





Java Graphs and Trees

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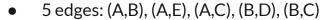
Software Skills Lab

Graphs

Graph data structure

A data structure to store a collection of elements (*vertices*) and relations between them (*edges*):

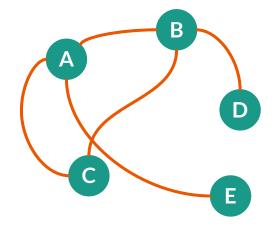
• 5 vertices: A, B, C, D, E





Use whenever you need to study a network:

- city map (public transport routes and stops)
- social network ("share with friends of friends")
- program call graph (which method calls which)
- star example: PageRank (in 2 slides)
- and many more



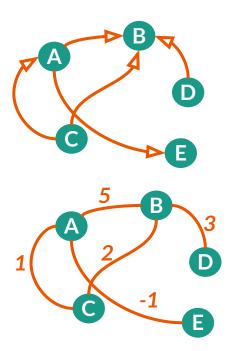
Graph properties

Edges can have additional properties:

- direction (=> "directed graph")
- weight (=> "weighted graph")

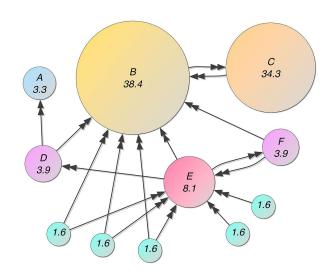
Most common tasks:

- find a path between two vertices
- find cycles (paths that begin and end at the same vertex)



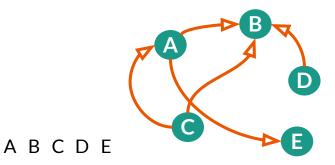
Graphs and Google PageRank

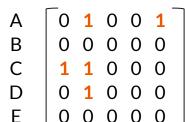
PageRank works by counting the number and quality of links to a page to determine a rough estimate of how important the website is. The underlying assumption is that more important websites are likely to receive more links from other websites.

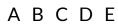


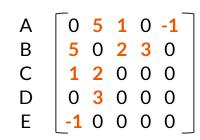
credit: Wikipedia

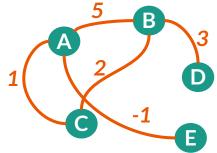
Adjacency matrix of a graph







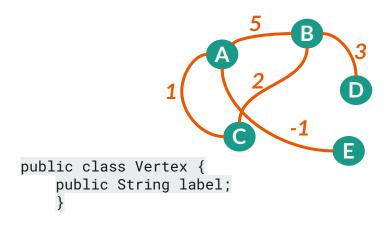




Graph data structure implementation

```
public class Graph {
    List<Edge> vertices;
}

public class Edge {
    public Vertex start;
    public Vertex end;
    public int weight;
}
```



Java and Graphs

Java doesn't have a default implementation of the graph data structure.

But there are several public libraries to use:

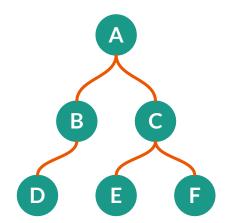
- JGraphT https://jgrapht.org/
- Google Guava https://github.com/google/guava/wiki/GraphsExplained
- Apache Commons https://commons.apache.org/sandbox/commons-graph/

Trees

Tree data structure

A data structure to store a collection of (usually, **ordered**) elements in a structured way:

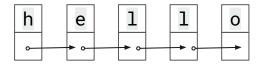
- A is a tree root
- B and C are regular nodes, children of A
- D and E, and F are *leaf* nodes
- ...but we do not have branches: we have *sub-trees*!
- each tree has **depth**: the number of levels
- unlike a graph, never has a cycle



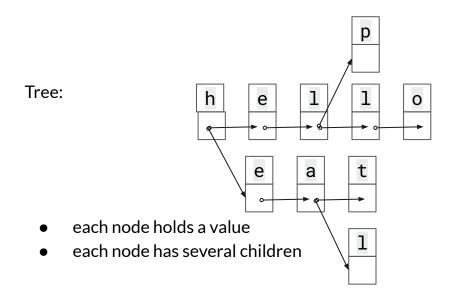


Trees and Lists

Single-linked list:



- each node holds a value
- each node has one child

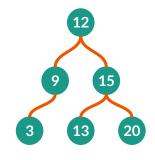


Trees use

Most commonly tree data structures are used to store data **sorted** according to some order and make the **search** of elements with specific values faster compared to data structures with linear lookup, such as arrays and lists.

Binary search tree:

- child on the left has smaller value than parent
- child on the right has larger value than parent





Insertion order:

12, 15, 20, 9, 13, 3

Steps (=cost) to check if 13 is present:

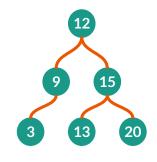
- list: 5 (linear)
- tree: <3 (logarithmic, at most its depth)

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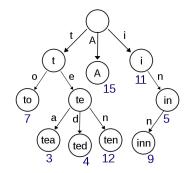
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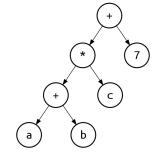
More trees use

Other tasks where it is convenient to store data in trees:

- parsing
- autocomplete
- indexing



A trie for keys "A", "to", "tea", "ted", "ten", "i", "in", and "inn"



A parse tree of an arithmetic expression (a+b)*c+7

Practice

Exercise

Reuse the Matrix implementation from the previous class and add the toString() method to it for pretty-printing the matrix

Building graph adjacency matrix

- Write the 3 classes implementing the graph data structure (as in slide 7)
- attributes:
 - as provided
- methods:
 - o in Vertex and Edge: constructors
 - in Graph: constructor to create an empty graph, and
 Matrix toMatrix() that returns an adjacency
 matrix of the graph

I/O

- read a graph from a CSV file where each row contains edges as triplets:
 a, 5, b
- print the adjacency matrix to System.out

Tests

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