Graph Representation

By Graph representation, we simply mean the technique which is to be used in order to store some graph into the computer's memory.

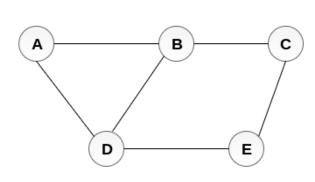
There are two ways to store Graph into the computer's memory. In this part of this tutorial, we discuss each one of them in detail.

1. Sequential Representation

In sequential representation, we use adjacency matrix to store the mapping represented by vertices and edges. In adjacency matrix, the rows and columns are represented by the graph vertices. A graph having n vertices, will have a dimension $\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{n}$.

An entry M_{ij} in the adjacency matrix representation of an undirected graph G will be 1 if there exists an edge between V_i and V_j .

An undirected graph and its adjacency matrix representation is shown in the following figure.



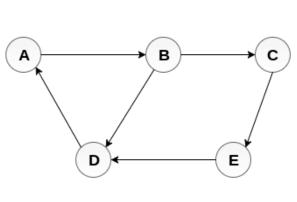
Undirected Graph

Adjacency Matrix

in the above figure, we can see the mapping among the vertices (A, B, C, D, E) is represented by using the adjacency matrix which is also shown in the figure.

There exists different adjacency matrices for the directed and undirected graph. In directed graph, an entry A_{ij} will be 1 only when there is an edge directed from V_i to V_j .

A directed graph and its adjacency matrix representation is shown in the following figure.



A B C D E

A 0 1 0 0 0

B 0 0 1 1 0

C 0 0 0 0 1

D 1 0 0 0 0

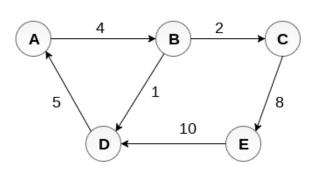
E 0 0 0 1 0

Directed Graph

Adjacency Matrix

Representation of weighted directed graph is different. Instead of filling the entry by 1, the Non-zero entries of the adjacency matrix are represented by the weight of respective edges.

The weighted directed graph along with the adjacency matrix representation is shown in the following figure.



Weighted Directed Graph

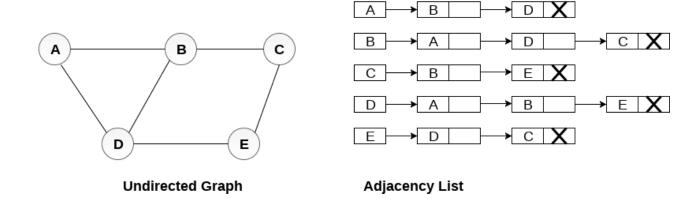
	Α	В	С	D	E
Α	0	4	0	0	0
В	0	0	2	1	0
С	0	0	0	0	8
D	5	0	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	10	0 _

Adjacency Matrix

Linked Representation

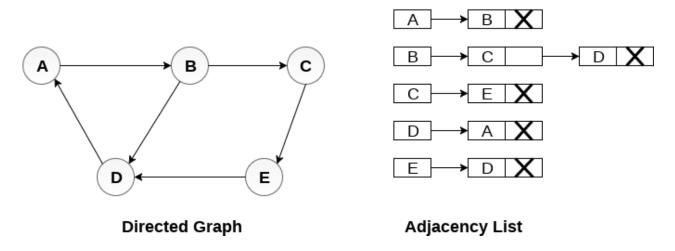
In the linked representation, an adjacency list is used to store the Graph into the computer's memory.

Consider the undirected graph shown in the following figure and check the adjacency list representation.



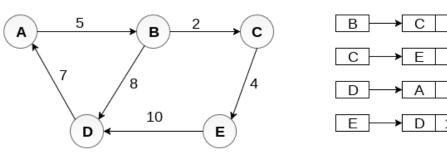
An adjacency list is maintained for each node present in the graph which stores the node value and a pointer to the next adjacent node to the respective node. If all the adjacent nodes are traversed then store the NULL in the pointer field of last node of the list. The sum of the lengths of adjacency lists is equal to the twice of the number of edges present in an undirected graph.

Consider the directed graph shown in the following figure and check the adjacency list representation of the graph.



In a directed graph, the sum of lengths of all the adjacency lists is equal to the number of edges present in the graph.

In the case of weighted directed graph, each node contains an extra field that is called the weight of the node. The adjacency list representation of a directed graph is shown in the following figure.



Weighted Directed Graph

Adjacency List

 \leftarrow prev

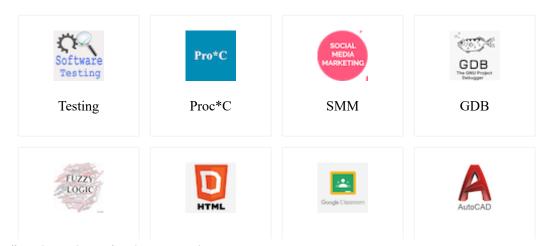
 $next \rightarrow$

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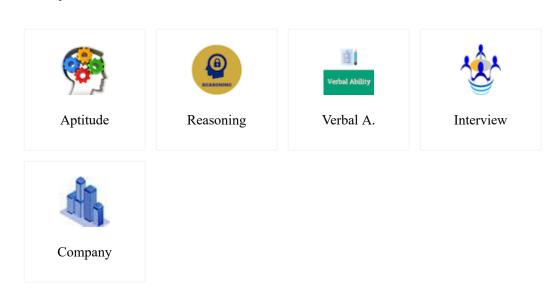


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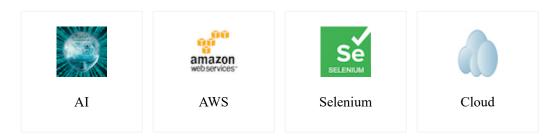




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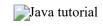
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