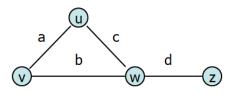


Graph Implementation #3: Adjacency List



| Vertex List | Edges |
|-------------|-------|
| | |
| u | a |
| v | b |
| w | c |
| z | d |
| | |

Operations on an Adjacency Matrix implementation: insertVertex(K key):

| remove Vertex (Vertex | v) | 1 |
|-----------------------|----|---|
| | | |

incidentEdges(Vertex v):

areAdjacent(Vertex v1, Vertex v2):

insertEdge(Vertex v1, Vertex v2, K key):

Running Times of Classical Graph Implementations

| | Edge List | Adj. Matrix | Adj. List |
|---------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Space | n+m | n² | n+m |
| insertVertex | 1 | n | 1 |
| removeVertex | m | n | deg(v) |
| insertEdge | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| removeEdge | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| incidentEdges | m | n | deg(v) |
| areAdjacent | m | 1 | min(deg(v), deg(w)) |

Q: If we consider implementations of simple, connected graphs, what relationship between n and m?

- On connected graphs, is there one algorithm that underperforms the other two implementations?

Q: Is there clearly a single best implementation?

- Optimized for fast construction:

2

- Optimized for areAdjacent operations:

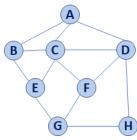
Graph Traversal

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 different:

| BST | Graph |
|-----|-------|
| | |

BFS Graph Traversal:

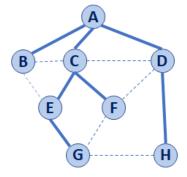


| | Pseudocode for BFS |
|----|--|
| 1 | BFS(G): |
| 2 | Input: Graph, G |
| 3 | Output: A labeling of the edges on |
| 4 | G as discovery and cross edges |
| 5 | |
| 6 | foreach (Vertex v : G.vertices()): |
| 7 | setLabel(v, UNEXPLORED) |
| 8 | foreach (Edge e : G.edges()): |
| 9 | setLabel(e, UNEXPLORED) |
| 10 | foreach (Vertex v : G.vertices()): |
| 11 | <pre>if getLabel(v) == UNEXPLORED:</pre> |
| 12 | BFS(G, v) |
| 13 | |
| 14 | BFS(G, v): |
| 15 | Queue q |
| 16 | setLabel(v, VISITED) |
| 17 | q.enqueue(v) |
| 18 | |
| 19 | while !q.empty(): |
| 20 | v = q.dequeue() |
| 21 | foreach (Vertex w : G.adjacent(v)): |
| 22 | <pre>if getLabel(w) == UNEXPLORED:</pre> |
| 23 | setLabel(v, w, DISCOVERY) |
| 24 | setLabel(w, VISITED) |
| 25 | q.enqueue(w) |
| 26 | elseif getLabel(v, w) == UNEXPLORED: |
| 27 | setLabel(v, w, CROSS) |

| Vertex (v) | Distance (d) | Prev. (p) | Adjacent |
|------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| A | | | |
| В | | | |
| C | | | |
| D | | | |
| Е | | | |
| F | | | |
| G | | | |
| Н | | | |

BST Graph Observations

- 1. Does our implementation handle disjoint graphs? How?
 - a. How can we modify our code to count components?



2. Can our implementation detect a cycle? How?

CS 225 – Things To Be Doing:

- 1. mp_maze EC due Monday
- 2. Devlogs due this week for the final project
- **3.** POTD today!