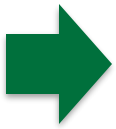
CS 10:
Problem solving via Object Oriented Programming

Relationships

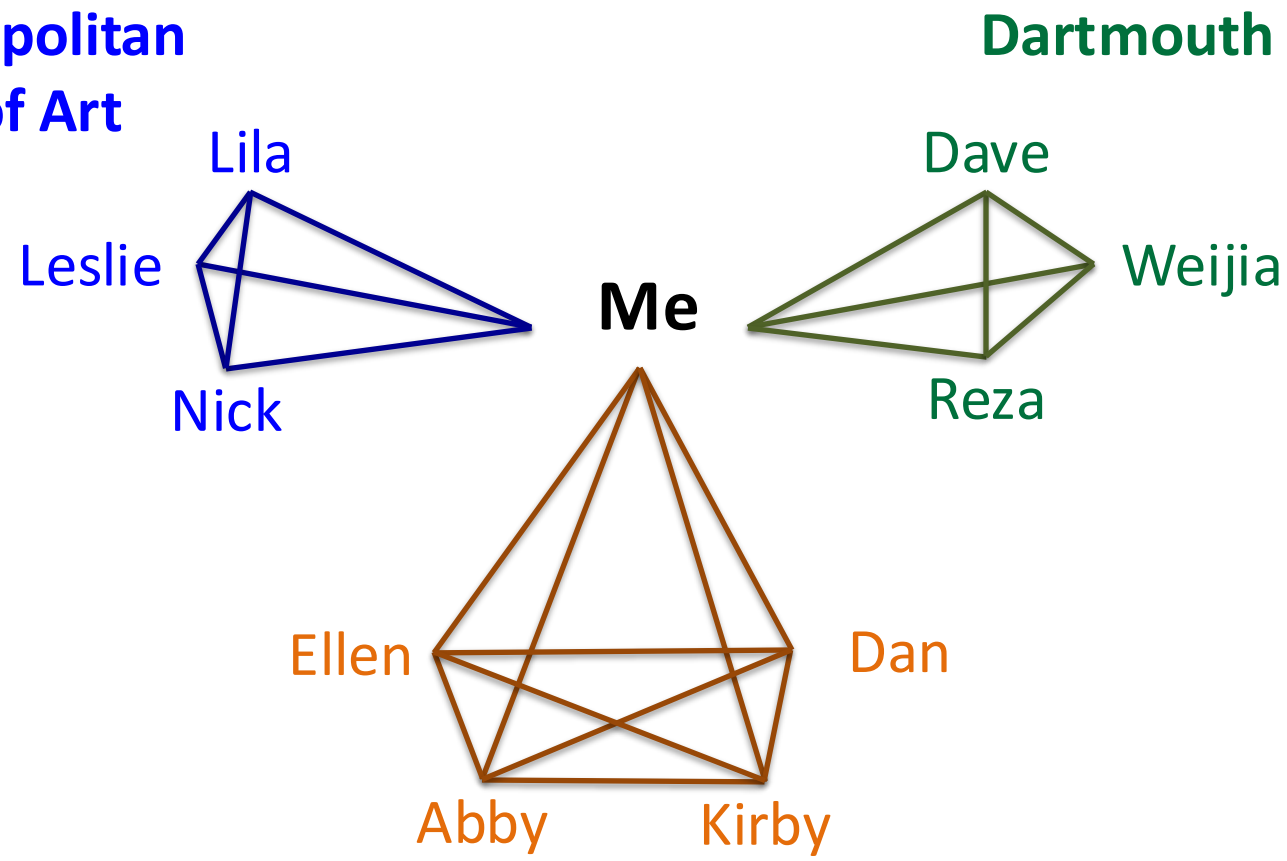
Agenda



1. Graphs
2. Four common representations
3. Implementation

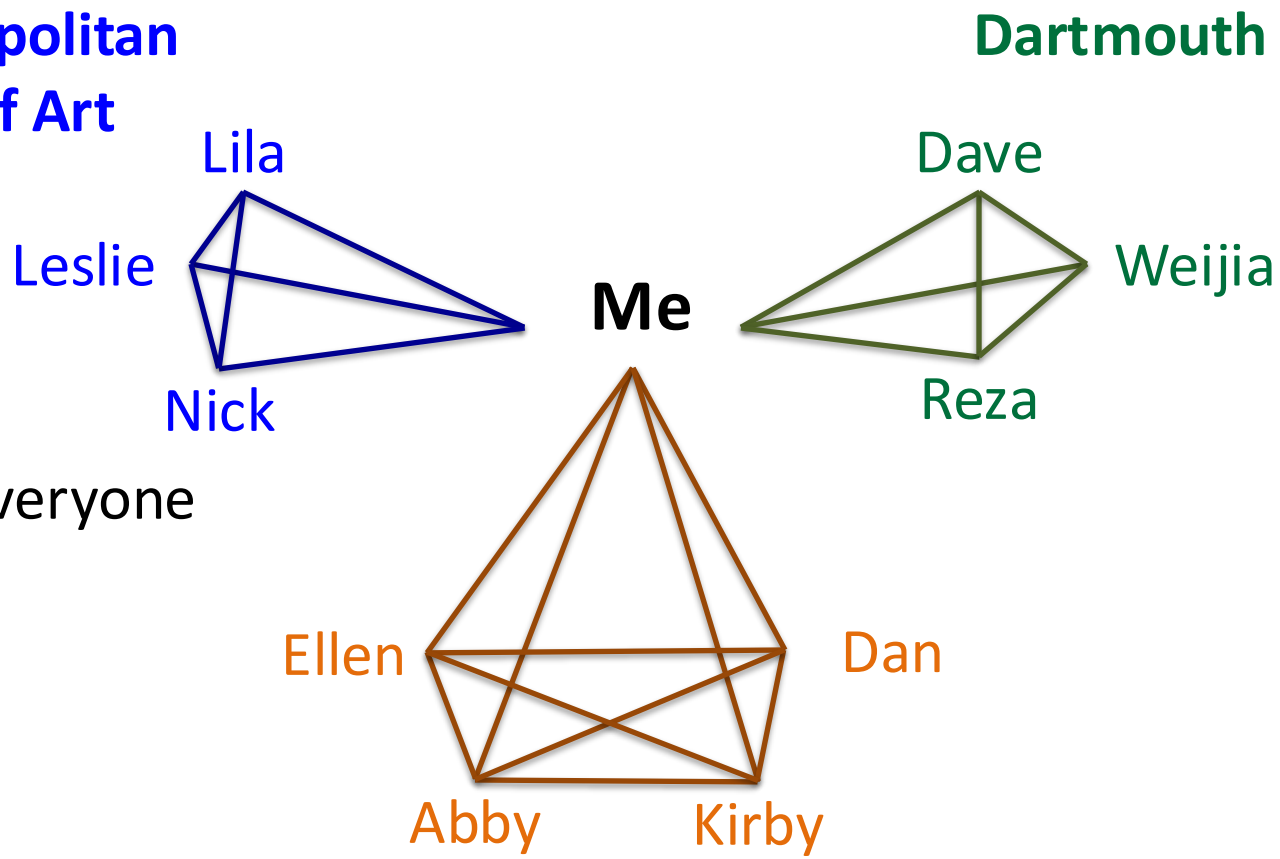
Graphs are a useful way to represent relationships between Objects

My coworkers



Graphs are a useful way to represent relationships between Objects

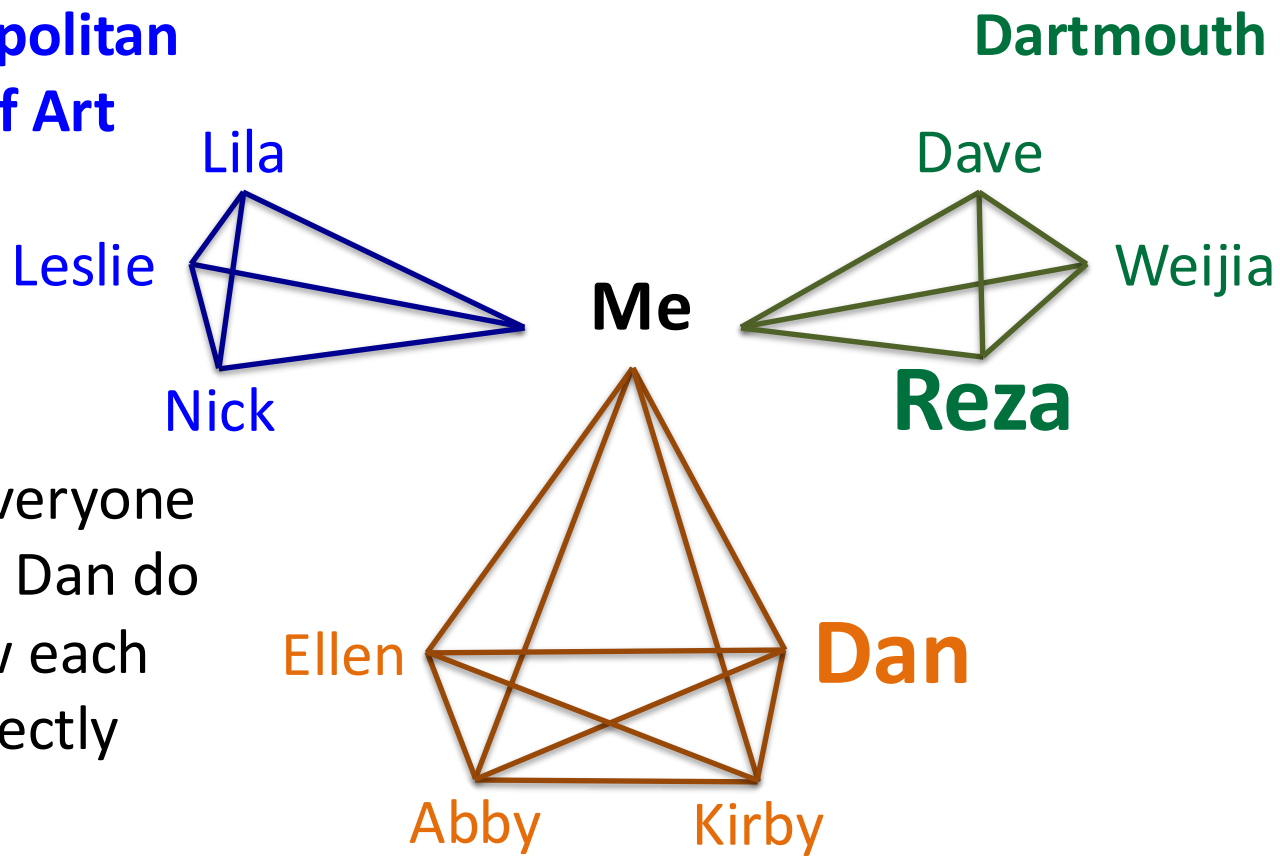
My coworkers



- I know everyone

Graphs are a useful way to represent relationships between Objects

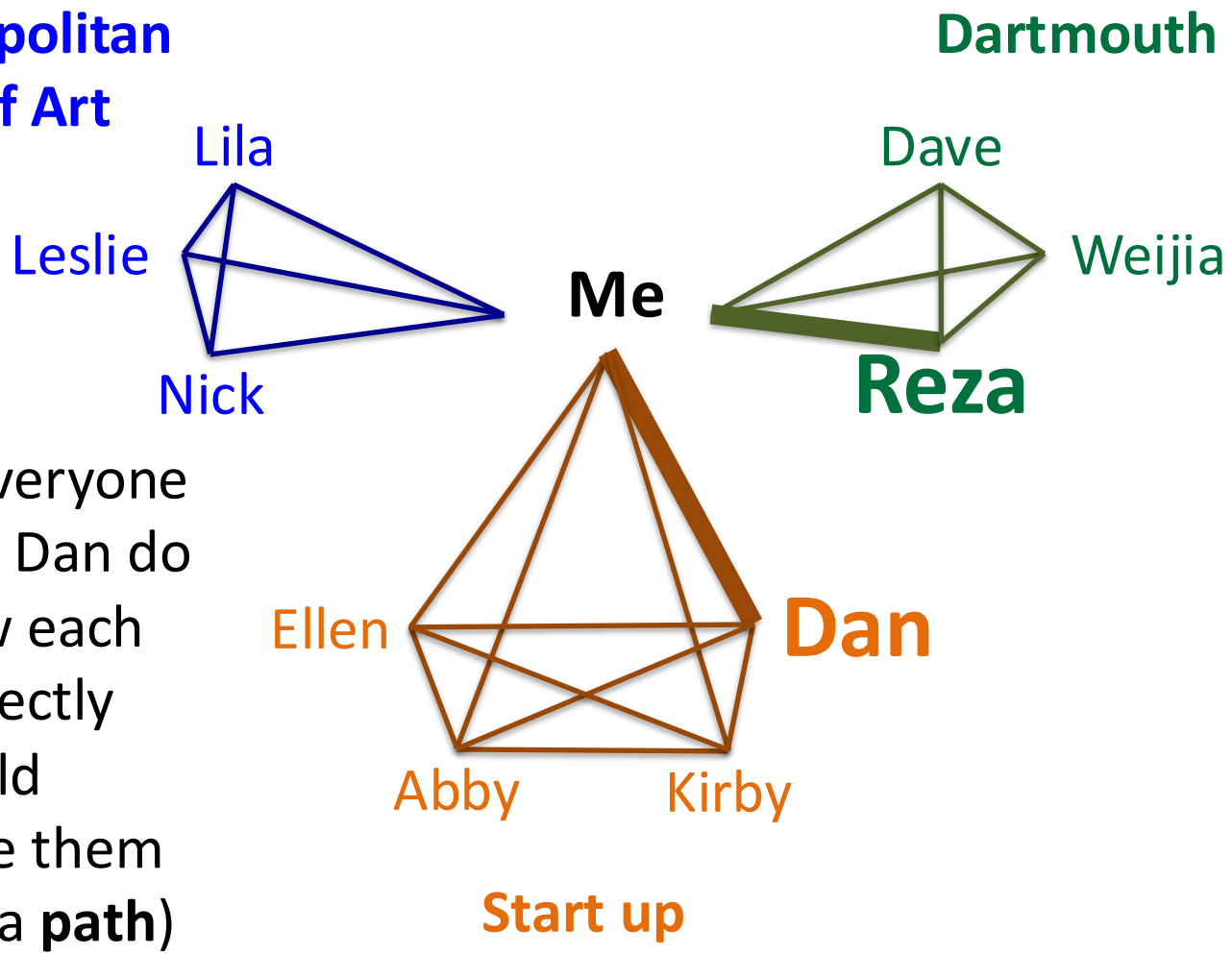
My coworkers



- I know everyone
- Reza and Dan do not know each other directly

Graphs are a useful way to represent relationships between Objects

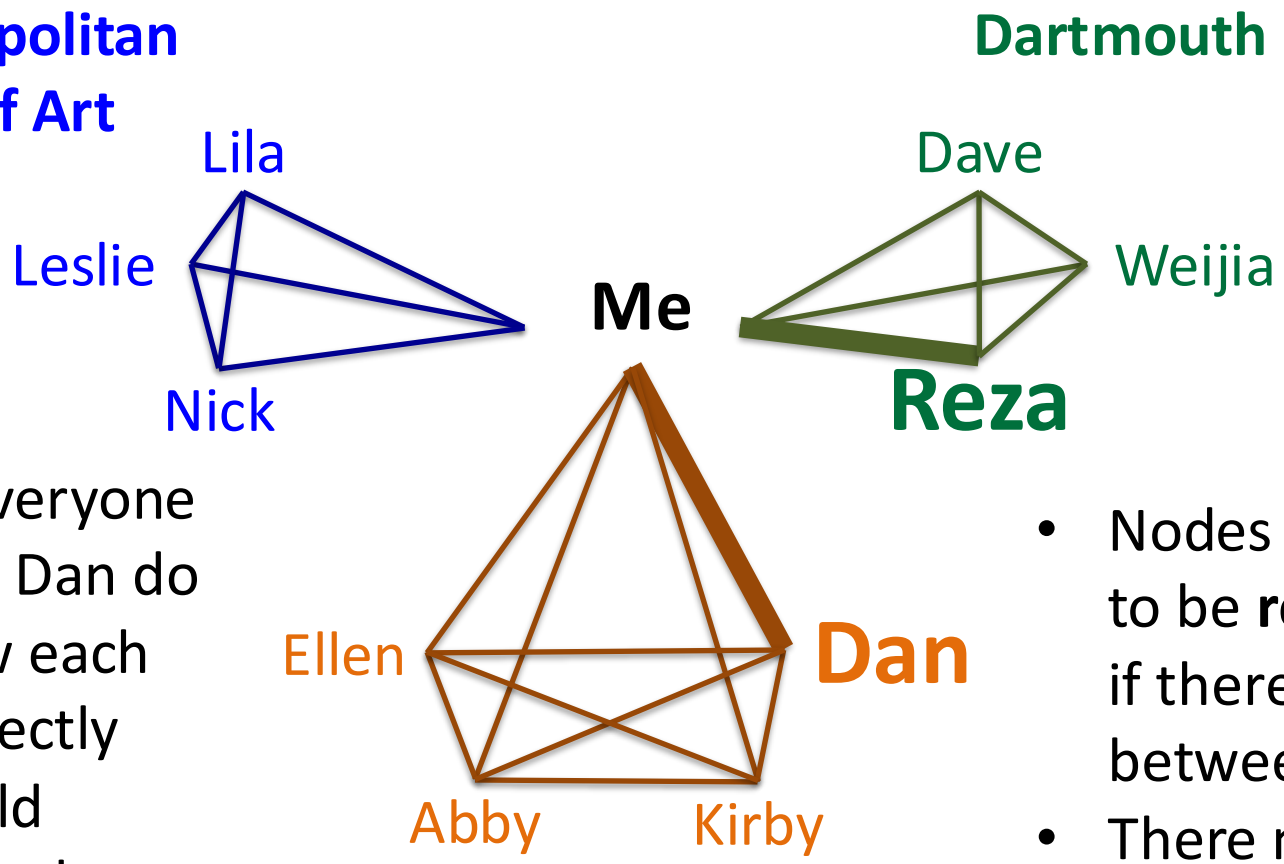
My coworkers



- I know everyone
- Reza and Dan do not know each other directly
- But I could introduce them (there is a **path**)

Graphs are a useful way to represent relationships between Objects

My coworkers



- I know everyone
- Reza and Dan do not know each other directly
- But I could introduce them (there is a **path**)

- Nodes are said to be **reachable** if there is a path between them
- There may be nodes that are unreachable

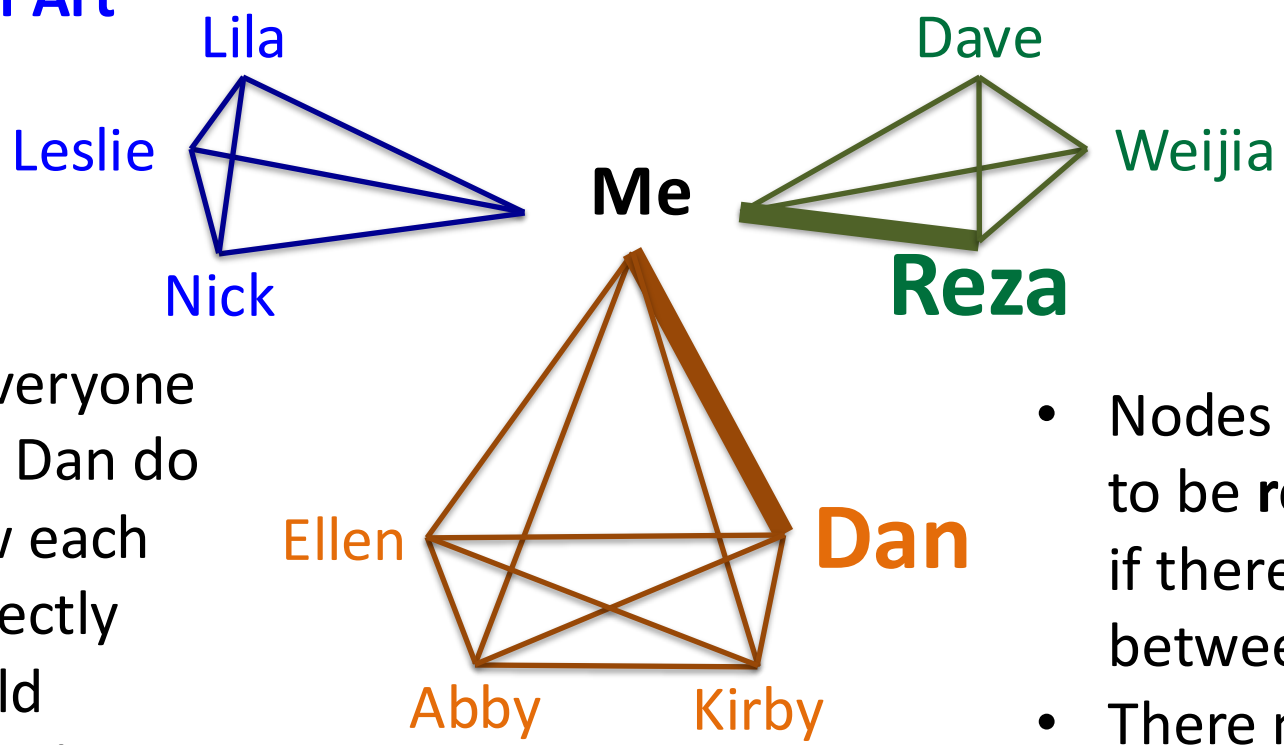
Graphs are a useful way to represent relationships between Objects

My coworkers

Kevin Bacon

The Metropolitan Museum of Art

Dartmouth



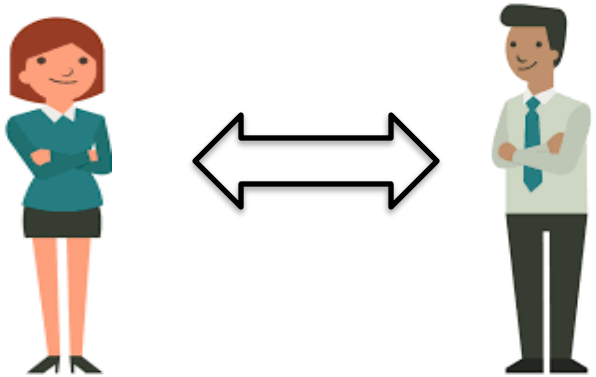
- I know everyone
- Reza and Dan do not know each other directly
- But I could introduce them (there is a **path**)

Start up

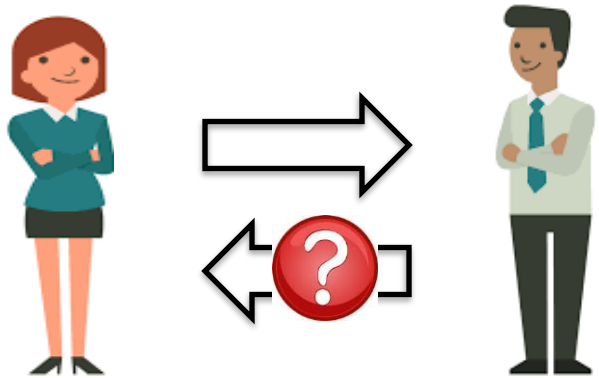
- Nodes are said to be **reachable** if there is a path between them
- There may be nodes that are unreachable

Image: nbc.com

Two types of relationships: Undirected and directed



Undirected (Symmetrical)
If Alice is friends with Bob, then Bob is friends with Alice



Directed (Asymmetrical)
If Alice follows Bob, then Bob does not necessarily follow Alice

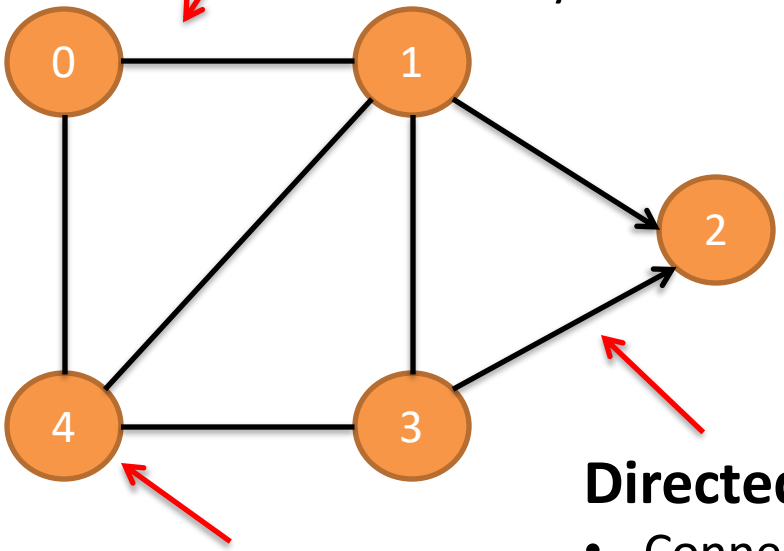
Images: Facebook, Twitter, 1designshop.com

Graphs represent directed or undirected relationships with nodes and edges

Graphs

Undirected edges

- Connect objects in both directions
- "Two-way street"



Nodes (vertices)

- Represent objects
- Could be a person or city or computer or intersection of roads…

Directed edges

- Connect objects in a single directions
- "One-way street"

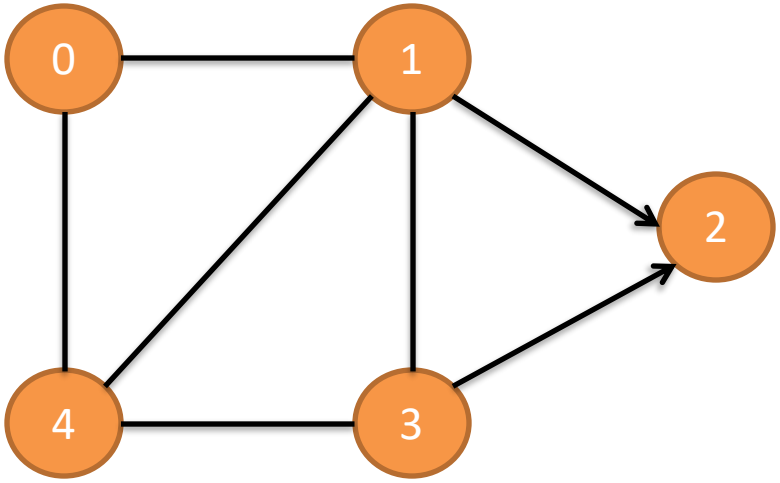
Undirected graph
Only undirected edges

Directed graph
Only directed edges

Mixed graph
Has both directed and undirected edges

Both nodes and edges can hold information about the relationship

Graphs



Nodes

- Represent an Object
- Can be as simple as a String
- Could be more complex like an Object from a Person Class

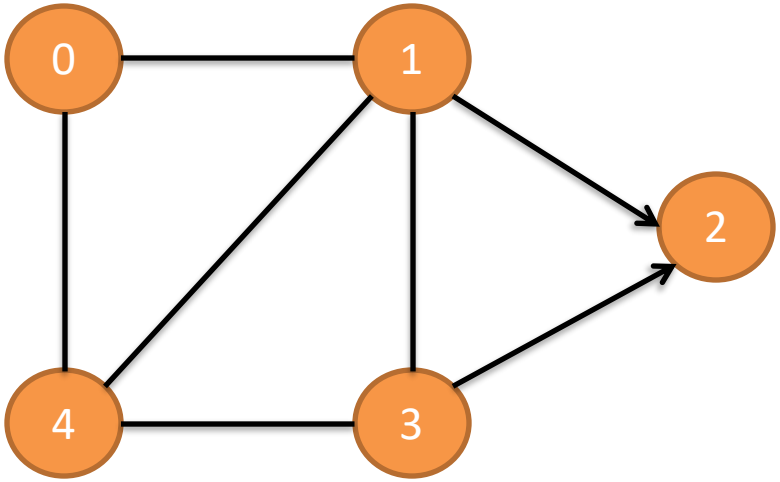
Edges

- Can hold information about relationship
  - Distance between cities
  - Capacity of a pipe
  - Label of relationship type (“follower”, “friend”, “co-worker”)

Graph interface defines several useful methods

Graph.java

Interface on course web page



Create/alter graph structure

`insertVertex(v)`

Add node `v` to graph

`insertDirected(u,v)/Undirected(u,v)`

Add edge to graph between node `u` and node `v`

`removeVertex(v)/removeDirected(u,v)/removeUndirected(u,v)`

Remove node `v` or edge from `u to v`

Use graph

`outDegree(v)/inDegree(v)`

Count of edges out of or into node `v`

`outNeighbors(v)/inNeighbors(v)`

Other nodes connected from/to node `v`

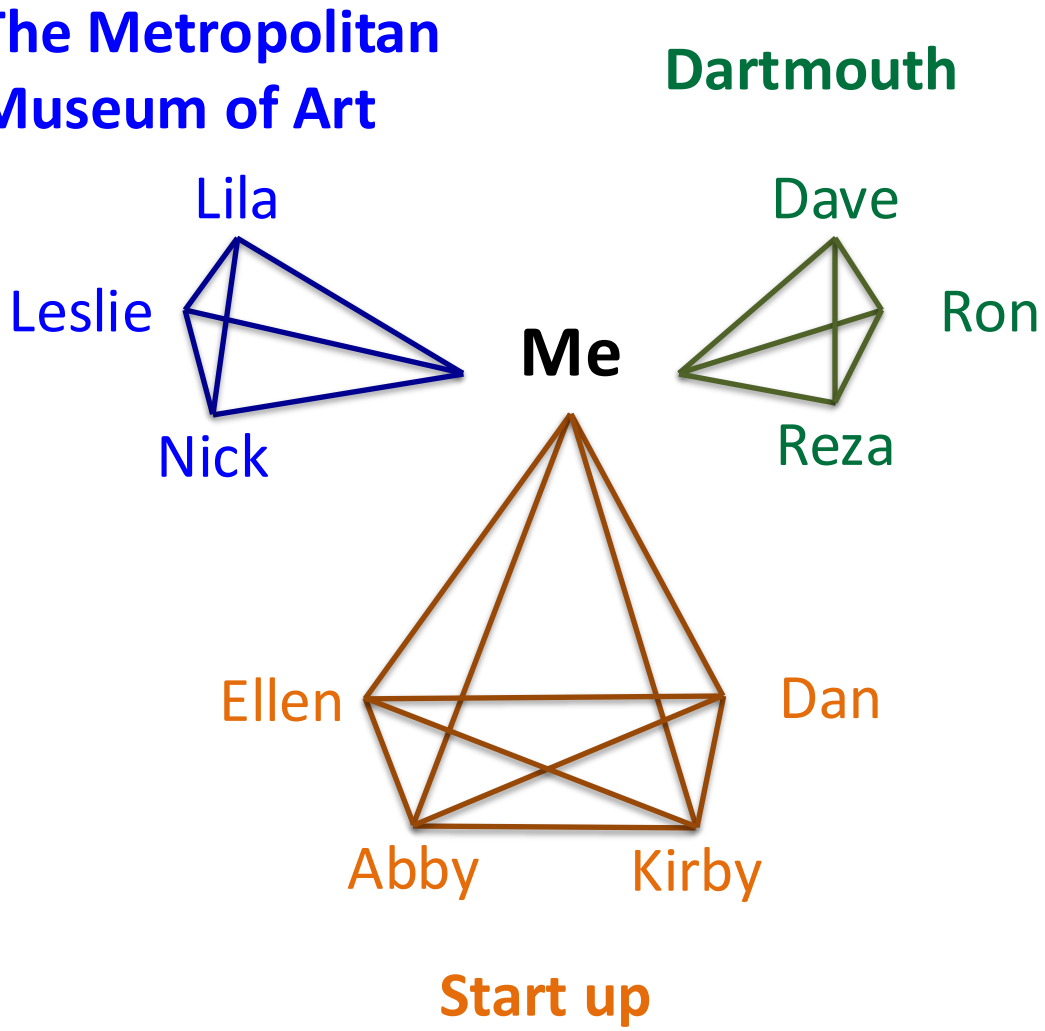
`hasEdge(u,v)`

True if node `u` connected to node `v`

`getLabel(u,v)`

Return label on edge from node `u` to node `v`

We can use Graph ADT methods to answer interesting questions



Questions we can answer

- Who is the most connected? (most in edges)
- Who are mutual acquaintances ("cliques" where all nodes have edges to each other)
- Who is a friend-of-a-friend but is not yet a friend? (breadth-first search, next class)

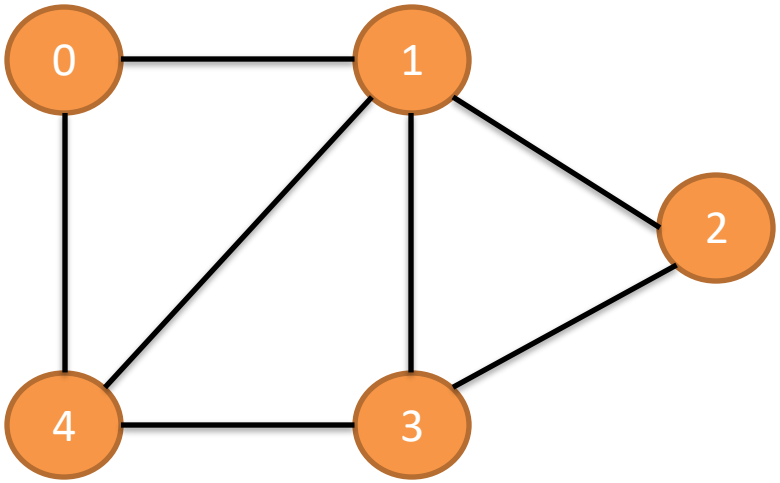
Agenda

1. Graphs
2. Four common representations
3. Implementation

Graphs are commonly represented in one of four different ways

Common Graph representations

1. Edge List
2. Adjacency List
3. Adjacency Matrix
4. Adjacency Map

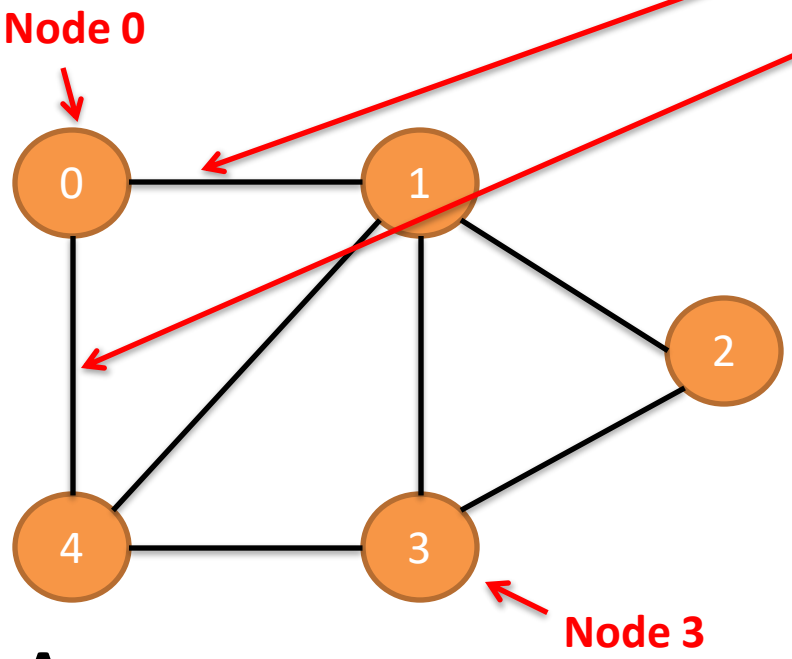


Edge Lists create an unordered list of vertex pairs where each entry is an edge

1. Edge List
List of edges

Edge list
{node #, node #}

```
{ {0,1}, {0,4}, {1,2}, {1,3},
{1,4}, {2,3}, {3,4} }
```



This approach is mainly used to explain concepts, not used in production code

Assume:
n nodes (here 5)
m edges (here 7)

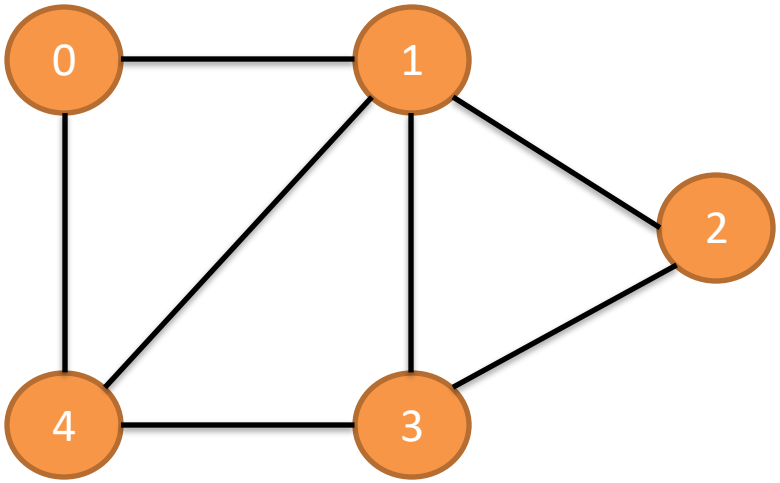
Notes:

- Number nodes 0..n-1
- Edge List stores pairs of indexes that reference nodes
- Each Edge List entry represents an edge between two nodes
- *m* total entries in Edge List
- Can be ordered to show directed edges
- Insert edge fast, just add to list
- Everything else slow
- Example: `removeVertex` is θ(m), have to remove all edges to/from node, so search all edges leading to or from node

Graphs are commonly represented in one of four different ways

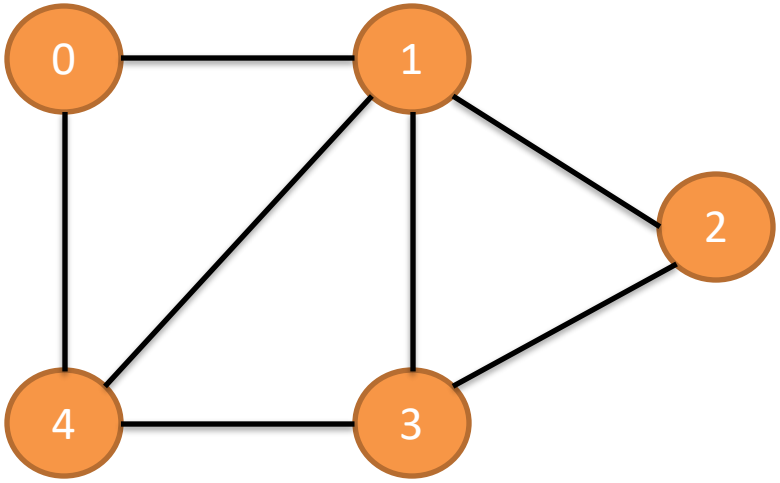
Common Graph representations

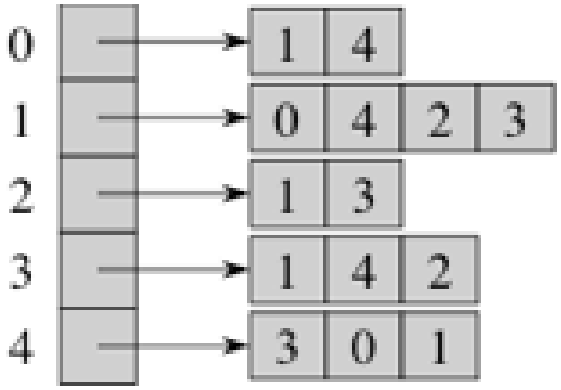
1. Edge List
2. Adjacency List
3. Adjacency Matrix
4. Adjacency Map



Adjacency Lists store adjacent nodes in a List; gives improved performance

2. Adjacency List
List of Lists





Assume:
n nodes (here 5)
m edges (here 7)

Trade memory for speed

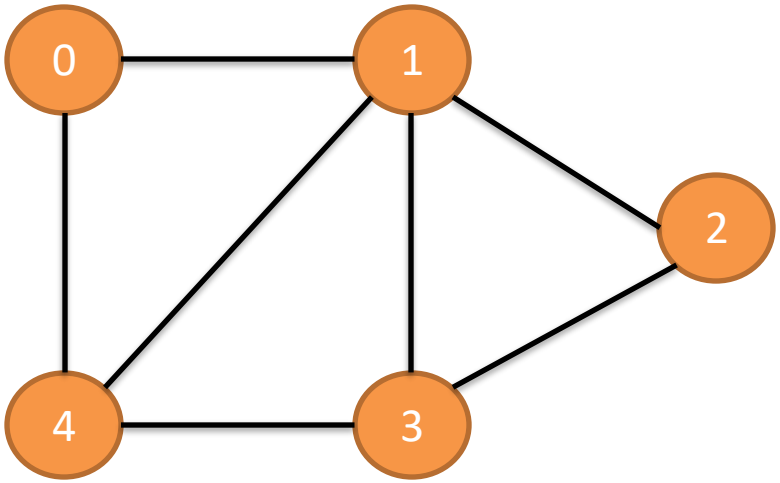
Notes:

- Two vertices are said to be *adjacent* if there is an edge between them
- Store List of nodes in or out of each vertex (same if undirected graph)
- Might keep two lists, one for in neighbors and one for out neighbors
- Faster to get neighbors than Edge List, just iterate in θ(degree(v)) vs. θ(m)

Graphs are commonly represented in one of four different ways

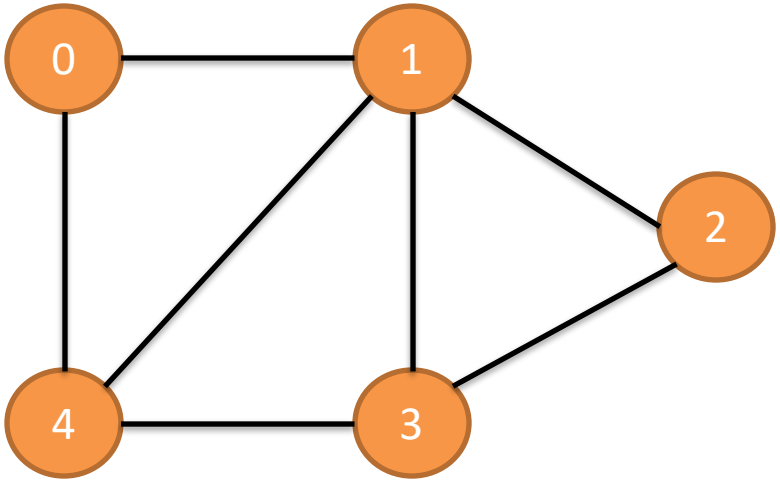
Common Graph representations

1. Edge List
2. Adjacency List
3. Adjacency Matrix
4. Adjacency Map



Adjacency Matrices create an n x n array to indicate existence of edges

3. Adjacency Matrix
n x n array



Assume:
n nodes (here 5)
m edges (here 7)

To

From	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	1	1
2	0	1	0	1	0
3	0	1	1	0	1
4	1	1	0	1	0

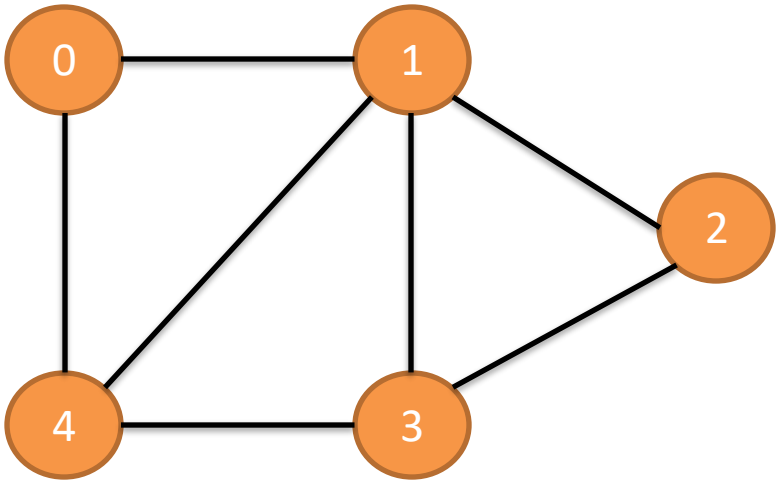
Notes:

- Create n x n matrix A, set A[i,j] = 1 if edge from node i to node j, else 0
- Works if no parallel edges
- Undirected graph A[i,j] == A[j,i]
- `hasEdge(u,v)` is now O(1), whereas in Adjacency List it was θ(degree(u))
- Finding neighbors now θ(n) because have to check entire row or column
- Adding/removing vertices θ(n^2), have to rebuild entire matrix

Graphs are commonly represented in one of four different ways

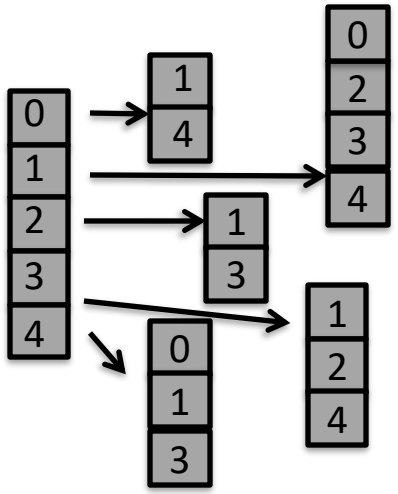
Common Graph representations

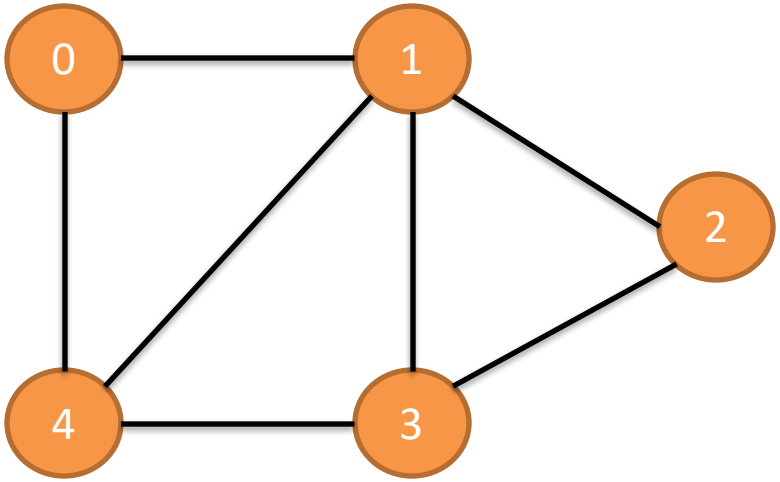
1. Edge List
2. Adjacency List
3. Adjacency Matrix
4. Adjacency Map



Adjacency Maps create a Map for each node and a second Map to adjacent nodes

4. Adjacency Map
Map of Maps



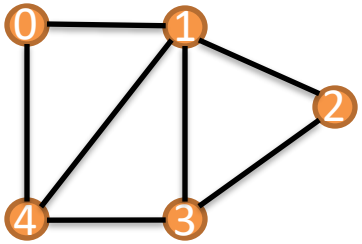


Assume:
n nodes (here 5)
m edges (here 7)

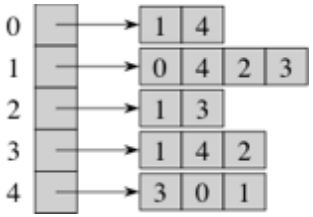
Notes:

- Create Map with vertex names as Key
- Map Value is a second Map of adjacent vertices with vertex name as Key
- Value in second Map is edge label
- No need to number nodes in order
- `hasEdge(u,v)` now expected O(1)
  - Look up `u` in Map O(1)
  - Look up `v` in second Map O(1)

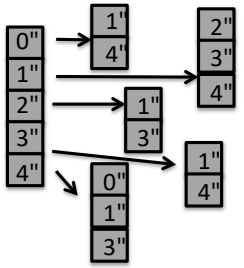
How a Graph is implemented has a big impact on run-time performance




```
{{0,1},
{0,4}, {1,2},
{1,3}, {1,4},
{2,3}, {3,4}}
```



	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	1	1
2	0	1	0	1	0
3	0	1	1	0	1
4	1	1	0	1	0



Method	Edge List	Adjacency List	Adjacency Matrix	Adjacency Map
`in/outDegree(v)`	θ(m)	O(1)	θ(n)	O(1)
`in/outNeighbors(v)`	θ(m)	$\theta(d_v)$	θ(n)	$\theta(d_v)$
`hasEdge(u,v)`	O(m)	$O(\min(d_u,d_v))$	O(1)	O(1)
`insertVertex(v)`	O(1)	O(1)	$\theta(n^2)$	O(1)
`removeVertex(v)`	θ(m)	$O(d_v)$	$\theta(n^2)$	$\theta(d_v)$
`insertEdge(u,v,e)`	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)
`removeEdge(u,v)`	θ(m)	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)

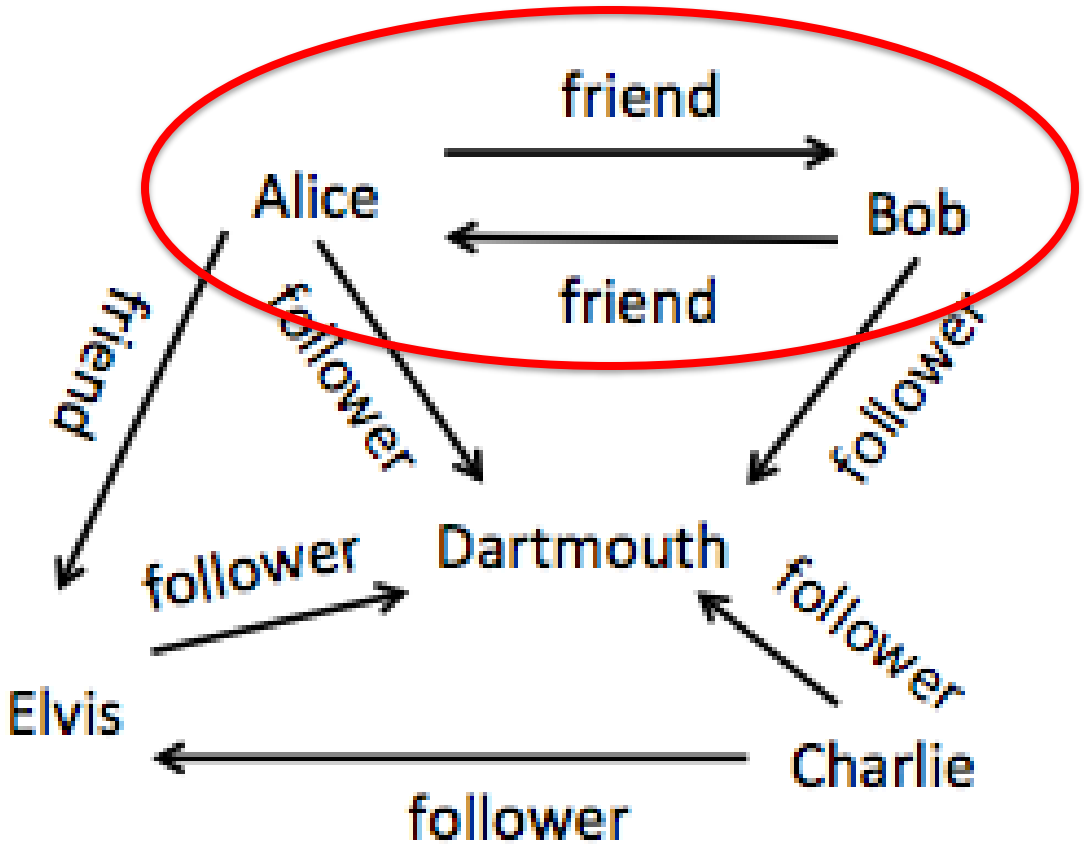
Best performance is shown in red

n = number of nodes (5), m = number of edges (7), d_v = degree of node v

Agenda

1. Graphs
2. Four common representations
3. Implementation

Our implementation will allow a mixed graph (directed and undirected edges)



Undirected edges are two directed edges, one in each direction

AdjancyMapGraph.java tracks *in* and *out* edges in two different Maps

AdjacencyMapGraph.java

```
12 public class AdjacencyMapGraph<V,E> implements Graph<V,E> {
13     protected Map<V, Map<V, E>> out;     // from v1 to v2: { v1 -> { v2 -> edge } }
14     protected Map<V, Map<V, E>> in;      // to v1 from v2: { v1 -> { v2 -> edge } }
15
16     /**
17      * Default constructor, creating an empty graph
18      */
19     public AdjacencyMapGraph() {
20         in = new HashMap<V, Map<V, E>>();
21         out = new HashMap<V, Map<V, E>>();
22     }
```

Will normally declare something like:

```
Graph<String, String> relationships = new AdjacencyMapGraph<String, String>();
```

Vertices V will be Strings (e.g., someone's name)

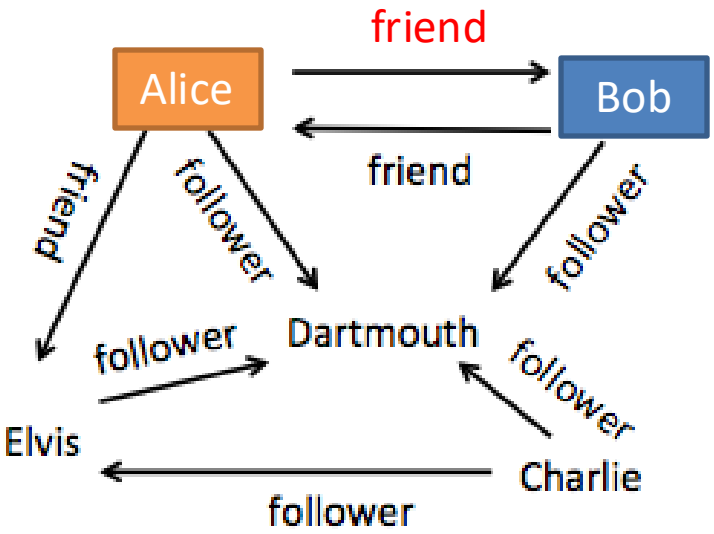
Edges E will be Strings (e.g., "follows" or "friend")

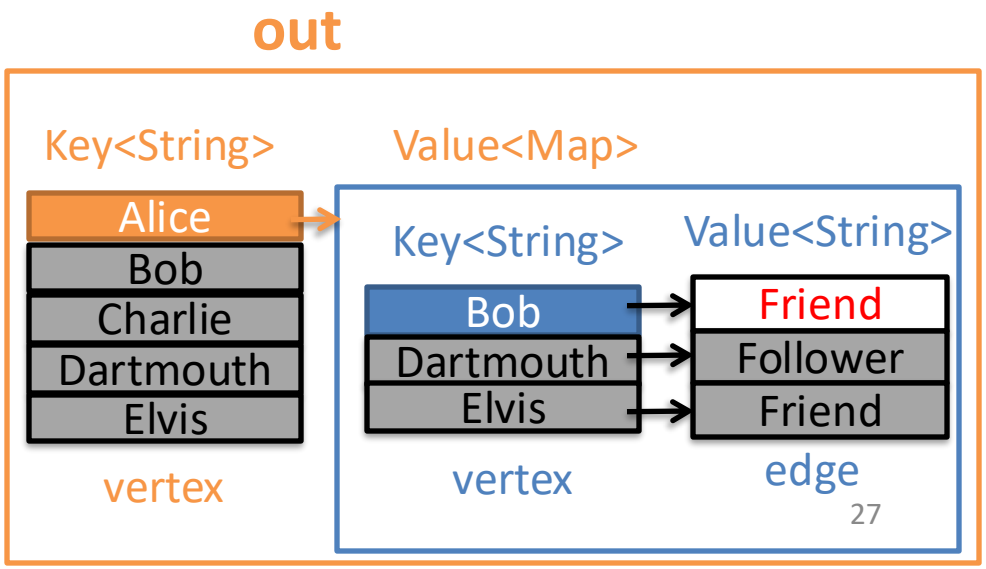
out tracks edges leaving a vertex

AdjacencyMapGraph.java

```
12 public class AdjacencyMapGraph<V,E> implements Graph<V,E> {
13     protected Map<V, Map<V, E>> out;     // from v1 to v2: { v1 -> { v2 -> edge } }
14     protected Map<V, Map<V, E>> in;      // to v1 from v2: { v1 -> { v2 -> edge } }
15
16     /**
17      * Default constructor, creating an empty graph
18      */
19     public AdjacencyMapGraph() {
20         in = new HashMap<V, Map<V, E>>();
21         out = new HashMap<V, Map<V, E>>();
22     }
```

- ***out*** **tracks edges leaving a vertex**
- ***out*** **is a Map with start vertex Key, Map Value**
- **Value Map has end vertex as Key, Edge as Value**



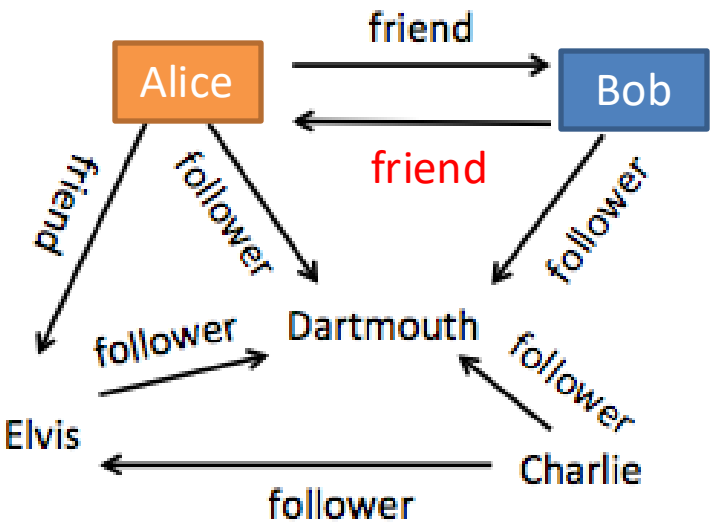


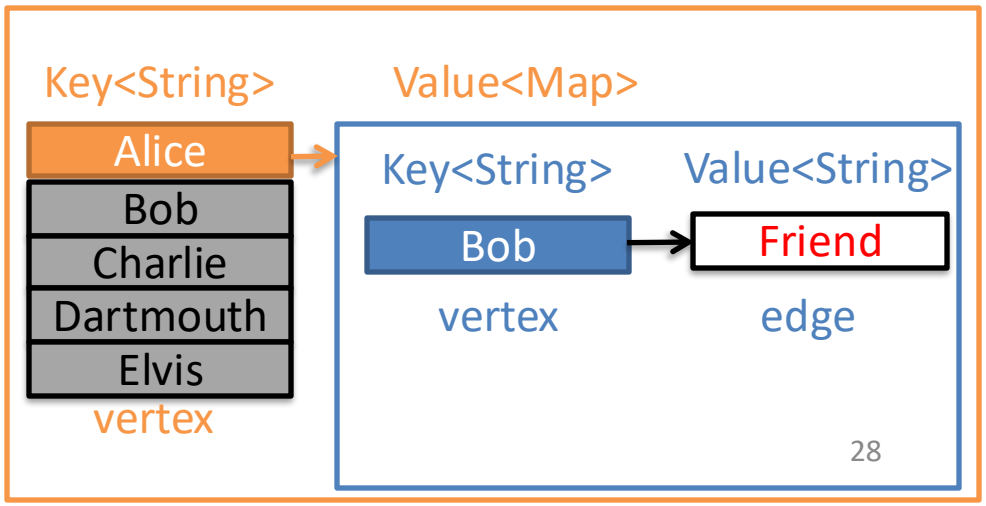
in tracks edges entering a vertex

AdjacencyMapGraph.java

```
12 public class AdjacencyMapGraph<V,E> implements Graph<V,E> {
13     protected Map<V, Map<V, E>> out;     // from v1 to v2: { v1 -> { v2 -> edge } }
14     protected Map<V, Map<V, E>> in;      // to v1 from v2: { v1 -> { v2 -> edge } }
15
16     /**
17      * Default constructor, creating an empty graph
18      */
19     public AdjacencyMapGraph() {
20         in = new HashMap<V, Map<V, E>>();
21         out = new HashMap<V, Map<V, E>>();
22     }
```

- ***in* tracks edges entering a vertex**
- ***in* is a Map with <u>end</u> vertex Key, Map as Value**
- **Value Map has <u>start</u> vertex as Key, Edge as Value**

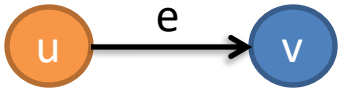




Inserting vertices and edges requires updating both *in* and *out*

AdjacencyMapGraph.java

```
66
67    public void insertVertex(V v) {
68        if (!out.keySet().contains(v)) {
69            out.put(v, new HashMap<V, E>()); // edges from v
70            in.put(v, new HashMap<V, E>());      // edges to
71        }
72    }
73
74    public void insertDirected(V u, V v, E e) {
75        out.get(u).put(v, e); //out from u to v
76        in.get(v).put(u, e); //reversed for in, from v to u
77    }
78
79    public void insertUndirected(V u, V v, E e) {
80        // insert in both directions
81        insertDirected(u, v, e);
82        insertDirected(v, u, e);
83    }
84
```



- **Adding new vertex adds Key to both *in* and *out***
- **Value in both cases is set to empty Map (e.g., new vertex has no in or out edges)**

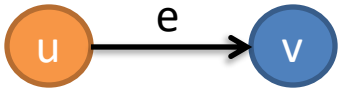
Add directed edge from vertex u to vertex v with edge label e

- **Get *out* Value Map using vertex u as Key**

Inserting vertices and edges requires updating both *in* and *out*

AdjacencyMapGraph.java

```
66
67    public void insertVertex(V v) {
68        if (!out.keySet().contains(v)) {
69            out.put(v, new HashMap<V, E>()); // edges from v
70            in.put(v, new HashMap<V, E>());      // edges to
71        }
72    }
73
74    public void insertDirected(V u, V v, E e) {
75        out.get(u).put(v, e); //out from u to v
76        in.get(v).put(u, e); //reversed for in, from v to u
77    }
78
79    public void insertUndirected(V u, V v, E e) {
80        // insert in both directions
81        insertDirected(u, v, e);
82        insertDirected(v, u, e);
83    }
84
```



- **Adding new vertex adds Key to both *in* and *out***
- **Value in both cases is set to empty Map (e.g., new vertex has no in or out edges)**

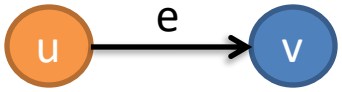
Add directed edge from vertex u to vertex v with edge label e

- **Get *out* Value Map using vertex u as Key**
- **Put new entry into Value Map with destination vertex v and edge e**

Inserting vertices and edges requires updating both *in* and *out*

AdjacencyMapGraph.java

```
66
67    public void insertVertex(V v) {
68        if (!out.keySet().contains(v)) {
69            out.put(v, new HashMap<V, E>()); // edges from v
70            in.put(v, new HashMap<V, E>());      // edges to
71        }
72    }
73
74    public void insertDirected(V u, V v, E e) {
75        out.get(u).put(v, e); //out from u to v
76        in.get(v).put(u, e); //reversed for in, from v to u
77    }
78
79    public void insertUndirected(V u, V v, E e) {
80        // insert in both directions
81        insertDirected(u, v, e);
82        insertDirected(v, u, e);
83    }
84
```



- Adding new vertex adds Key to both *in* and *out*
- Value in both cases is set to empty Map (e.g., new vertex has no in or out edges)

Add directed edge from vertex u to vertex v with edge label e

- Get *out* Value Map using vertex u as Key
- Put new entry into Value Map with destination vertex v and edge e
- Repeat process, updating *in* for incoming edge e into v from u

We model undirected edges as directed edges going in both directions

AdjacencyMapGraph.java

```
66
67    public void insertVertex(V v) {
68        if (!out.keySet().contains(v)) {
69            out.put(v, new HashMap<V, E>()); // edges from v
70            in.put(v, new HashMap<V, E>());      // edges to
71        }
72    }
73
74    public void insertDirected(V u, V v, E e) {
75        out.get(u).put(v, e); //out from u to v
76        in.get(v).put(u, e); //reversed for in, from v to u
77    }
78
79    public void insertUndirected(V u, V v, E e) {
80        // insert in both directions
81        insertDirected(u, v, e);
82        insertDirected(v, u, e);
83    }
84
```

Adding undirected edge creates two directed edges

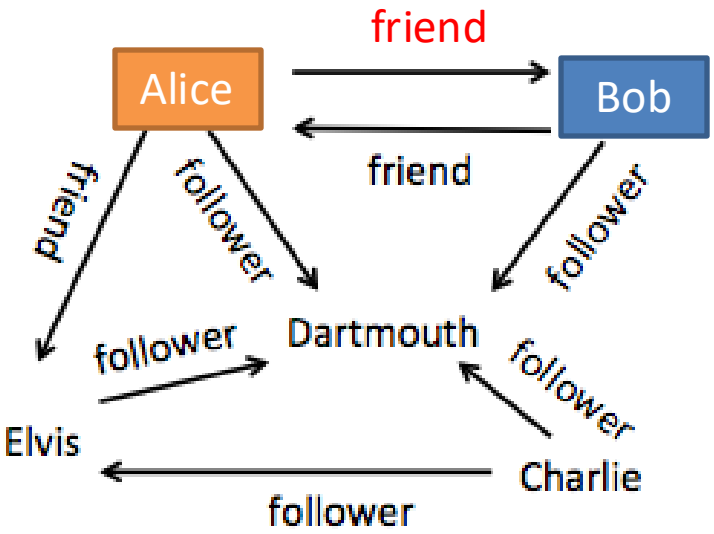
- **One edge from u to v**
- **One edge from v to u**

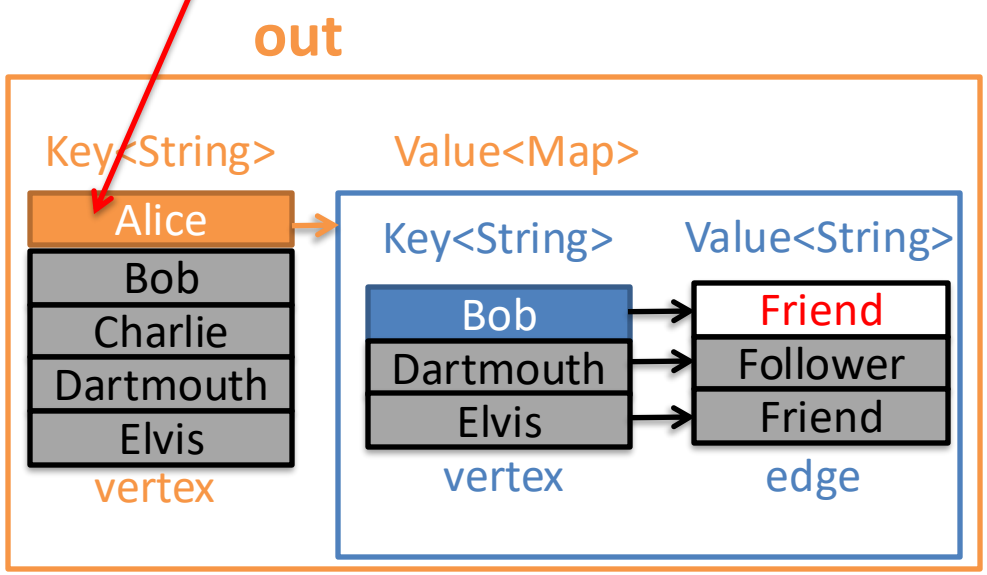
getLabel(u,v) returns the label on the edge between *u* and *v*

AdjacencyMapGraph.java

```
62
63    public E getLabel(V u, V v) {
64        return out.get(u).get(v);
65    }
66
```

- ***getLabel(u,v)* returns label on edge from u to v**
- ***getLabel("Alice", "Bob")* returns *"Friend"***
- **First get Value Map for Key "Alice" from *out***



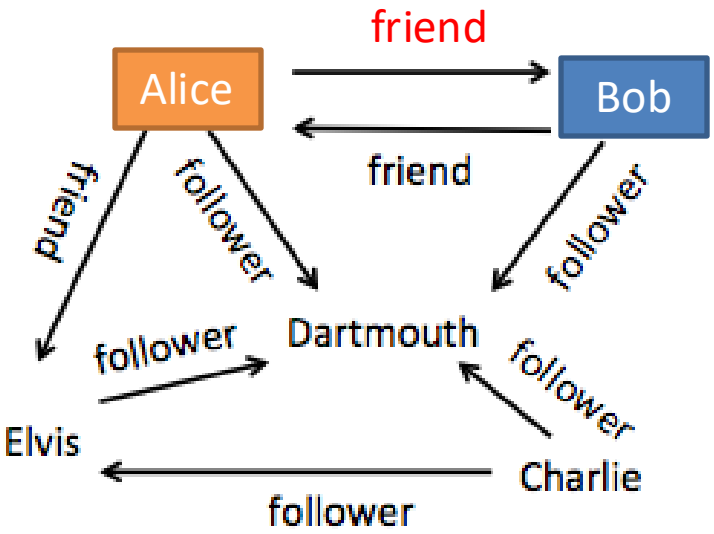


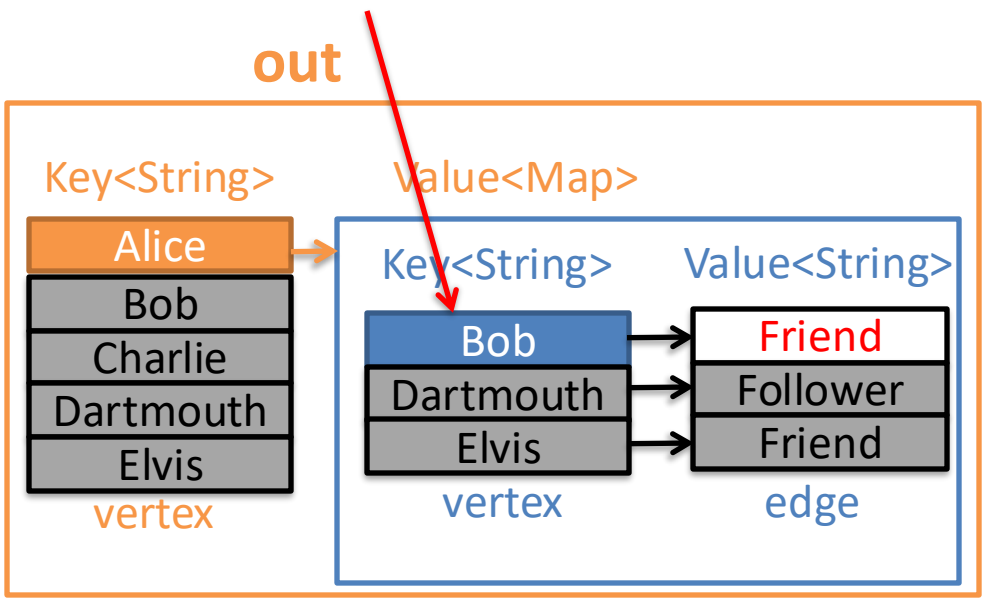
getLabel(u,v) returns the label on the edge between *u* and *v*

AdjacencyMapGraph.java

```
62
63    public E getLabel(V u, V v) {
64        return out.get(u).get(v);
65    }
66
```

- ***getLabel(u,v)* returns label on edge from u to v**
- ***getLabel("Alice","Bob")* returns *"Friend"***
- **First get Value Map for Key "Alice" from *out***
- **Next get use Key "Bob" to get Value String**



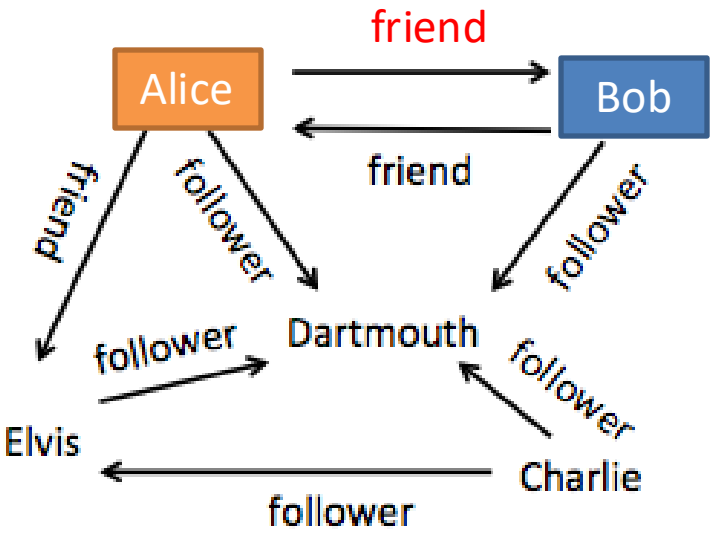


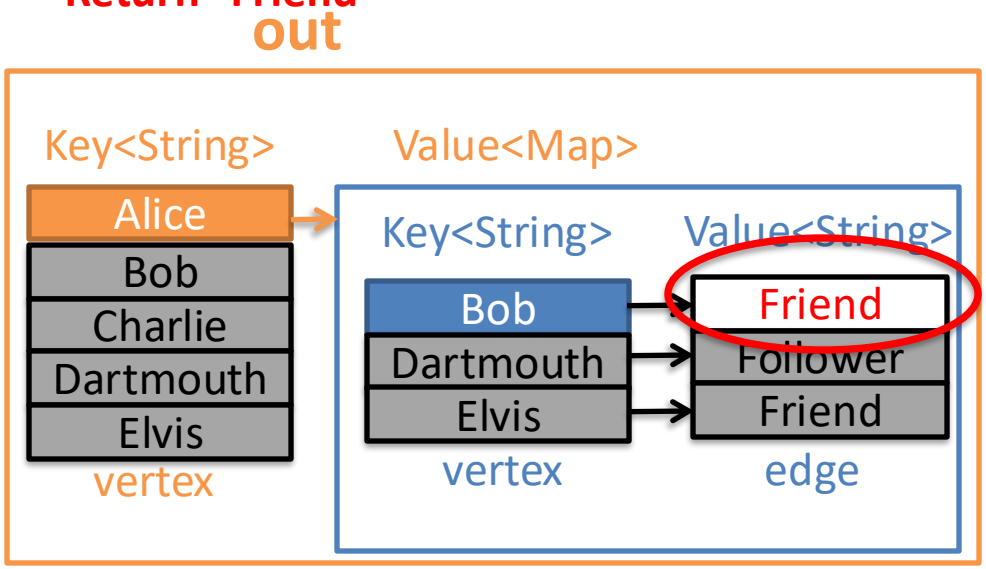
getLabel(u,v) returns the label on the edge between *u* and *v*

AdjacencyMapGraph.java

```
62
63    public E getLabel(V u, V v) {
64        return out.get(u).get(v);
65    }
66
```

- ***getLabel(u,v)* returns label on edge from u to v**
- ***getLabel("Alice","Bob")* returns *"Friend"***
- **First get Value Map for Key "Alice" from *out***
- **Next get use Key "Bob" to get Value String**
- **Return "Friend"**





When removing edges and vertices, must remove from both *in* and *out* Maps

AdjacencyMapGraph.java

```
 85    public void removeVertex(V v) {
 86        if (!out.keySet().contains(v)) return;
 87        //remove all edges to and from v
 88        // remove all in edges to v
 89        for (V u : inNeighbors(v)) { // u has an out edge to v
 90            out.get(u).remove(v);
 91        }
 92        //remove all out edges from v
 93        for (V w : outNeighbors(v)) { // w has an in ed
 94            in.get(w).remove(v);
 95        }
 96        //remove node from outer map
 97        in.remove(v);
 98        out.remove(v);
 99    }
100
101    public void removeDirected(V u, V v) {
102        //remove edge from u to v in both in and out maps
103        in.get(v).remove(u); //remove from in to v
104        out.get(u).remove(v);  //remove from out of u
105    }
106
107    public void removeUndirected(V u, V v) {
108        // remove in both directions
109        removeDirected(u, v);
110        removeDirected(v, u);
111    }
112
```

Removing vertex *v*

- **Remove all *in* edges (out from neighbor)**
- **Remove all *out* edges (in from neighbor)**
- **Then remove *v* from *in* and *out* Maps**

```
public Iterable<V> outNeighbors(V v) {
    return out.get(v).keySet();
}

public Iterable<V> inNeighbors(V v) {
    return in.get(v).keySet();
}
```

***Iterable* must have an *iterator* method**

- **Removing directed edge from *u* to *v***
- **Remove from both *in* and *out* Maps**
- **Removing undirected, call *removeDirected()* twice**

RelationshipTest.java: create graph with both directed and non-directed edges

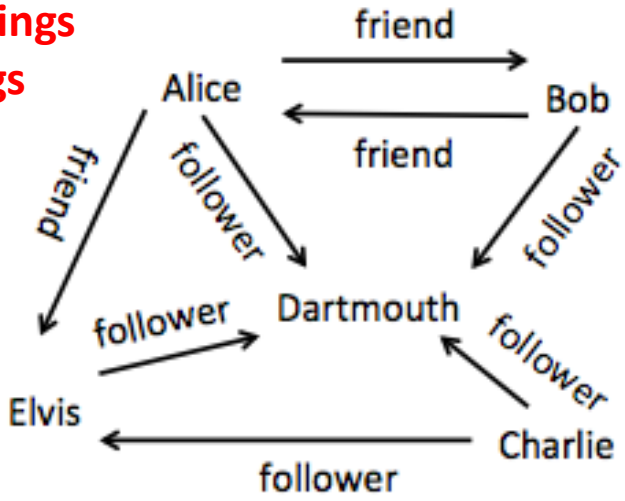
RelationshipTest.java

```
4 public class RelationshipsTest {
5     public static void main(String [] args) {
6         Graph<String, String> relationships = new AdjacencyMapGrap
7
8         relationships.insertVertex("Alice");
9         relationships.insertVertex("Bob");
10        relationships.insertVertex("Charlie");
11        relationships.insertVertex("Dartmouth");
12        relationships.insertVertex("Elvis");
13        relationships.insertDirected("Alice", "Dartmouth", "follow
14        relationships.insertDirected("Bob", "Dartmouth", "follower
15        relationships.insertDirected("Charlie", "Dartmouth", "foll
16        relationships.insertDirected("Elvis", "Dartmouth", "follower");
17        relationships.insertUndirected("Alice", "Bob", "friend"); // symmetric, undirected edg
18        relationships.insertDirected("Alice", "Elvis", "friend"); // not symmetric, directed e
19        relationships.insertDirected("Charlie", "Elvis", "follower");
20
21        System.out.println("The graph:");
22        System.out.println(relationships);
```

Declare graph:
Vertices V are Strings
Edges E are Strings

Add nodes

Add edges



Output (from implicit *toString()* call):

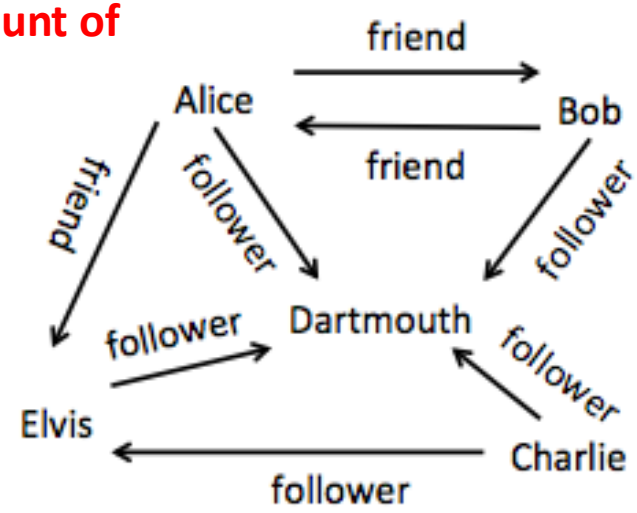
The graph:
Vertices: [Bob, Dartmouth, Alice, Elvis, Charlie]
Out edges: {Bob={Dartmouth=follower, Alice=friend}, Dartmouth={},
Alice={Dartmouth=follower, Bob=friend, Elvis=friend}, Elvis={Dartmouth=follower},
Charlie={Dartmouth=follower, Elvis=follower}}

RelationshipTest.java: create graph with both directed and non-directed edges

RelationshipTest.java

```
21        System.out.println("The graph:");
22        System.out.println(relationships);
23
24        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth = " + relationships.inDegree("Dartmouth"));
25
26        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
27        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
28            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
29
30        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth:");
31        for (String from : relationships.inNeighbors("Dartmouth"))
32            System.out.println(from + " ("+relationships.getLabel(from, "Dartmouth")+")");
33
34        System.out.println("\nElvis has left the building");
35        relationships.removeVertex("Elvis");
36        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
37        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
38            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
39
40        System.out.println("\nAlice & Charlie work together");
41        relationships.insertUndirected("Alice", "Charlie", "co-worker");
42        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
43        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
44            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
45        System.out.println("\nLinks from Charlie:");
46        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Charlie"))
47            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Charlie", to)+")");
48
49        System.out.println("\nAlice unfrieds Bob");
50        relationships.removeDirected("Alice", "Bob");
51        System.out.println("and Charlie gets fired");
52        relationships.removeUndirected("Alice", "Charlie");
53        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
54        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
55            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
56
57        System.out.println("\nThe final graph:");
58        System.out.println(relationships);
```

- ***inDegree(u)* gives count of edges coming into u**



Output:

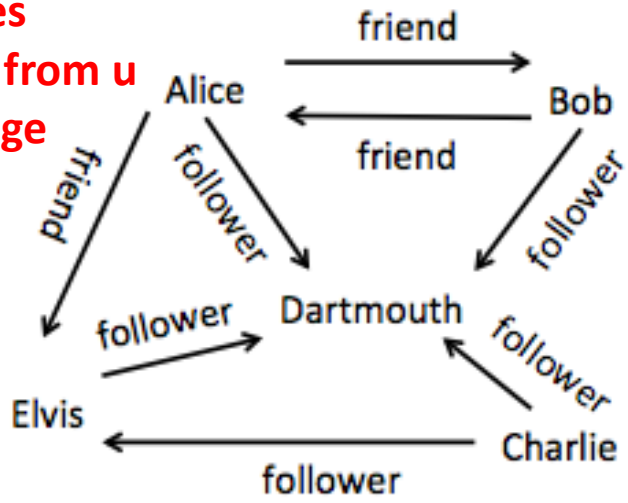
Links to Dartmouth = 4

RelationshipTest.java: create graph with both directed and non-directed edges

RelationshipTest.java

```
21        System.out.println("The graph:");
22        System.out.println(relationships);
23
24        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth = " + relationships.inDegree("Dartmouth"));
25
26        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
27        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
28            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
29
30        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth:");
31        for (String from : relationships.inNeighbors("Dartmouth"))
32            System.out.println(from + " ("+relationships.getLabel(from, "Dartmouth")+")");
33
34        System.out.println("\nElvis has left the building");
35        relationships.removeVertex("Elvis");
36        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
37        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
38            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
39
40        System.out.println("\nAlice & Charlie work together");
41        relationships.insertUndirected("Alice", "Charlie", "co-worker");
42        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
43        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
44            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
45        System.out.println("\nLinks from Charlie:");
46        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Charlie"))
47            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Charlie", to)+")");
48
49        System.out.println("\nAlice unfrieds Bob");
50        relationships.removeDirected("Alice", "Bob");
51        System.out.println("and Charlie gets fired");
52        relationships.removeUndirected("Alice", "Charlie");
53        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
54        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
55            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
56
57        System.out.println("\nThe final graph:");
58        System.out.println(relationships);
```

- ***outNeighbors(u)*** **gives neighboring vertices from u**
- **getLabel(u,v) gets edge label from u to v**



Output:

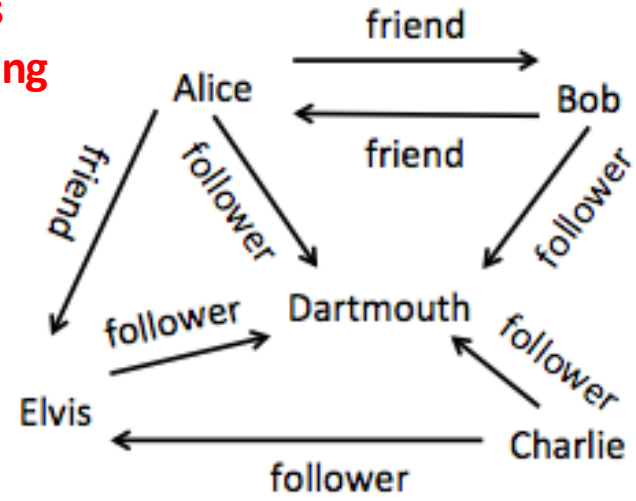
Links from Alice:
Dartmouth (follower)
Bob (friend)
Elvis (friend)

RelationshipTest.java: create graph with both directed and non-directed edges

RelationshipTest.java

```
21        System.out.println("The graph:");
22        System.out.println(relationships);
23
24        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth = " + relationships.inDegree("Dartmouth"));
25
26        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
27        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
28            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
29
30        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth:");
31        for (String from : relationships.inNeighbors("Dartmouth"))
32            System.out.println(from + " ("+relationships.getLabel(from, "Dartmouth")+")");
33
34        System.out.println("\nElvis has left the building");
35        relationships.removeVertex("Elvis");
36        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
37        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
38            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
39
40        System.out.println("\nAlice & Charlie work together");
41        relationships.insertUndirected("Alice", "Charlie", "co-worker");
42        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
43        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
44            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
45        System.out.println("\nLinks from Charlie:");
46        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Charlie"))
47            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Charlie", to)+")");
48
49        System.out.println("\nAlice unfrieds Bob");
50        relationships.removeDirected("Alice", "Bob");
51        System.out.println("and Charlie gets fired");
52        relationships.removeUndirected("Alice", "Charlie");
53        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
54        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
55            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
56
57        System.out.println("\nThe final graph:");
58        System.out.println(relationships);
```

- ***inNeighbors(u)* gives neighbors on incoming edges**



Output:

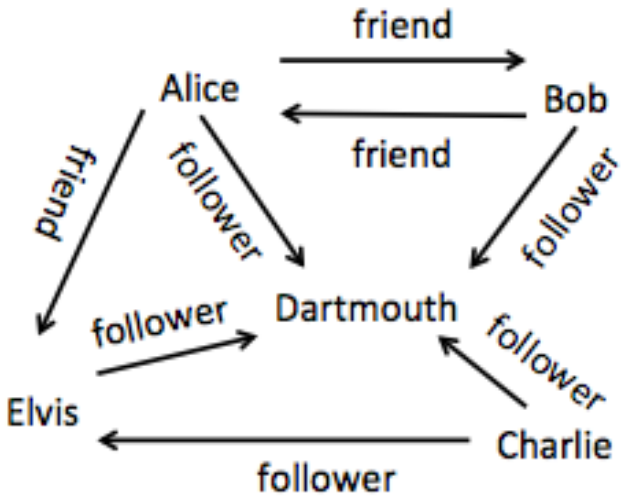
Links to Dartmouth:
Bob (follower)
Alice (follower)
Elvis (follower)
Charlie (follower)

RelationshipTest.java: create graph with both directed and non-directed edges

RelationshipTest.java

```
21        System.out.println("The graph:");
22        System.out.println(relationships);
23
24        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth = " + relationships.inDegree("Dartmouth"));
25
26        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
27        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
28            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
29
30        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth:");
31        for (String from : relationships.inNeighbors("Dartmouth"))
32            System.out.println(from + " ("+relationships.getLabel(from, "Dartmouth")+")");
33
34        System.out.println("\nElvis has left the building");
35        relationships.removeVertex("Elvis");
36        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
37        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
38            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
39
40        System.out.println("\nAlice & Charlie work together");
41        relationships.insertUndirected("Alice", "Charlie", "co-worker");
42        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
43        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
44            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
45        System.out.println("\nLinks from Charlie:");
46        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Charlie"))
47            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Charlie", to)+")");
48
49        System.out.println("\nAlice unfrieds Bob");
50        relationships.removeDirected("Alice", "Bob");
51        System.out.println("and Charlie gets fired");
52        relationships.removeUndirected("Alice", "Charlie");
53        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
54        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
55            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
56
57        System.out.println("\nThe final graph:");
58        System.out.println(relationships);
```

Removing node Elvis also removes link from Alice and others

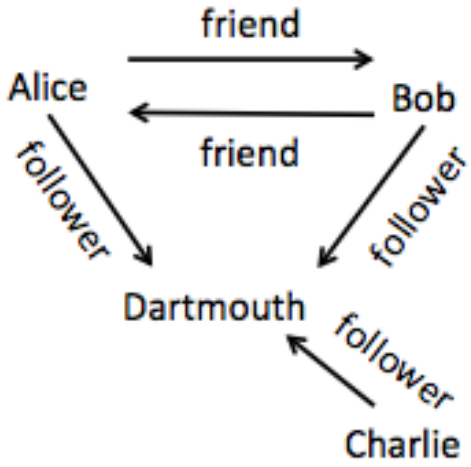


RelationshipTest.java: create graph with both directed and non-directed edges

RelationshipTest.java

```
21        System.out.println("The graph:");
22        System.out.println(relationships);
23
24        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth = " + relationships.inDegree("Dartmouth"));
25
26        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
27        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
28            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
29
30        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth:");
31        for (String from : relationships.inNeighbors("Dartmouth"))
32            System.out.println(from + " ("+relationships.getLabel(from, "Dartmouth")+")");
33
34        System.out.println("\nElvis has left the building");
35        relationships.removeVertex("Elvis");
36        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
37        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
38            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
39
40        System.out.println("\nAlice & Charlie work together");
41        relationships.insertUndirected("Alice", "Charlie", "co-worker");
42        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
43        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
44            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
45        System.out.println("\nLinks from Charlie:");
46        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Charlie"))
47            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Charlie", to)+")");
48
49        System.out.println("\nAlice unfrieds Bob");
50        relationships.removeDirected("Alice", "Bob");
51        System.out.println("and Charlie gets fired");
52        relationships.removeUndirected("Alice", "Charlie");
53        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
54        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
55            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
56
57        System.out.println("\nThe final graph:");
58        System.out.println(relationships);
```

Removing node Elvis also removes link from Alice and others



Output:

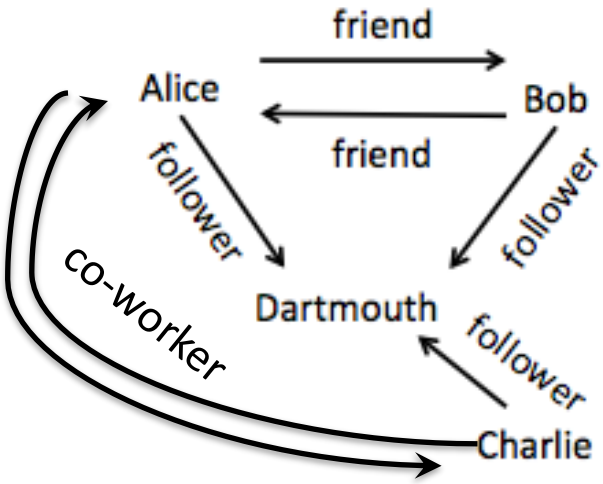
Links from Alice:
Dartmouth (follower)
Bob (friend)

RelationshipTest.java: create graph with both directed and non-directed edges

RelationshipTest.java

```
21        System.out.println("The graph:");
22        System.out.println(relationships);
23
24        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth = " + relationships.inDegree("Dartmouth"));
25
26        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
27        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
28            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
29
30        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth:");
31        for (String from : relationships.inNeighbors("Dartmouth"))
32            System.out.println(from + " ("+relationships.getLabel(from, "Dartmouth")+")");
33
34        System.out.println("\nElvis has left the building");
35        relationships.removeVertex("Elvis");
36        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
37        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
38            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
39
40        System.out.println("\nAlice & Charlie work together");
41        relationships.insertUndirected("Alice", "Charlie", "co-worker");
42        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
43        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
44            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
45        System.out.println("\nLinks from Charlie:");
46        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Charlie"))
47            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Charlie", to)+")");
48
49        System.out.println("\nAlice unfrieds Bob");
50        relationships.removeDirected("Alice", "Bob");
51        System.out.println("and Charlie gets fired");
52        relationships.removeUndirected("Alice", "Charlie");
53        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
54        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
55            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
56
57        System.out.println("\nThe final graph:");
58        System.out.println(relationships);
```

Adding link between Charlie and Alice



Output:

Alice & Charlie work together

Links from Alice:
Dartmouth (follower)
Bob (friend)
Charlie (co-worker)

Links from Charlie:
Dartmouth (follower)
Alice (co-worker)

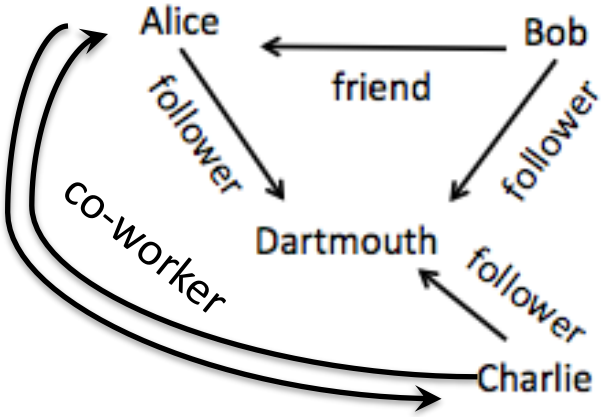
RelationshipTest.java: create graph with both directed and non-directed edges

RelationshipTest.java

```
21        System.out.println("The graph:");
22        System.out.println(relationships);
23
24        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth = " + relationships.inDegree("Dartmouth"));
25
26        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
27        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
28            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
29
30        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth:");
31        for (String from : relationships.inNeighbors("Dartmouth"))
32            System.out.println(from + " ("+relationships.getLabel(from, "Dartmouth")+")");
33
34        System.out.println("\nElvis has left the building");
35        relationships.removeVertex("Elvis");
36        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
37        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
38            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
39
40        System.out.println("\nAlice & Charlie work together");
41        relationships.insertUndirected("Alice", "Charlie", "co-worker");
42        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
43        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
44            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
45        System.out.println("\nLinks from Charlie:");
46        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Charlie"))
47            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Charlie", to)+")");
48
49        System.out.println("\nAlice unfrieds Bob");
50        relationships.removeDirected("Alice", "Bob");
51        System.out.println("and Charlie gets fired");
52        relationships.removeUndirected("Alice", "Charlie");
53        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
54        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
55            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
56
57        System.out.println("\nThe final graph:");
58        System.out.println(relationships);
```

Alice removes edge to Bob

And Charlie no longer co-worker



Output:

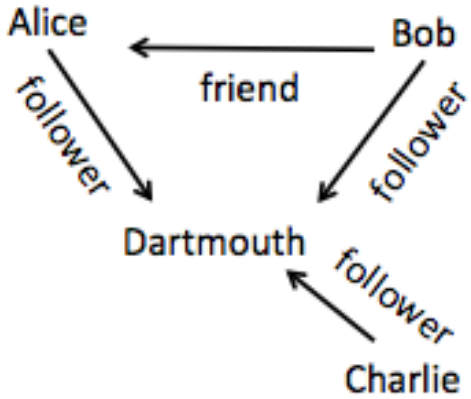
Alice unfriends Bob
and Charlie gets fired

Links from Alice:
Dartmouth (follower)

RelationshipTest.java: create graph with both directed and non-directed edges

RelationshipTest.java

```
21        System.out.println("The graph:");
22        System.out.println(relationships);
23
24        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth = " + relationships.inDegree("Dartmouth"));
25
26        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
27        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
28            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
29
30        System.out.println("\nLinks to Dartmouth:");
31        for (String from : relationships.inNeighbors("Dartmouth"))
32            System.out.println(from + " ("+relationships.getLabel(from, "Dartmouth")+")");
33
34        System.out.println("\nElvis has left the building");
35        relationships.removeVertex("Elvis");
36        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
37        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
38            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
39
40        System.out.println("\nAlice & Charlie work together");
41        relationships.insertUndirected("Alice", "Charlie", "co-worker");
42        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
43        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
44            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
45        System.out.println("\nLinks from Charlie:");
46        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Charlie"))
47            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Charlie", to)+")");
48
49        System.out.println("\nAlice unfrieds Bob");
50        relationships.removeDirected("Alice", "Bob");
51        System.out.println("and Charlie gets fired");
52        relationships.removeUndirected("Alice", "Charlie");
53        System.out.println("\nLinks from Alice:");
54        for (String to : relationships.outNeighbors("Alice"))
55            System.out.println(to + " ("+relationships.getLabel("Alice", to)+")");
56
57        System.out.println("\nThe final graph:");
58        System.out.println(relationships);
```



Output:

```
The final graph:
Vertices: [Bob, Dartmouth, Alice, Charlie]
Out edges: {Bob={Dartmouth=follower, Alice=friend}, Dartmouth={},
Alice={Dartmouth=follower},Charlie={Dartmouth=follower}}
```