# COMP2521 24T1 <br> Graphs (IV) <br> Directed and Weighted Graphs 

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directed graphs
weighted graphs

## Generalising Graphs

## In graphs representing real-world scenarios, edges are often directional and have a sense of cost

Thus, we need to consider directed and weighted graphs

## Directed Graphs

Some applications require us to consider directional edges: $v \rightarrow w \neq w \rightarrow v$ e.g., 'follow' on Twitter, one-way streets, etc.

In a directed graph or digraph: edges have direction.

Each edge $(v, w)$ has a source $v$ and a destination $w$.

# Directed Graphs 

Example

## Directed

 Graphs Graphs

# Directed Graphs 

| domain | vertex is... | edge is... |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WWW | web page | hyperlink |
| chess | board state | legal move |
| scheduling | task | precedence |
| program | function | function call |
| journals | article | citation |
| make | target | dependency |

# Digraph Terminology 

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { in-degree } \\
\operatorname{deg}^{-}(v) \text { or in }(v)
\end{gathered}
$$

the number of incoming edges to a vertex

## out-degree

 $\operatorname{deg}^{+}(v)$ or out $(v)$the number of outgoing edges from a vertex


$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\operatorname{in}(0)=1 & \operatorname{out}(0)=1 \\
\operatorname{in}(1)=2 & \operatorname{out}(1)=0 \\
\operatorname{in}(2)=1 & \operatorname{out}(2)=3 \\
\operatorname{in}(3)=2 & \operatorname{out}(3)=2
\end{array}
$$

## Digraph Terminology

## A directed path is

a sequence of vertices where each vertex has an outgoing edge to the next vertex in the sequence

If there is a directed path from $v$ to $w$, then we say that $w$ is reachable from $v$

> A directed cycle is
 a directed path where the first and last vertices are the same
e.g., 0-2-3-1-0, 1-2-3-1

## Digraph Terminology

A digraph is strongly connected if there is a directed path from every vertex to every other vertex

strongly connected

not strongly connected

## Digraph Terminology

> A strongly-connected component is a maximally strongly-connected subgraph.

A digraph that is not strongly connected has two or more strongly-connected components.


## Directed Graphs

Representations

Same representations as for undirected graphs:

- Adjacency matrix
- Adjacency list
- Array of edges


$$
\left[\begin{array}{lllll}
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0
\end{array}\right]
$$

undirected, unweighted


$$
\left[\begin{array}{lllll}
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0
\end{array}\right]
$$

directed, unweighted Terminology
Representations Graphs


## Digraph Complexity

|  | Adjacency Matrix | Adjacency List | Array of Edges |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Space usage | $O\left(V^{2}\right)$ | $O(V+E)$ | $O(E)$ |
| Insert edge | $O(1)$ | $O(\operatorname{deg}(v))$ | $O(E)$ |
| Remove edge | $O(1)$ | $O(\operatorname{deg}(v))$ | $O(E)$ |
| Contains edge | $O(1)$ | $O(\operatorname{deg}(v))$ | $O(\log (E))$ |

Real digraphs tend to be sparse (large $V$, small average $\operatorname{deg}(v)$ ), so we use $\operatorname{deg}(v)$ to denote the degree of the source vertex $v$.

## Weighted Graphs

## Weighted Graphs

Some applications require us to consider a cost or weight assigned to a relation between two nodes.

In a weighted graph, each edge $(s, t, w)$ has a weight $w$.


Weighted Graph


Directed Weighted Graph

## Example: Major airline routes in Australia



Adjacency matrix:

- store weight in each cell, not just true/false
- need some "no edge exists" value

Adjacency list:

- add weight to each list node

Array of edges:

- add weight to each edge


$$
\left[\begin{array}{lllll}
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0
\end{array}\right]
$$

undirected, unweighted

undirected, weighted



Weighted Graph

## Representations: Array of Edges

Graphs


https://forms.office.com/r/5c0fb4tvMb


