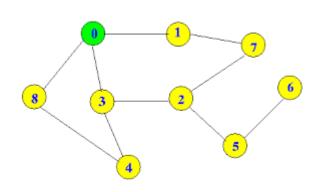
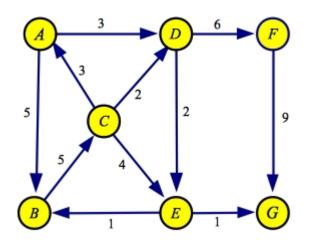
# Introduction to GRAPHS







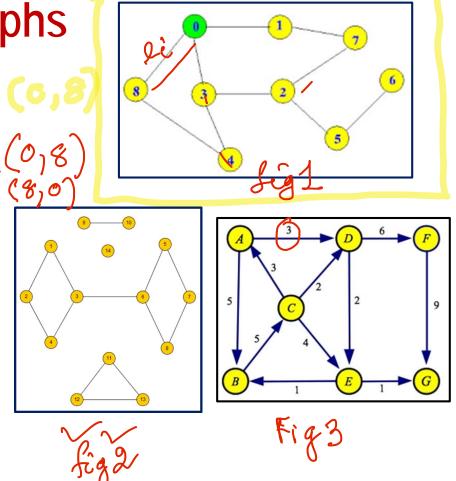
Partha P Chakrabarti

**Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur** 

**Graphs** 

A Graph G = (V, E) consists of the following:

- A set of Vertices or Nodes V
  - Nodes may have one or more labels
- A set of Edges E where each edge connects vertices of V
  - An edge usually defines a connection or relationship between vertices or nodes
  - The edges can be undirected or directed
  - Each edge can have one or more labels
  - Usually there is at most one edge between vertices, there could be multiple edges between the same nodes.
  - Normally an edge connects two vertices, but in general we could have hyper-edges

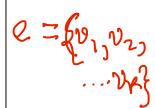


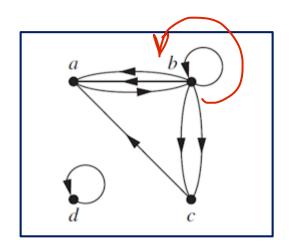
# **Graphs**

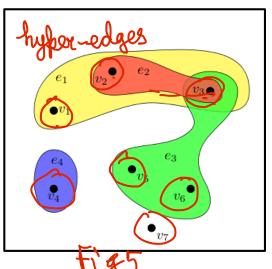
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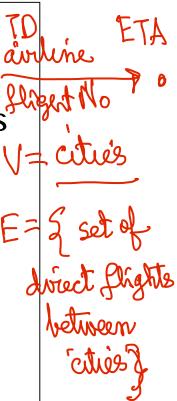








- Maps, Routes
- Layouts
- Circuits and Networks<sup>o</sup>
- Relationships
- Constraints
- Dependencies
- Flow Charts
- State Machines







Some Applications of Graphs Gz(V) E

Maps, Routes

Layouts

Circuits and Networks

contre sumentions

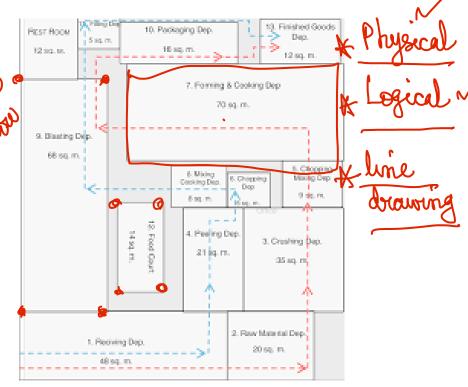
Relationships

Constraints

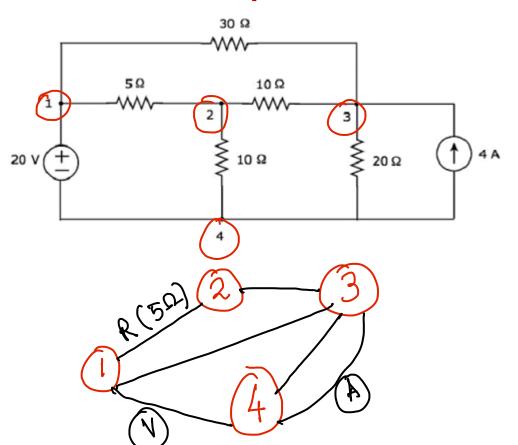
Dependencies

Flow Charts

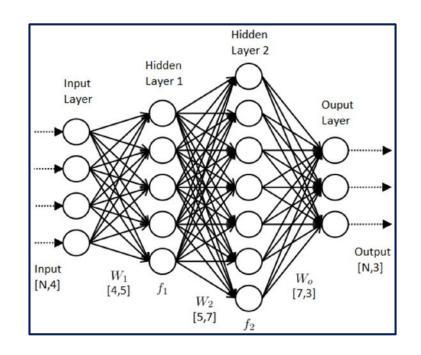
State Machines



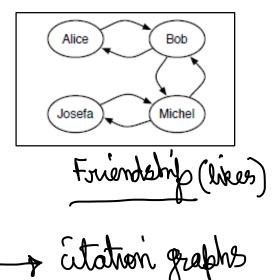
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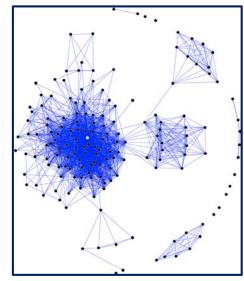


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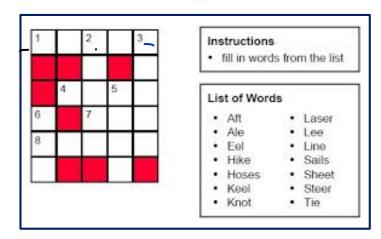


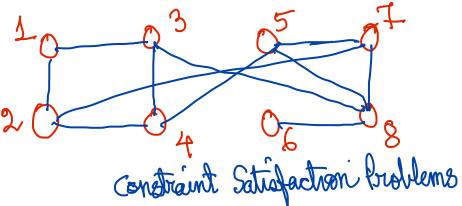
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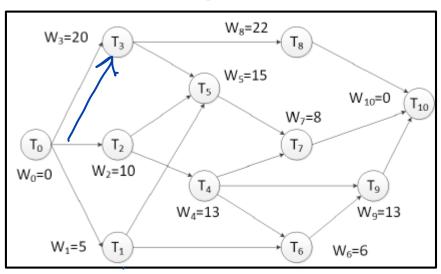


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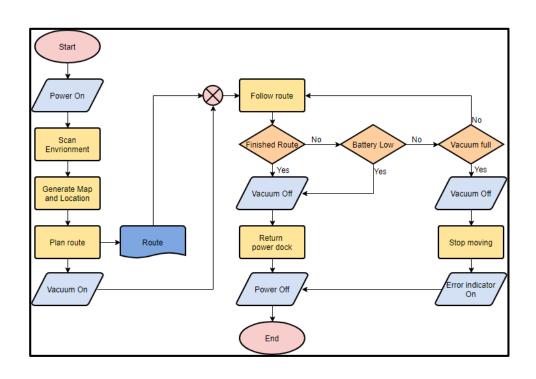


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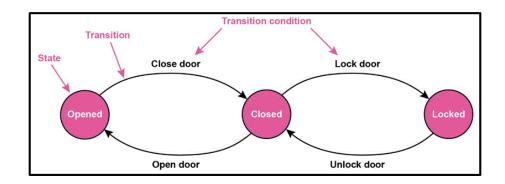


Acyclic Graphs

- Maps, Routes
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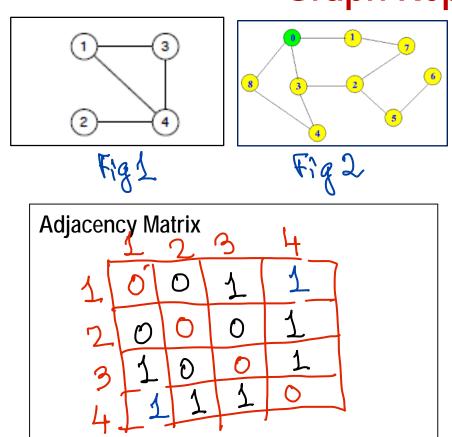


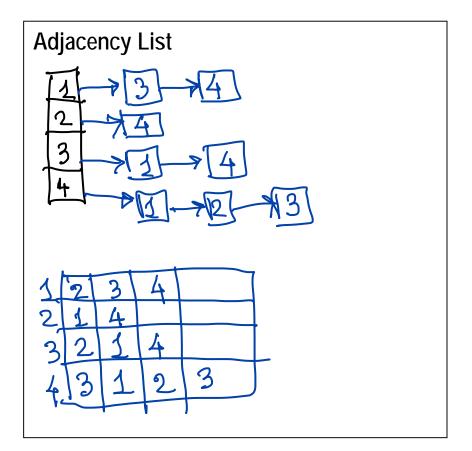
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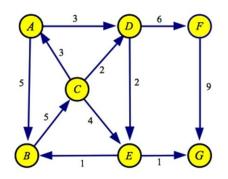
State = Note Transition = edge

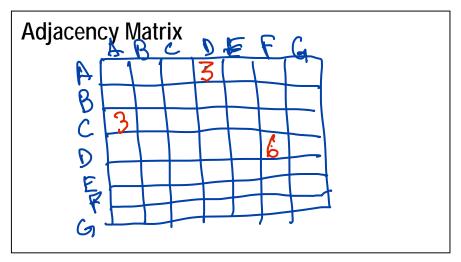
## **Graph Representation**

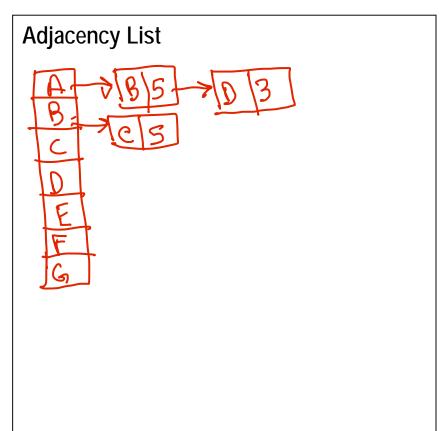




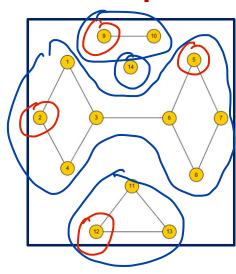
## **Graph Representation**



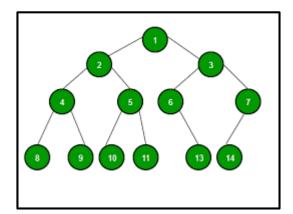


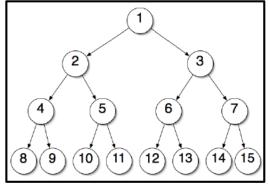


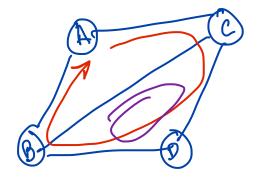
- Paths
- Reachability
- Connected Components
- Trees, Cycles, ordering
- Costs & Distances
- Spanning Trees
- Shortest Paths
- Flows



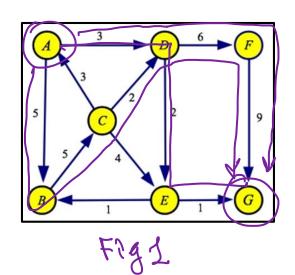
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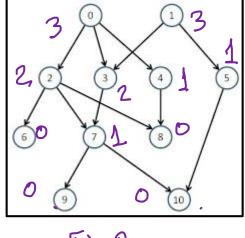




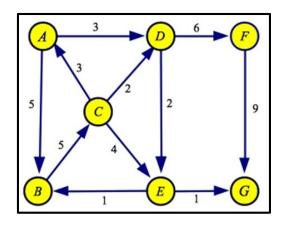


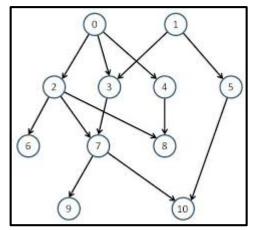
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# Thank you