GRAPH THERORETIC MODELS

Win+w

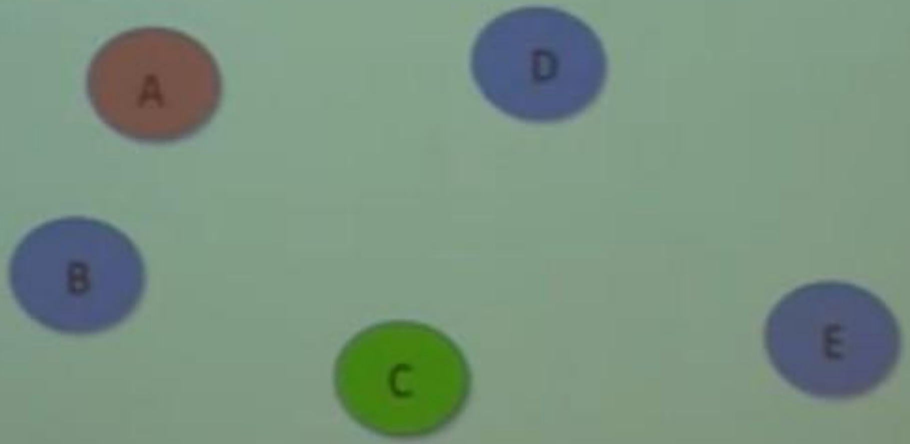
Graph-theoretic Models

Eric Grimson

MIT Department Of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

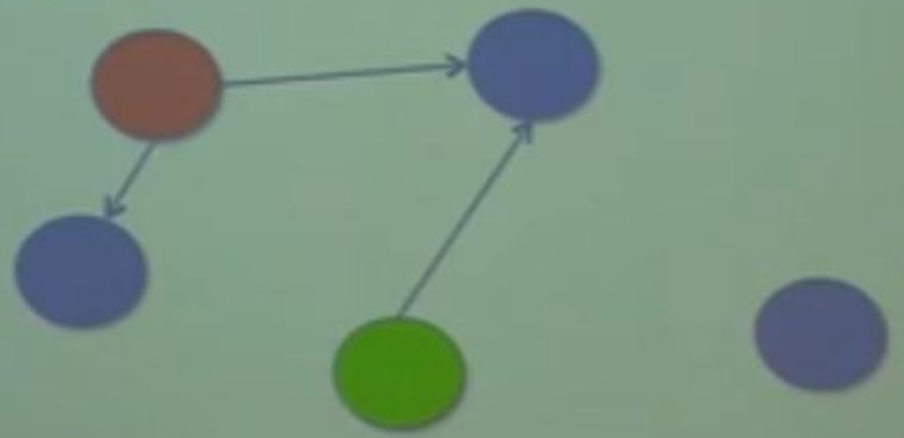
What's a Graph?

- Set of nodes (vertices)
  - Might have properties associated with them
- Set of edges (arcs) each consisting of a pair of nodes
  - Undirected (graph)
  - Directed (digraph)
    - Source (parent) and destination (child) nodes
  - Unweighted or weighted



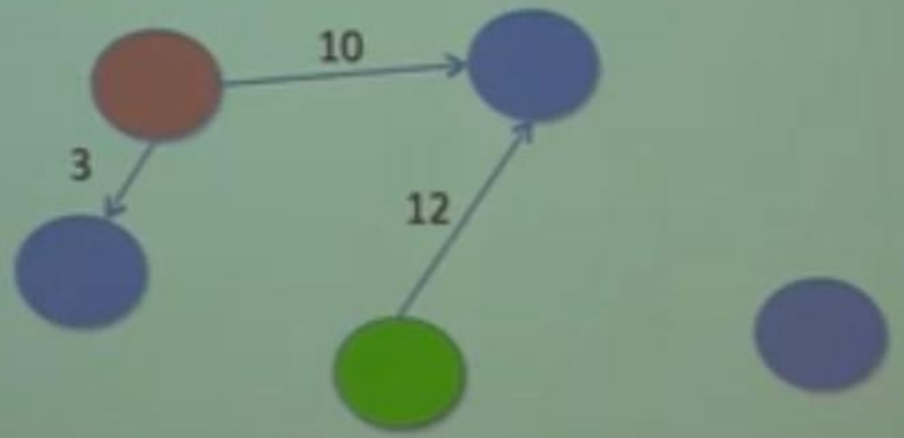
What's a Graph?

- Set of nodes (vertices)
  - Might have properties associated with them
- Set of edges (arcs) each consisting of a pair of nodes
  - Undirected (graph)
  - Directed (digraph)
    - Source (parent) and destination (child) nodes
  - Unweighted or weighted



What's a Graph?

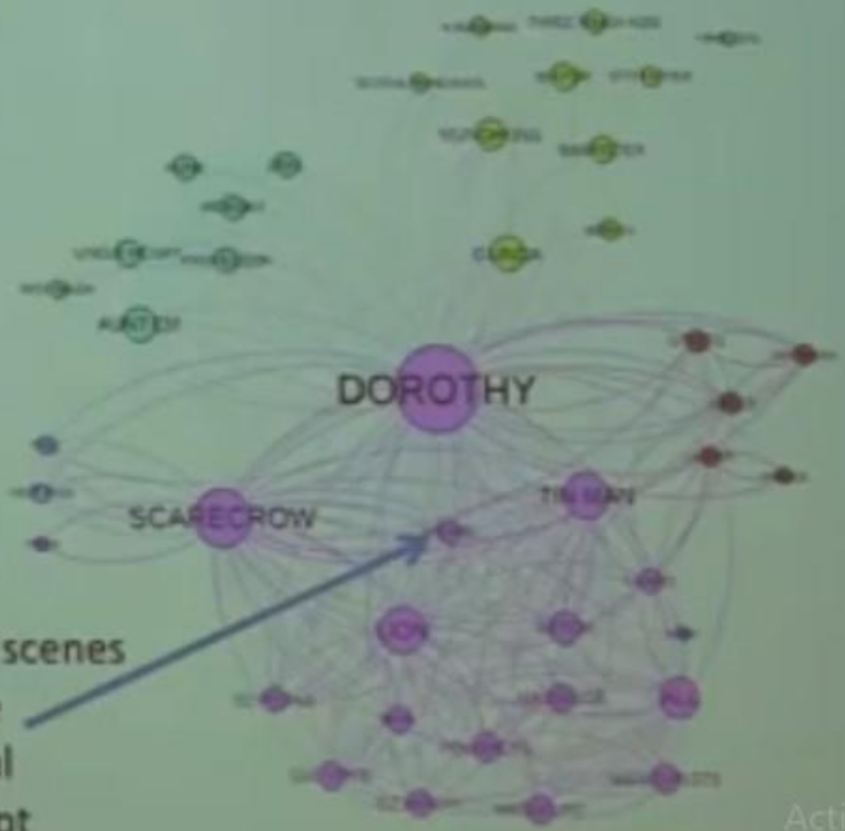
- Set of nodes (vertices)
  - Might have properties associated with them
- Set of edges (arcs) each consisting of a pair of nodes
  - Undirected (graph)
  - Directed (digraph)
    - Source (parent) and destination (child) nodes
  - Unweighted or weighted



Why Graphs Are So Useful

- World is full of networks based on relationships
  - Computer networks
  - Transportation networks
  - Financial networks
  - Sewer or water networks
  - Political networks
  - Criminal networks
  - Social networks
  - Etc.

Analysis of "Wizard of Oz":
- size of node reflects number of scenes in which character shares dialogue
- color of clusters reflects natural interactions with each other but not others



mapr.com

Class Node

```
class Node(object):
    def __init__(self, name):
        """Assumes name is a string"""
        self.name = name
    def getName(self):
        return self.name
    def __str__(self):
        return self.name
```

Class Edge

```
class Edge(object):
    def __init__(self, src, dest):
        """Assumes src and dest are nodes"""
        self.src = src
        self.dest = dest
    def getSource(self):
        return self.src
    def getDestination(self):
        return self.dest
    def __str__(self):
        return self.src.getName() + '->'\
               + self.dest.getName()
```

Class Digraph, part 1

```
class Digraph(object):
    """edges is a dict mapping each node to a list of
    its children"""

    def __init__(self):
        self.edges = {}

    def addNode(self, node):
        if node in self.edges:
            raise ValueError('Duplicate node')
        else:
            self.edges[node] = []

    def addEdge(self, edge):
        src = edge.getSource()
        dest = edge.getDestination()
        if not (src in self.edges and dest in self.edges):
            raise ValueError('Node not in graph')
        self.edges[src].append(dest)
```

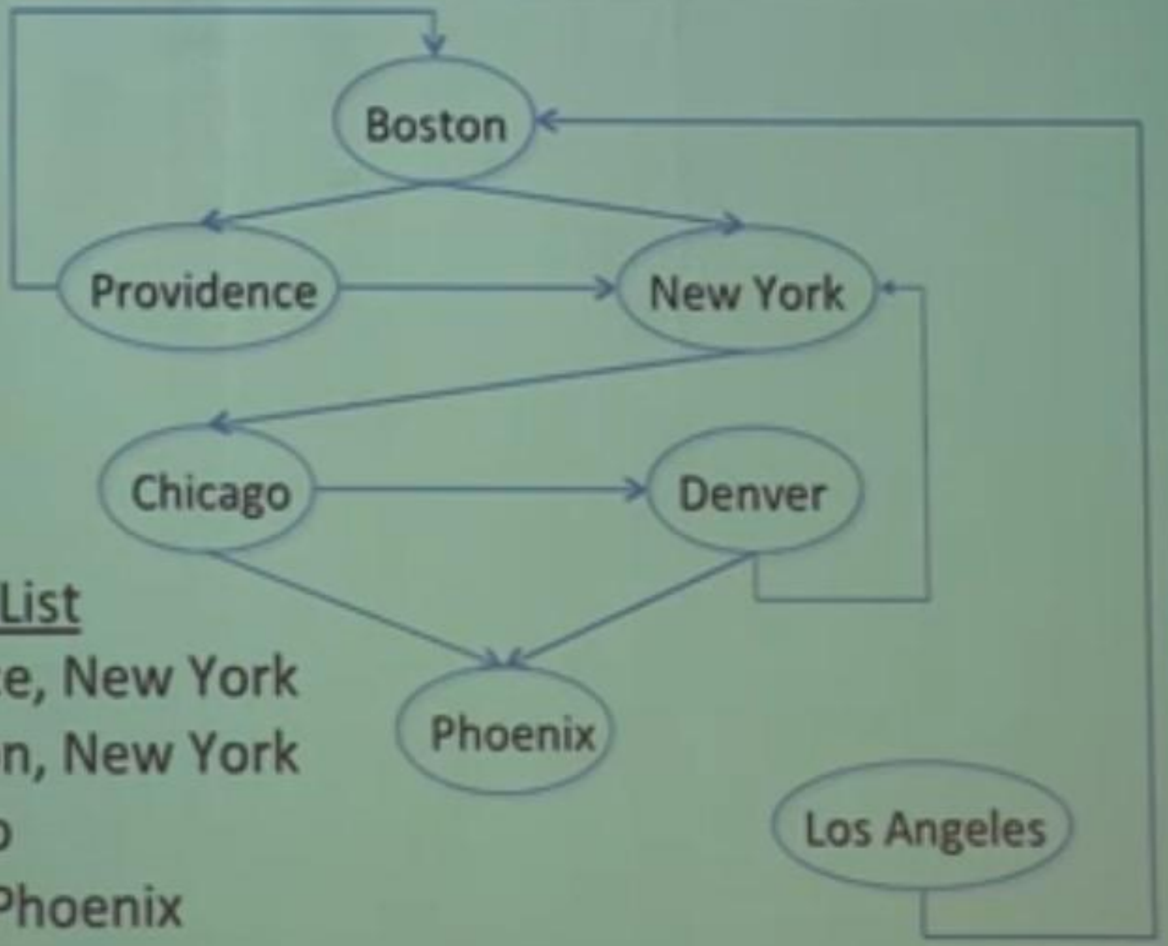
Class Digraph, part 2

```
def childrenOf(self, node):
    return self.edges[node]

def hasNode(self, node):
    return node in self.edges

def getNode(self, name):
    for n in self.edges:
        if n.getName() == name:
            return n
    raise NameError(name)

def __str__(self):
    result = ''
    for src in self.edges:
        for dest in self.edges[src]:
            result = result + src.getName() + '->'\
                     + dest.getName() + '\n'
    return result[:-1] #omit final newline
```

Class Graph

```
class Graph(Digraph):
    def addEdge(self, edge):
        Digraph.addEdge(self, edge)
        rev = Edge(edge.getDestination(), edge.getSource())
        Digraph.addEdge(self, rev)
```

An Example

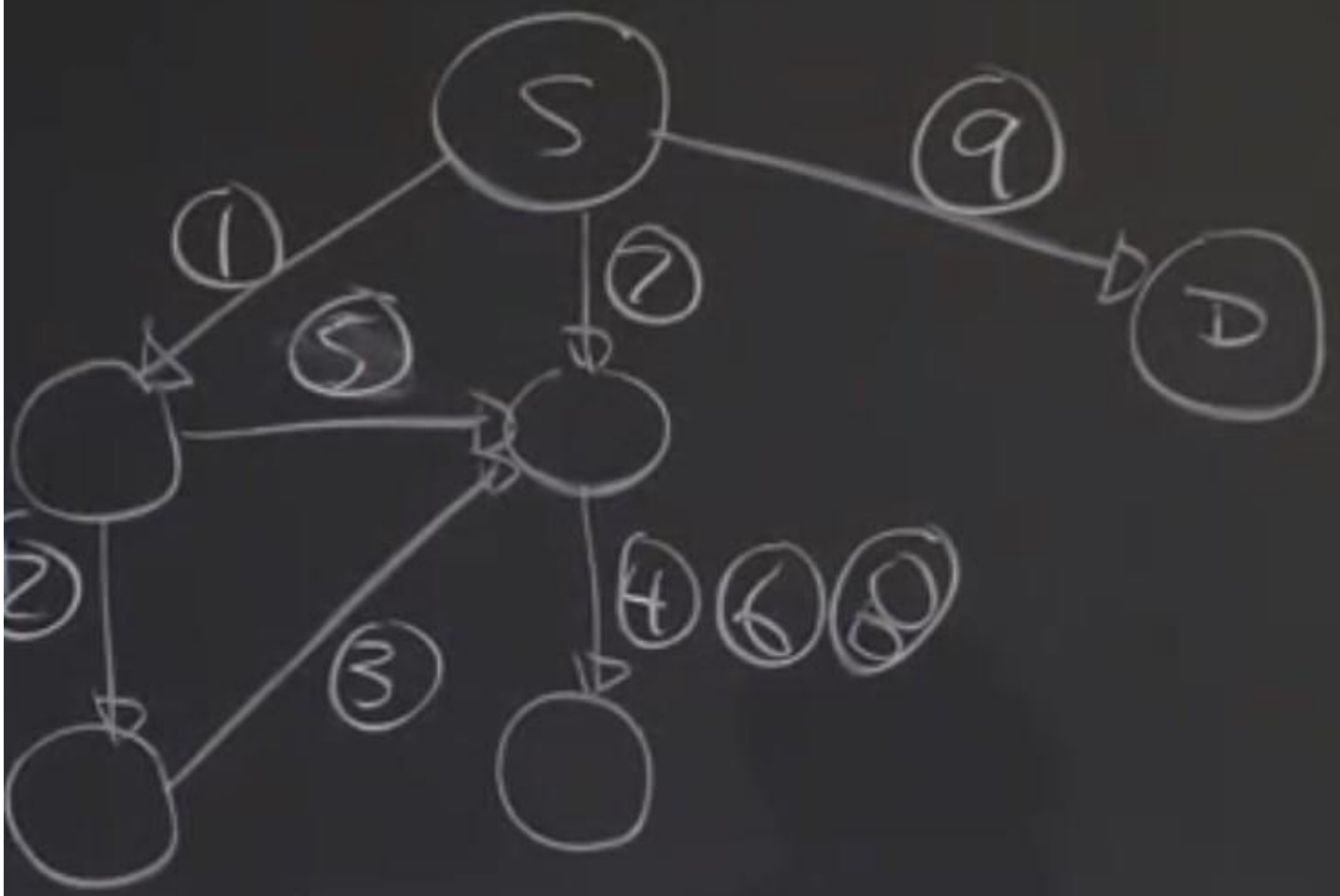


<u>Adjacency List</u>

Boston: Providence, New York
Providence: Boston, New York
New York: Chicago
Chicago: Denver, Phoenix
Denver: Phoenix, New York
Los Angeles: Boston
Phoenix:

Build the Graph

```
def buildCityGraph(graphType):
    g = graphType()
    for name in ('Boston', 'Providence', 'New York', 'Chicago',
                 'Denver', 'Phoenix', 'Los Angeles'): #Create 7 nodes
        g.addNode(Node(name))
    g.addEdge(Edge(g.getNode('Boston'), g.getNode('Providence')))
    g.addEdge(Edge(g.getNode('Boston'), g.getNode('New York')))
    g.addEdge(Edge(g.getNode('Providence'), g.getNode('Boston')))
    g.addEdge(Edge(g.getNode('Providence'), g.getNode('New York')))
    g.addEdge(Edge(g.getNode('New York'), g.getNode('Chicago')))
    g.addEdge(Edge(g.getNode('Chicago'), g.getNode('Denver')))
    g.addEdge(Edge(g.getNode('Chicago'), g.getNode('Phoenix')))
    g.addEdge(Edge(g.getNode('Denver'), g.getNode('Phoenix')))
    g.addEdge(Edge(g.getNode('Denver'), g.getNode('New York')))
    g.addEdge(Edge(g.getNode('Los Angeles'), g.getNode('Boston')))
    return g
```


S
9
D
1
7
5
2
3
4
6
8

Depth First Search (DFS)

```
def DFS(graph, start, end, path, shortest, toPrint = False):
    path = path + [start]
    if toPrint:
        print('Current DFS path:', printPath(path))
    if start == end:
        return path
    for node in graph.childrenOf(start):
        if node not in path: #avoid cycles
            if shortest == None or len(path) < len(shortest):
                newPath = DFS(graph, node, end, path, shortest, toPrint)
                if newPath != None:
                    shortest = newPath
        elif toPrint:
            print('Already visited', node)
    return shortest
```

... returning to this point in the recursion to try next node

Note how will explore all paths through first node, before ...

```
def shortestPath(graph, start, end, toPrint = False):
    return DFS(graph, start, end, [], None, toPrint)
```

DFS called from a wrapper function: shortestPath

Gets recursion started properly

Provides appropriate abstraction

Test DFS

```
def testSP(source, destination):
    g = buildCityGraph(DiGraph)
    sp = shortestPath(g, g.getNode(source), g.getNode(destination)
                      toPrint = True)
    if sp != None:
        print('Shortest path from', source, 'to',
              destination, 'is', printPath(sp))
    else:
        print('There is no path from', source, 'to', destination)

testSP('Boston', 'Chicago')
```

Output (Boston to Phoenix)

Current DFS path: Boston

Current DFS path: Boston->Providence

Already visited Boston

Current DFS path: Boston->Providence->New York

Current DFS path: Boston->Providence->New York->Chicago

Current DFS path: Boston->Providence->New York->Chicago->Denver

Current DFS path: Boston->Providence->New York->Chicago->Denver->Phoenix Found path

Already visited New York

Current DFS path: Boston->Providence->New York->Chicago->Phoenix Found a shorter path

Current DFS path: Boston->New York

Current DFS path: Boston->New York->Chicago

Current DFS path: Boston->New York->Chicago->Denver

Current DFS path: Boston->New York->Chicago->Denver->Phoenix Found a "shorter" path

Already visited New York

Current DFS path: Boston->New York->Chicago->Phoenix Found a shorter path

Shortest path from Boston to Phoenix is Boston->New York->Chicago->Denver->Phoenix

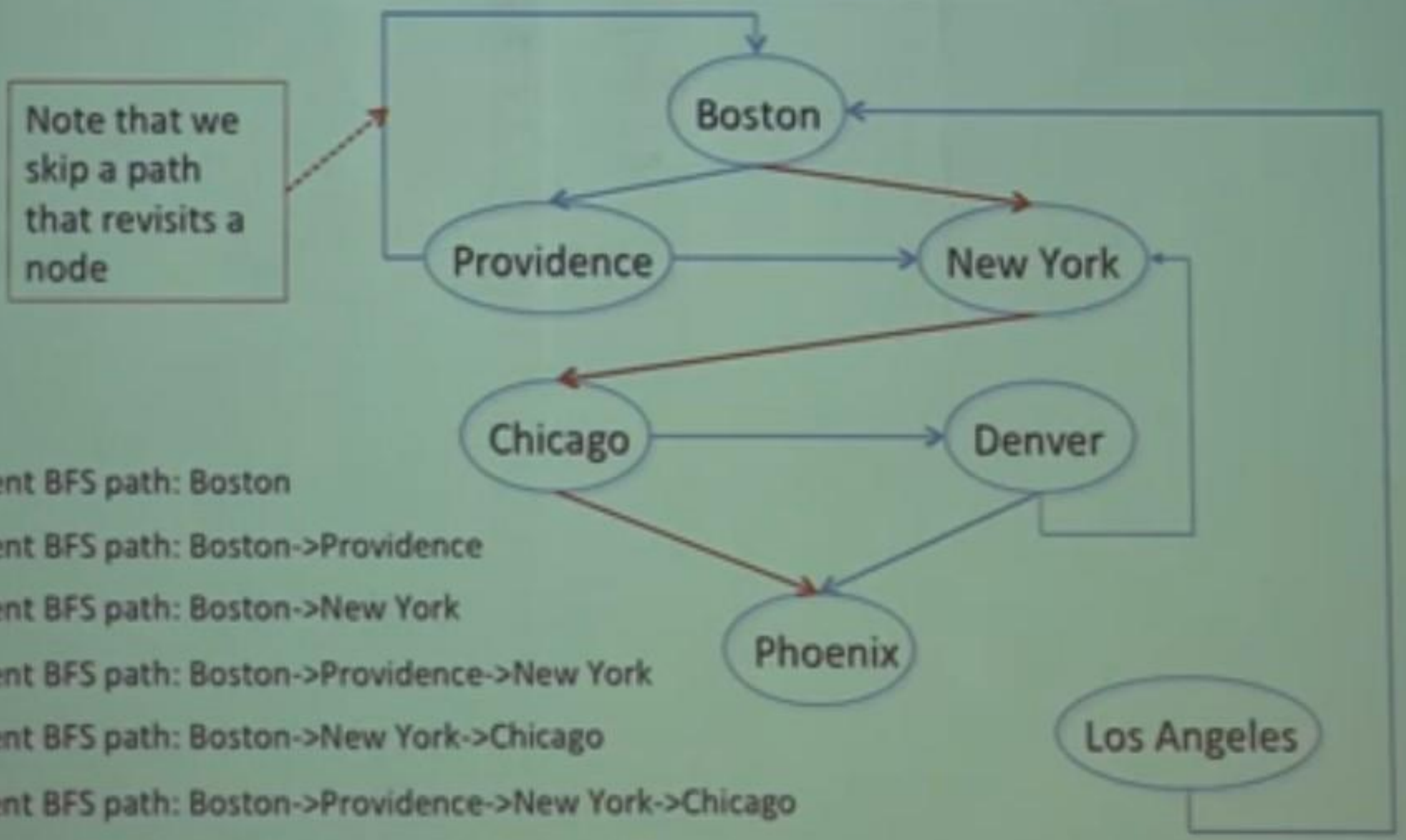
Breadth First Search

- Start at an initial node
- Consider all the edges that leave that node, in some order
- Follow the first edge, and check to see if at goal node
- If not, try the next edge from the current node
- Continue until either find goal node, or run out of options
  - When run out of edge options, move to next node at same distance from start, and repeat
  - When run out of node options, move to next level in the graph (all nodes one step further from start), and repeat

Algorithm 2: Breadth-first Search (BFS)

```
def BFS(graph, start, end, toPrint = False):
    initPath = [start]
    pathQueue = [initPath]
    while len(pathQueue) != 0:
        #Get and remove oldest element in pathQueue
        tmpPath = pathQueue.pop(0)
        if toPrint:
            print('Current BFS path:', printPath(tmpPath))
        lastNode = tmpPath[-1]
        if lastNode == end:
            return tmpPath
        for nextNode in graph.childrenOf(lastNode):
            if nextNode not in tmpPath:
                newPath = tmpPath + [nextNode]
                pathQueue.append(newPath)
    return None
```

Output (Boston to Pheonix)



Current BFS path: Boston

Current BFS path: Boston->Providence

Current BFS path: Boston->New York

Current BFS path: Boston->Providence->New York

Current BFS path: Boston->New York->Chicago

Current BFS path: Boston->Providence->New York->Chicago

Current BFS path: Boston->New York->Chicago->Denver

Current BFS path: Boston->New York->Chicago->Phoenix

Shortest path from Boston to Phoenix is Boston->New York->Chicago->Phoenix