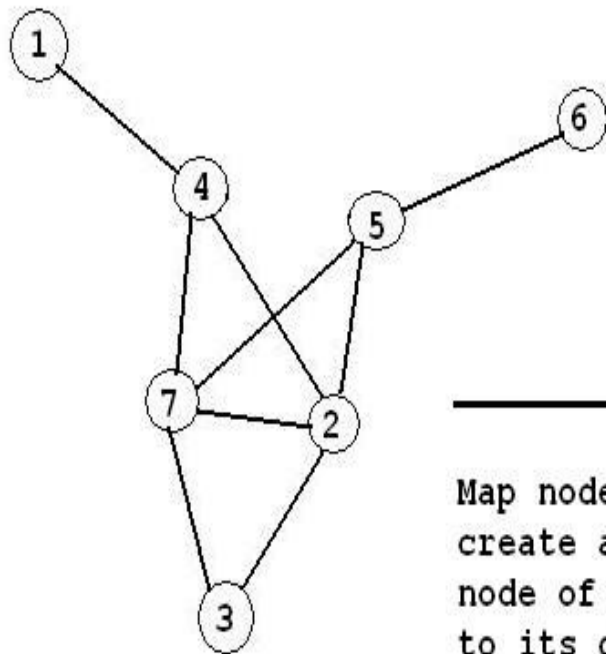


# Chromatic Number of a Graph

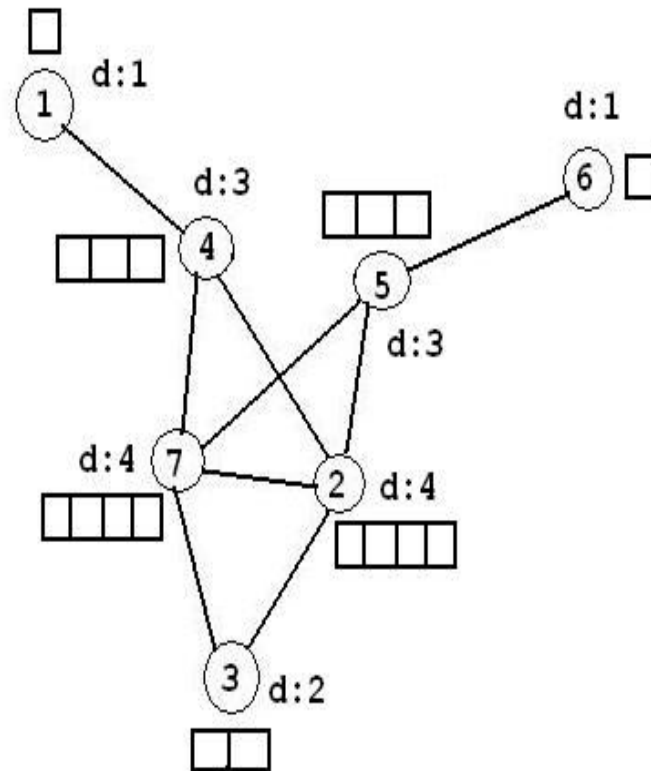
A computational solution

- **Chromatic Number** : It is the minimum set of colors by which nodes of a graph are colored exhaustively, such that no two adjacent nodes share the same color.

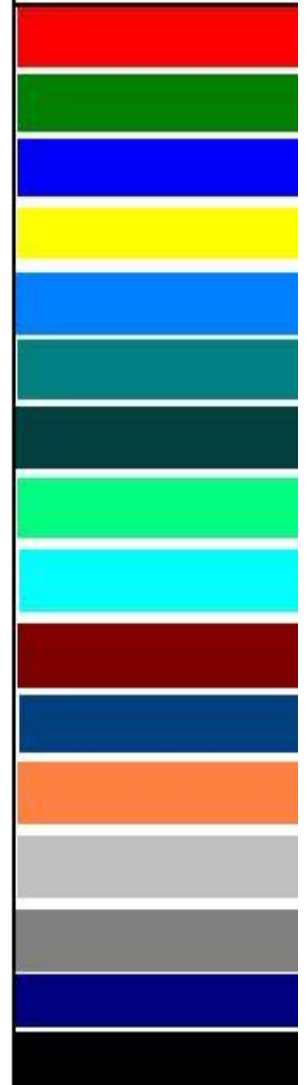
## The Algorithm:

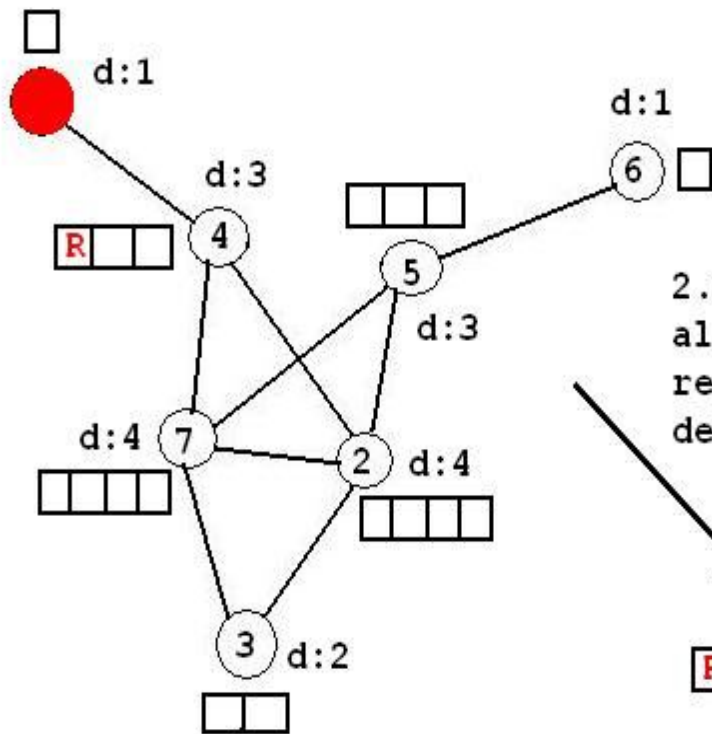


Map node to degree and  
create arrays for each  
node of length mapping  
to its degree



## Color Hierarchy

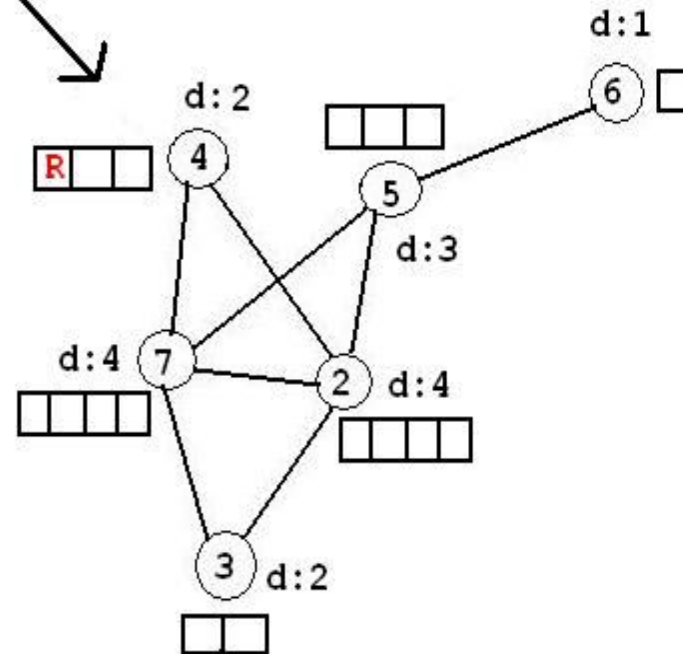




1. Put the 1st available color to the 1st available node following ascending order according to the node-map

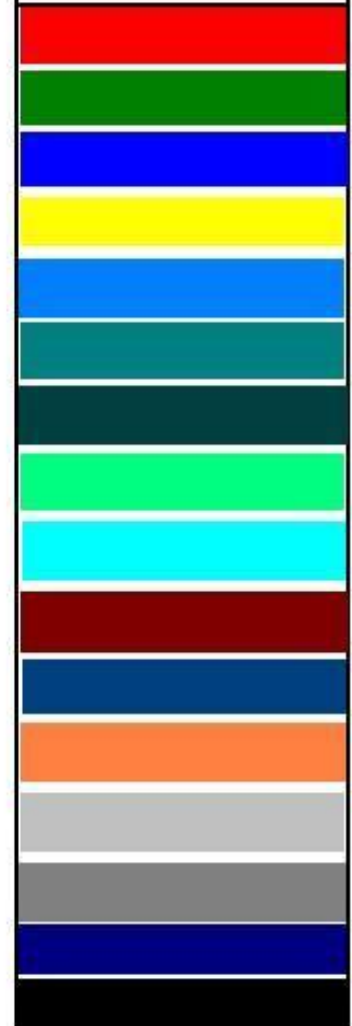
Put this color-info to each of its neighbor array, such that these neighbors can not be put the said color

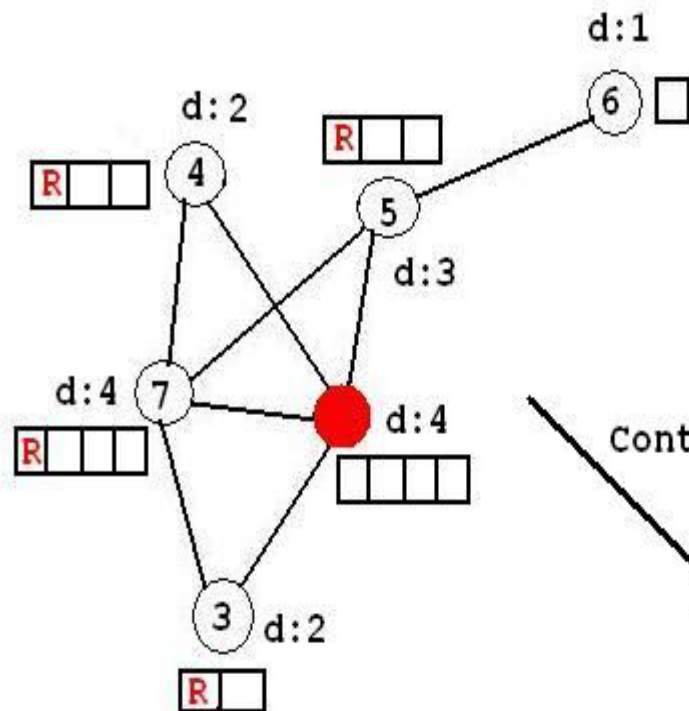
2. Then delete that node along with all its edges and remap the new graph node to degree



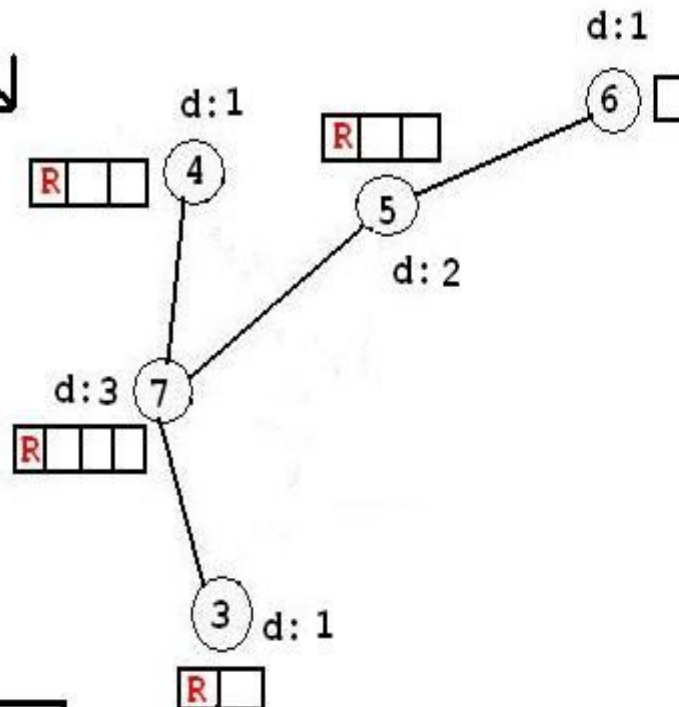
Store : node1 -> red

## Color Hierarchy





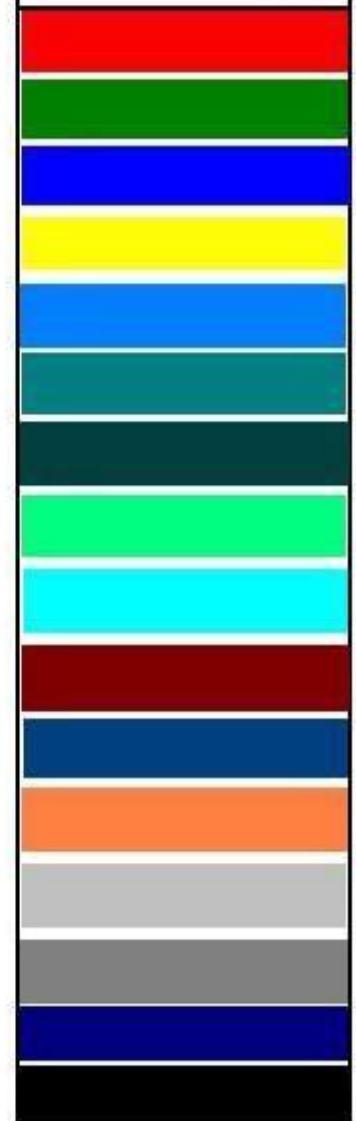
Continue in the same manner

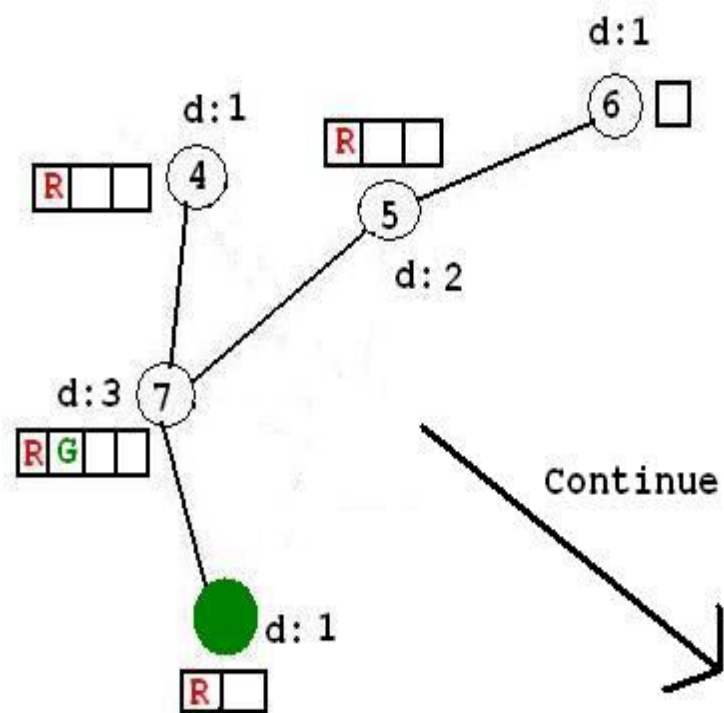


Here, node 4 doesn't require another red (R) to be further put into the info array since it has already been assigned "not to be colored by red"

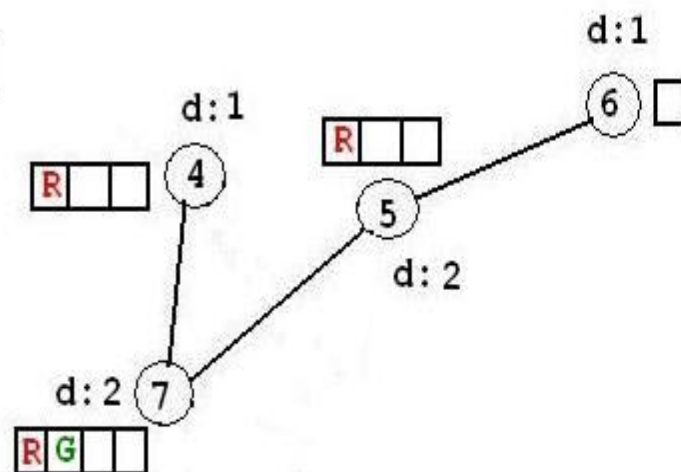
store: node2 -> red

## Color Hierarchy

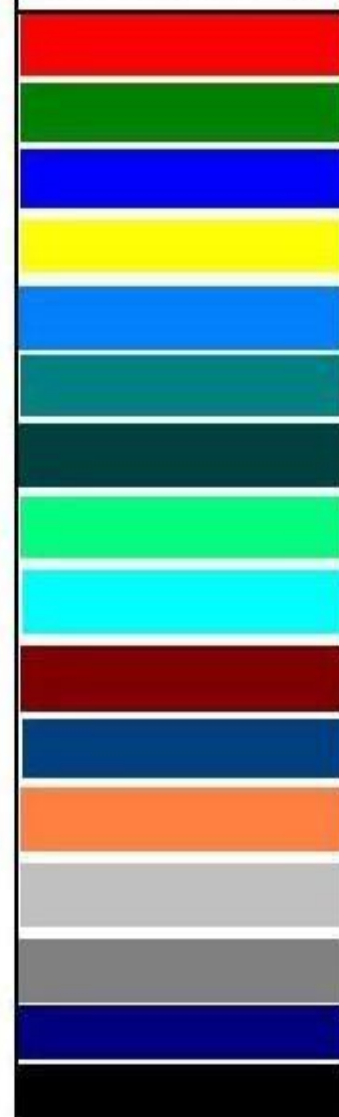




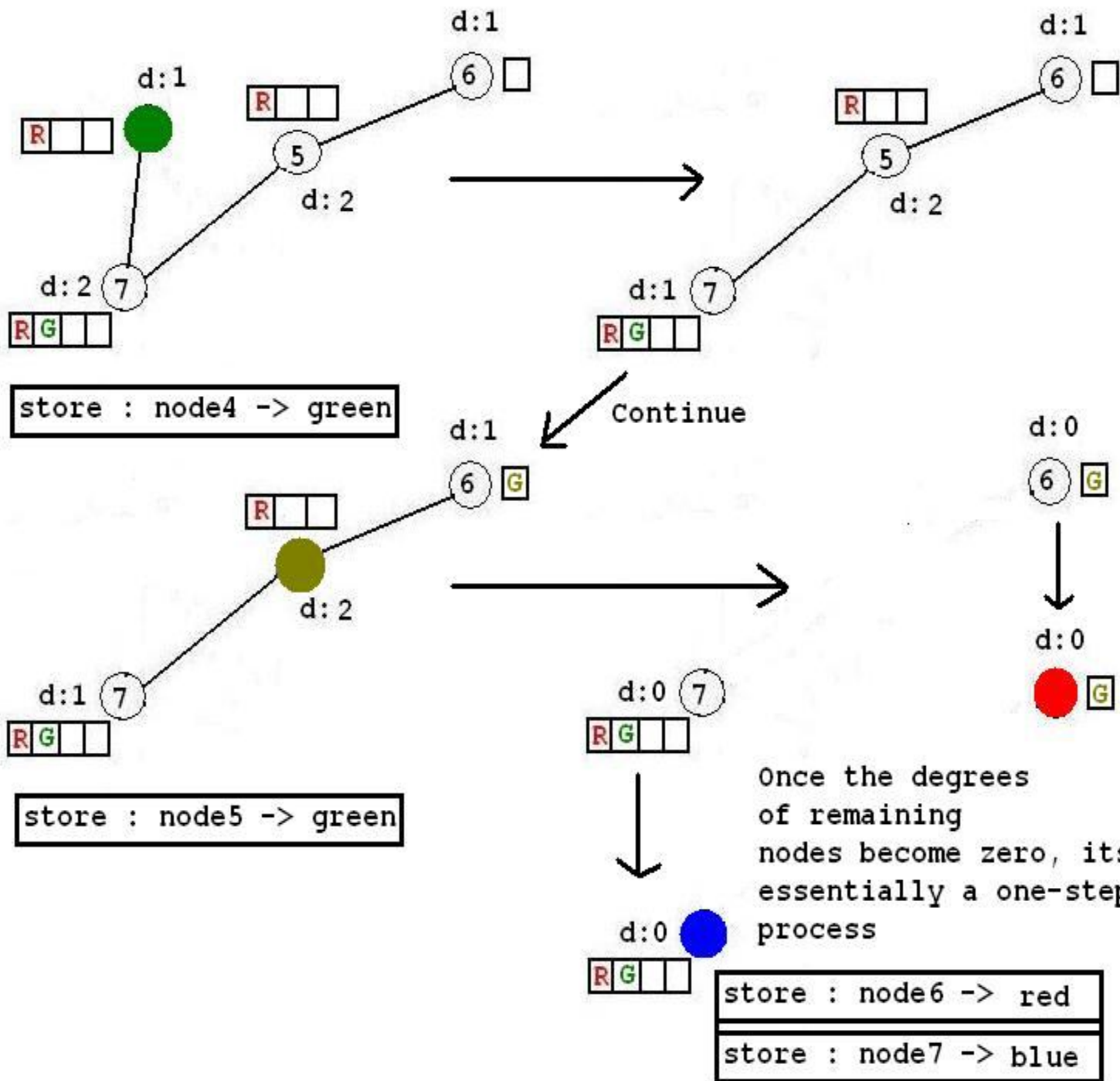
store: node3 -> green

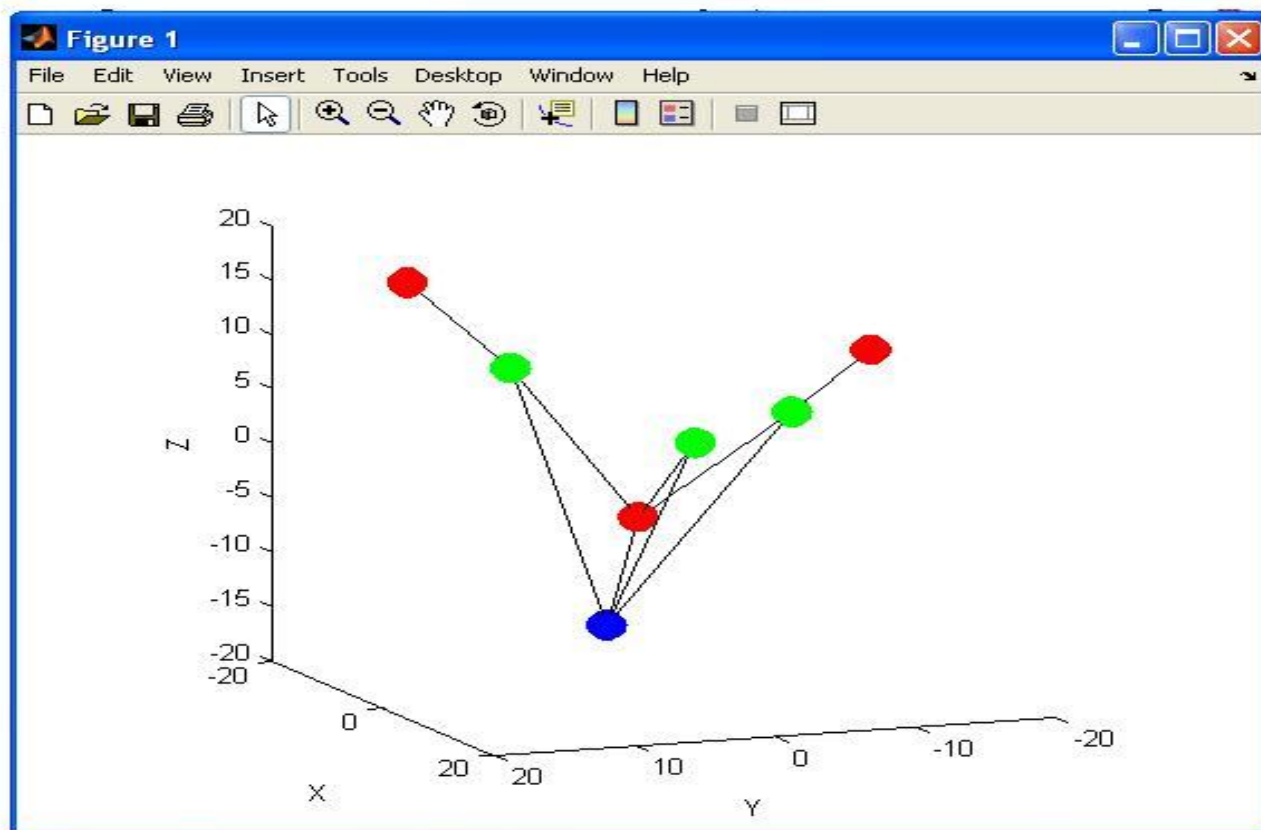
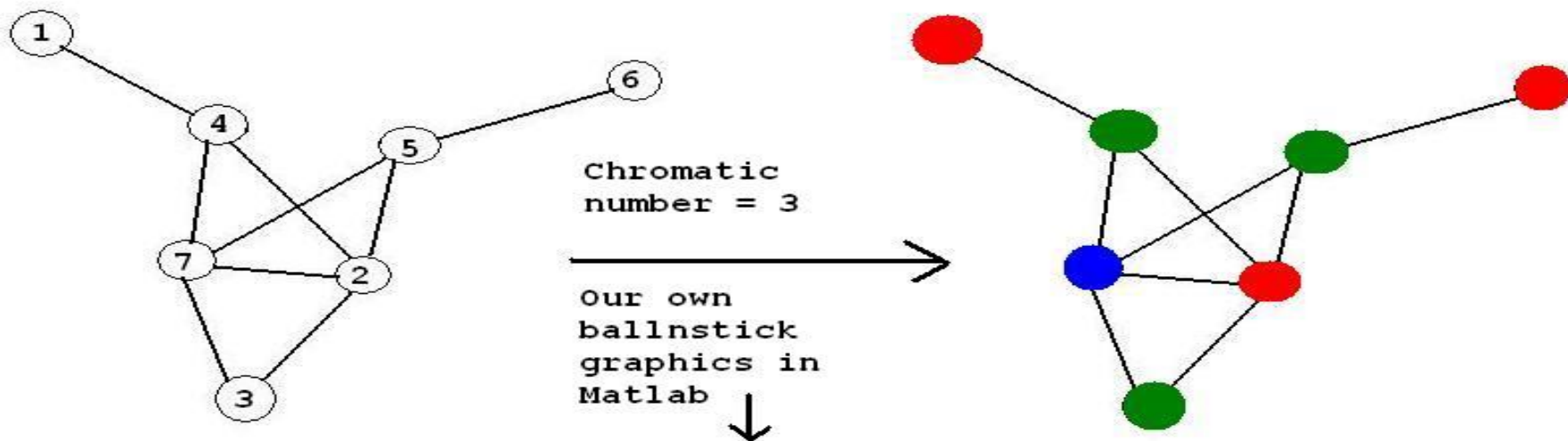


## Color Hierarchy











1-0 adjacency matrix

1	4	1
2	3	1
2	4	1
2	5	1
2	7	1
3	7	1
4	7	1
5	6	1
5	7	1

input

chromnum.pl

1	->	red
2	->	red
3	->	green
4	->	green
5	->	green
6	->	red
7	->	blue

output

```
G:\CHROMNUM>type map.graph
1      4      1
2      3      1
2      4      1
2      5      1
2      7      1
3      7      1
4      7      1
5      6      1
5      7      1
```

```
G:\CHROMNUM>chromnum.pl map.graph > chrn.out
```

```
G:\CHROMNUM>type chrn.out
1 -> red
2 -> red
3 -> green
4 -> green
5 -> green
6 -> red
7 -> blue
```