# CSCB63 Tutorial 5 - Review of Basic Graph Search Algorithms 

## 1 Adjacency list representation

In CSCA48 you saw that we can represent a graph with an adjacency list. Let's review how this is done. Use the adjacency list below to draw a corresponding graph.

| 1 | $2,4,10$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $1,4,5,9$ |
| 3 | 6,10 |
| 4 | $1,2,6,8$ |
| 5 | 2 |
| 6 | 3,4 |
| 7 | 9 |
| 8 | $4,9,10$ |
| 9 | $2,7,8,10$ |
| 10 | $1,3,8,9$ |

## 2 Breadth-First Search

Show the progress of breadth-first search starting with node (1). Try to use the adjacency lists, not the picture. Follow the order of each adjacency list, e.g., (1)'s adjacency list is [2, 4, 10], so enqueue (2), then (4), then (10) in that order. Build a picture of the breadth-first tree as you go.

Suppose now the adjacency list of 1 is $[10,2,4]$ instead of $[2,4,10]$. Show the new progress of breadth-first search, starting with node (1), building the search tree as you go:

## 3 Depth-First Search

Let's change our graph a bit: it is now directed, so effectively some edges have been removed. Show the progress of depth-first search starting with node (1). Again, try to use the adjacency lists, not the picture.

| 1 | 2,4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 5,9 |
| 3 |  |
| 4 | $2,6,8$ |
| 5 |  |
| 6 | 3 |
| 7 |  |
| 8 |  |
| 9 | $7,8,10$ |
| 10 | $1,3,8$ |

