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A vertex  $v$  of a graph  $G$  is a *boundary vertex* if there exists a vertex  $u$  such that the distance in  $G$  from  $u$  to  $v$  is at least the distance from  $u$  to any neighbour of  $v$ . We give a full description of all graphs that have exactly four boundary points, which answers a question of Hasegawa and Saito. To this end, we introduce the concept of frame of a graph. It allows us to construct, for every positive integer  $b$  and every possible “distance-vector” between  $b$  points, a graph  $G$  with exactly  $b$  boundary vertices such that every graph with  $b$  boundary points and the same distance-vector between them is an induced subgraph of  $G$ . (Received February 02, 2009)