Task 5. Algorithms on graphs. Introduction to graphs and basic algorithms on graphs

Samarin Anton, C4113

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```
In [1]:
```

```
import warnings
import networkx as nx
import sys
import numpy as np

np.set_printoptions(threshold=sys.maxsize)
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

In [2]:

```
# for more beauty image
%matplotlib notebook
```

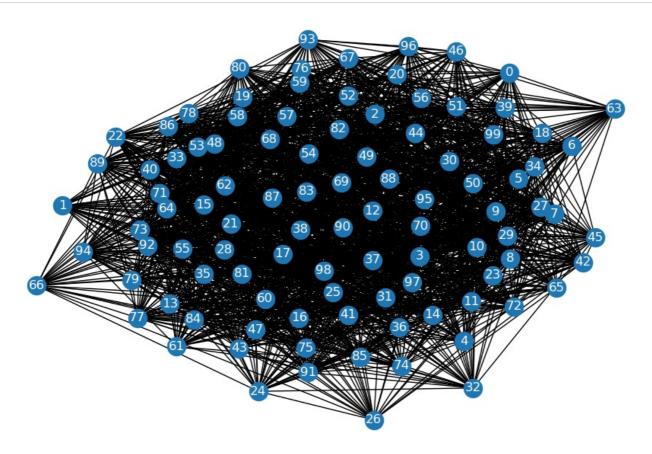
Generate data

```
In [3]:
```

```
nodes = 100
edges = 2000
```

In [4]:

```
G = nx.gnm_random_graph(nodes, edges, seed=42)
nx.draw(G, with_labels=True, font_color='w')
```



```
In [5]:
# show first 3 rows
matrix = nx.to numpy array(G)
matrix[0:3]
Out[5]:
0., 0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0.,
       0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1.,
       0.,\ 0.,\ 0.,\ 0.,\ 0.,\ 0.,\ 1.,\ 0.,\ 0.,\ 0.,\ 0.,\ 0.,\ 1.,\ 0.,\ 1.,\ 0.,
       0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1.]
      [0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 1., 0., 1.,
       1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1.,
       0., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1.,
       0., 0., 0., 0.],
      [1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1.,
       0.,\; 0.,\; 1.,\; 0.,\; 0.,\; 0.,\; 1.,\; 0.,\; 0.,\; 0.,\; 0.,\; 0.,\; 1.,\; 0.,\; 0.,\; 0.,\;
       0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1.,
       1., 0., 1., 1.]])
In [6]:
# show first 3 nodes
adjacency_list = nx.to_dict_of_lists(G)
for node in range(3):
   print(f'{node}:', adjacency_list[node])
0: [35, 92, 76, 9, 49, 42, 55, 70, 96, 45, 20, 84, 34, 23, 7, 63, 78, 17, 31, 95, 28, 97, 2, 39
, 50, 99, 58, 27, 5, 19, 93, 54, 13]
1: [87, 69, 58, 85, 71, 43, 90, 13, 70, 92, 59, 35, 33, 16, 4, 23, 73, 38, 19, 52, 81, 37, 12,
62, 78, 46, 20, 31, 47, 88, 15, 57, 60, 28]
2: [14, 75, 89, 60, 79, 11, 37, 6, 22, 55, 51, 46, 10, 68, 49, 95, 63, 56, 92, 96, 98, 18, 0, 6
7, 64, 40, 43, 15, 9, 48, 28, 47, 99]
 • Adjacency list use O(|E|) memory, allows to know number of neighbors O(1). It is used when |E| << |V|^2.
 • Adjacency matrix use O(|V|^2) memory, allows to check existing edge O(1). It is used when graph is dense.
```

Search of the number connected components

```
In [7]:
nx.number_connected_components(G)
Out[7]:
1
```

Search of the shortest path

```
In [8]:
nx.shortest_path(G, source=0, target=1)
Out[8]:
[0, 58, 1]
```

Conclusion

Time of search of the number connected components is O(|E| + |V|) for a simple graph, where DFS is base.

Time of Search of the shortest path is O(|E| + |V|) for a simple graph, where BFS is base.