Terminology

- For a given graph G, if (v, w) ∈ E, then v and w are said to be adjacent or neighbors.
- The degree of a vertex v in a graph is the number of its neighbors, and is denoted deg(v).
- The **endpoints** of an edge e = (v, w) are v and w.
- Two edges are said to be incident if they have a common endpoint.
- The empty graph has no vertices (and hence obviously no edges).
- Some people say "vertices" and some people say "nodes", and these refer to the same thing. (The singular version of "vertices" is "vertex".)