

CSC263 Tutorial #8

Graphs!

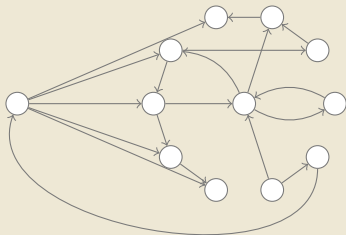
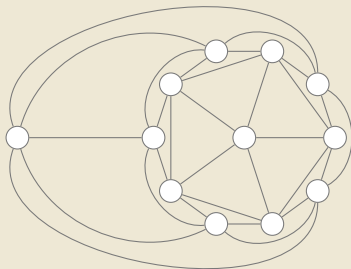
March 10, 2023

Things covered in this tutorial

- ★ What is a graph?
- ★ How can I perform BFS on a graph?
- ★ How can I find the shortest distance between two vertices in a graph?
- ★ How can I convert a real-life problem into a problem about graphs?
- ★ What's the tallest elevator in the world?

What is a graph?

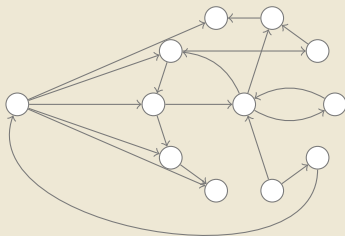
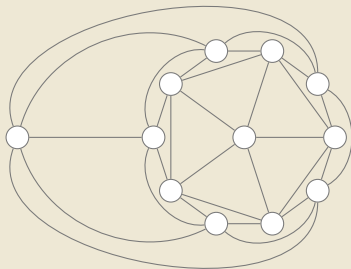
A graph is a funny-looking network of bubbles that are connected to each other.



Left: An undirected graph. Right: A directed graph.

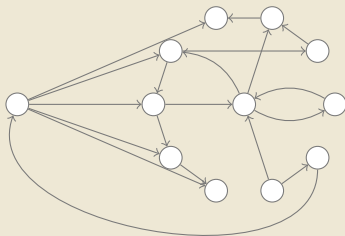
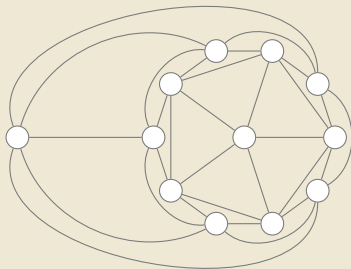
The bubbles are called the **vertices** (also called **nodes**). The connections between vertices are called **edges**. The edges may be **directed** or **undirected**.

What is a graph?



Formally, a graph $G = (V, E)$ consists of:

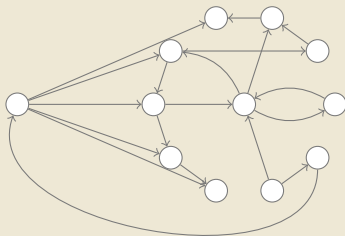
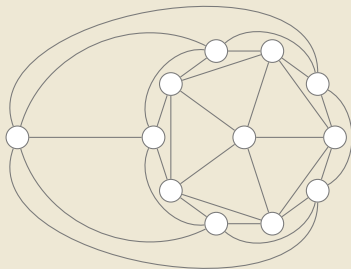
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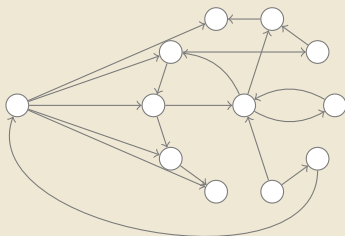
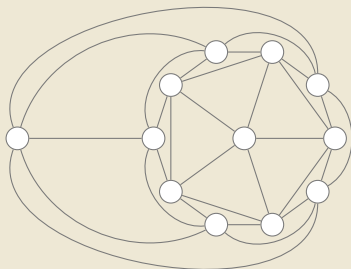
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Formally, a graph $G = (V, E)$ consists of:

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- ★ A set of edges $E \subseteq V^2$. Given two vertices $u, v \in V$, we use $(u, v) \in E$ to denote that u and v are connected.

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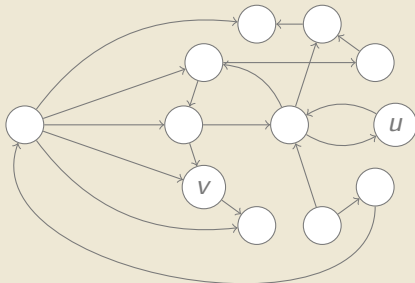
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For **undirected** graphs, E must be *symmetric*:

$$(u, v) \in E \Leftrightarrow (v, u) \in E.$$

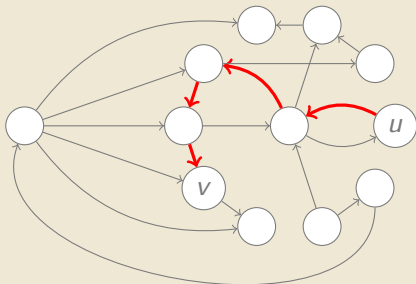
Shortest Path

Task: Find the shortest path from u to v .



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The shortest path from u to v has **length 4**.

BFS

BFS stands for

BFS

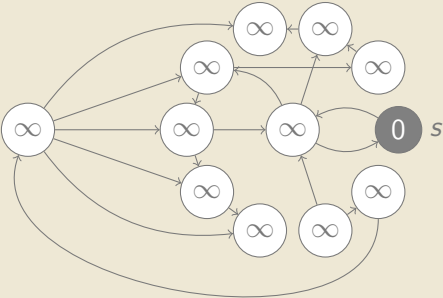
BFS stands for **Breadth-First Search**. BFS *traverses* every vertex in a graph, starting from a vertex $s \in V$.

BFS(G, s) :

```
for each vertex  $v$  in  $V - \{s\}$ : # Initialize vertices
     $v.colour = White$ 
     $v.d = \infty$ 
     $v.p = Nil$ 
 $Q = \{s\}$ 
 $s.colour = Gray$ 
 $s.d = 0$ 
Enqueue( $Q, s$ )
While  $Q$  not empty:
     $u = Dequeue(Q)$ 
    for each  $v$  in  $G.adj[u]$ :
        if  $v.colour == White$  # only visit unvisited vertices
             $v.colour[v] = Gray$ 
             $v.d = u.d + 1$ 
             $v.p = u$ 
            Enqueue( $Q, v$ )
     $colour[u] = Black$ 
```

BFS

Task: Perform BFS starting from s , labelling the distances.



BFS

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Upon finishing, every node's d value is equal to the shortest path's distance from s to d .

Elevator problem

Tutorial Activity: Open [Tutorial 8](#), and read the instructions.

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Here's an illustration of the sample test case 10 1 10 2 1:

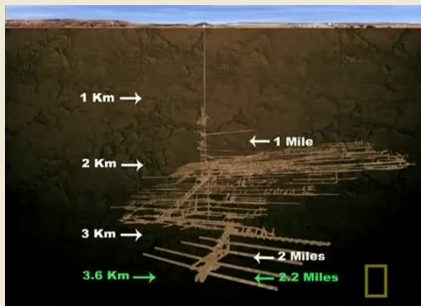


You start at X , and want to reach Y . You may only go up by 2 or down by 1 each move.

Fun facts about elevators

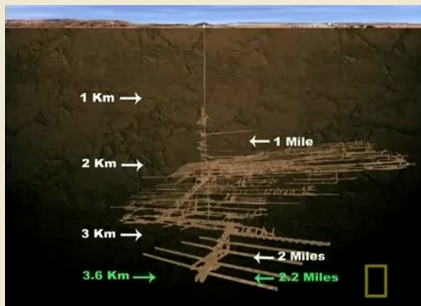
Fun facts about elevators

- ★ The tallest elevator in the world is found in the Mponeng Gold Mine in South Africa, owned by AngloGold Ashanti. The elevator is 2283 metres in height.



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- ★ The deadliest elevator disaster in history happened in Vaal Reefs in South Africa, also owned by AngloGold Ashanti. A locomotive fell into the elevator shaft and caused the cage to detach and plunge 460 metres, killing 104 miners.