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⑥ A graph will be tree if and only if, satisfy these conditions.

- i) connection between vertices.
- ii) $(n-1)$ edge
- iii) no cycle.

Therefore, if any graph fulfills these conditions then we can call these graphs a tree.

⑥ first we run a DFS algorithm from the source node, it means any node which is contain in the non-bipartite connection and then I will assign colour as it goes. The first time we find a back edge connecting two vertices of the same colour. Then we unwind the node stack between two vertices. Thus we find the odd length of the cycle of the graph.