CSE 332: Graphs

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Winter 2014

Announcements (2/12/14)

- Exams
  - Return at end of class
  - Mean 62.5, Median 63, sd 7.2
  - HW 5 available
  - Project 2B due Thursday night
- Reading for this week: Chapter 9.1, 9.2, 9.3

Graphs

- A formalism for representing relationships between objects

Graph `G = (V,E)`

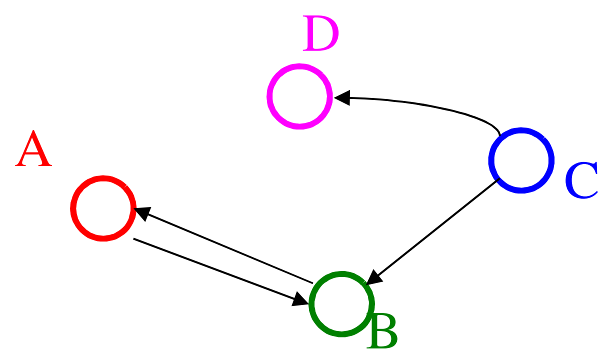
– *Set of vertices*:

$V = \{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n\}$

– *Set of edges*:

$E = \{e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_m\}$

where each e_i connects one vertex to another (v_j, v_k)




```
V = {A, B, C, D}
E = {(C, B),
     (A, B),
     (B, A)
     (C, D)}
```

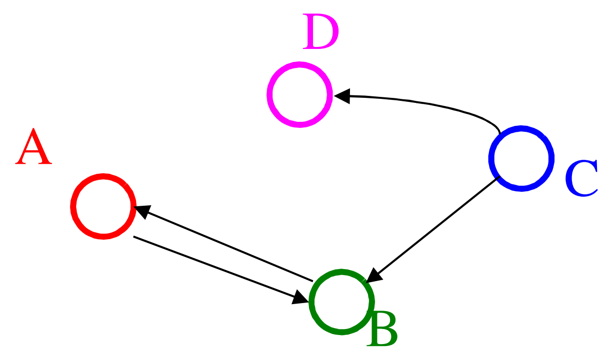
For *directed edges*, (v_j, v_k) and (v_k, v_j) are distinct. (More on this later…)

Graphs

Notation

`|V|` = number of vertices

`|E|` = number of edges



- **`v`** is *adjacent* to **`u`** if **`(u,v)`** ∈ **`E`**
  - *neighbor* of = adjacent to
  - Order matters for directed edges
- It is possible to have an edge **`(v,v)`**, called a *loop*.
  - We will assume graphs without loops.

```
V = {A, B, C, D}
E = {(C, B),
     (A, B),
     (B, A)
     (C, D)}
```

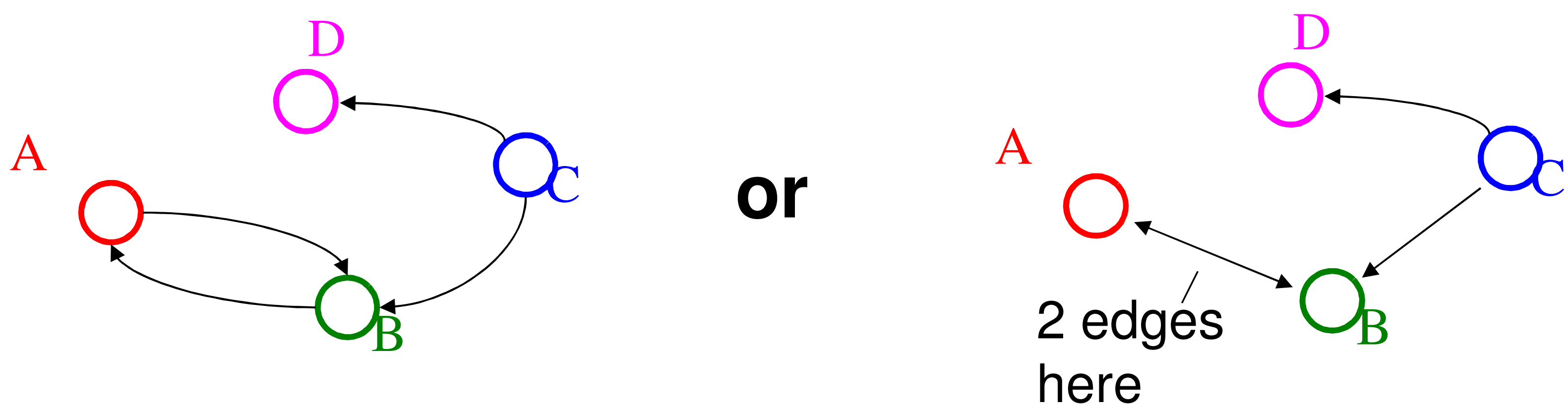
Examples of Graphs

For each, what are the vertices and edges?

- The web
- Facebook
- Highway map
- Airline routes
- Call graph of a program
- …

Directed Graphs

In *directed* graphs (a.k.a., *digraphs*), edges have a direction:

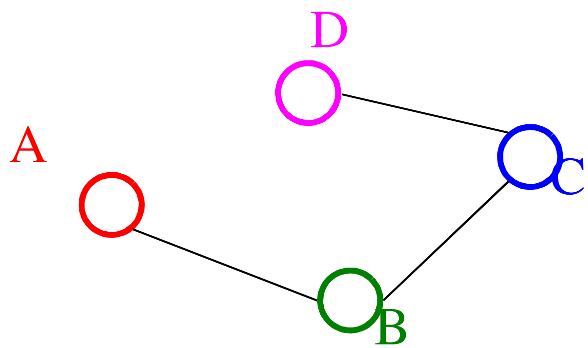


Thus, **(u,v)** $\in$ **E** does *not* imply **(v,u)** $\in$ **E**.
I.e., **v** adjacent to **u** does *not* imply **u** adjacent to **v**.

In-degree of a vertex: number of inbound edges.
Out-degree of a vertex : number of outbound edges.

Undirected Graphs

In *undirected* graphs, edges have no specific direction (edges are always two-way):

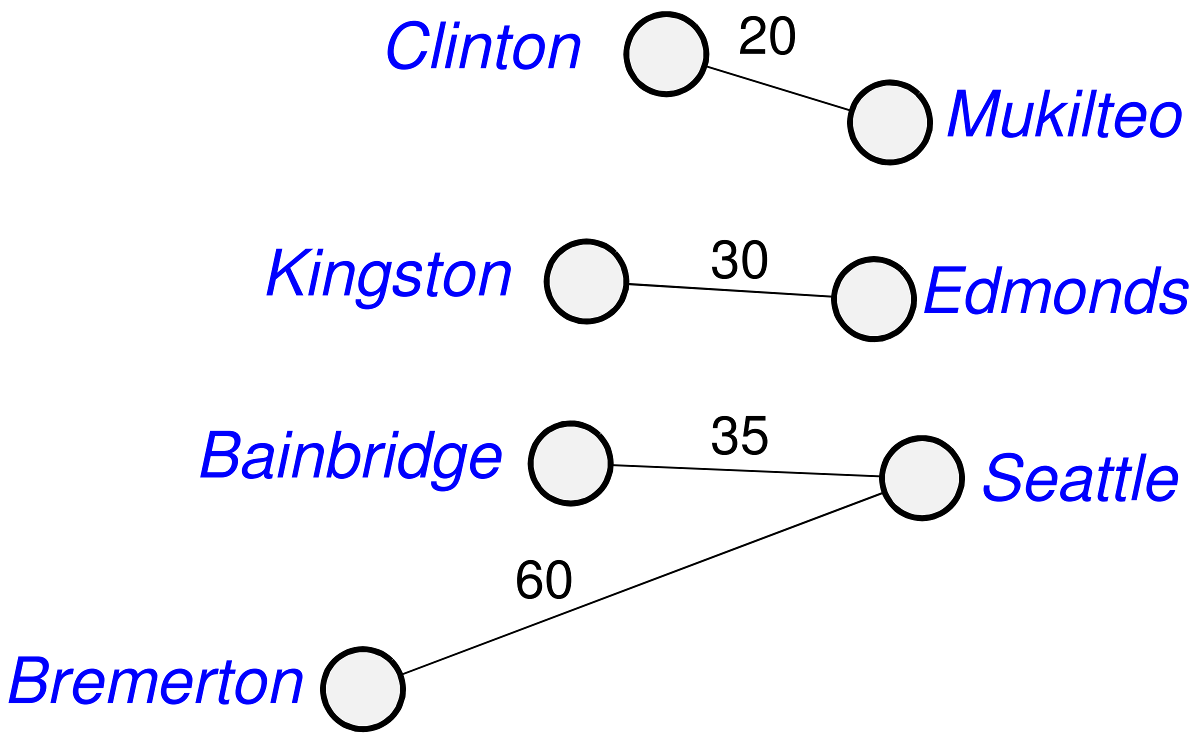


Thus, **`(u,v)`** $\in$ **`E`** *does* imply **`(v,u)`** $\in$ **`E`**. Only one of these edges needs to be in the set; the other is implicit.

Degree of a vertex: number of edges containing that vertex. (Same as number of adjacent vertices.)

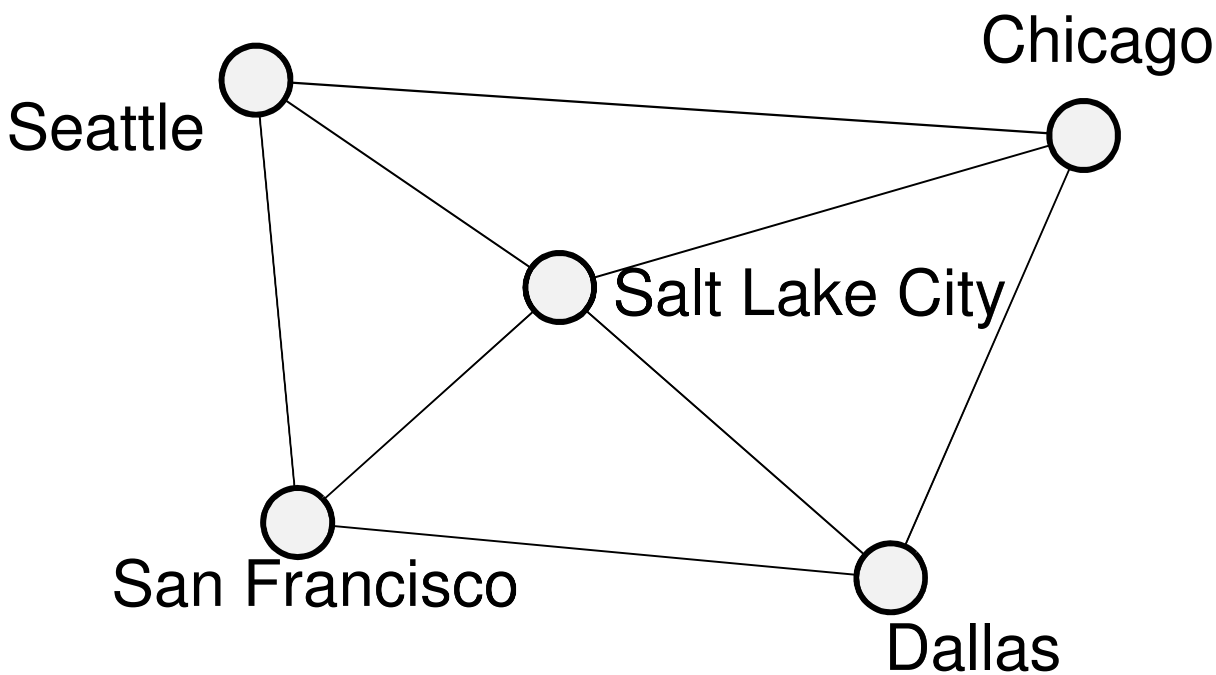
Weighted Graphs

Each edge has an associated weight or cost.



Paths and Cycles

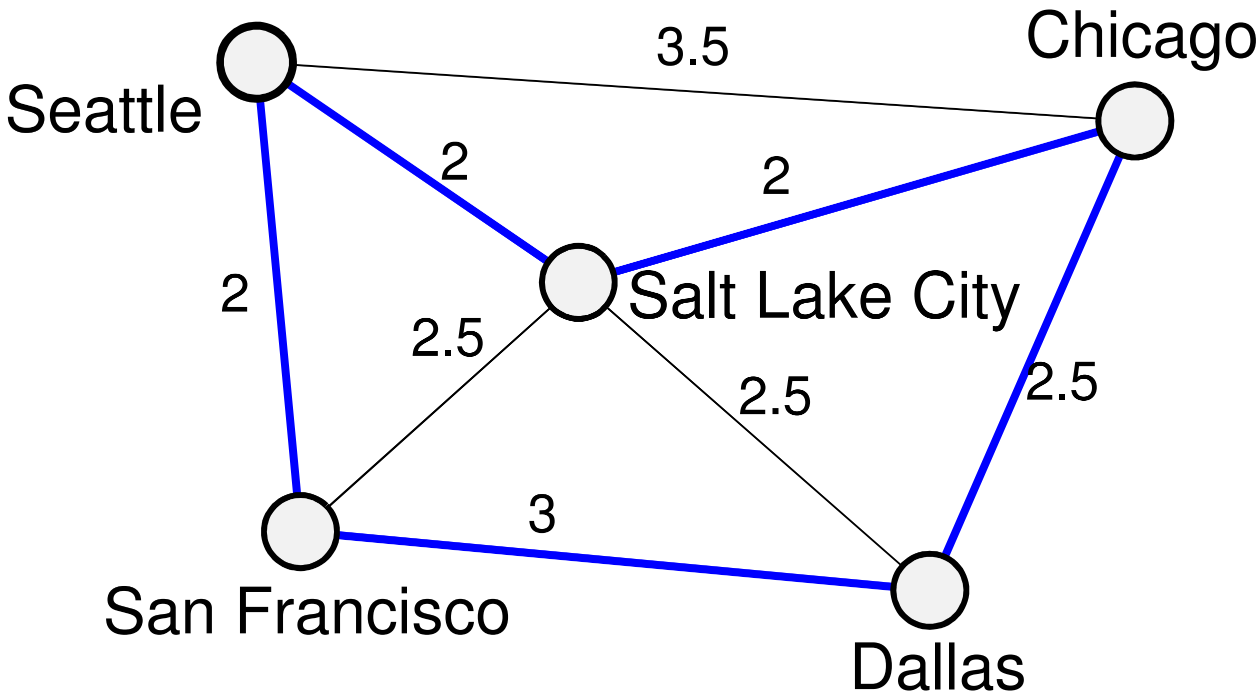
- A *path* is a list of vertices $\{w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_q\}$ such that $(w_i, w_{i+1}) \in E$ for all $1 \leq i < q$
- A *cycle* is a path that begins and ends at the same node



P = {Seattle, Salt Lake City, Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco, Seattle}

Path Length and Cost

- *Path length*: the number of edges in the path
- *Path cost*: the sum of the costs of each edge



For path P:
length(P) = 5
cost(P) = 11.5

How would you ensure that length(p)=cost(p) for all p?

Simple Paths and Cycles

A *simple path* repeats no vertices (except that the first can also be the last):

P = {Seattle, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Dallas}

P = {Seattle, Salt Lake City, Dallas, San Francisco, Seattle}

A *cycle* is a path that starts and ends at the same node:

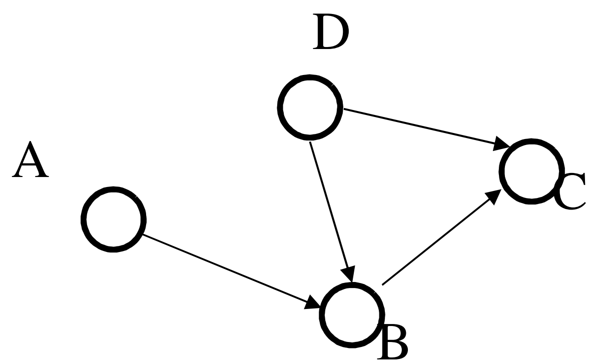
P = {Seattle, Salt Lake City, Dallas, San Francisco, Seattle}

P = {Seattle, Salt Lake City, Seattle, San Francisco, Seattle}

A *simple cycle* is a cycle that is also a simple path (in undirected graphs, no edge can be repeated).

Paths/Cycles in Directed Graphs

Consider this directed graph:

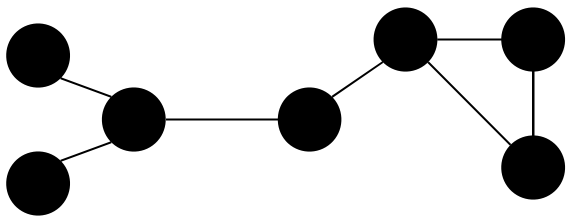


Is there a path from A to D?

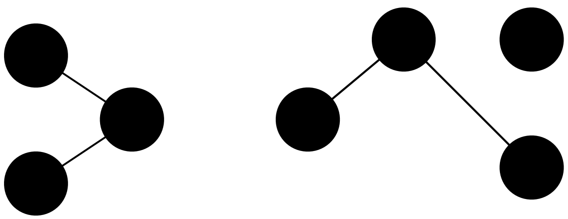
Does the graph contain any cycles?

Undirected Graph Connectivity

Undirected graphs are *connected* if there is a path between any two vertices:

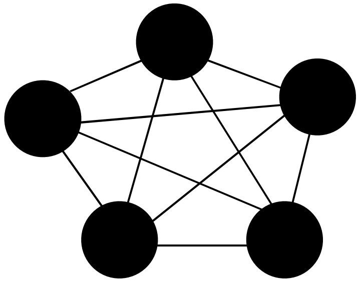


Connected graph



Disconnected graph

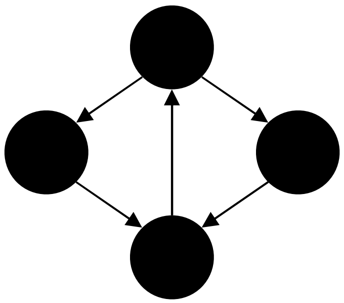
A *complete undirected* graph has an edge between every pair of vertices:



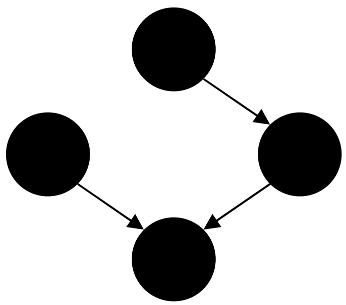
(Complete = *fully connected*)

Directed Graph Connectivity

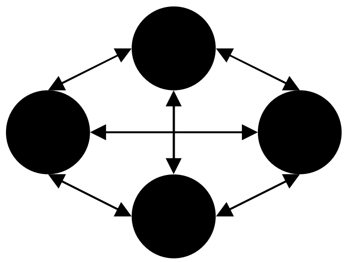
Directed graphs are *strongly connected* if there is a path from any one vertex to any other.



Directed graphs are *weakly connected* if there is a path between any two vertices, *ignoring direction.*



A *complete directed* graph has a directed edge between every pair of vertices. (Again, complete = *fully connected*.)



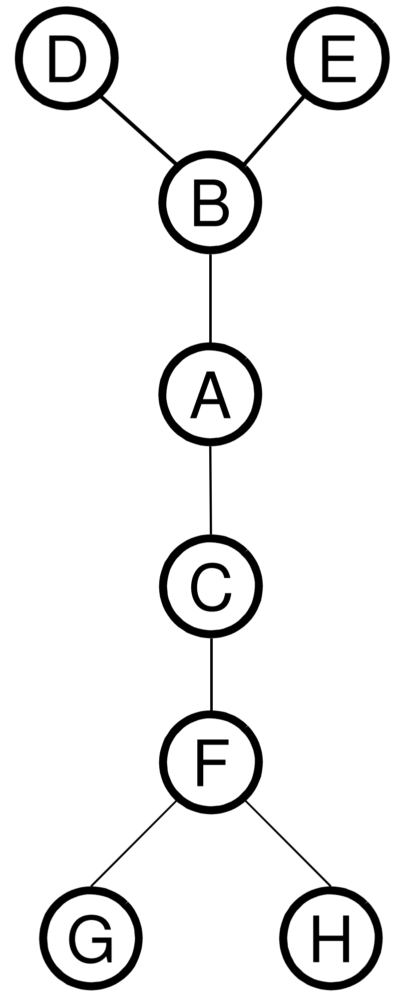
Trees as Graphs

A tree is a graph that is:

– *undirected*

– *acyclic*

– *connected*



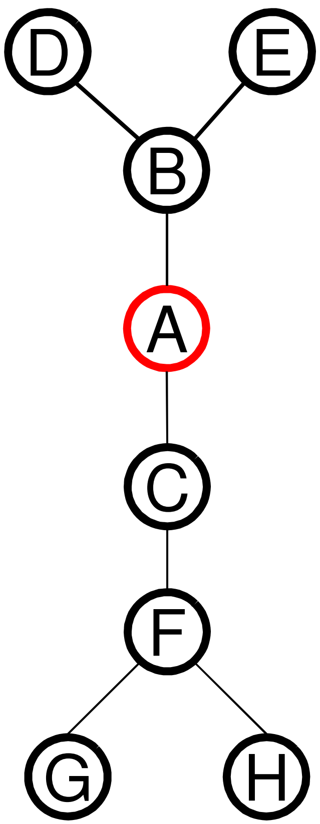
Hey, that doesn't look like a tree!

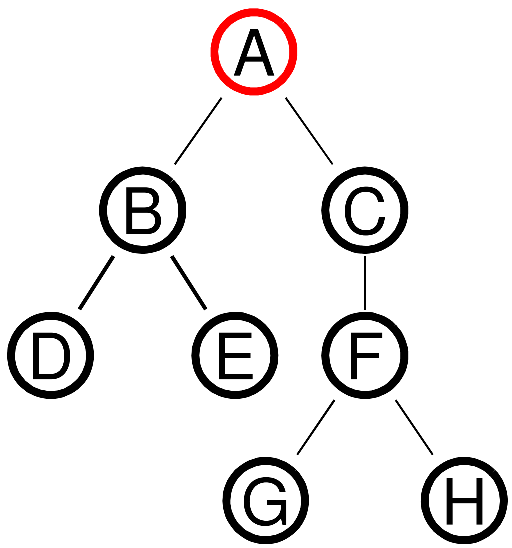
Rooted Trees

We are more accustomed to:

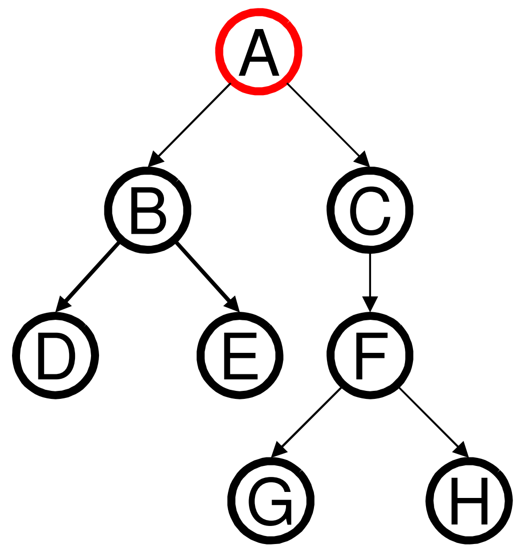
- Rooted trees (a tree node that is “special”)
- Directed edges from parents to children (parent closer to root).

A rooted tree (root indicated in red) drawn two ways





Rooted tree with directed edges from parents to children.

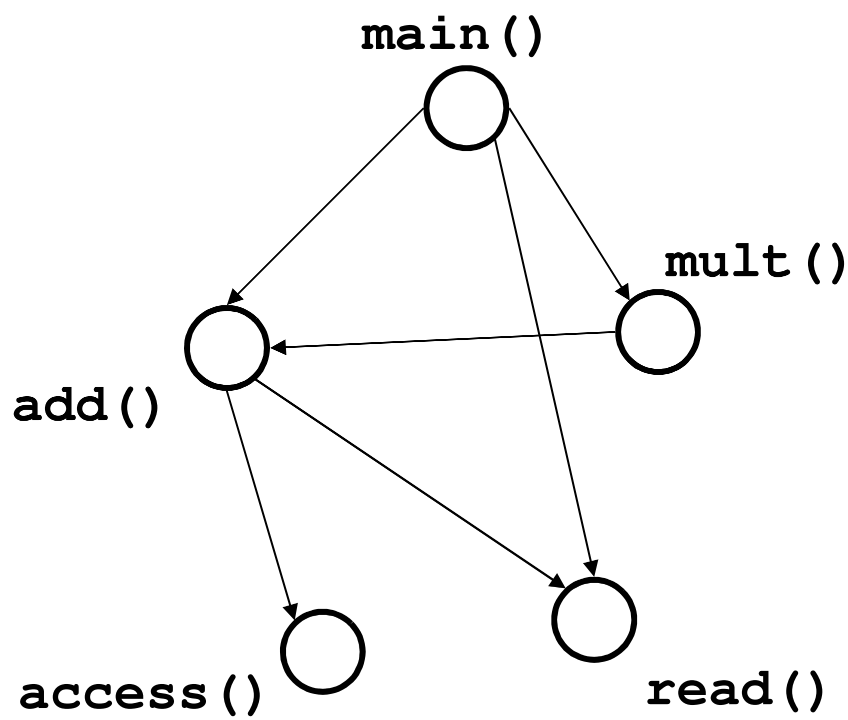


Characteristics of this one?

Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs)

DAGs are directed graphs with no (directed) cycles.

Aside: *If program call-graph is a DAG, then all procedure calls can be in-lined*



|E| and |V|

How many edges |E| in a graph with |V| vertices?

What if the graph is directed?

What if it is undirected and connected?

Can the following bounds be simplified?

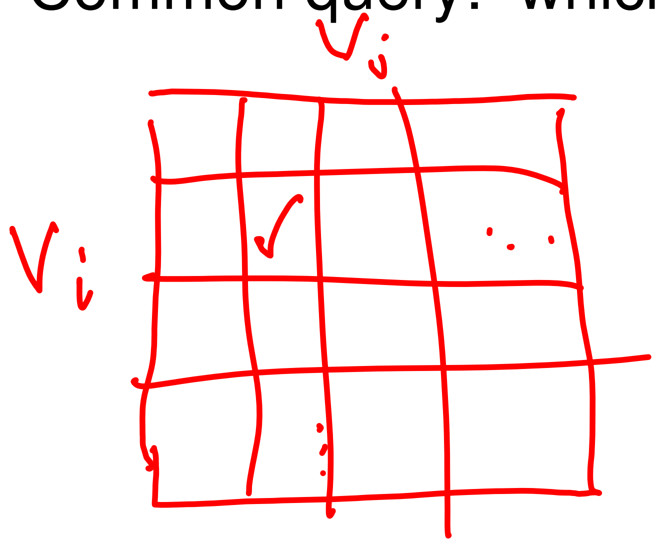
- Arbitrary graph: $O(|E| + |V|)$
- Arbitrary graph: $O(|E| + |V|^2)$
- Undirected, connected: $O(|E| \log|V| + |V| \log|V|)$

Some (semi-standard) terminology:

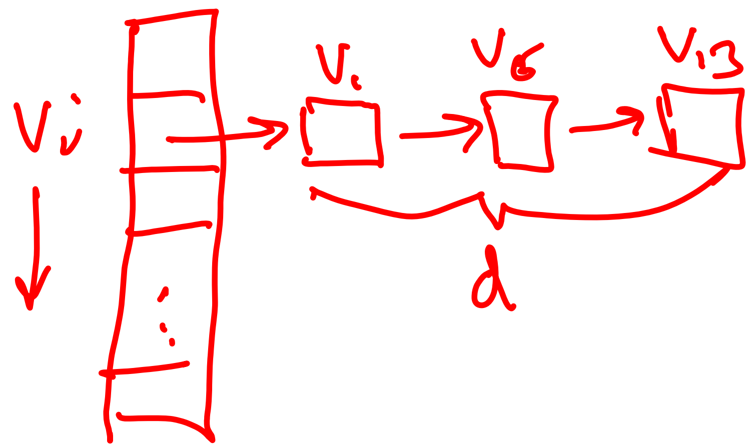
- A graph is *sparse* if it has $O(|V|)$ edges (upper bound).
- A graph is *dense* if it has $\Theta(|V|^2)$ edges.

What's the data structure?

- Common query: which edges are adjacent to a vertex



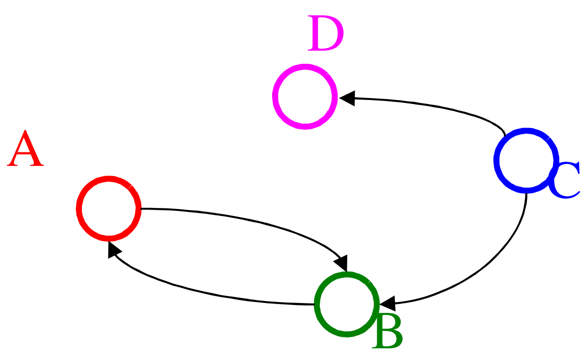
$O(|V|)$

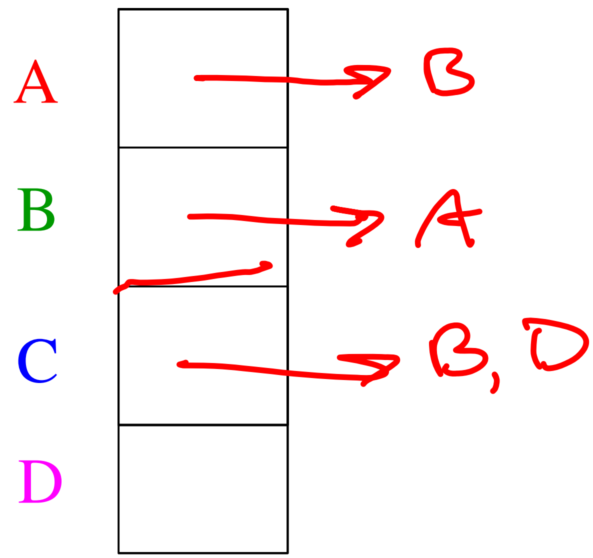


$O(|d|)$

Representation 2: Adjacency List

A list (array) of length `|V|` in which each entry stores a list (linked list) of all adjacent vertices





Runtimes:

Iterate over vertices? O(|V|)

Iterate over edges? O(|V| + |E|)

Iterate edges adj. to vertex? O(d)

Existence of edge? O(d)

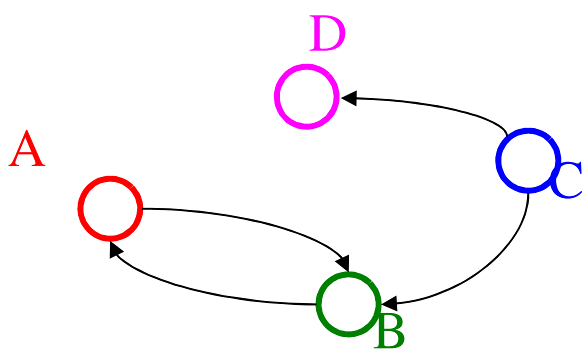
length of linked list

Space requirements? |V| + |E|

Best for what kinds of graphs?

Representation 1: Adjacency Matrix

A `|V| x |V|` matrix `M` in which an element `M[u,v]` is true if and only if there is an edge from `u` to `v`



	A	B	C	D
A		X		
B	X			
C		X		X
D				

Runtimes:

Iterate over vertices? $O(|V|)$

Iterate over edges? $O(|V|^2)$

Iterate edges adj. to vertex? $O(|V|)$

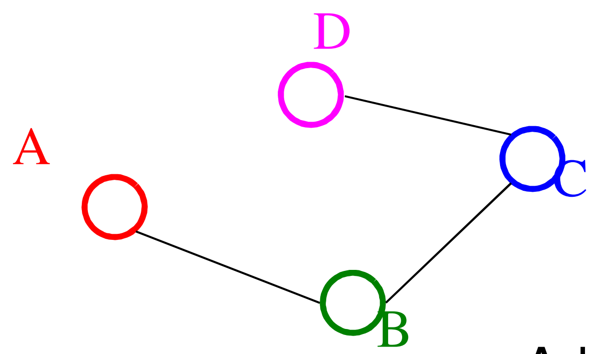
Existence of edge? $O(1)$

Space requirements? $|V|^2$

Best for what kinds of graphs? dense

Representing Undirected Graphs

What do these reps look like for an undirected graph?



Adjacency matrix:

	A	B	C	D
A		X		
B	X		X	
C		X		X
D			X	

Adjacency list:

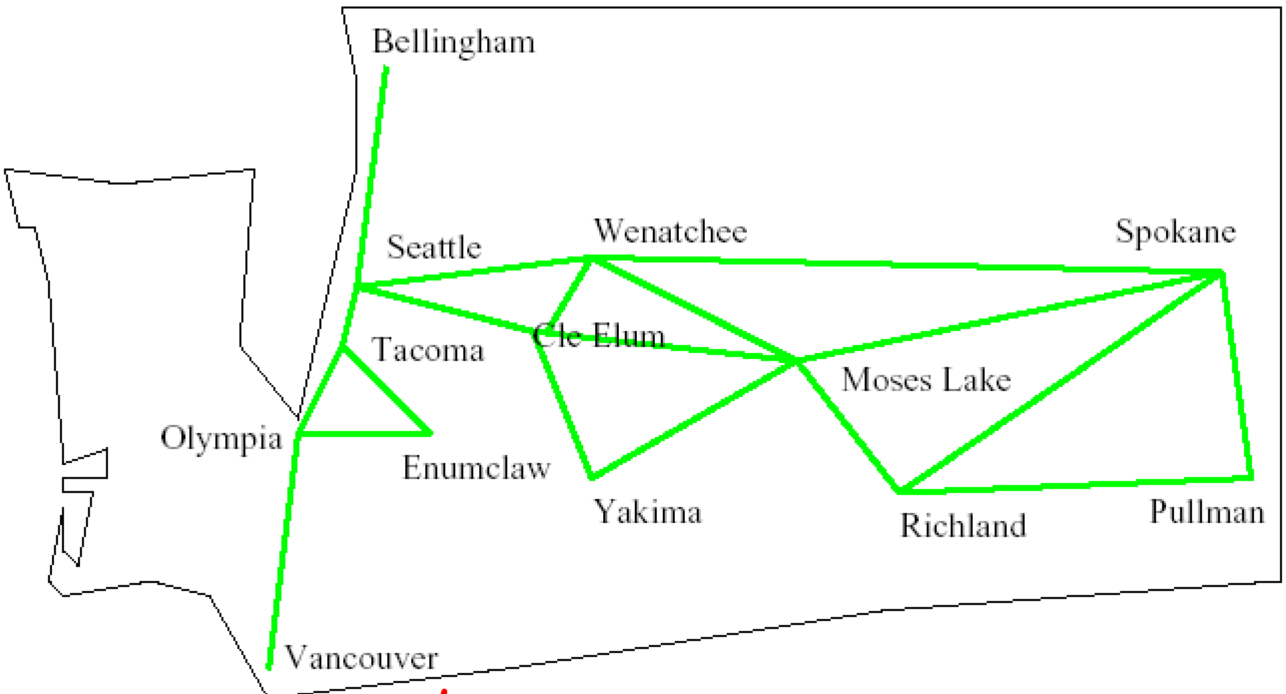
A → B

B → A, C

C → B, D

D → C

Some Applications: Moving Around Washington



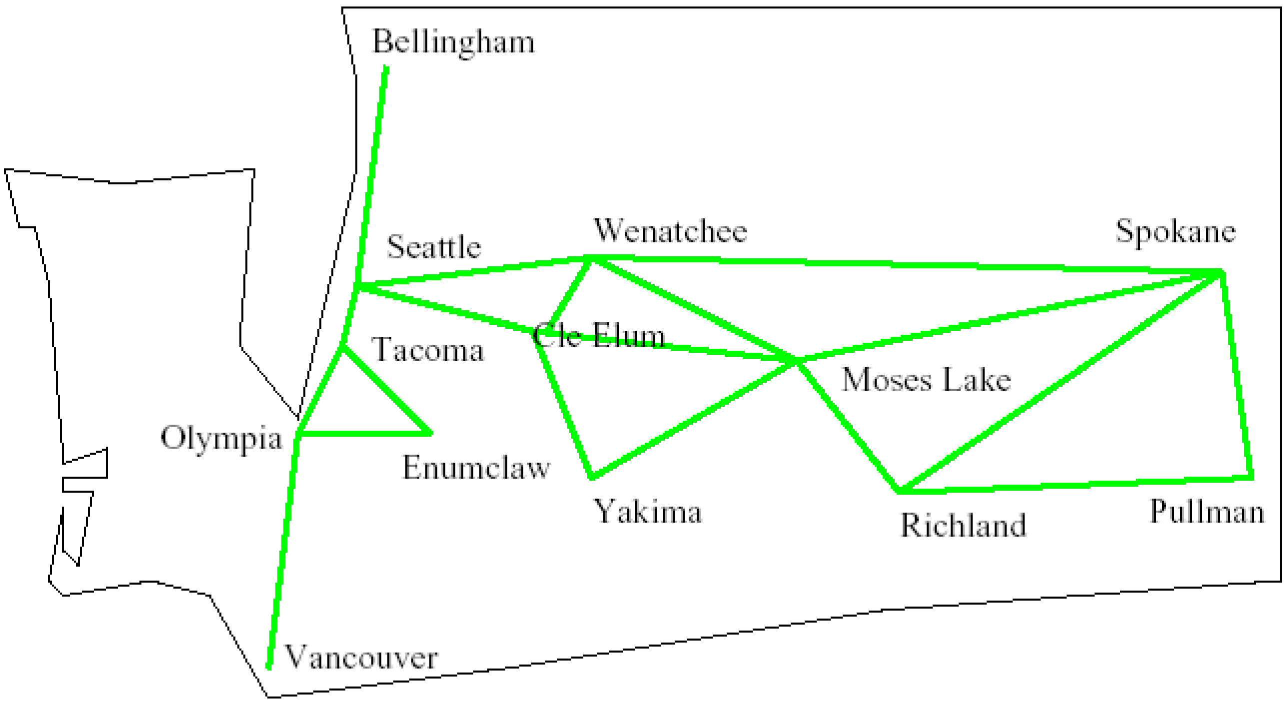
<distance

What's the *shortest route* to from Seattle to Pullman?

Edge labels: distance

"
weights
"
cost

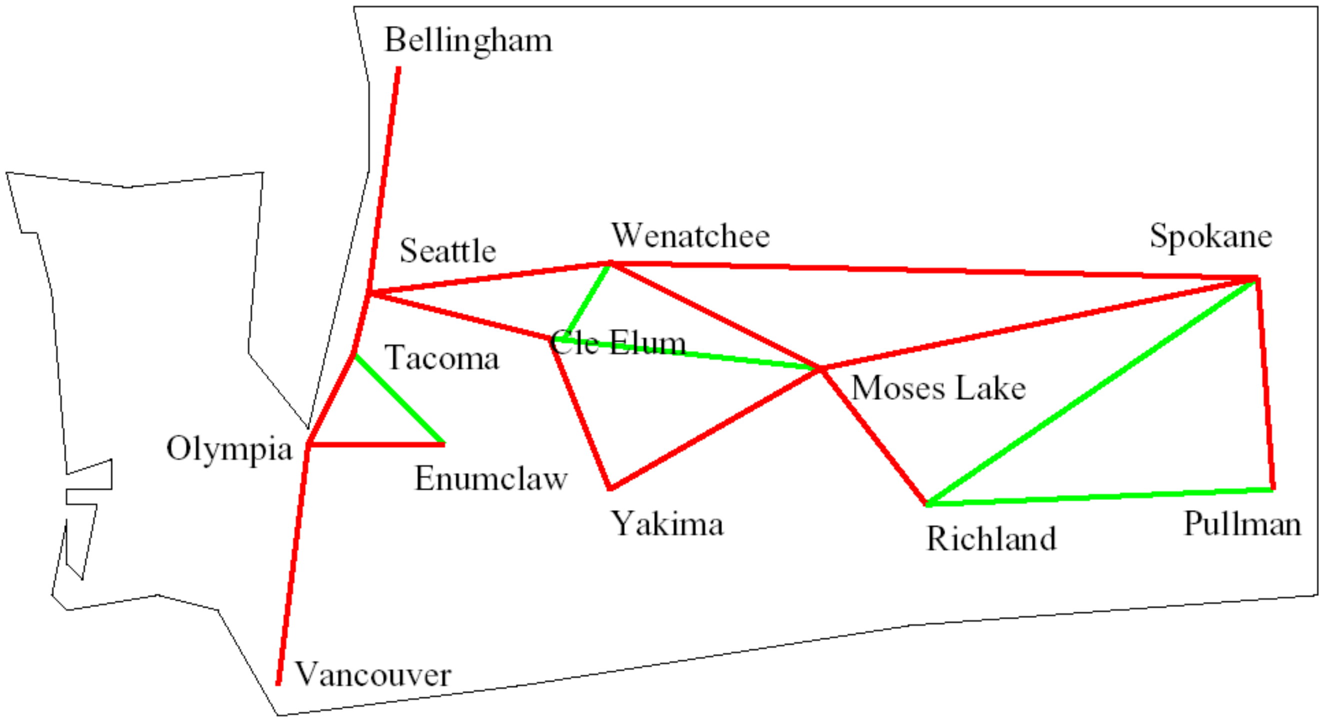
Some Applications: Moving Around Washington



What's the *quickest way* to get from Seattle to Pullman?

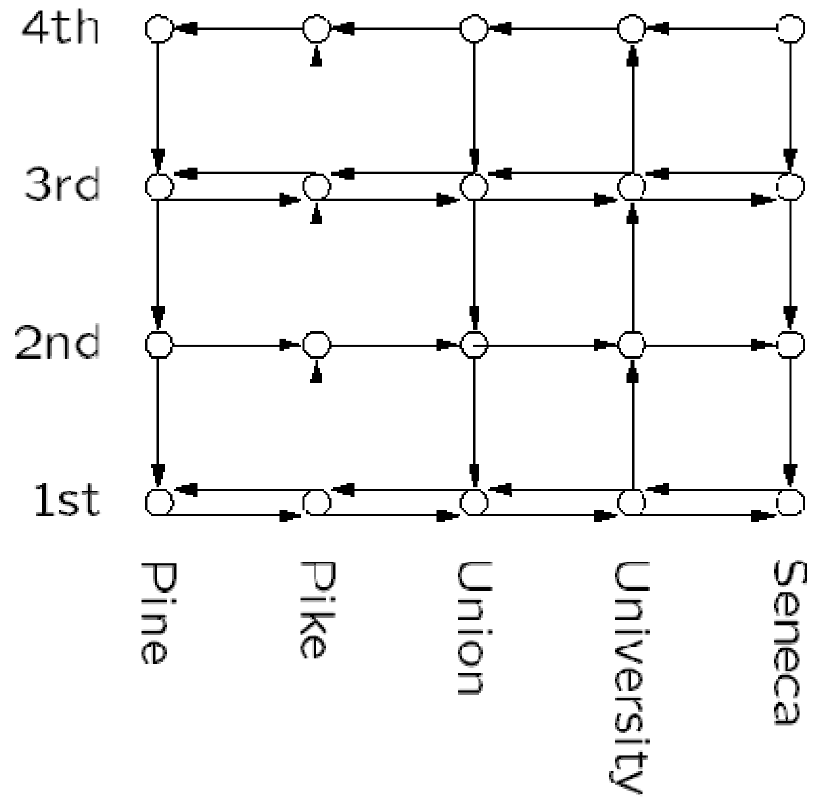
Edge labels: time

Some Applications:
Reliability of Communication



If Wenatchee's phone exchange *goes down*,
can Seattle still talk to Pullman?

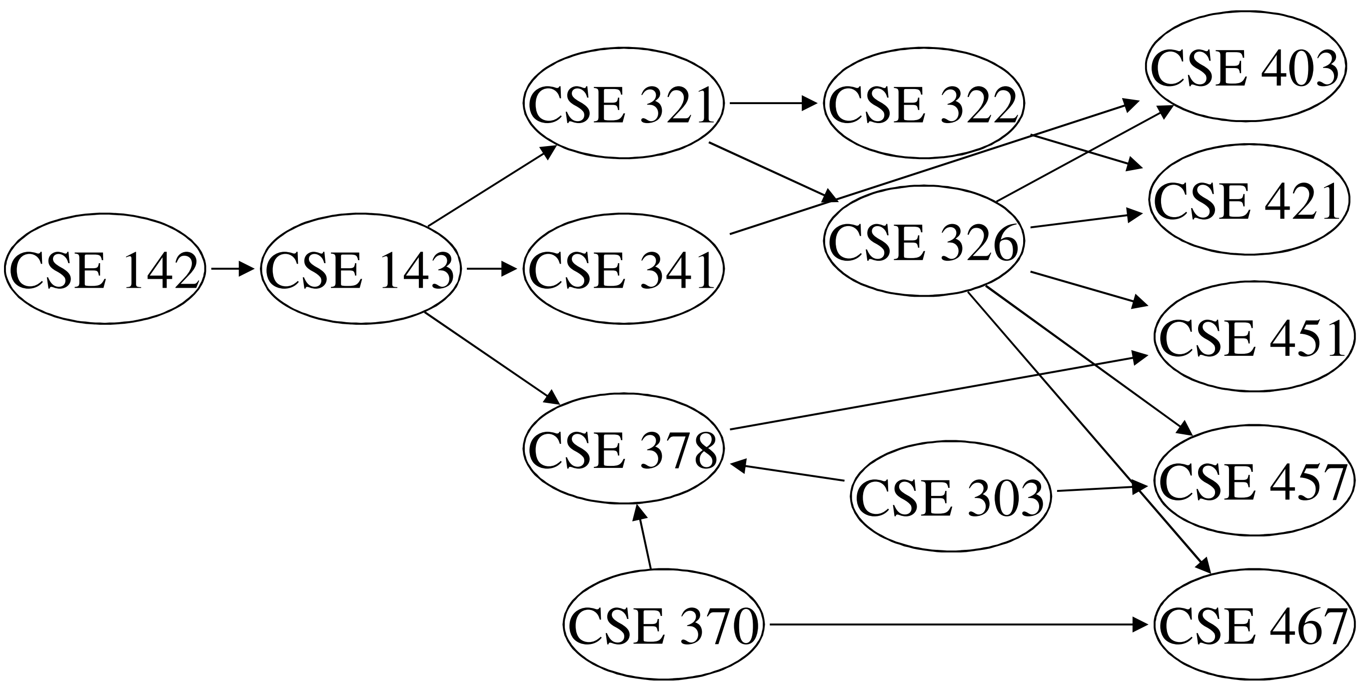
Some Applications: Bus Routes in Downtown Seattle



If we're at 3rd and Pine, how can we get to 1st and University using Metro? How about 4th and Seneca?

Application: Topological Sort

Given a graph, `G = (V,E)`, output all the vertices in `V` sorted so that no vertex is output before any other vertex with an edge to it.



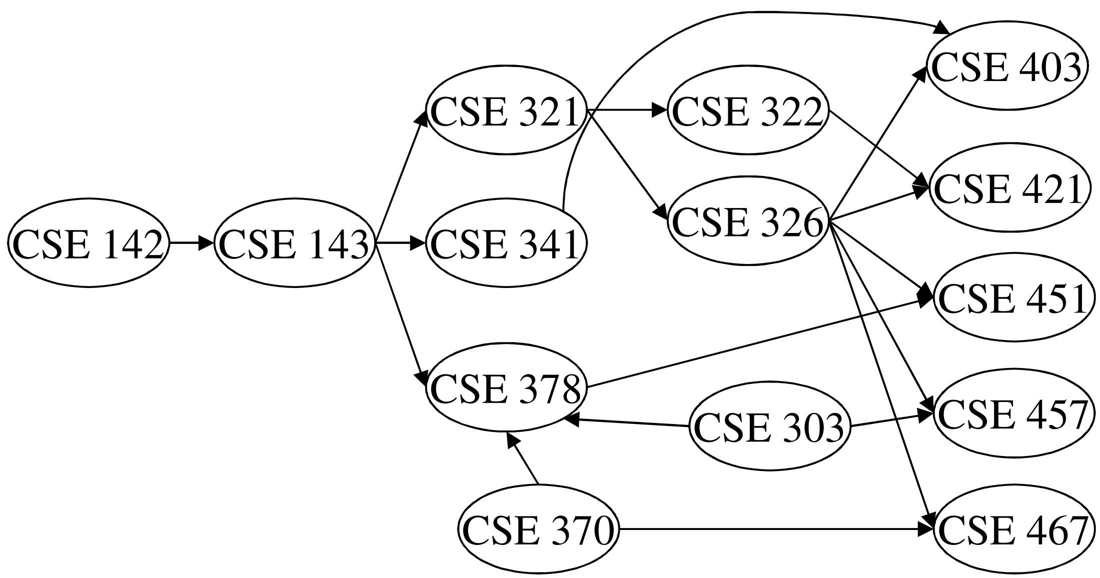
What kind of input graph is allowed? DAG

Is the output unique? No

Topological Sort: Take One

1. Label each vertex with its *in-degree* (# inbound edges)
2. **While** there are vertices remaining:
   a. Choose a vertex *v* of *in-degree zero*; output *v*
   b. Reduce the in-degree of all vertices adjacent to *v*
   c. Remove *v* from the list of vertices

Runtime:



142, 143, 321, 341, 370, 322, 326,
303, 378, 467, 457, 451, 421, 403

~~142 0~~
~~143 1 0~~
~~321 1 0~~
~~341 1 0~~
~~378 3 2 1 0~~
~~370 0~~
~~322 1 0~~
~~326 1 0~~

~~303 0~~
~~403 2 1 0~~
~~421 2 1 0~~
~~451 2 1 0~~
~~457 2 1 0~~
~~467 2 1 0~~

```
void Graph::topsort(){
  Vertex v, w;

labelEachVertexWithItsInDegree();

      for (int counter=0; counter < NUM_VERTICES;
                                    counter++){
            v = findNewVertexOfDegreeZero();

            v.topologicalNum = counter;
            for each w adjacent to v
                  w.indegree--;

  }
}
```

$O(E) + O(|V|^2)$ ← AM

$O(V) + O(E)$ ↔ AL with incoming

$\underbrace{O(|V|^2)}_{\text{over course of entire program}}$

$O(|E|)$

total = $O(|V|^2)$

Topological Sort: Take Two

1. Label each vertex with its in-degree
2. Initialize a queue Q to contain all in-degree zero vertices
3. While Q not empty
   a. v = Q.dequeue; output v
   b. Reduce the in-degree of all vertices adjacent to v
   c. If new in-degree of any such vertex u is zero Q.enqueue(u)

Note: could use a stack, list, set, box, … instead of a queue

Runtime:

```
void Graph::topsort(){
  Queue q(NUM_VERTICES);
  int counter = 0;
  Vertex v, w;
      labelEachVertexWithItsIn-degree();

  q.makeEmpty();
  for each vertex v
    if (v.indegree == 0)
      q.enqueue(v);

  while (!q.isEmpty()){
    v = q.dequeue();
    v.topologicalNum = ++counter;
    for each w adjacent to v
      if (--w.indegree == 0)
        q.enqueue(w);
  }
}
```

intialize the queue

get a vertex with indegree 0

insert new eligible vertices