Kruskal's Algorithm for Computing MSTs

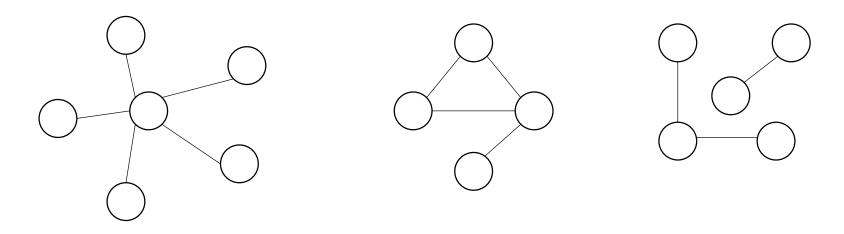
Presented by: Raj Kumar Ranabhat M.E in Computer Engineering(I/I)

Kathmandu University

Tree

A tree is a graph with the following properties:

- The graph is connected (can go from anywhere to anywhere)
- There are no cycles(acyclic)



Tree

Graphs that are not trees

Minimum Spanning Tree (MST)

Let G=(V,E) be an undirected connected graph.

A sub graph T=(V,E') of G is a spanning tree of G if:-

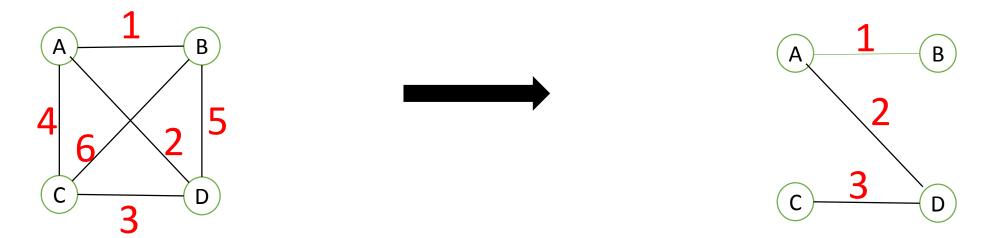
- T is a tree (i.e., it is acyclic)
- T covers all the vertices V
 - contains /V/ 1 edges
- T has minimum total weight
- A single graph can have many different spanning trees.

Connected undirected graph

Spanning Tree

Kruskal's Algorithm

- It is a algorithm used to find a minimum cost spanning tree for connected weighted undirected graph
- This algorithm first appeared in Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society in 1956, and was written by Joseph Kruskal



Connected Weighted

- It's a spanning tree because it connects all vertices without loops.
- Tree weight is minimum of all possibilities hence minimum cost spanning tree

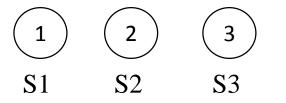
- A disjoint set is a data structure which keeps track of all elements that are separated by a number of disjoint (not connected) subsets.
- It supports three useful operations
 - MAKE-SET(x): Make a new set with a single element x
 - UNION (S1,S2): Merge the set S1 and set S2
 - FIND-SET(x): Find the set containing the element x

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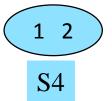


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FIND-SET(2) returns set S4

Kruskal's Algorithm

KRUSKAL(V,E):

```
A = \emptyset
foreach v \in V:
   MAKE-SET(v)
Sort E by weight increasingly
foreach (v_1, v_2) \in E:
   if FIND-SET(v_1) \neq FIND-SET(v_2):
          A = A \cup \{(v_1, v_2)\}
          UNION(v_1,v_2)
   else
          Remove edge (v_1, v_2)
return A
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Edges	Weight
AB	4
ВС	6
CD	3
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BF	5
CF	1



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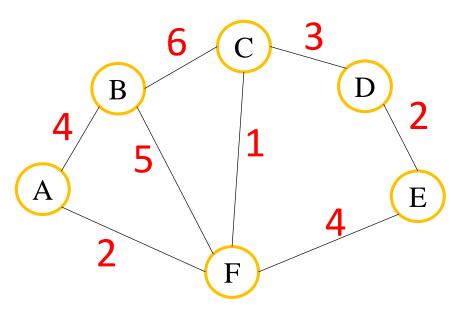
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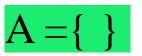
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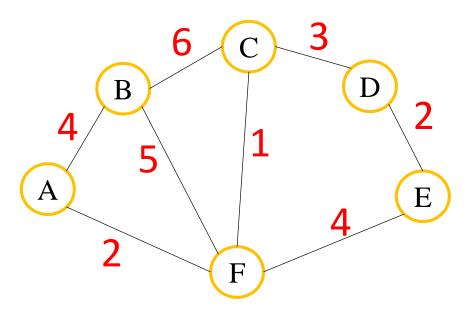
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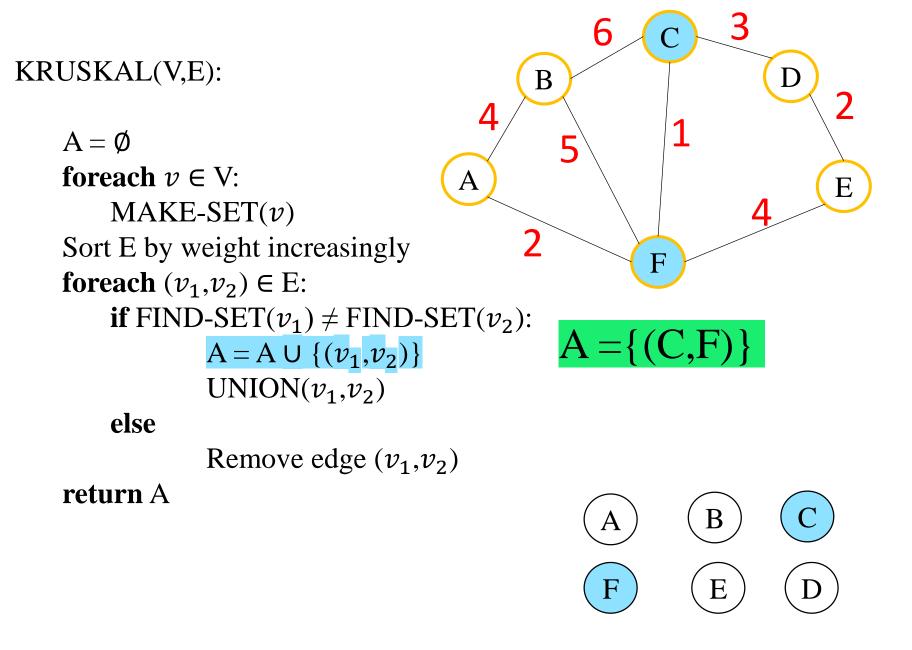
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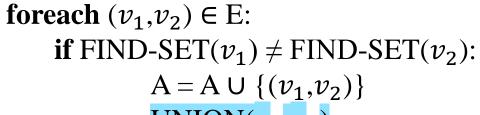
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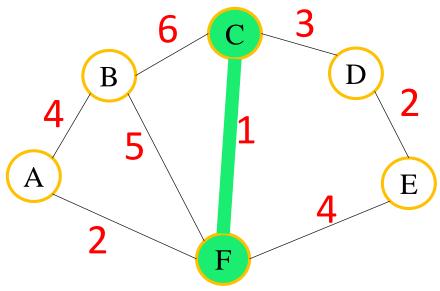
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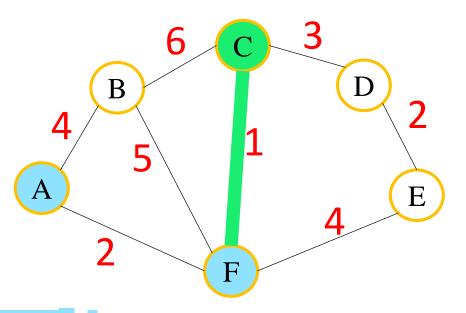
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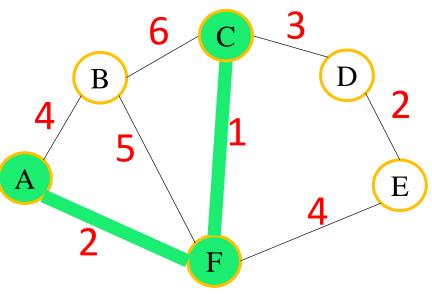
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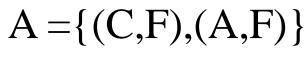
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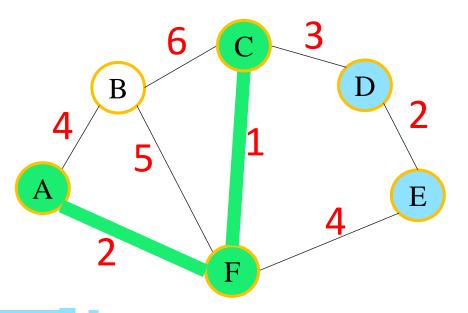
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B 6 C 3 D 2	
1 4 E	
SET (v_2) : $A = \{(C,F),(A,F),(D,E)\}$	



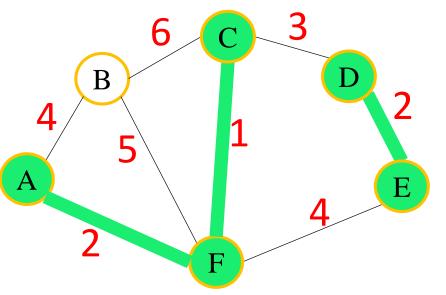
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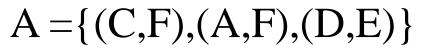
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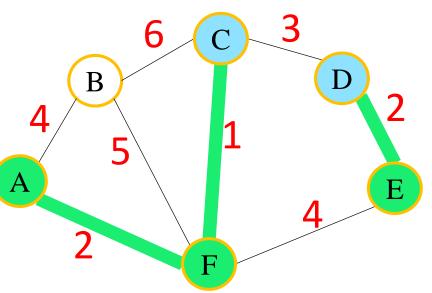
(B) (A,C,F)

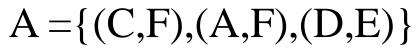
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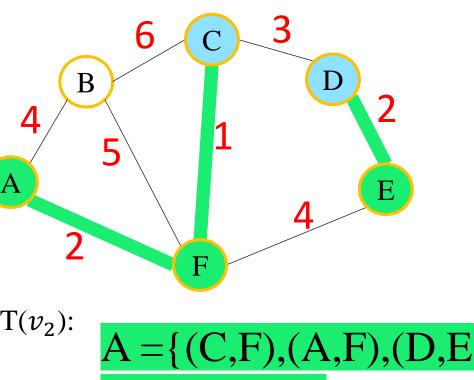


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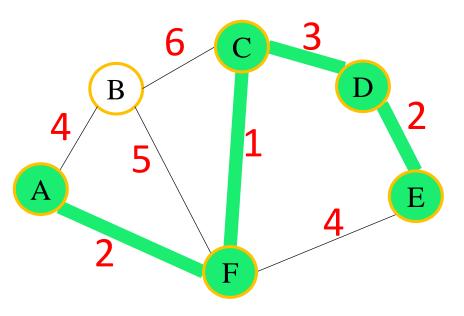
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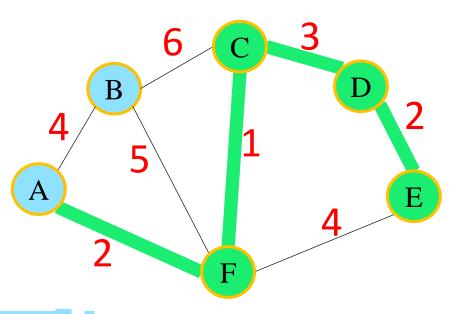
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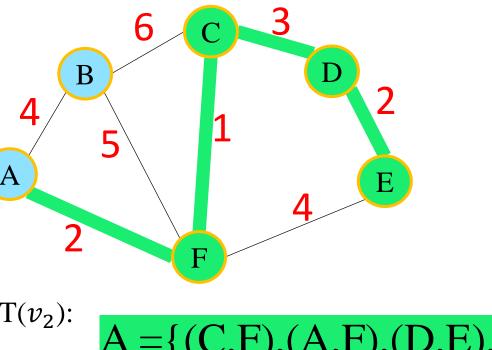
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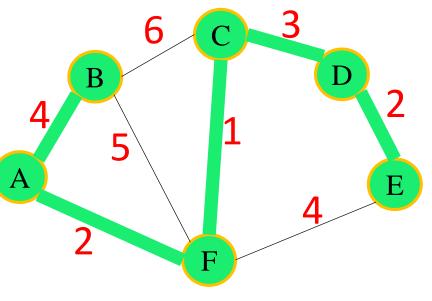
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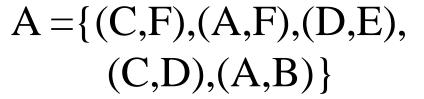


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A,B,C,D,E,F

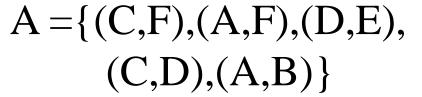
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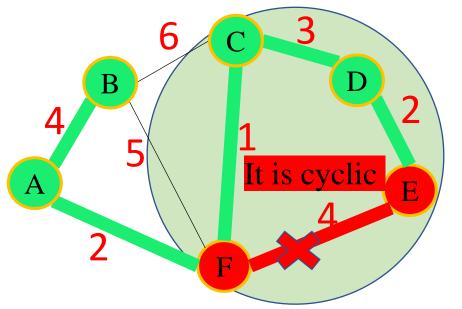
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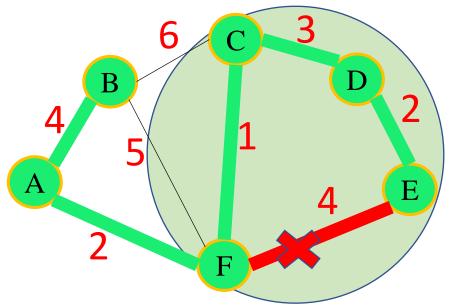
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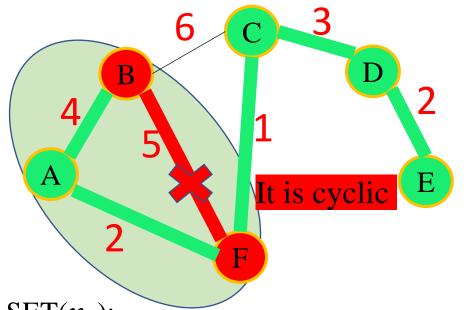
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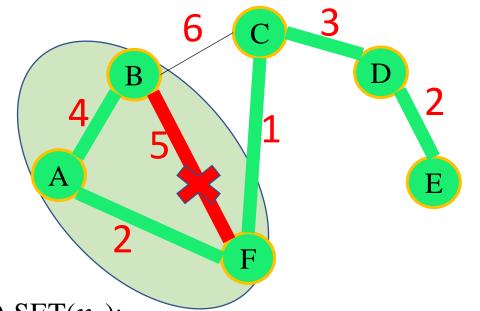
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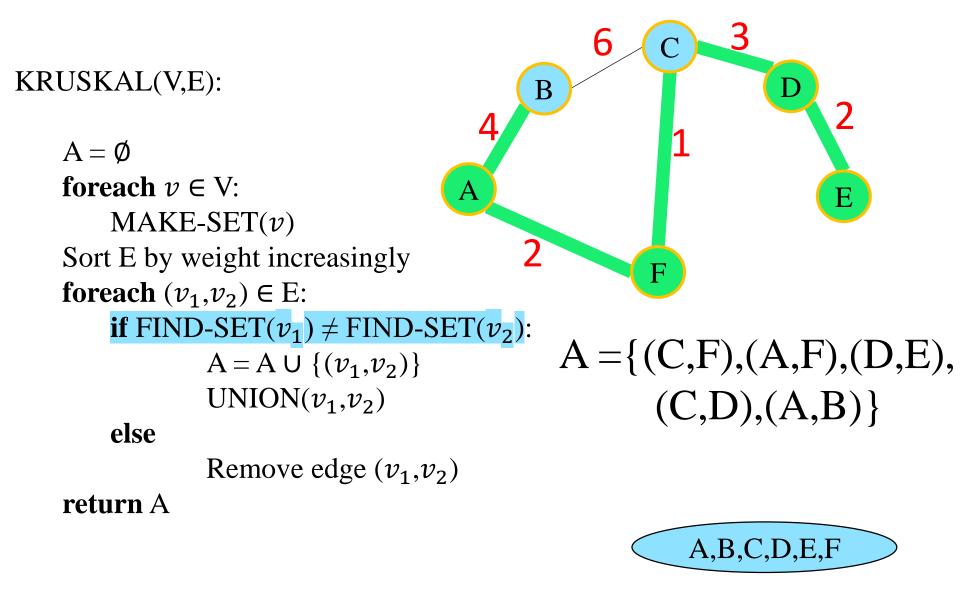
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Sort E by weight increasingly

foreach $(v_1, v_2) \in E$:

if FIND-SET(v_1) \neq FIND-SET(v_2):

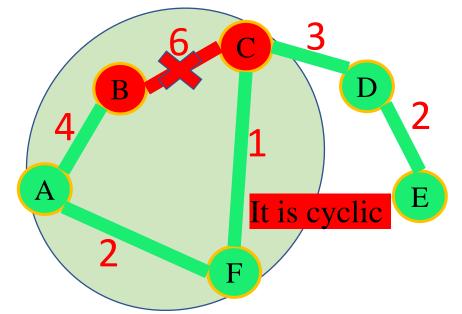
 $A = A \cup \{(v_1, v_2)\}$

 $UNION(v_1, v_2)$



Remove edge (v_1, v_2)

return A



 $A = \{(C,F),(A,F),(D,E),$ (C,D),(A,B)}

 \langle A,B,C,D,E,F

Is in a same set.

Edges	Weight
CF	1
AF	2
DE	2
CD	3
AB	4
FE	4
BF	5
ВС	6

$$A = \emptyset$$

foreach $v \in V$:

MAKE-SET(v)

Sort E by weight increasingly

foreach $(v_1, v_2) \in E$:

if FIND-SET(v_1) \neq FIND-SET(v_2):

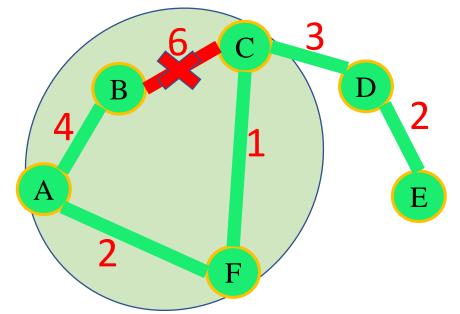
 $A = A \cup \{(v_1, v_2)\}$

 $UNION(v_1, v_2)$

else

Remove edge (v_1, v_2)

return A

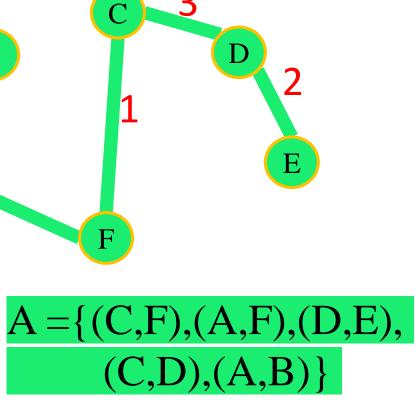


 $A = \{(C,F),(A,F),(D,E),$ (C,D),(A,B)}

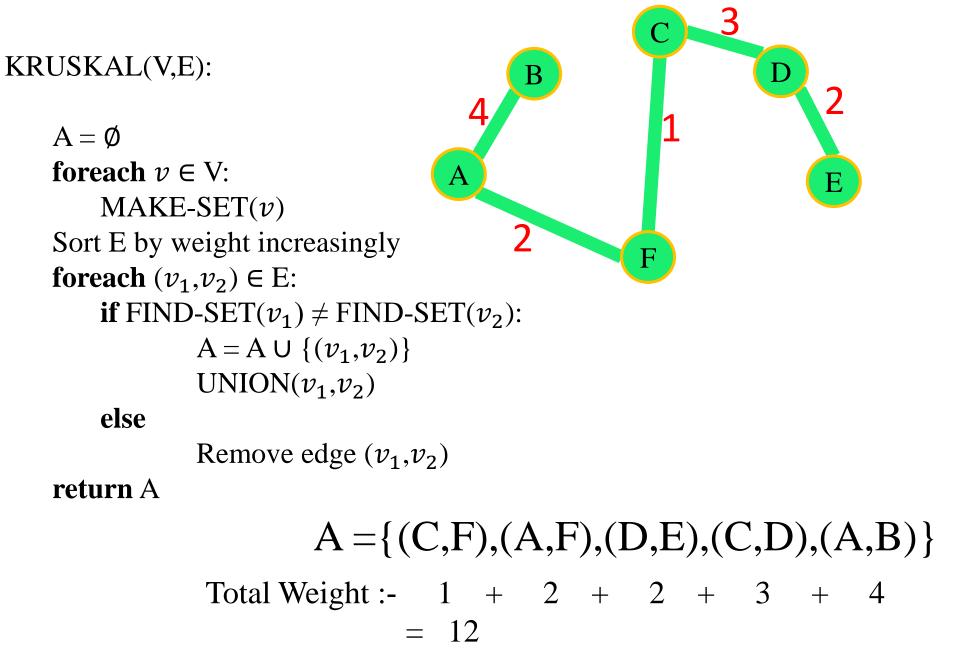
 \bigcirc A,B,C,D,E,F

Edges	Weight
CF	1
AF	2
DE	2
CD	3
AB	4
FE	4
BF	5
ВС	6

KRUSKAL(V,E): $A = \emptyset$ foreach $v \in V$: MAKE-SET(v)Sort E by weight increasingly **foreach** $(v_1, v_2) \in E$: **if** FIND-SET(v_1) \neq FIND-SET(v_2): $A = A \cup \{(v_1, v_2)\}$ $UNION(v_1, v_2)$ else Remove edge (v_1, v_2)



Edges	Weight
CF	1
AF	2
DE	2
CD	3
AB	4
FE	4
BF	5
ВС	6



Edges	Weight
CF	1
AF	2
DE	2
CD	3
AB	4
FE	4
BF	5
ВС	6

Time Complexity

KRUSKAL(V,E):

```
A = \emptyset
O(1)
                foreach v \in V:
O(V)
                    MAKE-SET(v)
O(E log E) Sort E by weight increasingly
                foreach (v_1, v_2) \in E:
                    if FIND-SET(v_1) \neq FIND-SET(v_2):
                            A = A \cup \{(v_1, v_2)\}
O(E \log V)
                            UNION(v_1, v_2)
                    else
                            Remove edge (v_1, v_2)
                return A
```

Time Complexity

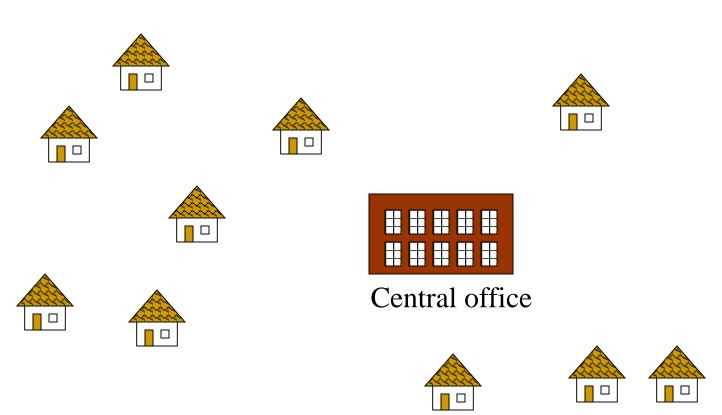
KRUSKAL(V,E):

```
A = \emptyset
O(1)
            foreach v \in V:
O(V)
                    MAKE-SET(v)
O(E log E) Sort E by weight increasingly
                foreach (v_1, v_2) \in E:
                    if FIND-SET(v_1) \neq FIND-SET(v_2):
                             A = A \cup \{(v_1, v_2)\}
O(E \log V)
                             UNION(v_1,v_2)
                    else
                             Remove edge (v_1, v_2)
                return A
                                       Time Complexity = O(1) + O(V) + O(E \log E) + O(E \log V)
                                                          = O(E \log E) + O(E \log V)
                                       Since, |E| \le |V|^2 \Rightarrow \log |E| = O(2 \log V) = O(\log V).
                                                          = O(E \log V) + O(E \log V)
                                                          = O(E \log V)
```

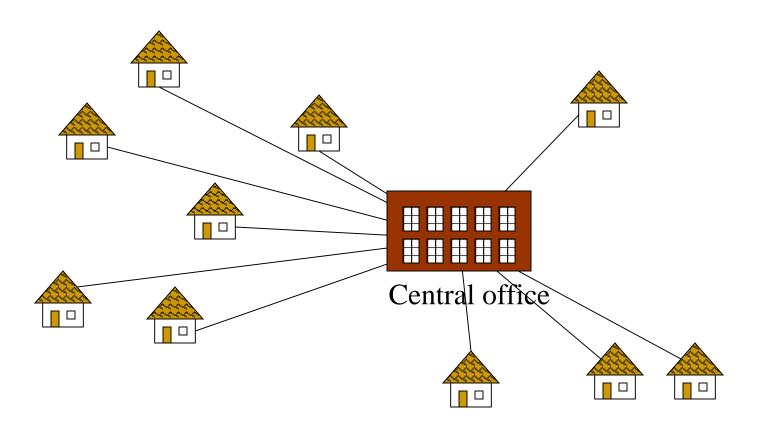
Real-life applications of Kruskal's algorithm

- Landing Cables
- TV Network
- Tour Operations
- Computer networking
- Study of Molecular bonds in Chemistry
- Routing Algorithms

Problem: Laying Telephone Wire

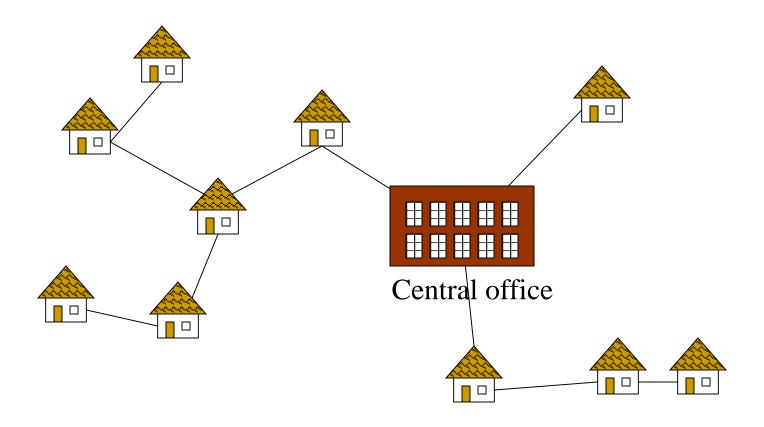


Wiring: Naïve Approach



Expensive!

Wiring: Better Approach



Minimize the total length of wire connecting the customers