

Types of Graph:

Directed Graph and Undirected graph.

Other types of graph

There are also some other types of graphs, which are described as follows:

Null Graph: A graph will be known as the null graph if it contains no edges. With the help of symbol N_n , we can denote the null graph of n vertices.

Simple graph or undirected graph.

Multi-Graph: A graph will be known as a multi-graph if the same sets of vertices contain multiple edges. In this type of graph, we can form a minimum of one loop or more than one edge.

Cycle Graph: A graph will be known as the cycle graph if it completes a cycle. It means that for a cycle graph, the given graph must have a single cycle. With the help of symbol C_n , we can denote a cycle graph with n vertices.

Connected Graph

Disconnected Graph

Complete Graph: A graph is called complete graph if each pair of vertices is connected with exactly one edge. A simple graph will be called a complete graph if there are n numbers of vertices which are having exactly one edge between each pair of vertices. With the help of symbol K_n , we can indicate the complete graph of n vertices. In a complete graph, the total number of edges with n vertices is described as $n*(n-1)/2$.

The diagram of a complete graph is described as follows:

