

Design and Analysis of Algorithm

Lecture-26:
Graph Algorithms

Contents

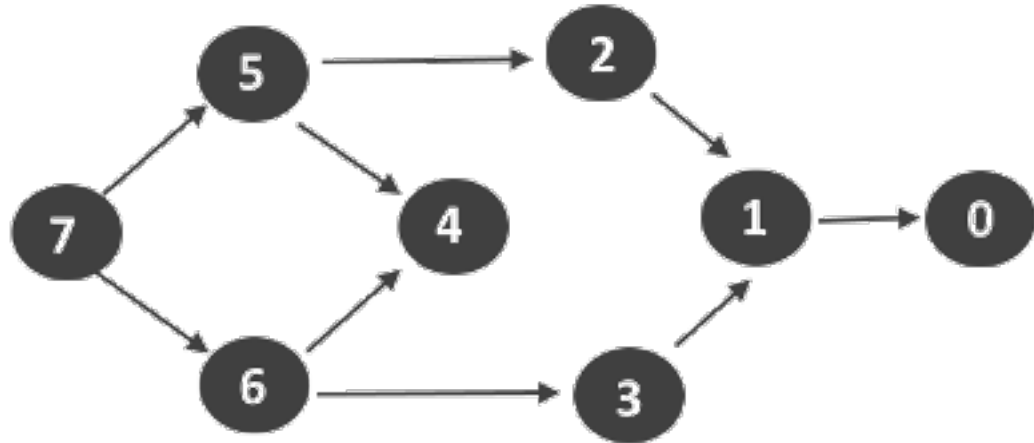


- 1 Topological Sorting
- 2 Max Flow Graph

Introduction

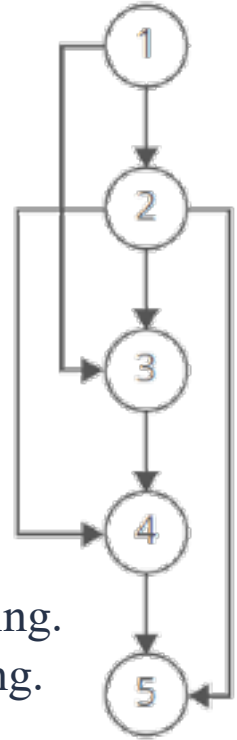
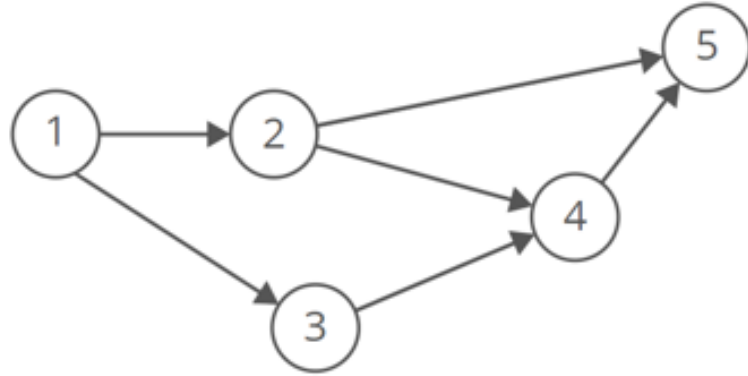
Topological sort algorithm takes a directed graph and returns an array of the nodes where each node appears *before* all the nodes it points to.

The
ordering of
the nodes in
the array is
called
a *topological
ordering*



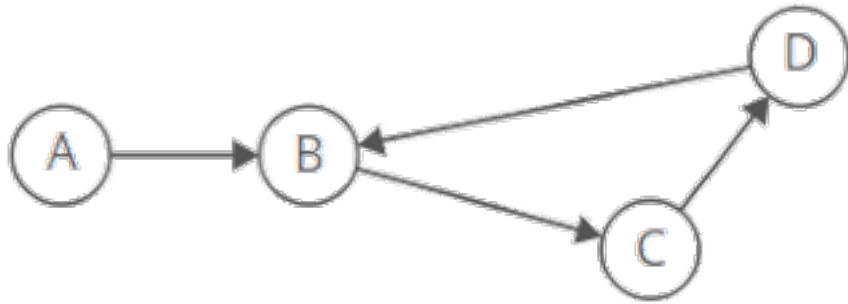
Topological Sort : 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Example



Since node 1 points to nodes 2 and 3, node 1 appears before them in the ordering. And, since nodes 2 and 3 both point to node 4, they appear before it in the ordering.

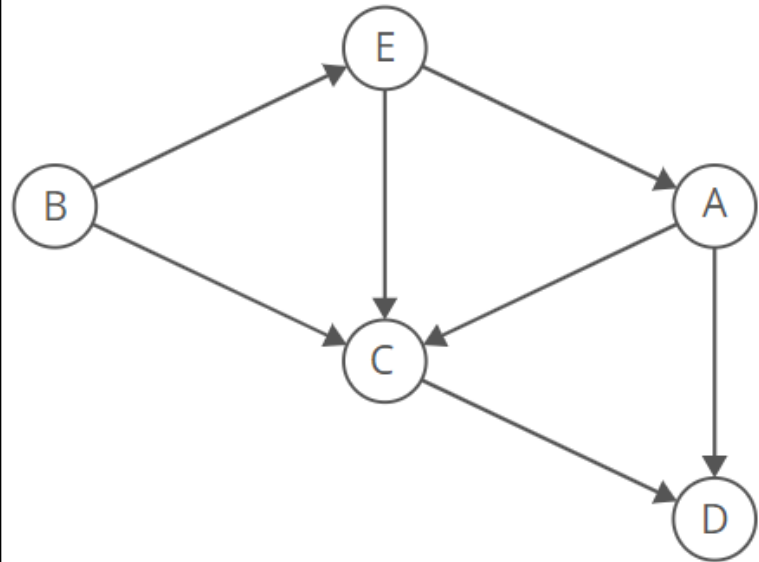
Cyclic Graphs



The cycle creates an impossible set of constraints—B has to be before and after D in the ordering.

As a rule, cyclic graphs don't have valid topological orderings.

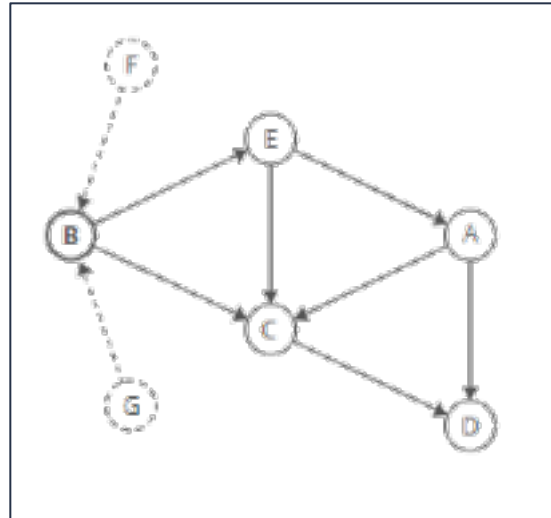
Topological Sorting Algo



Topological Ordering:

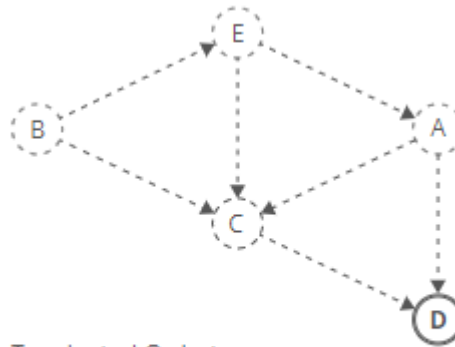


First node in the topological ordering is the node that doesn't have any incoming directed edges; it must have an indegree of zero.

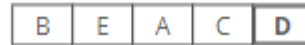


Topological Sorting Algo

Once a node is added to the topological ordering, we can take the node, and its outgoing edges, out of the graph.



Topological Ordering:



1. Identify a node with no incoming edges.
2. Add that node to the ordering.
3. Remove it from the graph.
4. Repeat.

Questions

Q1. Topological sort of a Directed Acyclic graph is?

- a) Always unique
- b) Always Not unique
- c) Sometimes unique and sometimes not unique
- d) Always unique if graph has even number of vertices

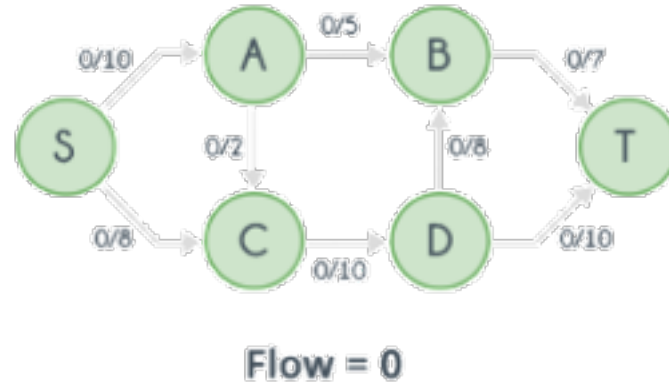
Q2. Topological sort can be implemented by?

- a) Using Depth First Search
- b) Using Breadth First Search
- c) Using Depth and Breadth First Search
- d) Using level ordered search

Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm

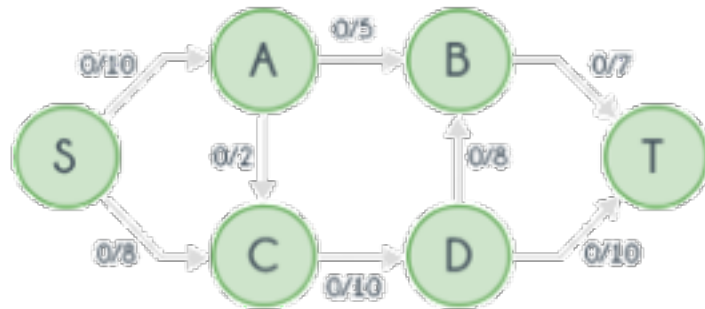
Ford-Fulkerson algorithm is a greedy approach for calculating the maximum possible flow in a network or a graph.

A term, flow network, is used to describe a network of vertices and edges with a source (S) and a sink (T). Each vertex, except S and T, can receive and send an equal amount of stuff through it. S can only send and T can only receive stuff.



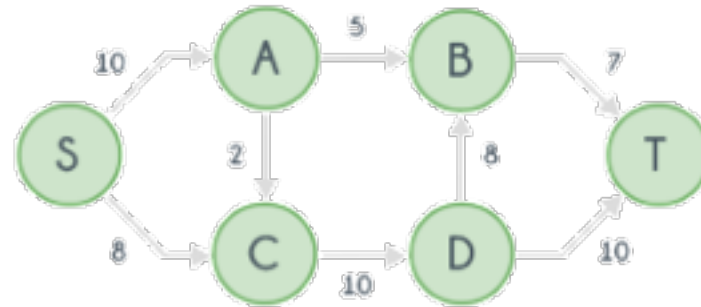
Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm

Network (G)



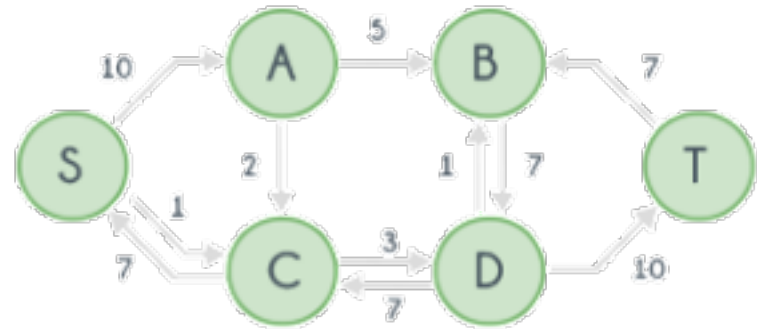
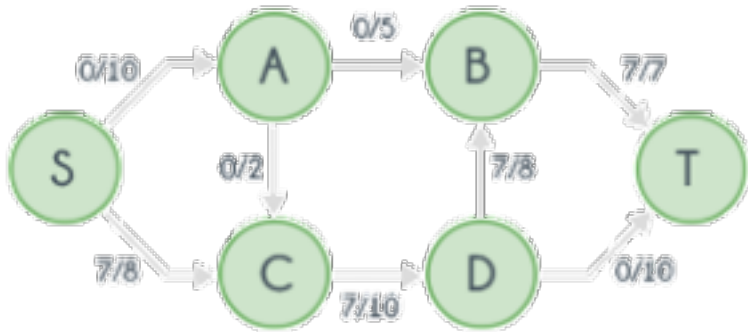
Flow = 0

Residual Graph (G_R)



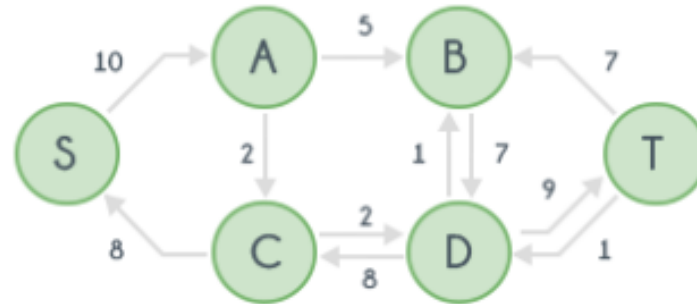
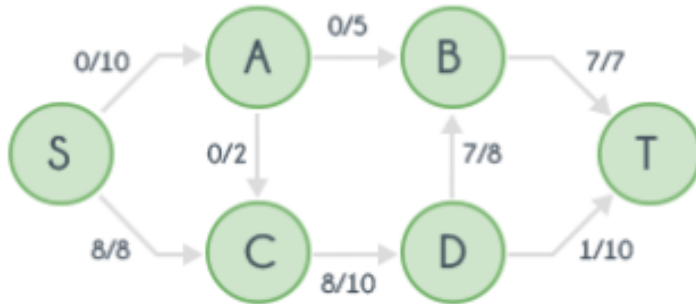
Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm

Path 1: S - C - D - B - T \rightarrow Flow = Flow + 7



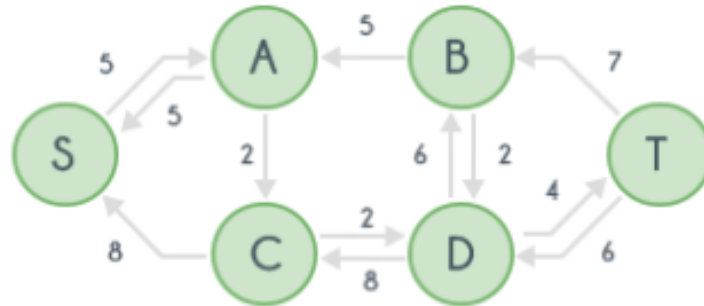
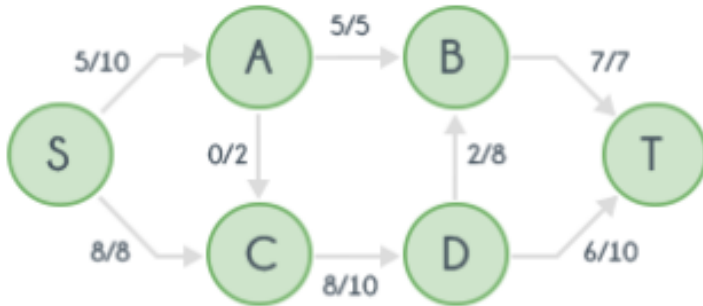
Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm

Path 2: S - C - D - T \rightarrow Flow = Flow + 1



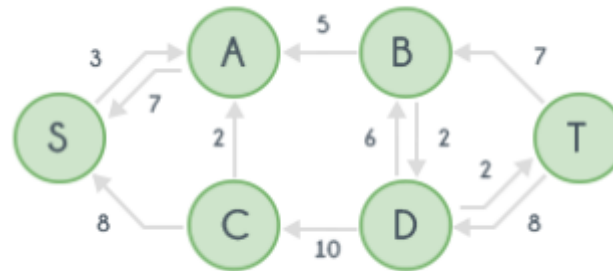
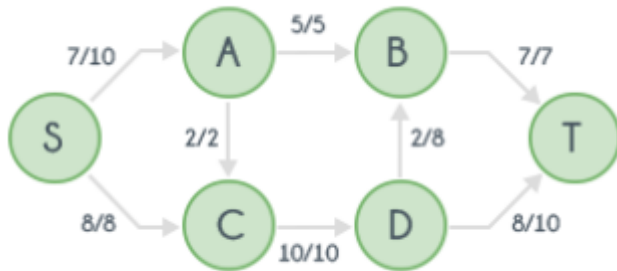
Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm

Path 3: S - A - B - T \rightarrow Flow = Flow + 5



Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm

Path 4: S - A - C - D - T \rightarrow Flow = Flow + 2



No More Paths Left
Max Flow = 15