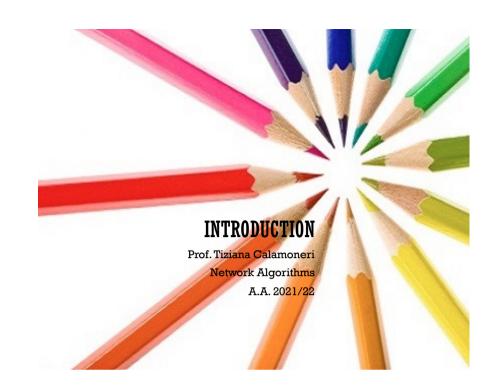


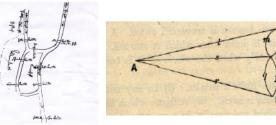
A.A. 2021/22 Blended Teaching





# THE STARTING POINT (1)

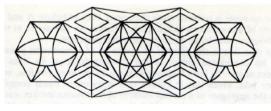
- It is usual to position the birthdate of the modern *graph theory* in 1736, when Euler formulated his Königsberg bridge problem.
- Euler solved this problem proving, in a constructive fashion, a characterization of Eulerian graphs. This is considered the first graph algorithm solving a "real life" problem.



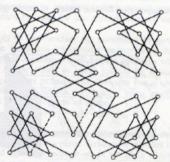


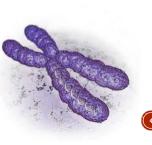
Since then, graph algorithms have been used to solve many problems in several applicative fields:

- games and puzzles:
- topology:



biology:

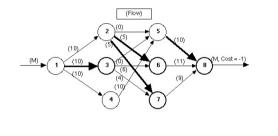




## THE STARTING POINT (3)

Specifically, in computer science:

- Electronic engineering:
- Operative research:



## THE STARTING POINT (4)



Artificial intelligence:

Data bases:

Communication:



## THE STARTING POINT (5)





This course will be focused on:

- Cable networks
- Wireless networks

oFixed

Mobile (sensor)

## THE STARTING POINT (6)

- All over the world, courses of Network Algorithms are thought.
- Almost all of them have a theoretical approach:

(in the last years)

- Princeton Univ. (Robert Tarjan) http://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/spr11/cos423/
- Stanford Univ. (Balaji Prabhakar) http://web.stanford.edu/class/ee384m/
- Cornell Univ. (David Easley & Eva Tardos) https://courses.cit.cornell.edu/cs2850\_2016fa/
- Universiteit Utrecht (Hans Bodlaender) http://www.cs.uu.nl/docs/vakken/na/
- Tel Aviv Univ.(Noga Alon & Amos Fiat) http://tau-algorithms.wikidot.com/courseschedule
- Uni Freiburg (Fabian Kuhn) http://ac.informatik.uni-freiburg.de/teaching/ss 16/network-algorithms.php

• • • • •

## THE ARRIVAL POINT

#### Aim:

to convince you that graph algorithms are not old-fashioned, though dated; instead, they are useful instruments to solve important and living problems.

- We will see a number of advanced techniques for efficient algorithm design to solve problems from networks and graphs. In many network applications, graphs are used as a natural model. In other applications, the graph model may be less obvious, but appears to be anyway very useful.
- We will study how network problems are transformed exploiting a graph model; moreover, we will look into algorithmic problems and their solutions on networks and graphs.

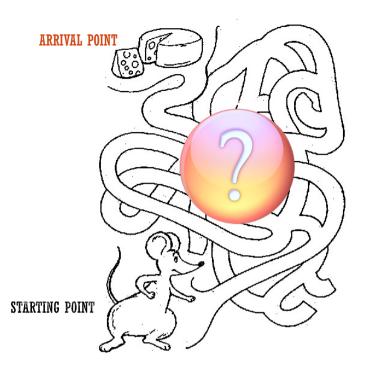
## WHICH ROUTE? (1)

Several topics will be dealt with, all in the (more or less) same way:

- Definition of the network problem
- Model as (classical) graph problem
- Known solutions for the graph problem
- Other possible approaches based on the properties of the considered networks

Some classical topics

Some research topics (suitable for theses and new results)



## WHICH ROUTE? (2)

- The first topics will be more classical, and they will exploit some things you studied in the past, in order to start in an "easy" way; then the topics will become less and less standard...
- Why (my) research topics? three reasons:
  - o Passion for these topics
  - International context
  - Chance to approach research topics in the algorithm field and produce new and interesting results (e.g. during your master thesis period...)

## WHICH ROUTE? (3)

### Topics surely dealt with in this course (1):

- Cable networks:
  - The routing problem
    - The minimum cost path problem
  - The interconnection topology layout problem i.e. The orthogonal grid drawing
  - The problem of minimizing boolean circuits i.e. The minimum set cover problem
  - The problem of infecting a network with a worm i.e.
    - The minimum vertex cover problem

# WHICH ROUTE? (4)

### Topics surely dealt with in this course (2):

- Wireless ad hoc networks:
  - The frequency assignment problem
    - A vertex coloring problem
  - The minimum energy broadcast problem i.e. The minimum spanning tree problem
  - The data mule scheduling problem i.e.
    - The travelling salesman problem

# WHICH ROUTE? (5)

### Topics surely dealt with in this course (3):

- Mobile sensor networks:
  - The centralized deployment problem i.e.
    - The minimum cost perfect matching problem on bipartite graphs
  - The self-deployment problem i.e.
    - The Voronoi diagram construction problem
  - o Monitoring by UAVs

i.e.

The multiple TSP with constraints (more or less)

# WHICH ROUTE? (6)

### Topics surely dealt with in this course (4):

- Some topics suitable for a master thesis...



(13)

(15)

## WHICH ROUTE? (7)

#### Books:

- Many topics of the course deal with recent research, so: few books and many papers
- In the web page of the course
  - http://twiki.di.uniroma1.it/twiki/view/Algoreti/WebHome1011 list of papers to be read.
- Attending lessons is particularly important!
  Even because...

## **EXAM PROCEDURE**

- Only oral exam
- Possibility of a mid term exam (on a flexible first part)
- One (short!) lesson will be held by each student
- This has a twofold aim: on the one hand it gets close students to research; on the other hand it is a good exercise to learn to extract the main ideas from a paper.
- This lesson will exonerate students by a part of the oral exam and is <u>compulsory</u> (mod the # of attendees).

## **RELATION WITH OTHER COURSES**

- This course is a second year one...
- No previous exams are required to attend this course,

#### nevertheless

- A DEEP FAMILIARITY WITH
- ALGORITHMS AND DATA STRUCTURES IS NECESSARY.

## AT THE END OF THIS COURSE...

I would be happy to have your comments, especially about possible improvements.

Namely:

- What to deep in,
- What to skip,
- What to add,
- Any other suggestion...

(17)