Representation

```
def init (self):
  self. dictin = {} – dictionary of dictionaries – map used to store the in vertices
  self._dictOut = {} - - dictionary of dictionaries - map used to store the out vertices
  self._dictCosts = {} – dictionary with pairs as keys – maps pairs to costs
  self. vertices = 0
  self. edges = 0
```

Specification

Class DoubleDictGraph provides the following methods:

```
def __init__(self)
       Constructs a graph without vertices or arcs.
def vertices(self)
       Returns the number of vertices.
def edges(self)
       Returns the number of edges.
def is_edge(self,x, y)
       Checks whether or not there is an arc between x and y.
def is_vertice(self,n)
       Checks whether or not n is a vertex.
def add_vertex(self)
       Adds a new vertex to the graph.
def remove_vertex(self, vertex)
       Removes the vertex n from the graph.
       Precondition: n is a vertex.
def add_edge(self, x, y, cost)
```

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Adds an edge to the graph.

Precondition: x and y are existent vertices and the edge x-y doesn't exist.

def remove_edge(self, x, y)

Removes an edge from the graph.

Precondition: x-y is an edge.

def get_vertices(self)

Returns a list of all vertices.

def get_in_degree(self, vertex)

Returns the in degree of a given vertex.

Precondition: vertex is in the graph.

def get_out_degree(self, vertex)

Returns the out degree of a given vertex.

Precondition: vertex is in the graph.

def parse_outbound(self, vertex)

Returns the list of outbound neighbors of a given vertex.

Precondition: vertex is in the graph.

def parse_inbound(self, vertex)

Returns the list of inbound neighbors of a given vertex.

Precondition: vertex is in the graph.

def get_cost(self, x, y)

Returns the cost of a given edge.

Precondition: x and y are vertices in the graph.

def modify cost(self,x, y,newValue)

Changes the cost of a given edge.

Precondition: the edge is in the graph.

def copy(self)

Returns a deep copy of the graph.

```
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```

```
def get_costs(self):
```

Returns the dictionary of costs.

External functions:

```
def loadGraphs(graph, filename)
```

Loads a graph from a text file in the memory.

def storeGraph(graph, filename)

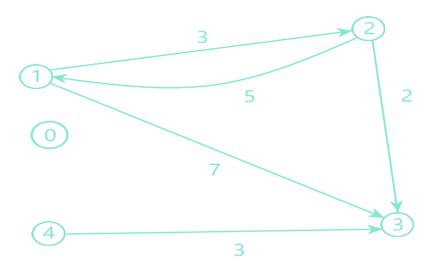
Stores a graph from memory to a text file

def generateRandomGraph(vertices, edges)

Returns a random generated graph with a given number of vertices and edges

Examples

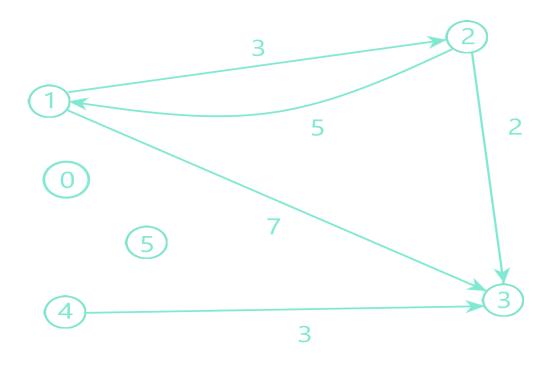
The following graph can be obtained by applying the $add_vertex()$ method 5 times and the add_edge method in the following way: $add_edge(1,2,3)$, $add_edge(1,3,7)$, $add_edge(2,1,5)$, $add_edge(2,3,2)$, $add_edge(4,3,3)$.



For this graph the initial values will be:

| selfdictIn = { |
|----------------------|
| 0:{} |
| 1:{0:2} |
| 2:{0:1} |
| 3: {0:1,1:2, 2:4} |
| 4: {} |

self._vertices = 5 self._edges = 5 For the same graph if I call add_vertex method:



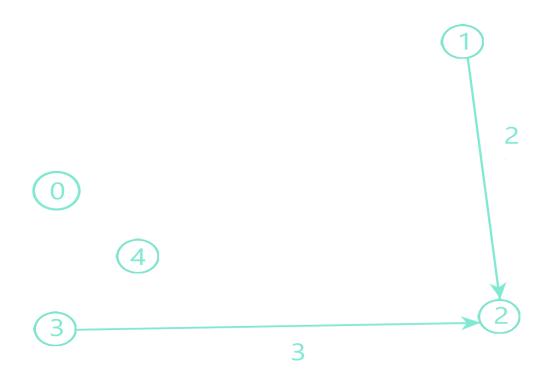
| selfdictIn = { |
|------------------|
| 0:{} |
| 1:{0:2} |
| 2:{0:1} |
| 3: {0:1,1:2,2:4} |
| 4: {}, |
| 5: {} |
| } |

| selfdictCosts = { |
|-------------------|
| (1, 2):3 |
| (1, 3): 7 |
| (2, 1):5 |
| (2, 3): 2 |
| (4, 3): 3 |
| } |
| |

self._vertices = 6
self._edges = 5

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Also if we call remove_vertex(1) on the previous graph we obtain the following values:



self._dictln = {
0 : {}
1 : {}
2 : { 0 : 1, 1 : 3}
3 : {}
4: {},
}

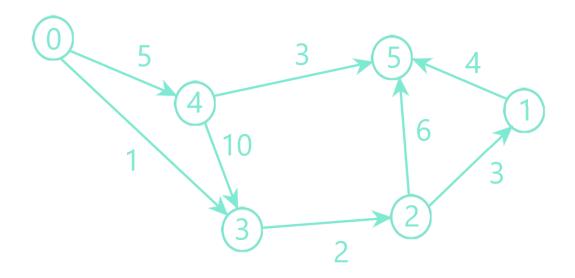
self._dictOut = {
0 : {}
1 : {0 : 2}
2 : {}
3: {0 : 2}
4 : {},
}

self._dictCosts = {
 (1, 2) : 2
 (3, 2) : 3
}

self._vertices = 5 self._edges = 2

Second Example

The following graph can be obtained by applying the add_vertex() method 6 times and add_edge in the following way: add_edge(0,4,5), add_edge(0,3,1), add_edge(4,5,3), add_edge(4,3,10), add_edge(3,2,2), add_edge(2,5,6), add_edge(1,5,4), add_edge(2,1,3).



self._dictIn = {
0 : {}
1 : {0 : 2}
2 : { 0 : 3}
3 : {0 : 0, 1 : 4}
4 : {0 : 0}
5 : {0 : 4, 1 : 2, 2 : 1}
}

self._dictOut = {
0: {0: 4, 1: 3}
1: {0: 5}
2: {0: 5, 1: 1}
3: {0: 2}
4: {0: 5, 1: 3}
5: {}

self._dictCosts = {
(0, 4) : 5
(0, 3) : 1
(4, 5) : 3
(4, 3) : 10
(3, 2) : 2
(2, 5) : 6
(1, 5) : 4
(2, 1) : 3
}

self._vertices = 6 self._edges = 8