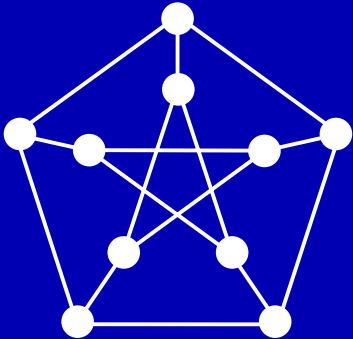


Gianluca Della Vedova

- Large-Scale Graph Algorithms
- Ufficio U14-2041
- <https://www.unimib.it/gianluca-della-vedova>
- gianluca.dellavedova@unimib.it
- <https://github.com/gdv/large-scale-graph-algorithms>
- Everything at <https://elearning.unimib.it/>

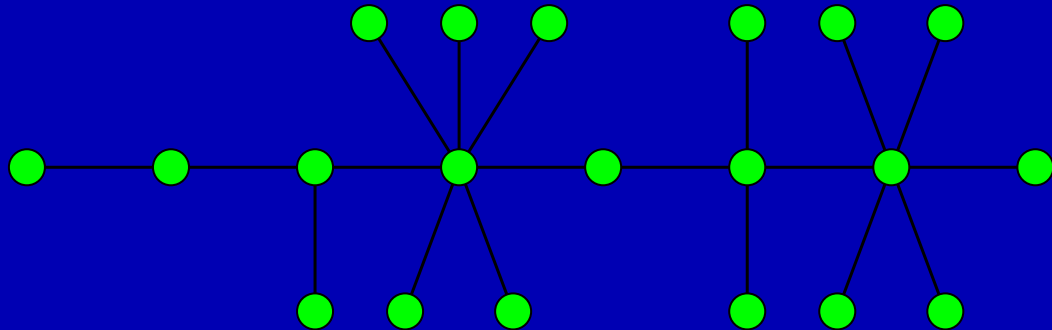
Example



Notation

- number of vertices: n
- number of edges/arcs: m

Better representation



Almost a path

- Compact representation

Breadth-first visit

Data: graph G , vertex root

$Q \leftarrow$ a queue;

label root as explored;

$Q.\text{enqueue}(\text{root})$;

while $Q \neq \emptyset$ **do**

$v \leftarrow Q.\text{dequeue}()$;

foreach *edge* (v, w) **do**

if w is not labeled as explored **then**

 label w as explored;

$Q.\text{enqueue}(w)$

Depth-first visit

```
Data: graph  $G$ , vertex root  
 $S \leftarrow$  a stack;  
 $S.\text{push}(\text{root});$   
while  $S \neq \emptyset$  do  
     $v \leftarrow S.\text{pop}();$   
    if  $v$  is not labeled as explored then  
        label  $v$  as explored;  
        foreach edge  $(v, w)$  do  
             $S.\text{push}(w)$ 
```

Dijkstra's algorithm

Data: graph G , vertex source

$Q \leftarrow$ a queue;

foreach *vertex* v **do**

$\text{dist}[v] \leftarrow \infty$;

$Q.\text{enqueue}(v)$

$\text{dist}[\text{source}] \leftarrow 0$;

while $Q \neq \emptyset$ **do**

$u \leftarrow$ vertex in Q minimizing $\text{dist}[u]$;

$Q.\text{deque}(u)$;

foreach *neighbor* v of u *still in* Q **do**

$\text{alt} \leftarrow \text{dist}[u] + \text{Graph.Edges}(u, v)$;

if $\text{alt} < \text{dist}[v]$ **then**

$\text{dist}[v] \leftarrow \text{alt}$;

$\text{prev}[v] \leftarrow u$;

return $\text{dist}[], \text{prev}[]$;

Dijkstra's algorithm — priority queue

Data: graph G , vertex source

$Q \leftarrow$ a priority queue;

foreach *vertex* v **do**

$\text{dist}[v] \leftarrow \infty$;

$Q.\text{add_with_priority}(v, \text{dist}[v])$

$\text{dist}[\text{source}] \leftarrow 0$;

while $Q \neq \emptyset$ **do**

$u \leftarrow Q.\text{extract_min}$;

foreach *neighbor* v of u still in Q **do**

$\text{alt} \leftarrow \text{dist}[u] + \text{Graph.Edges}(u, v)$;

if $\text{alt} < \text{dist}[v]$ **then**

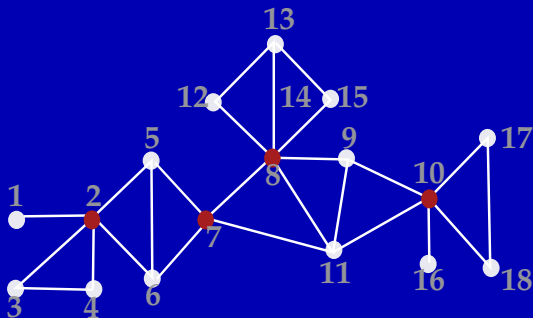
$\text{dist}[v] \leftarrow \text{alt}$;

$\text{prev}[v] \leftarrow u$;

$Q.\text{decrease_priority}(v, \text{alt})$

return $\text{dist}[], \text{prev}[]$;

Biconnected components



Find articulation points

Data: connected graph G , vertex root

$S \leftarrow$ a stack;

$S.\text{push}((\text{root}, \text{nil}))$;

$d \leftarrow -1$;

while $S \neq \emptyset$ **do**

$d \leftarrow d + 1$;

$(v, p) \leftarrow S.\text{peek}()$;

if v is not explored **then**

 label v as explored; $\text{parent}(v) \leftarrow p$; $\text{depth}[v] \leftarrow d$;

$\text{lowpoint}[v] = \text{depth}[v]$;

foreach *edge* (v, w) **do**

$S.\text{push}((w, v))$;

else

$\text{lowpoint}[v] =$

$\min \{ \text{depth}[v], \min_{w \in N(v), w \neq p} \{ \text{depth}[w] \}, \min_{w \in N(v), \text{parent}(w)=v} \{ \text{lowpoint}[w] \} \}$

$d \leftarrow d - 1$;

$v \leftarrow S.\text{pop}()$;

Find bridges

Data: connected graph G , vertex root

$S \leftarrow$ a stack;

$S.\text{push}((\text{root}, \text{nil}))$;

$x \leftarrow -1$;

while $S \neq \emptyset$ **do**

$(v, p) \leftarrow S.\text{peek}()$;

if v is not explored **then**

$x \leftarrow x + 1$;

 label v as explored; $P(v) \leftarrow p$; $\text{num}[v] \leftarrow x$;

foreach edge (v, w) **do**

$S.\text{push}((w, v))$;

else

$\text{nd}[v] = 1 + \sum_{w \in N(v), P(w)=v} \text{nd}[w]$;

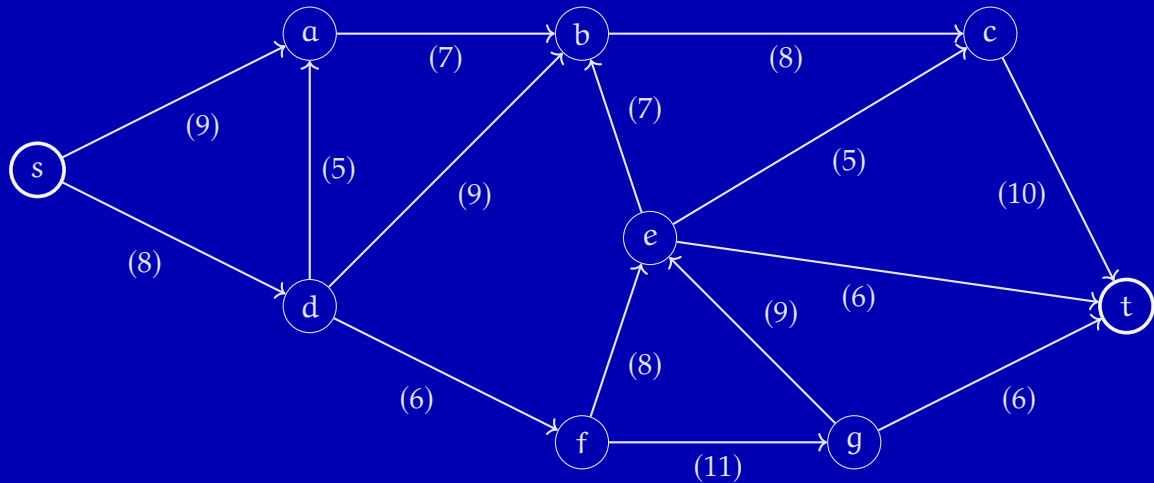
$l[v] =$

$\min \{ \text{num}[v], \min_{w \in N(v), w \neq p, P(w) \neq v} \{ \text{num}[w] \}, \min_{w \in \text{children}(v)} \{ l[w] \} \}$;

$h[v] =$

$\max \{ \text{num}[v], \max_{w \in N(v), w \neq p, P(w) \neq v} \{ \text{num}[w] \}, \max_{w \in \text{children}(v)} \{ h[w] \} \}$;

Max flow



Max flow – Min cut theorem

Let f be a flow of a graph $G = (V, E)$. Then the following three conditions are equivalent:

- 1 f is a maximum flow
- 2 the residual graph has no augmenting path
- 3 there is a cut (S, T) of G such that $c(S, T) = |f|$

Figures

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