Abstract Graphs

Data Structures for Sets

- · abstract sets are collections of elements
- sets implemented with arrays provide random access to elements
- sets implemented with linked lists provide dynamic growth but linear access
- sets implemented with binary trees provide dynamic growth with log n access

Summary of Set Implementations

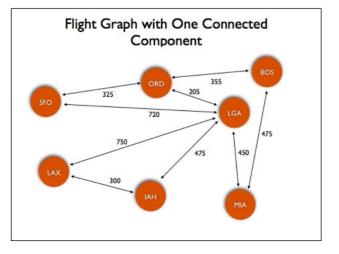
			memory
unsorted array	O(1)	O(n)	static
sorted array	O(n)	O(log n)	static
linked list	O(1)	O(n)	dynamic
binary tree	O(log n)	O(log n)	dynamic

Graphs

- graphs are data structures for relationships rather than collections
- graphs represent values and relationships among the values
- airline travel routes connections between cities and associated costs
- social networks connections between people
- the world wide web connections between pages

Definition

- G = (N, E)
- N = { n1, n2, ... }
- $E = \{ (n_{i1}, n_{j1}), (n_{i2}, n_{j2}), ... \}$
- a directed graph is an ordered pair (N, E) where N is a set of nodes, and E is a set of ordered pairs of nodes (i.e. edges)
- in an undirected graph, the edges are pairs rather than ordered pairs



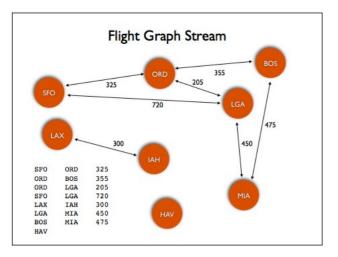
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Abstract Datatype

- · a graph has a set of nodes and a set of edges
- its size is the number of nodes; each node identified by an integer 0..size-1
- · nodes and edges can be added to the graph
- · each node can be marked
- each node can have an associated value (any object)
- edges off of a node can be iterated over
- each edge can have a cost
- · a node's degree is the number of edges off of it
- a graph whose node values are strings can be read from or written to a stream

Graphs in Streams

- node values are string names
- each line in the stream is an edge represented as a tab separated list with source node name, destination node name, cost
- nodes with no edges are listed on their own lines as just node name



```
public interface Graph {
    public static final int INFINITY = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
    public static final int FAIL = -1;

    public boolean marked (int node);
    public void nark (int node);
    public void clear (int node);

    public int size ();

    public Object value (int node);

    public int find (Object value);

    public int find (Object value);

    public int cost (int arc, int dest);
    public void setCost (int src, int dest, int cost);

    public int degree (int node);

    public int degree (int node);

    public int dedKode (Object o);
    public void addEdge (int src, int dest, int cost);

    public void read (MsfferedReader in) throws IOException;
    public void red () throws IOException;
    public void write (PrintStream out);

    public void write (PrintStream out);

    public void write ();
```

```
public abstract class AbstractGraph implements Graph {
   protected int maxsize;
   protected int size;
   protected Object[] values;
   protected boolean[] mark;
   abstract public Iterator iterator (int node);
   abstract public int cost (int src, int dest);
   abstract public void setCost (int s, int d, int v);
.
.
.
.
```

```
public abstract class AbstractGraph implements Graph {
.
.
.
.
.
. public boolean marked (int node) {
      return this.mark[node];
}

public void mark (int node) {
      this.mark[node] = true;
}

public void clear (int node) {
      this.mark[node] = false;
}
.
.
.
.
.
```

public abstract class AbstractGraph implements Graph {

private int findOrAdd (Object o) {
 int i = this.find(o);
 if (i != Graph.FAIL) return i;

return addNode(o);

```
public abstract class AbstractGraph implements Graph {
   public void read (BufferedReader in) throws IOException {
       final int SOURCE = 0;
       final int DESTINATION = 1;
       final int COST = 2;
       String line;
       while ((line = in.readLine()) != null &&
               line.length() != 0) {
           String sdc[] = line.split("\t");
           int src = this.findOrAdd(sdc(SOURCE));
           if (src == Graph.FAIL)
               throw new IOException("Graph too large.");
           if (sdc.length > 1) {
               int dest = this.findOrAdd(sdc[DESTINATION]);
               if (dest == Graph.FAIL)
                   throw new IOException("Graph too large.");
               addEdge(src, dest, Integer.parseInt(sdc[COST]));
     }
  }
```

```
public abstract class AbstractGraph implements Graph {
    private void writeEdges (PrintStream p, int src) {
        Iterator i = this.iterator(src);
        int dest;
        while (i.hasNext()) {
            dest = (Integer) i.next();
            mark(src);
           mark(dest):
           p.println(this.value(src) + "\t" +
this.value(dest) + "\t" +
                      this.cost(src,dest));
      }
    public void write (PrintStream p) {
        for (int i = 0; i < this.size; i++) this.clear(i);
        for (int i = 0; i < this.size; i++) this.writeEdges(p, i);
        for (int i = 0; i < this.size; i++)
            if (!this.marked(i)) p.println(this.value(i));
       p.println();
```