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#an undirected simple graph
#Feb 11, 2016
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import copy
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class Graph(object):
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```
    def __init__(self):
        #Graph constructor
        self.Graph = {}
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```
    def add_vertices(self, vertices):
        #Add a list of vertices to the graph
        length = len(vertices)
        for i in range (length):
            if vertices[i] not in self.Graph:    #check if vertex exists in dictionary already
                self.Graph[vertices[i]] = []
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```
    def delete_vertex(self, v):
        #Delete a vertex from the graph.
        if v in self.Graph:
            del self.Graph[v]                #delete key from dictionary
            for item in self.Graph:
                if v in self.Graph[item]:    #delete vertex from other keys' values
                    self.Graph[item].remove(v)
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    def contract_edge(self, e):
        vertex1=e[0]                #first element of edge
        vertex2=e[1]                #second element of edge

        if vertex1 < vertex2:
            for item in (self.Graph[vertex2]):
                if item not in self.Graph[vertex1] and item != vertex1:
                    self.Graph[vertex1].append(item)    #copy vertex2's edges into vertex1's
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            for item in self.Graph:
                if vertex2 in self.Graph[item]:
                    self.Graph[item].remove(vertex2)    #remove vertex2 from other keys' values
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            del (self.Graph[vertex2])    #delete vertex2 from dictionary
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        else:
            for item in (self.Graph[vertex1]):
                if item not in self.Graph[vertex2] and item != vertex2:
                    self.Graph[vertex2].append(item)    #copy vertex1's edges into vertex2's
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```
            for item in self.Graph:
                if vertex1 in self.Graph[item]:
                    self.Graph[item].remove(vertex1)    #remove vertex1 from other keys' values
```

```
            del (self.Graph[vertex1])    #delete vertex1 from dictionary
```

```
    def delete_edge(self, e):
        vertex1=e[0]                #first element of edge
        vertex2=e[1]                #second element of edge
```

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        if vertex1 in self.Graph and vertex2 in self.Graph:
            if vertex1 in self.Graph[vertex2]:
                #check if element1 is in element2
's values
                self.Graph[vertex2].remove(vertex1)
                #remove element1 from values
if true
            if vertex2 in self.Graph[vertex1]:
                #check if element2 is in element1
's values
                self.Graph[vertex1].remove(vertex2) #remove element2 from values if t
rue

def vertices(self):
    #Return a list of nodes in the graph.
    return list(self.Graph.keys())

def add_edges(self, edges):
    #Add a list of edges to the graph
    edges = list(edges)
    length1 = len(edges)
    for i in range (length1):
        temp = edges[i]
        first = temp[0]
        second = temp[1]
        #first vertex of pair
        #second vertex of pair

        if first not in self.Graph:
            #Vertex1 is not in dictionary
            self.Graph[first] = [second]
        else:
            if second not in self.Graph[first]:
                #Vertex1 in dictionary but Vertex
2 isn't
                self.Graph[first].append(second)

            if second not in self.Graph:
                #Vertex2 is not in dictionary
                self.Graph[second] = [first]

            else:
                if first not in self.Graph[second]:
                    #Vertex2 is in dictionary but Ver
tex1 isn't
                    self.Graph[second].append(first)

def edges(self):
    #Return a list of edges in the graph
    edge = []
    for vertex1 in self.Graph:
        for vertex2 in self.Graph[vertex1]:
            if (vertex2, vertex1) not in edge:
                #check if inverse of edge is alre
ady in the list
                edge.append((vertex1, vertex2))
                #ex. if (u,v) is in list (v,u) wo
n't be appended

    return edge

#Breadth First Search
def BFS(self,v):
    if v in self.Graph:
        #step 1
        graph = copy.deepcopy(self.Graph)
        #create copy of self.Graph
        S = [v]
        #list S
        label = []
        #list to hold labels, index refers to label
        T = []
        #empty list of edges
        #step 2
        C = graph[v]
        #list of v's neighbors
        C.sort()
        #step 3
        label.append(v)
        #label v as 0
        bstar = v
        #bstar = vertex we're branching to

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    for item in graph:
        if bstar in graph[item]:
            graph[item].remove(bstar)

    #step 4
    while(True):
        neighbors = graph[bstar]
        for vert in label:
            if vert in neighbors:
                neighbors.remove(vert)

        for item in neighbors:
            S.append(item)
            S.sort()
            T.append((bstar,item))
            label.append(item)

        graph2 = copy.deepcopy(graph)

        for thing in C:
            for item in graph:
                if thing in graph2[item]:
                    graph2[item].remove(thing)

        graph = graph2

        #step 5
        if (len(C) == 0):
            return T
        else:
            bstar = C[0]

    #Depth First Search
    def DFS(self,v):
        if v in self.Graph:
            graph = copy.deepcopy(self.Graph)
            T = []
            bstar = v
            pstar = v
            history = [v]
            label = []
            label.append(v)
            U1 = graph.keys()
            U = []

            for item in U1:
                U.append(item)
            U.remove(v)

            neighbors = graph[v]
            neighbors.sort()
            intersection = list(set(U) & set(neighbors))
            intersection.sort()

            #step 2

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while (True):
    while (intersection):
        w = intersection[0]
        label.append(w)           #label neighbor of bstar
        T.append((bstar,w))      #add edge to T
        U.remove(w)              #remove labeled vertex from unlabeled list
        pstar = bstar            #help for backtracking
        bstar = w
        history.append(bstar)     #update history list
        neighbors = graph[bstar] #get neighbors
        neighbors.sort()
        intersection = list(set(U) & set(neighbors)) #get intersect of U a
nd neighbors
        intersection.sort()

        neighbors = graph[bstar] #update neighbors
        neighbors.sort()
        intersection = list(set(U) & set(neighbors)) #used to check for halti
ng condition
        intersection.sort()

        if (len(intersection) == 0): #if U intersect neighbors = []
            num = history.index(bstar)
            bstar = history[num-1]    #bstar = pstar

        if (bstar == v and intersection == [] and len(U) == 0): #halting conditio
n
            return T                #return spanning tree

        if (intersection != []):
            history.append(bstar)     #update history list

def MaxDegC(self):
    order = list()                  #list of vertices with degrees
    sort = list()                  #sorted list of veritces based off of degrees
    colors = {}                    #dictionary to keep track of color labels
    for index in range (len(self.Graph)): #creates dictionary of colors for wor
st case scenario
        colors[index+1] = []       #worst case = (every vertex has own c
olor)

    for vertex in self.Graph:
        order.append((len(self.Graph[vertex]), vertex)) #make list with (degree,
vertex)

    order.sort()                  #sort in ascending order
    order.reverse()               #reverse order

    for index in range (len(order)):
        sort.append(order[index][1]) #remove degrees from list

    colors[1] = [sort[0]]         #color first vertex 1
    x = sort[0]
    sort.remove(x)                #remove vertex

    while len(sort) > 0:          #while not all vertices are labeled
        j=1                      #set color = 1
        found = False
        w = sort[0]               #set w = vertex with max degree
        while found == False:

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    for label in colors:
        if found == True:
            #if a vertex can be labeled stop the for
loop
            break
        spot = 0
        #keep track of # of neighbors checked
        for neighbor in self.Graph[w]:
            spot = spot+1
            #checked one more neighbor
            if neighbor in colors[label]:
                #a neighbor vertex is already lab
eled with a num = label
                j = 0
                j = label+1
                #set j = one more than label
of neighboring vertex

            elif spot == len(self.Graph[w]):
                #all neighbors have been
checked
                found = True
                colors[j].append(w)
                #label w with color j
                x = sort[0]
                sort.remove(x)
                #remove from U

ret = list()
for i in colors:
    if (len(colors[i]) != 0):
        #don't print out empty lists
        ret.append(colors[i])

return ret

def SeqC(self):
    colors = {}
    #dictionary to hold colors of vertices
    for index in range (len(self.Graph)):
        #creates dictionary of colors for wor
st case scenario
        colors[index+1] = []
        #worst case = every vertex gets i
ts own color

vertices = list()
for vert in self.Graph:
    #list of vertices in self.Graph
    vertices.append(vert)

colors[1] = [vertices[0]]
    #label first vertex 1

labeled = list()
    #list of labeled vertices
labeled.append(vertices[0])

for vertex in self.Graph:
    #iterate though all vertices in graph
    if vertex not in labeled:
        neighbors = self.Graph[vertex]
        #list of adjacent vertices
        a = neighbors
        b = labeled
        #list of labeled vertices

        important = list(set(a) & set(b))
        #list of labeled adjacent vertices

        if(len(important) == 0):
            #no labeled adjacent vertices
            colors[1].append(vertex)
            #label vertex with 1

        else:
            found = False
            for label in colors:
                if found == True:
                    #if a vertex can be labeled stop the
for loop
                    break
            spot = 0
            #keep track of # of neighbors checked
            for neighbor in important:
                spot = spot+1
                #checked one more neighbor

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        if neighbor in colors[label]:    #a neighbor vertex is already
labeled with a num = label
            j = 0
            j = label+1                  #set j = one more than la
bel of neighboring vertex

        elif spot == len(important):    #all neighbors have been
checked
            found = True
            colors[j].append(vertex)    #label w with color j

    ret = list()
    for i in colors:
        if (len(colors[i]) != 0):      #don't print out empy lists
            ret.append(colors[i])

    return ret

def isTree(self):    #modified DFS to check for cycles since we assume G is connec
ted
    keys = self.vertices()
    v = keys[0]      #arbitrarily pick a vertex for v
    #step 1
    graph = copy.deepcopy(self.Graph)    #create copy of self.Graph
    S = [v]          #list
    T = []           #empty list of edges
    history = [v]    #history of vertices that are used as bstar
    bstar = v
    pstar = v
    label = []       #list to hold labels
    label.append(v)  #label v as 0
    U1 = graph.keys() #keys of dict
    U = []           #list of unlabeled vertices
    for item in U1:
        U.append(item)
    U.remove(v)      #remove v since it is labeled
    U.sort()
    neighbors = graph[v]    #list of neighbors of v
    neighbors.sort()
    intersection = list(set(U) & set(neighbors))    #U intersect neighbors
    intersection.sort()
    #step 2
    while (True):
        while (intersection):
            w = intersection[0]
            label.append(w)    #label neighbor of bstar
            T.append((bstar,w)) #add edge to T
            U.remove(w)        #remove labeled vertex from unlabeled list
            pstar = bstar     #help for backtracking
            bstar = w
            history.append(bstar) #update history list
            neighbors = graph[bstar] #get niehgbers
            neighbors.sort()
            intersection = list(set(U) & set(neighbors)) #get intersect of U and neig
hbors
            intersection.sort()

    #MAIN EDIT
    #~~~~~
    cycle = list(set(history) & set(neighbors)) #take the intersection of the
bstar's neighbors and history(visited vertices)
    if (len(cycle) >= 2):    # IF 2 OR MORE NEIGHBORS OF CURR
ENT VERTEX HAVE BEEN VISITED
        return (False)    #A CYCLE HAS BEEN FOUND, RETURN FALSE
    #~~~~~

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        neighbors = graph[bstar]
        neighbors.sort()
        intersection = list(set(U) & set(neighbors))    #used to check for halting c
ondition
        intersection.sort()

        if (len(intersection) == 0):    #if U intersect neighbors = []
            num = history.index(bstar)
            bstar = history[num-1]    #bstar = pstar

        if (bstar == v and intersection == [] and len(U) == 0): #halting condition
            return True    #IF DFS COMPLETES NORMALLY, RETURN TRUE

        if (intersection != []):
            history.append(bstar)    #update history list

def Center(self):
    if (self.isTree()):    #isTree returned True
        graph = copy.deepcopy(self.Graph)    #make a copy to delete vertices without c
hanging real graph
        leaves = []    #make a list of leaves found
        x = True
        while (x == True):
            for vertex in graph:    #iterate through vertices in graph
                if (len(graph[vertex]) == 1):    #leaf found (has degree = 1)
                    leaves.append(vertex)    #get a list of leaves to delete

            for i in range (len(leaves)):    #iterate through leaves
                del graph[leaves[i]]    #delete leaf from dict
                for item in graph:
                    if leaves[i] in graph[item]:    #delete leaf from other keys'
values
                        graph[item].remove(leaves[i])

            leaves = []    #reset list for next iteration

            if (len(graph) <= 2): #check if center/ centers have been found
                for item in graph:
                    leaves.append(item) #reuse leaves list to return center/centers
                return(leaves)

        else:
            return('Graph is not a Tree')    #isTree returned False

def main():
    #call functions from here
    G = Graph()

main()

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