Directed Graphs

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# Previously I talked about storing airport locations along
# with connecting flights in a Graph. It didn't however
# make sense to store that information because we couldn't
# define directions from one airport to another. That isn't
# true now with Directed Graphs!
# With Directed Graphs you can only go in one direction on
# an edge between vertices. That fits perfectly with our
# airport model.
# To define one our Adjacency Matrix will contain a 1 if the
# Row connects to a Column. In our example Pitt connects to
# the Det, DC, Tor and Nash columns.
# To make this work we'll start and then look for a vertex with
# no successors. If we find it we delete that vertex from the
# graph and insert it into a list.
# Model a Vertex
class Vertex:
  def __init__(self, name):
     self.name = name
class Graph:
  def __init__(self):
     self.max vertices = 10
     self.vertex_list = [0]*10
     self.adjacency_matrix = [[0] * self.max_vertices for i in range(self.max_vertices)]
     self.vertex_count = 0
     # NEW We need a place to store the vertices in order
     self.sorted_list = [0]*10
  def add_vertex(self, name):
     self.vertex_list[self.vertex_count] = Vertex(name)
     self.vertex count += 1
  # NEW We only store a 1 where the row connects to a column
  def add_edge(self, first, last):
     self.adjacency_matrix[first][last] = 1
  def print vertex(self, index):
     print(self.vertex_list[index].name, end="")
  # NEW Move row up in adjacency matrix
  def move_row_up(self, row, length):
     for col in range(0, length):
       self.adjacency_matrix[row][col] = self.adjacency_matrix[row+1][col]
  # NEW Moves a column to the left in the adjacency matrix
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def move_col_left(self, col, length):
  for row in range(0, length):
     self.adjacency matrix[row][col] = self.adjacency matrix[row][col+1]
# NEW Deletes a vertex
def delete vertex(self, index):
  # If not the last vertex
  if index != self.vertex count - 1:
     # Delete from vertex list
     for i in range(index, self.vertex count - 1):
       self.vertex_list[i] = self.vertex_list[i+1]
     # Delete row from adjacency matrix
     for row in range(index, self.vertex count-1):
       self.move row up(row, self.vertex count)
     # Delete column from adjacency matrix
     for col in range(index, self.vertex count-1):
       self.move col left(col, self.vertex count-1)
  # Delete vertex count
  self.vertex count -= 1
# NEW Returns vertices with no successors or -1 if none
# apply
def get vert with no successors(self):
  # Boolean that checks for edge
  is_edge = False
  for row in range(0, self.vertex count):
     is edge = False
     for col in range(0, self.vertex count):
       # Check if vertex has a successor and if
       # it does try the next vertex
       if self.adjacency matrix[row][col] > 0:
          is edge = True
          break
     # If no edges are found it has no successors
     if not is edge:
       return row
  # If here there are no more vertices
  return -1
# NEW Create the ordered list
def sort(self):
  # Get the original number of vertices
  start number verts = self.vertex count
  # Cycle while vertices remain
  while self.vertex count > 0:
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# Get vertex with no successors
       curr vertex = self.get vert with no successors()
       # If -1 then a cycle exists meaning vertices
       # are not following the rule that there must be
       # an ending point
       if curr vertex == -1:
          print("Error : Your Graph has a Cycle")
          return
       # Insert vertex name in the sorted list
       self.sorted_list[self.vertex_count - 1] = self.vertex_list[curr_vertex].name
       # Delete the vertex
       self.delete vertex(curr vertex)
     # Display the sorted list
     print(self.sorted list)
graph = Graph()
graph.add_vertex('Pitt')
graph.add_vertex('Det')
graph.add vertex('DC')
graph.add_vertex('Tor')
graph.add vertex('Nash')
graph.add_vertex('Madi')
graph.add_vertex('Lans')
graph.add vertex('Buff')
graph.add vertex('Knox')
graph.add edge(0, 1)
graph.add_edge(0, 2)
graph.add_edge(0, 3)
graph.add edge(0, 4)
graph.add edge(1, 5)
graph.add_edge(2, 6)
graph.add edge(3, 7)
graph.add_edge(4, 8)
graph.sort()
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