

STDISCN: Graphs

Graphs (Directed Graphs)

$G=(V, E)$ – Graph

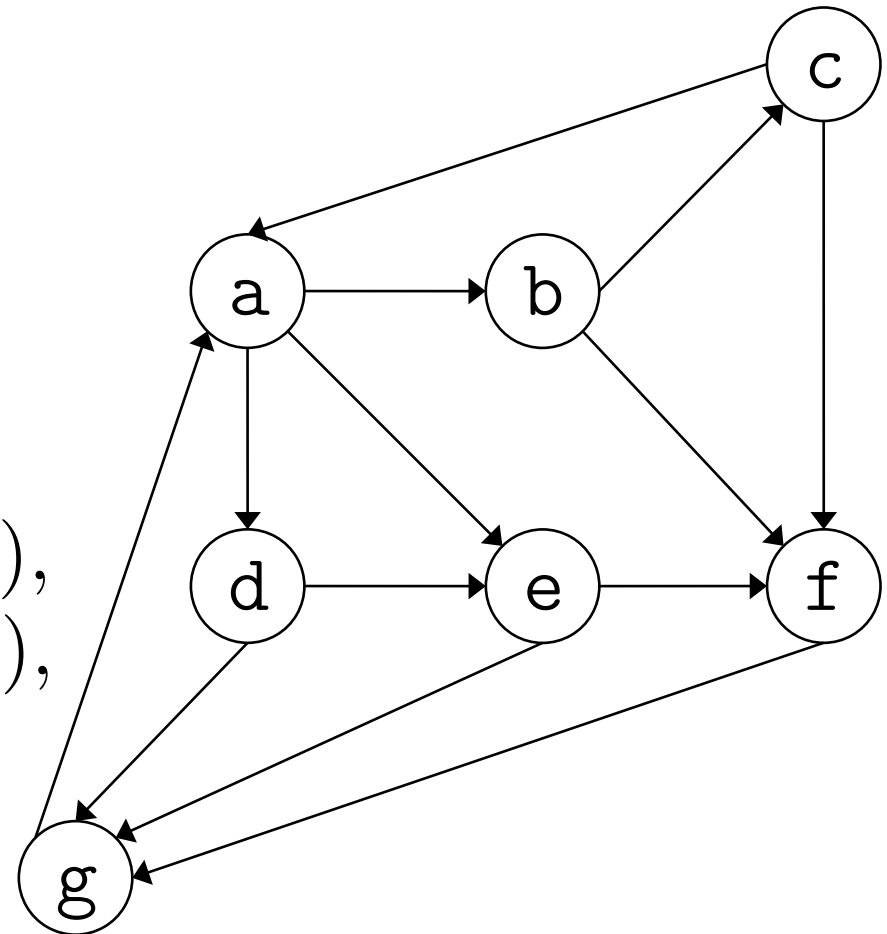
V – Set of Vertices (or Nodes)

E – Set of Edges (or Arrows)

Example:

$V = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$

$E = \{(a,b), (a,d), (a,e), (b,c), (b,f),$
 $(c,a), (c,f), (d,g), (d,e), (e,f),$
 $(e,g), (f,g), (g,a) \}$



Graph Representation: Node List + Edge List

$G=(V, E)$ – Graph

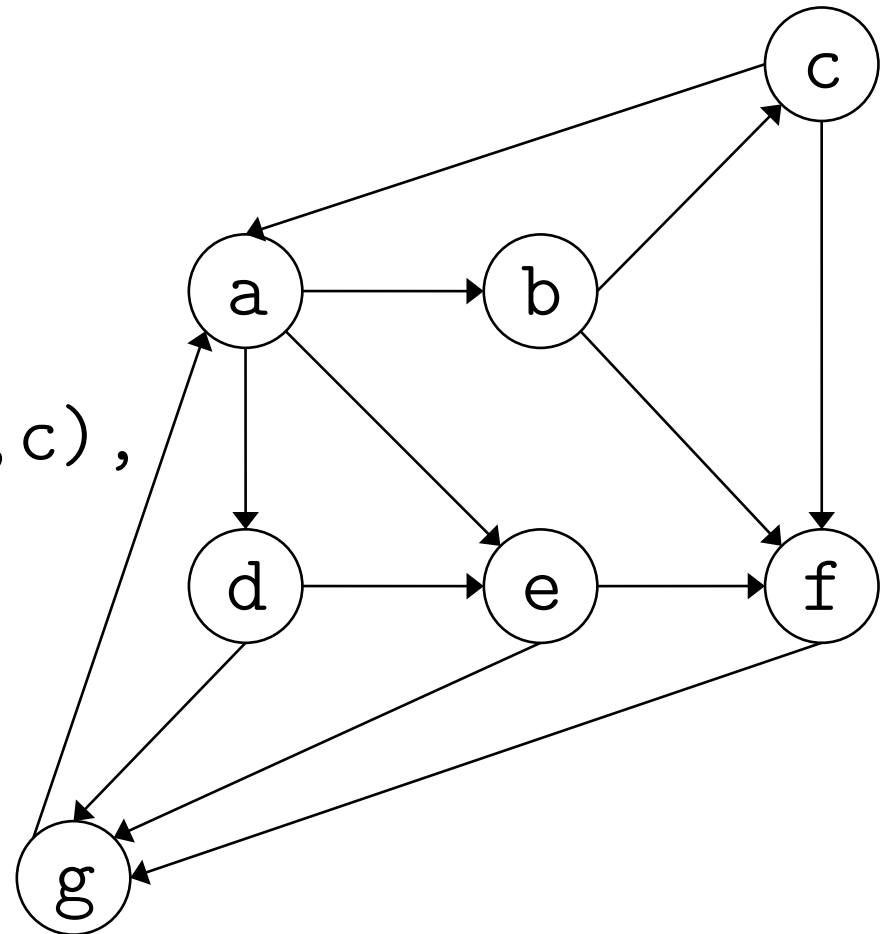
V – Set of Vertices (or Nodes)

E – Set of Edges (or Arrows)

Example:

$V = [a, b, c, d, e, f, g]$

$E = [(a,b), (a,d), (a,e), (b,c), (b,f), (c,a), (c,f), (d,g), (d,e), (e,f), (e,g), (f,g), (g,a)]$



Graph Representation: Adjacency List

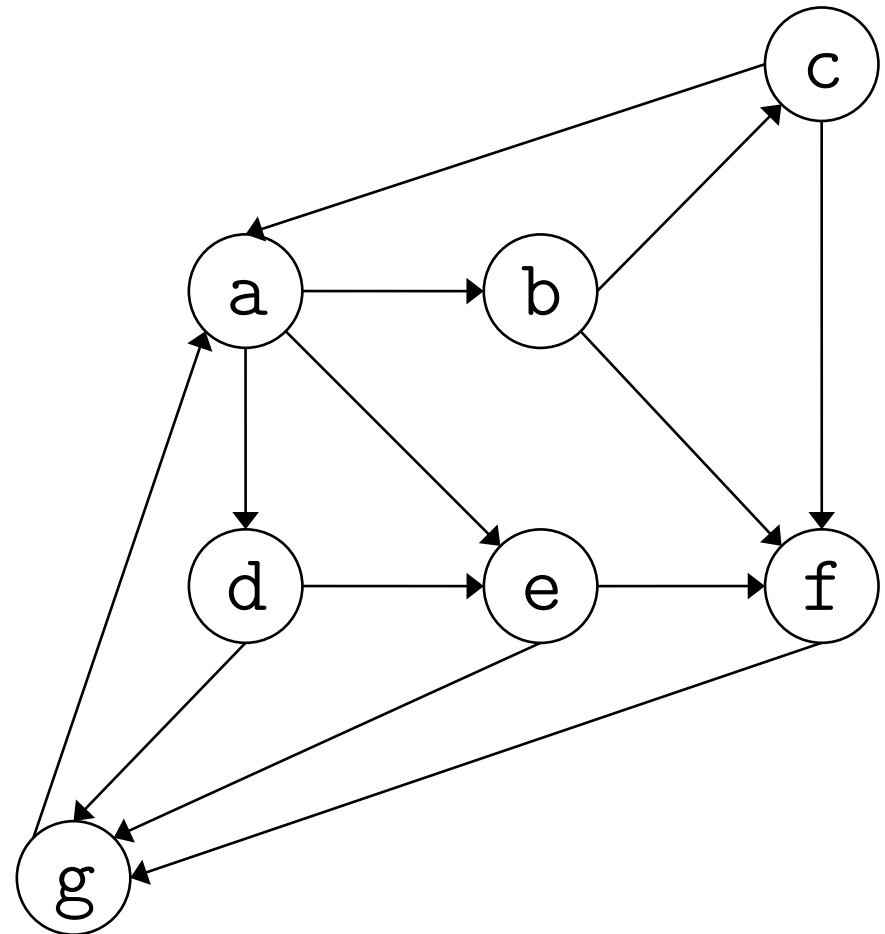
$G=(V, E)$ – Graph

V – Set of Vertices (or Nodes)

E – Set of Edges (or Arrows)

Example:

```
AdjList = [  
a: [b,d,e],  
b: [c,f],  
c: [a,f],  
d: [e,g],  
e: [f,g],  
f: [g],  
g: [a]  
]
```



Graph Representation: Adjacency Matrix

$G=(V, E)$ – Graph

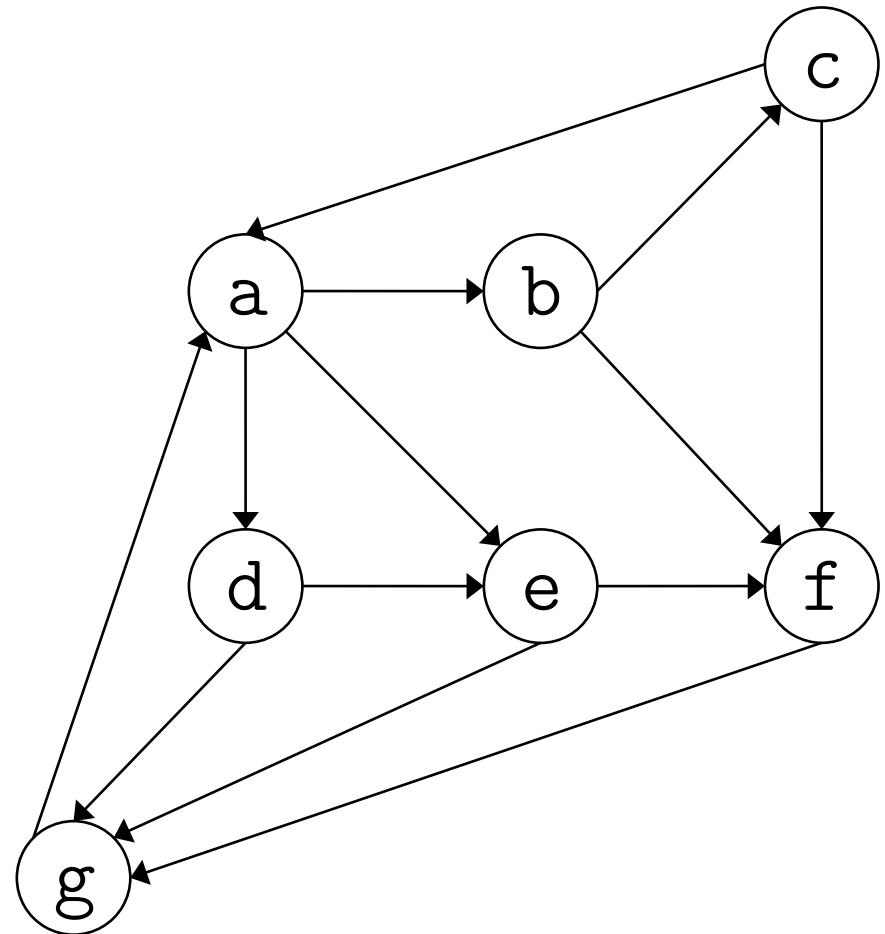
V – Set of Vertices (or Nodes)

E – Set of Edges (or Arrows)

Example:

AdjMatrix =

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
a	[0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0],						
b	[0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0],						
c	[1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0],						
d	[0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1],						
e	[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1],						
f	[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1],						
g	[1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]						



Our Format or Syntax for Defining a Graph (1/3)

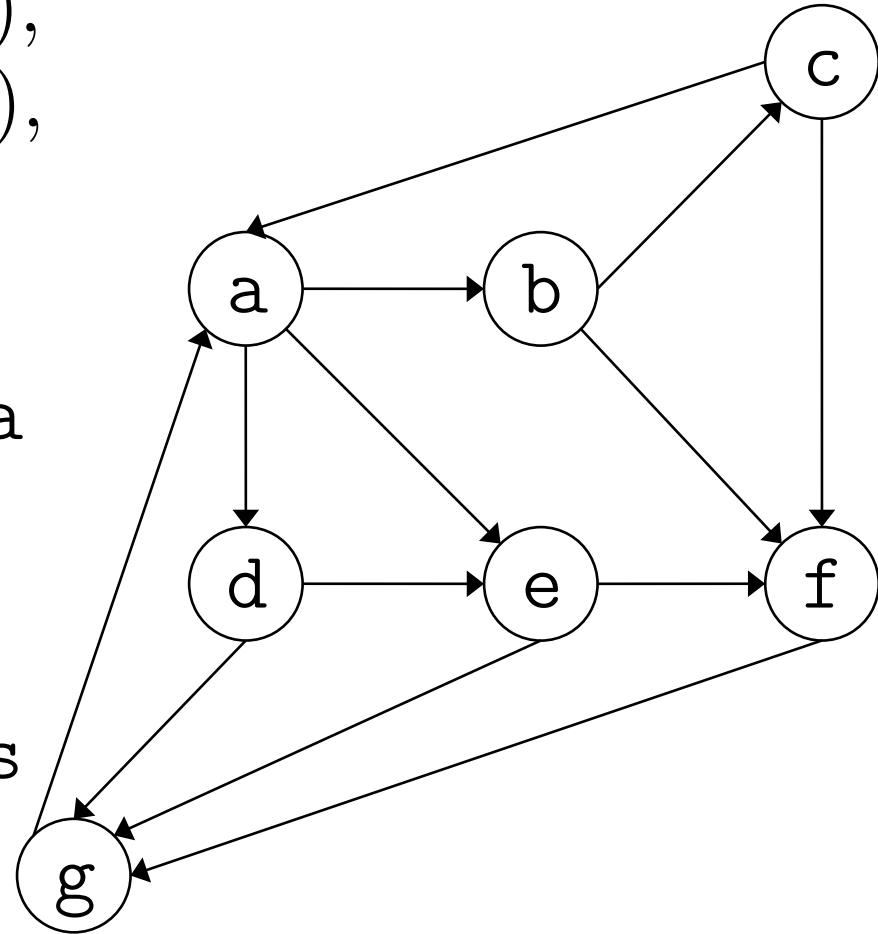
Example:

$V = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$

$E = \{(a,b), (a,d), (a,e), (b,c), (b,f),$
 $(c,a), (c,f), (d,g), (d,e), (e,f),$
 $(e,g), (f,g), (g,a) \}$

Graph File Format:

1. Each line defines either a node or an edge.
2. Lines that start with the '*' character is a node.
The string that follows is the node label.
3. Lines that start with the '-' character is an edge.
The two strings that follow are source and target nodes.



Our Format or Syntax for Defining a Graph (2/3)

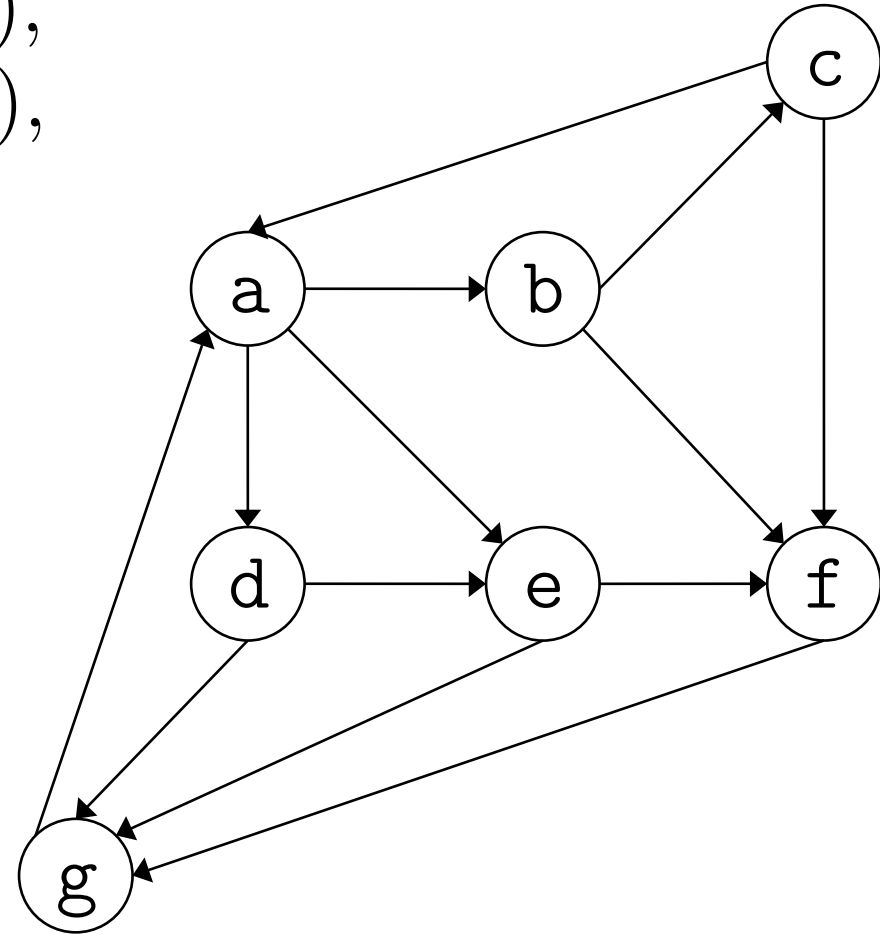
Example:

$V = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$

$E = \{(a,b), (a,d), (a,e), (b,c), (b,f),$
 $(c,a), (c,f), (d,g), (d,e), (e,f),$
 $(e,g), (f,g), (g,a) \}$

Graph File:

```
* a
* b
* c
* d
* e
* f
* g
- a b
- a d
- a e
```



Our Format or Syntax for Defining a Graph (3/3)

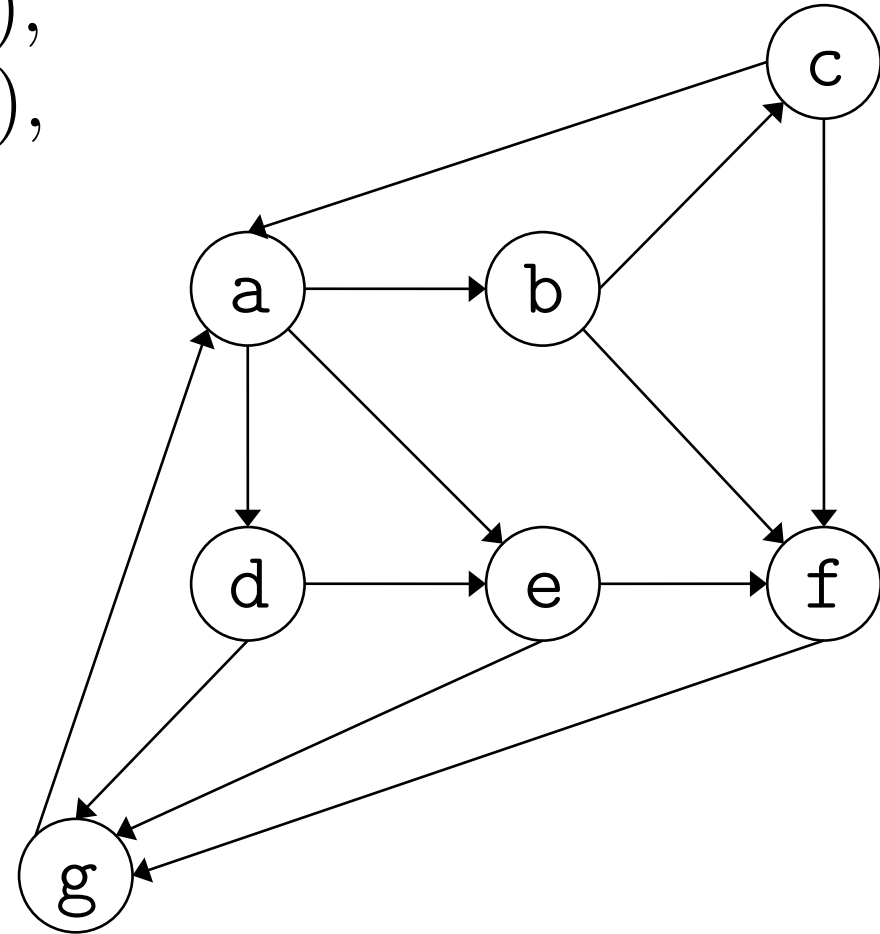
Example:

$V = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$

$E = \{(a,b), (a,d), (a,e), (b,c), (b,f),$
 $(c,a), (c,f), (d,g), (d,e), (e,f),$
 $(e,g), (f,g), (g,a) \}$

Graph File (continued):

```
- b c
- b f
- c a
- c f
- d e
- d g
- e f
- e g
- f g
- g a
```



Structures in Graphs: Path (no loops)

Paths: $a \rightarrow g$

$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow f \rightarrow g$

$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow f \rightarrow g$

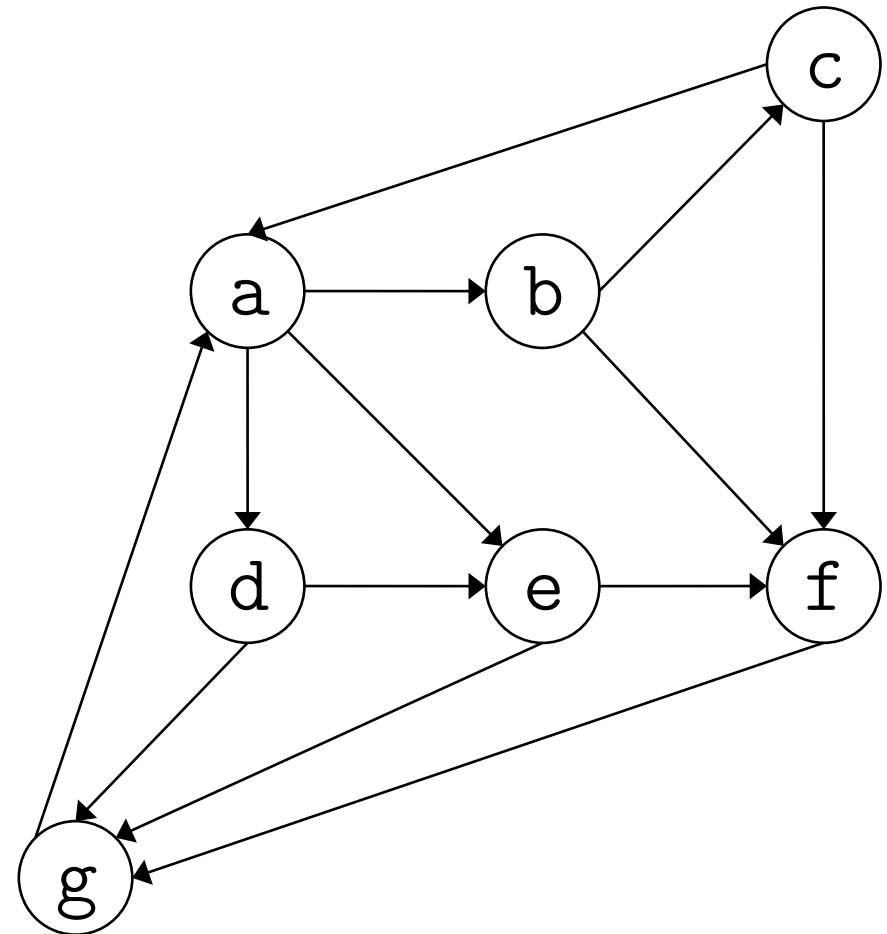
$a \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow f \rightarrow g$

$a \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow g$

$a \rightarrow d \rightarrow g$

$a \rightarrow e \rightarrow f \rightarrow g$

$a \rightarrow e \rightarrow g$



Structures in Graphs: Loops

Loop: $a \rightarrow a$

$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow a$

$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow a$

$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow a$

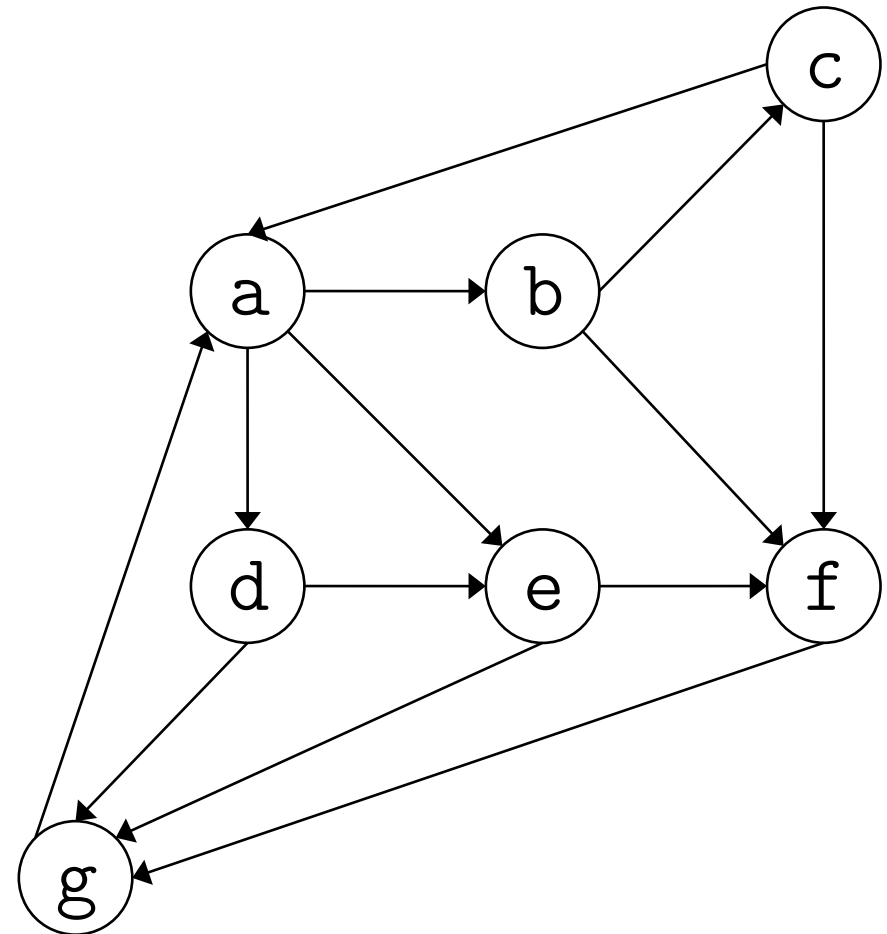
$a \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow a$

$a \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow g \rightarrow a$

$a \rightarrow d \rightarrow g \rightarrow a$

$a \rightarrow e \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow a$

$a \rightarrow e \rightarrow g \rightarrow a$



Structures in Graphs: Clique

4-clique:

$\{a,b,d,e\}$

3-cliques:

$\{a,b,c\}$

$\{a,b,e\}$

$\{a,b,d\}$

$\{a,d,e\}$

$\{a,d,g\}$

$\{b,c,f\}$

$\{b,e,f\}$

$\{d,e,g\}$

$\{e,f,g\}$

