

Algorithms and Data Structures

CS-CO-412

David Vernon
Professor of Informatics
University of Skövde
Sweden

david@vernon.eu
www.vernon.eu

Graphs

Lecture 13

Topic Overview

- Graphs
 - Types of graph
 - Adjacency matrix representation
 - Adjacency list representation
 - Breadth-First Search traversal
 - Depth-First Search traversal
 - Topological Sorting
 - **Minimum Spanning Tree**
 - **Prim's Algorithm**
 - **Kruskal's algorithm**
 - Shortest Path Algorithms
 - Dijkstra's algorithm
 - Floyd's algorithm

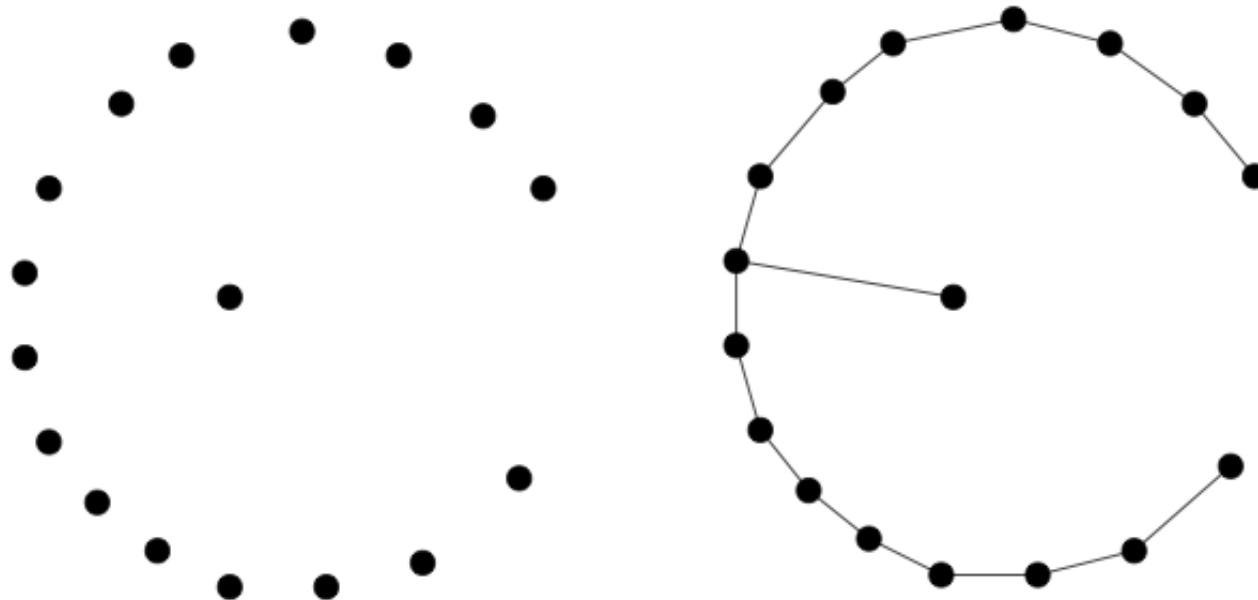
Minimum Spanning Tree

- A *spanning tree* is a graph $G = (V, E)$ is a subset of edges from E forming a tree connecting all vertices of V
- For edge-weighted graphs we are interested in the *minimum spanning tree*:
 - The tree whose sum of edge weights is as small as possible

Minimum Spanning Tree

- Example application:
 - find the smallest amount of a connector (road, wire, pipe)
required to connect a set of points (cities, houses, components)

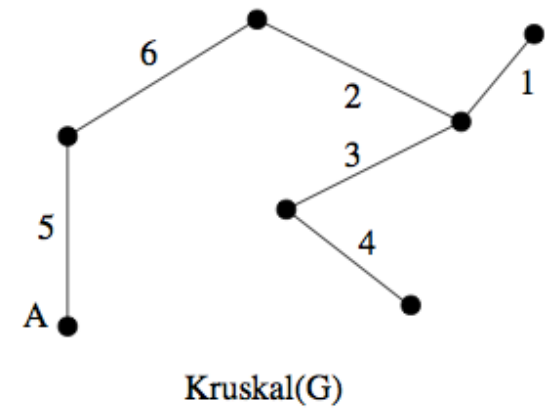
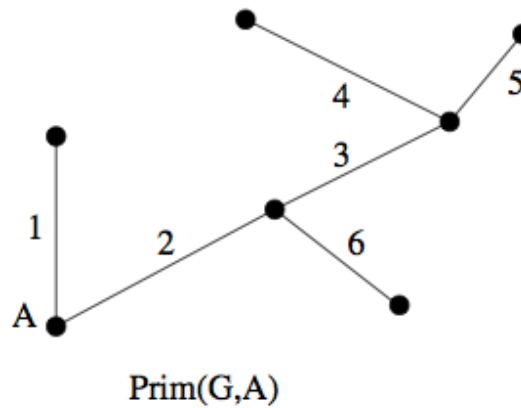
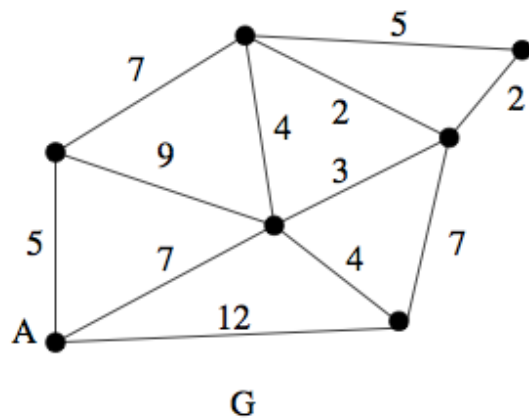
Minimum Spanning Tree



Minimum Spanning Tree

- A minimum spanning tree minimizes the total length (weight) over all possible spanning trees
- There can be more than one minimum spanning tree in a graph
- Two main algorithms
 - Prim's Algorithm
 - Kruskal's Algorithm

Minimum Spanning Tree



Numbers denote order of insertion

Minimum Spanning Tree

- Prim's Algorithm

- Greedy algorithmic strategy:

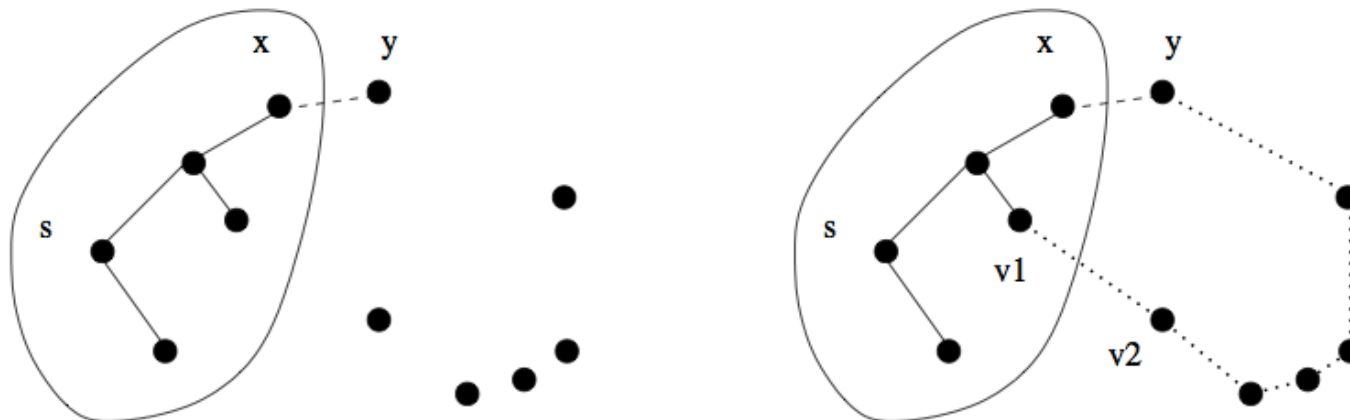
Make a decision about what to do next by selecting the best *local* option from all available choices without regard to *global* structure,

do it,

and then repeat until finished

Minimum Spanning Tree

- Prim's Algorithm
 - Repeatedly select the smallest weight edge that will enlarge the number of vertices in the tree
 - Start from one (any) vertex,
 - Grow the rest of the tree, one edge at a time,
 - Until all vertices are included



Minimum Spanning Tree

- Prim's Algorithm

Prim-MST(G):

Select an arbitrary vertex s to start the tree from

While (there are still non-tree vertices remaining)

 Select the edge of minimum weight between a tree & non-tree vertex

 Add the selected edge and vertex to the tree T_{prim}

Minimum Spanning Tree

```
/* Prim's algorithm */

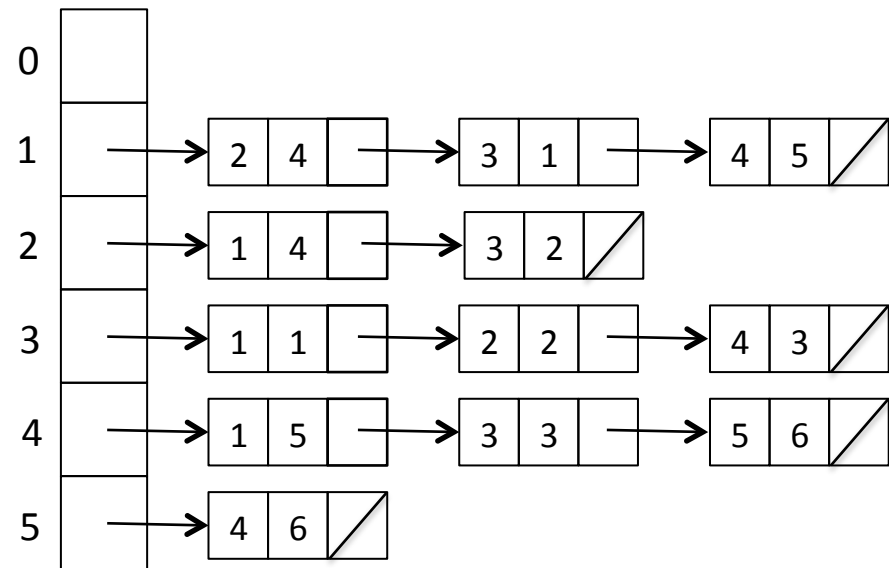
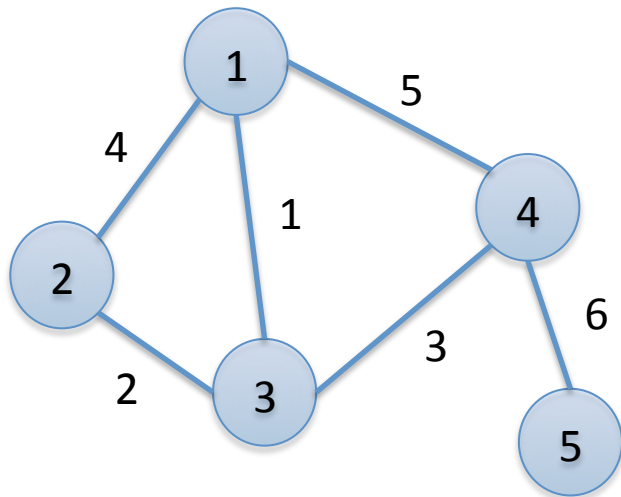
prim(graph *g, int start) {
    int i; /* counter */
    edgenode *p; /* temporary pointer */
    bool intree[MAXV+1]; /* is the vertex in the tree yet? */
    int distance[MAXV+1]; /* cost of adding to tree */
    int parent[MAXV+1]; /* parent vertex */
    int v; /* current vertex to process */
    int w; /* candidate next vertex */
    int weight; /* edge weight */
    int dist; /* best current distance from start */

    for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
        intree[i] = FALSE;
        distance[i] = MAXINT;
        parent[i] = -1;
    }

    distance[start] = 0;
    v = start;
```

Minimum Spanning Tree

```
while (intree[v] == FALSE) {
    intree[v] = TRUE;
    p = g->edges[v];
    while (p != NULL) {
        w = p->y;
        weight = p->weight;
        if ((weight < distance[w]) && (intree[w] == FALSE)) {
            distance[w] = weight;
            parent[w] = v;
        }
        p = p->next;
    }
    v = 1;
    dist = MAXINT;
    for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++)
        if ((intree[i] == FALSE) && (distance[i] < dist)) {
            dist = distance[i];
            v = i;
        }
    }
}
```



	intree	distance	parent	v	w	weight	dist
0							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
    intree[i] = FALSE;
    distance[i] = MAXINT;
    parent[i] = -1;
}

distance[start] = 0;
v = start;

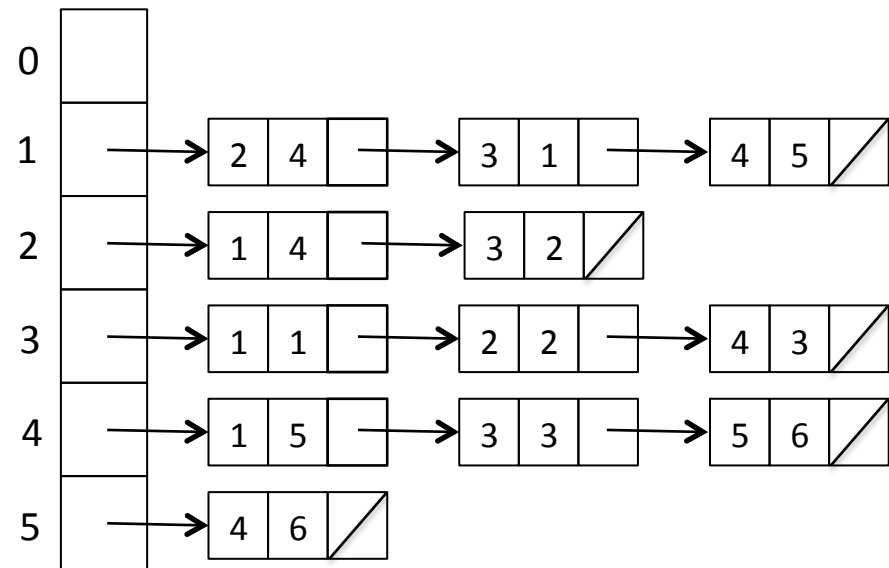
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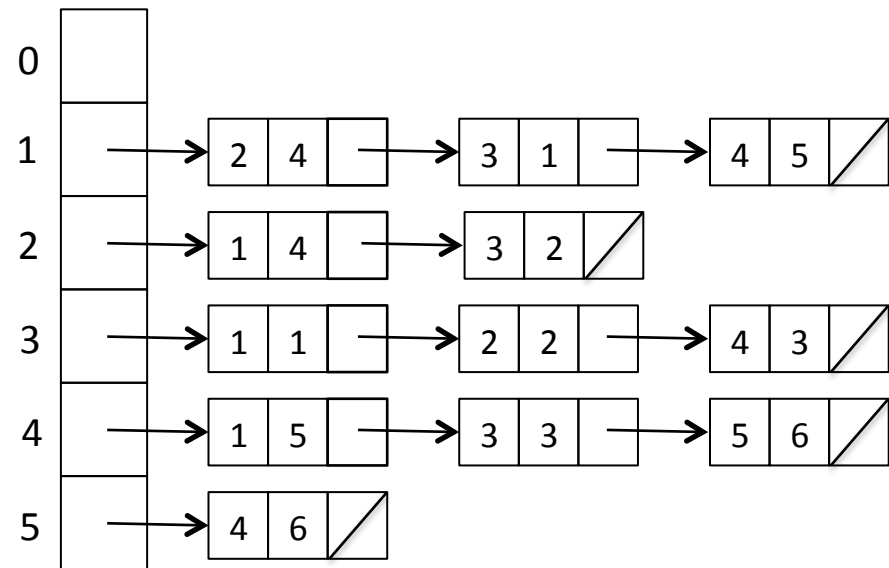
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            dist = distance[i];
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        }
}

```



	intree	distance	parent	v	w	weight	dist
0							
1	F	∞	-1				
2	F	∞	-1				
3	F	∞	-1				
4	F	∞	-1				
5	F	∞	-1				

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
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}

distance[start] = 0;
v = start;

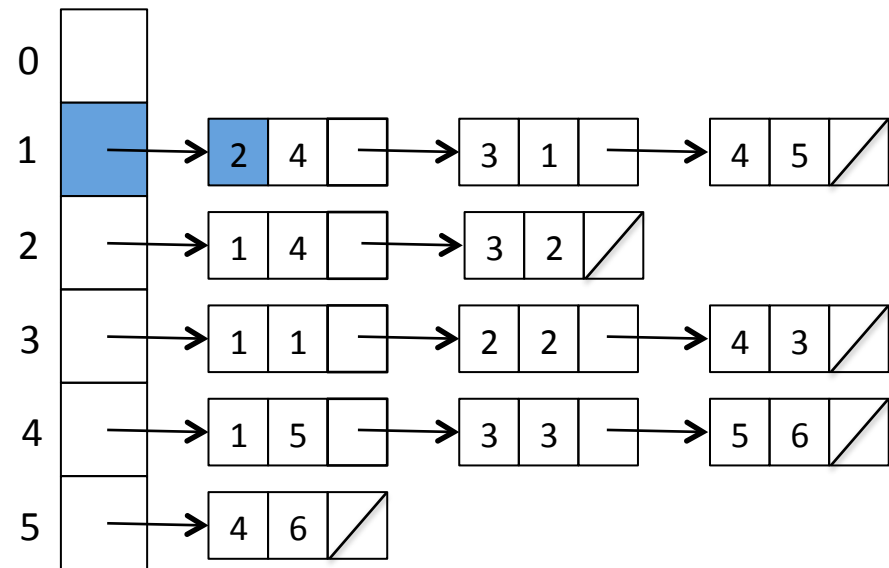
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            dist = distance[i];
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}

```



	intree	distance	parent	v	w	weight	dist
0				1	2	4	
1	T	0	-1				
2	F	∞	-1				
3	F	∞	-1				
4	F	∞	-1				
5	F	∞	-1				

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
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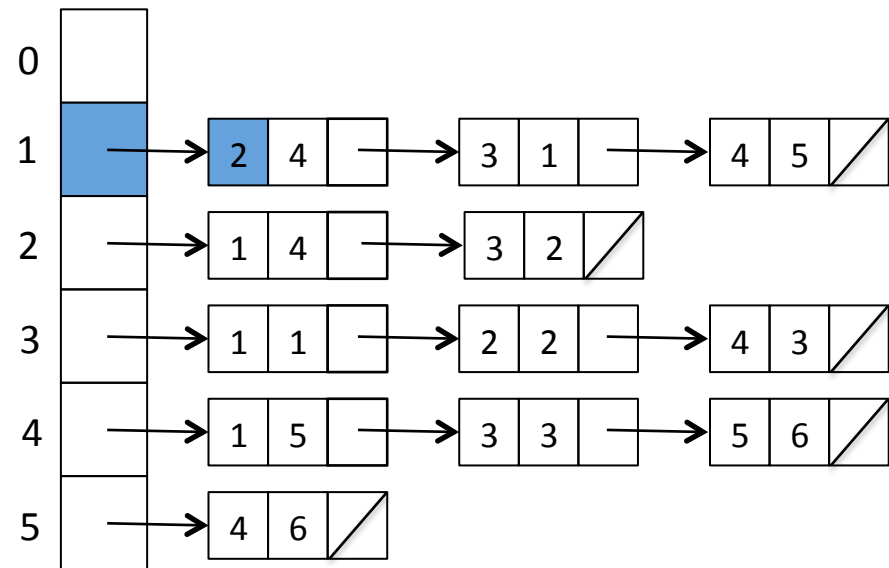
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2	F	4	1				
3	F	∞	-1				
4	F	∞	-1				
5	F	∞	-1				

```

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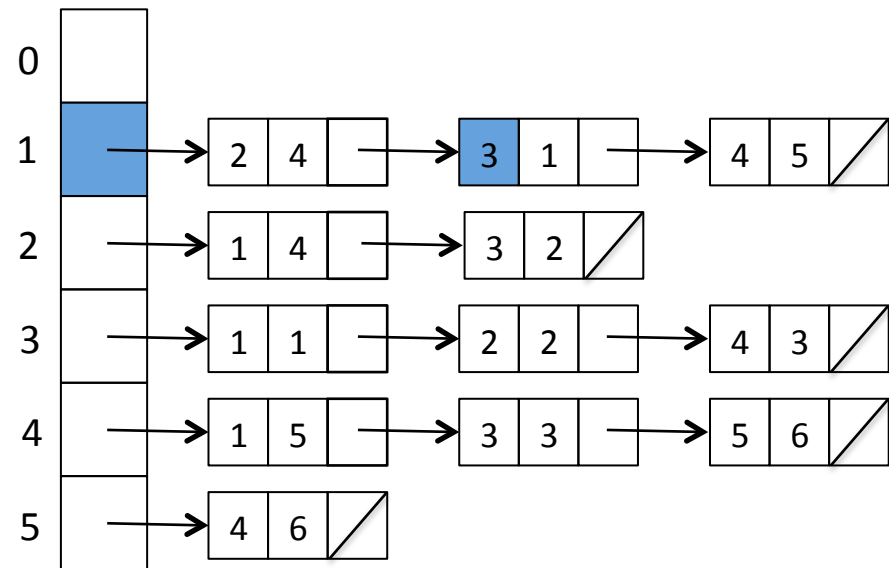
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```



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0				1	2	4	
1	T	0	-1		3	1	
2	F	4	1				
3	F	1	1				
4	F	∞	-1				
5	F	∞	-1				

```

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}

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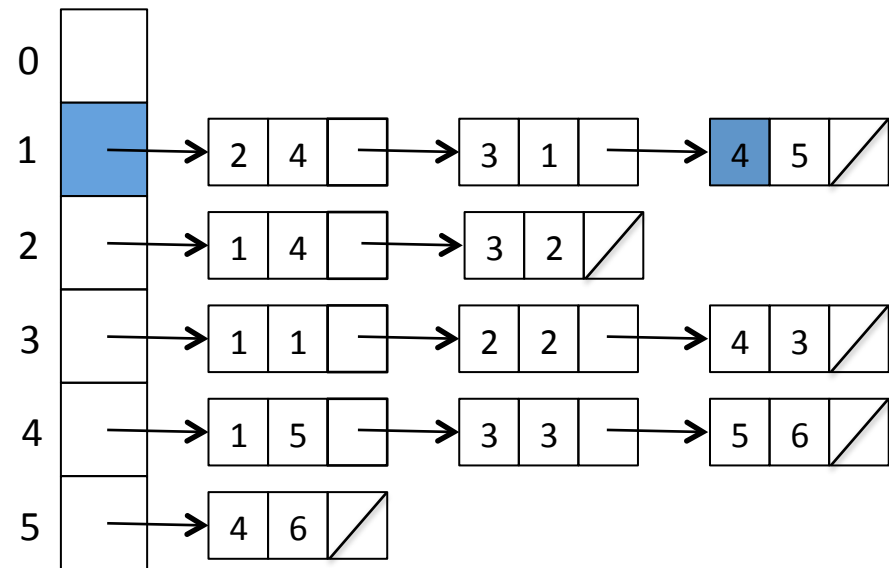
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```



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0				1	2	4	
1	T	0	-1		3	1	
2	F	4	1		4	5	
3	F	1	1				
4	F	5	1				
5	F	∞	-1				

```

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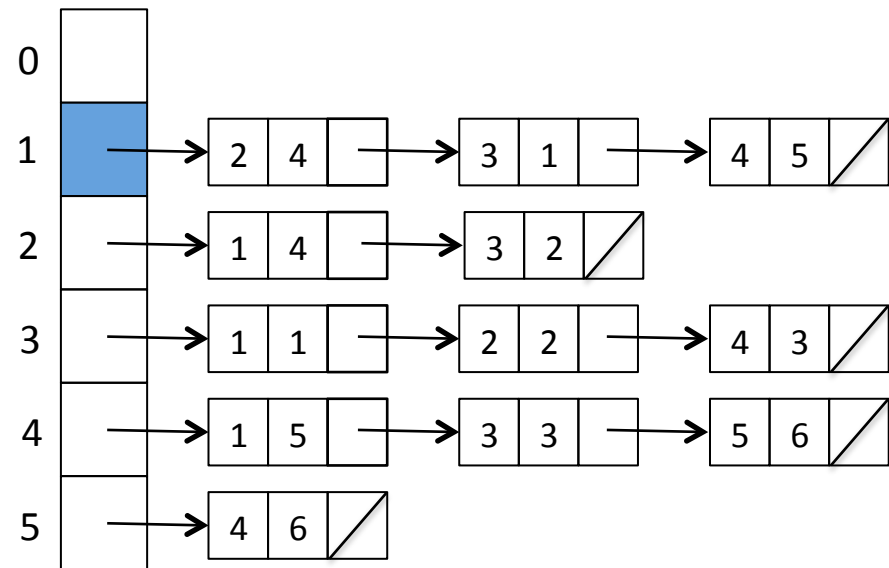
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```



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1	T	0	-1	1	3	1	4
2	F	4	1	2	4	5	1
3	F	1	1	3			
4	F	5	1				
5	F	∞	-1				

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
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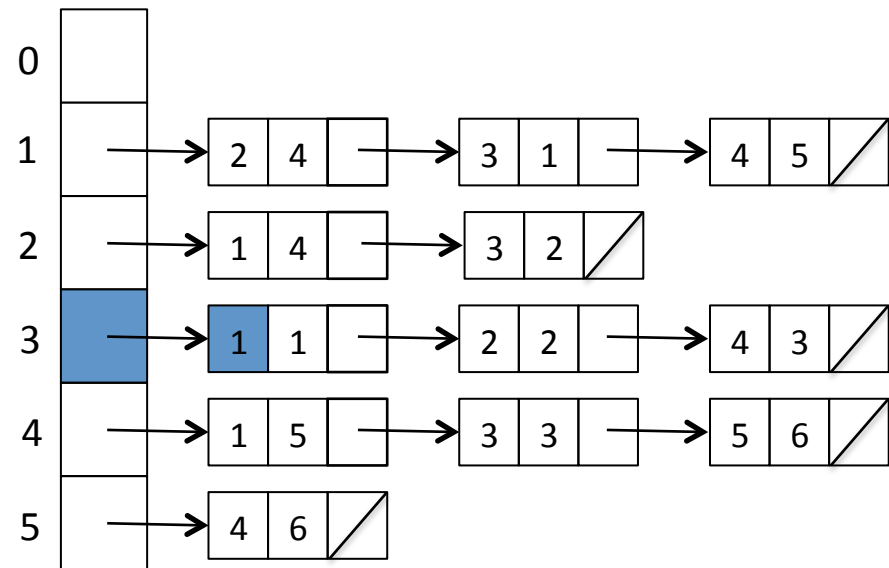
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2	F	4	1	2	4	5	1
3	T	1	1	3	1	1	
4	F	5	1				
5	F	∞	-1				

```

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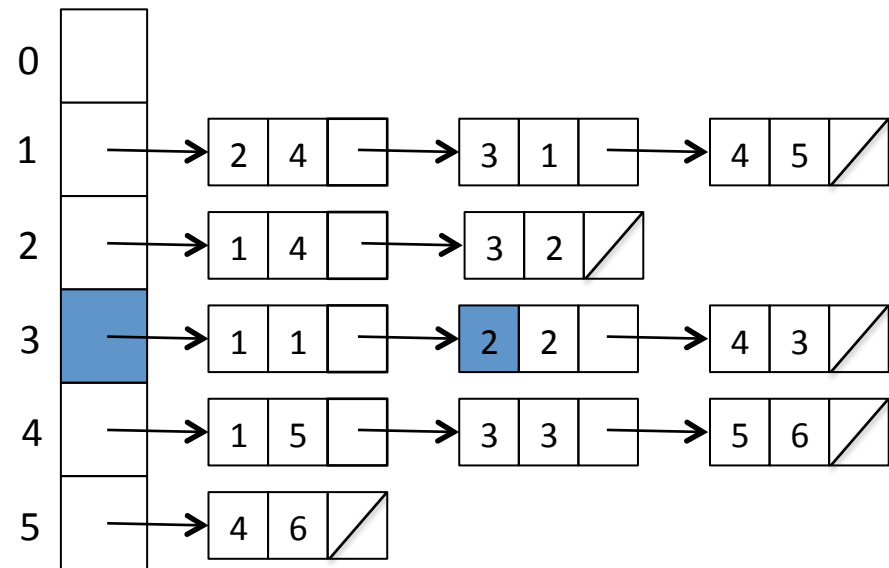
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```



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3	T	1	1	3	1	1	
4	F	5	1		2	2	
5	F	∞	-1				

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
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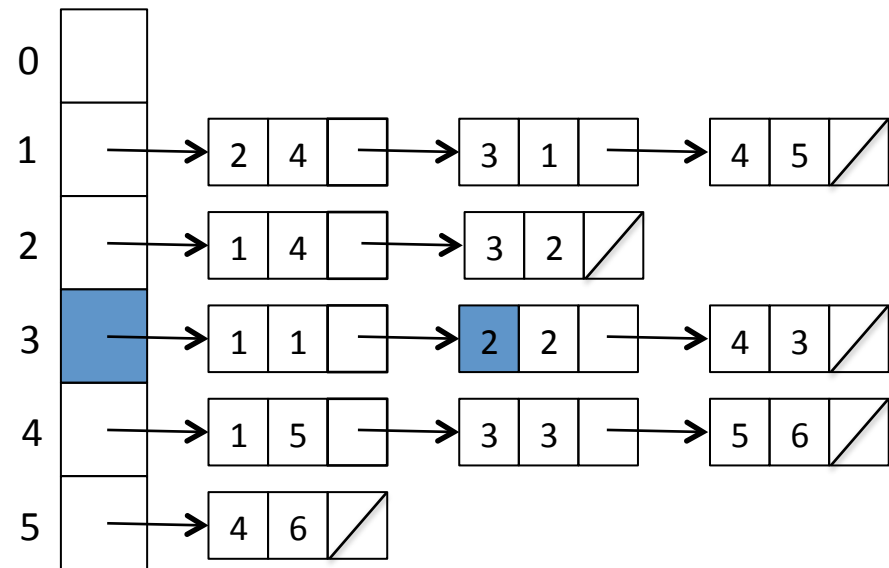
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3	T	1	1	3	1	1	
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```

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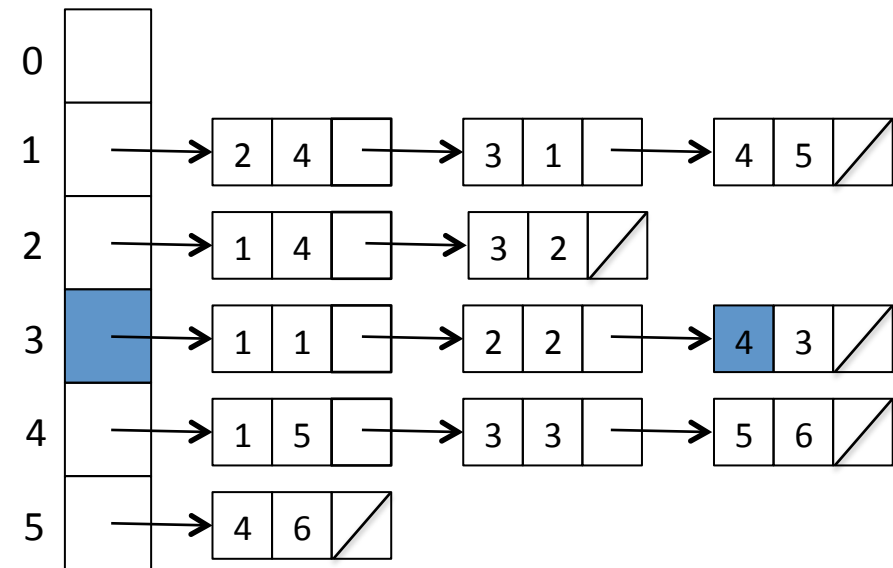
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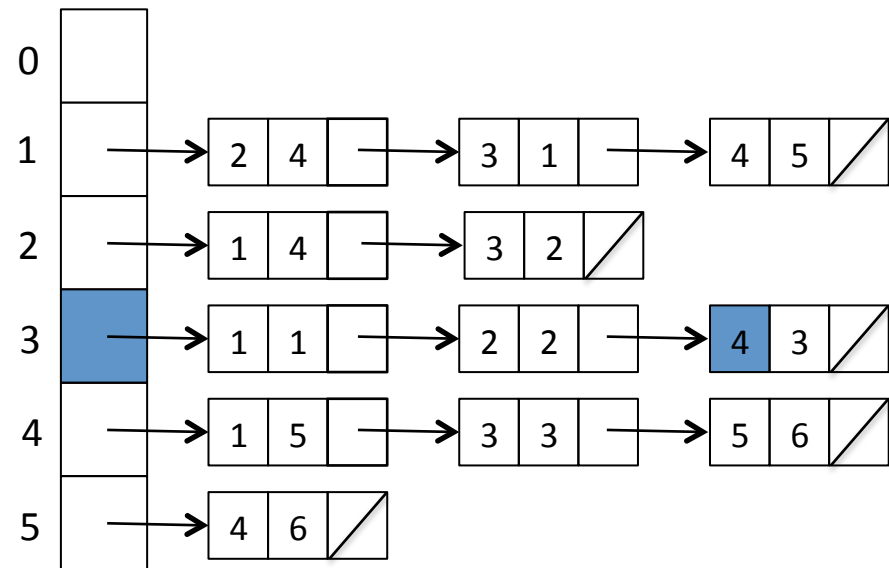
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3	T	1	1	3	1	1	
4	F	5	1	2	2	2	
5	F	∞	-1	4	3		

```

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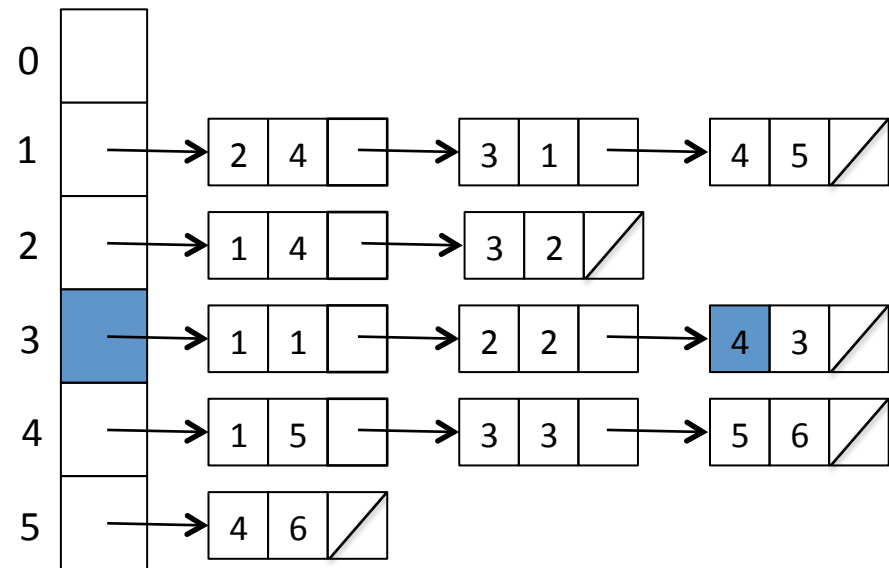
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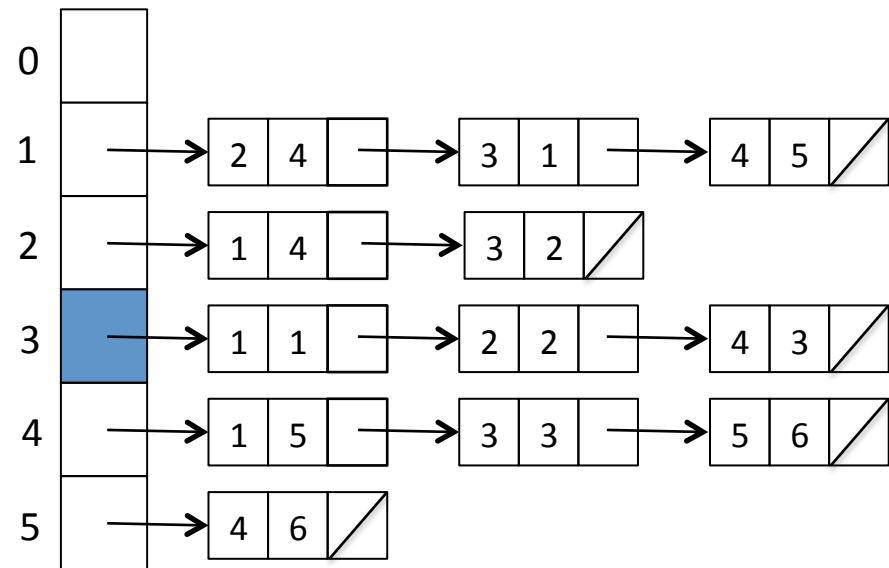
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4	F	3	3	1	2	2	2
5	F	∞	-1	2	4	3	

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
    intree[i] = FALSE;
    distance[i] = MAXINT;
    parent[i] = -1;
}

distance[start] = 0;
v = start;

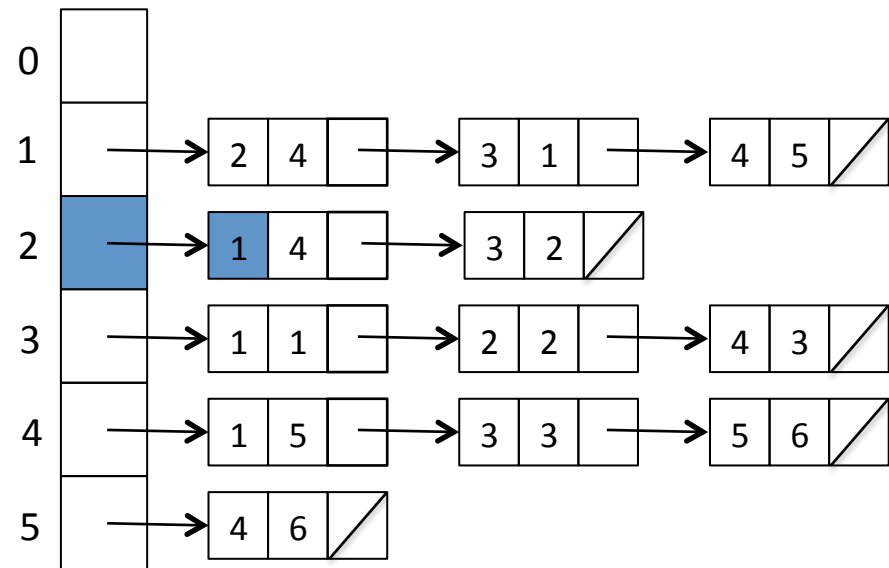
while (intree[v] == FALSE) {

    intree[v] = TRUE;
    p = g->edges[v];

    while (p != NULL) {
        w = p->y;
        weight = p->weight;
        if ((weight < distance[w]) &&
            (intree[w] == FALSE)) {
            distance[w] = weight;
            parent[w] = v;
        }
        p = p->next;
    }

    v = 1;
    dist = MAXINT;
    for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++)
        if ((intree[i] == FALSE) &&
            (distance[i] < dist)) {
            dist = distance[i];
            v = i;
        }
}

```



	intree	distance	parent	v	w	weight	dist
0				1	2	4	∞
1	T	0	-1	1	3	1	4
2	T	2	3	2	4	5	1
3	T	1	1	3	1	1	∞
4	F	3	3	1	2	2	2
5	F	∞	-1	2	4	3	
					1	4	

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
    intree[i] = FALSE;
    distance[i] = MAXINT;
    parent[i] = -1;
}

distance[start] = 0;
v = start;

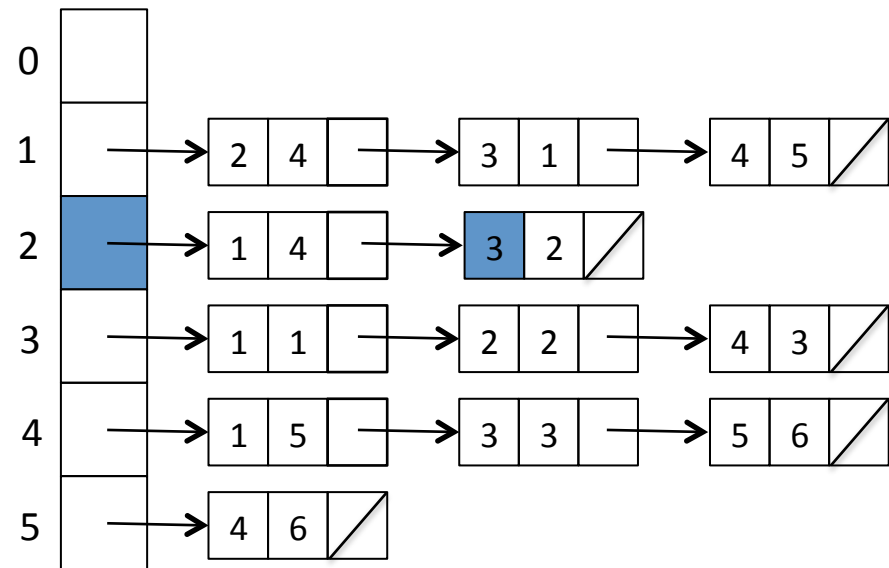
while (intree[v] == FALSE) {

    intree[v] = TRUE;
    p = g->edges[v];

    while (p != NULL) {
        w = p->y;
        weight = p->weight;
        if ((weight < distance[w]) &&
            (intree[w] == FALSE)) {
            distance[w] = weight;
            parent[w] = v;
        }
        p = p->next;
    }

    v = 1;
    dist = MAXINT;
    for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++)
        if ((intree[i] == FALSE) &&
            (distance[i] < dist)) {
            dist = distance[i];
            v = i;
        }
}

```



	intree	distance	parent	v	w	weight	dist
0				1	2	4	∞
1	T	0	-1	1	3	1	4
2	T	2	3	2	4	5	1
3	T	1	1	3	1	1	∞
4	F	3	3	1	2	2	2
5	F	∞	-1	2	4	3	
					1	4	
					3	2	

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
    intree[i] = FALSE;
    distance[i] = MAXINT;
    parent[i] = -1;
}

distance[start] = 0;
v = start;

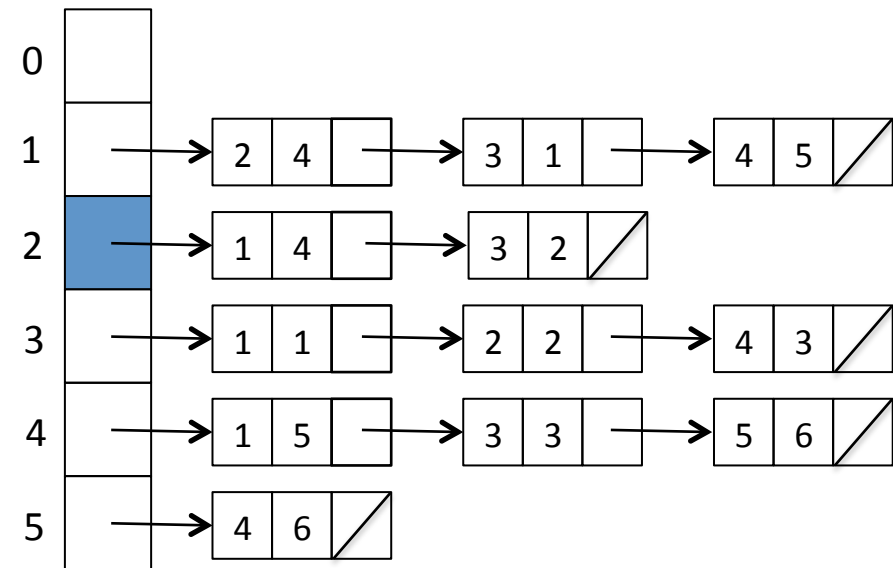
while (intree[v] == FALSE) {

    intree[v] = TRUE;
    p = g->edges[v];

    while (p != NULL) {
        w = p->y;
        weight = p->weight;
        if ((weight < distance[w]) &&
            (intree[w] == FALSE)) {
            distance[w] = weight;
            parent[w] = v;
        }
        p = p->next;
    }

    v = 1;
    dist = MAXINT;
    for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++)
        if ((intree[i] == FALSE) &&
            (distance[i] < dist)) {
            dist = distance[i];
            v = i;
        }
}

```



	intree	distance	parent	v	w	weight	dist
0				1	2	4	∞
1	T	0	-1	1	3	1	4
2	T	2	3	2	4	5	1
3	T	1	1	3	1	1	∞
4	F	3	3	1	2	2	2
5	F	∞	-1	2	4	3	∞
				1	1	4	3
				4	3	2	

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
    intree[i] = FALSE;
    distance[i] = MAXINT;
    parent[i] = -1;
}

distance[start] = 0;
v = start;

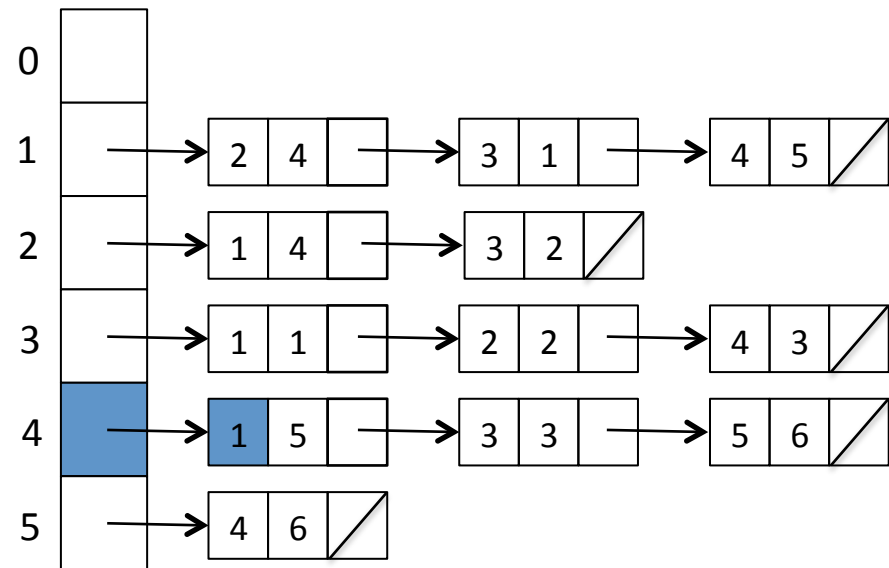
while (intree[v] == FALSE) {

    intree[v] = TRUE;
    p = g->edges[v];

    while (p != NULL) {
        w = p->y;
        weight = p->weight;
        if ((weight < distance[w]) &&
            (intree[w] == FALSE)) {
            distance[w] = weight;
            parent[w] = v;
        }
        p = p->next;
    }

    v = 1;
    dist = MAXINT;
    for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++)
        if ((intree[i] == FALSE) &&
            (distance[i] < dist)) {
            dist = distance[i];
            v = i;
        }
}

```



	intree	distance	parent	v	w	weight	dist
0				1	2	4	∞
1	T	0	-1	1	3	1	4
2	T	2	3	2	4	5	1
3	T	1	1	3	1	1	∞
4	T	3	3	1	2	2	2
5	F	∞	-1	2	4	3	∞
				1	1	4	3
				4	3	2	
					1	5	

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
    intree[i] = FALSE;
    distance[i] = MAXINT;
    parent[i] = -1;
}

distance[start] = 0;
v = start;

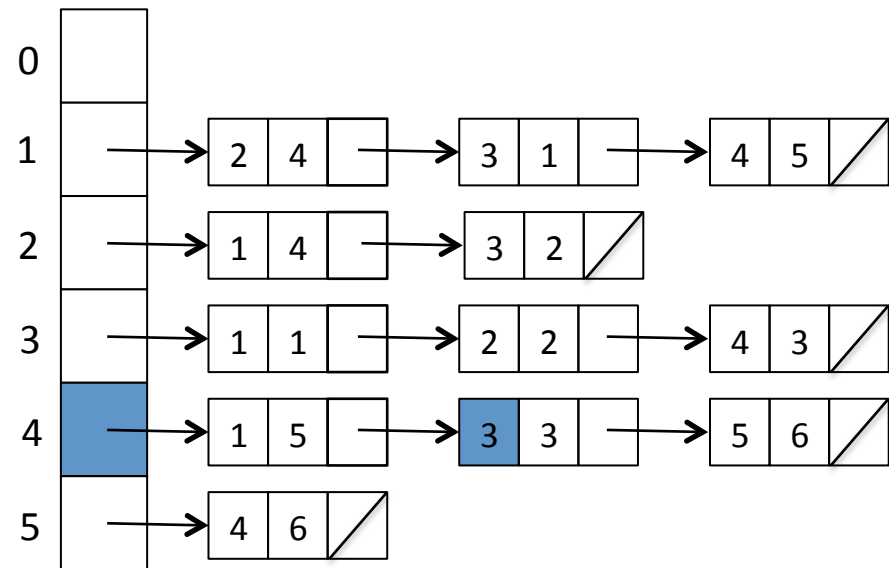
while (intree[v] == FALSE) {

    intree[v] = TRUE;
    p = g->edges[v];

    while (p != NULL) {
        w = p->y;
        weight = p->weight;
        if ((weight < distance[w]) &&
            (intree[w] == FALSE)) {
            distance[w] = weight;
            parent[w] = v;
        }
        p = p->next;
    }

    v = 1;
    dist = MAXINT;
    for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++)
        if ((intree[i] == FALSE) &&
            (distance[i] < dist)) {
            dist = distance[i];
            v = i;
        }
}

```



	intree	distance	parent	v	w	weight	dist
0				1	2	4	∞
1	T	0	-1	1	3	1	4
2	T	2	3	2	4	5	1
3	T	1	1	3	1	1	∞
4	T	3	3	1	2	2	2
5	F	∞	-1	2	4	3	∞
				1	1	4	3
				4	3	2	
					1	5	
					3	3	

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
    intree[i] = FALSE;
    distance[i] = MAXINT;
    parent[i] = -1;
}

distance[start] = 0;
v = start;

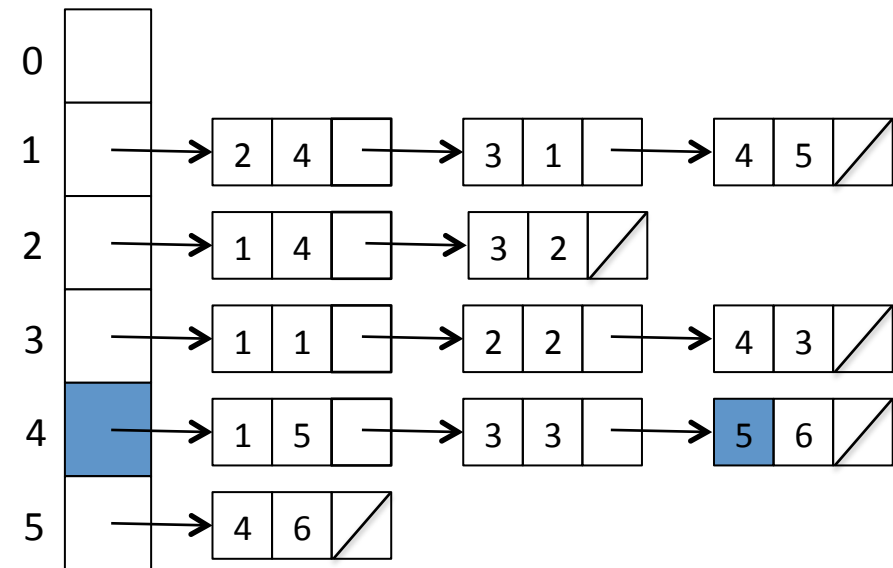
while (intree[v] == FALSE) {

    intree[v] = TRUE;
    p = g->edges[v];

    while (p != NULL) {
        w = p->y;
        weight = p->weight;
        if ((weight < distance[w]) &&
            (intree[w] == FALSE)) {
            distance[w] = weight;
            parent[w] = v;
        }
        p = p->next;
    }

    v = 1;
    dist = MAXINT;
    for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++)
        if ((intree[i] == FALSE) &&
            (distance[i] < dist)) {
            dist = distance[i];
            v = i;
        }
}

```



	intree	distance	parent	v	w	weight	dist
0				1	2	4	∞
1	T	0	-1	1	3	1	4
2	T	2	3	2	4	5	1
3	T	1	1	3	1	1	∞
4	T	3	3	1	2	2	2
5	F	∞	-1	2	4	3	∞
				1	1	4	3
				4	3	2	
					1	5	
					3	3	
				5	6		

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
    intree[i] = FALSE;
    distance[i] = MAXINT;
    parent[i] = -1;
}

distance[start] = 0;
v = start;

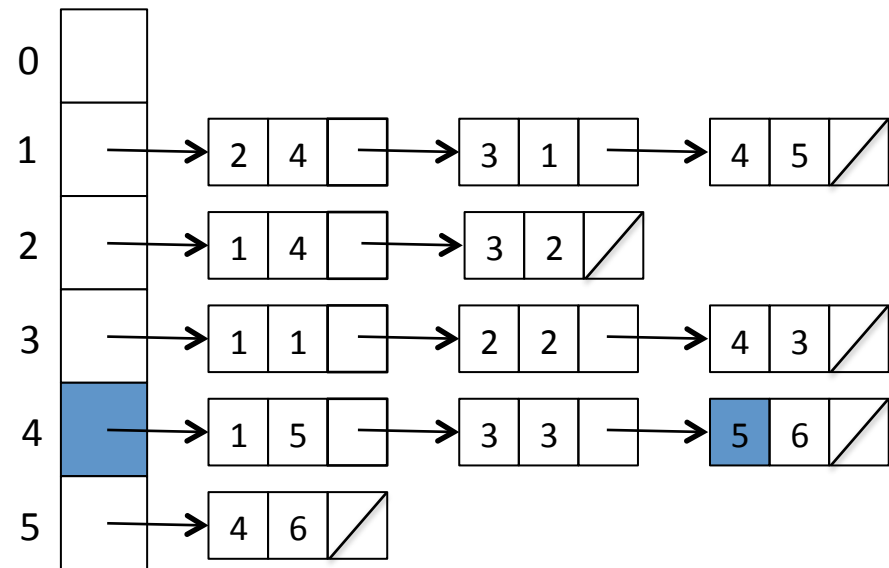
while (intree[v] == FALSE) {

    intree[v] = TRUE;
    p = g->edges[v];

    while (p != NULL) {
        w = p->y;
        weight = p->weight;
        if ((weight < distance[w]) &&
            (intree[w] == FALSE)) {
            distance[w] = weight;
            parent[w] = v;
        }
        p = p->next;
    }

    v = 1;
    dist = MAXINT;
    for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++)
        if ((intree[i] == FALSE) &&
            (distance[i] < dist)) {
            dist = distance[i];
            v = i;
        }
}

```



	intree	distance	parent	v	w	weight	dist
0				1	2	4	∞
1	T	0	-1	1	3	1	4
2	T	2	3	2	4	5	1
3	T	1	1	3	1	1	∞
4	T	3	3	1	2	2	2
5	F	6	4	2	4	3	∞
				1	1	4	3
				4	3	2	
					1	5	
					3	3	
					5	6	

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
    intree[i] = FALSE;
    distance[i] = MAXINT;
    parent[i] = -1;
}

distance[start] = 0;
v = start;

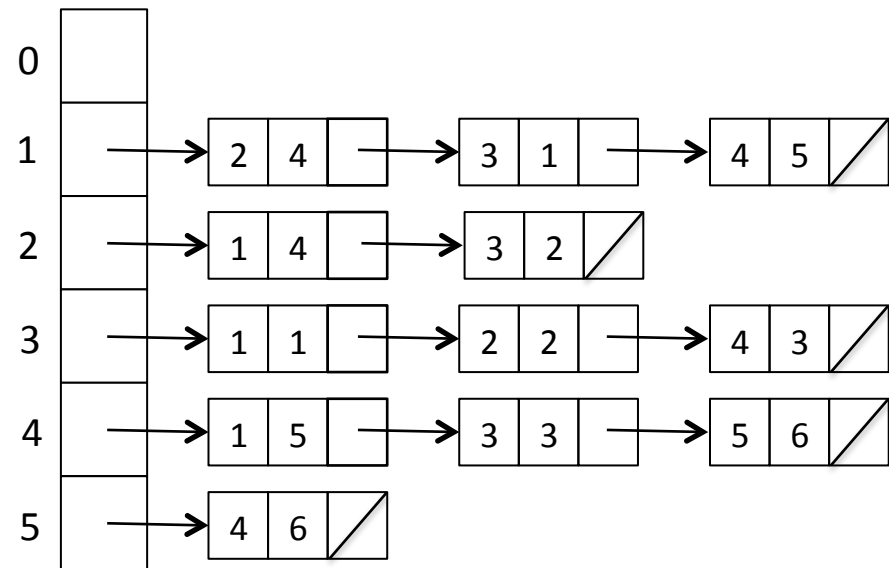
while (intree[v] == FALSE) {

    intree[v] = TRUE;
    p = g->edges[v];

    while (p != NULL) {
        w = p->y;
        weight = p->weight;
        if ((weight < distance[w]) &&
            (intree[w] == FALSE)) {
            distance[w] = weight;
            parent[w] = v;
        }
        p = p->next;
    }

    v = 1;
    dist = MAXINT;
    for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++)
        if ((intree[i] == FALSE) &&
            (distance[i] < dist)) {
            dist = distance[i];
            v = i;
        }
}

```



	intree	distance	parent	v	w	weight	dist
0				1	2	4	∞
1	T	0	-1	1	3	1	4
2	T	2	3	2	4	5	1
3	T	1	1	3	1	1	∞
4	T	3	3	1	2	2	2
5	F	6	4	2	4	3	∞
				1	1	4	3
				4	3	2	∞
				1	1	5	6
				5	3	3	

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
    intree[i] = FALSE;
    distance[i] = MAXINT;
    parent[i] = -1;
}

distance[start] = 0;
v = start;

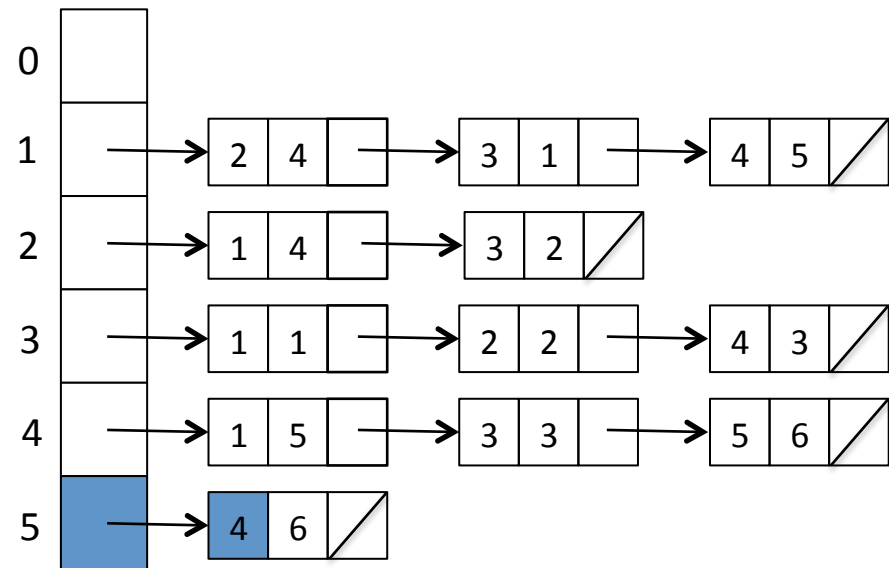
while (intree[v] == FALSE) {

    intree[v] = TRUE;
    p = g->edges[v];

    while (p != NULL) {
        w = p->y;
        weight = p->weight;
        if ((weight < distance[w]) &&
            (intree[w] == FALSE)) {
            distance[w] = weight;
            parent[w] = v;
        }
        p = p->next;
    }

    v = 1;
    dist = MAXINT;
    for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++)
        if ((intree[i] == FALSE) &&
            (distance[i] < dist)) {
            dist = distance[i];
            v = i;
        }
}

```



	intree	distance	parent	v	w	weight	dist
0				1	...	...	∞
1	T	0	-1	2	4	6	4
2	T	2	3	3			1
3	T	1	1	1			∞
4	T	3	3	2			2
5	T	6	4	1			∞
				4			3
				5			∞
				6			6

```

for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
    intree[i] = FALSE;
    distance[i] = MAXINT;
    parent[i] = -1;
}

distance[start] = 0;
v = start;

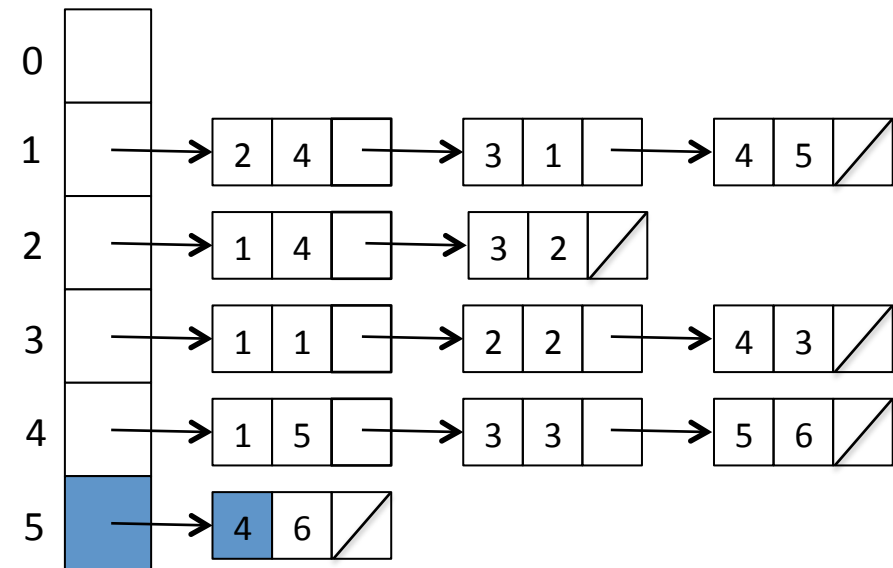
while (intree[v] == FALSE) {

    intree[v] = TRUE;
    p = g->edges[v];

    while (p != NULL) {
        w = p->y;
        weight = p->weight;
        if ((weight < distance[w]) &&
            (intree[w] == FALSE)) {
            distance[w] = weight;
            parent[w] = v;
        }
        p = p->next;
    }

    v = 1;
    dist = MAXINT;
    for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++)
        if ((intree[i] == FALSE) &&
            (distance[i] < dist)) {
            dist = distance[i];
            v = i;
        }
}

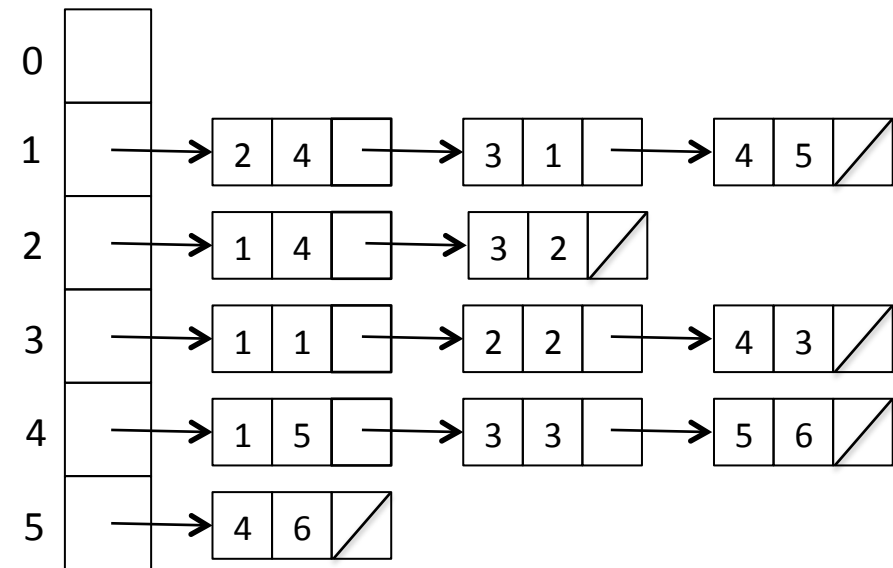
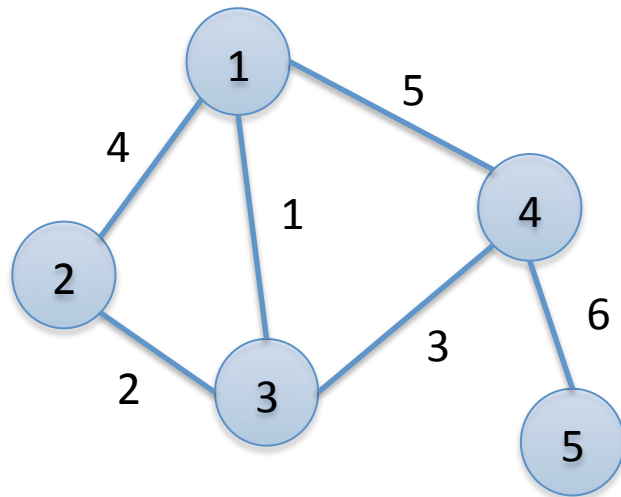
```



	intree	distance	parent	v	w	weight	dist
0				1	...	...	∞
1	T	0	-1	1	4	6	4
2	T	2	3	2			1
3	T	1	1	3			∞
4	T	3	3	1			2
5	T	6	4	2			∞
				1			3
				4			∞
				1			6
				5			∞

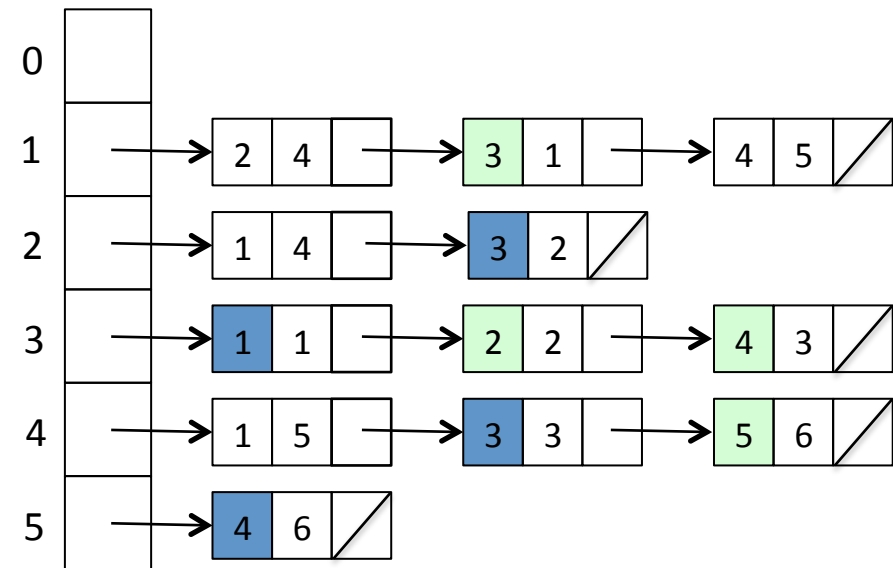
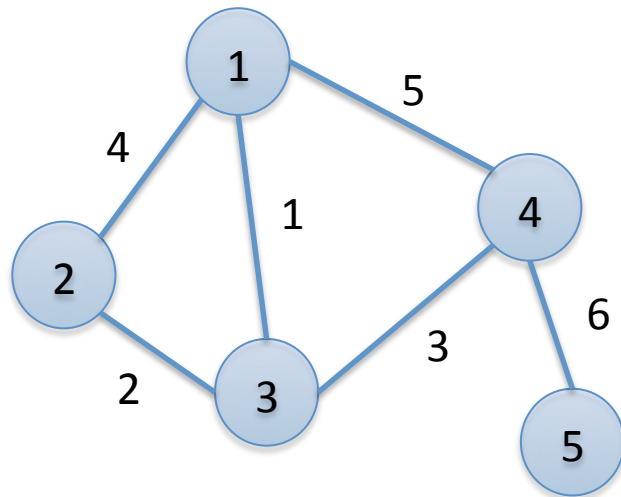
Minimum Spanning Tree

- Prim's Algorithm
 - The minimum spanning tree itself or its cost has to be reconstructed
 - Augment this procedure with statements that print the edges as they are found or totals the weight of all selected edges
 - Alternatively, the tree topology is given by the the `parent` relations and so it can be constructed using the original graph



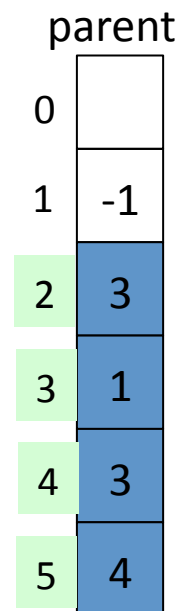
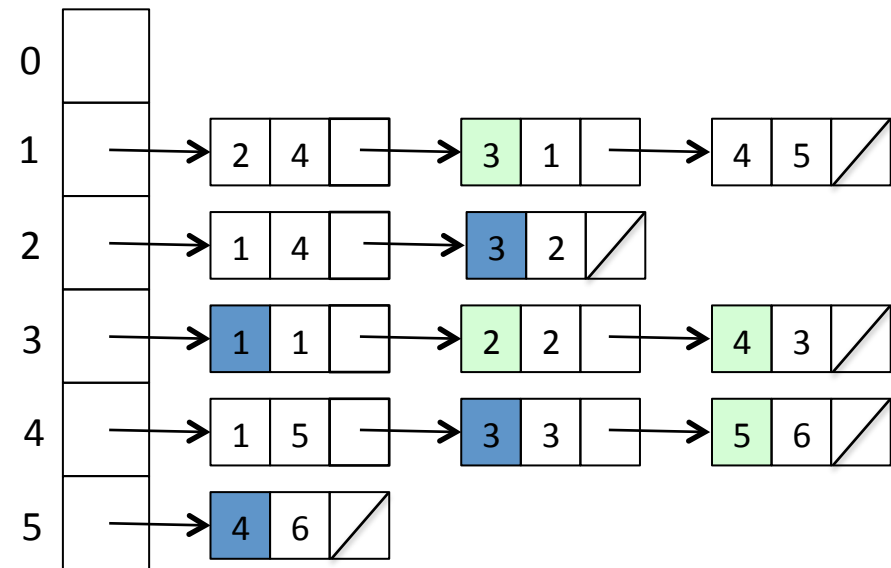
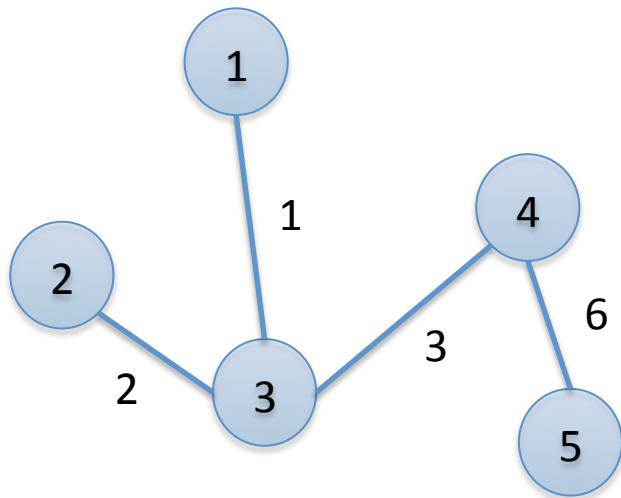
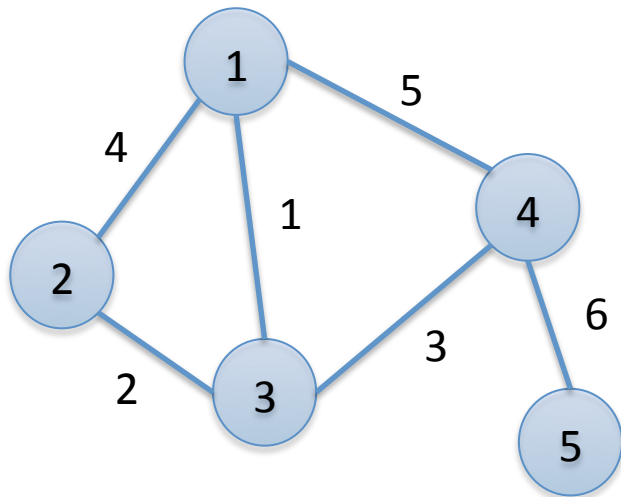
parent

0	
1	-1
2	3
3	1
4	3
5	4



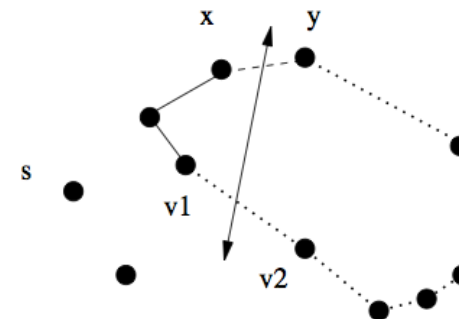
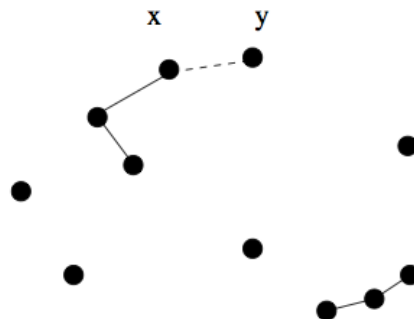
parent

0	
1	-1
2	3
3	1
4	3
5	4



Minimum Spanning Tree

- Kruskal's Algorithm
 - Greedy algorithm:
 - Builds up connected components of vertices, culminating in the MST
 - Initially each vertex forms its own connected component
 - The algorithm repeatedly considers the lightest remaining edge
 - If its two endpoints lie within the same connected component, discard it (because adding it would create a cycle in the tree)
 - Otherwise, insert the edge and merge the two components in to one



Minimum Spanning Tree

- Kruskal's Algorithm

Kruskal-MST(G): // note: no start vertex s ; cf Prim's Algorithm

Put the edges in a priority queue ordered by weight

count = 0

While (count < $n-1$) do

 get next edge (v, w)

 if (component $(v) \neq$ component (w))

 add to T_{Kruskal}

 merge component (v) and component (w)

Minimum Spanning Tree

- Prim's Algorithm vs. Kruskal's Algorithm
 - Prim $O(mn)$... if we don't keep track of cheapest edge
 - Prim $O(n^2)$... if we do but use a simple data structure
 - Prim $O(m + n \log n)$... if we use a priority queue data structure
 - Kruskal $O(m \log m)$

n vertices, m edges

- Prim's algorithm is faster on dense graphs (depends on n)
- Kruskal's algorithm is faster on sparse graphs (depends on m)