DATA STRUCTURES & ALGORITHMS 10: GRAPHS; PART-II

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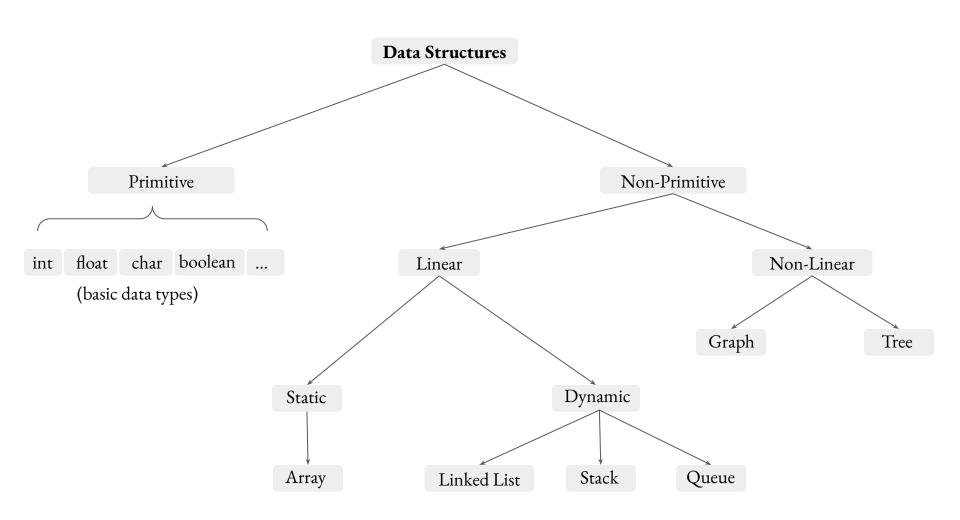
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Update in the class test dates:

- CT-02 \rightarrow 26-Apr-2024, Friday
- CT-03 \rightarrow 17-May-2024, Friday
- $CT-04 \rightarrow 31$ -May-2024, Friday

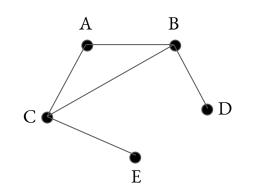


Connected Graph

A graph G is connected if there is a path between any two of its vertices.

Diameter of Graph

The maximum distance between any two vertices in connected graph. diam(G) = 3 in the example.

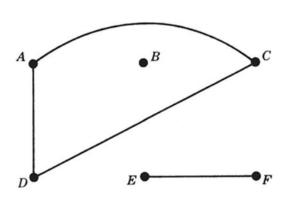


Connected Components

A subgraph where every vertex is reachable from every other vertex.

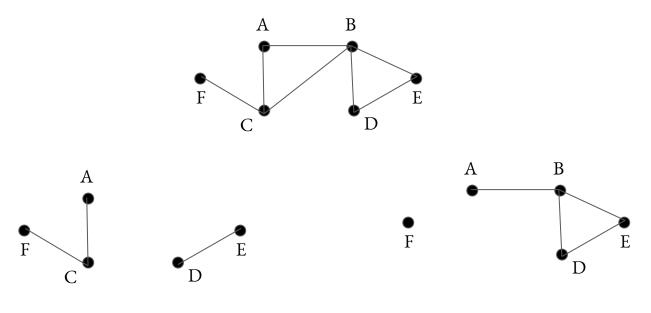
{A, D, C}, {E, F} and {B} are the connected components in the graph shown to right side.

Note: An isolated vertex is considered a connected component.



Cut Point / Vertex

A vertex \mathbf{v} in \mathbf{G} when removed, i.e., $\mathbf{G} - \mathbf{v}$ will lead to more number of connected components.



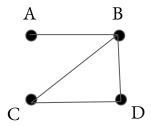
G - **B**

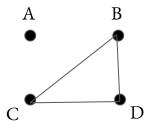
G - C

Both **B** and **C** are cut points of **G**

Bridge

An edge e in G when removed, i.e., G - e will lead to more number of connected components.





{A,B} is a bridge

 $G - \{A,B\}$

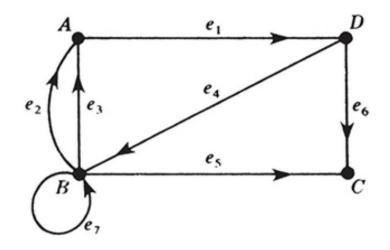
Directed Graphs

A directed graph **G** or digraph consists of two things:

- (i) A set **V** whose elements are called vertices, nodes, or points.
- (ii) A set E of ordered pairs (u, v) of vertices called arcs or directed edges.

Suppose e = (u, v) is a directed edge in a **digraph G**. Then the following terminology is used:

- (i) e begins at u and ends at v.
- (ii) **u** is the origin or initial point of **e**, and **v** is the destination or terminal point of **e**.
- (iii) **v** is a successor of **u**.
- (iv) **u** is adjacent to **v**, and **v** is adjacent from **u**.



G(V, E) is a directed graph:

$$V(G) = \{A, B, C, D\}$$

$$E(G) = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_7\}$$

$$= \{(A, D), (B, A), (B, A), (D, B), (B, C), (D, C), (B, B)\}$$