

K-Banhatti Invariants Empowered Topological Investigation of Bridge Networks

Khalid Hamid¹, Muhammad Waseem Iqbal^{2,*}, Erssa Arif¹, Yasir Mahmood^{3,4}, Ahmad Salman Khan³, Nazri Kama⁴, Azri Azmi⁴ and Atif Ikram^{5,6}

¹Department of Computer Science, Superior University, Lahore, 54000, Pakistan

²Department of Software Engineering, Superior University, Lahore, 54000, Pakistan

³Department of Software Engineering, Faculty of Information Technology, The University of Lahore, 54000, Pakistan

⁴Advanced Informatics Department, Razak Faculty of Technology and Informatics, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, 54100, Malaysia

⁵Faculty of Informatics and Applied Mathematics, University Malaysia Terengganu, Malaysia

⁶Department of Computer Science & Information Technology, Faculty of Information Technology, The University of Lahore, 54000, Pakistan

*Corresponding Author: Muhammad Waseem Iqbal. Email: waseem.iqbal@superior.edu.pk

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Abstract: Any number that can be uniquely determined by a graph is called graph invariants. During the most recent twenty years' innumerable numerical graph invariants have been described and used for correlation analysis. In the fast and advanced environment of manufacturing of networks and other products which used different networks, no dependable assessment has been embraced to choose, how much these invariants are connected with a network graph or molecular graph. In this paper, it will talk about three distinct variations of bridge networks with great capability of expectation in the field of computer science, chemistry, physics, drug industry, informatics, and mathematics in setting with physical and synthetic constructions and networks, since K-Banhatti invariants are newly introduced and have various forecast characteristics for various variations of bridge graphs or networks. The review settled the topology of bridge graph/networks of three unique sorts with three types of K-Banhatti Indices. These concluded outcomes can be utilized for the modeling of interconnection networks of Personal computers (PC), networks like Local area network (LAN), Metropolitan area network (MAN) and Wide area network (WAN), the spine of internet and different networks/designs of PCs, power generation interconnection, bio-informatics and chemical structures.

Keywords: Bridge networks; invariants; k-banhatti indices; maple; network graph; molecular graph



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1 Introduction

The bridge networks are much important in computer science and other fields of sciences. These are used in the construction of memory interconnection, microchips, integrated circuits, power generation interconnection, robotics interconnection and chemical structures. A bridge graph is a graph acquired from number of graphs G_1, G_2, G_3, G_m by partner the vertices v_i and $v_i + 1$ by an edge $\forall, i = 1, 2, \dots, m - 1$ [1]. V. R. Kulli in 2016, defined the possibility of various types of K-Banhatti invariants. Another vertex degree-based invariant graph named K-Banhatti index is utilized to catch the sharp lower and upper bounds of the associated networks and the attributes of the network arriving at the boundaries. K-Banhatti index is a topological invariant which is a number associated with a network graph [2] that catches the symmetry of the network structure and gives a logical language to anticipating the attributes of the network. K-Banhatti index is a degree-based topological index used for the solution of the topology of a certain network like a bridge network.

As one more emerging science is created with the assistance of computer science, math and chemistry called cheminformatics, whose huge fragments consolidate Quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) and Quantitative structure-property relationships (QSPR). QSAR is a modeling tool used to tackle the topology of networks or structure of compounds, demonstrated the effective and best entertainer networks or structures. QSPR is likewise a modeling technique that corresponds to the properties of network structures with the assistance of numerical conditions or articulation. It gives the quantitative relationship between properties of networks or chemical structures [3].

Interconnected networks and graph theory give a point-by-point perception of these associated networks. Electric power interconnections prerequisite to unendingly screening the state of their structures by voltage size at loads and the machine stage point at generators. In electric power system, a vertex tends to be an electric center and an edge tends to be a transmission line joining two electrical focuses. In the design of a network interconnection point tends to processor and an edge tends to be a network way through which transmission is finished. This theory contributes an observable work in the fields of chemical sciences [4].

The topology of a graph concludes the way where vertices are associated by edges. From the geography of a network, certain properties can without much of a stretch be settled. In this heap of cases, this study can figure boundaries called Topological invariants (TIs) that numerically portrayed the connectedness plans structure between the centers or performers in a network. So, this study can build a mind-stunning network of general arrangements of regulations accomplice regulations centers those direct ordinary natural subjects for example; QSAR and QSPR are giving the establishment to these models [5].

In this article, a new arising study will figure out different indices of bridge networks. The outcomes will assume a crucial part in deciding the properties of these networks and their uses in the computer industry, robotics, chemistry, drug industry and so forth. It will likewise perform index analysis on certain networks which might be gainful for people groups who are working in the field of computer science, mathematics, robotics and chemical industry too [6].

The contribution of this research is to analyze how existing networks can be improved by optimizing their adaptability. During the said research certain networks were modeled through deduced results by topological invariants. These results will be developed over the solution of networks graphically by freshly prepared topological indices. Existing networks will be studied for topological perspectives, QSPR, QSAR models will be developed and analyzed. The relation between lower bounds and upper bounds of the network or graph will be discovered. Further, these relationships will be defined through optimization. Bridge networks and other certain computer networks are solved and

evaluated with the help of topological invariants. Furthermore, contribution to research on developing advanced networks will facilitate the networks used in robotics and new architectures of computers in context with certain networks.

2 Literature Review

The study presents the adjusted first and second K-Banhatti indices of a graph. Likewise, the study presents the symphonious K-Banhatti index of a graph. The study figures out the adjusted first and second K-Banhatti indices and symphonious K-Banhatti index of a few standard graphs, TUC4C8[p, q] nanotubes and TUC4[p, q] nanotubes [7]. The Atom-bond connectivity (ABC) and Geometric number juggling (GA) correspond to different physical and chemical properties of chemicals having the above structures, similar to robustness and strain energy and the edge of boiling over and so forth. Bunch theory and development of graphs can utilize the Cayley graphs (CG) of gatherings for deciding properties. In this review, they register conditions of the general randi' c index for different potential gains of α , first zagreb index, ABC index, GA index, the fourth ABC index (ABC4), fifth GA index (GA5) for certain gatherings of graphs [8]. The topological indices or invariants are additionally numeric qualities related to computer networks, their interconnections and their properties, and so forth. It computes different topological indices of unpredictability based on the paired tree up to the k-level. The concluded results can be utilized for computer networks and chemical networks in topological portrayal [9].

The estimation of the irregularity indices of honeycomb networks, hexagonal networks, oxide networks and silicate networks is finished. The outcomes are extremely useful in understanding the conduct of various computer networks and chemical networks. After understanding these expressions various scientists can develop their own best networks in the chemical and computer industries likewise [10]. Further, the study explains that graph theory is a field through which they compute topological indices for tracking down the properties of various chemicals and networks without playing out any sorts of investigations on them. It likewise works out topological indices form-polynomial square shift networks which is a pieces of various chemical compounds with the assistance of division of edge [11].

Simonraj et al. portrayed the chemical network which is shown mathematically by topological indices in chemical graph theory. The study decided on one more kind of graph, which is named the third type of hex-construed network. It examined and as of late outlined a third type of hex-induced networks. As these interpreted results are valuable according to various chemical points of view similarly concerning drug sciences, these results furthermore give the reason to appreciate the significant essential geographies of the above networks [12].

Another review depicted that the m-polynomial is one of the arithmetical polynomials that are useful in theoretical chemistry. It plays significant work in handling the explanations of various degree-based topological indices. They got various degree-based topological indices for benzene rings introduced in thep-type-surface network and Tickysim spinnaker model (TSM) sheet. These results can accept a huge part to envision the geography of the aforementioned networks [13]. Further, computations of topological indices of confined pent-heptagonal nano-sheet are finished. QSARs address perceptive models got from the utilization of verifiable mechanical assemblies connecting with the natural activity (counting charming helpful effects and appalling side effects) of engineered materials (drugs/harms/biological poisons) with descriptors illustrative of molecular structure as well as properties [14]. There are a few certifiable hardships on HGR systems like affectability to upset, scale, lighting up, trouble and hindrance. There are utilized a particular and wide-range dataset with 31 kinds of tokens of various amounts of fingers with raising disengagement. It executed our computation

for this dataset and got the mean accuracy up to 90%. Also, it differentiated the results and some datasets that for the most part share the photos of our dataset [15].

It elaborates those topological indices can be designed by changing over a chemical structure into a mathematical means. These topological indices accomplice certain chemical-substance properties like cutoff, security, strain energy and so on of synthetic mixes. Graph theory has found an amazing use around here of investigation. Interconnection networks of multiprocessor are routinely expected to communicate a large number of homogeneously imitated processor-memory consolidates, all of which is known as a handling center [16].

Physicochemical properties and topological indices are talked about and thoroughly analyzed in the QSAR/QSPR, for instance, Weiner index, Harary index and forms of Harary indices are used to predict the bioactivity of the manufactured blends. Graph theory has found huge use in computer science and chemistry, particularly in exhibiting substance structures [17]. The study kept an eye on the OTIS exchanged networks and bi traded networks and examined their topological indices. They determined complete randi \acute{c} , general total accessibility, first and second zagreb, first and second hyper zagreb, hyper zagreb atom bond and numerical indices for both the gathering of networks by considering the reason network as way Pn and k-standard graph Rk. They similarly gave express formulae for the ABC4 and GA5 indices of these networks with the reason Rk network [18].

Another review conveyed that since computer devices are utilized on the planet for the wellspring of data, they are expanding in numbers variously. So much, today, it is difficult to find any space, intelligent or other, which isn't subject to their application. To be sure, even broad arrangements of regulations have been impacted by original handling and information systems. An impressive part of these QSAR strategies relies upon the usage of topological boundaries, which are numerical courses of action that order to accommodate primary information and sympathy relationships among structure and regular properties [19]. Accordingly, TIs are useful as commitments for QSPR models at every underlying level. Without a doubt, even broad arrangements of regulations may be advanced toward using figuring and information systems like networks. So, they can foster a flighty network of generally speaking arrangements of regulations partner regulations (hubs) that oversee fundamental natural focuses for instance. On the other hand, a precise legal structure is relied upon to provide legitimate and relevant guidance to addressing different enlisting methodologies as applied to coherent examination [20]. In this paper, researchers focused on different kinds of issues related to graph theory and their executions and ideas in the field of programming to show the amplexness of graph theory. These applications are familiar particularly with loosening up graph theory and showing its goal and importance in network designing [21].

The speculative contemplations of the graph are particularly used by computer programming applications. Particularly in research spaces of programming such as data mining, picture division, gathering, picture getting, networking and so forth, for instance, a data configuration can be sorted out as a tree which thus used vertices and edges. Modeling of network geographies should be possible by utilizing graph considerations. This prompts the progress of new assessments and new speculations that can be utilized in enormous applications. It has been allocated to two locales [22]. The framework includes a depiction of unequivocal subjects from the theory of graph of the spaces of Computer science wherein they are utilized. Notwithstanding, for each depicted theory they show the fields wherein it is utilized. This paper gives a chart of the employments of graph theory in heterogeneous fields somewhat yet fundamentally programming is the field around which graph theory contemplations work. Graph theory has found sweeping applications in various fields [23].

Topological invariants engage us to assemble data about logarithmic structures and give us a numerical strategy to figure out the secret properties of various structures. Various strategies are available in history to check the nature of a topological index. There are two principal conflicts of topological indices, first one is the degree-based topological and the below-average is known as distance-based topological indices. There are many such invariants are available in history [24]. K-Banhatti index and its other variant have great capability of expectation in the field of computer science, math, chemistry, drugs, informatics and power generation in setting with physical and chemical structures and networks [25].

3 Research Methodology

The methodology depends on quantitative requests. The reason for this study is to investigate and foster understanding with regards to basic and critical worries like blunder-free, faultless, best execution, and having advanced abilities in computer networks, interconnection networks of processors, chemical structures, robotics interconnections, and power interconnection networks.

3.1 Objectives

The primary goal of this study is to examine the topological invariants of bridge computer networks. The review figures out the force of reality of topological indices in certain networks. The study makes sense of the k-banhatti indices, their reduced forms, and their advantages. This article makes sense of and mindful ongoing utilization of K-banhatti indices. Its great goal is to foster equations, so it can take a look at the topology, and execution of certain networks without performing tests and before before constructing them. The work concluded a few outcomes which are utilized in the modeling of certain computer networks [26].

3.2 Hypothesis

The reading considers the accompanying hypothesis for the advancement of bridge networks utilized in computer networks, interconnection networks of processors, power interconnection networks, chemical structures and mechanical technology. The analysis gives the solidarity to create mistake-free, disappointing-free, best entertainer workstation networks, interconnection networks of processors, power interconnection networks and robotics interconnection networks.

3.3 Method

In this deliberate study, it will take an existing bridge network, associate it with a graph, address the topology of the graph with the assistance of K-Banhatti indices and their other forms. The concluded results about the type of numeric expression will contrast with existing outcomes. This model is especially unsettling as it tackled the topology of a bridge network in numeric and graphical structure and gives exact outcomes. After analysis, a recreation apparatus maple is utilized for the confirmation and approval of results. The flow of systematic study of this article which takes existing bridge networks associates them with graph theory, solves the topology of the graph by K-Banhatti indices, compares the results and deduced results will be used for modeling of bridge networks utilized in certain networks [27]. This model is much concerning as it solved the topology of a bridge network numerically and give accurate results. The simulation tool maple is used for the verification and validation of results.

4 Experimental Results

A bridge graph is a graph obtained from several s graphs $G_1, G_2, G_3, \dots G_m$ by associate the vertices v_i and v_{i+1} by an edge $\forall, i = 1, 2, \dots, m - 1$ [28]. K Banhatti indices have two main forms first K Banhatti indices and second K Banhatti indices with different variants [29,30].

$$FKBI(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u + d_v) \tag{1}$$

$$FKHBI (G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u + d_v)^2 \tag{2}$$

$$mFKBI (G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{(d_u + d_v)} \tag{3}$$

Eqs. (1)–(3) show the first K-Banhatti index, the first K Hyper Banhatti index, and the modified first K-Banhatti index which will be used for the solution of bridge networks mentioned in Figs. 2, 5 and 8.

$$SKBI(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u \cdot d_v) \tag{4}$$

$$SKHBI (G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \tag{5}$$

$$mSKBI (G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{(d_u \cdot d_v)} \tag{6}$$

Eqs. (4)–(6) show the second K-Banhatti index, second K Hyper Banhatti index and modified second K-Banhatti index which will be used for the solution of bridge networks mention in Figs. 2, 5, and 8.

$$d_e = d_u + d_v - 2$$

Tab. 1 describes the edge partitions of graph $G_r (P_{s,v})$ over P_s of the bridge graph given in Fig. 1.

Table 1: Edge partition of $G_r (P_{s,v})$ over P_s

E	$\varepsilon (d_u, d_v)$	De	$\varepsilon(d_u, d_e)$	Recurrence
ε_1	$\varepsilon(1, 2)$	1	$\varepsilon(1, 1)$	R
ε_2	$\varepsilon(2, 2)$	2	$\varepsilon(2, 2)$	$3r + 2$
ε_3	$\varepsilon(2, 3)$	3	$\varepsilon(2, 3)$	R
ε_4	$\varepsilon(3, 3)$	4	$\varepsilon(3, 4)$	$R - 3$

4.1 Main Results

Fig. 1 shows the bridge networks in which bus networks and star networks bridge in a tree-like structure [31].

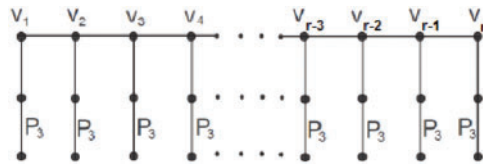


Figure 1: $G_r (P_s, v)$ over P_s for Bridge Network

4.1.1 Bridge Graph $G_r (P_s, v)$ Over Path

If the vertex set is V then by the observation of Fig. 1, it can order this vertex set into four subsets $V1, V2, V3$ and $V4$, Such that $V = V1 + V2 + V3 + V4$. If E represents the edge set. Fig. 1 shows that there are four distinct kinds of edges present in the graph bridge graph $G_r (P_s, v)$ over the path of hybrid networks. Tab. 1, explains in detail the edges partition.

4.1.2 Theorem 1

Let G be a graph of $G_r (P_s, v)$ over P_s , then, FKBI, FKHBI, mFKBI SKBI, SKHBI, and mSKBI indices are.

$$FKBI(G) = 26 r - 13 \tag{7}$$

$$FKHBI (G) = 126 - 115 \tag{8}$$

$$mFKBI (G) = \frac{223}{140} r + \frac{1}{14} \tag{9}$$

$$SKBI(G) = 31 r - 28 \tag{10}$$

$$SKHBI(G) = 229 r - 400 \tag{11}$$

$$mSKBI (G) = 32 r + \frac{1}{4} \tag{12}$$

Eqs. (7)–(12) represent the proven results of the graph of $G_r (P_s, v)$ over P_s mentioned in Fig. 2.

4.1.3 Investigation of Bridge Graphs by First K Banhatti Indices and Its Different Forms

Proof

$$FKBI (G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u + d_v)$$

$$KBSO (G) = (1 + 1) r + (2 + 2) (3 r + 2) + (2 + 3) r + (3 + 4) (r - 3)$$

$$FKBI (G) = 26 r - 13$$

$$FKHBI (G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u + d_v)^2$$

$$FKHBI (G) = (1 + 1)^2 r + (2 + 2)^2 (3 r + 2) + (2 + 3)^2 r + (3 + 4)^2 (r - 3)$$

$$FKHBI (G) = 126 - 115$$

$$mFKBI (G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{(d_u + d_v)}$$

$$mFKBI (G) = \frac{1}{(1 + 1)} r + \frac{1}{(2 + 2)} (3 r + 2) + \frac{1}{(2 + 3)} r + \frac{1}{(3 + 4)} (r - 3)$$

$$mFKBI (G) = \frac{223}{140} r + \frac{1}{14}$$

Fig. 2 shows the results of Eqs. (1)–(3) of K-Banhatti indices and their forms in green and red lines respectively. It is the first K-Banhatti invariant for the bridge network of trees.

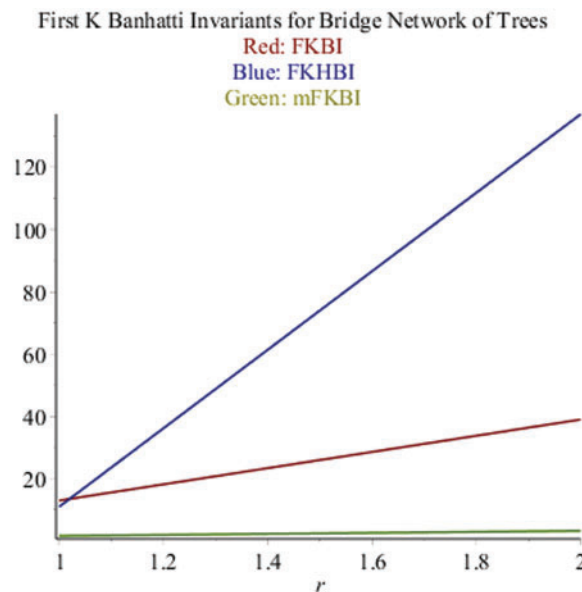


Figure 2: FKBI, FKHBI and mFKBI for $G_r (P_s, v)$ over P_s

4.1.4 Investigation of Bridge Graphs by Second K Banhatti Indices and Its Different Forms

Proof

$$SKBI(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u * d_v)$$

$$SKBI (G) = (1 * 1) r + (2 * 2) (3 r + 2) + (2 * 3) r + (3 * 4) (r - 3)$$

$$SKBI (G) = 31 r - 28$$

$$SKHBI (G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u * d_v)^2$$

$$SKHBI (G) = (1 * 1)^2 r + (2 * 2)^2 (3 r + 2) + (2 * 3)^2 r + (3 * 4)^2 (r - 3)$$

$$\text{SKHBI } (G) = 229 r - 400$$

$$\text{mSKBI } (G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{(d_u + d_v)}$$

$$\text{mSKBI } (G) = \frac{1}{(1 * 1)} r + \frac{1}{(2 * 2)} (3 r + 2) + \frac{1}{(2 * 3)} r + \frac{1}{(3 * 4)} (r - 3)$$

$$\text{mSKBI } (G) = 32 r + \frac{1}{4}$$

Fig. 3 shows the second k-banhatti invariants for the bridge network of trees.

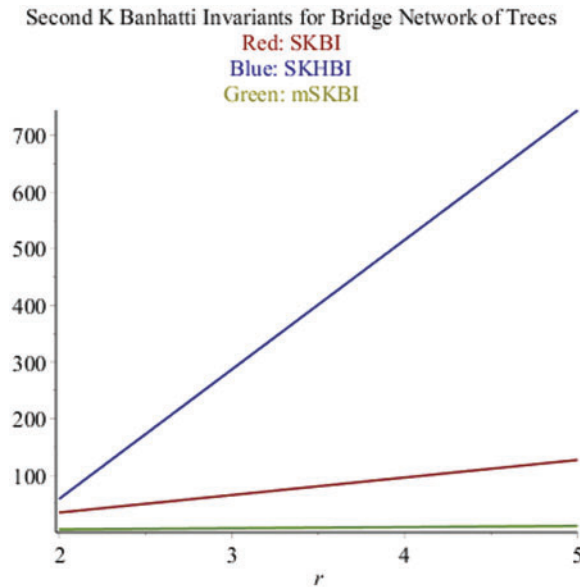


Figure 3: SKBI, SKHBI and mSKBI for Gr (Ps, v) over Ps

Tab. 2 describes the edge partitions of graph Gr (Ks, v) Over Ks of the bridge graph given in Fig. 4 with frequencies.

Table 2: Edge partition of Gr (Cs, v) over Cs

ϵ	$\epsilon (du, dv)$	de	$\epsilon(du, de)$	Recurrence
ϵ_1	$\epsilon_{(2,2)}$	2	$\epsilon_{(2,2)}$	$rs - 2r$
ϵ_2	$\epsilon_{(2,3)}$	3	$\epsilon_{(2,3)}$	4
ϵ_3	$\epsilon_{(2,4)}$	4	$\epsilon_{(2,4)}$	$2r - 4$
ϵ_4	$\epsilon_{(3,4)}$	5	$\epsilon_{(3,5)}$	2
ϵ_5	$\epsilon_{(4,4)}$	6	$\epsilon_{(4,6)}$	$r - 3$

4.2 Main Results

Fig. 4 shows the bridge networks in which bus networks and ring networks bridge together [32].

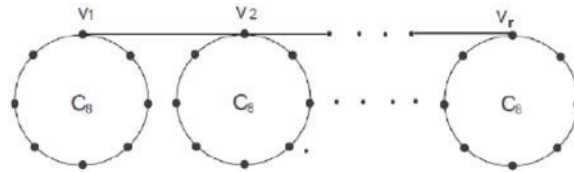


Figure 4: $G_r(C_s, v)$ over C_s for Bridge Network

4.2.1 Bridge Graph $G_r(C_s, v)$ Over Cycle

Assuming V is the arrangement of vertices seen in Fig. 4, this arrangement of vertices can be parted into four subsets $V1, V2, V3$ and $V4$ to $V = V1 + V2 + V3 + V4$. When $\varepsilon(D2(m))$ addresses an edge set. Fig. 4 shows a half and half network cycle with five distinct kinds of edges in the network graph of the bridge graph $G_r(C_s, v)$. Tab. 2 provides a detailed description of the edge set.

4.2.2 Theorem 2

Let G be a graph of $G_r(C_s, v)$ over C_s . Then FKBI, FKHBI, mFKBI SKBI, SKHBI and mSKBI indices are;

$$FKBI(G) = 4rs + 14r - 18 \tag{13}$$

$$FKHBI(G) = 16rs + 140r - 216. \tag{14}$$

$$mFKBI(G) = \frac{1}{4}rs + \frac{1}{15}r + \frac{1}{12} \tag{15}$$

$$SKBI(G) = 4rs + 32r - 50 \tag{16}$$

$$SKHBI(G) = 16rs + 672r - 1390 \tag{17}$$

$$mSKBI(G) = \frac{1}{4}rs - \frac{5}{24}r + \frac{7}{40} \tag{18}$$

Eqs. (13)–(18) represent the proven results of the graph of $G_r(C_s, v)$ over the Cycle mentioned in Fig. 5.

4.2.3 Investigation of Bridge Graphs by K Banhatti Indices and Its Different Forms

Proof

$$FKBI(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u + d_v)$$

$$FKBI(G) = (2 + 2) * (rs - 2r) + (2 + 3) * 4 + (2 + 4) * (2r - 4) + (3 + 5) * 2 + (4 + 6) * (r - 3)$$

$$FKBI(G) = 4rs + 14r - 18$$

$$FKHBI(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u + d_v)^2$$

$$FKHBI(G) = (2 + 2)^2 * (rs - 2r) + (2 + 3)^2 * 4 + (2 + 4)^2 * (2r - 4) + (3 + 5)^2 * 2 + (4 + 6)^2 * (r - 3)$$

$$FKHBI(G) = 16rs + 140r - 216$$

$$mFKBI(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{(d_u + d_v)}$$

$$mFKBI(G) = \frac{1}{(2 + 2)} * (rs - 2r) + \frac{1}{(2 + 3)} * 4 + \frac{1}{(2 + 4)} * (2r - 4) + \frac{1}{(3 + 5)} * 2 + \frac{1}{(4 + 6)} * (r - 3)$$

$$mFKBI(G) = \frac{1}{4} rs + \frac{1}{15} r + \frac{1}{12}$$

Fig. 5 shows the results (Eqs. (1)–(3)) of the first K Banhatti indices and their other forms in green, red, and blue colors respectively in the 3D version.

First K Banhatti Invariants for Bridge Network of Rings

Red: FKBI
Blue: FKHBI
Green: mFKBI

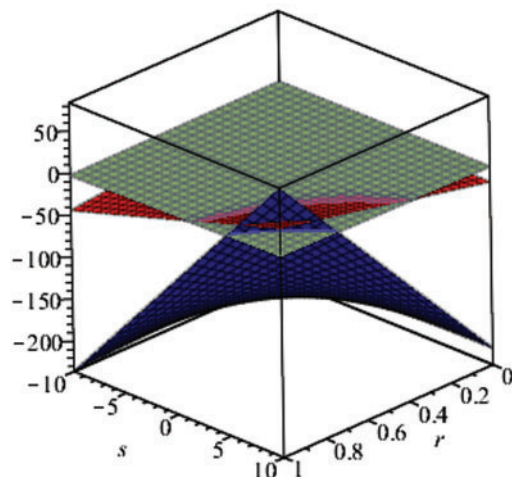


Figure 5: FKBI, FKHBI and mFKBI for $G_r(C_s, v)$ over Cycle

$$FKBI(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u * d_v)$$

$$SKBI(G) = (2 * 2) * (rs - 2r) + (2 * 3) * 4 + (2 * 4) * (2r - 4) + (3 * 5) * 2 + (4 * 6) * (r - 3)$$

$$SKBI(G) = 4rs + 32r - 50$$

$$SKHBI(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u + d_v)^2$$

$$SKHBI(G) = (2 * 2)^2 * (rs - 2r) + (2 * 3)^2 * 4 + (2 * 4)^2 * (2r - 4) + (3 * 5)^2 * 2 + (4 * 6)^2 * (r - 3)$$

$$SKHBI (G) = 16rs + 672r - 1390.$$

$$mSKBI (G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{(d_u * d_v)}$$

$$mSKBI (G) = \frac{1}{(2 * 2)} *(rs - 2r) + \frac{1}{(2 * 3)} * 4 + \frac{1}{(2 * 4)} *(2r - 4) + \frac{1}{(3 * 5)} * 2 + \frac{1}{(4 * 6)} *(r - 3)$$

$$mSKBI (G) = \frac{1}{4} rs - \frac{5}{24}r + \frac{7}{40}$$

Fig. 6 shows the results (Eqs. (4)–(6)) of the second K-Banhatti indices and their other forms in green, red and blue colors respectively in the 3D version.

Second K Banhatti Invariants for Bridge Network of Rings

Red: SKBI
Blue: SKHBI
Green: mSKBI

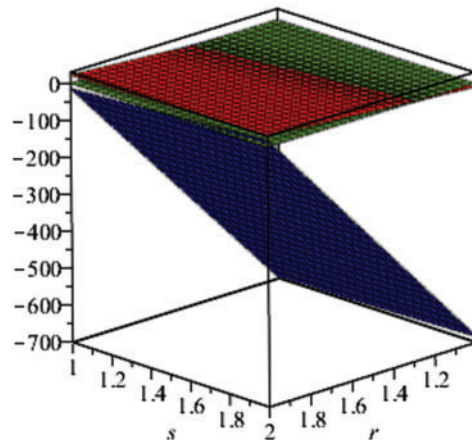


Figure 6: SKBI, SKHBI and mSKBI for Gr (Cs, v) over Cs

Tab. 3 describes the edge partitions of graph Gr (Ks, v) Over Ks, of the bridge graph given in Fig. 7 with the number of occurrences.

Table 3: Edge partition of Gr (Ks, v) over Ks

E	$\varepsilon (du, dv)$	De	$\varepsilon(du, de)$	Recurrence
ε_1	$\varepsilon_{(4,5)}$	7	$\varepsilon_{(4,7)}$	2
ε_2	$\varepsilon_{(4,S-1)}$	S + 1	$\varepsilon_{(4,s+1)}$	2
ε_3	$\varepsilon_{(5,5)}$	8	$\varepsilon_{(5,8)}$	r - 2
ε_4	$\varepsilon_{(5,S-1)}$	S + 2	$\varepsilon_{(5,s+2)}$	r - 2
ε_5	$\varepsilon_{(S-1,S-1)}$	2s-4	$\varepsilon_{(s-1,2s-4)}$	$[rs(r - 1) - 2(r + 1)] / 2$

4.3 Main Results

Fig. 7 shows the bridge networks in which bus networks and fully connected networks are bridged together.

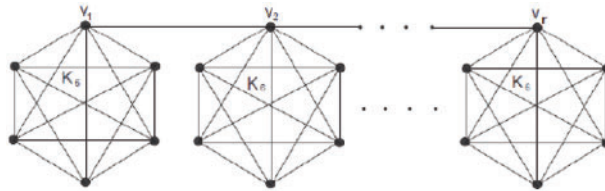


Figure 7: $G_r (K_s, v)$ over K_s

4.3.1 Bridge Graph $G_r (K_s, v)$ Over Complete Graph

Assuming that the vertices set are V , understanding Fig. 6 allows us to sort this set of vertices into three subsets V_1, V_2 and V_3 so that $V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$. If E shows the edge set, Fig. 6 shows the bridge graph $G_r (K_s, v)$ of the complete graph of the hybrid network. The bridge graph of the network graph has five different edges. Tab. 3 provides a detailed description of the edge set.

4.3.2 Theorem 3

Let G be a graph of $G_r (K_s, v)$ over K_s . Then FKBI, FKHBI, mFKBI SKBI, SKHBI and mSKBI indices are;

$$FKBI (G) = 6 + 2s + 13r + (7 + s) (r - 2) + \frac{1}{2} (3s - 5) (rs (r - 1) - 2r - 2) \tag{19}$$

$$FKHBI (G) = -96 + 2(5 + s)^2 + 169r + (7 + s)^2 (r - 2) + \frac{1}{2} (3s - 5)^2 (rs (r - 1) - 2r - 2) \tag{20}$$

$$mFKBI (G) = \frac{4}{143} + \frac{2}{5 + s} + \frac{1}{13}r + \frac{r - 2}{7 + s} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} (rs (r - 1) - 2r - 2)}{3s - 5} \tag{21}$$

$$SKBI (G) = -16 + 8s + 40r + 5 (s + 2) (r - 2) + \frac{1}{2} (3s - 5) (rs (r - 1) - 2r - 2) \tag{22}$$

$$SKHBI (G) = -1632 + 2(4s + 4)^2 + 1600r + (5s + 10)^2 (r - 2) + 2(s - 1)^2 (s - 4)^2 (rs (r - 1) - 2r - 2) \tag{23}$$

$$mSKBI (G) = \frac{3}{140} + \frac{2}{4s + 4} + \frac{1}{40}r + \frac{r - 2}{5s + 10} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} (rs (r - 1) - 2r - 2)}{(s - 1) (2s - 4)} \tag{24}$$

Eqs. (19)–(24) represent the proven results of the graph of $G_r (K_s, v)$ over the complete graph mentioned in Fig. 7.

4.3.3 Investigation of Bridge Graphs by First K Banhatti Indices and Its Different Forms

Proof

$$\text{FKBI}(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u + d_v)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FKBI}(G) &= (4 + 7) * 2 + (4 + s + 1) * 2 + (5 + 8) * (r - 2) + (5 + s + 2) * (r - 2) \\ &\quad + (s - 1 + 2s - 4) * (rs(r - 1) - 2(r + 1))/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{FKBI}(G) = 6 + 2s + 13r + (7 + s)(r - 2) + \frac{1}{2}(3s - 5)(rs(r - 1) - 2r - 2)$$

$$\text{FKHBI}(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u + d_v)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FKHBI}(G) &= (4 + 7)^2 * 2 + (4 + s + 1)^2 * 2 + (5 + 8)^2 * (r - 2) \\ &\quad + (5 + s + 2)^2 * (r - 2) + (s - 1 + 2s - 4)^2 * (rs(r - 1) - 2(r + 1))/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{FKHBI}(G) = -96 + 2(5 + s)^2 + 169r + (7 + s)^2(r - 2) + \frac{1}{2}(3s - 5)^2(rs(r - 1) - 2r - 2)$$

$$\text{mFKBI}(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{(d_u + d_v)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mFKBI}(G) &= \frac{1}{(4 + 7)} * 2 + \frac{1}{(4 + s + 1)} * 2 + \frac{1}{(5 + 8)} * (r - 2) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(5 + s + 2)} * (r - 2) + \frac{1}{(s - 1 + 2s - 4)} * (rs(r - 1) - 2(r + 1))/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{mFKBI}(G) = \frac{4}{143} + \frac{2}{5 + s} + \frac{1}{13}r + \frac{r - 2}{7 + s} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(rs(r - 1) - 2r - 2)}{3s - 5}$$

Fig. 8 shows the results (Eqs. (1)–(3)) of K Banhatti indices and their other forms in green, red and blue colors respectively in the 3D version.

4.3.4 Investigation of Bridge Graphs by Second K Banhatti Indices and Their Different Forms

Proof

$$\text{SKBI}(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u * d_v)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SKBI}(G) &= (4 * 7) * 2 + (4 * (s + 1)) * 2 + (5 * 8) * (r - 2) + (5 * s + 2) * (r - 2) \\ &\quad + ((s - 1) * (2s - 4)) * (rs(r - 1) - 2(r + 1))/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{SKBI}(G) = -16 + 8s + 40r + 5(s + 2)(r - 2) + \frac{1}{2}(3s - 5)(rs(r - 1) - 2r - 2)$$

$$SKHBI (G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u * d_v)^2$$

$$SKHBI (G) = (4 * 7)^2 * 2 + (4 * (s + 1))^2 * 2 + (5 * 8)^2 * (r - 2) + (5 * (s + 2))^2 * (r - 2) + ((s - 1) + (2s - 4))^2 * (rs(r - 1) - 2(r + 1))/2$$

$$SKHBI (G) = -1632 + 2(4s + 4)^2 + 1600r + (5s + 10)^2 (r - 2) + 2(s - 1)^2(s - 4)^2 (rs(r - 1) - 2r - 2)$$

$$mFKBI (G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{(d_u * d_v)}$$

$$mFKBI (G) = \frac{1}{(4 * 7)} * 2 + \frac{1}{(4 * (s + 1))} * 2 + \frac{1}{(5 * 8)} * (r - 2) + \frac{1}{(5 * (s + 2))} * (r - 2) + \frac{1}{((s - 1) * (2s - 4))} * (rs(r - 1) - 2(r + 1))/2$$

$$mFKBI (G) = \frac{3}{140} + \frac{2}{4s + 4} + \frac{1}{40}r + \frac{r - 2}{5s + 10} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(rs(r - 1) - 2r - 2)}{(s - 1)(2s - 4)}$$

First K Banhatti Invariants for Bridge Network of Fully Connected
 Red: FKBI
 Blue: FKHBI
 Green: mFKBI

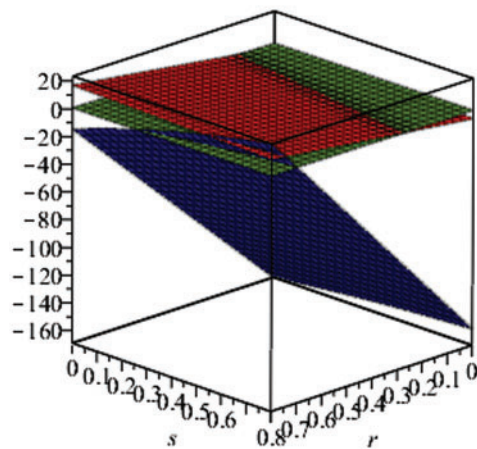


Figure 8: FKBI, FKHBI and mFKBI for $G_r(K_s, v)$ over K_s

Fig. 9 shows the results (Eqs. (4)–(6)) of K-Banhatti indices and their other forms in green, red and blue colors respectively in the 3D version.

4.4 Analysis

In the above results, the study analyzes that Topological invariants like k-banhatti invariants and their reduced forms enable us to collect information about bridge networks in the form of algebraic

structures and gives us a mathematical technique to guess the hidden properties of different structures like certain networks. There are two main classes of topological indices, first one is the degree-based topological and the second class is known as distance-based topological indices but present study solved the networks with the help of degree-based topological indices and get best results as shown in graphs.

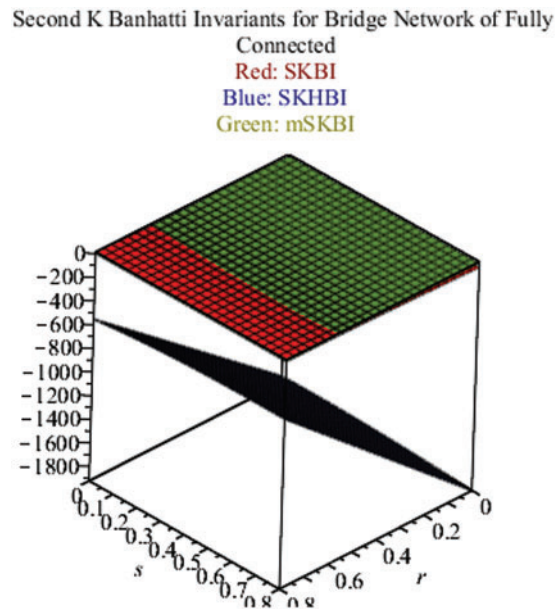


Figure 9: SKBI, SKHBI and mSKBI for $G_r(K_s, v)$ over K_s

4.5 Scope

The research work concentrates on the topological properties and solutions of bridge networks for LAN, interconnection networks used in memory, microprocessors, MLP, power generation networks, chemical compounds, robotics, etc through topological invariants. The topological properties include lower bounds, upper bounds, and prediction qualities of deduced mathematical results. Though interconnection networks are modeled through these solved results. So, engineers and manufacturers foresee concerning products before manufactured or developing them.

5 Conclusion

TIs have lots of uses and implementations in many fields of computer science, chemistry, biology, informatics, arithmetic, material sciences, robotics, etc. But the utmost significant application is in the non-exact QSPR and QSAR. TIs are associated with the structure of networks, the backbone of the internet, local area networks and chemical structure. But the present article discusses the First and Second K Banhatti invariants with ‘their different forms which are freshly presented. These have numerous prediction qualities for different variants of bridge graphs or networks, i.e., $G_r(P_s, v)$, $G_r(C_s, v)$, and $G_r(K_s, v)$. Figs. 2, 5, and 8 give the graphical representation of First K Banhatti invariants, Figs. 3, 6, and 9 give the graphical representation of Second K Banhatti invariants for the above-mentioned bridge graphs of networks. These deduced results will be used for the modeling of computer networks (like LAN, MAN, WAN and the backbone of the internet), interconnection networks, power

generation networks, chemical structures, image processing, bioinformatics, memory interconnection networks and the assembly of robotics, etc.

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