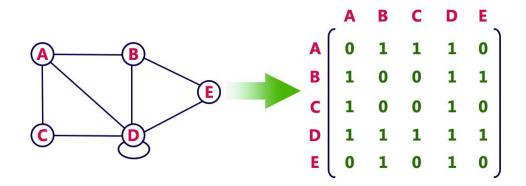
Converting A Graph Represented As An Adjacency List Into An Adjacency Matrix Using Multithreading



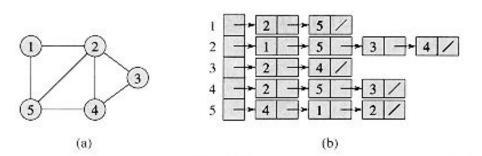
By: Maurely Acosta, Yair Camacho, Jorge Costa, and Malachi Williams.

Introduction

- Language Used: C
- Main Idea:
 - Compare 3 approaches
 - Sequential Linear, Multithreaded Linear, and Brute Force.

- What is an adjacency list?
 - Each head node contains the edges that a node is adjacent to.
- What is an adjacency matrix?
 - If an element in the matrix has a 1,
 it means the nodes are adjacent. If
 0, they are not adjacent

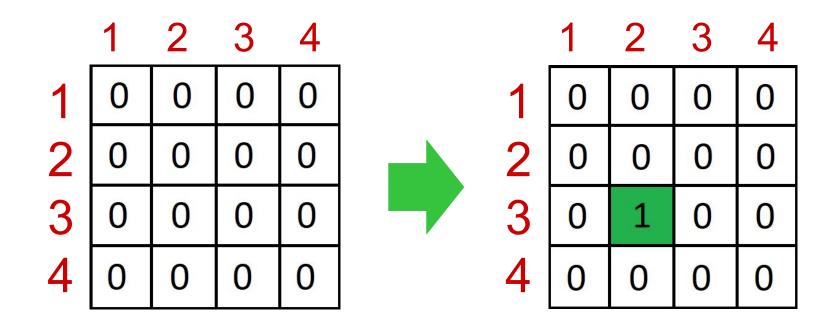
(c)



Process

- Brute force approach
 - Checks every potential adjacency
 - Uses multithreading
- Sequential linear approach
 - Checks adjacencies for each vertex
- Multithreaded linear approach
 - Also checks adjacencies for each vertex
 - Uses multithreading

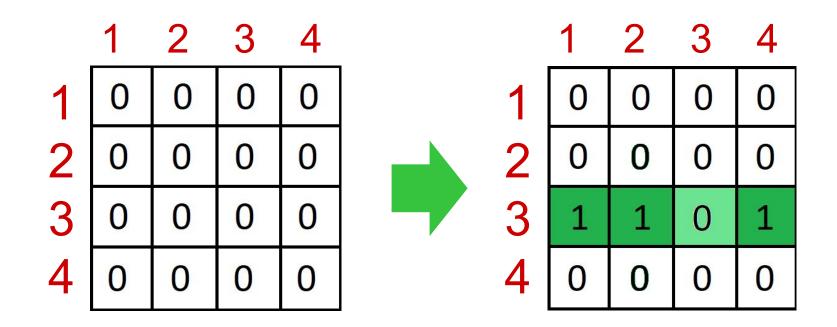
Brute Force Approach



Brute Force Approach Psuedocode

```
for(row = 0; row < graph.size; row++)
 for(column = 0; column < graph.size; column++)
      if( vertex(row) is adjacent to vertex(column) ) {matrix[row][column] = 1};
```

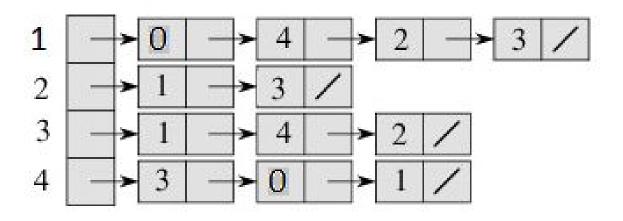
Linear Approach



Linear Approach Pseudocode

```
for(row = 0; row < graph.size; row++)
 node next = adjList[row]
 while( next != NULL)
      Matrix[row][next.column] = 1;
```

Linear Approach



Results

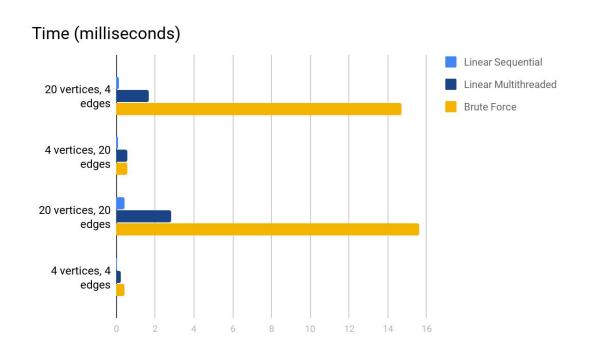


Table 1

	Linear Sequential	Linear Multithreaded	Brute Force
20 vertices, each has 4 edges	0.148 ms	1.69 ms	14.68 ms
4 vertices, each has 20 edges	0.098 ms	0.58 ms	0.57 ms
20 vertices, each has 20 edges	0.43 ms	2.82 ms	15.60 ms
4 vertices, each has 4 edges	0.025 ms	0.25 ms	0.44 ms

Questions

