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Symmetry in Graph and Hypergraph Theory II

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Message from the Guest Editors

Graph and hypergraph theory is one of the most rapidly evolving fields of theoretical aspects of the study of discrete structures, and its applications are widely expanded in various areas, including computer science, artificial intelligence, data science, statistical physics, and chemistry. Symmetry is a basic attribute of aesthetic appreciation. A number of different symmetric measurements for networks and graphs have been developed and analyzed, becoming an important criterion that illustrates the structure and properties of graphs. The differences are due in part to the fact that symmetry can be interpreted in different ways, e.g., by means of knot theory or the automorphism group of a graph. Recently, symmetric measurements have been applied in many disciplines. Based on vertex orbits, it has long been used to define measures of the structural complexity of graphs and hypergraphs. Algebraic graph theory is a classical field where symmetry has been investigated extensively and the role of symmetry in network aesthetics attracts much more attention.

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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