Undirected & Directed Graphs

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Review

- Sorting means arranging the elements of an array so that they are placed in some relevant order which may be either ascending or descending

- A sorting algorithm is defined as an algorithm that puts the elements of a list in a certain order, which can be either numerical order, lexicographical order, or any user-defined order
  - **Bubble, Insertion, Selection, Tree**
  - **Merge, Quick, Radix**
  - **Heap, Shell**

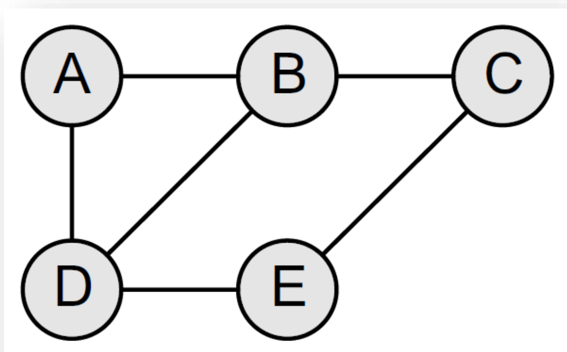
Introduction

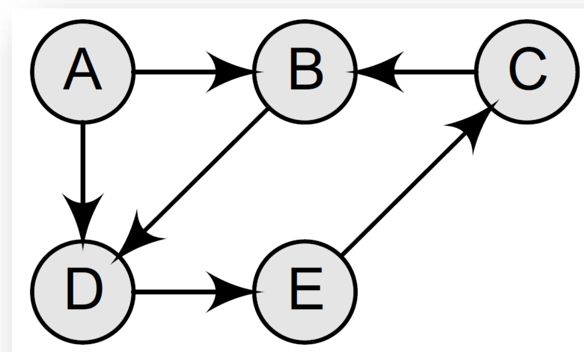
- A graph is basically a collection of vertices (also called nodes) and edges that connect these vertices
  - It is often viewed as a generalization of the tree structure, where instead of having a purely parent-to-child relationship between tree nodes, any kind of complex relationship can exist

- Graphs are widely used to model any situation where entities or things are related to each other in pairs
  - ***Family trees*** in which the member nodes have an edge from parent to each of their children
  - ***Transportation networks*** in which nodes are airports, intersections, or ports

Undirected & Directed Graphs

- A graph G is defined as an ordered set (V, E), where $V(G)$ represents the set of vertices and $E(G)$ represents the edges
  - For a given undirected graph with $V(G) = \{A, B, C, D, E\}$ and $E(G) = \{(A, B), (B, C), (A, D), (B, D), (D, E), (C, E)\}$
    - Five vertices or nodes and six edges in the graph





  - For a given directed graph, the edge (A, B) is said to initiate from node A (also known as initial node) and terminate at node B (terminal node)

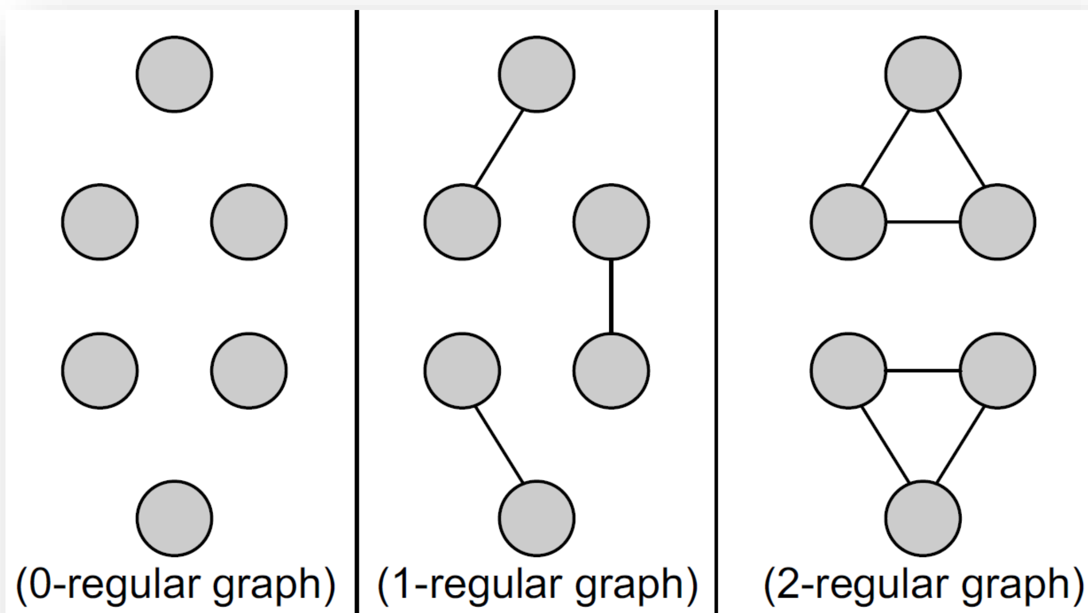
Terminologies for Undirected Graph.

- **Adjacent nodes or neighbors**
  - For every edge, $e = (u, v)$ that connects nodes u and v, the nodes u and v are the end-points and called the adjacent nodes or neighbors

- **Degree of a node**
  - Degree of a node u, $\deg(u)$, is the total number of edges containing the node u
    - If $\deg(u) = 0$, the node is known as an **isolated node**

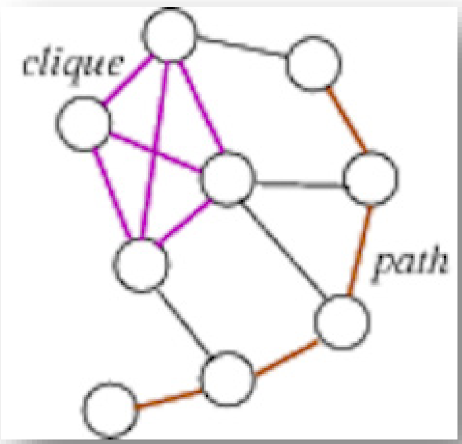
Terminologies for Undirected Graph..

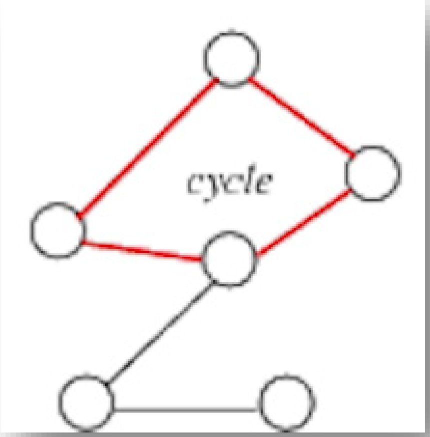
- **Regular graph**
  - It is a graph where each vertex has the same number of neighbors
    - Every node has the same degree
  - A regular graph with vertices of degree k is called a k–regular graph or a regular graph of degree k



Terminologies for Undirected Graph…

- **Path**
  - A path P written as $P = \{v_0, v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n)$, of length n from a node u to v is defined as a sequence of $(n+1)$ nodes
- **Simple path**
  - If all the nodes in the path are distinct with an exception that v_0 may be equal to v_n

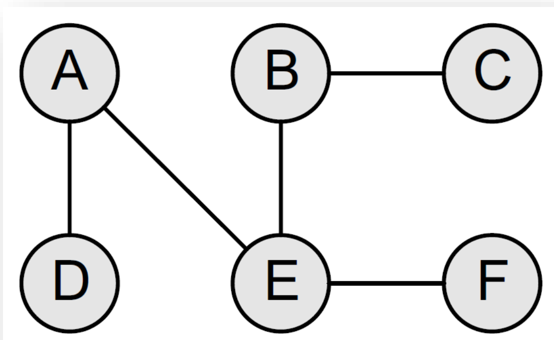


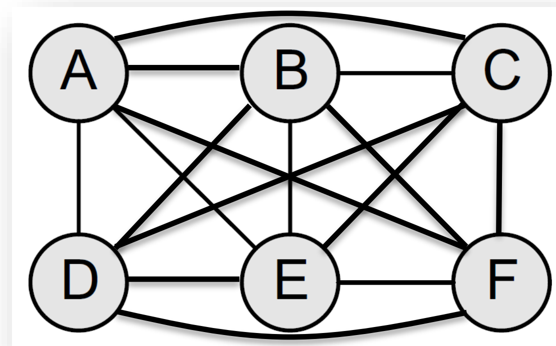


- **Cycle**
  - A path in which the first and the last vertices are same
    - A **simple cycle** has no repeated edges or vertices (except the first and last vertices)

Terminologies for Undirected Graph….

- **Connected graph**
  - A graph is said to be connected if for any two vertices (u, v) in V there is a path from u to v
    - There are no isolated nodes in a connected graph
    - A connected graph that does not have any cycle is called a tree

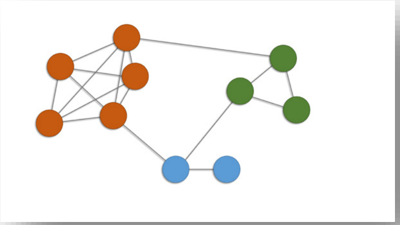




- **Complete graph**
  - If all its nodes are fully connected
  - A complete graph has $\frac{n(n-2)}{2}$ edges

Terminologies for Undirected Graph.....

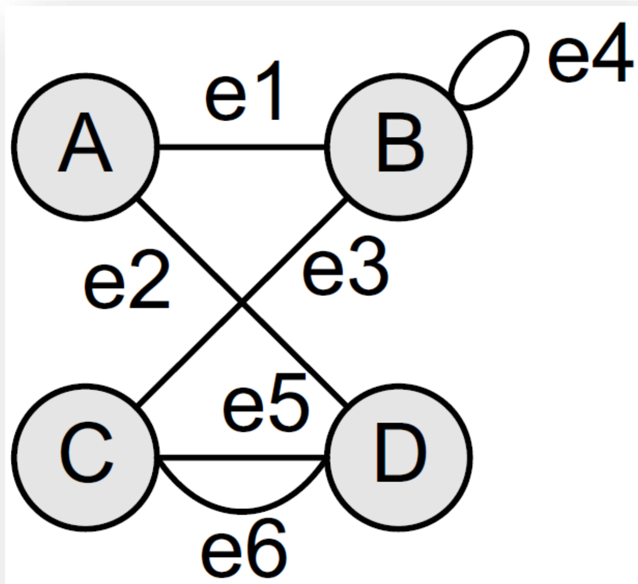
- **Clique**
  - In an undirected graph $G = (V, E)$, clique is a subset of the vertex set $C \subseteq V$, such that for every two vertices in C, there is an edge that connects two vertices



- **Loop**
  - An edge that has identical end-points is called a loop
    - $e = (u, u)$
- **Multiple edges**
  - Distinct edges which connect the same end-points are called multiple edges

Terminologies for Undirected Graph……

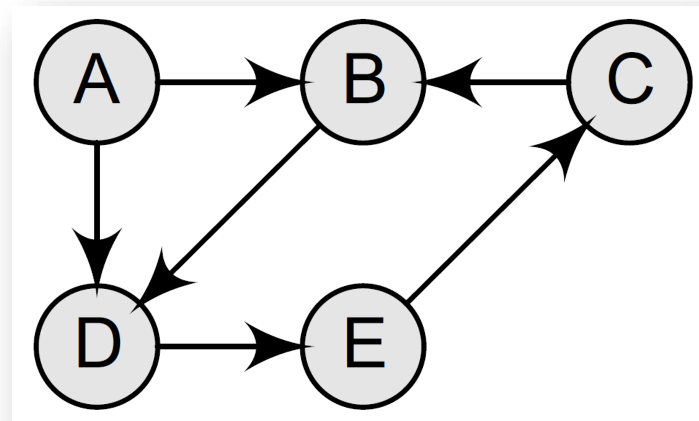
- **Multi-graph**
  - A graph with multiple edges and/or loops is called a multi-graph



- **Size of a graph**
  - The size of a graph is the total number of edges in it

Terminologies for Directed Graph.

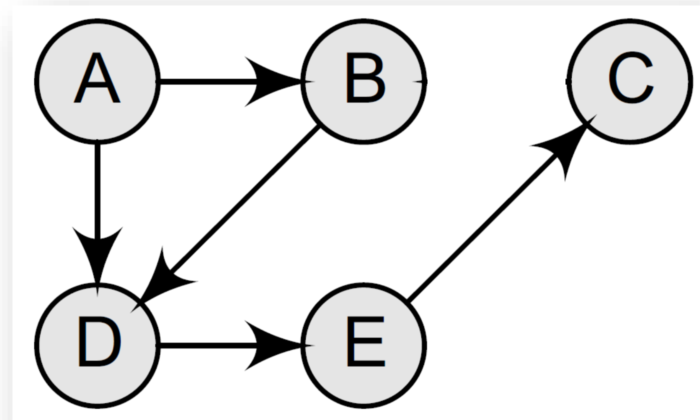
- **Out-degree of a node**
  - The out-degree of a node u, written as $outdeg(u)$, is the number of edges that originate at u



- **In-degree of a node**
  - The in-degree of a node u, written as $indeg(u)$, is the number of edges that terminate at u
- **Degree of a node**
  - The degree of a node, written as $\deg(u)$, is equal to the sum of in-degree and out-degree of that node
  - $\deg(u) = indeg(u) + outdeg(u)$

Terminologies for Directed Graph..

- **Source**
  - A node u is known as a source if it has a positive out-degree but a zero in-degree

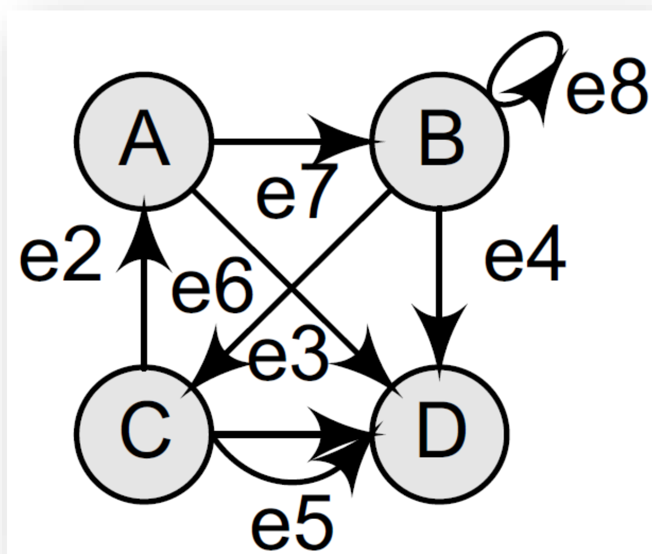


- **Sink**
  - A node u is known as a sink if it has a positive in-degree but a zero out-degree
- **Pendant vertex**
  - A vertex with degree one
    - Also known as leaf vertex

Terminologies for Directed Graph…

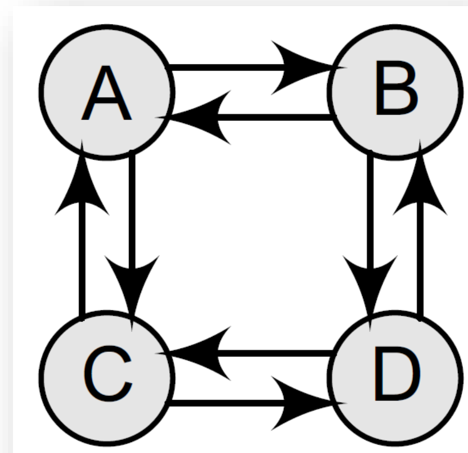
- **Reachability**
  - A node v is said to be reachable from node u, if and only if there exists a (directed) path from node u to node v

- **Parallel/Multiple edges**
  - Distinct edges which connect the same end-points are called multiple edges



Terminologies for Directed Graph….

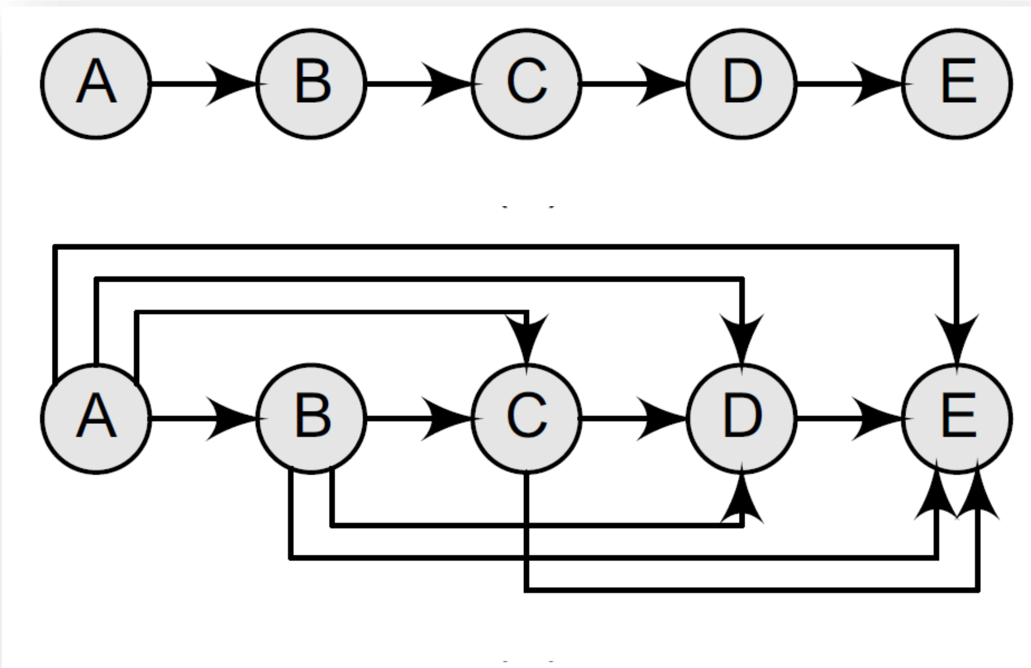
- **Strongly connected directed graph**
  - A digraph is said to be strongly connected if and only if there exists a path between every pair of nodes in G
    - In other words, if there is a path from node u to v, then there must be a path from node v to u



- **Weakly connected digraph**
  - A directed graph is said to be weakly connected if it is connected by ignoring the direction of edges
    - The nodes in a weakly connected directed graph must have either out-degree or in-degree of at least 1

Terminologies for Directed Graph…..

- **Transitive closure**
  - For a directed graph $G = (V, E)$, where V is the set of vertices and E is the set of edges, the transitive closure of G is a graph $G^* = (V, E^*)$
    - In G^*, for every vertex pair v, w in V there is an edge (v, w) in E^* if and only if there is a valid path from v to w in G



Questions?

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