# **INTRODUCTION TO GRAPHS**







Aritra Hazra & 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

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



- Maps, Routes
- Layouts
- Circuits and Networks<sup>4</sup>
- Relationships
- Constraints
- Dependencies
- Flow Charts
- State Machines





- Maps, Routes
- Layouts
- Circuits and Networks
- Relationships
- Constraints
- Dependencies
- Flow Charts
- State Machines



- Maps, Routes
- Layouts
- Circuits and Networks
- Relationships
- Constraints
- Dependencies
- Flow Charts
- State Machines



- Maps, Routes
- Layouts
- Circuits and Networks
- Relationships
- Constraints
- Dependencies
- Flow Charts
- State Machines





- Maps, Routes
- Layouts
- Circuits and Networks
- Relationships
- Constraints
- Dependencies
- Flow Charts
- State Machines



- Maps, Routes
- Layouts
- Circuits and Networks
- Relationships
- Constraints
- Dependencies
- Flow Charts
- State Machines



- Maps, Routes
- Layouts
- Circuits and Networks
- Relationships
- Constraints
- Dependencies
- Flow Charts
- State Machines



- Maps, Routes
- Layouts
- Circuits and Networks
- Relationships
- Constraints
- Dependencies
- Flow Charts
- State Machines



#### **Graph Representation**



#### **Graph Representation**



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



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







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





Fig 2

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





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

 $G = (V_1 E)$ V = set of vertices E = set of edges undvicted / directed weigents /labels cycles / acyclic TRAVERSAL OFGRAPHS Algorithms for Graphs

Thank you