Data Structures

Lecture 13: Graphs

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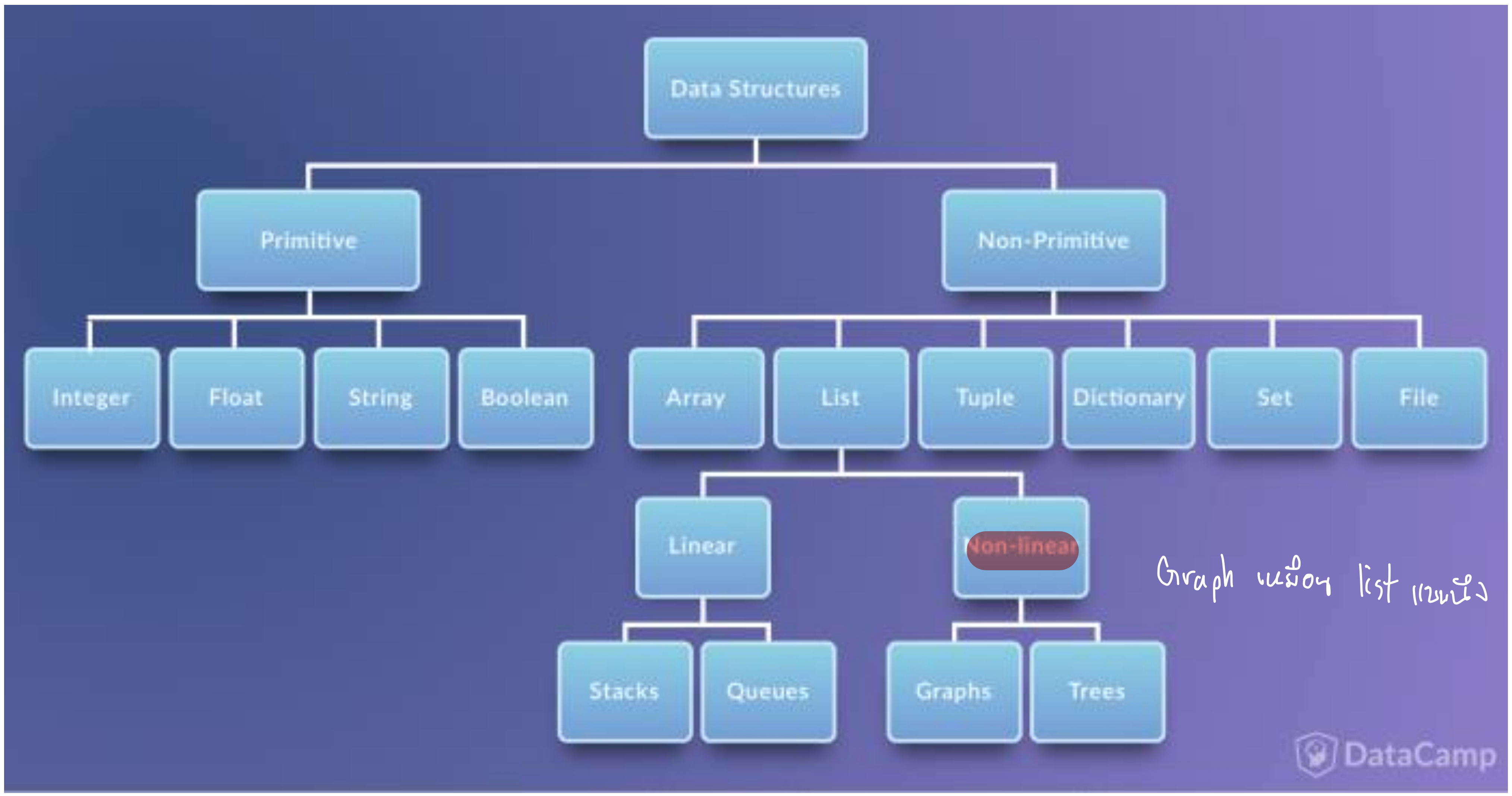
Outlines

- Graph and its basic notions
  - Directed/undirected graph
  - Basic graph terminology
- Two standard graph representations
  - Adjacency list
  - Adjacency matrix
- Basic operations on graphs

Classification of Data Structures



Source: https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/data-structures-python

Graphs

Graph ต้องระบุ V, E

- A **graph** is a *non-linear* data structure.

- Informally, a graph consists of a finite set of ***vertices*** (or ***nodes***) and a set of ***edges*** (or **arcs**) which connect a pair of nodes.

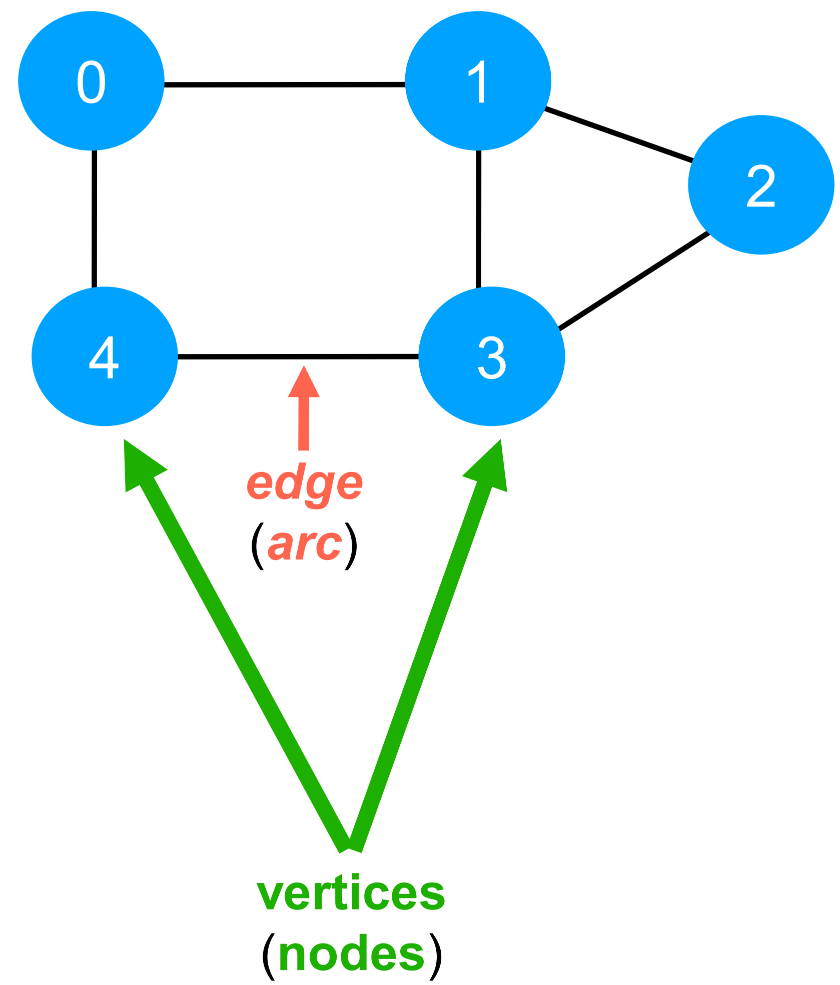
  จุดยอด

  โหนด

  เส้นเชื่อม

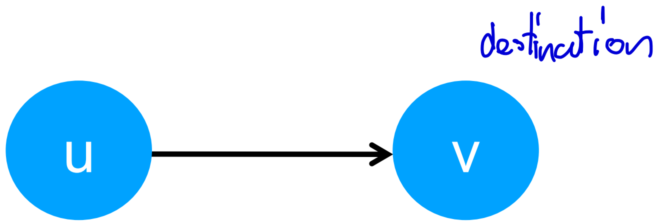
  สร้าง Node ก่อน edges มาทีหลัง

- In the example, a graph is given by
  - The set of vertices
    $V = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$.
  - The set of edges
    $E = \{\{0,1\}, \{0,4\}, \{1,2\}, \{1,3\}, \{2,3\}, \{3,4\}\}$.

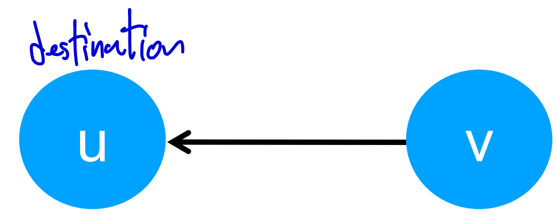


Directed/undirected Edge

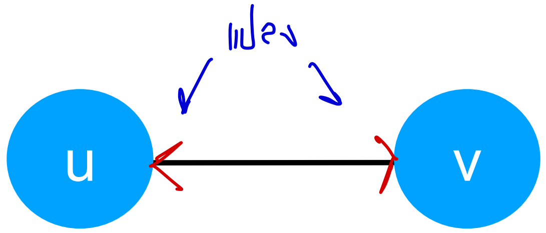
- Edges in a graph are either ***directed*** or ***undirected***:
  มีทิศทาง ไม่มีทิศทาง
  - ต้นทาง ปลายทาง
    An edge (u, v) is said to be *directed* from vertex u to vertex v if the pair (u, v) is *ordered*, with *u preceding v.*
  - An edge (u, v) is said to be *undirected* if the pair (u, v) is *unordered.*
- Note that sometimes we also denote undirected edges using set notation (e.g. {u, v}).



a directed edge (u, v)



a directed edge (v, u)



an undirected edge {u, v}

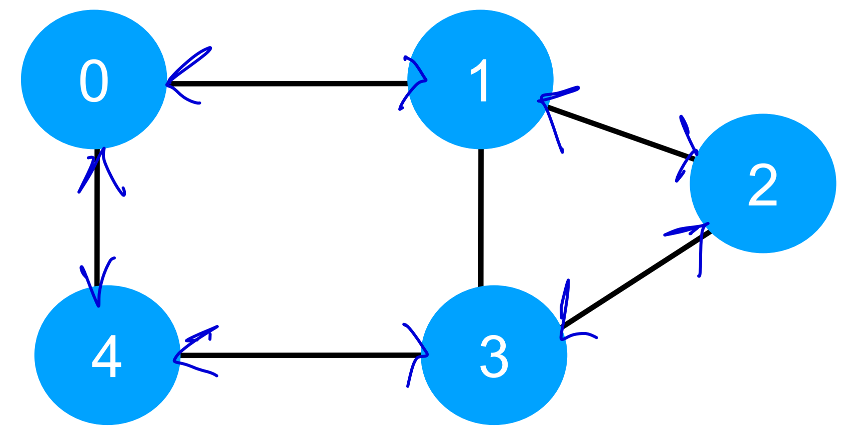
สามารถแปลงได้

Directed/undirected Graph

- If all the edges in a graph are undirected, then we say that the graph is an ***undirected graph***. แปลงเป็น Directed Graph ได้

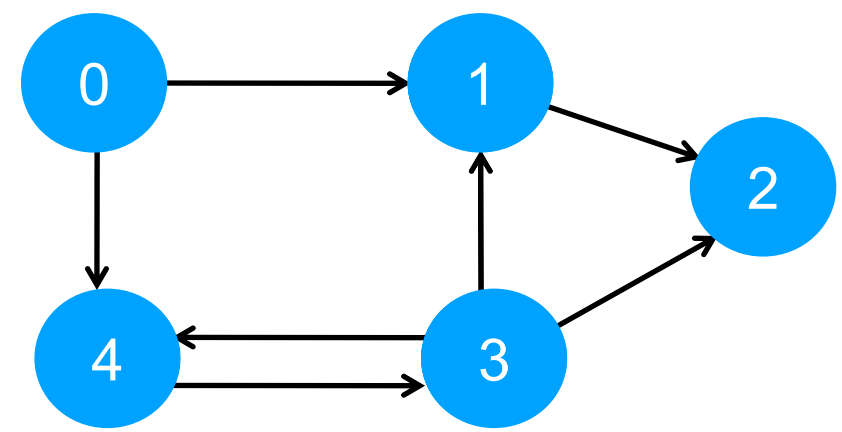
undirected → directed ✓

directed → undirected ✗



Undirected graph

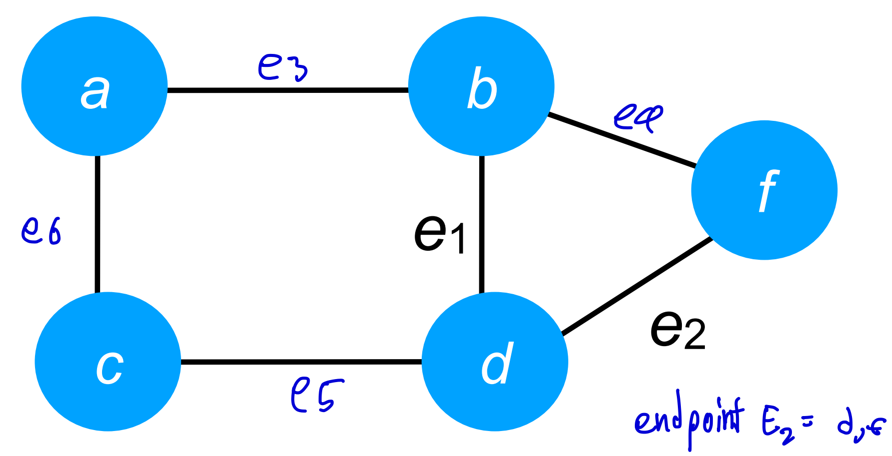
- A **directed graph** is a graph whose edges are all directed.



Directed graph

Basic Graph Terminology (1)

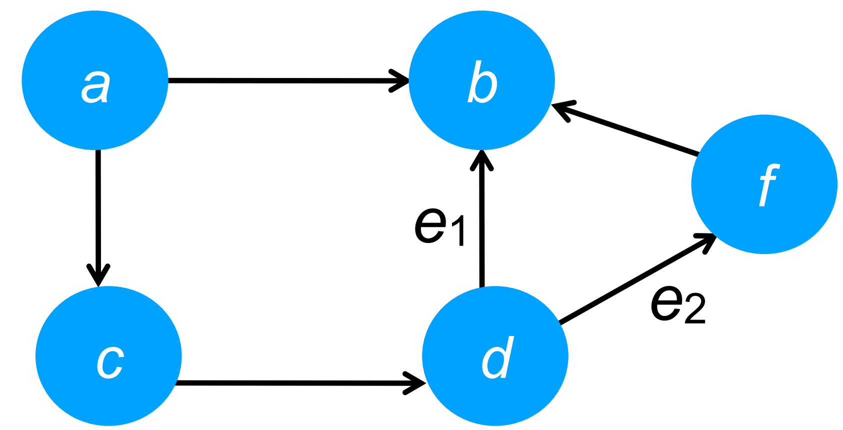
- The two vertices connected by an edge are called the ***end-vertices*** (or ***endpoints***) of that edge.
  จุดสิ้นสุด
  - For example, *b* and *d* are the end-vertices of edge e_1.
- ใกล้ชิด ใช้กับ 2 node ขึ้นไป
  Two vertices are said to be ***adjacent*** if they both are the end-vertices of the same edge. adjacent ของ Node b = a, d, f
  - For instance, *d* and *f* are adjacent.
- ติดกัน คือเส้นเชื่อมที่ติดกัน
  An edge is said to be ***incident*** on a vertex if the vertex is one of the edge's end-vertices. เส้นเชื่อมที่ติดกับ b = e1, e4, e3
  - For instance, e_1 and e_2 are incident edges of *d.*
- The ***degree*** of a vertex *v*, denoted by *deg*(*v*), is the number of incident edges of *v*. จำนวนของเส้นเชื่อมที่ติดกับ V
  - For instance, *deg*(*f*) = 2.

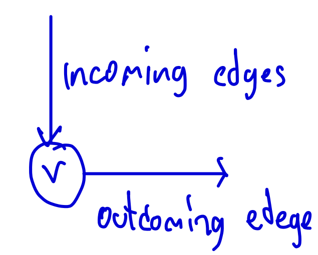


ใช้เฉพาะ Directed graphs

Basic Graph Terminology (2)

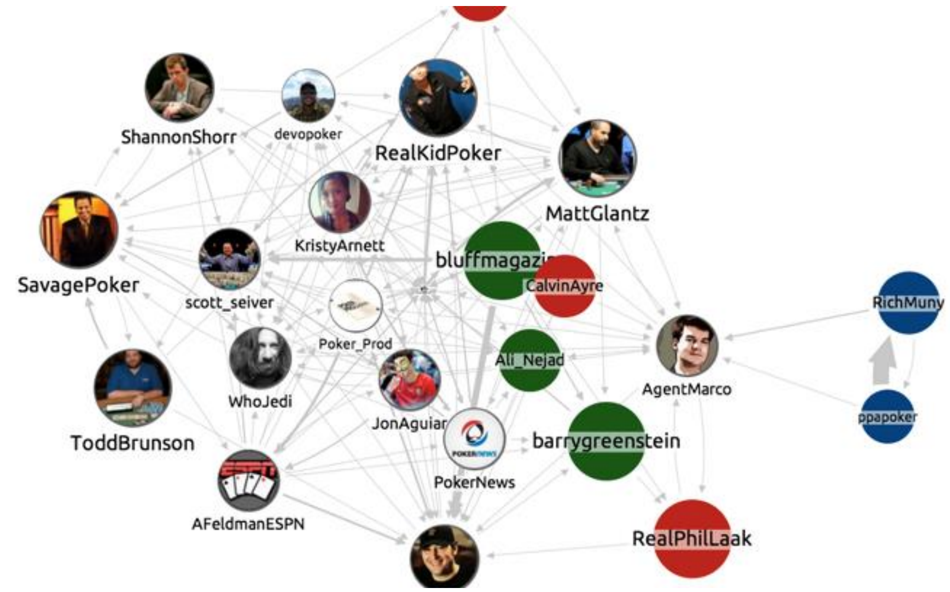
- If an edge is directed, its first endpoint is its ต้นทาง ***origin*** and the other is the ***destination*** ปลายทาง of the edge
  - The ***outgoing edges*** of a vertex are the directed edges whose origin is that vertex.
    - For instance, e_1 and e_2 are the outgoing edges of *d.*
  - The ***incoming edges*** of a vertex are the directed edges whose destination is that vertex.
    - For instance, e_2 is the incoming edge of *f.*
  - The ***in-degree*** (incomin edges) and ***out-degree*** (outcoming edges) of a vertex *v* are the number of the incoming and outgoing edges of *v,* denoted by *indeg*(*v*) and *outdeg*(*v*), respectively.
    - For instance, *indeg*(*d*) = 1; out*deg*(*d*) = 2.



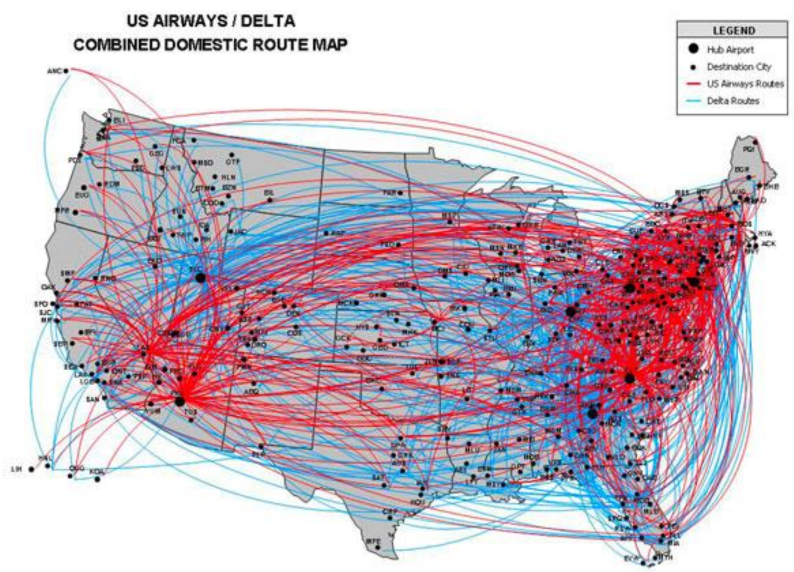


Graph Applications

Study of road networks [1]



Study of social networks [2]



Study of flight networks [3]

[1] source: https://notes.zouhairj.com/google-maps-algorithm-work-find-efficient-route/
[2] source: https://cambridge-intelligence.com/
[3] source: http://passyworldofmathematics.com/traversable-and-hub-networks/

Graph Representations

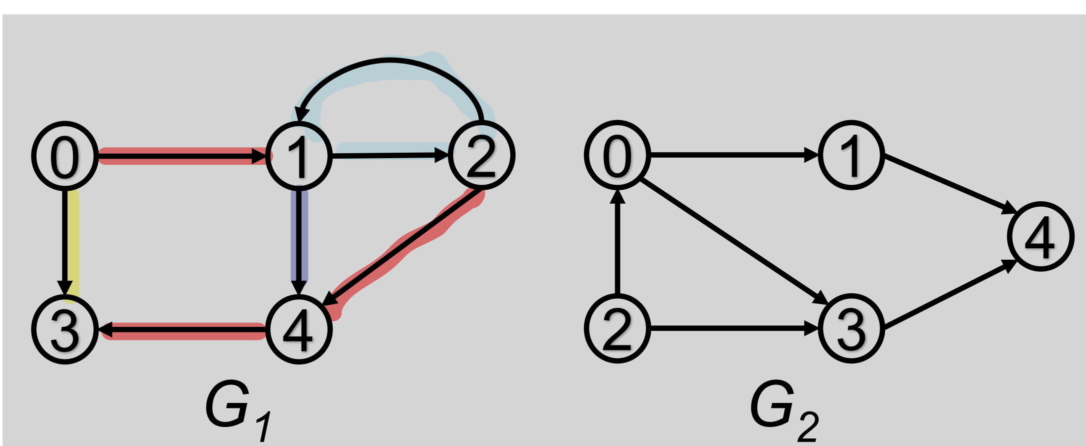
- Two different data structures used for representing graphs:
  - **Adjacency matrix** 2D Array
  - **Adjacency list**
- There are other representations e.g., *incidence matrix* and *incidence list*. However, the choice of the graph representations is situation specific. It depends on the type of operations to be performed and ease of use.

Adjacency Matrix

- The ***adjacency-matrix representation*** is a 2D array of size *n x n*, where *n* is the number of vertices in a graph.

$n = |V|$, $m = |E|$

- The (*i*, *j*)-th entry of the array is 1 if there is an edge from vertex *i* to vertex *j*; otherwise, the (*i*, *j*)-th entry is 0.

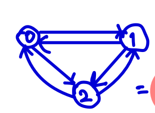


มองในแนว column = incoming edges

node 4 มี incoming 2 edges

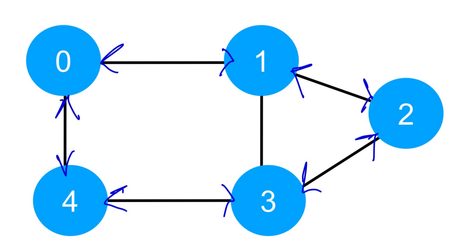
$$A_{G_2} = \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array}\begin{array}{ccccc} & 1 & & 3 & 4 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_{G_1} = \begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

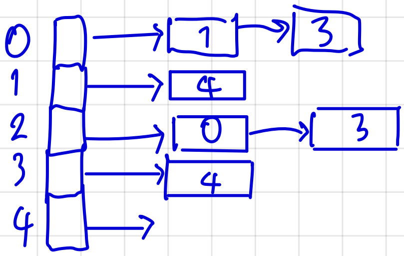
$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c|ccc} & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

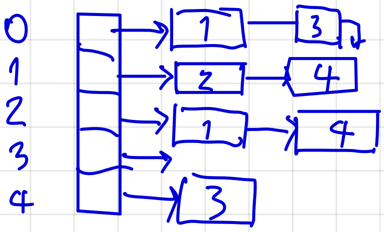


= undirected

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$



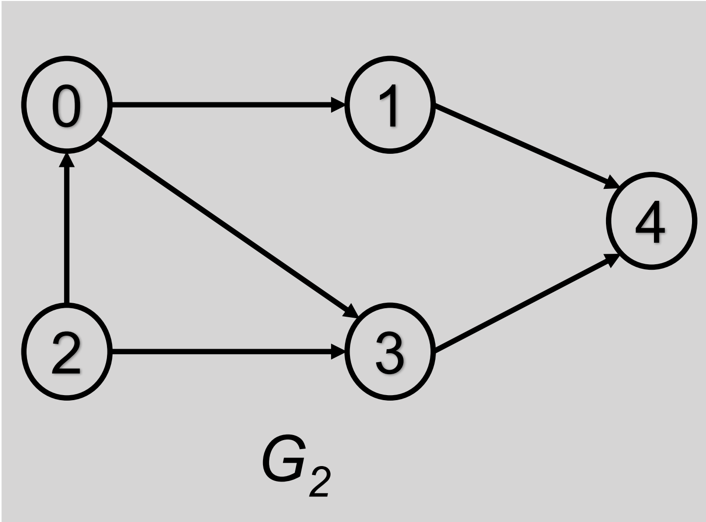

0
1
3
1
4
2
0
3
3
4
4

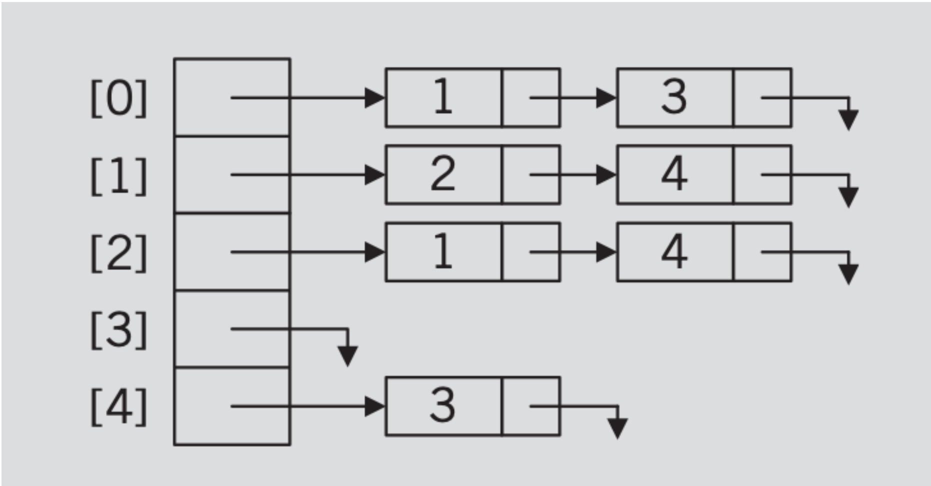

0
1
3
1
2
4
2
1
4
3
4
3

Adjacency List

- The ***adjacency-list representation*** of a graph *G* consists of an array *Adj* of *n* lists, where *n is* the number of vertices in a graph; one list for each vertex in V.

- For each *u* in *V*, the adjacency list *Adj*[*u*] contains all the vertices *v* such that there is an edge (*u*, *v*) in *E.* In other words, *Adj*[*u*] consists of all the vertices adjacent to *u.*





Basic Operations on Graphs

- Basic operations commonly performed on a graph:
  - Create the graph
  - Add an edge to the graph
  - Print the graph

Basic Graph Operations Using Adjacency-Matrix Representation (1)

```
// A simple adjacency-matrix representation of graph using 2D array
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
// Function to create a graph with n vertices
int** createGraph(const int n) {
   // Return 2D array of size n*n
   int** adjMatrix = malloc(sizeof(int*)*n);
   for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
      adjMatrix[i] = malloc(sizeof(int)*n);
      for (int j=0; j<n; j++)
         adjMatrix[i][j] = 0;
   }
   return adjMatrix;
}
//Function to add a directed edge into the graph
void addEdge(int** adjMatrix, int u, int v) {
   adjMatrix[u][v] = 1;
}
// Function to print the adjacency matrix of the graph
void printGraph(int** adjMatrix, int n)
{
   for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
      for (int j=0; j<n; j++) {
         printf("%d ", adjMatrix[i][j]);
      }
      printf("\n");
   }
}
```

0 1 2

1 3 2 0

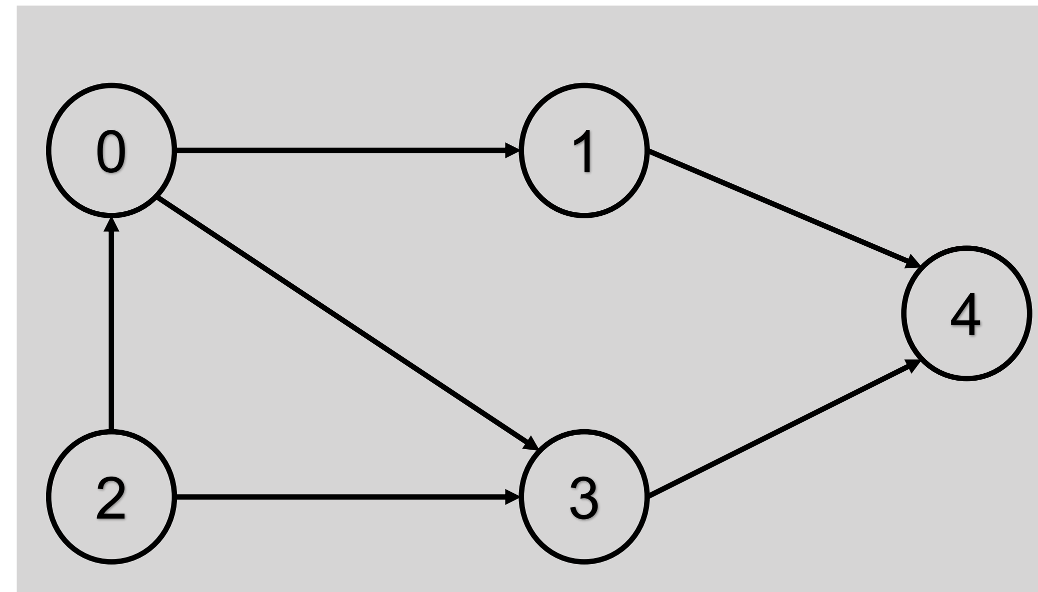
2 0 1

3 1

q = 0, 1, 2, 3

Basic Graph Operations Using Adjacency-Matrix Representation (2)

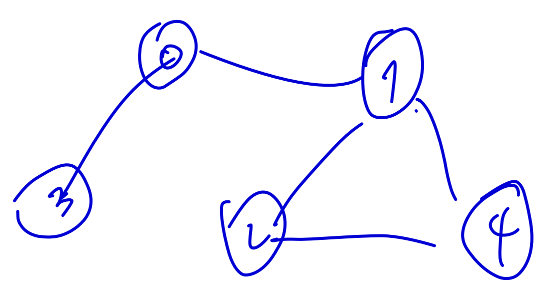
```
// Driver code
int main()
{
   int n = 5;

   int** adjMatrix = createGraph(n);

   //Vertex numbers should be from 0 to 4
   addEdge(adjMatrix, 0, 1);
   addEdge(adjMatrix, 0, 3);
   addEdge(adjMatrix, 1, 2);
   addEdge(adjMatrix, 1, 4);
   addEdge(adjMatrix, 2, 1);
   addEdge(adjMatrix, 2, 4);
   addEdge(adjMatrix, 4, 3);

   printGraph(adjMatrix, n);
   return 0;
}
```



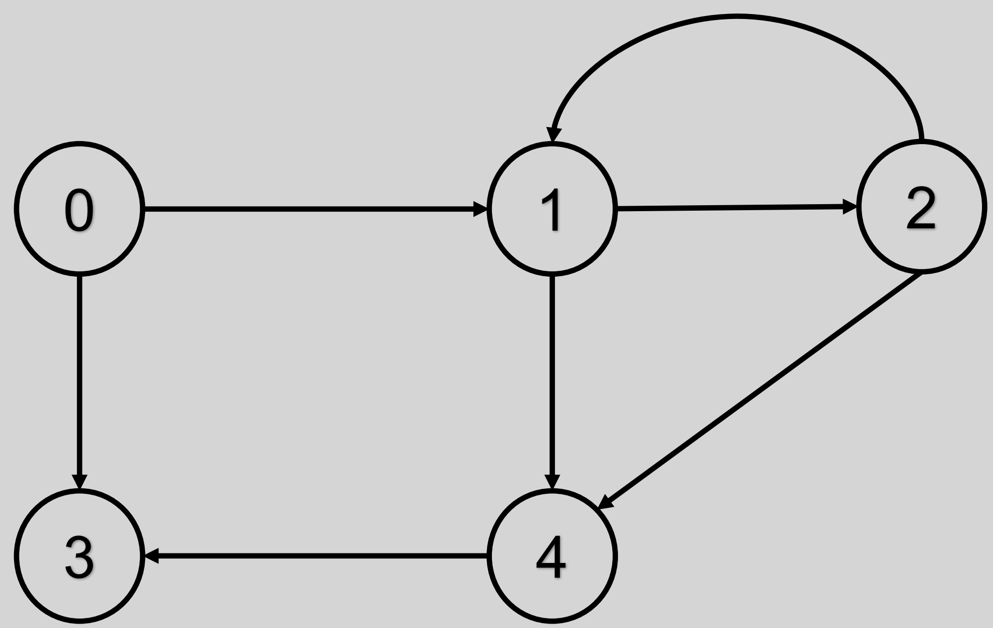
G_2

```
Lasalle:codes dmodify$ ./a.out
0 1 0 1 0
0 0 1 0 1
0 1 0 0 1
0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0
```

0, 1, 3, 2, 4



Programming Exercise



G_1

- Let's try to create the above graph using C code