Nodes share the same type, labels identify the class of the NODES.

Relationships show which nodes are connected and specifies the attributes typically in the form of a key-value pair.

Characteristics of Graphs: Connected, Unconnected, Cyclic, Acyclic

Weights can be contained in edges and or nodes.

There has to be 1 cycle for it to be a cyclic graph.

Undirected graph where node = 2 (bipartite) is considered acyclic.

Directed graph with edges are assigned to unique nodes (node = 2 (bipartite) ) is considered cyclic.

Spanning tree is where all the nodes connected have the minimum number of edges.

Spanning tree is where all nodes are connected and no cycles. (Required to illustrate and determine it)

Skip to slide 19 afterwords:

PS\*\*Feature Engineering - Selecting and deriving attributes to feed you model\*\*

Section 2:

Closeness centrality – If node has a high closeness value, then it is highly connected to other nodes. Its edges overall for that node is the shortest amongst other nodes on the network.