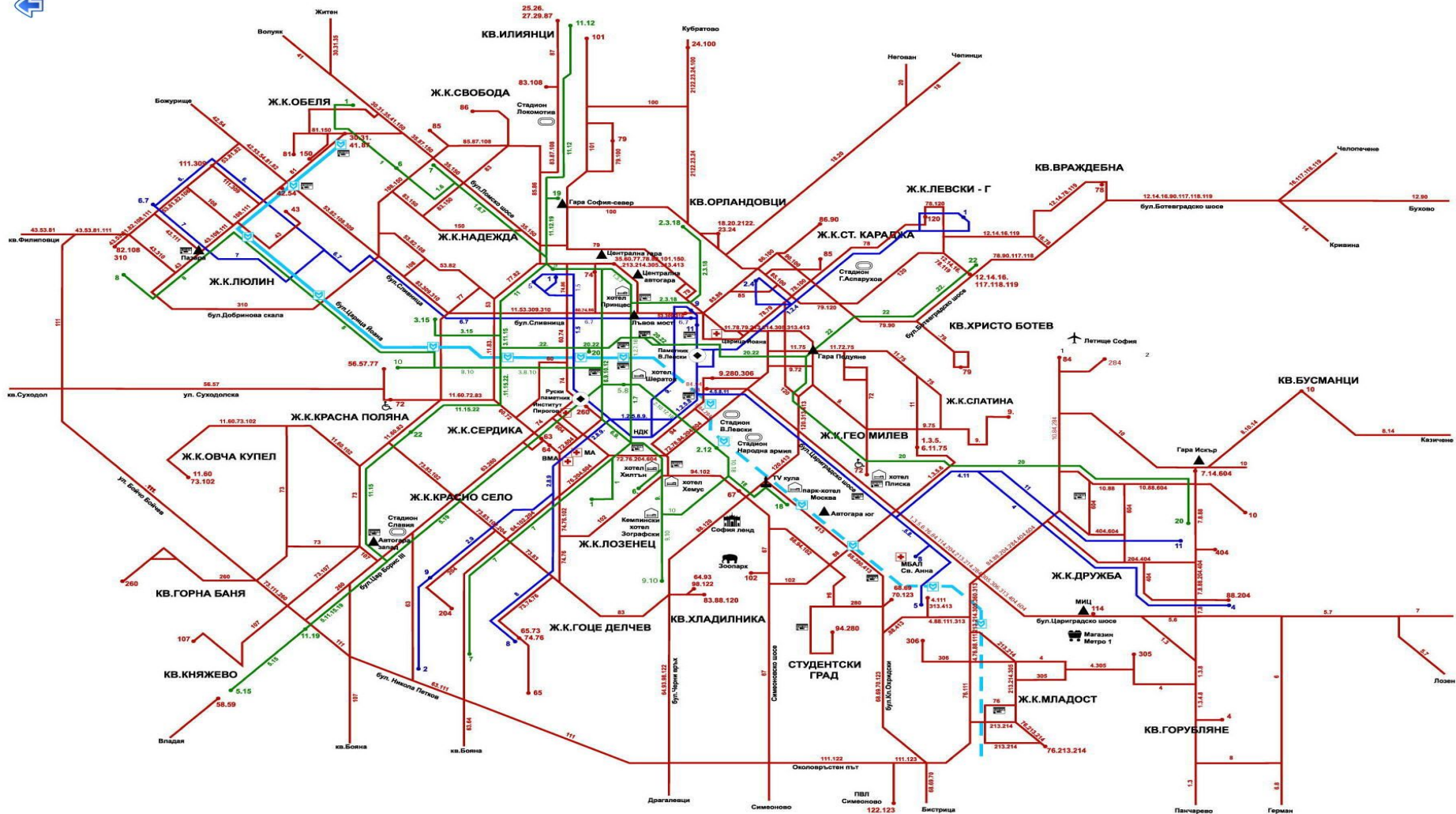


# Граф

Лекция 10 по СДА, Софтуерно Инженерство  
Зимен семестър 2018-2019г  
д-р Милен Чечев

# Защо изучаваме алгоритми за графи?

- Хиляди практически проблеми, които се решават с тях!
- Един от най-интересните и предизвикателни раздели от компютърните науки и дискретната математика.



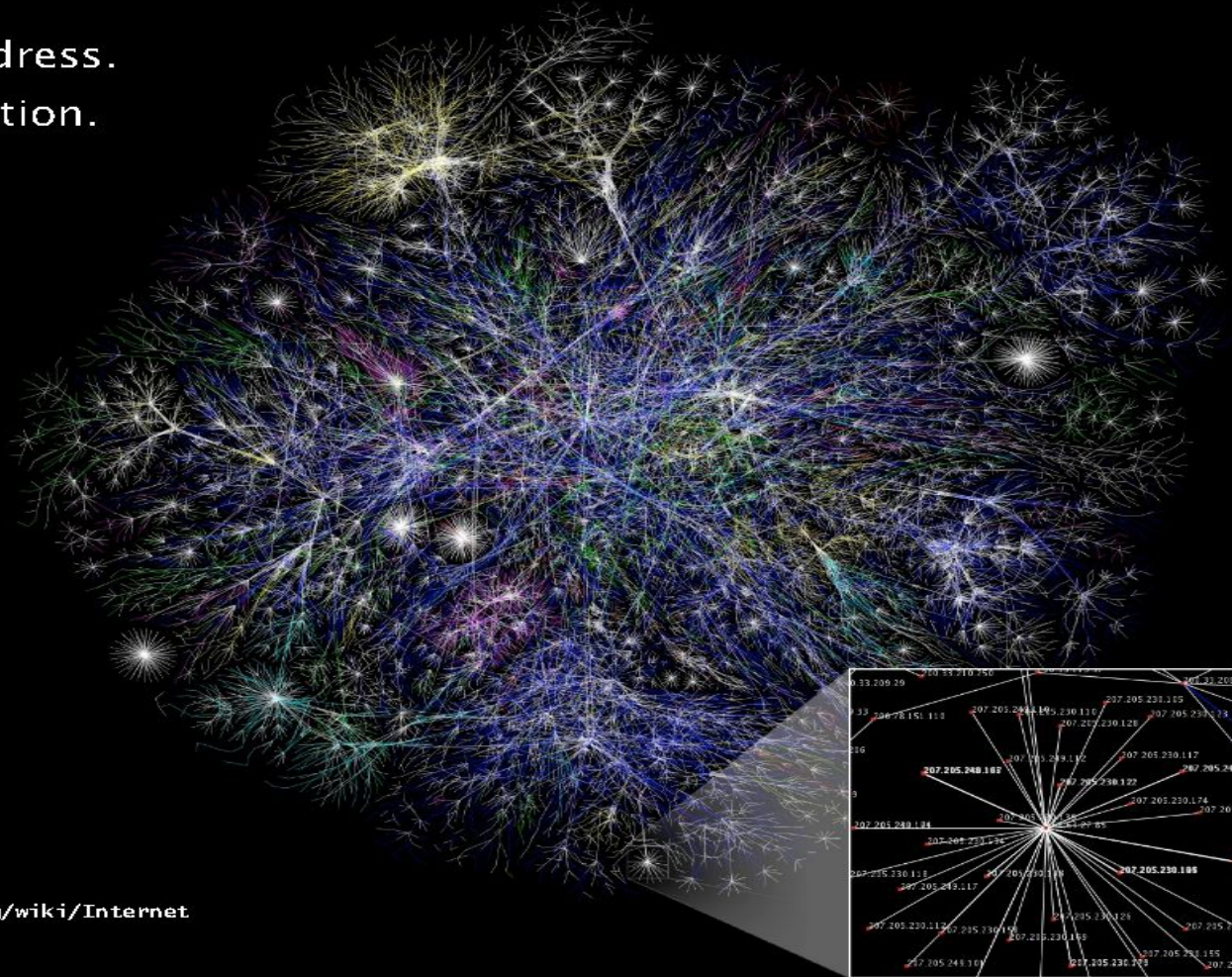




# The Internet as mapped by the Opte Project

Vertex = IP address.

Edge = connection.



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet>

...и още...

graph	vertex	edge
communication	telephone, computer	fiber optic cable
circuit	gate, register, processor	wire
mechanical	joint	rod, beam, spring
financial	stock, currency	transactions
transportation	intersection	street
internet	class C network	connection
game	board position	legal move
social relationship	person	friendship
neural network	neuron	synapse
protein network	protein	protein-protein interaction
molecule	atom	bond

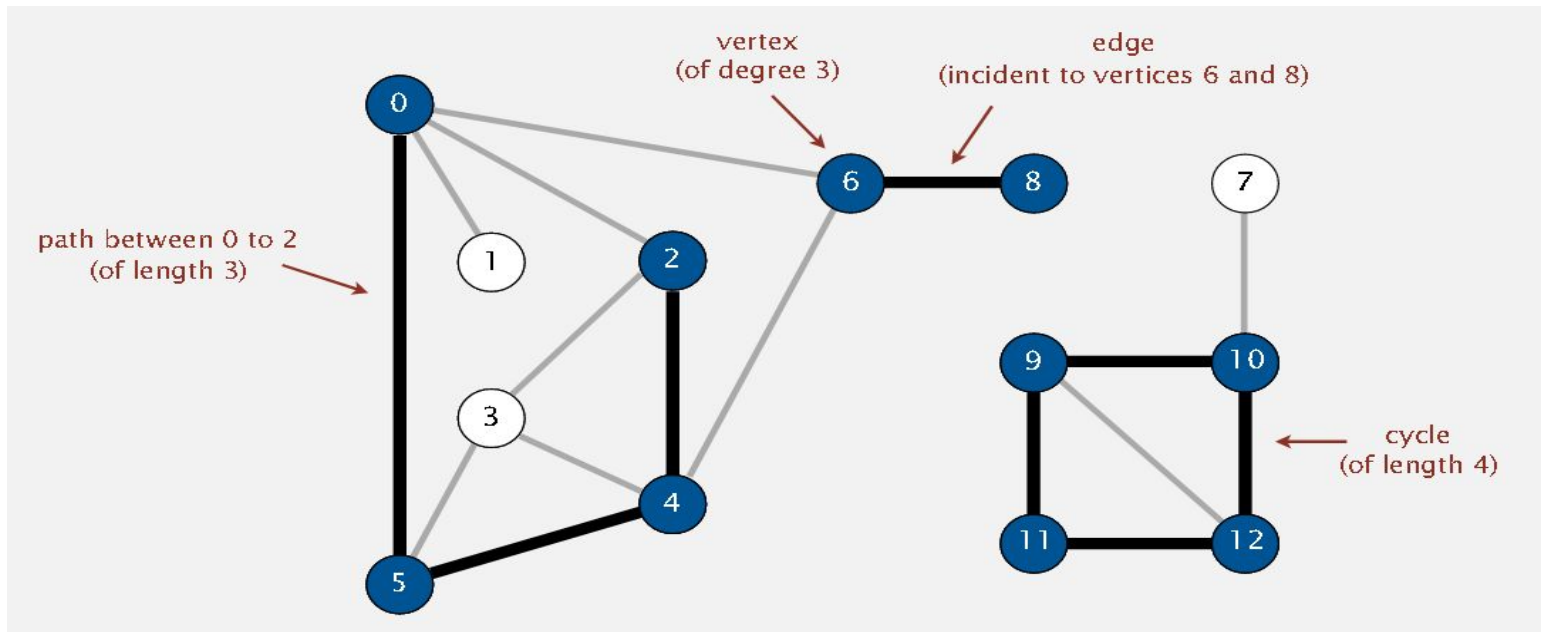
# Терминология

Граф: множество от върхове свързани с ребра

Път в граф: Последователност от върхове в граф, свързани с ребро, без да се повтаря ребро.

Свързаност: Два върха са свързани ако съществува път между тях

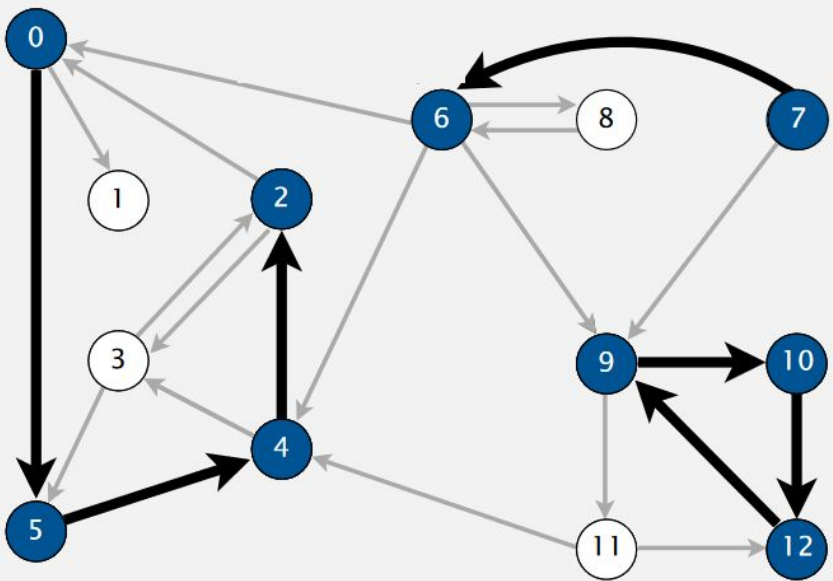
Цикъл - път с дължина повече от 1, който започва и свършва с един и същи възел



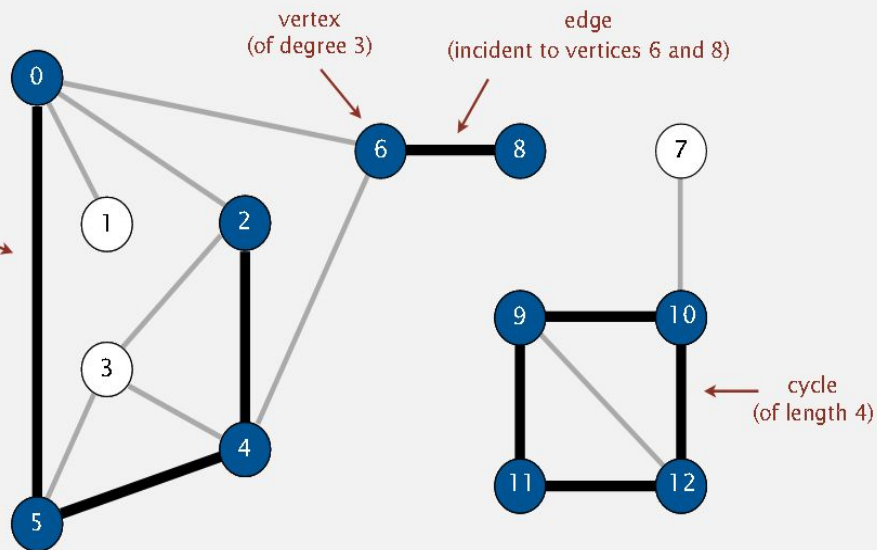


# Видове граф

- Ненасочен(undirected)
- Насочен(directed)



path between 0 to 2  
(of length 3)

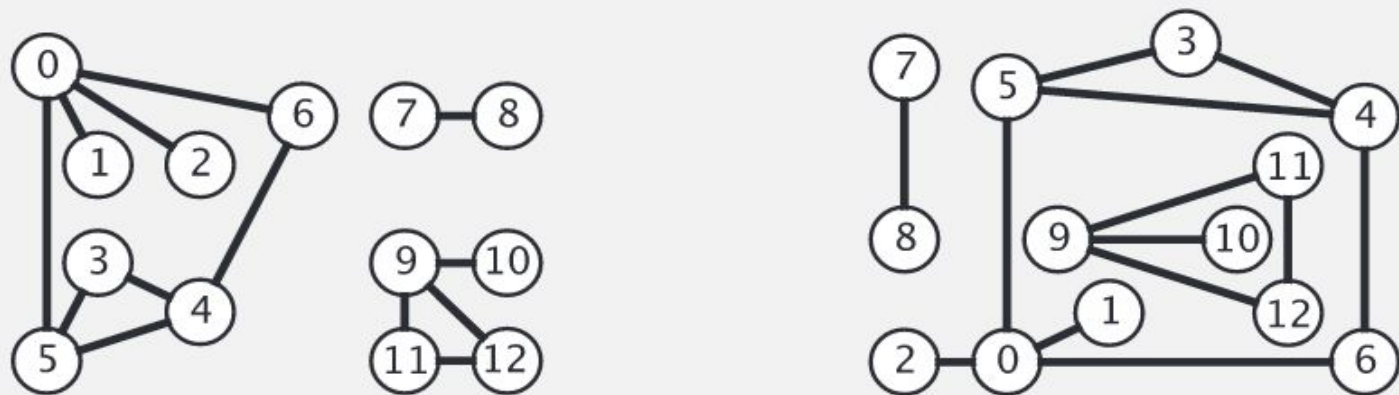


problem	description
s-t path	<i>Is there a path between s and t ?</i>
shortest s-t path	<i>What is the shortest path between s and t ?</i>
cycle	<i>Is there a cycle in the graph ?</i>
Euler cycle	<i>Is there a cycle that uses each edge exactly once ?</i>
Hamilton cycle	<i>Is there a cycle that uses each vertex exactly once ?</i>
connectivity	<i>Is there a path between every pair of vertices ?</i>
biconnectivity	<i>Is there a vertex whose removal disconnects the graph ?</i>
planarity	<i>Can the graph be drawn in the plane with no crossing edges ?</i>
graph isomorphism	<i>Are two graphs isomorphic?</i>

# Graph representation

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**Graph drawing.** Provides intuition about the structure of the graph.



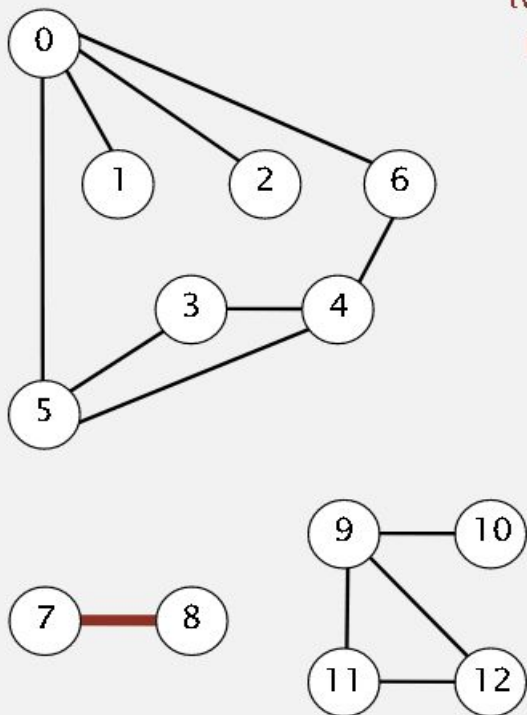
**two drawings of the same graph**

**Caveat.** Intuition can be misleading.

# Graph representation: adjacency matrix

Maintain a  $V$ -by- $V$  boolean array; for each edge  $v-w$  in graph:

$\text{adj}[v][w] = \text{adj}[w][v] = \text{true}$ .



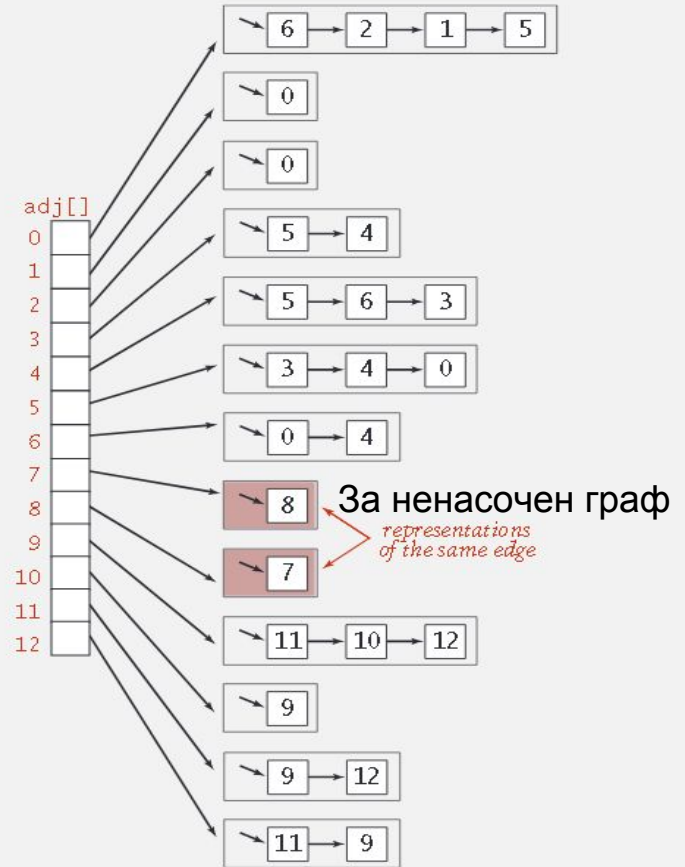
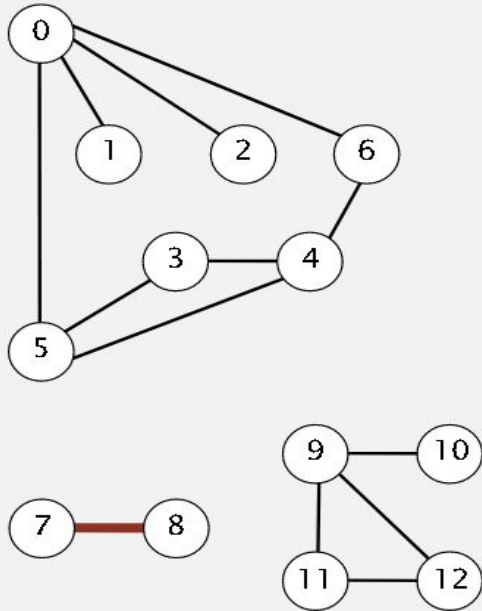
two entries  
per edge

(За ненасочен граф)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

# Graph representation: adjacency lists

Maintain vertex-indexed array of lists.



# Graph representations

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In practice. Use adjacency-lists representation.

- Algorithms based on iterating over vertices adjacent to  $v$ .
- Real-world graphs tend to be **sparse** (not **dense**).

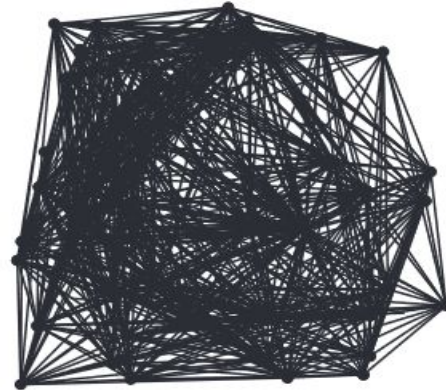
↑  
proportional  
to  $V$  edges

↑  
proportional  
to  $V^2$  edges

sparse ( $E = 200$ )



dense ( $E = 1000$ )



Two graphs ( $V = 50$ )

# Сложност на различните представления

representation	space	add edge	edge between v and w?	iterate over vertices adjacent to v?
list of edges	$E$	1	$E$	$E$
adjacency matrix	$V^2$	1 †	1	$V$
adjacency lists	$E + V$	1	$degree(v)$	$degree(v)$

† disallows parallel edges

# Обхождане на граф

1. Обхождане в дълбочина (dfs)
2. Обхождане в ширина (bfs)



# Обхождане в дълбочина

```
void dfs(int v, bool visited[], list<int> *adj; ) {
```

```
    visited[v] = true;
```

//TODO: обхождането в дълбочина е с някаква цел. Например търсене на определена характеристика. Да се добави в зависимост от задачата.

```
    list<int>::iterator i;
```

```
    for (i = adj[v].begin(); i != adj[v].end(); ++i){
```

```
        if (!visited[*i]){
```

```
            dfs(*i, visited,adj);
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

## Depth-first search: properties

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**Proposition.** DFS marks all vertices connected to  $s$  in time proportional to  $V + E$  in the worst case.

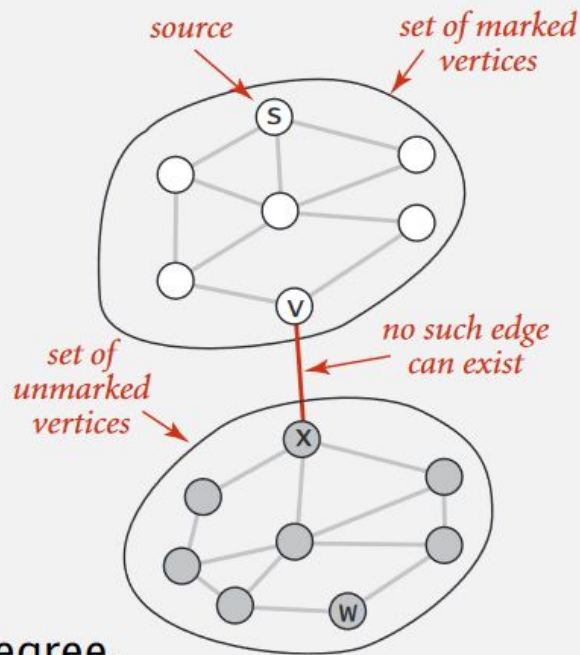
**Pf.** [correctness]

- If  $w$  marked, then  $w$  connected to  $s$  (why?)
- If  $w$  connected to  $s$ , then  $w$  marked.  
(if  $w$  unmarked, then consider the last edge on a path from  $s$  to  $w$  that goes from a marked vertex to an unmarked one).

**Pf.** [running time]

- Each vertex is visited at most once.
- Visiting a vertex takes time proportional to its degree.

$$\text{degree}(v_0) + \text{degree}(v_1) + \text{degree}(v_2) + \dots = 2E$$



# Обхождане в ширина

```
void BFS(int s, list<int> *adj) {
    bool *visited = new bool[V];
    for(int i = 0; i < V; i++){
        visited[i] = false;
    }
    list<int> queue;
    queue.push_back(s);
    visited[s] = true;
    list<int>::iterator i;
    while(!queue.empty()) {
        s = queue.front();
        queue.pop_front();
        // TODO: обхождането в ширина е с някаква цел.
        for (i = adj[s].begin(); i != adj[s].end(); ++i) {
            if (!visited[*i]) {
                visited[*i] = true;
                queue.push_back(*i);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

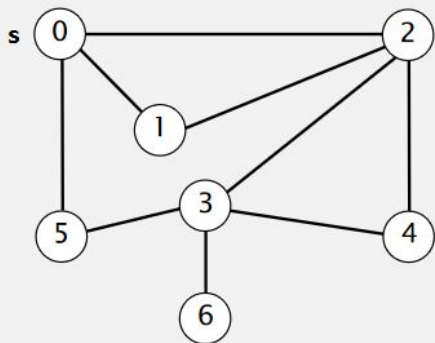
# Breadth-first search properties

Q. In which order does BFS examine vertices?

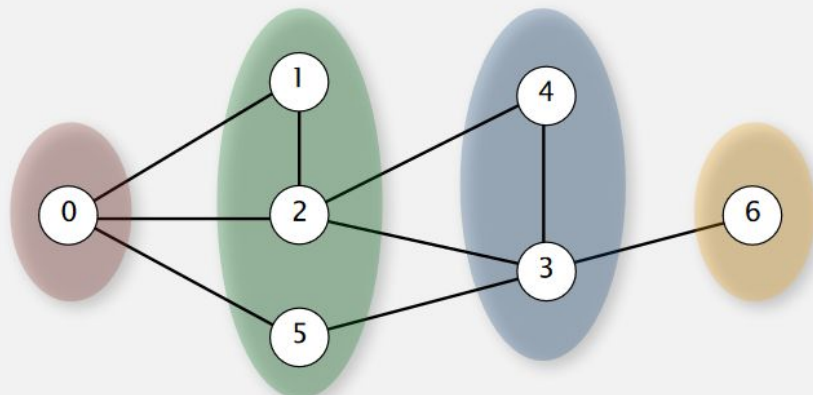
A. Increasing distance (number of edges) from  $s$ .

queue always consists of  $\geq 0$  vertices of distance  $k$  from  $s$ ,  
followed by  $\geq 0$  vertices of distance  $k+1$

**Proposition.** In any connected graph  $G$ , BFS computes shortest paths from  $s$  to all other vertices in time proportional to  $E + V$ .



graph  $G$



$\text{dist} = 0$

$\text{dist} = 1$

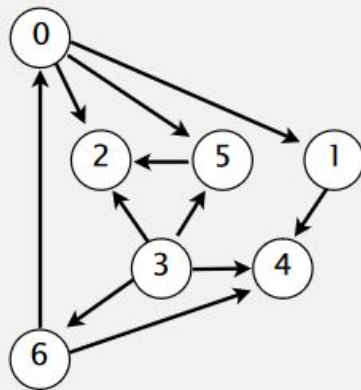
$\text{dist} = 2$

# Топологична наредба на граф

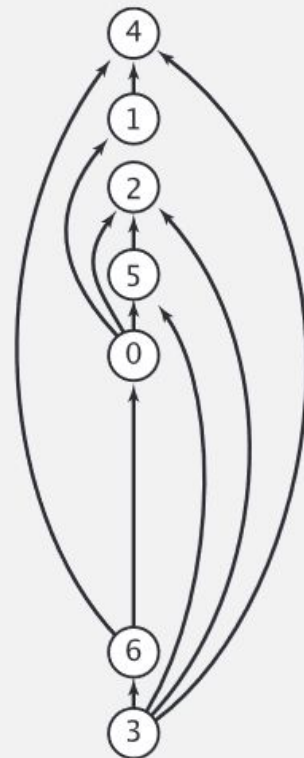
- Задача за насочен ацикличен граф
- Да се наименоват възлите с числа, така че всяко насочено ребро да започва от възел с по-малко число и да отива във възел с по-голямо число.

0 → 5    0 → 2  
0 → 1    3 → 6  
3 → 5    3 → 4  
5 → 2    6 → 4  
6 → 0    3 → 2  
1 → 4

directed edges



DAG



topological order

# Алгоритми за решаване на Топологична наредба

- BFS
- DFS

# Решение с BFS

```
L ← Empty list that will contain the sorted elements
S ← Set of all nodes with no incoming edge
while S is non-empty do
    remove a node n from S
    add n to tail of L
    for each node m with an edge e from n to m do
        remove edge e from the graph
        if m has no other incoming edges then
            insert m into S
if graph has edges then
    return error    (graph has at least one cycle)
else
    return L    (a topologically sorted order)
```



# Решение с DFS

L ← Empty list that will contain the sorted nodes

**while** there are unmarked nodes **do**

    select an unmarked node n

    visit(n)

**function** visit(node n)

**if** n has a permanent mark **then** return

**if** n has a temporary mark **then** stop     *(not a DAG)*

    mark n temporarily

**for each** node m with an edge from n to m **do**

        visit(m)

    mark n permanently

    add n to *head* of L

graph problem	BFS	DFS	time
s-t path	✓	✓	$E + V$
shortest s-t path	✓		$E + V$
cycle	✓	✓	$V$
Euler cycle		✓	$E + V$
Hamilton cycle			$2^{1.657V}$
bipartiteness (odd cycle)	✓	✓	$E + V$
connected components	✓	✓	$E + V$
biconnected components		✓	$E + V$
planarity		✓	$E + V$
graph isomorphism			$2^{c \ln^3 V}$

# Това е всичко за днес!

Какво следва:

- Live coding session?
- Неделя(15.12 от 13:15) “FMI All-Stars” - “Machine Learning Engineer 101”?
- Следваща лекция - Най-къс път в граф, алгоритъм на Дейкстра
- Четвъртък(20.12) от 16:30 контролно с задачи от материала до сега (включващ и Хеш таблица и Граф)

# Live Demo Problem

<https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/journey-to-the-moon/problem>

Решението и е публикувано в слак.