

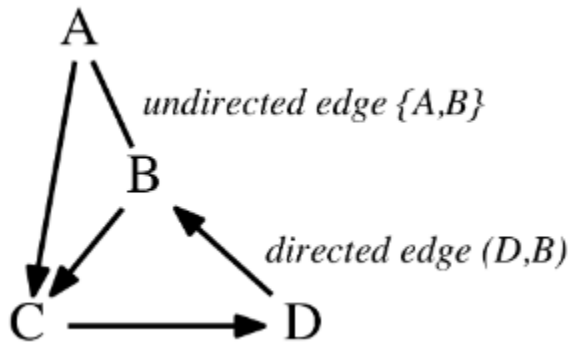
# Degree

In a [graph](#), the [degree](#) of [node](#)  $v$  is the total number of [edges](#) that contain  $v$ . For example in the graph below, the node  $B$  has degree three.

The *indegree* of a node  $v$  is the number of directed edges that point towards  $v$ . So, in the graph, the indegree of node  $C$  is two. Similarly, the *outdegree* of a node  $v$  is the number of directed edges that point away from  $v$ . Thus the outdegree of node  $C$  in the graph is one.

A [leaf](#) in a graph is a node with indegree one and outdegree zero, or in the undirected case, degree one.

## Illustration



## In other languages

DE: Grad  
FR: degré  
IT: grado

[TR](#), [VM](#), [KH](#)