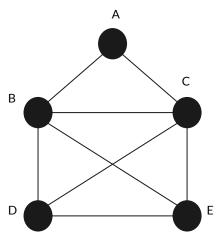
CIS 263 Introduction to Data Structures and Algorithms

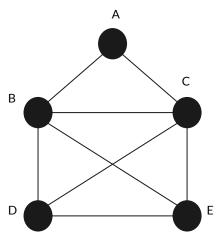
Graph Coloring

Given a Graph, we have color its nodes in a way that no two adjacent nodes have the same color (i.e. each edge ends at different color vertices)

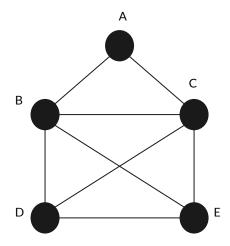


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Traversal seq A B C D E



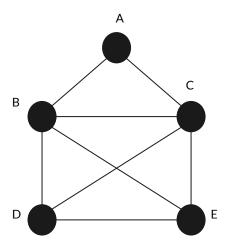
Greedy Algorithm



Traversal seq A B C D E

Greedy Algorithm

- Ordered list of colors

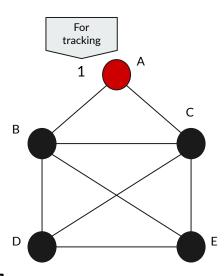


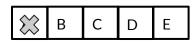
Traversal seq	Α	В	С	D	Ε
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1	2	3	4	5

Greedy Algorithm

- Ordered list of colors
- Starting node: color with the initial index

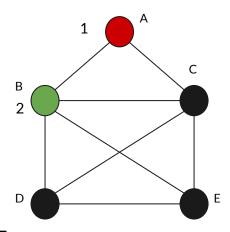


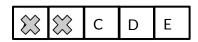


1	2	3	4	5

Greedy Algorithm

- Ordered list of colors
- Starting node: color with the initial index
- Go to the next neighbour, color it
 - with the minimum available index (non replaceable) exclusive to the already labeled (colored) neighbor's indices
 - Iterate

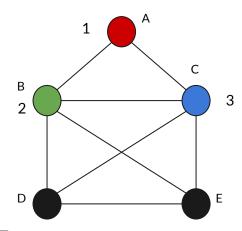




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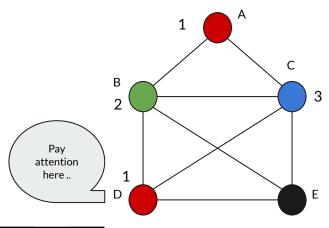




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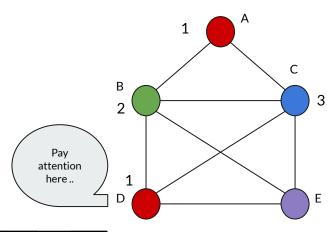




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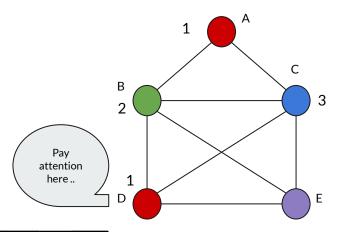




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Greedy Algorithm

- Ordered list of colors
- Starting node: color with the initial index
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 - with the minimum available index (non replaceable) exclusive to the already labeled (colored) neighbor's indices
 - Iterate
- Solution: 4 colours (chromatic number) graph





1	2	3	4	5

Summary

Given a Graph, we used a Greedy
Algorithm to perform graph coloring.