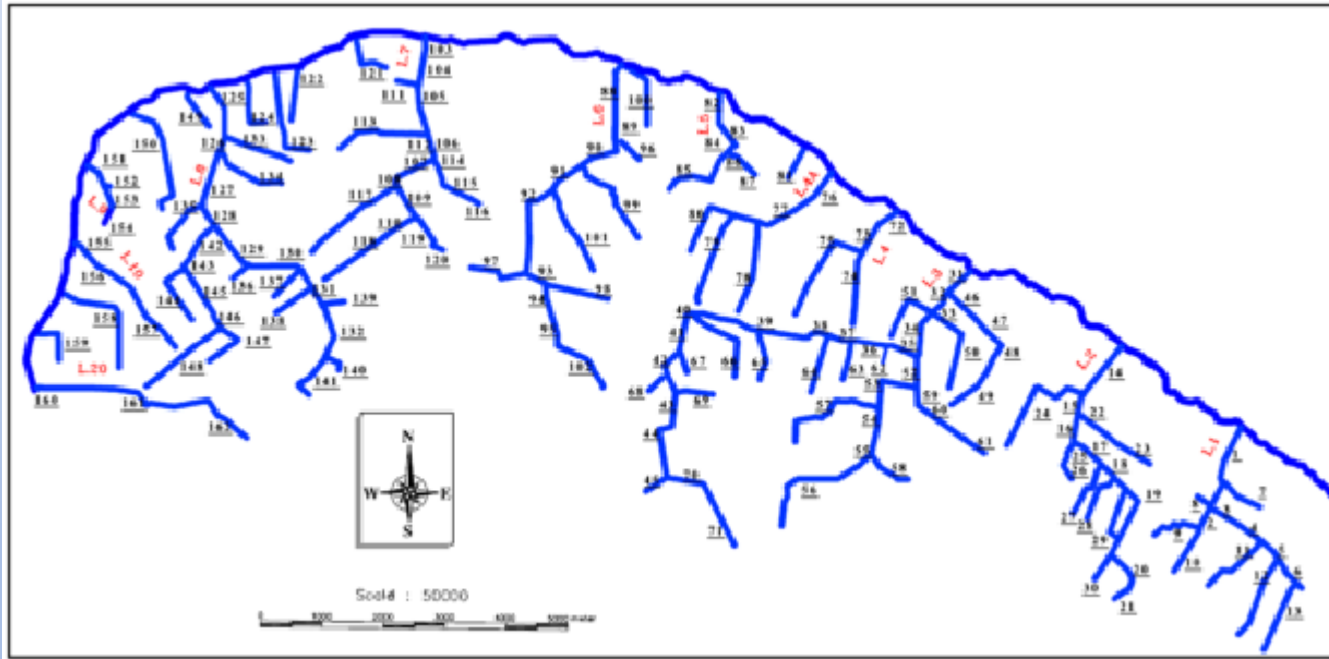


# Applications of Graphs

CME4422

# Oldest Network?

- Irrigation and sewer systems



# Problem Definition

- What are the entities which will be represented by the nodes in the graph?
- Which relationship between the entities is represented by the edges?
- Which property of the relationship is represented by graph weights?

# Social Media Friendship

- Mutual relationship, no need for a direction
- Two users can become friends only if both agree to it
- A possible weight option can be the time of friendship
- Follow relationship, on the other hand, must be a directional relationship.

# Bi-partite Graphs

- For a set of nodes  $U$  and another set of nodes  $V$ , if we have a graph  $G$  where only edges  $\langle u, v \rangle$  where  $u \in U$  and  $v \in V$  are allowed,  $G$  is called a bi-partite graph.
- If all elements of  $U$  and  $V$  are connected with each other, a complete bi-partite graph is found.
- An example is a neural network.
- Bi-partite graphs can be converted into regular graphs by connecting nodes in  $U$  according to their connections in  $V$ .

# Text Network



- Words are nodes
- Words that appear in the same text are connected by edges.
- Weight can be the number of texts where the words occur together.
- Example: Twitter #hashtags.



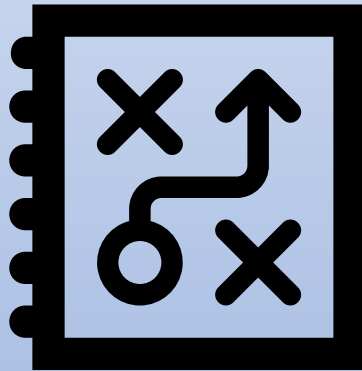
# Data Mining Application

- Co-purchasing Network(Baby-beer example) used for Association Rule Mining



# Academic Networks

- Collaboration Network 
- Citation Network: unidirectional graph (Why?)





# Infrastructure Networks

- Communication Networks
- Road Networks
- Power Grid Networks



# Computer Applications



- Web Network: edges are hyper-links
- Software Dependency Graphs
  - Static Call Graph
  - Dynamic Call Graph

# Biological Networks

- Gene Regulation Networks
- Signal Transduction Networks
- Protein Interaction Networks
- Metabolic Networks

# Ecological Networks

- Predator-Prey Networks

