Basic Graph Algorithms

(Based on [Manber 1989])

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The Königsberg Bridges Problem

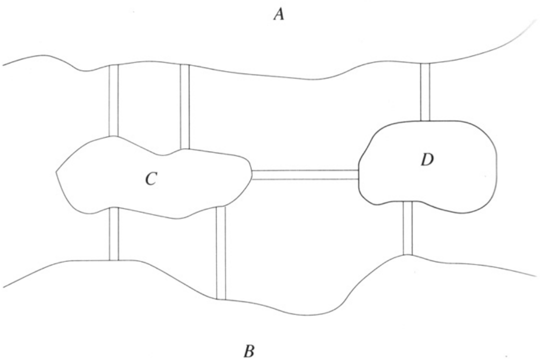


Figure 7.1 The Königsberg bridges problem.

Source: [Manber 1989].

Can one start from one of the lands, cross every bridge exactly once, and return to the origin?

The Königsberg Bridges Problem (cont.)

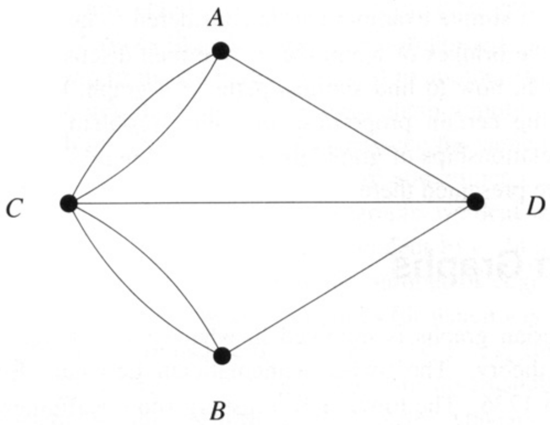


Figure 7.2 The graph corresponding to the Königsberg bridges problem.

Source: [Manber 1989].

Graphs

- A graph consists of a set of vertices (or nodes) and a set of edges (or links, each normally connecting two vertices).
- A graph is commonly denoted as $G(V, E)$, where
  - G is the name of the graph,
  - V is the set of vertices, and
  - E is the set of edges.

Modeling with Graphs

- Reachability
  - Finding program errors
  - Solving sliding tile puzzles
- Shortest Paths
  - Finding the fastest route to a place
  - Routing messages in networks
- Graph Coloring
  - Coloring maps
  - Scheduling classes

Graphs (cont.)

- Undirected vs. Directed Graph
- Simple Graph vs. Multigraph
- Path, Simple Path, Trail
- Circuit, Cycle
- Degree, In-Degree, Out-Degree
- Connected Graph, Connected Components
- Tree, Forest
- Subgraph, Induced Subgraph
- Spanning Tree, Spanning Forest
- Weighted Graph

Eulerian Graphs

Problem

Given an undirected connected graph $G = (V, E)$ such that all the vertices have even degrees, find a circuit P such that each edge of E appears in P exactly once.

The circuit P in the problem statement is called an *Eulerian circuit*.

Theorem

An undirected connected graph has an Eulerian circuit if and only if all of its vertices have even degrees.

Depth-First Search

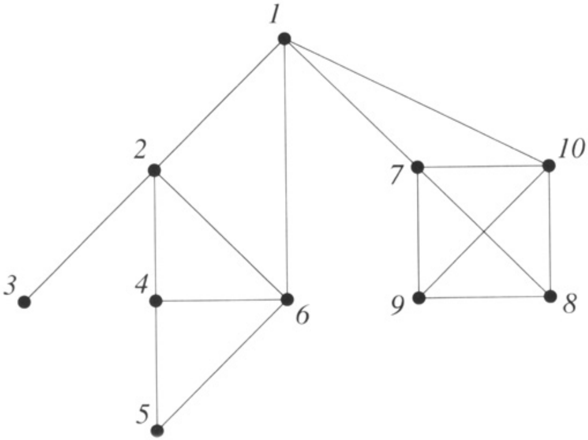


Figure 7.4 A DFS for an undirected graph.

Source: [Manber 1989].

Depth-First Search (cont.)

Algorithm Depth_First_Search(G, v);
begin
    mark v;
    perform preWORK on v;
    for all edges (v, w) **do**
        if w is unmarked **then**
            Depth_First_Search(G, w);
        perform postWORK for (v, w)
end

Depth-First Search (cont.)

```
Algorithm Refined_DFS(G, v);
begin
    mark v;
    perform preWORK on v;
    for all edges (v, w) do
        if w is unmarked then
            Refined_DFS(G, w);
        perform postWORK for (v, w);
    perform postWORK_II on v
end
```

Connected Components

Algorithm Connected_Components(G);
begin
    $Component\_Number := 1$;
    while there is an unmarked vertex v **do**
        $Depth\_First\_Search(G, v)$
        (preWORK:
            $v.Component := Component\_Number$);
        $Component\_Number := Component\_Number + 1$
end

DFS Numbers

Algorithm DFS_Numbering(G, v);
begin
  $DFS\_Number := 1$;
  $Depth\_First\_Search(G, v)$
  (preWORK:
    $v.DFS := DFS\_Number$;
    $DFS\_Number := DFS\_Number + 1$)
end

The DFS Tree

Algorithm Build_DFS_Tree(G, v);
begin
    Depth_First_Search(G, v)
    (postWORK:
        if w was unmarked **then**
            add the edge (v, w) to T);
end

The DFS Tree (cont.)

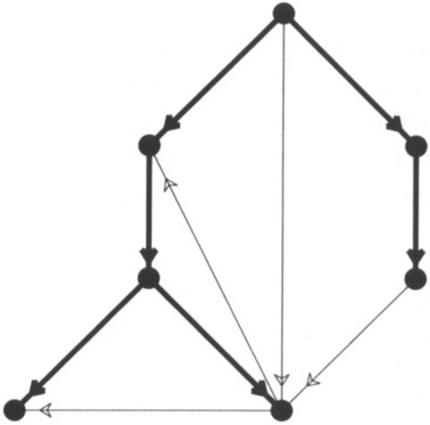


Figure 7.9 A DFS tree for a directed graph.

Source: [Manber 1989].

The DFS Tree (cont.)

Lemma (7.2)

For an undirected graph $G = (V, E)$, every edge $e \in E$ either belongs to the DFS tree T, or connects two vertices of G, one of which is the ancestor of the other in T.

For undirected graphs, DFS avoids cross edges.

Lemma (7.3)

For a directed graph $G = (V, E)$, if (v, w) is an edge in E such that $v.DFS\_Number < w.DFS\_Number$, then w is a descendant of v in the DFS tree T.

For directed graphs, cross edges must go "from right to left".

Directed Cycles

Problem

Given a directed graph $G = (V, E)$, determine whether it contains a (directed) cycle.

Lemma (7.4)

G contains a directed cycle if and only if G contains a back edge (relative to the DFS tree).

Directed Cycles (cont.)

```
Algorithm Find_a_Cycle(G);
begin
    Depth_First_Search(G, v) /* arbitrary v */
    (preWORK:
        v.on_the_path := true;
     postWORK:
        if w.on_the_path then
            Find_a_Cycle := true;
            halt;
        if w is the last vertex on v's list then
            v.on_the_path := false;)
end
```

Directed Cycles (cont.)

```
Algorithm Refined_Find_a_Cycle(G);
begin
    Refined_DFS(G, v) /* arbitrary v */
    (preWORK:
        v.on_the_path := true;
     postWORK:
        if w.on_the_path then
            Refined_Find_a_Cycle := true;
            halt;
     postWORK_II:
        v.on_the_path := false)
end
```

Breadth-First Search

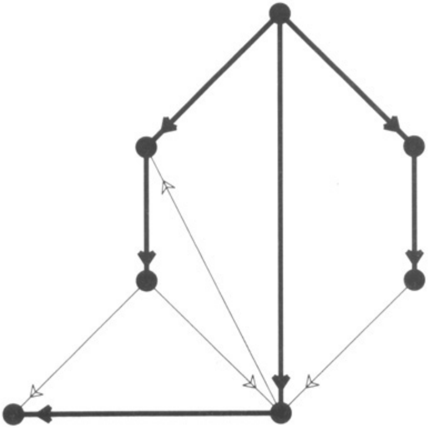


Figure 7.12 A BFS tree for a directed graph.

Source: [Manber 1989].

Breadth-First Search (cont.)

```
Algorithm Breadth_First_Search(G, v);
begin
    mark v;
    put v in a queue;
    while the queue is not empty do
        remove vertex w from the queue;
        perform preWORK on w;
        for all edges (w, x) with x unmarked do
            mark x;
            add (w, x) to the BFS tree T;
            put x in the queue
end
```

Breadth-First Search (cont.)

Lemma (7.5)

If an edge (u, w) belongs to a BFS tree such that u is a parent of w, then u has the minimal BFS number among vertices with edges leading to w.

Lemma (7.6)

For each vertex w, the path from the root to w in T is a shortest path from the root to w in G.

Lemma (7.7)

If an edge (v, w) in E does not belong to T and w is on a larger level, then the level numbers of w and v differ by at most 1.

Breadth-First Search (cont.)

Algorithm Simple_BFS(G, v);
begin
  put v in *Queue*;
  while *Queue* is not empty **do**
    remove vertex w from *Queue*;
    if w is unmarked **then**
      mark w;
      perform preWORK on w;
      for all edges (w, x) with x unmarked **do**
        put x in *Queue*
end

Breadth-First Search (cont.)

Algorithm Simple_Nonrecursive_DFS(G, v);
begin
    push v to *Stack*;
    while *Stack* is not empty **do**
        pop vertex w from *Stack*;
        if w is unmarked **then**
            mark w;
            perform preWORK on w;
            for all edges (w, x) with x unmarked **do**
                push x to *Stack*
end

Topological Sorting

Problem

Given a directed acyclic graph $G = (V, E)$ with n vertices, label the vertices from 1 to n such that, if v is labeled k, then all vertices that can be reached from v by a directed path are labeled with labels $> k$.

Lemma (7.8)

A directed acyclic graph always contains a vertex with indegree 0.

Topological Sorting (cont.)

Algorithm Topological_Sorting(G);
    initialize $v.indegree$ for all vertices; /* by *DFS* */
    $G\_label := 0$;
    for $i := 1$ to n **do**
        if $v_i.indegree = 0$ **then** put v_i in *Queue*;
    repeat
        remove vertex v from *Queue*;
        $G\_label := G\_label + 1$;
        $v.label := G\_label$;
        for all edges (v, w) **do**
            $w.indegree := w.indegree - 1$;
            if $w.indegree = 0$ **then** put w in *Queue*
    until *Queue* is empty

Single-Source Shortest Paths

Problem

Given a directed graph $G = (V, E)$ and a vertex v, find shortest paths from v to all other vertices of G.

Shorted Paths: The Acyclic Case

Algorithm Acyclic_Shortest_Paths(G, v, n);
{Initially, $w.SP = \infty$, for every node w.}
{A topological sort has been performed on G, ...}
begin
    let z be the vertex labeled n;
    if $z \neq v$ **then**
        $Acyclic\_Shortest\_Paths(G - z, v, n - 1)$;
        for all w such that $(w, z) \in E$ **do**
            if $w.SP + length(w, z) < z.SP$ **then**
                $z.SP := w.SP + length(w, z)$
    else $v.SP := 0$
end

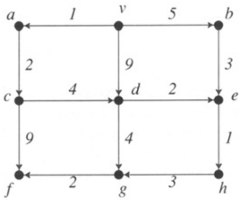
The Acyclic Case (cont.)

Algorithm Imp_Acyclic_Shortest_Paths(G, v);
    for all vertices w **do** $w.SP := \infty$;
    initialize $v.indegree$ for all vertices;
    for $i := 1$ to n **do**
        if $v_i.indegree = 0$ **then** put v_i in $Queue$;
    $v.SP := 0$;
    repeat
        remove vertex w from $Queue$;
        for all edges (w, z) **do**
            if $w.SP + length(w, z) < z.SP$ **then**
                $z.SP := w.SP + length(w, z)$;
            $z.indegree := z.indegree - 1$;
            if $z.indegree = 0$ **then** put z in $Queue$
    until $Queue$ is empty

Shortest Paths: The General Case

Algorithm Single_Source_Shortest_Paths(G, v);
begin
    for all vertices w **do**
        $w.mark := false$;
        $w.SP := \infty$;
    $v.SP := 0$;
    while there exists an unmarked vertex **do**
        let w be an unmarked vertex s.t. $w.SP$ is minimal;
        $w.mark := true$;
        for all edges (w, z) such that z is unmarked **do**
            if $w.SP + length(w, z) < z.SP$ **then**
                $z.SP := w.SP + length(w, z)$
end

The General Case (cont.)



	v	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
a	0	1	5	∞	9	∞	∞	∞	∞
c	0	①	5	3	9	∞	∞	∞	∞
b	0	①	5	③	7	∞	12	∞	∞
d	0	①	⑤	③	7	8	12	∞	∞
e	0	①	⑤	③	⑦	8	12	11	∞
h	0	①	⑤	③	⑦	⑧	12	11	9
g	0	①	⑤	③	⑦	⑧	12	11	⑨
f	0	①	⑤	③	⑦	⑧	12	⑪	⑨

Figure 7.18 An example of the single-source shortest-paths algorithm.

Source: [Manber 1989].

Minimum-Weight Spanning Trees

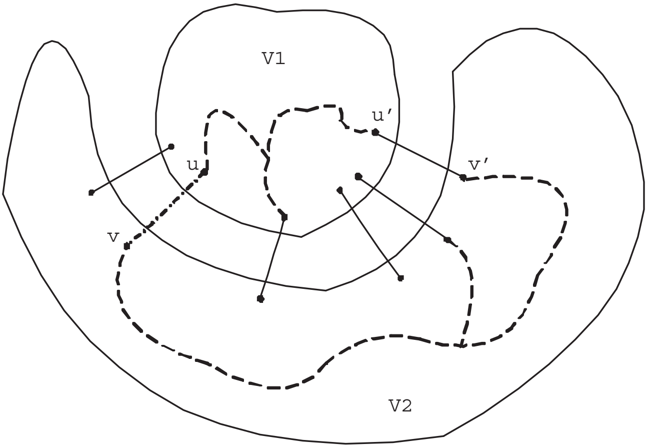
Problem

Given an undirected connected weighted graph $G = (V, E)$, find a spanning tree T of G of minimum weight.

Theorem

Let V_1 and V_2 be a partition of V and $E(V_1, V_2)$ be the set of edges connecting nodes in V_1 to nodes in V_2. The edge with the minimum weight in $E(V_1, V_2)$ must be in the minimum-cost spanning tree of G.

Minimum-Weight Spanning Trees (cont.)



If $cost(u, v)$ is the smallest among $E(V_1, V_2)$, then $\{u, v\}$ must be in the minimum spanning tree.

Minimum-Weight Spanning Trees (cont.)

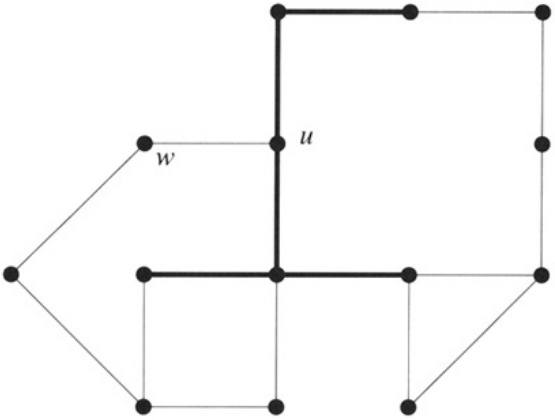


Figure 7.19 Finding the next edge of the MCST.

Source: [Manber 1989].

Minimum-Weight Spanning Trees (cont.)

Algorithm MST(G);
begin
  initially T is the empty set;
  for all vertices w **do**
    $w.mark := false$; $w.cost := \infty$;
  let (x, y) be a minimum cost edge in G;
  $x.mark := true$;
  for all edges (x, z) **do**
    $z.edge := (x, z)$; $z.cost := cost(x, z)$;

Minimum-Weight Spanning Trees (cont.)

```
while there exists an unmarked vertex do
    let w be an unmarked vertex with minimal w.cost;
    if w.cost = ∞ then
        print "G is not connected";  halt
    else
        w.mark := true;
        add w.edge to T;
        for all edges (w, z) do
            if not z.mark then
                if cost(w, z) < z.cost then
                    z.edge := (w, z);  z.cost := cost(w, z)
end
```

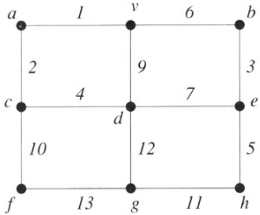
Minimum-Weight Spanning Trees (cont.)

Algorithm Another_MST(G);
begin
    initially T is the empty set;
    for all vertices w **do**
        $w.mark := false$; $w.cost := \infty$;
    $x.mark := true$; /* x is an arbitrary vertex */
    for all edges (x, z) **do**
        $z.edge := (x, z)$; $z.cost := cost(x, z)$;

Minimum-Weight Spanning Trees (cont.)

```
while there exists an unmarked vertex do
    let w be an unmarked vertex with minimal w.cost;
    if w.cost = ∞ then
        print "G is not connected";  halt
    else
        w.mark := true;
        add w.edge to T;
        for all edges (w, z) do
            if not z.mark then
                if cost(w, z) < z.cost then
                    z.edge := (w, z);
                    z.cost := cost(w, z)
end
```

Minimum-Weight Spanning Trees (cont.)



	v	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
v	-	v(1)	v(6)	∞	v(9)	∞	∞	∞	∞
a	-	-	v(6)	a(2)	v(9)	∞	∞	∞	∞
c	-	-	v(6)	-	c(4)	∞	c(10)	∞	∞
d	-	-	v(6)	-	-	d(7)	c(10)	d(12)	∞
b	-	-	-	-	-	b(3)	c(10)	d(12)	∞
e	-	-	-	-	-	-	c(10)	d(12)	e(5)
h	-	-	-	-	-	-	c(10)	h(11)	-
f	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	h(11)	-
g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 7.21 An example of the minimum-cost spanning-tree algorithm.

Source: [Manber 1989].

All Shortest Paths

Problem

Given a weighted graph $G = (V, E)$ (directed or undirected) with nonnegative weights, find the minimum-length paths between all pairs of vertices.

Floyd's Algorithm

```
Algorithm All_Pairs_Shortest_Paths(W);
begin
    {initialization}
    for i := 1 to n do
        for j := 1 to n do
            if (i, j) ∈ E then W[i, j] := length(i, j)
            else W[i, j] := ∞;
    for i := 1 to n do W[i, i] := 0;

    for m := 1 to n do  {the induction sequence}
        for x := 1 to n do
            for y := 1 to n do
                if W[x, m] + W[m, y] < W[x, y] then
                    W[x, y] := W[x, m] + W[m, y]
end
```

Transitive Closure

Problem

Given a directed graph $G = (V, E)$, find its transitive closure.

```
Algorithm Transitive_Closure(A);
begin
    {initialization omitted}
    for m := 1 to n do
        for x := 1 to n do
            for y := 1 to n do
                if A[x, m] and A[m, y] then
                    A[x, y] := true
end
```

Transitive Closure (cont.)

Algorithm Improved_Transitive_Closure(A);
begin
    {initialization omitted}
    for $m := 1$ to n **do**
        for $x := 1$ to n **do**
            if $A[x, m]$ **then**
                for $y := 1$ to n **do**
                    if $A[m, y]$ **then**
                        $A[x, y] := true$
end