

# Vorbereitung Programmierwedstrijden

najaar 2019

<http://www.liacs.leidenuniv.nl/~vlietrvan1/vbpw/>

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college 5, 10 oktober 2019

Graph Traversal

Graph Algorithms

# **(Eind)Programmeerwedstrijd**

donderdag 31 oktober, 14.00-18.00 uur

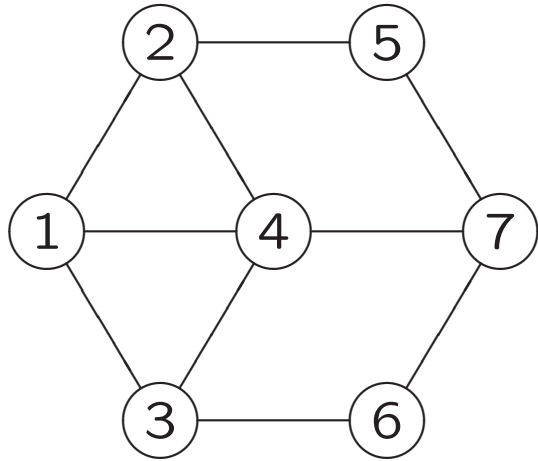
## 9. Graph Traversal

graph is unifying theme of computer science

## 9.2. Data Structures for Graphs

- adjacency matrix
  - + quick access, insertion, deletion of edge
  - much space (e.g., Manhattan), slow iteration over neighbours
- adjacency list in lists
  - slow access, deletion of edge
  - + less space, quick iteration over neighbours
- adjacency list in matrix
- table of edges (for Kruskal)

# Adjacency List in Matrix



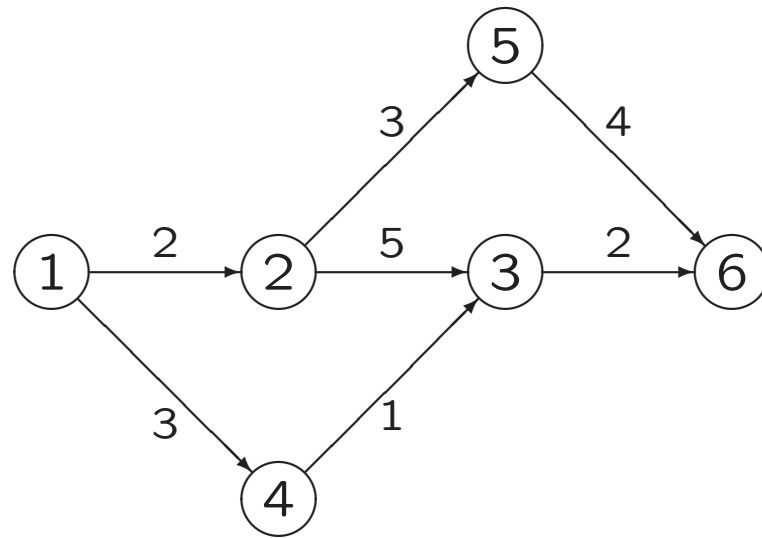
node	degree	neighbours			
		0	1	2	3
1	3	2	3	4	
2	3	1	4	5	
3	3	1	4	6	
4	4	1	2	3	7
5	2	2	7		
6	2	3	7		
7	3	4	5	6	

- quick iteration over neighbours
- no pointers

## 9.5. Topological Sorting

- of DAG
- all directed edges from left to right
- useful
  - for schedule respecting precedence constraints
  - for finding shortest / longest path from  $x$  to  $y$  (with dynamic programming)...
- implementation
  - variant of dfs
  - \* count incoming edges per vertex
    - \* maintain queue of vertices without incoming edges
- see Algoritmiiek

# Topological Sorting (Example)



finding longest path in DAG...

# LKP2019. Exits in Excess

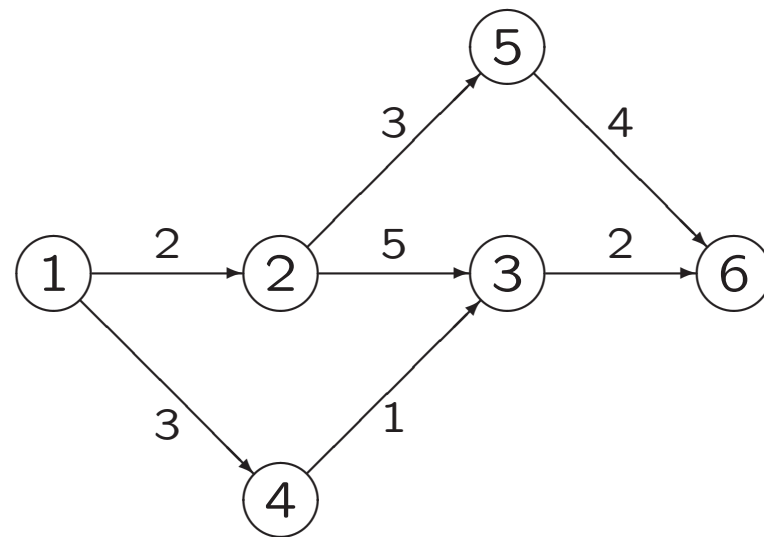


## **9.6.5. Edit Step Ladders**

## 9.6.6. Tower of Cubes

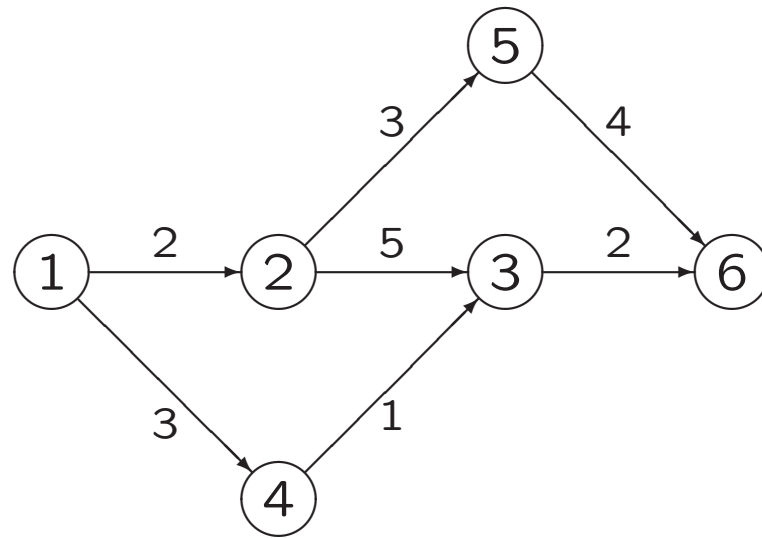
## **9.6.8. Hanoi Tower Troubles Again!**

## 10.4. Network Flows and Bipartite Matching



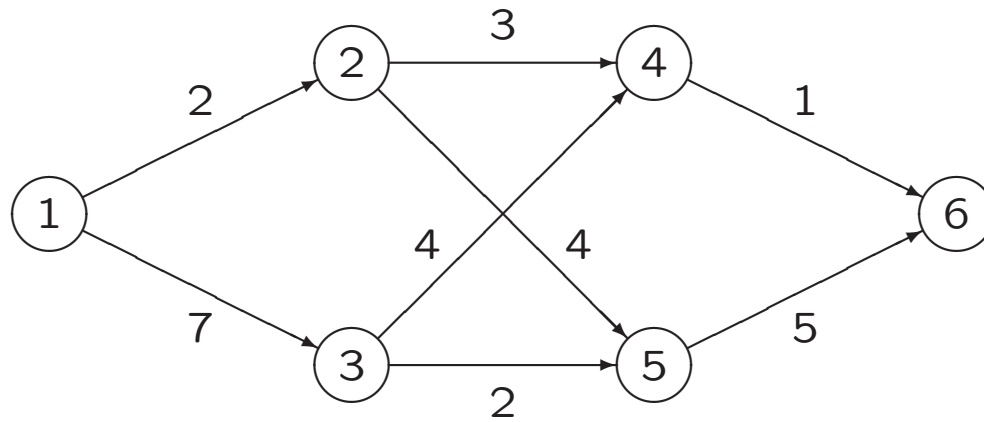
maximum flow from 1 to 6 is ...

# Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm (Example)



repeat finding augmenting paths

# Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm (Example)



maximum flow from 1 to 6 is ...

# Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm

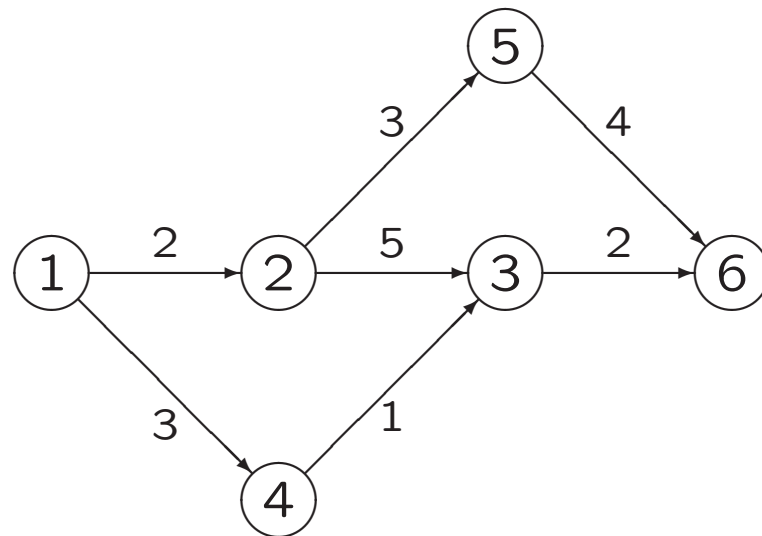
```
void netflow (flowgraph *g, int source, int sink)
{ int volume;    // weight of augmenting path

  add_residual_edges (g);

  dfs (g, source);
  volume = path_volume (g, source, sink, parent);

  while (volume>0)
  { augment_path (g, source, sink, parent, volume);
    dfs (g, source);
    volume = path_volume (g, source, sink, parent);
  }
}
```

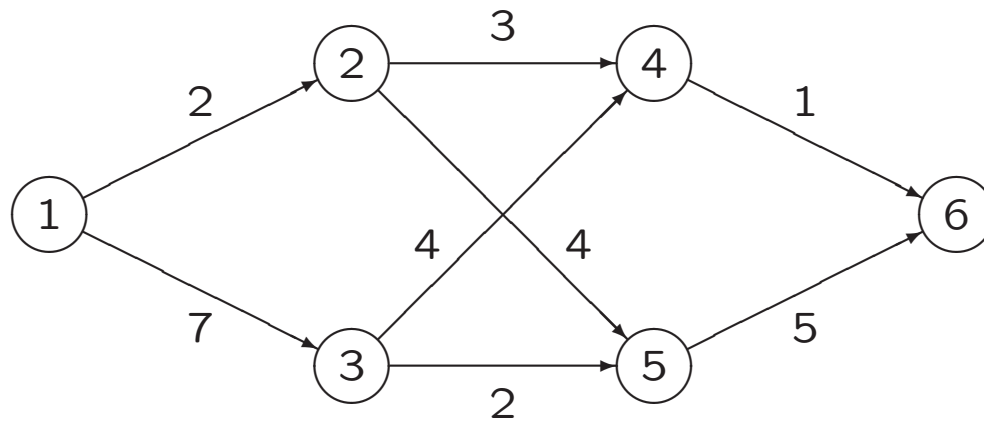
# Minimum Cut



minimum cut of 1 and 6 is ...

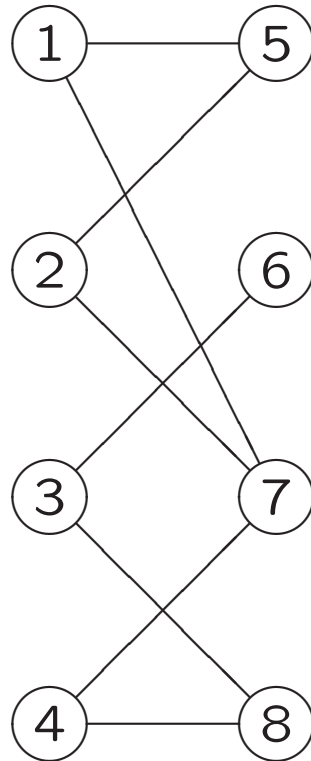


# Minimum Cut



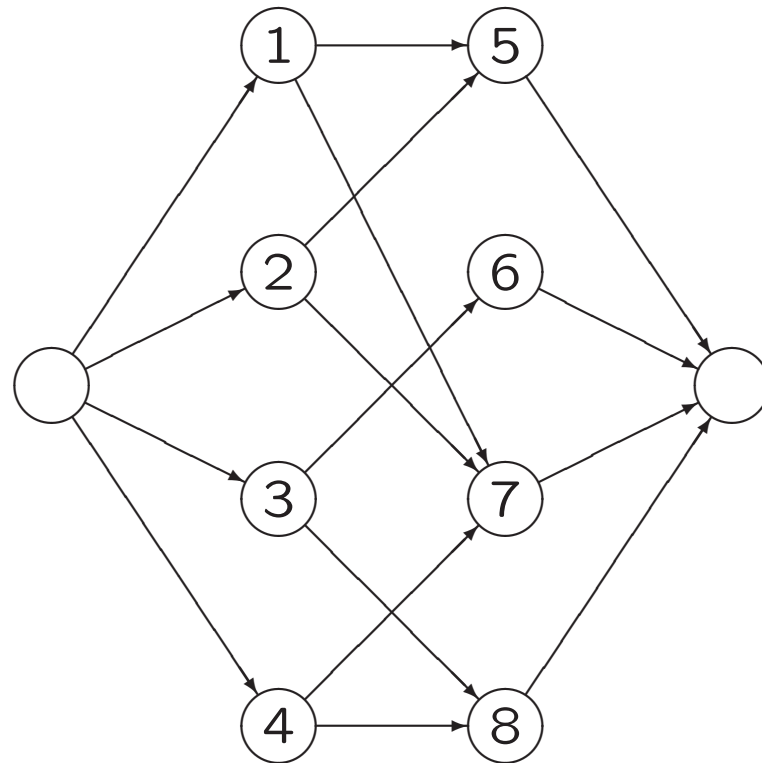
- minimum cut of 1 and 6 is ...
- finding minimum cut...

# Maximum Bipartite Matching



maximum matching...

# Maximum Bipartite Matching



maximum matching  $\approx$  maximum flow from source to sink

## **9.6.8. Hanoi Tower Troubles Again!**