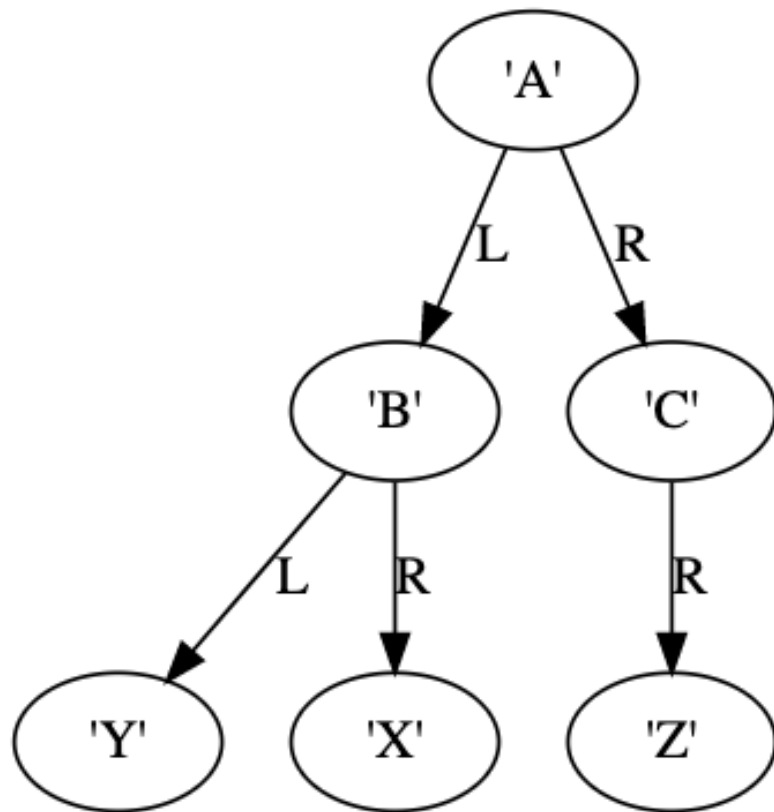


[320] Implementing Various Graph Structures

Tyler Caraza-Harter

Review

```
def contains(node, target):  
    if node == None:  
        return False  
  
    if node.val == target:  
        return True  
  
    return (contains(node.left, target) or  
            contains(node.right, target))
```



How many nodes will `contains(root, "Z")` check?

1. one
2. six

What will `contains(root, "C")` check first?

1. node X
2. node C

How many nodes will `contains(root, "C")` check?

1. five
2. six

Hierarchy of Graphs

Graph: nodes+edges

Directed Graph: graph with

- one-way edges

DAG: directed graph that

- does not have cycles

Tree: DAG that

- has exactly one root
- non-roots have exactly one parent

Binary Tree: tree such that

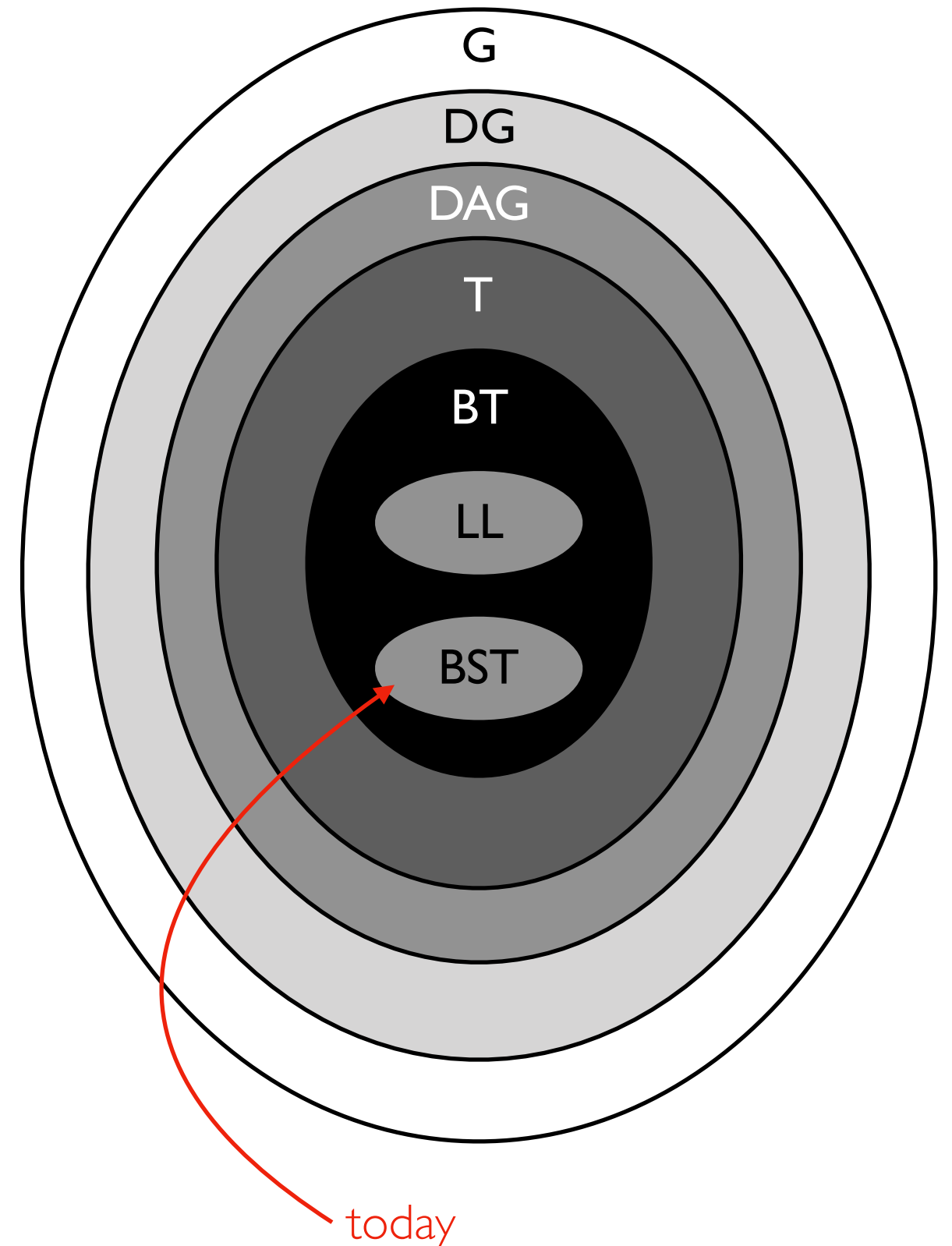
- nodes have at most 2 children

Linked List: tree such that

- nodes have at most 1 child

BST: tree such that

- vals in left subtree $<$ parent val
- parent val $<$ vals in right subtree



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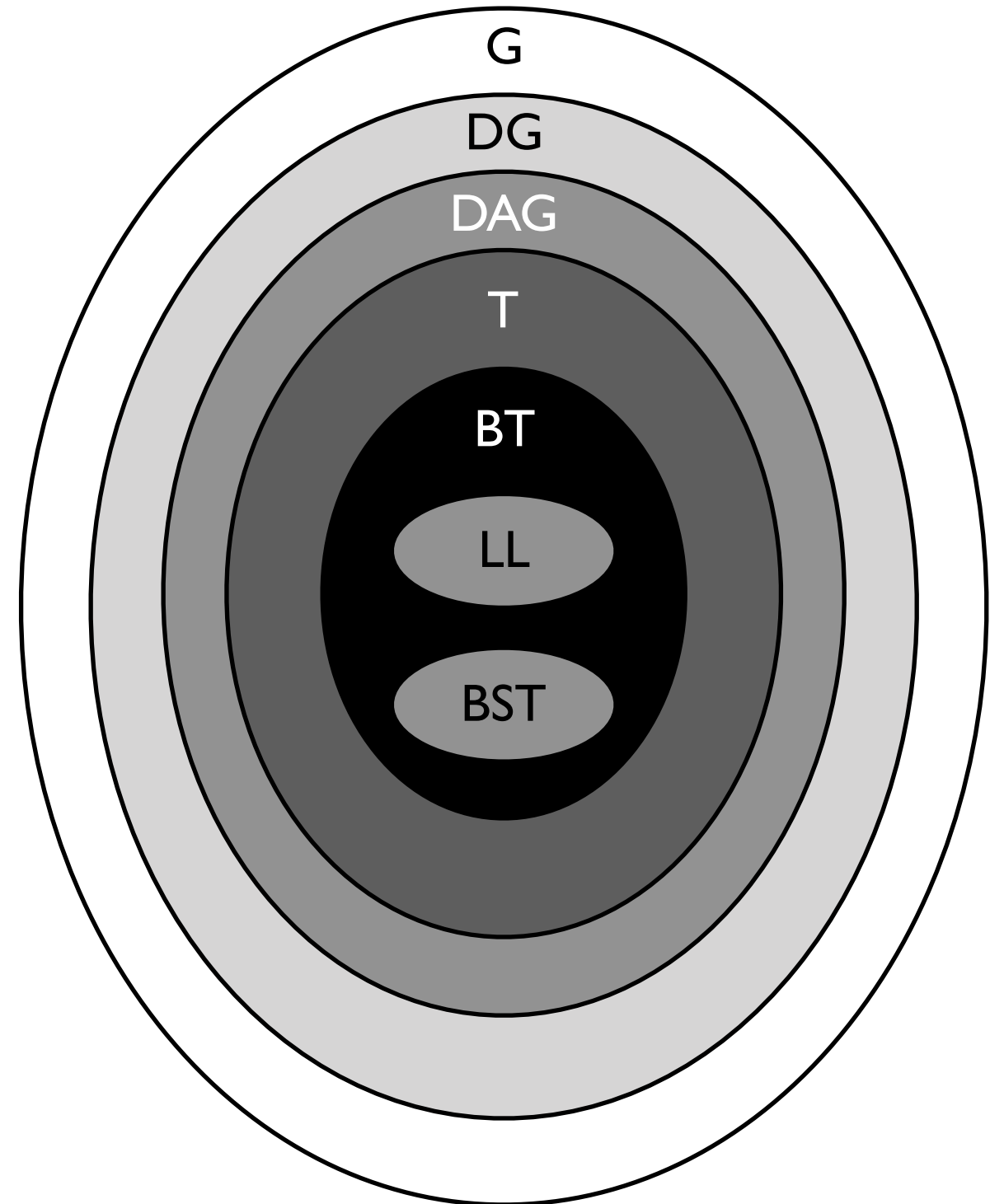
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all these are "weakly connected"

Weakly Connected

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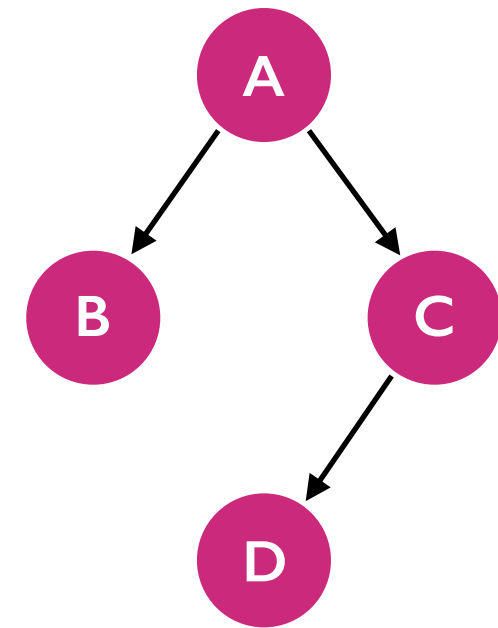
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BST: tree such that

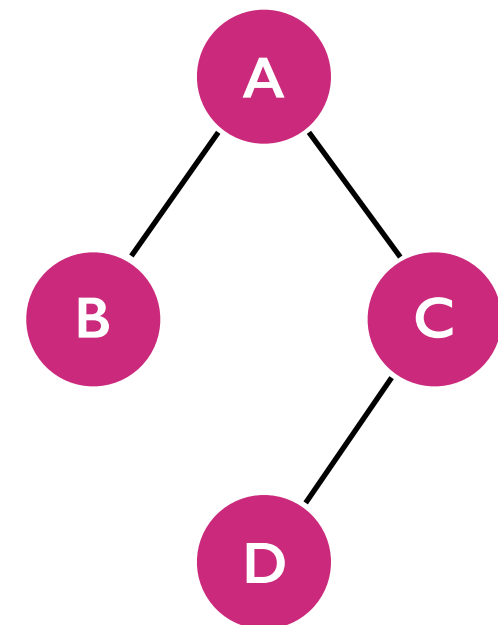
- vals in left subtree < parent val
- parent val < vals in right subtree

all these are "weakly connected"

Not technically **connected**
because no $D \rightarrow A$ path



it is **weakly connected**
because there is a path
between every pair if we
ignore edge direction



Node Attributes

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what kind of graph is each class for?

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.next = None
        ...
```

A

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.children = []
        ...
```

B

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
        ...
```

C

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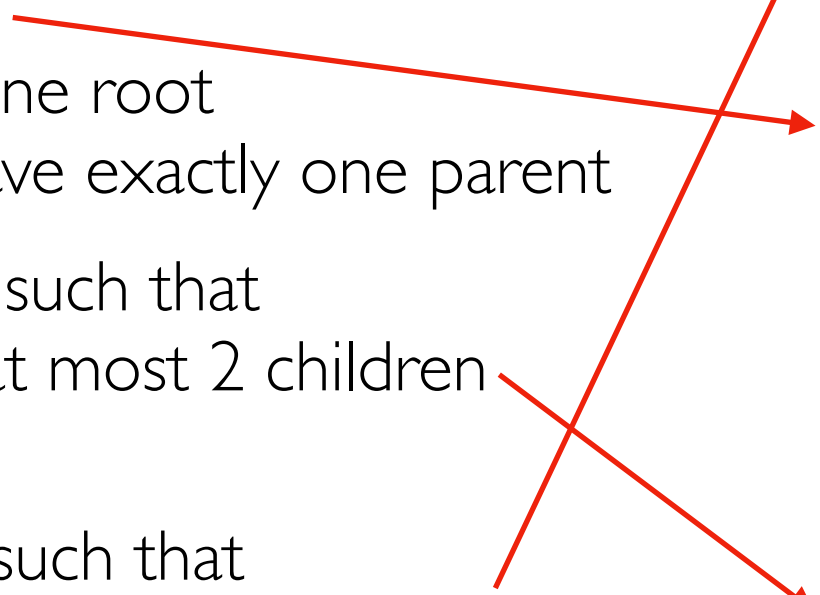
A

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.children = []
        ...
```

B

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
        ...
```

C



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what kind of graph is each class for?

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.next = None
        ...
```

A

be careful to never add a child that creates a cycle

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.children = []
        ...
```

B

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
        ...
```

C

Node Attributes

what kind of graph is each class for?

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class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.next = None
        ...
```

A

a child can also be an ancestor

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.children = []
        ...
```

B

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
        ...
```

C

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what kind of graph is each class for?

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
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```

A

*represent "undirected" edges
by pairs of directed edges*

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.children = []
        ...
```

B

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
        ...
```

C

Node Attributes

what kind of graph is each class for?

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        ...
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B

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
        ...
```

C

be careful about what nodes go in each subtree

Implementing Graphs: Classes and Attributes

Nodes:

- usually have **class** for this

Edges:

- often just an **attribute** in a Node
- if there is edge metadata, might be a separate **class** just for this

Graph:

- often have a **class** for this to handle various cases:
 - graphs with zero nodes
 - graphs with multiple roots
 - enforce constraints (if not directed, edges come in pairs)

```
class Graph: # undirected
    def __init__(self):
        self.nodes = {}

    def add_node(self, name, val):
        self.nodes[name] = Node(name, val)

    def add_edge(self, name1, name2):
        node1 = self.nodes[name1]
        node2 = self.nodes[name2]
        node1.children.append(node2)
        node2.children.append(node1)
```