Package ‘RBGL’

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astarSearch

**Description**

Compute astarSearch for a graph

**Usage**

```r
astarSearch(g)
```

**Arguments**

- `g`: an instance of the `graph` class

**Details**

NOT IMPLEMENTED YET. TO BE FILLED IN

**Value**

a string indicating non-implementation

**Author(s)**

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

**References**

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)


**Examples**

```r
con <- file(system.file("XML/dijkex.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)
astarSearch(coex)
```
bandwidth

Compute bandwidth for an undirected graph

Description

Compute bandwidth for an undirected graph

Usage

bandwidth(g)

Arguments

- **g**: an instance of the graph class with edgemode “undirected”

Details

The bandwidth of an undirected graph G=(V, E) is the maximum distance between two adjacent vertices. See documentation on bandwidth in Boost Graph Library for more details.

Value

- **bandwidth**: the bandwidth of the given graph

Author(s)

- Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

- Boost Graph Library ( www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html )

Examples

```r
con <- file(system.file("XML/dijkex.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)
coex <- ugraph(coex)
bandwidth(coex)
```
Bellman-Ford shortest paths using boost C++

**Description**

Algorithm for the single-source shortest paths problem for a graph with both positive and negative edge weights.

**Usage**

```c
bellman.ford.sp(g, start=nodes(g)[1])
```

**Arguments**

- `g` instance of class graph
- `start` character: node name for start of path

**Details**

This function interfaces to the Boost graph library C++ routines for Bellman-Ford shortest paths. Choose the appropriate algorithm to calculate the shortest path carefully based on the properties of the given graph. See documentation on Bellman-Ford algorithm in Boost Graph Library for more details.

**Value**

A list with elements:

- `all_edges_minimized` true if all edges are minimized, false otherwise.
- `distance` The vector of distances from `start` to each node of `g`; includes `Inf` when there is no path from `start`.
- `penult` A vector of indices (in `nodes(g)`) of predecessors corresponding to each node on the path from that node back to `start`.

For example, if the element one of this vector has value 10, that means that the predecessor of node 1 is node 10. The next predecessor is found by examining `penult[10]`.

- `start` The start node that was supplied in the call to `bellman.ford.sp`.

**Author(s)**

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

**References**

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)
betweenness.centrality.clustering

**Graph clustering based on edge betweenness centrality**

**Description**

Graph clustering based on edge betweenness centrality

**Usage**

```r
betweenness.centrality.clustering(g, threshold = -1, normalize = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `g`: an instance of the graph class with edgemode “undirected”
- `threshold`: threshold to terminate clustering process
- `normalize`: boolean, when TRUE, the edge betweenness centrality is scaled by \( \frac{2}{(n-1)(n-2)} \) where \( n \) is the number of vertices in \( g \); when FALSE, the edge betweenness centrality is the absolute value

**Details**

To implement graph clustering based on edge betweenness centrality.

The algorithm is iterative, at each step it computes the edge betweenness centrality and removes the edge with maximum betweenness centrality when it is above the given threshold. When the maximum betweenness centrality falls below the threshold, the algorithm terminates.

See documentation on Clustering algorithms in Boost Graph Library for details.

**Value**

A list of

- `no.of.edges`: number of remaining edges after removal
- `edges`: remaining edges
- `edge.betweenness.centrality`: betweenness centrality of remaining edges

**Author(s)**

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>
References

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)


See Also

brandes.betweenness.centrality

Examples

con <- file(system.file("XML/conn.gxl",package="RBGL"))
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)
coex <- ugraph(coex)
betweenness.centrality.clustering(coex, 0.5, TRUE)

bfs

Breadth and Depth-first search

Description

These functions return information on graph traversal by breadth and depth first search using routines from the BOOST library.

Usage

bfs(object, node, checkConn=TRUE)
dfs(object, node, checkConn=TRUE)

Arguments

object instance of class graph from Bioconductor graph class
node node name where search starts; defaults to the node in first position in the node vector.
checkConn logical for backwards compatibility; this parameter has no effect as of RBGL 1.7.9 and will be removed in future versions.

Details

These two functions are interfaces to the BOOST graph library functions for breadth first and depth first search. Both methods handle unconnected graphs by applying the algorithms over the connected components.

Cormen et al note (p 542) that ‘results of depth-first search may depend upon the order in which the vertices are examined ... These different visitation orders tend not to cause problems in practice, as any DFS result can usually be used effectively, with essentially equivalent results’. 
Value

For bfs a vector of node indices in order of BFS visit.

For dfs a list of two vectors of nodes, with elements discover (order of DFS discovery), and finish (order of DFS completion).

Author(s)

VJ Carey <stvjc@channing.harvard.edu>

References

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)


Examples

```r
con1 <- file(system.file("XML/bfsex.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
dd <- fromGXL(con1)
close(con1)

bfs(dd, "r")
bfs(dd, "s")

con2 <- file(system.file("XML/dfsex.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
dd2 <- fromGXL(con2)
close(con2)

dfs(dd2, "u")
```

---

**biConnComp**

*Compute biconnected components for a graph*

Description

Compute biconnected components for a graph

Usage

```r
biConnComp(g)
articulationPoints(g)
```

Arguments

- `g`: an instance of the graph class
Details

A biconnected graph is a connected graph that remains connected when any one of its vertices, and all the edges incident on this vertex, is removed and the graph remains connected. A biconnected component of a graph is a subgraph which is biconnected. An integer label is assigned to each edge to indicate which biconnected component it's in.

A vertex in a graph is called an articulation point if removing it increases the number of connected components.

See the documentation for the Boost Graph Library for more details.

Value

For biConnComp: a vector whose length is no. of biconnected components, each entry is a list of nodes that are on the same biconnected components.

For articulationPoints: a vector of articulation points in the graph.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)


Examples

con <- file(system.file("XML/conn.gxl", package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)

biConnComp(coex)
articulationPoints(coex)

---

boyerMyrvoldPlanarityTest

Description

boyerMyrvoldPlanarityTest description

Usage

boyerMyrvoldPlanarityTest(g)

Arguments

g instance of class graphNEL from Bioconductor graph class
Value

logical, TRUE if test succeeds

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)

Examples

con <- file(system.file("XML/dijkex.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con)
edgemode(coex) = "undirected"
boyerMyrvoldPlanarityTest(coex) # only shows runnability, need better case


brandes.betweenness.centrality

_Calculate betweenness centrality for an undirected graph_

Description

Compute betweenness centrality for an undirected graph

Usage

brandes.betweenness.centrality(g)

Arguments

g an instance of the graph class with edgemode “undirected”

Details

Brandes.betweenness.centrality computes the betweenness centrality of each vertex or each edge in the graph, using an algorithm by U. Brandes.

Betweenness centrality of a vertex $v$ is calculated as follows: $N_{st}(v) =$ no. of shortest paths from $s$ to $t$ that pass through $v$, $N_{st} =$ no. of shortest paths from $s$ to $t$, betweenness centrality of $v =$ $\text{sum}(N_{st}(v)/N_{st})$ for all vertices $s \neq v \neq t$.

Betweenness centrality of an edge is calculated similarly.

The relative betweenness centrality for a vertex is to scale the betweenness centrality of the given vertex by $2/(n^2-3n+2)$ where $n$ is the no. of vertices in the graph.

Central point dominance measures the maximum betweenness of any vertex in the graph.

See documentation on brandes betweenness centrality in Boost Graph Library for more details.
chrobakPayneStraightLineDrawing

Value

A list of

- betweenness.centrality.vertices
  betweenness centrality of each vertex
- betweenness.centrality.edges
  betweenness centrality of each edge
- relative.betweenness.centrality.vertices
  relative betweenness centrality of each vertex
- dominance
  maximum betweenness of any point in the graph

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)

See Also

- betweenness.centrality.clustering

Examples

```r
con <- file(system.file("XML/conn.gxl", package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)
coex <- ugraph(coex)
brandes.betweenness.centrality(coex)
```

chrobakPayneStraightLineDrawing
crobakPayneStraightLineDrawing

Description

chrobakPayneStraightLineDrawing description

Usage

chrobakPayneStraightLineDrawing(g)

Arguments

g instance of class graphNEL from Bioconductor graph class
Details


Value

A matrix with rows 'x' and 'y', and columns corresponding to graph nodes.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)


Examples

V <- LETTERS[1:7]
g <- new("graphNEL", nodes=V, edgemode="undirected")
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[1+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[2+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+2], V[3+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+3], V[0+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+3], V[4+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+4], V[5+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+5], V[6+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+6], V[3+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+5], V[5+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+2], V[4+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[3+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[5+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[6+1], g)
x3 <- chrobakPayneStraightLineDrawing(g)
x3
plot(t(x3))
el = edgeL(g)
for (i in seq_len(length(nodes(g))))
  segments(
    rep(x3["x",i], length(el[[i]]$edges)),
    rep(x3["y",i], length(el[[i]]$edges)),
    x3["x", nodes(g)[el[[i]]$edges]],
    x3["y", nodes(g)[el[[i]]$edges]]
  )
Description

Calculate clustering coefficient for an undirected graph

Usage

clusterCoef(g, Weighted=FALSE, vW=degree(g))

Arguments

g an instance of the graph class
Weighted calculate weighted clustering coefficient or not
vW vertex weights to use when calculating weighted clustering coefficient

Details

For an undirected graph G, let delta(v) be the number of triangles with v as a node, let tau(v) be the number of triples, i.e., paths of length 2 with v as the center node.

Let V' be the set of nodes with degree at least 2.

Define clustering coefficient for v, c(v) = (delta(v) / tau(v)).

Define clustering coefficient for G, C(G) = sum(c(v)) / |V'|, for all v in V'.

Define weighted clustering coefficient for g, Cw(G) = sum(w(v) * c(v)) / sum(w(v)), for all v in V'.

Value

Clustering coefficient for graph G.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References


See Also

clusterCoefAppr, transitivity, graphGenerator

Examples

c <- file(system.file("XML/conn.gxl",package="RBGL"))
g <- fromGXL(c)
close(c)
cc <- clusterCoef(g)
ccw1 <- clusterCoef(g, Weighted=TRUE)
vW <- c(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)
ccw2 <- clusterCoef(g, Weighted=TRUE, vW)
clusteringCoefAppr  Approximate clustering coefficient for an undirected graph

Description

Approximate clustering coefficient for an undirected graph

Usage

clusteringCoefAppr(g, k=length(nodes(g)), Weighted=FALSE, vW=degree(g))

Arguments

g  an instance of the graph class
Weighted  calculate weighted clustering coefficient or not
vW  vertex weights to use when calculating weighted clustering coefficient
k  parameter controls total expected runtime

Details

It is quite expensive to compute cluster coefficient and transitivity exactly for a large graph by computing the number of triangles in the graph. Instead, clusteringCoefAppr samples triples with appropriate probability, returns the ratio between the number of existing edges and the number of samples.

MORE ABOUT CHOICE OF K.

See reference for more details.

Value

Approximated clustering coefficient for graph g.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References


See Also

clusteringCoef, transitivity, graphGenerator
**Examples**

```r
c <- file(system.file("XML/conn.gxl",package="RBGL"))
g <- fromGXL(c)
close(c)

k = length(nodes(g))
cc <- clusteringCoefAppr(g, k)
ccw1 <- clusteringCoefAppr(g, k, Weighted=TRUE)
vw <- c(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)
ccw2 <- clusteringCoefAppr(g, k, Weighted=TRUE, vw)
```

---

**connectedComp**

*Identify Connected Components in an Undirected Graph*

**Description**

The connected components in an undirected graph are identified. If the graph is directed then the weakly connected components are identified.

**Usage**

```r
connectedComp(g)
```

**Arguments**

- `g`  
  graph with edgemode “undirected”

**Details**

Uses a depth first search approach to identifying all the connected components of an undirected graph. If the input, g, is a directed graph it is first transformed to an undirected graph (using `ugraph`).

**Value**

A list of length equal to the number of connected components in g. Each element of the list contains a vector of the node labels for the nodes that are connected.

**Author(s)**

Vince Carey <stvjc@channing.harvard.edu>

**References**

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)


**See Also**

`connComp`, `strongComp`, `ugraph`, `same.component`
Examples

```r
c con <- file(system.file("GXL/kmstEx.gxl", package="graph"), open="r")
k m <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)
k m <- graph::addNode(c("F", "G", "H"), km)
k m <- addEdge("G", "H", km, 1)
k m <- addEdge("H", "G", km, 1)
ukm <- ugraph(km)
ukm
d distance <- dag.sp(g, start=nodes(g)[1])
distance
d start <- dag.sp(g, start=nodes(g)[1])
d start

Example usage:
```

dag.sp

**Description**

Algorithm for the single-source shortest-paths problem on a weighted, directed acyclic graph (DAG)

**Usage**

```r
dag.sp(g, start=nodes(g)[1])
```

**Arguments**

- `g` instance of class graph
- `start` source node for start of paths

**Details**

These functions are interfaces to the Boost graph library C++ routines for single-source shortest-paths on a weighted directed acyclic graph. Choose appropriate shortest-path algorithms carefully based on the properties of the input graph. See documentation in Boost Graph Library for more details.

**Value**

A list with elements:

- `distance` The vector of distances from `start` to each node of `g`; includes `Inf` when there is no path from `start`.
- `penult` A vector of indices (in `nodes(g)`) of predecessors corresponding to each node on the path from that node back to `start`. For example, if the element one of this vector has value 10, that means that the predecessor of node 1 is node 10. The next predecessor is found by examining `penult[10]`.
- `start` The start node that was supplied in the call to `dag.sp`.

**Author(s)**

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>
**dijkstra.sp**

**References**

Boost Graph Library ( www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html )


**See Also**

bellman.ford.sp, dijkstra.sp, johnson.all.pairs.sp, sp.between

**Examples**

```r
con <- file(system.file("XML/conn2.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
dd <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)
dag.sp(dd)
dag.sp(dd,nodes(dd)[2])
```

---

**dijkstra.sp**

*Dijkstra’s shortest paths using boost C++*

**Description**

dijkstra’s shortest paths

**Usage**

dijkstra.sp(g,start=nodes(g)[1], eW=unlist(edgeWeights(g)))

**Arguments**

- `g`: instance of class graph
- `start`: character: node name for start of path
- `eW`: numeric: edge weights.

**Details**

These functions are interfaces to the Boost graph library C++ routines for Dijkstra’s shortest paths. For some graph subclasses, computing the edge weights can be expensive. If you are calling dijkstra.sp in a loop, you can pass the edge weights explicitly to avoid the edge weight creation cost.

**Value**

A list with elements:

- `distance`: The vector of distances from `start` to each node of `g`; includes `Inf` when there is no path from `start`.
- `penult`: A vector of indices (in `nodes(g)`) of predecessors corresponding to each node on the path from that node back to `start`
For example, if the element one of this vector has value 10, that means that the predecessor of node 1 is node 10. The next predecessor is found by examining penult[10].

start	The start node that was supplied in the call to dijkstra.sp.

Author(s)
VJ Carey <stvjc@channing.harvard.edu>

References
Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)

See Also
bellman.ford.sp, dag.sp, johnson.all.pairs.sp, sp.between

Examples
con1 <- file(system.file("XML/dijkex.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
dd <- fromGXL(con1)
close(con1)
dijkstra.sp(dd)
dijkstra.sp(dd,nodes(dd)[2])

con2 <- file(system.file("XML/ospf.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
ospf <- fromGXL(con2)
close(con2)
dijkstra.sp(ospf,nodes(ospf)[6])

dominatorTree	Compute dominator tree from a vertex in a directed graph

Description
Compute dominator tree from a vertex in a directed graph

Usage
dominatorTree(g, start=nodes(g)[1])
lengauerTarjanDominatorTree(g, start=nodes(g)[1])

Arguments
g	a directed graph, one instance of the graph class
start	a vertex in graph g
**Details**

As stated in documentation on Lengauer Tarjan dominator tree in Boost Graph Library:

A vertex \( u \) dominates a vertex \( v \), if every path of directed graph from the entry to \( v \) must go through \( u \).

This function builds the dominator tree for a directed graph.

**Value**

Output is a vector, giving each node its immediate dominator.

**Author(s)**

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

**References**

Boost Graph Library ( www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html )

**Examples**

```r
con1 <- file(system.file("XML/dominator.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
g1 <- fromGXL(con1)
close(con1)

dominatorTree(g1)
lengauerTarjanDominatorTree(g1)
```

---

**Description**

computed edge connectivity and min disconnecting set for an undirected graph

**Usage**

```r
dgeConnectivity(g)
```

**Arguments**

- `g` an instance of the graph class with edgemode “undirected”

**Details**

Consider a graph \( G \) consisting of a single connected component. The edge connectivity of \( G \) is the minimum number of edges in \( G \) that can be cut to produce a graph with two (disconnected) components. The set of edges in this cut is called the minimum disconnecting set.
edmondsMaxCardinalityMatching

Value
A list:

- `connectivity` the integer describing the number of edges that must be severed to obtain two components
- `minDisconSet` a list (of length `connectivity`) of pairs of node names describing the edges that need to be cut to obtain two components

Author(s)
Vince Carey <stvjc@channing.harvard.edu>

References
- Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)

See Also
- `minCut`, `edmonds.karp.max.flow`, `push.relabel.max.flow`

Examples
```r
con <- file(system.file("XML/conn.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)

edgeConnectivity(coex)
```

edmondsMaxCardinalityMatching

Description
edmondsMaxCardinalityMatching description

Usage
```r
edmondsMaxCardinalityMatching(g)
```

Arguments
- `g` instance of class graphNEL from Bioconductor graph class

Value
a list with two components: a logical named 'Is max matching' and a character matrix named 'Matching' with two rows 'vertex' and 'matched vertex', entries are node labels.
edmondsOptimumBranching

Author(s)
Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References
Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)

Examples
V <- LETTERS[1:18]
g <- new("graphNEL", nodes=V, edgemode="undirected")
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[4+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[5+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+2], V[6+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+3], V[7+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+4], V[5+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+6], V[7+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+4], V[8+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+5], V[9+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+6], V[10+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+7], V[11+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+8], V[9+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+10], V[11+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+8], V[13+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+9], V[14+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+10], V[15+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+11], V[16+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+14], V[15+1], g);

x9 <- edmondsMaxCardinalityMatching(g)
x9

g <- addEdge(V[1+12], V[13+1], g);
g <- addEdge(V[1+16], V[17+1], g);

x10 <- edmondsMaxCardinalityMatching(g)
x10
extractPath

Arguments

g instance of class graphNEL from Bioconductor graph class

Details

This is an implementation of Edmonds’ algorithm to find optimum branching in a directed graph. See references for details.

Value

A list with three elements: edgeList, weights, and nodes for the optimum branching traversal

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

See Edmonds’ Algorithm on https://github.com/atofigh/edmonds-alg

Examples

V <- LETTERS[1:4]
g <- new("graphNEL", nodes=V, edgemode="directed")
g <- addEdge(V[1+0],V[1+1],g, 3)
g <- addEdge(V[1+0],V[2+1],g, 1.5)
g <- addEdge(V[1+0],V[3+1],g, 1.8)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1],V[2+1],g, 4.3)
g <- addEdge(V[1+2],V[3+1],g, 2.2)
x11 <- edmondsOptimumBranching(g)
x11

extractPath

**convert a dijkstra.sp predecessor structure into the path joining two nodes**

Description

determine a path between two nodes in a graph, using output of dijkstra.sp.

Usage

extractPath(s, f, pens)

Arguments

s index of starting node in nodes vector of the graph from which pens was derived
f index of ending node in nodes vector
pens predecessor index vector as returned in the preds component of dijkstra.sp output
**Value**

numeric vector of indices of nodes along shortest path

**Author(s)**

Vince Carey <stvj@channing.harvard.edu>

**References**

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)


**See Also**

`allShortestPaths`

**Examples**

```r
data(FileDep)
dd <- dijkstra.sp(FileDep)
extractPath(1,9,dd$pen)
```

---

**Description**

FileDep: a graphNEL object representing a file dependency dataset example in boost graph library

**Usage**

data(FileDep)

**Value**

an instance of graphNEL

**References**

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)

Examples

```r
# this is how the graph of data(FileDep) was obtained
library(graph)
fd <- file(system.file("XML/FileDep.gxl", package="RBGL"), open="r")
show(fromGXL(fd))
if (require(Rgraphviz))
{
data(FileDep)
plot(FileDep)
}
close(fd)
```

---

`floyd.warshall.all.pairs.sp`

*compute shortest paths for all pairs of nodes*

**Description**

compute shortest paths for all pairs of nodes

**Usage**

`floyd.warshall.all.pairs.sp(g)`

**Arguments**

- `g` graph object with edge weights given

**Details**

Compute shortest paths between every pair of vertices for a dense graph. It works on both undirected and directed graph. The result is given as a distance matrix. The matrix is symmetric for an undirected graph, and asymmetric (very likely) for a directed graph. For a sparse graph, the `johnson.all.pairs.sp` functions should be used instead.

See documentation on these algorithms in Boost Graph Library for more details.

**Value**

A matrix of shortest path lengths between all pairs of nodes in the graph.

**Author(s)**

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

**References**

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)

gprofile

See Also

johnson.all.pairs.sp

Examples

con <- file(system.file("XML/conn.gxl", package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)
floyd.warshall.all.pairs.sp(coex)

gprofile Compute profile for a graph

Description

Compute profile for a graph

Usage

gprofile(g)

Arguments

  g an instance of the graph class

Details

The profile of a given graph is the sum of bandwidths for all the vertices in the graph.
See documentation on this function in Boost Graph Library for more details.

Value

  profile the profile of the graph

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Boost Graph Library ( www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html )
The Boost Graph Library: User Guide and Reference Manual; by Jeremy G. Siek, Lie-Quan Lee,
and Andrew Lumsdaine; (Addison-Wesley, Pearson Education Inc., 2002), xxiv+321pp. ISBN 0-201-72914-8

Examples

con <- file(system.file("XML/dijkex.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)
gprofile(coex)
**Description**

Generate an undirected graph with adjustable clustering coefficient

**Usage**

```r
graphGenerator(n, d, o)
```

**Arguments**

- `n` no. of nodes in the generated graph
- `d` parameter for preferential attachment
- `o` parameter for triple generation

**Details**

The graph generator works according to the preferential attachment rule. It also generates graphs with adjustable clustering coefficient. Parameter `d` specifies how many preferred edges a new node has. Parameter `o` limits how many triples to add to a new node. See reference for details.

**Value**

- `no. of nodes` No. of nodes in the generated graph
- `no. of edges` No. of edges in the generated graph
- `edges` Edges in the generated graph

**Author(s)**

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

**References**


**See Also**

- clusteringCoef, transitivity, clusteringCoefAppr

**Examples**

```r
n <- 20
d <- 6
o <- 3
gg <- graphGenerator(n, d, o)
```
highlyConnSG

Compute highly connected subgraphs for an undirected graph

Description

Compute highly connected subgraphs for an undirected graph

Usage

highlyConnSG(g, sat=3, ldv=c(3,2,1))

Arguments

g an instance of the graph class with edgemode "undirected"
sat singleton adoption threshold, positive integer
ldv heuristics to remove lower degree vertice, a decreasing sequence of positive integer

Details

A graph G with n vertices is highly connected if its connectivity k(G) > n/2. The HCS algorithm partitions a given graph into a set of highly connected subgraphs, by using minimum-cut algorithm recursively. To improve performance, the approach is refined by adopting singletons, removing low degree vertices and merging clusters.

On singleton adoption: after each round of partition, some highly connected subgraphs could be singletons (i.e., a subgraph contains only one node). To reduce the number of singletons, therefore reduce number of clusters, we try to get "normal" subgraphs to "adopt" them. If a singleton, s, has n neighbours in a highly connected subgraph c, and n > sat, we add s to c. To adapt to the modified subgraphs, this adoption process is repeated until no further such adoption.

On lower degree vertices: when the graph has low degree vertices, minimum-cut algorithm will just repeatedly separate these vertices from the rest. To reduce such expensive and non-informative computation, we "remove" these low degree vertices first before applying minimum-cut algorithm. Given ldv = (d1, d2, ..., dp), (d[i] > d[i+1] > 0), we repeat the following (i from 1 to p): remove all the highly-connected-subgraph found so far; remove vertices with degrees < di; find highly-connected-subgraphs; perform singleton adoptions.

The Boost implementation does not support self-loops, therefore we signal an error and suggest that users remove self-loops using the function removeSelfLoops function. This change does affect degree, but the original article makes no specific reference to self-loops.

Value

A list of clusters, each is given as vertices in the graph.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

A Clustering Algorithm based on Graph Connectivity by E. Hartuv, R. Shamir, 1999.
incremental.components

Compute connected components for an undirected graph

Description

Compute connected components for an undirected graph

Usage

init.incremental.components(g)
incremental.components(g)
same.component(g, node1, node2)

Arguments

g an instance of the graph class
node1 one vertex of the given graph
node2 another vertex of the given graph

Details

This family of functions work together to calculate the connected components of an undirected graph. The algorithm is based on the disjoint-sets. It works where the graph is growing by adding new edges. Call "init.incremental.components" to initialize the calculation on a new graph. Call "incremental.components" to re-calculate connected components after growing the graph. Call "same.component" to learn if two given vertices are in the same connected components. Currently, the codes can only handle ONE incremental graph at a time. When you start working on another graph by calling "init.incremental.components", the disjoint-sets info on the previous graph is lost. See documentation on Incremental Connected Components in Boost Graph Library for more details.

Value

Output from init.incremental.components is a list of component numbers for each vertex in the graph.
Output from incremental.components is a list of component numbers for each vertex in the graph.
Output from same.component is true if both nodes are in the same connected component, otherwise it's false.

See Also

edgeConnectivity, minCut, removeSelfLoops

Examples

con <- file(system.file("XML/hcs.gxl", package="RBGL"))
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)

highlyConnSG(coex)
is.triangulated

**Author(s)**
Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

**References**
Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)

**See Also**
connComp, connectedComp, strongComp

**Examples**
```r
con <- file(system.file("XML/conn2.gxl", package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)

init.incremental.components(coex)
incremental.components(coex)
v1 <- 1
v2 <- 5
same.component(coex, v1, v2)
```

---

**is.triangulated** *Decide if a graph is triangulated*

**Description**
Decide if a graph is triangulated

**Usage**

```r
is.triangulated(g)
```

**Arguments**

- `g` an instance of the graph class

**Details**
An undirected graph $G = (V, E)$ is triangulated (i.e. chordal) if all cycles $[v_1, v_2, ..., v_k]$ of length 4 or more have a chord, i.e., an edge $[v_i, v_j]$ with $j \neq i \pm 1 \mod k$

An equivalent definition of chordal graphs is:
$G$ is chordal iff either $G$ is an empty graph, or there is an $v$ in $V$ such that
1. the neighborhood of $v$ (i.e., $v$ and its adjacent nodes) forms a clique, and
2. recursively, $G-v$ is chordal
Value

The return value is TRUE if \( g \) is triangulated and FALSE otherwise. An error is thrown if the graph is not undirected; you might use `ugraph` to compute the underlying graph.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Combinatorial Optimization: algorithms and complexity (p. 403) by C. H. Papadimitriou, K. Steiglitz

Examples

```r
con1 <- file(system.file("XML/conn.gxl", package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con1)
close(con1)

is.triangulated(coex)

con2 <- file(system.file("XML/hcs.gxl", package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con2)
close(con2)

is.triangulated(coex)
```

Description

`isKuratowskiSubgraph` description

Usage

`isKuratowskiSubgraph(g)`

Arguments

- `g` instance of class `graphNEL` from Bioconductor `graph` class

Value

A list with three elements: 'Is planar' (logical), 'Is there a Kuratowski subgraph' (logical), and a two-row character matrix 'Edges of Kuratowski subgraph' with rows 'from' and 'two' and node names as entries.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>
isomorphism

References

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)


Examples

V <- LETTERS[1:6]
g <- new("graphNEL", nodes=V, edgemode="undirected")
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[1+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[2+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[3+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[4+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[5+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[2+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[3+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[4+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[5+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+2], V[3+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+2], V[4+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+2], V[5+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+3], V[4+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+3], V[5+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+4], V[5+1], g)
x4 <- isKuratowskiSubgraph(g)
x4

isomorphism

Compute isomorphism from vertices in one graph to those in another graph

Description

Compute isomorphism from vertices in one graph to those in another graph

Usage

isomorphism(g1, g2)

Arguments

  g1  one instance of the graph class
  g2  one instance of the graph class
isStraightLineDrawing

Details

As stated in documentation on isomorphism in Boost Graph Library: An isomorphism is a 1-to-1 mapping of the vertices in one graph to the vertices of another graph such that adjacency is preserved. Another words, given graphs $G_1 = (V_1, E_1)$ and $G_2 = (V_2, E_2)$ an isomorphism is a function $f$ such that for all pairs of vertices $a, b$ in $V_1$, edge $(a, b)$ is in $E_1$ if and only if edge $(f(a), f(b))$ is in $E_2$.

Value

Output is true if there exists an isomorphism between $g_1$ and $g_2$, otherwise it’s false.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Boost Graph Library ( www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html )


Examples

```r
c1 <- file(system.file("XML/dijkex.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
g1 <- fromGXL(c1)
close(c1)

c2 <- file(system.file("XML/conn2.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
g2 <- fromGXL(c2)
close(c2)

isomorphism(g1, g2)
```

Description

isStraightLineDrawing description

Usage

isStraightLineDrawing(g, drawing)

Arguments

- `g`: instance of class graphNEL from Bioconductor graph class
- `drawing`: coordinates of node positions
**johnson.all.pairs.sp**

**Value**
logical, TRUE if drawing is a straight line layout for g

**Author(s)**
Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

**References**
Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)

**Examples**

```r
V <- LETTERS[1:7]
g <- new("graphNEL", nodes=V, edgemode="undirected")
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[1+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[2+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+2], V[3+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+3], V[0+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+3], V[4+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+4], V[5+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+5], V[6+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+6], V[2+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+7], V[3+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+3], V[5+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+2], V[6+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[4+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[5+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[6+1], g)
```

```r
x3 <- chrobakPayneStraightLineDrawing(g)
x8 <- isStraightLineDrawing(g, x3)
x8
```

---

**johnson.all.pairs.sp**  
*compute shortest path distance matrix for all pairs of nodes*

**Description**
compute shortest path distance matrix for all pairs of nodes

**Usage**
johnson.all.pairs.sp(g)
kCliques

Find all the k-cliques in an undirected graph

Description
Find all the k-cliques in an undirected graph

Usage
kCliques(g)

Arguments

- g: an instance of the graph class
Details

Notice that there are different definitions of k-clique in different context.

In computer science, a k-clique of a graph is a clique, i.e., a complete subgraph, of k nodes.

In Social Network Analysis, a k-clique in a graph is a subgraph where the distance between any two nodes is no greater than k.

Here we take the definition in Social Network Analysis.

Let D be a matrix, D[i][j] is the shortest path from node i to node j. Algorithm is outlined as following: (1) use Johnson's algorithm to fill D; let N = max(D[i][j]) for all i, j; (2) each edge is a 1-clique by itself; (3) for k = 2, ..., N, try to expand each (k-1)-clique to k-clique: (3.1) consider a (k-1)-clique the current k-clique KC; (3.2) repeat the following: if for all nodes j in KC, D[v][j] <= k, add node v to KC; (3.3) eliminate duplicates; (4) the whole graph is N-clique.

Value

A list of length N; k-th entry (k = 1, ..., N) is a list of all the k-cliques in graph g.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sih.ch>

References


Examples

```r
con <- file(system.file("XML/snacliqueex.gxl",package="RBGL"))
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)
kCores(coex)
```

---

**kCores**  
*Find all the k-cores in a graph*

Description

Find all the k-cores in a graph

Usage

```r
kCores(g, EdgeType=c("in", "out"))
```

Arguments

- **g**: an instance of the graph class
- **EdgeType**: what types of edges to be considered when g is directed
Details

A k-core in a graph is a subgraph where each node is adjacent to at least a minimum number, k, of the other nodes in the subgraph.

A k-core in a graph may not be connected.

The core number for each node is the highest k-core this node is in. A node in a k-core will be, by definition, in a (k-1)-core.

The implementation is based on the algorithm by V. Batagelj and M. Zaversnik, 2002.

The example snacoreex.gxl is in the paper by V. Batagelj and M. Zaversnik, 2002.

Value

A vector of the core numbers for all the nodes in g.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References


Examples

```r
con1 <- file(system.file("XML/snacoreex.gxl",package="RBGL"))
kcoex <- fromGXL(con1)
close(con1)

kCores(kcoex)

con2 <- file(system.file("XML/conn2.gxl",package="RBGL"))
kcoex2 <- fromGXL(con2)
close(con2)

kCores(kcoex2)
kCores(kcoex2, "in")
kCores(kcoex2, "out")
```

---

### lambdaSets

Find all the lambda-sets in an undirected graph

**Description**

Find all the lambda-sets in an undirected graph

**Usage**

`lambdaSets(g)`
Arguments

g an instance of the graph class

Details

From reference (1), p. 270: A set of nodes is a lambda-set if any pair of nodes in the lambda set has larger edge connectivity than any pair of nodes consisting of one node from within the lambda set and a second node from outside the lambda set.

As stated in reference (2), a lambda set is a maximal subset of nodes who have more edge-independent paths connecting them to each other than to outsiders.

A lambda set could be characterized by the minimum edge connectivity $k$ among its members, and could be called lambda-$k$ sets.

Let $N$ be maximum edge connectivity of graph $g$, we output all the lambda-$k$ set for all $k = 1, ..., N$.

Value

Maximum edge connectivity, $N$, of the graph $g$, and A list of length $N$; $k$-th entry ($k = 1, ..., N$) is a list of all the lambda-$k$ sets in graph $g$.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

(1) Social Network Analysis: Methods and Applications. By S. Wasserman and K. Faust, pp. 269.
(2) LS sets, lambda sets and other cohesive subsets. By S. P. Borgatti, M. G. Everett, P. R. Shirey, Social Networks 12 (1990) p. 337-357

Examples

```r
con <- file(system.file("XML/snalambdaex.gxl",package="RBGL"))
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)
lambdaSets(coex)
```

layout Layout an undirected graph in 2D – suspended june 16 2012

Description

Layout an undirected graph in 2D – suspended june 16 2012

Usage

```r
circleLayout(g, radius=1) # does not compile with boost 1.49
kamadaKawaiSpringLayout( g, edge_or_side=1, es_length=1 )
fruchtermanReingoldForceDirectedLayout(g, width=1, height=1)
randomGraphLayout(g, minX=0, maxX=1, minY=0, maxY=1)
```
Arguments

- `g`: an instance of the `graph` class with edgemode “undirected”
- `radius`: radius of a regular n-polygon
- `edge_or_side`: boolean indicating the length is for an edge or for a side, default is for an edge
- `es_length`: the length of an edge or a side for layout
- `width`: the width of the display area, all x coordinates fall in [-width/2, width/2]
- `height`: the height of the display area, all y coordinates fall in [-height/2, height/2]
- `minX`: minimum x coordinate
- `maxX`: maximum x coordinate
- `minY`: minimum y coordinate
- `maxY`: maximum y coordinate

Details

If you want to simply draw a graph, you should consider using package `Rgraphviz`. The layout options in package `Rgraphviz`: neato, circo and fdp, correspond to `kamadaKawaiSpringLayout`, `circleLayout` and `fruchtermanReingoldForceDirectedLayout`, respectively.

Function `circleLayout` layouts the graph with the vertices at the points of a regular n-polygon. The distance from the center of the polygon to each point is determined by the `radius` parameter.

Function `kamadaKawaiSpringLayout` provides Kamada-Kawai spring layout for connected, undirected graphs. User provides either the unit length e of an edge in the layout or the length of a side s of the display area.

Function `randomGraphLayout` places the points of the graph at random locations.

Function `fruchtermanReingoldForceDirectedLayout` performs layout of unweighted, undirected graphs. It’s a force-directed algorithm. The BGL implementation doesn’t handle disconnected graphs very well, since it doesn’t explicitly give each connected component a region proportional to its size.

See documentation on this function in Boost Graph Library for more details.

Value

A (2 x n) matrix, where n is the number of nodes in the graph, each column gives the (x, y)-coordinates for the corresponding node.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

- Boost Graph Library ( www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html )

See Also

- layoutGraph
## Examples

```r
## Not run:
con <- file(system.file("XML/conn.gxl", package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)

coex <- ugraph(coex)
circleLayout(coex)
kamadaKawaiSpringLayout(coex)
randomGraphLayout(coex)
fruchtermanReingoldForceDirectedLayout(coex, 10, 10)
## End(Not run)
```

---

### Description

makeBiconnectedPlanar description

### Usage

```r
makeBiconnectedPlanar(g)
```

### Arguments

- `g` instance of class graphNEL from Bioconductor graph class

### Details

From http://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_49_0/libs/graph/doc/planar_graphs.html

An undirected graph is connected if, for any two vertices u and v, there’s a path from u to v. An undirected graph is biconnected if it is connected and it remains connected even if any single vertex is removed. Finally, a planar graph is maximal planar (also called triangulated) if no additional edge (with the exception of self-loops and parallel edges) can be added to it without creating a non-planar graph. Any maximal planar simple graph on \( n > 2 \) vertices has exactly \( 3n - 6 \) edges and \( 2n - 4 \) faces, a consequence of Euler’s formula. If a planar graph isn’t connected, isn’t biconnected, or isn’t maximal planar, there is some set of edges that can be added to the graph to make it satisfy any of those three properties while preserving planarity. Many planar graph drawing algorithms make at least one of these three assumptions about the input graph, so there are functions in the Boost Graph Library that can help:

- `make_connected` adds a minimal set of edges to an undirected graph to make it connected.
- `make_biconnected_planar` adds a set of edges to a connected, undirected planar graph to make it biconnected while preserving planarity.
make_maximal_planar adds a set of edges to a biconnected, undirected planar graph to make it maximal planar.

The function documented here implements the second approach.

Value

A list with two elements: 'Is planar' is a logical indicating achievement of planarity, and 'new graph', a graphNEL instance that is biconnected and planar.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Boost Graph Library ( www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html )


Examples

V <- LETTERS[1:11]
g <- new("graphNEL", nodes=V, edgemode="undirected")
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[1+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+2], V[3+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+3], V[0+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+3], V[4+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+4], V[5+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+5], V[3+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+5], V[6+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+6], V[7+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+7], V[8+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+8], V[5+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+8], V[9+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[10+1], g)
x6 <- makeBiconnectedPlanar(g)
x6
Arguments

\textit{g} \hspace{2cm} \text{instance of class graphNEL from Bioconductor graph class}

Details

a graphNEL instance with a minimal set of edges added to achieve connectedness.

Value

an instance of graphNEL

Author(s)

Li Long \textless{}li.long@isb-sib.ch\textgreater{}

References

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)


Examples

\begin{verbatim}
V <- LETTERS[1:11]
g <- new("graphNEL", nodes=V, edgemode="undirected")
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[1+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+2], V[3+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+3], V[4+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+5], V[6+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+6], V[7+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+8], V[9+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+9], V[10+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+10], V[8+1], g)

x5 <- makeConnected(g)
x5
\end{verbatim}
max.flow

Arguments

\( g \)  
instance of class graphNEL from Bioconductor graph class

Details

see http://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_49_0/libs/graph/doc/planar_graphs.html

Value

a list with two elements, ‘Is planar:’, a logical indicating state of graph, and ‘new graph’, a graphNEL instance

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Boost Graph Library ( www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html )

Examples

```r
V <- LETTERS[1:10]  
g <- new("graphNEL", nodes=V, edgemode="undirected")  
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[1+1], g)  
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[2+1], g)  
g <- addEdge(V[1+2], V[3+1], g)  
g <- addEdge(V[1+3], V[4+1], g)  
g <- addEdge(V[1+4], V[5+1], g)  
g <- addEdge(V[1+5], V[6+1], g)  
g <- addEdge(V[1+6], V[7+1], g)  
g <- addEdge(V[1+7], V[8+1], g)  
g <- addEdge(V[1+8], V[9+1], g)  
x7 <- makeMaximalPlanar(g)  
x7
```

max.flow

Compute max flow for a directed graph

Description

Compute max flow for a directed graph
max.flow

Usage

edmonds.karp.max.flow(g, source, sink)
push.relabel.max.flow(g, source, sink)
kolmogorov.max.flow(g, source, sink)

Arguments

g          an instance of the graph class with edgemode “directed”
source     node name (character) or node number (int) for the source of the flow
sink       node name (character) or node number (int) for the sink of the flow

Details

Given a directed graph G=(V, E) of a single connected component with a vertex source and a vertex sink. Each arc has a positive real valued capacity, currently it’s equivalent to the weight of the arc. The flow of the network is the net flow entering the vertex sink. The maximum flow problem is to determine the maximum possible value for the flow to the sink and the corresponding flow values for each arc.

See documentation on these algorithms in Boost Graph Library for more details.

Value

A list of

maxflow    the max flow from source to sink
edges      the nodes of the arcs with non-zero capacities
flows      the flow values of the arcs with non-zero capacities

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Boost Graph Library ( www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html )

See Also

minCut, edgeConnectivity

Examples

con <- file(system.file("XML/dijkex.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
g <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)

ans1 <- edmonds.karp.max.flow(g, "B", "D")
ans2 <- edmonds.karp.max.flow(g, 3, 2)     # 3 and 2 equivalent to "C" and "B"
ans3 <- push.relabel.max.flow(g, 2, 4)     # 2 and 4 equivalent to "B" and "D"
maxClique <- push.relabel.max.flow(g, "C", "B")

# error in the following now, 14 june 2014
#ans5 <- kolmogorov.max.flow(g, "B", "D")
#ans6 <- kolmogorov.max.flow(g, 3, 2)

maxClique

Find all the cliques in a graph

Description

Find all the cliques in a graph

Usage

maxClique(g, nodes=NULL, edgeMat=NULL)

Arguments

g an instance of the graph
class

nodes vector of node names, to be supplied if g is not
class

egeMat 2 x p matrix with indices of edges in nodes, one-based, only to be supplied if
codeg is not

details

Notice the maximum clique problem is NP-complete, which means it cannot be solved by any
known polynomial algorithm.

We implemented the algorithm by C. Bron and J. Kerbosch,

It is an error to supply both g and either of the other arguments.

If g is not supplied, no checking of the consistency of nodes and edgeMat is performed.

Value

maxClique list of all cliques in g

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Finding all cliques of an undirected graph, by C. Bron and J. Kerbosch, Communication of ACM,
maximumCycleRatio

Examples

```r
con1 <- file(system.file("XML/conn.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con1)
close(con1)

maxClique(coex)

con2 <- file(system.file("XML/hcs.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con2)
close(con2)

maxClique(coex)
```

maximumCycleRatio maximumCycleRatio

Description

maximumCycleRatio description

Usage

maximumCycleRatio(g)

Arguments

g instance of class graphNEL from Bioconductor graph class

Details

NOT IMPLEMENTED

Value

A list with message indicating not implemented

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)
**minCut**

*Compute min-cut for an undirected graph*

**Description**

Compute min-cut for an undirected graph

**Usage**

```r
minCut(g)
```

**Arguments**

- `g` an instance of the `graph` class with edgemode “undirected”

**Details**

Given an undirected graph \( G=(V, E) \) of a single connected component, a cut is a partition of the set of vertices into two non-empty subsets \( S \) and \( V-S \), a cost is the number of edges that are incident on one vertex in \( S \) and one vertex in \( V-S \). The min-cut problem is to find a cut \((S, V-S)\) of minimum cost.

For simplicity, the returned subset \( S \) is the smaller of the two subsets.

**Value**

A list of

- `mincut` the number of edges to be severed to obtain the minimum cut
- `S` the smaller subset of vertices in the minimum cut
- `V-S` the other subset of vertices in the minimum cut

**Author(s)**

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

**References**

- Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)

**See Also**

- `edgeConnectivity`

**Examples**

```r
con <- file(system.file("XML/conn.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)
minCut(coex)
```
minimumCycleRatio

Description
minimumCycleRatio description

Usage
minimumCycleRatio(g)

Arguments
 g instance of class graphNEL from Bioconductor graph class

Details
Not yet implemented.

Value
a list with message

Author(s)
Li Long <li.long@isb-sih.ch>

References
Boost Graph Library ( www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html )

mstree.kruskal

Kruskal’s minimum spanning tree in boost

Description
compute the minimum spanning tree (MST) for a graph and return a representation in matrices

Usage
mstree.kruskal(x)

Arguments
 x instance of class graph
mstree.prim

Compute minimum spanning tree for an undirected graph

Description

Compute minimum spanning tree for an undirected graph

Usage

mstree.prim(g)
Ordering

Arguments

\(g\) an instance of the graph class with edgemode "undirected"

Details

This is Prim’s algorithm for solving the minimum spanning tree problem for an undirected graph with weighted edges.

See documentations on this function in Boost Graph Library for more details.

Value

- A list of
  - edges the edges that form the minimum spanning tree
  - weights the total weight of the minimum spanning tree

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

- Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)

See Also

- mstree.kruskal

Examples

```r
con <- file(system.file("XML/conn2.gxl", package="RBGL"))
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)
mstree.prim(coex)
```

---

### Ordering

Compute vertex ordering for an undirected graph

Description

Compute vertex ordering for an undirected graph

Usage

- `cuthill.mckee.ordering(g)`
- `minDegreeOrdering(g, delta=0)`
- `sloan.ordering(g, w1=1, w2=2)`
Arguments

g
delta
w1
w2

Details

The following details were obtained from the documentation of these algorithms in Boost Graph Library and readers are referred their for even more detail. The goal of the Cuthill-McKee (and reverse Cuthill-McKee) ordering algorithm is to reduce the bandwidth of a graph by reordering the indices assigned to each vertex.

The minimum degree ordering algorithm is a fill-in reduction matrix reordering algorithm.

The goal of the Sloan ordering algorithm is to reduce the profile and the wavefront of a graph by reordering the indices assigned to each vertex.

The goal of the King ordering algorithm is to reduce the bandwidth of a graph by reordering the indices assigned to each vertex.

Value

cuthill.mckee.ordering
reverse cuthill.mckee.ordering
original bandwidth
new bandwidth
minDegreeOrdering
inverse_permutation
permutation
sloan.ordering
sloan.ordering
bandwidth
profile
maxWavefront
aver.wavefront
rms.wavefront

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>
planarCanonicalOrdering

References

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)


Examples

con <- file(system.file("XML/dijkex.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)

coex <- ugraph(coex)
cuthill.mckee.ordering(coex)
minDegreeOrdering(coex)
sloan.ordering(coex)

planarCanonicalOrdering

Description

planarCanonicalOrdering description

Usage

planarCanonicalOrdering(g)

Arguments

g instance of class graphNEL from Bioconductor graph class

Details

see http://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_49_0/libs/graph/doc/planar_graphs.html

Value

A vector of ordered node names

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)

Examples

```r
V <- LETTERS[1:6]
g <- new("graphNEL", nodes=V, edgemode="undirected")
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[1+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[2+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+2], V[3+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+3], V[4+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+4], V[5+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+5], V[0+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[2+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[3+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+0], V[4+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[3+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[4+1], g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1], V[5+1], g)

x2 <- planarCanonicalOrdering(g)
x2
```

Description

planarFaceTraversal description

Usage

```r
planarFaceTraversal(g)
```

Arguments

- `g` instance of class graphNEL from Bioconductor graph class

Details


Value

A list of character vectors with ordered sequences of node names

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>
RBGL-defunct

References

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)


Examples

V <- LETTERS[1:9]
g <- new("graphNEL", nodes=V, edgemode="undirected")
g <- addEdge(V[1+0],V[1+1],g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1],V[1+2],g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+3],V[1+4],g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+4],V[1+5],g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+6],V[1+7],g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+7],V[1+8],g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+8],V[1+0],g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+0],V[1+1],g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+1],V[1+4],g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+4],V[1+7],g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+7],V[1+8],g)
g <- addEdge(V[1+8],V[1+0],g)

x1 <- planarFaceTraversal(g)
x1

---

RBGL-defunct

Defunct Functions in Package RBGL

Description

The functions or variables listed here are no longer part of the RBGL package.

Usage

prim.minST()

Value

none

See Also

Defunct
# Description

The RBGL package consists of a number of interfaces to the Boost C++ library for graph algorithms. This page follows, approximately, the chapter structure of the monograph on the Boost Graph Library by Siek et al., and gives hyperlinks to documentation on R functions currently available, along with the names of formal parameters to these functions.

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RBGL\_overview

ConnectedComponents

Functions parameters
\begin{itemize}
  \item connectedComp g
  \item highlyConnSG g,sat,ldv
  \item incremental.components g
  \item init.incremental.components g
  \item same.component g,node1,node2
  \item strongComp g
\end{itemize}

MaximumFlow

Functions parameters
\begin{itemize}
  \item edmonds.karp.max.flow g,source,sink
  \item push.relabel.max.flow g,source,sink
\end{itemize}

SparseMatrixOrdering

Functions parameters
\begin{itemize}
  \item cuthill.mckee.ordering g
  \item minDegreeOrdering g,\delta
  \item sloan.ordering g,w1,w2
\end{itemize}

LayoutAlgorithms

Functions parameters
\begin{itemize}
  \item circle.layout g,radius
  \item kamada.kawaii.spring.layout g,edge_or_side,es_length
\end{itemize}

GraphClustering

Functions parameters
\begin{itemize}
  \item betweenness.centrality.clustering g,threshold,normalize
\end{itemize}
Betweenness

Functions parameters
brandes.betweenness.centrality \( g \)

Wavefront

Functions parameters
aver.wavefront \( g \)
ith.wavefront \( g, \text{start} \)
maxWavefront \( g \)
rms.wavefront \( g \)

References

Boost Graph Library ( www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html )


removeSelfLoops remove self loops in a graph

Description
remove self loops in a graph

Usage
removeSelfLoops(g)

Arguments
\( g \) one instance of the graph class

Details
If a given graph contains self-loop(s), removeSelfLoops removes them. This is for those functions that cannot handle graphs with self-loops.

Value
A new graph without self loops.
separates

Author(s)
Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

Examples
con <- file(system.file("XML/dijkex.gxl", package="RBGL"))
g1 <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)
g2 <- ugraph(g1) removeSelfLoops(g2)

separates  A function to test whether a subset of nodes separates two other subsets of nodes.

Description
The function tests to see whether a set of nodes, S1, separates all nodes in a from all nodes in b.

Usage
separates(a, b, S1, g)

Arguments
a  The names of the nodes in the from set.
b  The names of the nodes in the to set.
S1 The names of the nodes in the separation set.
g  An instance of the graph class. All nodes named in the other arguments must be nodes of this graph.

Details
The algorithm is quite simple. A subgraph is created by removing the nodes named in S1 from g. Then all paths between elements of a to elements of b are tested for. If any path exists the function returns FALSE, otherwise it returns TRUE.

Value
Either TRUE or FALSE depending on whether S1 separates a from b in g1.

Author(s)
R. Gentleman

References
S. Lauritzen, Graphical Models, OUP.
sequential.vertex.coloring

See Also

johnson.all.pairs.sp

Examples

con <- file(system.file("XML/kmstEx.gxl",package="RBGL"))
km <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)

separates("B", "A", "E", km)
separates("B", "A", "C", km)

sequential.vertex.coloring

Compute a vertex coloring for a graph

Description

Compute vertex coloring for a graph

Usage

sequential.vertex.coloring(g)

Arguments

g an instance of the graph class

Details

A vertex coloring for a graph is to assign a color for each vertex so that no two adjacent vertices are of the same color. We designate the colors as sequential integers: 1, 2, ....

For ordered vertices, v1, v2, ..., vn, for k = 1, 2, ..., n, this algorithm assigns vk to the smallest possible color. It does NOT guarantee to use minimum number of colors.

See documentations on these algorithms in Boost Graph Library for more details.

Value

no. of colors needed

how many colors to use to color the graph

colors of nodes

color label for each vertex

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Boost Graph Library ( www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html )
**Examples**

```r
con <- file(system.file("XML/dijkex.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)
sequential.vertex.coloring(coex)
```

**Description**

sloanStartEndVertices description

**Usage**

`sloanStartEndVertices(g)`

**Arguments**

- `g`: instance of class `graphNEL` from Bioconductor graph class

**Details**

not used

**Value**

message

**Author(s)**

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

**References**

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)

### Description

Dijkstra’s shortest paths

### Usage

```r
sp.between(g, start, finish, detail=TRUE)
```

### Arguments

- `g`: instance of class graph
- `start`: node name(s) for start of path(s)
- `finish`: node name(s) for end of path(s)
- `detail`: if TRUE, output additional info on the shortest path

### Details

These functions are interfaces to the Boost graph library C++ routines for Dijkstra’s shortest paths. Function `sp.between.scalar` is obsolete.

### Value

When `start` and/or `finish` are vectors, we use the normal cycling rule in R to match both vectors and try to find the shortest path for each pair.

Function `sp.between` returns a list of info on the shortest paths. Each such shortest path is designated by its starting node and its ending node. Each element in the returned list contains:

- `length`: total length (using edge weights) of this shortest path
- `path_detail`: if requested, a vector of names of the nodes on the shortest path
- `length_detail`: if requested, a list of edge weights of this shortest path

See `pathWeights` for caveats about undirected graph representation.

### Author(s)

VJ Carey <stvjc@channing.harvard.edu>, Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

### See Also

- `bellman.ford.sp`, `dag.sp`, `dijkstra.sp`, `johnson.all.pairs.sp`
Examples

```
con <- file(system.file("XML/ospf.gxl", package="RBGL"), open="r")
ospf <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)

dijkstra.sp(ospf, nodes(ospf)[6])
sp.between(ospf, "RT6", "RT1")
sp.between(ospf, c("RT6", "RT2"), "RT1", detail=FALSE)
sp.between(ospf, c("RT6", "RT2"), c("RT1","RT5"))
# see NAs for query on nonexistent path
sp.between(ospf,"N10", "N13")
```

---

**strongComp**

Identify Strongly Connected Components

**Description**

The strongly connected components in a directed graph are identified and returned as a list.

**Usage**

```
strongComp(g)
```

**Arguments**

- `g` graph with edgemode “directed”.

**Details**

Tarjan’s algorithm is used to determine all strongly connected components of a directed graph.

**Value**

A list whose length is the number of strongly connected components in `g`. Each element of the list is a vector of the node labels for the nodes in that component.

**Author(s)**

Vince Carey <stvjc@channing.harvard.edu>

**References**

- Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)
transitive.closure

See Also
cconnComp, connectedComp, same.component

Examples

con <- file(system.file("XML/kmstEx.gxl", package="RBGL"), open="r")
km <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)

ekmc<- graph::addNode(c("F", "G", "H"), km)
kmc<- addEdge("G", "H", km, 1)
kmc<- addEdge("H", "G", km, 1)
strongComp(kmc)
connectedComp(ugraph(kmc))

transitive.closure  Compute transitive closure of a directed graph

Description

Compute transitive closure of a directed graph

Usage

transitive.closure(g)

Arguments

g an instance of the graph class

Details

This function calculates the transitive closure of a directed graph. See documentation on this function in Boost Graph Library for more details.

Value

An object of class graphNEL.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)
transitivity

Examples

```r
con <- file(system.file("XML/dijkex.gxl",package="RBGL"))
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)

transitive.closure(coex)
```

transitivity  
*Calculate transitivity for an undirected graph*

Description

Calculate transitivity for an undirected graph

Usage

```r
transitivity(g)
```

Arguments

- `g`: an instance of the `graph` class

Details

For an undirected graph G, let delta(v) be the number of triangles with v as a node, let tau(v) be the number of triples, i.e., paths of length 2 with v as the center node. Define transitivity T(G) = sum(delta(v)) / sum(tau(v)), for all v in V.

Value

Transitivity for graph g.

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References


See Also

- `clusteringCoef`
- `clusteringCoefAppr`
- `graphGenerator`

Examples

```r
con <- file(system.file("XML/conn.gxl",package="RBGL"))
g <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)

tc <- transitivity(g)
```
tsort  

*topological sort of vertices of a digraph*

**Description**

returns vector of zero-based indices of vertices of a DAG in topological sort order

**Usage**

```r
tsort(x) # now x assumed to be Bioconductor graph graphNEL
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  instance of class graphNEL from Bioconductor graph class

**Details**

calls to the topological_sort algorithm of BGL. will check in BGL whether the input is a DAG and return a vector of zeroes (of length length(nodes(x))) if it is not. Thus this function can be used to check for cycles in a digraph.

**Value**

A character vector of vertices in the topological sort sequence.

**Author(s)***

VJ Carey <stvjc@channing.harvard.edu>

**References**

Boost Graph Library (www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html)


**Examples**

```r
data(FileDep)
tsnid <- tsort(FileDep)
tsnid
FD2 <- FileDep
# now introduce a cycle
FD2 <- addEdge("bar_o", "dax_h", FD2, 1)
tsort(FD2)
```
wavefront

Compute the i-th/max/average/rms wavefront for a graph

Description

Compute the i-th/max/average/rms wavefront for a graph

Usage

ith.wavefront(g, start)
maxWavefront(g)
aver.wavefront(g)
rms.wavefront(g)

Arguments

start    a vertex of the graph class

甲醛    an instance of the graph class

Details

Assorted functions on wavefront of a graph.

Value

ith.wavefront  wavefront of the given vertex
maxWavefront   maximum wavefront of a graph
aver.wavefront average wavefront of a graph
rms.wavefront  root mean square of all wavefronts

Author(s)

Li Long <li.long@isb-sib.ch>

References

Boost Graph Library ( www.boost.org/libs/graph/doc/index.html )


See Also

dgeConnectivity
Examples

```r
con <- file(system.file("XML/dijkex.gxl",package="RBGL"), open="r")
coex <- fromGXL(con)
close(con)

ss <- 1
ith.wavefront(coex, ss)
maxWavefront(coex)
aver.wavefront(coex)
rms.wavefront(coex)
```
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