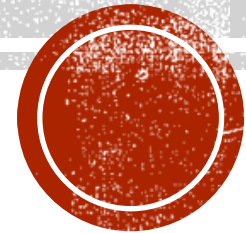




Indian Institute of Information Technology Allahabad

Data Structures and Algorithms

Graphs



Dr. Shiv Ram Dubey

Assistant Professor

Department of Information Technology

Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad

Email: srdubey@iiita.ac.in

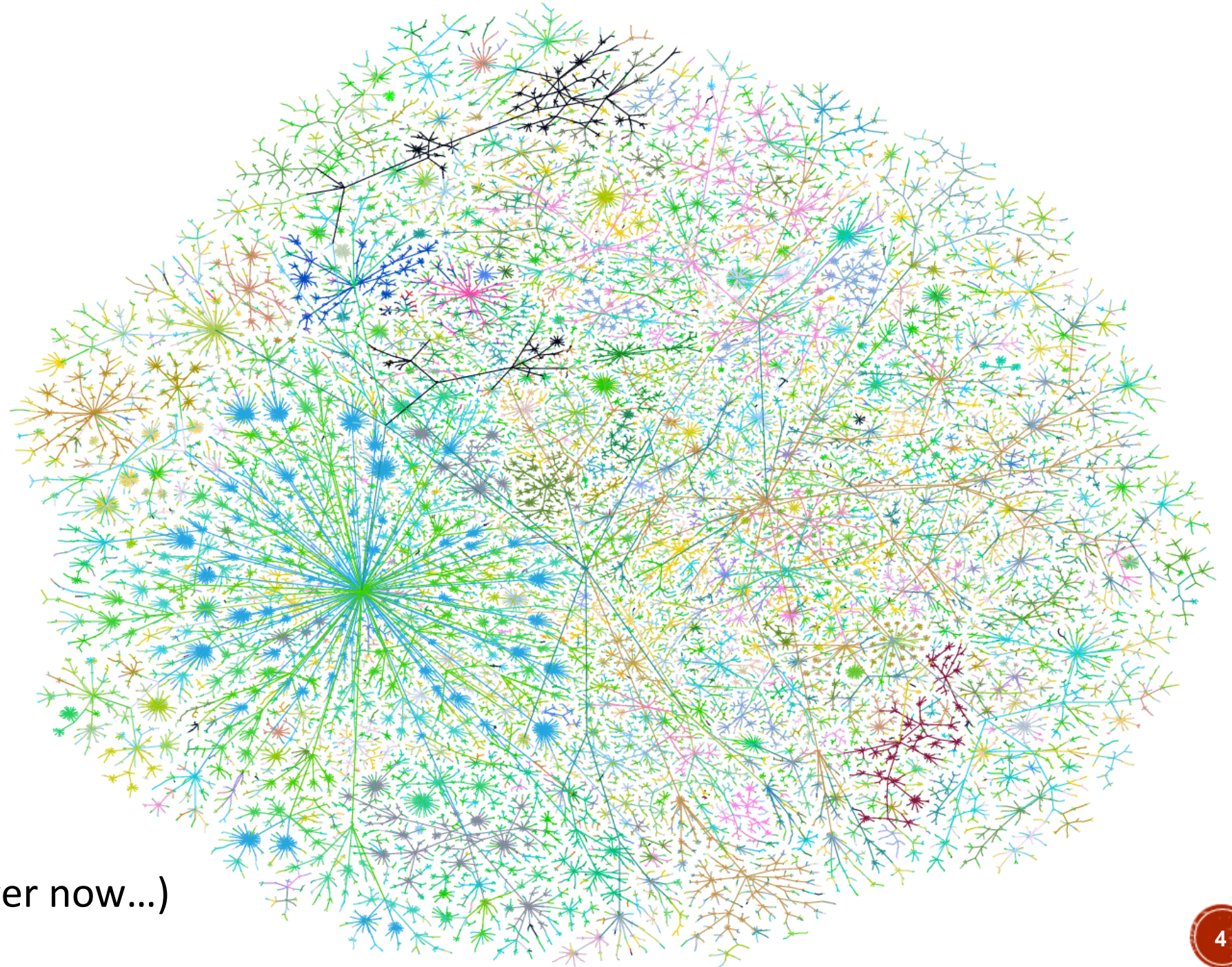
Web: <https://profile.iiita.ac.in/srdubey/>

DISCLAIMER

The content (text, image, and graphics) used in this slide are adopted from many sources for academic purposes. Broadly, the sources have been given due credit appropriately. However, there is a chance of missing out some original primary sources. The authors of this material do not claim any copyright of such material.

Graphs

Graphs



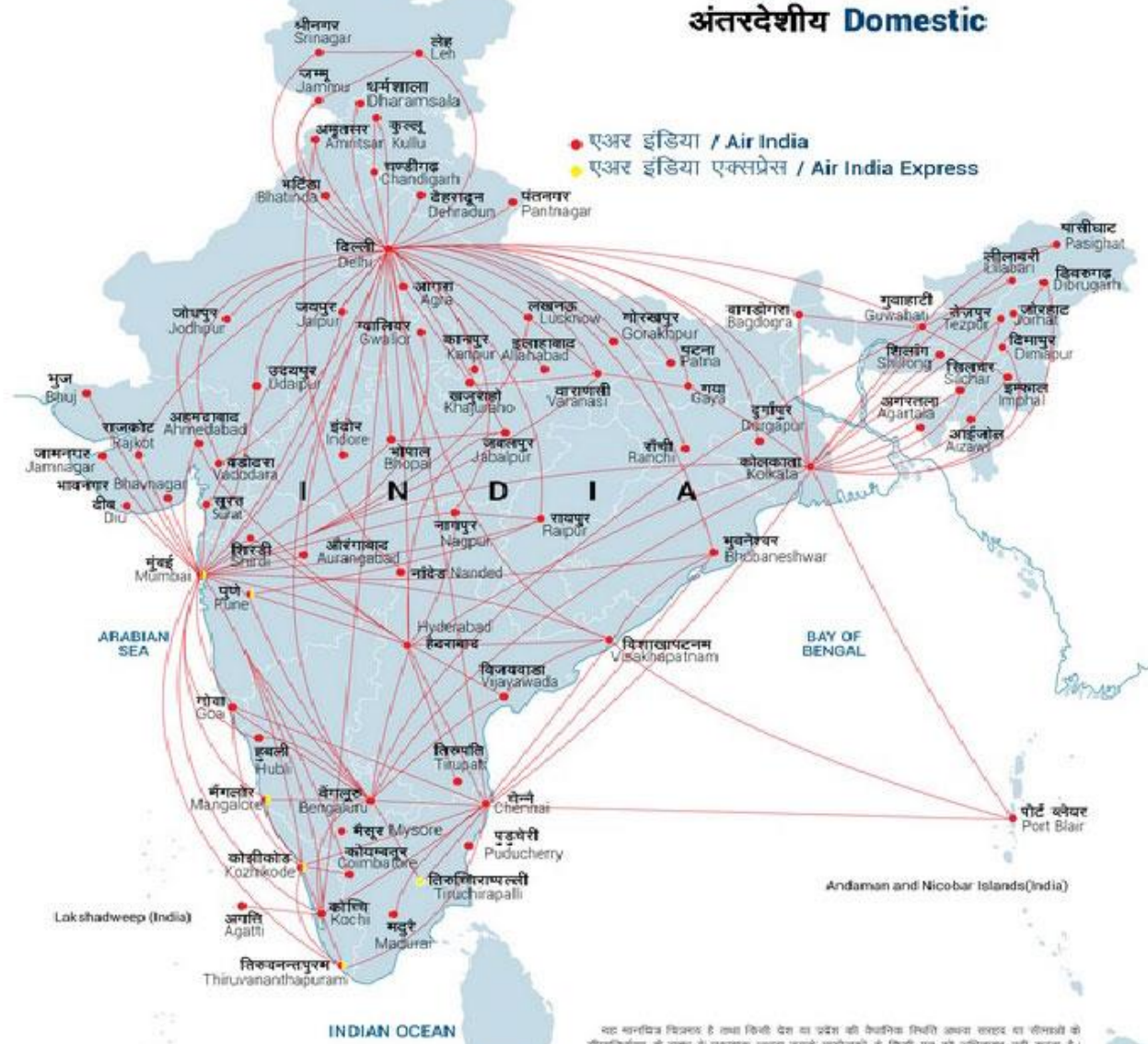
Graph of the internet
(in 1999...it's a lot bigger now...)

Graphs

AIR INDIA
route map



अंतरदेशीय Domestic



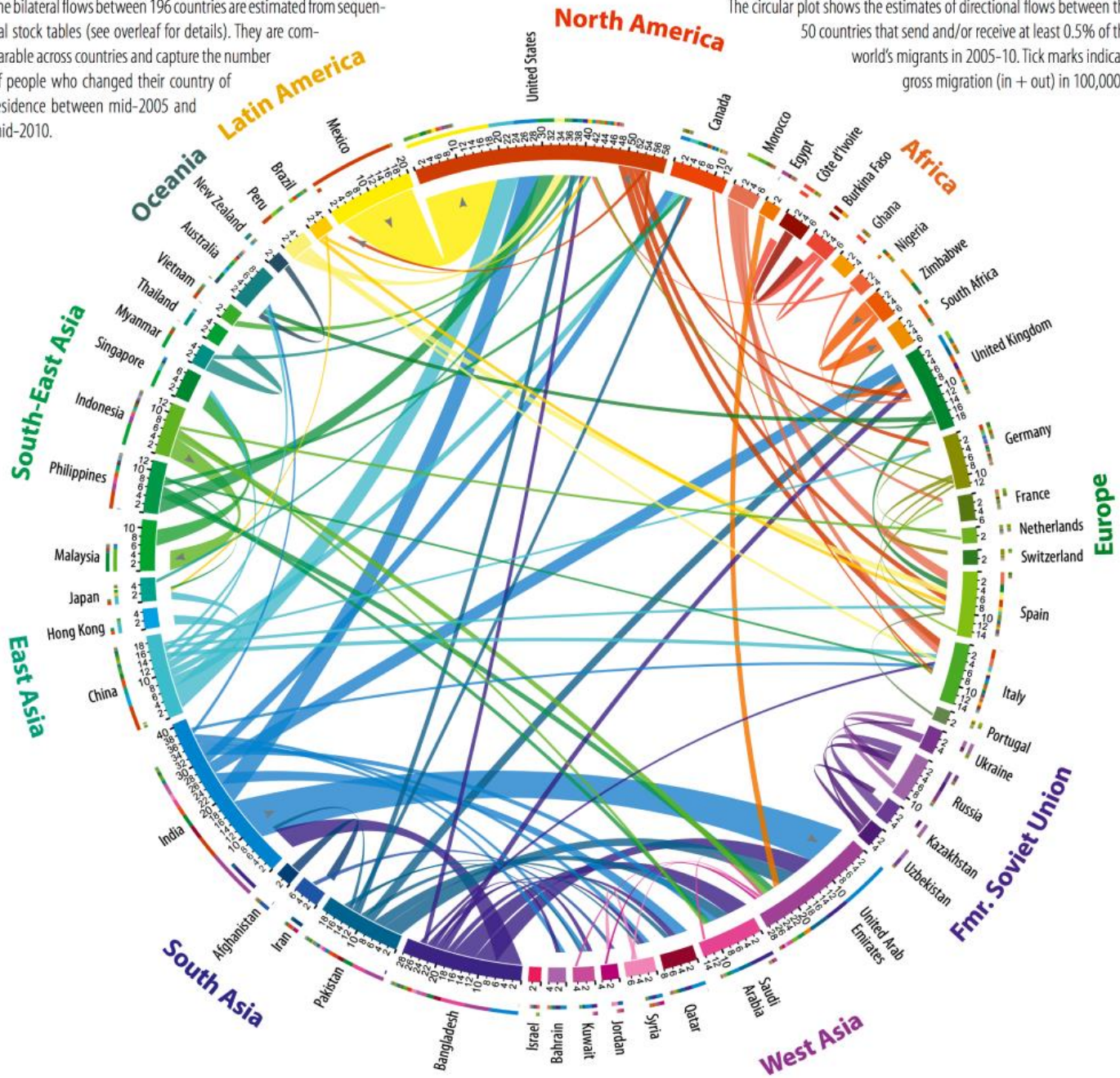
Map not to scale
Cartographers: (TK.roops)

यह मानचित्र सिर्फ एक सूचीबद्ध देश या प्रदेश की कानूनी स्थिति को दर्शाता है और किसी भी प्रकार का दावा नहीं करता है।
This map is for illustrative purposes and does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the publisher or their sponsors concerning the legal status of any country or territory or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

Graphs

The bilateral flows between 196 countries are estimated from sequential stock tables (see overleaf for details). They are comparable across countries and capture the number of people who changed their country of residence between mid-2005 and mid-2010.

The circular plot shows the estimates of directional flows between the 50 countries that send and/or receive at least 0.5% of the world's migrants in 2005-10. Tick marks indicate gross migration (in + out) in 100,000's.

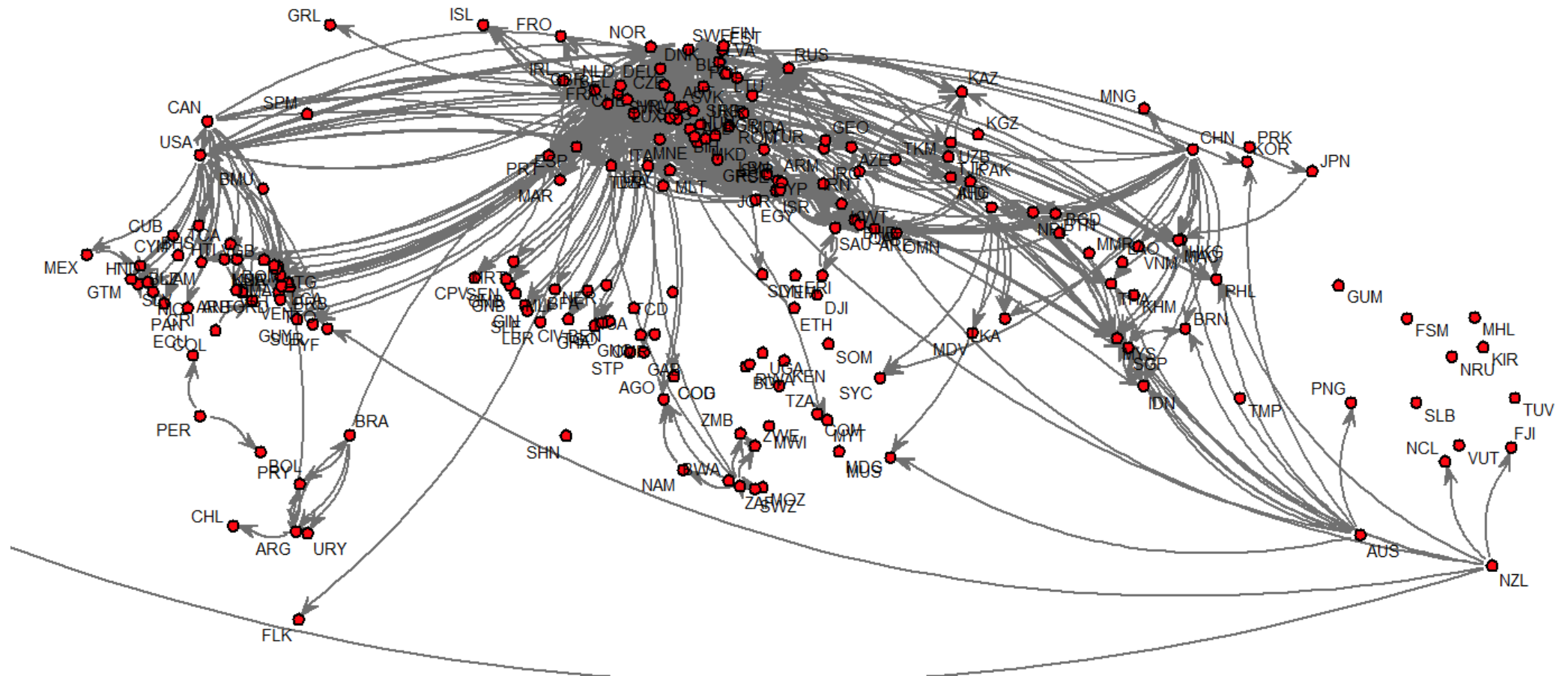


Immigration flows

Graphs

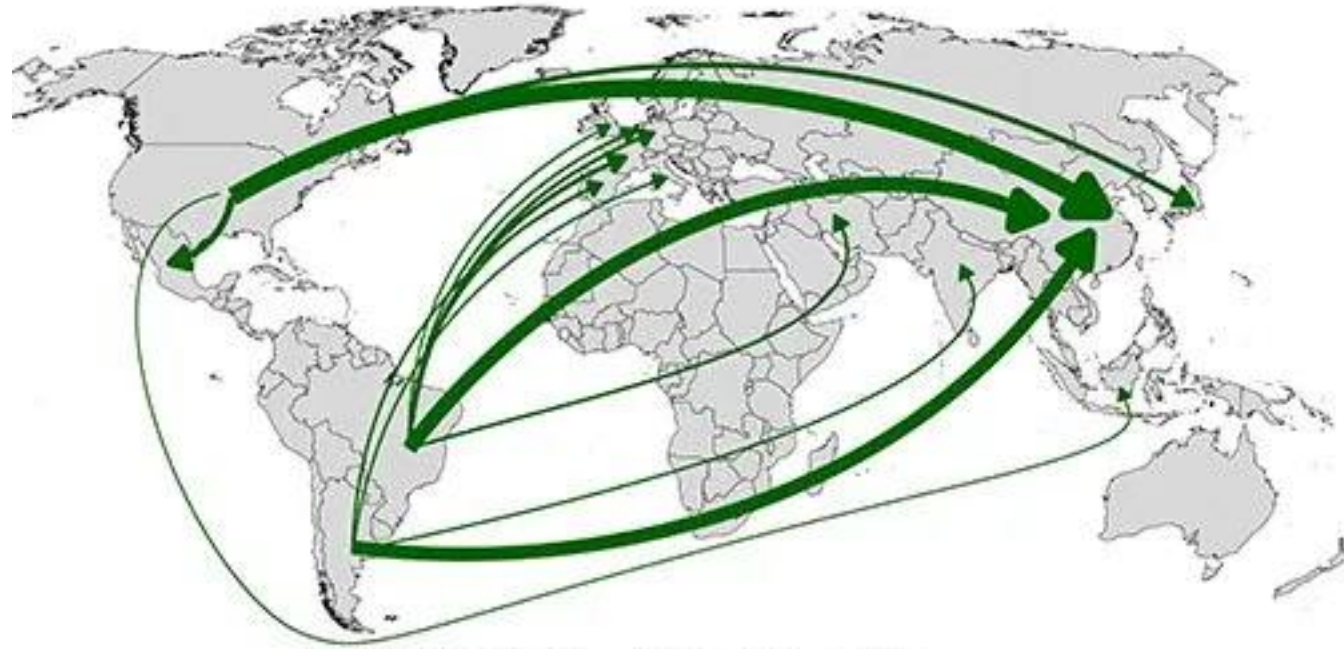
Potato trade

World trade in fresh potatoes, flows over 0.1 m US\$ average 2005-2009

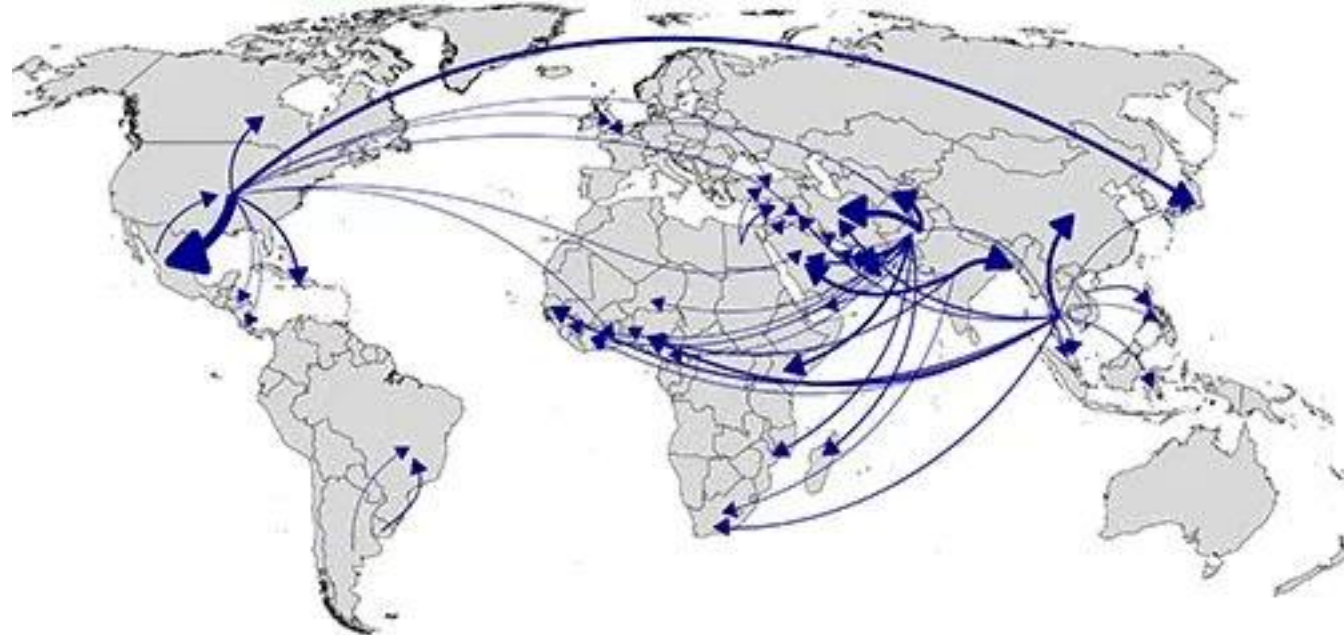


Graphs

Soybeans

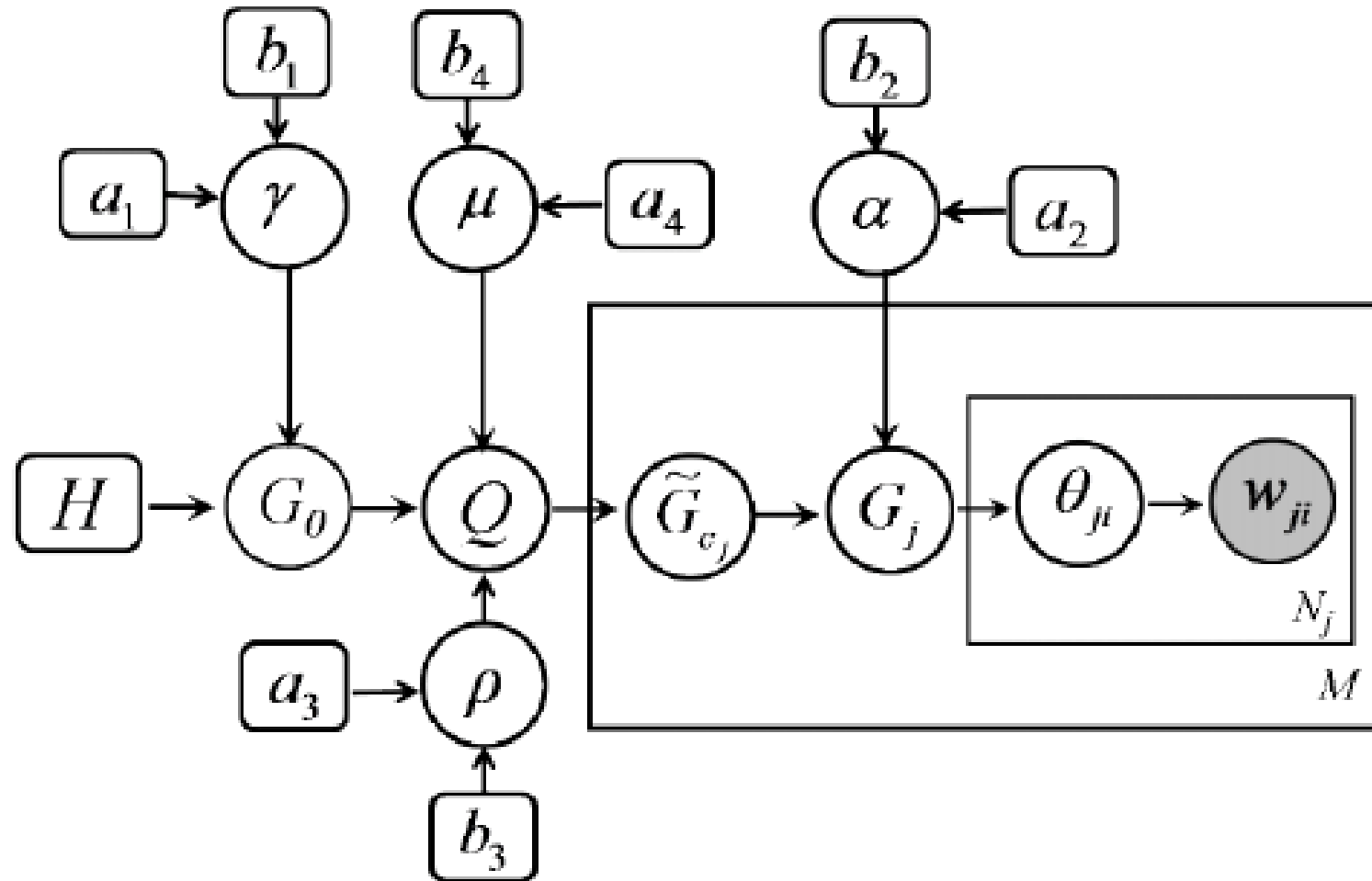


Water

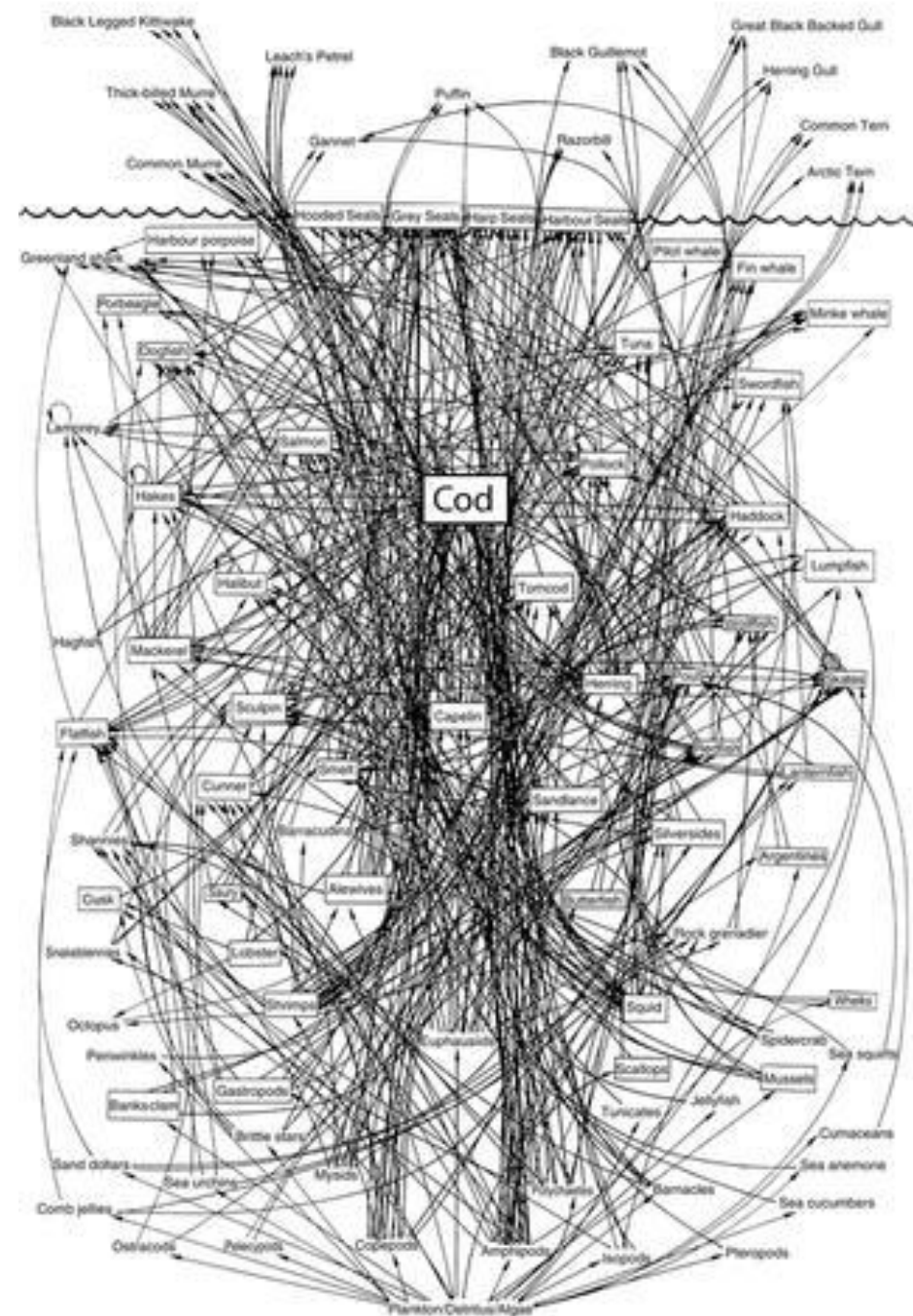


Graphs

Graphical models



Graphs

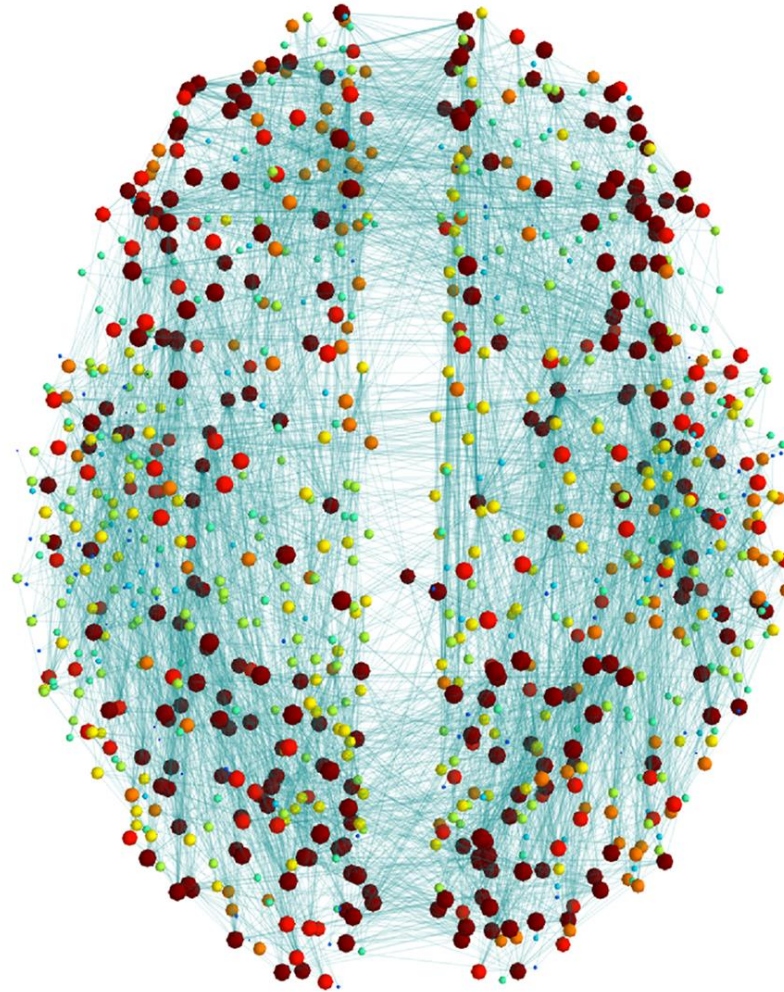
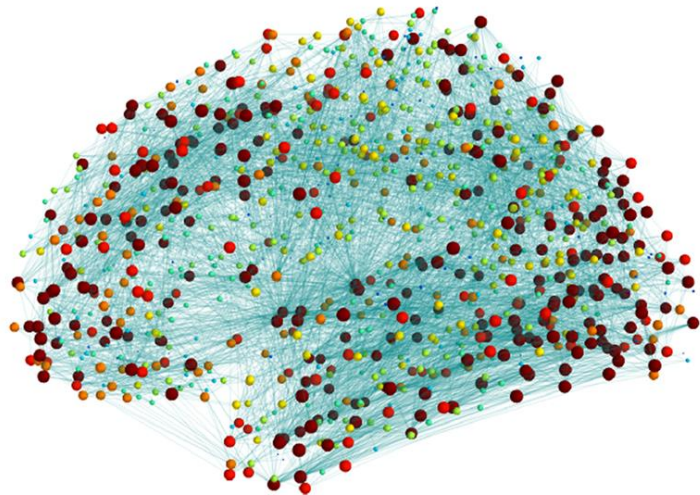
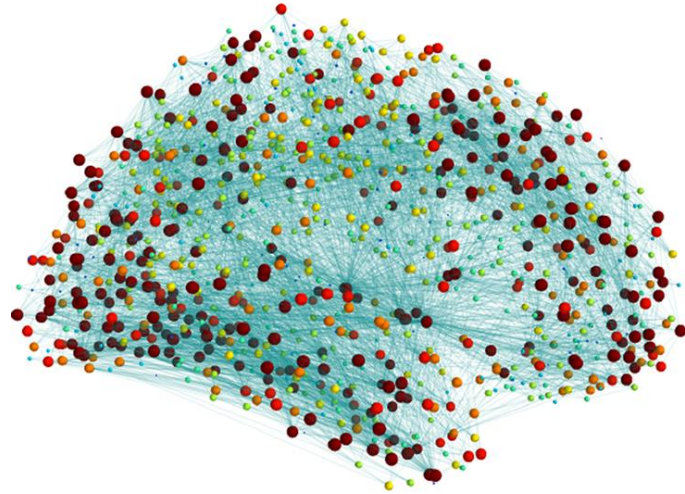


What eats what in the Atlantic ocean?

A simplified food web for the Northwest Atlantic. © IMMA

Graphs

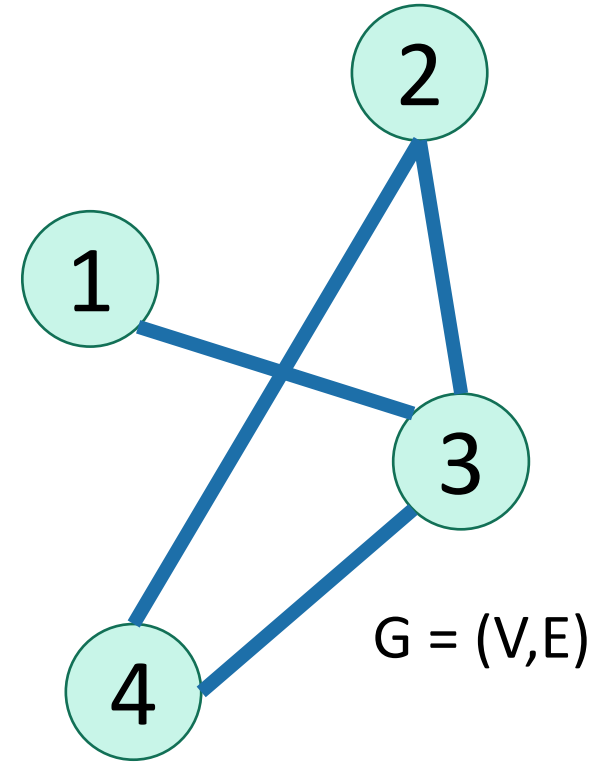
Neural connections in the brain



Graphs

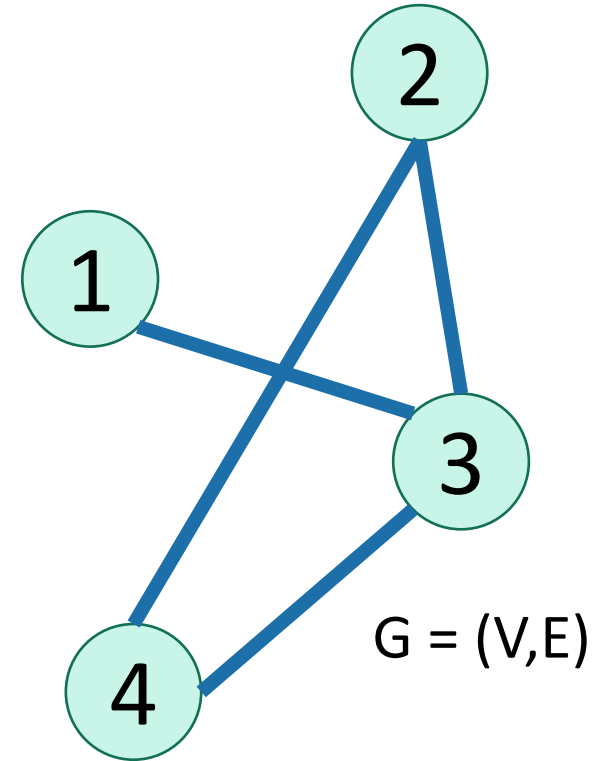
- **There are a lot of graphs.**
- We want to answer questions about them.
 - Efficient routing?
 - Community detection/clustering?
 - Signing up for classes without violating pre-req constraints
 - How to distribute fish in tanks so that none of them will fight.

Undirected Graphs



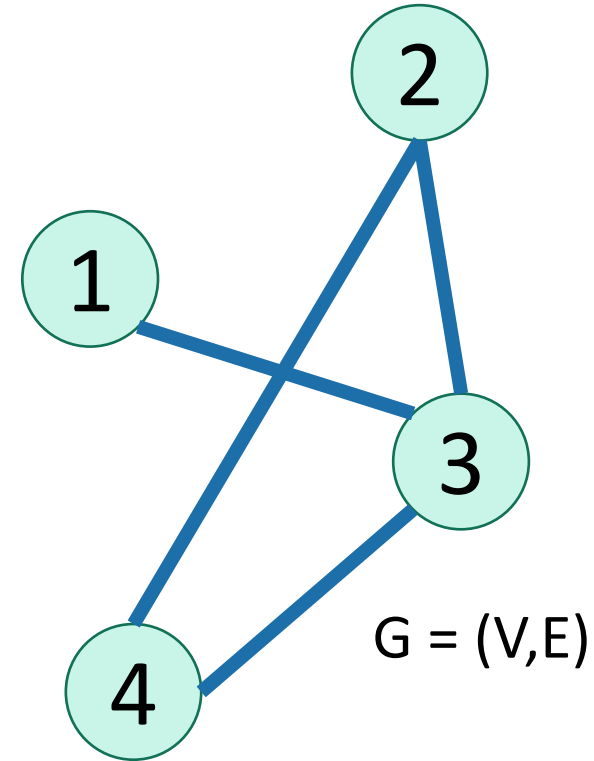
Undirected Graphs

- Has vertices and edges
 - V is the set of vertices
 - E is the set of edges
 - Formally, a graph is $G = (V,E)$



Undirected Graphs

- Has vertices and edges
 - V is the set of vertices
 - E is the set of edges
 - Formally, a graph is $G = (V,E)$
- Example
 - $V = \{1,2,3,4\}$
 - $E = \{ \{1,3\}, \{2,4\}, \{3,4\}, \{2,3\} \}$

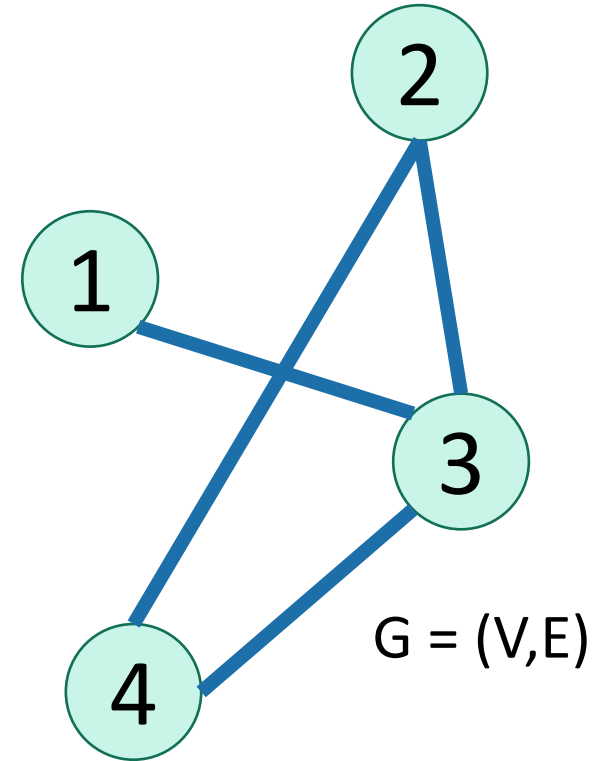


Undirected Graphs

- Has vertices and edges
 - V is the set of vertices
 - E is the set of edges
 - Formally, a graph is $G = (V,E)$

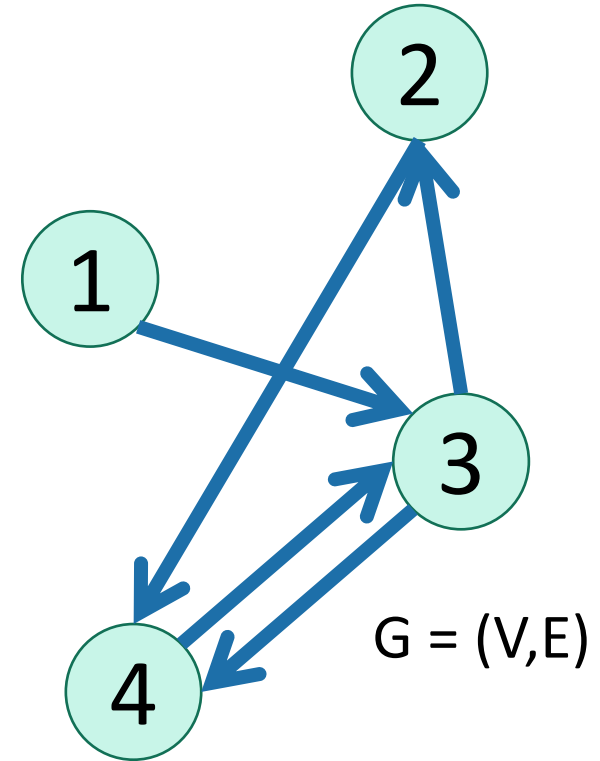
- Example

- $V = \{1,2,3,4\}$
- $E = \{ \{1,3\}, \{2,4\}, \{3,4\}, \{2,3\} \}$



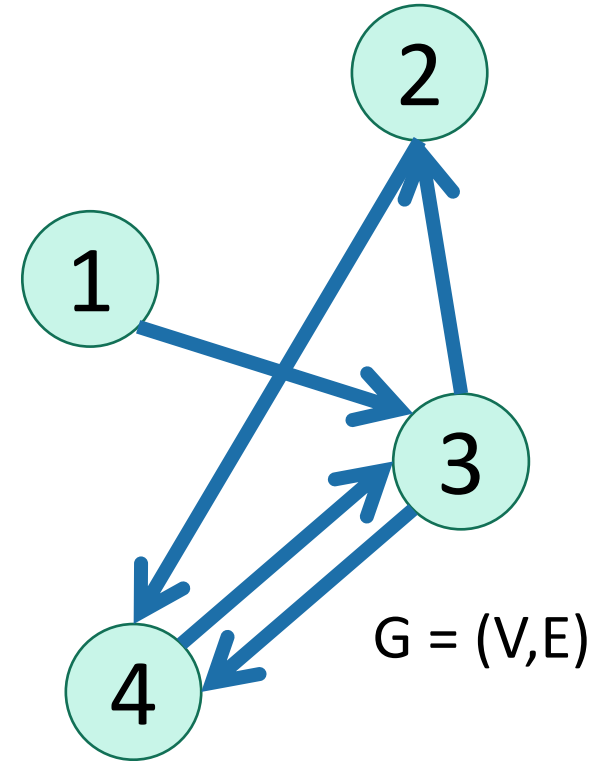
- The **degree** of vertex 4 is 2.
 - There are 2 edges coming out.
- Vertex 4's **neighbors** are 2 and 3

Directed Graphs



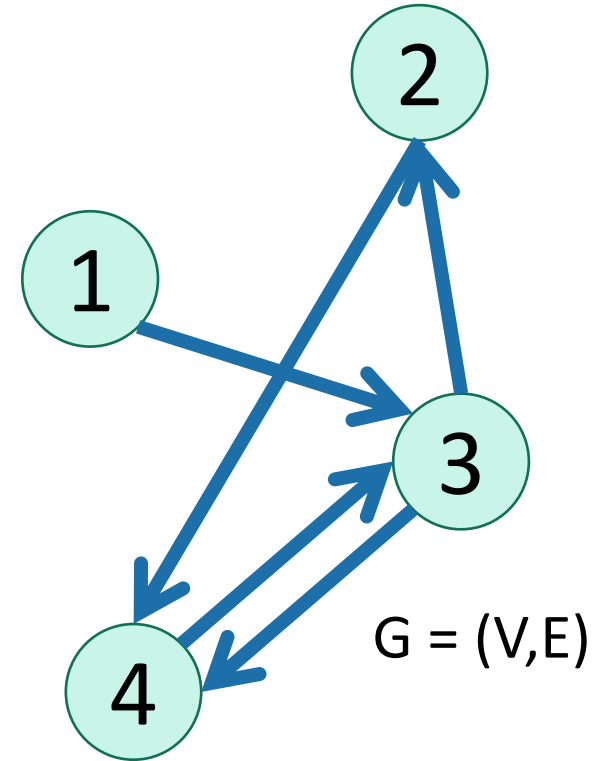
Directed Graphs

- Has vertices and edges
 - V is the set of vertices
 - E is the set of **DIRECTED** edges
 - Formally, a graph is $G = (V, E)$



Directed Graphs

- Has vertices and edges
 - V is the set of vertices
 - E is the set of **DIRECTED** edges
 - Formally, a graph is $G = (V,E)$
- Example
 - $V = \{1,2,3,4\}$
 - $E = \{ (1,3), (2,4), (3,4), (4,3), (3,2) \}$

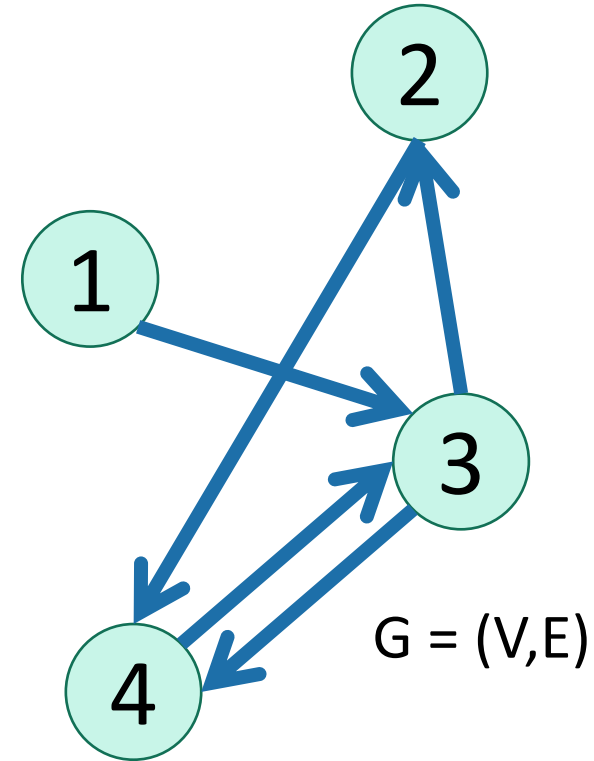


Directed Graphs

- Has vertices and edges
 - V is the set of vertices
 - E is the set of **DIRECTED** edges
 - Formally, a graph is $G = (V,E)$

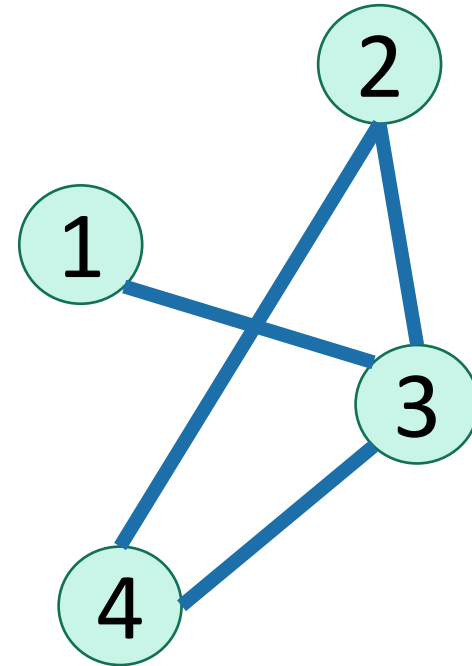
- Example

- $V = \{1,2,3,4\}$
- $E = \{ (1,3), (2,4), (3,4), (4,3), (3,2) \}$



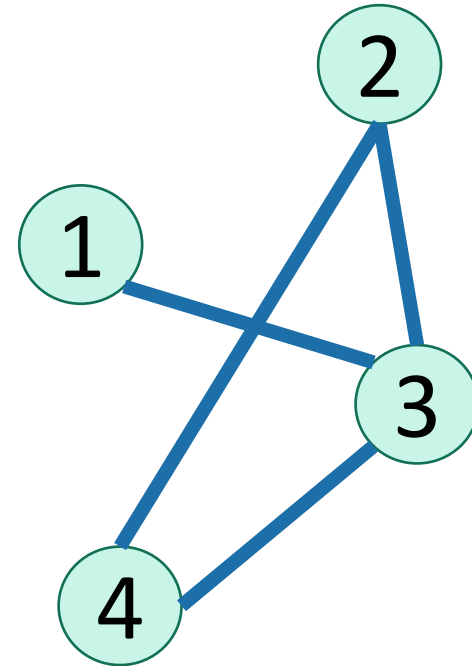
- The **in-degree** of vertex 4 is 2.
- The **out-degree** of vertex 4 is 1.
- Vertex 4's **incoming neighbors** are 2,3
- Vertex 4's **outgoing neighbor** is 3.

How do we represent graphs?



How do we represent graphs?

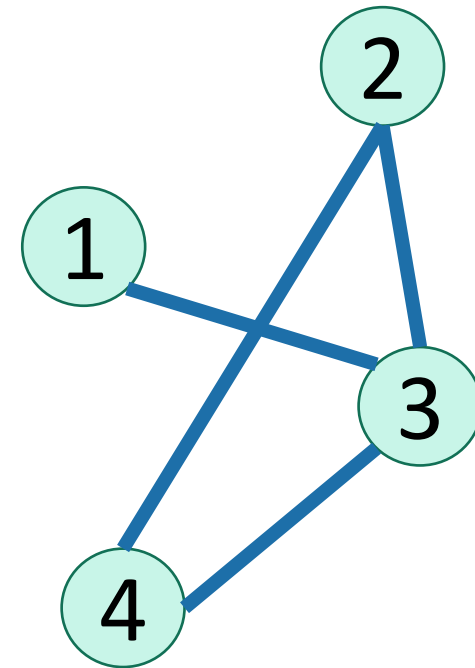
- Option 1: adjacency matrix.



How do we represent graphs?

- Option 1: adjacency matrix.

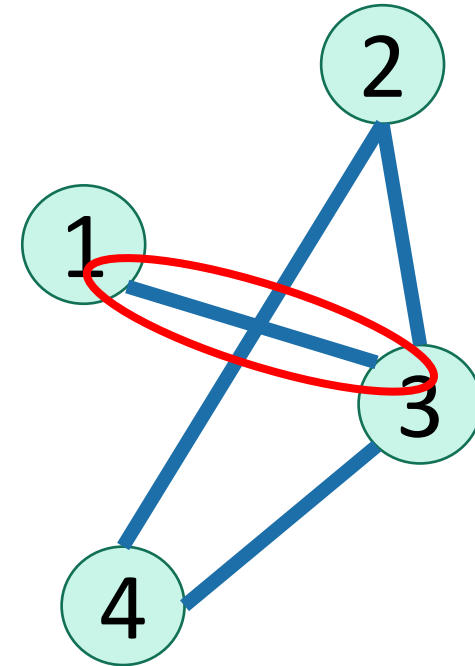
$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$



How do we represent graphs?

- Option 1: adjacency matrix.

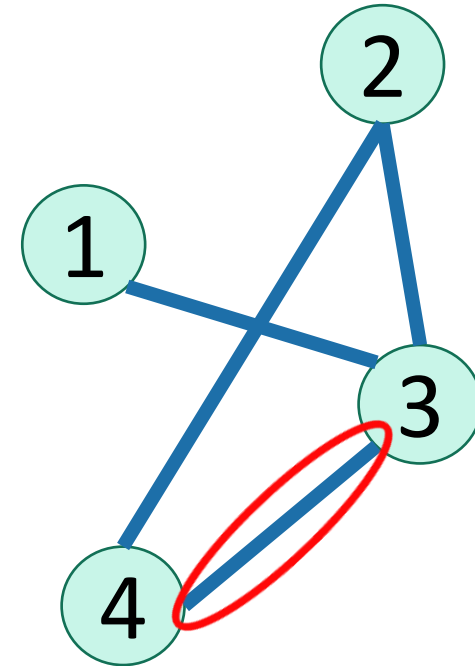
$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$



How do we represent graphs?

- Option 1: adjacency matrix.

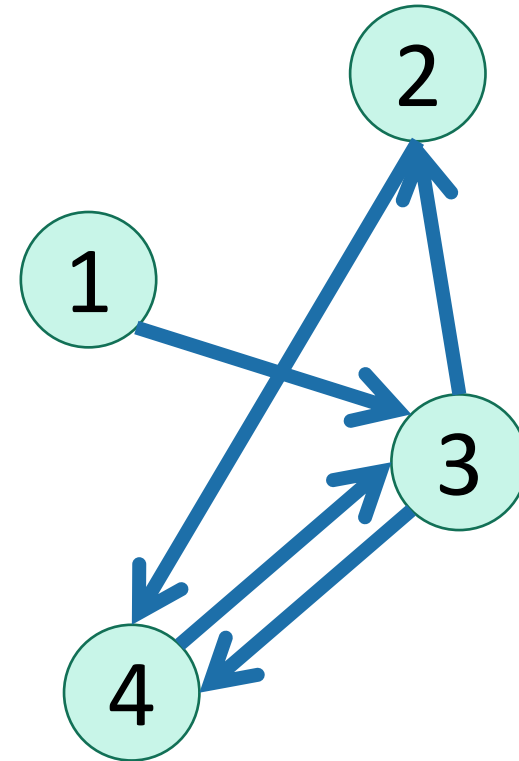
$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$



How do we represent graphs?

- Option 1: adjacency matrix.

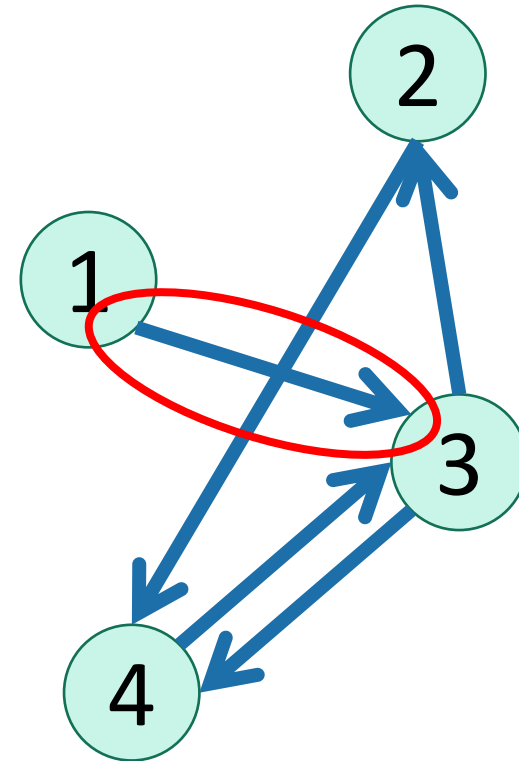
		Destination			
		1	2	3	4
Source	1	0	0	1	0
	2	0	0	0	1
	3	0	1	0	1
	4	0	0	1	0



How do we represent graphs?

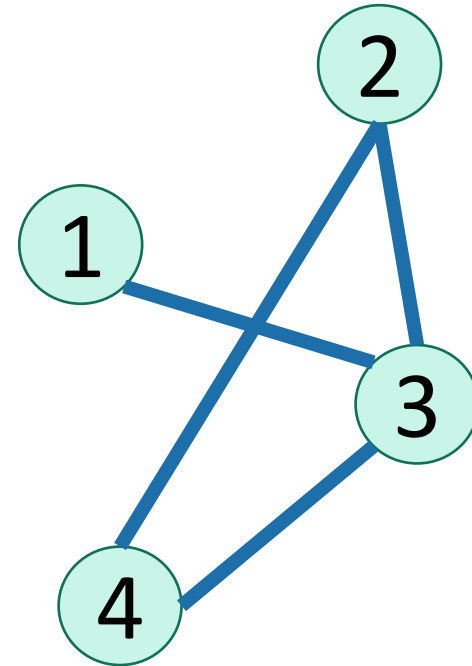
- Option 1: adjacency matrix.

		Destination			
		1	2	3	4
Source	1	0	0	1	0
	2	0	0	0	1
	3	0	1	0	1
	4	0	0	1	0



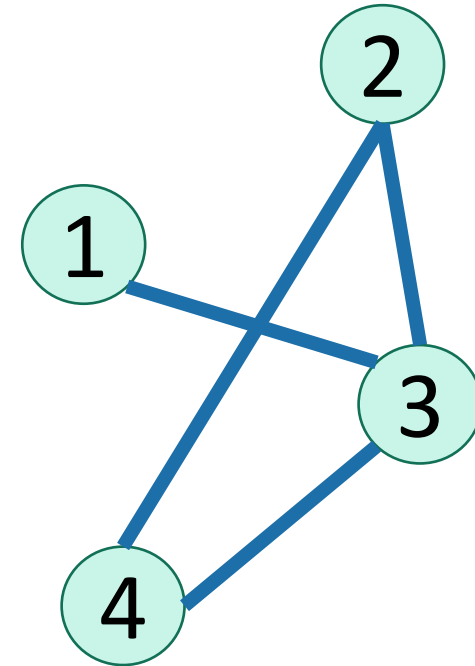
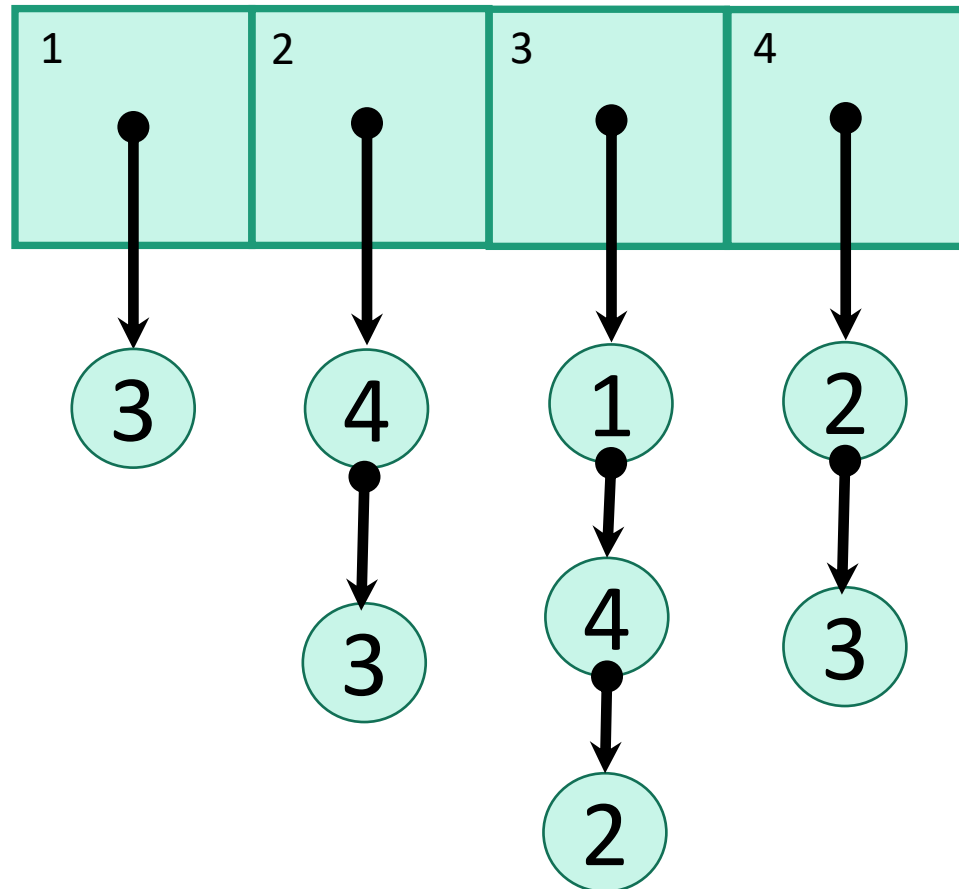
How do we represent graphs?

- Option 2: adjacency lists.



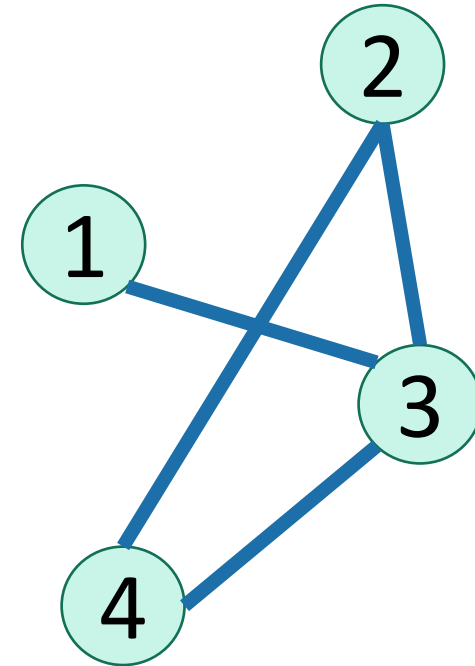
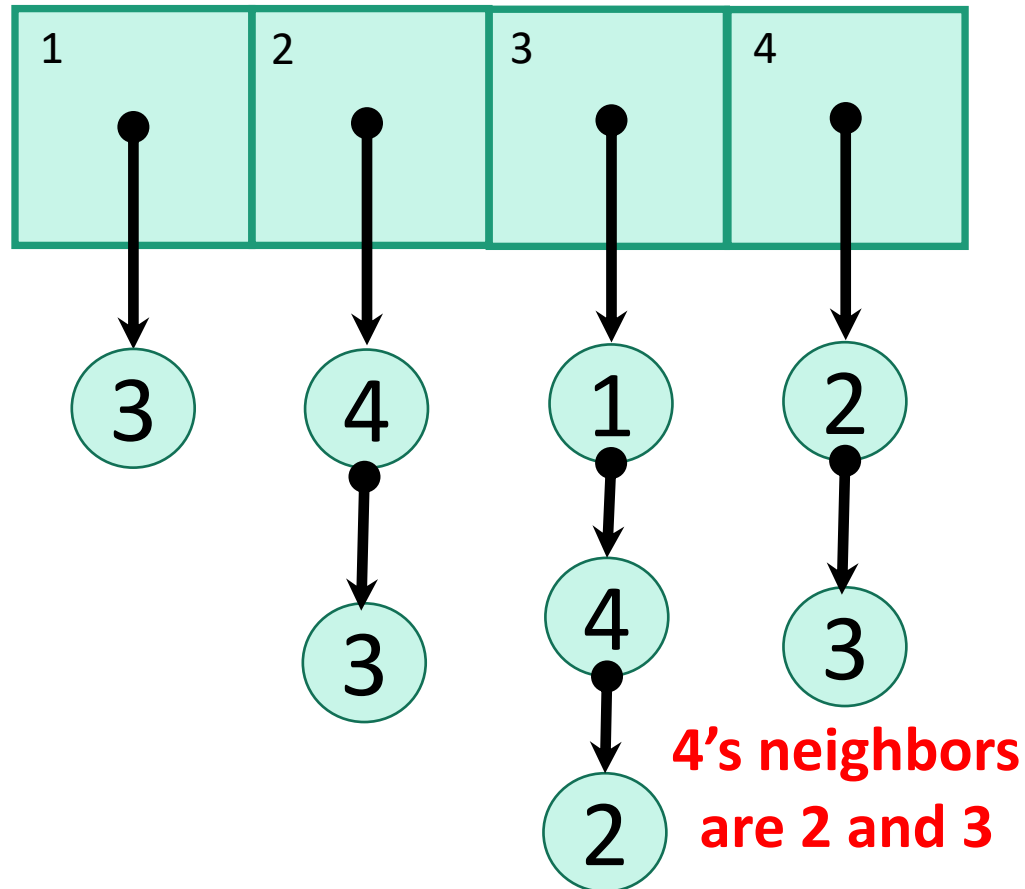
How do we represent graphs?

- Option 2: adjacency lists.



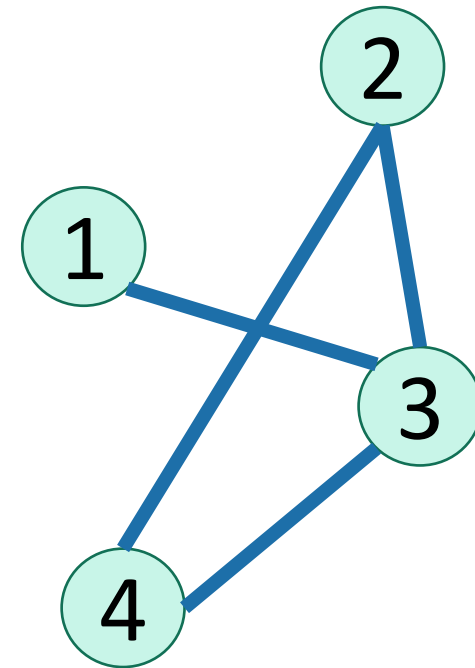
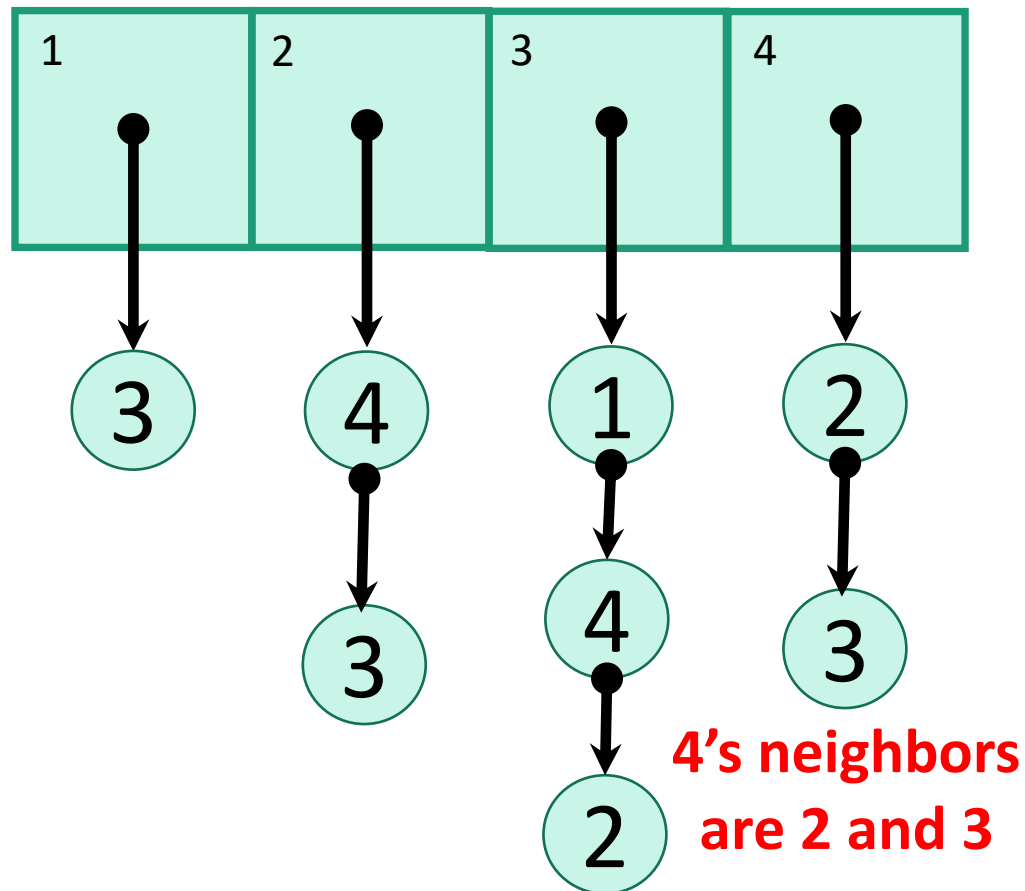
How do we represent graphs?

- Option 2: adjacency lists.



How do we represent graphs?

- Option 2: adjacency lists.



How would you modify this for directed graphs?



In either case

- Vertices can store other information
 - Attributes (name, IP address, ...)
 - helper info for algorithms that we will perform on the graph

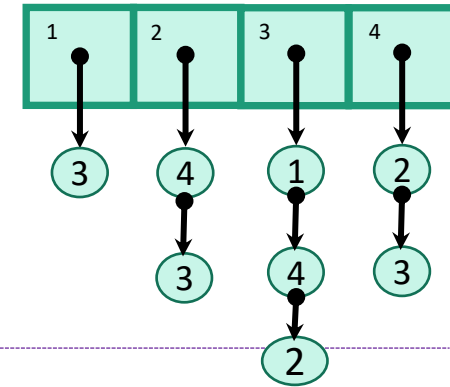
In either case

- Vertices can store other information
 - Attributes (name, IP address, ...)
 - helper info for algorithms that we will perform on the graph
- Want to be able to do the following operations:
 - **Edge Membership**: Is edge e in E ?
 - **Neighbor Query**: What are the neighbors of vertex v ?

Trade-offs

Say there are n vertices and m edges.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Edge membership

Is $e = \{v,w\}$ in E ?

Neighbor query

Give me v 's neighbors.

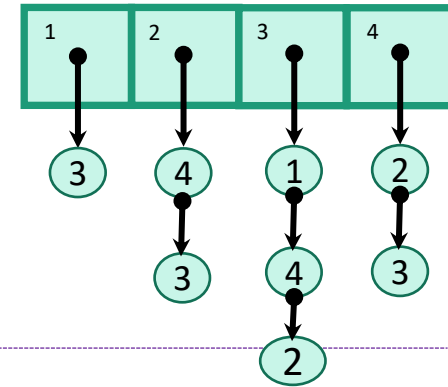
Space

requirements

Trade-offs

Say there are n vertices and m edges.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Edge membership
Is $e = \{v,w\}$ in E ?

$O(1)$

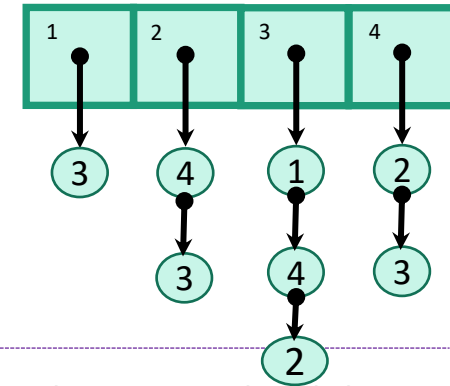
Neighbor query
Give me v 's neighbors.

Space requirements

Trade-offs

Say there are n vertices and m edges.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Edge membership
Is $e = \{v, w\}$ in E ?

$O(1)$

$O(\deg(v))$ or
 $O(\deg(w))$

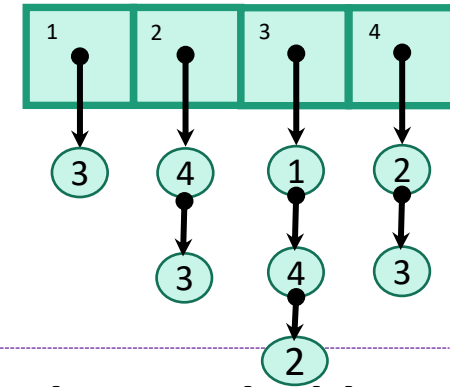
Neighbor query
Give me v 's neighbors.

Space
requirements

Trade-offs

Say there are n vertices and m edges.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Edge membership
Is $e = \{v, w\}$ in E ?

$O(1)$

$O(\deg(v))$ or
 $O(\deg(w))$

Neighbor query
Give me v 's neighbors.

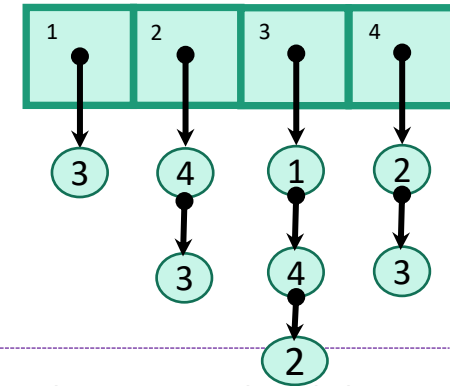
$O(n)$

Space requirements

Trade-offs

Say there are n vertices and m edges.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Edge membership
Is $e = \{v, w\}$ in E ?

$O(1)$

$O(\deg(v))$ or
 $O(\deg(w))$

Neighbor query
Give me v 's neighbors.

$O(n)$

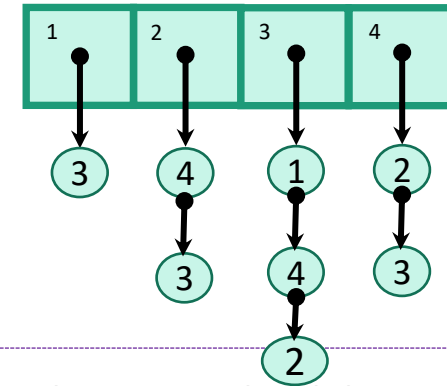
$O(\deg(v))$

Space requirements

Trade-offs

Say there are n vertices and m edges.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Edge membership
Is $e = \{v,w\}$ in E ?

$O(1)$

$O(\deg(v))$ or
 $O(\deg(w))$

Neighbor query
Give me v 's neighbors.

$O(n)$

$O(\deg(v))$

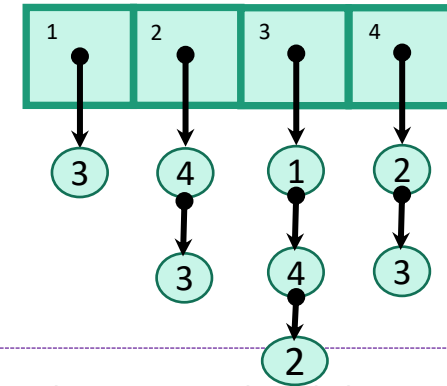
Space requirements

$O(n^2)$

Trade-offs

Say there are n vertices and m edges.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Edge membership
Is $e = \{v,w\}$ in E ?

$O(1)$

$O(\deg(v))$ or
 $O(\deg(w))$

Neighbor query
Give me v 's neighbors.

$O(n)$

$O(\deg(v))$

Space requirements

$O(n^2)$

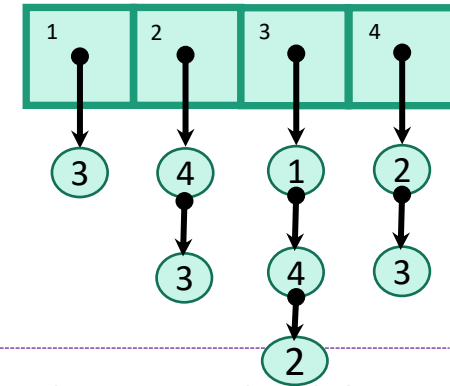
$O(n + m)$

Trade-offs

Say there are n vertices and m edges.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Generally better for sparse graphs



Edge membership
Is $e = \{v, w\}$ in E ?

$O(1)$

$O(\deg(v))$ or
 $O(\deg(w))$

Neighbor query
Give me v 's neighbors.

$O(n)$

$O(\deg(v))$

Space requirements

$O(n^2)$

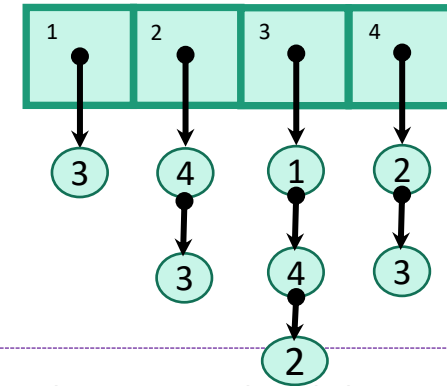
$O(n + m)$

Trade-offs

Say there are n vertices and m edges.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Generally better for sparse graphs



Edge membership
Is $e = \{v, w\}$ in E ?

$O(1)$

$O(\deg(v))$ or
 $O(\deg(w))$

Neighbor query
Give me v 's neighbors.

$O(n)$

$O(\deg(v))$

Space requirements

$O(n^2)$

$O(n + m)$

We'll assume this representation for the rest of the class

Acknowledgement

- Stanford University

Thank You