

Data Structures and Algorithms

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outline

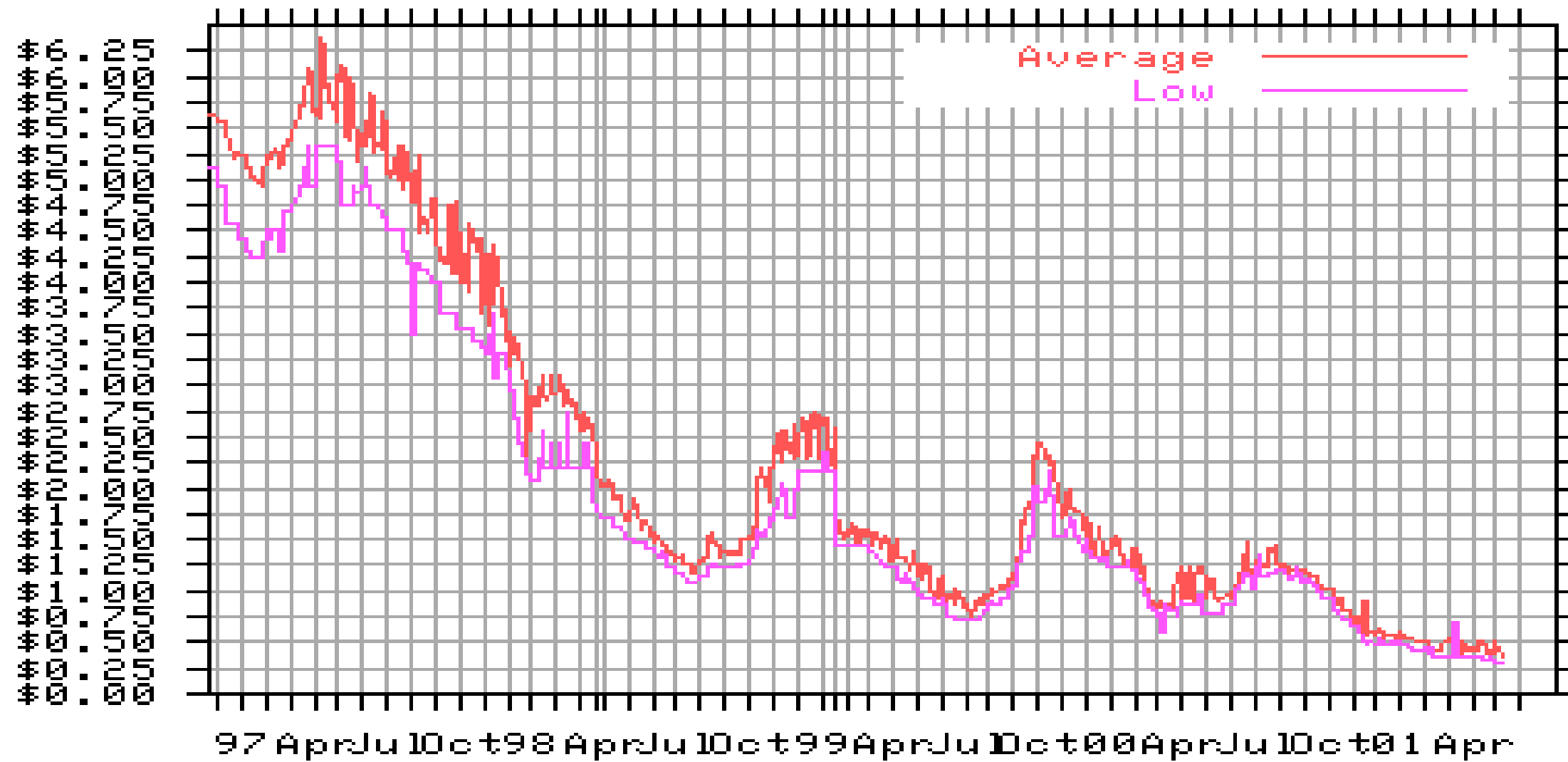
Graphs

- **What are Graphs?**
- **Graphs' Terminologies**

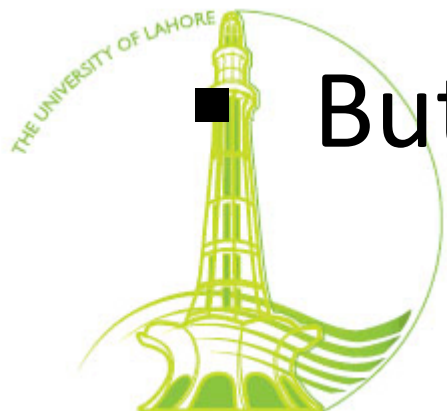


What are graphs?

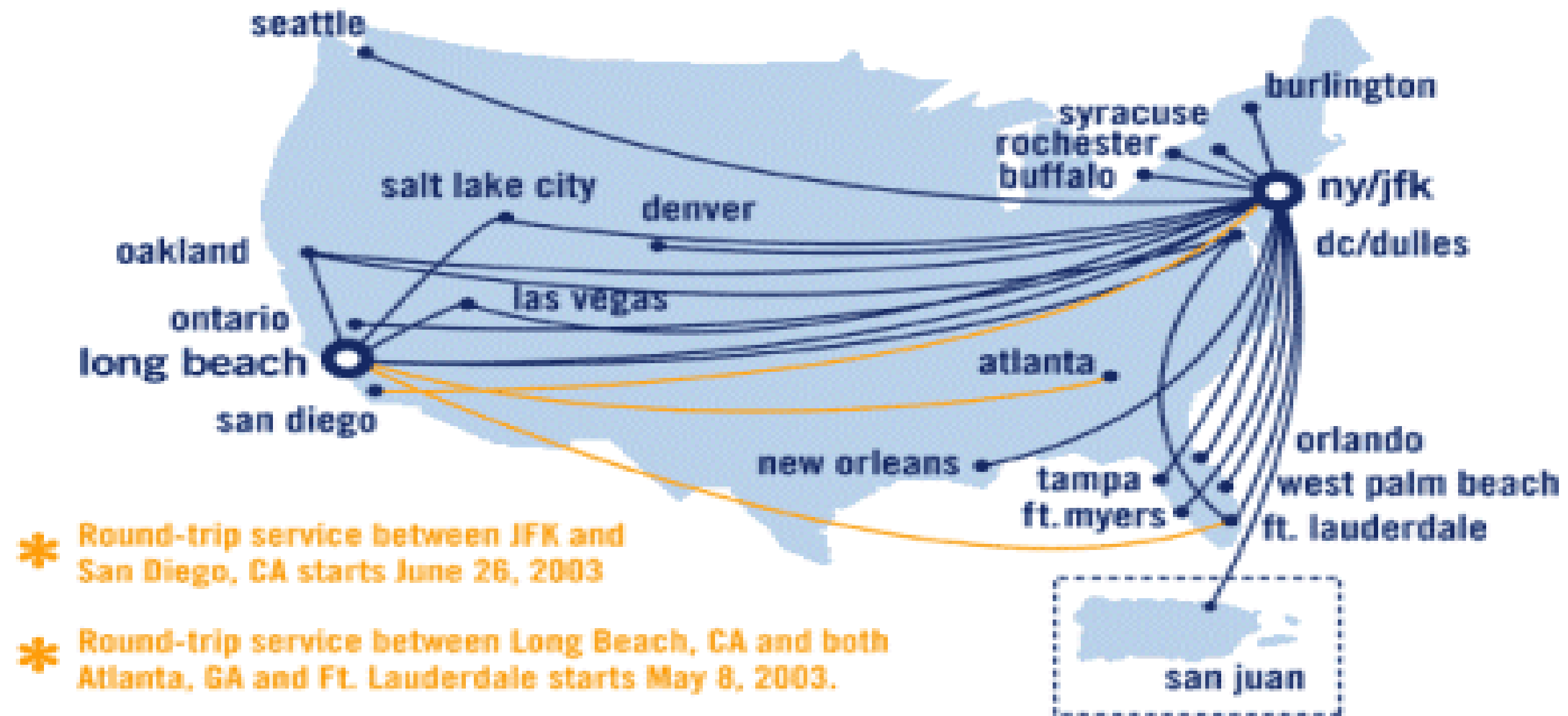
- Yes, this is a graph....



- But we are interested in a different kind of “graph”



Airline Routes

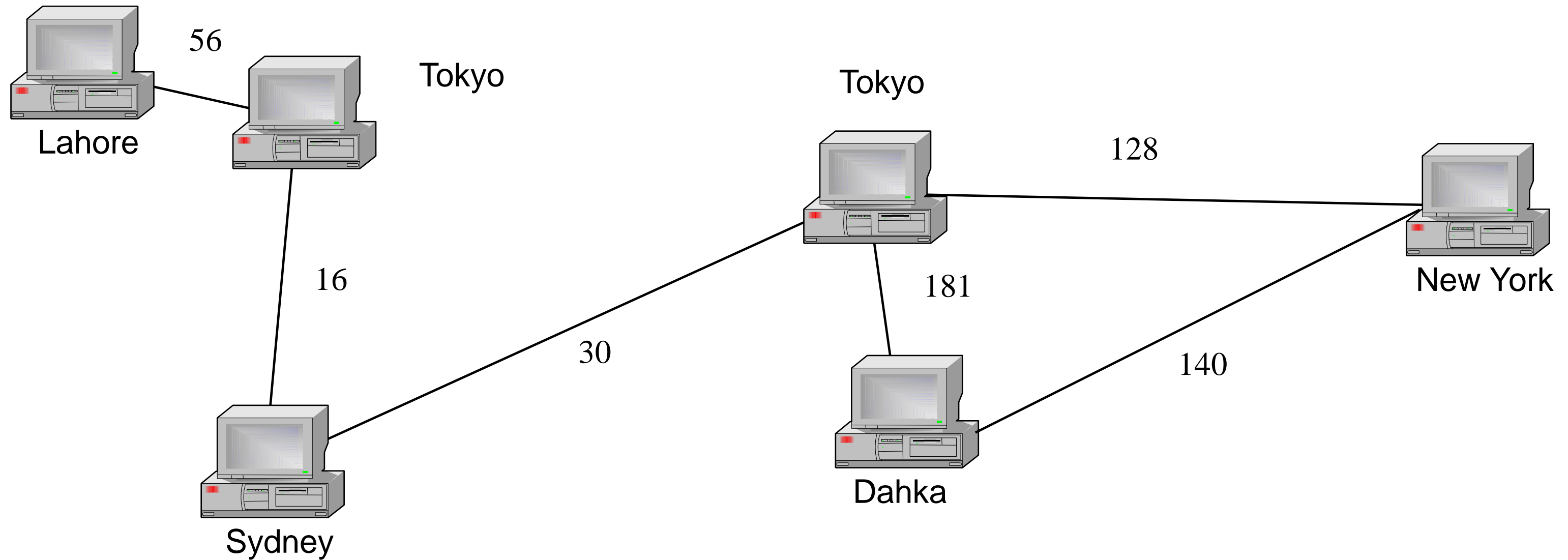


Nodes = cities

Edges = direct flights



Computer Networks



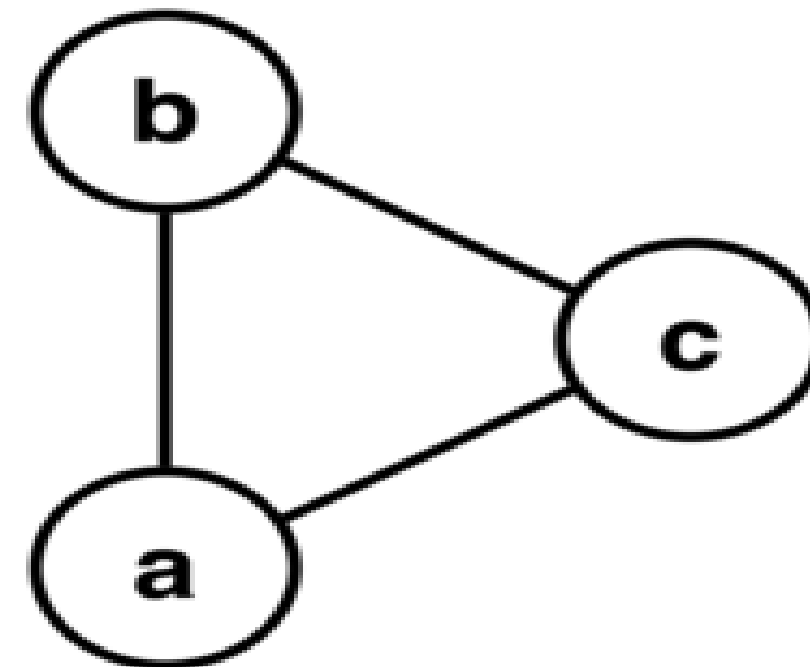
Nodes = computers

Edges = transmission rates



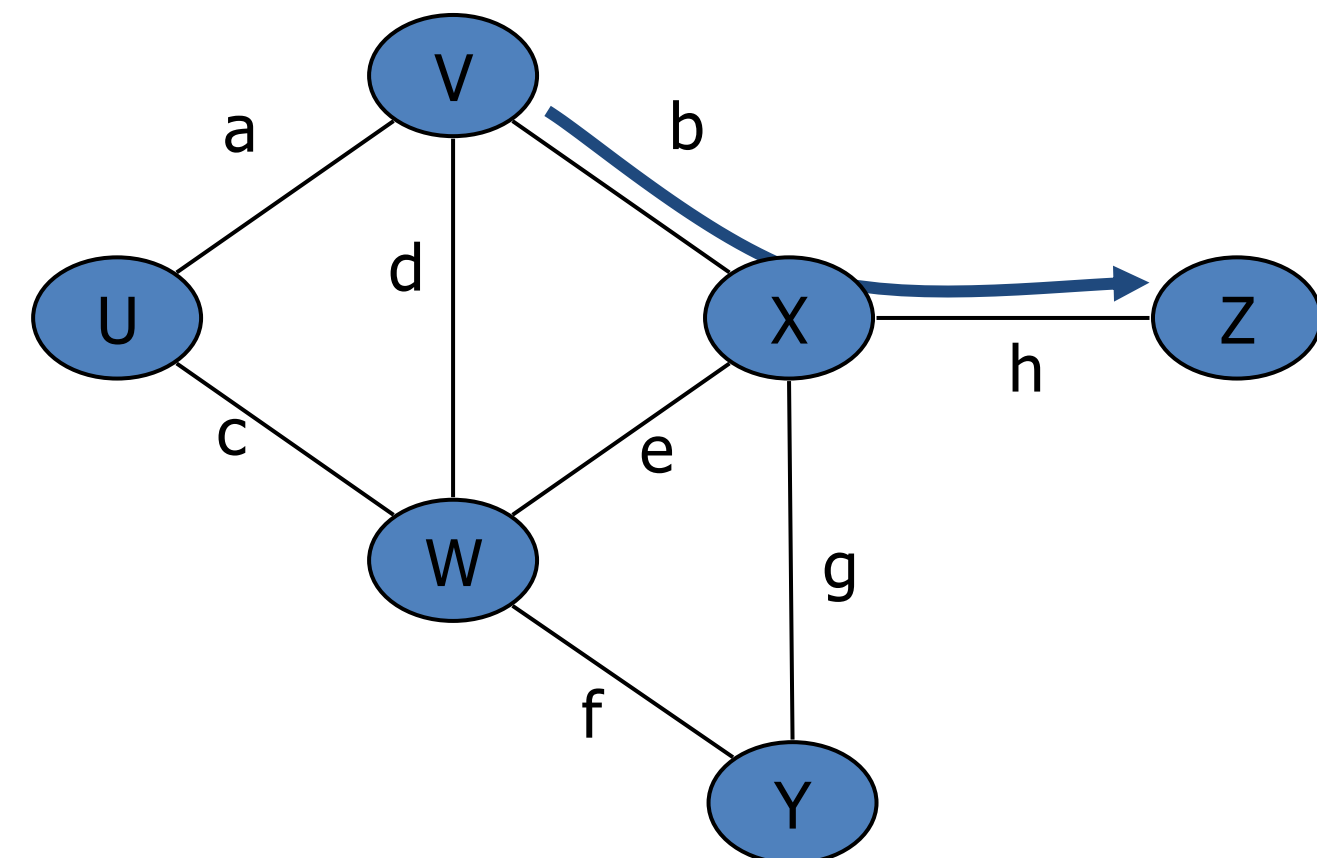
Graphs

- **Graph:** a data structure containing
 - a set of vertices V
 - a set of edges E , where an edge represents a connection between 2 vertices
 - edge is a pair (v, w) where $v, w \in V$
- Denote graph as $G = (V, E)$
- Example:
 $G = (V, E)$ where
 $V = \{a, b, c\}$ and $E = \{(a, b), (b, c), (c, a)\}$



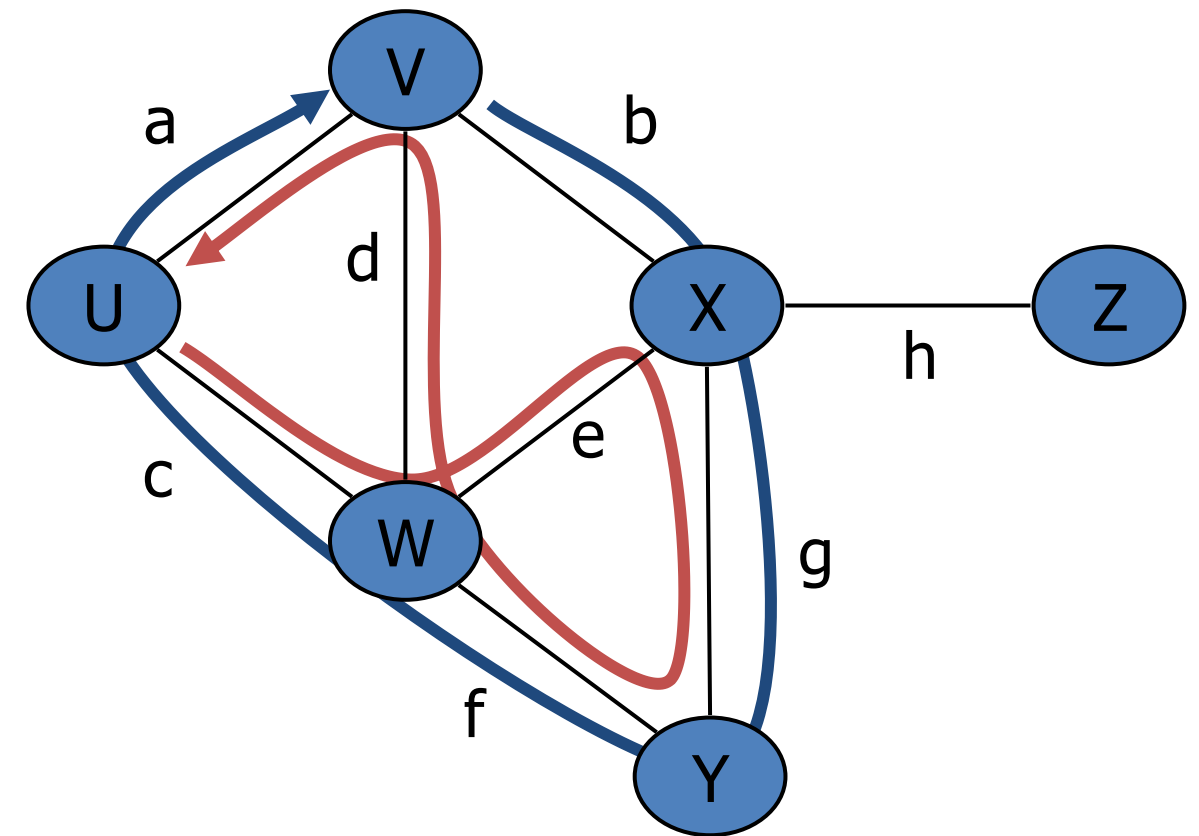
Paths

- **path:** a path from vertex A to B is a sequence of edges that can be followed starting from A to reach B
 - Can be represented as vertices visited or edges taken
 - Example: path from V to Z : $\{b, h\}$ or $\{(v,x), (x,z)\}$ or $\{V, X, Z\}$
- **reachability:** v_2 is *reachable* from v_1 if a path exists from v_1 to v_2
- **connected graph:** one in which it is possible to reach any node from any other
 - Is this graph connected?



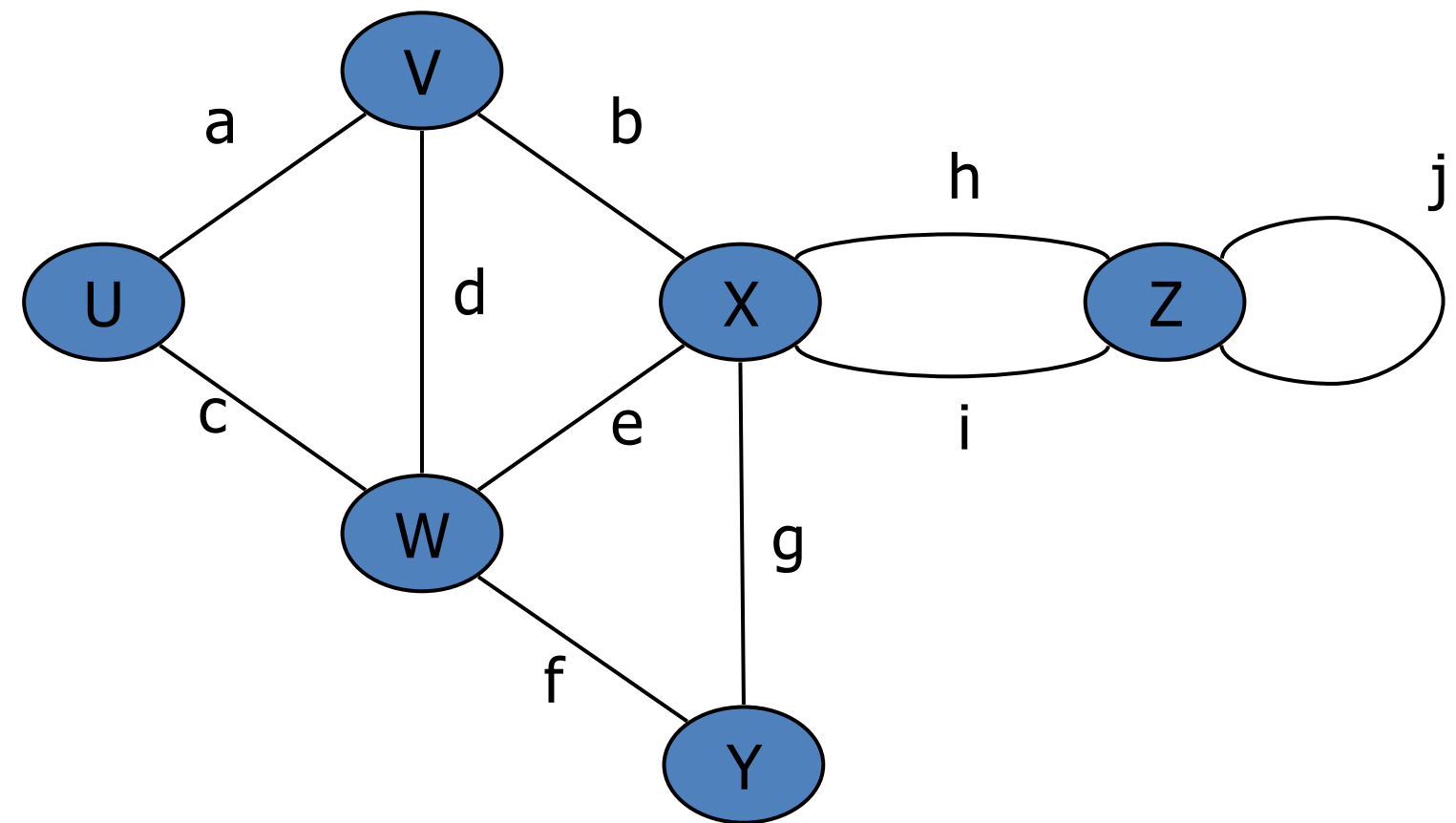
Cycles

- **cycle:** path from one node back to itself
 - Example: $\{V, X, Y, W, U, V\}$
- **loop:** edge directly from node to itself
 - Many graphs don't allow loops



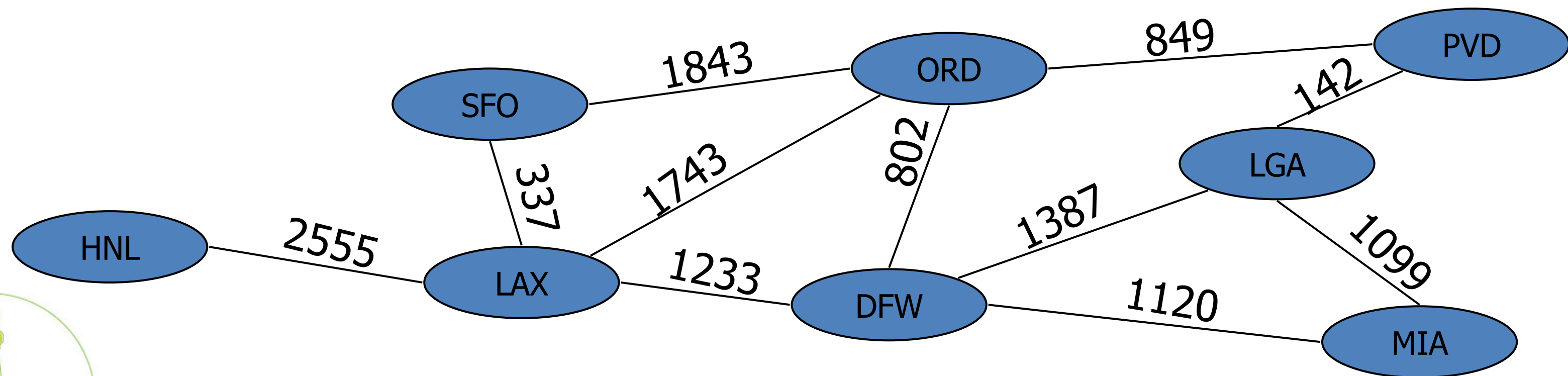
More terminology

- **degree:** number of edges touching a vertex
 - Example: W has degree 4
 - What is the degree of X? of Z?
- **adjacent vertices:** vertices connected directly by an edge



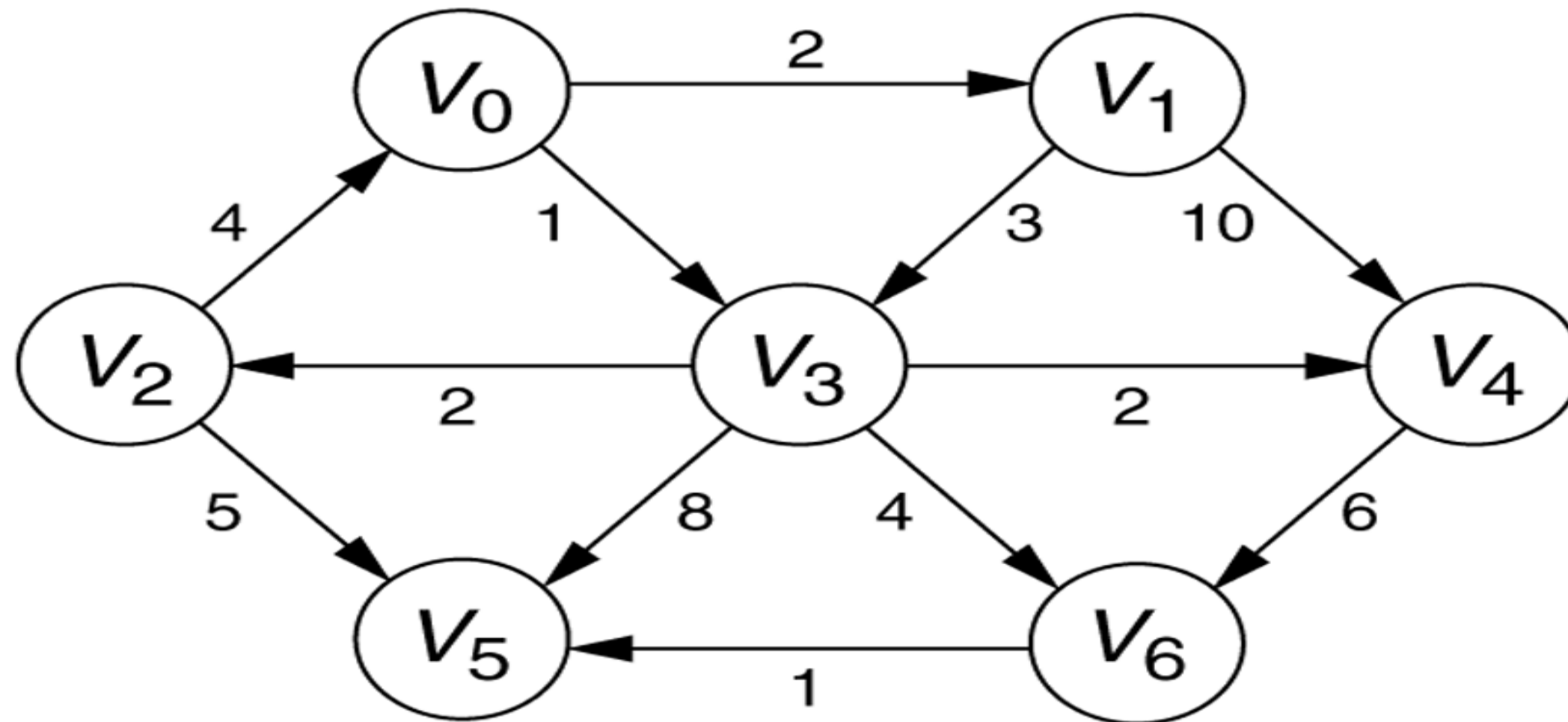
Weighted graphs

- **weight:** cost associated with a given edge
- Example: graph of airline flights
 - If we were programming this graph, what information would we have to store for each vertex / edge?



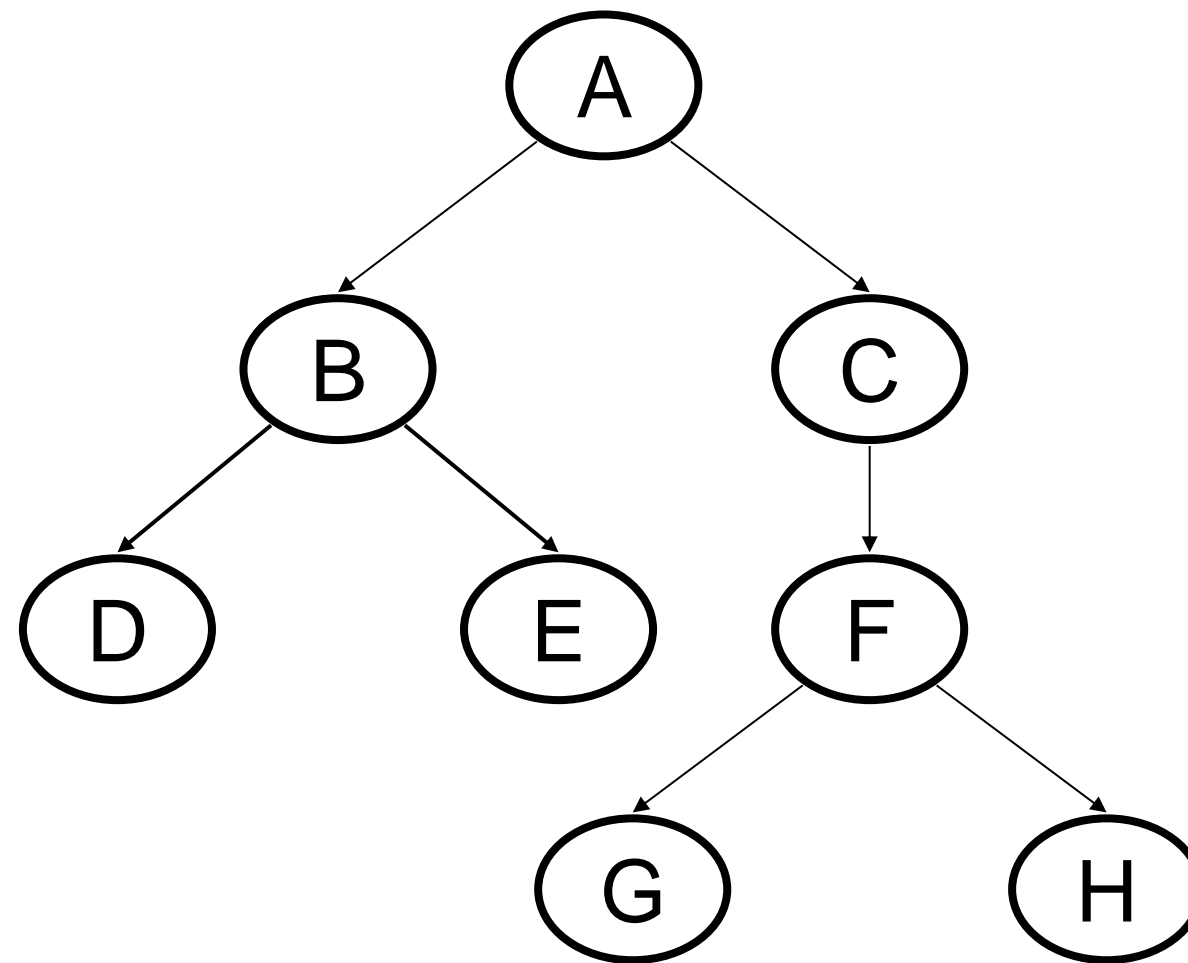
Directed graphs

- **directed graph (digraph)**: edges are one-way connections between vertices
 - If graph is directed, a vertex has a separate *in/out degree*



Trees as Graphs

- Every **tree** is a **graph** with some restrictions:
 - The tree is **directed**
 - There is exactly one **directed path** from the root to every node



Graph questions

- Are the following graphs directed or undirected?
 - **Buddy graphs** of instant messaging programs?
(vertices = users, edges = user being on another's buddy list)
 - **bus line graph** depicting all of Lahore's bus stations and routes
 - **graph of movies** in which actors have appeared together
- Are these graphs potentially **cyclic**? Why or why not?



Graph exercise

- Consider a **graph of instant messenger buddies**.
 - What do the **vertices** represent? What does an **edge** represent?
 - Is this graph **directed** or **undirected**? **Weighted** or **unweighted**?
 - What does a **vertex's degree** mean? **In degree**? **Out degree**?
 - Can the graph contain **loops**? **Cycles**?



Graph exercise

- Consider this graph data:
 - Jessica's buddy list: Meghan, Alan, Martin.
 - Meghan's buddy list: Alan, Lori.
 - Toni's buddy list: Lori, Meghan.
 - Martin's buddy list: Lori, Meghan.
 - Alan's buddy list: Martin, Jessica.
 - Lori's buddy list: Meghan.
- Compute the **in/out degree** of each vertex. Is the graph **connected**?
- Who is the most popular? Least? Who is the most antisocial?
- If we're having a party and want to distribute the message the most quickly, who should we tell first?



Graph exercise

- Consider a graph of **Facebook friends**.
 - What do the **vertices** represent? What does an **edge** represent?
 - Is this graph **directed** or **undirected**? **Weighted** or **unweighted**?
 - What does a **vertex's degree** mean? **In degree**? **Out degree**?
 - Can the graph contain **loops**? **Cycles**?

