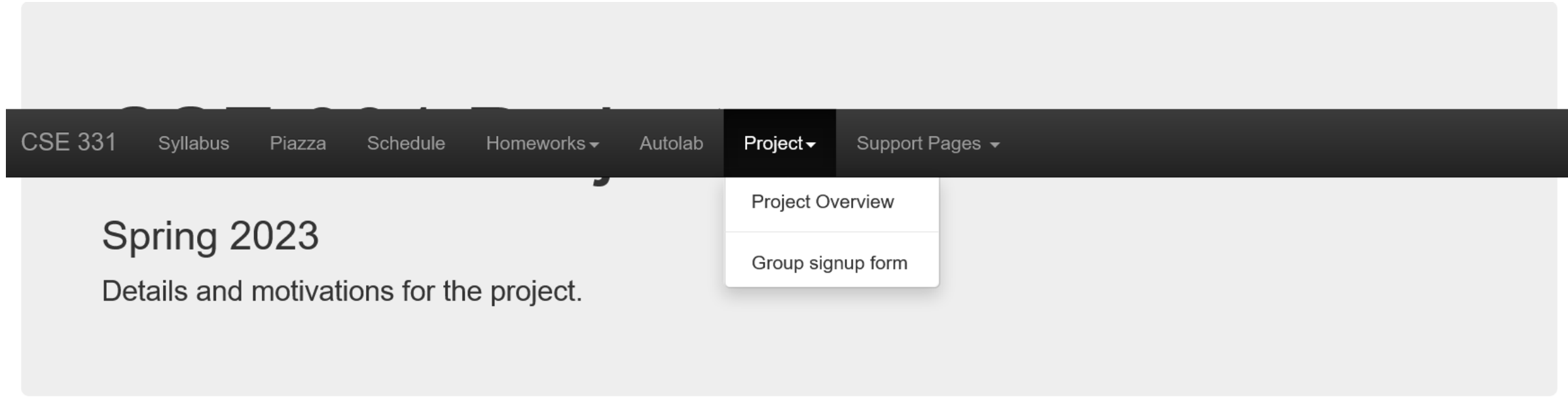


# Lecture 13

CSE 331

# Project groups due **FRIDAY!**

**Deadline: Friday, March 3, 11:59pm**



## Motivation

[CSE 331](#) is primarily concerned with the technical aspects of algorithms: how to design them and then how to analyze their correctness and runtime. However, algorithms are pervasive in our world and are common place in many aspects of society. The main aim of the project is to have you explore in some depth some of the social implications of algorithms.

Just to give some examples for such implications:

- Big data is hot these days and there is a (not uncommon) belief that by running (mainly machine learning) algorithms on big data, we can detect patterns and use those to potentially make policy decisions. Here is a cautionary talk:
-

# Exams in **Two** Weeks!

March 10: **Quiz 1**

March 13: **Midterm 1**

March 15: **Midterm 2**

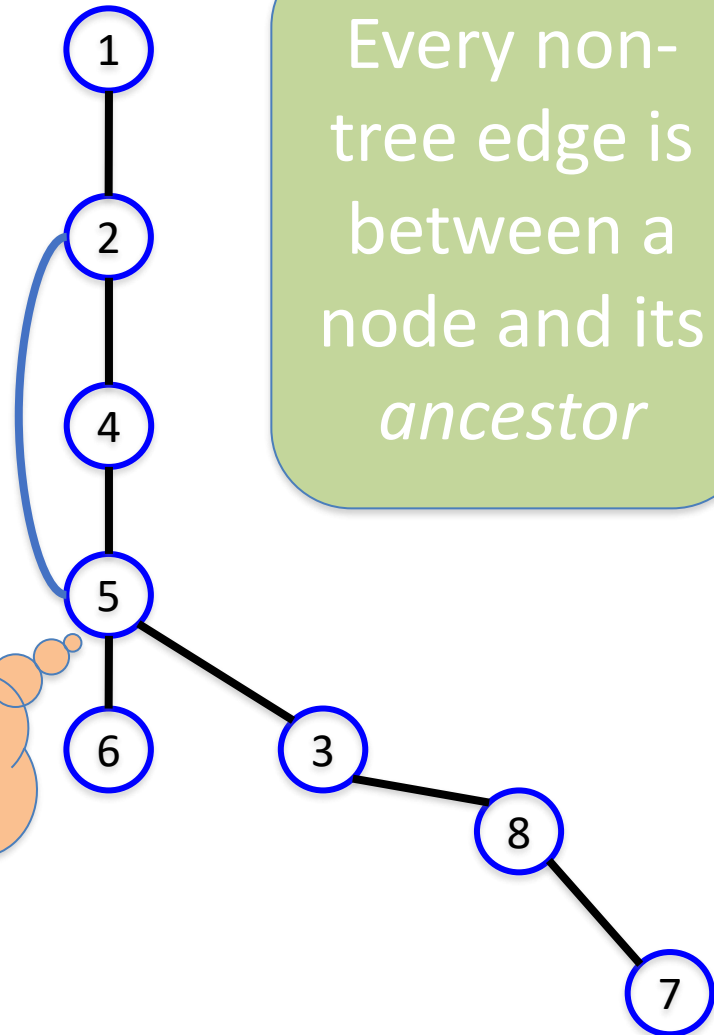
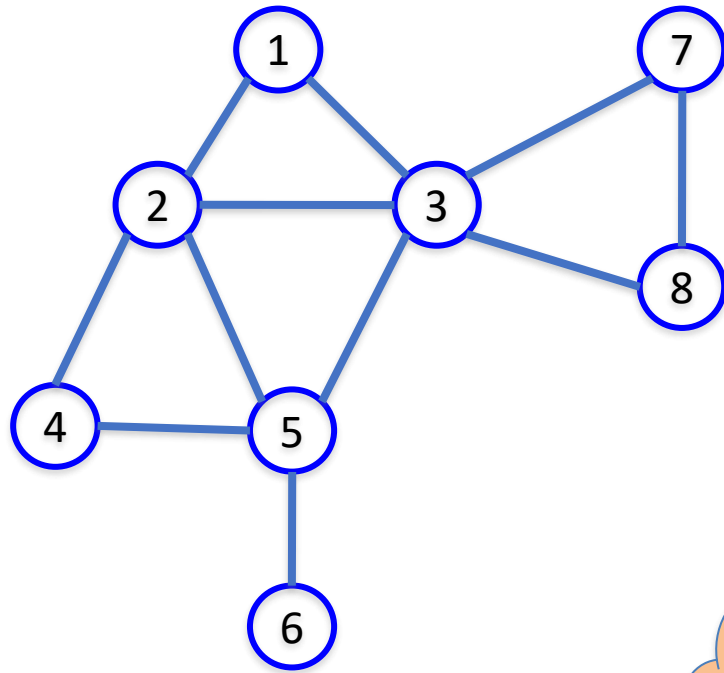
# DFS(u)

Mark u as explored and add u to **R**

For each edge (u,v)

    If v is not explored then DFS(v)

# A DFS run



Every non-tree edge is between a node and its *ancestor*

DFS a special case of Explore

# Connected components are disjoint

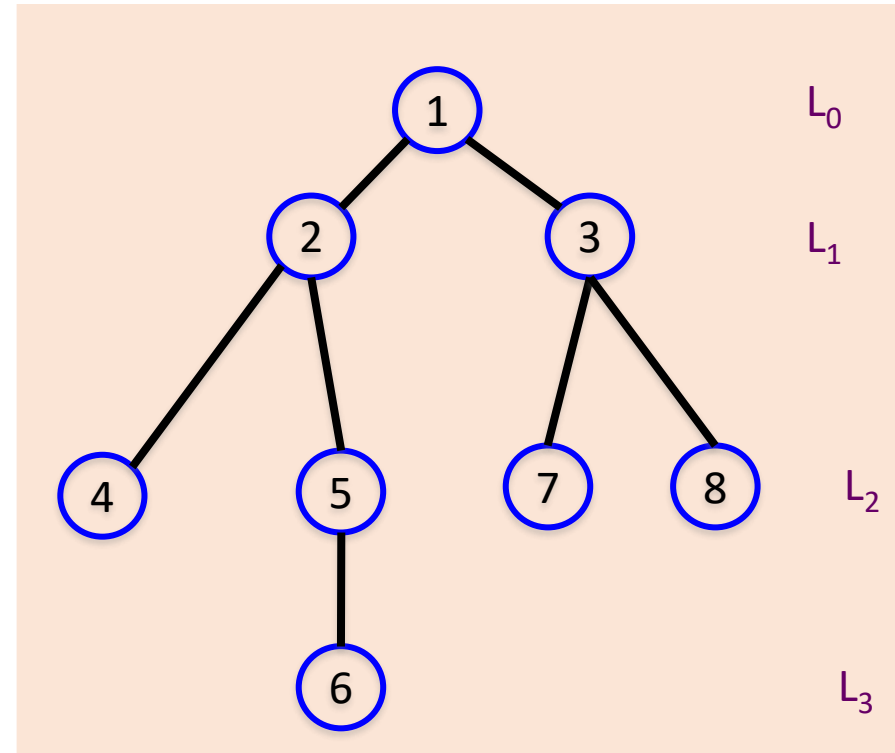
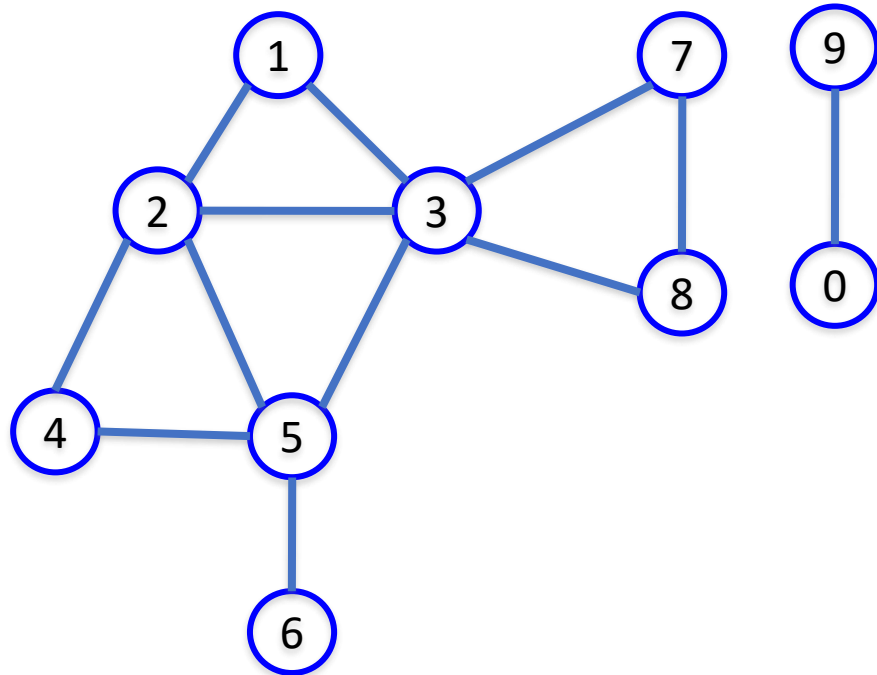
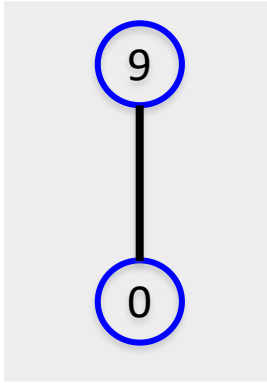
Either Connected components of  $s$  and  $t$  are the same or are disjoint

Algorithm to compute **ALL** the connected components?

Can run Explore instead of BFS

Run BFS on some node  $s$ . Then run BFS on  $t$  that is not connected to  $s$

# Computing all CCs





# Today's agenda

Run-time analysis of BFS (DFS)

# Stacks and Queues



Last in First out

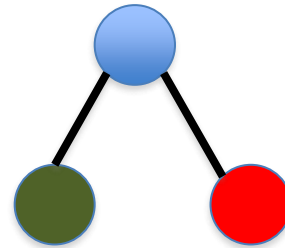
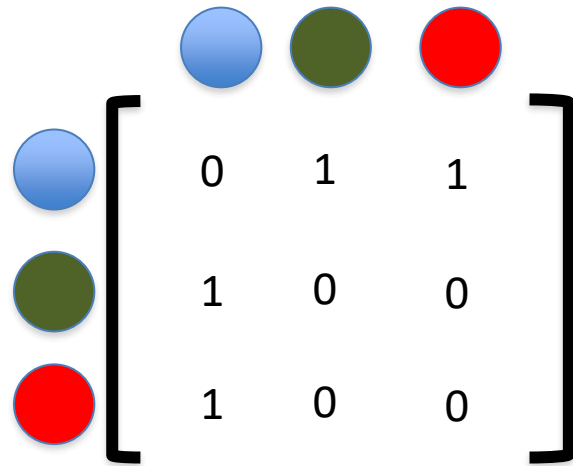


First in First out

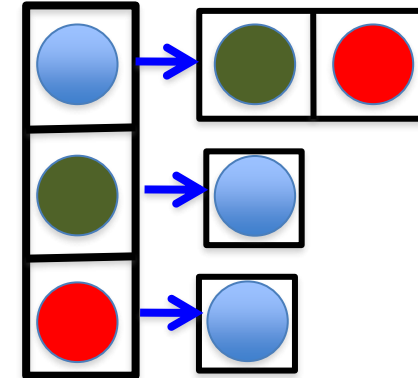
# But first...

How do we represent graphs?

# Graph representations



Better for  
sparse graphs  
and traversals



Adjacency matrix		Adjacency List
$O(1)$	$(u,v) \in E?$	$O(n) [ O(n_v) ]$
$O(n)$	All neighbors of $u$ ?	$O(n_u)$
$O(n^2)$	Space?	$O(m+n)$