

## Do Now Exercise

To prepare you for the lecture today, please do the following exercise.

Try searching (walking) routes  
from **Halligan Hall**  
to **Museum of Fine Arts, Boston**  
using **Google Maps**.

# COMP15: Data Structures

Week 10, Summer 2019

# Admin

**T9:** (Please check the course page for details)  
Due by 6pm on **Tuesday, July 30**

# T9: In-class Presentation

on Week 11 (Wednesday, July 31)

Questions about T9 and the presentation?

# Feedbacks on **P4** from Matt

# **P5: Word Frequency Database**

Project Due by 6pm on Sunday, August 4



Questions about P5?

# Hash Tables

The running time of  
put(), get(), remove() performed on a hash table  
using chaining?

Worst-case:  $O(n)$

Best-case:  $O(1)$

(Average-case:  $O(1)$  )

(Note: Plus the cost of generating a hash code and of the compression operation.

Worst-case: With an assumption that the put operation checks duplicates.

Average-case: With an assumption that a "good" hash function is used.)

# Load factor and rehashing

Discussion:

What happens when the load factor is high?

Other ways to handling collisions

*A sneak peek preview (Comp 160, Algorithms)*

## Open addressing

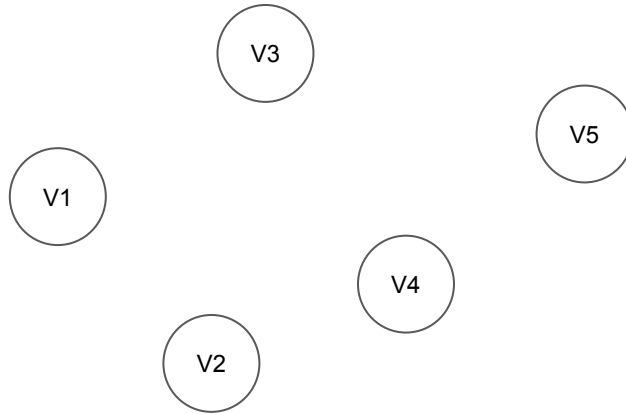
- Linear probing
- Quadratic probing
- Double hashing



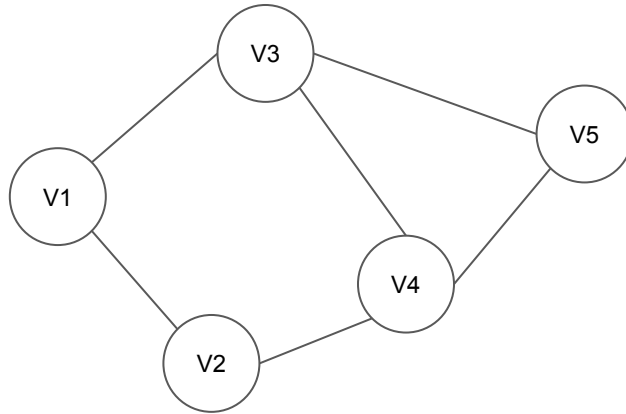
Graph

# Some Terminologies

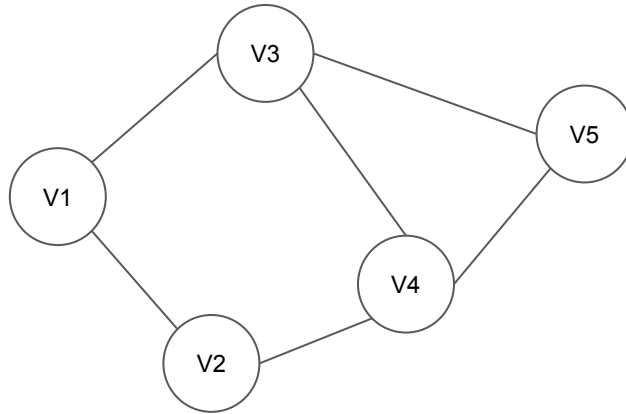
# Vertices (Nodes)



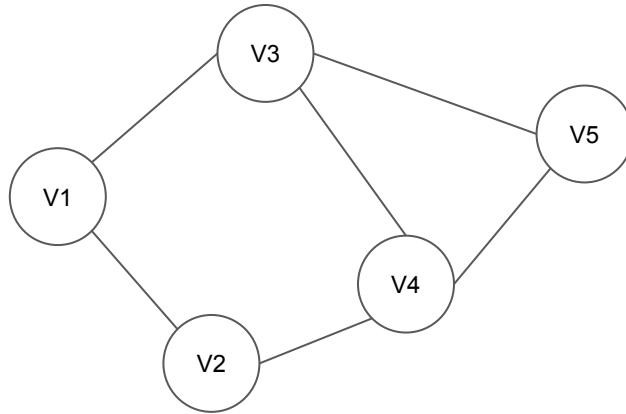
# Edges



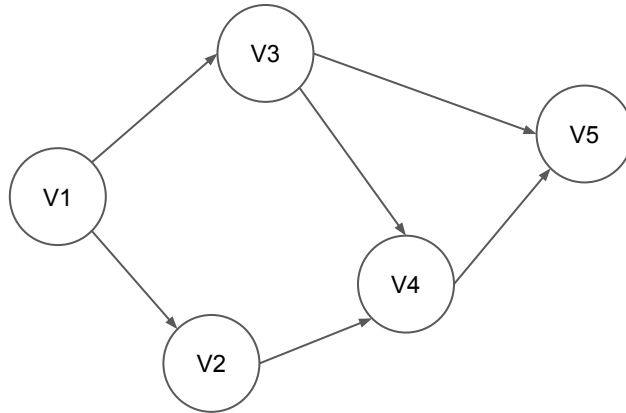
# Undirected Edges



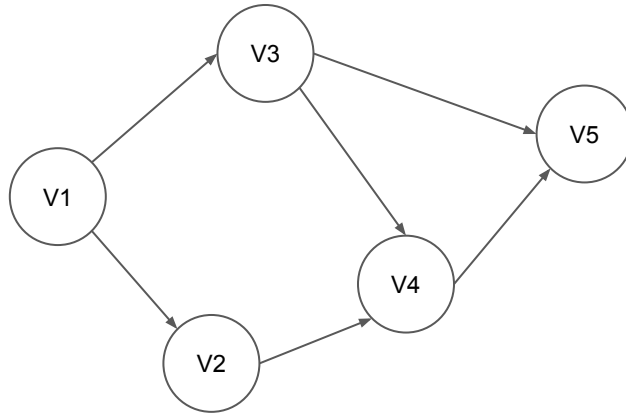
# Undirected Graph



# Directed Edges

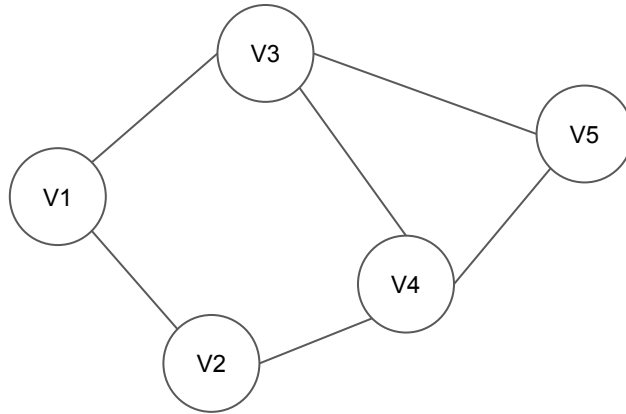


# Directed Graph (Digraph)

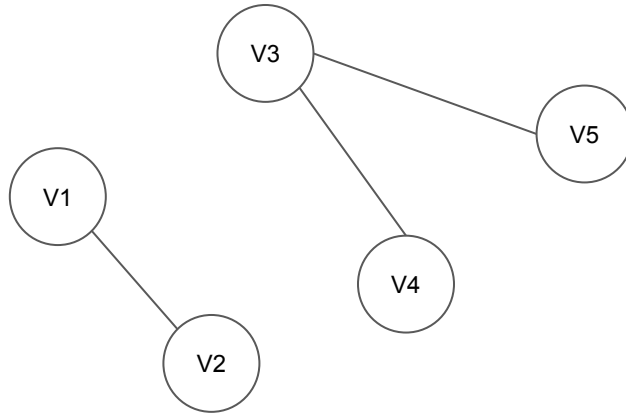




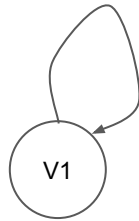
# Connected Graph



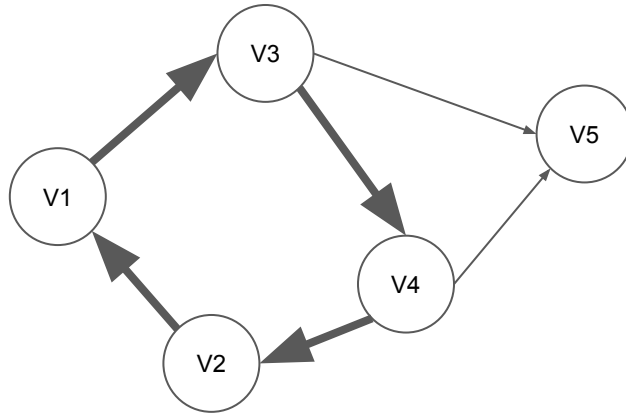
# Disconnected Graph



# Self loop edge

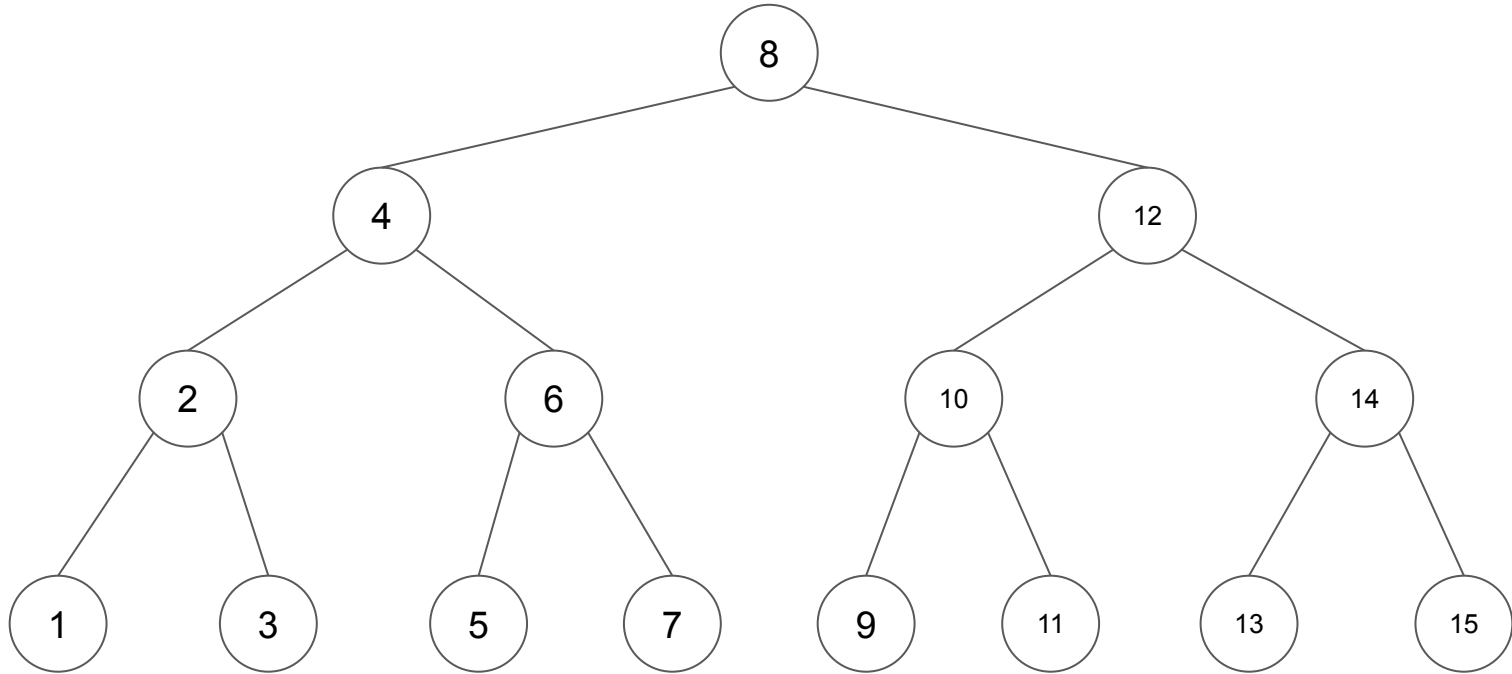


# Cycle



- Parallel edges
- Strongly connected directed graph
- Weakly connected directed graph

# Tree



Some notations

$G = (V, E)$  (a graph, a set of vertices and a set of edges)

$|V|$  (the number of vertices)

$|E|$  (the number of edges)

$(v_1, v_2)$  (an edge from  $v_1$  to  $v_2$ ; (or between  $v_1$  and  $v_2$ ))

$w(v_1, v_2)$  (the weight of an edge from  $v_1$  to  $v_2$ ; (or between  $v_1$  and  $v_2$ ))

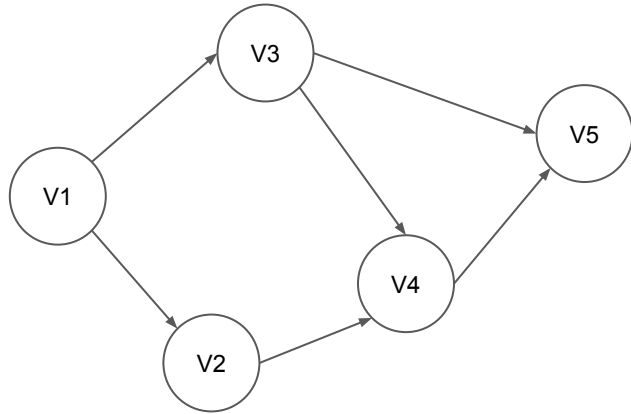


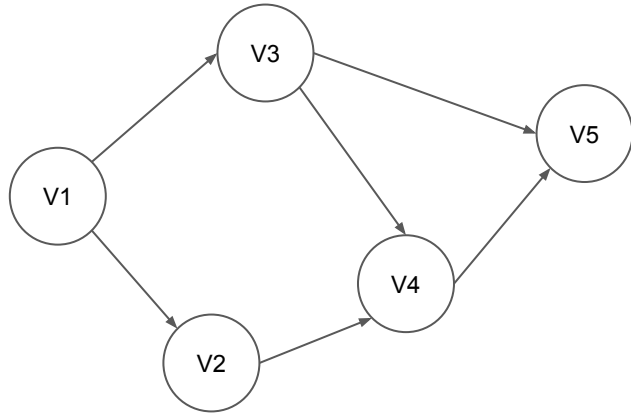
# Graph

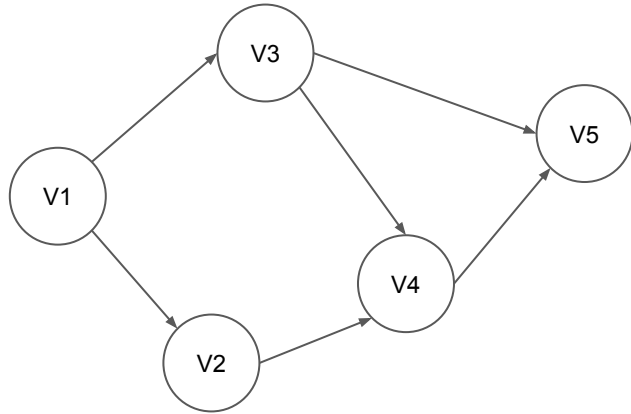
- add/remove vertex
- add/remove edge
- has edge between two vertices
- etc.

Representing a graph

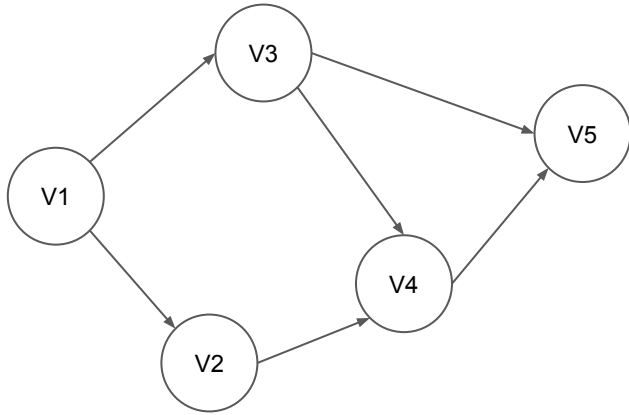
# Adjacency Matrix



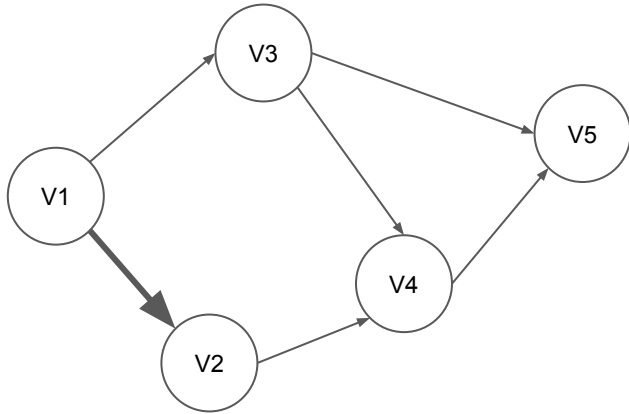


	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
V1					
V2					
V3					
V4					
V5					

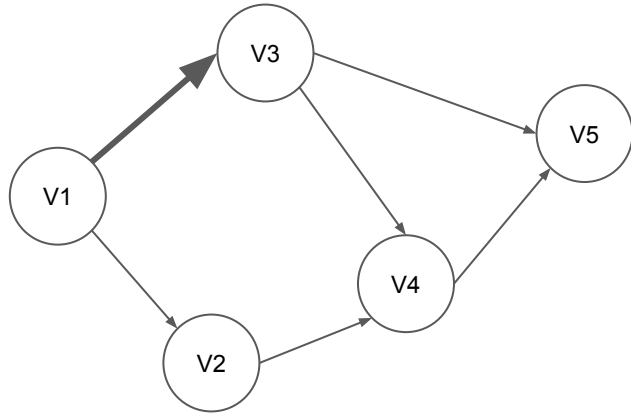


	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
V1	0	0	0	0	0
V2	0	0	0	0	0
V3	0	0	0	0	0
V4	0	0	0	0	0
V5	0	0	0	0	0

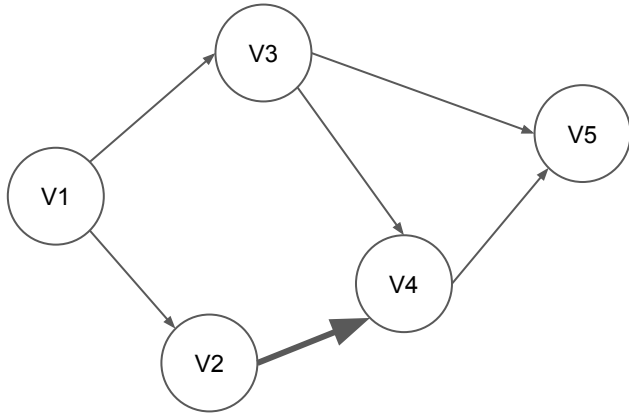


	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
V1	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0
V2	0	0	0	0	0
V3	0	0	0	0	0
V4	0	0	0	0	0
V5	0	0	0	0	0

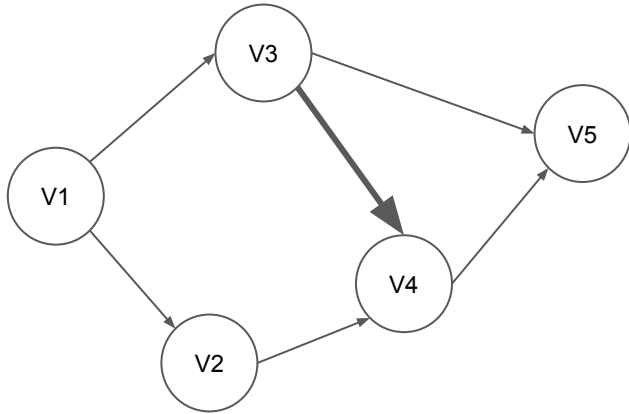




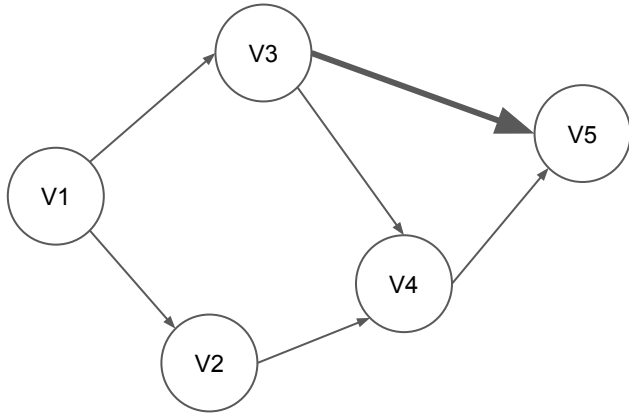
	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
V1	0	1	<b>1</b>	0	0
V2	0	0	0	0	0
V3	0	0	0	0	0
V4	0	0	0	0	0
V5	0	0	0	0	0



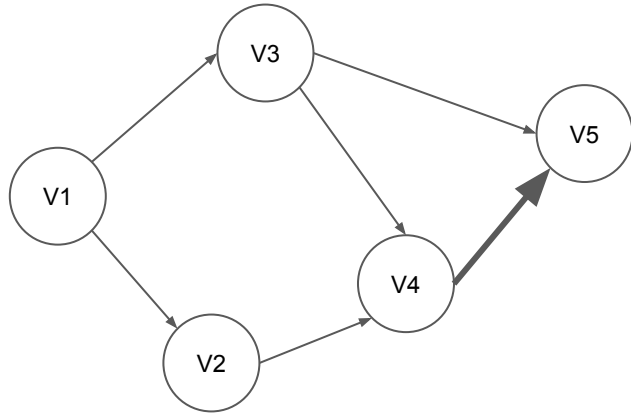
	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
V1	0	1	1	0	0
V2	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0
V3	0	0	0	0	0
V4	0	0	0	0	0
V5	0	0	0	0	0



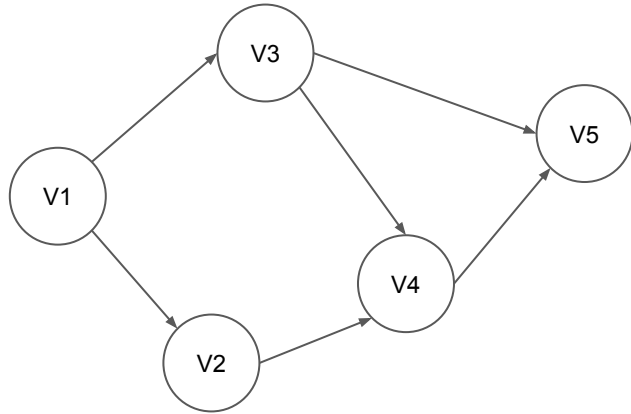
	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
V1	0	1	1	0	0
V2	0	0	0	1	0
V3	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0
V4	0	0	0	0	0
V5	0	0	0	0	0



	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
V1	0	1	1	0	0
V2	0	0	0	1	0
V3	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
V4	0	0	0	0	0
V5	0	0	0	0	0

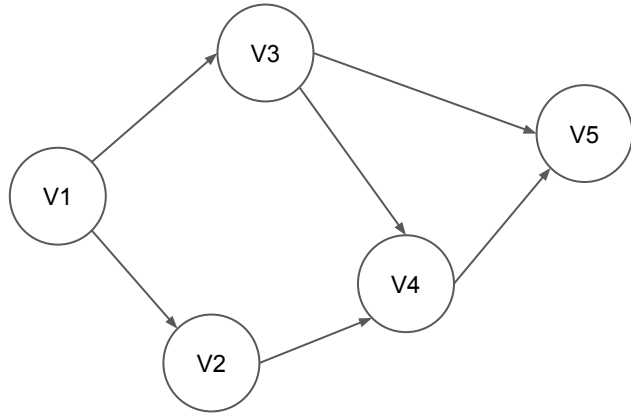


	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
V1	0	1	1	0	0
V2	0	0	0	1	0
V3	0	0	0	1	1
V4	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
V5	0	0	0	0	0

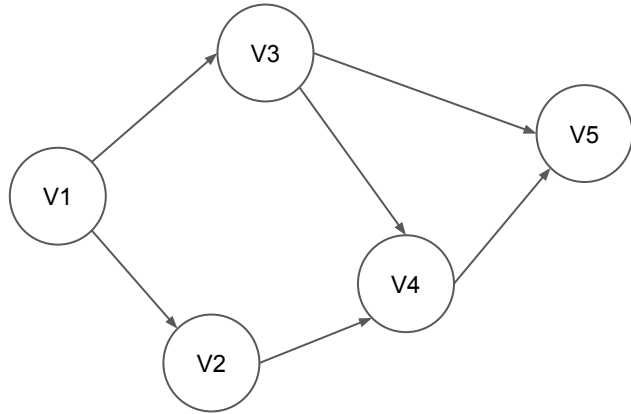


	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
V1	0	1	1	0	0
V2	0	0	0	1	0
V3	0	0	0	1	1
V4	0	0	0	0	1
V5	0	0	0	0	0

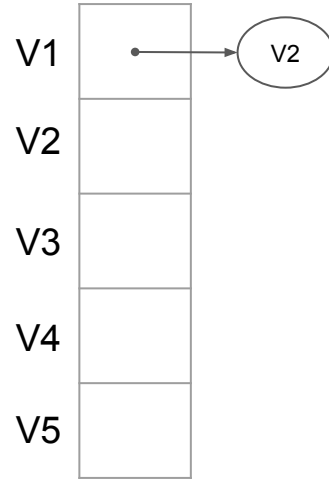
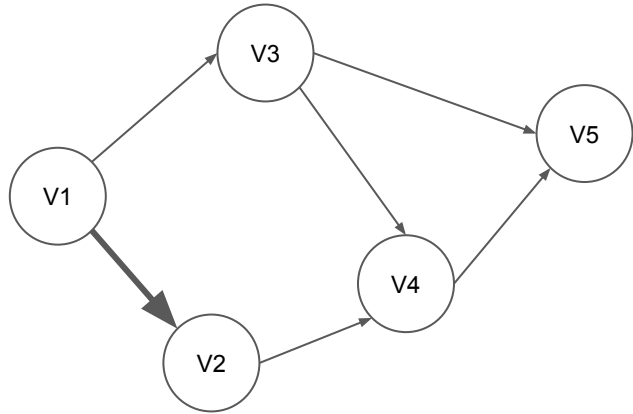
# Adjacency List

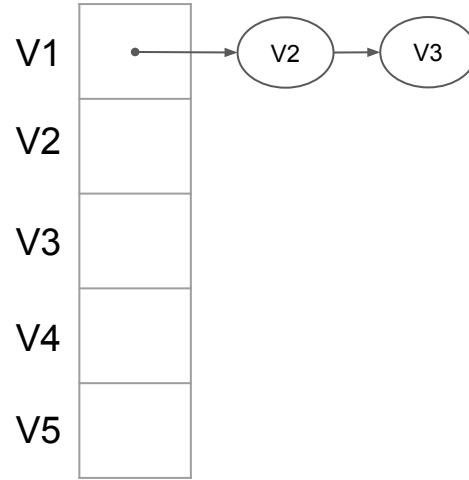
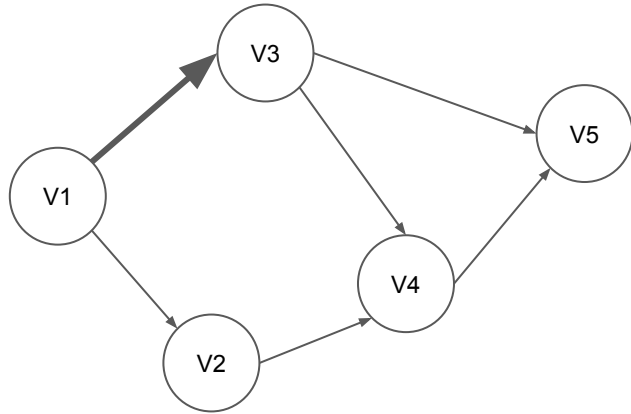


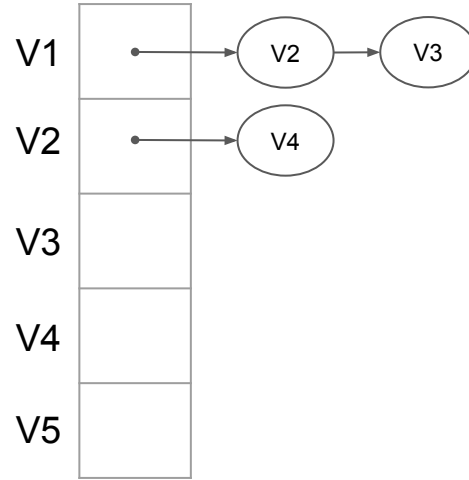
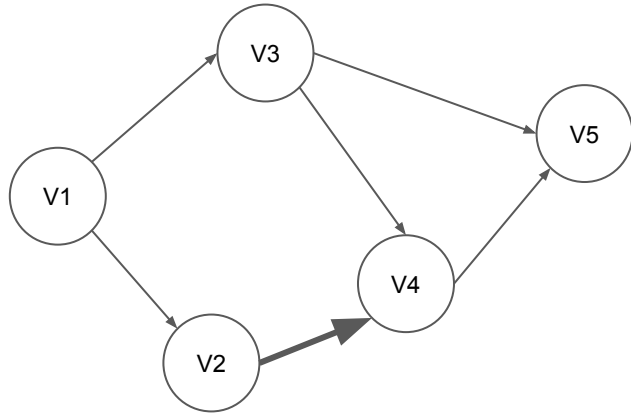


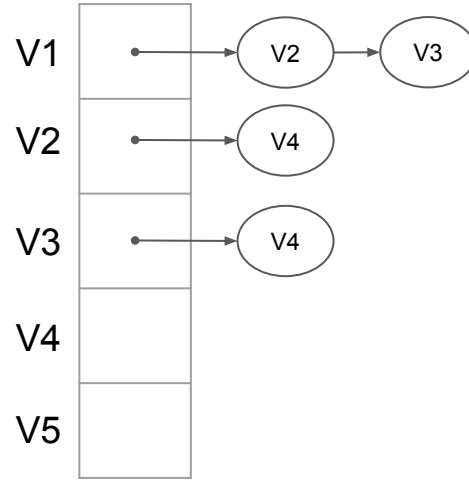
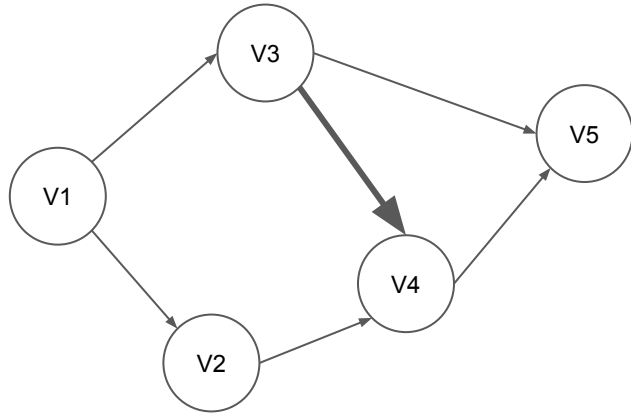


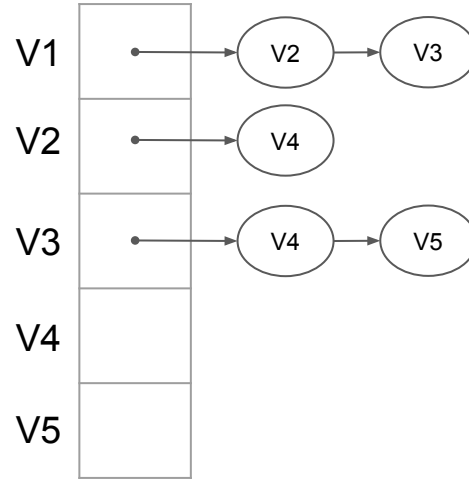
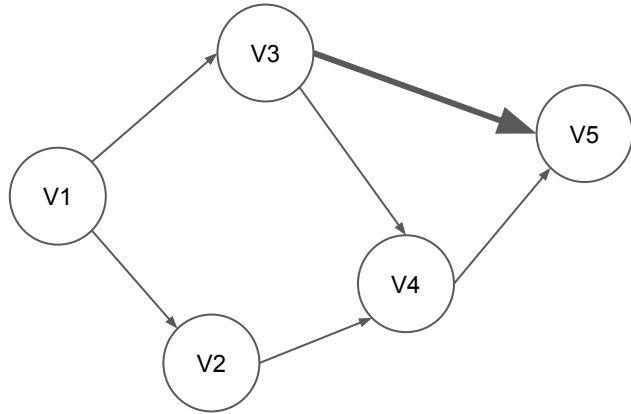
V1	
V2	
V3	
V4	
V5	

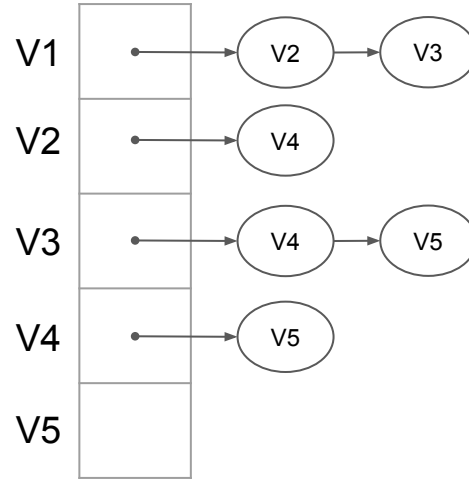
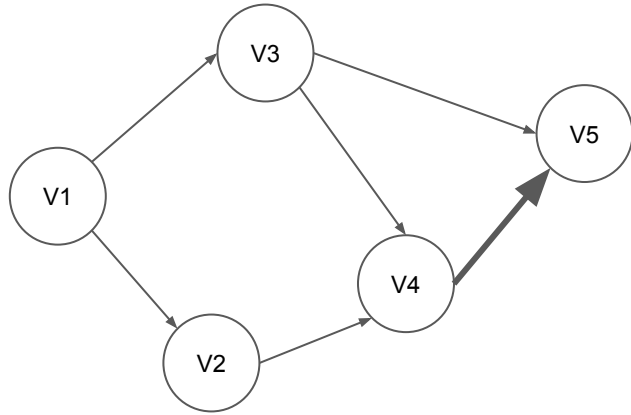


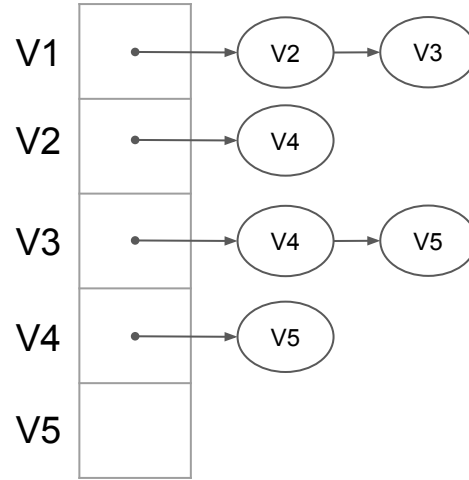
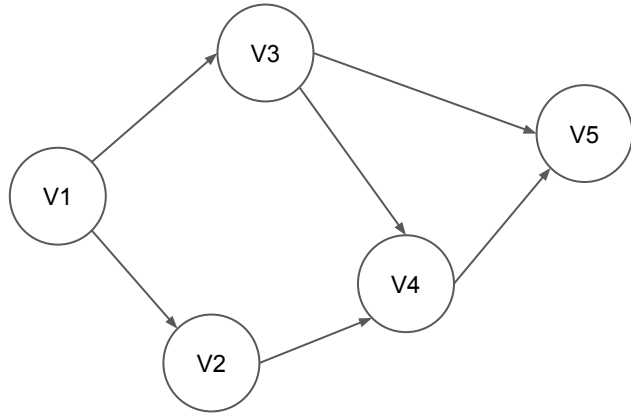














Discussion:

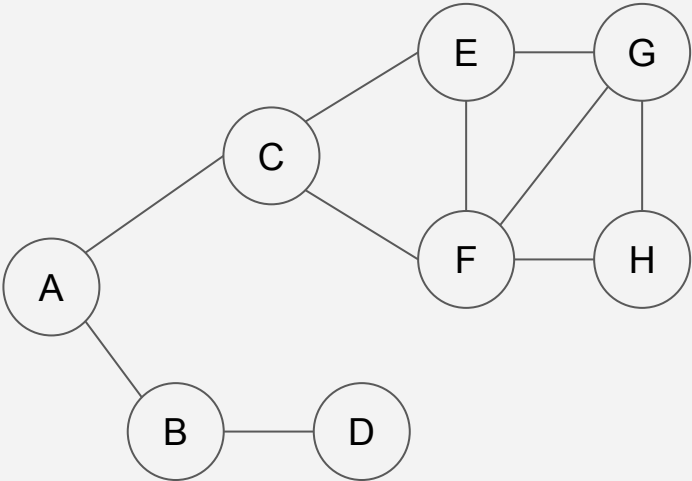
What is the worst-case running time of add/remove/has edge operations performed on each of the adjacency matrix and the adjacency list?

Discussion:

How much (memory) space does each of the adjacency matrix and the adjacency list need?

Breadth-first search (BFS)

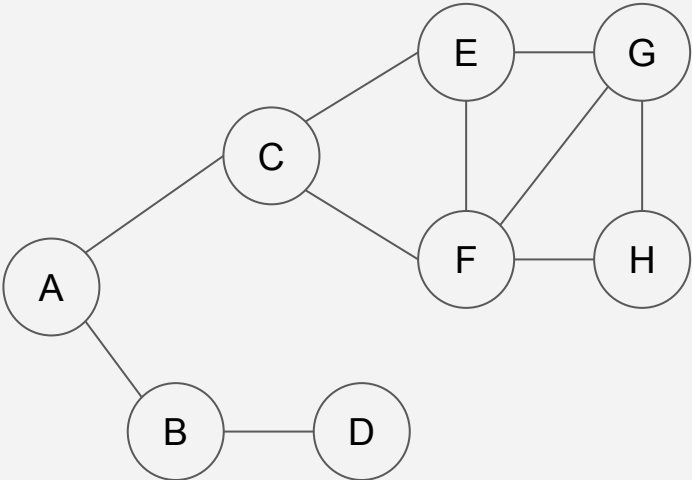
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



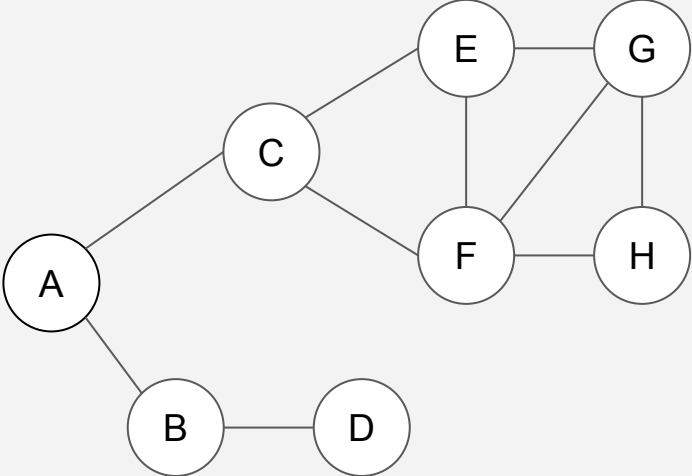
(using a queue)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



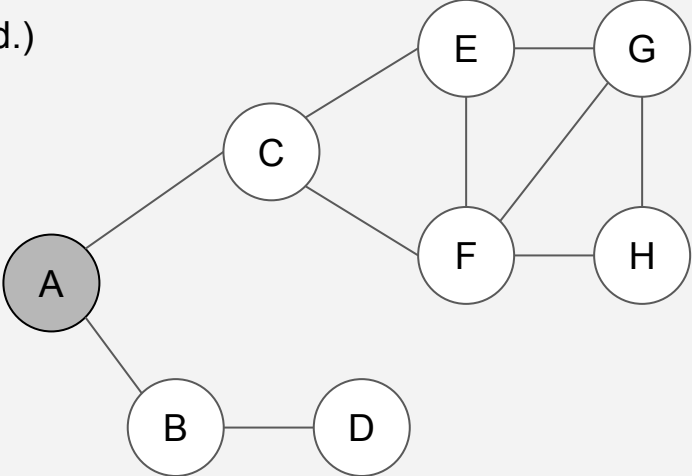
(color all vertices White)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



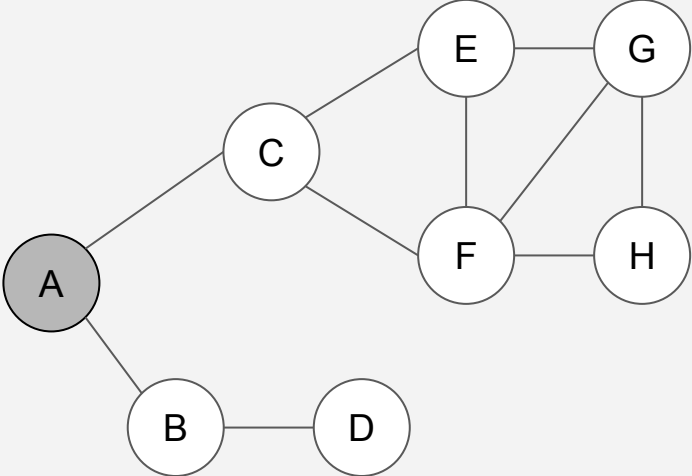
(start from A;  
color A Gray; A is discovered.)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



(enqueue A)

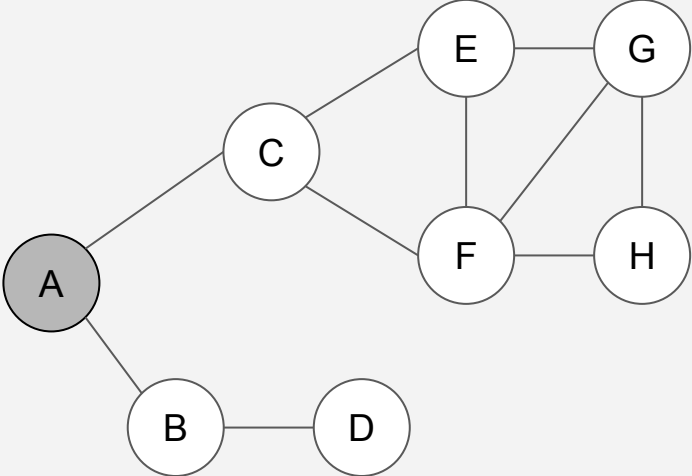




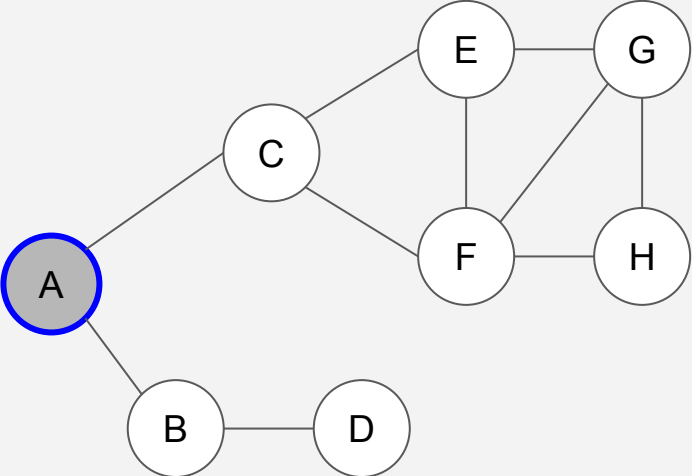
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



(front and dequeue A)



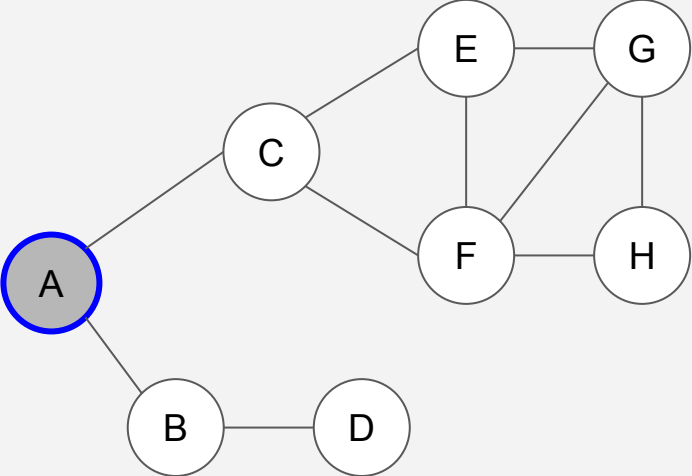
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



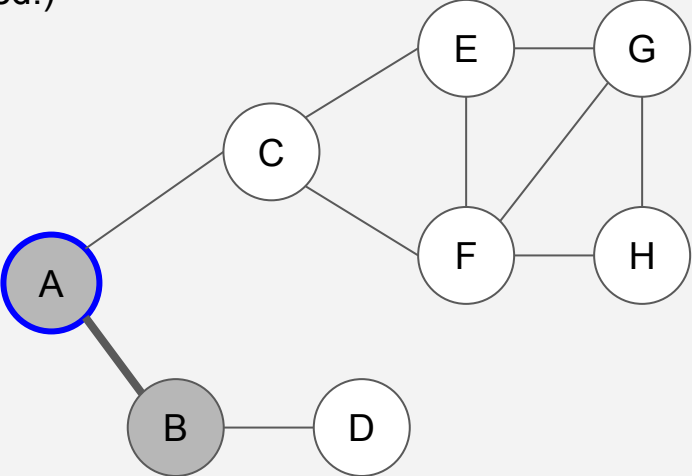
(explore edges from A)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



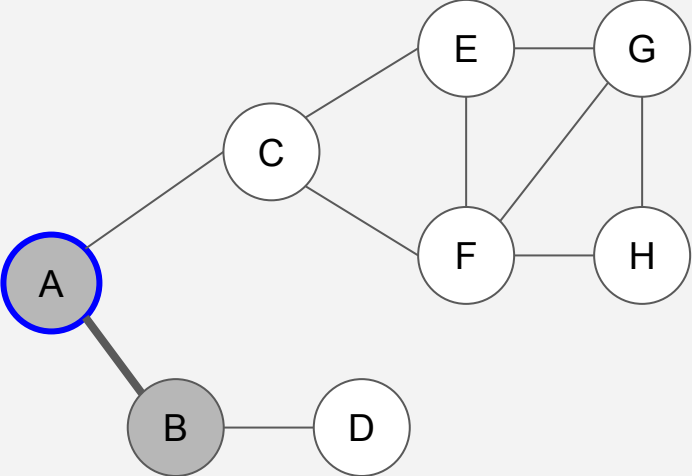
(color B Gray; B is discovered.)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



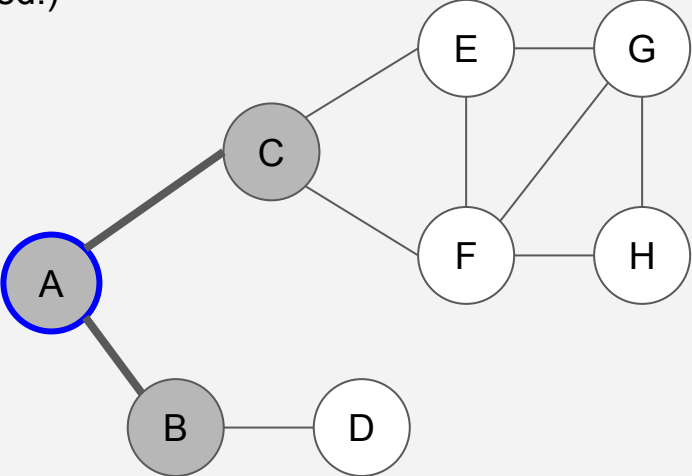
(enqueue B)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



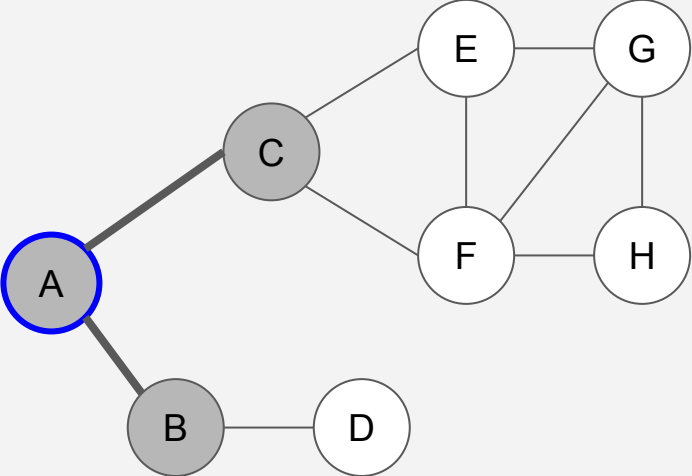
(color C Gray; C is discovered.)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



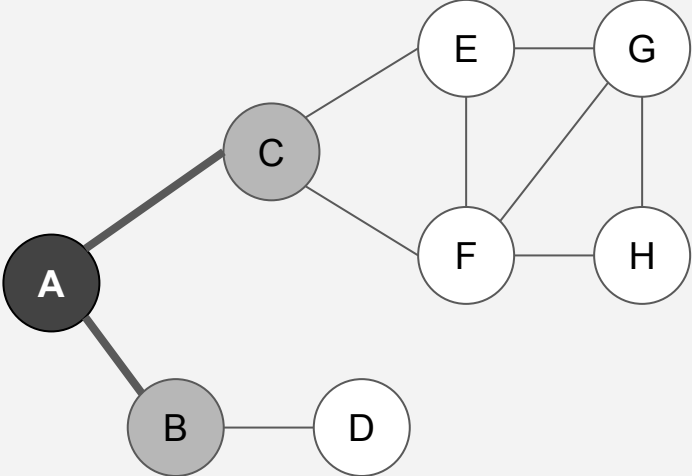
(enqueue C)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



(color A Black; done with A)

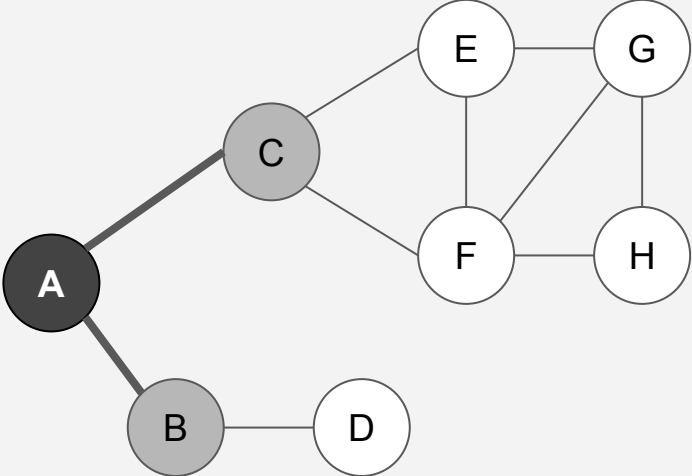




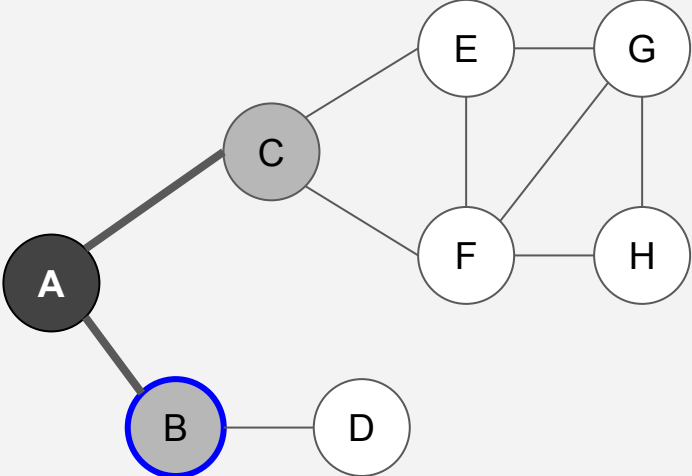
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



(front and dequeue B)



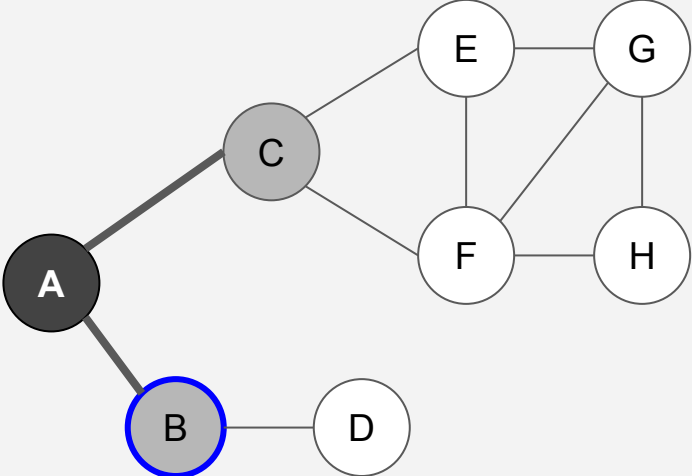
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



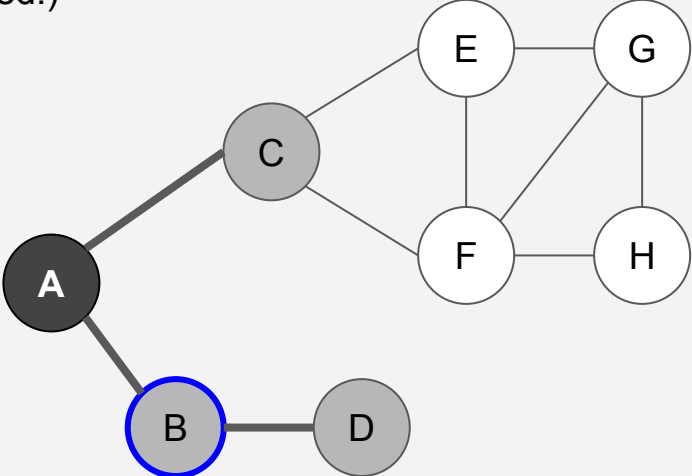
(explore edges from B)



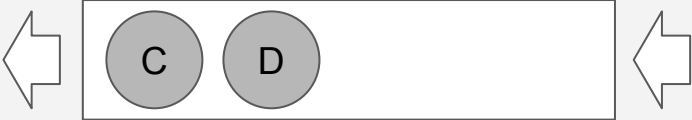
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



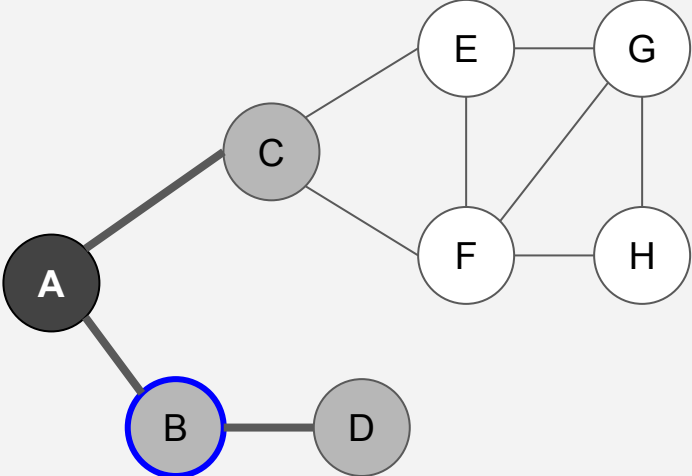
(color D Gray; D is discovered.)



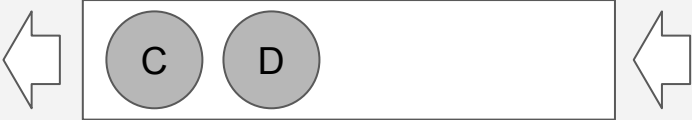
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



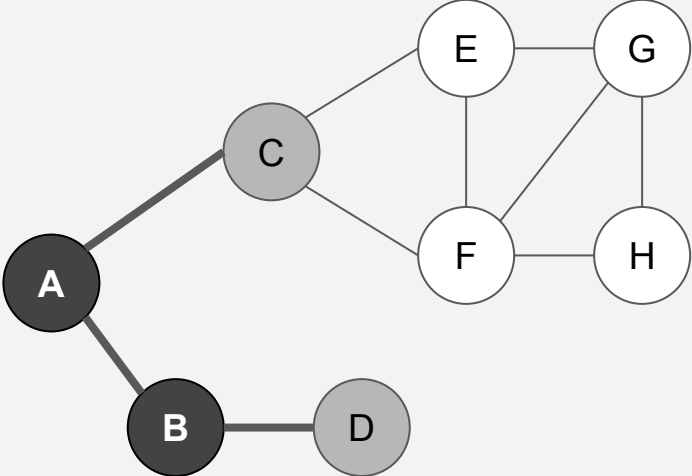
(enqueue D)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



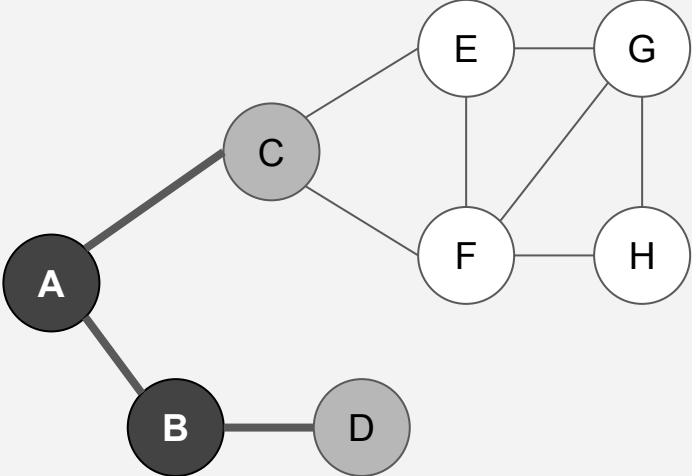
(color B Black; done with B)



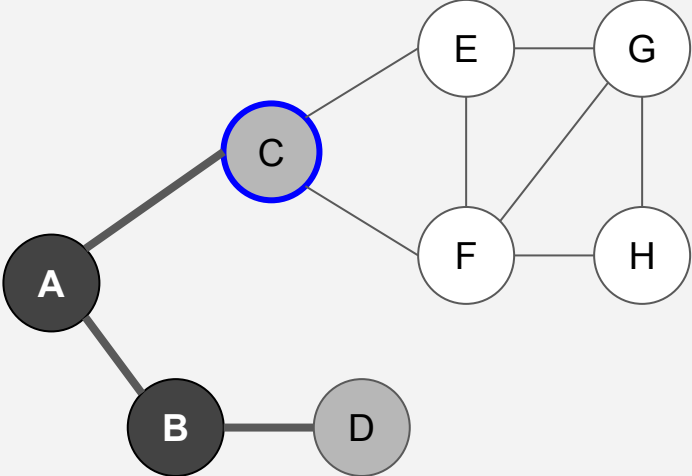
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



(front and dequeue C)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)

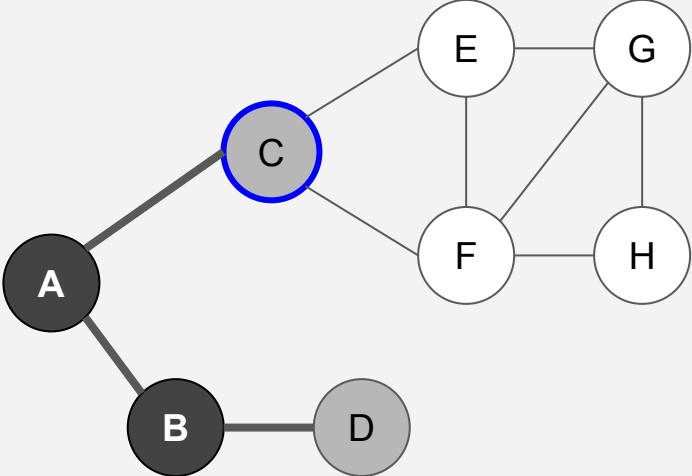




# Breadth-first search (BFS)



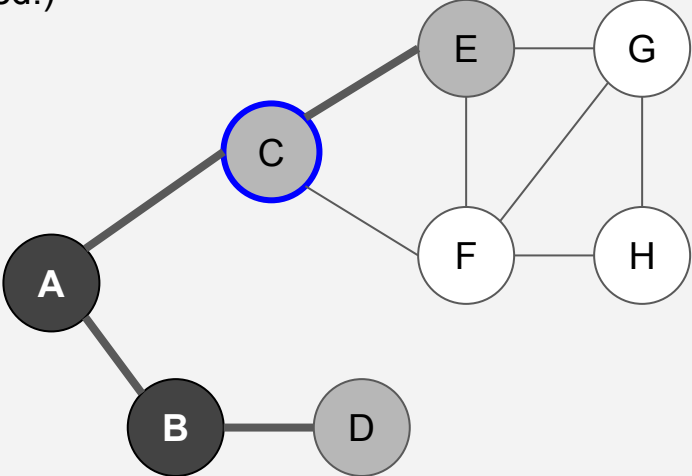
(explore edges from C)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



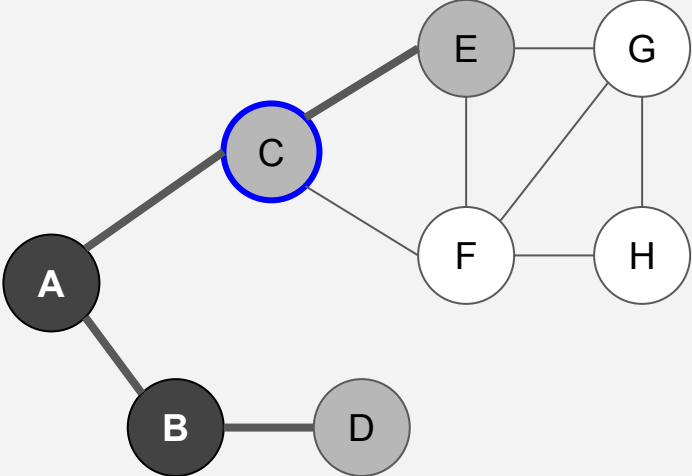
(color E Gray; E is discovered.)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



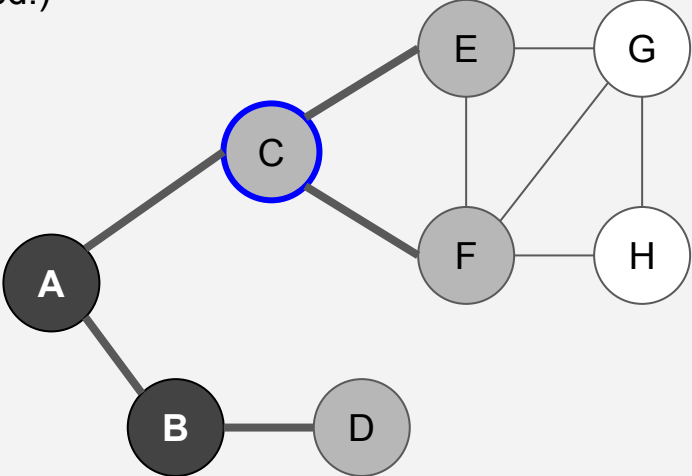
(enqueue E)



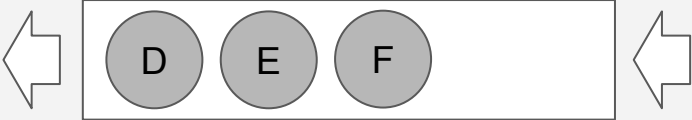
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



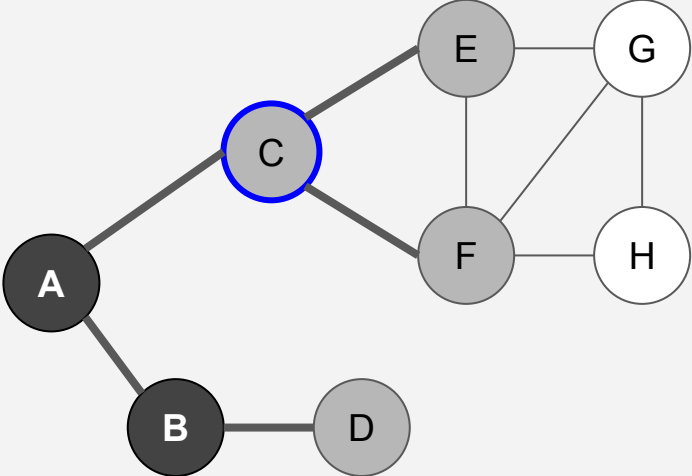
(color F Gray; F is discovered.)



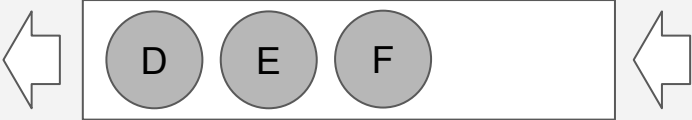
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



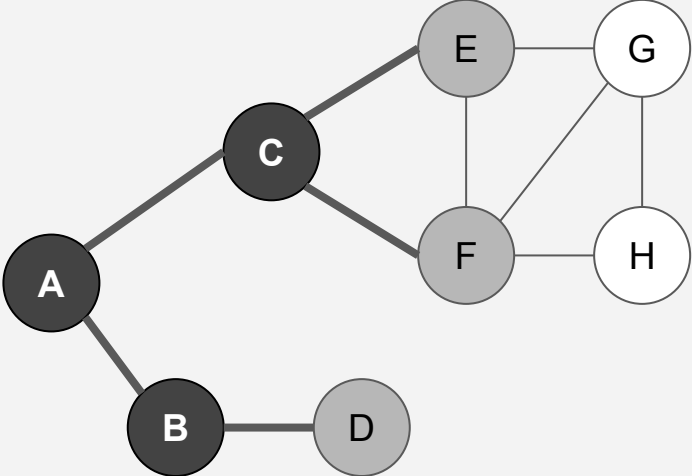
(enqueue F)



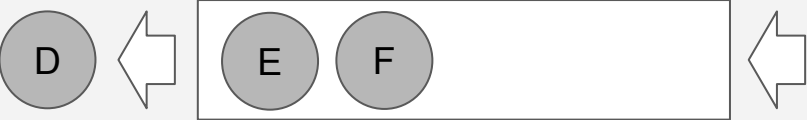
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



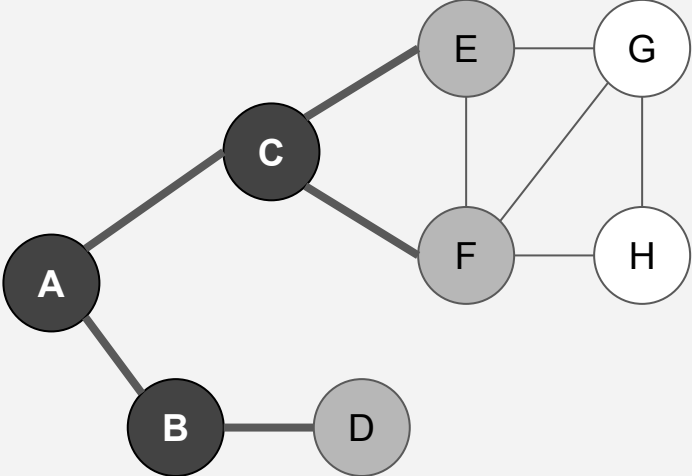
(color C Black; done with C)



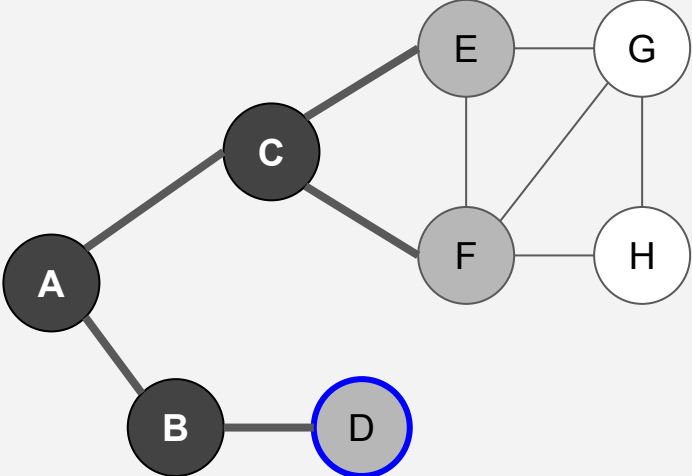
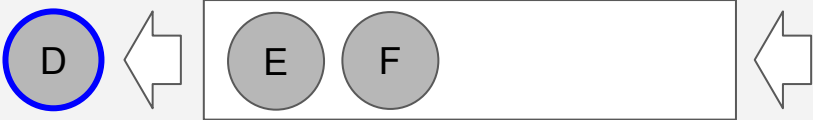
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



(front and dequeue D)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)

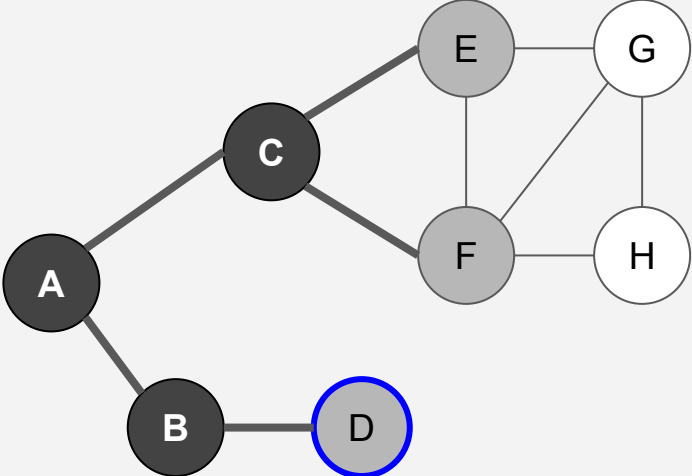




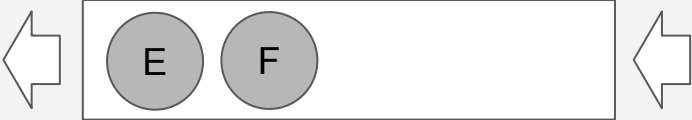
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



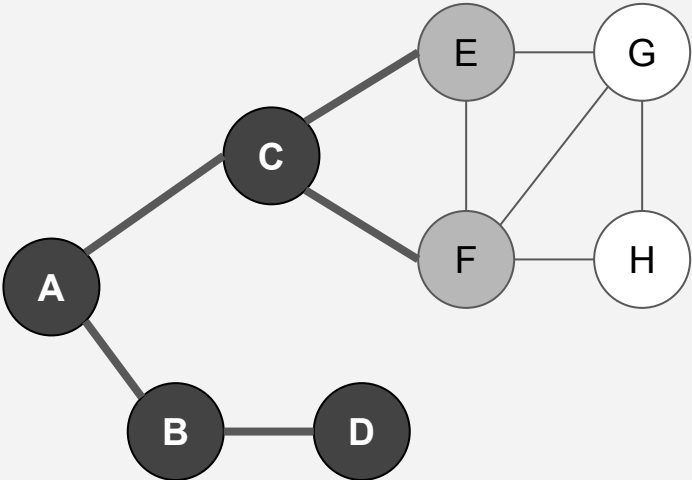
(explore edges from D)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



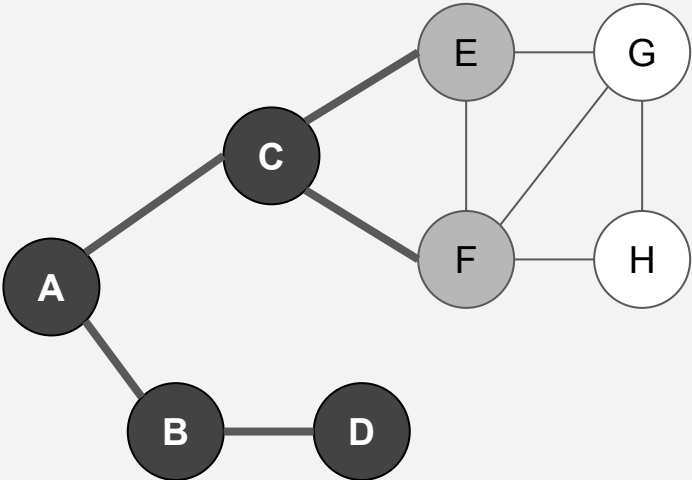
(color D Black; done with D)



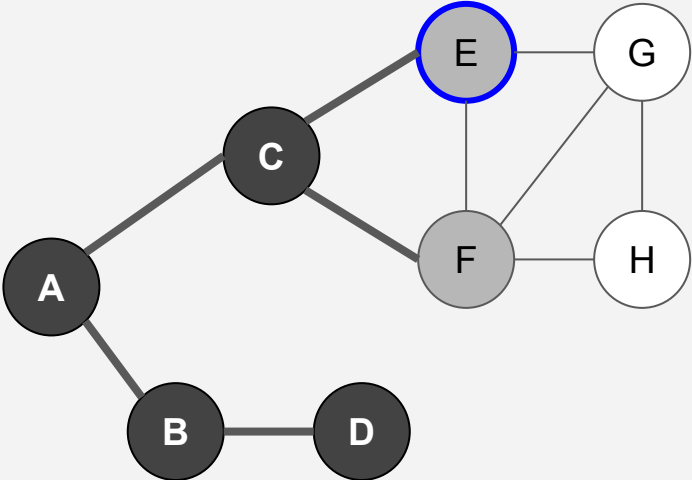
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



(front and deque E)



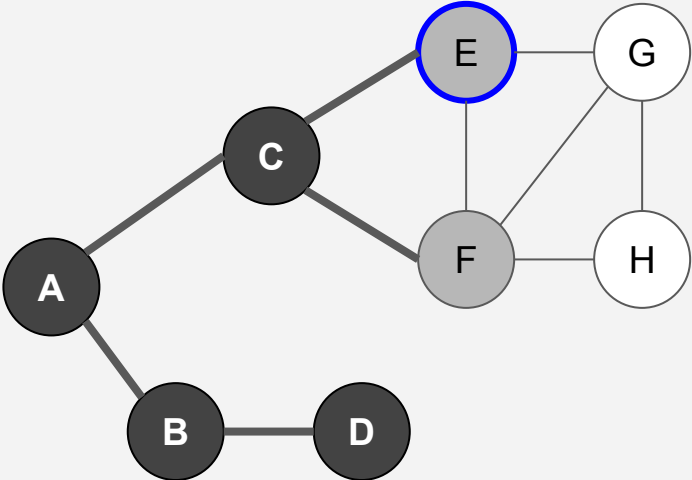
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



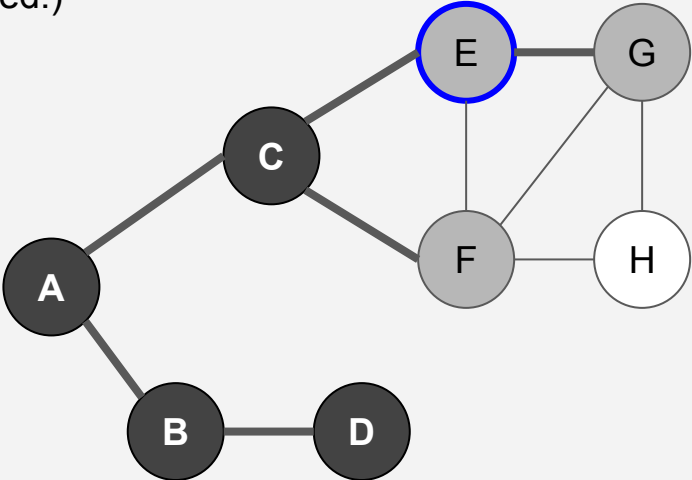
(explore edges from E)



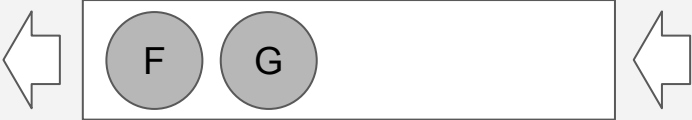
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



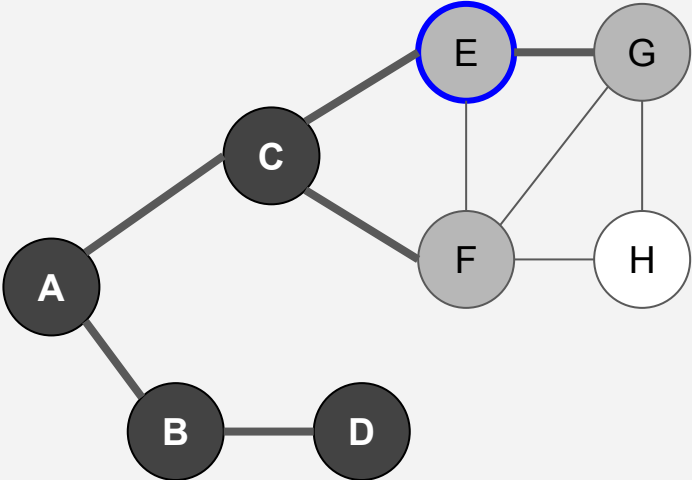
(color G Gray; G is discovered.)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



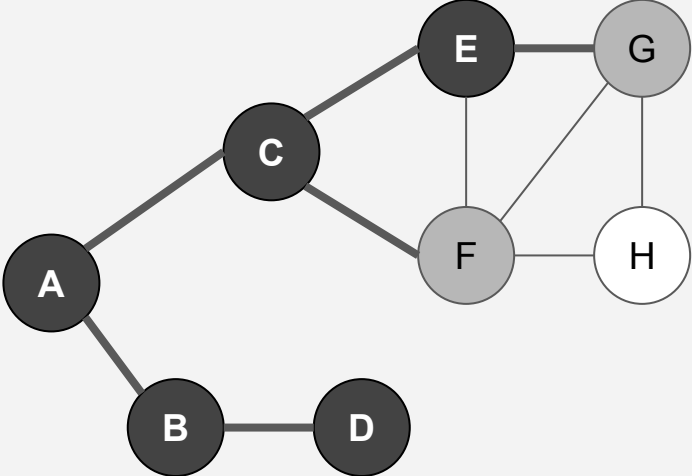
(enqueue G)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



(color E Black; done with E)

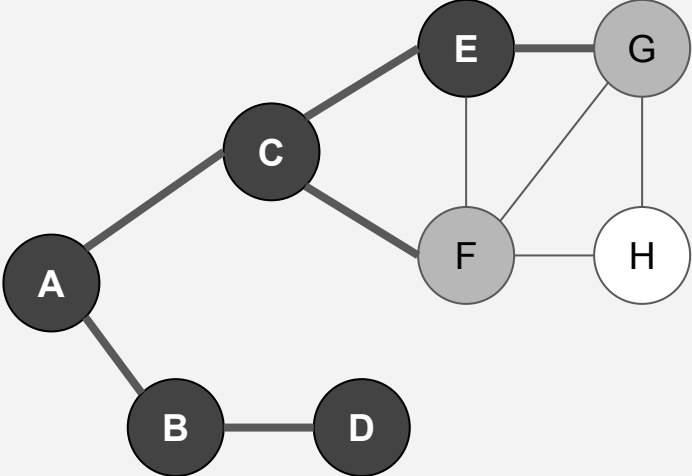




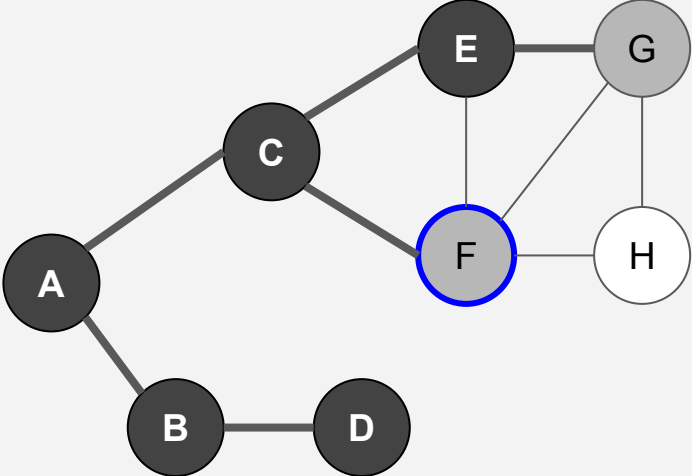
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



(front and dequeue F)



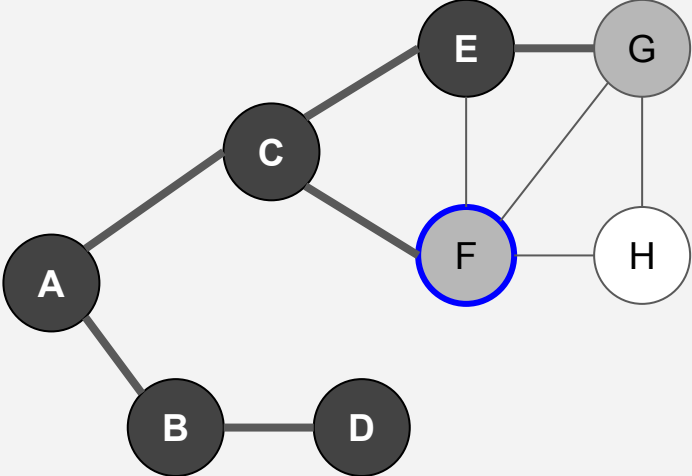
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



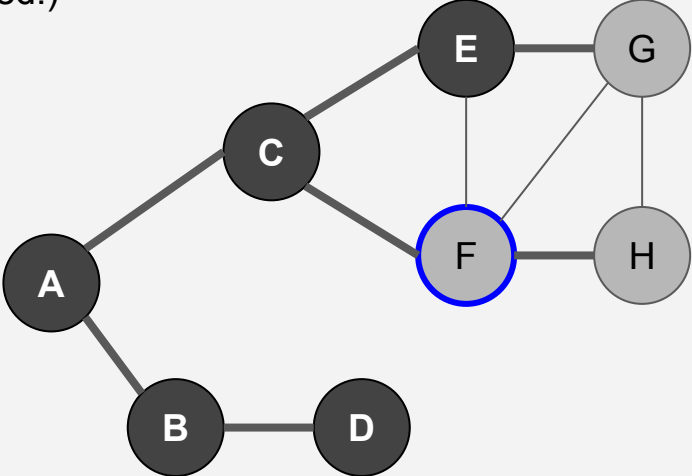
(explore edges from F)



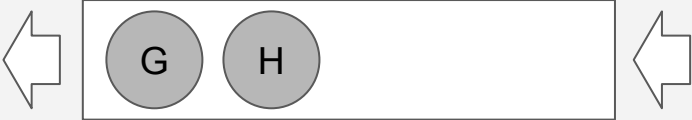
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



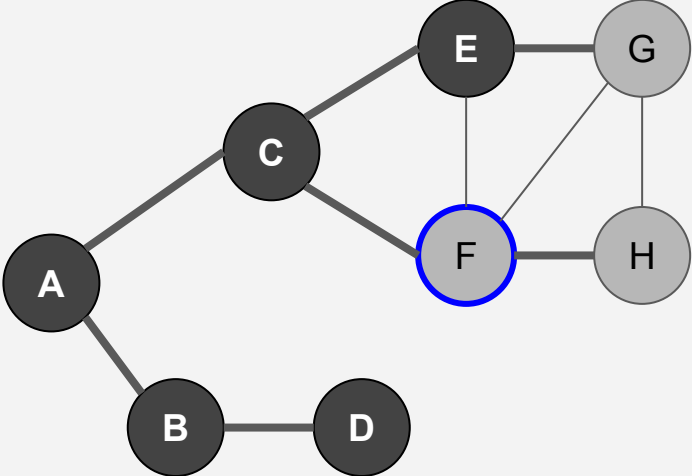
(color H Gray; H is discovered.)



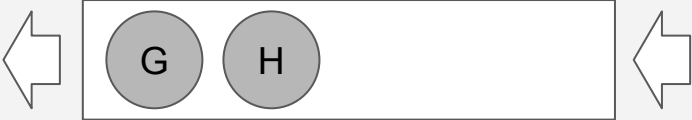
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



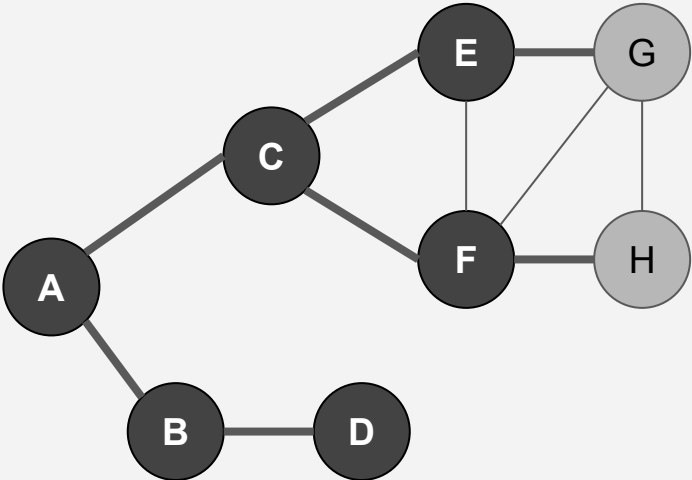
(enqueue H)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



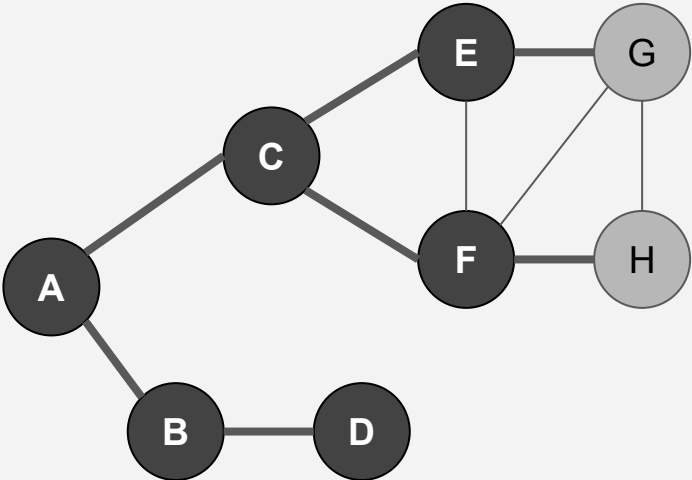
(color F Black; done with F)



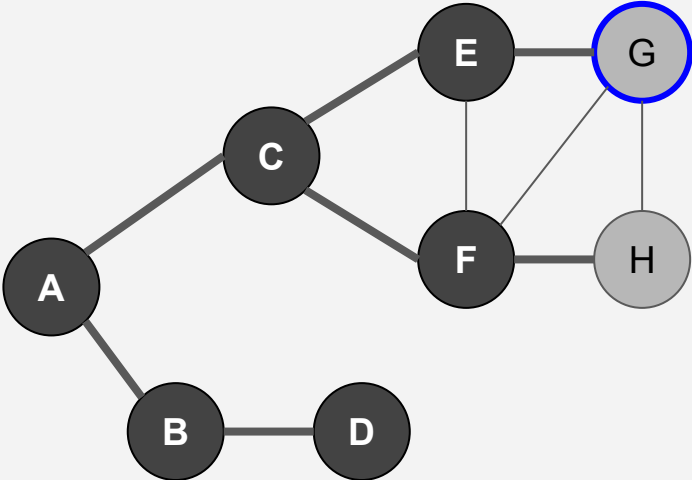
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



(front and dequeue G)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)

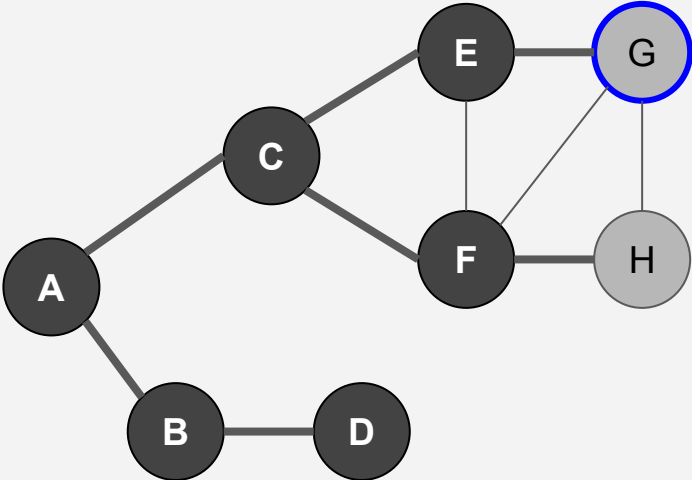




# Breadth-first search (BFS)



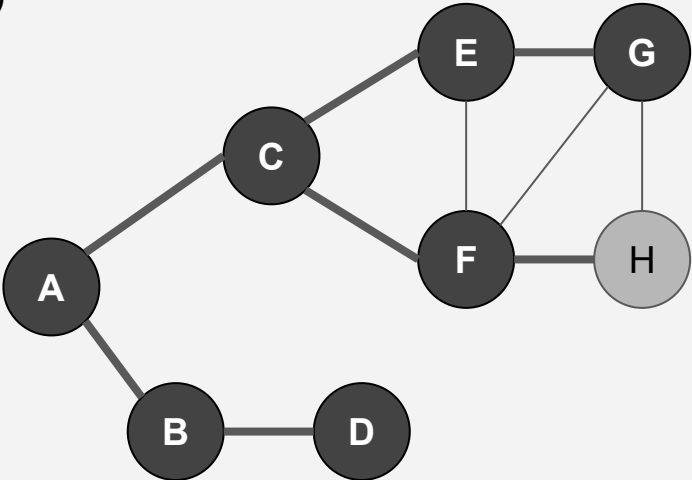
(explore edges from G)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



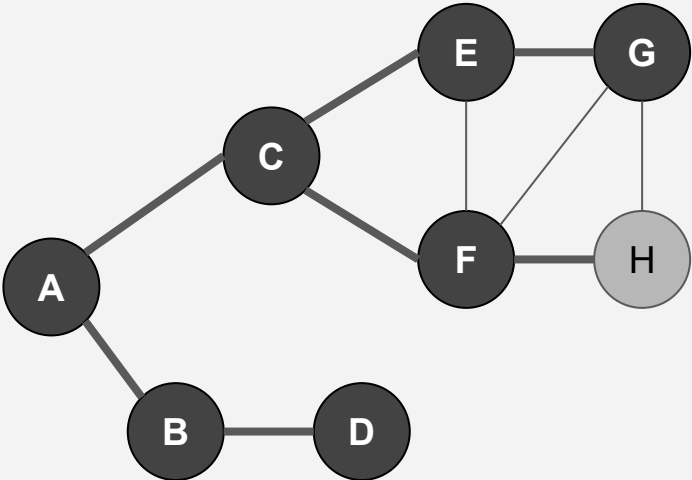
(color G Black; done with G)



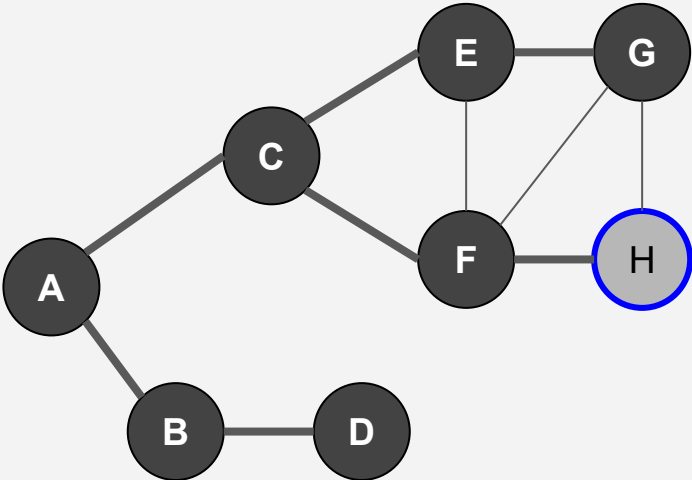
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



(front and dequeue H)



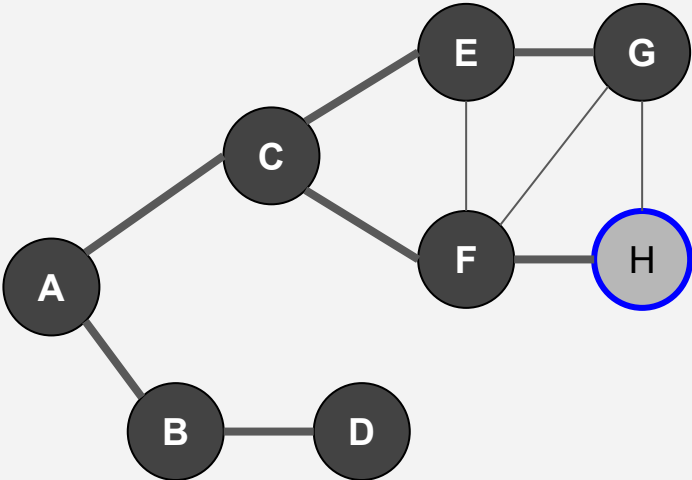
# Breadth-first search (BFS)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



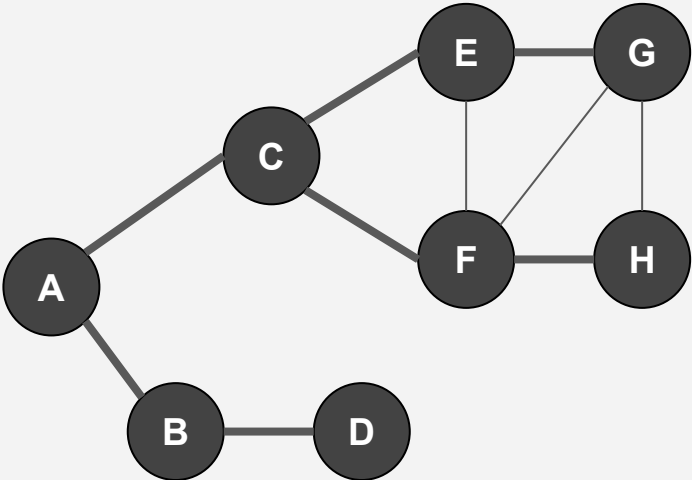
(explore edges from H)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



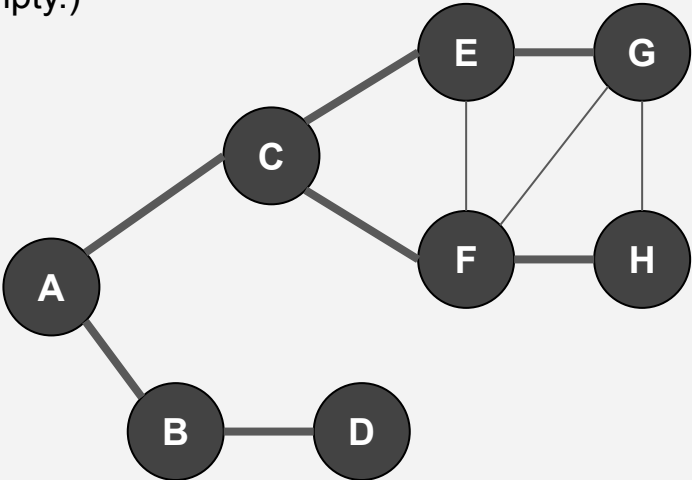
(color H Black; done with H)



# Breadth-first search (BFS)



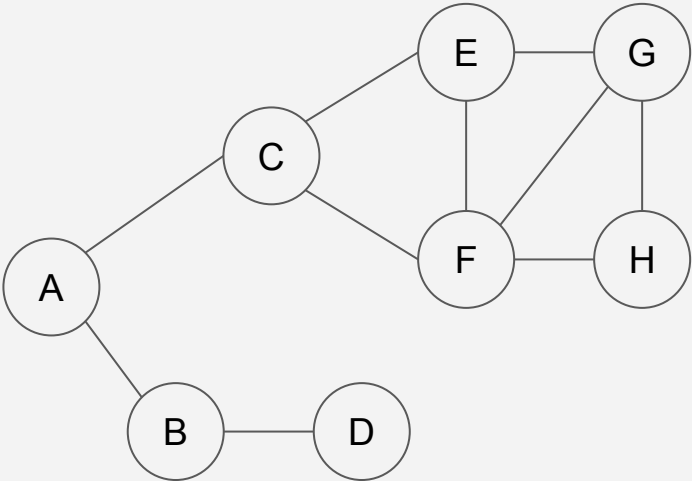
(done; The queue is now empty.)



Depth-first search (DFS)



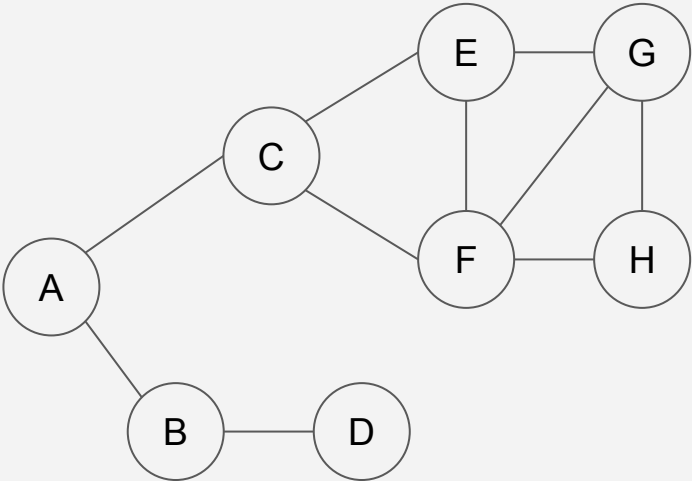
# Depth-first search (DFS)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



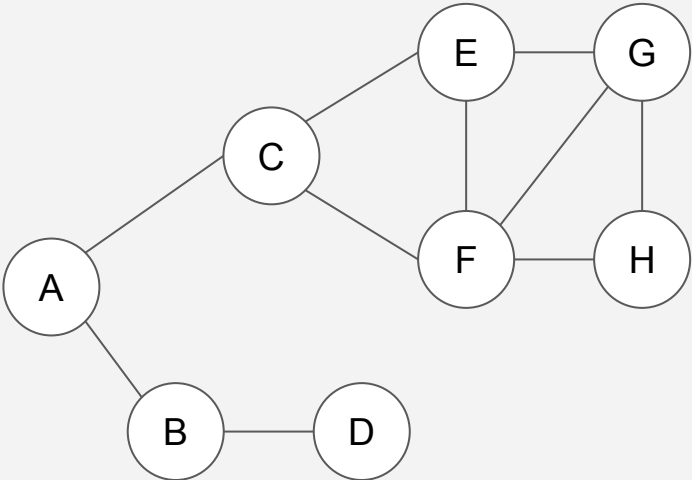
(using a stack)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



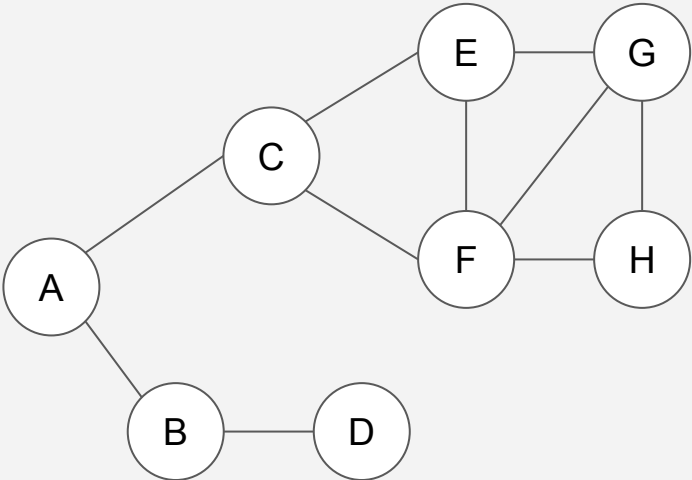
(color all vertices White)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



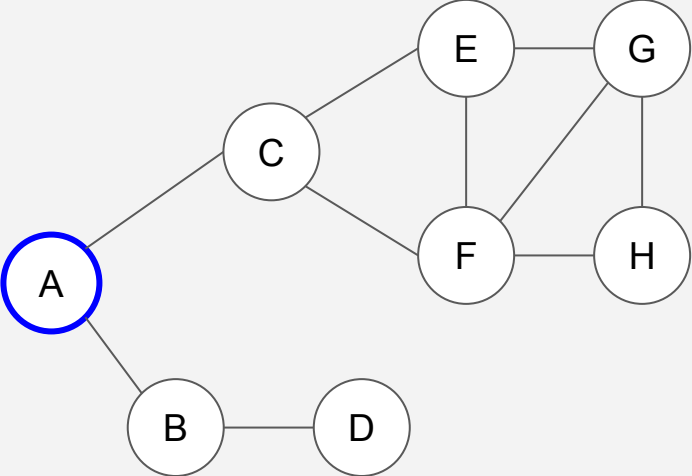
(start from A; push A)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



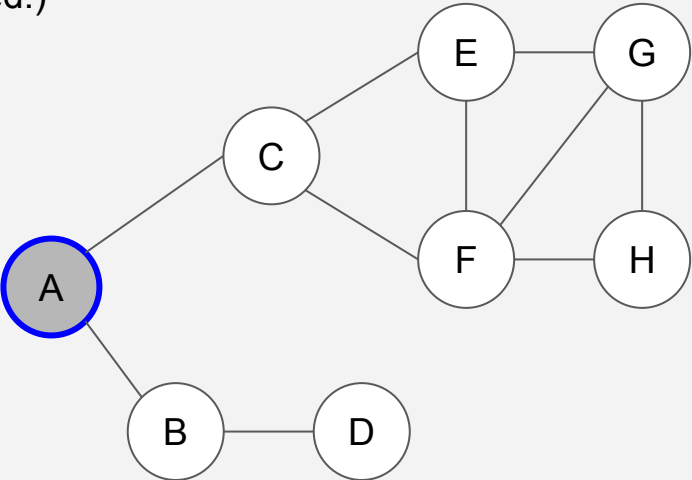
(top A)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



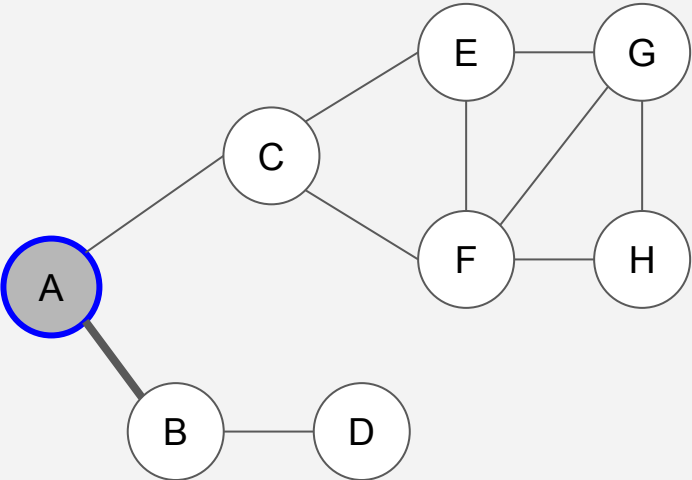
(color A Gray; A is discovered.)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



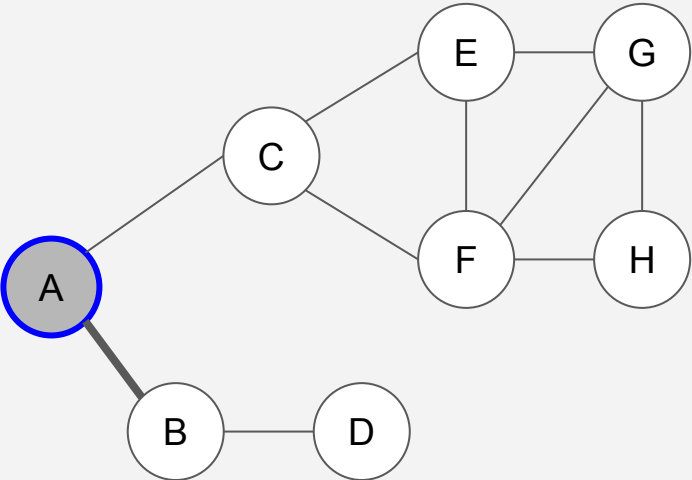
(explore edges from A)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



(push B)

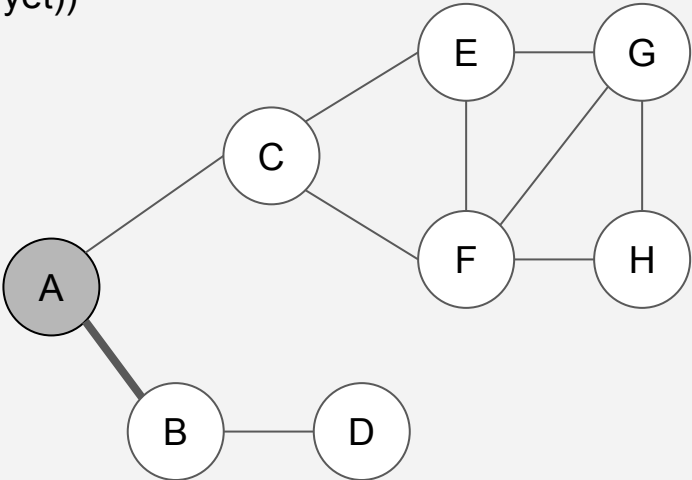




# Depth-first search (DFS)



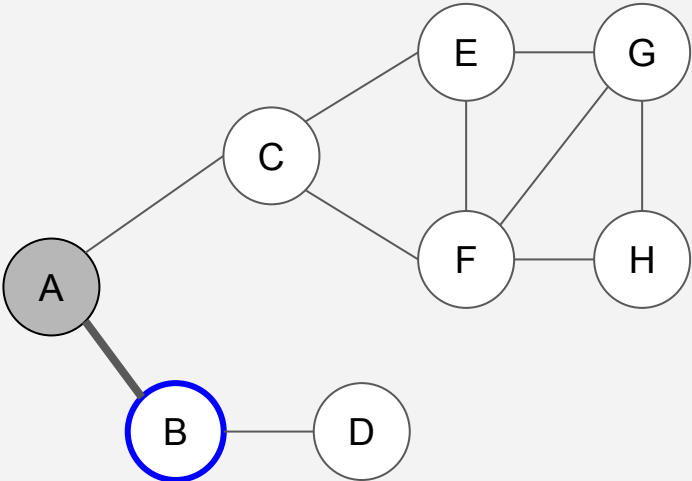
(start over; (not done with A yet))



# Depth-first search (DFS)



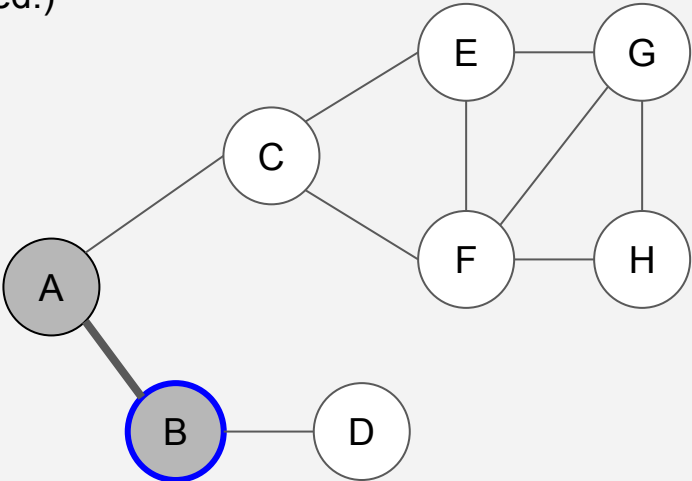
(top B)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



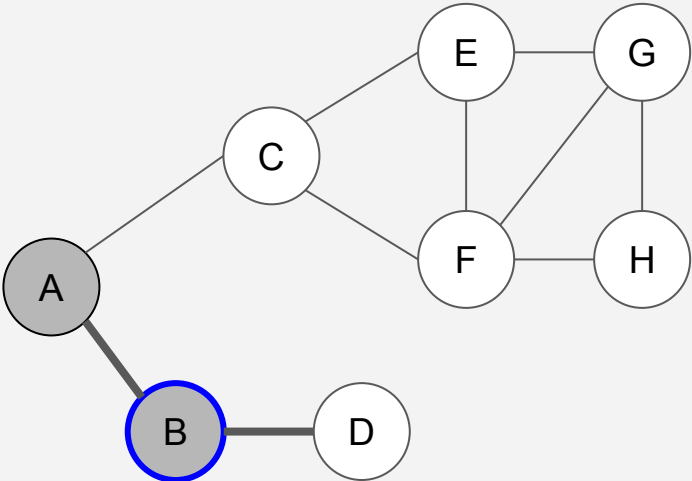
(color B Gray; B is discovered.)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



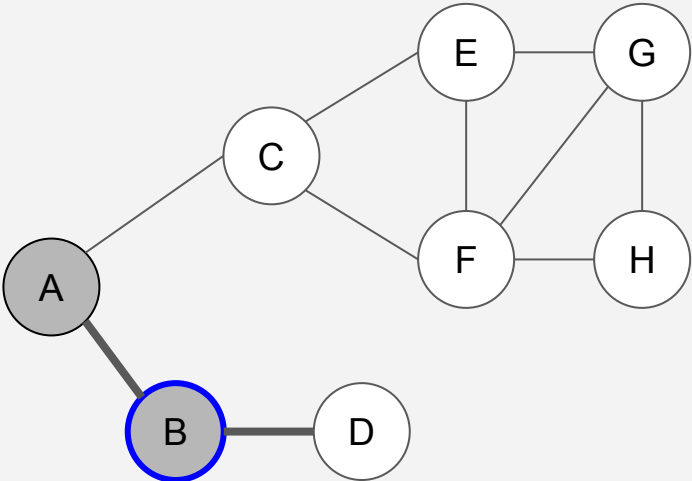
(explore edges from B)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



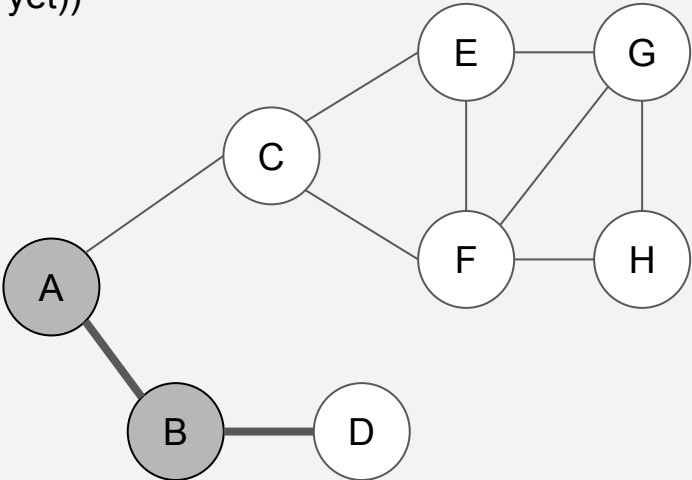
(push D)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



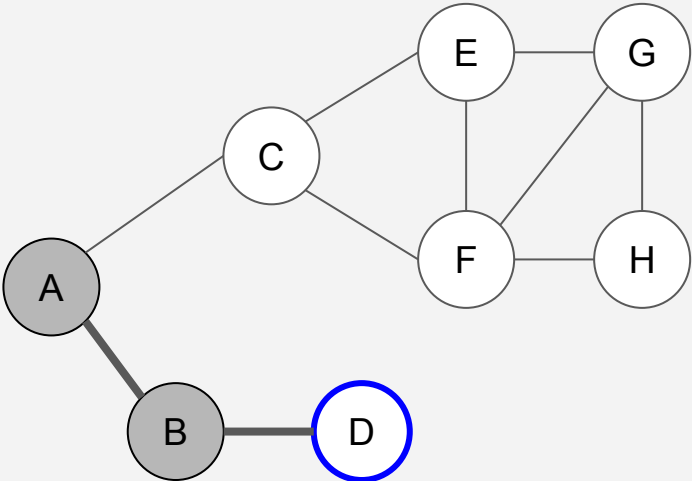
(start over; (not done with B yet))



# Depth-first search (DFS)



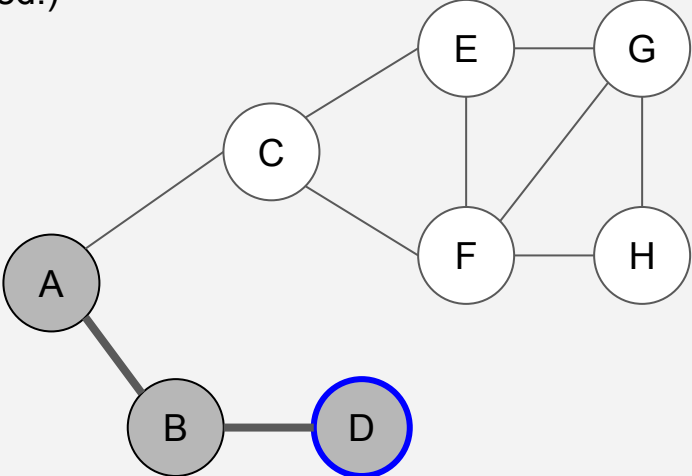
(top D)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



(color D Gray; D is discovered.)

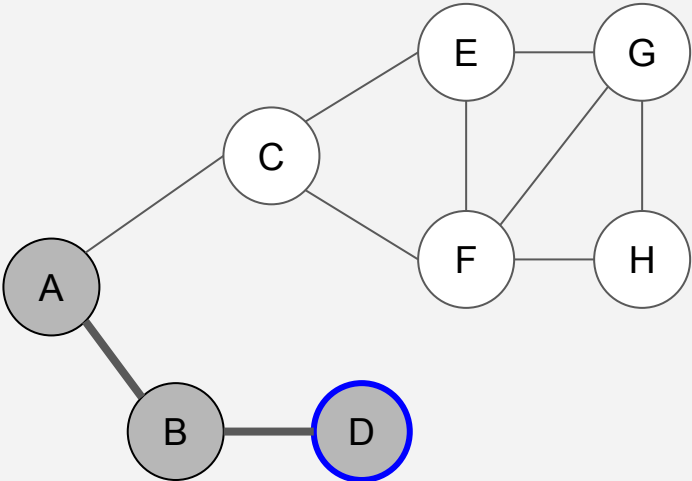




# Depth-first search (DFS)



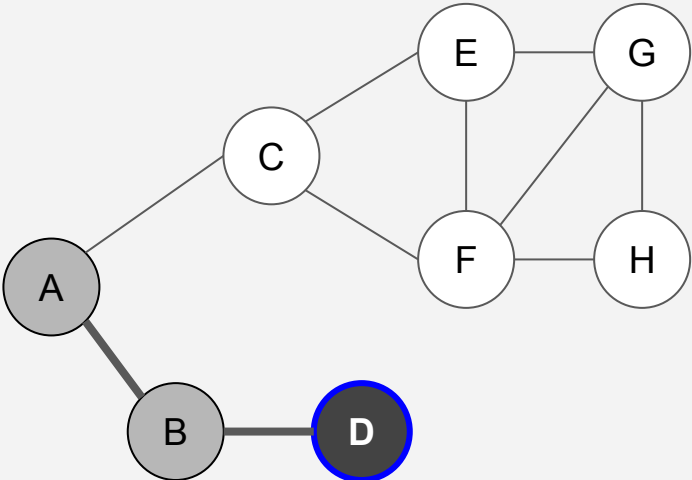
(explore edges from D)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



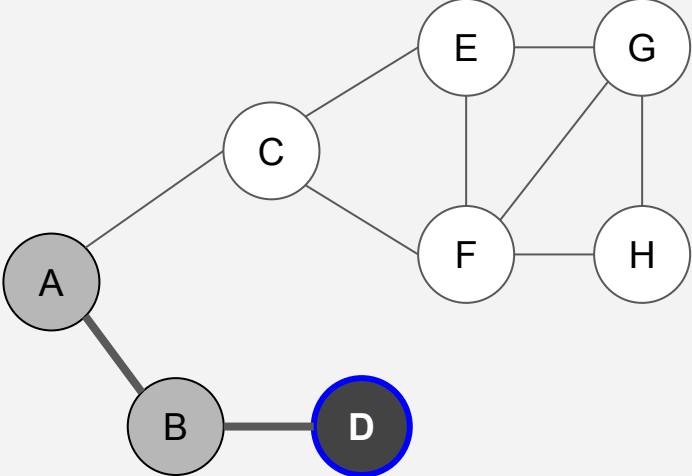
(color D Black; done with D)



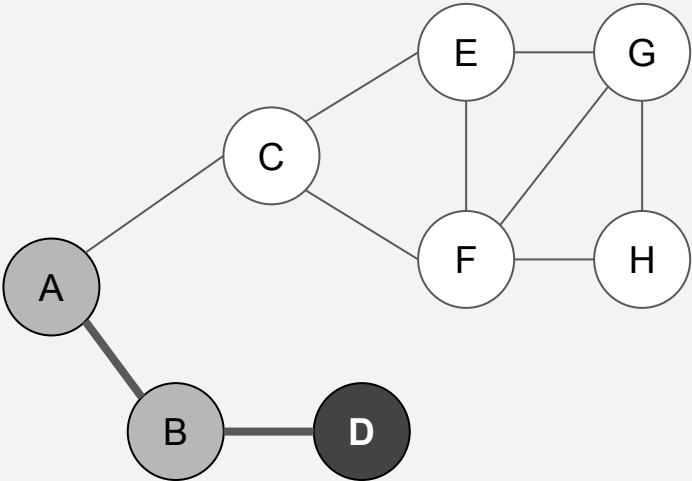
# Depth-first search (DFS)



(pop D)



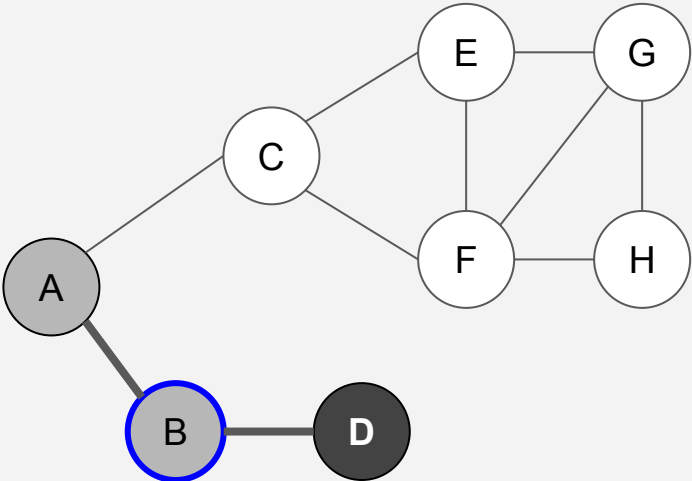
# Depth-first search (DFS)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



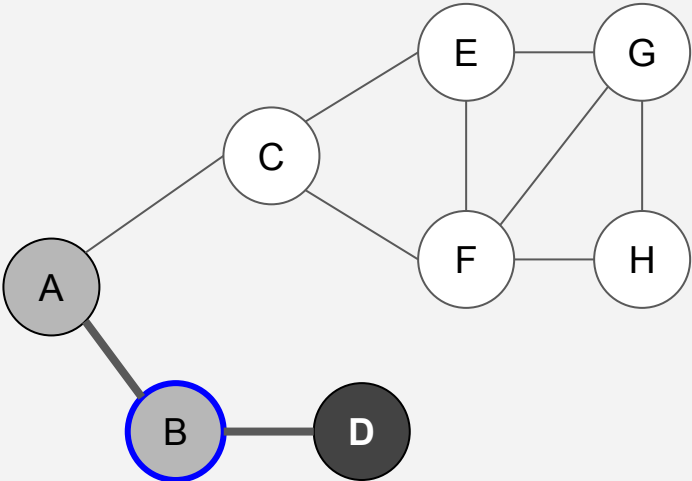
(top B)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



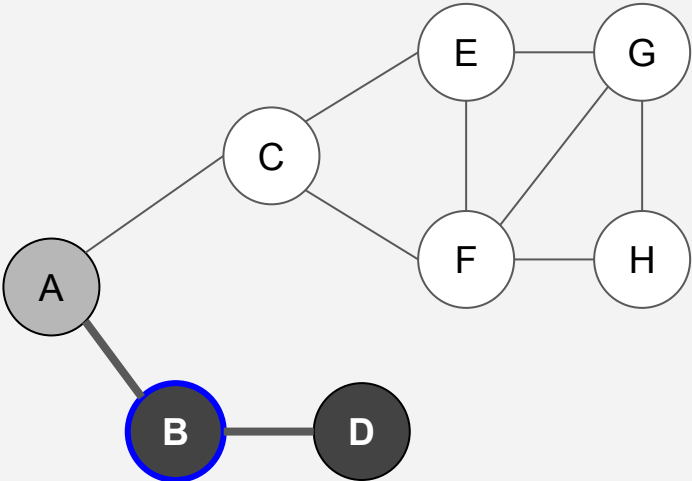
(explore edges from B)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



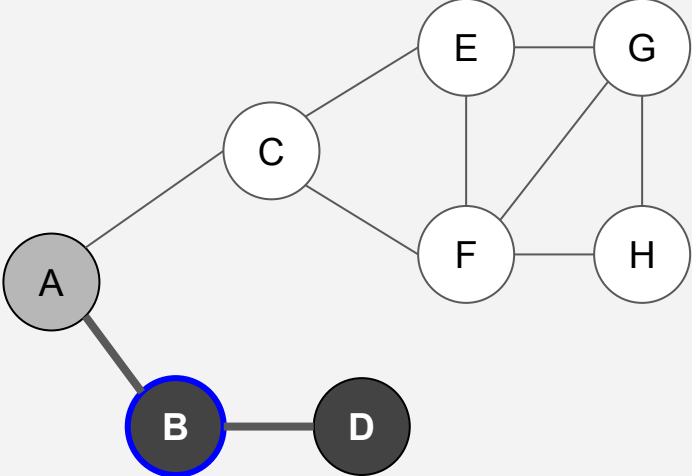
(color B Black; done with B)



# Depth-first search (DFS)

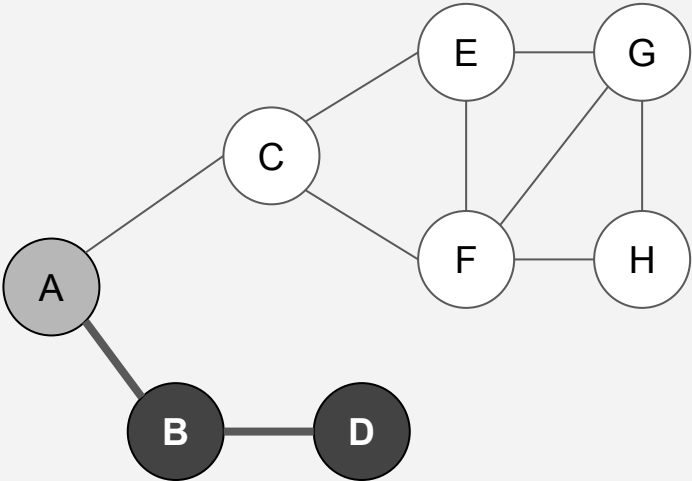


(pop B)





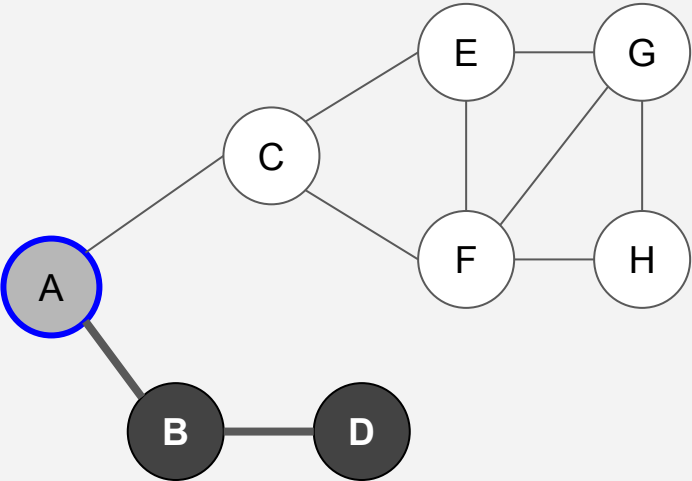
# Depth-first search (DFS)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



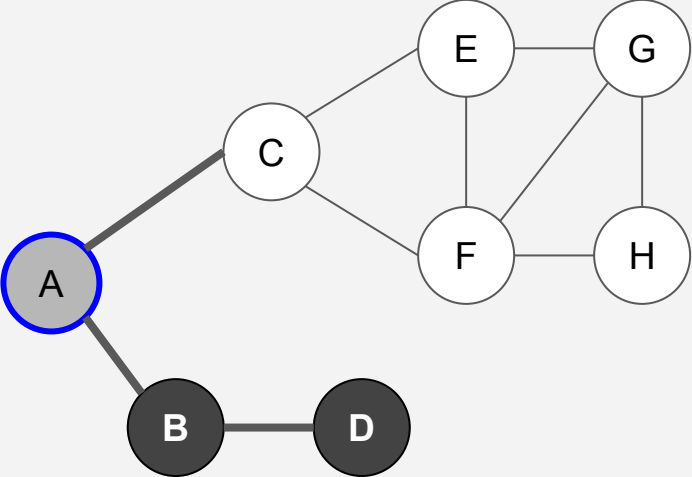
(top A)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



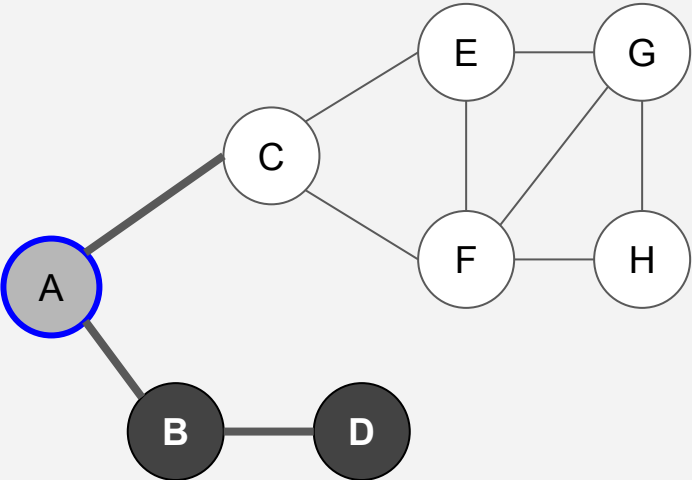
(explore edges from A)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



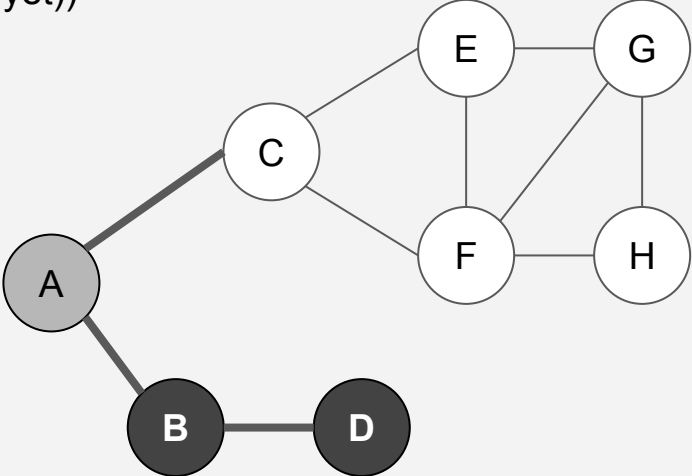
(push C)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



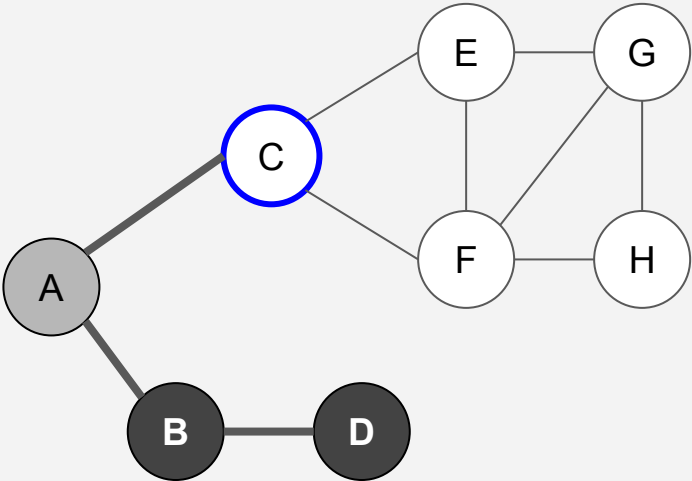
(start over; (not done with A yet))



# Depth-first search (DFS)



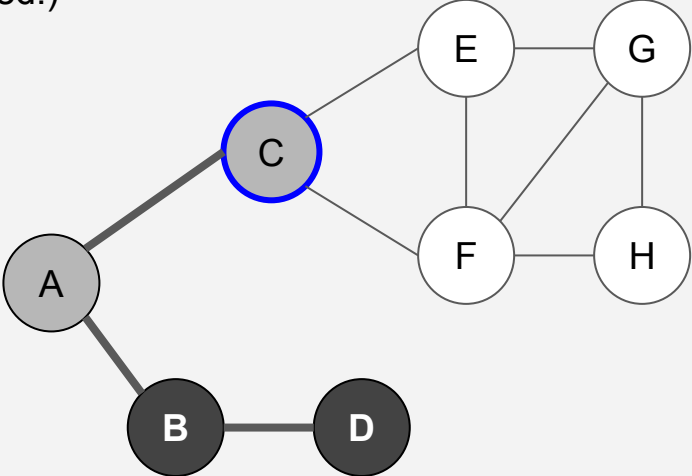
(top C)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



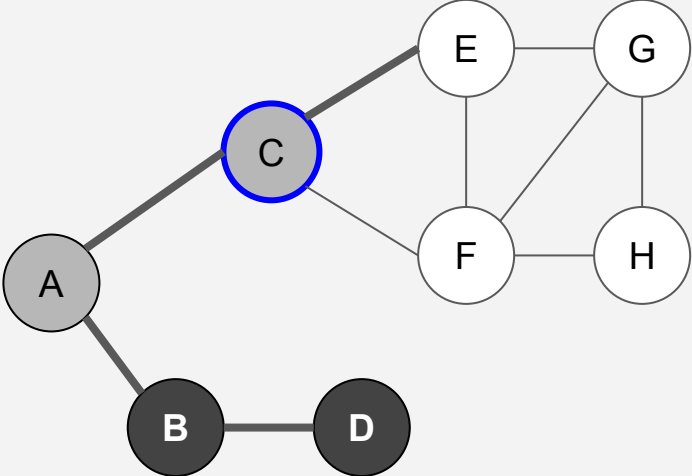
(color C Gray; C is discovered.)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



(explore edges from C)

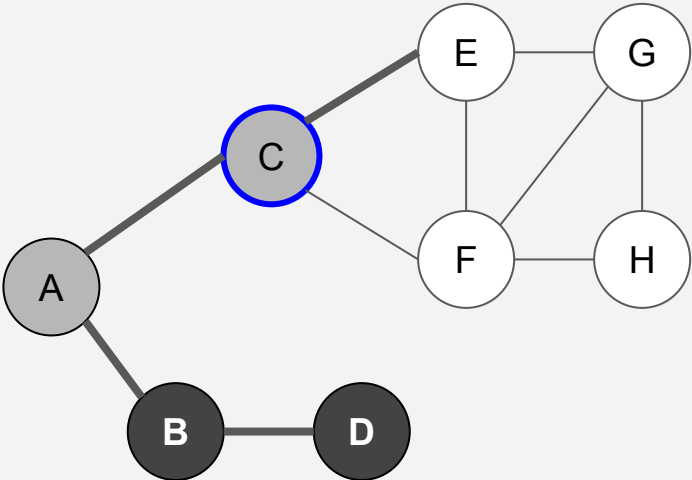




# Depth-first search (DFS)



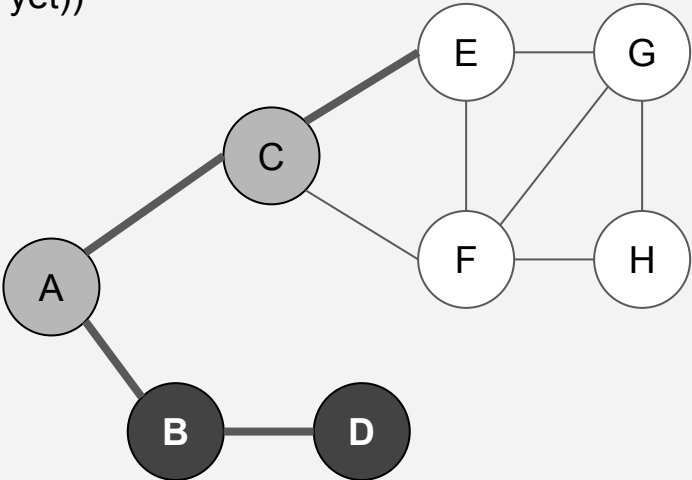
(push E)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



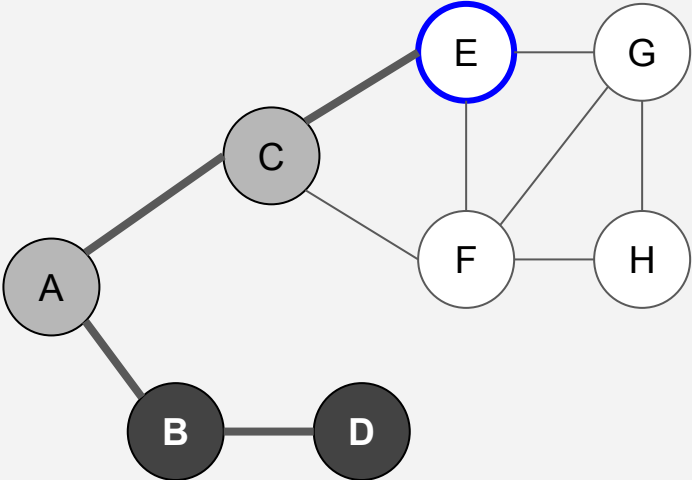
(start over; (not done with C yet))



# Depth-first search (DFS)



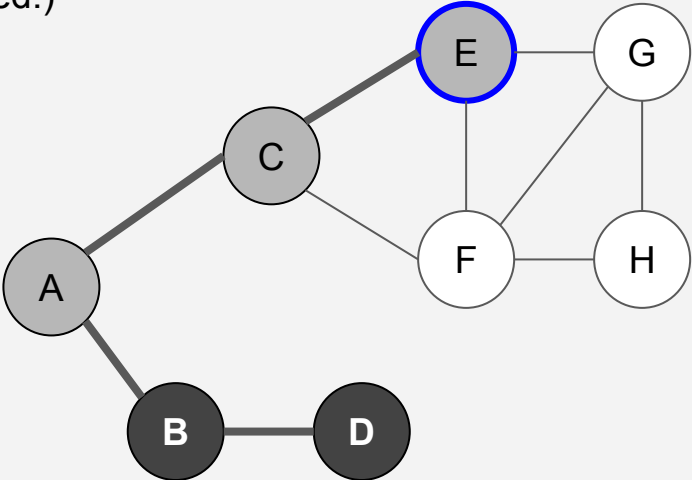
(top E)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



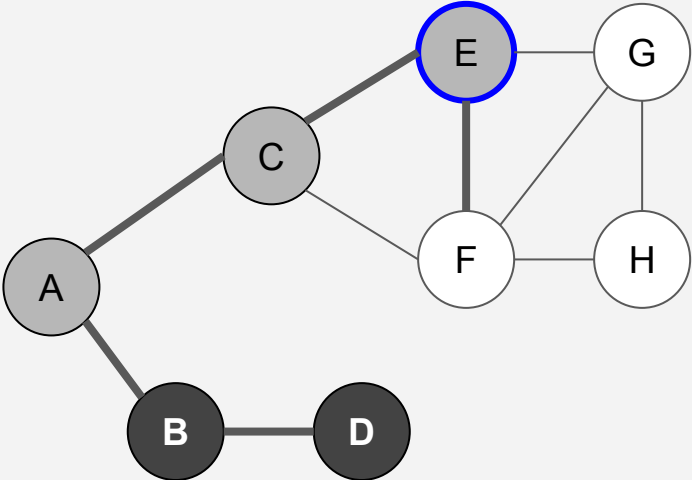
(color E Gray; E is discovered.)



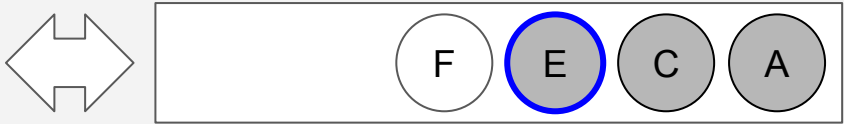
# Depth-first search (DFS)



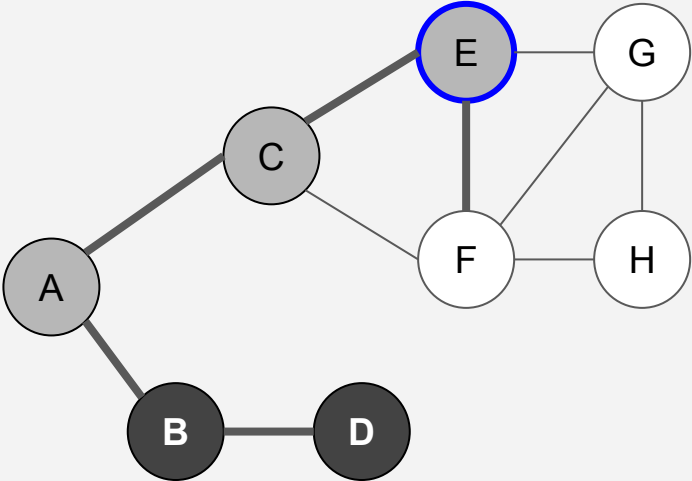
(explore edges from E)



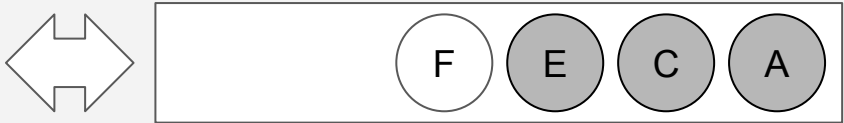
# Depth-first search (DFS)



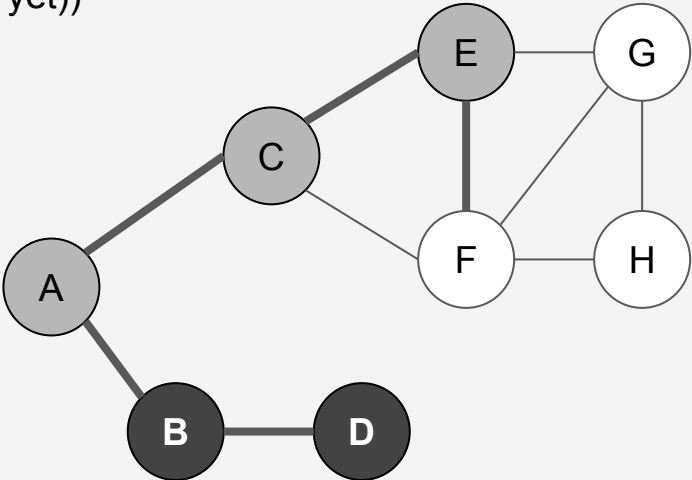
(push F)



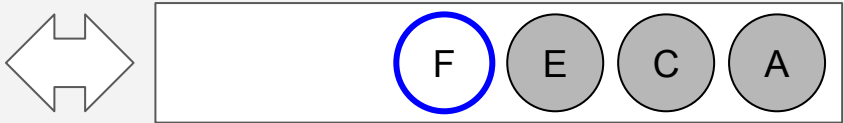
# Depth-first search (DFS)



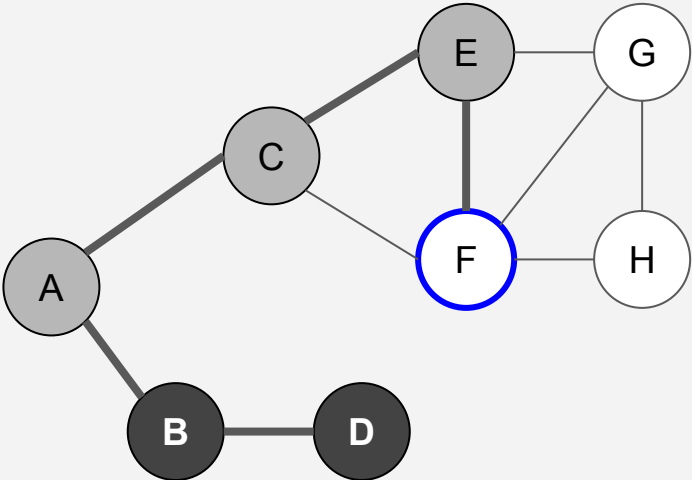
(start over; (not done with E yet))



# Depth-first search (DFS)

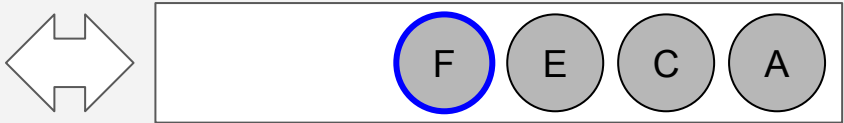


(top F)

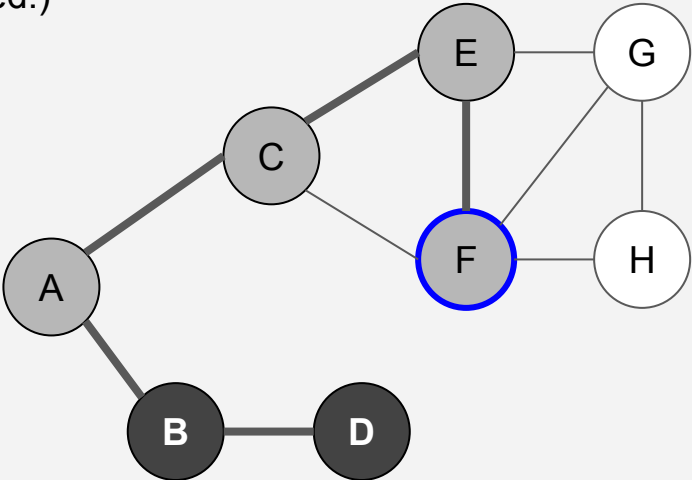




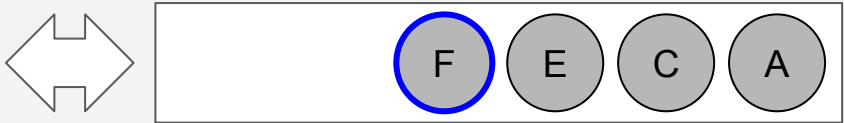
# Depth-first search (DFS)



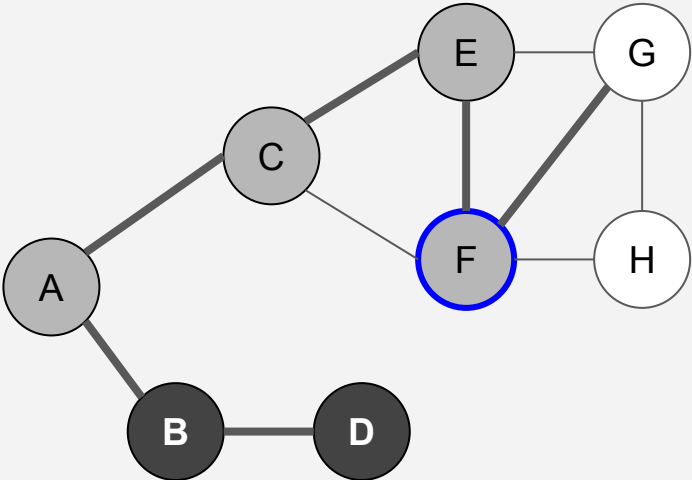
(color F Gray; F is discovered.)



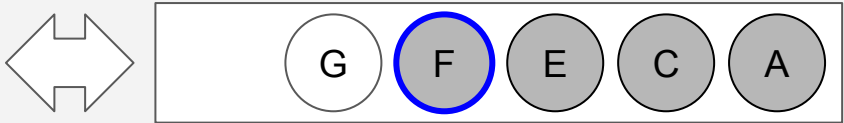
# Depth-first search (DFS)



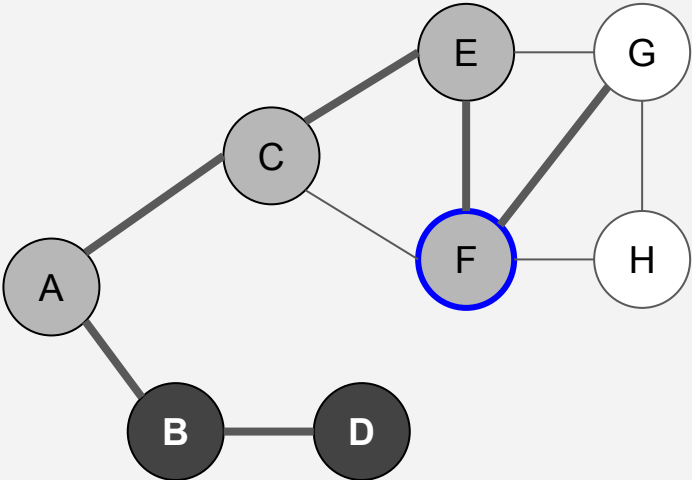
(explore edges from F)



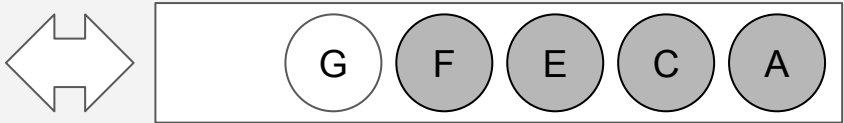
# Depth-first search (DFS)



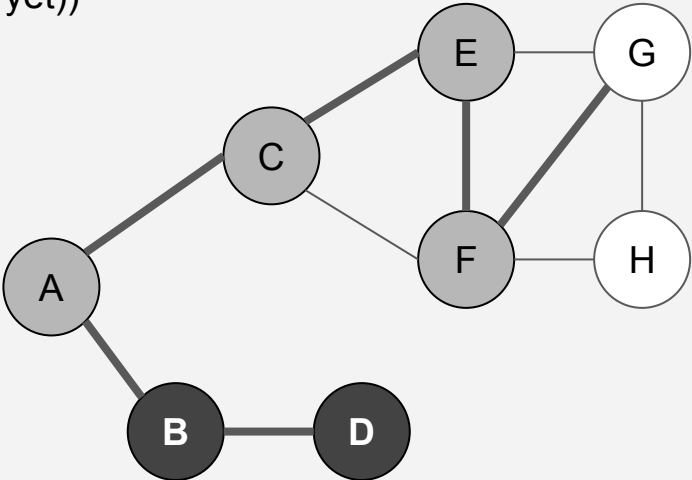
(push G)



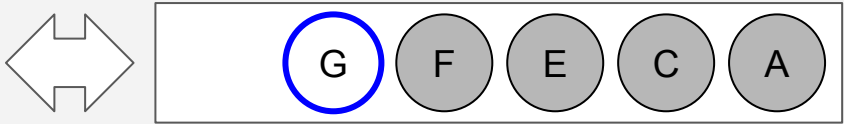
# Depth-first search (DFS)



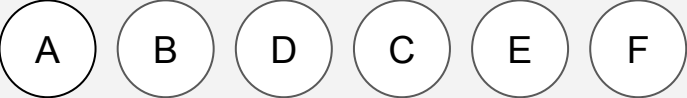
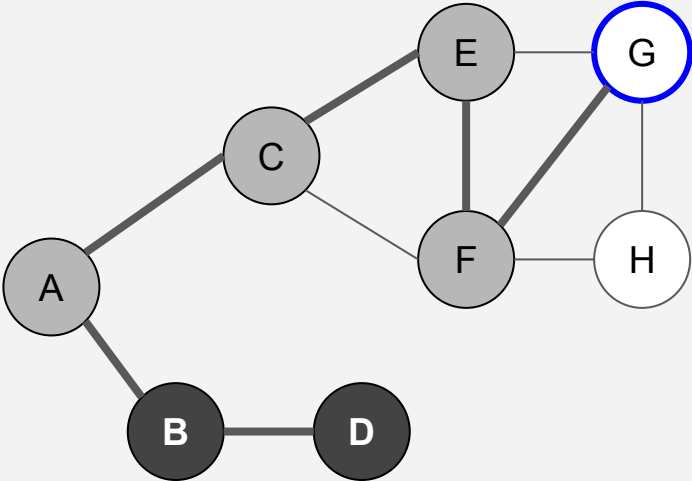
(start over; (not done with F yet))



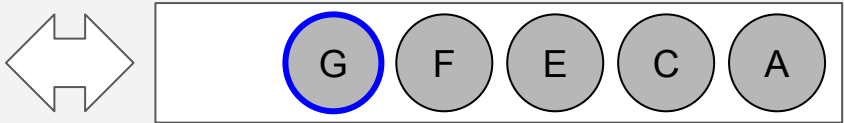
# Depth-first search (DFS)



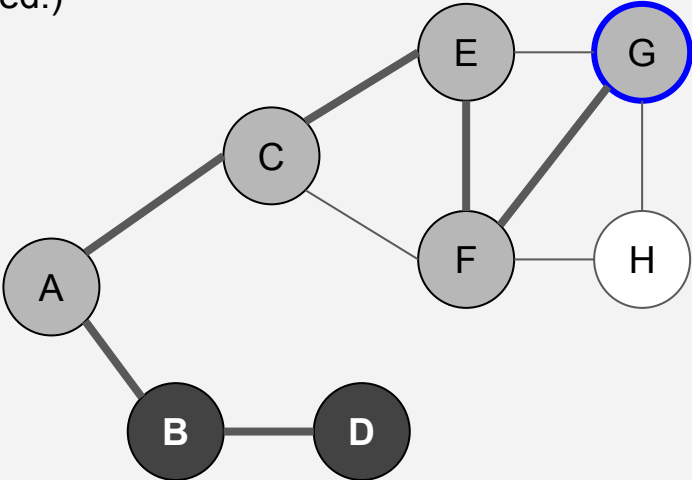
(top G)



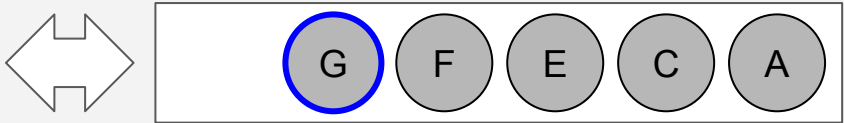
# Depth-first search (DFS)



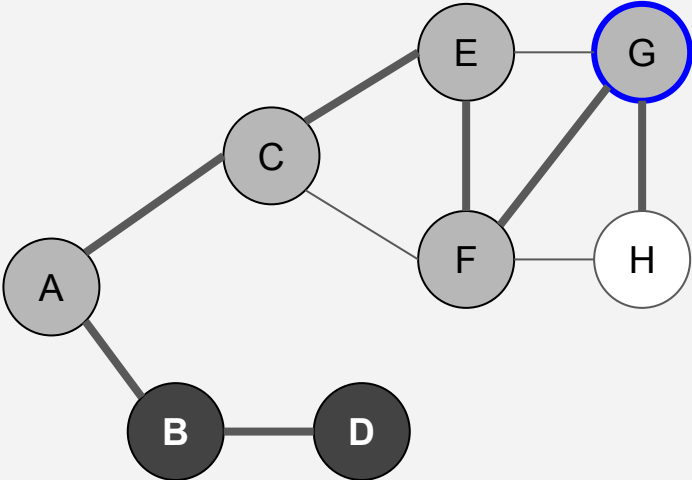
(color G Gray; G is discovered.)



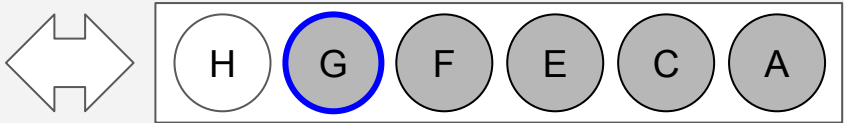
# Depth-first search (DFS)



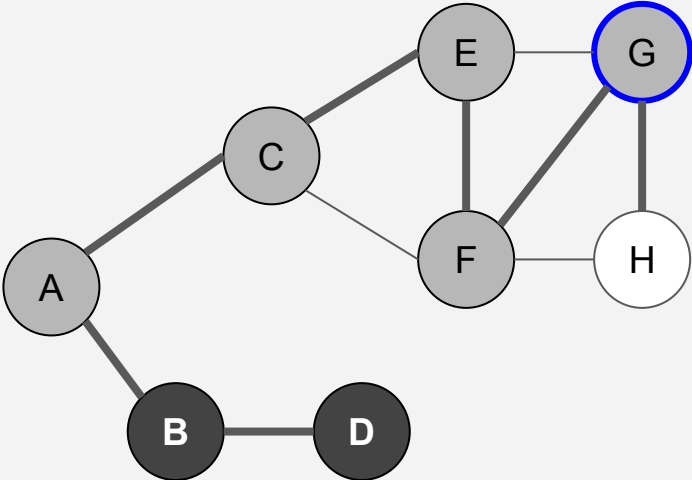
(explore edges from G)



# Depth-first search (DFS)

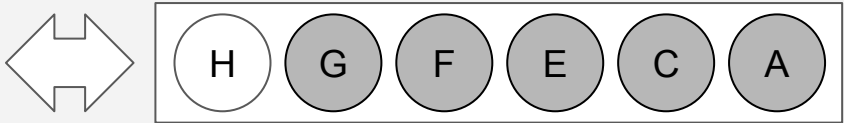


(push H)

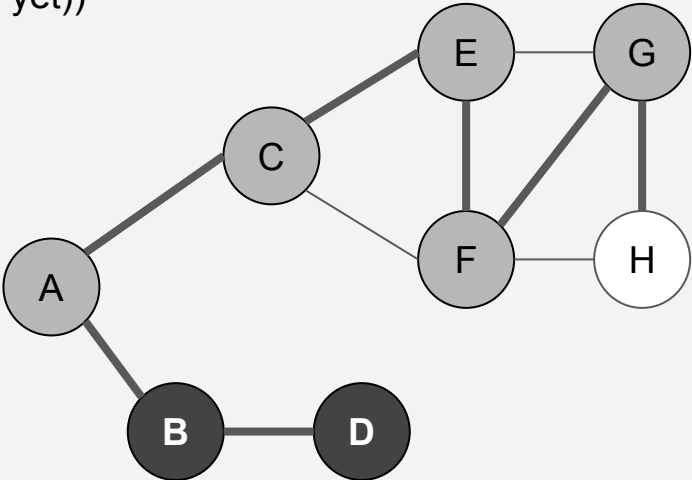




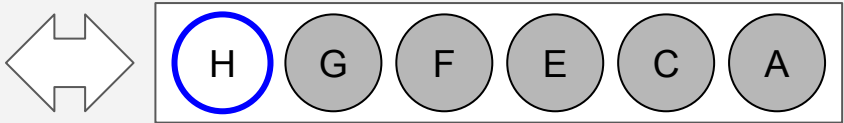
# Depth-first search (DFS)



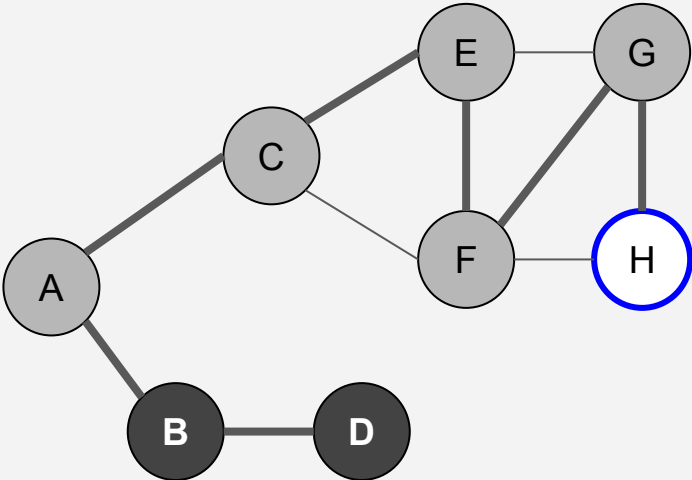
(start over; (not done with G yet))



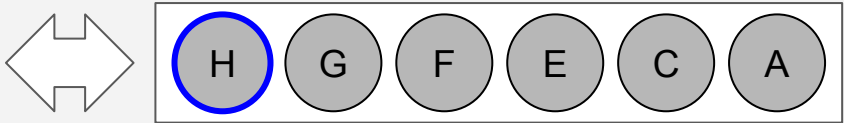
# Depth-first search (DFS)



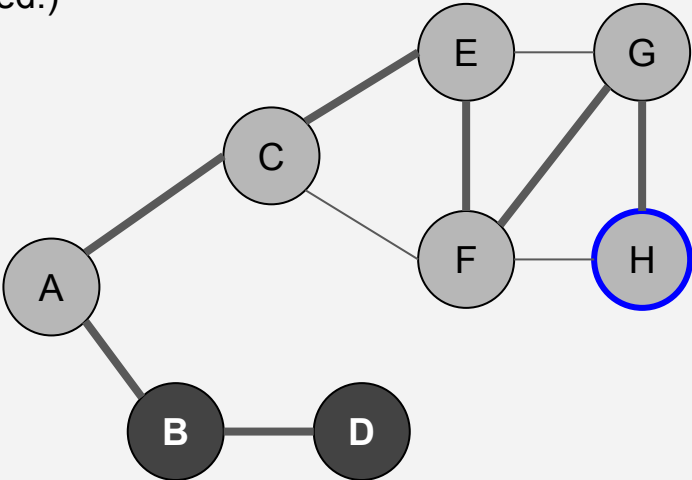
(top H)



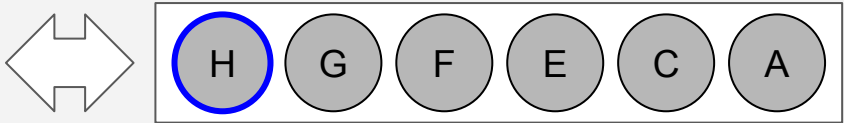
# Depth-first search (DFS)



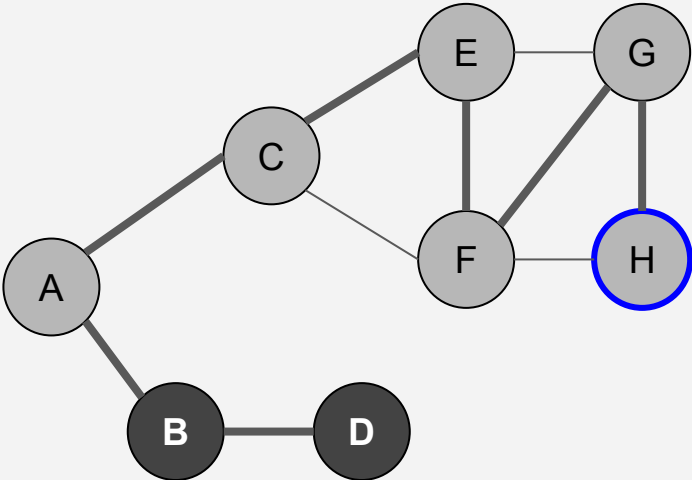
(color H Gray; H is discovered.)



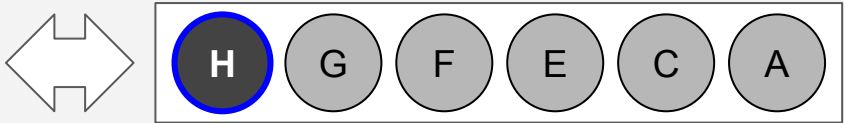
# Depth-first search (DFS)



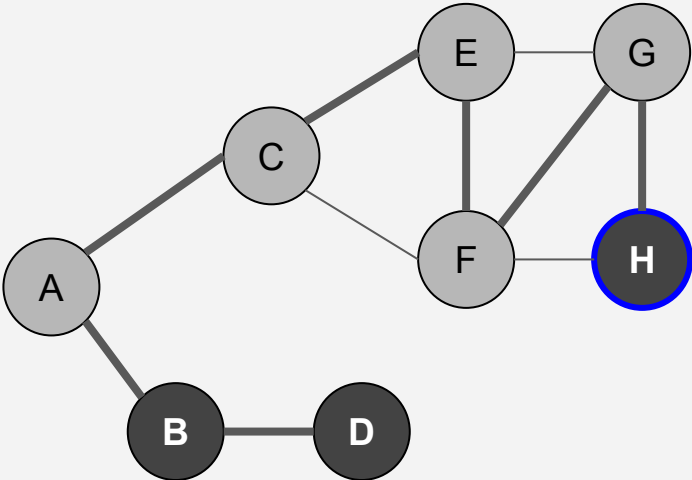
(explore edges from H)



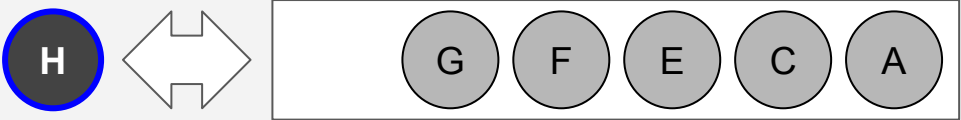
# Depth-first search (DFS)



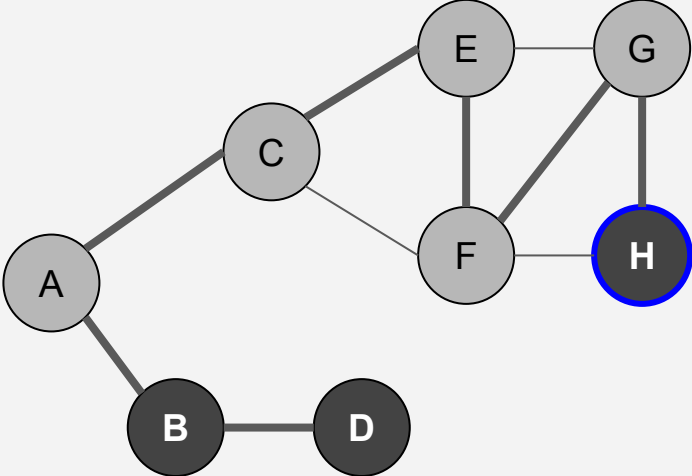
(color H Black; done with H)



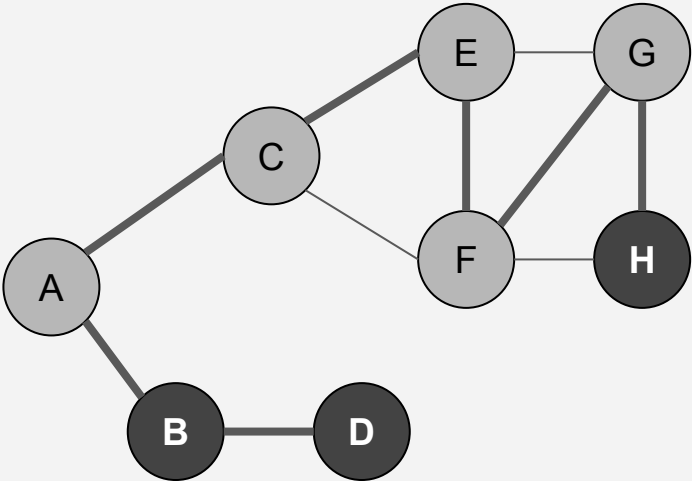
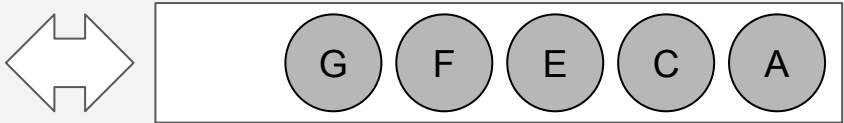
# Depth-first search (DFS)



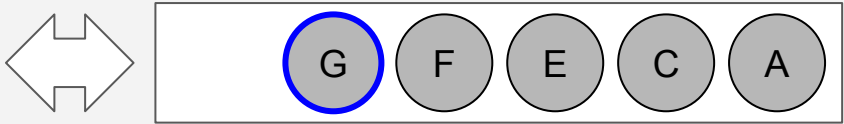
(pop H)



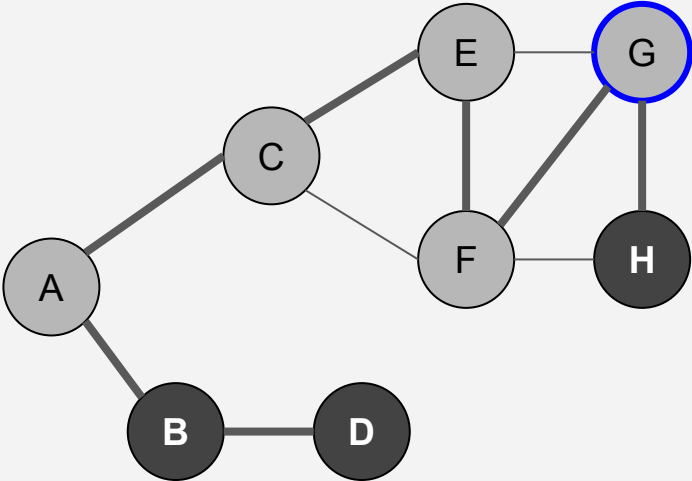
# Depth-first search (DFS)



# Depth-first search (DFS)

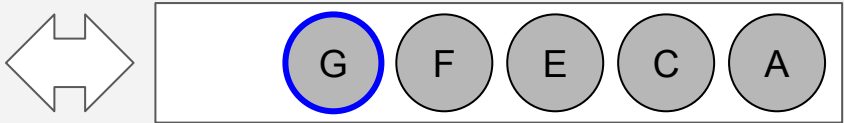


(top G)

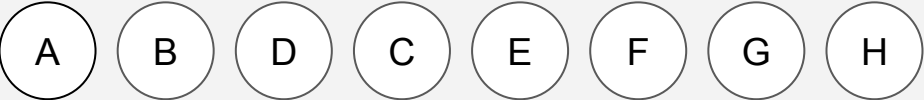
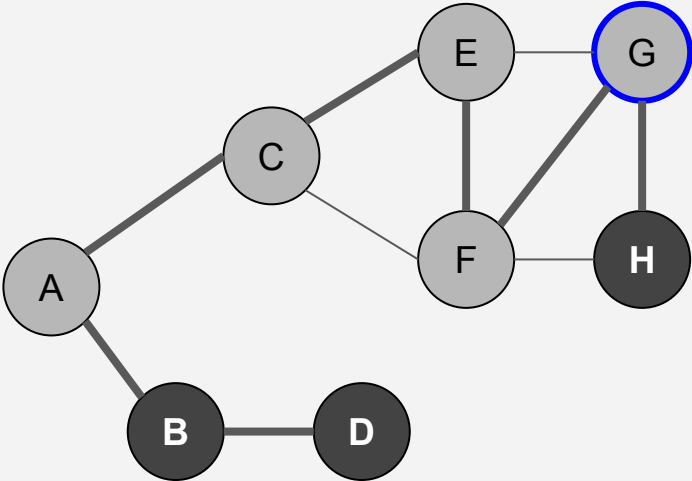




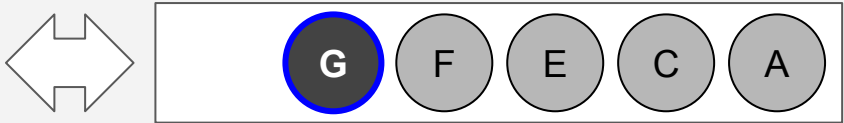
# Depth-first search (DFS)



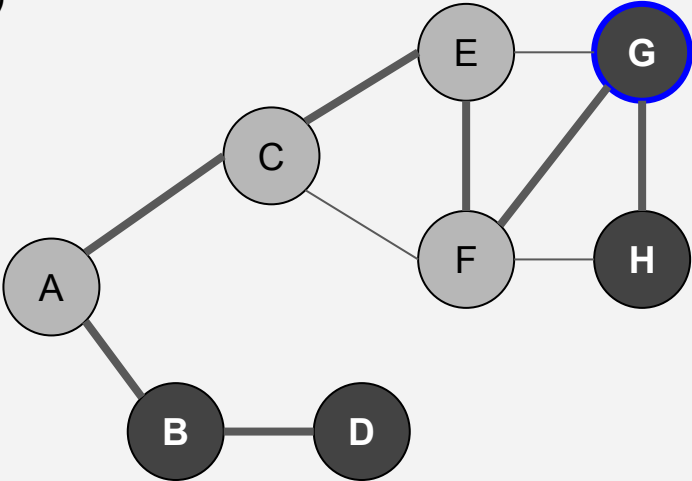
(explore edges from G)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



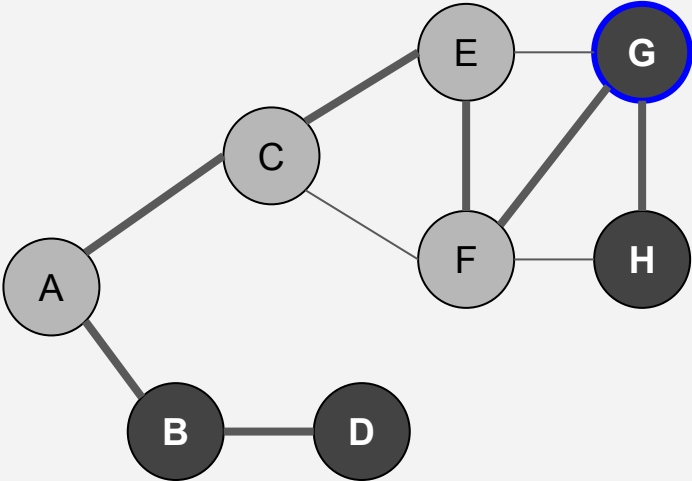
(color G Black; done with G)



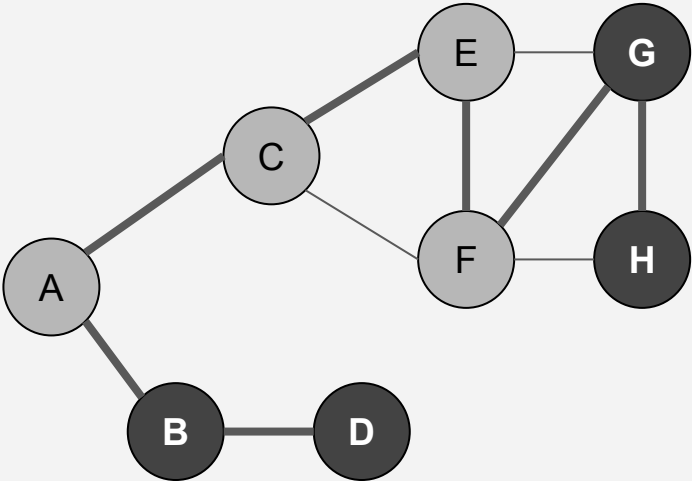
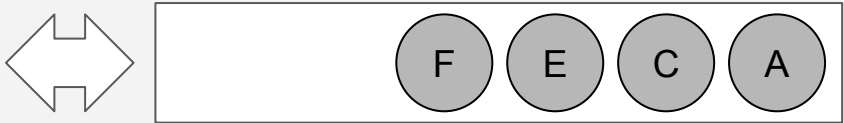
# Depth-first search (DFS)



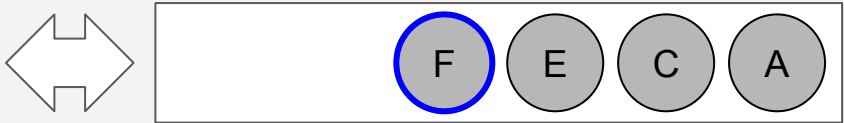
(pop G)



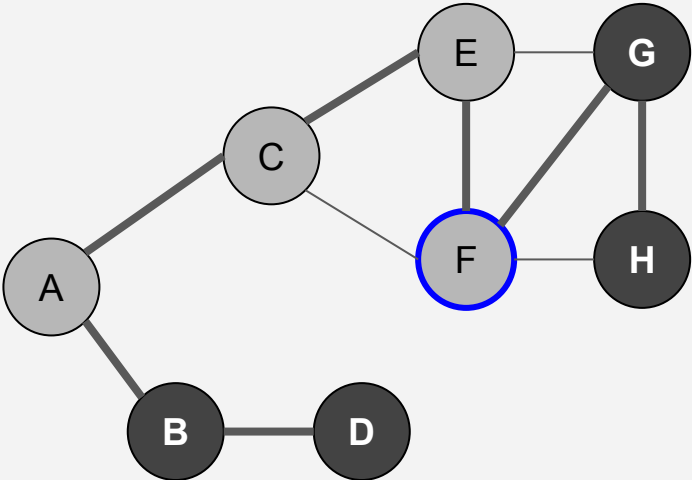
# Depth-first search (DFS)



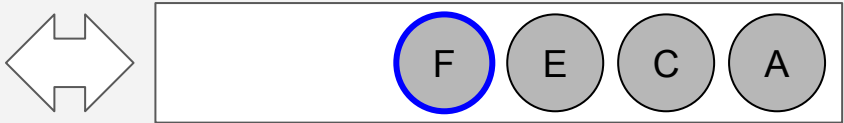
# Depth-first search (DFS)



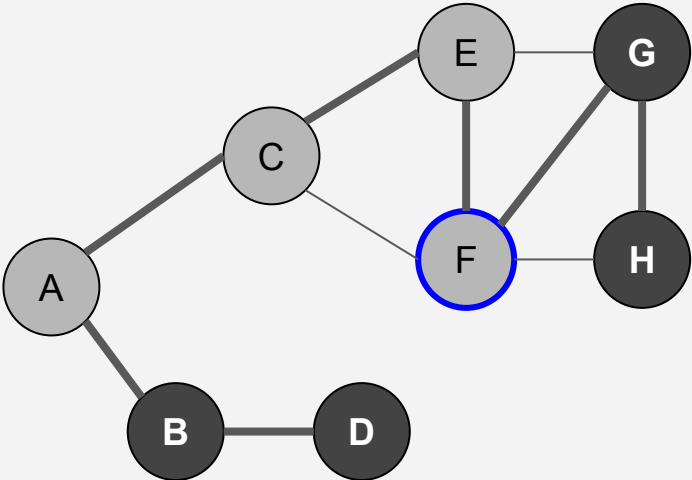
(top F)



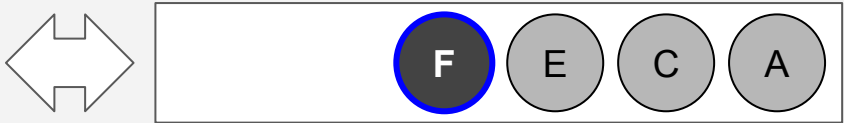
# Depth-first search (DFS)



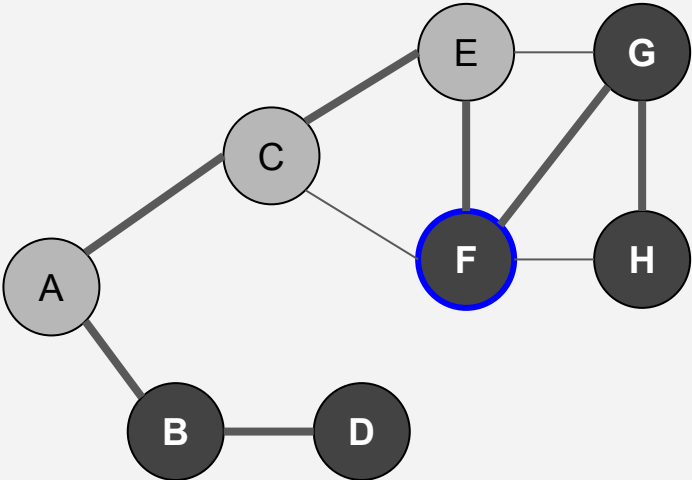
(explore edges from F)



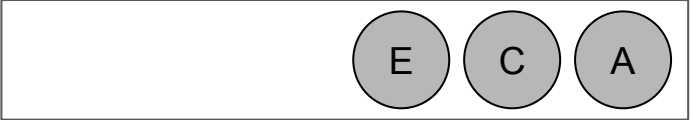
# Depth-first search (DFS)



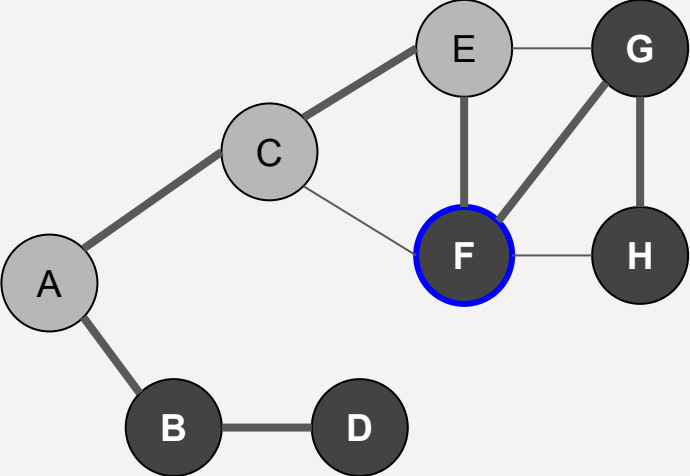
(color F Black; done with F)



# Depth-first search (DFS)

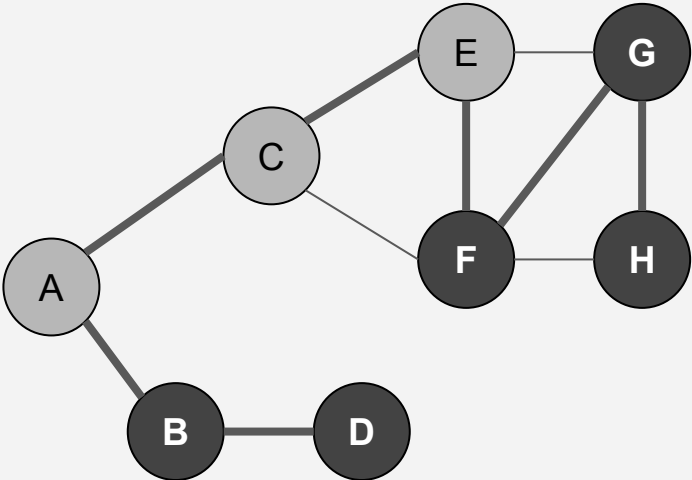


(pop F)





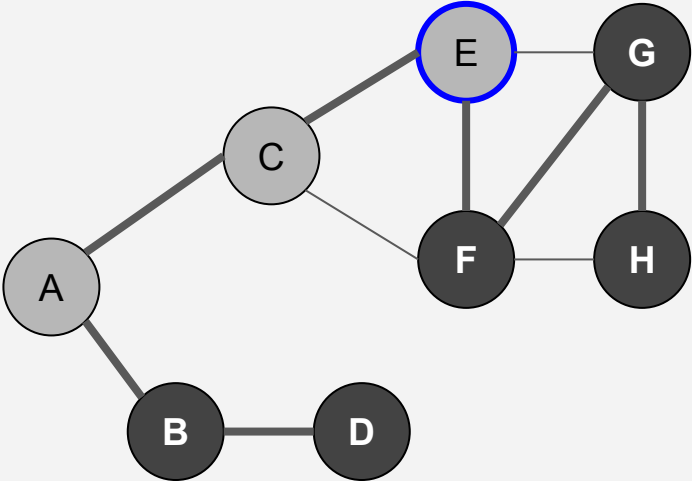
# Depth-first search (DFS)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



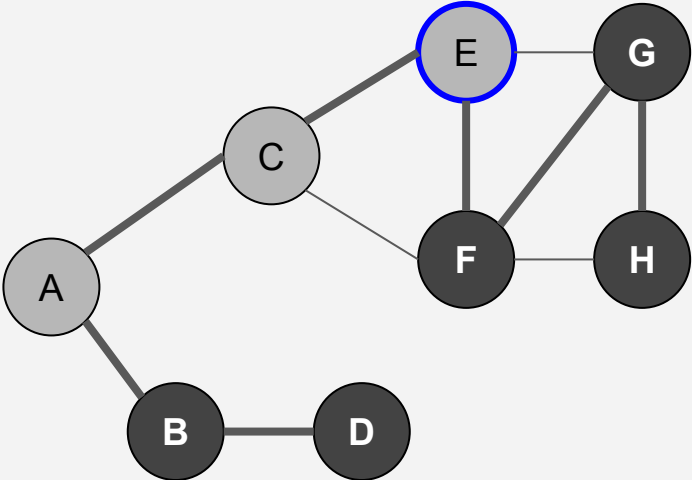
(top E)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



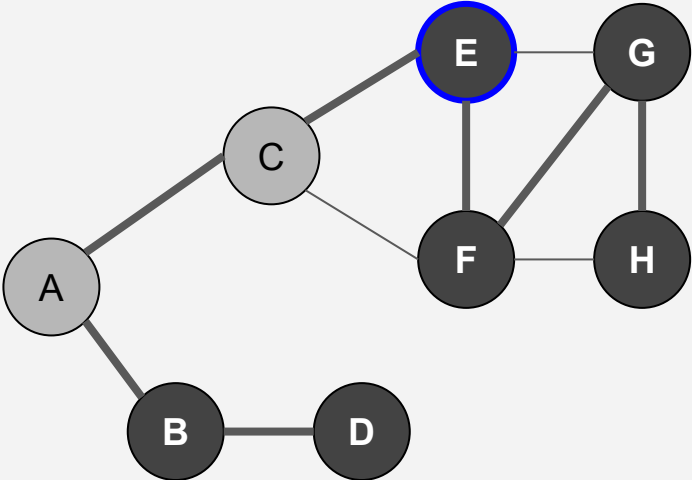
(explore edges from E)



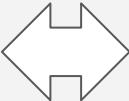
# Depth-first search (DFS)



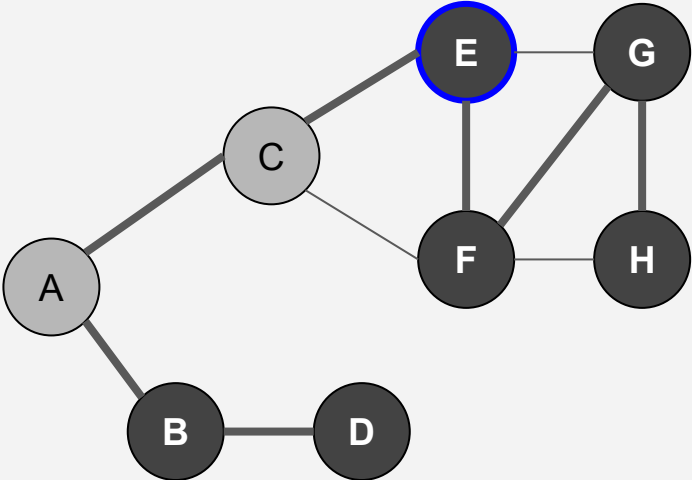
(color E Black; done with E)



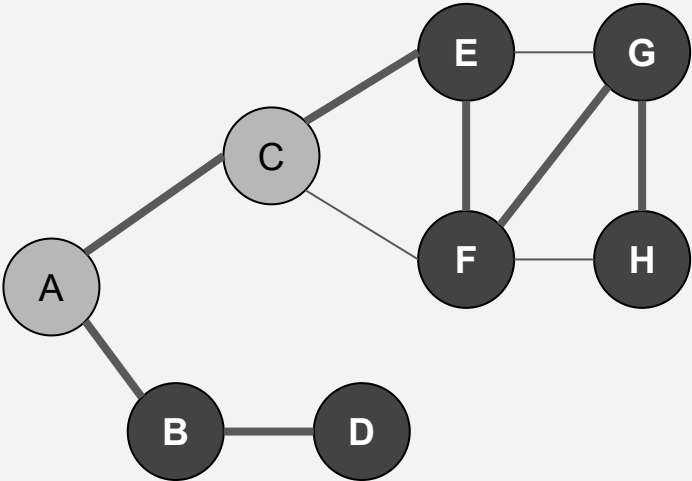
# Depth-first search (DFS)



(pop E)



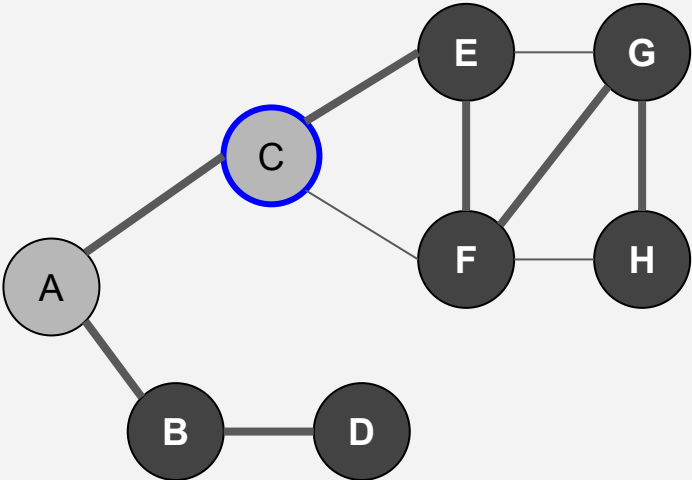
# Depth-first search (DFS)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



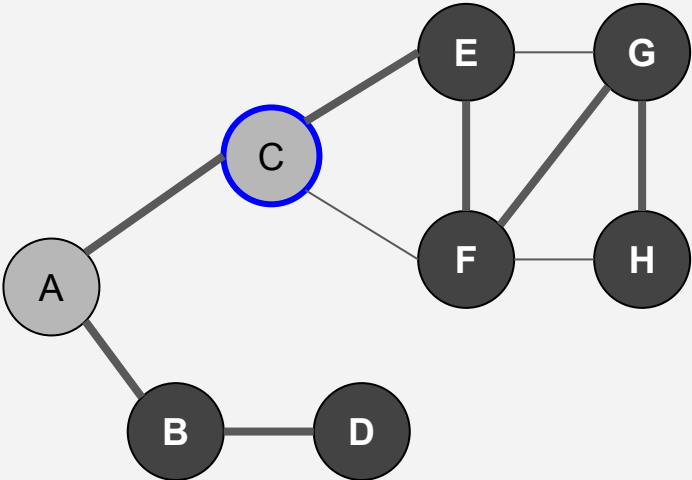
(top C)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



(explore edges from C)

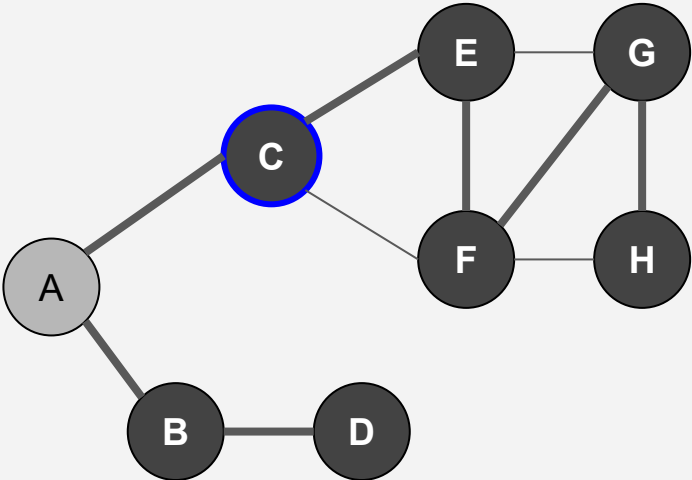




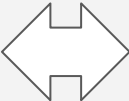
# Depth-first search (DFS)



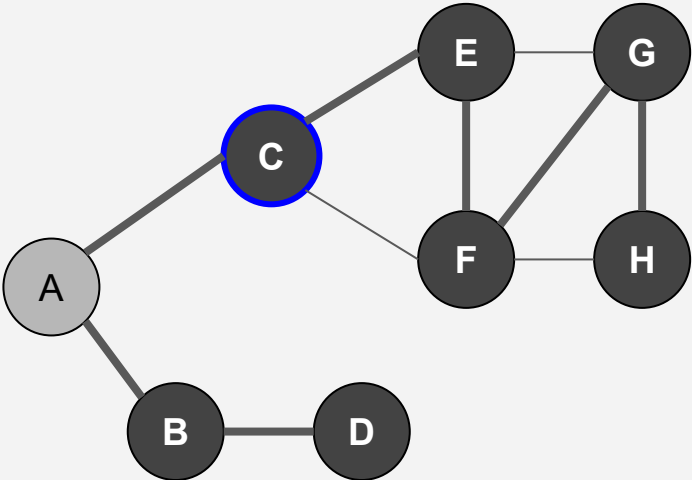
(color C Black; done with C)



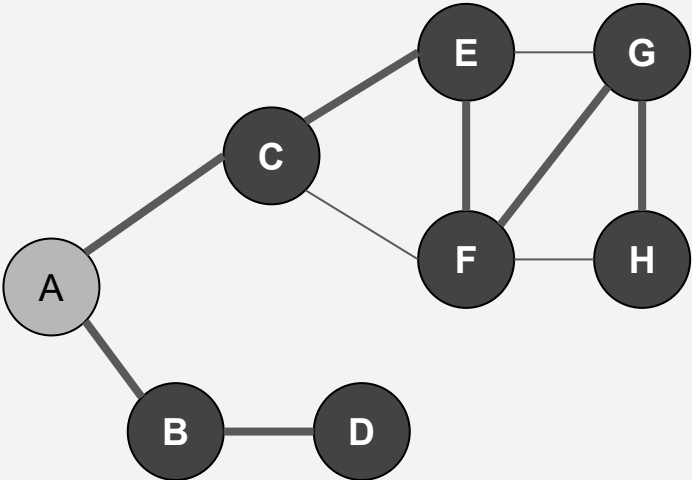
# Depth-first search (DFS)



(pop C)



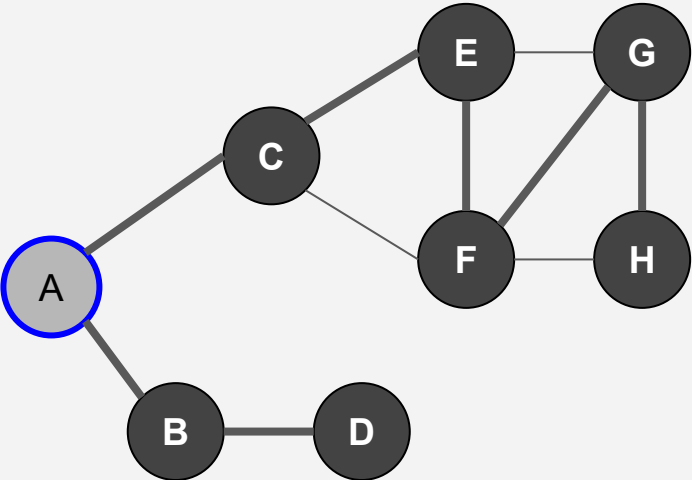
# Depth-first search (DFS)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



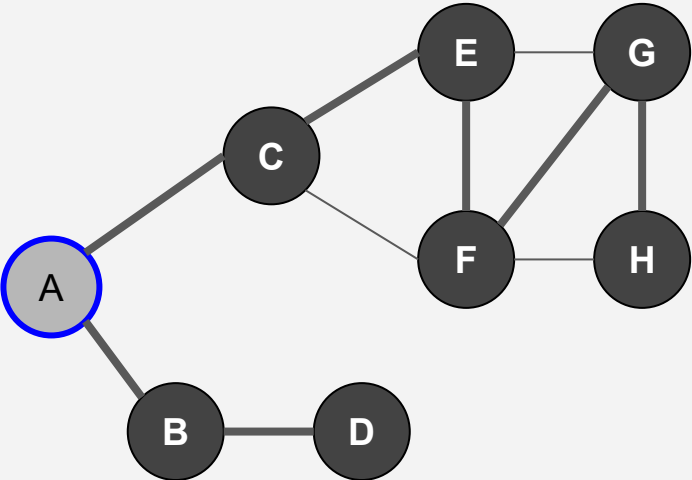
(top A)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



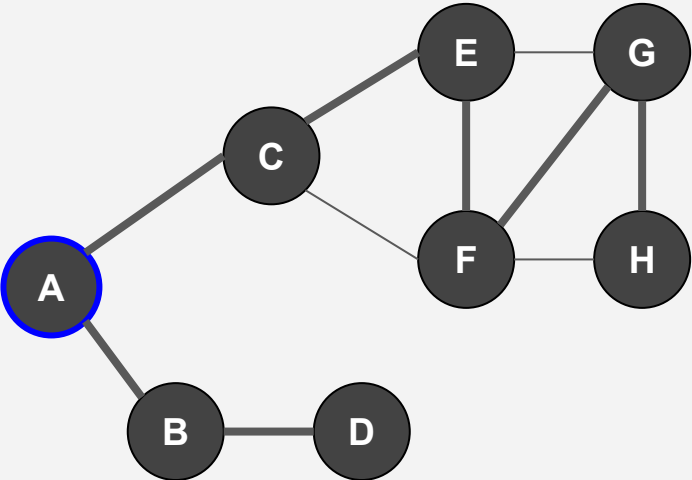
(explore edges from A)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



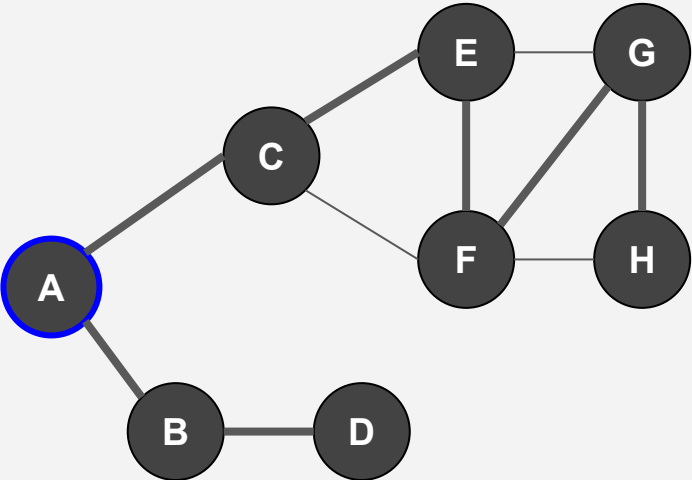
(color A Black; done with A)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



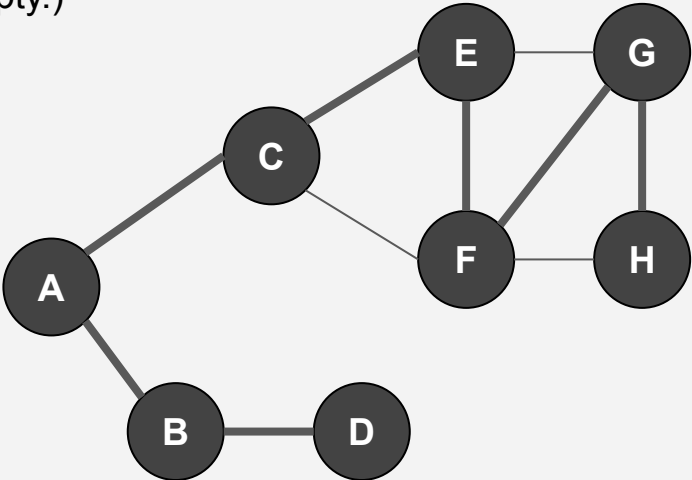
(pop A)



# Depth-first search (DFS)



(done; The stack is now empty.)





# In-Class Activity

# Operator Overloading

(Note: We didn't have time for this; will do next week.)

## Do Now Exercise

To prepare you for the lecture today, please do the following exercise.

Try searching (walking) routes  
from **Halligan Hall**  
to **Museum of Fine Arts, Boston**  
using **Google Maps**.

Discussion:

How could we find the shortest path  
from Location A to Location B?

(watching a video)

(watching a video)  
(Brute-force approach)

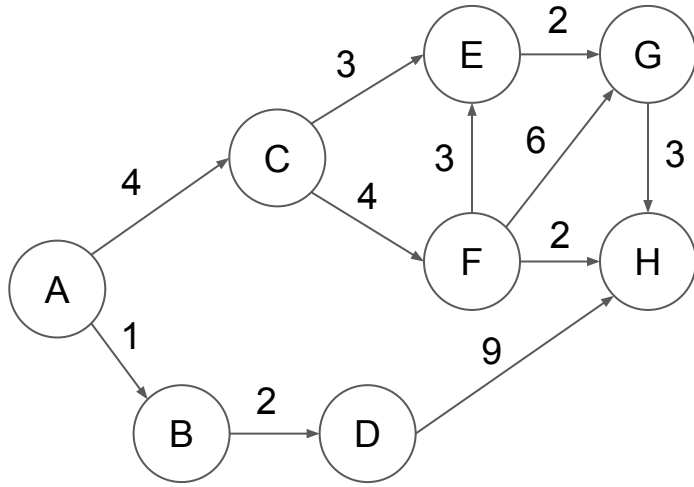
Single-source shortest-paths problem

# Dijkstra's algorithm



(Greedy algorithm)

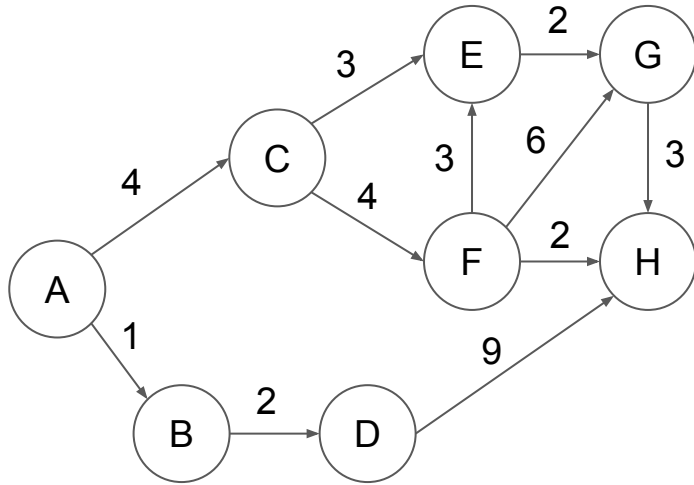
(Notes from the live demo or live coding. Please do NOT assume the code is complete.)





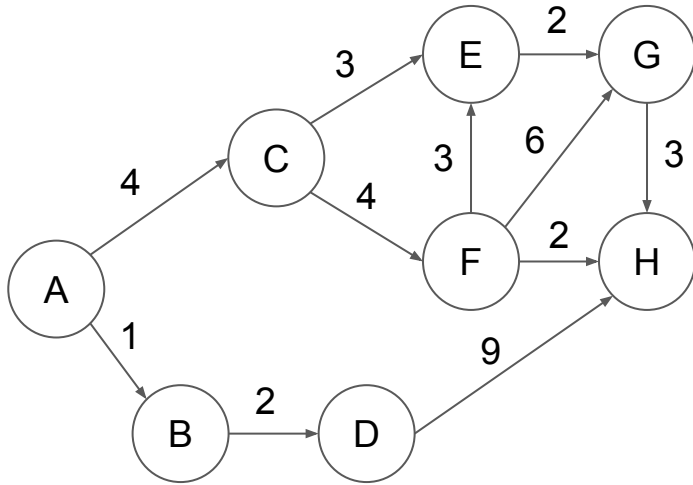


(Notes from the live demo or live coding. Please do NOT assume the code is complete.)



	distance	previous
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		
G		
H		

(Notes from the live demo or live coding. Please do NOT assume the code is complete.)



	distance	previous
(A)	<del>INFINITY</del> 0	NONE
(B)	<del>INFINITY</del> 1	<del>NONE</del> A
(C)	<del>INFINITY</del> 4	<del>NONE</del> A
(D)	<del>INFINITY</del> 3	<del>NONE</del> B
(E)	<del>INFINITY</del> 7	<del>NONE</del> C
(F)	<del>INFINITY</del> 8	<del>NONE</del> C
(G)	<del>INFINITY</del> 9	<del>NONE</del> E
(H)	<del>INFINITY 12</del> 10	<del>NONE D F</del>

# In Your Pocket

arrays

linked lists

stacks

queues

trees

heaps

hash tables

graphs

man ssh exit pwd cd ls  
valgrind touch mkdir cp  
rm rmdir mv cat head tail  
less redirect (>, >>, <)  
pipe (|) (echo, sort, uniq,  
wc) diff grep clear  
clang++ valgrind make

## Sorting Algorithms

- Selection sort
- Insertion sort
- Merge sort
- Quicksort
- Heapsort
- Counting sort

# Some keywords from today's lecture:

- hash table, put, get, remove
- load factor, rehashing
- open addressing, linear probing, (quadratic probing, double hashing)
- graph, vertex, edge
- undirected graph, directed graph (digraph), connected/disconnected graph, (self loop edge)
- cycle
- adjacency matrix, adjacency list
- breadth-first search (BFS), depth-first search (DFS)
  - using 3 colors (White, Gray, Black)
- Single-source shortest-paths problem
- (brute-force approach)
- Dijkstra's algorithm, (Greedy algorithm)



To the lab!