

## Script generated by TTT

Title: groh: profile1 (01.07.2016)

Date: Fri Jul 01 09:14:29 CEST 2016

Duration: 72:22 min

Pages: 42

Operation	DoppeltVkttListe	EinfVkttListe	Dynamisches Array	
[.]	O(n)	O(n)	O(1)	
get(..)	O(n)	O(n)	O(1)	
set(..,.)	O(n)	O(n)	O(1)	
size()	O(1) *	O(1) *	O(1)	* nicht wenn splice mit mehreren involvierten Listen zur Verfügung steht, dann O(n) (siehe Mehlhorn Sanders 3.1.1. ganz am Ende)
first()	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)	
last()	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)	
insertAfter(..,.)	O(1)	O(1)	O(n)	
insertBefore(..,.)	O(1)	O(n)	O(n)	
remove(..)	O(1)	O(1) *	O(n)	* nur removeAfter
pushBack(..)	O(1)	O(1)	O(1) *	* nur amortisiert
pushFront(..)	O(1)	O(1)	O(n)	* nur amortisiert
popBack(..)	O(1)	O(n)	O(1) *	* nur amortisiert
popFront(..)	O(1)	O(1)	O(n)	* nur amortisiert
concat(..,..)	O(1)	O(1)	O(n)	
splice(..,..,..)	O(1)	O(1)	O(n)	
findNext(..,..)	O(n)	O(n)	O(n) *	* Cache-effizient

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pushBack(..)	O(1)	O(1)	O(1) *	* nur amortisiert
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## Listen / Array – Laufzeit-Vergleich

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findNext(..,)	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)*	* Cache-effizient

## Stack & Queue

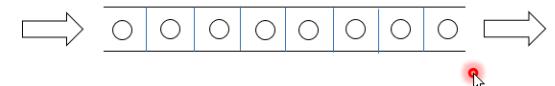
### Stack-Methoden

- pushBack (bzw. push) : Neues Element **vorne** einfügen
- last (bzw. top): Liefert **vorderstes** Element
- popBack (bzw. pop): **Vorderstes** Element löschen



### Queue-Methoden

- pushback (bzw. enqueue): Neues Element **hinten** einfügen
- last (bzw. top): Liefert **vorderstes** Element
- popFront: **Vorderstes** Element löschen } dequeue



beide lassen sich mit **verketteten Listen** realisieren

## Stack & Queue

Stack-Methoden



- **pushBack** (bzw. **push**): Neues Element **vorne** einfügen
- **last** (bzw. **top**): Liefert **vorderstes** Element
- **popBack** (bzw. **pop**): **Vorderstes** Element löschen

Queue-Methoden



- **pushback** (bzw. **enqueue**): Neues Element **hinten** einfügen
- **last** (bzw. **top**): Liefert **vorderstes** Element
- **popFront**: **Vorderstes** Element löschen

} **dequeue**

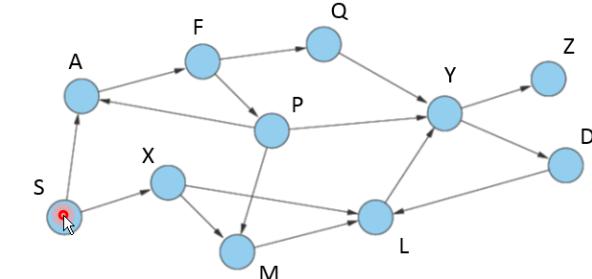
beide lassen sich mit **verketteten Listen** realisieren

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

gegeben: Graph  $G(V, E)$ , (d.h. alle Kantengewichte == 1)

Aufgabe: Besuche alle Knoten (Mögliche Zwecke

- um etwas zu **suchen** oder
- auf jedem Knoten **Operationen auszuführen**
- oder **SSSP** (Single Source Shortest Path) Problem zu **lösen**



$$V = \{S, A, X, F, Q, P, M, Y, L, Z, D\}$$

$$E = \{(S, A), (A, F), (F, P), (P, A), (P, Y), (S, X), (X, M), (P, M), \dots, (Y, D)\}$$

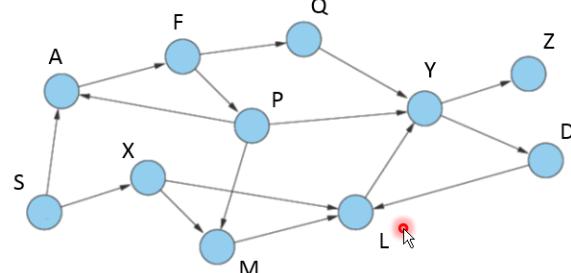
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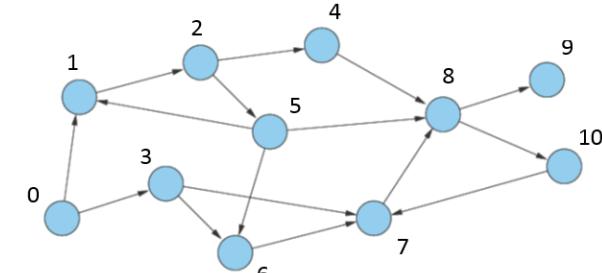


$$V = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$E = \{(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 5), (2, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6), (4, 5), (5, 8), (5, 6), (6, 7), (7, 8), (7, 10), (8, 9), (9, 10)\}$$

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

- Zur Vereinfachung: **Integer-Codierung der Knoten**:



$$V = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$E = \{(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 5), (2, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6), (4, 5), (5, 8), (5, 6), (6, 7), (7, 8), (7, 10), (8, 9), (9, 10)\}$$

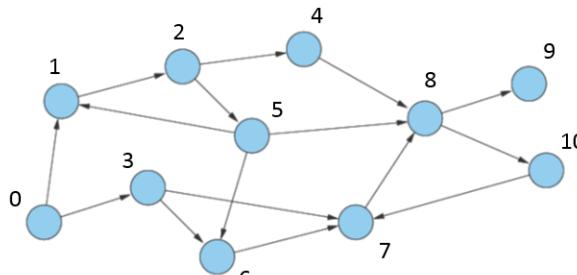
63

- Annahme: Es existiere **Klasse Graph**, die entsprechende Methoden zum Speichern und Zugreifen von Elementen des Graphen bereitstellt.
- Annahme: Es existiere **Klasse Queue<Integer>**, die eine Queue von Integers ( $\leftrightarrow$  Knoten) implementiert.

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## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

- Zur Vereinfachung: Integer-Codierung der Knoten:



$$V = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

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## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

public void bfs(Graph G, int sourceNode) {
    boolean[] marked = new boolean[G.sizeOfV()];
    //marked[v]: v has been visited
    int[] distTo = new int[G.sizeOfV()];
    //dist[v]: (current) distance to v
    int[] parentOf = new int[G.sizeOfV()];
    //parentOf[v]: (current) parent node on shortest path to v
    Queue<Integer> queue = new Queue<Integer>();
    for (int v=0; v<G.sizeOfV(); v++)
        distTo[v] = INFINITY;
    distTo[sourceNode] = 0;
    marked[sourceNode] = true;
    q.enqueue(s);

    while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
        int v = queue.dequeue();
        int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
        for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
            if (!marked[w]) {
                parentOf[w] = v;
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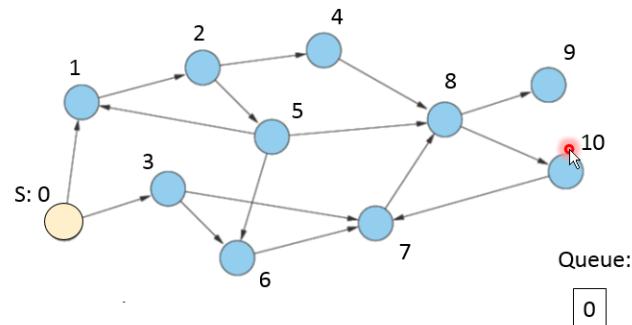
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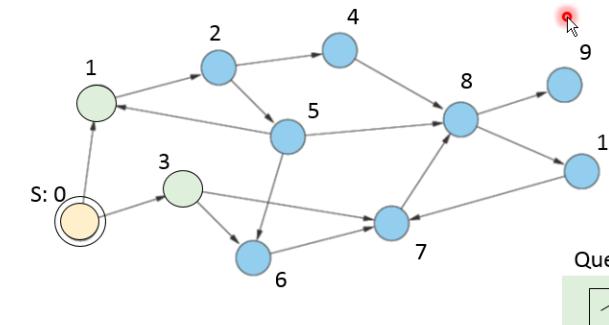
	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	$\infty$	
2	$\infty$	
3	$\infty$	
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	$\infty$	
7	$\infty$	
8	$\infty$	
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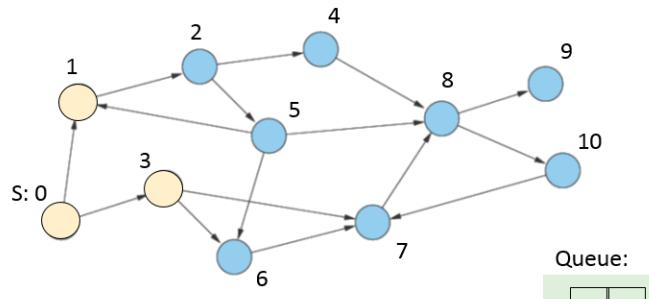
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0	0	
1	$\infty$	
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    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	$\infty$	
3	1	0
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	$\infty$	
7	$\infty$	
8	$\infty$	
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

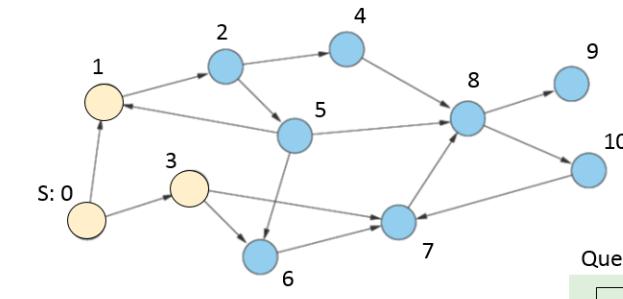
67

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	$\infty$	
3	1	0
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	$\infty$	
7	$\infty$	
8	$\infty$	
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

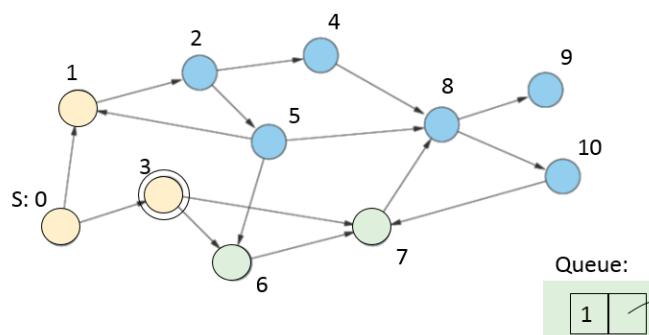
67

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	$\infty$	
3	1	0
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	$\infty$	
7	$\infty$	
8	$\infty$	
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

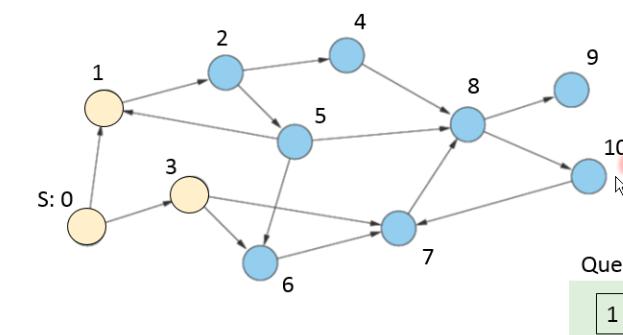
68

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	$\infty$	
3	1	0
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	$\infty$	
7	$\infty$	
8	$\infty$	
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

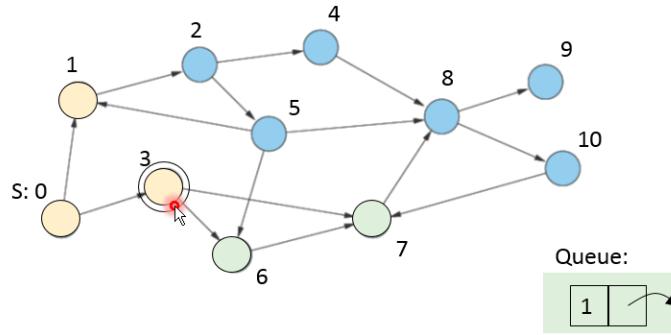
67

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	$\infty$	
3	1	0
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	$\infty$	
7	$\infty$	
8	$\infty$	
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

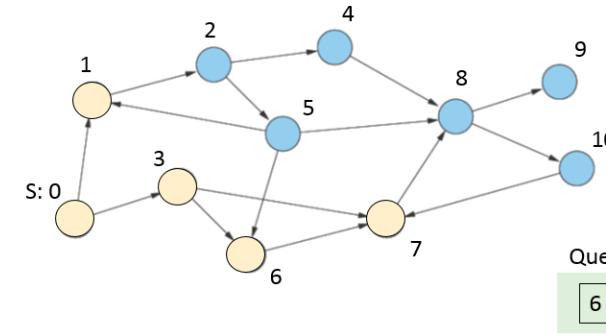
68

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	$\infty$	
3	1	0
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	2	3
7	2	3
8	$\infty$	
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

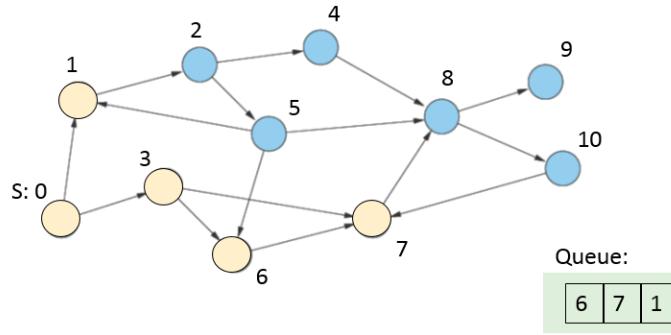
69

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	$\infty$	
3	1	0
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	2	3
7	2	3
8	$\infty$	
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

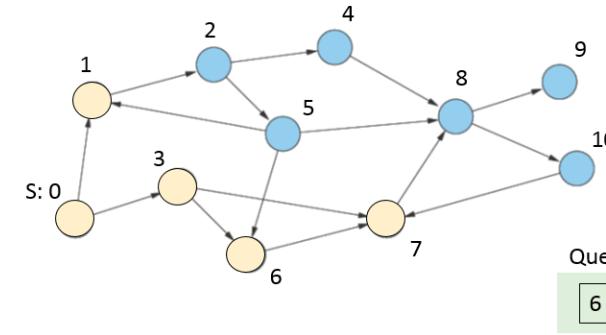
69

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	$\infty$	
3	1	0
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	2	3
7	2	3
8	$\infty$	
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

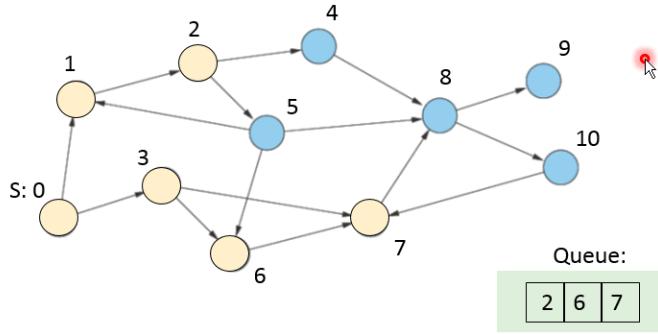
69

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	2	1
3	1	0
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	2	3
7	2	3
8	$\infty$	
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

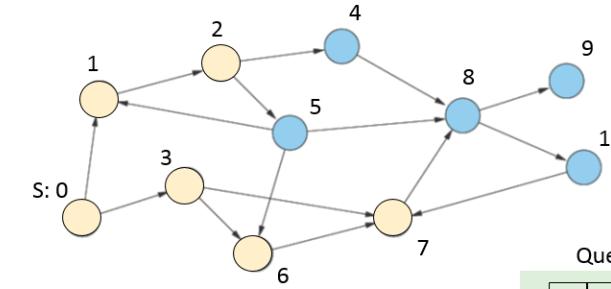
71

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	2	1
3	1	0
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	2	3
7	2	3
8	$\infty$	
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

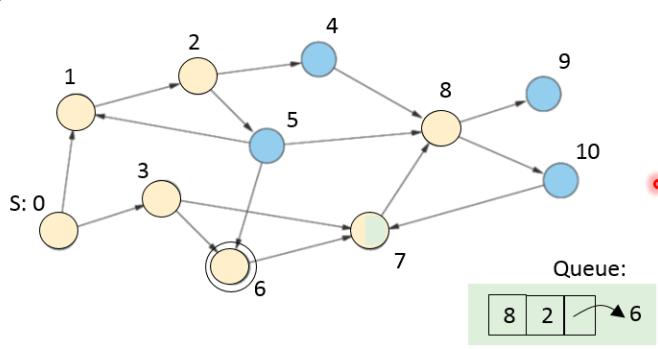
71

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	2	1
3	1	0
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	2	3
7	2	3
8	3	7
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

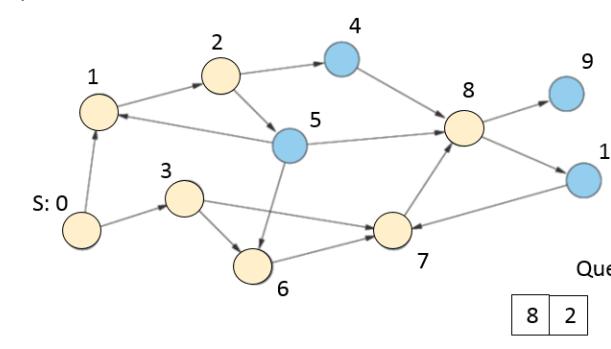
74

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	2	1
3	1	0
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	2	3
7	2	3
8	3	7
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

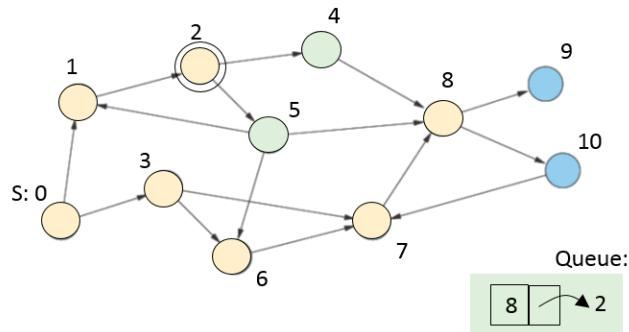
75

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	2	1
3	1	0
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	2	3
7	2	3
8	3	7
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

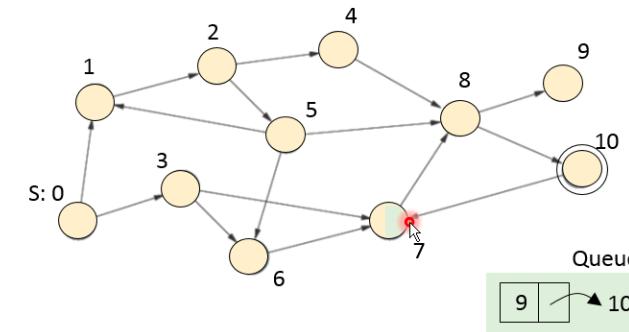
76

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	2	1
3	1	0
4	3	2
5	3	2
6	2	3
7	2	3
8	3	7
9	4	8
10	4	8

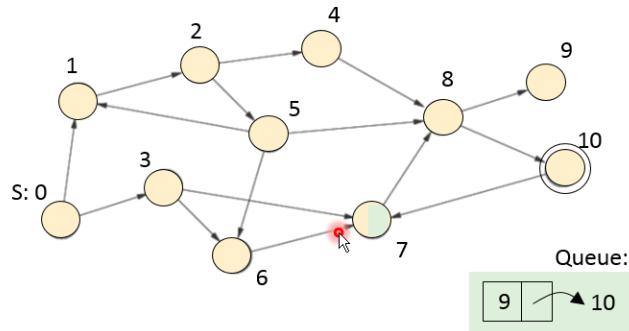
84

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	2	1
3	1	0
4	3	2
5	3	2
6	2	3
7	2	3
8	3	7
9	4	8
10	4	8

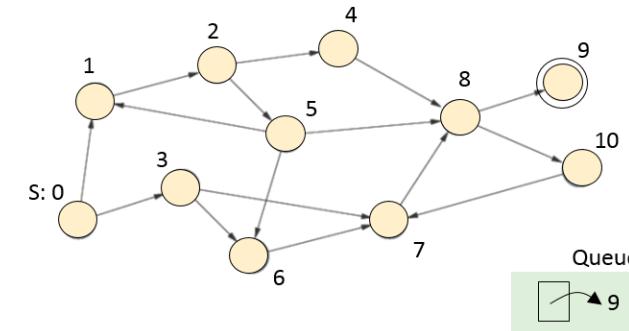
84

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	2	1
3	1	0
4	3	2
5	3	2
6	2	3
7	2	3
8	3	7
9	4	8
10	4	8

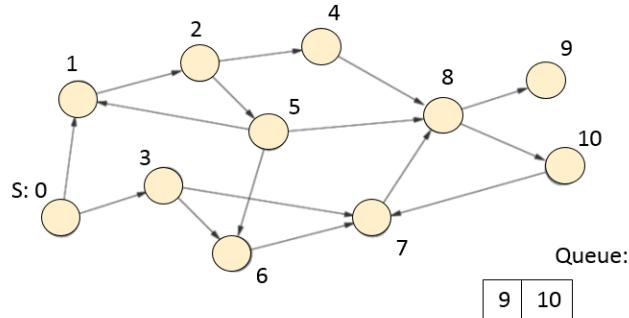
86

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	1	0
2	2	1
3	1	0
4	3	2
5	3	2
6	2	3
7	2	3
8	3	7
9	4	8
10	4	8

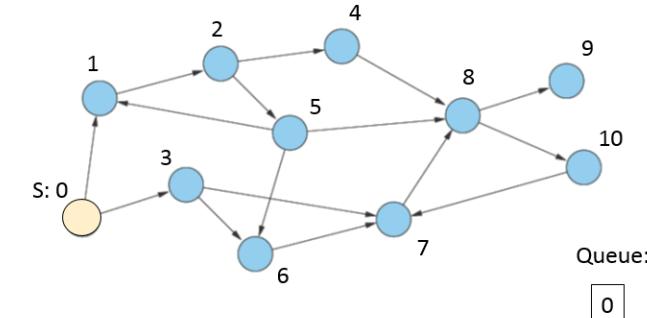
83

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	$\infty$	
2	$\infty$	
3	$\infty$	
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	$\infty$	
7	$\infty$	
8	$\infty$	
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

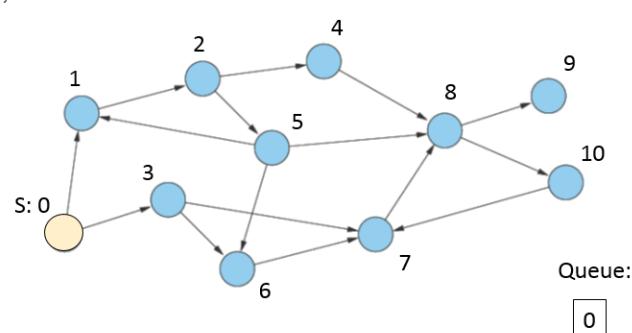
65

## Anwendung für Queue: Breadth First Traversierung eines Graphen

```

while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
    int v = queue.dequeue();
    int[] nodesAdjacentToV = G.nodesAdjacentTo(v);
    for (int w=0; w<nodesAdjacentToV.length; w++) {
        if (!marked[w]) {
            parentOf[w] = v;
            distTo[w] = distTo[v] + 1;
            marked[w] = true;
            queue.enqueue(w);
        }
    }
}

```



marked

	distTo	parentOf
0	0	
1	$\infty$	
2	$\infty$	
3	$\infty$	
4	$\infty$	
5	$\infty$	
6	$\infty$	
7	$\infty$	
8	$\infty$	
9	$\infty$	
10	$\infty$	

65