Let an injective function $f : V(G) \rightarrow 2X$, where $V(G)$ is the vertex set of a graph $G$ and $2X$ is the power set of a nonempty set $X$, be given. Consider the induced function $f \oplus : V(G) \times V(G) \rightarrow \{\emptyset\}$ defined by $f \oplus (u, v) = f(u) \oplus f(v)$, where $f(u) \oplus f(v)$ denotes the symmetric difference of the two sets. The function $f$ is called a $k$-uniform dcsl (and $X$ a $k$-uniform dcsl-set) of the graph $G$, if there exists a positive constant $k$ such that $|f \oplus (u, v)| = kdG(u, v)$, where $dG(u, v)$ is the length of a shortest path between $u$ and $v$ in $G$. If a graph $G$ admits a $k$-uniform dcsl, then $G$ is called a $k$-uniform dcsl graph. In this paper, we initiate a study on 2-uniform dcsl graphs and we establish a characterization for a graph to be $k$-uniform dcsl.

**References**


Index Terms

Computer Science Algorithms

Keywords

k-uniform distance compatible set-labeling, k-uniform dcsl index