

Graphs in the `gRbase` package

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1 Introduction

For the R community, the three packages `graph`, `RBGL` and `Rgraphviz` are extremely useful tools for graph operations, manipulation and layout. The `gRbase` package adds some additional tools to these fine packages. The most important ones are:

1. Undirected and directed acyclic graphs can be specified using formulae or an adjacency list using the functions `ug()` and `dag()`. This gives graphs represented as `graphNEL` objects, which is one of the graph representations available in the `graph` package. (The 'NEL' in `graphNEL` stands for “node–edge–list”).
2. Similarly, graphs represented as adjacency matrices can be specified as formula or an adjacency list using `ugMAT()` and `dagMAT()`.
3. Some graph algorithms are implemented in `gRbase`. These can be applied to graphs represented as `graphNELs` or as matrices.

The most important ones are: `mcs()`, `mcsMAT()` (maximum cardinality search) `moralize()`, `moralizeMAT()` (moralization of directed acyclic graph), `rip()`, `ripMAT()` (RIP ordering of cliques of triangulated undirected graph), `triangulate()`, `triangulateMAT()` (triangulate undirected graph). For example `mcs()` can be applied to a `graphNEL` object whereas `mcsMAT` is to be applied to an adjacency matrix.

Furthermore corresponding to some of the functions in the `graph` and `RBGL` packages there are corresponding matrix versions of these implemented in `gRbase`. These are: `maxCliqueMAT()`.

2 Graphs

An undirected graph represented as a `graphNEL` object is created by the `ug()` function. The graph can be specified by a formula, a list of formulas or a list of vectors. Thus the following two forms are equivalent:

```

> ug11 <- ug(~a * b * c, ~c * d, ~d * e, ~e * a, ~f * g)

A graphNEL graph with undirected edges
Number of Nodes = 7
Number of Edges = 7

> ug12 <- ug(~a * b * c + c * d + d * e + a * e + f * g)

A graphNEL graph with undirected edges
Number of Nodes = 7
Number of Edges = 7

> ug13 <- ug(c("a", "b", "c"), c("c", "d"), c("d", "e"), c("a", "e"),
+          c("f", "g"))

A graphNEL graph with undirected edges
Number of Nodes = 7
Number of Edges = 7

```

Notice that instead of “*”, a “:” can be used in the formula specifications above.

A representation as an adjacency matrix can be obtained with

```

> ug11m <- ugMAT(~a * b * c, ~c * d, ~d * e, ~e * a, ~f * g)

  a b c d e f g
a 0 1 1 0 1 0 0
b 1 0 1 0 0 0 0
c 1 1 0 1 0 0 0
d 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
e 1 0 0 1 0 0 0
f 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
g 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

> ug12m <- ugMAT(~a * b * c + c * d + d * e + a * e + f * g)

  a b c d e f g
a 0 1 1 0 1 0 0
b 1 0 1 0 0 0 0
c 1 1 0 1 0 0 0
d 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
e 1 0 0 1 0 0 0
f 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
g 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

> ug13m <- ugMAT(c("a", "b", "c"), c("c", "d"), c("d", "e"), c("a",
+          "e"), c("f", "g"))

  a b c d e f g
a 0 1 1 0 1 0 0
b 1 0 1 0 0 0 0
c 1 1 0 1 0 0 0
d 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
e 1 0 0 1 0 0 0
f 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
g 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

```

A directed acyclic graph can be specified as a collection of formulas or as a list of vectors:

```

> dag11 <- dag(~a, ~b * a, ~c * a * b, ~d * c * e, ~e * a, ~g * f)

A graphNEL graph with directed edges
Number of Nodes = 7
Number of Edges = 7

> dag12 <- dag("a", c("b", "a"), c("c", "a", "b"), c("d", "c", "e"),
+          c("e", "a"), c("g", "f"))

A graphNEL graph with directed edges
Number of Nodes = 7
Number of Edges = 7

```

Here $\sim a$ means that “a” has no parents while $\sim d * b * c$ means that “d” has parents “b” and “c”. Notice that instead of “*”, a “:” can be used in the specification.

A representation as an adjacency matrix can be obtained with

```
> dag11m <- dagMAT(~a, ~b * a, ~c * a * b, ~d * c * e, ~e * a, ~g *
+ f)

  a b c d e g f
a 0 1 1 0 1 0 0
b 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
c 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
d 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
e 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
g 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
f 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

> dag12m <- dagMAT("a", c("b", "a"), c("c", "a", "b"), c("d", "c",
+ "e"), c("e", "a"), c("g", "f"))

  a b c d e g f
a 0 1 1 0 1 0 0
b 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
c 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
d 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
e 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
g 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
f 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
```

Graphs (represented as `graphNEL` objects) are displayed with `plot()`, but this requires that the `Rgraphviz` package is installed.

2.1 Graph queries

The `graph` and `RBGL` packages implement various graph operations for `graphNEL` objects. See the documentation for these packages. The `gRbase` implements a few additional functions, see Section 1. An additional function in `gRbase` for graph operations is `querygraph()`. This function is intended as a wrapper for the various graph operations available in `gRbase`, `graphand` and `RBGL`.

2.2 More advanced graph operations

A moralized directed acyclic graph is obtained with

```
> moralize(dag11)

A graphNEL graph with undirected edges
Number of Nodes = 7
Number of Edges = 8
```

Testing for whether a graph is triangulated is based on Maximum Cardinality Search. If `character(0)` is returned the graph is not triangulated. Otherwise a linear ordering of the nodes is returned.

```
> mcs(ug11)
```

Triangulate an undirected graph by adding extra edges to the graph:

```
> tug1 <- triangulate(ug11)

A graphNEL graph with undirected edges
Number of Nodes = 7
Number of Edges = 8
```

A RIP ordering of the cliques of a triangulated graph can be obtained as:

```
> r <- rip(tug1)
> r

cliques
 1 : c a b
 2 : e a c
 3 : d c e
 4 : g f
separators
 1 :
 2 : a c
 3 : c e
 4 :
parents
 1 : 0
 2 : 1
 3 : 2
 4 : 0
```

For graphs represented as matrices, the corresponding functions are `moralizeMAT()`, `mcsMAT()`, `triangulateMAT()` and `ripMAT()`.

3 Coercion

Coercion between representations as a `graphNEL` object and an adjacency matrix can be done with the `as()` method from the `graph` package:

```
> as(ug11, "matrix")

  a b c d e f g
a 0 1 1 0 1 0 0
b 1 0 1 0 0 0 0
c 1 1 0 1 0 0 0
d 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
e 1 0 0 1 0 0 0
f 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
g 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

> as(ug11m, "graphNEL")

A graphNEL graph with undirected edges
Number of Nodes = 7
Number of Edges = 7
```

```
> as(dag11, "matrix")

  a b c d e g f
a 0 1 1 0 1 0 0
b 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
c 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
d 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
e 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
g 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
f 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

> as(dag11m, "graphNEL")

A graphNEL graph with directed edges
Number of Nodes = 7
Number of Edges = 7
```

4 Speed considerations

It is worth noticing that working with graphs represented as `graphNEL` objects is somewhat slower working with graphs represented as adjacency matrices.

Consider for example coercion from a `graphNEL` object. This can be obtained with `as()` as shown above or by using `as.adjMAT()` from `gRbase`. The timings are:

```
> system.time({
+   for (ii in 1:200) as(ug11, "matrix")
+ })

   user system elapsed
 0.73   0.00   0.75

> system.time({
+   for (ii in 1:200) as.adjMAT(ug11)
+ })

   user system elapsed
 0.05   0.00   0.05
```

Similarly, consider finding the cliques of an undirected graph represented as a `graphNEL` object or as a matrix:

```
> system.time({
+   for (ii in 1:200) maxClique(ug11)
+ })

   user system elapsed
 0.28   0.00   0.28

> system.time({
+   for (ii in 1:200) maxCliqueMAT(ug11m)
+ })

   user system elapsed
 0.01   0.00   0.01
```