

Chapter 4, Graphs:

- ▶ Concepts and implementation (**Today**)
- ▶ Traversal (next week Monday *and in lab Thursday*)
- ▶ Minimum spanning trees (next week Wednesday and Friday)
- ▶ Single-source shortest paths (Feb 21 and 23)

Today:

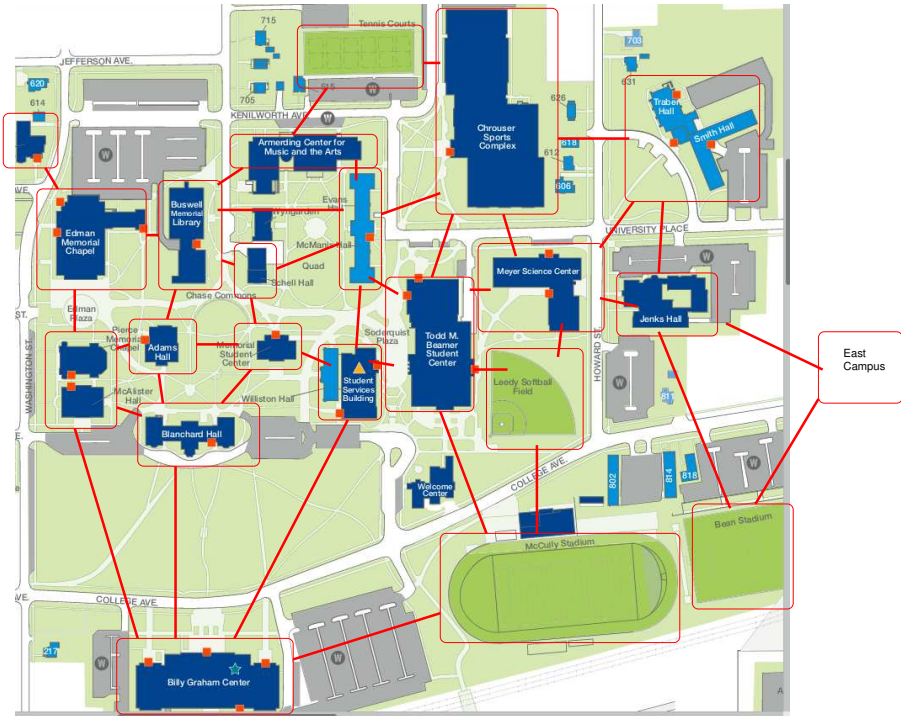
- ▶ Recent quiz questions
- ▶ Applications of graphs
- ▶ Vocabulary, taxonomy, and theory
- ▶ Representing and implementing graphs

Indicate the worst case running time for each operation in each implementation of a priority queue.

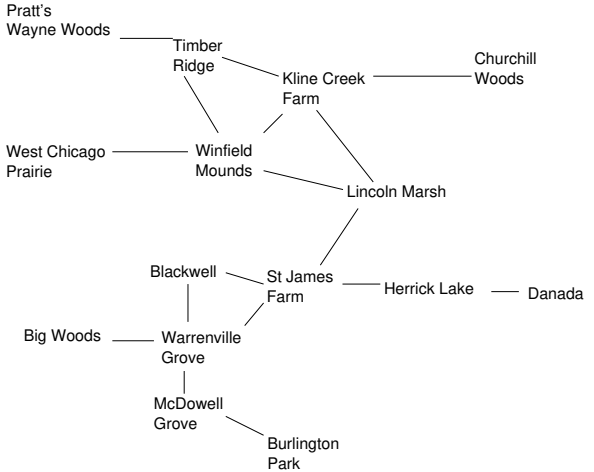
	ListPriorityQueue	SortedListPriorityQueue	HeapPriorityQueue
<code>insert()</code>	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(\lg n)$
<code>max()</code>	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$
<code>extractMax()</code>	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(\lg n)$
<code>contains()</code>	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$

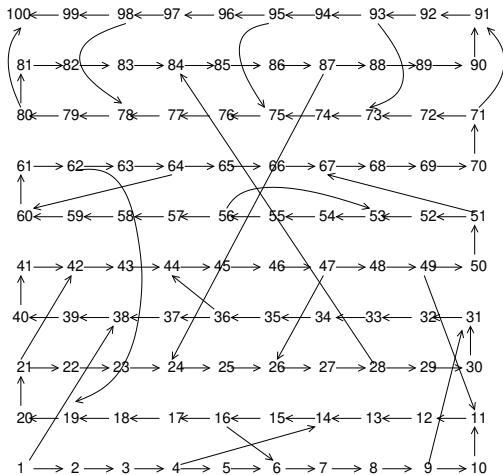
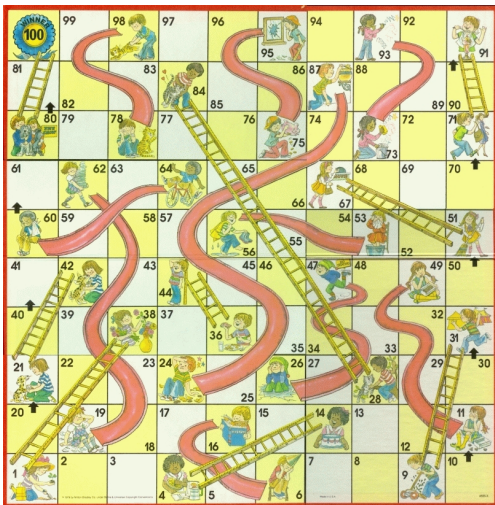
3.26 In the `NaiveNSet`, why does the `add()` method have an `@Override` annotation but `range()`, `complement()`, `union()`, `intersection()`, and `difference()` do not?

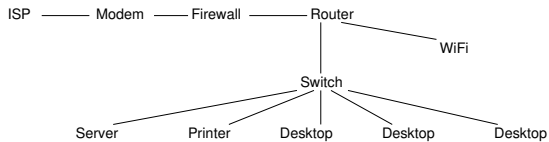
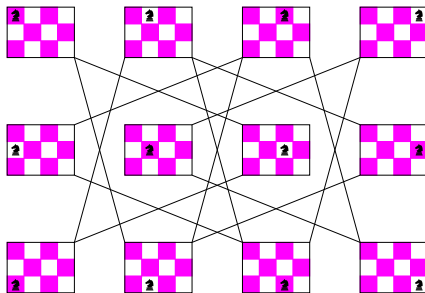
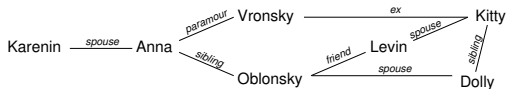
3.27 Explain the `+ 1` in the array creation `new byte[range / 8 + 1]` in the `BitVecNSet` constructor.



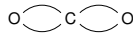
East Campus



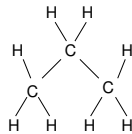




Water



Carbon dioxide



Propane

- ▶ Graph
- ▶ Vertex (compare *node*)
- ▶ Edge (compare *link*)
- ▶ Incident
- ▶ Adjacent
- ▶ Degree
- ▶ Complete
- ▶ Dense

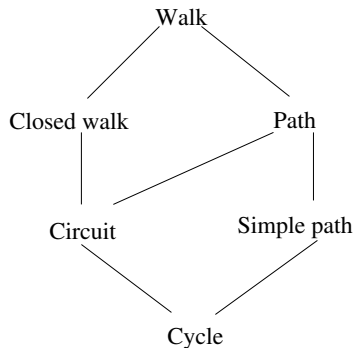
- ▶ Sparse
- ▶ Directed graph
- ▶ Undirected graph
- ▶ Parallel edge
- ▶ Self loop
- ▶ Simple graph
- ▶ Weighted graph

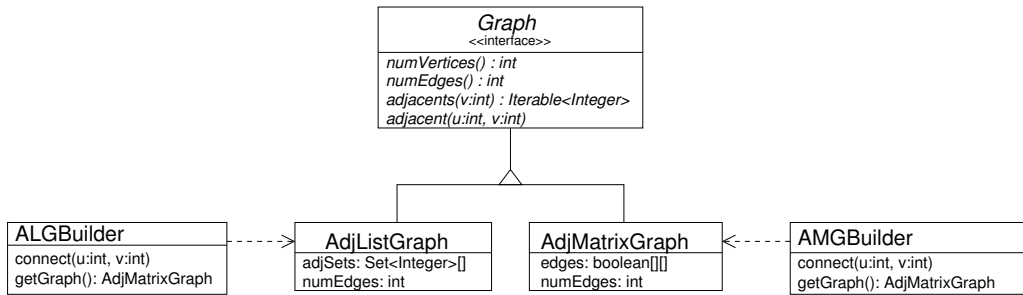
Adjectives

Trivial	Having only one vertex and no edges.
Simple	Having no repeated <i>vertices</i> (except, possibly, the initial and terminal).
Closed	Having the same vertex as initial and terminal.

Nouns

Walk	An alternating sequence of vertices and edges, each edge coming between its end points.
Path	A walk with no repeated <i>edge</i> (repeated vertices are ok).
Circuit	A closed path (no repeated edges, initial and terminal the same).
Cycle	A simple circuit (no repeated edges or vertices, except the initial and terminal, which are the same).





	Adjacency matrix	Adjacency list
Space	$\Theta(V^2)$	$\Theta(V + E)$
<code>adjacent(u, v)</code>	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(deg(u))$ (expected case)
<code>getAdjacents(u)</code>	$\Theta(V)$	$\Theta(deg(u))$

Coming up:

*Do **heaps and priority queue** project (suggested by Mon, Feb 13)*

*Do **bit vector and N-set** project (suggested by Wed, Feb 15)*

*Due **Wed, Feb 15** (but spread it out):*

Read Section 4.(1–3)

Do Exercises 4.(26–29).

Take graph quiz