

ASSIGNMENT 3

AIM: -Represent a Graph using adjacency matrix.

OBJECTIVE: -

THEORY: - Graph is a data structure that consists of following two components:

1. A finite set of vertices also called as nodes.
2. A finite set of ordered pair of the form (u, v) called as edge.

Graphs are used to represent many real-life applications: Graphs are used to represent networks. The networks may include paths in a city or telephone network or circuit network.

Following two are the most commonly used representations of a graph.

1. Adjacency Matrix
2. Adjacency List

There are other representations also like, Incidence Matrix and Incidence List. The choice of the graph representation is situation specific. It totally depends on the type of operations to be performed and ease of use.

Adjacency Matrix:

Adjacency Matrix is a 2D array of size $V \times V$ where V is the number of vertices in a graph. Let the 2D array be $adj[][]$, a slot $adj[i][j] = 1$ indicates that there is an edge from vertex i to vertex j . Adjacency matrix for undirected graph is always symmetric. Adjacency Matrix is also used to represent weighted graphs. If $adj[i][j] = w$, then there is an edge from vertex i to vertex j with weight w .

The adjacency matrix for the above example graph is:

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

ALGORITHM: -

```
void addEdge(vector<int> adj[], int u, int v)
```

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```
{
    adj[u].push_back(v);
    adj[v].push_back(u);
}

// A utility function to print the adjacency list
// representation of graph
void printGraph(vector<int> adj[], int V)
{
    for (int v = 0; v < V; ++v)
    {
        cout << "\n Adjacency list of vertex "
              << v << "\n head ";
        for (auto x : adj[v])
            cout << "-> " << x;
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```

CODE:-

```
#include<iostream>

#define MAX 10

using namespace std;

class airport
{
    string city[MAX];
    int distance[10][10];

public :
    int n;

    airport();

    void read_city();

    void show_graph();
};

airport::airport()
```

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```
{
    n=0;
    for(int i=0;i<MAX;i++)
    {
        for(int j=0;j<MAX;j++)
            distance[i][j]=0;
    }
}

void airport::read_city()
{
    int k;
    cout<<"\nEnter the no. of cities: ";
    cin>>n;
    cout<<"Enter city name:\n";
    for(int k=0;k<n;k++)
    {
        cout<<k+1<<" ] ";
        cin>>city[k];
    }
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        for(int j=i+1 ; j<n ; j++)
        {
            cout<<"\nEnter Distance between "<<city[i]<<" to "<<city[j]<<": ";
            cin>>distance[i][j];
            distance[j][i]=distance[i][j];
        }
    }
}
```

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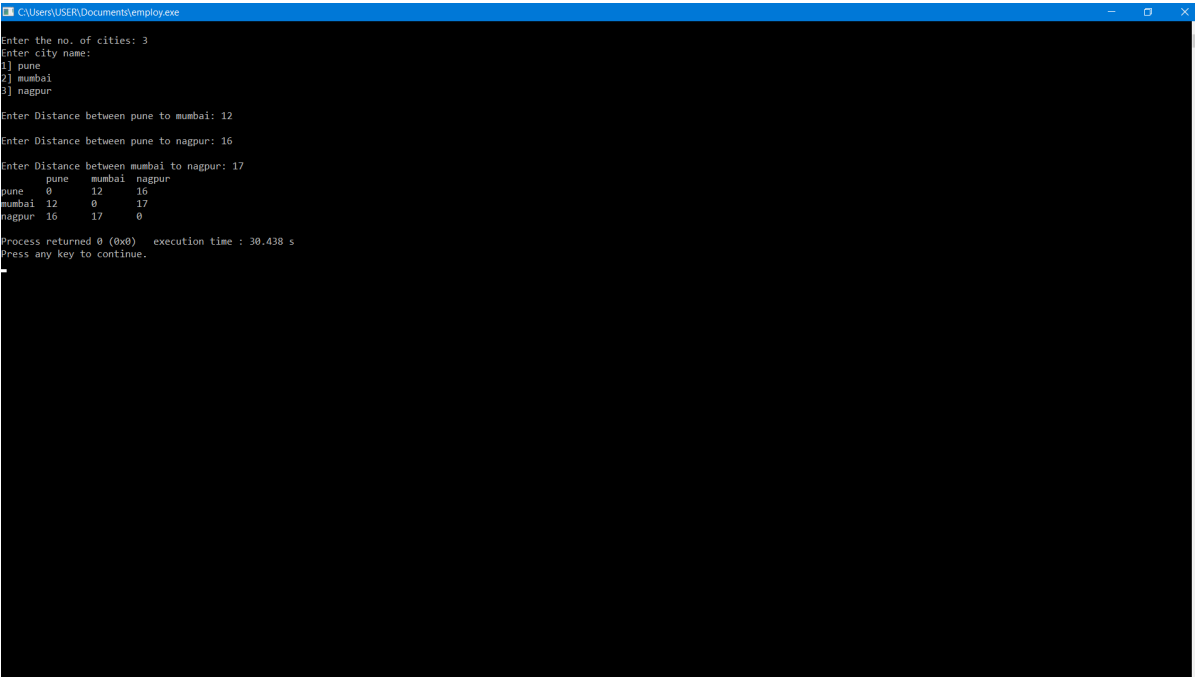
```
        }
    }
}

void airport::show_graph()
{
    cout<<"\t";
    for(int k=0;k<n;k++)
    {
        cout<<city[k]<<"\t";
    }
    cout<<endl;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        cout<<city[i]<<"\t";
        for(int j=0;j<n;j++)
        {
            cout<<distance[i][j]<<"\t";
        }
        cout<<endl;
    }
}

int main()
{
    airport obj;
    obj.read_city();
    obj.show_graph();
}
```

```
}
```

OUTPUT:-



```
C:\Users\USER\Documents\employ.exe
Enter the no. of cities: 3
Enter city name:
1) pune
2) mumbai
3) nagpur

Enter Distance between pune to mumbai: 12
Enter Distance between pune to nagpur: 16
Enter Distance between mumbai to nagpur: 17
pune      mumbai  nagpur
pune      0       12      16
mumbai    12      0       17
nagpur    16      17      0

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 30.438 s
Press any key to continue.
```

CONCLUSION: -

Pros: Representation is easier to implement and follow. Removing an edge takes $O(1)$ time. Queries like whether there is an edge from vertex 'u' to vertex 'v' are efficient and can be done $O(1)$.

Cons: Consumes more space $O(V^2)$. Even if the graph is sparse (contains a smaller number of edges), it consumes the same space. Adding a vertex is $O(V^2)$ time.