Lecture 9

Graphs, BFS and DFS
Announcements!

• No new HW for this week – study for the exam!
  • Review Session Thursday 3pm.
  • Study Party Thursday evening (instead of HW party)

• MIDTERM:
  • Pick-up exams after class on Monday.
  • Take them in any 3-hour window.
    • You may use one double-sided “cheat sheet” that you have prepared yourself.
    • During the exam you may not consult any other resources, talk to anyone, go online, use your phone, etc.
  • Return them Tuesday.
  • See Piazza post for more details.
Roadmap

1st class
Divide and conquer

5 lectures
Asymptotic Analysis
Recurrences
Randomized Algorithms

Sorting

2 lectures
Data structures

1 lecture
The Future!

3 lectures
Greedy Algorithms
Dynamic Programming
Longest, Shortest, Max and Min...

9 lectures
MIDTERM

More detailed schedule on the website!
Outline

• Part 0: Graphs and terminology

• Part 1: Depth-first search
  • Application: topological sorting
  • Application: in-order traversal of BSTs

• Part 2: Breadth-first search
  • Application: shortest paths
  • Application (if time): is a graph bipartite?
Part 0: Graphs
Graphs

Graph of the internet (circa 1999...it’s a lot bigger now...)
Graphs

Citation graph of literary theory academic papers
Graphs

Theoretical Computer Science academic communities

Example from DBLP:
Communities within the co-authors of Christos H. Papadimitriou
Graphs

jetblue flights
Graphs

Complexity Zoo containment graph
Graphs

debian dependency (sub)graph
Graphs

The bilateral flows between 196 countries are estimated from sequential stock tables (see overleaf for details). They are comparable across countries and capture the number of people who changed their country of residence between mid-2005 and mid-2010.

The circular plot shows the estimates of directional flows between the 50 countries that send and/or receive at least 0.5% of the world’s migrants in 2005–10. Tick marks indicate gross migration (in + out) in 100,000s.

Immigration flows
Graphs

Potato trade

World trade in fresh potatoes, flows over 0.1 m US$ average 2005-2009
Graphs

Soybeans

Water
Graphs

Graphical models
What eats what in the Atlantic ocean?
Graphs

Neural connections in the brain
Graphs

• There are a lot of graphs.

• We want to answer questions about them.
  • Efficient routing?
  • Community detection/clustering?
  • From pre-lecture exercise:
    • Computing Bacon numbers
    • Signing up for classes without violating pre-req constraints
    • How to distribute fish in tanks so that none of them will fight.

• This is what we’ll do for the next several lectures.
Undirected Graphs

• Has vertices and edges
  • \( V \) is the set of vertices
  • \( E \) is the set of edges
  • Formally, a graph is \( G = (V,E) \)

• Example
  • \( V = \{1,2,3,4\} \)
  • \( E = \{\{1,3\}, \{2,4\}, \{3,4\}, \{2,3\}\} \)

• The degree of vertex 4 is 2.
  • There are 2 edges coming out
  • Vertex 4’s neighbors are 2 and 3
Directed Graphs

• Has vertices and edges
  • $V$ is the set of vertices
  • $E$ is the set of **DIRECTED** edges
  • Formally, a graph is $G = (V,E)$

• Example
  • $V = \{1,2,3,4\}$
  • $E = \{(1,3), (2,4), (3,4), (4,3), (3,2)\}$

• The **in-degree** of vertex 4 is 2.
• The **out-degree** of vertex 4 is 1.
• Vertex 4’s **incoming neighbors** are 2,3
• Vertex 4’s **outgoing neighbor** is 3.
How do we represent graphs?

- Option 1: adjacency matrix

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]
How do we represent graphs?

• Option 1: adjacency matrix

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\]
How do we represent graphs?

- Option 1: adjacency matrix

![Adjacency Matrix]

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\]
How do we represent graphs?

- Option 2: adjacency lists.

1. 2 3 4

4’s neighbors are 2 and 3
In either case

• Vertices can store other information
  • Attributes (name, IP address, ...)
  • helper info for algorithms that we will perform on the graph

• Want to be able to do the following operations:
  • **Edge Membership**: Is edge e in E?
  • **Neighbor Query**: What are the neighbors of vertex v?
## Trade-offs

Say there are $n$ vertices and $m$ edges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edge membership</th>
<th>$e = {v,w}$ in $E$?</th>
<th>$O(1)$</th>
<th>$O(\text{deg}(v))$ or $O(\text{deg}(w))$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbor query</th>
<th>Give me $v$’s neighbors.</th>
<th>$O(n)$</th>
<th>$O(\text{deg}(v))$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Space requirements</th>
<th>$O(n^2)$</th>
<th>$O(n + m)$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See Lecture 9 IPython notebook for an actual implementation!

We’ll assume this representation for the rest of the class for *sparse* graphs.
Part 1: Depth-first search
How do we explore a graph?

At each node, you can get a list of neighbors, and choose to go there if you want.
Depth First Search
Exploring a labyrinth with chalk and a piece of string
Depth First Search
Exploring a labyrinth with chalk and a piece of string

- Not been there yet
- Been there, haven’t explored all the paths out.
- Been there, have explored all the paths out.
Depth First Search
Exploring a labyrinth with chalk and a piece of string

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Been there, haven’t explored all the paths out.
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start
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Exploring a labyrinth with chalk and a piece of string

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Depth First Search
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- **Not been there yet**
- **Been there, haven’t explored all the paths out.**
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Depth First Search
Exploring a labyrinth with chalk and a piece of string

Labyrinth: EXPLORED!
Depth First Search
Exploring a labyrinth with pseudocode

• Each vertex keeps track of whether it is:
  • Unvisited
  • In progress
  • All done

• Each vertex will also keep track of:
  • The time we **first enter it**.
  • The time we finish with it and mark it **all done**.

You might have seen other ways to implement DFS than what we are about to go through. This way has more bookkeeping – the bookkeeping will be useful later!
Depth First Search

currentTime = 0

• **DFS**(*w*, currentTime):
  • *w*.startTime = currentTime
  • currentTime ++
  • Mark *w* as **in progress**.
  • **for** *v* in *w*.neighbors:
    • **if** *v* is **unvisited**:
      • currentTime = **DFS**(*v*, currentTime)
    • currentTime ++
  • *w*.finishTime = currentTime
  • Mark *w* as **all done**
  • **return** currentTime
Depth First Search

currentTime = 1

• **DFS**(w, currentTime):
  • w.startTime = currentTime
  • currentTime ++
  • Mark w as *in progress*.
  • for v in w.neighbors:
    • if v is *unvisited*:
      • currentTime = **DFS**(v, currentTime)
      • currentTime ++
  • w.finishTime = currentTime
  • Mark w as *all done*
  • return currentTime

A
B
C
D

unvisited
in progress
all done
Depth First Search

currentTime = 1

• DFS(w, currentTime):
  • w.startTime = currentTime
  • currentTime ++
  • Mark w as in progress.
  • for v in w.neighbors:
    • if v is unvisited:
      • currentTime = DFS(v, currentTime)
      • currentTime ++
    • w.finishTime = currentTime
  • Mark w as all done
  • return currentTime
Depth First Search

\[ \text{DFS}(w, \text{currentTime}) : \]
\[ \begin{align*}
\text{w.startTime} &= \text{currentTime} \\
\text{currentTime} &= \text{currentTime} + 1 \\
\text{Mark w as in progress.} \\
\text{for } v \text{ in w.neighbors:} \\
\quad \text{if } v \text{ is unvisited:} \\
\qquad \text{currentTime} &= \text{DFS}(v, \text{currentTime}) \\
\qquad \text{currentTime} &= \text{currentTime} + 1 \\
\text{w.finishTime} &= \text{currentTime} \\
\text{Mark w as all done} \\
\text{return } \text{currentTime}
\end{align*} \]
Depth First Search

\[\text{DFS}(w, \text{currentTime}):\]
- \(w.\text{startTime} = \text{currentTime}\)
- \(\text{currentTime}++\)
- Mark \(w\) as \text{in progress}.
- for \(v\) in \(w.\text{neighbors}\):
  - if \(v\) is \text{unvisited}:
    - \(\text{currentTime} = \text{DFS}(v, \text{currentTime})\)
    - \(\text{currentTime}++\)
  - \(w.\text{finishTime} = \text{currentTime}\)
- Mark \(w\) as \text{all done}
- return \(\text{currentTime}\)
Depth First Search

currentTime = 21

- **DFS**\((w, \text{currentTime})\):
  - \(w\.\text{startTime} = \text{currentTime}\)
  - \(\text{currentTime} ++\)
  - Mark \(w\) as **in progress**.
  - **for** \(v\) in \(w\.\text{neighbors}\):
    - **if** \(v\) is **unvisited**:
      - \(\text{currentTime} = \text{DFS}(v, \text{currentTime})\)
      - \(\text{currentTime} ++\)
    - \(w\.\text{finishTime} = \text{currentTime}\)
  - Mark \(w\) as **all done**
  - **return** \(\text{currentTime}\)
Depth First Search

currentTime = 21

• **DFS**(w, currentTime):
  - w.startTime = currentTime
  - currentTime ++
  - Mark w as **in progress**.
  - for v in w.neighbors:
    - if v is **unvisited**:
      - currentTime = DFS(v, currentTime)
      - currentTime ++
    - w.finishTime = currentTime
  - Mark w as **all done**
  - return currentTime

Start: 0
End: 21

Takes until currentTime = 20

unvisited
in progress
all done
Depth First Search

currentTime = 22

• **DFS**(w, currentTime):
  • w.startTime = currentTime
  • currentTime ++
  • Mark w as *in progress*.
  • **for** v in w.neighbors:
    • **if** v is *unvisited*:
      • currentTime = **DFS**(v, currentTime)
      • currentTime ++
    • w.finishTime = currentTime
  • Mark w as *all done*
  • **return** currentTime

Start: 0
End: 21
Takes until currentTime = 20
Fun exercise

• Write pseudocode for an iterative version of DFS.
DFS finds all the nodes reachable from the starting point.

One application of DFS: finding connected components.

In an undirected graph, this is called a connected component.
To explore the whole graph

- Do it repeatedly!
Why is it called depth-first?

• We are implicitly building a tree:

• First, we go as deep as we can.

YOINK!

Call this the “DFS tree”
Running time
To explore just the connected component we started in

• We look at each edge at most twice.
  • Once from each of its endpoints
• And basically we don’t do anything else.
• So...

  \[ O(m) \]
Running time

To explore just the connected component we started in

• Assume we are using the linked-list format for G.
• Say $C = (V', E')$ is a connected component.
• We visit each vertex in C exactly once.
  • Here, “visit” means “call DFS on”
• At each vertex $w$, we:
  • Do some book-keeping: $O(1)$
  • Loop over $w$’s neighbors and check if they are visited (and then potentially make a recursive call): $O(1)$ per neighbor or $O(deg(w))$ total.

• Total time:
  • $\sum_{w \in V'} (O(deg(w)) + O(1))$
  • $= O(|E'| + |V'|)$
  • $= O(|E'|)$

In a connected graph, $|V'| \leq |E'| + 1$. 
**Running time**

To explore **the whole graph**

- Explore the connected components one-by-one.
- This takes time $O(n + m)$
  - Same computation as before:
    $$\sum_{v \in V} (O(\text{deg}(v)) + O(1)) = O(|E| + |V|) = O(n + m)$$

Here the running time is $O(m)$ like before

Here $m=0$ but it still takes time $O(n)$ to explore the graph.
You check:

DFS works fine on directed graphs too!

Only walk to C, not to B.
Pre-lecture exercise

• How can you sign up for classes so that you never violate the pre-req requirements?

• More practically, how can you install packages without violating dependency requirements?
Application of DFS: topological sorting

• Find an ordering of vertices so that all of the dependency requirements are met.
  • Aka, if v comes before w in the ordering, there is not an edge from w to v.

Suppose the dependency graph has no cycles: it is a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)
Can’t always eyeball it.
Let’s do DFS

What do you notice about the finish times? Any ideas for how we should do topological sort?
1 minute think
1 minute pair+share
Finish times seem useful

**Claim:** In general, we’ll always have:

Suppose the underlying graph has no cycles.

To understand why, let’s go back to that DFS tree.
A more general statement
(this holds even if there are cycles)

- If \( v \) is a descendant of \( w \) in this tree:
  
  $\begin{align*}
  \text{w.start} & \quad \text{v.start} & \quad \text{v.finish} & \quad \text{w.finish} \\
  \text{timeline} & \quad & \quad & \\
  \end{align*}$

- If \( w \) is a descendant of \( v \) in this tree:
  
  $\begin{align*}
  \text{v.start} & \quad \text{w.start} & \quad \text{w.finish} & \quad \text{v.finish} \\
  \text{timeline} & \quad & \quad & \\
  \end{align*}$

- If neither are descendants of each other:
  
  $\begin{align*}
  \text{v.start} & \quad \text{v.finish} & \quad \text{w.start} & \quad \text{w.finish} \\
  \text{timeline} & \quad & \quad & \\
  \end{align*}$

(check this statement carefully!)

(or the other way around)
So to prove this →

If [A] → [B] Then B.finishTime < A.finishTime

Suppose the underlying graph has no cycles

• **Case 1**: B is a descendant of A in the DFS tree.

• Then

  A.startTime  B.startTime  A.finishTime  B.finishTime

• aka, B.finishTime < A.finishTime.
So to prove this →

- **Case 2**: B is a **NOT** descendant of A in the DFS tree.
  - Notice that A can’t be a descendant of B in the DFS tree or else there’d be a cycle; so it looks like this

- Then we must have explored B before A.
  - Otherwise we would have gotten to B from A, and B would have been a descendant of A in the DFS tree.

- Then

  - **B.finishTime** < **A.finishTime**
  - aka, **B.finishTime** < **A.finishTime**.
Theorem

• If we run DFS on a directed acyclic graph,

If $A \rightarrow B$

Then $B.\text{finishTime} < A.\text{finishTime}$
• In what order should I install packages?
• In reverse order of finishing time in DFS!

Suppose the dependency graph has no cycles: it is a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)
Topological Sorting (on a DAG)

• Do DFS
• When you mark a vertex as **all done**, put it at the **beginning** of the list.

```
dpkg
• coreutils
• tar
• libbz2
• libselinux1
• multiarch_support
```
For implementation, see IPython notebook

In [69]: print(G)

CS161Graph with:
   Vertices:
      dkpg,coreutils,multiarch_support,libselinux1,libbz2,tar,
   Edges:
      (dkpg,multiarch_support) (dkpg,coreutils) (dkpg,tar) (dkpg,libbz2)
      (coreutils,libbz2) (coreutils,libselinux1) (libselinux1,multiarch_support)
      (libbz2,libselinux1)

In [71]: V = topoSort(G)
   for v in V:
      print(v)

   dkpg
tar
coreutils
libbz2
libselinux1
multiarch_support
What did we just learn?

• DFS can help you solve the **topological sorting problem**
  • That’s the fancy name for the problem of finding an ordering that respects all the dependencies

• Thinking about the DFS tree is helpful.
Example:

This example skipped in class – here for reference.
Example

This example skipped in class – here for reference.

- Unvisited
- In progress
- All done
Example

This example skipped in class – here for reference.
Example

This example skipped in class – here for reference.
This example skipped in class – here for reference.
Example

This example skipped in class – here for reference.
Example

This example skipped in class – here for reference.
Example

This example skipped in class – here for reference.

Do them in this order:

A C D B
Another use of DFS that we’ve already seen

- In-order enumeration of binary search trees

Do DFS and print a node’s label when you are done with the left child and before you begin the right child.
Part 2: breadth-first search
How do we explore a graph?

If we can fly
Breadth-First Search
Exploring the world with a bird’s-eye view

Not been there yet
Can reach there in zero steps
Can reach there in one step
Can reach there in two steps
Can reach there in three steps
Breadth-First Search
Exploring the world with a bird’s-eye view

Not been there yet
Can reach there in zero steps
Can reach there in one step
Can reach there in two steps
Can reach there in three steps

start
Breadth-First Search
Exploring the world with a bird’s-eye view

Not been there yet
Can reach there in zero steps
Can reach there in one step
Can reach there in two steps
Can reach there in three steps
Breadth-First Search
Exploring the world with a bird’s-eye view

Not been there yet
Can reach there in zero steps
Can reach there in one step
Can reach there in two steps
Can reach there in three steps
Breadth-First Search
Exploring the world with a bird’s-eye view

World: EXPLORED!
Breadth-First Search
Exploring the world with pseudocode

- Set $L_i = []$ for $i=1,...,n$
- $L_0 = [w]$, where $w$ is the start node
- Mark $w$ as visited
- For $i = 0, ..., n-1$:
  - For $u$ in $L_i$:
    - For each $v$ which is a neighbor of $u$:
      - If $v$ isn’t yet visited:
        - mark $v$ as visited, and put it in $L_{i+1}$

$L_i$ is the set of nodes we can reach in $i$ steps from $w$
BFS also finds all the nodes reachable from the starting point.

It is also a good way to find all the **connected components**.
Running time and extension to directed graphs

• To explore the whole graph, explore the connected components one-by-one.
  • Same argument as DFS: BFS running time is $O(n + m)$
• Like DFS, BFS also works fine on directed graphs.

Verify these!
Why is it called breadth-first?

• We are implicitly building a tree:

  • First we go as broadly as we can.

YOINK!

Call this the “BFS tree”
Pre-lecture exercise

• What Samuel L. Jackson’s Bacon number?

(Answer: 2)
I wrote the pre-lecture exercise before I realized that I really wanted an example with distance 3

Kevin Bacon

Oliver Sacks

It is really hard to find people with Bacon number 3!
Application of BFS: shortest path

• How long is the shortest path between w and v?
Application of BFS: shortest path

• How long is the shortest path between w and v?

It’s three!
To find the **distance** between $w$ and all other vertices $v$

- Do a BFS starting at $w$
- For all $v$ in $L_i$
  - The shortest path between $w$ and $v$ has length $i$
  - A shortest path between $w$ and $v$ is given by the path in the BFS tree.
- If we never found $v$, the distance is infinite.

The distance between two vertices is the number of edges in the shortest path between them.

Modify the BFS pseudocode to return shortest paths!

Gauss has no Bacon number
What have we learned?

• The BFS tree is useful for computing distances between pairs of vertices.
• We can find the shortest path between u and v in time $O(m)$. 
Another application of BFS

• Testing bipartite-ness
Pre-lecture exercise: fish

• You have a bunch of fish and two fish tanks.
• Some pairs of fish will fight if put in the same tank.
  • Model this as a graph: connected fish will fight.
• Can you put the fish in the two tanks so that there is no fighting?
Bipartite graphs

• A bipartite graph looks like this:

Can color the vertices red and orange so that there are no edges between any same-colored vertices

Example:
- Are in tank A
- Are in tank B
- If the fish fight

Example:
- Are students
- Are classes
- If the student is enrolled in the class
Is this graph bipartite?
How about this one?
How about this one?
This one?
Application of BFS:
Testing Bipartiteness

• Color the levels of the BFS tree in alternating colors.
• If you never color two connected nodes the same color, then it is bipartite.
• Otherwise, it’s not.
Breadth-First Search
For testing bipartite-ness

start

- Not been there yet
- Can reach there in zero steps
- Can reach there in one step
- Can reach there in two steps
- Can reach there in three steps
Breadth-First Search
For testing bipartite-ness

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- Not been there yet
- Can reach there in zero steps
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Breadth-First Search
For testing bipartite-ness

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Breadth-First Search
For testing bipartite-ness

Not been there yet
Can reach there in zero steps
Can reach there in one step
Can reach there in two steps
Can reach there in three steps
Breadth-First Search
For testing bipartite-ness

CLEARLY BIPARTITE!
Breadth-First Search
For testing bipartite-ness

Not been there yet
Can reach there in zero steps
Can reach there in one step
Can reach there in two steps
Can reach there in three steps
Breadth-First Search
For testing bipartite-ness

start

- Not been there yet
- Can reach there in zero steps
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- Can reach there in two steps
- Can reach there in three steps
Breadth-First Search
For testing bipartite-ness

start

Not been there yet
Can reach there in zero steps
Can reach there in one step
Can reach there in two steps
Can reach there in three steps
Breadth-First Search
For testing bipartite-ness

[start]

Not been there yet
Can reach there in zero steps
Can reach there in one step
Can reach there in two steps
Can reach there in three steps
Breadth-First Search
For testing bipartite-ness

WHOA NOT BIPARTITE!
Hang on now.

• Just because **this** coloring doesn’t work, why does that mean that there is **no** coloring that works?

I can come up with plenty of bad colorings on this legitimately bipartite graph…

Plucky the pedantic penguin
Some proof required

• If BFS colors two neighbors the same color, then it’s found an **cycle of odd length** in the graph.
Some proof required

• If BFS colors two neighbors the same color, then it’s found an **cycle of odd length** in the graph.

• But you can never color an odd cycle with two colors so that no two neighbors have the same color.
  • [Fun exercise!]

• So you can’t legitimately color the whole graph either.
• **Thus it’s not bipartite.**
What have we learned?

BFS can be used to detect bipartite-ness in time $O(n + m)$. 
Outline

• Part 0: Graphs and terminology

• Part 1: Depth-first search
  • Application: topological sorting
  • Application: in-order traversal of BSTs

• Part 2: Breadth-first search
  • Application: shortest paths
  • Application (if time): is a graph bipartite?
Recap

• **Depth-first search**
  • Useful for topological sorting
  • Also in-order traversals of BSTs

• **Breadth-first search**
  • Useful for finding shortest paths
  • Also for testing bipartiteness

• **Both DFS, BFS:**
  • Useful for exploring graphs, finding connected components, etc
Still open (next few classes)

• We can now find components in undirected graphs…
  • What if we want to find strongly connected components in directed graphs?

• How can we find shortest paths in weighted graphs?

• What is Samuel L. Jackson’s Erdos number?
  • (Or, what if I want everyone’s everyone-else number?)
Next Time

• Strongly Connected Components

Before Next Time

• Pre-lecture exercise: Strongly Connected What-Now?