### **Data Structures**

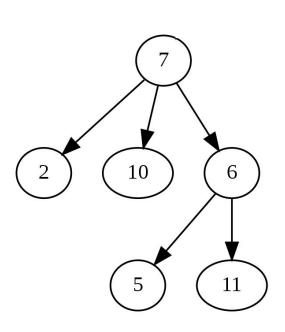
Lecture 15 **Graph Basics** 

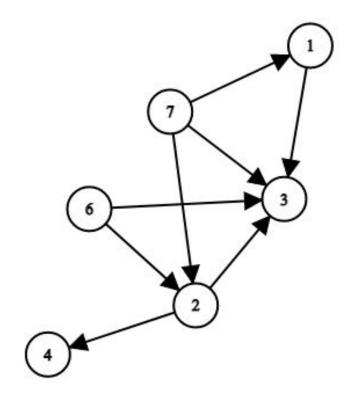
#### **Graph - A superset of Trees**

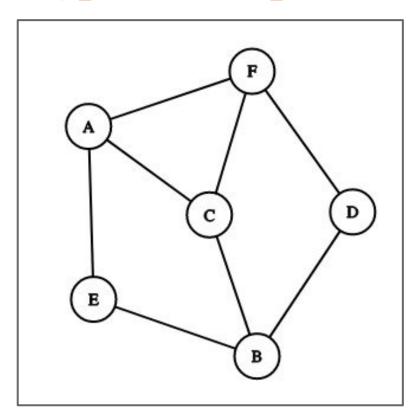
→ V := Set of vertices (nodes)

→ E := Set of edges

#### **Graph - A superset of Trees**



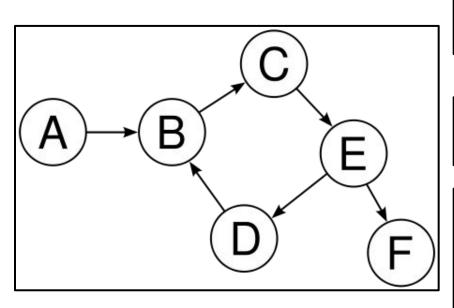




#### **Undirected Graph**

 $V = {A, B, C, D, E, F}$ 

E = { {A,E}, {A,C}, {A,F}, {B,C}, {B,D}, {B,E}, {C,F}, {D,F} }

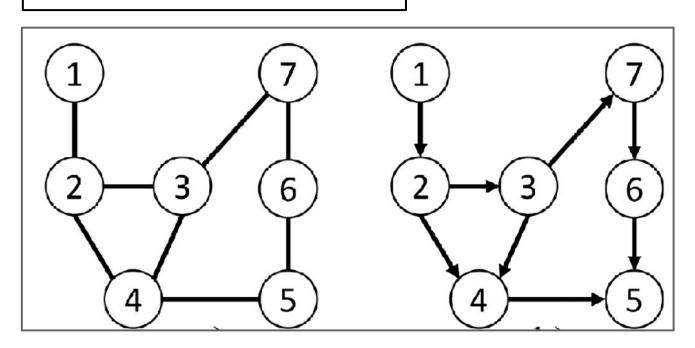


#### **Directed Graph**

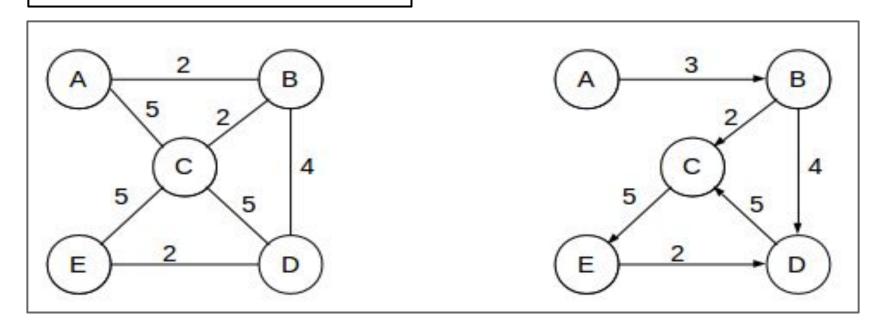
 $V = {A, B, C, D, E, F}$ 

E = { {A,B}, {B,C}, {C,E}, {D,B}, {E,D}, {E,F} }

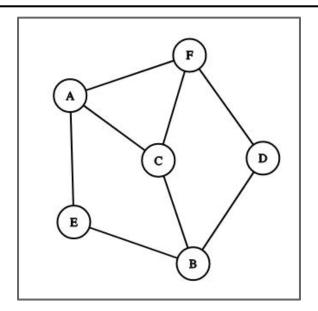
### **Unweighted Graph**



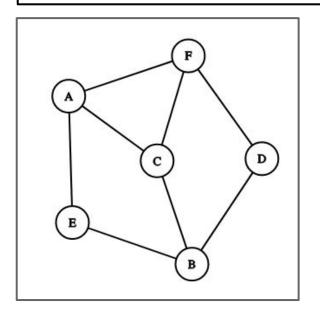
#### **Weighted Graph**



**Edges:** Basic unit connecting vertices

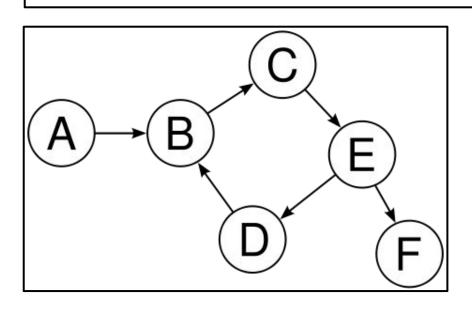


#### Adjacent Vertices: Vertices sharing an edge



$$Adj(A) = \{E, C, F\}$$

#### Adjacent Vertices: Vertices sharing an edge

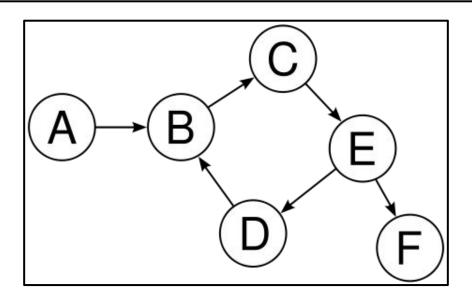


$$Adj(A) = \{B\}$$

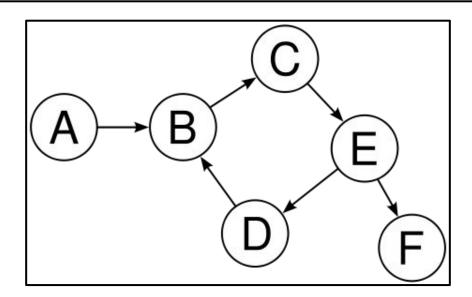
$$Adj(B) = \{C\}$$

$$Adj(E) = \{D, F\}$$

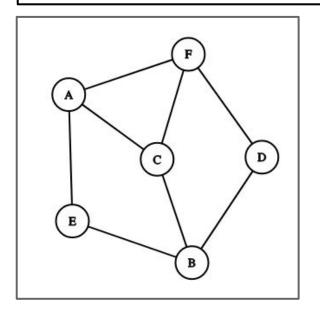
Outgoing Edges: directed edges starting from a vertex



Incoming Edges: directed edges reaching a vertex



**Degree:** Total number of edges connected to a vertex



$$deg(B) = 3$$

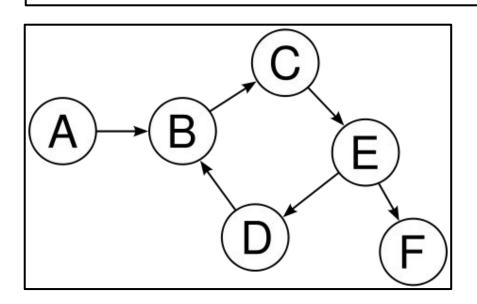
$$deg(C) = 3$$

$$deg(D) = 2$$

$$deg(E) = 2$$

$$deg(F) = 3$$

In Degree: total number of incoming edges to a vertex

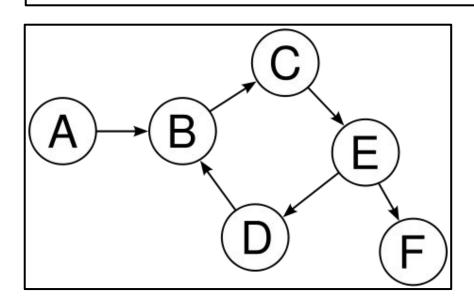


Indeg(A) = 0

Indeg(B) = 2

Indeg(C) = 1

Out Degree: total number of outgoing edges from a vertex

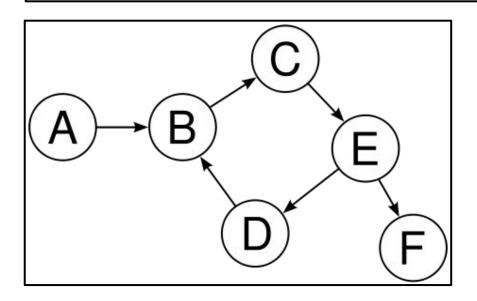


Outdeg(A) = 1

Outdeg(E) = 2

Outdeg(F) = 0

**Degree:** Indegree + Outdegree

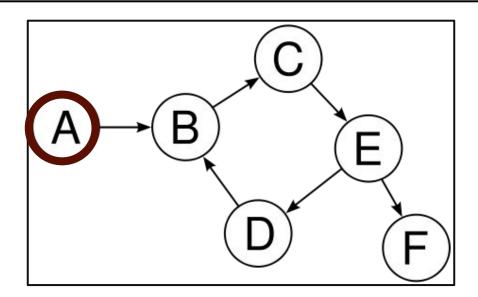


$$deg(A) = 1$$

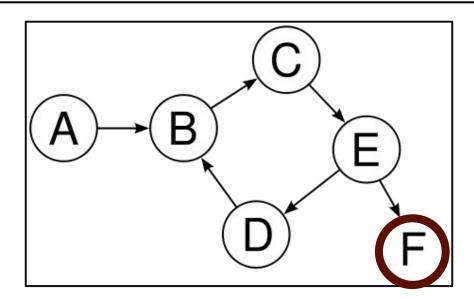
$$deg(E) = 3$$

$$deg(F) = 1$$

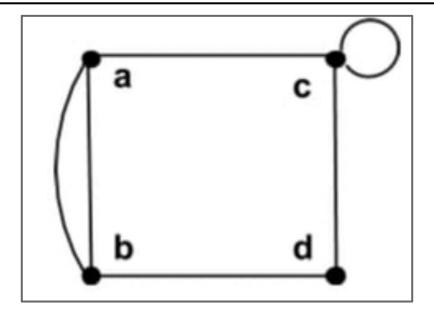
**Source Vertex:** A vertex with in-degree zero



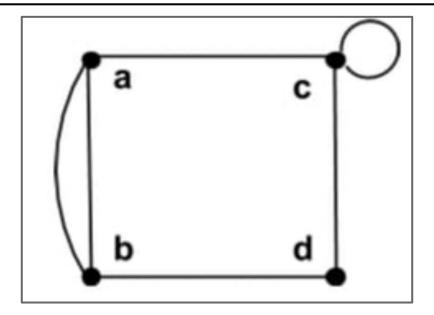
**Sink Vertex:** A vertex with out-degree zero



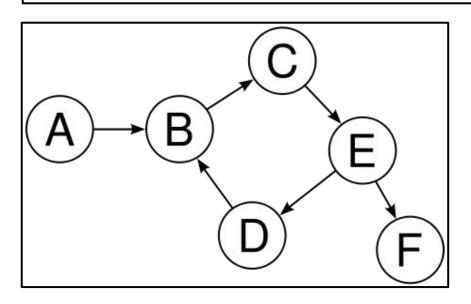
Parallel Edges: Multiple edges between the same pair of vertices



**Self Loop:** Edge between a vertex and itself



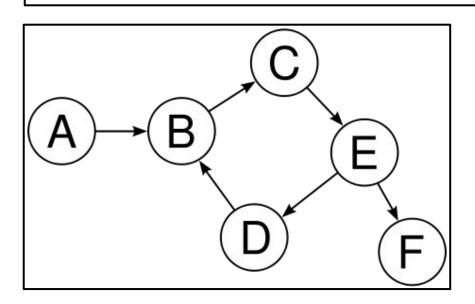
Path: sequence of vertices where each adjacent pair is connected by an edge



Path(A, F) A → B → C → E → F

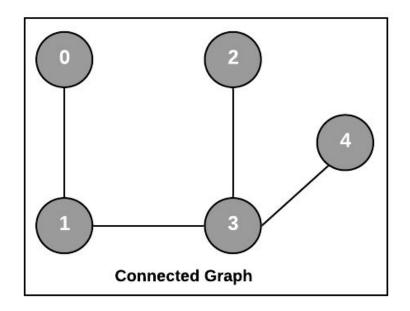
Path(D, A)
No path

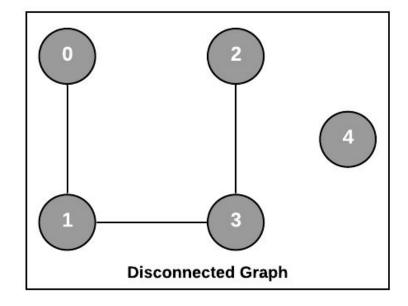
**Cycle:** closed path where the first and last vertices are the same



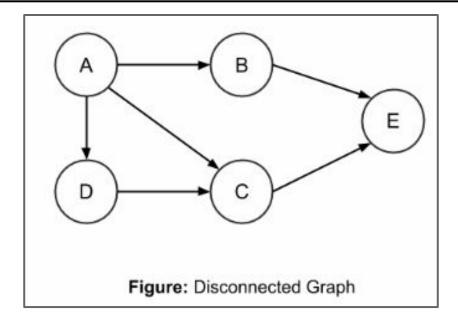
$$B \rightarrow C \rightarrow E \rightarrow D \rightarrow B$$

Connected Graph: Has a path between every pair of vertices

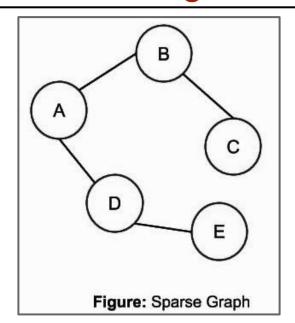




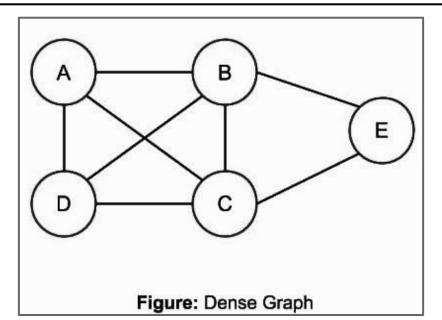
Connected Graph: Has a path between every pair of vertices



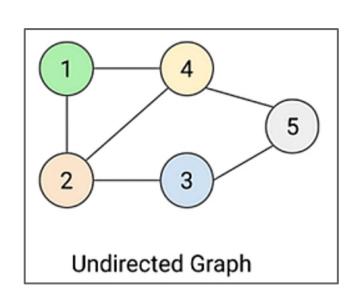
**Sparse Graph:** number of edges is considerably less than the maximum number of edges

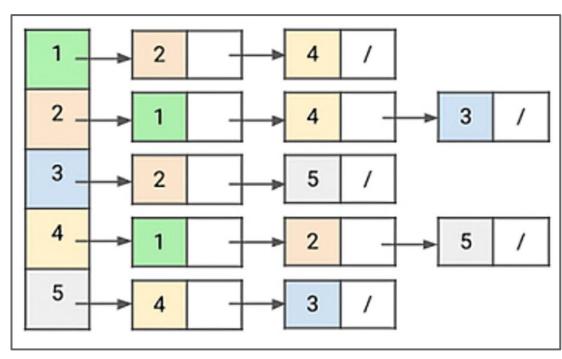


**Dense Graph:** number of edges is close to the maximum number of edges

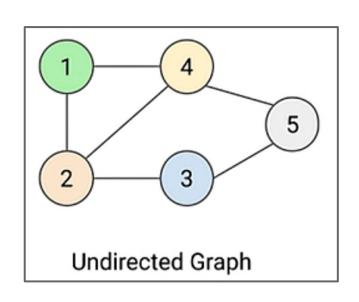


#### **Graph - Representation - Adjacency List**



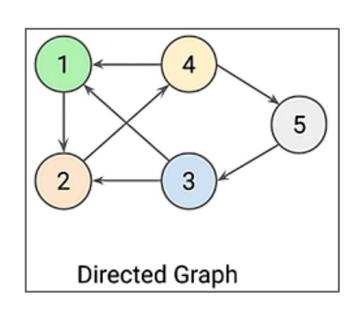


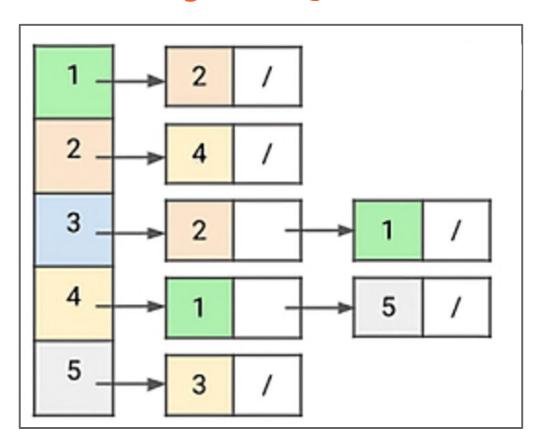
#### **Graph - Representation - Adjacency Matrix**



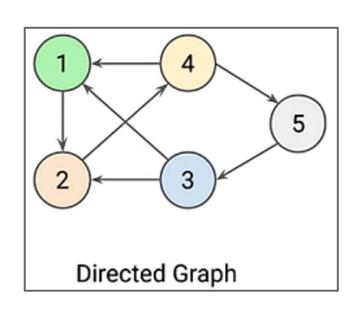
	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	1	0
2	1	0	1	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	1
4	1	1	0	0	1
5	0	0	1	1	0

#### **Graph - Representation - Adjacency List**





#### **Graph - Representation - Adjacency Matrix**



	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	1	0
3	1	1	0	0	0
4	`1	0	0	0	1
5	0	0	1	0	0

## What to do for Weighted Graph's Adjacency List Representation?

Store Tuples like <Vertice, Weight> Instead of only Vertice

## What to do for Weighted Graph's Adjacency List Representation?

Create an Edge Class with all the necessary attributes and use them as the nodes of the linked list.

# What to do for Weighted Graph's Adjacency List Representation?

Create an Edge Class with all the necessary attributes and use them as the nodes of the linked list.

```
Class Edge {
    int ep1
    int ep2
    Int weight
}
```

### What to do for Weighted Graph's Adjacency Matrix Representation?

Store Weight in the Matrix Entry Instead of 0 or 1