Types of Graph (1/2)

Complete Graph

A graph in which every pair of distinct nodes is connected by an edge

Forest

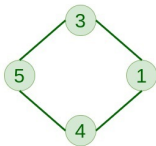A collection of trees or disjoint tree-like structures within a graph

Tree

A special case of an acyclic graph in which there is a single root node, and every other node is connected by exactly one edge.
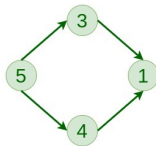
Types of Graph (2/2)

Undirected Graph

A graph in which edges do not have any direction.

Directed Graph

A graph in which edge has direction.

Undirected Graph   Directed Graph

Title

Subtitle

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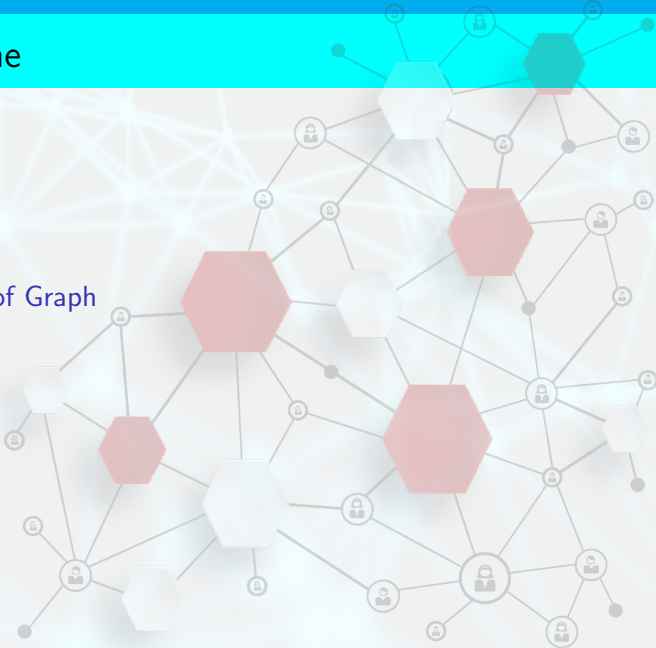Institute Address

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Submitted By :
Submitted By

Submitted To :
Submitted To

Outline

1 Types of Graph

2 Intro

Introduction to Graphs (1/2)

- A Graph is a non-linear data structure consisting of vertices and edges.
- The **Vertices** are sometimes also referred to as nodes and the **Edges** are lines or arcs that connect any two nodes in the graph.

> **More formally**
>
> A Graph is composed of a set of vertices V and a set of edges E.
> The graph is denoted by **G(V,E)**.

Introduction to Graphs (2/2)

- Graph data structures are a powerful tool for representing and analyzing complex relationships between objects or entities.
- They are particularly useful in fields such as social network analysis, recommendation systems, and computer networks.
- In the field of sports data science, graph data structures can be used to analyze and understand the dynamics of team performance and player interactions on the field.