

Algorithmic Approaches for Biological Data, Lecture #16

Katherine St. John

City University of New York
American Museum of Natural History

30 March 2016



- Networks & Graphs

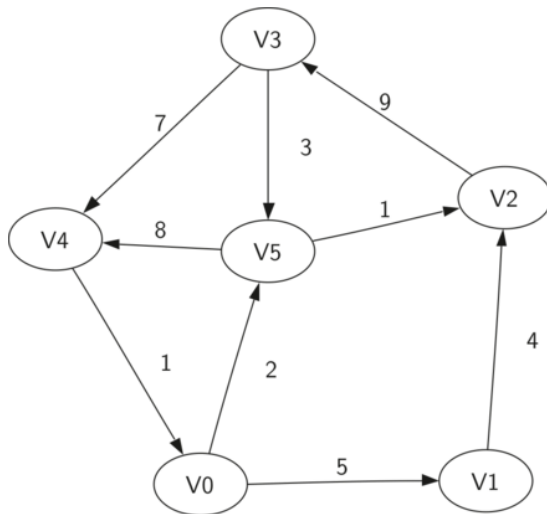


- Networks & Graphs
- Standard Representations: Adjacency Lists and Adjacency Matrices



- Networks & Graphs
- Standard Representations: Adjacency Lists and Adjacency Matrices
- Reframing Biology Questions

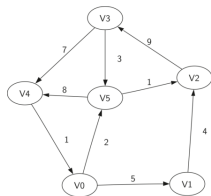
Networks & Graphs



Problem Solving with Algorithms and Data Structures

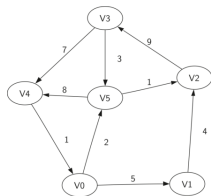
Networks & Graphs

- Graphs (networks)



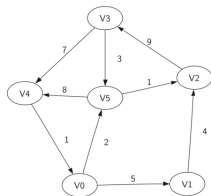
Networks & Graphs

- Graphs (networks) have vertices (nodes)



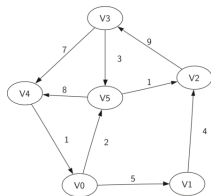
Networks & Graphs

- **Graphs** (networks) have **vertices** (nodes) and **edges** (lines, branches) connecting them.



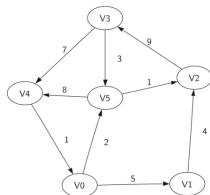
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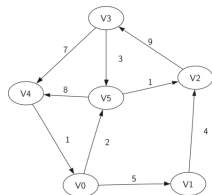


Networks & Graphs

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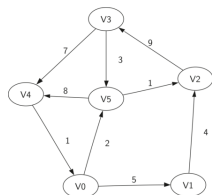


Networks & Graphs



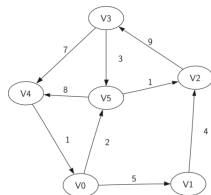
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 - ▶ $V = \{V0, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5\}$

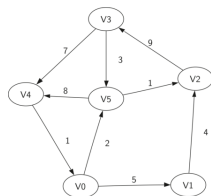
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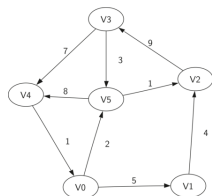
- ▶ $V = \{V0, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5\}$
- ▶ $E = \{(V0, V1, 5), (V1, V2, 4), (V2, V3, 9), (V3, V4, 7), (V4, V0, 1), (V0, V5, 2), (V5, V4, 8), (V3, V5, 3), (V5, V2, 1)\}$

Networks & Graphs



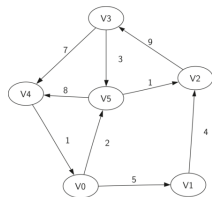
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 - ▶ Since edges have a direction, called a **directed graph**.

Networks & Graphs



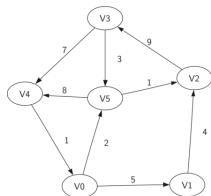
- **Paths** are a sequence of vertices in graph, each connected to the next by an edge.

Networks & Graphs



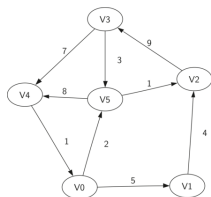
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Networks & Graphs



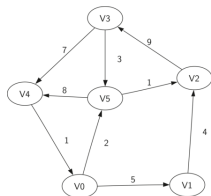
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Networks & Graphs



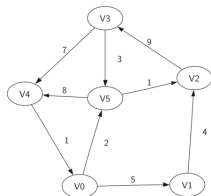
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Networks & Graphs



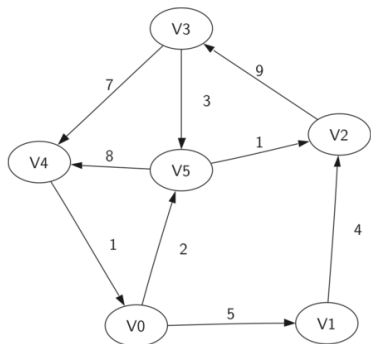
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Networks & Graphs



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- A graph with no cycles is called an **acyclic graph**.
- A directed graph with no cycles is called a **directed acyclic graph (DAG)**.

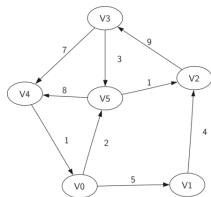
Representing Graphs in the Computer: Adjacency Matrix



	V0	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
V0		5				2
V1			4			
V2				9		
V3					7	3
V4	1					
V5			1		8	

Problem Solving with Algorithms and Data Structures

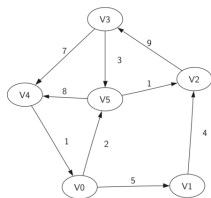
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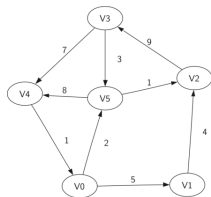
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adjMatrix = np.zeros(6,6)
adjMatrix[0,1] = 5
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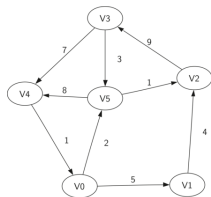
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- Need to keep track of the node names separately.

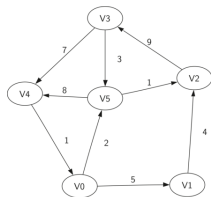
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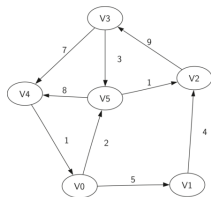
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 - ▶ Checking if an edge occurs is quick.

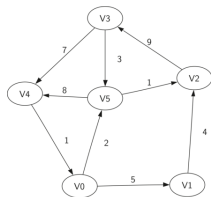
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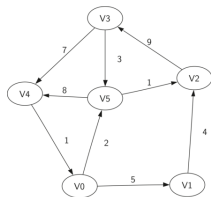
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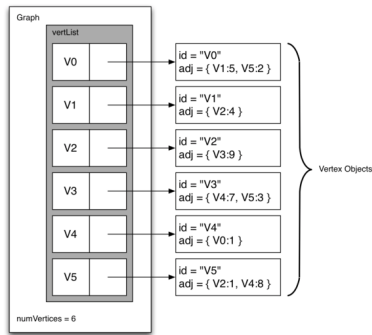
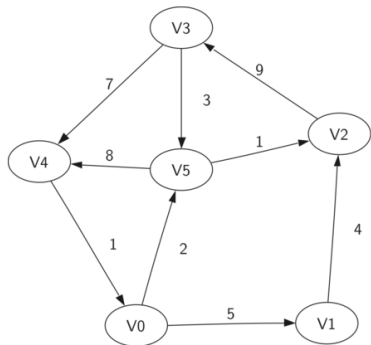
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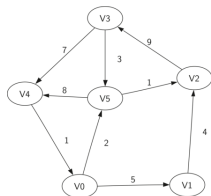
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 - ▶ Checking if an edge occurs is quick.
 - ▶ Can check connectivity by matrix multiplication (explained in lab).
- Disadvantages:
 - ▶ Always the same size ($n \times n$) even if there are few edges.

Representing Graphs in the Computer: Adjacency List

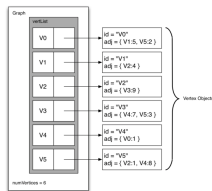


Problem Solving with Algorithms and Data Structures

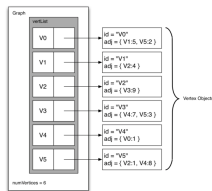
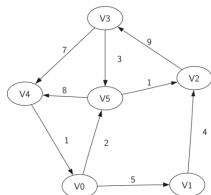
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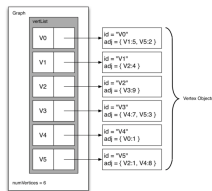
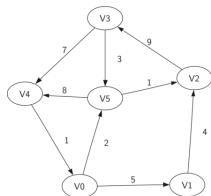
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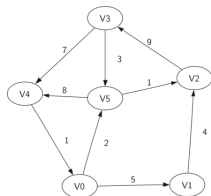


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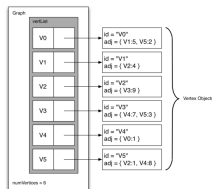


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- Can look up each list of adjacencies in the dictionary using the vertex label as the key.

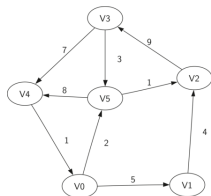
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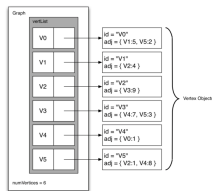
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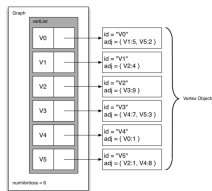
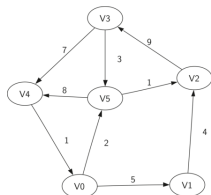
# Representing Graphs in the Computer: Adjacency List



- Advantages:
  - ▶ More space efficient for sparsely connected graphs

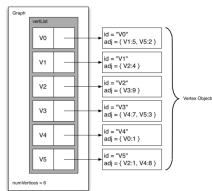
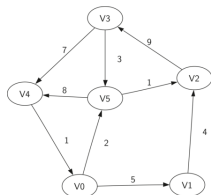


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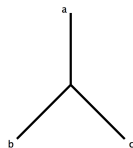
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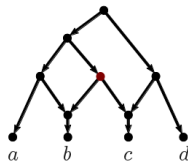
- Advantages:
  - ▶ More space efficient for sparsely connected graphs
- Disadvantages:
  - ▶ Could be costly to find adjacencies if a vertex has many neighbors.

# In Pairs

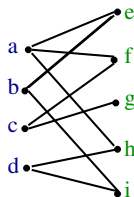
In pairs/triples, represent the following graphs in the computer:



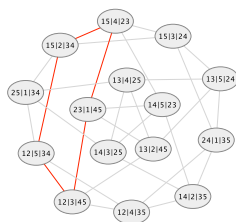
(1)



(2)

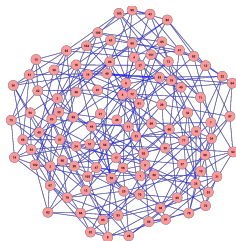


(3)



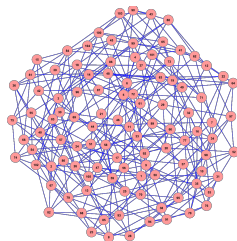
(4)

# Recap



- Lab today: connectivity & storing trees

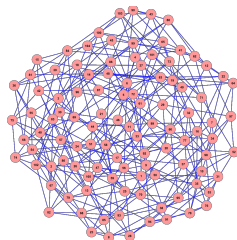
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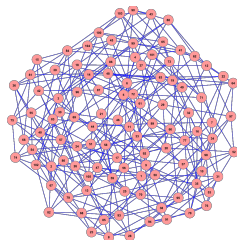


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- Email lab reports to [kstjohn@amnh.org](mailto:kstjohn@amnh.org)

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- Challenges available at [rosalind.info](http://rosalind.info)