**Graph Algorithms in JavaScript:**

Graph algorithms are fundamental techniques used to traverse and analyze graphs, which consist of nodes (vertices) connected by edges. JavaScript provides powerful capabilities for implementing graph algorithms efficiently.

**Breadth-First Search (BFS):**

Breadth-First Search (BFS) is a graph traversal algorithm that explores all the neighbor nodes at the present depth prior to moving on to the nodes at the next depth level. It starts at a specified vertex and visits all of its neighbors before moving to the next level of neighbors. BFS can be implemented using a queue data structure to keep track of visited vertices and explore them in a systematic order.

**Depth-First Search (DFS):**

Depth-First Search (DFS) is another graph traversal algorithm that explores as far as possible along each branch before backtracking. It starts at a specified vertex and explores as deeply as possible along each branch before backtracking to the nearest unexplored vertex. DFS can be implemented using recursion or a stack data structure to keep track of visited vertices and explore them in a depth-first manner.

**Shortest Path Algorithms:**

Shortest path algorithms are used to find the shortest path between two vertices in a graph. Algorithms like Dijkstra's algorithm and Bellman-Ford algorithm can be used to find the shortest path efficiently. Dijkstra's algorithm finds the shortest path from a single source vertex to all other vertices in the graph, while Bellman-Ford algorithm can handle graphs with negative edge weights.

**Minimum Spanning Tree:**

A minimum spanning tree (MST) of a graph is a subset of its edges that forms a tree and connects all vertices together with the minimum possible total edge weight. Algorithms like Prim's algorithm and Kruskal's algorithm can be used to find the minimum spanning tree efficiently. Prim's algorithm starts with an arbitrary vertex and adds the shortest edge that connects the tree to a new vertex, while Kruskal's algorithm builds the MST by adding edges in increasing order of their weights while avoiding cycles.