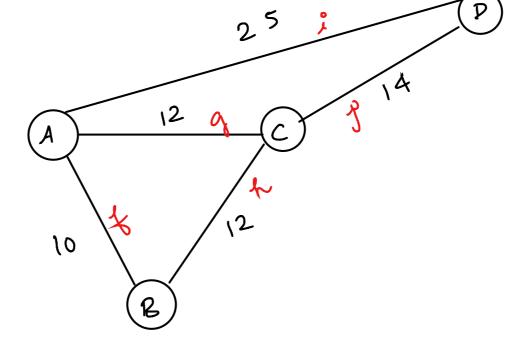
Set of Vertices

Examples



Any network
gwad, vailway,
computer,

Ventices: cities

Edges: Roads connecting the cities

Edges:

Directed



. Endpoints of an edge: Two vertices between which the edge exists

end points of g: A, C

2 : A, D

. Edges incident on a Vertex:

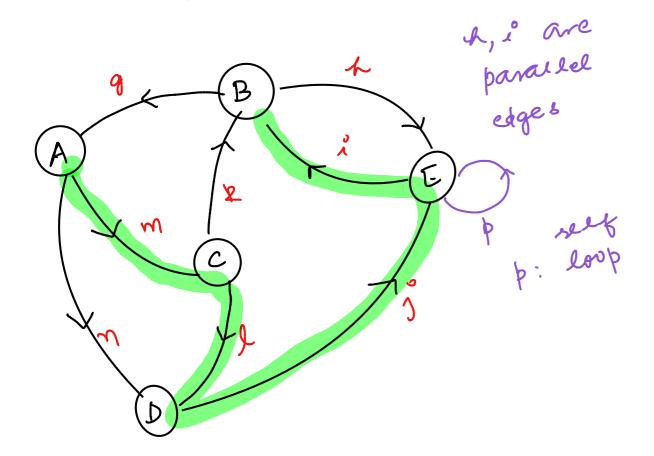
on A:

B P

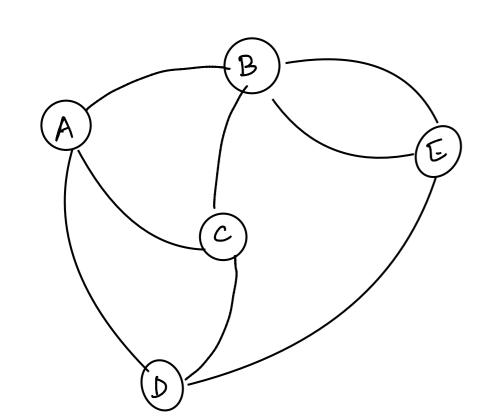
· Adjacent vertices: A, B and D are adjacent to C

A and C are adjacent to D

· outgoing vs incoming edges



AmclojEiB



in degree out degree

A 1 2

B 2 2

c 1 2

D 2

E 2+1 1+1

Degree

Д 3

B 4

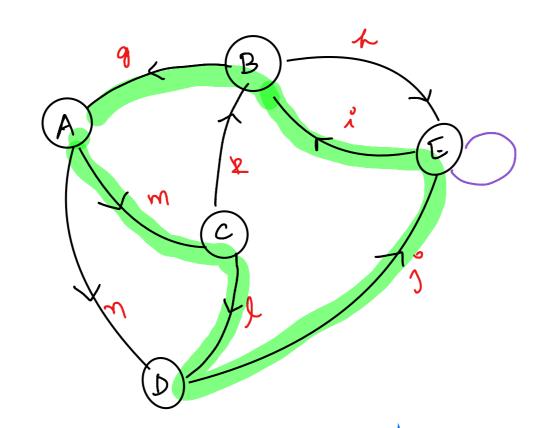
c 3

D 3

 $\frac{L}{5um} = \frac{3}{16} = 2 \times N0 \text{ of Edges}$ 

· Patri. Sayvence of vertex, edge, vertex, edge, ..., vertex

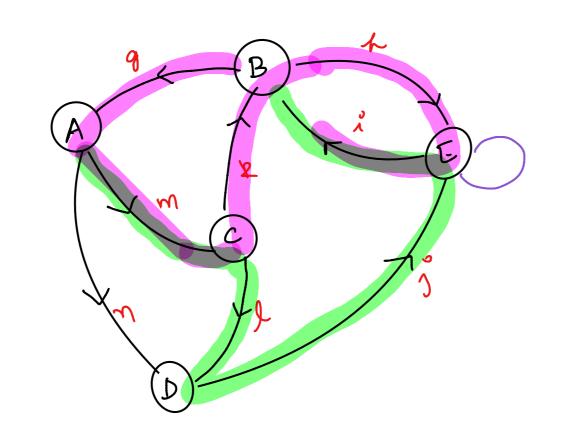
Simple Patri. No element repeats



Simple Cycle:

AmclojEiBgA Starts

with same vertez



Not a : AmchBheiß g A Simple ayde

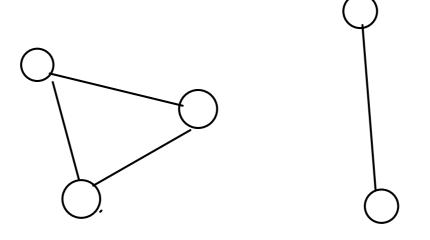
Reachability: A vertex V is reachable from another vertex U if there exists a path from U to Y



In undirected graph Vib reachable from V

⇒ Uib reachable from V

Connected Graph: Pick any two vertices then there is a path between the two.



Subgraph: Formed by 
$$G_8=(V_S,E_S)$$

Of

Graph

 $G_8=(V_S,E_S)$ 
 $V_S\subseteq V$ ,  $E_S\subseteq E$ 
 $G_1=(V_1,E_1)$ 

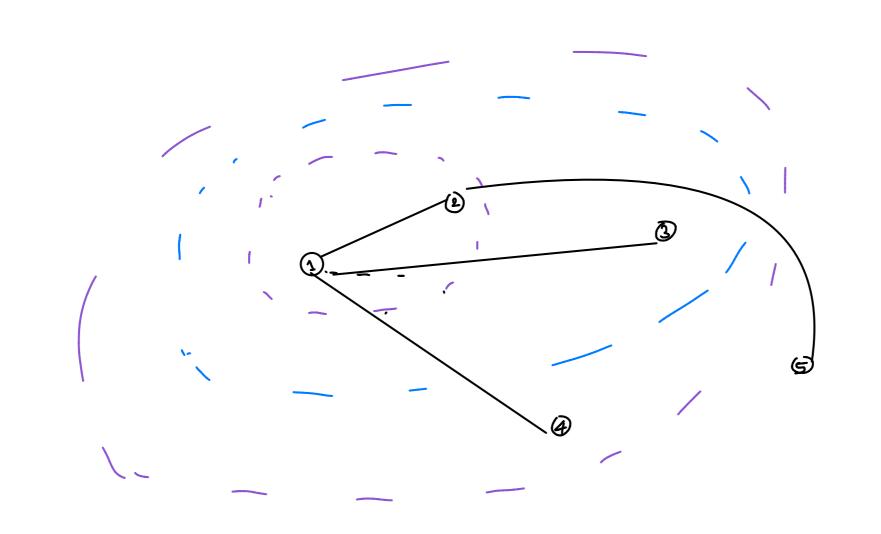
Tree: Connected Graph with no cycles

Forest: Comedian of trees.

maximum number of edges in an unairected graph

$$\Upsilon_{C_2} = \frac{\gamma(n-1)}{2}$$

. G is connected m 7, n-1



G is a tree m = m-1

G is a forest m ≤ n-1

Graph ADT

· Vertex Objects

element () (name of vertex) or some satellite data

· Eage objects

source ()

destination()

cost ()

over all braph object

3 ways of storing/representing , Azjacenay hat aix Edge List, Adjacenay list/map, Azjacenay hat aix