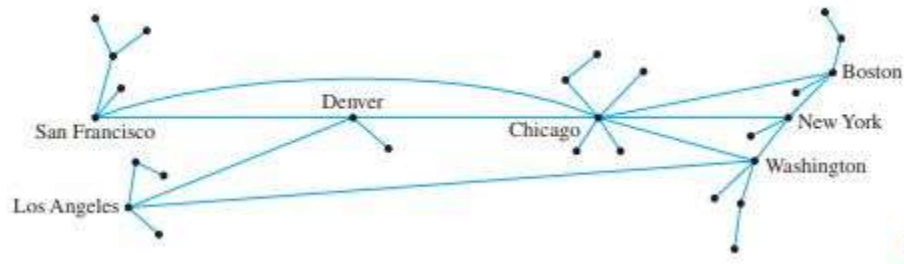


## Applications of Graph Theory

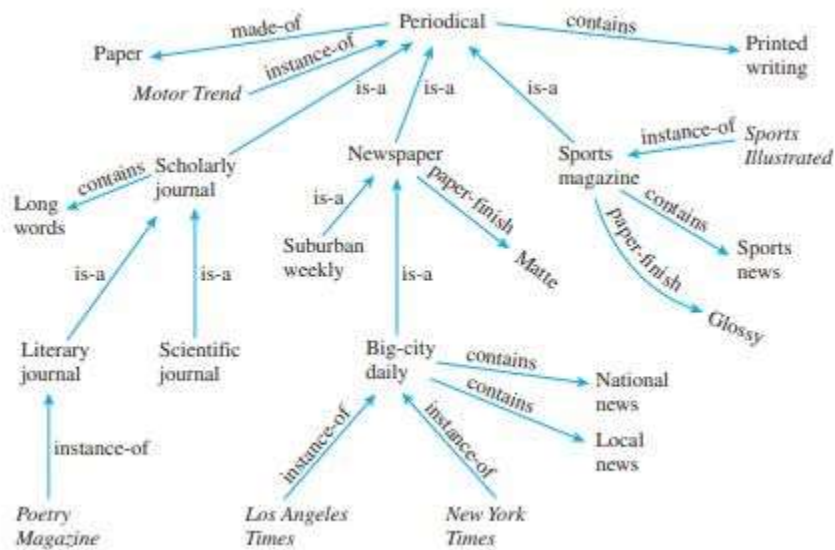
1. Using a Graph to Represent a Network Telephone, electric power, gas pipeline, and air transport systems can all be represented by graphs, as can computer networks—from small local area networks to the global Internet system that connects millions of computers worldwide. Questions that arise in the design of such systems involve choosing connecting edges to minimize cost, optimize a certain type of service, and so forth. A typical network, called a hub and spoke model, is shown here;



## 2. Using a Graph to Represent the World Wide Web

The World Wide Web, or Web, is a system of interlinked documents, or webpages, contained on the Internet. Users employing Web browsers, such as Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Apple Safari, and Opera, can move quickly from one webpage to another by clicking on hyperlinks, which use versions of software called hypertext transfer protocols (HTTPs). Individuals and individual companies create the pages, which they transmit to servers that contain software capable of delivering them to those who request them through a Web browser. Because the amount of information currently on the Web is so vast, search engines, such as Google, Yahoo, and Bing, have algorithms for finding information very efficiently. The picture below shows a minute fraction of the hyperlink connections on the Internet that radiate in and out from the Wikipedia main page.

### 3. Using a Graph to Represent Knowledge



The arrow going from New York Times to big-city daily (labeled “instance-of”) shows that the New York Times is a big-city daily. The arrow going from big-city daily to newspaper (labeled “is-a”) shows that a big-city daily is a newspaper. The arrow going from newspaper to matte (labeled “paper-finish”) indicates that the paper finish on a newspaper is matte. Hence it can be inferred that the paper finish on the New York Times is matte.