v)
     if getLabel(w) = UNEXPLORED
        setLabel((v,w),DISCOVERY)
        setLabel(w, VISITED)
        q.enqueue(w)
     else if getLabel((v,w)) = UNEXPLORED
        setLabel((v,w),CROSS)
```

Graphs: BFS example



Α	CBD
В	ACE
С	BADEF
D	ACF
E	всG
F	CDG
G	EFH
Н	D G

While loop

For loop

TOTAL RUNNING TIME:

Graphs: BFS properties

