

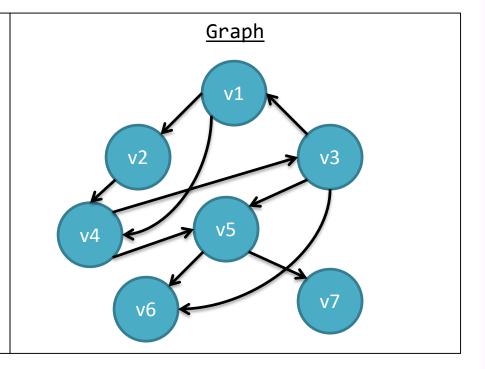
- Graphs are mathematical structures used to model pairwise relations between abstract objects
- Graphs are a set of Vertices and Edges

$$G = (V,E)$$

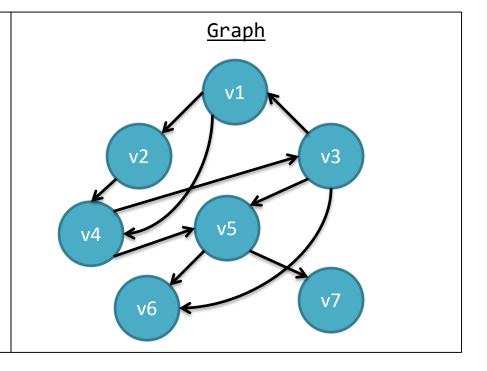
Where
$$V = \{v_i\}$$
;

And E =
$$\{e_k = \langle v_i, v_j \rangle\}$$

- Graphs can be directed or undirected
 - Directed is one way
 - Undirected is bi-directional



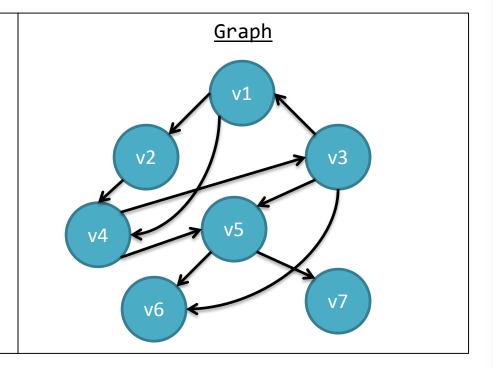
- Graphs do not have a given structure
 - Data may not be comparable
 - They can contain cycles
- The structure of the graph is usually dependent on the problem being solved
- Vertices may be considered as an abstract object
- Edges may be considered the relationship between those objects
- Edges may have associated values called weights



- A map can be considered a graph
 - Cities are Vertices
 - Edge weights are the distance between them
- Finding a shortest path is a classic problem that can be solved with a graph



- Popular ways to implement a graph
 - Adjacency Matrix
 - Adjacency List (Linked Structure)
 - Incident Matrix



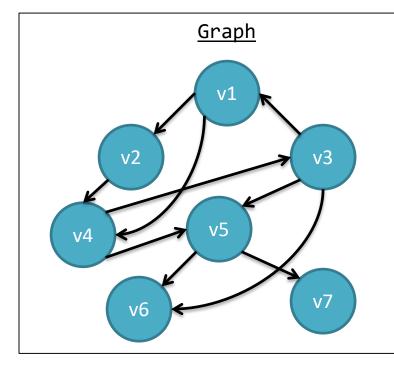
Adjacency Matrix

- Rows and Columns represent the Vertices
 - If the graph has n nodes then the matrix will be n x n
- Rows are the "from Vertex"
- Columns are the "to Vertex"
- Non-zero values stored in the matrix represent edges and their weights

<u>Adjacency Matrix</u>

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
V1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
V2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
V3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
V4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
V5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
V6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Adjacency Matrix

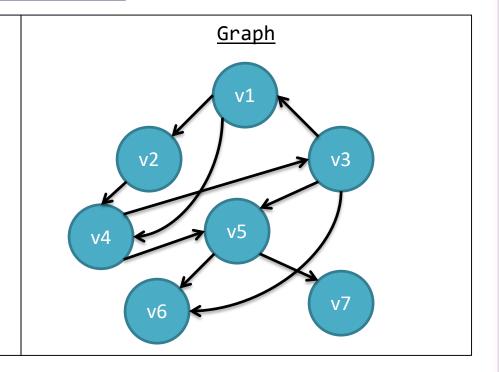


<u>Adjacency Matrix</u>

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
V1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
V2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
V3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
V4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
V5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
V6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

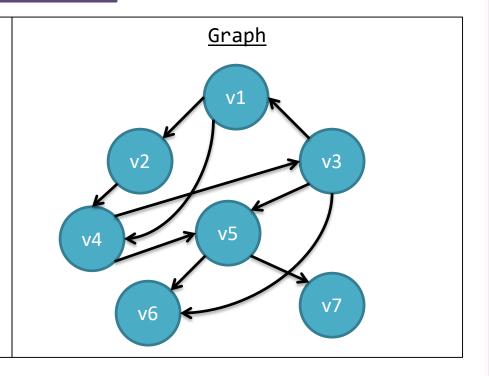
Graph Traversals

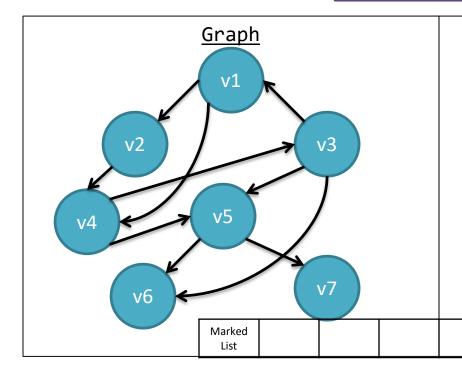
- Travel through the graph structure systematically
- Can be used to search the graph, find paths, or detect features of a graph
- Common Graph Traversals
 - Depth First Search (DFS)
 - Stack Based
 - Breadth First Search (BFS)
 - Queue Based



DFS Algorithm

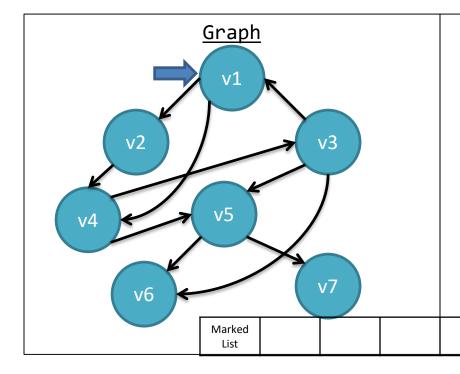
- Assume that each vertex has a unique identifier and we have a List of "marked vertices"
- 1. Start from an arbitrary vertex
- Add the vertex's identifier to the marked vertices list
- 3. Follow an outgoing edge
- 4. If that vertex is part of the marked list then backtrack to the previous vertex
- 5. Otherwise repeat step 2 until there are no more reachable nodes





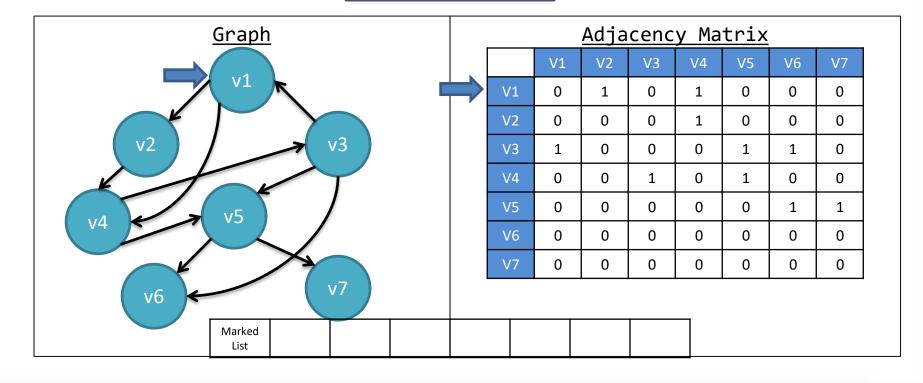
Adjacency Matrix

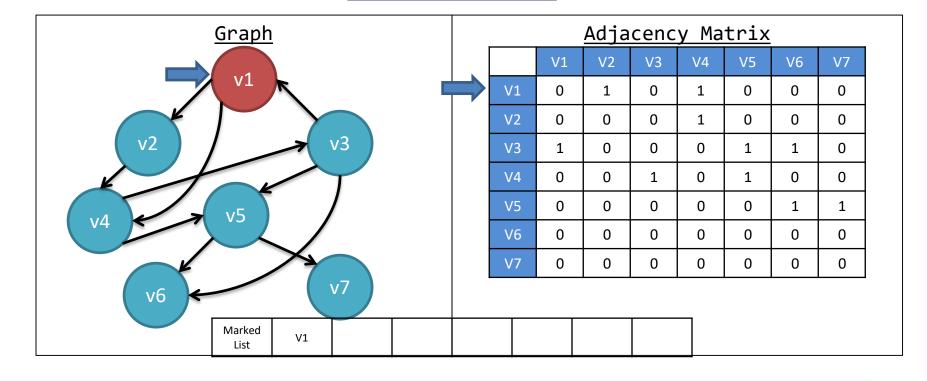
	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
V1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
V2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
V3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
V4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
V5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
V6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

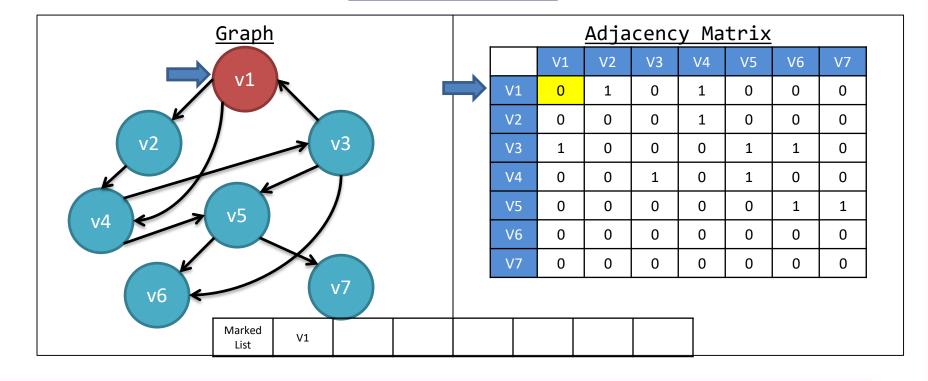


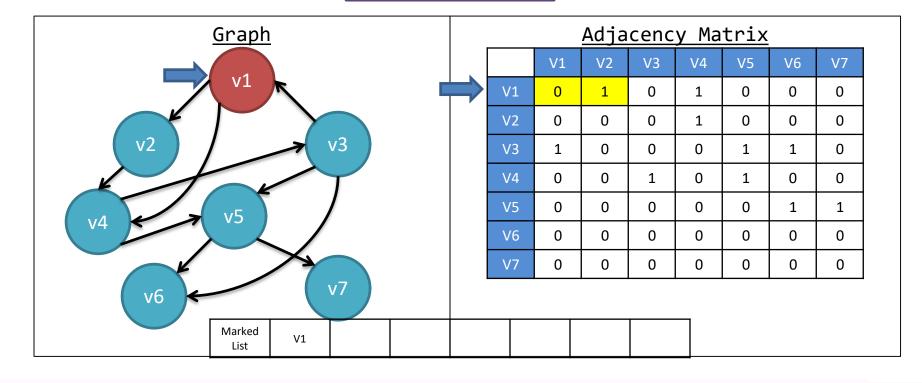
Adjacency Matrix

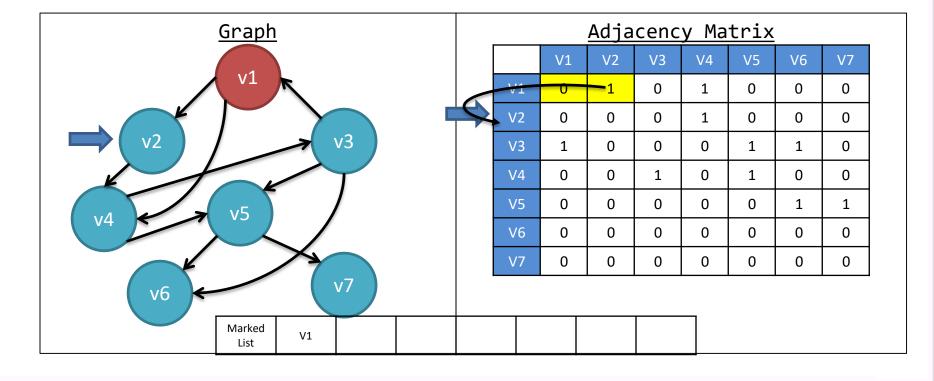
	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
V1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
V2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
V3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
V4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
V5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
V6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

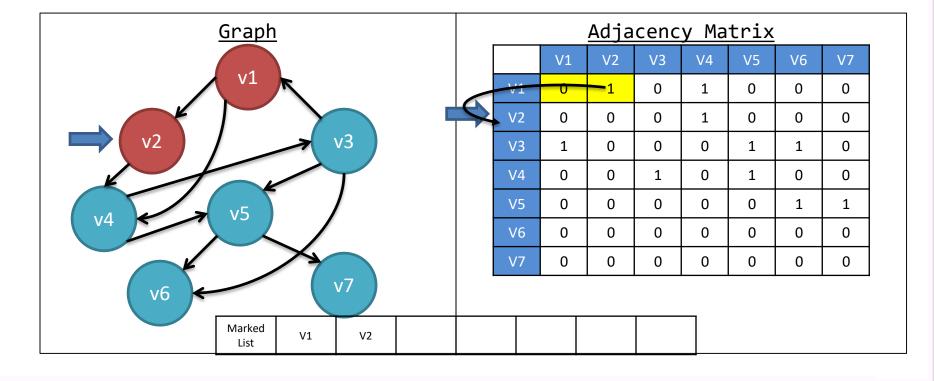


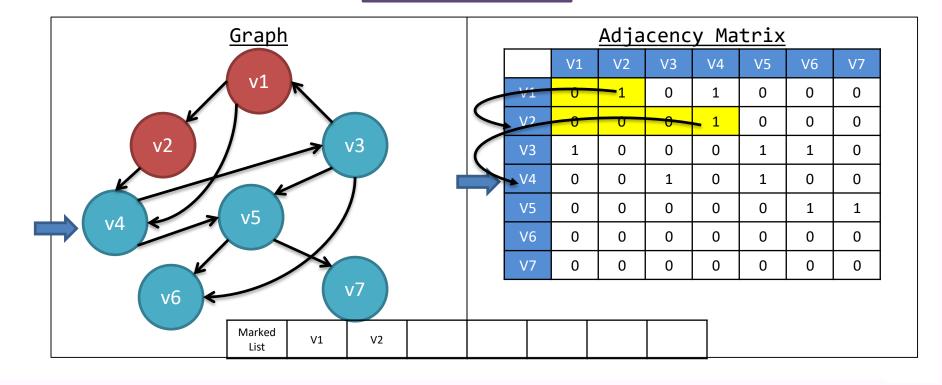


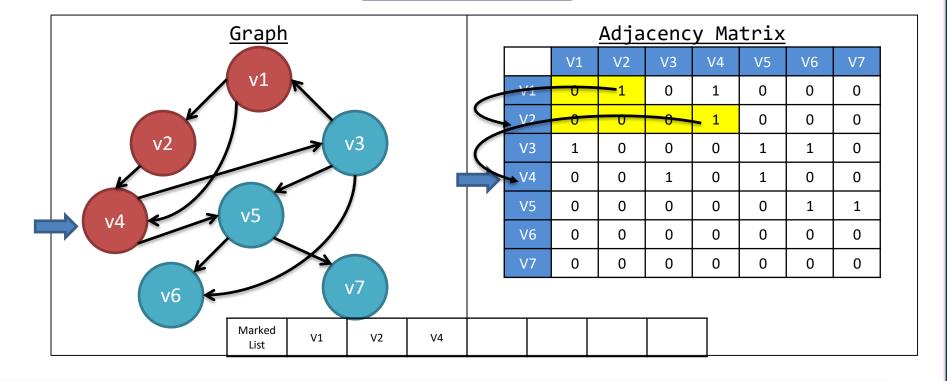


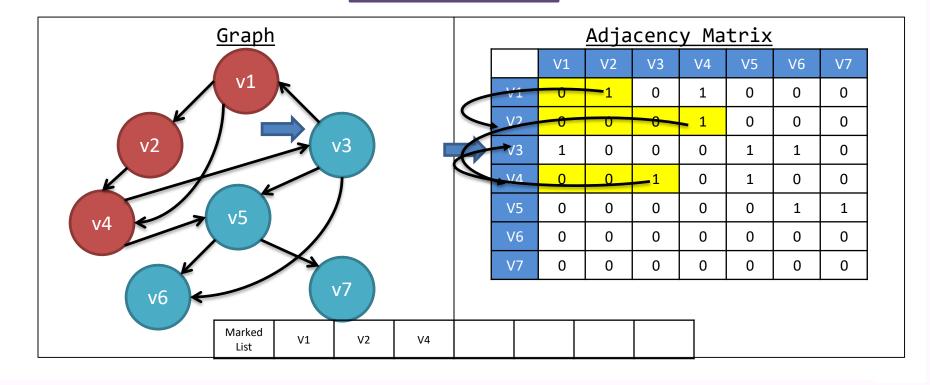


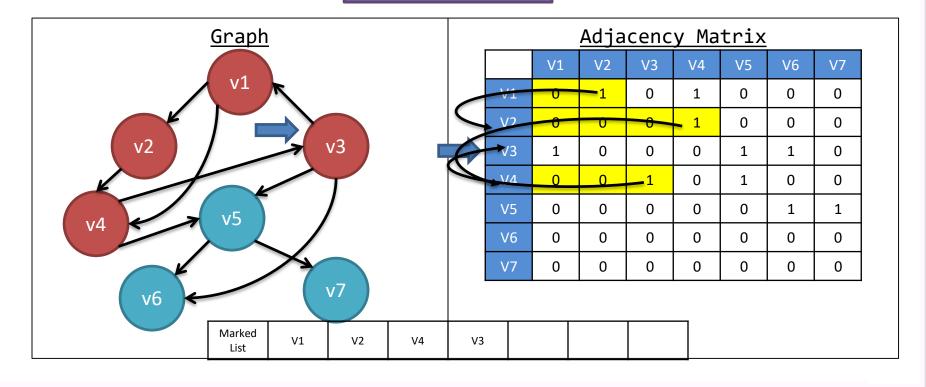


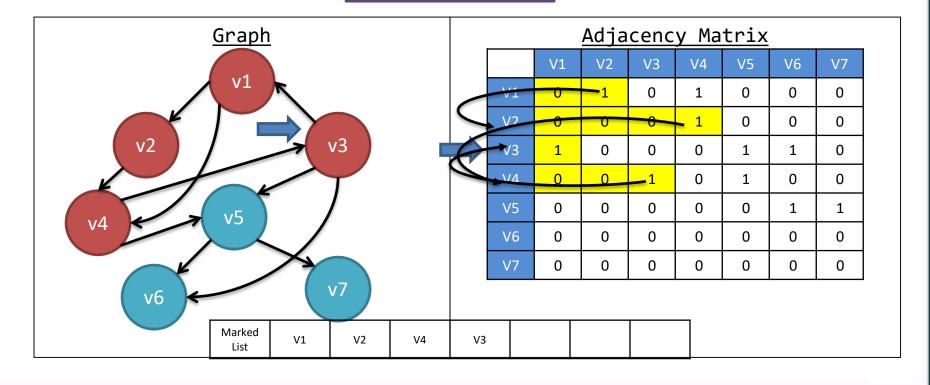


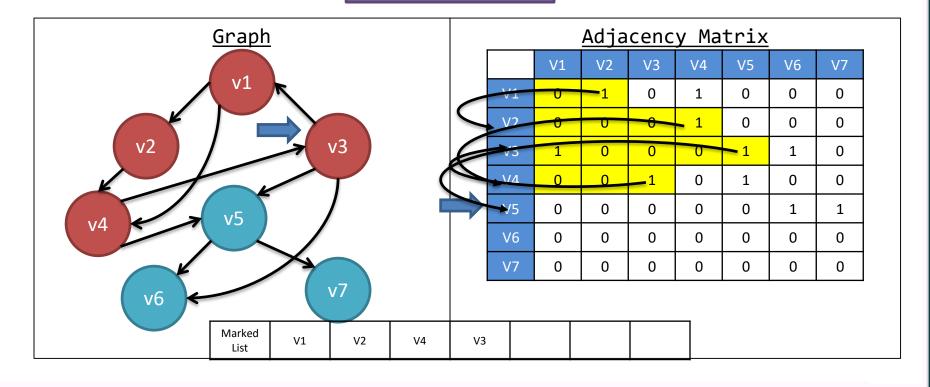


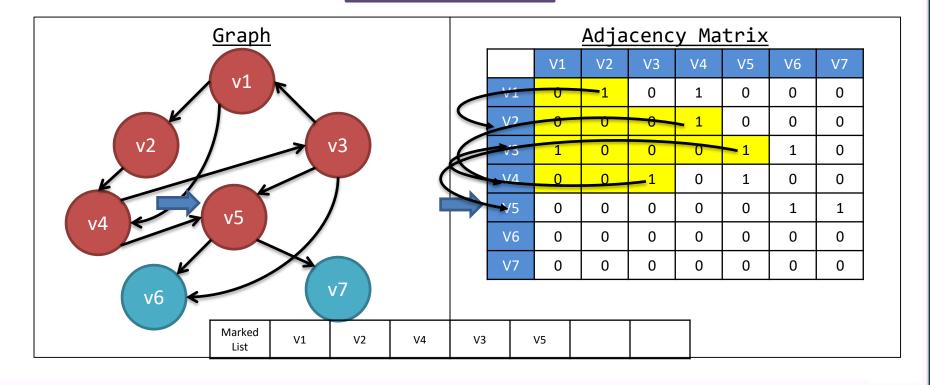


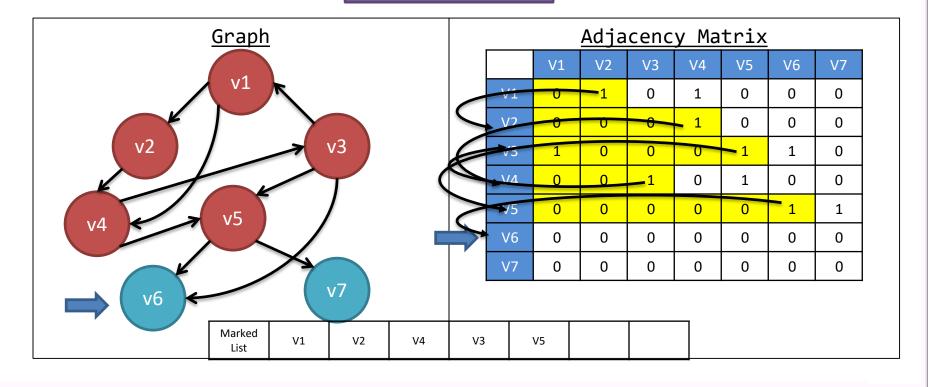


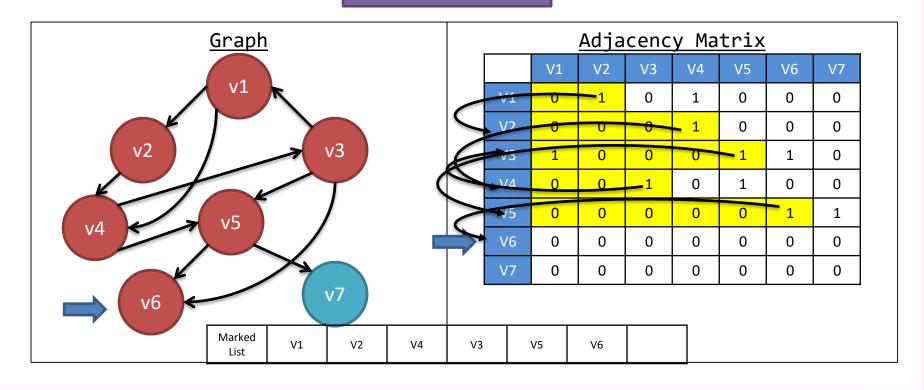


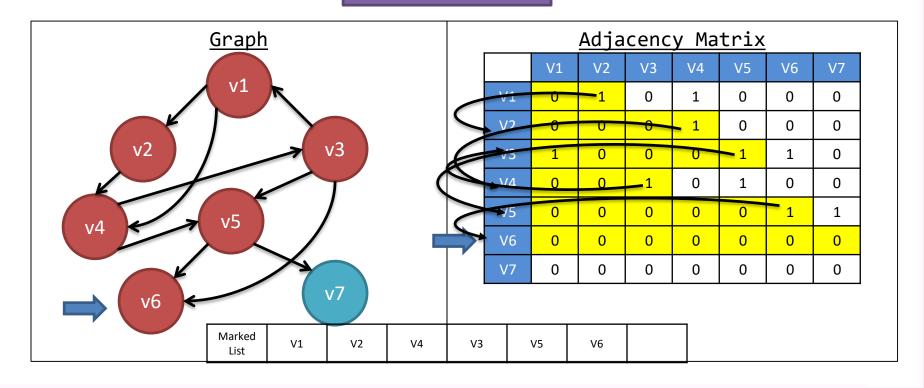


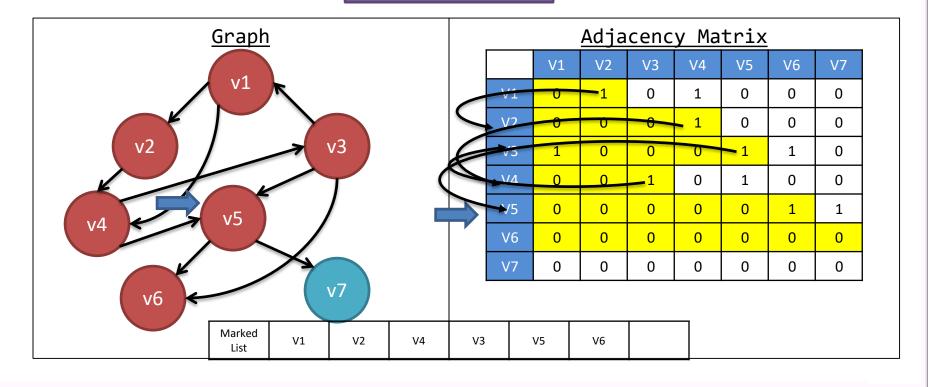


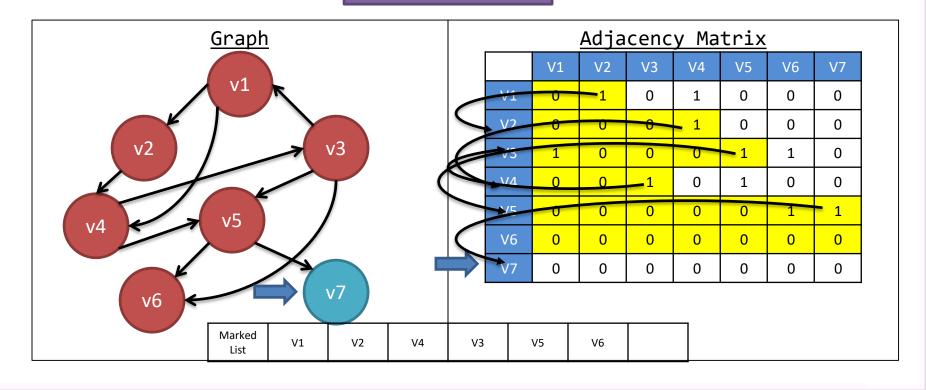


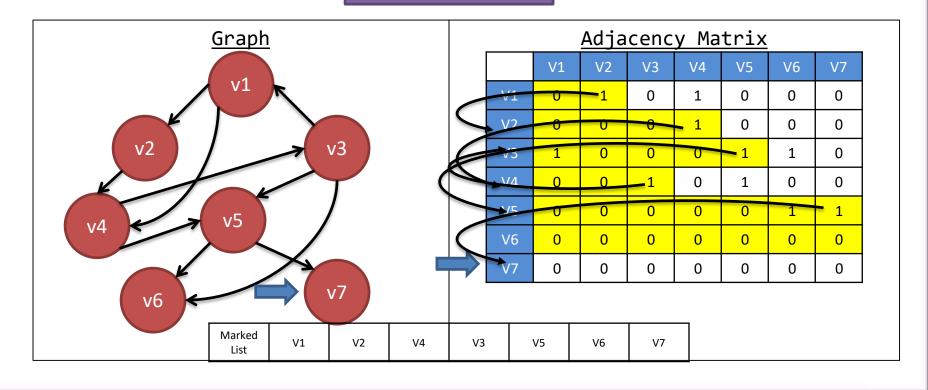


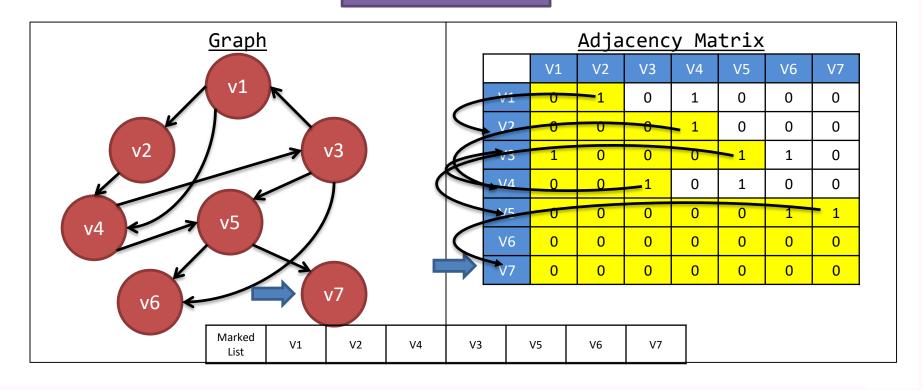


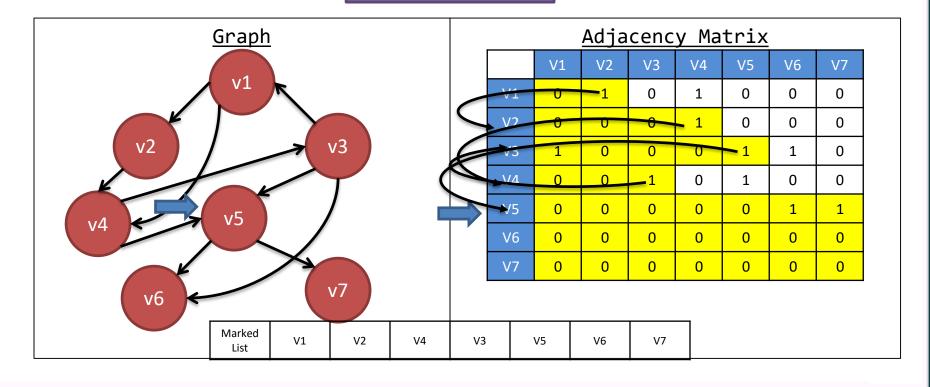


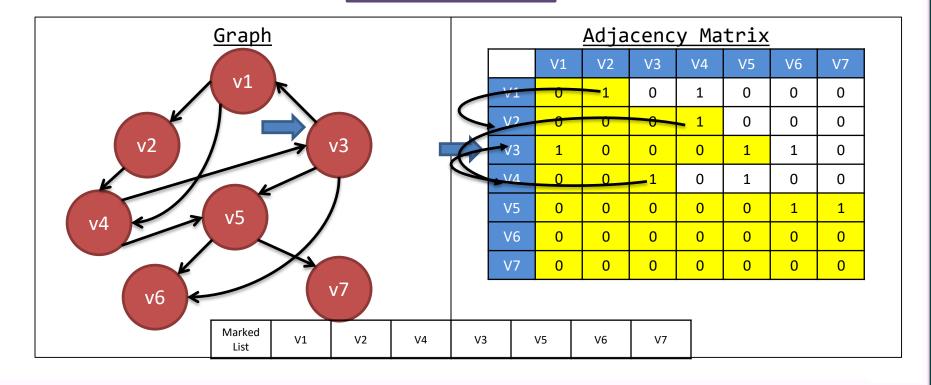


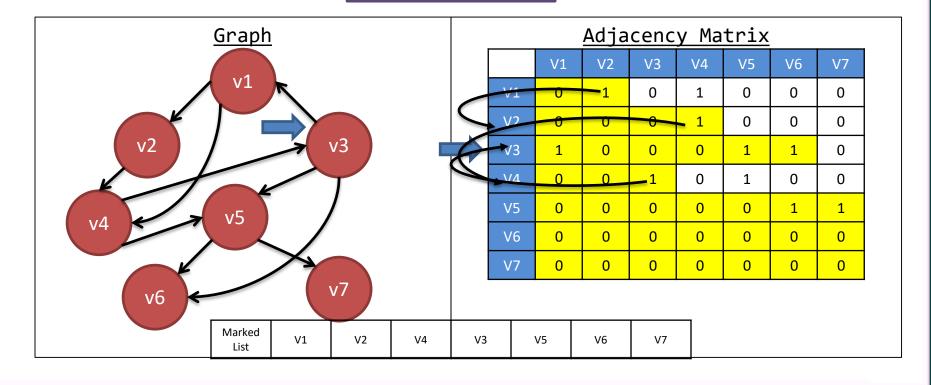


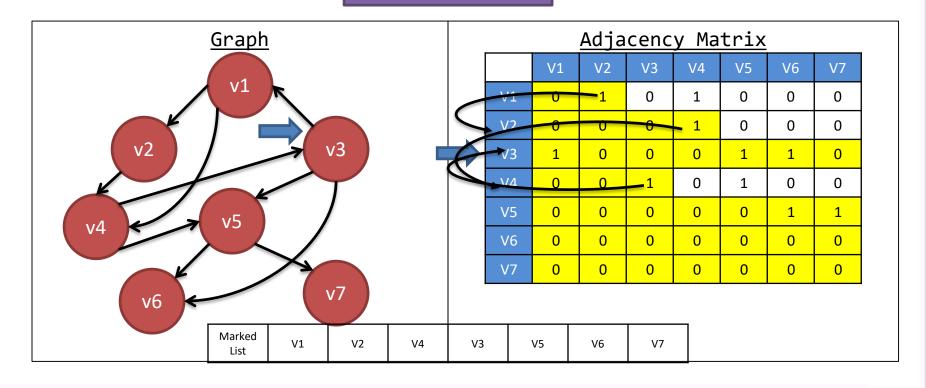


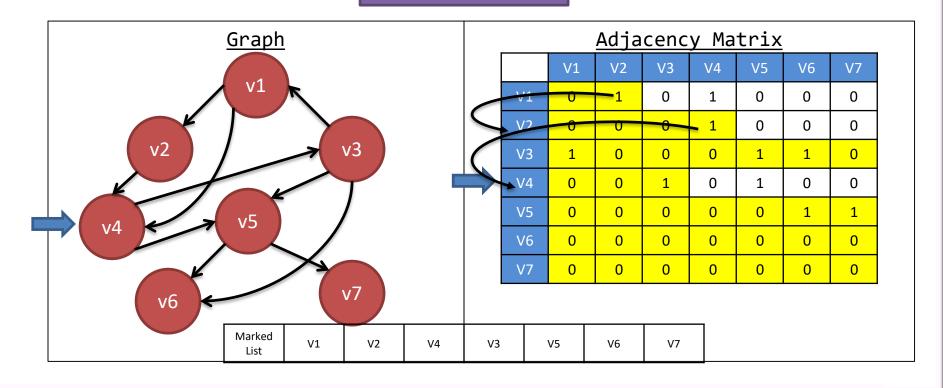


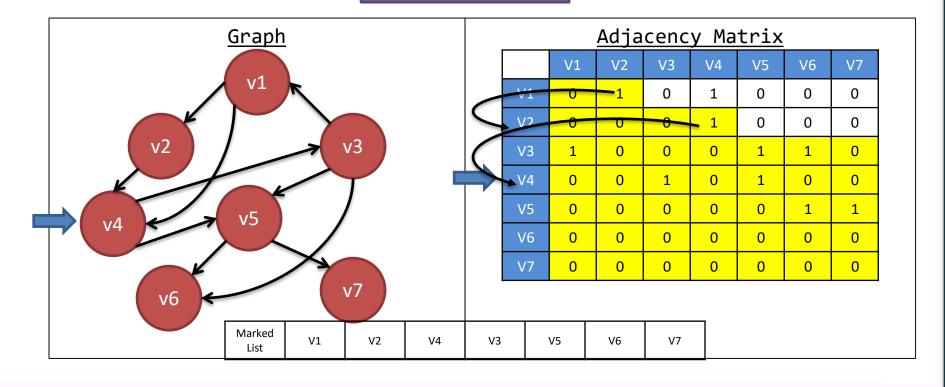


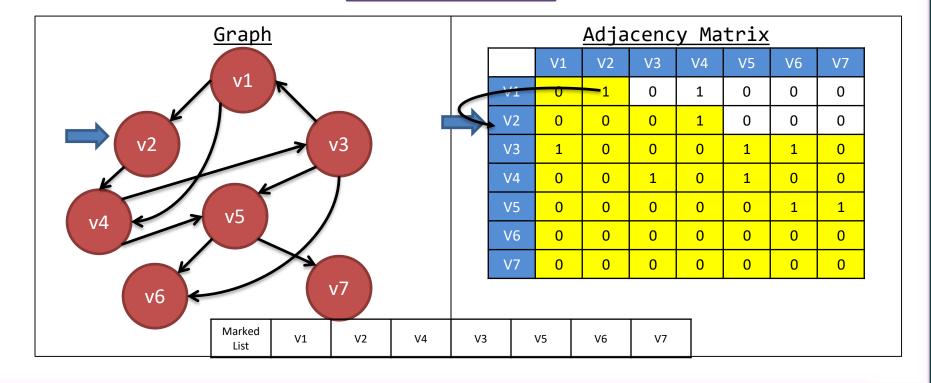


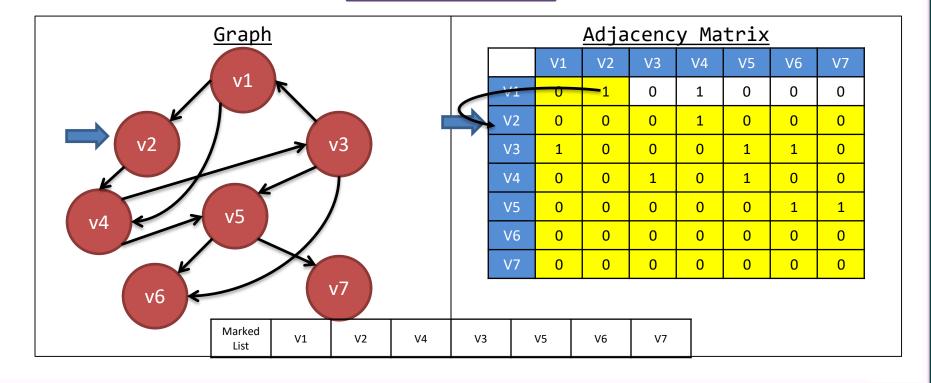


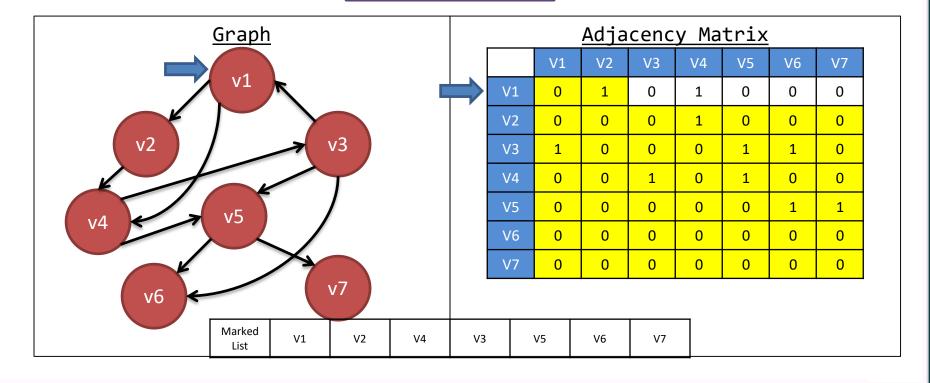


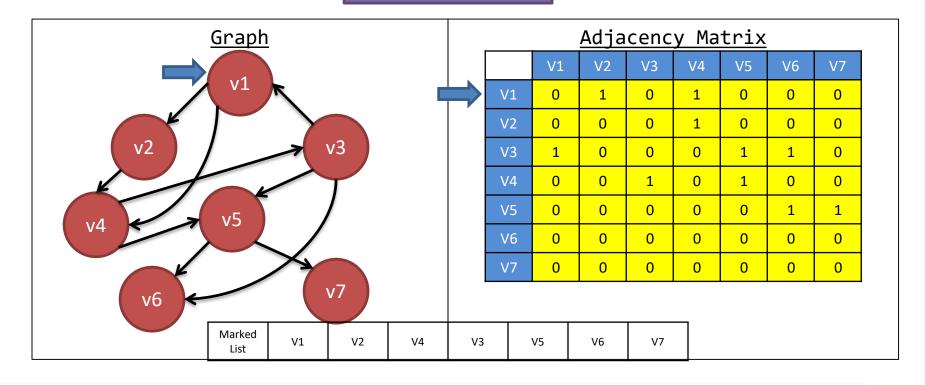


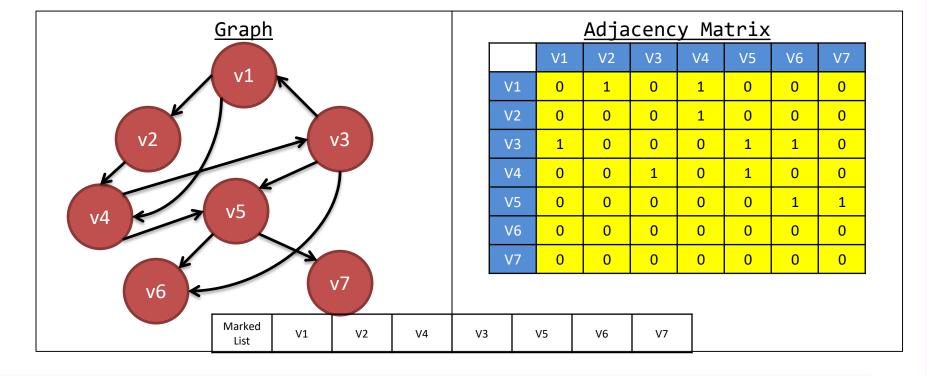






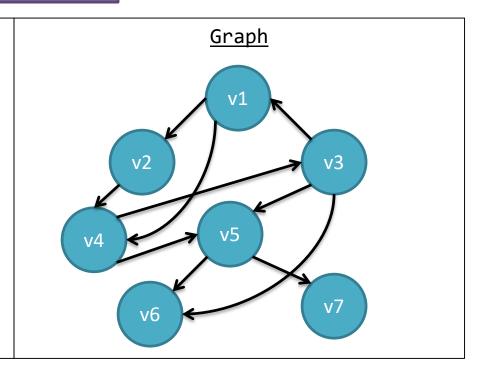


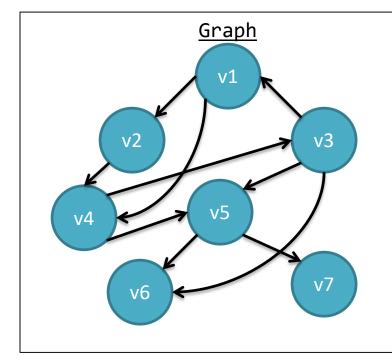




BFS Algorithm

- Assume that each vertex has a unique identifier and we have a List of "marked vertices" and a Queue of vertices
- 1. Start from an arbitrary vertex
- 2. Add the vertex's identifier to the marked vertices list and the vertex queue
- 3. Dequeue a vertex
- 4. Enqueue all outgoing edges from that vertex as long as the vertex is not already in the queue or marked list
- 5. Follow an outgoing edge
- 6. Repeat Step 3 until the Queue is empty





<u>Adjacency Matrix</u>

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
V1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
V2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
V3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
V4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
V5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
V6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Marked List				
Vertex Q		·		

V7

0

0

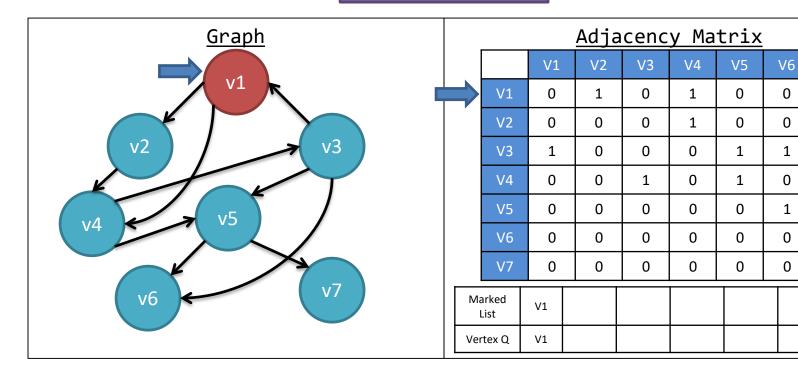
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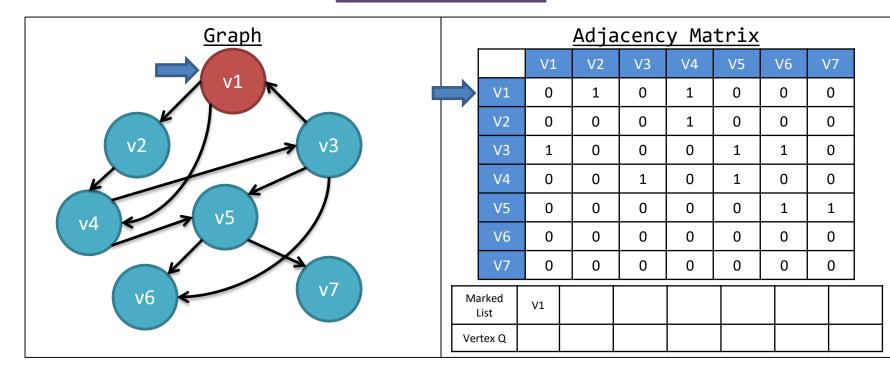
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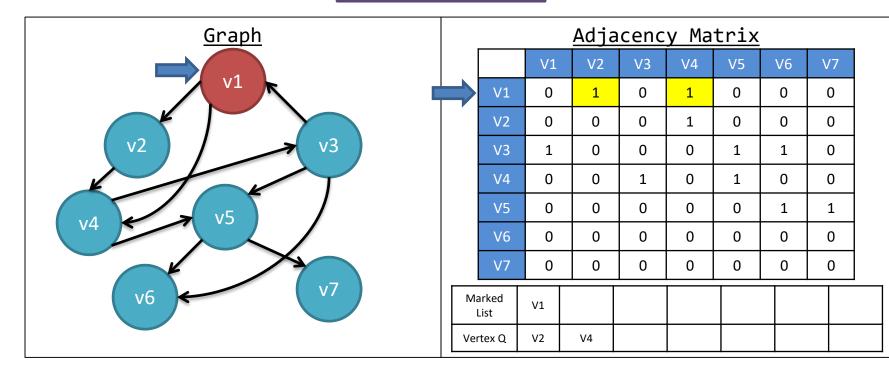
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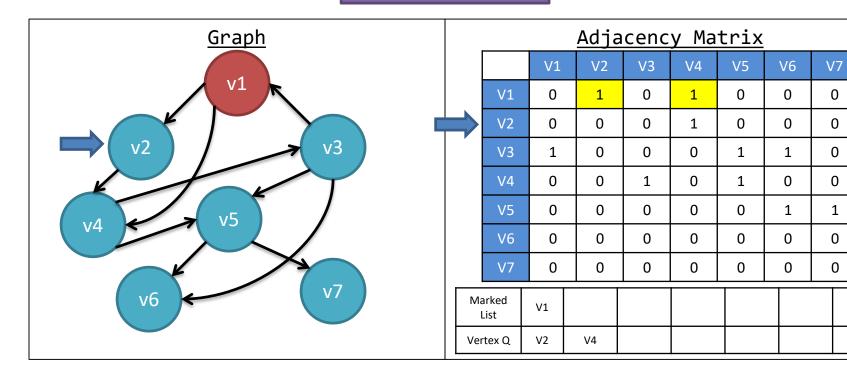
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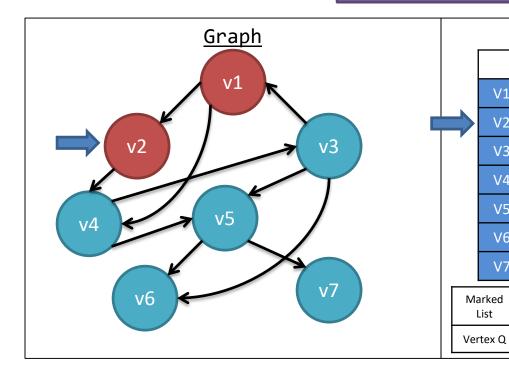
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<u>Adjacency Matrix</u>

		V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
	V1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
>	V2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	V3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	V4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	V5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	V6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	V7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V1

V4

List

V2

V7

0

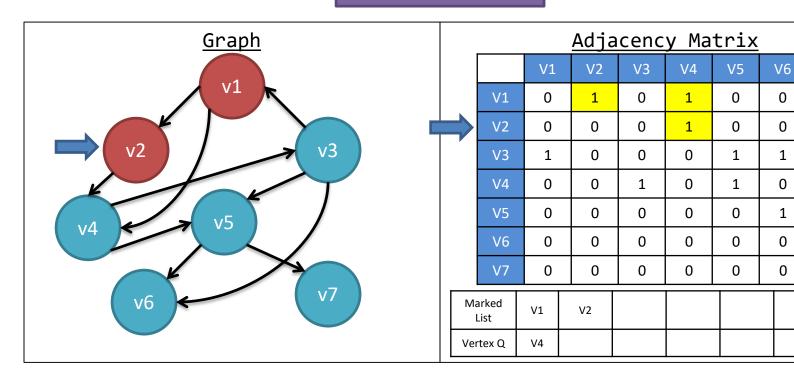
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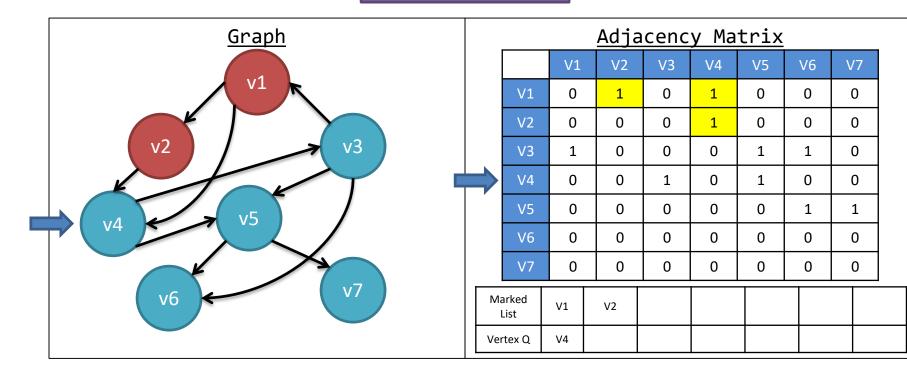
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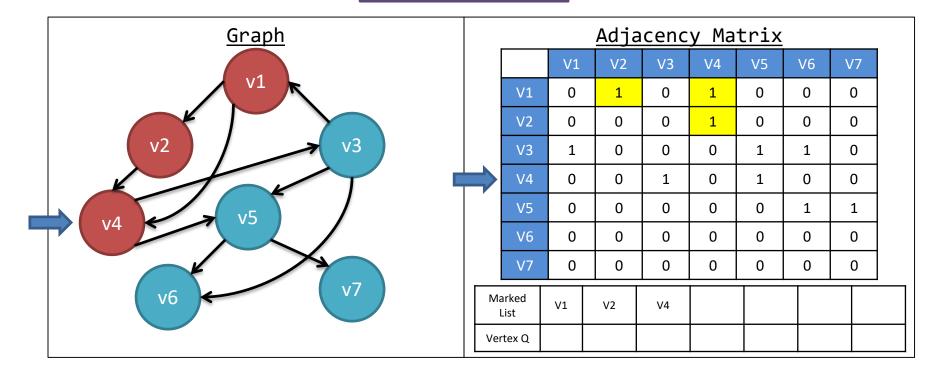
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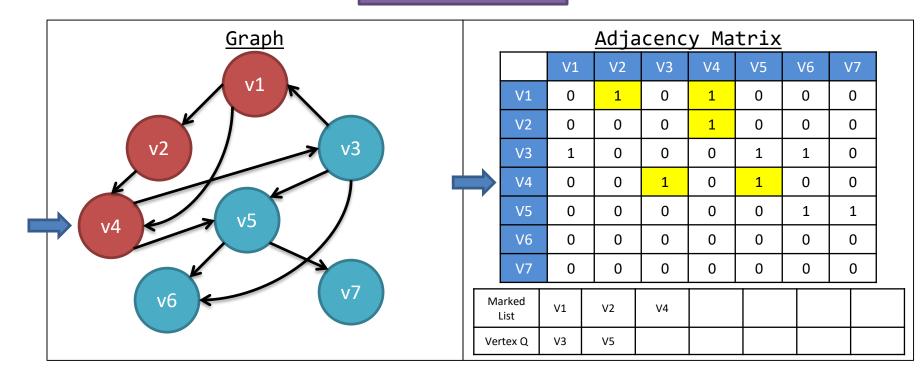
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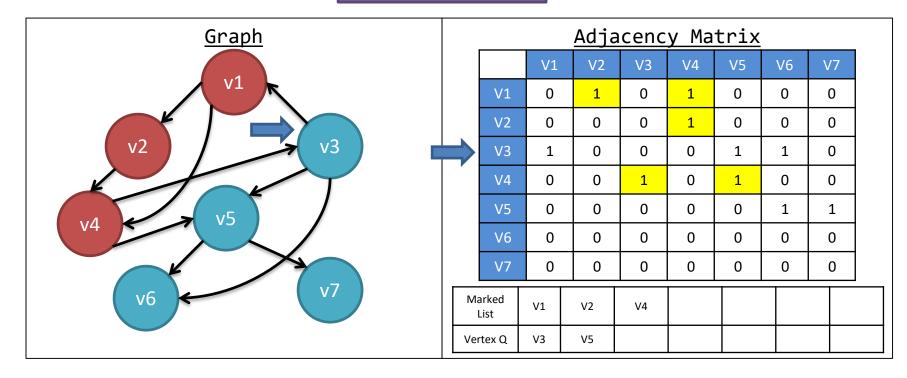
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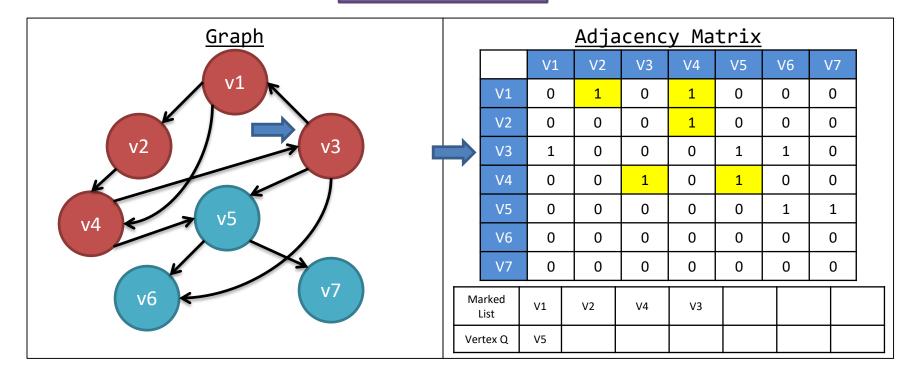


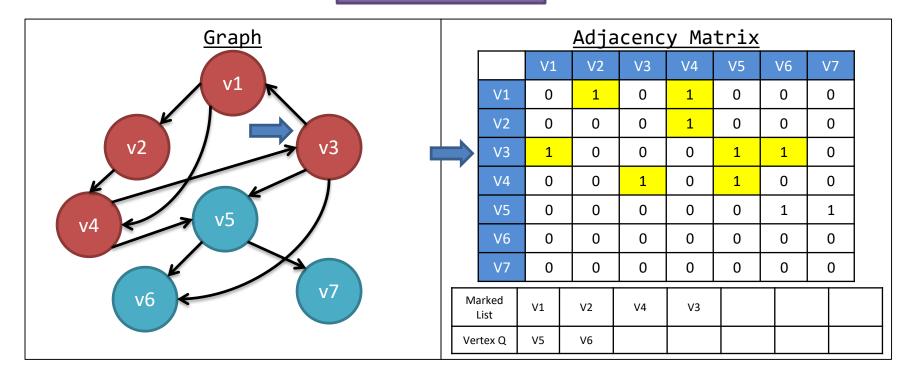








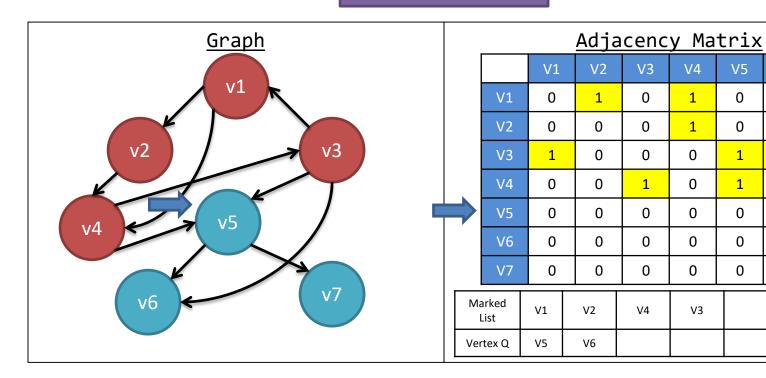


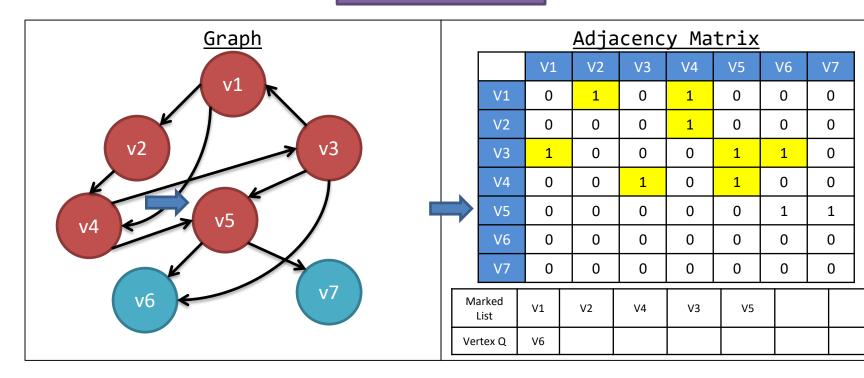


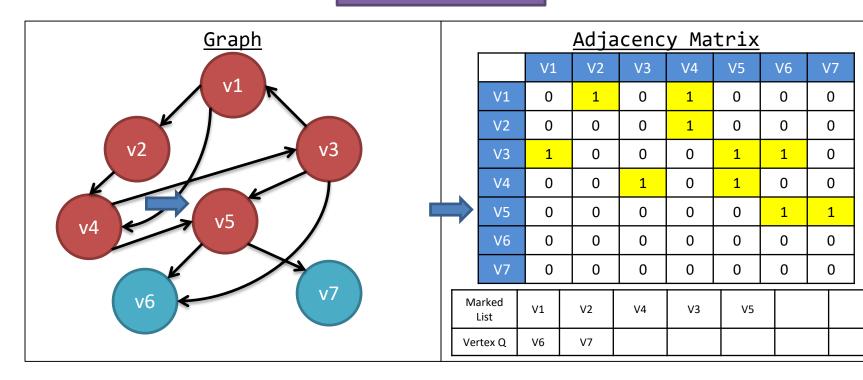
V5

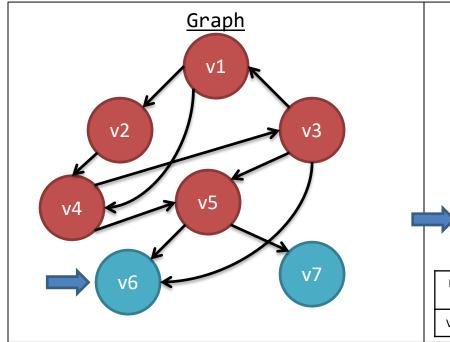
V6

V7





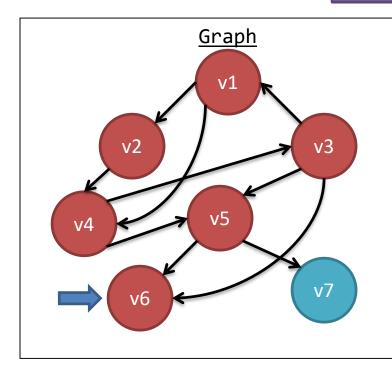




Adjacency Matrix

		V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
	V1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	V2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	V3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	V4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	V5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
>	V6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	V7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

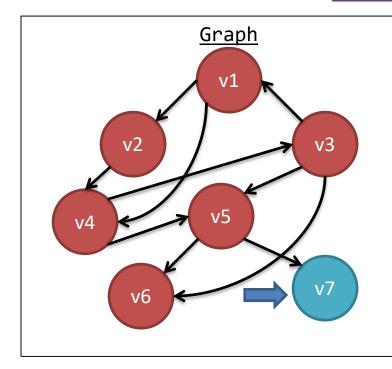
Marked List	V1	V2	V4	V3	V5	
Vertex Q	V6	V7				



Adjacency Matrix

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
V1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
V2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
V3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
V4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
V5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
V6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Marked List	V1	V2	V4	V3	V5	V6	
Vertex Q	V7						



Adjacency Matrix

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
V1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
V2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
V3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
V4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
V5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
V6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Marked List	V1	V2	V4	V3	V5	V6	
Vertex Q	V7						

V5

V5

V6

V6

V7

V7

