Representing Graphs

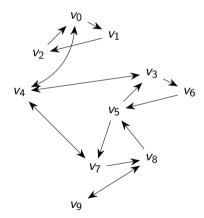
Madhavan Mukund

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Mathematics for Data Science 1 Week 10

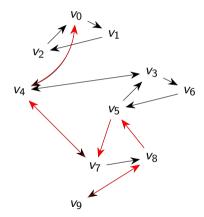
Working with graphs

- Graph G = (V, E)
 - V set of vertices
 - $E \subseteq V \times V$ set of edges
- A path is a sequence of vertices $v_1, v_2, ..., v_k$ connected by edges
 - For $1 \le i < k$, $(v_i, v_{i+1}) \in E$
- Vertex v is reachable from vertex u if there is a path from u to v



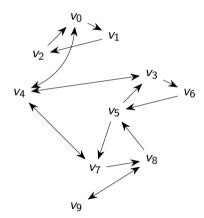
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- Vertex v is reachable from vertex u if there is a path from u to v
- Looking at the picture of G, we can "see" that v_0 is reachable from v_9

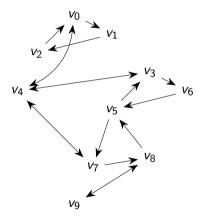


Working with graphs

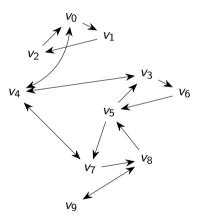
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 - V set of vertices
 - $E \subseteq V \times V$ set of edges
- A path is a sequence of vertices $v_1, v_2, ..., v_k$ connected by edges
 - For $1 \le i < k$, $(v_i, v_{i+1}) \in E$
- Vertex v is reachable from vertex u if there is a path from u to v
- Looking at the picture of G, we can "see" that v_0 is reachable from v_9
- How do we represent this picture so that we can compute reachability?



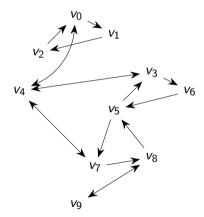
- Let |V| = n
 - Assume $V = \{0, 1, ..., n-1\}$
 - Use a table to map actual vertex "names" to this set



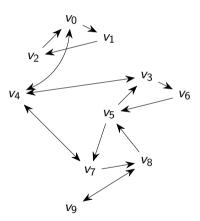
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 - Assume $V = \{0, 1, ..., n-1\}$
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- Edges are now pairs (i, j), where $0 \le i, j < n$
 - Usually assume $i \neq j$, no self loops



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 - Use a table to map actual vertex "names" to this set
- Edges are now pairs (i,j), where $0 \le i,j < n$
 - Usually assume $i \neq j$, no self loops
- Adjacency matrix
 - Rows and columns numbered $\{0, 1, ..., n-1\}$
 - A[i,j] = 1 if $(i,j) \in E$



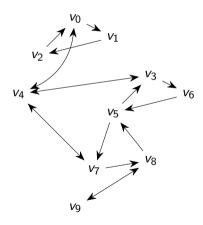
- Adjacency matrix
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Adjacency matrix

- Rows and columns numbered $\{0,1,\ldots,n-1\}$
- A[i,j] = 1 if $(i,j) \in E$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0



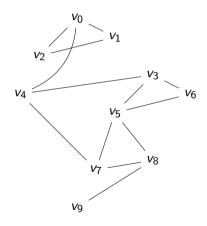
Undirected graph

$$A[i,j] = 1 \text{ iff } A[j,i] = 1$$

Symmetric across main diagonal

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Airline routes, all routes bidirectional



- Neighbours of i column j with entry 1
 - Scan row *i* to identify neighbours of *i*
 - Neighbours of 6 are 3 and 5

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- Neighbours of i column j with entry 1
 - Scan row *i* to identify neighbours of *i*
 - Neighbours of 6 are 3 and 5
- Directed graph

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- Neighbours of i column j with entry 1
 - Scan row *i* to identify neighbours of *i*
 - Neighbours of 6 are 3 and 5
- Directed graph
 - Rows represent outgoing edges

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- Neighbours of i column j with entry 1
 - Scan row *i* to identify neighbours of *i*
 - Neighbours of 6 are 3 and 5
- Directed graph
 - Rows represent outgoing edges
 - Columns represent incoming edges

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- Neighbours of i column j with entry 1
 - Scan row *i* to identify neighbours of *i*
 - Neighbours of 6 are 3 and 5
- Directed graph
 - Rows represent outgoing edges
 - Columns represent incoming edges
- Degree of a vertex *i*
 - Number of edges incident on i degree(6) = 2

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- Neighbours of i column j with entry 1
 - Scan row *i* to identify neighbours of *i*
 - Neighbours of 6 are 3 and 5
- Directed graph
 - Rows represent outgoing edges
 - Columns represent incoming edges
- Degree of a vertex i
 - Number of edges incident on i degree(6) = 2
 - For directed graphs, outdegree and indegree

$$indegree(6) = 1$$
, $outdegree(6) = 1$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
ĺ	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Ì	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
ĺ	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

■ Is Delhi (0) reachable from Madurai (9)?

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- Is Delhi (0) reachable from Madurai (9)?
- Mark 9 as reachable

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- Is Delhi (0) reachable from Madurai (9)?
- Mark 9 as reachable
- Mark each neighbour of 9 as reachable

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
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0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- Is Delhi (0) reachable from Madurai (9)?
- Mark 9 as reachable
- Mark each neighbour of 9 as reachable
- Systematically mark neighbours of marked vertices

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
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0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

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	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

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- Mark 9 as reachable
- Mark each neighbour of 9 as reachable
- Systematically mark neighbours of marked vertices

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

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	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- Is Delhi (0) reachable from Madurai (9)?
- Mark 9 as reachable
- Mark each neighbour of 9 as reachable
- Systematically mark neighbours of marked vertices

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

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- Mark 9 as reachable
- Mark each neighbour of 9 as reachable
- Systematically mark neighbours of marked vertices

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- Is Delhi (0) reachable from Madurai (9)?
- Mark 9 as reachable
- Mark each neighbour of 9 as reachable
- Systematically mark neighbours of marked vertices
- Stop when 0 becomes marked

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- Is Delhi (0) reachable from Madurai (9)?
- Mark 9 as reachable
- Mark each neighbour of 9 as reachable
- Systematically mark neighbours of marked vertices
- Stop when 0 becomes marked
- If marking process stops without target becoming marked, the target is unreachable

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- Mark source vertex as reachable
- Systematically mark neighbours of marked vertices
- Stop when target becomes marked

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- Mark source vertex as reachable
- Systematically mark neighbours of marked vertices
- Stop when target becomes marked
- Need a strategy to systematically explore marked neighbours

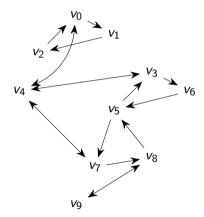
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- Mark source vertex as reachable
- Systematically mark neighbours of marked vertices
- Stop when target becomes marked
- Need a strategy to systematically explore marked neighbours
- Two primary strategies
 - Breadth first propagate marks in "layers"
 - Depth first explore a path till it dies out, then backtrack

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Adjacency lists

- Adjacency matrix has many 0's
 - Size is n^2 , regardless of number of edges
 - Undirected graph: $|E| \le n(n-1)/2$
 - Directed graph: $|E| \le n(n-1)$
 - Typically |E| much less than n^2

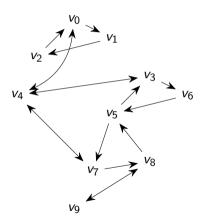


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 - Undirected graph: $|E| \le n(n-1)/2$
 - Directed graph: $|E| \le n(n-1)$
 - Typically |E| much less than n^2
- Adjacency list
 - List of neighbours for each vertex

0	{1,4}
1	{2}
2	{0}
3	{4,6}
4	{0,3,7}

5	{3,7}
6	{5}
7	{4,8}
8	{5,9}
9	{8}



Adjacency list typically requires less space

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

0	{1,4}
1	{2}
2	{0}
3	{4,6}
4	{0,3,7}

5	{3,7}
6	{5}
7	{4,8}
8	{5,9}
9	{8}

- Adjacency list typically requires less space
- Is *j* a neighbour of *i*?
 - Check if A[i,j] = 1 in adjacency matrix
 - Scan all neighbours of *i* in adjacency list

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

0	{1,4}	
1	{2}	
2	{0}	
3	{4,6}	
4	{0,3,7}	

5	{3,7}
6	{5}
7	{4,8}
8	{5,9}
9	{8}

- Adjacency list typically requires less space
- Is j a neighbour of i?
 - Check if A[i,j] = 1 in adjacency matrix
 - Scan all neighbours of *i* in adjacency list
- Which are the neighbours of *i*?
 - Scan all n entries in row i in adjacency matrix
 - Takes time proportional to (out)degree of *i* in adjacency list

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

0	{1,4}
1	{2}
2	{0}
3	{4,6}
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5	{3,7}
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8	{5,9}
9	{8}

- Adjacency list typically requires less space
- Is j a neighbour of i?
 - Check if A[i,j] = 1 in adjacency matrix
 - Scan all neighbours of *i* in adjacency list
- Which are the neighbours of *i*?
 - Scan all n entries in row i in adjacency matrix
 - Takes time proportional to (out)degree of i in adjacency list
- Choose representation depending on requirement

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

0	{1,4}
1	{2}
2	{0}
3	{4,6}
4	{0,3,7}

5	{3,7}
6	{5}
7	{4,8}
8	{5,9}
9	{8}

Summary

- To operate on graphs, we need to represent them
- Adjacency matrix
 - $n \times n$ matrix, A[i,j] = 1 iff $(i,j) \in E$
- Adjacency list
 - For each vertex i, list of neighbours of i
- Can systematically explore a graph using these representations
 - For reachability, propagate marking to all reachable vertices