A Dynamic Survey of Graph Labeling

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Abstract

A graph labeling is an assignment of integers to the vertices or edges, or both, subject to certain conditions. Graph labelings were first introduced in the late 1960s. In the intervening years dozens of graph labelings techniques have been studied in over 800 papers. Finding out what has been done for any particular kind of labeling and keeping up with new discoveries is difficult because of the sheer number of papers and because many of the papers have appeared in journals that are not widely available. In this survey I have collected everything I could find on graph labeling. For the convenience of the reader the survey includes a detailed table of contents and index.
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1 Introduction

Most graph labeling methods trace their origin to one introduced by Rosa [621] in 1967, or one given by Graham and Sloane [323] in 1980. Rosa [621] called a function \( f \) a \( \beta \)-valuation of a graph \( G \) with \( q \) edges if \( f \) is an injection from the vertices of \( G \) to the set \( \{0, 1, \ldots, q\} \) such that, when each edge \( xy \) is assigned the label \( |f(x) - f(y)| \), the resulting edge labels are distinct. Golomb [317] subsequently called such labelings graceful and this is now the popular term. Rosa introduced \( \beta \)-valuations as well as a number of other labelings as tools for decomposing the complete graph into isomorphic subgraphs. In particular, \( \beta \)-valuations originated as a means of attacking the conjecture of Ringel [615] that \( K_{2n+1} \) can be decomposed into \( 2n + 1 \) subgraphs that are all isomorphic to a given tree with \( n \) edges. Although an unpublished result of Erdős says that most graphs are not graceful (cf. [323]), most graphs that have some sort of regularity of structure are graceful. Sheppard [685] has shown that there are exactly \( q! \) gracefully labeled graphs with \( q \) edges. Balakrishnan and Sampathkumar [97] have shown that every graph is a subgraph of a graceful graph. Rosa [621] has identified essentially three reasons why a graph fails to be graceful: (1) \( G \) has “too many vertices” and “not enough edges,” (2) \( G \) “has too many edges,” and (3) \( G \) “has the wrong parity.” An infinite class of graphs that are not graceful for the second reason is given in [142]. As an example of the third condition Rosa [621] has shown that if every vertex has even degree and the number of edges is congruent to 1 or 2 (mod 4) then the graph is not graceful. In particular, the cycles \( C_{4n+1} \) and \( C_{4n+2} \) are not graceful.

Harmonious graphs naturally arose in the study by Graham and Sloane [323] of modular versions of additive bases problems stemming from error-correcting codes. They defined a graph \( G \) with \( q \) edges to be harmonious if there is an injection \( f \) from the vertices of \( G \) to the group of integers modulo \( q \) such that when each edge \( xy \) is assigned the label \( f(x) + f(y) \mod q \), the resulting edge labels are distinct. When \( G \) is a tree, exactly one label may be used on two vertices. Analogous to the “parity” necessity condition for graceful graphs, Graham and Sloane proved that if a harmonious graph has an even number \( q \) of edges and the degree of every vertex is divisible by \( 2^k \) then \( q \) is divisible by \( 2^{k+1} \). Thus, for example, a book with seven pages (i.e., the cartesian product of the complete bipartite graph \( K_{1,7} \) and a path of length 1) is not harmonious. Liu and Zhang [532] have generalized this condition as follows: if a harmonious graph with \( q \) edges has degree sequence \( d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_p \) then \( \gcd(d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_p, q) \) divides \( q(q - 1)/2 \). They have also proved that every graph is a subgraph of a harmonious graph. Determining whether a graph has a harmonious labeling was shown to be NP-complete by Auparajita, Dulawat, and Rathore in 2001 (see [438]).

Over the past three decades in excess of 800 papers have spawned a bewildering array of graph labeling methods. Despite the unabated procession of papers, there are few general results on graph labelings. Indeed, the papers focus on particular classes of graphs and methods, and feature ad hoc arguments. In part because many of the papers have appeared in journals not widely available, frequently the same classes of graphs have been done by several authors and in some cases the same terminology is used.
for different concepts. In this article, we survey what is known about numerous graph labeling methods. The author requests that he be sent preprints and reprints as well as corrections for inclusion in the updated versions of the survey.

Earlier surveys, restricted to one or two labeling methods, include [131], [147], [416], [299], and [301]. The extension of graceful labelings to directed graphs arose in the characterization of finite neofields by Hsu and Keedwell [374], [375]. The relationship between graceful digraphs and a variety of algebraic structures including cyclic difference sets, sequenceable groups, generalized complete mappings, near-complete mappings, and neofields is discussed in [151], [152]. The connection between graceful labelings and perfect systems of difference sets is given in [134]. Labeled graphs serve as useful models for a broad range of applications such as: coding theory, x-ray crystallography, radar, astronomy, circuit design, communication network addressing and data base management—see [148], [149] and [760] for details. Terms and notation not defined below follow that used in [206] and [299].
2 Graceful and Harmonious Labelings

2.1 Trees

The Ringel-Kotzig conjecture that all trees are graceful has been the focus of many papers. Kotzig [377] has called the effort to prove it a “disease.” Among the trees known to be graceful are: caterpillars [621] (a caterpillar is a tree with the property that the removal of its endpoints leaves a path); trees with at most 4 end-vertices [377], [860] and [385]; trees with diameter at most 5 [860] and [371]; trees with at most 27 vertices [26]; symmetrical trees (i.e., a rooted tree in which every level contains vertices of the same degree) [135], [604]; rooted trees where the roots have odd degree and the lengths of the paths from the root to the leaves differ by at most one and all the internal vertices have the same parity [189]; the graph obtained by identifying the endpoints any number of paths of a fixed length except for the case that the length has the form $4r + 1$, $r > 1$ and the number of paths is of the form $4m$ with $m > r$ [637]; regular bamboo trees [637] (a rooted tree consisting of branches of equal length the endpoints of which are identified with end points of stars of equal size); and olive trees [596], [2] (a rooted tree consisting of $k$ branches, where the $i$th branch is a path of length $i$). Aldred, Širáň and Širáň [27] have proved that the number of graceful labelings of $P_n$ grows at least as fast as $(5/3)^n$. They mention that this fact has an application to topological graph theory. Their bound was improved by Adamaszek [23] to $(2.37)^n$ with the aid of a computer.

Eshghi and Azimi [267] discuss a programming model for finding graceful labelings of graphs. They used this method to verify that all trees with 30, 35, or 40 vertices are graceful. Stanton and Zarnke [738] and Koh, Rogers, and Tan [419], [420], [418] gave methods for combining graceful trees to yield larger graceful trees. Rogers in [619] and Koh, Tan, and Rogers in [417] provide recursive constructions to create graceful trees. Burzio and Ferrarese [176] have shown that the graph obtained from any graceful tree by subdividing every edge is also graceful. Morgan [570] has used Skolem sequences to construct classes of graceful trees. In 1979 Bermond [131] conjectured that lobsters are graceful (a lobster is a tree with the property that the removal of the endpoints leaves a caterpillar). Morgan [569] has shown that all lobsters with perfect matchings are graceful. Mishra and Panigrahi [565] found classes of graceful lobsters of diameter at least five. In Sethuraman and Jesintha [664] explores how one can generate graceful lobsters from a graceful caterpillar while in [668] they show how to generate graceful trees from a graceful star. More special cases of Bermond’s conjecture have been done by Ng [583], by Wang, Jin, Lu, and Zhang [806], and by Abhyanker [1]. Morgan and Rees [571] have used Skolem and Hooked-Skolem sequences to generate classes of graceful lobsters. Whether or not lobsters are harmonious seems to have attracted no attention thus far.

Barrientos [115] defines a $y$-tree as a graph obtained from a path by appending an edge to a vertex of a path adjacent to an end point. He proves that graphs obtained from a $y$-tree $T$ by replacing every edge $e_i$ of $T$ by a copy of $K_{2,n_i}$ in such a way that the ends of $e_i$ are merged with the two independent vertices of $K_{2,n_i}$ after removing the edge $e_i$ from $T$ are graceful.
Bermond and Sotteau [135] have shown that a rooted tree in which every level contains vertices of the same degree (symmetrical trees) are graceful. Sethuraman and Jesintha [666] proved that rooted trees obtained by identifying one of the end vertices adjacent to either of the penultimate vertices of any number of caterpillars having equal diameter at least 3 with the property that all the degrees of internal vertices of all such caterpillars have the same parity are graceful. They also proved that rooted trees obtained by identifying either of the penultimate vertices of any number of caterpillars having equal diameter at least 3 with the property that all the degrees of internal vertices of all such caterpillars have the same parity are graceful. In [666] Sethuraman and Jesintha prove that all rooted trees in which every level contains pendant vertices and the degrees of the internal vertices in the same level are equal are graceful.

Chen, Lü, and Yeh [211] define a firecracker as a graph obtained from the concatenation of stars by linking one leaf from each. They also define a banana tree as a graph obtained by connecting a vertex \( v \) to one leaf of each of any number of stars (\( v \) is not in any of the stars). They proved that firecrackers are graceful and conjecture that banana trees are graceful. Sethuraman and Jesintha [665] have shown that all banana trees and extended banana trees (graphs obtained by joining a vertex to one leaf of each of any number of stars by a path of length of at least two) are graceful. Various kinds of bananas trees had been shown to be graceful by Bhat-Nayak and Deshmukh [137], by Murugan and Arumugam [576], [578] and by Vilfred [787]. Despite the efforts of many, the graceful tree conjecture remains open even for trees with maximum degree 3. Aldred and McKay [26] used a computer to show that all trees with at most 26 vertices are harmonious. That caterpillars are harmonious has been shown by Graham and Sloane [323]. In a paper published in 2004 Krishnna [436] claims to proved that all trees have both graceful and harmonious labelings. However, her proofs were flawed.

Using a variant of the Matrix Tree Theorem, Whitty [813] specifies an \( n \times n \) matrix of indeterminates whose determinant is a multivariate polynomial which enumerates the gracefully labelled \( n + 1 \)-vertex trees.

Cahit extended the notion of gracefulness to directed graphs in [190]. More specialized results about trees are contained in [131], [147], [416], [537], [183], [384], and [622].

### 2.2 Cycle-Related Graphs

Cycle-related graphs have been the major focus of attention. Rosa [621] showed that the \( n \)-cycle \( C_n \) is graceful if and only if \( n \equiv 0 \) or \( 3 \) (mod 4) and Graham and Sloane [323] proved that \( C_n \) is harmonious if and only if \( n \equiv 1 \) or \( 3 \) (mod 4). Wheels \( W_n = C_n + K_1 \) are both graceful and harmonious – [287], [369] and [323]. As a consequence we have that a subgraph of a graceful (harmonious) graph need not be graceful (harmonious). The \( n \)-cone (also called the \( n \)-point suspension of \( C_m \)) \( C_m + K_n \) has been shown to be graceful when \( m \equiv 0 \) or \( 3 \) (mod 12) by Bhat-Nayak and Selvam [143]. When \( n \) is even and \( m \) is 2, 6 or 10 (mod 12) \( C_m + K_n \) violates the parity condition for a graceful graph. Bhat-Nayak and Selvam [143] also prove that the following cones are graceful: \( C_4 + K_n, C_5 + K_2, C_7 + K_2, C_9 + K_2, C_{11} + K_n \) and \( C_{19} + K_n \). The helm \( H_n \) is the graph obtained from a wheel
by attaching a pendant edge at each vertex of the \( n \)-cycle. Helms have been shown to be graceful \([43]\) and harmonious \([314], [528], [529]\) (see also \([532], [654], [521], [230]\) and \([609]\)). Koh, et al. \([421]\) define a \textit{web} graph as one obtained by joining the pendant points of a helm to form a cycle and then adding a single pendant edge to each vertex of this outer cycle. They asked whether such graphs are graceful. This was proved by Kang, Liang, Gao, and Yang \([394]\). Yang has extended the notion of a web by iterating the process of adding pendant points and joining them to form a cycle and then adding pendant points to the new cycle. In his notation, \( W(2, n) \) is the web graph whereas \( W(t, n) \) is the generalized web with \( t \ n \)-cycles. Yang has shown that \( W(3, n) \) and \( W(4, n) \) are graceful (see \([394]\)), Abhyanker and Bhat-Nayak \([3]\) have done \( W(5, n) \) and Abhyanker \([1]\) has done \( W(t, 5) \) for \( 5 \leq t \leq 13 \). Gnanajothi \([314]\) has shown that webs with odd cycles are harmonious. Seoud and Youssef \([654]\) define a \textit{closed helm} as the graph obtained from a helm by joining each pendant vertex to form a cycle and a \textit{flower} as the graph obtained from a helm by joining each pendant vertex to the central vertex of the helm. They prove that closed helms and flowers are harmonious when the cycles are odd. A \textit{gear graph} is obtained from the wheel by adding a vertex between every pair of adjacent vertices of the cycle. In 1984 Ma and Feng \([541]\) proved all gears are graceful while in a Master’s thesis in 2007 Chen \([212]\) proved all gears are harmonious. Liu \([528]\) has shown that if two or more vertices are inserted between every pair of vertices of the \( n \)-cycle of the wheel \( W_n \), the resulting graph is graceful. Liu \([526]\) has also proved that the graph obtained from a gear graph by attaching one or more pendant points to each vertex between the cycle vertices is graceful.

Abhyanker \([1]\) has investigated various unicyclic (that is, graphs with exactly one cycle) graphs. He proved that the unicyclic graphs obtained by identifying one vertex of \( C_4 \) with the root of the olive tree with \( 2n \) branches and identifying an adjacent vertex on \( C_4 \) with the end point of the path \( P_{2n-2} \) are graceful. He showed that if one attaches any number of pendant edges to these unicyclic graphs at the vertex of \( C_4 \) that is adjacent to the root of the olive tree but not adjacent to the end vertex of the attached path the resulting graphs are graceful. Likewise, he proved that the graph obtained by deleting the branch of length 1 from an olive tree with \( 2n \) branches and identifying the root of the edge deleted tree with a vertex of a cycle of the form \( C_{2n+3} \) is graceful. He also has a number of results similar to these.

Delorme, et al. \([233]\) and Ma and Feng \([540]\) showed that any cycle with a chord is graceful. This was first conjectured by Bodendiek, Schumacher, and Wegner \([160]\), who proved various special cases. In 1985 Koh and Yap \([422]\) generalized this by defining a \textit{cycle with a \( P_k \)-chord} to be a cycle with the path \( P_k \) joining two nonconsecutive vertices of the cycle. They proved that these graphs are graceful when \( k = 3 \) and conjectured that all cycles with a \( P_k \)-chord are graceful. This was proved for \( k \geq 4 \) by Punnim and Pabhapote in 1987 \([606]\). Chen \([217]\) obtained the same result except for three cases which were then handled by Gao \([332]\). In 2005, Sethuraman and Elmalai \([660]\) defined a \textit{cycle with parallel \( P_k \)-chords} as a graph obtained from a cycle \( C_n \) (\( n \geq 6 \)) with consecutive vertices \( v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_{n-1} \) by adding a disjoint path \( P_k, (k \geq 3) \), between each pair of nonadjacent vertices \( v_1, v_{n-1}, v_2, v_{n-2}, \ldots, v_i, v_{n-i}, \ldots, v_\alpha v_\beta \) where \( \alpha = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor - 1 \) and \( \beta = \lceil n/2 \rceil + 2 \) if
n is odd or $\beta = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1$ if n is even. They proved that every cycle $C_n$ ($n \geq 6$) with parallel $P_k$-chords is graceful for $k = 3, 4, 6, 8$, and 10 and they conjecture that the cycle $C_n$ with parallel $P_k$-chords is graceful for all even k. Xu [828] proved that all cycles with a chord are harmonious except for $C_6$ in the case where the distance in $C_6$ between the endpoints of the chord is 2. The gracefulness of cycles with consecutive chords have also been investigated. For $3 \leq p \leq n - r$, let $C_n(p, r)$ denote the $n$-cycle with consecutive vertices $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n$ to which the $r$ chords $v_1v_p, v_1v_{p+1}, \ldots, v_1v_{p+r-1}$ have been added. Koh and others, [421] and [412], have handled the cases $r = 2, 3$ and $n - 3$ where $n$ is the length of the cycle. Goh and Lim [316] then proved that all remaining cases are graceful. Moreover, Ma [539] has shown that $C_n(p, n-p)$ is graceful when $p \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4}$ and Ma, Liu, and Liu [542] have proved other special cases of these graphs are graceful. Ma also proved that if one adds to the graph $C_n(3, n-3)$ any number $k_i$ of paths of length 2 from the vertex $v_1$ to the vertex $v_i$ for $i = 2, \ldots, n$, the resulting graph is graceful. Chen [217] has shown that apart from four exceptional cases, a graph consisting of three independent paths joining two vertices of a cycle is graceful. This generalizes the result that a cycle plus a chord is graceful. Liu [525] has shown that the $n$-cycle with consecutive vertices $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n$ to which the chords $v_1v_k$ and $v_1v_{k+2}$ ($2 \leq k \leq n-3$) are adjoined is graceful.

In [231] Deb and Limaye use the notation $C(n, k)$ to denote the cycle $C_n$ with $k$ cords sharing a common endpoint called the apex. For certain choices of $n$ and $k$ there is a unique $C(n, k)$ graph and for other choices there is more than one graph possible. They call these shell-type graphs and they call the unique graph $C(n, n-3)$ a shell. Notice that the shell $C(n, n-3)$ is the same as the fan $F_{n-1}$. Deb and Limaye define a multiple shell to be a collection of edge disjoint shells that have their apex in common. A multiple shell is said to be balanced with width $w$ if every shell has order $w$ or every shell has order $w$ or $w + 1$. Deb and Limaye [231] have conjectured that all multiple shells are harmonious, and have shown that the conjecture is true for the balanced double shells and balanced triple shells. Yang, Xu, Xi, and Qiao [840] proved the conjecture is true for balanced quadruple shells.

Sethuraman and Dhavamani [657] use $H(n, t)$ to denote the graph obtained from the cycle $C_n$ by adding $t$ consecutive chords incident with a common vertex. If the common vertex is $u$ and $v$ is adjacent to $u$, then for $k \geq 1$, $n \geq 4$ and $1 \leq t \leq n-3$, Sethuraman and Dhavamani denote by $G(n, t, k)$ the graph obtained by taking the union of $k$ copies of $H(n, k)$ with the edge $uv$ identified. They conjecture that every graph $G(n, t, k)$ is graceful. They prove the conjecture for the case that $t = n-3$.

For $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$ let $v_{i,1}, v_{i,2}, \ldots, v_{i,2m}$ be the successive vertices of $n$ copies of $C_{2m}$. Sekar [637] defines a chain of cycles $C_{2m,n}$ as the graph obtained by identifying $v_{i,m}$ and $v_{i+1,m}$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n-1$. He proves that $C_{6,2k}$ and $C_{8,n}$ are graceful for all $k$ and all $n$. Barrientos [114] proved that all $C_{8,n}$, $C_{12,n}$ and $C_{6,2k}$ are graceful.

Truszczyński [780] studied unicyclic graphs and proved several classes of such graphs are graceful. Among these are what he calls dragons. A dragon is formed by joining the end point of a path to a cycle (Koh, et al. [421] call these tadpoles; Kim and Park [408] call them kites). This work led Truszczyński to conjecture that all unicyclic graphs except $C_n$, where $n \equiv 1$ or 2 (mod 4), are graceful. Guo [331] has shown that dragons are graceful
when the length of the cycle is congruent to 1 or 2 (mod 4). In his Master’s thesis, Doma [241] investigates the gracefulness of various unicyclic graphs where the cycle has up to 9 vertices. Because of the immense diversity of unicyclic graphs, a proof of Truszczyński’s conjecture seems out of reach in the near future.

Cycles that share a common edge or a vertex have received some attention. Murugan and Arumugan [575] have shown that books with \( n \) pentagonal pages (i.e., \( n \) copies of \( C_5 \) with an edge in common) are graceful when \( n \) is even and not graceful when \( n \) is odd. Let \( C_n^{(t)} \) denote the one-point union of \( t \) cycles of length \( n \). Bermond and others ([132] and [134]) proved that \( C_3^{(t)} \) (that is, the friendship graph or Dutch \( t \)-windmill) is graceful if and only if \( t \equiv 0 \) or 1 (mod 4) while Graham and Sloane [323] proved \( C_3^{(t)} \) is harmonious if and only if \( t \not\equiv 2 \) (mod 4). Koh et al. [413] conjecture that \( C_n^{(t)} \) is graceful if and only if \( nt \equiv 0 \) or 3 (mod 4). Yang and Lin [834] have proved the conjecture for the case \( n = 5 \) and Yang, Xu, Xi, Li and Haque [856] did the case \( n = 7 \). Qian [608] verifies this conjecture for the case that \( t = 2 \) and \( n \) is even. Figueroa-Centeno, Ichishima, and Muntaner-Batle [278] have shown that if \( m \equiv 0 \) (mod 4) then the one-point union of 2, 3 or 4 copies of \( C_m \) admits a special kind of graceful labeling called an \( \alpha \)-valuation (see Section 3.1) and if \( m \equiv 2 \) (mod 4), then the one-point union of 2 or 4 copies of \( C_m \) admits an \( \alpha \)-valuation. Bodendiek, Schumacher, and Wegner [159] proved that the one-point union of any two cycles is graceful when the number of edges is congruent to 0 or 3 modulo 4. (The other cases violate the necessary parity condition.) Shee [681] has proved that \( C_4^{(t)} \) is graceful for all \( t \). Seoud and Youssef [652] have shown that the one-point union of a triangle and \( C_n \) is harmonious if and only if \( n \equiv 1 \) (mod 4) and that if the one-point union of two cycles is harmonious then the number of edges is divisible by 4. The question of whether this latter condition is sufficient is open. Figueroa-Centeno, Ichishima, and Muntaner-Batle [278] have shown that if \( G \) is harmonious then the one-point union of an odd number of copies of \( G \) using the vertex labeled 0 as the shared point is harmonious. Sethuraman and Selvaraju [675] have shown that for a variety of choices of points, the one-point union of any number of non-isomorphic complete bipartite graphs is graceful. They raise the question of whether this is true for all choices of the common point.

Another class of cycle-related graphs is that of triangular cacti. A triangular cactus is a connected graph all of whose blocks are triangles. A triangular snake is a triangular cactus whose block-cutpoint-graph is a path (a triangular snake is obtained from a path \( v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n \) by joining \( v_i \) and \( v_{i+1} \) to a new vertex \( w_i \) for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, n - 1 \)). Rosa [623] conjectured that all triangular cacti with \( t \equiv 0 \) or 1 (mod 4) blocks are graceful. (The cases where \( t \equiv 2 \) or 3 (mod 4) fail to be graceful because of the parity condition.) Moulton [572] proved the conjecture for all triangular snakes. A proof of the general case (i.e., all triangular cacti) seems hopelessly difficult. Liu and Zhang [532] gave an incorrect proof that triangular snakes with an odd number of triangles are harmonious while triangular snakes with \( n \equiv 2 \) (mod 4) triangles are not harmonious. Xu [829] subsequently proved that triangular snakes are harmonious if and only if the number of triangles is not congruent to 2 (mod 4).

Defining an \( n \)-polygonal snake analogous to triangular snakes Sekar [637] has shown
that such graphs are graceful when \( n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \) \( (n \geq 8) \) and when \( n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \) and the number of polygons is even. Gnanajothi [314, pp. 31–34] had earlier shown that quadrilateral snakes are graceful. Grace [322] has proved that \( K_4 \)-snakes are harmonious. Rosa [623] has also considered analogously defined quadrilateral and pentagonal cacti and examined small cases.

Several people have studied cycles with pendant edges attached. Frucht [287] proved that any cycle with a pendant edge attached at each vertex (i.e., a “crown”) is graceful. Bu, Zhang, and He [175] have shown that any cycle with a fixed number of pendant edges adjoined to each vertex is graceful. Barrientos [111] defines a hairy cycle as a unicyclic graph other than a cycle in which the deletion of any edge of the cycle results in a caterpiller. He proves that all hairy cycles are graceful [111]. This subsumes the result of Bu, Zhang, and He. Barrientos [111] also proves: if \( G \) is a graceful graph of order \( m \) and size \( m - 1 \), then \( G \odot nK_1 \) and \( G + nK_1 \) are graceful; if \( G \) is a graceful graph of order \( p \) and size \( q \) with \( q > p \), then \( (G \cup (q + 1 - p)K_1) \odot nK_1 \) is graceful. Grace [321] showed that an odd cycle with one or more pendant edges at each vertex is harmonious and conjectured that an even cycle with one pendant edge attached at each vertex is harmonious. This conjecture has been proved by Liu and Zhang [531], Liu [528] and [529], Hegde [353], Huang [376], and Bu [166]. Sekar [637] has shown that the graph obtained by attaching a path of fixed length to each vertex of a cycle is graceful. For any \( n \geq 3 \) and any \( t \) with \( 1 \leq t \leq n \), let \( C_n^{+t} \) denote the class of graphs formed by adding a single pendant edge to \( t \) vertices of a cycle of length \( n \). Ropp [620] proved that for every \( n \) and \( t \) the class \( C_n^{+t} \) contains a graceful graph. Gallian and Ropp [299] conjectured that for all \( n \) and \( t \), all members of \( C_n^{+t} \) are graceful. This was proved by Qian [608] and by Kang, Liang, Gao, and Yang [394]. Of course, this is just a special case of the aforementioned conjecture of Truszczyński that all unicyclic graphs except \( C_n \) for \( n \equiv 1 \) or \( 2 \pmod{4} \) are graceful. Sekar [637] proved that the graph obtained by identifying an endpoint of a star with a vertex of a cycle is graceful.

### 2.3 Product Related Graphs

Graphs that are cartesian products and related graphs have been the subject of many papers. That planar grids, \( P_m \times P_n \), are graceful was proved by Acharya and Gill [16] in 1978 although the much simpler labeling scheme given by Maheo [547] in 1980 for \( P_m \times P_2 \) readily extends to all grids. In 1980 Graham and Sloane [323] proved ladders, \( P_m \times P_2 \), are harmonious when \( m > 2 \) and in 1992 Jungreis and Reid [391] showed that the grids \( P_m \times P_n \) are harmonious when \( (m, n) \neq (2, 2) \). A few people have looked at graphs obtained from planar grids in various ways. Kathiresan [396] has shown that graphs obtained from ladders by subdividing each step exactly once are graceful and that graphs obtained by appending an edge to each vertex of a ladder are graceful [398]. Acharya [13] has shown that certain subgraphs of grid graphs are graceful. Lee [449] defines a Mongolian tent as a graph obtained from \( P_m \times P_n \), \( n \) odd, by adding one extra vertex above the grid and joining every other vertex of the top row of \( P_m \times P_n \) to the new vertex. A Mongolian
village is a graph formed by successively amalgamating copies of Mongolian tents with the same number of rows so that adjacent tents share a column. Lee proves that Mongolian tents and villages are graceful. A Young tableau is a subgraph of $P_m \times P_n$ obtained by retaining the first two rows of $P_m \times P_n$ and deleting vertices from the right hand end of other rows in such a way that the lengths of the successive rows form a nonincreasing sequence. Lee and Ng [464] have proved that all Young tableaus are graceful. Lee [449] has also defined a variation of Mongolian tents by adding an extra vertex above the top row of a Young tableau and joining every other vertex of that row to the extra vertex. He proves these graphs are graceful.

Prisms are graphs of the form $C_m \times P_n$. These can be viewed as grids on cylinders. In 1977 Bodendiek, Schumacher, and Wegner [160] proved that $C_m \times P_2$ is graceful when $m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$. According to the survey by Bermond [131], Gangopadhyay and Rao Hebbare did the case that $m$ is even about the same time. In a 1979 paper, Frucht [287] stated without proof that he had done all $m$. A complete proof of all cases and some related results were given by Frucht and Gallian [290] in 1988. In 1992 Jungreis and Reid [391] proved that all $C_m \times P_n$ are graceful when $m$ and $n$ are even or when $m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$. Yang and Wang have shown that the prisms $C_{4n+2} \times P_{4m+3}$ [839], $C_n \times P_2$ [837], and $C_6 \times P_n(m \geq 2)$ (see [839]) are graceful. Singh [702] proved that $C_3 \times P_n$ is graceful for all $n$. In their 1980 paper Graham and Sloane [323] proved that $C_m \times P_n$ is harmonious when $n$ is odd and they used a computer to show $C_4 \times P_2$, the cube, is not harmonious. In 1992 Gallian, Prout, and Winters [303] proved that $C_m \times P_2$ is harmonious when $m \neq 4$. In 1992, Jungreis and Reid [391] showed that $C_4 \times P_n$ is harmonious when $n \geq 3$. Huang and Skiena [378] have shown that $C_m \times P_n$ is graceful for all $n$ when $m$ is even and for all $n$ with $3 \leq n \leq 12$ when $m$ is odd. Abhyanker [1] proved that the graphs obtained from $C_{2m+1} \times P_5$ by adding a pendent edge to each vertex of the outer cycle is graceful.

Torus grids are graphs of the form $C_m \times C_n$ $(m > 2, n > 2)$. Very little success has been achieved with these graphs. The graceful parity condition is violated for $C_m \times C_n$ when $m$ and $n$ are odd and the harmonious parity condition [323, Theorem 11] is violated for $C_m \times C_n$ when $m \equiv 1, 2, 3 \pmod{4}$ and $n$ is odd. In 1992 Jungreis and Reid [391] showed that $C_m \times C_n$ is graceful when $m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ and $n$ is even. A complete solution to both the graceful and harmonious torus grid problems will most likely involve a large number of cases.

There has been some work done on prism-related graphs. Gallian, Prout, and Winters [303] proved that all prisms $C_m \times P_2$ with a single vertex deleted or single edge deleted are graceful and harmonious. The Möbius ladder $M_n$ is the graph obtained from the ladder $P_n \times P_2$ by joining the opposite end points of the two copies of $P_n$. In 1989 Gallian [298] showed that all Möbius ladders are graceful and all but $M_3$ are harmonious. Ropp [620] has examined two classes of prisms with pendant edges attached. He proved that all $C_m \times P_2$ with a single pendant edge at each vertex are graceful and all $C_m \times P_2$ with a single pendant edge at each vertex of one of the cycles are graceful.

Another class of cartesian products that has been studied is that of books and “stacked” books. The book $B_m$ is the graph $S_m \times P_2$ where $S_m$ is the star with $m + 1$ vertices. In 1980 Maheo [547] proved that the books of the form $B_{2m}$ are graceful and conjectured
that the books $B_{4m+1}$ were also graceful. (The books $B_{4m+3}$ do not satisfy the graceful parity condition.) This conjecture was verified by Delorme [232] in 1980. Maheo [547] also proved that $L_n \times P_2$ and $B_{2m} \times P_2$ are graceful. Both Grace [320] and Reid (see [302]) have given harmonious labelings for $B_{2m}$. The books $B_{4m+3}$ do not satisfy the harmonious parity condition [323, Theorem 11]. Gallian and Jungreis [302] conjectured that the books $B_{4m+1}$ are harmonious. Gnanajothi [314] has verified this conjecture by showing $B_{4m+1}$ has an even stronger form of labeling – see Section 4.1. Liang [510] also proved the conjecture. In 1988 Gallian and Jungreis [302] defined a stacked book as a graph of the form $S_m \times P_n$. They proved that the stacked books of the form $S_{2m} \times P_n$ are graceful and posed the case $S_{2m+1} \times P_n$ as an open question. The $n$-cube $K_2 \times K_2 \times \cdots \times K_2$ ($n$ copies) was shown to be graceful by Kotzig [427]—see also [547]. In 1986 Reid [614] found a harmonious labeling for $K_4 \times P_n$. Petrie and Smith [597] have investigated graceful labelings of graphs as an exercise in constraint satisfaction. They have shown that $K_m \times P_n$ is graceful for $(m, n) = (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5),$ and $(5, 2)$ but is not graceful for $(3, 3)$ and $(6, 2)$. Their labeling for $K_2 \times P_2$ is the unique graceful labeling. They also considered the graph obtained by identifying the hubs of two copies of $W_n$. The resulting graph is not graceful when $n = 3$ but is graceful when $n$ is 4 and 5. Smith [724] has used a computer search to prove that $K_m \times P_2$ is not graceful for $m = 7, 8, 9,$ and 10. She conjectures that $K_m \times P_2$ is not graceful for $m > 5$.

For a bipartite graph $G$ with partite sets $X$ and $Y$ let $G'$ be a copy of $G$ and $X'$ and $Y'$ be copies of $X$ and $Y$. Lee and Liu [461] define the mirror graph, $M(G)$, of $G$ as the disjoint union of $G$ and $G'$ with additional edges joining each vertex of $Y$ to its corresponding vertex in $Y'$. The case that $G = K_{m,n}$ is more simply denoted by $M(m, n)$. They proved that for many cases $M(m, n)$ has a stronger form of graceful labeling (see §3.1 for details).

The composition $G_1[G_2]$ is the graph having vertex set $V(G_1) \times V(G_2)$ and edge set \[\{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)\} \mid x_1x_2 \in E(G_1) \text{ or } x_1 = x_2 \text{ and } y_1y_2 \in E(G_2)\}. \] The symmetric product $G_1 \odot G_2$ of graphs $G_1$ and $G_2$ is the graph with vertex set $V(G_1) \times V(G_2)$ and edge set \[\{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)\} \mid x_1x_2 \in E(G_1) \text{ or } y_1y_2 \in E(G_2) \text{ but not both}\}. \] Seoud and Youssef [653] have proved that $P_2 \odot K_2$ is graceful when $n > 1$ and $P_2[W_2]$ is harmonious for all $n$. They also observe that the graphs $C_m \odot C_n$ and $C_m[C_n]$ violate the parity conditions for graceful and harmonious graphs when $m$ and $n$ are odd.

### 2.4 Complete Graphs

The questions of the gracefulness and harmoniousness of the complete graphs $K_n$ have been answered. In each case the answer is positive if and only if $n \leq 4$ ([317], [701], [323], [136]). Both Rosa [621] and Golomb [317] proved that the complete bipartite graphs $K_{m,n}$ are graceful while Graham and Sloane [323] showed they are harmonious if and only if $m$ or $n = 1$. Aravamudhan and Murugan [39] have shown that the complete tripartite graph $K_{1,m,n}$ is both graceful and harmonious while Gnanajothi [314, pp. 25–31] has shown that $K_{1,1,m,n}$ is both graceful and harmonious and $K_{2,m,n}$ is graceful. Some of the same results have been obtained by Seoud and Youssef [648] who also observed that when $m, n,$ and $p$
are congruent to 2 \((\text{mod} \ 4)\), \(K_{m,n,p}\) violates the parity conditions for harmonious graphs.

Beutner and Harborth [136] show that \(K_n - e (K_n \text{ with an edge deleted})\) is graceful only if \(n \leq 5\), any \(K_n - 2e (K_n \text{ with two edges deleted})\) is graceful only if \(n \leq 6\) and any \(K_n - 3e\) is graceful only if \(n \leq 6\). They also determine all graceful graphs \(K_n - G\) where \(G\) is \(K_{1,a}\) with \(a \leq n - 2\) and where \(G\) is a matching \(M_a\) with \(2a \leq n\). They give graceful labelings for \(K_{1,m,n}, K_{2,m,n}, K_{1,1,m,n}\) and conjecture that these and \(K_{m,n}\) are the only complete multipartite graphs that are graceful. They have verified this conjecture for graphs with up to 23 vertices via computer.

Define the windmill graphs \(K_n^{(m)}(n > 3)\) to be the family of graphs consisting of \(m\) copies of \(K_n\) with a vertex in common. A necessary condition for \(K_n^{(m)}\) to be graceful is that \(n \leq 5 - \text{see [421]}\). Bermond [131] has conjectured that \(K_4^{(m)}\) is graceful for all \(m \geq 4\). This is known to be true for \(m \leq 22 [378]\). Bermond, Kotzig, and Turgeon [134] proved that \(K_n^{(m)}\) is not graceful when \(n = 4\) and \(m = 2\) or 3 and when \(m = 2\) and \(n = 5\). In 1982 Hsu [373] proved that \(K_4^{(m)}\) is harmonious for all \(m\). Graham and Sloane [323] conjectured that \(K_n^{(2)}\) is harmonious if and only if \(n = 4\). They verified this conjecture for the cases that \(n\) is odd or \(n = 6\). Liu [521] has shown that \(K_n^{(2)}\) is not harmonious if \(n = 2^a p_1^{a_1} \cdots p_s^{a_s}\) where \(a, a_1, \ldots, a_s\) are positive integers and \(p_1, \ldots, p_s\) are distinct odd primes and there is a \(j\) for which \(p_j \equiv 3 \text{ (mod} \ 4\) and \(a_j\) is odd. He also shows that \(K_n^{(3)}\) is not harmonious when \(n \equiv 0 \text{ (mod} \ 4\) and \(3n = 4^e(8k + 7)\) or \(n \equiv 5 \text{ (mod} \ 8\). Koh et al. [413] and Rajasingh and Pushpam [610] have shown that \(K_n^{(t)}\), the one-point union of \(t\) copies of \(K_{m,n}\), is graceful. Sethuraman and Selvaraju [671] have proved that the one-point union of graphs of the form \(K_{2,m_i}\) for \(i = 1, 2, \ldots, n\), where the union is taken at a vertex from the partite set with 2 vertices is graceful if at most two of the \(m_i\) are equal. They conjecture that the restriction that at most two of the \(m_i\) are equal is not necessary. Koh et al. [421] introduced the notation \(B(n,r,m)\) for the graph consisting of \(m\) copies of \(K_r\) with a \(K_r\) in common \((n \geq r)\). (We note that Guo [332] has used the notation \(B(n,r,m)\) to denote three independent paths of lengths \(n, r \) and \(m\) joining two vertices.) Bermond [131] raised the question: “For which \(m, n, r\) is \(B(n,r,m)\) graceful?” Of course, the case \(r = 1\) is the same as \(K_n^{(m)}\). For \(r > 1\), \(B(n,r,m)\) is graceful in the following cases: \(n = 3, r = 2, m \geq 1 [414]; n = 4, r = 2, m \geq 1 [232]; n = 4, r = 3, m \geq 1 \text{ (see [131]), [414]}\). Seoud and Youssef [648] have proved \(B(3,2,m)\) and \(B(4,3,m)\) are harmonious. Liu [520] has shown that if there is a prime \(p\) such that \(p \equiv 3 \text{ (mod} \ 4\) and \(p\) divides both \(n\) and \(n - 2\) and the highest power of \(p\) that divides \(n\) and \(n - 2\) is odd, then \(B(n, 2, 2)\) is not graceful. Smith [724] has shown that up to symmetry, \(B(5,2,2)\) has a unique graceful labeling; \(B(n,3,2)\) is not graceful for \(n = 6,7,8,9,\) and 10; \(B(6,3,3)\) and \(B(7,3,3)\) are not graceful, and \(B(5,3,3)\) is graceful. Combining results of Bermond and Farhi [133] and Smith [724] show that \(B(n,2,2)\) is not graceful for \(n > 5\). More generally, Bermond and Farhi [133] have investigated the class of graphs consisting of \(m\) copies of \(K_n\) having exactly \(k\) copies of \(K_r\) in common. They proved such graphs are not graceful for \(n\) sufficiently large compared to \(r\). Barrientos [115] proved that the graph obtained by performing the one-point union of any collection on complete bipartite graphs \(K_{m_1,n_1}, K_{m_2,n_2}, \ldots, K_{m_t,n_t}\), where each \(K_{m_i,n_i}\) appears at most
twice and \( \gcd(n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_t) = 1 \), is graceful.

Sethuraman and Elumalai [659] have shown that \( K_{1, m, n} \) with a pendant edge attached to each vertex is graceful and Jirimutu [387] has shown that the graph obtained by attaching a pendant edge to every vertex of \( K_{m, n} \) is graceful (see also [31]). In [669] Sethuraman and Kishore determine the graceful graphs that are the union of \( n \) copies of \( K_4 \) with \( i \) edges deleted for \( 1 \leq i \leq 5 \) with one edge in common. The only cases that are not graceful are those graphs where the members of the union are \( C_4 \) for \( n \equiv 3 \mod 4 \) and where the members of the union are \( P_2 \). They conjecture that these two cases are the only instances of edge induced subgraphs of the union of \( n \) copies of \( K_4 \) with one edge in common that are not graceful. Sethuraman and Selvaraju [677] have shown that union of any number of copies of \( K_4 \) with an edge deleted and one edge in common is harmonious.

Bhat-Nayah and Gohkale [142] have shown that \( K_n + 2K_2 \) is not graceful whereas Amutha and Kathiresan [31] proved that the graph obtained by attaching pendant edge to each vertex of \( K_n + 2K_2 \) is graceful.

Clemens et al. [226] investigated the gracefulness of the one-point and two-point unions of graphs. They show the following graphs are graceful: the one-point union of an end vertex of \( P_n \) and \( K_4 \); the graph obtained by taking the one-point union of \( K_4 \) with one end vertex of \( P_n \) and the one-point union of the other end vertex of \( P_n \) with the central vertex of \( K_{1,r} \); the graph obtained by taking the one-point union of \( K_4 \) with one end vertex of \( P_n \) and the one-point union of the other end of \( P_n \) with a vertex from the partite set of order 2 of \( K_{2,r} \); the graph obtained from the graph just described by appending any number of edges to the other vertex of the partite set of order 2; the two-point union of the two vertices of the partite set of order 2 in \( K_{2,r} \) and two vertices from \( K_4 \); and the graph obtained from the graph just described by appending any number of edges to one of the vertices from the partite set of order 2.

### 2.5 Disconnected Graphs

There have been many papers dealing with graphs that are not connected. In 1975 Kotzig [426] considered graphs that are the disjoint union of \( r \) cycles of length \( s \), denoted by \( rC_s \). When \( rs \equiv 1 \) or 2 (mod 4), these graphs violate the parity condition and so are not graceful. Kotzig proved that when \( r = 3 \) and \( s = 4k > 4 \), then \( rC_s \) has a stronger form of graceful labeling called \( \alpha \)-labeling (see §3.1) whereas when \( r \geq 2 \) and \( s = 3 \) or 5, \( rC_s \) is not graceful. In 1984 Kotzig [428] once again investigated the gracefulness of \( rC_s \) as well as graphs that are the disjoint union of odd cycles. For graphs of the latter kind he gives several necessary conditions. His paper concludes with an elaborate table that summarizes what was then known about the gracefulness of \( rC_s \). He [344] has shown that graphs of the form \( 2C_{2m} \) and graphs obtained by connecting two copies of \( C_{2m} \) with an edge are graceful. Cahit [186] has shown that \( rC_s \) is harmonious when \( r \) and \( s \) are odd and Seoud, Abdel Maqsoud, and Sheehan [640] noted that when \( r \) or \( s \) is even, \( rC_s \) is not harmonious. Seoud, Abdel Maqsoud, and Sheehan [640] proved that \( C_n \cup C_{n+1} \) is harmonious if and only if \( n \geq 4 \). They conjecture that \( C_3 \cup C_{2n} \) is harmonious when \( n \geq 3 \). This conjecture was proved when Yang, Lu, and Zeng [835] showed that all graphs
of the form \(C_{2j+1} \cup C_{2n}\) are harmonious except for \((n, j) = (2, 1)\).

In 1978 Kotzig and Turgeon [431] proved that \(mK_n\) (i.e., the union of \(m\) disjoint copies of \(K_n\)) is graceful if and only if \(m = 1\) and \(n \leq 4\). Liu and Zhang [532] have shown that \(mK_n\) is not harmonious for \(n\) odd and \(m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}\) and is harmonious for \(n = 3\) and \(m\) odd. They conjecture that \(mK_3\) is not harmonious when \(m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}\). Bu and Cao [167] give some sufficient conditions for the gracefulfulness of graphs of the form \(K_{m,n} \cup G\) and they prove that \(K_{m,n} \cup P_t\) and the disjoint union of complete bipartite graphs are graceful under some conditions.

A Skolem sequence of order \(n\) is a sequence \(s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{2n}\) of \(2n\) terms such that, for each \(k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}\), there exist exactly two subscripts \(i(k)\) and \(j(k)\) with \(s_{i(k)} = s_{j(k)} = k\) and \([i(k) - j(k)] = k\). A Skolem sequence of order \(n\) exists if and only if \(n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}\). Abrahm [5] has proved that any graceful 2-regular graph of order \(n\) is graceful if and only if \(m\) in which all the component cycles are even or of order \(n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}\), with exactly one component an odd cycle, can be used to construct a Skolem sequence of order \(n + 1\). Also, he showed that certain special Skolem sequences of order \(n\) can be used to generate graceful labelings on certain 2-regular graphs.

In 1985 Frucht and Salinas [291] conjectured that \(C_s \cup P_n\) is graceful if and only if \(s + n \geq 7\) and they proved the conjecture for the case that \(s = 4\). Frucht [289] did the case the \(s = 3\) and the case that \(s = 2n + 1\). Bhat-Nayak and Deshmukh [140] also did the case \(s = 3\) and they have done the cases of the form \(C_{2x+1} \cup P_{x-2}t\) where \(1 \leq \theta \leq [(x + 1)/2] [141]\). Choudum and Kishore [221] have done the cases where \(s \geq 5\) and \(n \geq (s + 5)/2\) and Kishore [411] did the case \(s = 5\). Gao and Liang [306] have done the following cases: \(s > 4, n = 2\) (see also [305]); \(s = 4k, n = k + 2, n = k + 3, n = 2k + 2; s = 4k + 1, n = 2k, n = 3k - 1, n = 4k - 1; s = 4k + 2, n = 3k, n = 3k + 1, n = 4k + 1; s = 4k + 3, n = 2k + 1, n = 3k, n = 4k\). Shee, Quach, and Wang [643] did the case that \(s = 2k\) \((k \geq 3)\) and \(n \geq k + 1\) as well as the cases where \(s = 6, 8, 10, 12\) and \(n \geq 2\). Shimazu [686] has handled the cases that \(s \geq 5\) and \(n = 2, s \geq 4\) and \(n = 3\) and \(s = 2n + 2\) and \(n \geq 2\). Liang [511] has done the following cases: \(s = 4k, n = k + 2, k + 3, 2k + 1, 2k + 2, 2k + 3, 2k + 4, 2k + 5; s = 4k - 1, n = 2k, 3k - 1, 4k - 1; s = 4k + 2, n = 3k, 3k + 1, 4k + 1; s = 4k + 3, n = 2k + 1, 3k, 4k\). Youssef [846] proved that \(C_5 \cup S_n\) is graceful if and only if \(n = 1\) or \(2\) and that \(C_6 \cup S_n\) is graceful if and only if \(n = 1\) is odd or \(n = 2\) or \(4\).

Seoud and Youssef [655] have shown that \(K_5 \cup K_{m,n}, K_{m,n} \cup K_{p,q} (m, n, p, q \geq 2), K_{m,n} \cup K_{p,q} \cup K_{r,s} (m, n, p, q, r, s \geq 2, (p, q) \neq (2, 2))\), and \(pK_{m,n} (m, n \geq 2, (m, n) \neq (2, 2))\) are graceful. They also prove that \(C_4 \cup K_{1,n} (n \neq 2)\) is not graceful whereas Choudum and Kishore [223], [411] have proved that \(C_5 \cup K_{1,n}\) is graceful for every \(s \geq 7\) and \(n \geq 1\). Lee, Quach, and Wang [474] established the gracefulfulness of \(P_s \cup K_{1,n}\). Seoud and Wilson [647] have shown that \(C_3 \cup K_4, C_3 \cup C_3 \cup K, C_3 \cup C_3\), and certain graphs of the form \(C_3 \cup P_n, C_3 \cup C_3 \cup P_n\) are not graceful. Abrahm and Kotzig [10] proved that \(C_p \cup C_q\) is graceful if and only if \(p + q \equiv 0\) or \(3 \pmod{4}\). Zhou [862] proved that \(K_m \cup K_n (n > 1, m > 1)\) is graceful if and only if \(\{m, n\} = \{4, 2\} \) or \(\{5, 2\}\). (C. Barrientos has called to my attention that \(K_1 \cup K_n\) is graceful if and only if \(n = 3\) or \(4\)) Shee [680] has shown that graphs of the form \(P_2 \cup C_{2k+1} (k > 1), P_3 \cup C_{2k+1}, P_n \cup C_3, S_n \cup C_{2k+1}\) all satisfy a condition
that is a bit weaker than harmonious. Bhat-Nayak and Deshmukh [138] have shown that $C_{4t} \cup K_{1,4t-1}$ and $C_{4t+3} \cup K_{1,4t+2}$ are graceful. Section 3.1 includes numerous families of disconnected graphs that have a stronger form of graceful labelings.

In considering graceful labelings of the disjoint unions of two or three stars with $e$ edges Yang and Wang [838] permitted the vertex labels to range from $0$ to $e + 1$ and $0$ to $e + 2$, respectively. With these definitions of graceful, they proved that $S_m \cup S_n$ is graceful if and only if $m$ or $n$ is even and that $S_m \cup S_n \cup S_k$ is graceful if and only if at least one of $m, n,$ or $k$ is even ($m > 1, n > 1, k > 1$).

Seoud and Youssef [651] investigated the gracefulness of specific families of the form $G \cup K_{m,n}$. They obtained the following results: $C_3 \cup K_{m,n}$ is graceful if and only if $m \geq 2$ and $n \geq 2$; $C_4 \cup K_{m,n}$ is graceful if and only if $(m, n) \neq (1, 1); C_7 \cup K_{m,n}$ and $C_8 \cup K_{m,n}$ are graceful for all $m$ and $n$; $mK_3 \cup nK_1$ is not graceful for all $m, n$ and $r$; $K_i \cup K_{m,n}$ is graceful for $i \leq 4$ and $m \geq 2, n \geq 2$ except for $i = 2$ and $(m, n) = (2, 2); K_5 \cup K_{1,n}$ is graceful for all $n$; $K_6 \cup K_{1,n}$ is graceful if and only if $n$ is different than 1 and 3. Youssef [849] completed the characterization of the graceful graphs of the form $C_n \cup K_{p,q}$ where $n \equiv 0$ or 3 (mod 4) by showing that for $n > 8$ and $n \equiv 0$ or 3 (mod 4), $C_n \cup K_{p,q}$ is graceful for all $p$ and $q$ (see also [110]). Note that when $n \equiv 1$ or 2 (mod 4) certain cases of $C_n \cup K_{p,q}$ violate the parity condition for graceful.

For $i = 1, 2, \ldots, m$ let $v_{i,1}, v_{i,2}, v_{i,3}, v_{i,4}$ be a 4-cycle. Yang and Pan [833] define $F_{k,4}$ to be the graph obtained by identifying $v_{i,3}$ and $v_{i+1,1}$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, k - 1$. They prove that $F_{m,4} \cup F_{n,4} \cup \cdots \cup F_{m,4}$ is graceful for all $n$. Pan and Lu [594] have shown that $(P_2 + \overline{K_n}) \cup K_{1,m}$ and $(P_2 + \overline{K_n}) \cup T_n$ are graceful.

Barrientos [110] has shown the following graphs are graceful: $C_6 \cup K_{1,2n+1}; \bigcup_{i=1}^n K_{m_i, n_i}$, for $2 \leq m_i < n_i$; and $C_m \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^n K_{m_i, n_i}$ for $2 \leq m_i < n_i, m \equiv 0$ or 3 (mod 4), $m \geq 11$.

Youssef [847] has shown that if $G$ is harmonious then $mG$ and $G^m$ are harmonious for all odd $m$. He asks the question of whether $G$ is harmonious implies $G^m$ is harmonious when $m \equiv 0$ (mod 4).

### 2.6 Joins of Graphs

A few classes of graphs that are the join of graphs have been shown to be graceful and harmonious. Among these are: fans $P_n + K_1$ [323]; double fans $P_n + \overline{K_2}$ [323]; the double cone $C_n + \overline{K_2}$ is graceful for $n = 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11,$ and 12 but not graceful for $n \equiv 2$ (mod 4) [612].

More generally, Reid [614] proved that $P_n + \overline{K_t}$ is harmonious and Grace [321] showed that if $T$ is any graceful tree, then $T + \overline{K_t}$ is also graceful. Fu and Wu [293] proved that if $T$ is a graceful tree, then $T + S_k$ is graceful. Sethuraman and Selvaraju [676] have shown that $P_n + K_2$ is harmonious. They ask whether $S_n + P_n$ or $P_n + P_n$ is harmonious. Of course, wheels are of the form $C_n + K_1$ and are graceful and harmonious. In 2007 Chen [212] proved that multiple wheels $nC_m + K_1$ are harmonious for all $n \neq 0$ mod 4. She believes that the $n \neq 0$ mod 4 case is also harmonious. Chen also proved that if $H$ has at least one edge, $H + K_1$ is harmonious, and $n$ is odd, then so $nH + K$ is harmonious.

Hebbare [348] showed that $S_m + K_1$ is graceful for all $m$. Shee [680] has proved $K_{m,n} +
$K_1$ is harmonious and observed that various cases of $K_{m,n} + K_1$ violate the harmonious parity condition in \cite{323}. Liu and Zhang \cite{532} have proved that $K_2 + K_2 + \cdots + K_2$ is harmonious. Yuan and Zhu \cite{855} proved that $K_{m,n} + K_2$ is graceful and harmonious. Gnanajothi \cite{314, pp. 80–127} obtained the following: $C_n + K_2$ is harmonious when $n$ is odd and not harmonious when $n \equiv 2, 4, 6 \pmod{8}$; $S_n + K_t$ is harmonious; and $P_n + K_t$ is harmonious. Balakrishnan and Kumar \cite{96} have proved that the join of $K_n$ and two disjoint copies of $K_2$ is harmonious if and only if $n$ is even. Bu \cite{166} obtained partial results for the gracefulfulness of $K_n + K_m$. Ramírez-Alfonsín \cite{611} has proved that if $G$ is graceful and $|V(G)| = |E(G)| = e$ and either $1$ or $e$ is not a vertex label then $G + K_t$ is graceful for all $t$.

Seoud and Youssef \cite{650} have proved: the join of any two stars is graceful and harmonious; the join of any path and any star is graceful; and $C_n + K_t$ is harmonious for every $t$ when $n$ is odd. They also prove that if any edge is added to $K_{m,n}$ the resulting graph is harmonious if $m$ or $n$ is at least 2. Deng \cite{234} has shown certain cases of $C_n + K_t$ are harmonious. Seoud and Youssef \cite{650} proved: the graph obtained by appending any number of edges from the two vertices of degree $n \geq 2$ in $K_{2,n}$ is not harmonious; dragons $D_{m,n}$ (i.e., $P_m$ is appended to $C_n$) are not harmonious when $m + n$ is odd; and the disjoint union of any dragon and any number of cycles is not harmonious when the resulting graph has odd order. Youssef \cite{846} has shown that if $G$ is a graceful graph with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges with $p = q + 1$, then $G + S_n$ is graceful.

Sethuraman and Elumalai \cite{662} have proved that for every graph $G$ with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges the graph $G + K_1 + K_m$ is graceful when $m \geq 2p - p - 1 - q$. As a corollary they deduce that every graph is a vertex induced subgraph of a graceful graph. Balakrishnan and Sampathkumar \cite{97} ask for which $m,n$ is the graph $K_n + mK_2$ graceful for all $n$. Bhat-Nayak and Gokhale \cite{142} have proved that $K_n + 2K_2$ is not graceful. Youssef \cite{846} has shown that $K_n + mK_2$ is graceful if $m \equiv 0$ or $1 \pmod{4}$ and that $K_n + mK_2$ is not graceful if $n$ is odd and $m \equiv 0$ or $3 \pmod{4}$.

Wu \cite{821} proves that if $G$ is a graceful graph with $n$ edges and $n + 1$ vertices then the join of $G$ and $K_m$ and the join of $G$ and any star are graceful.

### 2.7 Miscellaneous Results

It is easy to see that $P^2_n$ is harmonious \cite{321} while a proof that $P^k_n$ is graceful has been given by Kang, Liang, Gao, and Yang \cite{394}. ($P^k_n$, the $k$th power of $P_n$, is the graph obtained from $P_n$ by adding edges that join all vertices $u$ and $v$ with $d(u,v) = k$.) This latter result proved a conjecture of Grace \cite{321}. Seoud, Abdel Maqsoud, and Sheeham \cite{640} proved that $P^3_n$ is harmonious and conjecture that $P^k_n$ is not harmonious when $k > 3$. The same conjecture was made by Fu and Wu \cite{293}. However, Youssef \cite{852} has proved that $P^3_n$ is harmonious and $P^k_n$ is harmonious when $k$ is odd. Selvaraju \cite{638} has shown that $P^3_n$ and the graphs obtained by joining the centers of any two stars with the end vertices of the path of length $n$ in $P^3_n$ are harmonious. Gnanajothi \cite[p. 50]{314} has shown that the graph that consists of $n$ copies of $C_6$ that have exactly $P_4$ in common is graceful if and only if $n$ is even. For a fixed $n$, let $v_{1i}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}$ and $v_{i4}$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$)
be consecutive vertices of \( n \) 4-cycles. Gnanajothi [314, p. 35] also proves that the graph obtained by joining each \( v_i \) to \( v_{i+1,3} \) is graceful for all \( n \) and the generalized Petersen graph \( P(n,k) \) is harmonious in all cases (see also [479]). Recall \( P(n,k) \), where \( n \geq 5 \) and \( 1 \leq k \leq n \), has vertex set \( \{a_0,a_1,\ldots,a_{n-1},b_0,b_1,\ldots,b_{n-1}\} \) and edge set \( \{a_i a_{i+1} \mid i = 0,1,\ldots,n-1\} \cup \{a_i b_i \mid i = 0,1,\ldots,n-1\} \cup \{b_i b_{i+k} \mid i = 0,1,\ldots,n-1\} \) where all subscripts are taken modulo \( n \) [809]. The standard Petersen graph is \( P(5,2) \).

Redl [612] has shown that \( \{P(n,k) \} \) is graceful for \( n = 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, \) and 10. Vietri [786] proved that \( P(8t,3) \) is graceful for all \( t \). He conjectures that \( P(8t,3) \) have a stronger form a graceful labeling called an \( \alpha \)-labeling (see §3.1). The gracefulness of the generalized Petersen graphs appears to be an open problem.

Barrientos [111] investigated graphs obtained from graceful graphs by adjoining pendant edges. Among his results are: If \( G \) is a graceful graph of order \( m \) and size \( m - 1 \), then \( G \odot nK_1 \) and \( G + nK_1 \) are graceful; if \( G \) is a graceful graph of order \( p \) and size \( q \), with \( q > p \), then \( (G \cup (q + 1 - p)K_1) \odot nK_1 \) is graceful; and all unicyclic graphs other than a cycle for which the deletion of any edge from the cycle results in a caterpillar are graceful.

Yuan and Zhu [855] proved that \( P_{2k}^n \) is harmonious when \( 1 \leq k \leq (n - 1)/2 \) and that \( P_{2k}^n \) has a stronger form of harmonious labeling (see Section 4.1) when \( 2k - 1 \leq n \leq 4k - 1 \). Cahit [186] proves that the graphs obtained by joining \( p \) disjoint paths of a fixed length \( k \) to single vertex are harmonious when \( p \) is odd and when \( k = 2 \) and \( p \) is even.

Sethuraman and Selvaraju [670] define a graph \( H \) to be a supersubdivision of a graph \( G \), if every edge \( uv \) of \( G \) is replaced by \( K_{2,m} \) (\( m \) may vary for each edge) by identifying \( u \) and \( v \) with the two vertices in \( K_{2,m} \) that form one of the two partite sets. Sethuraman and Selvaraju prove that every supersubdivision of a path is graceful and every cycle has some supersubdivision that is graceful. They conjecture that every supersubdivision of a star is graceful and that paths and stars are the only graphs for which every supersubdivision is graceful. Barrientos [115] disproved this conjecture by proving that every every supersubdivision of a \( y \)-trees is graceful (see §2.1). Barrientos asks if paths and \( y \)-trees are the only graphs for which every supersubdivision is graceful. This seems unlikely to be the case. The conjecture that every supersubdivision of a star is graceful was proved by Kathiresan and Amutha [400]. In [674] Sethuraman and Selvaraju prove that every connected graph has some supersubdivision that is graceful. They pose the question as to whether this result is valid for disconnected graphs. They also ask if there is any graph other than \( K_{2,m} \) that can be used to replace an edge of a connected graph to obtain a supersubdivision that is graceful. In [673] Sethuraman and Selvaraju present an algorithm that permits one to start with any non-trivial connected graph and successively form supersubdivisions that have a strong form of graceful labeling called an \( \alpha \)-labeling (see §3.1).

Kathiresan [397] uses the notation \( P_{a,b} \) to denote the graph obtained by identifying the end points of \( b \) internally disjoint paths each of length \( a \). He conjectures that \( P_{a,b} \) is graceful except when \( a \) is odd and \( b \equiv 2 \) (mod 4). He proves the conjecture for the case that \( a \) is even and \( b \) is odd. Sekar [637] has shown that \( P_{a,b} \) is graceful when \( a \neq 4r + 1, r > 1; b = 4m, m > r \). Yang proved that \( P_{a,b} \) is graceful when \( a = 3, 5, 7, \) and
9 and $b$ is even and when $a = 2, 4, 6,$ and $8$ and $b$ is even (see [836]). Yang, Rong, and Xu [836] proved that $P_{a,b}$ is graceful when $a = 10, 12,$ and $14$ and $b$ is even. Kathiresan also shows that the graph obtained by identifying a vertex of $K_n$ with any noncenter vertex of the star with $2^{n-1} - n(n-1)/2$ edges is graceful.

For a family of graphs $G_1(u_1, u_2), G_2(u_2, u_3), \ldots, G_m(u_m, u_{m+1})$ Cheng, Yao, Chen, and Zhang [210] define a graph-block chain $H_m$ as the graph obtained by identifying $u_{i+1}$ of $G_i$ with $u_{i+1}$ of $G_{i+1}$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, m$. They denote this graph by $H_m = G_1(u_1, u_2) \oplus G_2(u_2, u_3) \oplus \cdots \oplus G_m(u_m, u_{m+1})$. The case where each $G_i$ has the form $P_{a_i, b_i}$ they call a path-block chain. The vertex $u_1$ is called the initial vertex of $H_m$. They define a generalized spider $S_m^*$ as a graph obtained by starting with an initial vertex $u_0$ and $m$ path-block graphs and join $u_0$ with each initial vertex of each of the path-block graphs. Similarly, they define a generalized caterpillar $T_m^n$ as a graph obtained by starting with $m$ path-block chains $H_1, H_2, \ldots, H_m$ and a caterpillar $T$ with $m$ degree one vertices $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_m$ and join each $v_i$ with the initial vertex of each $H_i$. They prove several classes of path-block chains, generalized spiders, and generalized caterpillars are graceful.

The graph $T_n$ with $3n$ vertices and $6n - 3$ edges is defined as follows. Start with a triangle $T_1$ with vertices $v_{1,1}, v_{1,2}$ and $v_{1,3}$. Then $T_{i+1}$ consists of $T_i$ together with three new vertices $v_{i+1,1}, v_{i+1,2}, v_{i+1,3}$ and edges $v_{i+1,1}v_{i+1,2}, v_{i+1,1}v_{i+1,3}, v_{i+1,2}v_{i+1,3}, v_{i+1,2}v_{i+1,1}, v_{i+1,3}v_{i+1,2}$. Gnanajothi [314] proved that $T_n$ is graceful if and only if $n$ is odd. Sekar [637] proved $T_n$ is graceful when $n$ is odd and $T_n$ with a pendant edge attached to the starting triangle is graceful when $n$ is even.

For a graph $G$, the splitting graph of $G$, $S^1(G)$, is obtained from $G$ by adding for each vertex $v$ of $G$ a new vertex $v'$ so that $v'$ is adjacent to every vertex that is adjacent to $v$. Sekar [637] has shown that $S^1(P_n)$ is graceful for all $n$ and $S^1(C_n)$ is graceful for $n \equiv 0, 1 \mod 4$.

The total graph $T(P_n)$ has vertex set $V(P_n) \cup E(P_n)$ with two vertices adjacent whenever they are neighbors in $P_n$. Balakrishnan, Selvam, and Yegnanarayanan [98] have proved that $T(P_n)$ is harmonious.

For any graph $G$ with vertices $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ and a vector $m = (m_1, \ldots, m_n)$ of positive integers the corresponding replicated graph, $R_m(G)$, of $G$ is defined as follows. For each $v_i$ form a stable set $S_i$ consisting of $m_i$ new vertices $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$ (recall a stable set $S$ consists of a set of vertices such that there is not an edge $v_i v_j$ for all pairs $v_i, v_j$ in $S$); two stable sets $S_i, S_j, i \neq j$, form a complete bipartite graph if each $v_i v_j$ is an edge in $G$ and otherwise there are no edges between $S_i$ and $S_j$. Ramírez-Alfonso [611] has proved that $R_m(P_n)$ is graceful for all $m$ and all $n > 1$ (see §3.2 for a stronger result) and that $R_{(m,1,\ldots,1)}(C_{4n}), R_{(2,1,\ldots,1)}(C_{4n}) (n \geq 8)$ and $R_{(2,2,1,\ldots,1)}(C_{4n}) (n \geq 12)$ are graceful.

For any permutation $f$ on $1, \ldots, n$, the $f$-permutation graph on a graph $G$, $P(G, f)$, consists of two disjoint copies of $G$, $G_1$ and $G_2$, each of which has vertices labeled $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n$ with $n$ edges obtained by joining each $v_i$ in $G_1$ to $v_{f(i)}$ in $G_2$. In 1983 Lee (see [506]) conjectured that for all $n > 1$ and all permutations on $1, 2, \ldots, n$, the permutation graph $P(P_n, f)$ is graceful. Lee, Wang and Kiang [506] proved that $P(P_{2k}, f)$ is graceful when $f = (12)(34) \cdots (k, k + 1) \cdots (2k - 1, 2k)$. They conjectured that if $G$ is a graceful nonbipartite graph with $n$ vertices then for any permutation $f$ on $1, 2, \ldots, n$, the
permutation graph $P(G,f)$ is graceful. Some families of graceful permutation graphs are given in [456].

Gnanajothi [314, p. 51] calls a graph $G$ bigraceful if both $G$ and its line graph are graceful. She shows the following are bigraceful: $P_m$; $P_m \times P_n$; $C_n$ if and only if $n \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4}$; $S_n$; $K_n$ if and only if $n \leq 3$; and $B_n$ if and only if $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. She also shows that $K_{m,n}$ is not bigraceful when $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. (Gangopadhyay and Hebbare [304] used the term “bigraceful” to mean a bipartite graceful graph.) Murugan and Arumugan [577] have shown that graphs obtained from $C_4$ by attaching two disjoint paths of equal length to two adjacent vertices are bigraceful.

Several well-known isolated graphs have been examined. Graceful labelings have been found for the Petersen graph [287], the cube [307], the icosahedron and the dodecahedron. On the other hand, Graham and Sloane [323] showed that all of these except the cube are harmonious. Winters [816] verified that the Grötzsch graph (see [162, p. 118]), the Heawood graph (see [162, p. 236]), and the Herschel graph (see [162, p. 53]) are graceful. Graham and Sloane [323] determined all harmonious graphs with at most five vertices. Seoud and Youssef [652] did the same for graphs with six vertices.

Jirimutu, Wang, and Xirong [389] define a digraph $G(V,E)$ to be graceful if there exists an injection $f$ from $V(G)$ to $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, |E|\}$ such that the induced function on the set of edges given by $f'(u,v) = (f(v) - f(u))(\mod |E| + 1)$ is a bijection. They prove that the digraph consisting of $n$ copies of a directed $m$-cycle having a vertex in common is graceful for $m = 9, 11, 13$ and all even $n$.

### 2.8 Summary

The results and conjectures discussed above are summarized in the tables following. The letter G after a class of graphs indicates that the graphs in that class are known to be graceful; a question mark indicates that the gracefulness of the graphs in the class is an open problem; we put a question mark after a “G” if the graphs have been conjectured to be graceful. The analogous notation with the letter H is used to indicate the status of the graphs with regard to being harmonious. The tables impart at a glimpse what has been done and what needs to be done to close out a particular class of graphs. Of course, there is an unlimited number of graphs one could consider. One wishes for some general results that would handle several broad classes at once but the experience of many people suggests that this is unlikely to occur soon. The Graceful Tree Conjecture alone has withstood the efforts of scores of people over the past four decades. Analogous sweeping conjectures are probably true but appear hopelessly difficult to prove.
### Table 1: Summary of Graceful Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Graceful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trees</td>
<td>G if $\leq 27$ vertices [26]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if symmetrical [135]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if at most 4 end-vertices [377]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G? Ringel-Kotzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G caterpillars [621]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G? lobsters [131]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cycles $C_n$</td>
<td>G iff $n \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4}$ [621]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheels $W_n$</td>
<td>G [287], [369]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helms (see §2.2)</td>
<td>G [43]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>webs (see §2.2)</td>
<td>G [394]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gears (see §2.2)</td>
<td>G [541]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycles with $P_k$-chord (see §2.2)</td>
<td>G [233], [540], [422], [606]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$ with $k$ consecutive chords (see §2.2)</td>
<td>G if $k = 2, 3, n - 3$ [412], [421]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicyclic graphs</td>
<td>G? iff $G \neq C_n, n \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{4}$ [780]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n^{(t)}$ (see §2.2)</td>
<td>$n = 3$ G iff $t \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}$ [132], [134]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G? if $nt \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4}$ [413]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $n = 6, t$ even [413]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $n = 4, t &gt; 1$ [681]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $n = 5, t &gt; 1$ [834]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $n = 7$ and $t \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}$ [856]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $t = 2$ $n \neq 1 \pmod{4}$ [608], [159]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1: Summary of Graceful Results continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Graceful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>triangular snakes (see §2.2)</td>
<td>G iff number of blocks $\equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}$ [572]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_4$-snakes (see §2.2)</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadilateral snakes (see §2.2)</td>
<td>G [314], [608]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crowns $C_n \odot K_1$</td>
<td>G [287]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \odot P_k$</td>
<td>G [637]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grids $P_m \times P_n$</td>
<td>G [16]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prisms $C_m \times P_n$</td>
<td>G if $n = 2$ [290], [837]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $m$ even [378]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $m$ odd and $3 \leq n \leq 12$ [378]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $m = 3$ [702]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $m = 6$ see [839]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ and $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ [839]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_m \times P_n$</td>
<td>G if $(m, n) = (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 5), (5, 2)$ [724]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not G if $(m, n) = (3, 3), (6, 2), (7, 2), (8, 2), (9, 2), (10, 2)$ [724]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not G? for $(m, 2)$ with $m &gt; 5$ [724]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,n} \odot K_1$</td>
<td>G [387]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>torus grids $C_m \times C_n$</td>
<td>G if $m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, $n$ even [391]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not G if $m, n$ odd (parity condition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertex-deleted $C_m \times P_n$</td>
<td>G if $n = 2$ [303]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edge-deleted $C_m \times P_n$</td>
<td>G if $n = 2$ [303]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Möbius ladders $M_n$ (see §2.3)</td>
<td>G [298]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stacked books $S_m \times P_n$ (see §2.3)</td>
<td>$n = 2$, G iff $m \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ [547], [232], [302]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $m$ even [302]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$n$-cube $K_2 \times K_2 \times \cdots \times K_2$</td>
<td>G [427]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1: Summary of Graceful Results continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Graceful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$K_4 \times P_n$</td>
<td>G if $n = 2, 3, 4, 5$ [597]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$</td>
<td>G iff $n \leq 4$ [317], [701]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,n}$</td>
<td>G [621], [317]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,m,n}$</td>
<td>G [39]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,1,m,n}$</td>
<td>G [314]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windmills $K_n^{(m)} (n &gt; 3)$ (see §2.4)</td>
<td>G if $n = 4, m \leq 22$ [378]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G? if $n = 4, m \geq 4$ [131]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $n = 4, 4 \leq m \leq 22$ [378]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not G if $n = 4, m = 2, 3$ [131]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not G if $(m, n) = (2, 5)$ [134]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not G if $n &gt; 5$ [421]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B(n, r, m)$ $r &gt; 1$ (see §2.4)</td>
<td>G if $(n, r) = (3, 2), \ (4, 3)$ [414], (4,2) [232]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G $(n, r, m) = (5, 2, 2)$ [724]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not G for $(n, 2, 2)$ for $n &gt; 5$ [133], [724]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$mK_n$ (see §2.5)</td>
<td>G iff $m = 1, n \leq 4$ [431]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_s \cup P_n$</td>
<td>? G iff $s + n \geq 7$ [291]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $s = 3$ [289], $s = 4$ [291], $s = 5$ [411]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $s &gt; 4, n = 2$ [306]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $s = 2n + 1$ [289]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G if $s = 2k, n \geq k + 1$ [643]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_p \cup C_q$</td>
<td>G iff $p + q \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4}$ [291]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1: Summary of Graceful Results continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Graceful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \cup K_{p,q}$</td>
<td>for $n &gt; 8$ G iff $n \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4}$ [849]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$G C_6 \times K_{1,2n+1}$ [110]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$G C_3 \times K_{m,n}$ iff $m, n \geq 2$ [651]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$G C_4 \times K_{m,n}$ iff $(m, n) \neq (1, 1)$ [651]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$G C_7 \times K_{m,n}$ [651]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$G C_8 \times K_{m,n}$ [651]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_i \cup K_{m,n}$</td>
<td>$G$ [110]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\bigcup_{i=1}^t K_{m_i,n_i}$</td>
<td>$G$ $2 \leq m_i &lt; n_i$ [110]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^t K_{m_i,n_i}$</td>
<td>$G$ $2 \leq m_i &lt; n_i$, $m \equiv 0$ or $3$ (mod 4), $m \geq 11$ [110]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fans $F_n = P_n + K_1$</td>
<td>$G$ [323]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double fans $P_n + \overline{K}_2$</td>
<td>$G$ [323]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double cones $C_n + \overline{K}_2$</td>
<td>$G$ for $n = 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not G for $n \equiv 2$ (mod 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t$-point suspension $P_n + \overline{K}_t$ of $P_n$</td>
<td>$G$ [321]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_m + K_1$</td>
<td>$G$ [348]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t$-point suspension of $C_n + \overline{K}_t$</td>
<td>$G$ if $n \equiv 0$ or $3$ (mod 12) [143]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not G if $t$ is even and $n \equiv 2, 6, 10$ (mod 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$G$ if $n = 4, 7, 11$ or $19$ [143]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$G$ if $n = 5$ or $9$ and $t = 2$ [143]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n^2$ (see §2.7)</td>
<td>$G$ [455]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petersen $P(n, k)$ (see §2.7)</td>
<td>$G$ for $n = 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10$ [612], $(n, k) = (8t, 3)$ [786]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: **Summary of Harmonious Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Harmonious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| trees                         | H if ≤ 26 vertices [26]  
                                 | H? [323]  
                                 | H caterpillars [323]  
                                 | ? lobsters                                                                 |
| cycles $C_n$                  | H iff $n \equiv 1,3 \pmod{4}$ [323]                                                                                                      |
| wheels $W_n$                  | H [323]                                                                                                                                  |
| Helms (see §2.2)              | H [314], [529]                                                                                                                            |
| Webs (see §2.2)               | H if cycle is odd                                                                                                                        |
| gears (see §2.2)              | H [212]                                                                                                                                  |
| cycles with $P_k$-chord (see §2.2) | ?                                                                                                           |
| $C_n$ with $k$ consecutive chords (see §2.2) | ?                                                                                                           |
| unicyclic graphs              | ?                                                                                                                                         |
| $C_n^{(t)}$ (see §2.2)        | $n = 3$ H iff $t \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ [323]  
                                 | H if $n = 4$, $t > 1$ [681]                                                                                                           |
| triangular snakes (see §2.2)  | H if number of blocks is odd [829]  
                                 | not H if number of blocks $\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ [829]                                                                                     |
| $K_4$-snakes (see §2.2)       | H [322]                                                                                                                                  |
| quadrilateral snakes (see §2.2) | ?                                                                                                           |
| crowns $C_n \circ K_1$       | H [321], [531]                                                                                                                            |
| grids $P_m \times P_n$        | H iff $(m, n) \neq (2, 2)$ [391]                                                                                                          |
Table 2: Summary of Harmonious Results continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Harmonious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prisms $C_m \times P_n$</td>
<td>H if $n = 2, m \neq 4$ [303]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H if $n$ odd [323]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H if $m = 4$ and $n \geq 3$ [391]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>torus grids $C_m \times C_n$,</td>
<td>H if $m = 4$, $n &gt; 1$ [391]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not H if $m \neq 0 \pmod{4}$ and $n$ odd [391]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertex-deleted $C_m \times P_n$</td>
<td>H if $n = 2$ [303]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edge-deleted $C_m \times P_n$</td>
<td>H if $n = 2$ [303]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Möbius ladders $M_n$ (see §2.3)</td>
<td>H iff $n \neq 3$ [298]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stacked books $S_m \times P_n$ (see §2.3)</td>
<td>$n = 2$, H if $m$ even [320], [614]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not H if $m \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, $n = 2$, (parity condition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H if $m \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $n = 2$ [314]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$n$-cube $K_2 \times K_2 \times \cdots \times K_2$</td>
<td>not H if $n = 2, 3$ [323]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_4 \times P_n$</td>
<td>H [614]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$</td>
<td>H iff $n \leq 4$ [323]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,n}$</td>
<td>H iff $m$ or $n = 1$ [323]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,m,n}$</td>
<td>H [39]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,1,m,n}$</td>
<td>H [314]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windmills $K_n^{(m)}$ ($n &gt; 3$) (see §2.4)</td>
<td>H if $n = 4$ [373]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$m = 2$, H? iff $n = 4$ [323]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not H if $m = 2, n$ odd or 6 [323]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not H for some cases $m = 3$ [521]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Summary of Harmonious Results continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Harmonious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$B(n, r, m)$ $r &gt; 1$ (see §2.4)</td>
<td>$(n, r) = (3, 2), (4, 3)$ [648]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$mK_n$ (see §2.5)</td>
<td>$H$ $n = 3$, $m$ odd [532]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not $H$ for $n$ odd, $m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ [532]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$nG$</td>
<td>$H$ when $G$ is harmonious and $n$ odd [847]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G^n$</td>
<td>$H$ when $G$ is harmonious and $n$ odd [847]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_s \cup P_n$</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fans $F_n = P_n + K_1$</td>
<td>$H$ [323]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$nC_m + K_1 \ n \not\equiv 0 \pmod{4}$</td>
<td>$H$ [212]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double fans $P_n + \overline{K}_2$</td>
<td>$H$ [323]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t$-point suspension $P_n + \overline{K}_t$ of $P_n$</td>
<td>$H$ [614]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_m + K_1$</td>
<td>$H$ [314], [199]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t$-point suspension $C_n + \overline{K}_t$ of $C_n$</td>
<td>$H$ if $n$ odd and $t = 2$ [614], [314]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not $H$ if $n \equiv 2, 4, 6 \pmod{8}$ and $t = 2$ [314]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n^2$ (see §2.7)</td>
<td>$H$ [321], [531]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petersen $P(n, k)$ (see §2.7)</td>
<td>$H$ [314], [479]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Variations of Graceful Labelings

3.1 \(\alpha\)-labelings

In 1966 Rosa [621] defined an \(\alpha\)-labeling to be a graceful labeling with the additional property that there exists an integer \(k\) so that for each edge \(xy\) either \(f(x) \leq k < f(y)\) or \(f(y) \leq k < f(x)\). (Other names for such labelings are balanced and interlaced.) It follows that such a \(k\) must be the smaller of the two vertex labels that yield the edge labeled 1. Also, a graph with an \(\alpha\)-labeling is necessarily bipartite and therefore cannot contain a cycle of odd length. Wu [824] has shown that a necessary condition for a bipartite graph with \(n\) edges and degree sequence \(d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_p\) to have an \(\alpha\)-labeling is that the gcd\((d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_p, n)\) divides \(n(n - 1)/2\).

A common theme in graph labeling papers is to build up graphs that have desired labelings from pieces with particular properties. In these situations, starting with a graph that possesses an \(\alpha\)-labeling is a typical approach. (See [199], [321], [211], and [391].) Moreover, Jungreis and Reid [391] showed how sequential labelings of graphs (see Section 4.1) can often be obtained by modifying \(\alpha\)-labelings of the graphs.

Graphs with \(\alpha\)-labelings have proved to be useful in the development of the theory of graph decompositions. Rosa [621], for instance, has shown that if \(G\) is a graph with \(q\) edges and has an \(\alpha\)-labeling, then for every natural number \(p\), the complete graph \(K_{2q^{p+1}}\) can be decomposed into copies of \(G\) in such a way that the automorphism group of the decomposition itself contains the cyclic group of order \(p\). In the same vein El-Zanati and Vanden Eyden [255] proved that if \(G\) has \(q\) edges and admits an \(\alpha\)-labeling then \(K_{qm, qm}\) can be partitioned into subgraphs isomorphic to \(G\) for all positive integers \(m\) and \(n\). Although a proof of Ringel’s conjecture that every tree has a graceful labeling has withstood many attempts, examples of trees that do not have \(\alpha\)-labelings are easy to construct (see [621]).

As to which graphs have \(\alpha\)-labelings, Rosa [621] observed that the \(n\)-cycle has an \(\alpha\)-labeling if and only if \(n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}\) while \(P_n\) always has an \(\alpha\)-labeling. Other familiar graphs that have \(\alpha\)-labelings include caterpillars [621], the \(n\)-cube [425], \(B_{4n+1}\) (i.e., books with \(4n+1\) pages) [302], \(C_{2m} \cup C_{2m}\) and \(C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup C_{4m}\) for all \(m > 1\) [426], \(C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup C_{4m}\) for all \((m, n) \neq 1, 1\) [268], \(P_n \times Q_n\) [547], \(K_{1, 2k} \times Q_n\) [547], \(C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup C_{4m}\) [445], \(C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup C_{4m}\) when \(m + n \leq r\) [10], \(C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup C_{4m}\) when \(m \geq n + r + s\) [6], \(C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup C_{4m}\) when \(m \geq n + r + s\) [6], \((m + 1)^2 + 1\) for all \(m\) [861], \(k^2 C_4\) for all \(k\) [861], and \((k^2 + k)C_4\) for all \(k\) [861]. Abrham and Kotzig [8] have shown that \(kC_4\) has an \(\alpha\)-labeling for \(1 \leq k \leq 10\) and that if \(kC_4\) has an \(\alpha\)-labeling then so does \((4k + 1)C_4\), \((5k + 1)C_4\) and \((9k + 1)C_4\). Eshghi [264] proved that \(5C_{4k}\) has an \(\alpha\)-labeling for all \(k\). In [268] Eshghi and Carter show several families of graphs of the form \(C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup \cdots \cup C_{4m}\) have \(\alpha\)-labelings.

Figueroa-Centeno, Ichishima, and Muntaner-Batle [278] have shown that if \(m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}\) then the one-point union of 2, 3, or 4 copies of \(C_m\) admits an \(\alpha\)-valuation, and if \(m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}\) then the one-point union of 2 or 4 copies of \(C_m\) admits an \(\alpha\)-valuation. They conjecture that the one-point union of \(n\) copies of \(C_m\) admits an \(\alpha\)-valuation if and
only if $mn \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$.

In his 2001 Ph.D. thesis Selvaraju [638] investigated the one-point union of complete bipartite graphs. He proves that the one-point unions of the following forms have an $\alpha$-labeling: $K_{m,n_1}$ and $K_{m,n_2}$; $K_{m_1,n_1}$, $K_{m_2,n_2}$, and $K_{m_3,n_3}$ where $m_1 \leq m_2 \leq m_3$ and $n_1 < n_2 < n_3$: $K_{m_1,n}$, $K_{m_2,n}$, and $K_{m_3,n}$ where $m_1 < m_2 < m_3 \leq 2n$.

Zhile [861] uses $C_m(n)$ to denote the connected graph all of whose blocks are $C_m$ and whose block-cutpoint-graph is a path. He proves that for all positive integers $m$ and $n$, $C_{4m}(n)$ has an $\alpha$-labeling but $C_m(n)$ does not have an $\alpha$-labeling when $m$ is odd.

Abraham and Kotzig [10] have proved that $C_m \cup C_n$ has an $\alpha$-labeling if and only if both $m$ and $n$ are even and $m + n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$. Kotzig [426] has also shown that $C_4 \cup C_4 \cup C_4$ does not have an $\alpha$-labeling. He asked if $n = 3$ is the only integer such that the disjoint union of $n$ copies of $C_4$ does not have an $\alpha$-labeling. This was confirmed by Abraham and Kotzig in [9]. Eshghi [263] proved that every 2-regular bipartite graph with 3 components has an $\alpha$-labeling if and only if the number of edges is a multiple of four except for $C_4 \cup C_4 \cup C_4$. In [266] Eshghi gives more results on the existence of $\alpha$-labelings for various families of disjoint union of cycles.

Jungreis and Reid [391] investigated the existence of $\alpha$-labelings for graphs of the form $P_m \times P_n$, $C_m \times P_n$, and $C_m \times C_n$ (see also [301]). Of course, the cases involving $C_m$ with $m$ odd are not bipartite, so there is no $\alpha$-labeling. The only unresolved cases among these three families are $C_{4m+2} \times P_{2n+1}$ and $C_{4m+2} \times C_{4n+2}$. All other cases result in $\alpha$-labelings. Balakrishman [94] uses the notation $Q_n(G)$ to denote the graph $P_2 \times P_2 \times \cdots \times P_2 \times G$ where $P_2$ occurs $n - 1$ times. Snevily [727] has shown that the graphs $Q_n(C_{4m})$ and the cycles $C_{4m}$ with the path $P_n$ adjoined at each vertex have $\alpha$-labelings. He [728] also has shown that compositions of the form $G[K_n]$ have an $\alpha$-labeling whenever $G$ does (see §2.3 for the definition of composition). Balakrishman and Kumar [95] have shown that all graphs of the form $Q_n(G)$ where $G$ is $K_{3,3}$, $K_{4,4}$, or $P_m$ have an $\alpha$-labeling. Balakrishman [94] poses the following two problems. For which graphs $G$ does $Q_n(G)$ have an $\alpha$-labeling? For which graphs $G$ does $Q_n(G)$ have a graceful labeling?

Rosa [621] has shown that $K_{m,n}$ has an $\alpha$-labeling (see also [108]). Barrientos [108] has shown that for $n$ even the graph obtained from the wheel $W_n$ by attaching a pendant edge at each vertex has an $\alpha$-labeling. In [113] Barrientos shows how to construct graceful graphs that are formed from the one-point union of a tree that has an $\alpha$-labeling, $P_2$, and the cycle $C_n$. In some cases, $P_2$ is not needed. Qian [608] has proved that quadrilateral snakes have $\alpha$-labelings. Fu and Wu [293] showed that if $T$ is a tree that has an $\alpha$-labeling with partite sets $V_1$ and $V_2$ then the graph obtained from $T$ by joining new vertices $w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_k$ to every vertex of $V_1$ has an $\alpha$-labeling. Similarly, they prove that the graph obtained from $T$ by joining new vertices $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_k$ to the vertices of $V_1$ and new vertices $u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_l$ to every vertex of $V_2$ has an $\alpha$-labeling. They also prove that if one of the new vertices of either of these two graphs is replaced by a star and every vertex of the star is joined to the vertices of $V_1$ or the vertices of both $V_1$ and $V_2$, the resulting graphs have $\alpha$-labelings. Fu and Wu [293] further show that if $T$ is a tree with an $\alpha$-labeling and the sizes of the two partite sets of $T$ differ at by at most 1, then $T \times P_m$ has an $\alpha$-labeling.
Lee and Liu [461] investigated the mirror graph $M(m, n)$ of $K_{m, n}$ (see §2.3 for the definition) for $\alpha$-labelings. They proved: $M(m, n)$ has an $\alpha$-labeling when $n$ is odd or $m$ is even; $M(1, n)$ has an $\alpha$-labeling when $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$; $M(m, n)$ does not have an $\alpha$-labeling when $m$ is odd and $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, or when $m \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $n \equiv 4 \pmod{8}$.

Barrientos [109] defines a chain graph as one with blocks $B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_m$ such that for every $i$, $B_i$ and $B_{i+1}$ have a common vertex in such a way that the block-cutpoint graph is a path. He shows that if $B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_m$ are blocks that have $\alpha$-labelings then there exists a chain graph $G$ with blocks $B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_m$ that has an $\alpha$-labeling. He also shows that if $B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_m$ are complete bipartite graphs, then any chain graph $G$ obtained by concatenation of these blocks has an $\alpha$-labeling.

Wu ([823] and [825]) has given a number of methods for constructing larger graceful graphs from graceful graphs. Let $G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_p$ be disjoint connected graphs. Let $w_i$ be in $G_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq p$. Let $w$ be a new vertex not in any $G_i$. Form a new graph $\oplus_w(G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_p)$ by adjoining to the graph $G_1 \cup G_2 \cup \cdots \cup G_p$ the edges $ww_1, ww_2, \ldots, ww_p$. In the case where each of $G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_p$ is isomorphic to a graph $G$ which has an $\alpha$-labeling and each $w_i$ is the isomorphic image of the same vertex in $G_i$, Wu shows that the resulting graph is graceful. If $f$ is an $\alpha$-labeling of a graph, the integer $k$ with the property that for any edge $uv$ either $f(u) \leq k < f(v)$ or $f(v) \leq k < f(u)$ is called the boundary value or critical number of $f$. Wu [823] has also shown that if $G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_p$ are graphs of the same order and have $\alpha$-labelings where the labelings for each pair of graphs $G_i$ and $G_{p-i+1}$ have the same boundary value for $1 \leq i \leq n/2$, then $\oplus_w(G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_p)$ is graceful. In [821] Wu proves that if $G$ has $n$ edges and $n + 1$ vertices and $G$ has an $\alpha$-labeling with boundary value $\lambda$, where $|n - 2\lambda - 1| \leq 1$, then $G \times P_m$ is graceful for all $m$.

Snevily [728] says that a graph $G$ eventually has an $\alpha$-labeling provided that there is a graph $H$, called a host of $G$, which has an $\alpha$-labeling and that the edge set of $H$ can be partitioned into subgraphs isomorphic to $G$. He defines the $\alpha$-labeling number of $G$ to be $G_\alpha = \min\{t : \text{there is a host } H \text{ of } G \text{ with } |E(H)| = t|G|\}$. Snevily proved that even cycles have $\alpha$-labeling number at most 2 and he conjectured that every bipartite graph has an $\alpha$-labeling number. This conjecture was proved by El-Zanati, Fu, and Shiu [254]. There are no known examples of a graph $G$ with $G_\alpha > 2$.

Given two bipartite graphs $G_1$ and $G_2$ with partite sets $H_1$ and $L_1$ and $H_2$ and $L_2$, respectively, Snevily [727] defines their weak tensor product $G_1 \boxtimes G_2$ as the bipartite graph with vertex set $(H_1 \times H_2, L_1 \times L_2)$ and with edge $(h_1, h_2)(l_1, l_2)$ if $h_1l_1 \in E(G_1)$ and $h_2l_2 \in E(G_2)$. He proves that if $G_1$ and $G_2$ have $\alpha$-labelings then so does $G_1 \boxtimes G_2$. This result considerably enlarges the class of graphs known to have $\alpha$-labelings.

The sequential join of graphs $G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_n$ is formed from $G_1 \cup G_2 \cup \cdots \cup G_n$ by adding edges joining each vertex of $G_i$ with each vertex of $G_{i+1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$. Lee and Wang [496] have shown that for all $n \geq 2$ and any positive integers $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ the sequential join of the graphs $K_{a_1}, K_{a_2}, \ldots, K_{a_n}$ has an $\alpha$-labeling.

In [299] Gallian and Ropp conjectured that every graph obtained by adding a single pendant edge to one or more vertices of a cycle is graceful. Qian [608] proved this conjecture and in the case that the cycle is even he shows the graphs have an $\alpha$-labeling. He
further proves that for $n$ even any graph obtained from an $n$-cycle by adding one or more pendant edges at some vertices has an $\alpha$-labeling as long as at least one vertex has degree 3 and one vertex has degree 2.

For any tree $T(V,E)$ whose vertices are properly 2-colored Rosa and $\tilde{\text{S}}$irán [624] define a bipartite labeling of $T$ as a bijection $f : V \to \{0,1,2,\ldots,|E|\}$ for which there is a $k$ such that whenever $f(u) \leq k \leq f(v)$, then $u$ and $v$ have different colors. They define the $\alpha$-size of a tree $T$ as the maximum number of distinct values of the induced edge labels $|f(u) - f(v)|$, $uv \in E$, taken over all bipartite labelings $f$ of $T$. They prove that the $\alpha$-size of any tree with $n$ edges is at least $5(n+1)/7$ and that there exist trees whose $\alpha$-size is at most $(5n+9)/6$. They conjectured that minimum of the $\alpha$-sizes over all trees with $n$ edges is asymptotically $5n/6$. This conjecture has been proved for trees of maximum degree 3 by Bonnington and $\tilde{\text{S}}$irán [177]. Heinrich and Hell [363] defined the grace size of a graph $G$ with $n$ vertices as the maximum, over all bijections $f: V(G) \to \{1,2,\ldots,n\}$, of the number of distinct values $|f(u) - f(v)|$ over all edges $uv$ of $G$. So, from Rosa and $\tilde{\text{S}}$irán’s result, the grace size of any tree with $n$ edges is at least $5(n+1)/7$.

In [303] Gallian weakened the condition for an $\alpha$-labeling somewhat by defining a weakly $\alpha$-labeling as a graceful labeling for which there is an integer $k$ so that for each edge $xy$ either $f(x) \leq k \leq f(y)$ or $f(y) \leq k \leq f(x)$. Unlike $\alpha$-labelings, this condition allows the graph to have an odd cycle, but still places a severe restriction on the structure of the graph; namely, that the vertex with the label $k$ must be on every odd cycle. Gallian, Prout, and Winters [303] showed that the prisms $C_n \times P_2$ with a vertex deleted have $\alpha$-labelings. The same paper reveals that $C_n \times P_2$ with an edge deleted from a cycle has an $\alpha$-labeling when $n$ is even and a weakly $\alpha$-labeling when $n > 3$.

A special case of $\alpha$-labeling called strongly graceful was introduced by Maheo [547] in 1980. A graceful labeling $f$ of a graph $G$ is called strongly graceful if $G$ is bipartite with two partite sets $A$ and $B$ of the same order $s$, the number of edges is $2t+s$, there is an integer $k$ with $t-s \leq k \leq t+s-1$ such that if $a \in A$, $f(a) \leq k$, and if $b \in B$, $f(b) > k$, and there is an involution $\pi$ which is an automorphism of $G$ such that: $\pi$ exchanges $A$ and $B$ and the $s$ edges $a\pi(a)$ where $a \in A$ have as labels the integers between $t+1$ and $t+s$.

Maheo’s main result is that if $G$ is strongly graceful then so is $G \times Q_n$. In particular, she proved that $(P_n \times Q_n) \times K_2$, $B_{2n}$, and $B_{2n} \times Q_n$ have strongly graceful labelings. El-Zanati and Vanden Eynden [256] call a strongly graceful labeling a strong $\alpha$-labeling. They show that if $G$ has a strong $\alpha$-labeling, then $G \times P_n$ has an $\alpha$-labeling. They show that $K_{m,2} \times K_2$ has a strong $\alpha$-labeling and that $K_{m,2} \times P_n$ has an $\alpha$-labeling. They also show that if $G$ is a bipartite graph with one more vertex than the number of edges, and if $G$ has an $\alpha$-labeling such that the cardinalities of the sets of the corresponding bipartition of the vertices differ by at most 1, then $G \times K_2$ has a strong $\alpha$-labeling and $G \times P_n$ has an $\alpha$-labeling.

El-Zanati and Vanden Eynden [256] also note that $K_{3,3} \times K_2$, $K_{3,4} \times K_2$, $K_{4,4} \times K_2$, and $C_{4k} \times K_2$ all have strong $\alpha$-labelings. El-Zanati and Vanden Eynden proved that $K_{m,2} \times Q_n$ has a strong $\alpha$-valuation and that $K_{m,2} \times P_n$ has an $\alpha$-labeling for all $n$. They also prove that if $G$ is a connected bipartite graph with partite sets of odd order such that in each partite set each vertex has the same degree, then $G \times K_2$ does not have a strong $\alpha$-valuation. As a corollary they have that $K_{m,n} \times K_2$ does not have a strong...
α-valuation when m and n are odd.

An α-labeling f of a graph G is called free by El-Zanati and Vanden Eynden in [257] if the critical number k (in the definition of α-labeling) is greater than 2 and if neither 1 nor k − 1 is used in the labeling. Their main result is that the union of graphs with free α-labelings has an α-labeling. In particular, they show that $K_{m,n}$, $m > 1$, $n > 2$, has a free α-labeling. They also show that $Q_n$, $n \geq 3$, and $K_{m,2} \times Q_n$, $m > 1$, $n \geq 1$, have free α-labelings. El-Zanati [personal communication] has shown that the Heawood graph has a free α-labeling.

For connected bipartite graphs Grannell, Griggs, and Holroyd [324] introduced a labeling that lies between α-labelings and graceful labelings. They call a vertex labeling f of a bipartite graph G with q edges and partitite sets D and U gracious if f is a bijection from the vertex set of G to \{0, 1, \ldots, q\} such that the set of edge labels induced by $f(u) - f(v)$ for every edge uv with $u \in U$ and $v \in D$ is \{1, 2, \ldots, q\}. Thus a gracious labeling of G with partite sets D and U is a graceful labeling in which every vertex in D has a label lower than every adjacent vertex. They verified by computer that every tree of size up to 20 has a gracious labeling. This led them to conjecture that every tree has a gracious labeling. For any $k > 1$ and any tree T Grannell et al. say that T has a gracious k-labeling if the vertices of T can be partitioned into sets D and U in such a way that there is a function f from the vertices of G to the integers modulo k such that the edge labels induced by $f(u) - f(v)$ where $u \in U$ and $v \in D$ have the following properties: the number of edges labeled with 0 is one less than the number of vertices labeled with 0 and for each nonzero integer x the number of edges labeled with x is the same as the number of vertices labeled with x. They prove that every nontrivial tree has a k-gracious labeling for $k = 2, 3, 4$, and 5 and that caterpillars are k-gracious for all $k \geq 2$.

The same labeling that is called gracious by Grannell, Griggs, and Holroyd is called a near α-labeling by El-Zanati, Kenig, and Vanden Eynden [258]. The latter prove that if G is a graph with n edges that has a near α-labeling then there exists a cyclic G-decomposition of $K_{2nx+1}$ for all positive integers x and a cyclic G-decomposition of $K_{n,n}$. They further prove that if G and H have near α-labelings, then so does their weak tensor product (see earlier part of this section) with respect to the corresponding vertex partitions. They conjecture that every tree has a near α-labeling.

Another kind of labelings for trees was introduced by Ringel, Llado, and Serra [617] in an approach to proving their conjecture $K_{n,n}$ is edge-decomposable into n copies of any given tree with n edges. If T is a tree with n edges and partite sets A and B, they define a labeling f from the set of vertices to \{1, 2, \ldots, n\} to be a bigraceful labeling of T if f restricted to A is injective, f restricted to B is injective, and the edge labels given by $f(y) - f(x)$ where $yx$ is an edge with y in B and x in A is the set \{0, 1, 2, \ldots, n - 1\}. (Notice that this terminology conflicts with that given in Section 2.7. In particular, the Ringel, Llado, and Serra bigraceful does not imply the usual graceful.) Among the graphs that they show are bigraceful are: lobsters, trees of diameter at most 5, stars $S_{k,m}$ with k spokes of paths of length m, and complete d-ary trees for d odd. They also prove that if T is a tree then there is a vertex v and a nonnegative integer m such that the addition of m leaves to v results in a bigraceful tree. They conjecture that all trees are bigraceful.
The following table summarizes some of the main results about $\alpha$-labelings. $\alpha$ indicates that the graphs have an $\alpha$-labeling.
Table 3: **Summary of Results on α-labelings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>α-labeling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cycles $C_n$</td>
<td>α iff $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ [621]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caterpillars</td>
<td>α [621]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$n$-cube</td>
<td>α [425]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>books $B_{2n}$, $B_{4n+1}$</td>
<td>α [547],[302]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m \cup C_n$</td>
<td>α iff $m, n$ are even and $m + n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$[10]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup C_{4m}$ ($m &gt; 1$)</td>
<td>α [426]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup C_{4m} \cup C_{4m}$</td>
<td>α [426]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n \times Q_n$</td>
<td>α [547]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B_{2n} \times Q_n$</td>
<td>α [547]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,n} \times Q_n$</td>
<td>α [547]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,2} \times Q_n$</td>
<td>α [256]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,2} \times P_n$</td>
<td>α [256]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_2 \times P_2 \times \cdots \times P_2 \times G$</td>
<td>α when $G = C_{4m}$, $P_m$, $K_{3,3}$, $K_{4,4}$ [727]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_2 \times P_2 \times \cdots \times P_2 \times P_m$</td>
<td>α [727]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_2 \times P_2 \times \cdots \times P_2 \times K_{3,3}$</td>
<td>α [727]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_2 \times P_2 \times \cdots \times P_2 \times K_{4,4}$</td>
<td>α [727]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G[K_n]$</td>
<td>α when $G$ is α [728]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadrilateral snakes</td>
<td>α [608]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 \(k\)-graceful Labelings

A natural generalization of graceful graphs is the notion of \(k\)-graceful graphs introduced independently by Slater [719] in 1982 and by Maheo and Thuillier [548] in 1982. A graph \(G\) with \(q\) edges is \(k\)-graceful if there is labeling \(f\) from the vertices of \(G\) to \(\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, q+k-1\}\) such that the set of edge labels induced by the absolute value of the difference of the labels of adjacent vertices is \(\{k, k+1, \ldots, q+k-1\}\). Obviously, 1-graceful is graceful and it is readily shown that any graph that has an \(\alpha\)-labeling is \(k\)-graceful for all \(k\). Graphs that are \(k\)-graceful for all \(k\) are sometimes called arbitrarily graceful. Ng [584] has shown that there are graphs that are \(k\)-graceful for all \(k\) but do not have an \(\alpha\)-labeling.

Results of Maheo and Thuillier [548] together with those of Slater [719] show that: \(C_n\) is \(k\)-graceful if and only if either \(n \equiv 0\) or 1 (mod 4) with \(k\) even and \(k \leq (n-1)/2\), or \(n \equiv 3\) (mod 4) with \(k\) odd and \(k \leq (n^2 - 1)/2\). Maheo and Thuillier [548] also proved that the wheel \(W_{2k+1}\) is \(k\)-graceful and conjectured that \(W_{2k}\) is \(k\)-graceful when \(k \neq 3\) or \(k \neq 4\). This conjecture was proved by Liang, Sun, and Xu [512]. Kang [392] proved that \(P_m \times C_n\) is \(k\)-graceful for all \(k\). Lee and Wang [494] showed that all pyramids, lotuses, and diamonds are \(k\)-graceful and Liang and Liu [509] have shown that \(K_{m,n}\) is \(k\)-graceful. Bu, Gao, and Zhang [170] have proved that \(P_n \times P_2\) and \((P_n \times P_2) \cup (P_n \times P_2)\) are \(k\)-graceful for all \(k\). Acharya (see [13]) has shown that a \(k\)-graceful Eulerian graph with \(q\) edges must satisfy one of the following conditions: \(q \equiv 0\) (mod 4), \(q \equiv 1\) (mod 4) if \(k\) is even, or \(q \equiv 3\) (mod 4) if \(k\) is odd. Bu, Zhang, and He [175] have shown that an even cycle with a fixed number of pendant edges adjoined to each vertex is \(k\)-graceful. Lu, Pan, and Li [538] have proved that \(K_{1,m} \cup K_{n,q}\) is \(k\)-graceful when \(k > 1\), and \(p\) and \(q\) are at least 2. Jirimutu, Bao, and Kong [388] have shown that the graphs obtained from \(K_{2,n}\) (\(n \geq 2\)) and \(K_{3,n}\) (\(n \geq 3\)) by attaching \(r \geq 2\) edges at each vertex is \(k\)-graceful for all \(k\) ≥ 2.

Yao, Cheng, Zhongfu, and Yao [841] have shown: a tree of order \(p\) with maximum degree at least \(p/2\) is \(k\)-graceful for some \(k\); if a tree \(T\) has an edge \(u_1u_2\) such that the two components \(T_1\) and \(T_2\) of \(T - u_1u_2\) have the properties that \(d_{T_1}(u_1) \geq |T_1|/2\) and \(d_{T_2}(u_2) \geq |T_2|/2\), then \(T\) is \(k\)-graceful for some positive \(k\); if a tree \(T\) has two edges \(u_1u_2\) and \(u_3u_4\) such that the three components \(T_1\), \(T_2\), and \(T_3\) of \(T - \{u_1u_2, u_3u_4\}\) have the properties that \(d_{T_1}(u_1) \geq |T_1|/2\), \(d_{T_2}(u_2) \geq |T_2|/2\), and \(d_{T_3}(u_3) \geq |T_3|/2\), then \(T\) is \(k\)-graceful for some \(k > 1\); and every Skolem-graceful (see §3.4 for the definition) tree is \(k\)-graceful for all \(k \geq 1\). They conjecture that every tree is \(k\)-graceful for some \(k > 1\).

Several authors have investigated the \(k\)-gracefulness of various classes of subgraphs of grid graphs. Acharya [11] proved that all \(2\)-dimensional polyominoes that are convex and Eulerian are \(k\)-graceful for all \(k\); Lee [449] showed that Mongolian tents and Mongolian villages are \(k\)-graceful for all \(k\) (see §2.3 for the definitions); Lee and K. C. Ng [464] proved that all Young tableaus (see §2.3 for the definitions) are \(k\)-graceful for all \(k\). (A special case of this is \(P_n \times P_2\).) Lee and H. K. Ng [464] subsequently generalized these results on Young tableaus to a wider class of planar graphs.

Duan and Qi [249] use \(G_t(m_1,n_1;m_2,n_2;\ldots;m_s,n_s)\) to denote the graph composed of the \(s\) complete bipartite graphs \(K_{m_1,n_1}, K_{m_2,n_2},\ldots,K_{m_s,n_s}\) that have only \(t\) \((1 \leq t \leq \min\{m_1,m_2,\ldots,m_s\})\) common vertices but no common edge and \(G(m_1,n_1;m_2,n_2)\)
to denote the graph composed of the complete bipartite graphs \(K_{m_1,n_1}, K_{m_2,n_2}\) with exactly one common edge. They prove that these graphs are \(k\)-graceful graphs for all \(k\).

Let \(c,m,p_1,p_2,\ldots,p_m\) be positive integers. For \(i = 1,2,\ldots,m\), let \(S_i\) be a set of \(p_i + 1\) integers and let \(D_i\) be the set of positive differences of the pairs of elements of \(S_i\). If all these differences are distinct then the system \(D_1,D_2,\ldots,D_m\) is called a perfect system of difference sets starting at \(c\) if the union of all the sets \(D_i\) is \(c,c+1,\ldots,c-1+\sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\frac{p_i+1}{2}\right)\). There is a relationship between \(k\)-graceful graphs and perfect systems of difference sets. A perfect system of difference sets starting with \(c\) describes a \(c\)-graceful labeling of a graph that is decomposable into complete subgraphs. A survey of perfect systems of difference sets is given in [4].

Acharya and Hegde [19] generalized \(k\)-graceful labelings to \((k,d)\)-graceful labelings by permitting the vertex labels to belong to \(\{0,1,2,\ldots,k+(q-1)d\}\) and requiring the set of edge labels induced by the absolute value of the difference of labels of adjacent vertices to be \(\{k,k+d,k+2d,\ldots,k+(q-1)d\}\). They also introduce an analog of \(\alpha\)-labelings in the obvious way. Notice that a \((1,1)\)-graceful labeling is a graceful labeling and a \((k,1)\)-graceful labeling is a \(k\)-graceful labeling. Bu and Zhang [174] have shown: \(K_{m,n}\) is \((k,d)\)-graceful for all \(k\) and \(d\); for \(n > 2, K_n\) is \((k,d)\)-graceful if and only if \(k = d\) and \(n \leq 4\); if \(m_i,n_i \geq 2\) and \(\max\{m_i,n_i\} \geq 3\), then \(K_{m_1,n_1} \cup K_{m_2,n_2} \cup \cdots \cup K_{m_r,n_r}\) is \((k,d)\)-graceful for all \(k\) and \(d\); if \(G\) has an \(\alpha\)-labeling, then \(G\) is \((k,d)\)-graceful for all \(k\) and \(d\); a \(k\)-graceful graph is a \((kd,d)\)-graceful graph; a \((kd,d)\)-graceful connected graph is \(k\)-graceful; and a \((k,d)\)-graceful graph with \(q\) edges that is not bipartite must have \(k \leq (q-2)d\).

Let \(T\) be a tree with adjacent vertices \(u_0\) and \(v_0\) and pendant vertices \(u\) and \(v\) such that the length of the path \(u_0 - u\) is the same as the length of the path \(v_0 - v\). Hegde and Shetty [361] call the graph obtained from \(T\) by deleting \(u_0v_0\) and joining \(u\) and \(v\) an elementary parallel transformation of \(T\). They say that a tree \(T\) is a \(T_p\)-tree if it can be transformed into a path by a sequence of elementary parallel transformations. They prove that every \(T_p\)-tree is \((k,d)\)-graceful for all \(k\) and \(d\) and every graph obtained from a \(T_p\)-tree by subdividing each edge of the tree is \((k,d)\)-graceful for all \(k\) and \(d\).

Yao, Cheng, Zhongfu, and Yao [841] have shown: a tree of order \(p\) with maximum degree at least \(p/2\) is \((k,d)\)-graceful for some \(k\) and \(d\); if a tree \(T\) has an edge \(u_1u_2\) such that the two components \(T_1\) and \(T_2\) of \(T - u_1u_2\) have the properties that \(d_{T_1}(u_1) \geq |T_1|/2\) and \(T_2\) is a caterpiller, then \(T\) is Skolem-graceful (see §3.4 for the definition); if a tree \(T\) has an edge \(u_1u_2\) such that the two components \(T_1\) and \(T_2\) of \(T - u_1u_2\) have the properties that \(d_{T_1}(u_1) \geq |T_1|/2\) and \(d_{T_2}(u_2) \geq |T_2|/2\), then \(T\) is \((k,d)\)-graceful for some \(k > 1\) and \(d > 1\); if a tree \(T\) has two edges \(u_1u_2\) and \(u_2u_3\) such that the three components \(T_1, T_2,\) and \(T_3\) of \(T - \{u_1u_2,u_2u_3\}\) have the properties that \(d_{T_1}(u_1) \geq |T_1|/2, d_{T_2}(u_2) \geq |T_2|/2,\) and \(d_{T_3}(u_3) \geq |T_3|/2\), then \(T\) is \((k,d)\)-graceful for some \(k > 1\) and \(d > 1\); and every Skolem-graceful tree is \((k,d)\)-graceful for \(k \geq 1\) and \(d > 0\). They conjecture that every tree is \((k,d)\)-graceful for some \(k > 1\) and \(d > 1\).

Hegde [355] has proved the following: if a graph is \((k,d)\)-graceful for odd \(k\) and even \(d\), then the graph is bipartite; if a graph is \((k,d)\)-graceful and contains \(C_{2j+1}\) as a subgraph,
then $k \leq jd(q - j - 1)$; $K_n$ is $(k, d)$-graceful if and only if $n \leq 4$; $C_{4t}$ is $(k, d)$-graceful for all $k$ and $d$; $C_{4t+1}$ is $(2t, 1)$-graceful; $C_{4t+2}$ is $(2t - 1, 2)$-graceful; and $C_{4t+3}$ is $(2t + 1, 1)$-graceful.

Hegde [354] calls a $(k, d)$-graceful graph $(k, d)$-balanced if it has a $(k, d)$-graceful labeling $f$ with the property that there is some integer $m$ such that for every edge $uv$ either $f(u) \leq m$ and $f(v) > m$, or $f(u) > m$ and $f(v) \leq m$. He proves that if a graph is $(1, 1)$-balanced then it is $(k, d)$-graceful for all $k$ and $d$ and that a graph is $(1, 1)$-balanced graph if and only if it is $(k, k)$-balanced for all $k$. He conjectures that all trees are $(k, d)$-balanced for some values of $k$ and $d$.

Slater [722] has extended the definition of $k$-graceful graphs to countable infinite graphs in a natural way. He proved that all countably infinite trees, the complete graph with countably many vertices, and the countably infinite Dutch windmill is $k$-graceful for all $k$.

More specialized results on $k$-graceful labelings can be found in [449], [464], [465], [719], [169], [171], [170], and [209].

### 3.3 $\gamma$-Labelings

In 2004 Chartrand, Erwin, VanderJagt, and Zhang [200] define a $\gamma$-labeling of a graph $G$ of size $m$ as a one-to-one function $f$ from the vertices of $G$ to $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, m\}$ that induces an edge labeling $f'$ defined by $f'(uv) = |f(u) - f(v)|$ for each edge $uv$. They define the following parameters of a $\gamma$-labeling: $\text{val}(f) = \Sigma f'(e)$ over all edges $e$ of $G$; $\text{val}_{\text{max}}(G) = \max \{\text{val}(f) : f \text{ is a } \gamma\text{-labeling of } G\}$, $\text{val}_{\text{min}}(G) = \min \{\text{val}(f) : f \text{ is a } \gamma\text{-labeling of } G\}$. Among their results are the following:

- $\text{val}_{\text{min}}(P_n) = \text{val}_{\text{max}}(P_n) = \lfloor (n^2 - 2) / 2 \rfloor$; $\text{val}_{\text{min}}(C_n) = 2(n - 1)$; for $n \geq 4$, $n$ even, $\text{val}_{\text{max}}(C_n) = n(n + 2) / 2$; for $n \geq 3$, $n$ odd, $\text{val}_{\text{max}}(C_n) = (n - 1)(n + 3) / 2$; $\text{val}_{\text{min}}(K_n) = \left(\frac{n + 1}{3}\right)$; for odd $n$, $\text{val}_{\text{max}}(K_n) = (n^2 - 1)(3n^2 - 5n + 6) / 24$; for even $n$, $\text{val}_{\text{max}}(K_n) = n(3n^3 - 5n^2 + 6n - 4) / 24$; for every $n \geq 3$, $\text{val}_{\text{min}}(K_{n-1}) = \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{n-3}{2}\right)$;

- $\text{val}_{\text{max}}(K_{1,n-1}) = \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$; for a connected graph of order $n$ and size $m$, $\text{val}_{\text{min}}(G) = m$

if and only if $G$ is isomorphic to $P_n$; if $G$ is maximal outerplanar of order $n \geq 2$, $\text{val}_{\text{min}}(G) \geq 3n - 5$ and equality occurs if and only if $G = P_n$; if $G$ is a connected $r$-regular bipartite graph of order $n$ and size $m$ where $r \geq 2$, then $\text{val}_{\text{max}}(G) = rn(2m - n + 2) / 4$.

In another paper on $\gamma$-labelings of trees Chartrand et al. [201] prove for $p, q \geq 2$,

- $\text{val}_{\text{min}}(S_{p,q})$ (double star) = $\lfloor (p/2) \lfloor 1 \rfloor + 1 \rfloor^2 + \lfloor (q/2) \lfloor 1 \rfloor + 1 \rfloor^2 - (n_p (p/2) + 1)^2 + (n_q (q/2) + 1)^2 + 1^2$, where $n_i$ is 1 if $i$ is even and $n_i$ is 0 if $n_i$ is odd; $\text{val}_{\text{min}}(S_{p,q}) = p^2 + q^2 + 4pq - 3p - 3q + 2$; for a connected graph $G$ of order $n$ at least 4, $\text{val}_{\text{min}}(G) = n$ if and only if $G$ is a caterpillar with maximum degree 3 and has a unique vertex of degree 3; for a tree $T$ of order $n$ at least 4, maximum degree $\Delta$, and diameter $d$, $\text{val}_{\text{min}}(T) \geq (8n + \Delta^2 - 6\Delta - 4d + 4 \Delta) / 4$ where $\delta_{i\Delta}$ is 0 if $\Delta$ is even and $\delta_{i\Delta}$ is 0 if $\Delta$ is odd. They also give a characterization of all trees of order $n$ at least 5 whose minimum value is $n + 1$. 

3.4 Skolem-Graceful Labelings

A number of authors have invented analogues of graceful graphs by modifying the permissible vertex labels. For instance, Lee (see [488]) calls a graph \( G \) with \( p \) vertices and \( q \) edges Skolem-graceful if there is an injection from the set of vertices of \( G \) to \( \{1, 2, \ldots, p\} \) such that the edge labels induced by \( |f(x) - f(y)| \) for each edge \( xy \) are \( 1, 2, \ldots, q \). A necessary condition for a graph to be Skolem-graceful is that \( p \geq q + 1 \). Lee and Wui [507] have shown that a connected graph is Skolem-graceful if and only if it is a graceful tree. Yao, Cheng, Zhongfu, and Yao [841] have shown that a tree of order \( p \) with maximum degree at least \( p/2 \) is Skolem-graceful. Although the disjoint union of trees cannot be graceful, they can be Skolem-graceful. Lee and Wui [507] prove that the disjoint union of 2 or 3 stars is Skolem-graceful if and only if at least one star has even size. In [222] Choudum and Kishore show that the disjoint union of \( k \) copies of the star \( K_{1,2p} \) is Skolem graceful if \( k \leq 4p + 1 \) and the disjoint union of any number of copies of \( K_{1,2} \) is Skolem graceful. For \( k \geq 2 \), let \( St(n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_k) \) denote the disjoint union of \( k \) stars with \( n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_k \) edges. Lee, Wang, and Wui [500] showed that the 4-star \( St(n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4) \) is Skolem-graceful for some special cases and conjectured that all 4-stars are Skolem-graceful. Denham, Leu, and Liu [235] proved this conjecture. Kishore [411] has shown that a necessary condition for \( St(n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_k) \) to be Skolem graceful is that some \( n_i \) is even or \( k \equiv 0 \) or 1 (mod 4). He conjectures that each one of these conditions is sufficient. Choudum and Kishore [220] proved that all 5-stars are Skolem graceful.

Lee, Quach, and Wang [474] showed that the disjoint union of the path \( P_n \) and the star of size \( m \) is Skolem-graceful if and only if \( n = 2 \) and \( m \) is even or \( n \geq 3 \) and \( m \geq 1 \). It follows from the work of Skolem [714] that \( nP_2 \), the disjoint union of \( n \) copies of \( P_2 \), is Skolem-graceful if and only if \( n \equiv 0 \) or 1 (mod 4). Harary and Hsu [339] studied Skolem-graceful graphs under the name node-graceful. Frucht [289] has shown that \( P_m \cup P_n \) is Skolem-graceful when \( m + n \geq 5 \). Bhat-Nayak and Deshmukh [139] have shown that \( P_{n_1} \cup P_{n_2} \cup P_{n_3} \) is Skolem-graceful when \( n_1 < n_2 \leq n_3, \ n_2 = t(n_1 + 2) + 1 \) and \( n_1 \) is even and when \( n_1 < n_2 \leq n_3, \ n_2 = t(n_1 + 3) + 1 \) and \( n_1 \) is odd. They also prove that the graphs of the form \( P_{n_1} \cup P_{n_2} \cup \cdots \cup P_{n_i} \) where \( i \geq 4 \) are Skolem-graceful under certain conditions.

Youssef [846] proved that if \( G \) is Skolem-graceful, then \( G + K_n \) is graceful. Yao, Cheng, Zhongfu, and Yao [841] have shown that if a tree \( T \) has an edge \( u_1u_2 \) such that the two components \( T_1 \) and \( T_2 \) of \( T - u_1u_2 \) have the properties that \( d_{T_1}(u_1) \geq |T_1|/2 \) and \( T_2 \) is a caterpillar, then \( T \) is Skolem-graceful.

Mendelsohn and Shalaby [554] defined a Skolem labeled graph \( G(V,E) \) as one for which there is a positive integer \( d \) and a function \( L: V \to \{d, d + 1, \ldots, d + m\} \), satisfying (a) there are exactly two vertices in \( V \) such that \( L(v) = d + i, \ 0 \leq i \leq m \); (b) the distance in \( G \) between any two vertices with the same label is the value of the label; and (c) if \( G' \) is a proper spanning subgraph of \( G \), then \( L \) restricted to \( G' \) is not a Skolem labeled graph. Note that this definition is different from the Skolem-graceful labeling of Lee, Quach, and
Wang. Mendelsohn established the following: any tree can be embedded in a Skolem labeled tree with $O(v)$ vertices; any graph can be embedded as an induced subgraph in a Skolem labeled graph on $O(v^2)$ vertices; for $d = 1$, there is a Skolem labeling or the minimum hooked Skolem (with as few unlabeled vertices as possible) labeling for paths and cycles; for $d = 1$, there is a minimum Skolem labeled graph containing a path or a cycle of length $n$ as induced subgraph. In [553] Mendelsohn and Shalaby prove that the necessary conditions in [554] are sufficient for a Skolem or minimum hooked Skolem labeling of all trees consisting of edge-disjoint paths of the same length from some fixed vertex.

### 3.5 Odd Graceful Labelings

Gnanajothi [314, p. 182] defined a graph $G$ with $q$ edges to be *odd graceful* if there is an injection $f$ from $V(G)$ to $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, 2q − 1\}$ such that, when each edge $xy$ is assigned the label $|f(x) − f(y)|$, the resulting edge labels are $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 2q − 1\}$. She proved that the class of odd graceful graphs lies between the class of graphs with $\alpha$-labelings and the class of bipartite graphs by showing that every graph with an $\alpha$-labeling has an odd graceful labeling and every graph with an odd cycle is not odd graceful. She also proved the following graphs are odd graceful: $P_n$; $C_n$ if and only if $n$ is even; $K_{m,n}$; combs $P_n \odot K_1$ (graphs obtained by joining a single pendant edge to each vertex of $P_n$); books; crowns $C_n \odot K_1$ (graphs obtained by joining a single pendant edge to each vertex of $C_n$) if and only if $n$ is even; the disjoint union of copies of $C_4$; the one-point union of copies of $C_4$; $C_n \times K_2$ if and only if $n$ is even; caterpillars; rooted trees of height 2; the graphs obtained from $P_n$ ($n \geq 3$) by adding exactly two leaves at each vertex of degree 2 of $P_n$; the graphs consisting of vertices $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_n, b_0, b_1, \ldots, b_n$ with edges $a_ia_{i+1}, b_ib_{i+1}$ for $i = 0, \ldots, n−1$ and $a_ib_i$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n−1$; the graphs obtained from a star by adjoining to each end vertex the path $P_3$ or by adjoining to each end vertex the path $P_4$. She conjectures that all trees are odd graceful and proves the conjecture for all trees with order up to 10. Barrientos [112] has extended this to trees of order up to 12. Eldergill [251] generalized Gnanajothi’s result on stars by showing that the graphs obtained by joining one end point from each of any odd number of paths of equal length is odd graceful. He also proved that the one-point union of any number of copies of $C_6$ is odd graceful. Kathiresan [399] has shown that ladders and graphs obtained from them by subdividing each step exactly once are odd graceful.

Sekar [637] has shown the following graphs are odd graceful: $C_m \odot P_n$ (the graph obtained by identifying an end point of $P_n$ with every vertex of $C_m$) where $n \geq 3$ and $m$ is even; $P_{a,b}$ when $a \geq 2$ and $b$ is odd (see §2.7); $P_{2,b}$ and $b \geq 2$; $P_{4,b}$ and $b \geq 2$; $P_{a,b}$ when $a$ and $b$ are even and $a \geq 4$ and $b \geq 4$; $P_{4r+1,4r+2}$; $P_{4r−1,4r}$; all $n$-polygonal snakes with $n$ even; $C_n^{(l)}$ (see §2.2); graphs obtained by beginning with $C_6$ and repeatedly forming the one-point union with additional copies of $C_6$ in succession; graphs obtained by beginning with $C_8$ and repeatedly forming the one-point union with additional copies of $C_8$ in succession; graphs obtained from even cycles by identifying a vertex of the cycle with the endpoint of a star; $C_{6,n}$ and $C_{8,n}$ (see §2.7); the splitting graph of $P_n$ (see §2.7).
the splitting graph of $C_n$, $n$ even; lobsters, banana trees, and regular bamboo trees (see §2.1).

Yao, Cheng, Zhongfu, and Yao [841] have shown the following: if a tree $T$ has an edge $u_1u_2$ such that the two components $T_1$ and $T_2$ of $T - u_1u_2$ have the properties that $d_{T_1}(u_1) \geq |T_1|/2$ and $T_2$ is a caterpillar, then $T$ is odd graceful; if a tree $T$ has a vertex of degree at least $|T|/2$, then $T$ is odd graceful; if a tree $T$ has an edge $u_1u_2$ such that the two components $T_1$ and $T_2$ of $T - u_1u_2$ have the properties that $d_{T_1}(u_1) \geq |T_1|/2$ and $d_{T_2}(u_2) \geq |T_2|/2$, then $T$ is Skolem-graceful. They conjecture that for trees, the properties of being Skolem-graceful and odd graceful are equivalent.

Barrientos [112] has shown that all disjoint unions of caterpillars are odd graceful and all trees of diameter 5 are odd graceful. He conjectures that every bipartite graph is odd graceful. Seoud, Diab, and Elsakhawi [644] have shown that a connected complete $r$-partite graph is odd graceful if and only if $r = 2$ and that the join of any two connected graphs is not odd graceful.

In [207] Chawathe and Krishna extend the definition of odd gracefulness to countably infinite graphs and show that all countably infinite bipartite graphs which are connected and locally finite have odd graceful labelings.

### 3.6 Graceful-like Labelings

As a means of attacking graph decomposition problems, Rosa [621] invented another analogue of graceful labelings by permitting the vertices of a graph with $q$ edges to assume labels from the set $\{0, 1, \ldots, q + 1\}$, while the edge labels induced by the absolute value of the difference of the vertex labels are $\{1, 2, \ldots, q - 1, q\}$ or $\{1, 2, \ldots, q - 1, q + 1\}$. He calls these $\hat{\rho}$-labelings. Frucht [289] used the term nearly graceful labeling instead of $\hat{\rho}$-labelings. Frucht [289] has shown that the following graphs have nearly graceful labelings with edge labels from $\{1, 2, \ldots, q - 1, q + 1\}$: $P_m \cup P_n; S_m \cup S_n; S_m \cup P_n; G \cup K_2$ where $G$ is graceful; and $C_3 \cup K_2 \cup S_m$ where $m$ is even or $m \equiv 3$ (mod 14). Seoud and Elsakhawi [645] have shown that all cycles are nearly graceful. Barrientos [107] proved that $C_n$ is nearly graceful with edge labels $1, 2, \ldots, n - 1, n + 1$ if and only if $n \equiv 1$ or 2 (mod 4). Rosa [623] conjectured that triangular snakes with $t \equiv 0$ or 1 (mod 4) blocks are graceful and those with $t \equiv 2$ or 3 (mod 4) blocks are nearly graceful (a parity condition ensures that the graphs in the latter case cannot be graceful). Moulton [572] proved Rosa’s conjecture while introducing the slightly stronger concept of almost graceful by permitting the vertex labels to come from $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, q - 1, q + 1\}$ while the edge labels are $\{1, 2, \ldots, q - 1, q\}$, or $\{1, 2, \ldots, q - 1, q + 1\}$. Seoud and Elsakhawi [645] have shown that the following graphs are almost graceful: $C_n; P_n + K_m; P_n + K_{1,m}; K_{m,n}; K_{1,m,n}; K_{2,2,m}; K_{1,1,m,n};$ ladders; and $P_n \times P_3$ ($n \geq 3$).

For a graph $G$ with $p$ vertices, $q$ edges, and $1 \leq k \leq q$. Eshghi [265] defines a holey $\alpha$-labeling with respect to $k$ as an injective vertex labeling $f$ for which $f(v) \in \{1, 2, \ldots, q + 1\}$ for all $v$, $\{|f(u) - f(v)|\}$ for all edges $uv = \{1, 2, \ldots, k - 1, k + 1, \ldots, q + 1\}$, and there exist an integer $\gamma$ with $0 \leq \gamma \leq q$ such that $\min\{f(u), f(v)\} \leq \gamma \leq \max\{f(u), f(v)\}$. He
proves the following: $P_n$ has a holey $\alpha$-labeling with respect to all $k$; $C_n$ has a holey $\alpha$-labeling with respect to $k$ if and only if either $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, $k$ is even, and $(n, k) \neq (10, 6)$, or $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ and $k$ is odd.

Barrientos [107] calls a graph a $kC_n$-snake if it is a connected graph with $k$ blocks whose block-cutpoint graph is a path and each of the $k$ blocks is isomorphic to $C_n$. (When $n > 3$ and $k > 3$ there is more than one $kC_n$-snake.) If a $kC_n$-snake where the path of minimum length that contains all the cut-vertices of the graph has the property that the distance between any two consecutive cut-vertices is $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ it is called linear. Barrientos proves that $kC_4$-snakes are graceful and that the linear $kC_6$-snakes are graceful when $k$ is even. When $k$ is odd he proves that the linear $kC_5$-snake is nearly graceful. Barrientos further proves that $kC_8$-snakes and $kC_{12}$-snakes are graceful in the cases where the distances between consecutive vertices of the path of minimum length that contains all the cut-vertices of the graph are all even and that certain cases of $kC_{4n}$-snakes and $kC_{5n}$-snakes are graceful (depending on the distances between consecutive vertices of the path of minimum length that contains all the cut-vertices of the graph). Barrientos [110] also has shown that $C_m \cup K_{1,n}$ is nearly graceful when $m = 3, 4, 5$, and $6$.

Yet another kind of labeling introduced by Rosa in his 1967 paper [621] is a $\rho$-valuation. A $\rho$-valuation of a graph is an injection from the vertices of the graph with $q$ edges to the set $\{0, 1, \ldots, 2q\}$, where if the edge labels induced by the absolute value of the difference of the vertex labels are $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_q$, then $a_i = i$ or $a_i = 2q + 1 - i$. Rosa [621] proved that a cyclic decomposition of the edge set of the complete graph $K_{2q+1}$ into subgraphs isomorphic to a given graph $G$ with $q$ edges exists if and only if $G$ has a $\rho$-valuation. (A decomposition of $K_n$ into copies of $G$ is called cyclic if the automorphism group of the decomposition itself contains the cyclic group of order $n$.) It is known that every graph with at most 11 edges has a $\rho$-labeling and that all lobsters have a $\rho$-labeling (see [195]). Donovan, El-Zanati, Vanden Eyden, and Sutinutopas [242] prove that $rC_m$ has a $\rho$-labeling (or a more restrictive labeling) when $r \leq 4$. They conjecture that every 2-regular graph has a $\rho$-labeling. Caro, Roditty, and Schönheim [195] provide a construction for the adjacency matrix for every graph that has a $\rho$-labeling. They ask the following question: If $H$ is a connected graph having a $\rho$-labeling and $q$ edges and $G$ is a new graph with $q$ edges constructed by breaking $H$ up into disconnected parts, does $G$ also have a $\rho$-labeling? Kézdy [406] defines a stunted tree as one whose edges can be labeled with $e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n$ so that $e_1$ and $e_2$ are incident and, for all $j = 3, 4, \ldots, n$, edge $e_j$ is incident to at least one edge $e_k$ satisfying $2k \leq j − 1$. He uses Alon’s “Combinatorial Nullstellensatz” to prove that if $2n + 1$ is prime, then every stunted tree with $n$ edges has a $\rho$-labeling.

In their investigation of cyclic decompositions of complete graphs El-Zanati, Vanden Eyden, and Punnim [259] introduced two kinds of labelings. They say a bipartite graph $G$ with $n$ edges and partite sets $A$ and $B$ has a $\theta$-labeling if $h$ is a one-to-one function from $V(G)$ to $\{0, 1, \ldots, 2n\}$ such that $\{|h(b) − h(a)| \mid ab \in E(G), a \in A, b \in B\} = \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$. They call $h$ a $\rho^+$-labeling of $G$ if $h$ is a one-to-one function from $V(G)$ to $\{0, 1, \ldots, 2n\}$ and the integers $h(x) − h(y)$ are distinct modulo $2n + 1$ over all ordered pairs $(x, y)$ where $xy$ is an edge in $G$, and $h(b) > h(a)$ whenever $a \in A, b \in B$ and $ab$ is an edge in $G$. Note that $\theta$-labelings are $\rho^+$-labelings and $\rho^+$-labelings are $\rho$-labelings. They prove that if $G$ is
a bipartite graph with $n$ edges and a $\rho^+$-labeling, then for every positive integer $x$ there is a cyclic $G$-decomposition of $K_{2nx+1}$. They prove the following graphs have $\rho^+$-labelings: trees of diameter at most 5, $C_{2n}$, lobsters, and comets (that is, graphs obtained from stars by replacing each edge by a path of some fixed length). They also prove that the disjoint union of graphs with $\alpha$-labelings have a $\theta$-labeling and conjecture that all forests have $\rho$-labelings.

Given a bipartite graph $G$ with partite sets $X$ and $Y$ and graphs $H_1$ with $p$ vertices and $H_2$ with $q$ vertices, Fronček and Winters [286] define the bicomposition, of $G$ and $H_1$ and $H_2$, $G[H_1, H_2]$, as the graph obtained from $G$ by replacing each vertex of $X$ by a copy of $H_1$, each vertex of $Y$ by a copy of $H_2$, and every edge $xy$ by a graph isomorphic to $K_{p,q}$ with the partite sets corresponding to the vertices $x$ and $y$. They prove that if $G$ is a bipartite graph with $n$ edges and $G$ has a $\theta$-labeling that maps the vertex set $V = X \cup Y$ into a subset of $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, 2n\}$, then the bicomposition $G[K_p, K_q]$ has a $\theta$-labeling for every $p, q \geq 1$. As corollaries they have: if a bipartite graph $G$ with $n$ edges and at most $n + 1$ vertices has a gracious labeling (see §3.1), then the bicomposition graph $G[K_p, K_q]$ has a gracious labeling for every $p, q \geq 1$ and if a bipartite graph $G$ with $n$ edges has a $\theta$-labeling, then for every $p, q \geq 1$, the bicomposition $G[K_p, K_q]$ decomposes the complete graph $K_{2np+1}$.

Blinco, El-Zanati, and Vanden Eynden [146] call a non-bipartite graph almost-bipartite if the removal of some edge results in a bipartite graph. For these kinds of graphs $G$ they call a labeling $h$ a $\gamma$-labeling of $G$ if the following conditions are met: $h$ is a $\rho$-labeling; $G$ is tripartite with vertex tripartition $A, B, C$ with $C = \{c\}$ and $b \in B$ such that $\{b, c\}$ is the unique edge joining an element of $B$ to $c$; if $\{a, v\}$ is an edge of $G$ with $a \in A$, then $h(a) < h(v)$; and $h(c) - h(b) = n$. They prove that if an almost-bipartite graph $G$ with $n$ edges has a $\gamma$-labeling then there is a cyclic $G$-decomposition of $K_{2nx+1}$ for all $x$. They prove that all odd cycles with more than 3 vertices have a $\gamma$-labeling and that $C_3 \cup C_{4m}$ has a $\gamma$-labeling if and only if $m > 1$.

In [146] Blinco, El-Zanati, and Vanden Eynden consider a slightly restricted $\rho^+$-labeling for a bipartite graph with partite sets $A$ and $B$ by requiring that there exists a number $\lambda$ with the property that $\rho^+(a) \leq \lambda$ for all $a \in A$ and $\rho^+(b) > \lambda$ for all $b \in B$. They denote such a labeling by $\rho^+$. They use this kind of labeling to show that if $G$ is a 2-regular graph of order $n$ in which each component has even order then there is a cyclic $G$-decomposition of $K_{2nx+1}$ for all $x$. They also conjecture that every bipartite graph has a $\rho$-labeling and every 2-regular graph has a $\rho$-labeling.

Dufour [250] and Eldergill [251] have some results on the decomposition of complete graphs using labeling methods. Balakrishnan and Sampathkumar [97] showed that for each positive integer $n$ the graph $\overline{K_n} + 2K_2$ admits a $\rho$-valuation. Balakrishnan [94] asks if it is true that $\overline{K_n} + mK_2$ admits a $\rho$-valuation for all $n$ and $m$. Fronček [283] and Fronček and Kubesa [285] have introduced several kinds of labelings for the purpose of proving the existence of special kinds of decompositions of complete graphs into spanning trees.

For $(p, q)$-graphs with $p = q + 1$, Frucht [289] has introduced a stronger version of almost graceful graphs by permitting as vertex labels $\{0, 1, \ldots, q - 1, q + 1\}$ and as edge labels $\{1, 2, \ldots, q\}$. He calls such a labeling pseudograceful. Frucht proved that $P_n$ ($n \geq 3$),
combs, sparklers (i.e., graphs obtained by joining an end vertex of a path to the center of a star), $C_3 \cup P_n$ $(n \neq 3)$, and $C_4 \cup P_n$ $(n \neq 1)$ are pseudograceful while $K_{1,n}$ $(n \geq 3)$ is not. Kishore [411] proved that $C_s \cup P_n$ is pseudograceful when $s \geq 5$ and $n \geq (s+7)/2$ and that $C_s \cup S_n$ is pseudograceful when $s = 3, s = 4$, and $s \geq 7$. Seoud and Youssef [655] and [651] extended the definition of pseudograceful to all graphs with $p \leq q+1$. They proved that $K_m$ is pseudograceful if and only if $m = 1, 3$, or $4$ [651]; $K_{m,n}$ is pseudograceful when $n \geq 2$, and $P_m + \overline{K}_n$ $(m \geq 2)$ [655] is pseudograceful. They also proved that if $G$ is pseudograceful, then $G \cup K_{m,n}$ is graceful for $m \geq 2$ and $n \geq 2$ and $G \cup K_{m,n}$ is pseudograceful for $m \geq 2, n \geq 2$ and $(m,n) \neq (2,2)$ [651]. They ask if $G \cup K_{2,2}$ is pseudograceful whenever $G$ is. Seoud and Youssef [651] observed that if $G$ is a pseudograceful Eulerian graph with $q$ edges, then $q \equiv 0$ or $3 \pmod{4}$. Youssef [849] has shown that $C_n$ is pseudograceful if and only if $n \equiv 0$ or $3 \pmod{4}$, and for $n > 8$ and $n \equiv 0$ or $3 \pmod{4}$, $C_n \cup K_{p,q}$ is pseudograceful for all $p, q \geq 2$ except $(p, q) = (2, 2)$. Youssef [846] has shown that if $H$ is pseudograceful and $G$ has an $\alpha$-labeling with $k$ being the smaller vertex label of the edge labeled with 1 and if either $k+2$ or $k-1$ is not a vertex label of $G$, then $G \cup H$ is graceful. In [851] Youssef shows that if $G$ is $(p, q)$ pseudograceful graph with $p = q + 1$, then $G \cup S_n$ is Skolem-graceful. As a corollary he obtains that for all $n \geq 2$, $P_n \cup S_n$ is Skolem-graceful if and only if $n \geq 3$ or $n = 2$ and $m$ is even.

McTavish [551] has investigated labelings of graphs with $q$ edges where the vertex and edge labels are from $\{0, \ldots, q, q+1\}$. She calls these $\bar{p}$-labelings. Graphs that have $\bar{p}$-labelings include cycles and the disjoint union of $P_n$ or $S_n$ with any graceful graph.

Frucht [289] has made an observation about graceful labelings that yields nearly graceful analogs of $\alpha$-labelings and weakly $\alpha$-labelings in a natural way. Suppose $G(V, E)$ is a graceful graph with the vertex labeling $f$. For each edge $xy$ in $E$, let $[f(x), f(y)]$ (where $f(x) \leq f(y)$) denote the interval of real numbers $r$ with $f(x) \leq r \leq f(y)$. Then the intersection $\cap [f(x), f(y)]$ over all edges $xy \in E$ is a unit interval, a single point, or empty. Indeed, if $f$ is an $\alpha$-labeling of $G$ then the intersection is a unit interval; if $f$ is a weakly $\alpha$-labeling, then the intersection is a point; and, if $f$ is graceful but not a weakly $\alpha$-labeling, then the intersection is empty. For nearly graceful labelings, the intersection also gives three distinct classes.

Singh and Devaraj [708] call a graph $G$ with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges triangular graceful if there is an injection $f$ from $V(G)$ to $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, T_q\}$ where $T_q$ is the $q$th triangular number and the labels induced on each edge $uv$ by $|f(u) - f(v)|$ are the first $q$ triangular numbers. They prove the following graphs are triangular graceful: paths, level 2 rooted trees, olive trees (see §2.1 for the definition), complete $n$-ary trees, double stars, caterpillars, $C_{4n}, C_{4n}$ with pendent edges, the one-point union of $C_3$ and $P_n$, and unicyclic graphs that have $C_3$ as the unique cycle. They prove that wheels, helms, flowers (see §2.2 for the definition) and $K_n$ with $n \geq 3$ are not triangular graceful. They conjecture that all trees are triangular graceful.

Van Bussel [783] considered two kinds of relaxations of graceful labelings as applied to trees. He called a labeling range-relaxed graceful it is meets the same conditions as a graceful labeling except the range of possible vertex labels and edge labels are not
restricted to the number of edges of the graph (the edges are distinctly labeled but not necessarily labeled 1 to \( q \) where \( q \) is the number of edges). Similarly, he calls a labeling **vertex-relaxed graceful** if it satisfies the conditions of a graceful labeling while permitting repeated vertex labels. He proves that every tree \( T \) with \( q \) edges has a range-relaxed graceful labeling with the vertex labels in the range \( 0, 1, \ldots, 2q - \text{diam}(T) \) where \( \text{diam}(T) \) is the diameter of \( T \) and that every tree on \( n \) vertices has a vertex-relaxed graceful labeling such that the number of distinct vertex labels is strictly greater than \( n/2 \).

Sekar [637] calls an injective function \( \phi \) from the vertices of a graph with \( q \) edges to \( \{0, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, \ldots, 3(q - 1), 3q - 2\} \) one modulo three graceful if the edge labels induced by labeling each edge \( uv \) with \( |\phi(u) - \phi(v)| \) is \( \{1, 4, 7, \ldots, 3q - 2\} \). He proves that the following graphs are one modulo three graceful: \( P_m, C_n \) if and only if \( n \equiv 0 \mod 4 \); \( K_{m,n} \); \( C_{2n}^{(2)} \) (the one-point union of two copies of \( C_{2n} \)); \( C_{n}^{(t)} \) for \( n = 4 \) or \( 8 \) and \( t > 2 \); \( C_6^{(t)} \) and \( t \geq 4 \); caterpillars, stars, lobsters; banana trees, rooted trees of height 2; ladders; the graphs obtained by identifying the endpoints of any number of copies of \( P_n \); the graph obtained by attaching pendent edges to each endpoint of two identical stars and then identifying one endpoint from each of these graphs; the graph obtained by identifying a vertex of \( C_{4k+2} \) with an endpoint of a star; \( n \)-polygonal snakes (see §2.2) for \( n \equiv 0 \mod 4 \); \( n \)-polygonal snakes for \( n \equiv 2 \mod 4 \) where the number of polygons is even; crowns \( C_n \circ K_1 \) for \( n \) even; \( C_{2n} \circ P_m(C_{2n}) \) with \( P_m \) attached at each vertex of the cycle for \( m \geq 3 \); chains of cycles (see §2.2) of the form \( C_{4m}, C_{6m}, \) and \( C_{8m} \). He conjectures that every one modulo three graceful graph is graceful.

In [164] Brešar and Klavžar define a natural extension of graceful labelings of certain tree subgraphs of hypercubes. A subgraph \( H \) of a graph \( G \) is called **isometric** if for every two vertices \( u, v \) of \( H \), there exists a shortest \( u-v \) path that lies in \( H \). The isometric subgraphs of hypercubes are called **partial cubes**. Two edges \( e = xy, f = uv \) of \( G \) are in a **\( \Theta \)-relation** if

\[
d_G(x, u) + d_G(y, v) \neq d_G(x, v) + d_G(y, u).
\]

A **\( \Theta \)-relation** is an equivalence relation which partitions \( E(G) \) into **\( \Theta \)-classes**. A **\( \Theta \)-graceful labeling** of a partial cube \( G \) on \( n \) vertices is a bijection \( f: V(G) \to \{0, 1, \ldots, n - 1\} \) such that, under the induced edge labeling, all edges in each **\( \Theta \)-class** of \( G \) received the same label and distinct **\( \Theta \)-classes** get distinct labels. They prove that several classes of partial cubes are **\( \Theta \)-graceful** and the Cartesian product of **\( \Theta \)-graceful** partial cubes is **\( \Theta \)-graceful**. They also show that if there exists a class of partial cubes which contains all trees and every member of the class admits a **\( \Theta \)-graceful** labeling then all trees are graceful.

### 3.7 Cordial Labelings

Cahit [181] has introduced a variation of both graceful and harmonious labelings. Let \( f \) be a function from the vertices of \( G \) to \( \{0, 1\} \) and for each edge \( xy \) assign the label \( |f(x) - f(y)| \). Call \( f \) a **cordial labeling** of \( G \) if the number of vertices labeled 0 and the number of vertices labeled 1 differ by at most 1, and the number of edges labeled 0 and the number of edges labeled 1 differ at most by 1. Cahit [182] proved the following: every tree is cordial; \( K_n \) is cordial if and only if \( n \leq 3 \); \( K_{m,n} \) is cordial for all \( m \) and \( n \); the
friendship graph $C_3^{(t)}$ (i.e., the one-point union of $t$ 3-cycles) is cordial if and only if $t \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$; all fans are cordial; the wheel $W_n$ is cordial if and only if $n \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ (see also [248]); maximal outerplanar graphs are cordial; and an Eulerian graph is not cordial if its size is congruent to 2 (mod 4). Kuo, Chang, and Kwong [441] determine all $m$ and $n$ for which $mK_n$ is cordial. Youssef [851] proved that every Skolem-graceful graph is cordial.

A $k$-angular cactus is a connected graph all of whose blocks are cycles with $k$ vertices. In [182] Cahit proved that a $k$-angular cactus with $t$ cycles is cordial if and only if $kt \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. This was improved by Kirchherr [409] who showed any cactus whose blocks are cycles is cordial if and only if the size of the graph is not congruent to 2 (mod 4); the Cartesian product of two cordial graphs of even size is cordial. The same authors [367] showed that a unicyclic graph is cordial unless it is $C_{4k+2}$ and that the generalized Petersen graph (see §2.7 for the definition) $P(n,k)$ is cordial if and only if $n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. Du [248] determines the maximal number of edges in a cordial graph of order $n$ and gives a necessary condition for a $k$-regular graph to be cordial.

Seoud and Abdel Maqusoud [641] proved that if $G$ is a graph with $n$ vertices and $m$ edges and every vertex has odd degree then $G$ is not cordial when $m+n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. They also prove the following: for $m \geq 2$, $C_{n} \times P_{m}$ is cordial except for the case $C_{4k+2} \times P_{2}$; $P_{n}$ is cordial for all $n$; $P_{n}^{2}$ is cordial if and only if $n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ and $P_{n}^{4}$ is cordial if and only if $n \not\equiv 4,5,0,6$. Seoud, Diab, and Elsakhawi [644] have proved the following graphs are cordial: $P_{n}+P_{m}$ for all $m$ and $n$ except $(m,n)=(2,2)$; $C_{m}+C_{n}$ if $m \not\equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ and $n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$; $C_{n}+K_{1,m}$ for $n \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and odd $m$ except $(n,m)=(3,1)$; $C_{n}+\overline{K}_{m}$ when $n$ is odd, and when $n$ is even and $m$ is odd: $K_{1,m,n}$; $K_{2,2,m}$; the $n$-cube; books $B_{n}$ if and only if $n \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$; $B(3,2,m)$ for all $m$; $B(4,3,m)$ if and only if $m$ is even; and $B(5,3,m)$ if and only if $m \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ (see §2.4 for the notation $B(n,r,m)$).

Diab [240] proved the following graphs are cordial: $C_{n}+P_{n}$ if and only if $(m,n) \not\equiv (3,3),(3,2)$, or $(3,1)$; $P_{m}+K_{1,n}$ if and only if $(m,n) \not\equiv (1,2)$; $P_{m} \cup K_{1,n}$ if and only if $(m,n) \not\equiv (1,2)$; $C_{m} \cup \overline{K}_{1,n}$; $C_{m}+\overline{K}_{n}$ for all $m$ and $n$ except $m \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $n$ odd, and $m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ and $n$ even; $C_{m} \cup \overline{K}_{n}$ for all $m$ and $n$ except $m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$; $P_{m}+\overline{K}_{n}$; and $P_{m} \cup \overline{K}_{n}$.

Youssef [850] has proved the following: If $G$ and $H$ are cordial and one has even size, then $G \cup H$ is cordial; if $G$ and $H$ are cordial and both have even size, then $G + H$ is cordial; if $G$ and $H$ are cordial and one has even size and either one has even order, then $G + H$ is cordial; $C_{m} \cup C_{n}$ is cordial if and only if $m + n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$; $mC_{n}$ is cordial if and only if $mn \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$; $C_{m} + C_{n}$ is cordial if and only if $(m,n) \not\equiv (3,3)$ and $\{m \pmod{4}, n \pmod{4}\} \not\equiv \{0,2\}$; and if $P_{k}$ is cordial, then $n \geq k + 1 + \sqrt{k^2 - 2}$. He conjectures that this latter condition is also sufficient. He confirms the conjecture for $k = 5, 6, 7, 8$, and 9.

Lee and Liu [460] have shown that the complete $n$-partite graph is cordial if and only
if at most three of its partite sets have odd cardinality (see also [248]). Lee, Lee, and Chang [447] prove the following graphs are cordial: the Cartesian product of an arbitrary number of paths; the Cartesian product of two cycles if and only if at least one of them is even; and the Cartesian product of an arbitrary number of cycles if at least one of them has length a multiple of 4 or at least two of them are even.

Shee and Ho [682] have investigated the cordiality of the one-point union of $n$ copies of various graphs. For $C_m(n)$, the one-point union of $n$ copies of $C_m$, they prove:

(i) If $m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, then $C_m(n)$ is cordial for all $n$;
(ii) If $m \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{4}$, then $C_m(n)$ is cordial if and only if $n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$;
(iii) If $m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, then $C_m(n)$ is cordial if and only if $n$ is even.

For $K_m(n)$, the one-point union of $n$ copies of $K_m$, Shee and Ho [682] prove:

(i) If $m \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$, then $K_m(n)$ is not cordial for $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$;
(ii) If $m \equiv 4 \pmod{8}$, then $K_m(n)$ is not cordial for $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$;
(iii) If $m \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$, then $K_m(n)$ is not cordial for all odd $n$;
(iv) $K_4(n)$ is cordial if and only if $n \not\equiv 1 \pmod{4}$;
(v) $K_5(n)$ is cordial if and only if $n$ is even;
(vi) $K_6(n)$ is cordial if and only if $n > 2$;
(vii) $K_7(n)$ is cordial if and only if $n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$;
(viii) $K_8(n)$ is cordial if and only if $n$ has the form $p^2$ or $p^2 + 1$.

In his 2001 Ph. D. thesis Selvaraju [638] proves that the one-point union of any number of copies of a complete bipartite graph is cordial. Benson and Lee [126] have investigated the regular windmill graphs $K_m(n)$ and determined precisely which ones are cordial for $m < 14$.

For $W_m(n)$, the one-point union of $n$ copies of the wheel $W_m$ with the common vertex being the center, Shee and Ho [682] show:

(i) If $m \equiv 0$ or $2 \pmod{4}$, then $W_m(n)$ is cordial for all $n$;
(ii) If $m \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, then $W_m(n)$ is cordial if $n \not\equiv 1 \pmod{4}$;
(iii) If $m \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, then $W_m(n)$ is cordial if $n \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$.

For all $n$ and all $m > 1$ Shee and Ho [682] prove $F_m(n)$, the one-point union of $n$ copies of the fan $F_m = P_m + K_1$ with the common point of the fans being the center, is cordial. The flag $Fl_m$ is obtained by joining one vertex of $C_m$ to an extra vertex called the root. Shee and Ho [682] show all $Fl_m(n)$, the one-point union of $n$ copies of $Fl_m$ with the common point being the root, are cordial.

Andar, Boxwala, and Limaye [32], [33], and [36] have proved the following graphs are cordial: helms; closed helms; generalized helms obtained by taking a web (see 2.2 for the definitions) and attaching pendent vertices to all the vertices of the outermost cycle in the case that the number cycles is even; flowers, which are obtained by joining the vertices of degree one of a helm to the central vertex; sunflower graphs, which are obtained by taking a wheel with the central vertex $v_0$ and the $n$-cycle $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n$ and additional vertices $w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n$ where $w_i$ is joined by edges to $v_i, v_{i+1}$, where $i + 1$ is taken modulo...

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n: multiple shells (see §2.2); and one point unions of helms, closed helms, flowers, gears, and sunflower graphs, where in each case the central vertex is the common vertex.

In [36] Andar et al. define a t-PLY graph $P_t(u, v)$ as a graph consisting of $t$ internally disjoint paths joining vertices $u$ and $v$. They prove that $P_t(u, v)$ is cordial except when it is Eulerian and the number of edges is congruent to 2 (mod 4). In [37] Andar, Boxwala, and Limaye prove that the one point union of any number of plys with an endpoint as the common vertex is cordial if and only if it is not Eulerian with the number of edges is congruent to 2 (mod 4). They further prove that the path union of shells obtained by joining any point of one shell to any point of the next shell is cordial; graphs obtained by attaching a pendant edge to the common vertex of the cords of a shell are cordial; and cycles with one pendant edge are cordial.

For a graph $G$ and a positive integer $t$, Andar, Boxwala, and Limaye [34] define the $t$-uniform homeomorph $P_t(G)$ of $G$ as the graph obtained from $G$ by replacing every edge of $G$ by vertex disjoint paths of length $t$. They prove that if $G$ is cordial and $t$ is odd, then $P_t(G)$ is cordial; if $t \equiv 2$ (mod 4) a cordial labeling of $G$ can be extended to a cordial labeling of $P_t(G)$ if and only if the number of edges labeled 0 in $G$ is even; and when $t \equiv 0$ (mod 4) a cordial labeling of $G$ can be extended to a cordial labeling of $P_t(G)$ if and only if the number of edges labeled 1 in $G$ is even. In [35] Ander et al. prove that $P_t(K_{2n})$ is cordial for all $t \geq 2$ and that $P_t(K_{2n+1})$ is cordial if and only if $t \equiv 0$ (mod 4) or $t$ is odd and $n \neq 2$ (mod 4), or $t \equiv 2$ (mod 4) and $n$ is even.

For a binary labeling $g$ of a graph $G$ let $v_g(j)$ denote the number of vertices labeled with $j$ and $e_g(j)$ denote the number edges labeled with $j$. Then $i(G) = \min\{|e_g(0) - e_g(1)|\}$ taken over all binary labelings $g$ of $G$ with $|v_g(0) - v_g(1)| \leq 1$. In [37] Andar et al. show that a cordial labeling of $G$ can be extended to a cordial labeling of the graph obtained from $G$ by attaching $2m$ pendant edges at each vertex of $G$. They also prove that a cordial labeling $g$ of a graph $G$ with $p$ vertices can be extended to a cordial labeling of the graph obtained from $G$ by attaching $2m + 1$ pendant edges at each vertex of $G$ if and only if $G$ does not satisfy either of the conditions: (1) $G$ has an even number of edges and $p \equiv 2$ (mod 4); (2) $G$ has an odd number of edges and either $p \equiv 1$ (mod 4) with $e_g(1) = e_g(0) + i(G)$ or $n \equiv 3$ (mod 4) and $e_g(0) = e_g(1) + i(G)$.

Andar, Boxwala, and Limaye [38] also prove: if $g$ is a binary labeling of a graph $G$ then $g$ can be extended to a cordial labeling of $G \odot K_{2m}$ if and only if $n$ is odd and $i(G) \equiv 2$ (mod 4); $K_n \odot K_{2m}$ is cordial if and only if $n \neq 4$ (mod 8); $K_n \odot K_{2m+1}$ is cordial if and only if $n \neq 7$ (mod 8); if $g$ is a binary labeling on a graph $G$ with $n$ vertices, then $g$ can be extended to a cordial labeling of $G \odot C_t$ if $t \equiv 3$ mod 4, $n$ is odd and $e_g(0) = e_g(1)$. For any binary labeling $g$ of a graph $G$ they also characterize in terms of of $i(G)$ when $g$ can be extended to graphs of the form $G \odot K_{2m+1}$.

For graphs $G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_n$ ($n \geq 2$) that are all copies of a fixed graph $G$, Shee and Ho [683] call a graph obtained by adding an edge from $G_i$ to $G_{i+1}$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n-1$ a path-union of $G$ (the resulting graph may depend on how the edges are chosen). Among their results they show the following graphs are cordial: path-unions of cycles; path-unions of $n$ copies of $K_m$ when $m = 4, 6, \text{or } 7$; path-unions of three or more copies of $K_5$; and path-unions of two copies of $K_m$ if and only if $m-2, m$, or $m+2$ is a perfect square. They
also show that there exist cordial path-unions of wheels, fans, unicyclic graphs, Petersen graphs, trees, and various compositions.

Lee and Liu [460] give the following general construction for the forming of cordial graphs from smaller cordial graphs. Let $H$ be a graph with an even number of edges and a cordial labeling such that the vertices of $H$ can be divided into $t$ parts $H_1, H_2, \ldots, H_t$ each consisting of an equal number of vertices labeled 0 and vertices labeled 1. Let $G$ be any graph and $G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_t$ be any $t$ subsets of the vertices of $G$. Let $(G, H)$ be the graph that is the disjoint union of $G$ and $H$ augmented by edges joining every vertex in $G_i$ to every vertex in $H_i$ for all $i$. Then $G$ is cordial if and only if $(G, H)$ is. From this it follows that: all generalized fans $F_{m,n} = K_m + P_n$ are cordial; the generalized bundle $B_{m,n}$ is cordial if and only if $m$ is even or $n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ ($B_{m,n}$ consists of $2n$ vertices $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n, u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n$ with an edge from $v_i$ to $u_i$ and $2m$ vertices $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m, y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_m$ with $x_i$ joined to $v_i$ and $y_i$ joined to $u_i$); if $m$ is odd the generalized wheel $W_{m,n} = K_m + C_n$ is cordial if and only if $n \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. If $m$ is even, $W_{m,n}$ is cordial if and only if $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$; a complete $k$-partite graph is cordial if and only if the number of parts with an odd number of vertices is at most 3.

Sethuraman and Selvaraj [677] have shown that certain cases of the union of any number of copies of $K_4$ with one or more edges deleted and one edge in common are cordial. Youssef [852] has shown that the $k$th power of $C_n$ is cordial for all $n$ when $k \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ and for all even $n$ when $k \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$.

Cahit [187] calls a graph $H$-cordial if it is possible to label the edges with the numbers from the set $\{1, -1\}$ in such a way that, for some $k$, at each vertex $v$ the sum of the labels on the edges incident with $v$ is either $k$ or $-k$ and the inequalities $|v(k) - v(-k)| \leq 1$ and $|e(1) - e(-1)| \leq 1$ are also satisfied, where $v(i)$ and $e(j)$ are, respectively, the number of vertices labeled with $i$ and the number of edges labeled with $j$. He calls a graph $H_n$-cordial if it is possible to label the edges with the numbers from the set $\{\pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots, \pm n\}$ in such a way that, at each vertex $v$ the sum of the labels on the edges incident with $v$ is in the set $\{\pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots, \pm n\}$ and the inequalities $|v(i) - v(-i)| \leq 1$ and $|e(i) - e(-i)| \leq 1$ are also satisfied for each $i$ with $1 \leq i \leq n$. Among Cahit’s results are: $K_n$ is $H$-cordial if and only if $n > 2$ and $n$ is even; and $K_{m,n}, m \neq n$, is $H$-cordial if and only if $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, $m$ is even and $m > 2, n > 2$. Unfortunately, Ghebleh and Khoeilar [312] have shown that other statements in Cahit’s paper are incorrect. In particular, Cahit states that $K_n$ is $H$-cordial if and only if $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$; $W_n$ is $H$-cordial if and only if $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$; and $K_n$ is $H_2$-cordial if and only if $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ whereas Ghebleh and Khoeilar instead prove that $K_n$ is $H$-cordial if and only if $n \equiv 0$ or $3 \pmod{4}$ and $n \neq 3$; $W_n$ is $H$-cordial if and only if $n$ is odd; and $K_n$ is $H_2$-cordial if $n \equiv 0$ or $3 \pmod{4}$; and $K_n$ is not $H_2$-cordial if $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. Ghebleh and Khoeilar also prove every wheel has an $H_2$-cordial labeling.

By allowing 0 as the possible induced vertex label of an $H$-cordial labeling Cahit [187] studies semi-$H$-cordiality of trees. He also generalizes $H$-cordial labelings.

Cahit and Yilmaz [191] call a graph $E_k$-cordial if it is possible to label the edges with the numbers from the set $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, k-1\}$ in such a way that, at each vertex $v$, the sum modulo $k$ of the labels on the edges incident with $v$ satisfies the inequalities
\(|v(i) - v(j)| \leq 1 \) and \(|e(i) - e(j)| \leq 1\), where \(v(s)\) and \(e(t)\) are, respectively, the number of vertices labeled with \(s\) and the number of edges labeled with \(t\). Cahit and Yilmaz prove the following graphs are \(E_3\)-cordial: \(P_n\) \((n \geq 3)\); stars \(S_n\) if and only if \(n \neq 1 \pmod{3}\); \(K_n\) \((n \geq 3)\); \(C_n\) \((n \geq 3)\); friendship graphs; and fans \(F_n\) \((n \geq 3)\). They also prove that \(S_n\) \((n \geq 2)\) is \(E_k\)-cordial if and only if \(n \neq 1 \pmod{k}\) when \(k\) is odd or \(n \neq 1 \pmod{2k}\) when \(k\) is even and \(k \neq 2\).

Bapat and Limaye [105] provide \(E_3\)-cordial labelings for: \(K_n\) \((n \geq 3)\); snakes whose blocks are all isomorphic to \(K_n\) where \(n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\); the one-point union of any number of copies of \(K_n\) where \(n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\); graphs obtained by attaching a copy of \(K_n\) where \(n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}\) at each vertex of a path; and \(K_m \odot K_n\).

Rani and Sridharan [613] proved: for odd \(n > 1\) and \(k \geq 2\), \(P_n \odot K_1\) is \(E_k\)-cordial; for \(n\) even and \(n \neq k/2\), \(P_n \odot K_1\) is \(E_k\)-cordial; and certain cases of fans are \(E_k\)-cordial.

Hovey [370] has introduced a simultaneous generalization of harmonious and cordial labelings. For any Abelian group \(A\) (under addition) and graph \(G(V,E)\) he defines \(G\) to be \(A\)-cordial if there is a labeling of \(V\) with elements of \(A\) such that for all \(a\) and \(b\) in \(A\) when the edge \(ab\) is labeled with \(f(a) + f(b)\), the number of vertices labeled with \(a\) and the number of vertices labeled \(b\) differ by at most one and the number of edges labeled with \(a\) and the number labeled with \(b\) differ by at most one. In the case where \(A\) is the cyclic group of order \(k\), the labeling is called \(k\)-cordial. With this definition we have: \(G(V,E)\) is harmonious if and only if \(G\) is \(|E|\)-cordial; \(G\) is cordial if and only if \(G\) is \(2\)-cordial.

Hovey has obtained the following: caterpillars are \(k\)-cordial for all \(k\); all trees are \(k\)-cordial for \(k = 3, 4,\) and \(5\); odd cycles with pendant edges attached are \(k\)-cordial for all \(k\); cycles are \(k\)-cordial for all odd \(k\); for \(k\) even, \(C_{2mk+j}\) is \(k\)-cordial when \(0 \leq j \leq \frac{k}{2} + 2\) and when \(k < j < 2k\); \(C_{(2m+1)k}\) is not \(k\)-cordial; \(K_m\) is \(3\)-cordial; and, for \(k\) even, \(K_{mk}\) is \(k\)-cordial if and only if \(m = 1\).

Hovey advances the following conjectures: all trees are \(k\)-cordial for all \(k\); all connected graphs are \(3\)-cordial; and \(C_{2mk+j}\) is \(k\)-cordial if and only if \(j \neq k\), where \(k\) and \(j\) are even and \(0 \leq j < 2k\). The last conjecture was verified by Tao [768]. Tao’s result combined with those of Hovey show that for all positive integers \(k\) the \(n\)-cycle is \(k\)-cordial with the exception that \(k\) is even and \(n = 2mk + k\). Tao also proved that the crown with \(2mk + j\) vertices is \(k\)-cordial unless \(j = k\) is even, and for \(4 \leq n \leq k\), and the wheel \(W_n\) is \(k\)-cordial unless \(k \equiv 5 \pmod{8}\) and \(n = (k + 1)/2\).

In [673] Sethuraman and Selvaraju present an algorithm that permits one to start with any non-trivial connected graph \(G\) and successively form supersubdivisions (see §2.7 for the definition) that are cordial in the case that every edge in \(G\) is replaced by \(K_{2,m}\) where \(m\) is even. Sethuraman and Selvaraju [672] also prove that the one-edge union of \(k\) copies of shell graphs \(C(n, n-3)\) (see §2.2) is cordial for all \(n \geq 4\) and all \(k\), and that the one-vertex union of any number of copies of \(K_{m,n}\) is cordial.

Cairnlie and Edwards [193] have determined the computational complexity of \(k\)-cordial and \(k\)-cordial labelings. They prove the conjecture of Kirchherr [410] that deciding whether a graph admits a cordial labeling is NP-complete. As a corollary, this result implies that the same problem for \(k\)-cordial labelings is NP-complete. They remark that even the restricted problem of deciding whether connected graphs of diameter 2 have a
cordial labeling is also NP-complete.

In [205] Chartrand, Lee, and Zhang introduced the notion of randomly cordial as follows. Let \( f \) be a labeling from \( V(G) \) to \( \{0,1\} \) and for each edge \( xy \) define \( f^*(xy) = |f(x) - f(y)| \). For \( i = 0 \) and \( 1 \), let \( n_i(f) \) denote the number of vertices \( v \) with \( f(v) = i \) and \( m_i(f) \) denote the number of edges \( e \) with \( f^*(e) = i \). They call such a labeling \( f \) friendly if \( |n_0(f) - n_1(f)| \leq 1 \). A graph \( G \) for which every friendly labeling is cordial is called randomly cordial. They prove that a connected graph of order \( n \geq 2 \) is randomly cordial if and only if \( n = 3 \) and \( G = K_3 \), or \( n \) is even and \( G = K_{1,n-1} \).

If \( f \) is a binary vertex labeling of a graph \( G \) Lee, Liu, and Tan [462] defined a partial edge labeling of the edges of \( G \) by \( f^*(uv) = 0 \) if \( f(u) = f(v) = 0 \) and \( f^*(uv) = 1 \) if \( f(u) = f(v) = 1 \). They let \( e_0(G) \) denote the number of edges \( uv \) for which \( f^*(uv) = 0 \) and \( e_1(G) \) denote the number of edges \( uv \) for which \( f^*(uv) = 1 \). They say \( G \) is balanced if it has a friendly labeling \( f \) such that if \( |e_0(f) - e_1(f)| \leq 1 \). In the case that the number of vertices labeled 0 and the number of vertices labeled 1 are equal and the number of edges labeled 0 and the number of edges labeled 1 are equal they say the labeling is strongly balanced. They prove: \( P_n \) is balanced for all \( n \) and is strongly balanced if \( n \) is even; \( K_{m,n} \) is balanced if and only if \( m \) and \( n \) are even, \( m \) and \( n \) are odd and differ by at most 2, or exactly one of \( m \) or \( n \) is even (say \( n = 2t \)) and \( t = -1,0,1 \) (mod \( |m-n| \)); and a \( k \)-regular graph with \( p \) vertices is strongly balanced if and only if \( p \) is even and is balanced if and only if \( p \) is odd and \( k = 2 \). In [423] Kong, Lee, Seah, and Tang show: \( C_m \times P_n \) is balanced if \( m \) and \( n \) are odd and is strongly balanced if either \( m \) or \( n \) is even; and \( C_m \odot K_1 \) is balanced for all \( m \geq 3 \) and strongly balanced if \( m \) is even. They also provide necessary and sufficient conditions for a graph to be balanced or strongly balanced. Lee, Lee and Ng [446] show that stars are balanced if and only if the number of edges of the star is at most 4.

### 3.8 The Friendly Index–Balance Index

Lee and Ng [469] define the friendly index set of a graph \( G \) as \( \text{FI}(G) = \{ |n_0(f) - n_1(f)| \} \) where \( f \) runs over all friendly labelings \( f \) of \( G \). They proved that for any graph \( G \) with \( q \) edges \( \text{FI}(G) \subseteq \{0, 2, 4, \ldots, q\} \) if \( q \) is even and \( \text{FI}(G) \subseteq \{1, 3, \ldots, q\} \) if \( q \) is odd. In [465] Lee and Ng prove the following: \( \text{FI}(C_{2n}) = \{0, 4, 8, \ldots, 2n\} \) when \( n \) is even; \( \text{FI}(C_{2n}) = \{2, 6, 10, \ldots, 2n\} \) when \( n \) is odd; and \( \text{FI}(C_{2n+1}) = \{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 2n-1\} \). Elumalai [253] defines a cycle with a full set of cords as the graph \( PC_n \) obtained from \( C_n = v_0, v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_{n-1} \) by adding the cords \( v_1v_{n-1}, v_2v_{n-2}, \ldots, v_{(n-3)/2}v_{(n+3)/2} \) when \( n \) is even and \( v_1v_{n-1}, v_2v_{n-2}, \ldots, v_{(n-3)/2}v_{(n+3)/2} \) when \( n \) is odd. Lee and Ng [467] prove: \( \text{FI}(PC_{2m+1}) = \{3m - 2, 3m - 4, 3m - 6, \ldots, 0\} \) when \( m \) is even and \( \text{FI}(PC_{2m+1}) = \{3m - 2, 3m - 4, 3m - 6, \ldots, 1\} \) when \( m \) is odd; \( \text{FI}(PC_{4}) = \{1, 3\} \); for \( m \geq 3 \), \( \text{FI}(PC_{2m}) = \{3m - 5, 3m - 7, 3m - 9, \ldots, 1\} \) when \( m \) is even; \( \text{FI}(PC_{2m}) = \{3m - 5, 3m - 7, 3m - 9, \ldots, 0\} \) when \( m \) is odd.

Lee and Ng [467] define \( PC(n,p) \) as the graph obtained from the cycle \( C_n \) with consecutive vertices \( v_0, v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_{n-1} \) by adding the \( p \) cords joining \( v_i \) to \( v_{i+1} \) for \( 1 \leq p \lfloor n/2 \rfloor - 1 \). They prove \( \text{FI}(PC(2m+1,p)) = \{2m + p - 1, 2m + p - 3, 2m + p - 5, \ldots, 1\} \) if \( p \)
is even and \( \text{FI}(\text{PC}(2m + 1, p)) = \{2m + p - 1, 2m + p - 3, 2m + p - 5, \ldots , 0\} \) if \( p \) is odd; \( \text{FI}(\text{PC}(2m, 1)) = \{2m - 1, 2m - 3, 2m - 5, \ldots , 1\} \). for \( m \geq 3 \), and \( p \geq 2 \), \( \text{FI}(\text{PC}(2m, p)) = \{2m + p - 4, 2m + p - 6, 2m + p - 8, \ldots , 0\} \) when \( p \) is even, and \( \text{FI}(\text{PC}(2m, p)) = \{2m + p - 4, 2m + p - 6, 2m + p - 8, \ldots , 1\} \) when \( p \) is odd. More generally, they show that the integers in the friendly index of a cycle with an arbitrary nonempty set of parallel chords form an arithmetic progression with a common difference 2.

In [468] Lee and Ng prove: for \( n \geq 2 \), \( \text{FI}(C_{2n} \times P_2) = \{0, 4, 8, \ldots , 6n - 8, 6n\} \) if \( n \) is even and \( \text{FI}(C_{2n} \times P_2) = \{2, 6, 10, \ldots , 6n - 8, 6n\} \) if \( n \) is odd; \( \text{FI}(C_{3} \times P_2) = \{1, 3, 5\} \); for \( n \geq 2 \), \( \text{FI}(C_{2m+1} \times P_2) = \{6n-1\} \cup \{6n-5-2k\} \) where \( k \geq 0 \) and \( 6n-5-2k \geq 0 \); \( \text{FI}(M_{4n}) \) (here \( M_{4n} \) is the Möbius ladder with \( 4n \) steps) = \( \{6n-4-4k\} \) where \( k \geq 0 \) and \( 6n-4-4k \geq 0 \); \( \text{FI}(M_{4n+2}) = \{6n+3\} \cup \{6n-5-2k\} \) where \( k \geq 0 \) and \( 6n-5-2k \geq 0 \).

In [443] Kwong, Lee, and Ng completely determine the friendly index of 2-regular graphs with two components. As a corollary, they show that \( C_m \cup C_n \) is cordial if and only if \( m + n \equiv 0 \) or 3 \( \pmod{4} \). Parallel chords of a cycle \( C_n \) (\( n \geq 6 \)) with consecutive vertices \( v_1, v_2, \ldots , v_n \) are the edges \( v_1v_{n-1}, v_2v_{n-2}, \ldots , v_{(n-2)/2}v_{(n+2)/2} \) for \( n \) even and \( v_2v_{n-1}, v_3v_{n-2}, \ldots , v_{(n-1)/2}v_{(n+3)/2} \) for \( n \) odd. Ho, Lee, and Ng [365] determine the friendly index sets of stars and various regular windmills.

For a graph \( G(V, E) \), the total graph \( T(G) \) of \( G \) is the graph with vertex set \( V \cup E \) and edge set \( E \cup \{(v, uv) \mid v \in V, uv \in E\} \). Note that the total graph of the \( n \)-star is the friendship graph and the total graph of \( P_n \) is a triangular snake. Lee and Ng [466] have shown: \( \text{FI}(K_1 + 2nK_2) \) (friendship graph with \( 2n \) triangles) = \( \{2n, 2n - 4, 2n - 8, \ldots , 0\} \) if \( n \) is even; \( \{2n, 2n - 4, 2n - 8, \ldots , 2\} \) if \( n \) is odd; \( \text{FI}(K_1 + (2n + 1)K_2) = \{2n + 1, 2n - 1, 2n - 3, \ldots , 1\} \); for \( n \) odd, \( \text{FI}(T(P_n)) = \{3n - 7, 3n - 11, 3n - 15, \ldots , z\} \) where \( z = 0 \) if \( n \equiv 1 \) \( \pmod{4} \) and \( z = 2 \) if \( n \equiv 3 \) \( \pmod{4} \); for \( n \) even, \( \text{FI}(T(P_n)) = \{3n - 7, 3n - 11, 3n - 15, \ldots , n + 1\} \cup \{n - 1, n - 3, n - 5, \ldots , 1\} \). For \( m \leq n - 1 \), and \( m + n \) even, \( \text{FI}(T(SP(1^n, m))) = \{3(m+n) - 4, 3(m+n) - 8, 3(m+n) - 12, \ldots , (m+n) \text{ (mod 4)}\} \) (the graph \( SP(1^n, m) \) is the spider with one central vertex joining \( n \) isolated vertices and a path of length \( m \)); for \( m + n \) odd, \( \text{FI}(T(SP(1^n, m))) = \{3(m+n) - 4, 3(m+n) - 8, 3(m+n) - 12, \ldots , m + n + 2\} \cup \{m + n, m + n + 2, m + n - 2, m + n - 4, \ldots , 1\} \); for \( n \geq m \) and \( m + n \) even, \( \text{FI}(T(SP(1^n, m))) = \{|4k - 3(m+n)| \mid (n + m + 2)/2 \leq k \leq m + n\} \); for \( n \geq m \) and \( m + n \) odd, \( \text{FI}(T(SP(1^n, m))) = \{|4k - 3(m+n)| \mid (n + m + 3)/2 \leq k \leq m + n\} \).

In [407] Kim, Lee, and Ng define the balance index \( BI(G) \) of a graph \( G \) as \( \{|e_0(f) - e_1(f)| \mid f \) runs over all friendly labelings \( f \) of \( G\} \). Zhang, Lee, and Wen [446] investigate the balance index sets for the disjoint union of up to four stars and Zhang, Ho, Lee, and Wen [857] investigate the balance index sets for trees with diameter at most four. Kwong, Lee, and Sarvari [444] determine the balance index sets for cycles with on pendant edge, flowers and regular windmills. Lee, Ng, and Tong [471] determine the balance index set of certain graphs obtained by starting with a copies of a given cycle and successively identifying one particular vertex of one with a particular vertex of the next.
3.9 $k$-equitable Labelings

In 1990 Cahit [183] proposed the idea of distributing the vertex and edge labels among \( \{0, 1, \ldots, k - 1\} \) as evenly as possible to obtain a generalization of graceful labelings as follows. For any graph \( G(V, E) \) and any positive integer \( k \), assign vertex labels from \( \{0, 1, \ldots, k-1\} \) so that when the edge labels induced by the absolute value of the difference of the vertex labels, the number of vertices labeled with \( i \) and the number of vertices labeled with \( j \) differ by at most one and the number of edges labeled with \( i \) and the number of edges labeled with \( j \) differ by at most one. Cahit has called a graph with such an assignment of labels $k$-equitable. Note that $G(V, E)$ is graceful if and only if it is \( |E| + 1 \)-equitable and $G(V, E)$ is cordial if and only if it is 2-equitable. Cahit [182] has shown the following: \( C_n \) is 3-equitable if and only if \( n \equiv 3 \pmod{6} \); the triangular snake with \( n \) blocks is 3-equitable if and only if \( n \) is even; the friendship graph \( C_3^{(n)} \) is 3-equitable if and only if \( n \) is even; an Eulerian graph with \( q \equiv 3 \pmod{6} \) edges is not 3-equitable; and all caterpillars are 3-equitable [182]. Cahit [182] further gave a proof that \( W_n \) is 3-equitable if and only if \( n \neq 3 \pmod{6} \) but Youssef [848] proved that \( W_n \) is 3-equitable for all \( n \geq 4 \). Youssef [846] also proved that if \( G \) is a $k$-equitable Eulerian graph with \( q \) edges and \( k \equiv 2 \) or 3 (mod 4) then \( q \neq k \) (mod 2k). Cahit conjectures [182] that a triangular cactus with \( n \) blocks is 3-equitable if and only if \( n \) is even. In [183] Cahit proves that every tree with fewer than five end vertices has a 3-equitable labeling. He conjectures that all trees are $k$-equitable [184]. In 1999 Speyer and Szaniszlo [737] proved Cahit’s conjecture for \( k = 3 \).

Bhut-Nayak and Telang have shown that crowns \( C_n \odot K_1 \), are $k$-equitable for \( k = n, \ldots, 2n - 1 \) [144] and \( C_n \odot K_1 \) is $k$-equitable for all \( n \) when \( k = 2, 3, 4, 5 \), and 6 [145].

In [642] Seoud and Abdel Maqsoud prove: a graph with \( n \) vertices and \( q \) edges in which every vertex has odd degree is not 3-equitable if \( n \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \) and \( q \equiv 3 \pmod{6} \); all fans except \( P_2 + K_1 \) are 3-equitable; all double fans except \( P_1 + K_2 \) are 3-equitable; \( P_n^2 \) is 3-equitable for all \( n \) except 3; \( K_{1,1,n} \) is 3-equitable if and only if \( n \equiv 0 \) or 2 (mod 3); \( K_{1,2,n} \), \( n \geq 2 \), is 3-equitable if and only if \( n \equiv 2 \) (mod 3); \( K_{m,n} \), \( 3 \leq m \leq n \), is 3-equitable if and only if \( (m, n) = (4, 4) \); \( K_{1,m,n} \), \( 3 \leq m \leq n \), is 3-equitable if and only if \( (m, n) = (3, 4) \).

Bapat and Limaye [103] have shown the following graphs are 3-equitable: helms \( H_n \), \( n \geq 4 \); flowers (see §2.2 for the definition); the one-point union of any number of helms; the one-point union of any number of copies of \( K_4 \); \( K_4 \)-snakes; \( C_t \)-snakes where \( t = 4 \) or 6; \( C_5 \)-snakes where the number of blocks is not congruent to 3 modulo 6. A multiple shell MS\( \{n_1^t, \ldots, n_r^t\} \) is a graph formed by \( t_i \) shells each of order \( n_i \), \( 1 \leq i \leq r \), which have a common apex. Bapat and Limaye [104] show that every multiple shell is 3-equitable.

Szaniszlo [767] has proved the following: \( P_n \) is $k$-equitable for all \( k \); \( K_n \) is 2-equitable if and only if \( n = 1, 2, \) or 3; \( K_n \) is not $k$-equitable for \( 3 \leq k < n \); \( S_n \) is $k$-equitable for all \( k \); \( K_{2,n} \) is $k$-equitable if and only if \( n \equiv k - 1 \) (mod \( k \)), or \( n \equiv 0, 1, 2, \ldots, \lfloor k/2 \rfloor - 1 \) (mod \( k \)), or \( n = \lfloor k/2 \rfloor \) and \( k \) is odd. She also proves that \( C_n \) is $k$-equitable if and only if \( k \) meets all of the following conditions: \( n \neq k \); if \( k \equiv 2, 3 \) (mod 4), then \( n \neq k - 1 \); if
k ≡ 2, 3 (mod 4) then n ≠ k (mod 2k).

Vickery [785] has determined the k-equitablity of complete multipartite graphs. He shows that for m ≥ 3 and k ≥ 3, K_{m,n} is k-equitable if and only if K_{m,n} is one of the following graphs: K_{4,4} for k = 3; K_{3,k−1} for all k; or K_{m,n} for k > mn. He also shows that when k is less than or equal to the number of edges in the graph and at least 3, the only complete multipartite graphs that are k-equitable are K_{kn+k−2,1} and K_{kn+k−1,1,1}. Partial results on the k-equitablity of K_{m,n} were obtained by Krussel [439].

As a corollary of the result of Cairnie and Edwards [193] on the computational complexity of cordially labeling graphs, it follows that the problem of finding k-equitable labelings of graphs is NP-complete as well.

Seoud and Abdel Maqsoud [641] call a graph k-balanced if the vertex can be labeled from \{0, 1, \ldots, k − 1\} so that the number of edges labeled i and the number of edges labeled j induce by the absolute value of the differences of the vertex labels differ by at most 1. They prove that \(P_n^2\) is 3-balanced if and only if n = 2, 3, 4, or 6; for k ≥ 4, \(P_n^2\) is not k-balanced if k ≤ n − 2 or n + 1 ≤ k ≤ 2n − 3; for k ≥ 4, \(P_n^2\) is k-balanced if k ≥ 2n − 2; for k, m, n ≥ 3, K_{m,n} is k-balanced if and only if k ≥ mn; for m ≤ n, K_{1,m,n} is k-balanced if and only if (i) m = 1, n = 1 or 2, and k = 3; (ii) m = 1 and k = n + 1 or n + 2; or (iii) k ≥ (m + 1)(n + 1).

Bloom has used the term k-equitable to describe another kind of labeling (see [817] and [818]). He calls a graph k-equitable if the edge labels induced by the absolute value of the differences of the vertex labels have the property that every edge label occurs exactly k times. A graph of order n is called minimally k-equitable if the vertex labels are 1, 2, \ldots, n and it is k-equitable. Both Bloom and Wojciechowski [817], [818] proved that C\(_n\) is minimally k-equitable if and only if k is a proper divisor of n. Barrientos and Hevia [117] proved that if G is k-equitable of size q = kw (in the sense of Bloom) then \(δ(G) \leq w\) and \(\Delta(G) \leq 2w\). Barrientos, Dejter, and Hevia [116] have shown that forests of even size are 2-equitable. They also prove that for k = 3 or k = 4 a forest of size kw is k-equitable if and only if its maximum degree is at most 2w and that if 3 divides mn + 1, then the double star S_{m,n} is 3-equitable if and only if q/3 ≤ m ≤ [(q − 1)/2]. (S_{m,n} is K\(_2\) with m pendant edges attached at one end and n pendant edges attached at the other end.) They discuss the k-equitablity of forests for k ≥ 5 and characterize all caterpillars of diameter 2 that are k-equitable for all possible values of k. Acharya and Bhat-Nayak [14] have shown that coronas of the form C\(_{2n}\) ⊙ K\(_1\) are minimally 4-equitable. In [106] Barrientos proves that the one-point union of a cycle and a path (dragon) and the disjoint union of a cycle and a path are k-equitable for all k that divide the size of the graph. Barrientos and Havia [117] have shown the following: C\(_n\) × K\(_2\) is 2-equitable when n is even; books B\(_n\) (n ≥ 3) are 2-equitable when n is odd; the vertex union of k-equitable graphs is k-equitable; and wheels W\(_n\) are 2-equitable when n ≠ 3 (mod 4). They conjecture that W\(_n\) is 2-equitable when n ≡ 3 (mod 4) except when n = 3. Their 2-equitable labelings of C\(_n\) × K\(_2\) and the n-cube utilized graceful labelings of those graphs.

M. Acharya and Bhat-Nayak [15] have proved the following: the crowns C\(_{2n}\) ⊙ K\(_1\) are minimally 2-equitable, minimally 2n-equitable, minimally 4-equitable, and minimally n-equitable; the crowns C\(_{3n}\) ⊙ K\(_1\) are minimally 3-equitable, minimally 3n-equitable,
minimally $n$-equitable, and minimally 6-equitable; the crowns $C_{5n} \circ K_1$ are minimally 5-equitable, minimally $5n$-equitable, minimally $n$-equitable, and minimally 10-equitable; the crowns $C_{2n+1} \circ K_1$ are minimally $(2n+1)$-equitable; and the graphs $P_{kn+1}$ are $k$-equitable.

In [108] Barrientos calls a $k$-equitable labeling optimal if the vertex labels are consecutive integers and complete if the induced edge labels are $1, 2, \ldots, w$ where $w$ is the number of distinct edge labels. Note that a graceful labeling is a complete 1-equitable labeling. Barrientos proves that $C_m \circ nK_1$ (that is, an $m$-cycle with $n$ pendant edges attached at each vertex) is optimal 2-equitable when $m$ is even, $C_3 \circ nK_1$ is complete 2-equitable when $n$ is odd and that $C_3 \circ nK_1$ is complete 3-equitable for all $n$. He also shows that $C_n \circ K_1$ is $k$-equitable for every proper divisor $k$ of the size $2n$. Barrientos and Havia [117] have shown that the $n$-cube ($n \geq 2$) has a complete 2-equitable labeling and that $K_{m,n}$ has a complete 2-equitable labeling when $m$ or $n$ is even. They conjecture that every tree of even size has an optimal 2-equitable labeling.

3.10 Graceful signed graphs

In 2004 M. Acharya and T. Singh [22] generalizes the concept of $(k, d)$-graceful graphs as follows. A $(p, q)$-sigraph $S$ is an ordered pair $(G, s)$ where $G(V, E)$ is a $(p, q)$-graph and $s$ is a function which assigns to each edge of $G$ a positive or a negative sign. Let the sets $E^+$ and $E^-$ consist of $m$ positive and $n$ negative edges of $G$, respectively, where $m + n = q$. Given positive integers $k$ and $d$, $S$ is said to be $(k, d)$-graceful if the vertices of $G$ can be labeled with distinct integers from the set $\{0, 1, \ldots, k + (q - 1)d\}$ such that when each edge $uv$ of $G$ is assigned the product of its sign and the absolute difference of the integers assigned to $u$ and $v$ the edges in $E^+$ and $E^-$ are labeled $k, k + d, k + 2d, \ldots, k + (m - 1)d$ and $-k, -(k + d), -(k + 2d), \ldots, -(k + (n - 1)d)$, respectively.

3.11 Hamming-graceful Labelings

Mollard, Payan, and Shixin [568] introduced a generalization of graceful graphs called Hamming-graceful. A graph $G = (V, E)$ is called Hamming-graceful if there exists an injective labeling $g$ from $V$ to the set of binary $|E|$-tuples such that $\{d(g(v), g(u)) | uv \in E\} = \{1, 2, \ldots, |E|\}$ where $d$ is the Hamming distance. Shixin and Yu [699] have shown that all graceful graphs are Hamming-graceful; all trees are Hamming-graceful; $C_n$ is Hamming-graceful if and only if $n \equiv 0$ or $3 \pmod{4}$; if $K_n$ is Hamming-graceful, then $n$ has the form $k^2$ or $k^2 + 2$; and $K_n$ is Hamming-graceful for $n = 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 16, 18$. They conjecture that $K_n$ is Hamming-graceful for $n$ of the forms $k^2$ and $k^2 + 2$ for $k \geq 5$. 
4 Variations of Harmonious Labelings

4.1 Sequential and Strongly \(c\)-harmonious Labelings

Chang, Hsu, and Rogers [199] and Grace [320], [321] have investigated subclasses of harmonious graphs. Chang et al. define an injective labeling \(f\) of a graph \(G\) with \(q\) vertices to be strongly \(c\)-harmonious if the vertex labels are from \(\{0, 1, \ldots, q-1\}\) and the edge labels induced by \(f(x) + f(y)\) for each edge \(xy\) are \(c, \ldots, c + q - 1\). Grace called such a labeling sequential. In the case of a tree, Chang et al. modify the definition to permit exactly one vertex label to be assigned to two vertices whereas Grace allows the vertex labels to range from 0 to \(q\) with no vertex label being used twice. By taking the edge labels of a sequentially labeled graph with \(q\) edges modulo \(q\), we obviously obtain a harmoniously labeled graph. It is not known if there is a graph that can be harmoniously labeled but not sequentially labeled. Grace [321] proved that caterpillars, caterpillars with a pendant edge, odd cycles with zero or more pendant edges, trees with \(\alpha\)-labelings, wheels \(W_{2n+1}\), and \(P_n^2\) are sequential. Liu and Zhang [531] finished off the crowns \(C_{2n} \odot K_1\). (The case \(C_{2n+1} \odot K_1\) was a special case of Grace’s results. Liu [528] proved crowns are harmonious.)

Bu [166] also proved that crowns are sequential as are all even cycles with \(m\) pendant edges attached at each vertex. Figueroa-Centeno, Ichishima, and Muntaner-Batle [277] proved that all cycles with \(m\) pendant edges attached at each vertex are sequential. Wu [822] has shown that caterpillars with \(m\) pendant edges attached at each vertex are sequential.

Singh has proved the following: \(C_n \odot K_2\) is sequential for all odd \(n > 1\) [704]; \(C_n \odot P_3\) is sequential for all odd \(n\) [705]; \(K_2 \odot C_n\) (each vertex of the cycle is joined by edges to the end points of a copy of \(K_2\)) is sequential for all odd \(n\) [705]; helms \(H_n\) are sequential when \(n\) is even [705]; and \(K_{1,n} + K_2, K_{1,n} + K_2\), and ladders are sequential [707]. Santhosh [628] has shown that \(C_n \odot P_4\) is sequential for all odd \(n \geq 3\). Both Grace [320] and Reid (see [302]) have found sequential labelings for the books \(B_{2n}\). Jungreis and Reid [391] have shown the following graphs are sequential: \(P_m \times P_n\) \((m,n) \neq (2,2)\); \(C_{4m} \times P_n\) \((m,n) \neq (1,2)\); \(C_{4m+2} \times P_{2n}\); \(C_{2m+1} \times P_n\); and \(C_4 \times C_{2n}\) \((n > 1)\). The graphs \(C_{4m+2} \times C_{2n+1}\) and \(C_{2m+1} \times C_{2n+1}\) fail to satisfy a necessary parity condition given by Graham and Sloane [323]. The remaining cases of \(C_m \times P_n\) and \(C_m \times C_n\) are open. Gallian, Prout, and Winters [303] proved that all graphs \(C_n \times P_2\) with a vertex or an edge deleted are sequential.

Gnanajothi [314, pp. 68–78] has shown the following graphs are sequential: \(K_{1,m,n}\); \(mC_n\), the disjoint union of \(m\) copies of \(C_n\), if and only if \(m\) and \(n\) are odd; books with triangular pages or pentagonal pages; and books of the form \(B_{4n+1}\), thereby answering a question and proving a conjecture of Gallian and Jungreis [302]. Sun [750] has also proved that \(B_n\) is sequential if and only if \(n \neq 3\) \((\text{mod} \ 4)\).

Yuan and Zhu [855] have shown that \(mC_n\) is sequential when \(m\) and \(n\) are odd. Although Graham and Sloane [323] proved that the Möbius ladder \(M_q\) is not harmonious, Gallian [298] established that all other Möbius ladders are sequential (see §2.3 for the definition of Möbius ladder). Chung, Hsu, and Rogers [199] have shown that \(K_{m,n} + K_1\), which includes \(S_m + K_1\), is sequential. Seoud and Youssef [650] proved that if \(G\) is sequential and has the same number of edges as vertices, then \(G + K_n\) is sequential for
Zhou [863] has observed that for graphs other than trees, the graphs with \( k \)-sequential labelings coincide with the graphs with strongly \( k \)-harmonious labelings. Zhou and Yuan [864] have shown that for every \( k \)-sequential graph \( G \) with \( p \) vertices and \( q \) edges and any positive integer \( m \) the graph \( (G + K_m) \lor K_n \) is also \( k \)-sequential when \( q - p + 1 \leq m \leq q - p + k \). Zhou [863] has shown that the analogous results hold for strongly \( k \)-harmonious and strongly \( k \)-elegant graphs. Zhou [863] has also shown that for every \( k \)-indexable graph \( G \) with \( p \) vertices and \( q \) edges the graph \( (G + K_q-p+k) \lor K_{1} \) is strongly \( k \)-indexable. Zhou and Yuan [864] have shown that for every \( k \)- sequential graph \( G \) with \( p \) vertices and \( q \) edges and any positive integer \( m \) the graph \( (G + K_m) \lor K_n \) is \( k \)-sequential when \( q - p + 1 \leq m \leq q - p + k \).

Lu [536] calls a graph \( G \) strongly \( r \)-indexable if there is an injection from \( V(G) \) to \( \{0, 1, \ldots, p - 1\} \) such that the set of edge labels induced by adding the labels of their end vertices is \( \{r, r + 1, \ldots, r + q - 1\} \). He provides three techniques for constructing larger sequential graphs from some smaller one: an attaching construction, an adjoining construction and the join of two graphs. Using these, he obtains various families of sequential or strongly \( r \)-indexable graphs.

Singh and Varkey [710] call a graph with \( q \) edges odd sequential if the vertices can be labeled with distinct integers from the set \( \{0, 1, 2, \ldots, q\} \) or, in the case of a tree from the set \( \{0, 1, 2, \ldots, 2q - 1\} \), such that the edge labels induced by addition of the labels of the endpoints take on the values \( \{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 2q - 1\} \). They prove that combs, grids, stars, and rooted trees of level 2 are odd sequential while odd cycles are not. Singh and Varkey call a graph \( G \) bisequential if both \( G \) and its line graph have a sequential labeling. They prove paths and cycles are bisequential.

Among the strongly 1-harmonious (also called strongly harmonious) graphs are: fans \( F_n \) with \( n \geq 2 \) [199]; wheels \( W_n \) with \( n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{3} \) [199]; \( K_{m,n} + K_1 \) [199]; French windmills \( K_4^{(t)} \) [373], [395]; the friendship graphs \( C_3^{(t)} \) if and only if \( n \equiv 0 \) or 1 \( \pmod{4} \) [373], [395], [830]; \( C_4^{(t)} \) [751]; and helms [609].

Seoud, Diab, and Elsakhawi [644] have shown that the following graphs are strongly harmonious: \( K_{m,n} \) with an edge joining two vertices in the same partite set; \( K_{1,m,n} \); the composition \( P_n[P_2] \) (see §2.3 for the definition); \( B(3,2,m) \) and \( B(4,3,m) \) for all \( m \) (see §2.4 for the notation); \( P_2^2(n \geq 3) \); and \( P_3^3(n \geq 3) \). Seoud et al. [644] have also proved: \( B_{2n} \) is strongly \( 2n \)-harmonious; \( P_n \) is strongly \( \lceil n/2 \rceil \)-harmonious; ladders \( L_{2k+1} \) are strongly \( (k+1) \)-harmonious; and that if \( G \) is strongly \( c \)-harmonious and has an equal number of vertices and edges, then \( G + K_n \) is also strongly \( c \)-harmonious.

Sethuraman and Selvaraju [676] have proved that the graph obtained by joining two complete bipartite graphs at one edge is graceful and strongly harmonious. They ask whether these results extend to any number of complete bipartite graphs.

Acharya and Hegde [19] have generalized sequential labelings as follows. Let \( G \) be a graph with \( q \) edges and let \( k \) and \( d \) be positive integers. A labeling \( f \) of \( G \) is said to be \((k,d)\)-arithmetic if the vertex labels are distinct nonnegative integers and the edge labels induced by \( f(x) + f(y) \) for each edge \( xy \) are \( k, k+d, k+2d, \ldots, k+(q-1)d \). They obtained a number of necessary conditions for various kinds of graphs to have a \((k,d)\)-arithmetic
proved that $K_2$ or $K_{1,2}$ contains a triangle; and a unicyclic graph is additively graceful if and only if it is a 3-cycle or a 3-cycle with a single pendant edge attached. Jinnah and Singh [386] noted that $P^2_n$ is additively graceful. Hegde [351] proved that if $G$ is strongly $k$-indexable, then $G$ and $G + K_p$ are $(kd, d)$-arithmetic. Acharya and Hegde [21] proved that $K_n$ is $(k, d)$-arithmetic if and only if $n \geq 5$ (see also [172]). They also proved that a graph with an $\alpha$-labeling is a $(k, d)$-arithmetic for all $k$ and $d$. Bu and Shi [172] proved that $K_{m,n}$ is $(k, d)$-arithmetic when $k$ is not of the form $id$ for $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$. For all $d \geq 1$ and all $r \geq 0$, Acharya and Hegde [19] showed the following: $K_{m,n,1}$ is $(d + 2r, d)$-arithmetic: $C_{4t+1}$ is $(2dt + 2r, d)$-arithmetic; $C_{4t+2}$ is not $(k, d)$-arithmetic for any values of $k$ and $d$; $C_{4t+3}$ is $((2t + 1)d + 2r, d)$-arithmetic; $W_{4t+2}$ is $(2dt + 2r, d)$-arithmetic; and $W_{4t}$ is $((2t + 1)d + 2r, d)$-arithmetic. They conjecture that $C_{4t+1}$ is $(2dt + 2r, d)$-arithmetic for some $r$ and that $C_{4t+3}$ is $(2dt + d + 2r, d)$-arithmetic for some $r$. Hegde and Shetty [359] proved the following: the generalized web $W(t, n)$ (see §2.2) is $((n - 1)d/2, d)$-arithmetic and $((3n - 1)d/2, d)$-arithmetic for odd $n$; the join of the generalized web $W(t, n)$ with the center removed and $K_p$ where $n$ is odd is $((n - 1)d/2, d)$-arithmetic; every $T_p$-tree (see §3.2 for the definition) with $q$ edges and every tree obtained by subdividing every edge of a $T_p$-tree exactly once is $(k + (q - 1)d, d)$-arithmetic for all $k$ and $d$. Lu, Pan, and Li [538] proved that $K_{1,m} \cup K_{p,q}$ is $(k, d)$-arithmetic when $k > (q - 1)d + 1$ and $d > 1$.

Yu [853] proved that a necessary condition for $C_{4t+1}$ to be $(k, d)$-arithmetic is that $k = 2dt + r$ for some $r \geq 0$ and a necessary condition for $C_{4t+3}$ to be $(k, d)$-arithmetic is that $k = (2t + 1)d + 2r$ for some $r \geq 0$. These conditions were conjectured by Acharya and Hegde [19]. Singh proved that the graph obtained by subdividing every edge of the ladder $L_n$ is $(5, 2)$-arithmetic [703] and that the ladder $L_n$ is $(n, 1)$-arithmetic [706]. He also proves that $P_m \times C_n$ is $((n - 1)/2, 1)$-arithmetic when $n$ is odd [706]. Lu, Pan, and Li [538] proved that $S_m \cup K_{p,q}$ is $(k, d)$-arithmetic when $k > (q - 1)d + 1$ and $d > 1$.

A graph is called arithmetic if it is $(k, d)$-arithmetic for some $k$ and $d$. Singh and Vilfred [712] showed that various classes of trees are arithmetic. Singh [706] has proved that the union of an arithmetic graph and an arithmetic bipartite graph is arithmetic. He conjectures that the union of arithmetic graphs is arithmetic. He provides an example to show that the converse is not true.

Acharya and Hegde [19] call a graph with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges $(k, d)$-indexable if there is an injective function from $V$ to $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, p - 1\}$ such that the set of edge labels induced by adding the vertex labels is a subset of $\{k, k + d, k + 2d, \ldots, k + qd - 1\}$. When the set of edges is $\{k, k + d, k + 2d, \ldots, k + qd - 1\}$ the graph is said to be strongly $(k, d)$-indexable. A $(k, 1)$-graph is more simply called $k$-indexable and strongly 1-indexable graphs are simply called strongly indexable. Notice that strongly indexable graphs are a stronger form of sequential graphs and for trees and unicyclic graphs the notions of sequential labelings and strongly $k$-indexable labelings coincide. Acharya and Hegde prove that the only nontrivial regular graphs that are strongly indexable are $K_2$, $K_3$, and $K_2 \times K_3$, and that every strongly indexable graph has exactly one nontrivial component that is either a star or has a triangle. Acharya and Hegde [19] call a graph with $p$ vertices indexable if there
is an injective labeling of the vertices with labels from \(\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, p - 1\}\) such that the edge labels induced by addition of the vertex labels are distinct. They conjecture that all unicyclic graphs are indexable. This conjecture was proved by Arumugam and Germina [40] who also proved that all trees are indexable. Bu and Shi [173] also proved that all trees are indexable and that all unicyclic graphs with the cycle \(C_3\) are indexable. Hegde [351] has shown the following: every graph can be embedded as an induced subgraph of an indexable graph; if a connected graph with \(p\) vertices and \(q\) edges (\(q \geq 2\)) is \((k, d)\)-indexable, then \(d \leq 2\); \(P_m \times P_n\) is indexable for all \(m\) and \(n\); if \(G\) is a connected \((1, 2)\)-indexable graph, then \(G\) is a tree; the minimum degree of any \((k, 1)\)-indexable graph with at least two vertices is at most 3; a caterpillar with partite sets of orders \(a\) and \(b\) is strongly \((1, 2)\)-indexable if and only if \(|a - b| \leq 1\); in a connected strongly \(k\)-indexable graph with \(p\) vertices and \(q\) edges, \(k \leq p - 1\); and if a graph with \(p\) vertices and \(q\) edges is \((k, d)\)-indexable, then \(q \leq (2p - 3 - k + d)/d\). As a corollary of the latter, it follows that \(K_n\) \((n \geq 4)\) and wheels are not \((k, d)\)-indexable.

Hegde and Shetty [359] proved that for \(n\) odd the generalized web graph \(W(t, n)\) with the center removed is strongly \((n - 1)/2\)-indexable. Hegde and Shetty [362] define a level joined planar grid as follows. Let \(u\) be a vertex of \(P_m \times P_n\) of degree 2. For every pair of distinct vertices \(v\) and \(w\) that do not have degree 4, introduce an edge between \(v\) and \(w\) provided that the distance from \(u\) to \(v\) equals the distance from \(u\) to \(w\). They prove that every level joined planar grid is strongly indexable.

Section 5.2 of this survey includes a discussion of a labeling method called super edge-magic. In 2002 Hegde and Shetty [362] showed that a graph has a strongly \(k\)-indexable labeling if and only if it has a super edge-magic labeling.

### 4.2 Elegant Labelings

An elegant labeling \(f\) of a graph \(G\) with \(q\) edges is an injective function from the vertices of \(G\) to the set \(\{0, 1, \ldots, q\}\) such that when each edge \(xy\) is assigned the label \(f(x) + f(y) \pmod{(q + 1)}\) the resulting edge labels are distinct and nonzero. This notion was introduced by Chang, Hsu, and Rogers in 1981 [199]. Note that in contrast to the definition of a harmonious labeling, for an elegant labeling it is not necessary to make an exception for trees. While the cycle \(C_n\) is harmonious if and only if \(n\) is odd, Chang et al. [199] proved that \(C_n\) is elegant when \(n \equiv 0 \text{ or } 3 \pmod{4}\) and not elegant when \(n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}\). Chang et al. further showed that all fans are elegant and the paths \(P_n\) are elegant for \(n \neq 0 \pmod{4}\). Cahit [180] then showed that \(P_4\) is the only path that is not elegant. Balakrishnan, Selvam, and Yegnanarayanan [99] have proved numerous graphs are elegant. Among them are \(K_{m,n}\) and the \(m\)th-subdivision graph of \(K_{1,2n}\) for all \(m\). They prove that the bistar \(B_{n,n}\) \((K_2\text{ with } n\text{ pendant edges at each endpoint})\) is elegant if and only if \(n\) is even. They also prove that every simple graph is a subgraph of an elegant graph and that several families of graphs are not elegant. Deb and Limaye [229] have shown that triangular snakes are elegant if and only if the number of triangles is not equal to 3 \((\text{mod } 4)\). In the case where the number of triangles is 3 \((\text{mod } 4)\) they show the triangular snakes satisfy a weaker condition they call semi-elegant whereby the edge label 0 is permitted. In [230]
Deb and Limaye define a graph $G$ with $q$ edges to be near-elegant if there is an injective function $f$ from the vertices of $G$ to the set $\{0, 1, \ldots, q\}$ such that when each edge $xy$ is assigned the label $f(x) + f(y) \pmod{(q+1)}$ the resulting edge labels are distinct and not equal to $q$. Thus, in a near-elegant labeling, instead of $0$ being the missing value in the edge labels, $q$ is the missing value. Deb and Limaye show that triangular snakes where the number of triangles is $3 \pmod{4}$ are near-elegant. For any positive integers $\alpha \leq \beta \leq \gamma$ where $\beta$ is at least $2$, the theta graph $\theta_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma}$ consists of three edge disjoint paths of lengths $\alpha$, $\beta$, and $\gamma$ having the same end points. Deb and Limaye [230] provide elegant and near-elegant labelings for some theta graphs where $\alpha = 1$, $2$, or $3$. Seoud and Elsakhawi [645] have proved that the following graphs are elegant: $K_{1, m, n}$; $K_{1, 1, m, n}$; $K_2 + K_m$; $K_3 + K_m$; and $K_{m, n}$ with an edge joining two vertices of the same partite set.

Sethuraman and Selvaraju [677] have shown that certain cases of the union of any theta graph with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges is a finite Abelian group (under addition) $H$ if there is an injection $f$ from the vertices of $G$ with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges to $H$. They prove that for every graph $G$ with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges and for every vertex $v$ of $G$ and every $m \geq 2^{p-1} - 1 - q$, there is a $K_{1, m}$-star extension of $G$ that is both graceful and harmonious. In the case where $m \geq 2^{p-1} - q$, they show that $G$ has a $K_{1, m}$-star extension that is elegant.

Sethuraman and Selvaraju [677] have shown that certain cases of the union of any number of copies of $K_4$ with one or more edges deleted and one edge in common are elegant.

Gallian extended the notion of harmoniousness to arbitrary finite Abelian groups as follows. Let $G$ be a graph with $q$ edges and $H$ a finite Abelian group (under addition) of order $q$. Define $G$ to be $H$-harmonious if there is an injection $f$ from the vertices of $G$ to $H$ such that when each edge $xy$ is assigned the label $f(x) + f(y)$ the resulting edge labels are distinct. When $G$ is a tree, one label may be used on exactly two vertices. Beals, Gallian, Headley, and Jungreis [121] have shown that if $H$ is a finite Abelian group of order $n > 1$ then $C_n$ is $H$-harmonious if and only if $H$ has a non-cyclic or trivial Sylow 2-subgroup and $H$ is not of the form $Z_2 \times Z_2 \times \cdots \times Z_2$. Thus, for example, $C_{12}$ is not $Z_{12}$-harmonious but is $(Z_2 \times Z_2 \times Z_3)$-harmonious. Analogously, the notion of an elegant graph can be extended to arbitrary finite Abelian groups. Let $G$ be a graph with $q$ edges and $H$ a finite Abelian group (under addition) with $q + 1$ elements. We say $G$ is $H$-elegant if there is an injection $f$ from the vertices of $G$ to $H$ such that when each edge $xy$ is assigned the label $f(x) + f(y)$ the resulting set of edge labels is the non-identity elements of $H$. Beals et al. [121] proved that if $H$ is a finite Abelian group of order $n$ with $n \neq 1$ and $n \neq 3$, then $C_{n-1}$ is $H$-elegant using only the non-identity elements of
H as vertex labels if and only if \( H \) has either a non-cyclic or trivial Sylow 2-subgroup. This result completed a partial characterization of elegant cycles given by Chang, Hsu, and Rogers [199] by showing that \( C_n \) is elegant when \( n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \). Mollard and Payan [567] also proved that \( C_n \) is elegant when \( n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \) and gave another proof that \( P_n \) is elegant when \( n \neq 4 \).

For a graph \( G(V,E) \) and an Abelian group \( H \) Valentin [782] defines a \textit{polychrome labeling} of \( G \) by \( H \) to be a bijection \( f \) from \( V \) to \( H \) such that the edge labels induced by \( f(uv) = f(v) + f(u) \) are distinct. Valentin investigates the existence of polychrome labelings for paths and cycles for various Abelian groups.

### 4.3 Felicitous Labelings

Another generalization of harmonious labelings are felicitous labelings. An injective function \( f \) from the vertices of a graph \( G \) with \( q \) edges to the set \( \{0, 1, \ldots, q\} \) is called \textit{felicitous} if the edge labels induced by \( f(x) + f(y) \pmod{q} \) for each edge \( xy \) are distinct. This definition first appeared in a paper by Lee, Schmeichel, and Shee in [479] and is attributed to E. Choo. Balakrishnan and Kumar [96] proved the conjecture of Lee, Schmeichel, and Shee [479] that every graph is a subgraph of a felicitous graph by showing the stronger result that every graph is a subgraph of a sequential graph. Among the graphs known to be felicitous are: \( C_n \) except when \( n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \) [479]; \( K_{m,n} \) when \( m,n > 1 \) [479]; \( P_2 \cup C_{2n+1} \) [479]; \( P_2 \cup C_{2n} \) [772]; \( P_3 \cup C_{2n+1} \) [479]; \( S_m \cup C_{2n+1} \) [479]; \( K_n \) if and only if \( n \leq 4 \) [663]; \( P_n \cup \overline{K_m} \) [663]; the friendship graph \( C_3^{(n)} \) for \( n \) odd [479]; \( P_n \cup C_3 \) [684]; \( P_n \cup C_{n+3} \) [772]; and the one-point union of an odd cycle and a caterpillar [684]. Shee [680] conjectured that \( P_m \cup C_n \) is felicitous when \( n > 2 \) and \( m > 3 \). Lee, Schmeichel, and Shee [479] ask for which \( m \) and \( n \) is the one-point union of \( n \) copies of \( C_m \) felicitous. They showed that in the case where \( mn \) is twice an odd integer the graph is not felicitous. In contrast to the situation for felicitous labelings, we remark that \( C_{4k} \) and \( K_{m,n} \) where \( m,n > 1 \) are not harmonious and the one-point union of an odd cycle and a caterpillar is not always harmonious. Lee, Schmeichel, and Shee [479] conjectured that the \( n \)-cube is felicitous. This conjecture was proved by Figueroa-Centeno and Ichishima in 2001 [273].

Balakrishnan, Selvam, and Yegnarayanan [98] obtained numerous results on felicitous labelings. The \textit{wreath product}, \( G \ast H \), of graphs \( G \) and \( H \) has vertex set \( V(G) \times V(H) \) and \((g_1,h_1)\) is adjacent to \((g_2,h_2)\) whenever \( g_1 g_2 \in E(G) \) or \( g_1 = g_2 \) and \( h_1 h_2 \in E(H) \). They define \( H_{n,n} \) as the graph with vertex set \( \{u_1, \ldots, u_n; v_1, \ldots, v_n\} \) and edge set \( \{u_i v_j \mid 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n\} \). They let \( \langle K_{1,n} : m \rangle \) denote the graph obtained by taking \( m \) disjoint copies of \( K_{1,n} \), and joining a new vertex to the centers of the \( m \) copies of \( K_{1,n} \). They prove the following are felicitous: \( H_{n,n} ; P_n \ast K_2 ; \langle K_{1,m} : m \rangle ; \langle K_{1,2} : m \rangle \) when \( m \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \), or \( m \equiv 3 \pmod{6} \), or \( m \equiv 6 \pmod{12} \); \( \langle K_{1,2n} : m \rangle \) for all \( m \) and \( n \geq 2 \); \( \langle K_{1,2t+1} : 2n+1 \rangle \) when \( n \geq t \); \( P_n^k \) when \( k = n-1 \) and \( n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4} \), or \( k = 2t \) and \( n \geq 3 \) and \( k < n - 1 \); the join of a star and \( \overline{K_n} \); and graphs obtained by joining two end vertices or two central vertices of stars with an edge. Yegnarayanan [842] conjectures that the graphs obtained from an even cycle by attaching \( n \) new vertices to each vertex of the cycle is felicitous. This conjecture was verified by Figueroa-Centeno, Ichishima, and...
Muntaner-Batle in [277]. In [673] Sethuraman and Selvaraju [677] have shown that certain cases of the union of any number of copies of $K_4$ with 3 edges deleted and one edge in common are felicitous. Sethuraman and Selvaraju [673] present an algorithm that permits one to start with any non-trivial connected graph and successively form supersubdivisions (see §2.7) that have a felicitous labeling. Krisha and Dulawat [437] give algorithms for finding graceful, harmonious, sequential, felicitous, and antimagic (see §5.7) labelings of paths.

Figueroa-Centeno, Ichishima, and Muntaner-Batle [278] define a felicitous graph to be strongly felicitous if there exists an integer $k$ so that for every edge $uv$, $\min\{f(u), f(v)\} \leq k < \max\{f(u), f(v)\}$. For a graph with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges with $q \geq p - 1$ they show that $G$ is strongly felicitous if and only if $G$ has an $\alpha$-valuation (see §3.1). They also show that for graphs $G_1$ and $G_2$ with strongly felicitous labelings $f_1$ and $f_2$, the graph obtained from $G_1$ and $G_2$ by identifying the vertices $u$ and $v$ such that $f_1(u) = 0 = f_2(v)$ is strongly felicitous and that the one-point union of two copies of $C_m$ where $m \geq 4$ and $m$ is even is strongly felicitous. As a corollary they have that the one-point union $n$ copies of $C_m$ where $m$ is even and at least 4 and $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ is felicitous. They conjecture that the one-point union of $n$ copies of $C_m$ is felicitous if and only if $mn \equiv 0, 1, \text{ or } 3 \pmod{4}$. In [282] Figueroa-Centeno, Ichishima, and Muntaner-Batle prove that $2C_n$ is strongly felicitous if and only if $n$ is even and at least 4. They conjecture [282] that $mC_n$ is felicitous if and only if $mn \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ and that $C_m \cup C_n$ is felicitous if and only if $m + n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$.

Chang, Hsu, and Rogers [199] have given a sequential counterpart to felicitous labelings. They call a graph with $q$ edges strongly $c$-elegant if the vertex labels are from $\{0, 1, \ldots, q\}$ and the edge labels induced by addition are $\{c, c+1, \ldots, c+q-1\}$. (A strongly 1-elegant labeling has also been called a consecutive labeling.) Notice that every strongly $c$-elegant graph is felicitous and that strongly $c$-elegant is the same as $(c, 1)$-arithmetic in the case where the vertex labels are from $\{0, 1, \ldots, q\}$. Chang et al. [199] have shown: $K_n$ is strongly 1-elegant if and only if $n = 2, 3, 4$; $C_n$ is strongly 1-elegant if and only if $n = 3$; and a bipartite graph is strongly 1-elegant if and only if it is a star. Shee [681] has proved that $K_{m,n}$ is strongly $c$-elegant for a particular value of $c$ and obtained several more specialized results pertaining to graphs formed from complete bipartite graphs.

Seoud and Elsakhawi [646] have shown: $K_{m,n}$ ($m \leq n$) with an edge joining two vertices of the same partite set is strongly $c$-elegant for $c = 1, 3, 5, \ldots, 2n + 2$; $K_{1,m,n}$ is strongly $c$-elegant for $c = 1, 3, 5, \ldots, 2m$ when $m = n$, and for $c = 1, 3, 5, \ldots, m + n + 1$ when $m \not= n$; $K_{1,1,m,n}$ is strongly $c$-elegant for $c = 1, 3, 5, \ldots, 2m + 1$; $P_n + K_m$ is strongly $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor$-elegant; $C_m + K_n$ is strongly $c$-elegant for odd $m$ and all $n$ for $c = (m-1)/2, (m-1)/2 + 2, \ldots, 2m$ when $(m-1)/2$ is even and for $c = (m-1)/2, (m-1)/2 + 2, \ldots, 2m - (m-1)/2$ when $(m-1)/2$ is odd; ladders $L_{2k+1}$ ($k > 1$) are strongly $(k+1)$-elegant; and $B(3,2,m)$ and $B(4,3,m)$ (see §2.4 for notation) are strongly 1-elegant and strongly 3-elegant for all $m$; the composition $P_n[P_2]$ (see §2.3 for the definition) is strongly $c$-elegant for $c = 1, 3, 5, \ldots, 5n - 6$ when $n$ is odd and for $c = 1, 3, 5, \ldots, 5n - 5$ when $n$ is even; $P_n$ is strongly $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor$-elegant; $P_n^2$ is strongly $c$-elegant for $c = 1, 3, 5, \ldots, q$ where $q$ is the number of edges of $P_n^2$, and $P_n^3$ ($n > 3$) is strongly $c$-elegant for $c = 1, 3, 5, \ldots, 6k - 1$ when
\[ n = 4k, \ c = 1, 3, 5, \ldots, 6k + 1 \text{ when } n = 4k + 1, \ c = 1, 3, 5, \ldots, 6k + 3 \text{ when } n = 4k + 2, \ c = 1, 3, 5, \ldots, 6k + 5 \text{ when } n = 4k + 3. \]

5 Magic-type Labelings

5.1 Magic Labelings

Motivated by the notion of magic squares in number theory, magic labelings were introduced by Sedláček [635] in 1963. Responding to a problem raised by Sedláček, Stewart [739] and [740] studied various ways to label the edges of a graph in the mid 1960s. Stewart calls a connected graph semi-magic if there is a labeling of the edges with integers such that for each vertex \( v \) the sum of the labels of all edges incident with \( v \) is the same for all \( v \). (Berge [127] used the term “regularisable” for this notion.) A semi-magic labeling where the edges are labeled with distinct positive integers is called a magic labeling. Stewart calls a magic labeling supermagic if the set of edge labels consists of consecutive positive integers. The classic concept of an \( n \times n \) magic square in number theory corresponds to a supermagic labeling of \( K_{n,n} \). Stewart [739] proved the following: \( K_n \) is magic for \( n = 2 \) and all \( n \geq 5 \); \( K_{n,n} \) is magic for all \( n \geq 3 \); fans \( F_n \) are magic if and only if \( n \) is odd and \( n \geq 3 \); wheels \( W_n \) are magic for \( n \geq 4 \); and \( W_n \) with one spoke deleted is magic for \( n = 4 \) and for \( n \geq 6 \). Stewart [739] also proved that \( K_{m,n} \) is semi-magic if and only if \( m = n \). In [740] Stewart proved that \( K_n \) is supermagic for \( n \geq 5 \) if and only if \( n > 5 \) and \( n \not\equiv 0 \mod 4 \). Sedláček [636] showed that Möbius ladders \( M_n \) (see §2.3 for the definition) are supermagic when \( n \geq 3 \) and \( n \) is odd and that \( C_n \times P_2 \) is magic, but not supermagic, when \( n \geq 4 \) and \( n \) is even. Shiu, Lam, and Lee [693] have proved: the composition of \( C_m \) and \( \overline{K}_n \) (see 2.3 for the definition) is supermagic when \( m \geq 3 \) and \( n \geq 2 \); the complete \( m \)-partite graph \( K_{n,n,\ldots,n} \) is supermagic when \( m \geq 3, \ m > 5 \) and \( m \not\equiv 0 \mod 4 \); and if \( G \) is an \( r \)-regular supermagic graph, then so is the composition of \( G \) and \( \overline{K}_n \) for \( n \geq 3 \). Ho and Lee [364] showed that the composition of \( K_{m} \) and \( \overline{K}_n \) is supermagic for \( m = 3 \) or 5 and \( n = 2 \) or \( n \) odd. Bača, Holländer, and Lih [77] have found two families of 4-regular supermagic graphs. Shiu, Lam, and Cheng [690] proved that for \( n \geq 2 \), \( mK_{n,n} \) is supermagic if and only if \( n \) is even or both \( m \) and \( n \) are odd. Ivančo [379] gave a characterization of all supermagic regular complete multipartite graphs. He proved that \( Q_n \) is supermagic if and only if \( n = 1 \) or \( n \) is even and greater than 2 and that \( C_n \times C_n \) and \( C_{2m} \times C_{2n} \) are supermagic. He conjectures that \( C_m \times C_n \) is supermagic for all \( m \) and \( n \). Trenklér [776] has proved that a connected magic graph with \( p \) vertices and \( q \) edges other than \( P_2 \) exits if and only if \( 5p/4 < q \leq p(p - 1)/2 \). In [752] Sun, Guan, and Lee give an efficient algorithm for finding a magic labeling of a graph.

In [433] Kovář provides a general technique for constructing supermagic labelings of copies of certain kinds of regular supermagic graphs. In particular, he proves: if \( G \) is a supermagic \( r \)-regular graph \( (r \geq 3) \) with a proper edge \( r \) coloring, then \( nG \) is supermagic when \( r \) is even and super magic when \( r \) and \( n \) are odd; if \( G \) is a supermagic \( r \)-regular graph with \( m \) vertices and has a proper edge \( r \) coloring and \( H \) is a supermagic \( s \)-regular graph with \( n \) vertices and has a proper edge \( s \) coloring, then \( G \times H \) is supermagic when
$r$ is even or $n$ is odd and is supermagic when $s$ or $m$ is odd.

Wen, Lee, and Sun [811] shows how to construct a supermagic multigraph from a given graph $G$ by adding extra edges to $G$.

Let $m, n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$ be positive integers where $1 \leq a_i \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ and the $a_i$ are distinct. The circulant graph $C_n(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m)$ is the graph with vertex set $\{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n\}$ and edge set $\{v_iv_{i+a_j} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m\}$ where addition of indices is done modulo $n$. In [639] Semaničová characterizes magic circulant graphs and 3-regular supermagic circulant graphs. In particular, if $G = C_n(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m)$ has degree $r$ at least 3 then $G$ is magic if and only if $r = 3$ and $n/d \equiv 2 \pmod{4}, \ a_1/d \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ where $d = \gcd(a_1, n/2)$, or $r \geq 4$. In the 3-regular case, $G = C_n(a_1, n/2)$ with $d = \gcd(a_1, n/2)$ $G$ is supermagic if and only if $n/d \equiv 2 \pmod{4}, \ a_1/d \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ and $d \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$. Semaničová also notes that a bipartite graph that is decomposable into an even number of Hamilton cycles is supermagic. As a corollary she obtains that $C_n(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m)$ is supermagic in the case that $n$ is even, every $a_i$ is odd, and $\gcd(a_{2j-1}, a_{2j}, n) = 1$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, 2k$ and $j = 1, 2, \ldots, k$.

In [246] Drajnová, Ivančo, and Semaničová proved that the maximal number of edges in a supermagic graph of order $n$ is 8 for $n = 5$ and $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ for $6 \leq n \not\equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, and $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} - 1$ for $8 \leq n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$. They also establish some bounds for the minimal number of edges in a supermagic graph of order $n$.

Sedláček [636] also proves that graphs obtained from an odd cycle with consecutive vertices $u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_m, u_{m+1}, v_m, \ldots, v_1$ ($m \geq 2$) by joining each $u_i$ to $v_i$ and $v_{i+1}$ and $u_1$ to $v_{m+1}$, $u_m$ to $v_1$ and $v_1$ to $v_{m+1}$ are magic. Trenklér and Vetchy [779] have shown that if $G$ has order at least 5, then $G^i$ is magic for all $i \geq 3$ and $G^2$ is magic if and only if $G$ is not $P_5$ and $G$ does not have a 1-factor whose every edge is incident with an end-vertex of $G$. Seoud and Abdel Maqsoud [642] proved that $K_{1,m,n}$ is magic for all $m$ and $n$ and that $P_2^n$ is magic for all $n$. However, Serverino has reported that $P_2^n$ is not magic for $n = 2, 3,$ and 5 [311].

Characterizations of regular magic graphs were given by Dood [245] and necessary and sufficient conditions for a graph to be magic were given in [382], [383], and [237]. Some sufficient conditions for a graph to be magic are given in [243], [775], and [573]. The notion of magic graphs was generalized in [244] and [627].

In [379] Ivančo completely determines the supermagic graphs that are the disjoint unions of complete $k$-partite graphs where every partite set has the same order.

Trenklér [777] extended the definition of supermagic graphs to include hypergraphs and proved that the complete $k$-uniform $n$-partite hypergraph is supermagic if $n \neq 2$ or 6 and $k \geq 2$ (see also [778]).

For connected graphs of size at least 5, Ivančo, Lastivkova, and Semaničová [381] provide a forbidden subgraph characterization of the line graphs that can be magic. As a corollary they obtain that the line graph of every connected graph with minimum degree at least 3 is magic. They also prove that the line graph of every bipartite regular graph of degree at least 3 is supermagic.

In 1976 Sedláček [636] defined a connected graph with at least two edges to be pseudomagic if there exists a real-valued function on the edges with the property that distinct
edges have distinct values and the sum of the values assigned to all the edges incident to any vertex is the same for all vertices. Sedláček proved that when \( n \geq 4 \) and \( n \) is even, the Möbius ladder \( M_n \) is not pseudo-magic and when \( m \geq 3 \) and \( m \) is odd, \( C_m \times P_2 \) is not pseudo-magic.

Swaminathan and Jeyanthi [765] call a vertex-magic labeling of a \((p, q)\)-graph \textit{super vertex-magic} if the edges are labeled 1, 2, \ldots, \( q \) and the vertices are labeled \( q + 1, q + 2, \ldots, q + p \). They prove the following graphs are super vertex-magic: \( P_n \) if and only if \( n \) is odd and \( n \geq 3 \); \( C_n \) if and only if \( n \) is odd; the star graph if and only if it is \( P_2 \); and \( mC_n \) if and only if \( m \) and \( n \) are odd. In [766] they prove the following: no super vertex-magic graph has two or more isolated vertices or an isolated edge; a tree with \( n \) internal edges and \( tn \) leaves is not super vertex-magic if \( t > (n + 1)/n \); if \( \Delta \) is the largest degree of any vertex in a tree \( T \) with \( p \) vertices and \( \Delta > (\sqrt{1 + 16p})/2 \), then \( T \) is not super vertex-magic; the graph obtained from a comb by appending a pendant edge to each vertex of degree 2 is super vertex-magic; the graph obtained by attaching a path with \( t \) edges to a vertex of an \( n \)-cycle is super vertex-magic if and only if \( n + t \) is odd.

Kong, Lee, and Sun [424] used the term “magic labeling” for a labeling of the edges with nonnegative integers such that for each vertex \( v \) the sum of the labels of all edges incident with \( v \) is the same for all \( v \). In particular, the edge labels need not be distinct. They let \( M(G) \) denote the set of all such labelings of \( G \). For any \( L \) in \( M(G) \), they let \( s(L) = \max\{L(e) : e \in E \} \) and define the \textit{magic strength} of \( G \) as \( m(G) = \min\{s(L) : L \in M(G)\} \). To distinguish these notions from others with the same names and notation, which we will introduced in the next section for labelings from the set of vertices and edges, we call the Kong, Lee, and Sun version the \textit{edge magic strength} and use \( em(G) \) for \( \min\{s(L) : L \in M(G)\} \) instead of \( m(G) \). Kong, Lee, and Sun [424] use \( DS(k) \) to denote the graph obtained by taking two copies of \( K_{1,k} \) and connecting the \( k \) pairs of corresponding leaves. They show: for \( k > 1 \), \( em(DS(k)) = k - 1 \); \( em(P_k + K_1) \) is 1 for \( k = 1 \) or 2, \( k \) if \( k \) is even and greater than 2, and 0 if \( k \) is odd and greater than 1; for \( k \geq 3 \), \( em(W(k)) = k/2 \) if \( k \) is even and \( em(W(k)) = (k - 1)/2 \) if \( k \) is odd; \( em(P_2 \times P_2) = 1 \), \( em(P_2 \times P_n) = 2 \) if \( n > 3 \), \( em(P_m \times P_n) = 3 \) if \( m \) or \( n \) is even and greater than 2; \( em(C_3^{(n)}) = 1 \) if \( n = 1 \) (Dutch windmill – see §2.4) and \( em(C_3^{(n)}) = 2n - 1 \) if \( n > 1 \). They also prove that if \( G \) and \( H \) are magic graphs then \( G \times H \) is magic and \( em(G \times H) = \max\{em(G), em(H)\} \) and that every connected graph is an induced subgraph of a magic graph (see also [260] and [275]). They conjecture that almost all connected graphs are not magic. In [476] Lee, Saba, and Sun show that the edge magic strength of \( P_k^n \) is 0 when \( k \) and \( n \) are both odd. Sun and Lee [753] show that the Cartesian, conjunctive, normal, lexicographic, and disjunctive products of two magic graphs are magic and the sum of two magic graphs is magic. They also determine the edge magic strengths of the products and sums in terms of the edge magic strengths of the components graphs.

Avadayappan, Jeyanthi, and Vasuki [42] define the \textit{super magic strength} of a graph \( G \) as \( sm(G) = \min\{s(L) : L \) where \( L \) runs over all super edge-magic labelings of \( G \}\) and determine the exact values of super magic strength of some well-known graphs. Santhosh and Singh [629] proved that \( C_n \circ P_2 \) and \( C_n \circ P_3 \) are super edge-magic for all odd \( n \geq 3 \) and prove for odd \( n \geq 3 \), \( sm(C_n \circ P_2) = (15n + 3)/2 \) and \( (20n + 3) \leq sm(C_n \circ P_3) \leq (21n + 3)/2 \).
S. M. Lee and colleagues [504] and [458] call a graph $G$ $k$-magic if there is a labeling from the edges of $G$ to the set $\{1, 2, \ldots, k-1\}$ such that for each vertex $v$ of $G$ the sum of all edges incident with $v$ is a constant independent of $v$. The set of all $k$ for which $G$ is $k$-magic is denoted by $\text{IM}(G)$ and called the integer-magic spectrum of $G$. In [504] Lee and Wong investigate the integer-magic spectrum of powers of paths. They prove: $\text{IM}(P_1^3)$ is $\{4, 6, 8, 10, \ldots\}$; for $n > 5$, $\text{IM}(P_n^3)$ is the set of all positive integers except 2; for all odd $d > 1$, $\text{IM}(P_{2d}^3)$ is the set of all positive integers except 1; $\text{IM}(P_4^3)$ is the set of all positive integers; for all odd $n \geq 5$, $\text{IM}(P_n^3)$ is the set of all positive integers except 1 and 2; and for all even $n \geq 6$, $\text{IM}(P_n^3)$ is the set of all positive integers except 2. For $k > 3$ they conjecture: $\text{IM}(P_k^3)$ is the set of all positive integers when $n = k + 1$; the set of all positive integers except 1 and 2 when $n$ and $k$ are odd and $n \geq k$; the set of all positive integers except 1 and 2 when $n$ and $k$ are even and $k \geq n/2$; the set of all positive integers except 2 when $n$ is even and $k$ is odd and $n \geq k$; and the set of all positive integers except 2 when $n$ and $k$ are even and $k \leq n/2$.

In [458] Lee et al. investigated the integer-magic spectrum of trees obtained by joining the centers of two disjoint stars $K_{1,m}$ and $K_{1,n}$ with an edge. They denote these graphs by $\text{ST}(m, n)$. Among their results are: $\text{IM}(\text{ST}(m, n))$ is the empty set when $|m - n| = 1$; $\text{IM}(\text{ST}(2m, 2m))$ is the set of all positive integers; $\text{IM}(\text{ST}(2m + 1, 2m + 1))$ ($m \geq 1$) is the set of all positive integers except 2; $\text{IM}(W_{2n+1})$ is the set of all positive integers; $\text{IM}(W_{2n})$ ($n > 1$) is the set of all positive integers except 2; $\text{IM}(C_{2n} \odot K_1)$ is the set of all positive integers except 2; $\text{IM}(C_{2n+1} \odot K_1)$ is the set of all even positive integers; $\text{IM}(P_m \times P_n)$, $(m, n) \neq (2, 2)$, is the set of all positive integers except 2; $\text{IM}(P_2 \times P_2)$ is the set of all positive integers; $\text{IM}(P_n + K_1)$ ($n > 2$) is the set of all positive integers except 2; and $\text{IM}(K_{1,k+1})$ ($k > 2$) is the set of all multiples of $k$.

Lee et al. [458] use the notation $C_m \circ C_n$ to denote the graph obtained by starting with $C_m$ and attaching paths $P_n$ to $C_m$ by identifying the endpoints of the paths with each successive pair of vertices of $C_m$. They prove that $\text{IM}(C_m \circ C_n)$ is the set of all positive integers if $m$ or $n$ is even and $\text{IM}(C_m \circ C_n)$ is the set of all even positive integers if $m$ and $n$ are odd.

Lee, Valdés, and Ho [493] investigate the integer magic spectrum for special kinds of trees. For a given tree $T$ they define the double tree $DT$ of $T$ as the graph obtained by creating a second copy $T^*$ of $T$ and joining each end vertex of $T$ to its corresponding vertex in $T^*$. They prove that for any tree $T$, $\text{IM}(DT)$ contains every positive integer with the possible exception of 2 and $\text{IM}(DT)$ contains all positive integers if and only if the degree of every vertex that is not an end vertex is even. For a given tree $T$ they define $ADT$, the abbreviated double tree of $T$, as the the graph obtained from $DT$ by identifying the end vertices of $T$ and $T^*$. They prove that for every tree $T$, $\text{IM}(ADT)$ contains every positive integer with the possible exceptions of 1 and 2 and $\text{IM}(ADT)$ contains all positive integers if and only if $T$ is a path.

Lee and Salehi [478] have investigated the integer-magic spectra of trees with diameter at most four. Among their findings are: if $n \geq 3$ and the prime power factorization of $n - 1 = p_1^{t_1}p_2^{t_2}\cdots p_k^{t_k}$, then $\text{IM}(K_{1,n}) = \mathbb{P}_1 \cup \mathbb{P}_2 \cup \cdots \cup \mathbb{P}_k \mathbb{N}$ (here $\mathbb{P}_i \mathbb{N}$ means all positive integer multiples of $p_i$); for $m, n \geq 3$ the double star $DS(m, n)$ is $\mathbb{Z}$-magic if and only if
$m = n$; for $m, n \geq 3$, $\text{IM}(DS(m, m))$ is the set of all natural numbers excluding all divisors of $m - 2$ greater than $1$; if the prime power factorization of $m - n = p_1^{r_1}p_2^{r_2}\cdots p_k^{r_k}$ and the prime power factorization of $n - 2 = p_1^{s_1}p_2^{s_2}\cdots p_k^{s_k}$, then $\text{IM}(DS(m, n)) = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \cdots \cup A_k$ where $A_i = p_i^{1+s_i}N$ if $r_i > s_i \geq 0$ and $A_i = \emptyset$ if $s_i > r_i \geq 0$; for $m, n \geq 3$, $\text{IM}(DS(m, n)) = \emptyset$ if and only if $m - n$ divides $n - 2$; if $m, n \geq 3$ and $|m - n| = 1$, then $DS(m, n)$ is non-magic. Lee and Salehi [477] give formulas for the integer-magic spectra of trees of diameter four but they are too complicated to include here.

More specialized results about the integer-magic spectra of amalgamations of stars and cycles are given by Lee and Salehi in [477].

The table following summarizes the state of knowledge about magic-type labelings. In the table

- SM means semi-magic
- M means magic
- SPM means supermagic
- SVM means super vertex-magic.

A question mark following an abbreviation indicates that the graph is conjectured to have the corresponding property. The table was prepared by Petr Kovář and Tereza Kovářová.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>if $n = 2$, $n \geq 5$ [739]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>for $n \geq 5$ iff $n &gt; 5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$n \neq 0 \pmod{4}$ [740]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,n}$</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>if $n \geq 3$ [739]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{n,n}$</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>if $n \geq 3$ [739]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fans $f_n$</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>iff $n$ is odd, $n \geq 3$ [739]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not SM</td>
<td>if $n \geq 2$ [311]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheels $W_n$</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>if $n \geq 4$ [739]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>if $n = 5$ or $6$ [311]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheels with one spoke deleted</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>if $n = 4$, $n \geq 6$ [739]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Möbius ladders $M_n$</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>if $n \geq 3$, $n$ is odd [636]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \times P_2$</td>
<td>not SPM</td>
<td>for $n \geq 4$, $n$ even [636]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m[\overline{K}_n]$</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>if $m \geq 3$, $n \geq 2$ [693]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{n,p}$</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>$n \geq 3$, $p &gt; 5$ and $p \neq 0 \pmod{4}$ [693]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>composition of $r$-regular SPM graph and $\overline{K}_n$</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>if $n \geq 3$ [693]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_k[\overline{K}_n]$</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>if $k = 3$ or $5$, $n = 2$ or $n$ odd [364]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4: Summary of Magic Labelings continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$mK_{n,n}$</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>for $n \geq 2$ iff $n$ is even or both $n$ and $m$ are odd [690]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Q_n$</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>iff $n = 1$ or $n &gt; 2$ even [379]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m \times C_n$</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>$m = n$ or $m$ and $n$ are even [379]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m \times C_n$</td>
<td>SPM?</td>
<td>for all $m$ and $n$ [379]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connected $(p, q)$-graph other than $P_2$</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>iff $5p/4 &lt; q \leq p(p - 1)/2$ [776]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G^i$</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G^2$</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>$G \neq P_5$ and $G$ does not have a 1-factor whose every edge is incident with an end-vertex of $G$ [779]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,m,n}$</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>for all $m$, $n$ [642]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P^2_n$</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>for all $n$ except 2, 3, 5 [642], [311]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G \times H$</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>iff $G$ and $H$ are magic [424]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n$</td>
<td>SVM</td>
<td>iff $n &gt; 1$ is odd [765]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>SVM</td>
<td>iff $n$ is odd [765]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,n}$</td>
<td>SVM</td>
<td>iff $n = 1$ [765]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$mC_n$</td>
<td>SVM</td>
<td>iff $m$ and $n$ are odd [765]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dragons (see §2.2)</td>
<td>SVM</td>
<td>iff order is even [766], [766]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 Edge-magic Total and Super Edge-magic Labelings

In 1970 Kotzig and Rosa [429] defined a magic labeling of a graph $G(V,E)$ as a bijection $f$ from $V \cup E$ to $\{1, 2, \ldots, |V \cup E|\}$ such that for all edges $xy$, $f(x) + f(y) + f(xy)$ is constant. To distinguish between this usage from that of Stewart we will call this labeling an edge-magic total labeling. Kotzig and Rosa proved: $K_{m,n}$ has an edge-magic total labeling for all $m$ and $n$; $C_n$ has an edge-magic total labeling for all $n \geq 3$ (see also [315], [618], [130], and [260]); and the disjoint union of $n$ copies of $P_2$ has an edge-magic total labeling if and only if $n$ is odd. They further state that $K_n$ has an edge-magic total labeling if and only if $n = 1, 2, 3, 5$ or 6 (see [430], [228], and [260]) and ask whether all trees have edge-magic total labelings. Wallis et al. [805] enumerate every edge-magic total labeling of complete graphs. They also prove that the following graphs are edge-magic total: paths, crowns, complete bipartite graphs, and cycles with a single edge attached to one vertex. Enomoto, Llado, Nakamigana, and Ringel [260] prove that all complete bipartite graphs are edge-magic total. They also show that wheels $W_n$ are not edge-magic total when $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and conjectured that all other wheels are edge-magic total. This conjecture was proved when $n \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}$ by Phillips, Rees, and Wallis [599] and when $n \equiv 6 \pmod{8}$ by Slamin, Baća, Lin, Miller, and Simanjuntak [716]. Fukuchi [297] verified all cases of the conjecture independently of the work of others. Slamin et al. further show that all fans are edge-magic total. Ringel and Llado [616] prove that a graph with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges is not edge-magic total if $q$ is even and $p + q \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ and each vertex has odd degree. Ringel and Llado conjecture that trees are edge-magic total. In [44] Babujee, Baskar, and Rao present algorithms for producing edge-magic total labelings of trees with a minimum number of pendent vertices and trees with a maximum number of pendent vertices.

Santhosh [630] proved that for $n$ odd and at least 3, $C_n \odot P_2$ has an edge-magic total labeling with magic constant $(27n + 3)/2$ and for $n$ odd and at least 3, $C_n \odot P_3$ has an edge-magic total labeling with magic constant $(39n + 3)/2$.

Beardon [123] extended the notion of edge-magic total to countable infinite graphs $G(V,E)$ (that is, $V \cup E$ is countable). His main result is that a countably infinite tree that processes an infinite simple path has a bijective edge-magic total labeling using the integers as labels. He asks whether all countably infinite trees have an edge-magic total labeling with the integers as labels and whether the graph with the integers as vertices and an edge joining every two distinct vertices has a bijective edge-magic total labeling using the integers.

Cavenagh, Combe, and Nelson [197] investigate edge-magic total labelings of countably infinite graphs with labels from a countable Abelian group. Their main result is that if $G$ is a countable graph that has an infinite set of mutually disjoint edges and $A$ is isomorphic to a countable subgroup of the real numbers under addition then for any $k$ in $A$ there is an edge-magic labeling of $G$ with elements from $A$ that has magic constant $k$.

Balakrishnan and Kumar [96] proved that the join of $K_n$ and two disjoint copies of $K_2$ is edge-magic total if and only if $n = 3$. Yegnanarayanan [843] has proved the following graphs have edge-magic total labelings: $nP_3$ where $n$ is odd; $P_n + K_1; P_n \times C_3$ ($n \geq 2$);
the crown $C_n \odot K_1$; and $P_n \times C_3$ with $n$ pendant vertices attached to each vertex of
the outermost $C_3$. He conjectures that for all $n$, $C_n \odot \overline{K}_n$, the $n$-cycle with $n$ pendant
vertices attached at each vertex of the cycle, and $nP_3$ have edge-magic total labelings.
In fact, Figueroa-Centeno, Ichishima, and Muntaner-Batle [282] have proved the stronger
statement that for all $n \geq 3$, the corona of $C_n \odot \overline{K}_n$ admits an edge-magic labeling
where the set of vertex labels is \{1, 2, ..., $|V|$\}. Yegnanarayanan [843] also introduces
several variations of edge-magic labelings and provides some results about them. Kotzig
[803] provides some necessary conditions for graphs with an even number of edges in
which every vertex has odd degree to have an edge-magic total labeling. Wallis [801] proved
that a cycle with $n$ vertices and $q$ edges where $r = 2^s + 1$ ($t > 0$) and $q$ is even, then $2^{t+2}$ divides
$p$. Figueroa-Centeno, Ichishima, and Muntaner-Batle [276] have proved the following
graphs are edge-magic total: $P_4 \cup nK_2$ for $n$ odd; $P_3 \cup nK_2$; $P_5 \cup nK_2$; $nP_1$ for $n$ odd
and $i = 3, 4, 5$; $2P_i$; $P_1 \cup P_2 \cup \cdots \cup P_{2i}$; $mK_{1,n}$; $C_m \odot nK_1$; $K_1 \odot nK_2$ for $n$ even;
$W_{2n}$; $K_2 \times \overline{K}_n$, $nK_3$ for $n$ odd; binary trees, generalized Petersen graphs (see also [586]),
ladders (see also [812]), books, fans, and odd cycles with pendant edges attached to one
vertex. Enomoto et al. [260] conjecture that if $G$ is a graph of order $n + m$ that contains
$K_n$, then $G$ is not edge-magic total for $n \gg m$. Wijaya and Baskoro [812] proved that
$P_m \times C_n$ is edge-magic total for $n$ at least 3. Ngurah and Baskoro [586] state that
$P_2 \times C_n$ is not edge-magic total. Hegde and Shetty [357] have shown that every $T_p$-tree
(see §4.2 for the definition) is edge-magic total. Wallis [801] proves that a cycle with
one pendent edge is edge-magic total. In [801] Wallis poses a large number of research
problems about edge-magic total graphs.

In 1996 Erdős asked for $M(n)$, the maximum number of edges that an edge-magic
total graph of order $n$ can have (see [228]). In 1999 Craft and Tesar [228] gave the bound
$[n^2/4] \leq M(n)[n(n-1)/2]$. For large $n$ this was improved by Pikhurko [602] in 2006 to
$2n^2/7 + O(n) \leq M(n) \leq (0.489 + \cdots + o(1)n^2)$.

Avadayappan, Vasuki, and Jeyanthi [41] define the magic strength of a graph $G$ as
the minimum of all constants over all edge-magic total labelings of $G$. We denote this by
$emt(G)$. They use the notation $\langle K_{1, n} : 2 \rangle$ for the tree obtained from the bistar $B_{n,n}$
(the graph obtained by joining the center vertices of two copies of $K_{1, n}$ with an edge) by
subdividing the edge joining the two stars. They prove: $emt(P_2) = 5n + 1$; $emt(P_{2n+1}) =
5n + 3$; $emt(\langle K_{1, n} : 2 \rangle) = 4n + 9$; $emt(B_{n,n}) = 5n + 6$; $emt((2n + 1)P_2) = 9n +
6$; $emt(C_{2n+1}) = 5n + 4$; $emt(C_{2n}) = 5n + 2$; $emt(K_{1,n}) = 2n + 4$; $emt(P_{n}^2) = 3n$;
and $emt(K_{n,m}) \leq (m + 2)(n + 1)$ where $n \leq m$.

Hegde and Shetty [361] (see also [360]) define the maximum magic strength of a graph
$G$ as the maximum constant over all edge-magic total labelings of $G$. We use $eMt(G)$
to denote the maximum magic strength of $G$. Hegde and Shetty call a graph $G$ with $p$
vertices strong magic if $eMt(G) = emt(G)$; ideal magic if $1 \leq eMt(G) - emt(G) \leq p$; and
weak magic if $eMt(G) - emt(G) > p$. They prove that for an edge-magic total graph $G$
with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges, $eMt(G) = 3(p + q + 1) - emt(G)$. Using this result they
obtain: $P_n$ is ideal magic for $n > 2$; $K_{1,1}$ is strong magic; $K_{1,2}$ and $K_{1,3}$ are ideal magic;
and $K_{1,n}$ is weak magic for $n > 3$; $B_{n,n}$ is ideal magic; $(2n + 1)P_2$ is strong magic; cycles are ideal magic; and the generalized web $W(t, 3)$ (see §2.2 for the definition) with the central vertex deleted is weak magic.

Santhosh [630] has shown that for $n$ odd and at least 3, $eMt(C_n \circ P_2) = (27n + 3)/2$ and for $n$ odd and at least 3, $(39n + 3)/2 \leq eMt(C_n \circ P_2) \leq (40n + 3)/2$. Moreover, he proved that for $n$ odd and at least 3 both $C_n \circ P_2$ and $C_n \circ P_3$ are weak magic. In [219] Chopra and Lee provide an number of familes of super edge-magic graphs that are weak magic.

Enomoto et al. [260] call an edge-magic total labeling super edge-magic if the set of vertex labels is $\{1, 2, \ldots, |V|\}$ (Wallis [801] calls these labelings strongly edge-magic). They prove the following: $C_n$ is super edge-magic if and only if $n$ is odd; caterpillars are super edge-magic; $K_{m,n}$ is super edge-magic if and only if $m = 1$ or $n = 1$; and $K_n$ is super edge-magic if and only if $n = 1, 2, 3$. They also prove that if a graph with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges is super edge-magic then, $q \leq 2p - 3$. Enomoto et al. [260] conjecture that every tree is super edge-magic. Lee and Shan [487] have verified this conjecture for trees with up to 17 vertices with a computer. Kotzig and Rosa’s ([429] and [430]) proof that every tree is super edge-magic. Lee and Shan [487] have verified this conjecture for trees with up to 17 vertices with a computer. Kotzig and Rosa also prove that every caterpillar is super-edge magic. Figueroa-Centeno, Ichishima, and Muntaner-Batle prove the following: if $G$ is a bipartite or tripartite (super) edge-magic graph, then $nG$ is (super) edge-magic when $n$ is odd [279]; if $m$ is a multiple of $n + 1$, then $K_{1,m} \cup K_{1,n}$ is super edge-magic [279]; $K_{1,2} \cup K_{1,n}$ is super edge-magic if and only if $n$ is a multiple of 3; $K_{1,m} \cup K_{1,n}$ is edge-magic if and only if $mn$ is even [279]; $K_{1,3} \cup K_{1,n}$ is super edge-magic if and only if $n$ is a multiple of 4 [279]; $P_m \cup K_{1,n}$ is super edge-magic when $m \geq 4$ [279]; $2P_n$ is super edge-magic if and only if $n$ is not 2 or 3; $2P_{4n}$ is super edge-magic for all $n$ [279]; $K_{1,m} \cup 2nK_2$ is super edge-magic for all $m$ and $n$ [279]; $C_3 \cup C_n$ is super edge-magic if and only if $n \geq 6$ and $n$ is even [282]; $C_4 \cup C_n$ is super edge-magic if and only if $n \geq 5$ and $n$ is odd [282]; $C_5 \cup C_n$ is super edge-magic if and only if $n \geq 5$ and $n$ is even [282]; if $m$ is even and at least 6 and $n$ is odd and satisfies $n \geq m/2 + 2$, then $C_m \cup C_n$ is super edge-magic [282]; $C_4 \cup P_n$ is super edge-magic if and only if $n \neq 3$ [282]; $C_5 \cup P_n$ is super edge-magic if $n \geq 4$ [282]; if $m$ is even and at least 6 and $n \geq m/2 + 2$, then $C_m \cup P_n$ is super edge-magic [282]; and $P_m \cup P_n$ is super edge-magic if and only if $(m, n) \neq (2, 2)$ or $(3, 3)$ [282]. They [279] conjecture that $K_{1,m} \cup K_{1,n}$ is super edge-magic only when $m$ is a multiple of $n + 1$ and they prove that if $G$ is a super edge-magic graph with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges with $p \geq 4$ and $q \geq 2p - 4$, then $G$ contains triangles. In [282] Figueroa-Centeno et al. conjecture that $C_m \cup C_n$ is super edge-magic if and only if $m + n \geq 9$ and $m + n$ is odd.

In [801] Wallis posed the problem of investigating the edge-magic properties of $C_n$ with the path of length $t$ attached to one vertex. Kim and Park call such a graph an
also posed the problem of determining when \( K_2 \cup C_n \) is super edge-magic. Park et al. [595] and [408] prove that \( K_2 \cup C_n \) is super edge-magic if and only if \( n \) is even. Kim and Park show that the graph obtained by attaching a pendant edge to a vertex of degree one of a star is super edge-magic and that a super edge-magic graph with edge magic constant \( k \) and \( q \) edges satisfies \( q \leq 2k/3 - 3 \).

Lee and Kong [455] use \( St(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n) \) to denote the disjoint union of the \( n \) stars \( St(a_1), St(a_2), \ldots, St(a_n) \). They prove the following graphs are super edge-magic: \( St(m, n) \) where \( n \equiv 0 \mod (m + 1) \); \( St(1, 1, n) \); \( St(1, 2, n) \); \( St(1, n, n) \); \( St(2, 2, n) \); \( St(2, 3, n) \); \( St(1, 1, 2, n) \) \( (n \geq 2) \); \( St(1, 1, 3, n) \); \( St(1, 2, 2, n) \); and \( St(2, 2, 2, n) \). They conjecture that \( St(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n) \) is super edge-magic when \( n > 1 \) is odd.

In [546] MacDougall and Wallis investigate the existence of super edge-magic labelings of cycles with a chord. They use \( C_t^d \) to denote the graph obtained from \( C_v \) by joining two vertices that are distance \( t \) apart in \( C_v \). They prove: \( C_{4m+1}^t \) \( (m \geq 3) \) has a super edge-magic labeling for every \( t \) except \( 4m - 4 \) and \( 4m - 8 \); \( C_{4m}^t \) \( (m \geq 3) \) has a super edge-magic labeling when \( t \equiv 2 \mod 4 \); and that \( C_{4m+2}^t \) \( (m > 1) \) has a super edge-magic labeling for all odd \( t \) other than 5, and for \( t = 2 \) and 6. They pose the problem of what values of \( t \) does \( C_{2n}^d \) have a super edge-magic labeling?

Enomoto, Masuda, and Nakamigawa [261] have proved that every graph can be embedded in a connected super edge-magic graph as an induced subgraph. Slamin et al. [716] proved that the friendship graph consisting of \( n \) triangles is super edge-magic if and only if \( n \) is 3, 4, 5 or 7. Fukuchi proved [296] the generalized Petersen graph \( P(n, 2) \) (see §2.7 for the definition) is super edge-magic if \( n \) is odd and at least 3. Baskoro and Ngurah [119] showed that \( nP_3 \) is super edge-magic for \( n \geq 4 \) and \( n \) even.

Hegde and Shetty [362] showed that a graph is super edge-magic if and only if it is strongly \( k \)-indexable (see §4.1). Figueroa-Centeno, Ichishima, and Muntaner-Batle [275] proved that a graph is super edge-magic if and only if it is strongly 1-harmonious and that a super edge-magic graph is cordial. They also proved that \( P_n^2 \) and \( K_2 \times C_{2n+1} \) are super edge-magic. In [276] Figueroa-Centeno et al. show that the following graphs are super edge-magic: \( P_3 \cup kP_2 \) for all \( k \); \( kP_n \) when \( k \) is odd; \( k(P_3 \cup P_n) \) when \( k \) is odd and \( n = 3 \) or \( n = 4 \); and fans \( F_n \) if and only if \( n \leq 6 \). They conjecture that \( kP_2 \) is not super edge-magic when \( k \) is even. This conjecture has been proved by Z. Chen [215] who showed that \( kP_2 \) is super edge-magic if and only if \( k \) is odd. Figueroa-Centeno et al. provide a strong necessary condition for a book to have a super edge-magic labeling and conjecture that for \( n \geq 5 \) the book \( B_n \) is super edge-magic if and only if \( n \) is even or \( n \equiv 5 \) \( \mod 8 \). They prove that every tree with an \( \alpha \)-labeling is super edge-magic. Yokomura (see [260]) has shown that \( P_{2m+1} \times P_2 \) and \( C_{2m+1} \times P_m \) are super edge-magic (see also [275]). In [277], Figueroa-Centeno et al. proved that if \( G \) is a (super) edge-magic 2-regular graph, then \( G \odot K_n \) is (super) edge-magic and that \( C_{m} \odot K_n \) is super edge-magic. Fukuchi [295] shows how to recursively create super edge-magic trees from certain kinds of existing super edge-magic trees.
Lee and Lee [457] investigate the existence of total edge-magic labelings and super edge-magic labelings of unicyclic graphs. They obtain a variety of positive and negative results and conjecture that all unicyclic are edge-magic total.

Shiu and Lee [696] investigated edge labelings of multigraphs. Given a multigraph $G$ with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges they call a bijection from the set of edges of $G$ to $\{1, 2, \ldots, q\}$ with the property that for each vertex $v$ the sum of all edge labels incident to $v$ is a constant independent of $v$ a supermagic labeling of $G$. They use $K_2[n]$ to denote the multigraph consisting of $n$ edges joining 2 vertices and $mK_2[n]$ to denote the disjoint union of $m$ copies of $K_2[n]$. They prove that for $m$ and $n$ at least 2, $mK_2[n]$ is supermagic if and only if $n$ is even or if both $m$ and $n$ are odd.

In 1970 Kotzig and Rosa [429] defined the edge-magic deficiency, $\mu(G)$, of a graph $G$ as the minimum $n$ such that $G \cup nK_1$ is edge-magic total. If no such $n$ exists they define $\mu(G) = \infty$. In 1999 Figueroa-Centeno, Ichishima, and Muntaner-Batle [280] extended this notion to super edge-magic deficiency, $\mu_s(G)$, is the analogous way. They proved the following: $\mu_s(nK_2) = \mu(nK_2) = n-1 \pmod 2$; $\mu_s(C_n) = 0$ if $n$ is odd; $\mu_s(C_n) = 1$ if $n \equiv 0 \pmod 4$; $\mu_s(C_n) = \infty$ if $n \equiv 2 \pmod 4$; $\mu_s(K_n) = \infty$ if and only if $n \geq 5$; $\mu_s(K_{m,n}) \leq (m-1)(n-1)$; $\mu_s(K_{2,n}) = n-1$; and $\mu_s(F)$ is finite for all forests $F$. They also prove that if a graph $G$ has $q$ edges with $q/2$ odd, and every vertex is even, then $\mu_s(G) = \infty$.

In [281] Figueroa-Centeno et al. proved that $\mu_s(P_m \cup K_{1,n}) = 1$ if $m = 2$ and $n$ is odd, or $m = 3$ and is not congruent to 0 mod 3, whereas in all other cases $\mu_s(P_m \cup K_{1,n}) = 0$. They also proved that $\mu_s(2K_{1,n}) = 1$ when $n$ is odd and $\mu_s(2K_{1,n}) \leq 1$ when $n$ is even. They conjecture that $\mu_s(2K_{1,n}) = 1$ in all cases. Other results in [281] are: $\mu_s(P_m \cup P_n) = 1$ when $(m, n) = (2, 2)$ or $(3, 3)$ and $\mu_s(P_m \cup P_n) = 0$ in all other cases; $\mu_s(K_{1,m} \cup K_{1,n}) = 0$ when $mn$ is even and $\mu_s(K_{1,m} \cup K_{1,n}) = 1$ when $mn$ is odd; $\mu_s(P_m \cup K_{1,n}) = 1$ when $m = 2$ and $n$ is odd and $\mu(P_m \cup K_{1,n}) = 0$ in all other cases; $\mu(P_m \cup P_n) = 1$ when $(m, n) = (2, 2)$ and $\mu(P_m \cup P_n) = 0$ in all other cases; $\mu_s(2C_n) = 1$ when $n$ is even and $\infty$ when $n$ is odd; $\mu_s(3C_n) = 0$ when $n$ is odd; $\mu_s(3C_n) = 1$ when $n \equiv 0 \pmod 4$; $\mu_s(3C_n) = \infty$ when $n \equiv 2 \pmod 4$; and $\mu_s(4C_n) = 1$ when $n \equiv 0 \pmod 4$. They conjecture the following: $\mu_s(mC_n) = 0$ when $mn$ is odd; $\mu_s(mC_n) = 1$ when $mn \equiv 0 \pmod 4$; $\mu_s(mC_n) = \infty$ when $mn \equiv 2 \pmod 4$; $\mu_s(2K_{1,n}) = 1$; and if $F$ is a forest with two components, then $\mu(F) \leq 1$ and $\mu_s(F) \leq 1$. Santhosh and Singh [633] proved: for $n$ odd at least 3, $\mu_s(K_2 \odot C_n) \leq (n - 3)/2$; for $n > 1$, $1 \leq \mu_s(P_n[P_2]) = [(n - 1)/2]$; and for $n \geq 1$, $1 \leq \mu_s(P_n \times K_4) \leq n$.

Z. Chen [215] has proven: the join of $K_1$ with any subgraph of a star is super edge-magic; the join of two nontrivial graphs is super edge-magic if and only if at least one of them has exactly two vertices and their union has exactly one edge; and if a $k$-regular graph is super edge-magic, then $k \leq 3$. Chen also obtained the following conditions: there is a connected super edge-magic graph with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges if and only if $p - 1 \leq q \leq 2p - 3$; there is a connected 3-regular super edge-magic graph with $p$ vertices if and only if $p \equiv 2 \pmod 4$; and if $G$ is a $k$-regular edge-magic total graph with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges then $(p + q)(1 + p + q) \equiv 0 \pmod {2d}$ where $d = \gcd(k - 1, q)$. As a corollary of the last result, Chen observes that $nK_2 + nK_2$ is not edge-magic total.

Another labeling that has been called “edge-magic” was introduced by Lee, Seah, and
Tan in 1992 [485]. They defined a graph $G = (V,E)$ to be edge-magic if there exists a bijection $f:E \to \{1,2,\ldots,|E|\}$ such that the induced mapping $f^+:V \to N$ defined by $f^+(u) = \sum_{(u,v) \in E} f(u,v) \pmod{|V|}$ is a constant map. Lee conjectured that a cubic graph with $p$ vertices is edge-magic if and only if $p \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. Lee, Pigg, and Cox [473] verified this conjecture for prisms and several other classes of cubic graphs. They also show that $C_n \times K_2$ is edge-magic if and only if $n$ is odd. Shiu and Lee [696] showed that the conjecture is not true for multigraphs and disconnected graphs. Lee, Seah, and Tan [485] establish that a necessary condition for a multigraph with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges to be edge-magic is that $p$ divides $q(q+1)$ and they exhibit several new classes of cubic edge-magic graphs. They also proved: $K_{n,n}$ ($n \geq 3$) is edge-magic and $K_n$ is edge-magic for $n \equiv 1,2 \pmod{4}$ and for $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ ($n \geq 7$). Lee, Seah, and Tan further proved that following graphs are not edge-magic: all trees except $P_2$; all unicyclic graphs; and $K_n$ where $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$. Schaffer and Lee [634] have proved that $C_m \times C_n$ is always edge-magic. Lee, Tong, and Seah [492] have conjectured that the total graph of a $(p,p)$-graph is edge-magic if and only if $p$ is odd. They prove this conjecture for cycles. Lee, Kitagaki, Young, and Kocay [454] proved that a maximal outerplanar graph with $p$ vertices is edge-magic if and only if $p = 6$.

For any graph $G$ and any positive integer $k$ the graph $G[k]$, called the $k$-fold $G$, is the hypergraph obtained from $G$ by replacing each edge of $G$ with $k$ parallel edges. Lee, Seah, and Tan [485] proved that for any graph $G$ with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges, $G[2p]$ is edge-magic and, if $p$ is odd, $G[p]$ is edge-magic. Shiu, Lam, and Lee [694] show that if $G$ is an $(n+1,n)$-multigraph, then $G$ is edge-magic if and only if $n$ is odd and $G$ is isomorphic to the disjoint union of $K_2$ and $(n-1)/2$ copies of $K_2[2]$. They also prove that if $G$ is a $(2m+1,2m)$-multigraph and $k \geq 2$, then $G[k]$ is edge-magic if and only if $2m+1$ divides $k(k-1)$. For a $(2m,2m-1)$-multigraph $G$ and $k$ at least 2, they show that $G[k]$ is edge-magic if $4m$ divides $(2m-1)k((2m-1)k + 1)$ or if $4m$ divides $(2m + k - 1)k$. In [692] Shiu, Lam, and Lee characterize the $(p,p)$-multigraphs that are edge-magic as $mK_2[2]$ or the disjoint union of $mK_2[2]$ and two particular multigraphs or the disjoint union of $K_2$, $mK_2[2]$, and four particular multigraphs. They also show for every $(2m+1,2m+1)$-multigraph $G$, $G[k]$ is edge-magic for all $k$ at least 2. Lee, Seah, and Tan [485] prove that the multigraph $C_n[k]$ is edge-magic for $k \geq 2$.

The table following summarizes what is known about edge-magic total labelings. We use EMT for edge-magic total and SEM for super edge-magic labelings. A question mark following an abbreviation indicates that the graph is conjectured to have the corresponding property. The table was prepared by Petr Kovár and Tereza Kovárová.
Table 5: **Summary of Edge-magic Total Labelings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,n}$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>for all $m$ and $n$ [429]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>for $n \geq 3$ [429], [315], [618], [130]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\bigcup_n P_2$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>iff $n$ odd [429]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>iff $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \text{ or } 6$ [430], [228], [260] enumeration of all EMT of $K_n$ [805]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trees</td>
<td>EMT?</td>
<td>[430], [616]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[805]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crowns $C_n \odot K_1$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[805]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,n}$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[805]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$ with a single edge attached to one vertex</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[805]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheels $W_n$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>iff $n \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ [260],[296]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fans</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[716]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(p,q)$-graph</td>
<td>not EMT</td>
<td>if $q$ even and $p + q \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ [616]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$nP_3$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>if $b$ is odd [843]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n + K_1$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[843]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5: Summary of Edge-magic Total and Super Edge-magic Labelings continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$P_n \times C_3$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>$n \geq 2$ [843]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crown $C_n \odot K_1$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[843]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$nP_3$</td>
<td>EMT?</td>
<td>[843]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$r$-regular graph</td>
<td>not EMT</td>
<td>$r$ odd and $p \equiv 4 \pmod{8}$ [228]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_4 \cup nK_2$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>$n$ odd [275], [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_3 \cup nK_2$ and $P_5 \cup nK_2$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[275], [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$nP_i$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>$n$ odd, $i = 3, 4, 5$ [275],[276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2P_n$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[275], [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_1 \cup P_2 \cup \cdots \cup P_n$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[275], [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$mK_{1,n}$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[275], [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m \odot K_n$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[275], [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicyclic graphs</td>
<td>EMT?</td>
<td>[457]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5: Summary of Edge-magic Total and Super Edge-magic Labelings continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$K_1 \odot nK_2$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>$n$ even [275], [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_2 \times K_n$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[275], [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$nK_3$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>$n$ odd [275], [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binary trees</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[275], [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P(m,n)$ (generalized Petersen graph)</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[275], [276], [586]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ladders</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[275], [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>books</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[275], [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fans</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[275], [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odd cycle with pendant edges</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>[275], [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attached to one vertex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_m \times C_n$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>$n$ odd $n \geq 3$ [812]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_m \times P_2$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>$m$ odd $m \geq 3$ [812]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_2 \times C_n$</td>
<td>not EMT</td>
<td>[586]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,m} \cup K_{1,n}$</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>iff $mn$ is even [279]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6: Summary of Super Edge-magic Labelings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $n$ is odd [260]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caterpillars</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>[260], [429], [430]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,n}$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $m = 1$ or $n = 1$ [260]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $n = 1, 2$ or 3 [260]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trees</td>
<td>SEM?</td>
<td>[260]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$nK_2$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>if $n$ odd [429], [430]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$nG$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>if $G$ is a bipartite or tripartite SEM graph and $n$ odd [279]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,m} \cup K_{1,n}$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $m$ is a multiple of $n + 1$ [279]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,m} \cup K_{1,n}$</td>
<td>SEM?</td>
<td>iff $m$ is a multiple of $n + 1$ [279]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,2} \cup K_{1,n}$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $n$ is a multiple of 3 [279]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,3} \cup K_{1,n}$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $n$ is a multiple of 4 [279]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_m \cup K_{1,n}$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>if $m \geq 4$ is even [279]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2P_n$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $n$ is not 2 or 3 [279]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2P_{4n}$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>for all $n$ [279]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,m} \cup 2nK_{1,2}$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>for all $m$ and $n$ [279]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6: **Summary of Super Edge-magic Labelings continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_3 \cup C_n$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $n \geq 6$ even [282]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_4 \cup C_n$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $n \geq 5$ odd [282]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_5 \cup C_n$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $n \geq 5$ even [282]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m \cup C_n$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>if $m \geq 6$ even and $n$ odd $n \geq m/2 + 2$ [282]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m \cup C_n$</td>
<td>SEM?</td>
<td>iff $m + n \geq 9$ and $m + n$ odd [282]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_4 \cup P_n$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $n \neq 3$ [282]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_5 \cup P_n$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $n \neq 4$ [282]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m \cup P_n$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>if $m \geq 6$ even and $n \geq m/2 + 2$ [282]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_m \cup P_n$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $(m, n) \neq (2, 2)$ or $(3, 3)$ [282]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corona $C_n \odot K_m$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>$n \geq 3$ [282]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$St(m, n)$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>$n \equiv 0 \pmod{m + 1}$ [455]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$St(1, k, n)$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>$k = 1, 2$ or $n$ [455]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$St(2, k, n)$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>$k = 2, 3$ [455]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$St(1, 1, k, n)$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>$k = 2, 3$ [455]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$St(k, 2, 2, n)$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>$k = 1, 2$ [455]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$St(a_1, \ldots, a_n)$</td>
<td>SEM?</td>
<td>for $n &gt; 1$ odd [455]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6: **Summary of Super Edge-magic Labelings continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_{4m}^t$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>[546]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{4m+1}^t$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>[546]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendship graph of $n$ triangles</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $n = 3, 4, 5, \text{ or } 7$ [716]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generalized Petersen graph $P(n, 2)$ (see §2.7)</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>if $n \geq 3$ odd [295]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$nP_3$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>if $n \geq 4$ even [119]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n^2$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>[275]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_2 \times C_{2n+1}$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>[275]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_3 \cup kP_2$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>for all $k$ [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$kP_n$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>if $k$ is odd [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k(P_2 \cup P_n)$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>if $k$ is odd and $n = 3, 4$ [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fans $F_n$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $n \leq 6$ [276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$kP_2$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $k$ is odd [215]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>book $B_n$</td>
<td>SEM?</td>
<td>iff $n$ even or $n \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$[276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trees with $\alpha$-labelings</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>[276]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graph</td>
<td>Types</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{2m+1} \times P_2$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>[260], [275]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{2m+1} \times P_m$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>[260], [275]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G \circ K_n$</td>
<td>EMT/SEM</td>
<td>if $G$ is EMT/SEM 2-regular graph [277]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m \circ K_n$</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>[277]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>join of $K_1$ with any subgraph of a star</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>[215]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if $G$ is $k$-regular SEM graph</td>
<td></td>
<td>then $k \leq 3$ [215]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G$ is connected $(p,q)$-graph</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>$G$ exists iff $p - 1 \leq q \leq 2p - 3$ [215]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G$ is connected 3-regular graph on $p$ vertices</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>iff $p \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ [215]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$nK_2 + nK_2$</td>
<td>not SEM</td>
<td>[215]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3 Vertex-magic Total Labelings and Totally Magic Labelings

MacDougall, Miller, Slamin, and Wallis [543] introduced the notion of a vertex-magic total labeling in 1999. For a graph $G(V,E)$ an injective mapping $f$ from $V \cup E$ to the set $\{1,2,\ldots,|V|+|E|\}$ is a **vertex-magic total labeling** if there is a constant $k$, called the **magic constant**, such that for every vertex $v$, $f(v) + \sum f(vu) = k$ where the sum is over all vertices $u$ adjacent to $v$. They prove that the following graphs have vertex-magic total labelings: $C_n$; $P_n$ $(n > 2)$; $K_{m,m}$ $(m > 1)$; $K_{m,m} - e$ $(m > 2)$; and $K_n$ for $n$ odd. They also prove that when $n > m + 1$, $K_{m,n}$ does not have a vertex-magic total labeling. They conjectured that $K_{m,m+1}$ has a vertex-magic total labeling for all $m$ and that $K_n$ has vertex-magic total labeling for all $n \geq 3$. The latter conjecture was proved by Lin and Miller [516] for the case that $n$ is divisible by 4 whereas the remaining cases were done by MacDougall, Miller, Slamin, and Wallis [543]. Gray, MacDougall, and Wallis [329] then gave a simpler proof that all complete graphs are vertex-magic. McQuillan and Smith [549] have shown that if $n$ is odd, $K_n$ has a vertex-magic total labeling with magic constant $k$ if and only if $(n/4)(n^2 + 3) \leq k \leq (n/4)(n+1)^2$.

Lin and Miller [516] have shown that $K_{m,n}$ is vertex-magic total for all $m > 1$ and that $K_n$ is vertex-magic total for all $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$. Phillips, Rees, and Wallis [600] generalized the Lin and Miller result by proving that $K_{m,n}$ is vertex-magic total if and only if $m$ and $n$ differ by at most 1. Cattell [196] has shown that a necessary condition for a graph of the form $H + \overline{K_n}$ to be vertex magic total is that the number of vertices of $H$ is at least $n - 1$. As a corollary he gets that a necessary condition for $K_{m_1,m_2,\ldots,m_r,n}$ to be vertex magic total is that $m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_r \geq n$. He poses as an open question whether graphs that meet the conditions of the theorem are vertex magic total. Cattell also proves that $K_{1,n,n}$ has a vertex magic total labeling when $n$ is odd and $K_{2,n,n}$ has a vertex magic total labeling when $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$.

Miller, Baća, and MacDougall [558] have proved that the generalized Petersen graphs $P(n,k)$ (see Section 2.7 for the definition) are vertex-magic total when $n$ is even and $k \leq n/2 - 1$. They conjecture that all $P(n,k)$ are vertex-magic total when $k \leq (n-1)/2$ and all prisms $C_n \times P_2$ are vertex-magic total. Baća, Miller, and Slamin [91] proved the first of these conjectures (see also [717] for partial results) while Slamin and Miller prove the second. MacDougall et al. ([543], [545] and [327]) have shown: $W_n$ has a vertex-magic total labeling if and only if $n \leq 11$; fans $F_n$ have a vertex-magic total labelings if and only if $n \leq 10$; freeway graphs have vertex-magic total labelings if and only if the number of triangles is at most 3; $K_{m,n}$ $(m > 1)$ has a vertex-magic total labeling if and only if $m$ and $n$ differ by at most 1. Wallis [801] proved: if $G$ and $H$ have the same order and $G \cup H$ is vertex-magic total then so is $G + H$; if the disjoint union of stars is vertex-magic total, then the average size of the stars is less than 3; if a tree has $n$ internal vertices and more than $2n$ leaves then it does not have a vertex-magic total labeling. Wallis [802] has shown that if $G$ is a regular graph of even degree that has a vertex-magic total labeling then the graph consisting of an odd number of copies of $G$ is vertex-magic total. He also proved that if $G$ is a regular graph of odd degree (not $K_1$) that has a vertex-magic total labeling then the graph consisting of any number of copies of $G$ is vertex-magic total.
Fronček, Kovář, and Kovářová [284] proved that $C_n \times C_{2m+1}$ and $K_5 \times C_{2n+1}$ are vertex-magic total. Kovář [432] furthermore proved some general results about products of certain regular vertex-magic total graphs. In particular, if $G$ is a $(2r+1)$-regular vertex-magic total graph that can be factored into an $(r+1)$-regular graph and an $r$-regular graph, then $G \times K_5$ and $G \times C_n$ for $n$ even are vertex-magic total. He also proved that if $G$ an $r$-regular vertex-magic total graph and $H$ is a $2s$-regular supermagic graph that can be factored into two $s$-regular factors, then their Cartesian product $G \times H$ is vertex-magic total if either $r$ is odd, or $r$ is even and $|H|$ is odd.

Gray and MacDougall [325] define an order $n$ sparse semi-magic square to be an $n \times n$ array containing the entries $1, 2, \ldots, m$ (for some $m < n^2$) once, has its remaining entries equal to 0, and whose rows and columns have a constant sum of $k$. They prove some basic properties of such squares and provide constructions for several infinite families of squares, including squares of all orders $n \geq 3$. Moreover, they show how such arrays can be used to construct vertex-magic total labelings for certain families of graphs.

Beardon [122] has shown that a necessary condition for a graph with $c$ components, $p$ vertices, $q$ edges and a vertex of degree $d$ to be vertex-magic total is $(d+2)^2 \leq (7q^2 + (6c + 5)q + c^2 + 3e)/p$. When the graph is connected this reduces to $(d+2)^2 \leq (7q^2 + 11q + 4)/p$. As a corollary, the following are not vertex-magic total: wheels $W_n$ when $n \geq 12$; fans $F_n$ when $n \geq 11$; and friendship graphs $C_3(n)$ when $n \geq 4$.

MacDougall has conjectured (see [434]) that every $r$-regular ($r > 1$) graph with the exception of $2K_3$ has a vertex-magic labeling. As a corollary of a general result Kovář [434] has shown that every $2r$-regular graph with an odd number of vertices and a Hamiltonian cycle has a vertex-magic labeling.

Beardon [124] has investigated how vertices of small degree effects vertex-magic labelings. Let $G(p, q)$ be a graph with a vertex-magic labeling with magic constant $k$ and let $d_0$ be the minimum degree of any vertex. He proves $k \leq (1 + d_0)(p + q - d_0)/2$ and $q < (1 + d_0)q$. He also shows that if $G(p, q)$ is a vertex-magic graph with a vertex of degree one and $t$ is the number of vertices of degree at least two, then $t > q/3 \geq (p-1)/3$. Beardon [124] has shown that the graph obtained by attaching a pendant edge to $K_n$ is vertex-magic if and only if $n = 2, 3,$ or 4.

For graphs $G(V, E)$ and $H$ Gutiérrez and Liadó [333] say that $G$ is $H$-magic if there is a total labeling $f$ from $V \cup E$ to $\{1, 2, \ldots, |V| + |E|\}$ such that for each subgraph $H' = (V', E')$ of $G$ isomorphic to $H$, the sum $\Sigma f(v) + \Sigma f(e)$ over all $v \in V'$ and all $e \in E'$ is constant. When $f(V) = \{1, 2, \ldots, |V|\}$, $G$ is called $H$-supermagic. They prove: $K_{1,m}$ is $K_{1,n}$-supermagic for all $1 \leq n \leq m$; for $1 < m < n$, $K_{m,n}$ is $K_{1,r}$-supermagic if and only if $t = n$; $P_m$ is $P_n$-supermagic for $2 \leq m \leq n$; and $C_m$ is $P_n$-supermagic for $2 \leq n < m$ where gcd$(m, n(n-1)) = 1$. They also show how one can construct infinite families of $H$-magic graphs from a given graph $H$.

Balbuena et al. [93] call a vertex-magic total labeling of $G(V, E)$ a strongly vertex-magic total labeling if the vertex labels are $\{1, 2, \ldots, |V|\}$. They prove: the minimum degree of a strongly vertex-magic graph is at least 2; for a strongly vertex-magic graph $G$ with $n$ vertices and $e$ edges, if $2e \geq \sqrt{10n^2 - 6n + 1}$ then the minimum degree of $G$ is at least 3; and for a strongly vertex-magic graph $G$ with $n$ vertices and $e$ edges if
2e < \sqrt{10n^2 - 6n + 1} then the minimum degree of \( G \) is at most 6. They also provide strongly vertex-magic total labelings for certain families of circulant graphs.

Balbuena, Barker, Lin, Miller and Sugeng [45] call vertex-magic total labeling an \textit{a-vertex consecutive magic} labeling if the vertex labels are \( \{a, a+1, \ldots, a+|V|\} \). For an \( a \)-vertex consecutive magic labeling of a graph \( G \) with \( p \) vertices and \( q \) edges they prove: if \( G \) has one isolated vertex, then \( a = q \) and \((p-1)^2 + p^2 = (2q+1)^2\); if \( q = p-1 \), then \( p \) is odd and \( a = p-1 \); if \( p = q \), then \( p \) is odd and if \( G \) has minimum degree 1, then \( a = (p+1)/2 \) or \( a = p \); if \( G \) is 2-regular, then \( p \) is odd and \( a = 0 \) or \( p \); and if \( G \) is \( r \)-regular, then \( p \) and \( r \) have opposite parities. They also define an \( b \)-edge consecutive magic labeling analogously and state some results for these labelings.

Wood [819] generalizes vertex-magic and edge-magic labelings by requiring only that the labels be positive integers rather than consecutive positive integers. He gives upper bounds for the minimum values of the magic constant and the largest label for complete graphs, forests, and arbitrary graphs.

Exoo et al. [272] call a function \( \lambda \) a \textit{totally magic labeling} of a graph \( G \) if \( \lambda \) is both an edge-magic and a vertex-magic labeling of \( G \). A graph with such a labeling is called \textit{totally magic}. Among their results are: \( P_3 \) is the only connected totally magic graph that has a vertex of degree 1; the only totally magic graphs with a component \( K_1 \) are \( K_1 \) and \( K_1 \cup P_3 \); the only totally magic complete graphs are \( K_1 \) and \( K_3 \); the only totally magic complete bipartite graph is \( K_{1,2} \); \( nK_3 \) is totally magic if and only if \( n \) is odd; \( P_3 \cup nK_3 \) is totally magic if and only if \( n \) is even. In [804] Wallis asks: Is the graph \( K_{1,m} \cup nK_3 \) ever totally magic? That question was answered by Calhoun, Ferland, Lister, and Polhill [192] who proved that if \( K_{1,m} \cup nK_3 \) is totally magic then \( m = 2 \) and \( K_{1,2} \cup nK_3 \) is totally magic if and only if \( n \) is even.

McSorley and Wallis [550] examine the possible totally magic labelings of a union of an odd number of triangles and determine the spectrum of possible values for the sum of the label on a vertex and the labels on its incident edges and the sum of an edge label and the labels of the endpoints of the edge for all known totally magic graphs.

MacDougall, Miller, and Sugeng [544] have shown that a \((p,q)\)-graph that has a super vertex-magic total labeling with magic constant \( k \) satisfies the following conditions: \( k = (p+q)(p+q+1)/2 - (v+1)/2 \); \( k \geq (41p+21)/18 \); if \( G \) is connected, \( k \geq (7p-5)/2 \); \( p \) divides \( q(q+1) \) if \( p \) is odd, and \( p \) divides \( 2q(q+1) \) if \( p \) is even; if \( G \) has even order either \( p = 0 \) (mod 8) and \( q = 0 \) or \( 3 \) (mod 4) or \( p = 4 \) (mod 8) and \( q = 1 \) or \( 2 \) (mod 4); if \( G \) is \( r \)-regular and \( p \) and \( r \) have opposite parity then \( p = 0 \) (mod 8) implies \( q = 0 \) (mod 4) and \( p = 4 \) (mod 8) implies \( q = 2 \) (mod 4). They also show: \( C_n \) has \( s \) super vertex-magic total labeling if and only if \( n \) is odd; and no wheel, ladder, fan, friendship graph, complete bipartite graph or graph with a vertex of degree 1 has a super vertex-magic total labeling. They conjecture that no tree has a super vertex-magic total labeling and that \( K_{4,n} \) has a super vertex-magic labeling when \( n > 1 \).

In the following table we use the abbreviations

\textbf{VMT} vertex-magic total labeling
## Table 7: Summary of Vertex-magic Total Labelings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Labeling</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>[543]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>$n &gt; 2$ [543]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,m} - e$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>$m &gt; 2$ [543]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,n}$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>iff $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>for $n$ odd [543]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>for $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}, n &gt; 2$ [516]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petersen $P(n, k)$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>[91]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prisms $C_n \times P_2$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>[717]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W_n$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>iff $n \leq 11$ [543],[545]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F_n$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>iff $n \leq 10$ [543],[545]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendship graphs (see §5.3)</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>iff # of triangles $\leq 3$ [543],[545]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G + H$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and $G \cup H$ is VMT [801]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SVM** means super vertex-magic and

**SVMT** means super vertex magic total

**TM** totally magic labeling

**(a, d)-SVAT** means super $(a, d)$ vertex-antimagic total labeling.

A question mark following an abbreviation indicates that the graph is conjectured to have the corresponding property. The table was prepared by Petr Kovář and Tereza Kovářová and updated by J. Gallian in 2007.
Table 7: Summary of Vertex-magic Total Labelings continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Labeling</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unions of stars</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>[801]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree with $n$ internal vertices and more than $2n$ leaves</td>
<td>not VMT</td>
<td>[801]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$nG$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>$n$ odd, $G$ regular of even degree, VMT [802]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \times C_{2m+1}$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>[284]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_5 \times C_{2n+1}$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>[284]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G \times C_{2n}$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>$G$ $2r + 1$-regular VMT (see §5.3) [432]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G \times K_5$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>$G$ $2r + 1$-regular VMT (see §5.3) [432]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G \times H$</td>
<td>VMT</td>
<td>$G$ $r$-regular VMT, $r$ odd or $r$ even and $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>SVMT</td>
<td>iff $n$ is odd [544]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W_n$</td>
<td>not SVMT</td>
<td>[544]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ladders</td>
<td>not SVMT</td>
<td>[544]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendship graphs</td>
<td>not SVMT</td>
<td>[544]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,n}$</td>
<td>not SVMT</td>
<td>[544]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7: Summary of Vertex-magic Total Labelings continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Labeling</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>graphs with minimum degree 1</td>
<td>not SVMT</td>
<td>[544]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{4n}$</td>
<td>SVMT?</td>
<td>[544]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n$</td>
<td>(a, d)-SVAT</td>
<td>iff $d = 2$, $n \geq 3$, $n$ is odd or $d = 3$, $n \geq 3$ [746]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>(a, d)-SVAT</td>
<td>$d = 0, 2$ and $n$ odd, or $d = 1$ [746]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_3$</td>
<td>TM</td>
<td>the only connected TM graph with vertex of degree 1 [272]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$</td>
<td>TM</td>
<td>iff $n = 1, 3$ [272]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,n}$</td>
<td>TM</td>
<td>iff $K_{m,n} = K_{1,2}$ [272]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$nK_3$</td>
<td>TM</td>
<td>iff $n$ is odd [272]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_3 \cup nK_3$</td>
<td>TM</td>
<td>iff $n$ is even [272]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,m} \cup nK_3$</td>
<td>TM</td>
<td>iff $m = 2$ and $n$ is even [192]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4 1-vertex magic vertex labeling

In 2001, Simanjuntak, Rodgers, and Miller [559] defined a 1-vertex magic vertex labeling of $G(V, E)$ as a bijection from $V$ to $\{1, 2, \ldots, |V|\}$ with the property that there is a constant $k$ such that at any vertex $v$ the sum $\sum f(u)$ taken over all neighbors of $v$ is $k$. Among their results are: $H \times \overline{K}_{2k}$ has a 1-vertex-magic vertex labeling for any regular graph $H$; the symmetric complete multipartite graph with $p$ parts, each of which contains $n$ vertices, has a 1-vertex-magic vertex labeling if and only if whenever $n$ is odd, $p$ is also odd; $P_n$ has a 1-vertex-magic vertex labeling if and only if $n = 1$ or $3$; $C_n$ has a 1-vertex-magic vertex labeling if and only if $n = 4$; $K_n$ has a 1-vertex-magic vertex labeling if and only if $n = 1$; $W_n$ has a 1-vertex-magic vertex labeling if and only if $n = 4$; a tree has a 1-vertex-magic vertex labeling if and only if it is $P_1$ or $P_3$; and $r$-regular graphs with $r$ odd do not have a 1-vertex-magic vertex labeling.

In the following table we use the abbreviation 1VM for 1-vertex magic vertex labeling. The table was prepared by Petr Kovář and Tereza Kovářová.
Table 8: Summary of 1-vertex Magic Vertex Labelings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Labeling</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$H \times K_{2k}$</td>
<td>1VM</td>
<td>$H$ is regular [559]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symmetric $K_{n, n, \ldots, n}$</td>
<td>1VM</td>
<td>iff whenever $n$ is odd, $p$ is also odd [559]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n$</td>
<td>1VM</td>
<td>iff $n = 1$ or $n = 3$ [559]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>1VM</td>
<td>iff $n = 4$ [559]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$</td>
<td>1VM</td>
<td>iff $n = 1$ [559]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W_n$</td>
<td>1VM</td>
<td>iff $n = 4$ [559]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree $T$</td>
<td>1VM</td>
<td>iff $T = P_1$ or $P_3$ [559]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$r$-regular graph</td>
<td>not 1VM</td>
<td>$r$ is odd [559]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 Magic Labelings of Type $(a, b, c)$

A magic-type method for labeling the vertices, edges, and faces of a planar graph was introduced by Lih [514] in 1983. Lih defines a magic labeling of type $(1,1,0)$ of a planar graph $G(V,E)$ as an injective function from $\{1,2,\ldots,|V|+|E|\}$ to $V \cup E$ with the property that for each interior face the sum of the labels of the vertices and the edges surrounding that face is some fixed value. Similarly, Lih defines a magic labeling of type $(1,1,1)$ of a planar graph $G(V,E)$ with face set $F$ as an injective function from $\{1,2,\ldots,|V|+|E|+|F|\}$ to $V \cup E \cup F$ with the property that for each interior face the sum of the labels of the face and the vertices and the edges surrounding that face is some fixed value. Lih calls a labeling involving the faces of a plane graph consecutive if for every integer $s$ the weights of all $s$-sided faces constitute a set of consecutive integers. Lih gave consecutive magic labelings of type $(1,1,0)$ for wheels, friendship graphs, prisms, and some members of the Platonic family. In [50] Bača shows that the cylinders $C_n \times P_m$ have magic labelings of type $(1,1,0)$ when $m \geq 2, n \geq 3, n \neq 4$. In [60] Bača proves that the generalized Petersen graph $P(n,k)$ has a consecutive magic labeling if and only if $n$ is even and at least 4 and $k \leq n/2 - 1$.

Bača gave magic labelings of type $(1,1,1)$ for fans [46], ladders [46], planar bipyramids (that is, 2-point suspensions of paths) [46], grids [53], hexagonal lattices [52], Möbius ladders [48], and $P_n \times P_3$ [49]. Kathiresan and Ganesan [401] show that the graph $P_{a,b}$ consisting of $b \geq 2$ internally disjoint paths of length $a \geq 2$ with common end points has a magic labeling of type $(1,1,1)$ when $b$ is odd, and when $a = 2$ and $b \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$. They
also show that $P_{a,b}$ has a consecutive labeling of type $(1, 1, 1)$ when $b$ is even and $a \neq 2$.

Bača [47], [56], [54], [49], [55] and Bača and Holländer [75] gave magic labelings of type $(1, 1, 1)$ and type $(1, 1, 0)$ for certain classes of convex polytopes. Kathiresan and Gokulakrishnan [403] provided magic labelings of type $(1, 1, 1)$ for the families of planar graphs with 3-sided faces, 5-sided faces, 6-sided faces, and one external infinite face. Bača [51] also provides consecutive and magic labelings of type $(0, 1, 1)$ (that is, an injective function from $\{1, 2, \ldots, |E| + |F|\}$ to $E \cup F$ with the property that for each interior face the sum of the labels of the face and the edges surrounding that face is some fixed value) and a consecutive labeling of type $(1, 1, 1)$ for a kind of planar graph with hexagonal faces.

A magic labeling of type $(1,0,0)$ of a planar graph $G$ with vertex set $V$ is an injective function from $\{1, 2, \ldots, |V|\}$ to $V$ with the property that for each interior face the sum of the labels of the vertices surrounding that face is some fixed value. Kathiresan, Muthuvel, and Nagasubbu [404] define a lotus inside a circle as the graph obtained from the cycle with consecutive vertices $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ and the star with central vertex $b_0$ and end vertices $b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n$ by joining each $b_i$ to $a_i$ and $a_{i+1}$ ($a_{n+1} = a_1$). They prove that these graphs ($n \geq 5$) and subdivisions of ladders have consecutive labelings of type $(1,0,0)$. Devaraj [239] proves that graphs obtained by subdividing each edge of a ladder exactly the same number of times has a magic labeling of type $(1,0,0)$.

Bača, Baskoro, Jendroľ, and Miller [67] investigated various $d$-antimagic labelings for graphs in the shape of hexagonal honeycombs. They use $H^m_n$ to denote the honeycomb graph with $m$ rows, $n$ columns, and $mn$ 6-sided faces. They prove: for $n$ odd $H^m_n$ has a 0-antimagic vertex labeling and a 2-antimagic edge labeling; if $n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ and $mn > 1$, $H^m_n$ has a 1-antimagic face labeling; for $n$ odd and $mn > 1$, $H^m_n$ has $d$-antimagic labelings of type $(1,1,1)$ for $d = 1, 2, 3$ and 4.

In the table below we use following abbreviations

$\text{M(x,x,x)}$ magic labeling of type $(x,x,x)$

$\text{CM(x,x,x)}$ consecutive magic labeling of type $(x,x,x)$.

A question mark following an abbreviation indicates that the graph is conjectured to have the corresponding property. The table was prepared by Petr Kovář and Tereza Kovářová.
Table 9: **Summary of Magic Labelings of Type** \((a, b, c)\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Labeling</th>
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<td>prisms</td>
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5.6 Other Types of Magic Labelings

For any nontrivial Abelian group $A$ under addition a graph $G$ is said to be $A$-magic if there exists a labeling $f$ of the edges of $G$ with the nonzero elements of $A$ such that the vertex labeling $f^+$ defined by $f^+(v) = \sum f(vu)$ over all edges $vu$ is a constant. Shiu, Lam, and Sun [695] have shown the following: the union of two edge-disjoint $A$-magic graphs with the same vertex set is $A$-magic; the Cartesian product of two $A$-magic graphs is $A$-magic; the lexicographic product of two $A$-magic connected graphs is $A$-magic; for an Abelian group $A$ of even order a graph is $A$-magic if and only if the degrees of all of its vertices have the same parity; if $G$ and $H$ are connected and $A$-magic, $G$ composed with $H$ is $A$-magic; $K_{m,n}$ is $A$-magic when $m, n \geq 2$ and $A$ has order at least 4; $K_n$ with an edge deleted is $A$-magic when $n \geq 4$ and $A$ has order at least 4; all generalized theta graphs (§4.2 for the definition) are $A$-magic when $A$ has order at least 4; $C_n + \overline{K}_m$ is $A$-magic when $n \geq 3, m \geq 2$ and $A$ has order at least 2; wheels are $A$-magic when $A$ has order at least 4; flower graphs $C_m@C_n$ are $A$-magic when $m, n \geq 2$ and $A$ has order at least 4 ($C_m@C_n$ is obtained from $C_n$ by joining the end points of a path of length $m - 1$ to each pair of consecutive vertices of $C_n$).

In [475] Lee, Saba, Salehi, and Sun investigate graphs that are $A$-magic where $A = V_4 \cong Z_2 \oplus Z_2$ is the Klein four-group. Many of theorems are special cases of the results of Shiu, Lam, and Sun [695] given in the previous paragraph. They also prove the following are $V_4$-magic: a tree if and only if every vertex has odd degree; the star $K_{1,n}$ if and only if $n$ is odd; $K_{m,n}$ for all $m, n \geq 2$; $K_n - e$ (edge deleted $K_n$) when $n > 3$; even cycles with $k$ pendant edges if and only if $k$ is even; odd cycles with $k$ pendant edges if and only if $k$ is odd; wheels; $C_n + \overline{K}_2$; generalized theta graphs; flowers graphs $C_m@C_n$; graphs that are copies of $C_n$ that share a common edge; and $G + \overline{K}_2$ whenever $G$ is $V_4$-magic.

Low and Lee [534] have shown that if a graph is $A_1$-magic then it is $A_2$-magic for any subgroup $A_2$ of $A_1$ and for any nontrivial Abelian group $A$ every Eulerian graph of even size is $A$-magic. For a connected graph $G$, Low and Lee define $T(G)$ to be the graph obtained from $G$ by adding a disjoint $uv$ path of length 2 for every pair of adjacent vertices $u$ and $v$. They prove that for every finite nontrivial Abelian group $A$ the graphs $T(P_{2k})$ and $T(K_{1,2n+1})$ are $A$-magic.

In [442] Kwong and Lee call the set of all $k$ for which a graph is $Z_k$-magic the integer-magic spectrum of the graph. They investigate the integer-magic spectra of the coronas of some specific graphs including paths, cycles, complete graphs, and stars. Low and Sue [?] have obtained some results on the integer-magic spectra of tessellation graphs. Shiu and Low [?] provide the integer-magic spectra of sun graphs. Low and Lee [?] show that Eulerian graphs of even size are $A$-magic for every finite nontrivial Abelian group $A$ whereas Wen and Lee [810] provide two families of Eularian graphs that are not $A$-magic for every finite nontrivial Abelian group $A$ and eight infinite families of Eulerian graphs of odd sizes that are $A$-magic for every finite nontrivial Abelian group $A$.

In [188] Cahit says that a graph $G(p, q)$ is total magic cordial (TMC) provided there is a mapping $f$ from $V(G) \cup E(G)$ to $\{0, 1\}$ such that $f(a) + f(b) + f(ab)$ is a constant modulo 2 for all edges $ab \in E(G)$ and $|f(0) - f(1)| \leq 1$ where $f(0)$ denotes the sum of
the number of vertices labeled with 0 and the number of edges labeled with 0 and \( f(1) \) denotes the sum of the number of vertices labeled with 1 and the number of edges labeled with 1. He says a graph \( G \) is total sequential cordial (TSC) if there is a mapping \( f \) from \( V(G) \cup E(G) \) to \{0, 1\} such that for each edge \( e = ab \) with \( f(e) = |f(a) - f(b)| \) it is true that \( |f(0) - f(1)| \leq 1 \) where \( f(0) \) denotes the sum of the number of vertices labeled with 0 and the number of edges labeled with 0 and \( f(1) \) denotes the sum of the number of vertices labeled with 1 and the number of edges labeled with 1. He proves that the following graphs have a TMC labeling: \( K_{m,n} \) \((m, n > 1)\), trees, cordial graphs, \( K_n \) if and only if \( n = 2, 3, 5, \text{ or } 6 \). He also proves that the following graphs have a TSC labeling: trees; cycles; complete bipartite graphs; friendship graphs; cordial graphs; cubic graphs other than \( K_4 \); wheels \( W_n \) \((n > 3)\); \( K_{4k+1} \) if and only if \( k \geq 1 \) and \( \sqrt{4k+1} \) is an integer; \( K_{4k+2} \) if and only \( \sqrt{4k+3} \) is an integer; \( K_{4k} \) if and only if \( \sqrt{4k+1} \) is an integer.

An edge-magic total labeling of a graph \( G(V, E) \) is said to be an \( a \)-consecutive edge magic labeling if the vertex labels are \( \{a+1, a+2, \ldots, a+|V|\} \) and a \( b \)-consecutive edge magic labeling if the edge labels are \( \{b+1, b+2, \ldots, b+|E|\} \). Sugeng and Miller \[744\] have proved that if a graph with \( e \) edges has an \( a \)-consecutive edge magic labeling, and \( a \neq 0 \) or \( e \), then it is disconnected, and that if a connected graph with \( n \) vertices has a \( b \)-consecutive edge magic labeling with \( 1 \leq b \leq n-1 \), then it is a tree.

Balbuena, Barker, Lin, Miller, and Sugeng \[100\] call a vertex-magic total labeling of a graph \( G(V, E) \) an \( a \)-vertex consecutive magic labeling if the vertex labels are \( \{a+1, a+2, \ldots, a+|V|\} \) where \( 0 \leq a \leq |E| \). They prove: if a tree of order \( n \) has an \( a \)-vertex consecutive magic labeling then \( n \) is odd and \( a = n-1 \); if \( G \) has an \( a \)-vertex consecutive magic labeling with \( n \) vertices and \( e \) edges, then \( n \) is odd and if \( G \) has minimum degree 1, then \( a = (n+1)/2 \) or \( a = n \); if \( G \) has an \( a \)-vertex consecutive magic labeling with \( n \) vertices and \( e \) edges such that \( 2a \leq e \) and \( 2e \geq \sqrt{6n-1} \), then the minimum degree of \( G \) is at least 2; if a 2-regular graph of order \( n \) has an \( a \)-vertex consecutive magic labeling then \( n \) is odd and \( a = 0 \) or \( n \); and if a \( r \)-regular graph of order \( n \) has an \( a \)-vertex consecutive magic labeling then \( n \) and \( r \) have opposite parities.

Balbuena et al. also call a vertex-magic total labeling of a graph \( G(V, E) \) a \( b \)-edge consecutive magic labeling if the edge labels are \( \{b+1, b+2, \ldots, b+|E|\} \). where \( 0 \leq b \leq |V| \). They prove: if \( G \) has \( n \) vertices and \( e \) edges and has a \( b \)-edge consecutive magic labeling and one isolated vertex, then \( b = 0 \) \((n-1)^2 + n^2 = (2e+1)^2\); if a tree with odd order has a \( b \)-edge consecutive magic labeling then \( b = 0 \); if a tree with even order has a \( b \)-edge consecutive magic labeling then it is \( P_1 \); a graph with \( n \) vertices and \( e \) edges such that \( e \geq 7n/4 \) and \( b \geq n/4 \) and a \( b \)-edge consecutive magic labeling has minimum degree 2; if a 2-regular graph of order \( n \) has a \( b \)-edge consecutive magic labeling then \( n \) is odd and \( b = 0 \) or \( b = n \); and if a \( r \)-regular graph of order \( n \) has a \( b \)-edge consecutive magic labeling then \( n \) and \( r \) have opposite parities.
5.7 Antimagic Labelings

Bača, et al. [72] introduced the notion of a \((a, d)\)-vertex-antimagic total labeling in 2000. For a graph \(G(V, E)\), an injective mapping \(f \) from \(V \cup E\) to the set \(\{1, 2, \ldots, |V| + |E|\}\) is a \((a, d)\)-\(\text{vertex-antimagic total labeling}\) if the set \(\{f(v) + \sum f(uv)\}\) where the sum is over all vertices \(u\) adjacent to \(v\) for all \(v\) in \(G\) is \(\{a, a+d, a+2d, \ldots, a+(|V|-1)d\}\). In the case where the vertex labels are \(1, 2, \ldots, |V|\), \((a, d)\)-vertex-antimagic total labeling is called a \(\text{super (a, d)-vertex-antimagic total labeling}\). Among their results are: every super-magic graph has an \((a, 1)\)-vertex-antimagic total labeling; every \((a, d)\)-antimagic graph \(G(V, E)\) is \((a + |E| + 1, d + 1)\)-vertex-antimagic total; and, for \(d > 1\), every \((a, d)\)-antimagic graph \(G(V, E)\) is \((a + |V| + |E|, d - 1)\)-vertex-antimagic total. They also show that paths and cycles have \((a, d)\)-vertex-antimagic total labelings for a wide variety of \(a\) and \(d\). In [73] Bača et al. use their results in [72] to obtain numerous \((a, d)\)-vertex-antimagic total labelings for prisms, and generalized Petersen graphs. (See also [78] and [746] for more results on generalized Petersen graphs.) Sugeng, Miller, Lin, and Bača [746] prove: \(C_n\) has a super \((a, d)\)-vertex-antimagic total labeling if and only if \(d = 0\) or \(2\) and \(n\) is odd, or \(d = 1\); \(P_n\) has a super \((a, d)\)-vertex-antimagic total labeling if and only if \(d = 2\) and \(n \geq 3\) is odd, or \(d = 3\) and \(n \geq 3\); no even order tree has a super \((a, 1)\)-vertex antimagic total labeling; no cycle with at least one tail and an even number of vertices has a super \((a, 1)\)-vertex-antimagic labeling; and the star \(S_n\), \(n \geq 3\), has no super \((a, d)\)-super antimagic labeling. As open problems they ask whether \(K_{n,n}\) has a super \((a, d)\)-vertex-antimagic total labeling and the generalized Petersen graph has a super \((a, d)\)-vertex-antimagic total labeling for specific values \(n, m\), and \(d\). Lin, Miller, Simanjuntak, and Slamin [517] have shown that for \(n > 20\), \(W_n\) has no \((a, d)\)-vertex-antimagic total labeling. Tezer and Cahit [773] proved that neither \(P_n\) nor \(C_n\) has \((a, d)\)-vertex-antimagic total labelings for \(a \geq 3\) and \(d \geq 6\). Kovár [434] has shown that every \(2r\)-regular graph with \(n\) vertices has an \((s, 1)\)-vertex-antimagic total labeling for \(s \in \{(rn+1)(r+1)+tn | t = 0, 1, \ldots, r\}\).

In [587] Ngurah, Baskova, and Simanjuntak provide \((a, d)\)-vertex-antimagic total labelings for the generalized Petersen graphs \(P(n, m)\) for the cases: \(n \geq 3\), \(1 \leq m \leq (n-1)/2\), \((a, d) = (8n+3, 2)\); odd \(n \geq 5\), \(m = 2\), \((a, d) = (15n+5)/2, 1)\); odd \(n \geq 5\), \(m = 2\), \((a, d) = (21n+5)/2, 1)\); odd \(n \geq 7\), \(m = 3\), \((a, d) = (21n+5)/2, 1)\); odd \(n \geq 9\), \(m = 4\), \((a, d) = (15n+5)/2, 1)\); and \((a, d) = (21n+5)/2, 1)\). They conjecture that for \(n\) odd and \(1 \leq m \leq (m-1)/2\), \(P(n, m)\) has an \((21n+5)/2, 1)\)-vertex-antimagic labeling.

Simanjuntak, Bertault, and Miller [700] define an \((a, d)\)-\(\text{edge-antimagic vertex labeling}\) for a graph \(G(V, E)\) as an injective mapping \(f \) from \(V \cup E\) onto the set \(\{1, 2, \ldots, |V|\}\) such that the set \(\{f(u) + f(v) | uv \in E\}\) is \(\{a, a+d, a+2d, \ldots, a+(|E|-1)d\}\). (The equivalent notion of \((a, d)\)-\(\text{indexable labeling}\) was defined by Hegde in 1989 in his Ph. D. thesis—see [351].) Similarly, Simanjuntak et al. define an \((a, d)\)-\(\text{edge-antimagic total labeling}\) for a graph \(G(V, E)\) as an injective mapping \(f \) from \(V \cup E\) onto the set \(\{1, 2, \ldots, |V| + |E|\}\) such that the set \(\{f(v) + f(vu) + f(v) | uv \in E\}\) where \(v\) ranges over all of \(V\) is \(\{a, a+d, a+2d, \ldots, a+(|V|-1)d\}\). Among their results are: \(C_{2n}\) has no \((a, d)\)-edge-antimagic vertex labeling; \(C_{2n+1}\) has a \((n+2, 1)\)-edge-antimagic vertex labeling and a \((n+3, 1)\)-
edge-antimagic vertex labeling; $P_{2n}$ has a $(n + 2, 1)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling; $P_n$ has a $(3, 2)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling; $C_n$ has $(2n + 2, 1)$- and $(3n + 2, 1)$-edge-antimagic total labelings; $C_{2n}$ has $(4n + 2, 2)$- and $(4n + 3, 2)$-edge-antimagic total labelings; $C_{2n+1}$ has $(3n + 4, 3)$- and $(3n + 5, 3)$-edge-antimagic total labelings; $P_{2n+1}$ has $(3n + 4, 2)$-, $(3n + 4, 3)$-, $(2n + 4, 4)$-, $(5n + 4, 2)$-, $(3n + 5, 2)$-, and $(2n + 6, 4)$-edge-antimagic total labelings; $P_{2n}$ has $(6n, 1)$- and $(6n + 2, 2)$-edge-antimagic total labelings; and several parity conditions for $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total labelings. They conjecture: $C_2$, has a $(2n + 3, 4)$- or a $(2n + 4, 4)$-edge-antimagic total labeling; $C_{2n+1}$ has a $(n + 4, 5)$- or a $(n + 5, 5)$-edge-antimagic total labeling; paths have no $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic vertex labelings with $d > 2$; and cycles have no $(a, d)$-antimagic total labelings with $d > 5$. These last two conjectures were verified by Bača, Lin, Miller, and Simanjuntak [83] who proved that a graph with $v$ vertices and $e$ edges that has an $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling must satisfy $d(e - 1) \leq 2v - 1 - a \leq 2v - 4$. As a consequence, they obtain: for every path there is no $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling with $d > 2$; for every cycle there is no $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling with $d > 1$; for $K_n (n > 1)$ there is no $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling (the cases for $n = 2$ and $n = 3$ are handled individually); $K_{n,n} (n > 3)$ has no $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling; for every wheel there is no $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling; for every generalized Petersen graph there is no $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling with $d > 1$. They also study the relationship between graphs with $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic labelings and magic and antimagic labelings. They conjecture that every tree has an $(a, 1)$-edge-antimagic total labeling. Ngurah [585] proved that every odd cycle $C_{2k+1}$ has a $(4k + 4, 2)$-edge-antimagic total labeling and a $(4k + 5, 2)$-edge-antimagic total labeling.

Bača, Lin, Miller, and Ryan [82] define a Möbius grid, $M^m_n$, as the graph with vertex set $\{x_{i,j} \mid i = 1, 2, \ldots, m + 1, j = 1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ and edge set $\{x_{i,j}x_{i,j+1} \mid i = 1, 2, \ldots, m + 1, j = 1, 2, \ldots, n - 1\} \cup \{x_{i,j}x_{i+1,j} \mid i = 1, 2, \ldots, m, j = 1, 2, \ldots, n\} \cup \{x_{i,n}x_{m+2-i,1} \mid i = 1, 2, \ldots, m+1\}$. They prove: for $n \geq 2$ and $m \geq 4$, $M^m_n$ has no $d$-antimagic vertex labeling with $d \geq 5$ and no $d$-antimagic-edge labeling with $d \geq 9$; and for odd $n \geq 3$, $m \geq 1$ and $d = 0, 1, 2$ or $4$, $M^m_n$ has an $d$-antimagic labeling of type $(1, 1, 1)$.

In [742] Sudarsana, Ismaimuza, Baskoro, and Assiyatun prove: for every $n \geq 2$, $P_n \cup P_{n+1}$ has a $(6n + 1, 1)$- and a $(4n + 3, 3)$-edge-antimagic total labeling, for every odd $n \geq 3$, $P_n \cup P_{n+1}$ has a $(6n, 1)$- and a $(5n + 1, 2)$-edge-antimagic total labeling, for every $n \geq 2$, $nP_2 \cup P_n$ has a $(7n, 1)$- and a $(6n + 1, 2)$-edge-antimagic total labeling. In [741] the same authors show that $P_n \cup P_{n+1}$, $nP_2 \cup P_n$ $(n \geq 2)$, and $nP_2 \cup P_{n+2}$ are super edge-magic total. They also show that under certain conditions one can construct new super edge-magic total graphs from existing ones by joining a particular vertex of the existing super edge-magic total graph to every vertex in a path or every vertex of a star and by joining one extra vertex to some vertices of the existing graph. Baskoro, Sudarsana, and Cholily [120] also provide algorithms for constructing new super edge-magic total graphs from existing ones by adding pendant vertices to the existing graph. A corollary to one of their results is that the graph obtained by attaching a fixed number of pendant edges to each vertex of a path of even length is super edge-magic. Baskoro and Cholily [118] show that the graphs obtained by attaching any numbers of pendant edges to a single
vertex or a fix number of pendant edges to every vertex of the following graphs are super edge-magic total graphs: odd cycles, the generalized Petersen graphs $P(n, 2)$ ($n$ odd and at least 5), and $C_n \times P_m$ ($n$ odd, $m \geq 2$).

An $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total labeling of $G(V, E)$ is called a super $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic if the vertex labels are $\{1, 2, \ldots, |V(G)|\}$ and the edge labels are $\{|V(G)| + 1, |V(G)| + 2, \ldots, |V(G)| + |E(G)|\}$. Baća, Baskoro, Simanjuntak, and Sugeng [71] prove the following: if a graph with $a, d$-edge-antimagic total labeling and an $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total labeling, then it also has a super $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total labeling.

Ngurah and Baskoro [586] have shown that for odd $n$, $P(n, 1)$ and $P(n, 2)$ have $(5n + 5)/2, 2$-edge-antimagic total labelings and when $n \geq 3$ and $1 \leq m < n/2$, $P(n, m)$ has a super $(4n + 2, 1)$-edge-antimagic total labeling. In [587] Ngurah, Baskova, and Simanjuntak provide $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total labelings for the generalized Petersen graphs $P(n, m)$ for the cases $m = 1$ or 2, odd $n \geq 3$, and $(a, d) = ((9n + 5)/2, 2)$.

In [588] Ngurah, Baskoro, and Simanjuntak prove that $mC_n$ ($n \geq 3$) has an $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total in the following cases: $(a, d) = (5mn/2, 2)$ where $m$ is even; $(a, d) = (2mn + 2, 2)$; $(a, d) = ((3mn + 5)/3)$ for $m$ and $n$ odd; and $(a, d) = (mn/2 + 1, 1)$ for $m$ and $n$ odd; and $mC_n$ has a super $(2mn + 2, 1)$-edge-antimagic total labeling.

Baća and Barrientos [60] have shown that $mK_n$ has a super $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total labeling if and only if (i) $d \in \{0, 2\}$, $n \in \{2, 3\}$ and $m \geq 3$ is odd, or (ii) $d = 1$, $n \geq 2$ and $m \geq 2$, or (iii) $d \in \{3, 5\}$, $n = 2$ and $m \geq 2$, or (iv) $d = 4$, $n = 2$, and $m \geq 3$ in odd. Baća and Barrientos [62] proved the following: if a graph with $q$ edges and $q + 1$ vertices has an $\alpha$-labeling than it has an $(a, 1)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling; a tree has a $(3, 2)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling if and only if it has an $\alpha$-labeling and the number of vertices in its two partite sets differ by at most 1; if a tree with at least two vertices has a super $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total labeling then $d$ is at most 3; if a graph has an $(a, 1)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling, then it also has a super $(a, 1)$-edge-antimagic total labeling and a super $(a, 2, 2)$-edge-antimagic total labeling.

In [742] Sudarsana, Ismaimuz, Baskoro, and Assiyiwan prove: for every $n \geq 2$, $P_n \cup P_{n+1}$ has super $(n + 4, 1)$- and $(2n + 6, 3)$-edge antimagic total labelings; for every odd $n \geq 3$, $P_n \cup P_{n+1}$ has super $(4n + 5, 1)$- and $(3n + 6, 2)$-edge antimagic total labelings; for every $n \geq 2$, $nP_2 \cup P_n$ has super $(6n + 2, 1)$- and $(5n + 3, 2)$-edge antimagic total labelings; and for every $n \geq 1$, $nP_2 \cup P_{n+2}$ has super $(6n + 6, 1)$- and $(5n + 6, 2)$-edge antimagic total labelings. They propose a number of open problems about
Constructing \((a, d)\)-edge antimagic labelings and super \((a, d)\)-edge antimagic labelings for the graphs \(P_n \cup P_{n+1}\), \(nP_2 \cup P_n\), and \(nP_2 \cup P_{n+2}\) for specific values of \(d\).

In [84] Baˇca, Lin, Miller, and Youssef prove: if the friendship \(F_n\) is super \((a, d)\)-antimagic total, then \(d < 3\); \(F_n\) has a super \((a, 1)\)-edge antimagic vertex labeling if and only if \(n = 1, 3, 4, 5\), and 7; \(F_n\) has a super \((a, d)\)-edge antimagic total labelings for \(d = 0\) and 2; \(F_n\) has a super \((a, 1)\)-edge antimagic total labeling; if a fan \(f_n\) \((n \geq 2)\) has a super \((a, d)\)-edge antimagic total labeling, then \(d < 3\); \(f_n\) has a super \((a, d)\)-edge antimagic total labeling if \(2 \leq n \leq 6\) and \(d = 0\) or 2; the wheel \(W_n\) has a super \((a, d)\)-edge antimagic total labeling if and only if \(d = 1\) and \(n \not\equiv 1 \pmod{4}\); \(K_{n, n}\), \((n \geq 3)\), has a super \((a, d)\)-edge antimagic total labeling if and only if either \(d = 0\) and \(n = 3\), or \(d = 1\) and \(n \geq 3\), or \(d = 2\) and \(n = 3\); \(K_{n,n}\) has a super \((a, d)\)-edge antimagic total labeling if and only if \(d = 1\) and \(n \geq 2\).

Baˇca, Lin, and Munuter-Batle [85] have shown that if a tree with at least two vertices has a super \((a, d)\)-edge antimagic total labeling, then \(d\) is at most three and \(P_n, n \geq 2\), has a super \((a, d)\)-edge antimagic total labeling if and only if \(d = 0, 1, 2,\) or 3. They also characterize certain path-like graphs in a grid that have super \((a, d)\)-edge antimagic total labelings.

Recall that \(C_n^t\) denotes the graph obtained from the \(n\)-cycle by joining two vertices at a distance \(t\). MacDougall and Wallis [546] have proved the following: \(C_{4m+1}^t, m \geq 1\), has a super \((a, 0)\)-edge antimagic total labeling for all possible values of \(t\) with \(a = 10m + 9\) or \(10m + 10\); \(C_{4m+1}^t, m \geq 3\), has a super \((a, 0)\)-edge antimagic total labeling for all possible values of \(t = 5\), \(9\), \(4m - 4\), and \(4m - 8\) with \(a = 10m + 4\) and \(10m + 5\); \(C_{4m+1}^t, m \geq 1\), has a super \((10m + 4, 0)\)-edge antimagic total labeling for all \(t \equiv 1 \pmod{4}\) except \(4m - 3\); \(C_{4m}^t, m \geq 1\), has a super \((10m + 2, 0)\)-edge antimagic total labeling for all \(t \equiv 2 \pmod{4}\); \(C_{4m+2}^t, m \geq 4\), has a super \((10m + 7, 0)\)-edge antimagic total labeling for all \(t \equiv 3 \pmod{4}\) and for \(t = 2\) or 6.

Baˇca and Murugan [92] have proved: if \(C_{n}^t, n \geq 4, 2 \leq t \leq n - 2\), is super \((a, d)\)-edge antimagic total, then \(d = 0, 1,\) or 2; for \(n = 2k + 1 \geq 5\), \(C_{n}^t\) has a super \((a, 0)\)-edge antimagic total labeling for all possible values of \(t\) with \(a = 5k + 4\) or \(5k + 5\); for \(n = 2k + 1 \geq 5\), \(C_{n}^t\) has a super \((a, 2)\)-edge antimagic total labeling for all possible values of \(t\) with \(a = 3k + 3\) or \(3k + 4\); for \(n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}\), \(C_{n}^t\) has a super \((5n/2 + 2, 0)\)-edge antimagic total labeling and a super \((3n/2 + 2, 0)\)-edge antimagic total labeling for all \(t \equiv 2 \pmod{4}\); for \(n = 10\) and \(n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}\), \(n \geq 18\), \(C_{n}^t\) has a super \((5n/2 + 2, 0)\)-edge antimagic total labeling and a super \((3n/2 + 2, 0)\)-edge antimagic total labeling for all \(t \equiv 3 \pmod{4}\) and for \(t = 2\) and 6; for odd \(n \geq 5\), \(C_{n}^t\) has a super \((2n + 2, 1)\)-edge antimagic total labeling for all possible values of \(t\); for even \(n \geq 6\), \(C_{n}^t\) has a super \((2n + 2, 1)\)-edge antimagic total labeling for all odd \(t \geq 3\); for even \(n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}\), \(n \geq 4\), \(C_{n}^t\) has a super \((2n + 2, 1)\)-edge antimagic total labeling for all \(t \equiv 2 \pmod{4}\). They conjecture that there is a super \((2n + 2, 1)\)-edge antimagic total labeling of \(C_{n}^t\) for \(n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}\) and for \(t \equiv 0 \pmod{4}\) and for \(n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}\) and for \(t \) even.

In [745] Sugeng, Miller, and Baˇca prove that the ladder, \(P_n \times P_2\), is super \((a, d)\)-edge antimagic total if \(n\) is odd and \(d = 0, 1\), or 2 and \(P_n \times P_2\) is super \((a, 1)\)-antimagic total if \(n\) is even. They conjecture that \(P_n \times P_2\) is super \((a, 0)\)- and \((a, 2)\)-edge antimagic
when $n$ is even. They define a variation of a ladder, $L_n$, as the graph obtained from $P_n \times P_2$ by joining each vertex $u_i$ of one path to the vertex $v_{i+1}$ of the other path for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n-1$. They prove $L_n$, $n \geq 2$, has a super $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total labeling if and only if $d = 0, 1, 2$.

The generalized antiprisms $A^n_m$ is obtained from $C_m \times P_n$ by inserting the edges

$$\{v_{i,j+1}, v_{i+1,j}\}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $1 \leq j \leq n-1$ where the subscripts are taken modulo $m$. Sugeng, Miller, and Bača [745] also prove that $C_m \times P_n$ has a super $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total labeling if and only if either $d = 0, 1$ or $2$ and $m$ is odd and at least 3, or $d = 1$ and $m$ is even and at least 4; and $A^n_m$, $m \geq 3$, $n \geq 2$, is super $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total if and only if $d = 1$. They conjecture that if $m$ is even, $m \geq 4$, $n \geq 3$, and $d = 0$ or $2$, then $C_m \times P_n$ has a super $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total labeling.

Sugeng, Miller, Slamin, and Bača [748] proved: the star $S_n$ has a super $(a, d)$-antimagic total labeling if and only if either $d = 0, 1$ or $2$, or $d = 3$ and $n = 1$ or $2$; if a nontrivial caterpillar has a super $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total labeling, then $d \leq 3$; all caterpillars have super $(a, 0)$-, $(a, 1)$- and $(a, 2)$-edge-antimagic total labelings; all caterpillars have a super $(a, 1)$-edge-antimagic total labeling; if $m$ and $n$ differ by at least 2 the double star $S_{m,n}$ has no $(a, 3)$-edge-antimagic total labeling.

Sugeng and Miller [743] show how to manipulate adjacency matrices of graphs with $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic vertex labelings and super $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total labelings to obtain new $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic vertex labelings and super $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total labelings. Among their results are: every graph can be embedded in a connected $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic vertex graph; every $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic vertex graph has a proper $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic vertex subgraph; if a graph has a $(a, 1)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling and an odd number of edges then it has a super $(a, 1)$-edge-antimagic total labeling; every super edge magic total graph has an $(a, 1)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling; and every graph can be embedded in a connected super $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total graph.

In [70] Bača et al. provide detailed survey of results on edge antimagic labelings and include many conjectures and open problems.

Hartsfield and Ringel [342] introduced antimagic graphs in 1990. A graph with $q$ edges is called antimagic if its edges can be labeled with $1, 2, \ldots, q$ such that the sums of the labels of the edges incident to each vertex are distinct. Among the graphs they prove are antimagic are [342]: $P_n$ ($n \geq 3$), cycles, wheels, and $K_n$ ($n \geq 3$). T. Wang [807] has shown that the toroidal grids $C_{n_1} \times C_{n_2} \times \cdots \times C_{n_k}$ are antimagic and, more generally, graphs of the form $G \times C_n$ are antimagic if $G$ is an $r$-regular antimagic graph with $r > 1$. Cheng [372] proved that $C_m \times P_n$ and $P_m \times P_n$ are antimagic.

Hartsfield and Ringel conjecture that every tree except $P_2$ is antimagic and, moreover, every connected graph except $P_2$ is antimagic. Alon, Kaplan, Lev, Roditty, and Yuster [29] use probabilistic methods and analytic number theory to show that this conjecture is true for all graphs with $n$ vertices and minimum degree $\Omega(\log n)$. They also prove that if $G$ is a graph with $n \geq 4$ vertices and $\Delta(G) \geq n - 2$, then $G$ is antimagic and all complete partite graphs except $K_2$ are antimagic. Chawathe and Krishna [208] proved that every complete $m$-ary tree is antimagic.

The concept of an $(a, d)$-antimagic labelings was introduced by Bodendiek and Wagner...
[154] in 1993. A connected graph \( G = (V, E) \) is said to be \((a, d)\)-antimagic if there exist positive integers \( a, d \) and a bijection \( f: E \to \{1, 2, \ldots, |E|\} \) such that the induced mapping \( g_f: V \to N \), defined by \( g_f(v) = \sum\{f(uv)\mid uv \in E(G)\} \), is injective and \( g_f(V) = \{a, a + d, \ldots, a + (|V| - 1)d\} \). (In [517] these are called \((a, d)\)-vertex-antimagic edge labelings). They ([156] and [157]) prove the Herschel graph is not \((a, d)\)-antimagic and obtain both positive and negative results about \((a, d)\)-antimagic labelings for various cases of graphs called parachutes \( P_{g,b} \). \( P_{g,b} \) is the graph obtained from the wheel \( W_{3+p} \) by deleting \( p \) consecutive spokes.) In [74] Baˇ ca and Holl¨ ander prove that \( n \) is even, and \( n = 5(n+5)/2 \) or \( d = 4 \), \( a = (n+7)/2 \) when \( n \) is odd. Bodendiek and Walther [155] conjectured that \( C_n \times P_2 (n \geq 3) \) is \((7n+4)/2, 1\)-antimagic when \( n \) is even and is \((5n+5)/2, 2\)-antimagic when \( n \) is odd. These conjectures were verified by Baˇ ca and Holl¨ ander [74] who further proved that \( C_n \times P_2 (n \geq 3) \) is \((3n+6)/2, 3\)-antimagic when \( n \) is even. Baˇ ca and Holl¨ ander [74] conjecture that \( C_n \times P_2 \) is \((n+7)/2, 4\)-antimagic when \( n \) is odd and at least 7. Bodendiek and Walther [155] also conjectured that \( C_n \times P_2 \) \((n \geq 7)\) is \((n+7)/2, 4\)-antimagic. Baˇ ca and Holl¨ ander [76] prove that the generalized Petersen graph \( P(n, 2) \) is \((3n+6)/2, 3\)-antimagic for \( n \equiv 0 \) \((\mod 4)\), \( n \geq 8 \) (see §2.7 for the definition of \( P(n, 2) \)). Bodendiek and Walther [158] proved that the following graphs are not \((a, d)\)-antimagic: even cycles; paths of even order; stars; \( C_3^{(k)}; C_4^{(k)} \); trees of odd order at least 5 that have a vertex that is adjacent to three or more end vertices; \( n \)-ary trees with at least two layers when \( d = 1; K_{3,3} \); the Petersen graph; and \( K_4 \). They also prove: \( P_{2k+1} \) is \((k, 1)\)-antimagic; \( C_{2k+1} \) is \((k+2, 1)\)-antimagic; if a tree of odd order \( 2k+1 (k > 1) \) is \((a, d)\)-antimagic, then \( d = 1 \) and \( a = k \); if \( K_{4k} \) \((k \geq 2) \) is \((a, d)\)-antimagic, then \( d \) is odd and \( d \leq 2k(4k-3)+1 \); if \( K_{4k+2} \) is \((a, d)\)-antimagic, then \( d \) is even and \( d \leq (2k+1)(4k-1)+1 \); and if \( K_{2k+1} \) \((k \geq 2) \) is \((a, d)\)-antimagic, then \( d \leq (2k+1)(k-1) \). Lin, Miller, Simanjuntak, and Slamin [517] show that no wheel \( W_n \) \((n > 3)\) has an \((a, d)\)-antimagic labeling.

Yegnanarayanan [843] introduced several variations of antimagic labelings and provides some results about them.

The antiprism on \( 2n \) vertices has vertex set \( \{x_{1,1}, \ldots, x_{1,n}, x_{2,1}, \ldots, x_{2,n}\} \) and edge set \( \{x_{j,i}, x_{j,i+1}\} \cup \{x_{1,i}, x_{2,i}\} \cup \{x_{1,i}, x_{2,i-1}\} \) (subscripts are taken modulo \( n \)). For \( n \geq 3 \) and \( n \neq 2 \) \((\mod 4)\) Baˇ ca [58] gives \((6n+3, 2)\)-antimagic labelings and \((4n+4, 4)\)-antimagic labelings for the antiprism on \( 2n \) vertices. He conjectures that for \( n \equiv 2 \) \((\mod 4)\), \( n \geq 6 \), the antiprism on \( 2n \) vertices has a \((6n+3, 2)\)-antimagic labeling and a \((4n+4, 4)\)-antimagic labeling.

Nicholas, Somasundaram, and Vilfred [590] prove the following: If \( K_{m,n} \) where \( m \leq n \) is \((a, d)\)-antimagic then \( d \) divides \((m-n)(2a + d(m + n - 1))/4 + dmn/2 \); if \( m + n \) is prime, then \( K_{m,n} \) where \( n > m > 1 \) is not \((a, d)\)-antimagic; if \( K_{n,n+2} \) is \((a, d)\)-antimagic, then \( d \) is even and \( n + 1 \leq d < (n+1)^2/2 \); if \( K_{n,n+2} \) is \((a, d)\)-antimagic and \( n \) is odd, then \( a \) is even and \( d \) divides \( a \); if \( K_{n,n+2} \) is \((a, d)\)-antimagic and \( n \) is even, then \( d \) divides \( 2a \); if \( K_{n,n} \) is \((a, d)\)-antimagic, then \( n \) and \( d \) are even and \( 0 < d < n^2/2 \); if \( G \) has order \( n \) and is unicyclic and \((a, d)\)-antimagic, then \( (a, d) = (2, 2) \) when \( n \) is even and \( (a, d) = (2, 2) \) or \( (a, d) = ((n+3)/2, 1) \) when \( n \) is odd; a cycle with \( m \) pendant edges attached at each
vertices and maximum degree $n$, and, in the case that $p > 2$, for a face $f$, if there are positive integers $a, d$ and $Bacak and Miller [87] describe \((a, d)\)-antimagic labelings for a certain classes of convex polytopes.

In [791] Vilfred and Florida proved the following: the one-sided infinite path is \((1, 2)\)-antimagic, $P_{2n}$ is not \((a, d)\)-antimagic for any $a$ and $d$, $P_{2n+1}$ is \((a, d)\)-antimagic if and only if \((a, d) = (n, 1)\), $C_{2n+1}$ has an \((n+2, 1)\)-antimagic labeling, and that a 2-regular graph $G$ is \((a, d)\)-antimagic if and only if $|V(G)| = n + 1$ and \((a, d) = (n + 2, 1)\). They also prove that for a graph with an \((a, d)\)-antimagic labeling, $q$ edges, minimum degree $\delta$ and maximum degree $\Delta$, the vertex labels lie between $\delta(\delta + 1)/2$ and $\Delta(2q - \Delta + 1)/2$.

In [792] Vilfred and Florida call a graph $G = (V, E)$ odd antimagic if there exist a bijection $f: E \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \ldots, 2|E| - 1\}$ such that the induced mapping $g_{f}: V \rightarrow N$, defined by $g_{f}(v) = \sum \{f(uv) \mid uv \in E(G)\}$, is injective and odd \((a, d)\)-antimagic if there exist positive integers $a$, $d$ and a bijection $f: E \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \ldots, 2|E| - 1\}$ such that the induced mapping $g_{f}: V \rightarrow N$, defined by $g_{f}(v) = \sum \{f(uv) \mid uv \in E(G)\}$, is injective and $g_{f}(V) = \{a, a + d, a + 2d, \ldots, a + (|V| - 1)d\}$. Although every \((a, d)\)-antimagic graph is antimagic, $C_4$ has an antimagic labeling but does not have an \((a, d)\)-antimagic labeling. They prove: $P_{2n+1}$ is not odd \((a, d)\)-antimagic for any $a$ and $d$, $C_{2n+1}$ has an odd \((2n+2, 2)\)-antimagic labeling, and if a 2-regular graph $G$ has an odd \((a, d)\)-antimagic labeling then $|V(G)| = 2n + 1$ and $C_{2n}$ is odd magic, and an odd magic graph with at least three vertices, minimum degree $\delta$, maximum degree $\Delta$, and $q \geq 2$ edges has all its vertex labels between $\delta^2$ and $\Delta(2q - \Delta)$.

Hefetz [349] calls a graph with $q$ edges $k$-antimagic if its edges can be labeled with $1, 2, \ldots, q + k$ such that the sums of the labels of the edges incident to each vertex are distinct. In particular, antimagic is the same as 0-antimagic. More generally, given a weight function $\omega$ from the vertices to the natural numbers Hefetz calls a graph with $q$ edges \((\omega, k)\)-antimagic if its edges can be labeled with $1, 2, \ldots, q + k$ such that the sums of the labels of the edges incident to each vertex and the weight assigned to each vertex by $\omega$ are distinct. In particular, antimagic is the same as \((\omega, 0)\)-antimagic where $\omega$ is the zero function. Using Alon’s combinatorial nullstellensatz [28] as his main tool, Hefetz has proved the following: a graph with $3^m$ vertices and a $K_3$ factor is antimagic; a graph with $q$ edges and at most one isolated vertex and no isolated edges is \((\omega, 2q - 4)\)-antimagic; a graph with $p > 2$ vertices that admits a 1-factor is \((p - 2)\)-antimagic; a graph with $p$ vertices and maximum degree $\Delta - n - k$, where $k \geq 3$ is any function of $p$ is \((3k - 7)\)-antimagic and, in the case that $p \geq 6k^2$, is \((k - 1)\)-antimagic.

Bača [57] defines a connected plane graph $G$ with edge set $E$ and face set $F$ to be \((a, d)\)-face antimagic if there exist positive integers $a$ and $d$ and a bijection $g: E \rightarrow \{1, 2, \ldots, |E|\}$ such that the induced mapping $\psi_{g}: F \rightarrow \{a, a + d, \ldots, a + (|F(G)| - 1)d\}$ is also a bijection where for a face $f$, $\psi_{g}(f)$ is the sum of all $g(e)$ for all edges $e$ surrounding $f$. Bača [57] and Bača and Miller [87] describe \((a, d)\)-face antimagic labelings for a certain classes of convex polytopes.
In [88] Baća and Miller define the class \(Q_n^m\) of convex polytopes with vertex set \(\{y_{j,i} : i = 1, 2, \ldots, n; j = 1, 2, \ldots, m+1\}\) and edge set \(\{y_{j,i}y_{j,i+1} : i = 1, 2, \ldots, n; j = 1, 2, \ldots, m+1\}\). They conjecture that for \(m \geq 3, n \geq 3\), \(Q_n^m\) is a \((7n(m+1)/2 + 2, 1)\)-face antimagic and when \(m \) and \(n \) are even, \(m \geq 4, n \geq 4\), \(Q_n^m\) is a \((7n(m+1)/2 + 2, 1)\)-face antimagic. They conjecture that when \(n \) is odd, \(n \geq 3\), and \(m \) is even, then \(Q_n^m\) is a \(((5n(m+1) + 5)/2, 2)\)-face antimagic and \(((n(m+1) + 7)/2, 4)\)-face antimagic. They further conjecture that when \(n \) is even, \(n > 4, m > 1\) or \(n \) is odd, \(n > 3\) and \(m \) is odd, \(m > 1\), then \(Q_{2n}^m\) is a \((3n(m+1)/2 + 3, 3)\)-face antimagic. In [61] Baća proves that for the case \(m = 1\) and \(n \geq 3\) the only possibilities for \((a, d)\) for \(Q_n^m\) are \((7n+2, 1)\) and \((3n+3, 3)\). He provides the labelings for the first case and conjectures that they exist for the second case.

In [59] Baća proves that for \(n \) even and at least 4, the prism \(C_n \times P_2\) is a \((6n+3, 2)\)-face antimagic and \((4n+4, 4)\)-face antimagic. He also conjectures that \(C_n \times P_2\) is a \((2n+5, 6)\)-face antimagic. In [80] Baća, Lin, and Miller investigate \((a, d)\)-face antimagic labelings of the convex polytopes \(P_{m+1} \times C_n\). They show that if these graphs are \((a, d)\)-face antimagic then either \(d = 2\) and \(a = 3n(m+1) + 3\), or \(d = 4\) and \(a = 2n(m+1) + 4\), or \(d = 6\) and \(a = n(m+1) + 5\). They also prove that if \(n \) is even, \(n \geq 4\) and \(m \equiv 1 \pmod{4}\), \(m \geq 3\), then \(P_{m+1} \times C_n\) has a \((3n(m+1) + 3, 2)\)-face antimagic labeling and if \(n \) is at least 4 and even and \(m \) is at least 3 and odd, or if \(n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}\), \(n \geq 6\) and \(m \) is even, \(m \geq 4\), then \(P_{m+1} \times C_n\) has a \((3n(m+1) + 3, 2)\)-face antimagic labeling and a \((2n(m+1) + 4, 4)\)-face antimagic labeling. They conjecture that \(P_{m+1} \times C_n\) has a \((3n(m+1) + 3, 2)\)-face and \((2n(m+1) + 4, 4)\)-face antimagic labelings when \(m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}\), \(n \geq 4\) and for \(m \) even and \(m \geq 4\) that \(P_{m+1} \times C_n\) has a \((n(m+1) + 5, 6)\)-face antimagic labeling when \(n \) is even and at least 4.

In [66] Baća et al. provide a detailed survey of results on face antimagic labelings and include many conjectures and open problems.

For a plane graph \(G\), Baća and Miller [89] call a bijection \(h\) from \(V(G) \cup E(G) \cup F(G)\) to \(\{1, 2, \ldots, |V(G)| + |E(G)| + |F(G)|\}\) a \(d\)-antimagic labeling of type \((1, 1, 1)\) if for every number \(s\) the set of \(s\)-sided face weights is \(W_s = \{a_s, a_s + d, a_s + 2d, \ldots, a_s + (f_s - 1)d\}\) for some integers \(a_s\) and \(d\), where \(f_s\) is the number of \(s\)-sided faces (\(W_s\) varies with \(s\)). They show that the prisms \(C_n \times P_2\) \((n \geq 3)\) have a 1-antimagic labeling of type \((1, 1, 1)\) and that for \(n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}\), \(C_n \times P_2\) have a \(d\)-antimagic labeling of type \((1, 1, 1)\) for \(d = 2, 3, 4, 6\). They conjecture that for all \(n \geq 3\), \(C_n \times P_2\) have a \(d\)-antimagic labeling of type \((1, 1, 1)\) for \(d = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\). This conjecture has been proved for the case \(d = 3\) and \(n \neq 4\) by Baća, Miller, and Ryan [90] (the case \(d = 3\) and \(n = 4\) is open). The cases for \(d = 2, 4, 5\), and 6 were done by Lim, Slamin, Baća, and Miller [518]. Baća, Lin, and Miller [81] prove: for \(m, n > 8\), \(P_m \times P_n\) has no \(d\)-antimagic edge labeling of type \((1, 1, 1)\) with \(d \geq 9\); for \(m \geq 2, n \geq 2\), and \((m, n) \neq (2, 2), P_m \times P_n\) has \(d\)-antimagic labelings of type \((1, 1, 1)\) for \(d = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6\). They conjecture the same is true for \(d = 5\).

Baća, Miller, and Ryan [90] also prove that for \(n \geq 4\) the antiprism on \(2n\) vertices has a \(d\)-antimagic labeling of type \((1, 1, 1)\) for \(d = 1, 2, 4\). They conjecture the
result holds for \( d = 3, 5, \) and 6 as well. Lin, Ahmad, Miller, Sugeng and Bača [515] did the cases that \( d = 7 \) for \( n \geq 3 \) and \( d = 12 \) for \( n \geq 11 \). Sugeng, Miller, Lin, and Bača [747] did the cases: \( d = 7, 8, 9, 10 \) for \( n \geq 5 \); \( d = 15 \) for \( n \geq 6 \); \( d = 18 \) for \( n \geq 7 \); \( d = 12, 14, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 30, 36 \) for \( n \) odd and \( n \geq 7 \); \( d = 16, 26 \) for \( n \) odd and \( n \geq 9 \).

Bača, Jendral, Miller, and Ryan [78] prove: for \( n \) even, \( n \geq 6 \), the generalized Petersen graph \( P(n, 2) \) has a 1-antimagic labeling of type \((1, 1, 1)\); for \( n \) even, \( n \geq 6 \), \( n \neq 10 \), and \( d = 2 \) or 3, \( P(n, 2) \) has a \( d \)-antimagic labeling of type \((1, 1, 1)\); and for \( n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \), \( n \geq 8 \) and \( d = 6 \) or 9, \( P(n, 2) \) has a \( d \)-antimagic labeling of type \((1, 1, 1)\). They conjecture that there is an \( d \)-antimagic labeling for \( P(n, 2) \) when \( n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \), \( n \geq 6 \), and \( d = 6 \) or 9.

Bača, Baskoro, and Miller [68] have proved that hexagonal planar honeycomb graphs with an even number of columns have 2-antimagic and 4-antimagic labelings of type \((1, 1, 1)\). They conjecture that these honeycombs also have \( d \)-antimagic labelings of type \((1, 1, 1)\) for \( d = 3 \) and 5. They pose the odd number of columns case for \( 1 \leq d \leq 5 \) as an open problem. Bača, Baskoro, and Miller [69] give \( d \)-antimagic labelings of a special class of plane graphs with 3-sided internal faces for \( d = 0, 2, \) and 4.

Kathiresan and Ganesan [402] define a class of plane graphs denoted by \( P_a^b \) \((a \geq 3, b \geq 2)\) as the graph obtained by starting with vertices \( v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_a \) and for each \( i = 1, 2 \ldots, a - 1 \) joining \( v_i \) and \( v_{i+1} \) with \( b \) internally disjoint paths of length \( i + 1 \). They prove that \( P_a^b \) has \( d \)-antimagic labelings of type \((1, 1, 1)\) for \( d = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \) and 6. Lin and Sugeng [519] prove that \( P_a^b \) has a \( d \)-antimagic labeling of type \((1, 1, 1)\) for \( d = 5, 7a - 2, a + 1, a - 3, a - 7, a + 5, a - 4, a + 2, 2a - 3, 2a - 1, a - 1, 3a - 3, a + 3, 2a + 1, 2a + 3, 3a + 1, 4a - 1, 4a - 3, 5a - 3, 3a - 1, 6a - 5, 6a - 7, 7a - 7, \) and \( 5a - 5 \). Similarly, Bača, Baskoro, and Cholily [64] define a class of plane graphs denoted by \( C_a^b \) as the graph obtained by starting with vertices \( v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_a \) and for each \( i = 1, 2 \ldots, a \) joining \( v_i \) and \( v_{i+1} \) with \( b \) internally disjoint paths of length \( i + 1 \) (subscripts are taken modulo \( a \)). In [64] and [65] they prove that for \( a \geq 3 \) and \( b \geq 2 \), \( C_a^b \) has a \( d \)-antimagic labeling of type \((1, 1, 1)\) for \( d = 0, 1, 2, 3, a + 1, a - 1, a + 2, \) and \( a - 2 \).

Sonntag [733] has extended the notion of antimagic labelings to hypergraphs. He shows that certain classes of cacti, cycle, and wheel hypergraphs have antimagic labelings. In [86] Bača et al. survey results on antimagic, edge-magic total, and vertex-magic total labelings.

Figueras-Centeno, Ichishima, and Muntaner-Batle [274] have introduced multiplicative analogs of magic and antimagic labelings. They define a graph \( G \) of size \( q \) to be \( product \ magic \) if there is a labeling from \( E(G) \) onto \( \{1, 2, \ldots, q\} \) such that, at each vertex \( v \), the product of the labels on the edges incident with \( v \) is the same. They call a graph \( G \) of size \( q \) \( product \ antimagic \) if there is a labeling \( f \) from \( E(G) \) onto \( \{1, 2, \ldots, q\} \) such that the products of the labels on the edges incident at each vertex \( v \) are distinct. They prove: a graph of size \( q \) is product magic if and only if \( q \leq 1 \) (that is, if and only if it is \( K_2, \overline{K_n} \) or \( K_2 \cup \overline{K_n} \)); \( P_n (n \geq 4) \) is product antimagic; every 2-regular graph is product antimagic; and, if \( G \) is product antimagic, then so are \( G + K_1 \) and \( G \odot \overline{K_n} \). They conjecture that a connected graph of size \( q \) is product antimagic if and only if \( q \geq 3 \). They also define a
graph $G$ with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges to be product edge-magic if there is a labeling $f$ from $V(G) \cup E(G)$ onto $\{1, 2, \ldots, p+q\}$ such that $f(u) \cdot f(v) \cdot f(uv)$ is a constant for all edges $uv$ and product edge-antimagic if there is a labeling $f$ from $V(G) \cup E(G)$ onto $\{1, 2, \ldots, p+q\}$ such that for all edges $uv$ the products $f(u) \cdot f(v) \cdot f(uv)$ are distinct. They prove $K_2 \cup \overline{K}_n$ is product edge-magic, a graph of size $q$ without isolated vertices is product edge-magic if and only if $q \leq 1$ and every graph other than $K_2$ and $K_2 \cup \overline{K}_n$ is product edge-antimagic.

In the table following we use the abbreviations

- **A** antimagic labeling
- **(a, d)**-VAT $(a, d)$-vertex-antimagic total labeling
- **(a, d)**-SVAT super $(a, d)$-vertex-antimagic total labeling
- **(a, d)**-SEAT super edge $(a, d)$-antimagic total labeling
- **(a, d)**-EAV $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic vertex labeling
- **(a, d)**-EAT $(a, d)$-edge-antimagic total labeling
- **(a, d)**-VAE $(a, d)$-antimagic labeling
- **(a, d)**-FA $(a, d)$-face antimagic labeling
- **d-AT** $d$-antimagic labeling of type $(1, 1, 1)$.

A question mark following an abbreviation indicates that the graph is conjectured to have the corresponding property. The table was prepared by Petr Kovář and Tereza Kovářová and updated by J. Gallian in 2007.
Table 10: **Summary of Antimagic Labelings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Labeling</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$P_n$</td>
<td>$(a,d)$-VAT</td>
<td>wide variety of $a$ and $d$ [72]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n$</td>
<td>$(a,d)$-SVAT</td>
<td>iff $d = 3$, $d = 2$, $n \geq 3$ odd or $d = 3$, $n \geq 3$ [746]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>$(a,d)$-VAT</td>
<td>wide variety of $a$ and $d$ [71]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>$(a,d)$-SVAT</td>
<td>iff $d = 0$, 2 and $n$ odd or $d = 1$ [746]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generalized Petersen graph $P(n,k)$</td>
<td>$(a,d)$-VAT</td>
<td>[73]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generalized Petersen graph $P(n,k)$</td>
<td>$(a,1)$-VAT</td>
<td>$n \geq 3$, $1 \leq k \leq n/2$ [747]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prisms $C_n \times P_2$</td>
<td>$(a,d)$-VAT</td>
<td>[73]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antiprisms</td>
<td>$(a,d)$-VAT</td>
<td>[73]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W_n$</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-VAT</td>
<td>for $n &gt; 20$ [517]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n$</td>
<td>$(3,2)$-EAV</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n$</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-EAV</td>
<td>$d &gt; 2$ [700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{2n}$</td>
<td>$(n+2,1)$-EAV</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-EAV</td>
<td>$d &gt; 1$ [83]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{2n}$</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-EAV</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{2n+1}$</td>
<td>$(n+2,1)$-EAV</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{2n+1}$</td>
<td>$(n+3,1)$-EAV</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-EAV</td>
<td>for $n &gt; 1$ [83]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{n,n}$</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-EAV</td>
<td>for $n &gt; 3$ [83]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,n}$</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-SVAT</td>
<td>$n \geq 3$ [746]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 10: Summary of Antimagic Labelings continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Labeling</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$W_n$</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-EAV</td>
<td>[83]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F_n$ (friendship graph)</td>
<td>$(a,1)$-EAV</td>
<td>iff $n = 1, 3, 4, 5, 7$ [84]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generalized Petersen graph $P(n,k)$</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-EAV</td>
<td>$d &gt; 1$ [83]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n$</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-EAT</td>
<td>$d &gt; 2$ [83]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{2n}$</td>
<td>$(6n,1)$-EAT</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(6n+2,2)$-EAT</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{2n+1}$</td>
<td>$(3n+4,2)$-EAT</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(3n+4,3)$-EAT</td>
<td>[700]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(2n+4,4)$-EAT</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(5n+4,2)$-EAT</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(3n+5,2)$-EAT</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(2n+6,4)$-EAT</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>$(2n+2,1)$-EAT</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(3n+2,1)$-EAT</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-EAT</td>
<td>$d &gt; 5$ [83]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{2n}$</td>
<td>$(4n+2,2)$-EAT</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(4n+3,2)$-EAT</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(2n+3,4)$-EAT?</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(2n+4,4)$-EAT?</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{2n+1}$</td>
<td>$(3n+4,3)$-EAT</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(3n+5,3)$-EAT</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(n+4,5)$-EAT?</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(n+5,5)$-EAT?</td>
<td>[700]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-EAT</td>
<td>$d &gt; 5$ [83]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{n,n}$</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-EAT</td>
<td>$d &gt; 5$ [83]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 10: Summary of Antimagic Labelings continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Labeling</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$W_n$</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-EAT</td>
<td>$d &gt; 4$ [83]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generalized Petersen graph $P(n,k)$</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-EAT</td>
<td>$d &gt; 4$ [83]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$((5n+5)/2,2)$-EAT</td>
<td>for $n$ odd, $n \geq 3$ and $k = 1,2$ [586]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>super $(4n+2,1)$-EAT</td>
<td>for $n \geq 3$, and $1 \leq k \leq n/2$ [586]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trees</td>
<td>$(a,1)$-EAT?</td>
<td>[83]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n$</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>for $n \geq 3$ [342]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>[342]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W_n$</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>[342]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>for $n \geq 3$ [342]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>every connected graph except $K_2$</td>
<td>A?</td>
<td>[342]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$n \geq 4$ vertices</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>[29]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta(G) \geq n-2$</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>[29]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all complete partite graphs except $K_2$</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>[29]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hershel graph (see [206])</td>
<td>not $(a,d)$-VAE</td>
<td>[154], [156]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parachutes $P_{g,b}$ (see §5.7)</td>
<td>$(a,d)$-VAE</td>
<td>for certain classes [154], [156]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prisms $C_n \times P_2$</td>
<td>$((7n+4)/2,1)$-VAE</td>
<td>$n \geq 3$, $n$ even [155], [74]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$((5n+5)/2,2)$-VAE</td>
<td>$n \geq 3$, $n$ odd [155], [74]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$((3n+6)/2,3)$-VAE</td>
<td>$n \geq 3$, $n$ even [74]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$((n+7)/2,4)$-VAE?</td>
<td>$n \geq 7$, [156], [74]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 10: Summary of Antimagic Labelings continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Labeling</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>generalized Petersen graph $P(n, 2)$</td>
<td>$((3n + 6)/2, 3)$-VAE</td>
<td>$n \geq 8, n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ [76]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>not $(a, d)$-VAE</td>
<td>$n$ even [158]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n^+$ (see §2.2)</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SEAT</td>
<td>variety of cases [55], [92]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n \times P_2$ (ladders)</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SEAT</td>
<td>$n$ odd, $d \leq 2$ [745]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SEAT?</td>
<td>$n$ even, $d = 1$ [745]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$d = 0, 2, n$ even [745]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \times P_2$</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SEAT</td>
<td>iff $d \leq 3$ $n$ odd [745]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or $d = 1$, $n \geq 4$ even [745]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m \times P_n$</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SEAT?</td>
<td>$m \geq 4$ even, $n \geq 3$, $d = 0, 2$ [745]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,n}$</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SAT</td>
<td>iff $d &lt; 3$, $n = 1, 2$ [748]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caterpillars</td>
<td>$(a, 1)$-SEAT</td>
<td>[748]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caterpillars</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-EAT</td>
<td>$d \leq 3$ [748]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caterpillars</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SEMT</td>
<td>only if $d \leq 3$ [748]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{2n+1}$</td>
<td>not $(n + 2, 1)$-VAE</td>
<td>$n$ even [158]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{2n}$</td>
<td>not $(a, d)$-VAE</td>
<td>[158]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{2n+1}$</td>
<td>$(n, 1)$-VAE</td>
<td>[158]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stars</td>
<td>not $(a, d)$-VAE</td>
<td>[158]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_3^{(k)}, C_4^{(k)}$</td>
<td>not $(a, d)$-VAE</td>
<td>[158]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 10: **Summary of Antimagic Labelings continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Labeling</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$K_{n,n+2}$</td>
<td>$\left(\frac{n+1}{2}(n^2-1), n + 1\right)$</td>
<td>$n \geq 3, n$ odd [158]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{3,3}$</td>
<td>not $(a, d)$-VAE</td>
<td>[158]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_4$</td>
<td>not $(a, d)$-VAE</td>
<td>[158]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petersen graph</td>
<td>not $(a, d)$-VAE</td>
<td>[158]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W_n$</td>
<td>not $(a, d)$-VAE</td>
<td>$n &gt; 3$ [517]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antiprism on $2n$</td>
<td>$6n + 3, 2$-VAE</td>
<td>$n \geq 3, n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ [58]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertices (see §5.7)</td>
<td>$(4n + 4, 4)$-VAE</td>
<td>$n \geq 3, n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ [58]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(2n + 5, 6)$-VAE?</td>
<td>$n \geq 4$ [58]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(6n + 3, 2)$-VAE?</td>
<td>$n \geq 6, n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ [58]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(4n + 4, 4)$-VAE?</td>
<td>$n \geq 6, n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ [58]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Q_n^m$ (see §5.7)</td>
<td>$7n(m+1)/2 + 2, 1$-FA</td>
<td>$m \geq 3, n \geq 3, m$ odd [88]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$7n(m+1)/2 + 2, 1$-FA</td>
<td>$m \geq 4, n \geq 4, m, n$ even [88]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(5n(m+1) + 5)/2, 2$-FA?</td>
<td>$m \geq 2, n \geq 3, m$ even, $n$ odd [88]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(n(m+1) + 7)/2, 4$-FA?</td>
<td>$m \geq 2, n \geq 3, m$ even, $n$ odd [88]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(3n(m+1))/2 + 3, 3$-FA?</td>
<td>$m &gt; 1, n &gt; 4, n$ even [88]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(3n(m+1))/2 + 3, 3$-FA?</td>
<td>$m &gt; 1, n &gt; 3, m$ odd, $n$ odd [88]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \times P_2$</td>
<td>$6n + 3, 2$-FA</td>
<td>$n \geq 4, n$ even [59]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(4n + 4, 4)$-FA</td>
<td>$n \geq 4, n$ even [59]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(2n + 5, 6)$-FA?</td>
<td>[59]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{m+1} \times C_n$</td>
<td>$(3n(m+1) + 3, 2)$-FA</td>
<td>$n \geq 4, n$ even and [80]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(3n(m+1) + 3, 2)$-FA</td>
<td>$m \geq 3, m \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(2n(m+1) + 4, 4)$-FA</td>
<td>$n \geq 4, n$ even and [80]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(3n(m+1) + 3, 2)$-FA?</td>
<td>$m \geq 3, m$ odd [80],</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(2n(m+1) + 4, 4)$-FA?</td>
<td>or $n \geq 6, n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(n(m+1) + 5, 6)$-FA?</td>
<td>$m \geq 4, m$ even</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(3n(m+1) + 3, 2)$-FA?</td>
<td>$m \geq 4, n \geq 4, m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$[80]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(2n(m+1) + 4, 4)$-FA?</td>
<td>$m \geq 4, n \geq 4, m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$[80]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(n(m+1) + 5, 6)$-FA?</td>
<td>$n \geq 4, n$ even [80]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 10: **Summary of Antimagic Labelings continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Labeling</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \times P_2$</td>
<td>1-AT</td>
<td>[89]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$d$-AT</td>
<td>$d = 2, 3, 4$ and $6$ [89] for $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$d$-AT</td>
<td>$d = 2, 4, 5, 6$ for $n \geq 3$ [518]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$d$-AT</td>
<td>$d = 3$ for $n \geq 5$ [90]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_m \times P_n$</td>
<td>5-AT?</td>
<td>[518]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not $d$-AT</td>
<td>$m, n &gt; 8, d \geq 9$ [518]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antiprism on $2n$ vertices</td>
<td>$d$-AT</td>
<td>$d = 1, 2$ and $4$ for $n \geq 4$ [90]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$d$-AT?</td>
<td>$d = 3, 5$ and $6$ for $n \geq 4$ [90]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M^m_n$ (Möbius grids)</td>
<td>$d$-AT</td>
<td>$n \geq 3$ odd, $d = 0, 1, 2, 4$ [82]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$d = 7, n \geq 3$ [515]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$d = 12, n \geq 11$ [515]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$d = 7, 8, 9, 10, n \geq 5$ [747]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$d = 15, n \geq 6$ [747]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$d = 18 n \geq 7$ [747]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P(n, 2)$</td>
<td>$d$-AT</td>
<td>$d = 1; d = 2, 3, n \geq 6, n \neq 10$ [78]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P(4n, 2)$</td>
<td>$d$-AT</td>
<td>$d = 6, 9, n \geq 2, n \neq 10$ [78]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P(4n + 2, 2)$</td>
<td>$d$-AT?</td>
<td>$d = 6, 9, n \geq 1, n \neq 10$ [78]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honeycomb graphs with even number of columns</td>
<td>$d$-AT</td>
<td>$d = 2, 4$ [68]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$d$-AT?</td>
<td>$d = 3, 5$ [68]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \times P_2$</td>
<td>$d$-AT</td>
<td>$d = 1, 2, 4, 5, 6$ [518], [89]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \times P_2$</td>
<td>3-AT</td>
<td>$n \neq 4$ [90]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 10: Summary of Antimagic Labelings continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Labeling</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$P_m \times P_n$</td>
<td>not $d$-AT</td>
<td>$m, n, d \geq 9$, [81]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_m \times P_n$</td>
<td>$d$-AT</td>
<td>$d = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6; m, n \geq 2$, $(m, n) \neq (2, 2)$ [81]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_m \times P_n$</td>
<td>5-AT</td>
<td>$m, n \geq 2$, $(m, n) \neq (2, 2)$ [81]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F_n$ (friendship graphs)</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SEAT</td>
<td>$d = 0, 1, 2$ [84]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SAT</td>
<td>only if $d &lt; 3$ [84]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_n$ ($n \geq 2$) (fans)</td>
<td>$(a, d)$ SEAT</td>
<td>only if $d &lt; 3$ [84]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SEAT</td>
<td>$2 \leq n \leq 6, d = 0, 1, 2$ [84]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W_n$</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SEAT</td>
<td>iff $d = 1, n \not\equiv 1$ (mod 4) [84]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$ ($n \geq 3$)</td>
<td>$(a, d)$ SEAT</td>
<td>iff $d = 0, n = 3$ [84]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$d = 1, n \geq 3$ [84]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$d = 2, n = 3$ [84]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{n,n}$</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-EAT</td>
<td>iff $d = 1, n \geq 2$ [84]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trees</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SEAT</td>
<td>only if $d \leq 3$ [84]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n$ ($n &gt; 1$)</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SEAT</td>
<td>iff $d \leq 3$ [85]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$mK_n$</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SEAT</td>
<td>iff $d \in {0, 2}, n \in {2, 3}, m \geq 3$ odd [63]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$d = 1, m, n \geq 2$ [63]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$d = 3$ or $5, n = 2, m \geq 2$ [63]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$d = 4, n = 2, m \geq 3$ odd [63]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SEAT</td>
<td>iff $d = 0$ or $2$, $n$ odd [85]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P(m, n)$</td>
<td>$(a, d)$-SEAT</td>
<td>$d = 1$ [71]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>many cases [71]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Miscellaneous Labelings

6.1 Sum Graphs

In 1990, Harary [336] introduced the notion of a sum graph. A graph $G(V, E)$ is called a sum graph if there is a bijection $f$ from $V$ to a set of positive integers $S$ such that $xy \in E$ if and only if $f(x) + f(y) \in S$. Since the vertex with the highest label in a sum graph cannot be adjacent to any other vertex, every sum graph must contain isolated vertices. In 1991 Harary, Hentzel, and Jacobs [338] defined a real sum graph in an analogous way by allowing $S$ to be any finite set of positive real numbers. However, they proved that every real sum graph is a sum graph. Bergstrand et al. [129] defined a product graph analogous to a sum graph except that 1 is not permitted to belong to $S$. They proved that every product graph is a sum graph and vice versa.

For a connected graph $G$, let $\sigma(G)$, the sum number of $G$, denote the minimum number of isolated vertices that must be added to $G$ so that the resulting graph is a sum graph (some authors use $s(G)$ for the sum number of $G$). A labeling that makes $G$ together with $\sigma(G)$ isolated points a sum graph is called an optimal sum graph labeling. Ellingham [252] proved the conjecture of Harary [336] that $\sigma(T) = 1$ for every tree $T \neq K_1$. Smyth [725] proved that there is no graph $G$ with $e$ edges and $\sigma(G) = 1$ when $n^2/4 < e \leq n(n - 1)/2$. Smyth [726] conjectures that the disjoint union of graphs with sum number 1 has sum number 1. More generally, Kratochvil, Miller, and Nguyen [435] conjectured that $\sigma(G \cup H) \leq \sigma(G) + \sigma(H) - 1$. Hao [335] has shown that if $d_1 \leq d_2 \leq \cdots \leq d_n$ is the degree sequence of a graph $G$, then $\sigma(G) > \max(d_i - i)$ where the maximum is taken over all $i$. Bergstrand et al. [128] proved that $\sigma(K_n) = 2n - 3$. Hartsfield and Smyth [343] claimed to have proved that $\sigma(K_{m,n}) = \lceil 3m + n - 3 \rceil/2$ when $n \geq m$ but Yan and Liu [831] found counterexamples to this assertion when $m \neq n$. Pyatkin [607], Liaw, Kuo, and Chang [513], Wang and Liu [808], and He et al. [347] have shown that for $2 \leq m \leq n$, $\sigma(K_{m,n}) = \lceil \frac{n}{p} + \frac{(p+1)(m-1)}{2} \rceil$ where $p = \lceil \sqrt{\frac{2n}{m-1}} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \rceil$ is the unique integer such that $\frac{(p-1)(m-1)}{2} < n \leq \frac{(p+1)(m-1)}{2}$.

Miller et al. [561] proved that $\sigma(W_n) = \frac{n}{2} + 2$ for $n$ even and $\sigma(W_n) = n$ for $n \geq 5$ and $n$ odd (see also [763]). Miller, Ryan, and Smyth [563] proved that the complete $n$-partite graph on $n$ sets of 2 nonadjacent vertices has sum number $4n - 5$ and obtain upper and lower bounds on the complete $n$-partite graph on $n$ sets of $m$ nonadjacent vertices. Gould and Rödl [319] investigated bounds on the number of isolated points in a sum graph. A group of six undergraduate students [318] proved that $\sigma(K_n - \text{edge}) \leq 2n - 4$. The same group of six students also investigated the difference between the largest and smallest labels in a sum graph, which they called the spum. They proved spum of $K_n$ is $4n - 6$ and the spum of $C_n$ is at most $4n - 10$. Kratochvil, Miller, and Nguyen [435] have proved that every sum graph on $n$ vertices has a sum labeling such that every label is at most $4^n$.

At a conference in 2000 Miller [555] posed the following two problems: Given any graph $G$, does there exist an optimal sum graph labeling that uses the label 1; Find a class of graphs $G$ that have sum number of the order $|V(G)|^s$ for $s > 1$. (Such graphs
were shown to exist for $s = 2$ by Gould and Rödl in [319]).

In [715] Slamet, Sugeng, and Miller show how one can use sum graph labelings to distribute secret information to set $P$ of people so that only authorized subsets of $P$ can reconstruct the secret.

Chang [198] generalized the notion of sum graph by permitting $x = y$ in the definition of sum graph. He calls graphs that have this kind of labeling strong sum graphs and uses $i^*(G)$ to denote the minimum positive integer $m$ such that $G \cup mK_1$ is a strong sum graph. Chang proves that $i^*(K_n) = \sigma(K_n)$ for $n = 2, 3,$ and $4$ and $i^*(K_n) > \sigma(K_n)$ for $n \geq 5$. He further shows that for $n \geq 5$, $3n^{\log_2 3} > i^*(K_n) \geq 12 \lfloor n/5 \rfloor - 3$.

In 1994 Harary [337] generalized sum graphs by permitting $S$ to be any set of integers. He calls these graphs integral sum graphs. Unlike sum graphs, integral sum graphs need not have isolated vertices. Sharary [679] has shown that $C_n$ and $W_n$ are integral sum graphs for all $n \neq 4$. Chen [214] proved that trees obtained from a star by extending each edge to a path and trees all of whose vertices of degree not 2 are at least distance 4 apart are integral sum graphs. He conjectures that all trees are integral sum graphs. In [214] and [216] Chen gives methods for constructing new connected integral sum graphs from given integral sum graphs by identifying vertices. Chen [216] has shown that every graph is an induced subgraph of a connected integral sum graph. Chen [216] calls a vertex of a graph saturated if it is adjacent to every other vertex of the graph. He proves that every integral sum graph except $K_3$ has at most two saturated vertices and gives the exact structure of all integral sum graphs that have exactly two saturated vertices. Chen [216] also proves that a connected integral sum graph with $p > 1$ vertices and $q$ edges and no saturated vertices satisfies $q \leq p(3p - 2)/8 - 2$. Wu, Mao, and Le [820] proved that $mP_n$ are integral sum graphs. They also show that the conjecture of Harary [337] that the sum number of $C_n$ equals the integral sum number of $C_n$ if and only if $n \neq 3$ or 5 is false and that for $n \neq 4$ or 6 the integral sum number of $C_n$ is at most 1.

He, Wang, Mi, Shen, and Yu [345] say that a graph has a tail if the graph contains a path for which each interior vertex has degree 2 and an end vertex of degree at least 3. They prove that every tree with a tail of length at least 3 is an integral sum graph.

B. Xu [827] has shown that the following are integral sum graphs: the union of any three stars; $T \cup K_{1,n}$ for all trees $T$; $mK_3$ for all $m$; and the union of any number of integral sum trees. Xu also proved that if $2G$ and $3G$ are integral sum graphs, then so is $mG$ for all $m > 1$. Xu poses the question as to whether all disconnected forests are integral sum graphs. Nicholas and Somasundaram [589] prove that all banana trees (see Section 2.1 for the definition) and the union of any number of stars are integral sum graphs.

Liaw, Kuo, and Chang [513] proved that all caterpillars are integral sum graphs (see also [820] and [827] for some special cases of caterpillars). This shows that the assertion by Harary in [337] that $K(1, 3)$ and $S(2, 2)$ are not integral sum graphs is incorrect. They also prove that all cycles except $C_4$ are integral sum graphs and they conjecture that every tree is an integral sum graph. Singh and Santhosh show that the crowns $C_n \odot K_1$ are integral sum graphs for $n \geq 4$ [709] and that the subdivision graphs of $C_n \odot K_1$ are integral sum graphs for $n \geq 3$ [631].

The integral sum number, $\zeta(G)$, of $G$ is the minimum number of isolated vertices that
must be added to $G$ so that the resulting graph is an integral sum graph. Thus, by
definition, $G$ is a integral sum graph if and only if $\zeta(G) = 0$. Harary [337] conjectured
that $\zeta(K_n) = 2n - 3$ for $n \geq 4$. This conjecture was verified by Chen [213], by Sharary
[827], and by B. Xu [827]. Yan and Liu proved: $\zeta(K_n - E(K_r)) = n - 1$ when $n \geq 6$, $n \equiv 0$
(mod 3) and $r = 2n/3 - 1$ [832]; $\zeta(K_{m,n}) = 2m - 1$ for $m \geq 2$ [832]; $\zeta(K_n - \text{edge}) = 2n - 4$
for $n \geq 4$ [832], [827]; if $n \geq 5$ and $n - 3 \geq r$, then $\zeta(K_n - E(K_r)) \geq n - 1$ [832]; if
$\lceil 2n/3 \rceil - 1 > r \geq 2$, then $\zeta(K_n - E(K_r)) \geq 2n - r - 2$ [832]; and if $2 \leq m < n,$
and $n = (i + 1)(im - i + 2)/2$, then $\sigma(K_{m,n}) = \zeta(K_{m,n}) = (m - 1)(i + 1) + 1$ while if
$(i + 1)(im - i + 2)/2 < n < (i + 2)((i + 1)m - i + 1)/2$, then $\sigma(K_{m,n}) = \zeta(K_{m,n}) =
\lceil \lceil (m - 1)(i + 1)(i + 2) + 2n)/2(i + 2) \rceil \rceil$ [832].

Nagamochi, Miller, and Slamin [579] have determined upper and lower bounds on
the sum number a graph. For most graphs $G(V,E)$ they show that $\sigma(G) = \Omega(|E|)$. He et al. [346] investigated
$\zeta(K_n - E(K_r))$ where $n \geq 5$ and $r \geq 2$. They proved
that $\zeta(K_n - E(K_r)) = 0$ when $r = n$ or $n - 1$; $\zeta(K_n - E(K_r)) = n - 2$ when $r =
n - 2$; $\zeta(K_n - E(K_r)) = n - 1$ when $n - 3 \geq r \geq \lceil 2n/3 \rceil - 1$; $\zeta(K_n - E(K_r)) = 3n - 2r - 4$
when $\lceil 2n/3 \rceil - 1 > r \geq n/2$; $\zeta(K_n - E(K_r)) = 2n - 4$ when $\lceil 2n/3 \rceil - 1 \geq n/2 > r \geq 2$.
Moreover, they prove that for $n \geq 5$, $r \geq 2$, and $r \neq n - 1$, then $\sigma(K_n - E(K_r)) =
\zeta(K_n - E(K_r))$. Dou and Gao [247] prove that for $n \geq 3$, the fan $F_n$ is an integral sum
graph, $\rho(F_4) = 1, \rho(F_n) = 2$ for $n \neq 4$, and $\sigma(F_4) = 2, \sigma(F_n) = 3$ for $n = 3$ or $n \geq 6$ and
$n$ even, and $\sigma(F_n) = 4$ for $n \geq 6$ and $n$ odd.

Chen [213] has given some properties of integral sum labelings of graphs $G$ with
$\Delta(G) < |V(G)| - 1$ whereas Nicholas, Somasundaram, and Vilfred [590] provided some
general properties of connected integral sum graphs $G$ with $\Delta(G) = |V(G)| - 1$. Vilfred
and Florida [795] defined and investigated properties of maximal integral sum graphs.
Nicholas, Somasundaram, and Vilfred [590] have shown that connected integral sum
graphs $G$ other than $K_3$ with the property that $G$ has exactly two vertices of maximum
degree are unique and that a connected integral sum graph $G$ other than $K_3$ can have at most two vertices with degree $|V(G)| - 1$ (see also [797]).

Vilfred and Florida [794] have examined one-point unions of pairs of small complete
graphs. They show that the one-point union of $K_3$ and $K_2$ and the one-point union of
$K_3$ and $K_3$ are integral sum graphs whereas the one-point union of $K_4$ and $K_2$ and the
one-point union of $K_4$ and $K_3$ are not integral sum graphs.

Vilfred and Nicholas [798] have shown that the following graphs are integral sum
graphs: banana trees, the union of any number of stars, fans $P_n + K_1$ ($n \geq 2$), Dutch
windmills $K_3^{(m)}$, and the graph obtained by starting with any finite number of integral
sum graphs $G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_n$ and any collections of $n$ vertices with $v_i \in G_i$ and creating a
graph by identifying $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n$. The same authors also [799] proved that $G + v$ where
$G$ is a union of stars is an integral sum graph.

Melnikov and Pyatkin [552] have shown that every 2-regular graph except $C_4$ is an
integral sum graph and that for every positive integer $r$ there exists an $r$-regular integral
sum graph. They also show that the cube is not an integral sum graph. For any integral
sum graph $G$, Melnikov and Pyatkin define the integral radius of $G$ as the smallest natural
number $r(G)$ that has all its vertex labels in the interval $[-r(G), r(G)]$. For the family
of all integral sum graphs of order $n$ they use $r(n)$ to denote maximum integral radius among all members of the family. Two questions they raise are: Is there a constant $C$ such that $r(n) \leq Cn$; and for $n > 2$, is $r(n)$ equal to the $(n - 2)$th prime?

The concepts of sum number and integral sum number have been extended to hypergraphs. Sonntag and Teichert [735] prove that every hypertree (i.e., every connected, non-trivial, cycle-free hypergraph) has sum number 1 provided that a certain cardinality condition for the number of edges is fulfilled. In [736] the same authors prove that for $d \geq 3$ every $d$-uniform hypertree is an integral sum graph and that for $n \geq d + 2$ the sum number of the complete $d$-uniform hypergraph on $n$ vertices is $d(n - d) + 1$. They also prove that the integral sum number for the complete $d$-uniform hypergraph on $n$ vertices is 0 when $d = n$ or $n - 1$ and is between $(d - 1)(n - d - 1)$ and $d(n - d) + 1$ for $d \leq n - 2$. They conjecture that for $d \leq n - 2$ the sum number and the integral sum number of the complete $d$-uniform hypergraph are equal. Teichert [770] proves that hypercycles have sum number 1 when each edge has cardinality at least 3 and that hyperwheels have sum number 1 under certain restrictions for the edge cardinalities.

A hypercycle $C_n = (\mathcal{V}_n, \mathcal{E}_n)$ has $\mathcal{V}_n = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \{v_i^1, v_i^2, \ldots, v_{d_i}^i\}$, $\mathcal{E}_n = \{e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n\}$ with $e_i = \{v_i^1, \ldots, v_{d_i}^i, v_{d_i+1}^i = v_1^i\}$ where $i + 1$ is taken modulo $n$. A hyperwheel $W_n = (\mathcal{V}_n', \mathcal{E}_n')$ has $\mathcal{V}_n' = \mathcal{V}_n \cup \{c\} \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \{v_2^{n+i}, \ldots, v_{d_i}^{n+i+1}\}$, $\mathcal{E}_n' = \mathcal{E}_n \cup \{e_{n+1}, \ldots, e_{2n}\}$ with $e_{n+i} = \{v_1^{n+i} = c, v_2^{n+i}, \ldots, v_{d_{n+i-1}}^{n+i}, v_{d_{n+i}}^{n+i} = v_1^i\}$.

Teichert [769] determined an upper bound for the sum number of the $d$-partite complete hypergraph $K^d_{n_1, \ldots, n_d}$. In [771] Teichert defines the strong hypercycle $C^d_n$ to be the $d$-uniform hypergraph with the same vertices as $C_n$ where any $d$ consecutive vertices of $C_n$ form an edge of $C^d_n$. He proves that for $n \geq 2d + 1 \geq 5$, $\sigma(C^d_n) = d$ and for $d \geq 2$, $\sigma(C^d_{d+1}) = d$. He also shows that $\sigma(C^d_3) = 3$; $\sigma(C^d_4) = 2$, and he conjectures that $\sigma(C^d_n) < d$ for $d \geq 4$ and $d + 2 \leq n \leq 2d$

In [592] Nicholas and Vilfred define the edge reduced sum number of a graph as the minimum number of edges whose removal from the graph results in a sum graph. They show that for $K_n$, $n \geq 3$, this number is $(n(n - 1)/2 + [n/2])/2$. They ask for a characterization of graphs for which the edge reduced sum number is the same as its sum number. They conjecture that an integral sum graph of order $p$ and size $q$ exists if and only if $q \leq 3(p^2 - 1)/8 - [(p - 1)/4]$ when $p$ is odd and $q \leq 3(3p - 2)/8$ when $p$ is even. They also define the edge reduced integral sum number in an analogous way and conjecture that for $K_n$ this number is $(n - 1)(n - 3)/8 + [(n - 1)/4]$ when $n$ is odd and $(n(n - 2)/8$ when $n$ is even.

For certain graphs $G$ Vilfred and Florida [793] investigated the relationships among $\sigma(G), \zeta(G), \chi(G)$, and $\chi'(G)$ where $\chi(G)$ is the chromatic number of $G$ and $\chi'(G)$ is the edge chromatic number of $G$. They prove: $\sigma(C_4) = \zeta(C_4) > \chi(C_4) = \chi'(C_4)$; for $n \geq 3$, $\zeta(C_{2n}) < \sigma(C_{2n}) = \chi(C_{2n}) = \chi'(C_{2n})$; $\zeta(C_{2n+1}) < \sigma(C_{2n+1}) < \chi(C_{2n+1}) = \chi'(C_{2n+1})$; for $n \geq 4$, $\chi'(K_n) \leq \chi(K_n) < \zeta(K_n) = \sigma(K_n)$; and for $n \geq 2$, $\chi(P_n \times P_2) < \chi'(P_n \times P_2) = \zeta(P_n \times P_2) = \sigma(P_n \times P_2)$.

Alon and Scheinermann [30] generalized sum graphs by replacing the condition $f(x) + f(y) \in S$ with $g(f(x), f(y)) \in S$ where $g$ is an arbitrary symmetric polynomial. They called a graph with this property a $g$-graph and proved that for a given symmetric poly-
nomial $g$ not all graphs are $g$-graphs. On the other hand, for every symmetric polynomial $g$ and every graph $G$ there is some vertex labeling so that $G$ together with at most $|E(G)|$ isolated vertices is a $g$-graph.

Boland, Laskar, Turner, and Domke [161] investigated a modular version of sum graphs. They call a graph $G(V,E)$ a mod sum graph (MSG) if there exists a positive integer $n$ and an injective labeling from $V$ to $\{1,2,\ldots,n-1\}$ such that $xy \in E$ if and only if $(f(x)+f(y)) \mod n = f(z)$ for some vertex $z$. Obviously, all sum graphs are mod sum graphs. However, not all mod sum graphs are sum graphs. Boland et al. [161] have shown the following graphs are MSG: all trees on 3 or more vertices; all cycles on 4 or more vertices; and $K_{2,n}$. They further proved that $K_p$ ($p \geq 2$) is not MSG (see also [313]) and that $W_4$ is MSG. They conjecture that $W_p$ is MSG for $p \geq 4$. This conjecture was refuted by Sutton, Miller, Ryan, and Slamin [764] who proved that for $n \neq 4$, $W_n$ is not MSG (the case where $n$ is prime had been proved in 1994 by Ghoshal et al. [313]). In the same paper Sutton et al. also showed that for $n \geq 3$, $K_{n,n}$ is not MSG. Ghoshal, Laskar, Pillone, and Fricke [313] proved that every connected graph is an induced subgraph of a connected MSG graph and any graph with $n$ vertices and at least two vertices of degree $n-1$ is not MSG.

Sutton et al. define the mod sum number, $\rho(G)$, of a connected graph $G$ to be the least integer $r$ such that $G + \overline{K_r}$ is MSG. Sutton and Miller [762] define the cocktail party graph $H_{m,n}$, $m,n \geq 2$, as the graph with a vertex set $V = \{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_{mn}\}$ partitioned into $n$ independent sets $V = \{I_1, I_2, \ldots, I_n\}$ each of size $m$ such that $v_iv_j \in E$ for all $i,j \in \{1,2,\ldots, mn\}$ where $i \in I_p$, $j \in I_q$, $p \neq q$. The graphs $H_{m,n}$ can be used to model relational database management systems (see [760]). Sutton and Miller prove that $H_{m,n}$ is not MSG for $n > m \geq 3$ and $\rho(K_n) = n$ for $n \geq 4$. In [761] Sutton, Draganova, and Miller prove that for $n$ odd and $n \geq 5$, $\rho(W_n) = n$ and when $n$ is even, $\rho(W_n) = 2$.

Wallace [800] has proved that $K_{m,n}$ is MSG when $n$ is even and $n \geq 2m$ or when $n$ is odd and $n \geq 3m - 3$ and that $\rho(K_{m,n}) = m$ when $3 \leq m \leq n \leq 2m$. He also proves that the complete $m$-partite $K_{n_1,n_2,\ldots,n_m}$ is not MSG when there exist $n_i$ and $n_j$ such that $n_i < n_j < 2n_i$. He poses the following conjectures: $\rho(K_{m,n}) = n$ when $3m - 3 > n \geq m \geq 3$; if $K_{n_1,n_2,\ldots,n_m}$ where $n_1 > n_2 > \ldots > n_m$, is not MSG then $(m-1)n_m \leq \rho(K_{n_1,n_2,\ldots,n_m}) \leq (m-1)n_1$; if $G$ has $n$ vertices then $\rho(G) \leq n$; determining the mod sum number of a graph is $NP$-complete (Sutton has observed that Wallace probably meant to say ‘$NP$-hard’). Miller [555] has asked if it is possible for the mod sum number of a graph $G$ be of the order $|V(G)|^2$.

In a sum graph $G$, a vertex $w$ is called a working vertex if there is an edge $uw$ in $G$ such that $w = u + v$. If $G = H \cup \overline{H}$, has a sum labeling such that $H$ has no working vertex the labeling is called an exclusive sum labeling of $H$ with respect $G$. The exclusive sum number, $\epsilon(H)$, of a graph $H$ is the smallest integer $r$ such that $G \cup \overline{K_r}$ has an exclusive sum labeling. The exclusive sum number is known in the following cases (see [564] and [562]): for $n \geq 3$, $\epsilon(P_n) = 2$; for $n \geq 3$, $\epsilon(C_n) = 3$; for $n \geq 3$, $\epsilon(K_n) = 2n - 3$; for $n \geq 4$, $\epsilon(f_n) = n$ (fan of order $n + 1$); for $n \geq 4$, $\epsilon(W_n) = n$; $\epsilon(C_3^{(n)}) = 2n$ (friendship graph—see §2.2); $m \geq 2$, $n \geq 2$, $\epsilon(K_{m,n}) = m + n - 1$; for $n \geq 2$, $S_n = n$ (star of order $n + 1$); $\epsilon(S_{m,n}) = \max\{m,n\}$ (double star); $H_{2,n} = 4n - 5$ (cocktail party graph);
and $\epsilon(\text{caterpillar } G) = \Delta(G)$. Vilfred and Florida [796] proved that $\epsilon(P_3 \times P_3) = 4$ and $\epsilon(P_n \times P_2) = 3$.

If $\epsilon(G) = \Delta(G)$, then $G$ is said to be a $\Delta$-optimum summable graph. An exclusive sum labeling of a graph $G$ using $\Delta(G)$ isolates is called a $\Delta$-optimum exclusive sum labeling of $G$. Tuga, Miller, Ryan, and Ryjáček [781] show some families of trees that are $\Delta$-optimum summable and some that are not. They prove that if $G$ is a tree that has at least one vertex that has two or more neighbors that are not leaves then $\epsilon(G) = \Delta(G)$.

Grimaldi [330] has investigated labeling the vertices of a graph $G(V, E)$ with $n$ vertices with distinct elements of the ring $Z_n$ so that $xy \in E$ whenever $(x + y)^{-1}$ exists in $Z_n$.

In his 2001 Ph. D. thesis Sutton [760] introduced two methods of graph labelings with applications to storage and manipulation of relational database links specifically in mind. He calls a graph $G = (V_p \cup V_i, E)$ a sum* graph of $G_p = (V_p, E_p)$ if there is an injective labeling $\lambda$ of the vertices of $G$ with non-negative integers with the property that $uv \in E_p$ if and only if $\lambda(u) + \lambda(v) = \lambda(z)$ for some vertex $z \in G$. The sum* number, $\sigma^*(G_p)$, is the minimum cardinality of a set of new vertices $V_i$ (members of $V_i$ are called incidentals) such that there exists a sum* graph of $G_p$ on the set of vertices $V_p \cup V_i$. A mod sum* graph of $G_p$ is defined in the identical fashion except the sum $\lambda(u) + \lambda(v)$ is taken modulo $n$ where the vertex labels of $G$ are restricted to $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, n-1\}$. The mod sum* number, $\rho^*(G_p)$, of a graph $G_p$ is defined in the analogous way. Sum* graphs are a generalization of sum graphs and mod sum* graphs are a generalization of mod sum graphs. Sutton shows that every graph is an induced subgraph of a connected sum* graph.

The following table summarizing what is known about sum graphs, mod sum graphs, sum* graphs and mod sum* graphs is reproduced from Sutton’s Ph. D. thesis [760]. It was updated by J. Gallian in 2006. A question mark indicates the value is unknown. The results on sum* and mod sum* graphs are found in [760]. Sutton [760] poses the following conjectures: $\rho(H_{m,n}) \leq mn$ for $m, n \geq 2$; $\sigma^*(G_p) \leq |V_p|$; and $\rho^*(G_p) \leq |V_p|$.
### Table 11: Summary of sum graph Labelings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>$\sigma(G)$</th>
<th>$\rho(G)$</th>
<th>$\sigma^*(G)$</th>
<th>$\rho^*(G)$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$K_2 = S_1$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stars, $S_n$, $n \geq 2$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trees $T_n$, $n \geq 3$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_3$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_4$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$, $n &gt; 4$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W_4$</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W_n$, $n \geq 5$, $n$ odd</td>
<td>$n$</td>
<td>$n$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W_n$, $n \geq 6$, $n$ even</td>
<td>$\frac{n}{2} + 2$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fan, $F_4$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fans, $F_n$, $n \geq 5$, $n$ odd</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fans, $F_n$, $n \geq 6$, $n$ even</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$, $n \geq 3$</td>
<td>$2n - 3$</td>
<td>$n$</td>
<td>$n - 2$</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocktail party graphs, $H_{2,n}$</td>
<td>$4n - 5$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n^{(t)}$ (see $\S$2.2)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{n,n}$</td>
<td>$\left[\frac{4n-3}{2}\right]$</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,n}$, $2nm \geq n \geq 3$</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>$n$</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,n}$, $m \geq 3n - 3$, $n \geq 3$, $m$ odd</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,n}$, $m \geq 2n$, $n \geq 3$, $m$ even</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{m,n}$, $m &lt; n$</td>
<td>$\left[(kn - k)/2 + m/(k - 1)\right]$</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k = \left[\sqrt{1 + (8m + n - 1)(n - 1)/2}\right]$</td>
<td>$2n - 3$</td>
<td>$n - 2$</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{n,n} - E(nK_2)$, $n \geq 6$</td>
<td>$2n - 3$</td>
<td>$n - 2$</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2 Prime and Vertex Prime Labelings

The notion of a prime labeling originated with Entringer and was introduced in a paper by Tout, Dabboucy, and Howalla [774]. A graph with vertex set $V$ is said to have a prime labeling if its vertices are labeled with distinct integers $1, 2, \ldots, |V|$ such that for each edge $xy$ the labels assigned to $x$ and $y$ are relatively prime. Around 1980, Entringer conjectured that all trees have a prime labeling. So far, there has been little progress towards proving this conjecture. Among the classes of trees known to have prime labelings are: paths, stars, caterpillars, complete binary trees, spiders (i.e., trees with a one vertex of degree at least 3 and with all other vertices with degree at most 2), olive trees (i.e., a rooted tree consisting of $k$ branches such that the $i$th branch is a path of length $i$), and all trees of order up to 50 (see [601], [603], [774] and [292]).

Other graphs with prime labelings include all cycles and the disjoint union of $C_{2k}$ and $C_n$ [236]. The complete graph $K_n$ does not have a prime labeling for $n \geq 4$ and $W_n$ is prime if and only if $n$ is even (see [508]).

Seoud, Diab, and Elsakhawi [644] have shown the following graphs are prime: fans; helms; flowers (see §2.2); stars; $K_{2,n}$; and $K_{3,n}$ unless $n = 3$ or 7. They also shown that $P_n + \overline{K}_m$ ($m \geq 3$) is not prime. Tout, Dabboucy, and Howalla [774] proved that $C_m \circ K_n$ is prime for all $m$ and $n$.

For $m$ and $n$ at least 3, Seoud and Youssef [649] define $S_n^{(m)}$, the $(m, n)$-gon star, as the graph obtained from the cycle $C_n$ by joining the two end vertices of the path $P_{m-2}$ to every pair of consecutive vertices of the cycle such that each of the end vertices of the path is connected to exactly one vertex of the cycle. Seoud and Youssef [649] have proved the following graphs have prime labelings: books; $S_n^{(m)}$; $C_n \circ P_m$; $P_n + \overline{K}_2$ if and only if $n = 2$ or $n$ is odd; and $C_n \circ K_1$ with a complete binary tree of order $2^k - 1$ ($k \geq 2$) attached at each pendant vertex. They also prove that every spanning subgraph of a prime graph is prime and every graph is a subgraph of a prime graph. They conjecture that all unicycle graphs have prime labelings. Seoud and Youssef [649] proved the following graphs are not prime: $C_m + C_n$; $C_n^2$ for $n \geq 4$; $P_n^2$ for $n = 6$ and for $n \geq 8$; and Möbius ladders $M_n$ for $n$ even. They also give an exact formula for the maximum number of edges in a prime graph of order $n$ and an upper bound for the chromatic number of a prime graph.

Youssef [850] has shown that helms, the union of stars $S_m \cup S_n$, and the union of cycles and stars $C_m \cup S_n$ are prime. He has also proved: $K_m \cup P_n$ is prime if and only if $m$ is at most 3 or if $m = 4$ and $n$ is odd; $K_n \circ K_1$ is prime if and only if $n \leq 7$; $K_m \cup S_n$ is prime if and only if the number of primes less than or equal to $m + n + 1$ is at least $m$; and that the complement of every prime graph with odd order at least 21 and every even order graph of order at least 16 is not prime.

Salmasian [626] has shown that every tree with $n$ vertices ($n \geq 50$) can be labeled with $n$ integers between 1 and $4n$ so that every two adjacent vertices have relatively prime labels. Pikhurko [603] has improved this by showing that for any $c > 0$ there is an $N$ such that any tree of order $n > N$ can be labeled with $n$ integers between 1 and $(1 + c)n$ so that labels of adjacent vertices are relatively prime.

Varkey and Singh (see [784]) have shown the following graphs have prime labelings:
ladders, crowns, cycles with a chord, books, one point unions of $C_n$, and $L_n + K_1$. Varkey [784] has shown that graph obtained by connecting two points with internally disjoint paths of equal length are prime. Varkey defines a twig as a graph obtained from a path by attaching exactly two pendent edges to each internal vertex of the path. He proves that twigs obtained from a path of odd length (at least 3) and lotus inside a circle (see §5.1 for the definition) graphs are prime.

Given a collection of graphs $G_1, \ldots, G_n$ and some fixed vertex $v_i$ from each $G_i$, Lee, Wui, and Yeh [508] define $Amal\{(G_i, v_i)\}$, the amalgamation of $\{(G_i, v_i)\}$, as the graph obtained by taking the union of the $G_i$ and identifying $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n$. Lee et al. [508] have shown $Amal\{(G_i, v_i)\}$ has a prime labeling when $G_i$ are paths and when $G_i$ are cycles. They also showed that the amalgamation of any number of copies of $W_n$, $n$ odd, with a common vertex is not prime. They conjecture that for any tree $T$ and $v$ from $T$, the amalgamation of two or more copies of $T$ with $v$ in common is prime. They further conjecture that the amalgamation of two or more copies of $W_n$ that share a common point is prime when $n$ is even ($n \neq 4$). Vilfred, Somasundaram, and Nicholas [790] have proved this conjecture for the case that $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ where the central vertices are identified.

Vilfred, Somasundaram, and Nicholas [790] have also proved the following: helms are prime; the grid $P_m \times P_n$ is prime when $m \leq 3$ and $n$ is a prime greater than $m$; the double cone $C_n + K_2$ is prime only for $n = 3$; the double fan $P_n \times K_2$ ($n \neq 2$) is prime if and only if $n$ is odd or $n = 2$; and every cycle with a $P_k$-chord is prime. They conjecture that the grid $P_m \times P_n$ is prime when $n$ is prime and $n > m$. This conjecture was proved by Sundaram, Ponraj, and Somasundaram [759]. In the same article they also showed that $P_n \times P_n$ is prime when $n$ is prime.

For any finite collection $\{G_i, u_iv_i\}$ of graphs $G_i$, each with a fixed edge $u_iv_i$, Carlson [194] defines the edge amalgamation $Edgeamal\{(G_i, u_iv_i)\}$ as the graph obtained by taking the union of all the $G_i$ and identifying their fixed edges. The case where all the graphs are cycles she calls generalized books. She proves that all generalized books are prime graphs. Moreover, she shows that graphs obtained by taking the union of cycles and identifying in each cycle the path $P_n$ are also prime. Carlson also proves that $C_n$-snakes are prime.

Yao, Cheng, Zhongfu, and Yao [841] have shown: a tree of order $p$ with maximum degree at least $p/2$ is prime; a tree of order $p$ with maximum degree at least $p/2$ has a vertex subdivision that is prime; if a tree $T$ has an edge $u_1u_2$ such that the two components $T_1$ and $T_2$ of $T - u_1u_2$ have the properties that $d_{T_1}(u_1) \geq |T_1|/2$ and $d_{T_2}(u_2) \geq |T_2|/2$, then $T$ is prime when $|T_1| + |T_2|$ is prime; if a tree $T$ has two edges $u_1u_2$ and $u_2u_3$ such that the three components $T_1$, $T_2$, and $T_3$ of $T - \{u_1u_2, u_2u_3\}$ have the properties that $d_{T_1}(u_1) \geq |T_1|/2$, $d_{T_2}(u_2) \geq |T_2|/2$, and $d_{T_3}(u_3) \geq |T_3|/2$, then $T$ is prime when $|T_1| + |T_2| + |T_3|$ is prime.

A dual of prime labelings has been introduced by Deretly, Lee, and Mitchem [236]. They say a graph with edge set $E$ has a vertex prime labeling if its edges can be labeled with distinct integers $1, \ldots, |E|$ such that for each vertex of degree at least 2 the greatest common divisor of the labels on its incident edges is 1. Deretly, Lee, and Mitchem show the following graphs have vertex prime labelings: forests; all connected graphs; $C_{2k} \cup C_n$; $C_{2m} \cup C_{2n} \cup C_{2k+1}$; $C_{2m} \cup C_{2n} \cup C_{2l} \cup C_k$; and $5C_{2m}$. They further prove that a
graph with exactly two components, one of which is not an odd cycle, has a vertex prime labeling and a 2-regular graph with at least two odd cycles does not have a vertex prime labeling. They conjecture that a 2-regular graph has a vertex prime labeling if and only if it does not have two odd cycles. Let $G = \bigcup_{i=1}^{t} C_{2n_i}$ and $N = \sum_{i=1}^{t} n_i$. In [163] Borosh, Hensley and Hobbs proved that there is a positive constant $n_0$ such that the conjecture of Deretsky et al. is true for the following cases: $G$ is the disjoint union of at most seven cycles; $G$ is a union of cycles all of the same even length 2$n$ where $n \leq 150,000$ or where $n \geq n_0$; $n_i \geq (\log N)^{4 \log \log \log n}$ for all $i = 1, \ldots, t$; and when each $C_{2n_i}$ is repeated at most $n_i$ times. They end their paper with a discussion of graphs whose components are all even cycles, and of graphs with some components that are not cycles and some components that are odd cycles.

The table following summarizes the state of knowledge about prime labelings. In the table:

P means prime labeling exists
VP means vertex prime labeling exists.

A question mark following an abbreviation indicates that the graph is conjectured to have the corresponding property.
Table 12: **Summary of Prime Labelings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$P_n$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[292]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stars</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[292]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caterpillars</td>
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<td>complete binary trees</td>
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<td>[292]</td>
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<tr>
<td>spiders</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[292]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trees</td>
<td>P?</td>
<td>[508]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[236]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \cup C_{2m}$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[236]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>iff $n \leq 3$ [508]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W_n$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>iff $n$ is even [508]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helms</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[644], [850], [790]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fans</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[644]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flowers</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[644]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{2,n}$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[644]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{3,n}$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>$n \neq 3, 7$ [644]</td>
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<td>$P_n + \overline{K_m}$</td>
<td>not P</td>
<td>$n \geq 3$ [644]</td>
</tr>
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<td>$P_n + \overline{K_2}$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>iff $n = 2$ or $n$ is odd [644]</td>
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</table>
Table 12: Summary of Prime Labelings continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>books</td>
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<td>[649]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \odot P_m$</td>
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<td>[649]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicyclic graphs</td>
<td>P?</td>
<td>[649]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m + C_n$</td>
<td>not P</td>
<td>[649]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C^2_n$</td>
<td>not P</td>
<td>$n \geq 4$ [649]</td>
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<tr>
<td>$P^2_n$</td>
<td>not P</td>
<td>$n \geq 6, n \neq 7$ [649]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M_n$ (Möbius ladders)</td>
<td>not P</td>
<td>$n$ even [649]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_m \cup S_n$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[850]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m \cup S_n$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[850]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_m \cup S_n$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>iff $m \leq 3$ or $m = 4, n$ odd [850]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_n \cup K_1$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>iff $n \leq 7$ [850]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n \times P_2$ (ladders)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[784]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_m \times P_n$ (grids)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>$m \leq 3, m &gt; n, n$ prime [790]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \odot K_1$ (crowns)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[784]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cycles with a chord</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[784]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 12: **Summary of Prime Labelings continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wheels</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[784]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \circ K_2$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>iff $n = 3$ [790]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n \circ K_2$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>iff $n \neq 2$ [790]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m$-snakes</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[194]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicyclic</td>
<td>P?</td>
<td>[644]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m \circ P_n$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[649]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,n} + K_2$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[711]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{1,n} + K_2$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>$n$ prime, $n \geq 4$ [711]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n \circ K_1$ (combs)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>$\geq 2$ [711]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_1 \cup P_2 \cup \cdots \cup P_n$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[711]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n \times P_2$ (ladders)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>$n \geq 3$, $2n + 1$ prime [711]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n \times P_2$ (ladders)</td>
<td>P?</td>
<td>$n \geq 3$ [711]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m^{(n)}$</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>$n(m - 1) + 1$ prime [711]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triangular snakes</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[711]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadrilateral snakes</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>[711]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 13: **Summary of Vertex Prime Labelings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_m + C_n$</td>
<td>not P</td>
<td>[649]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n^2$</td>
<td>not P</td>
<td>$n \geq 4$ [649]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_n$</td>
<td>not P</td>
<td>$n = 6$, $n \geq 8$ [649]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M_{2n}$</td>
<td>not P</td>
<td>[649]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connected graphs</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>[236]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forests</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>[236]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{2m} \cup C_n$</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>[236]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{2m} \cup C_{2n} \cup C_{2k+1}$</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>[236]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{2m} \cup C_{2n} \cup C_{2t} \cup C_k$</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>[236]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5C_{2m}$</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>[236]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G \cup H$</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>if $G$, $H$ are connected and one is not an odd cycle [236]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-regular graph $G$</td>
<td>not VP</td>
<td>$G$ has at least 2 odd cycles [236]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VP?</td>
<td>iff $G$ has at most 1 odd cycle [236]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3 Edge-graceful Labelings

In 1985, Lo [533] introduced the notion of edge-graceful graphs. A graph \( G(V, E) \) is said to be edge-graceful if there exists a bijection \( f \) from \( E \) to \( \{1, 2, \ldots, |E|\} \) such that the induced mapping \( f^+ \) from \( V \) to \( \{0, 1, \ldots, |V| - 1\} \) given by \( f^+(x) = (\sum f(xy)) \pmod{|V|} \) taken over all edges \( xy \) is a bijection. Note that an edge-graceful graph is anti-magic (see §5.7). A necessary condition for a graph with \( p \) vertices and \( q \) edges to be edge-graceful is that \( q(q+1) \equiv p(p+1)/2 \pmod{p} \). Lee [451] notes that this necessary condition extends to any multigraph with \( p \) vertices and \( q \) edges. Lee, Kitagaki, Young and Kocay [454] prove that the conjecture is true for maximal outerplanar graphs. Lee, and Murthy [448] proved that all odd cycles are edge-graceful and Wilson and Riskin [815] proved that all odd cycles are edge-graceful. Shiu, Lee, and Schaffer [697] investigated the edge-gracefulness of multigraphs derived from paths, combs, and spiders obtained by replacing each edge by \( k \) parallel edges. Lee, Ng, Ho, and Saba [470] construct edge-graceful multigraphs starting with paths and spiders by adding certain edges to the original graphs. Lee and Seah [481] have shown that \( K_n \) is edge-graceful if and only if \( n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \) and the number of partite sets is either odd or a multiple of 4. Lee and Seah [480] have also proved that \( C_n^k \) (the \( k \)th power of \( C_n \)) is edge-graceful for \( k < \lfloor n/2 \rfloor \) if and only if \( n \) is odd and \( C_n^k \) is edge-graceful for \( k \geq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor \) if and only if \( n \neq 2 \pmod{4} \) (see also [178]). Lee, Seah, and Wang [486] gave a complete characterization of edge-graceful \( P_n^k \) graphs. Shiu, Lam, and Cheng [691] proved that the composition of the path \( P_3 \) and any null graph of odd order is edge-graceful.

Lo proved that all odd cycles are edge-graceful and Wilson and Riskin [815] proved the Cartesian product of any number of odd cycles is edge-graceful. Lee, Ma, Valdes, and Tong [463] investigated the edge-gracefulness of grids \( P_m \times P_n \). The necessity condition of Lo [533] that a \((p,q)\) graph must satisfy \( q(q+1) \equiv 0 \) or \( p/2 \pmod{p} \) severely limits the possibilities. Lee et al. prove the following: \( P_2 \times P_n \) is not edge-graceful for all \( n > 1 \); \( P_3 \times P_n \) is edge-graceful if and only if \( n = 1 \) or \( n = 4 \); \( P_4 \times P_n \) is edge-graceful if and only if \( n = 3 \) or \( n = 4 \); \( P_5 \times P_n \) is edge-graceful if and only if \( n = 1 \); \( P_2m \times P_{2n} \) is edge-graceful if and only if \( m = n = 2 \). They conjecture that for all \( m, n \geq 10 \) of the form \( m = (2k + 1)(4k + 1) \), \( n = (2k + 1)(4k + 3) \), the grids \( P_m \times P_n \) are edge-graceful.

Shiu, Lee, and Schaffer [697] investigated the edge-gracefulness of multigraphs derived from paths, combs, and spiders obtained by replacing each edge by \( k \) parallel edges. Lee, Ng, Ho, and Saba [470] construct edge-graceful multigraphs starting with paths and spiders by adding certain edges to the original graphs. Lee and Seah [482] have also investigated edge-gracefulness of various multigraphs.

Lee and Seah (see [451]) define a sunflower graph \( SF(n) \) as the graph obtained by starting with an \( n \)-cycle with consecutive vertices \( v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n \) and creating new vertices \( w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n \) with \( w_1 \) connected to \( v_i \) and \( v_{i+1} \) (\( v_{n+1} \) is \( v_1 \)). In [483] they prove that
$SF(n)$ is edge-graceful if and only if $n$ is even. In the same paper they prove that $C_3$ is the only triangular snake that is edge-graceful. Lee and Seah [480] prove that for $k \leq n/2$, $C_n^k$ is edge-graceful if and only if $n$ is odd and, for $k \geq n/2$, $C_n^k$ is edge-graceful if and only if $n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. Lee, Seah, and Lo (see [451]) have proved that for $n$ odd, $C_{2n} \cup C_{2n+1}, C_n \cup C_{2n+2}$, and $C_n \cup C_{4n}$ are edge-graceful. They also show that for odd $k$ and odd $n$, $kC_n$ is edge-graceful. Lee and Seah (see [451]) prove that the generalized Petersen graph $P(n,k)$ (see Section 2.7 for the definition) is edge-graceful if and only if $n$ is even and $k < n/2$. In particular, $P(n,1) = C_n \times P_2$ is edge-graceful if and only if $n$ is even.

Schaffer and Lee [634] proved that $C_m \times C_n$ ($m > 2, n > 2$) is edge-graceful if and only if $m$ and $n$ are odd. They also showed that if $G$ and $H$ are edge-graceful regular graphs of odd order then $G \times H$ is edge-graceful and that if $G$ and $H$ are edge-graceful graphs where $G$ is $c$-regular of odd order $m$ and $H$ is $d$-regular of odd order $n$, then $G \times H$ is edge-magic if $\gcd(c,n) = \gcd(d,m) = 1$. They further show that if $H$ has odd order, is $2d$-regular and edge-graceful with $\gcd(d,m) = 1$, then $C_{2m} \times H$ is edge-magic and if $G$ is odd-regular, edge-graceful of even order $m$ which is not divisible by 3, and $G$ can be partitioned into 1-factors, then $G \times C_m$ is edge-graceful.

In 1987 Lee (see [484]) conjectured that $C_{2m} \cup C_{2n+1}$ is edge-graceful for all $m$ and $n$ except for $C_4 \cup C_3$. Lee, Seah, and Lo [484] have proved this for the case that $m = n$ and $m$ is odd. They also prove: the disjoint union of an odd number copies of $C_m$ is edge-graceful when $m$ is odd; $C_n \cup C_{2n+2}$ is edge-graceful; and $C_n \cup C_{4n}$ is edge-graceful for $n$ odd.

Kendrick and Lee (see [451]) proved that there are only finitely many $n$ for which $K_{m,n}$ is edge-graceful and they completely solve the problem for $m = 2$ and $m = 3$. Ho, Lee, and Seah [366] use $S(n; a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_k)$ where $n$ is odd and $1 \leq a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \cdots \leq a_k < n/2$ to denote the $(n,nk)$-multipartite with vertices $v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_{n-1}$ and edge set $\{v_iv_j \mid i \neq j, i-j \equiv a_t \pmod{n} \}$ for $t = 1, 2, \ldots, k$. They prove that all such multigraphs are edge-graceful. Lee and Pritikin (see [451]) prove that the Möbius ladders (see §2.2 for definition) of order $4n$ are edge-graceful. Lee, Tong, and Seah [492] have conjectured that the total graph of a $(p,p)$-graph is edge-graceful if and only if $p$ is even. They have proved this conjecture for cycles.

Kuang, Lee, Mitchem, and Wang [440] have conjectured that unicyclic graphs of odd order are edge-graceful. They have verified this conjecture in the following cases: graphs obtained by identifying the end point of a path $P_m$ with a vertex of $C_n$ when $m+n$ is even; crowns with one pendant edge deleted; graphs obtained from crowns by identifying an endpoint of $P_m$, $m$ odd, with a vertex of degree 1; amalgamations of a cycle and a star obtained by identifying the center of the star with a cycle vertex where the resulting graph has odd order; graphs obtained from $C_n$ by joining a pendant edge to $n-1$ of the cycle vertices and two pendant edges to the remaining cycle vertex.

Hefetz [349] has shown that a graph $G = (V,E)$ of the form $G = H \cup f_1 \cup f_2 \cup \cdots \cup f_r$, where $H = (V,E')$ is edge-graceful and the $f_i$’s are 2-factors is also edge-graceful and that a regular graph of even degree that has a 2-factor consisting of $k$ circuits each of length $t$ where $k$ and $t$ are odd is edge-graceful.
A graph with \( p \) vertices and \( q \) edges is said to be \( k \)-edge-graceful if its edges can be labeled with \( k, k+1, \ldots, k+q-1 \) such that the sums of the edges incident to each vertex are distinct modulo \( p \). In [495] Lee and Wang show that for each \( k \neq 1 \) there are only finitely many trees that are \( k \)-edge graceful (there are infinitely many 1-edge graceful trees). They describe completely the \( k \)-edge-graceful trees for \( k = 0, 2, 3, 4, \) and 5.

In 1991 Lee [451] defined the edge-graceful spectrum of a graph \( G \) as the set of all nonnegative integers \( k \) such that \( G \) has a \( k \)-edge graceful labeling. In [498] Lee, Wang, Ng, and Wang determine the edge-graceful spectrum of the following graphs: \( G \odot K_1 \) where \( G \) is an even cycle with one chord; two even cycles of the same order joined by an edge; and two even cycles of the same order sharing a common vertex with an arbitrary number of pendant edges attached at the common vertex (butterfly graph). Lee, Chen, and Wang [453] have determined the edge-graceful spectra for various cases of cycles with a chord and for certain cases of graphs obtained by joining two disjoint cycles with a chord (i.e., dumbbell graphs). Shiu, Ling, and Low [698] found the entire edge-graceful spectra of cycles with one chord. In [393] Kang, Lee and Wang determine the edge-graceful spectra of wheels.

Lee, Wang, and Hsiao [497] completely determine the edge-graceful spectra for the square of paths \( P_n \) for odd values of \( n \). Lee, Levesque, Lo, and Schaffer [459] investigate the edge-graceful spectra of cylinders. They prove: for odd \( n \geq 3 \) and \( m \equiv 2 \) (mod 4), \( C_n \times P_m = \emptyset \); for \( m = 3 \) and \( m \equiv 0, 1 \) or 3 (mod 4), \( C_4 \times P_m = \emptyset \); for even \( n \geq 4 \), \( C_n \times P_2 \) is all natural numbers; \( C_n \times P_1 \) if and only if \( n \equiv 3 \) (mod 4); and \( C_n \times P_1 \) if and only if \( n \equiv 1 \) (mod 4). They conjecture that \( C_4 \times P_m \) is \( k \)-edge-graceful for some \( k \) if and only if \( m \equiv 2 \) (mod 4).

A graph \( G(V,E) \) is called super edge-graceful if there is a bijection \( f \) from \( E \) to \( \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots, \pm (|E| - 1)/2 \} \) when \( |E| \) is odd and from \( E \) to \( \{\pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots, \pm |E|/2 \} \) when \( |E| \) is even such that the induced vertex labeling \( f^* \) defined by \( f^*(u) = \Sigma f(uv) \) over all edges \( uv \) is a bijection from \( V \) to \( \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots, \pm (p - 1)/2 \} \) when \( p \) is odd and from \( V \) to \( \{\pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots, p/2 \} \) when \( p \) is even. Lee, Wang, and Nowak [499] proved the following: \( K_1,n \) is super-edge-magic if and only if \( n \) is even; the double star \( DS(m,n) \) is super edge-graceful if and only if \( m \) and \( n \) are both odd. They conjecture that all trees of odd order are super edge-graceful.

Shiu [687] has shown that \( C_n \times P_2 \) is super-edge-graceful for all \( n \geq 2 \). More generally, he defines a family of graphs that includes \( C_n \times P_2 \) and generalized Petersen graphs are follows. For any permutation \( \theta \) on \( n \) symbols without a fixed point the \( \theta \)-Petersen graph \( P(n; \theta) \) is the graph with vertex set \( \{u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n\} \cup \{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n\} \) and edge set \( \{u_iu_{i+1}, u_iw_i, w_iw_{\theta(i)} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\} \) where addition of subscripts is done modulo \( n \). (The graph \( P(n; \theta) \) need not be simple.) Shiu proves that \( P(n; \theta) \) is super-edge-graceful for all \( n \geq 2 \). He also shows that certain other families of connected cubic multigraphs are super-edge-graceful and conjectures that every connected cubic of multigraph except \( K_4 \) and the graph with 2 vertices and 3 edges is super-edge-graceful.

In [689] Shiu and Lam investigated the super-edge-gracefulness of fans and wheel-like graphs. They showed that fans \( F_{2n} \) and wheels \( W_{2n} \) are super-edge-graceful. Although \( F_3 \) and \( W_3 \) are not super-edge-graceful the general cases \( F_{2n+1} \) and \( W_{2n+1} \) are open. For a
positive integer $n_1$ and even positive integers $n_2, n_3, \ldots, n_m$ they define an \textit{$m$-level wheel} as follows. A wheel is a 1-level wheel and the cycle of the wheel is the 1-level cycle. An $i$-level wheel is obtained from an $(i-1)$-level wheel by appending $n_i/2$ pairs of edges from any number of vertices of the $i-1$-level cycle to $n_i$ new vertices which form the vertices in the $i$-level cycle. They prove that all \textit{$m$-level wheels} are super-edge-graceful. They also prove: the graph obtained from a connected super-edge-graceful unicyclic graph of even order by joining any two nonadjacent vertices by an edge is super-edge-graceful. Chen, Yera, and Wang [452] proved that if a wheel is super-edge-graceful, then they define the graph $A(m; n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_m)$ as the graph obtained from $C_m$ by attaching $n_i$ edges to the vertex $v_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$. They prove $A(m; n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_m)$ is super-edge-graceful if $m$ is odd and $A(m; n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_m)$ is super-edge-graceful if $m$ is even and all the $n_i$ are positive and have the same parity. Chung, Lee, Gao, and Schaffer [25] provide super edge-graceful labelings for various even order paths, spiders and disjoint unions of two stars.

Although it is not the case that a super edge-graceful graph is edge-graceful, Lee, Chen, Yera, and Wang [452] proved that if $G$ is a super edge-graceful with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges and $q \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ when $q$ is even, or $q \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ when $q$ is odd, then $G$ is also edge-graceful. They also prove: the graph obtained from a connected super edge-graceful unicyclic graph of even order by joining any two nonadjacent vertices by an edge is super-edge-graceful; the graph obtained from a super edge-graceful graph with $p$ vertices and $p+1$ edges by appending two edges to any vertex is super-edge-graceful; and the one-point union of two identical cycles is super-edge-graceful. Gayathri [308] calls a \textit{$(p,q)$-graph} with $q \geq p$ even edge-graceful if there is an injection $f$ from the set of edges to $\{1, 2, 3, \ldots, 2q\}$ such that the values of the induced mapping $f^+$ from the vertex set to $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, 2q-1\}$ given by $f^+(x) = (\Sigma f(xy))(\pmod{2q})$ over all edges $xy$ are distinct and even. Gayathri proves the following: cycles are even edge-graceful if and only if the cycles are odd; wheels are even edge-graceful; gears (see §2.2 for the definition) are not even edge-graceful; crowns $C_n \circ K_1$ are even edge-graceful; $C_n^{(m)}$ (see §2.2 for the definition) are even edge-graceful; closed helms (see §2.2 for the definition) with the center vertex removed are even edge-graceful; graphs decomposable into two odd Hamiltonian cycles are even edge-graceful; and odd order graphs that are decomposable into three Hamiltonian cycles are even edge-graceful.

As a dual to super edge-graceful graphs Lee and Wei [501] define a graph $G(V, E)$ to be \textit{super vertex-graceful} if there is a bijection $f$ from $V$ to $\{\pm1, \pm2, \ldots, \pm|V|/2\}$ when $|V|$ is odd and from $V$ to $\{\pm1, \pm2, \ldots, \pm|V|/2\}$ when $|V|$ is even such that the induced edge labeling $f^*$ defined by $f^*(uv) = f(u) + f(v)$ over all edges $uv$ is a bijection from $E$ to $\{0, \pm1, \pm2, \ldots, \pm(|E| - 1)/2\}$ when $|E|$ is odd and from $E$ to $\{\pm1, \pm2, \ldots, |E|/2\}$ when $|E|$ is even. They show: for $m$ and $n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_m$ each at least 3, $P_{n_1} \times P_{n_2} \times \cdots \times P_{n_m}$ is not super vertex-graceful; for $n$ odd books $K_{1,n} \times P_2$ are not super vertex-graceful; for $n \geq 3$, $P_n^2 \times P_2$ is super vertex-graceful if and only if $n = 3, 4$, or 5; and $C_m \circ C_n$ is not super vertex-graceful. They conjecture that $P_n \times P_n$ is super vertex-graceful for $n \geq 3$.

In [505] Lee and Wong generalize super edge-vertex graphs by defining a graph $G(V, E)$ to be $P(a)Q(1)$-super vertex-graceful if there is a bijection $f$ from $V$ to $\{0, \pm a, \pm(a +
1), \ldots, \pm (a - 1 + (|V| - 1)/2) \} \text{ when } |V| \text{ is odd and from } V \text{ to } \{ \pm a, \pm (a + 1), \ldots, \pm (a - 1 + |V|/2) \} \text{ when } |V| \text{ is even such that the induced edge labeling } f^* \text{ defined by } f^+(uv) = f(u) + f(v) \text{ over all edges } uv \text{ is a bijection from } E \text{ to } \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots, \pm (|E| - 1)/2 \} \text{ when } |E| \text{ is odd and from } E \text{ to } \{\pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots, |E|/2\} \text{ when } |E| \text{ is even. They show various classes of unicyclic graphs are } P(a)Q(1)-\text{super vertex-graceful.}

In [218] Chopra and Lee define a graph } G(V, E) \text{ to be } Q(a)P(b)-\text{super edge-graceful if there is a bijection } f \text{ from } E \text{ to } \{\pm a, \pm (a + 1), \ldots, \pm (a + (|E| - 2)/2)\} \text{ when } |E| \text{ is even and from } E \text{ to } \{0, \pm a, \pm (a + 1), \ldots, \pm (a + (|E| - 3)/2)\} \text{ when } |E| \text{ is odd and } f^+(u) \text{ is equal to the sum of } f(uv) \text{ over all edges } uv \text{ is a bijection from } V \text{ to } \{\pm b, \pm (b + 1), \ldots, (|V| - 2)/2\} \text{ when } |V| \text{ is even and from } V \text{ to } \{0, \pm b, \pm (b + 1), \ldots, (|V| - 3)/2\} \text{ when } |V| \text{ is odd. They say a graph is } \text{strongly super edge-graceful if it is } Q(a)P(b)-\text{super edge-graceful for all } a \geq 1. \text{ Among their results are: a star with } n \text{ pendent edges is strongly super edge-graceful if and only if } n \text{ is even; wheels with } n \text{ spokes are strongly super edge-graceful if and only if } n \text{ is even; coronas } C_n \odot K_1 \text{ are strongly super edge-graceful for all } n \geq 3; \text{ and double stars } D(m, n) \text{ are strongly super edge-graceful in the case that } m \text{ is odd and at least } 3 \text{ and } n \text{ is even and at least } 2 \text{ and in the case that both } m \text{ and } n \text{ are odd and one of them is at least } 3. \text{ Lee, Song, and Valdés [490] investigate the } Q(a)P(b)-\text{super edge-gracefulness of wheels } W_n \text{ for } n = 3, 4, 5, \text{ and } 6.

In [502] Lee, Wang, and Yera proved that some Eulerian graphs are super edge-graceful, but not edge-graceful, and that some are edge-graceful, but not super edge-graceful. They also showed that a Rosa-type condition for Eulerian super edge-graceful graphs does not exist and pose some conjectures.

In 1997 Yilmaz and Cahit [844] introduced a weaker version of edge-graceful called } E-\text{cordial. Let } G \text{ be a graph with vertex set } V \text{ and edge set } E \text{ and let } f \text{ a function from } E \text{ to } \{0, 1\}. \text{ Define } f \text{ on } V \text{ by } f(v) = \sum \{f(uv)|uv \in E\} \pmod{2}. \text{ The function } f \text{ is called an } E-\text{cordial labeling of } G \text{ if the number of vertices labeled } 0 \text{ and the number of vertices labeled } 1 \text{ differ by at most } 1 \text{ and the number of edges labeled } 0 \text{ and the number of edges labeled } 1 \text{ differ by at most } 1. \text{ A graph that admits an } E-\text{cordial labeling is called } E-\text{cordial.} \text{ Yilmaz and Cahit prove the following graphs are } E-\text{cordial: trees with } n \text{ vertices if and only if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}; K_n \text{ if and only if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}; K_{m,n} \text{ if and only if } m + n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}; C_n \text{ if and only if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}; \text{ regular graphs of degree } 1 \text{ on } 2n \text{ vertices if and only if } n \text{ is even; friendship graphs } C_3^{(n)} \text{ for all } n \text{ (see §2.2 for the definition); fans } F_n \text{ if and only if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}; \text{ and wheels } W_n \text{ if and only if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}. \text{ They observe that graphs with } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \text{ vertices can not be } E-\text{cordial. They generalize } E-\text{cordial labelings to } E_k-\text{cordial (} k > 1 \text{) labelings by replacing } \{0, 1\} \text{ by } \{0, 1, 2, \ldots, k - 1\}. \text{ Of course, } E_2-\text{cordial is the same as } E-\text{cordial.}

Devaraj [238] has shown that } M(m, n), \text{ the mirror graph of } K(m, n) \text{ (see §2.3 for the definition), is } E-\text{cordial when } m + n \text{ is even and the generalized Petersen graph } P(n, k) \text{ is } E-\text{cordial when } n \text{ is even. (Recall that } P(n, 1) \text{ is } C_n \times P_2.)

The table following summarizes the state of knowledge about edge-graceful labelings. In the table } \text{EG means edge-graceful labeling exists. A question mark following an abbreviation indicates that the graph is conjectured to have the corresponding property.
Table 14: **Summary of Edge-graceful Labelings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$K_n$</td>
<td>EG</td>
<td>iff $n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ [448]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odd order trees</td>
<td>EG?</td>
<td>[450]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{n,n,...,n}$ ($k$ terms)</td>
<td>EG</td>
<td>iff $n$ is odd or $k \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ [481]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C^k_n$, $k &lt; \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$</td>
<td>EG</td>
<td>iff $n$ is odd [480]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C^k_n$, $k \geq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$</td>
<td>EG</td>
<td>iff $n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ [480]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_3[K_n]$</td>
<td>EG</td>
<td>$n$ is odd [480]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M_{4n}$ (Moebius ladders)</td>
<td>EG</td>
<td>[451]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odd order dragons</td>
<td>EG</td>
<td>[440]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odd order uncyclic graphs</td>
<td>EG?</td>
<td>[440]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{2m} \times P_{2n}$</td>
<td>EG</td>
<td>iff $m = n = 2$ [463]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \cup P_2$</td>
<td>EG</td>
<td>$n$ even [484]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{2n} \cup C_{2n+1}$</td>
<td>EG</td>
<td>$n$ odd [484]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \cup C_{2n+2}$</td>
<td>EG</td>
<td>[484]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_n \cup C_{4n}$</td>
<td>EG</td>
<td>$n$ odd [484]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{2m} \cup C_{2n+1}$</td>
<td>EG?</td>
<td>$(m,n) \neq (4,3)$ odd [485]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P(n,k)$ generalized Petersen graph</td>
<td>EG</td>
<td>$n$ even, $k &lt; n/2$ [451]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_m \times C_n$</td>
<td>EG?</td>
<td>$(m,n) \neq (4,3)$ [485]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.4 Line-graceful Labelings

Gnanajothi [314] has defined a concept similar to edge-graceful. She calls a graph with \( n \) vertices line-graceful if it is possible to label its edges with 0, 1, 2, \ldots, \( n \) such that when each vertex is assigned the sum modulo \( n \) of all the edge labels incident with that vertex the resulting vertex labels are 0, 1, \ldots, \( n - 1 \). A necessary condition for the line-gracefulness of a graph is that its order is not congruent to 2 (mod 4). Among line-graceful graphs are (see [314, pp. 132–181]) \( P_n \) if and only if \( n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4} \); \( C_n \) if and only if \( n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4} \); \( K_{1,n} \) if and only if \( n \not\equiv 1 \pmod{4} \); \( P_n \odot K_1 \) (combs) if and only if \( n \) is even; \( (P_n \odot K_1) \odot K_1 \) if and only if \( n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4} \); \( mC_n \) when \( mn \) is odd; \( C_n \odot K_1 \) (crowns) if and only if \( n \) is even; \( mC_4 \) for all \( m \); complete \( n \)-ary trees when \( n \) is even; \( K_{1,n} \cup K_{1,n} \) if and only if \( n \) is odd; odd cycles with a chord; even cycles with a tail; even cycles with a tail of length 1 and a chord; graphs consisting of two triangles having a common vertex and tails of equal length attached to a vertex other than the common one; the complete \( n \)-ary tree when \( n \) is even; trees for which exactly one vertex has even degree. She conjectures that all trees with \( p \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4} \) vertices are line-graceful and proved this conjecture for \( p \leq 9 \).

Gnanajothi [314] has investigated the line-gracefulness of several graphs obtained from stars. In particular, the graph obtained from \( K_{1,4} \) by subdividing one spoke to form a path of even order (counting the center of the star) is line-graceful; the graph obtained from a star by inserting one vertex in a single spoke is line-graceful if and only if the star has \( p \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4} \) vertices; the graph obtained from \( K_{1,n} \) by replacing each spoke with a path of length \( m \) (counting the center vertex) is line-graceful in the following cases: \( n = 2 \); \( n = 3 \) and \( m \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4} \); and \( m \) is even and \( mn + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \).

Gnanajothi studied graphs obtained by joining disjoint graphs \( G \) and \( H \) with an edge. She proved such graphs are line-graceful in the following circumstances: \( G = H \); \( G = P_n, H = P_m \) and \( m + n \not\equiv 0 \pmod{4} \); and \( G = P_n \odot K_1, H = P_m \odot K_1 \) and \( m + n \not\equiv 0 \pmod{4} \).

6.5 Radio Labelings

In 2001 Chartrand, Erwin, Zhang, and Harary [203] were motivated by regulations for channel assignments of FM radio stations to introduce radio labelings of graphs. A radio labeling of a connected graph \( G \) is an injection \( c \) from the vertices of \( G \) to the natural numbers such that

\[
\text{d}(u,v) + |c(u) - c(v)| \geq 1 + \text{diam}(G)
\]

for every two distinct vertices \( u \) and \( v \) of \( G \). The radio number of \( c \), \( \text{rn}(c) \), is the maximum number assigned to any vertex of \( G \). The radio number of \( G \), \( \text{rn}(G) \), is the minimum value of \( \text{rn}(c) \) taken over all radio labelings \( c \) of \( G \). Chartrand et al. and Zhang [859] gave bounds for the radio numbers of cycles. The exact values for the radio numbers for paths and cycles were reported by Liu and Zhu [524] as follows: for odd \( n \geq 3 \), \( \text{rn}(P_n) = (n -
They also prove that if \( n \geq 4 \), \( rn(P_n) = n^2/2 - n + 1 \); \( rn(C_{4k}) = (k+2)(k-2)/2 + 1 \); \( rn(C_{4k+1}) = (k+1)(k-1)/2 \); \( rn(C_{4k+2}) = (k+2)(k-2)/2 + 1 \); and \( rn(C_{4k+3}) = (k+2)(k-1)/2 \). However, Chartrand, Erwin, and Zhang [202] obtained different values than Liu and Zhu for \( P_4 \) and \( P_5 \). Chartrand, Erwin, and Zhang [202] proved: \( rn(P_n) \leq \left( \frac{n-1}{2} \right) + n/2 + 1 \) when \( n \) is even; \( rn(P_n) \leq \left( \frac{n}{2} \right) + 1 \) when \( n \) is odd; \( rn(P_n) < rn(P_{n+1}) \) (\( n > 1 \)) for a connected graph \( G \) of diameter \( d \), \( rn(G) \geq (d + 1)^2/4 + 1 \) when \( d \) is odd; and \( rn(G) \geq d(d+2)/4 + 1 \) when \( d \) is even.

Chartrand, Erwin, Zhang, and Harary [203] proved: \( rn(K_{n_1,n_2,...,n_k}) = n_1 + n_2 + \cdots + n_k + k - 1 \); if \( G \) is a connected graph of order \( n \) and diameter 2, then \( n \leq rn(G) \leq 2n - 2 \); and for every pair of integers \( k \) and \( n \) with \( n \leq k \leq 2n - 2 \), there exists a connected graph of order \( n \) and diameter 2 with \( rn(G) = k \). They further provide a characterization of connected graphs of order \( n \) and diameter 2 with prescribed radio number.

Liu and Xie [523] investigated the radio numbers of squares of cycles. Letting \( n = 4k + r \) where \( r = 0, 1, 2 \) or 3, they proved:
\[
\begin{align*}
nrn(C_n^2) &= (2k^2 + 5k - 1)/2, \text{ if } r = 0 \text{ and } k \text{ is odd;} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &= (2k^2 + 3k)/2, \text{ if } r = 0 \text{ and } k \text{ is even;} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &\geq (k^2 + k), \text{ if } r = 1 \text{ and } k \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &= (k^2 + k), \text{ if } r = 1 \text{ and } k \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &= (k^2 + 2k), \text{ if } r = 1 \text{ and } k \text{ is even;} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &= (k^2 + 5k + 1), \text{ if } r = 2 \text{ and } k \text{ is odd;} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &= (k^2 + 4k + 1), \text{ if } r = 2 \text{ and } k \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &\geq (2k^2 + 7k + 3)/2, \text{ if } r = 3 \text{ and } k \text{ is odd;} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &\geq (2k^2 + 9k + 4)/2, \text{ if } r = 3 \text{ and } k \text{ is even;} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &= (2k^2 + 5k - 1)/2, \text{ if } r = 2 \text{ and } k \text{ is odd;} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &= (2k^2 + 9k + 4)/2, \text{ if } r = 3 \text{ and } k \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &= (2k^2 + 9k + 4)/2, \text{ if } r = 3 \text{ and } k = 4m + 2 \text{ for some } m \not\equiv 5 \pmod{7} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &= (2k^2 + 7k + 3)/2 \text{ if } r = 3 \text{ and } k = 4m + 1 \text{ where } m \equiv 0 \text{ or } 1 \pmod{3} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &= (2k^2 + 7k + 5)/2 \text{ if } r = 3 \text{ and } k = 4m + 1 \text{ where } m \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &\geq (2k^2 + 7k + 5)/2 \text{ if } r = 3 \text{ and } k = 4m + 3 \text{ where } m \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \\
nrn(C_n^2) &\geq (2k^2 + 7k + 3)/2 \text{ if } r = 3 \text{ and } k = 4m + 3 \text{ where } m \equiv 1 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{3}.
\end{align*}
\]

They also prove that if \( r = 3 \) for some \( k = 4m + 2 \) and \( m \equiv 5 \pmod{7} \), then \( (2k^2 + 9k + 4)/2 \leq rn(C_n^2) \leq 2k^2 + 9k + 10)/2 \) and conjecture that if \( k \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \), then \( rn(C_{4k+1}^2) = k^2 + k + 2 \).

In [522] Liu found a lower bound for the radio number of trees and characterizes the trees that achieve the bound. She also provides a lower bound for the radio number of spiders (see §5.2 for the definition) in terms of the lengths of their legs and characterizes the spiders that achieve this bound.
6.6 Representations of Graphs modulo \( n \)

In 1989 Erdős and Evans [262] defined a representation modulo \( n \) of a graph \( G \) with vertices \( v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_r \) as a set \( \{a_1, \ldots, a_r\} \) of distinct, nonnegative integers each less than \( n \) satisfying \( \gcd(a_i - a_j, n) = 1 \) if and only if \( v_i \) is adjacent to \( v_j \). They proved that every finite graph can be represented modulo some positive integer. The representation number, \( \text{Rep}(G) \), is smallest such integer. Obviously the representation number of a graph is prime if and only if a graph is complete. Evans, Fricke, Maneri, McKee, and Perkel [270] have shown that a graph is representable modulo a product of a pair of distinct primes if and only if the graph does not contain an induced subgraph isomorphic to \( K_2 \cup 2K_1 \), \( K_3 \cup K_1 \), or the complement of a chordless cycle of length at least five. Nešetřil and Pultr [582] showed that every graph can be represented modulo a product of some set of distinct primes. Evans et al. [270] proved that if \( G \) is representable modulo \( n \) and \( p \) is a prime divisor of \( n \), then \( p \geq \chi(G) \). Evans, Isaak, and Narayan [271] determined representation numbers for specific families as follows (here we use \( q_i \) to denote the \( i \)th prime and for any prime \( p_i \) we use \( p_i+1, p_i+2, \ldots, p_i+k \) to denote the next \( k \) primes larger than \( p_i \)): \( \text{Rep}(P_n) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot q_{\lfloor \log_2(n-1) \rfloor} \); \( \text{Rep}(C_4) = 4 \) and for \( n \geq 3 \), \( \text{Rep}(C_{2n}) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot q_{\lfloor \log_2(n-1) \rfloor} \); \( \text{Rep}(C_5) = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 = 105 \) and for \( n \geq 4 \) and not a power of 2, \( \text{Rep}(C_{2n+1}) = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot q_{\lfloor \log_2(n) \rfloor} \); if \( m \geq n \geq 3 \), then \( \text{Rep}(K_m - P_n) = p_ip_{i+1} \) where \( p_i \) is the smallest prime greater than or equal to \( m - n + \lceil n/2 \rceil \); if \( m \geq n \geq 4 \), and \( p_i \) is the smallest prime greater than or equal to \( m - n + \lceil n/2 \rceil \), then \( \text{Rep}(K_m - C_n) = q_i q_{i+1} \) if \( n \) is even and \( \text{Rep}(K_m - C_n) = q_i q_{i+1} q_{i+2} \) if \( n \) is odd; if \( n \leq m - 1 \), then \( \text{Rep}(K_m - K_{v_1}, v_2, \ldots, v_r, v_{n+1}) = p_ip_{i+1} \cdots p_{s+n-1} \) where \( p_s \) is the smallest prime greater than or equal to \( m - 1 \); \( \text{Rep}(K_m) \) is the smallest prime greater than or equal to \( m \); \( \text{Rep}(nK_2) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot q_{\lfloor \log_2(n) \rfloor} \); if \( n, m \geq 2 \), then \( \text{Rep}(nK_m) = p_ip_{i+1} \cdots p_{i+m-1} \) where \( p_i \) is the smallest prime satisfying \( p_i \geq m \), if and only if if there exists a set of \( n-1 \) mutually orthogonal Latin squares of order \( m \); \( \text{Rep}(mK_{v_1}, v_2, \ldots, v_r, v_{n+1}) = p_ip_{i+1} \cdots p_{s+m-1} \) where \( p_s \) is the smallest prime greater than or equal to \( m \). Narayan [581] proved that for \( r \geq 3 \) the maximum value for \( \text{Rep}(G) \) over all graphs of order \( r \) is \( p_sp_{s+1} \cdots p_{s+r-2} \), where \( p_s \) is the smallest prime that is greater than or equal to \( r - 1 \).

Evans [269] used matrices over the additive group of a finite field to obtain various bounds for the representation number of graphs of the form \( nK_m \). Among them are \( \text{Rep}(4K_3) = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \); \( \text{Rep}(7K_3) = 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \); and \( \text{Rep}(3q - 1)/2K_q \leq p_q \cdot p_q+1 \cdots p_{3q-1}/2 \) where \( q \) is a prime power with \( q \equiv 3 \mod 4 \), \( p_q \) is the smallest prime greater than or equal to \( q \), and the remaining terms are the next consecutive \( (3q - 3)/2 \) primes; \( \text{Rep}(2q-2)K_q \leq p_q \cdot p_q+1 \cdots p_{3q-3}/2 \) where \( q \) is a prime power with \( q \equiv 3 \mod 4 \), and \( p_q \) is the smallest prime greater than or equal to \( q \); \( \text{Rep}(2q-2)K_q \leq p_q \cdot p_q+1 \cdots p_{2q-3} \).

In [580] Narayan asked for the values of \( \text{Rep}(C_{2k+1}) \) when \( k \geq 3 \), and \( \text{Rep}(G) \) when \( G \) is a complete multipartite graph or a disjoint union of complete graphs. He also asked about the behavior of the representation number for random graphs.
In 1981 Bange, Barkauskas, and Slater [101] defined a \( k \)-\emph{sequential} labeling \( f \) of a graph \( G(V, E) \) as one for which \( f \) is a bijection from \( V \cup E \) to \( \{ k, k+1, \ldots, |V \cup E| + k - 1 \} \) such that for each edge \( xy \) in \( E \), \( f(xy) = |f(x) - f(y)| \). This generalized the notion of \emph{simply sequential} where \( k = 1 \) introduced by Slater. Bange, Barkauskas, and Slater showed that cycles are 1-sequential and if \( G \) is 1-sequential then \( G + K_1 \) is graceful. Hegde [352] proved that every graph can be embedded as an induced subgraph of a 1-sequential graph. Hegde and Shetty [357] have shown that every \( T \)-tree satisfies \( f \)-sequential for all \( n \). Acharya and Hegde [17] proved: if \( G \) is 1-sequential then \( f \) is at most the independence number of \( G \); \( P_{2n} \) is \( n \)-sequential for all \( n \) and \( P_{2n+1} \) is both \( n \)-sequential and \( (n+1) \)-sequential for all \( n \); \( K_{m,n} \) is \( k \)-sequential for \( k = 1, m \), and \( n \); \( K_{m,n,1} \) is 1-sequential; and the join of any caterpillar and \( K_r \) is 1-sequential. Acharya [11] showed that if \( G(E,V) \) is an odd graph with \( |E| + |V| \equiv 1 \) or 2 (mod 4) when \( k \) is odd or \( |E| + |V| \equiv 2 \) or 3 (mod 4) when \( k \) is even, then \( G \) is not \( k \)-sequential. Acharya also observed that as a consequence of results of Bermond, Kotzig, and Turgeon [134] we have: \( mK_4 \) is not \( k \)-sequential for any \( k \) when \( m \) is odd and \( mK_2 \) is not \( k \)-sequential for any odd \( k \) when \( m \equiv 2 \) or 3 (mod 4) or for any even \( k \) when \( m \equiv 1 \) or 2 (mod 4). He further noted that \( K_{m,n} \) is not \( k \)-sequential when \( k \) is even and \( m \) and \( n \) are odd, whereas \( K_{m,k} \) is \( k \)-sequential for all \( k \). Acharya [11] points out that the following result of Slater’s [719] for \( k = 1 \) linking \( k \)-graceful graphs and \( k \)-sequential graphs holds in general: A graph is \( k \)-sequential if and only if \( G + v \) has a \( k \)-graceful labeling \( f \) with \( f(v) = 0 \). Slater [718] also proved that a \( k \)-sequential graph with \( p \) vertices and \( q > 0 \) edges must satisfy \( k \leq p - 1 \). Hegde [352] proved that every graph can be embedded as an induced subgraph of a simply sequential graph. In [11] Acharya conjectured that if \( G \) is a connected \( k \)-sequential graph of order \( p \) with \( k > \lfloor p/2 \rfloor \), then \( k = p - 1 \) and \( G = K_{1,p-1} \) and that, except for \( K_{1,p-1} \), every tree in which all vertices are odd is \( k \)-sequential for all odd positive integers \( k \leq p/2 \). In [352] Hegde gave counterexamples for both of these conjectures.

### 6.8 IC-colorings

For a subgraph \( H \) of a graph \( G \) with vertex set \( V \) and a coloring \( f \) from \( V \) to the natural numbers define \( f_s(H) = \Sigma f(v) \) over all \( v \in H \). The coloring \( f \) is called an IC-\emph{coloring} if for any integer \( k \) between 1 and \( f_s(G) \) there is a connected subgraph \( H \) of \( G \) such that \( f_s(H) = k \). The \emph{IC-index} of a graph \( G \), \( M(G) \), is max\{\( f_s \) | \( f_s \) is an IC-coloring of \( G \)}.

Salehi, Lee, and Khatirinejad [625] obtained the following: \( M(K_n) = 2^n - 1 \); for \( n \geq 2 \), \( M(K_{1,n}) = 2^n + 2 \); if \( \Delta \) is the maximum degree of a connected graph \( G \), then \( M(G) \geq 2^{\Delta} + 2 \); if \( ST(n; 3^n) \) is the graph obtained by identifying the end points of \( n \) paths of length 3, then \( ST(n; 3^n) \) is at least \( 3^n + 3 \) (they conjecture that equality holds for \( n \geq 4 \)); for \( n \geq 2 \), \( M(K_{2,n}) = 3 \cdot 2^n + 1 \); \( M(P_n) \geq 2(n + \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + \lfloor n/2 \rfloor - 1) \); for \( m,n \geq 2 \), the IC-index of the double star \( DS(m,n) \) is at least \( (2^{m+1} + 1)(2^{n+1} + 1) \) (they conjecture that equality holds); for \( n \geq 3 \), \( n(n+1)/2 \leq M(C_n) \leq n(n-1) + 1 \); and for
n ≥ 3, 2^n + 2 ≤ M(W_n) ≤ 2^n + n(n - 1) + 1. They pose the following open problems: find the IC-index of the graph obtained by identifying the end points of n paths of length b; find the IC-index of the graph obtained by identifying the end points of n paths of lengths b_1, b_2, ..., b_n; and find the IC-index of K_{m,n}.

6.9 Product Cordial Labelings

Sundaram and Somasundaram have introduced the notion of product cordial labelings. A product cordial labeling of a graph G with vertex set V is a function f from V to \{0, 1\} such that if each edge uv is assigned the label f(u)f(v), the number of vertices labeled with 0 and the number of vertices labeled with 1 differ by at most 1, and the number of edges labeled with 0 and the number of edges labeled with 1 differ by at most 1.

A graph with a product cordial labeling is called a product cordial graph. In [754] and [756] Sundaram, Ponraj, and Somasundaram prove the following graphs are product cordial: trees; unicyclic graphs of odd order; triangular snakes; dragons; helms; P_m \cup P_n; C_m \cup P_n; P_m \cup K_{1,n}; W_m \cup f_n (f_n is the fan P_n + K_1); K_{1,m} \cup K_{1,n}; W_m \cup K_{1,n}; W_m \cup P_n; W_m \cup C_n; the total graph of P_n (the total graph of P_n has vertex set \(V(P_n) \cup E(P_n)\) with two vertices adjacent whenever they are neighbors in \(P_n\)); C_n if and only if \(n \leq 4\); the one point union of \(t\) copies of \(C_n(t)\) provided \(t\) is even or both \(t\) and \(n\) are even; \(K_2 + mK_1\) if and only if \(m\) is odd; \(C_m \cup P_n\) if and only if \(m + n\) is odd; \(K_{m,n} \cup P_s\) if \(s > mn\); \(C_{n+2} \cup K_{1,n}\); \(K_n \cup K_{n,(n-1)/2}\) when \(n\) is odd; \(K_n \cup K_{n-1,n/2}\) when \(n\) is even; and \(P_n^2\) if and only if \(n\) is odd. They also prove that \(K_{m,n} (m, n > 2), P_m \times P_n (m, n > 2)\) and wheels are not product cordial and if a \((p, q)\) graph is product cordial graph, then \(q < (p - 1)(p + 1)/4\).

Sundaram and Somasundaram [757] have introduced the notion of total product cordial labelings. A total product cordial labeling of a graph G with vertex set V is a function f from V to \{0, 1\} such that if each edge uv is assigned the label f(u)f(v) the number of vertices and edges labeled with 0 and the number of vertices and edges labeled with 1 differ by at most 1. A graph with a total product cordial labeling is called a total product cordial graph. In [757] and [758] Sundaram, Ponraj, and Somasundaram prove the following graphs are total product cordial: every product cordial graph of even order or odd order and even size; trees; all cycles except \(C_4\); \(K_{n,2n-1}\); \(C_n\) with \(m\) edges appended at each vertex; fans; double fans; wheels; helms; \(C_2 \times P_2\); \(K_{2,n}\) if and only if \(n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}\); \(P_m \times P_n\) if and only if \((m, n) \neq (2, 2)\); \(C_n + 2K_1\) if and only if \(n\) is even or \(n \equiv 1 \pmod{3}\); \(K_n \times 2K_2\) if \(n\) is odd, or \(n \equiv 0 \text{ or } 2 \pmod{6}\), or \(n \equiv 2 \pmod{8}\).

6.10 Prime Cordial Labelings

Sundaram and Somasundaram have also introduced the notion of prime cordial labelings. A prime cordial labeling of a graph G with vertex set V is a bijection f from V to \{1, 2, ..., |V|\} such that if each edge uv is assigned the label 1 if gcd(\(f(u), f(v)\)) = 1 and 0 if gcd(\(f(u), f(v)\)) > 1 then the number of edges labeled with 0 and the number of edges labeled with 1 differ by at most 1. In [755] Sundaram, Ponraj, and Somasundaram prove
the following graphs are prime cordial: $C_n$ if and only if $n \geq 6$; $P_n$ if and only if $n \neq 3$ or 5; $K_{1,n}$ ($n$ odd); the graph obtained by subdividing each edge of $K_{1,n}$ if and only if $n \geq 3$; bistars; dragons; crowns; triangular snakes $T_n$ if and only if $n \geq 3$; ladders; $K_{1,n}$ if $n$ is even and there exists a prime $p$ such that $2p < n + 1 < 3p$; $K_{2,n}$ if $n$ is even and if there exists a prime $p$ such that $3p < n + 2 < 4p$; and $K_{3,n}$ if $n$ is odd and if there exists a prime $p$ such that $5p < n + 3 < 6p$. They also prove that if $G$ is a prime cordial graph of even size, then the graph obtained by identifying the central vertex of $K_{1,n}$ with the vertex of $G$ labeled with 2 is prime cordial and if $G$ is a prime cordial graph of odd size, then the graph obtained by identifying the central vertex of $K_{1,2,n}$ with the vertex of $G$ labeled with 2 is prime cordial. They further prove that $K_n$ is not prime cordial for $4 < n < 181$ and $K_{m,n}$ is not prime cordial for a number of special cases of $m$ and $n$.

6.11 Binary Labelings

In 1996 Caccetta and Jia [179] introduced binary labelings of graphs. Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph. A mapping $f: E \to \{0, 1\}^m$ is called an M-coding of $G$ if the induced mapping $g: V \to \{0, 1\}^m$, defined as $g(v) = (\sum_{u \in V, uv \in E} f(uv)) \pmod 2$ is injective. An M-coding $f$ is called positive if the zero vector is not assigned to any edge and the induced labeling $g$ does not assign the zero vector to any vertex. Cacetta and Jia show that the minimal $m$ for a positive M-coding equals $k + 1$ if $|V| \in \{2^k, 2^k - 2, 2^k - 3\}$ and $k$ otherwise, where $k = \lceil \log_2 |V| \rceil$.

6.12 Average Labelings

In 1997 Harminc [340] introduced a new kind of labeling in an effort to characterize forests and graphs without edges. Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph. A mapping $f$ from $V$ to the natural numbers is called average labeling if for any pair of edges of the form $vu$ and $vw$ one has $f(u) = (f(v) + f(w))/2$. A labeling is called nontrivial if any connected component of $G$ (excluding isolated vertices) has at least two differently labeled vertices. Harminc provides three results towards the characterization of hereditary graphs properties in terms of average labelings. In particular, all maximal connected subgraphs of $G$ are exactly paths (i.e., $G$ is a linear forest) if and only if there exists a nontrivial average labeling of $G$. He also characterizes forests and graphs without edges by introducing a bit more complicated average-type labelings. In 2001 Harminc and Soták [341] gave a characterization of all non-complete connected graphs that have a non-trivial average labeling.

6.13 Sequentially Additive Graphs

Bange, Barkauskas, and Slater [102] defined a $k$-sequentially additive labeling $f$ of a graph $G(V, E)$ to be a bijection from $V \cup E$ to $\{k, \ldots, k + |V \cup E| - 1\}$ such that for each edge $xy$, $f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$. They proved: $K_n$ is 1-sequentially additive if and only if $n \leq 3$; $C_{3n+1}$ is not $k$-sequentially additive for $k \equiv 0$ or 2 (mod 3); $C_{3n+2}$ is not $k$-sequentially additive for $k \equiv 1$ or 2 (mod 3); $C_n$ is 1-sequentially additive if and only
if \( n \equiv 0 \) or \( 1 \) (mod 3); and \( P_n \) is 1-sequentially additive. They conjecture that all trees are 1-sequentially additive. Hegde [354] proved that \( K_{1,n} \) is \( k \)-sequentially additive if and only if \( k \) divides \( n \).

Acharya and Hegde [19] have generalized \( k \)-sequentially additive labelings by allowing the image of the bijection to be \( \{k, k+d, \ldots, (k+|V\cup E|-1)d\} \). They call such a labeling additively \((k, d)\)-sequential.

### 6.14 Divisor Graphs

G. Santhosh and G. Singh [632] call a graph \( G(V,E) \) a divisor graph if \( V \) is a set of integers and \( uv \in E \) if and only if \( u \) divides \( v \) or vice versa. They prove the following are divisor graphs: trees; \( mK_n \); induced subgraphs of divisor graphs; \( H_{m,n} \) (see Section 5.7 for the definition); the one-point union of complete graphs of different orders; complete bipartite graphs; \( W_n \) for \( n \) even and \( n > 2 \); and \( P_n + K_t \). They also prove that \( C_n \) (\( n \geq 4 \)) is a divisor graph if and only if \( n \) is even and if \( G \) is a divisor graph then for all \( n \) so is \( G + K_n \).

### 6.15 Strongly Multiplicative Graphs

Beineke and Hegde [125] call a graph with \( p \) vertices strongly multiplicative if the vertices of \( G \) can be labeled with distinct integers \( 1, 2, \ldots, p \) such that the labels induced on the edges by the product of the end vertices are distinct. They prove the following graphs are strongly multiplicative: trees; cycles; wheels; \( K_n \) if and only if \( n \leq 5 \); \( K_{r,r} \) if and only if \( r \leq 4 \); and \( P_m \times P_n \). They then consider the maximum number of edges a strongly multiplicative graph on \( n \) vertices can have. Denoting this number by \( \lambda(n) \), they show: \( \lambda(4r) \leq 6r^2; \lambda(4r+1) \leq 6r^2 + 4r; \lambda(4r+2) \leq 6r^2 + 6r + 1; \) and \( \lambda(4r+3) \leq 6r^2 + 10r + 3 \).

Adiga, Ramaswamy, and Somashekara [24] give the bound \( \lambda(n) \leq n(n+1)/2 + n - 2 - [(n+2)/4] - \sum_{i=2}^{\pi(n)} 2i/p(i) \) where \( p(i) \) is the smallest prime dividing \( i \). For large values of \( n \) this is a better upper bound for \( \lambda(n) \) than the one given by Beineke and Hegde. It remains an open problem to find a nontrivial lower bound for \( \lambda(n) \).

Seoud and Zid [656] prove the following graphs are strongly multiplicative: wheels; \( rK_n \) for all \( r \) and \( n \) at most 5; \( rK_n \) for \( r \geq 2 \) and \( n = 6 \) or 7; \( rK_n \) for \( r \geq 3 \) and \( n = 8 \) or 9; \( K_{4,r} \) for all \( r \); and the corona of \( P_n \) and \( K_m \) for all \( n \) and \( 2 \leq m \leq 8 \).

Germina and Ajitha [309] prove that \( K_2 + K_1 \), quadrilateral snakes, Petersen graphs, ladders, and unicyclic graphs are strongly multiplicative. They define a graph with \( q \) edges and a strongly multiplicative labeling to be hyper strongly multiplicative if the induced edge labels are \( \{2, 3, \ldots, q+1\} \). They show that every hyper strongly multiplicative graph has exactly one nontrivial component that is either a star or has a triangle and every graph can be embedded as an induced subgraph of a hyper strongly multiplicative graph.
6.16 Strongly $\star$-graphs

A variation of strong multiplicity of graphs is a strongly $\star$-graph. A graph of order $n$ is said to be a strongly $\star$-graph if its vertices can be assigned the values $1, 2, \ldots, n$ in such a way that, when an edge whose vertices are labeled $i$ and $j$ is labeled with the value $i + j + ij$, all edges have different labels. Adiga and Somashekar [25] have shown that all trees, cycles, and grids are strongly $\star$-graphs. They further consider the problem of determining the maximum number of edges in any strongly $\star$-graph of given order and relate it to the corresponding problem for strongly multiplicative graphs.

6.17 Mean Labelings

Somasundaram and Ponraj have introduced the notion of mean labelings of graphs. A graph $G$ with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges is called a mean graph if there is an injective function $f$ from the vertices of $G$ to $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, q\}$ such that when each edge $uv$ is labeled with $(f(u) + f(v))/2$ if $f(u) + f(v)$ is even, and $(f(u) + f(v) + 1)/2$ if $f(u) + f(v)$ is odd, then the resulting edge labels are distinct. In [729], [730], [731], [732], and [605] they prove the following graphs are mean graphs: $P_n$, $C_n$, $K_{2,n}$, $K_2 + mK_1$, $K_n + 2K_2$, $C_m \cup P_n$, $P_m \times P_n$, $P_m \times C_n$, $C_m \odot K_1$, triangular snakes, quadrilateral snakes, combs, $K_n$ if and only if $n < 3$, $K_{1,n}$ if and only if $n < 3$, bistars $B_{m,n}$ ($m > n$) if and only if $m < n + 2$, the subdivision graph of the star $K_{1,n}$ if and only if $n < 4$, and the friendship graph $C_3(t)$ if and only if $t < 2$. They also prove that $W_n$ is not a mean graph for $n > 3$ and enumerate all mean graphs of order less than 5.

6.18 Irregular total Labelings

Motivated by the notion of the irregularity strength of a graph introduced by Chartrand et al. [204] in 1988 and various kinds of other total labelings Bača, Jengroľ, Miller, and Ryan [79] introduced the total edge irregularity strength of a graph as follows. For a graph $G(V,E)$ a labeling $\partial : V \cup E \to \{1, 2, \ldots, k\}$ is called an edge irregular total $k$-labeling if for every pair of distinct edges $uv$ and $xy$, $\partial(u) + \partial(xy) + \partial(y) \neq \partial(x) + \partial(uv) + \partial(v)$. Similarly, $\partial$ is called an vertex irregular total $k$-labeling if for every pair of distinct vertices $u$ and $v$, $\partial(u) + \sum \partial(e)$ over all edges $e$ incident to $u \neq \partial(v) + \sum \partial(e)$ over all edges $e$ incident to $v$. The minimum $k$ for which $G$ has an edge (vertex) irregular total $k$-labeling is called the total edge (vertex) irregularity strength of $G$. The total edge (vertex) irregular strength of $G$ is denoted by $\text{tes}(G)$ ($\text{tvs}(G)$). They prove: for $G(V,E)$, $E$ not empty, $\lceil (|E| + 2)/3 \rceil \leq \text{tes}(G) \leq |E|$; $\text{tes}(G) \geq \lceil (\delta(G) + 1)/2 \rceil$ and $\text{tes}(G) \leq \lfloor |E| - \delta(G) \rfloor$ if $\delta(G) \leq \lfloor |E| - 1 \rfloor/2$; $\text{tes}(P_n) = \text{tes}(C_n) = \lceil (n + 2)/3 \rceil$; $\text{tes}(K_{1,n}) = \lceil (n + 1)/2 \rceil$; $\text{tes}(W_n) = \lceil (2n + 2)/3 \rceil$; $\text{tes}(F_n)$ (friendship graph) = $\lceil (3n + 2)/3 \rceil$; $\text{tvs}(C_n) = \lceil (n + 2)/3 \rceil$ for $n \geq 2$, $\text{tvs}(K_n) = 2$; $\text{tvs}(K_{1,n}) = \lceil (n + 1)/2 \rceil$; $\text{tvs}(C_n \times P_2) = \lceil (2n + 3)/4 \rceil$. They conjecture that for $n \geq 6$, $\text{tes}(K_n) = \lceil (n^2 - n + 4)/6 \rceil$.

Wijaya, Slamin, Surahmat, and Jendrol [814] proved that for $(m,n) \neq (2,2)$ $\text{tes}(K_{m,n}) \geq \max \{(m+n)/(m+1), (2m+n-1)/n\}$. 

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6.19 Sigma Labelings

Vilfred and Jinnah [789] call a labeling \(f\) from \(V(G)\) to \(\{1, 2, \ldots, |V(G)|\}\) a *sigma labeling* if for every vertex \(u\) the sum of all \(f(v)\) such that \(v\) is adjacent to \(u\) is a constant independent of \(u\). This notion was first introduced by Vilfred in his Ph.D. thesis in 1994. In [789] Vilfred and Jinnah give a number of necessary conditions for a graph to have a sigma labeling. One of them is that if \(u\) and \(v\) are vertices of a graph with a sigma labeling then the order of the symmetric difference of \(N(u)\) and \(N(v)\) (neighborhoods of \(u\) and \(v\)) is not 1 or 2. This condition rules out a large class of graphs as having sigma labelings. Vilfred and Jinnah raise a number of open questions: does there exist connected graphs that have sigma labelings other than complete multipartite graphs (in [788] it is shown that \(K_{2,2,\ldots,2}\) has a sigma labeling); which complete multipartite graphs have sigma labelings; is it true that \(P_m \times C_n\) \((m > 1)\) does not have a sigma labeling; and is every graph an induced subgraph of a graph with a sigma labeling (they show that every graph is a subgraph of a graph with a sigma labeling).

6.20 Difference Graphs

Analogous to a sum graph, Harary [336] calls a graph a *difference graph* if its vertices can be labeled with positive integers such that the positive difference of the endpoints of every edge is also a vertex label. Bloom, Hell, and Taylor [150] have shown that the following graphs are difference graphs: trees, \(C_n, K_n, K_{n,n}, K_{n,n-1}\), pyramids, and \(n\)-prisms. Gervacio [310] proved that wheels \(W_n\) are difference graphs if and only if \(n = 3, 4, \) or 6. Sonntag [734] proved that cacti (that is, graphs in which every edge is contained in at most one cycle) with girth at least 6 are difference graphs and he conjectures that all cacti are difference graphs.

6.21 Set Graceful and Set Sequential Graphs

The notions of set graceful and set sequential graphs were introduced in by Acharaya in 1983. A graph is called *set graceful* if there is an assignment of nonempty subsets of a finite set to the vertices and edges of the graph so that the value given to each edge is the symmetric difference of the sets assigned to the endpoints of the edge, the assignment of sets to the vertices is injective, and the assignment to the edges is bijective. A graph is called *set sequential* if there is an assignment of nonempty subsets of a finite set to the vertices and edges of the graph such that the value given to each edge is the symmetric difference of the sets assigned to the endpoints of the edge and the assignment of sets to the vertices and the edges is bijective. The following has been shown: no cycle is set sequential [18]; a necessary condition for \(K_n\) to be set sequential is the \(n\) has the form \((\sqrt{2^{m+3} + 7} - 1)/2\) for some \(m\) [18]; a necessary condition for \(K_{a,b,c}\) to be set sequential is that \(a, b,\) and \(c\) cannot have the same parity; \(K_{2,b,c}\) is not set sequential when \(b\) and \(c\) are odd [355]; \(P_n\) \((n > 3)\) is not set graceful [355]; no theta graph is set graceful [355]; the complete nontrivial \(n\)-ary tree is set sequential if and only if \(n + 1\) is a power of 2 and the number of levels is 1 [355]; a tree is set sequential graceful if and only if it is set graceful.
every graph can be embedded as an induced subgraph of a connected set sequential graph; and every graph can be embedded as an induced subgraph of a connected set graceful graph.

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