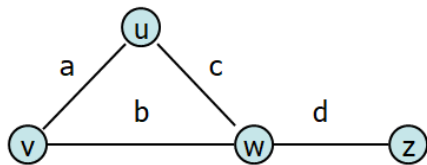


Graph Implementation #1: Edge List

- HashTable storage of our vertex set
- List storage of our edge set
- O(1) runtime: insertVertex
- O(m) runtime: removeVertex, areAdjacent, and incidentEdges

Graph Implementation #2: Adjacency Matrix



Vert.	Edges	Adj. Matrix
u		
v		
w		
z		

	u	v	w	z
u				
v				
w				
z				

Operations on an Adjacency Matrix:

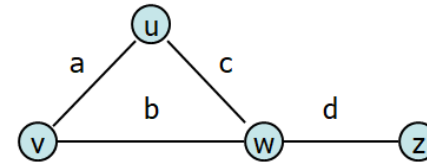
insertVertex(K key):

removeVertex(Vertex v):

areAdjacent(Vertex v1, Vertex v2):

incidentEdges(Vertex v):

Graph Implementation #3: Adjacency List



Vertex List	Edges
u	
v	
w	
z	

	a
	b
	c
	d

Operations on an Adjacency List:

insertVertex(K key):

removeVertex(Vertex v):

areAdjacent(Vertex v1, Vertex v2):

incidentEdges(Vertex v):

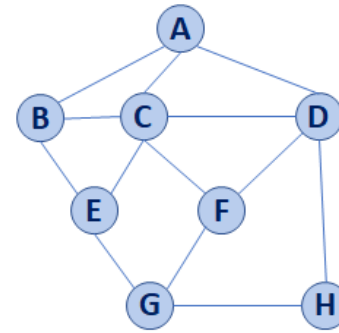
Running Times of Classical Graph Implementations

	Edge List	Adj. Matrix	Adj. List
Space	$n+m$	$n+m$	n^2
insertVertex	1	n	1
removeVertex	m	n	$\text{deg}(v)$
insertEdge	1	1	1
removeEdge	1	1	1
incidentEdges	m	n	$\text{deg}(v)$
areAdjacent	m	1	$\min(\text{deg}(v), \text{deg}(w))$

How do the algorithms compare?

...is one always better?

BST Graph Traversal



Graph Traversal

Objective: Visit every vertex and every edge in the graph.

Purpose: Search for interesting sub-structures in the graph.

We've seen traversal before – this is only slightly different:

BST	Graph

CS 225 – Things To Be Doing:

1. Topic list for Programming Exam C available; starts Tuesday 4/17
2. lab_puzzles ongoing; due Sunday, April 15th
3. MP6 due on Monday, April 16th
4. Daily POTDs are ongoing!