# Odd Harmonious Labeling of Subdivided Shell Graphs 

P.Jeyanthi ${ }^{1 *}$, S. Philo ${ }^{2}$<br>${ }^{1}$ Research Centre, Dept. of Mathematics, Govindammal Aditanar College for Women, Tiruchendur. 628 215, Tamilnadu, India<br>${ }^{2}$ Research Scholar, Reg.No:12193, Research Centre, Govindammal Aditanar College for Women, Tiruchendur, Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekappatti, Tirunelveli -627012, Tamilnadu, India<br>*Corresponding Author: jeyajeyanthi@rediffmail.com

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#### Abstract

A graph $G(p, q)$ is said to be odd harmonious if there exists an injection $f: V(G) \rightarrow\{0,1,2, \ldots, 2 q-1\}$ such that the induced function $f^{*}: E(G) \rightarrow\{1,3, \ldots, 2 q-1\}$ defined by $f *(u v)=f(u)+f(v)$ is a bijection. In this paper we prove that the subdivided shell graph, disjoint union of two subdivided shell graph, subdivided shell flower graph and subdivided uniform shell bow graph are odd harmonious.


Keywords- disjoint union of graph, harmonious labeling, subdivided shell graph, odd harmonious labeling.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout this paper, by a graph we mean a finite, simple and undirected one. For standard terminology and notation we follow Harary [5]. Graham and Sloane [4] introduced harmonious labeling during their study of modular versions of additive bases problems stemming from error correcting codes. A graph $G$ is said to be harmonious if there exist an injection $f: V(G) \rightarrow Z_{q}$ such that the induced function $f^{*}$ : $E(G) \rightarrow Z_{q}$ defined by $f^{*}(u v)=(f(u)+f(v))(\bmod q)$ is a bijection and $f$ is called harmonious labeling of $G$. The concept of odd harmonious labeling was due to Liang and Bai [6]. A graph $G$ is said to be odd harmonious if there exists an injection $f: V(G) \rightarrow\{0,1,2, \ldots, 2 q-1\}$ such that the induced function $f^{*}: E(G) \rightarrow\{1,3, \ldots, 2 q-1\}$ defined by $f^{*}(u v)=f(u)+f(v)$ is a bijection. If $f(V(G))=\{0,1,2, \ldots, q\}$, then $f$ is called as strongly odd harmonious labeling and $G$ is called as strongly odd harmonious graph. More results about odd harmonious labeling can be found in [6] - [13]. Deb and Limaye [1] have defined a shell graph as a cycle $C_{n}$ with (n3 ) chords sharing a common end point called the apex. Shell graphs are denoted as $C(n, n-3)$. A subdivided shell graph is a shell graph in which the edges in the path of the shell are subdivided. Jeba Jesintha et al. [3] defined disjoint union of two subdivided shell graphs. The same authors defined [2], a bow graph as a double shell in which each shell has any order. In the shell graph, when each edge in the path alone is subdivided, then it is a subdivided shell graph. A subdivided shell flower graph is one vertex union of three subdivided shells and each subdivided shell in this graph called as a petal..

## II. Main Results

In this section, we prove that the subdivided shell graph, disjoint union of two subdivided shell graph, subdivided shell flower graph and subdivided uniform shell bow graph are odd harmonious.

Theorem 2.1: The subdivided shell graph is odd harmonious.
Proof. Let $G$ be a subdivided shell graph of any order. The apex vertex of $G$ is denoted as $u_{0}$ and the remaining vertices in $G$ from bottom to top are denoted as $u_{1}, u_{2}, \ldots, u_{m}$. Let $e_{1}, e_{2}, \ldots, e_{\frac{m+1}{2}}$ be the edges $u_{0} u_{1}, u_{0} u_{3}, u_{0} u_{5}, \ldots, u_{0} u_{m}$ respectively. Let $e_{\frac{m+3}{2}}, e_{\frac{m+5}{2}}, \ldots, e_{\frac{3 m-1}{2}}$ be the edges $u_{1} u_{2}, u_{2} u_{3}, \ldots, u_{m-1} u_{m}$ respectively.

Then $G$ has $m+1$ vertices and $\frac{3 m-1}{2}$ edges.
We define labeling
$f: V(G) \rightarrow\left\{0,1,2, \ldots \ldots \ldots, 2\left(\frac{3 m-1}{2}\right)-1\right\}$ as follows:
$f\left(u_{0}\right)=0$.
$f\left(u_{i}\right)=i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m$ and $i$ is odd.
$f\left(u_{i}\right)=3 m-3 i+1,2 \leq i \leq m-1$ and $i$ is even.
The induced edge labels are
$f^{*}\left(u_{0} u_{i}\right)=i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(u_{i} u_{i+1}\right)=3 m-2 i-2, \quad, 1 \leq i \leq m-2$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(u_{i} u_{i-1}\right)=3 m-2 i+4, \quad 3 \leq i \leq m$ and $i$ is odd.

That is, the induced edge labels are $\{1,3,5, \ldots, m\} \cup\{3 \mathrm{~m}-$ $4,3 \mathrm{~m}-8, \ldots, \mathrm{~m}+6, \mathrm{~m}+2\} \cup\{3 \mathrm{~m}-2,3 \mathrm{~m}-6, \ldots, \mathrm{~m}+8, \mathrm{~m}+4\}=$ $\{1,3, . ., m, m+2, m+4, \ldots, 3 m-8,3 m-6,3 m-4,3 m-2\}$

$$
=\{1,3, \ldots, 2 q-1\}
$$

and the edge labels are also distinct. Therefore the subdivided shell graph is odd harmonious.

An odd harmonious labeling of a subdivided shell graph with $m=11$ is shown in Figure 1.


Figure 1: An odd harmonious labeling of a subdivided shell graph with $m=11$
Theorem 2.2: The disjoint union of two subdivided shell graphs is odd harmonious.
Proof. Let $G_{1}$ and $G_{2}$ be two subdivided shell graphs of any order. Let G be the disjoint union of $\boldsymbol{G}_{1}$ and $\boldsymbol{G}_{2}$. The apex of $G_{1}$ is denoted as $u_{0}$ and the remaining vertices in $G_{1}$ from bottom to top are denoted as $u_{1}, u_{2}, \ldots, u_{m}$. The apex of $G_{2}$ is denoted as $v_{0}$ and the other vertices from bottom to top are denoted as $v_{1}, v_{2}, \ldots, v_{l}$. Let $e_{1}, e_{2}, \ldots, e_{\frac{m+1}{2}}$ be the edges $u_{0} u_{1}, u_{0} u_{3}, u_{0} u_{5}, \ldots, u_{0} u_{m}, e_{\frac{m+3}{2}}, e_{\frac{m+5}{2}}, \ldots, e_{\frac{3 m-1}{2}}$ be the edges $\boldsymbol{u}_{1} \boldsymbol{u}_{2}, \boldsymbol{u}_{2} \boldsymbol{u}_{3}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_{m-1} \boldsymbol{u}_{m}$,
$e_{\frac{3 m+1}{2}}, e_{\frac{3 m+3}{2}}, \ldots, e_{\frac{3 m+l}{2}}$ be the edges
$v_{0} v_{1}, v_{0} v_{3}, v_{0} v_{5}, \ldots, v_{0} v_{l}$ and
$e_{\frac{l+3 m+2}{2}}, e_{\frac{l+3 m+4}{2}}, \ldots, e_{\frac{3 l+3 m-2}{2}}$ be the edges
$v_{1} v_{2}, v_{2} v_{3}, \ldots, v_{l-1} v_{l}$ respectively.
Then $G$ has $p=m+l+2$ vertices and $q=\frac{3 m+3 l-2}{2}$ edges.
We define labeling

$$
f: V(G) \rightarrow\left\{0,1,2, \ldots \ldots \ldots, 2\left(\frac{3 m+3 l-2}{2}\right)-1\right\} \text { as }
$$

follows:
$f\left(u_{0}\right)=0$.
$f\left(u_{i}\right)=i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m$ and $i$ is odd.
$f\left(u_{i}\right)=3 m-3 i+1,2 \leq i \leq m-1$ and $i$ is even.
$f\left(v_{0}\right)=2$.
$f\left(v_{i}\right)=3(m-1)+i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq l$ and $i$ is odd.
$f\left(v_{i}\right)=3 l-3 i+3, \quad 2 \leq i \leq l-1$ and $i$ is even.
The induced edge labels are
$f^{*}\left(u_{0} u_{i}\right)=i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(u_{i} u_{i+1}\right)=3 m-2 i-2, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-2$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(u_{i} u_{i-1}\right)=3 m-2 i+4, \quad 3 \leq i \leq m$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(v_{0} v_{i}\right)=3 m+i-1, \quad 1 \leq i \leq l$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(v_{i} v_{i+1}\right)=3 m+3 l-2 i-3, \quad 1 \leq i \leq l-2$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(v_{i} v_{i-1}\right)=3 m+3 l-2 i+3, \quad 3 \leq i \leq l$ and $i$ is odd.

That is, the induced edge labels are $\{1,3, \ldots, \mathrm{~m}\} \cup\{3 \mathrm{~m}-4,3 \mathrm{~m}$ $8, \ldots, m+6, m+2\} \quad \cup\{3 m-2,3 m-6, \ldots, m+8, m+4\} \cup\{3 m$, $3 \mathrm{~m}+2, \ldots, 3 \mathrm{~m}+l-3,3 \mathrm{~m}+l-1\} \cup \quad\{3 \mathrm{~m}+3 l-5, \quad 3 \mathrm{~m}+3 l-9, \ldots$, $3 m+l+5,3 m+l+1\} \quad \cup\{3 m+3 l-3,3 m+3 l-7, \ldots, \quad 3 m+l+7$, $3 m+l+3\}$
$=\{1,3, \ldots, \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{~m}+2, \mathrm{~m}+4, \ldots, 3 \mathrm{~m}-6,3 \mathrm{~m}-4,3 \mathrm{~m}-2,3 \mathrm{~m}, 3 \mathrm{~m}+2, \ldots$, $3 \mathrm{~m}+l-1,3 \mathrm{~m}+l+1,3 \mathrm{~m}+l+3, \ldots, 3 \mathrm{~m}+3 l-7,3 \mathrm{~m}+3 l-5,3 \mathrm{~m}+3 l-3\}$ $=\{1,3, \ldots, 2 q-1\}$ and hence the edge labels are distinct.
Therefore, the disjoint union of two subdivided shell graphs is odd harmonious.
An odd harmonious labeling of the disjoint union of two subdivided shell graphs with $m=11$ and $l=7$ are shown in Figure 2.


Figure 2: An odd harmonious labeling of disjoint union of two subdivided shell graphs with $m=11$ and $l=7$
Theorem 2.3: The subdivided uniform shell bow graph is odd harmonious.
Proof. Let $G$ be a subdivided uniform shell bow graph with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges. Denote the apex of $G$ as $v_{0}$. Let $m$ be the number of vertices in each path. Denote the vertices in the path of the right shell of $G$ from bottom to top as
$v_{1}, v_{2}, \ldots, v_{m}$. The vertices in the path of the left shell are denoted from top to bottom as $v_{m+1}, v_{m+2}, \ldots, v_{2 m-1}, v_{2 m}$. Then $G$ has $p=2 m+1$ vertices and $q=3 m-1$ edges.
We define labeling
$f: V(G) \rightarrow\{0,1,2, \ldots \ldots \ldots, 2(3 m-1)-1\}$ as follows:
$f\left(v_{0}\right)=0$.
$f\left(v_{i}\right)=i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m$ and $i$ is odd.
$f\left(v_{i}\right)=i+1, m+1 \leq i \leq 2 m$ and $i$ is even.
$f\left(v_{i}\right)=6 m-3 i, \quad 2 \leq i \leq m-1$ and $i$ is even.
$f\left(v_{i}\right)=6 m-3 i+1, m+2 \leq i \leq 2 m-1$ and $i$ is odd.
The induced edge labels are
$f^{*}\left(v_{0} v_{i}\right)=i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(v_{0} v_{i}\right)=i+1, \quad m+1 \leq i \leq 2 m$ and $i$ is even.
$f^{*}\left(v_{i} v_{i+1}\right)=6 m-2 i-3, \quad, 1 \leq i \leq m-2$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(v_{i} v_{i-1}\right)=6 m-2 i+3, \quad 3 \leq i \leq m$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(v_{i} v_{i+1}\right)=6 m-2 i-1, \quad, m+1 \leq i \leq 2 m-2$ and $i$ is even.
$f^{*}\left(v_{i} v_{i-1}\right)=6 m-2 i+5, \quad m+3 \leq i \leq 2 m$ and $i$ is even.
That is, the induced edge labels are $\{1,3, \ldots, m-2, m\} \cup\{m+2$, $m+4, \ldots, 2 m-1,2 m+1\} \cup\{6 m-5,6 m-9, \ldots, 4 m+5,4 m+1\} \cup$ $\{6 m-3,6 m-7, \ldots, 4 m+7,4 m+3\} \cup\{4 m-3,4 m-7, \ldots$,
$2 m+7,2 m+3\} \cup\{4 m-1,4 m-5, \ldots, 2 m+9,2 m+5\}$
$=\{1,3, \ldots, m, m+2, \ldots, 2 \mathrm{~m}+1, \quad 2 \mathrm{~m}+3, \ldots, 4 \mathrm{~m}-3, \quad 4 \mathrm{~m}-1, \quad 4 \mathrm{~m}+1$, $4 m+3, \ldots, 6 m-5,6 m-3\}$
$=\{1,3, \ldots, 2 q-1\}$ and also the edge labels are distinct.
Therefore, the subdivided uniform shell bow graph is odd harmonious.
An odd harmonious labeling of subdivided uniform shell bow graph with $m=9$ is shown in Figure 3.


Figure 3: An odd harmonious labeling of subdivided uniform shell bow graph with $m=9$

Theorem 2.4: All subdivided shell flower graphs are odd harmonious.
Proof. Let $G$ be a subdivided shell flower graph with three petals. We describe $G$ as follows: $G$ is one vertex union of three subdivided shells of same order. The apex is denoted as $v_{0}$. Denote the vertices in the first petal of $G$ as $v_{1}, v_{2}, \ldots, v_{m}$. The vertices in the second petal of $G$ are
denoted as $v_{m+1}, v_{m+2}, \ldots, v_{2 m}$. The vertices in the third petal of $G$ are denoted as $v_{2 m+1}, v_{2 m+2}, \ldots, v_{3 m}$. Let
$e_{1}, e_{2}, \ldots, e_{\frac{m+1}{2}}$ be the edges $v_{0} v_{1}, v_{0} v_{3}, v_{0} v_{5}, \ldots, v_{0} v_{m}$,
$e_{\frac{m+3}{2}}, e_{\frac{m+5}{2}}, \ldots, e_{m+1}$ be the edges $v_{0} v_{m+1}, v_{0} v_{m+3}, \ldots, v_{0} v_{2 m}$,
$e_{m+2}, e_{m+3}, \ldots, e_{\frac{3 m+3}{2}}$ be the edges
$v_{0} v_{2 m+1}, v_{0} v_{2 m+3}, v_{0} v_{2 m+5}, \ldots, v_{0} v_{3 m}$,
$e_{\frac{3 m+5}{2}}, e_{\frac{3 m+7}{2}}, \ldots, e_{\frac{5 m+1}{2}}$ be the edges $v_{1} v_{2}, v_{2} v_{3}, \ldots, v_{m-1} v_{m}$,
$e_{\frac{5 m+3}{2}}, e_{\frac{5 m+5}{2}}, \ldots, e_{\frac{7 m-1}{2}}$ be the edges
$v_{m+1} v_{m+2}, v_{m+2} v_{m+3}, \ldots, v_{2 m-1} v_{2 m}$ and
$e_{\frac{7 m+1}{2}}, e_{\frac{7 m+3}{2}}, \ldots, e_{\frac{9 m-3}{2}}$ be the edges
$v_{2 m+1} v_{2 m+2}, v_{2 m+2} v_{2 m+3}, \ldots, v_{3 m-1} v_{3 m}$ respectively.
Then $G$ has $p=3 m+1$ vertices and $q=\frac{9 m-3}{2}$ edges.
We define labeling
$f: V(G) \rightarrow\left\{0,1,2, \ldots \ldots \ldots, 2\left(\frac{9 m-3}{2}\right)-1\right\}$ as follows:
$f\left(v_{0}\right)=0$.
$f\left(v_{i}\right)=i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m$ and $i$ is odd.
$f\left(v_{i}\right)=i+1, m+1 \leq i \leq 2 m$ and $i$ is even.
$f\left(v_{i}\right)=i+2, \quad 2 m+1 \leq i \leq 3 m$ and $i$ is odd.
$f\left(v_{i}\right)=9 m-3 i-1, \quad 2 \leq i \leq m-1$ and $i$ is even.
$f\left(v_{i}\right)=9 m-3 i, m+2 \leq i \leq 2 m-1$ and $i$ is odd.
$f\left(v_{i}\right)=9 m-3 i+1, \quad 2 m+2 \leq i \leq 3 m-1$ and $i$ is even.
The induced edge labels are
$f^{*}\left(v_{0} v_{i}\right)=i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(v_{0} v_{i}\right)=i+1, \quad m+1 \leq i \leq 2 m$ and $i$ is even.
$f^{*}\left(v_{0} v_{i}\right)=i+2, \quad 2 m+1 \leq i \leq 3 m$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(v_{i} v_{i+1}\right)=9 m-2 i-4, \quad, 1 \leq i \leq m-2$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(v_{i} v_{i-1}\right)=9 m-2 i+2, \quad 3 \leq i \leq m$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(v_{i} v_{i+1}\right)=9 m-2 i-2, \quad, m+1 \leq i \leq 2 m-2$ and $i$ is even.
$f^{*}\left(v_{i} v_{i-1}\right)=9 m-2 i+4, \quad m+3 \leq i \leq 2 m$ and $i$ is even.
$f^{*}\left(v_{i} v_{i+1}\right)=9 m-2 i, \quad, 2 m+1 \leq i \leq 3 m-2$ and $i$ is odd.
$f^{*}\left(v_{i} v_{i-1}\right)=9 m-2 i+6, \quad 2 m+3 \leq i \leq 3 m$ and $i$ is odd
That is, the induced edge labels are $\{1,3, \ldots, \mathrm{~m}\} \cup$
$\{m+2, m+4, \ldots, 2 m+1\} \cup\{2 m+3, \ldots, 3 m, 3 m+2\} \cup\{9 m-6,9 m-$
$10, \ldots, 7 \mathrm{~m}+4,7 \mathrm{~m}\} \cup\{9 \mathrm{~m}-4, \ldots, 7 \mathrm{~m}+2\} \cup\{7 \mathrm{~m}-4,7 \mathrm{~m}-$
$8, \ldots, 5 m+2\} \cup\{7 m-2, \ldots, 5 m+4\} \cup\{5 m-2,5 m-6, \ldots, 3 m+4\}$
$\cup\{5 m, 5 m-4, \ldots, 3 m+6\}$
$=\{1,3, \ldots, m, m+2, \ldots, 2 m+1,2 m+3, \ldots, 3 m+2,3 m+4, \ldots$,
$5 \mathrm{~m}-4,5 \mathrm{~m}-2,5 \mathrm{~m}, 5 \mathrm{~m}+2, \ldots, 7 \mathrm{~m}-4,7 \mathrm{~m}-2,7 \mathrm{~m}, 7 \mathrm{~m}+2, \ldots, 9 \mathrm{~m}-6$,
$9 m-4\}=\{1,3, \ldots, 9 m-4\}$
$=\{1,3, \ldots, 2 q-1\}$ and also the edge labels are distinct.

Therefore, the subdivided shell flower graphs are odd harmonious.
An odd harmonious labeling of the subdivided shell flower graph with $m=7$ is shown in Figure 4.


Figure 4: An odd harmonious labeling of subdivided shell flower graph with $m=7$

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## Authors Profile

Dr. P.Jeyanthi, is working as the Principal of Govindammal Aditanar College for Women, Tiruchendur, Tamilnadu . She has 31 years of teaching experience and has been awarded Ph.D. Degree in 2005. Her interested area of research consists of graph labeling and general topology. Eleven research scholars have been awarded $\mathrm{Ph} . \mathrm{D}$. degree under her able guidance. And six more scholars are pursuing Ph.D under her guidance. She is an illustrious referee of twenty eight international journals and ten Indian journals. She is also an acclaimed reviewer of 'Mathematical Reviews' USA and reviewed 34 research papers. She served as a 'Managing Editor' for the journal 'International Journal of Mathematics and Soft Computing' from 2011 to 2018. She has published 126 research papers in 30 Indian and 96 well refereed foreign journals. So far 55 of her research papers, cited 299 times in the research articles. She has evaluated ten Ph.D., thesis and also conducted four Ph.D., Public Viva voce examination. She is the author of the book entitled "Studies in Graph Theory - Magic labeling and Related Concepts" (ISSN : 978-3-8484-8619-9) and the co-author of the book entitled "Hsuper magic labeling "(ISSN : 978-3-659- 37910-9 ) published by LAP Lambert Academic Publishing Company, Germany.

Mrs.S.Philo, did her UG degree in Govindammal Aditanar College for Women, Tiruchendur and PG degree in Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Tiruchendur. She has also passed the SET examination. She has 11 years of teaching experience. She is pursuing Ph.D. under the guidance of Dr.P.Jeyanthi. At present, she is working as Assistant Professor in the Department of Mathematics, St.Xavier's College, Palayamkottai. She has published 4 research papers including 3 in the SCOPUS indexed journals and 4 research papers are accepted for publication. One of her research papers is accepted for publication in ISI indexed journal. She has submitted more research papers for publication.

