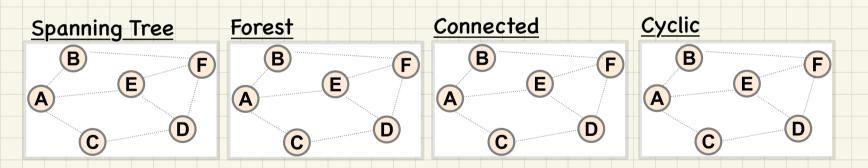
Properties: Structure vs. |V| and |E|

Given
$$G = (V, G)$$
 an **undirected** graph with $|V| = n$, $|E| = m$:

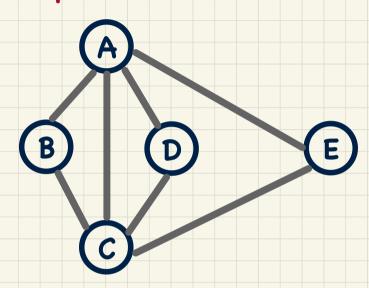
$$m = n - 1$$
 if G is a spanning tree
 $m \le n - 1$ if G is a forest
 $m \ge n - 1$ if G is connected
 $m \ge n$ if G contains a cycle



Properties: Structure vs. |V| and |E|

Given
$$G = (V, G)$$
 an undirected graph with $|V| = n$, $|E| = m$:
$$\begin{cases}
m = n - 1 & \text{if G is a } spanning \text{ tree} \\
m \le n - 1 & \text{if G is a } forest \\
m \ge n - 1 & \text{if G is } connected \\
m \ge n & \text{if G contains a } cycle
\end{cases}$$

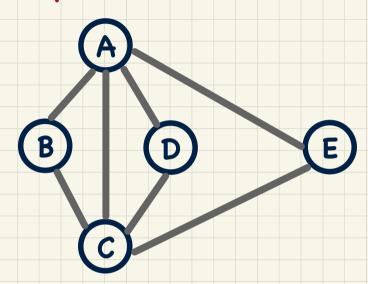
Depth-First Search (DFS): Example 1 (a)



Assumptions:

Adjacent vertices visited in alphabetic order

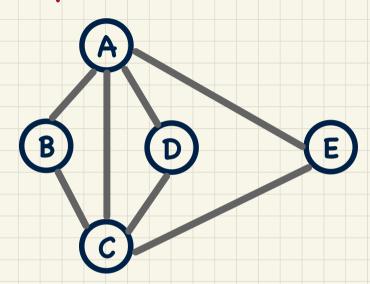
Depth-First Search (DFS): Example 1 (b)



Assumptions:

- Adjacent vertices visited in alphabetic order
- Exception: Edge AC visited first

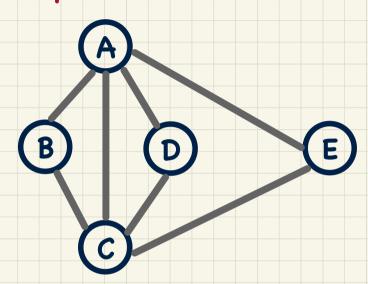
Depth-First Search (DFS): Example 1 (c)



Assumptions:

- Adjacent vertices visited in alphabetic order
- Exception: Edge AD visited first

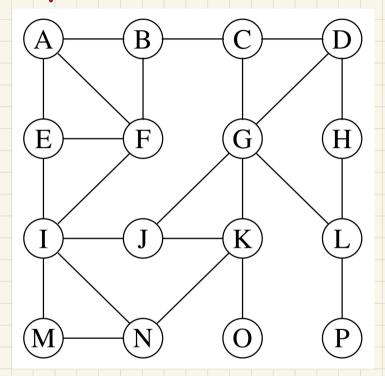
Depth-First Search (DFS): Example 1 (d)



Assumptions:

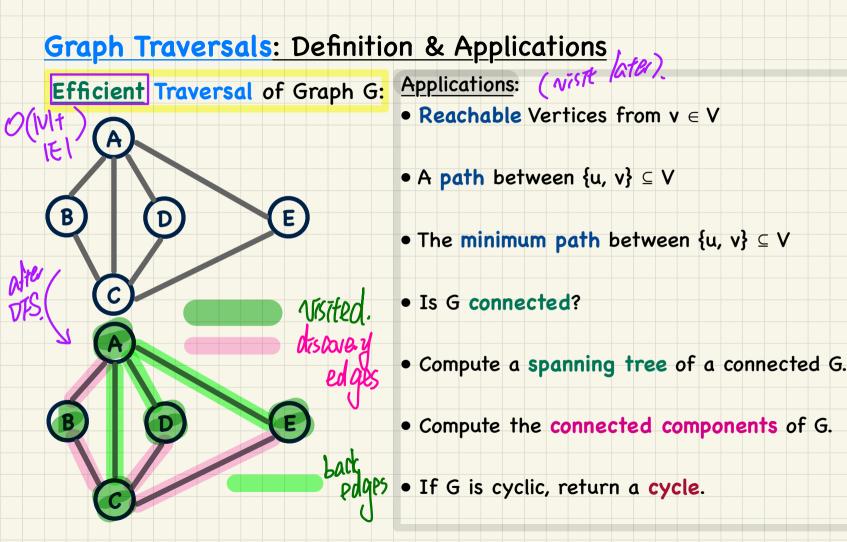
- Adjacent vertices visited in alphabetic order
- Exception: Edge AE visited first

Depth-First Search (DFS): Example 2



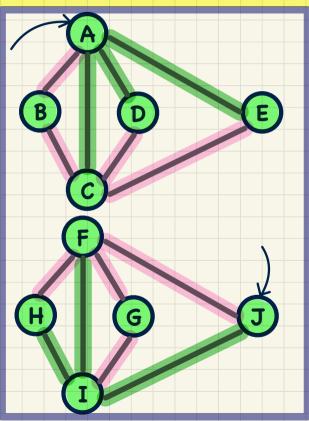
Assumptions:

• Adjacent vertices visited in alphabetic order



Graph Traversals: Adapting DFS

Efficient Traversal of Graph G:



Graph Questions:

- Fina a path between {u, v} ⊆ V
- Is v reachable from v
- Find all connected components of G.
- Compute a spanning tree of a connected G.
- Is G connected?
- If G is cyclic, return a cycle.

Graphs in Java: Doubly-Linked Nodes and Lists

node

```
public class DLNode<E> { /* Doubly-Linked Node */
  private E element;
  private DLNode<E> prev; private DLNode<E> next;
  public DLNode(E e, DLNode<E> p, DLNode<E> n) { ... }
  /* setters and getters for prev and next */
public class DoublyLinkedList<E> {
 private int size;
 private DLNode<E> header; private DLNode<E> trailer;
 public void remove (DLNode<E> node) {
  DLNode<E> pred = node.getPrev();
  DLNode<E> succ = node.getSucc();
  pred.setNext(succ); succ.setPrev(pred);
  node.setNext(null); node.setPrev(null);
   size --;
                  Node<E>
                                             Node<E>
                                                                       Node<E>
               element
                                          element
                                                                     element
               next
                                          next
                                                                     next
                                                   prev
```

Graphs in Java: Edge List Strategy (1)

```
public class EdgeListGraph<V, E> implements Graph<V, E> {
    private DoublyLinkedList<EdgeListVertex<V>> vertices;
    private DoublyLinkedList<EdgeListEdge<E, V>> edges;
    private boolean isDirected;

/* initialize an empty graph */
    public EdgeListGraph(boolean isDirected) {
        vertices = new DoublyLinkedList<>();
        edges = new DoublyLinkedList<>();
        this.isDirected = isDirected;
    }
    ...
}
```

```
public class Vertex<V> {
  private V element;
  public Vertex(V element) { this.element = element; }
  /* setter and getter for element */
}

public class Edge<E, V> {
  private E element;
  private Vertex<V> origin;
  private Vertex<V> dest;
  public Edge(E element) { this.element = element; }
  /* setters and getters for element, origin, and destination */
}
```

```
public class EdgeListVertex<V> extends Vertex<V> {
   public DLNode<Vertex<V>> vertextListPosition;
   /* setter and getter for vertexListPosition */
}
```

public class EdgeListEdge<E, V> extends Edge<E, V>
 public DLNode<Edge<E, V>> edgeListPosition;
 /* setter and getter for edgeListPosition */
}

Graphs in Java: Edge List Strategy (2)

