

COURSE TITLE		GRAPH ALGORITHMS					
Course code	DPR005	Year of study					1
Lecturer(s)	Ljiljana Despalatović, senior lecturer	ECTS (Number of credits allocated)					6
Associates		Total lesson hours per semester	Lecture	Seminar	Practical	Laboratory	
			24	16		20	
Course status	Core	Percentage share of e-learning					50.00%
COURSE DESCRIPTION							
Course Objectives	The goal of the course is to acquire knowledge in graph theory, to model discrete problems using graphs, and to apply appropriate methods for their solution, as well as to determine the complexity of algorithms. It involves distinguishing between problems that can be solved in polynomial time and hard problems (NP-complete).						
Course enrolment requirements and entry competencies required for the course	Good knowledge of programming in at least one programming language.						
Learning outcomes On successful completion of this course, student should be able to:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the basic graph algorithms and analyze them. 2. Use graphs and networks to model problems. 3. Estimate the complexity of problems and algorithms in graph theory and complex networks. 4. Identify problems as optimization problems. Distinguish between exact and heuristic methods. 5. Apply well-known algorithms from the field of graphs and complex networks. 6. Create new algorithms that utilize graph algorithms as their building blocks, implement them, and analyze them. 						
Course content	Introduction and Motivation. Python Programming Language, advanced concepts. Algorithm complexity. Terms P, NP, NP-hard, NP-complete. Definitions, representation, properties, and types of graphs. Walk, path, cycle, tree. Handshake lemma, Eulerian tour. Hamiltonian cycle, shortest path. Graph traversal. Components in a graph. Connectivity and connected components. Cut edge. Algorithms for finding the shortest path and all shortest paths in a graph. Minimum spanning tree. Prim's and Kruskal's algorithms. Cliques in a graph. Complex networks. Centrality, betweenness of vertices and edges.						
Types of teaching:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lecture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> seminars and workshop <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> practical <input type="checkbox"/> combined e-learning <input type="checkbox"/> field research		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-study <input type="checkbox"/> multimedia <input type="checkbox"/> laboratory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mentoring work <input type="checkbox"/> (others)				
Student obligations	Attending classes, seminar, exams.						
Monitoring student work (enter the share in ECTS)	Class attendance	0.8	Research		Practical work	0.67	
	Experimental work		Report		(others)		

credits for each activity so that the total number of ECTS credits	Essay		Seminar	0,53	(others)	
	Self-study	2	Workshop		(others)	
	Project	2	Office hours, mid-term exams and final exam	0	(others)	
Assessment and evaluation of student work during classes and at the final exam	CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT					
	Continuous testing indicators			Performance A_i (%)	Grade ratio k_i (%)	
	Class attendance			50-100	100	
	FINAL ASSESSMENT					
	Indicators checks (first and second final exam terms)			Performance A_i (%)	Grade ratio k_i (%)	
	Practical exam			50 - 100	60	
	Project			50 - 100	30	
	Previous activities			50 - 100	10	
	<p>The grade (in percentages) is formed on the basis of all indicators that describe the level of student activities according to the relation:</p> $Grade (\%) = \sum_{i=1}^N k_i A_i$ <p>k_i - weighting factor for each activity, A_i - success in percentage achieved for a particular activity, N - total number of activities.</p>					
	PERFORMANCE AND GRADE					
	Percentage		Criteria		Grade	
	50% - 61%		basic criteria met		sufficient (2)	
	62% - 74%		average performance with some errors		good (3)	
75% - 87%		above average performance with minor errors		very good (4)		
88% - 100%		outstanding performance		outstanding (5)		
Required reading						

Optional reading	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Magnus Lie Hetland "Python Algorithms", Apress, 2010. 2. Amy E. Hodler & Mark Needham „Graph Algorithms", O'Reilly, 2019.
Quality monitoring to ensure the acquisition of established learning outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of class attendance and success in performing student obligations • Updating detailed course curricula • Supervision of teaching activities • Continuous quality control of all parameters of the teaching process in accordance with the Action Plans • Semester-based student survey in accordance with the "Ordinance on the procedure of student evaluation of teaching work at the University of Split" (UNIST, Centre for Quality Improvement).
Other information	