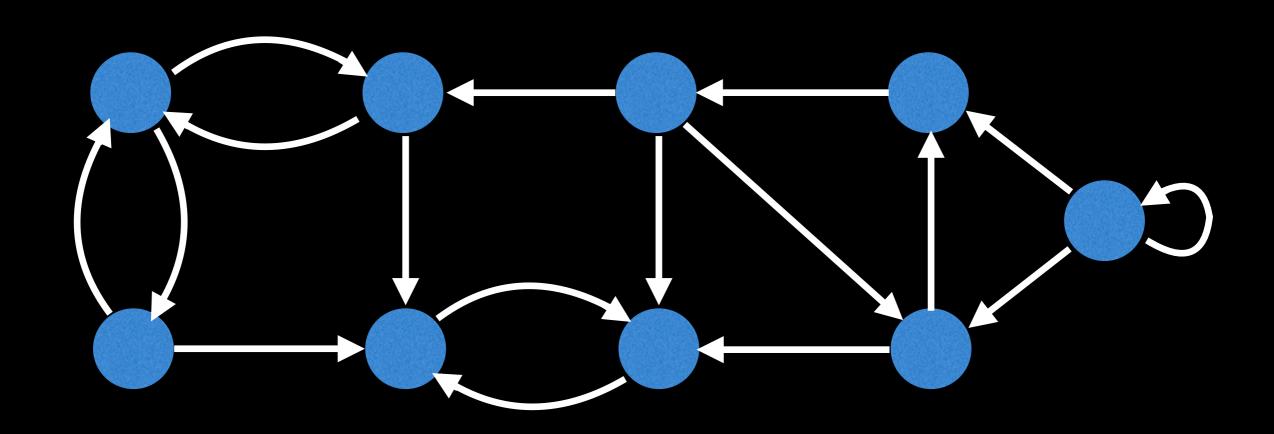
Tarjan's Algorithm for Finding Strongly Connected Components

William Fiset

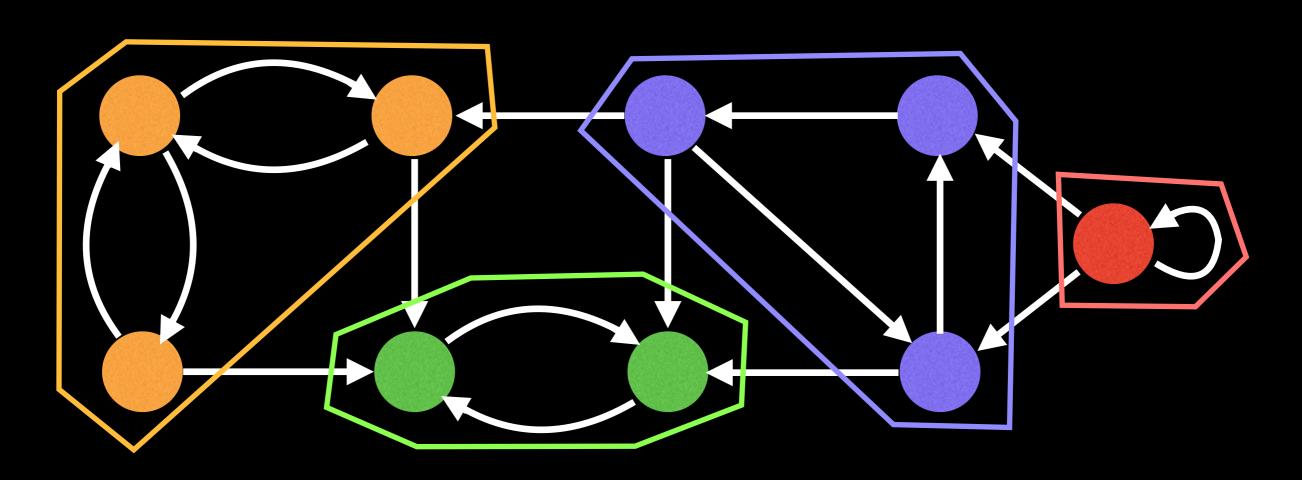
What are SCCs?

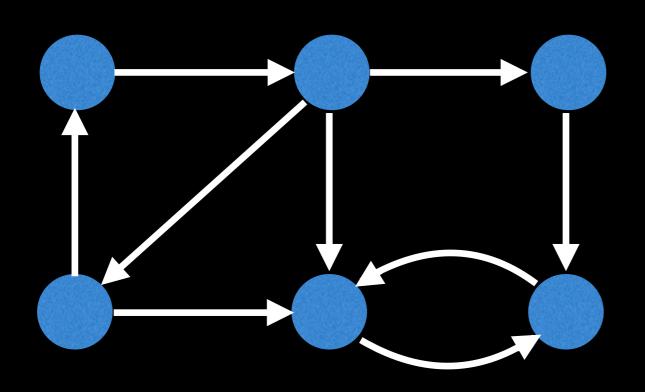
Strongly Connected Components (SCCs) can be thought of as **self-contained cycles** within a **directed graph** where every vertex in a given cycle can reach every other vertex in the same cycle.

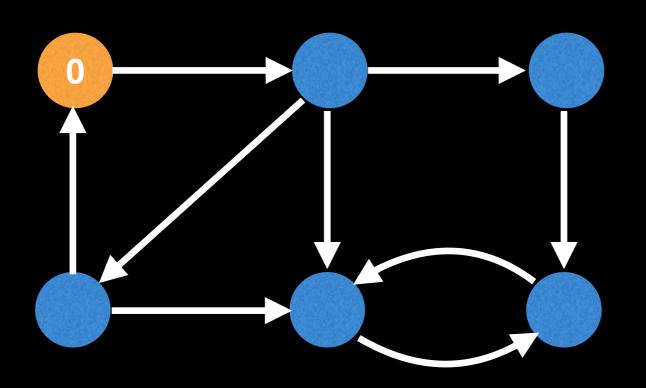


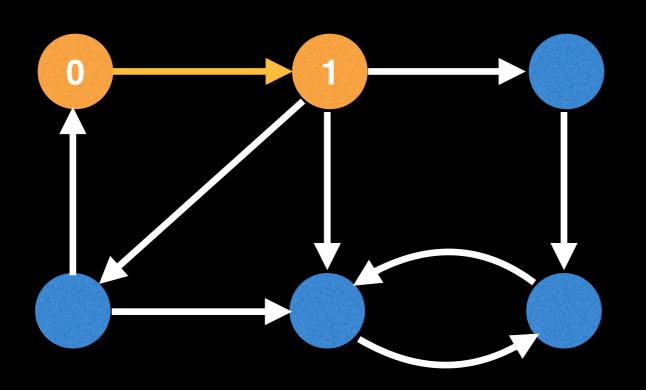
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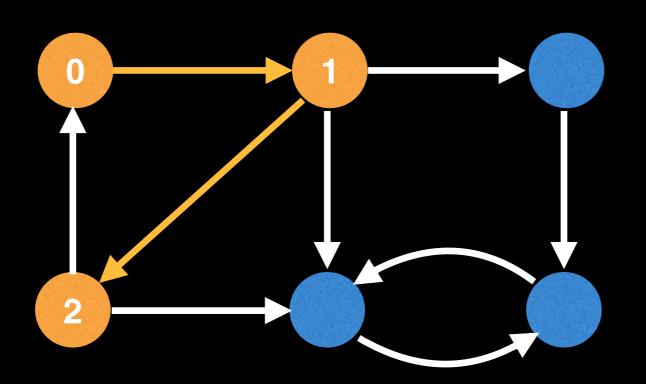
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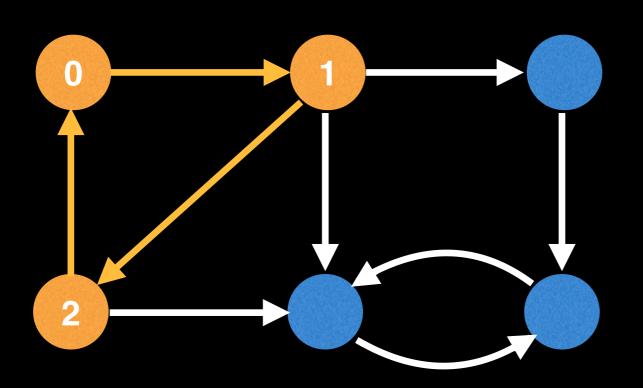


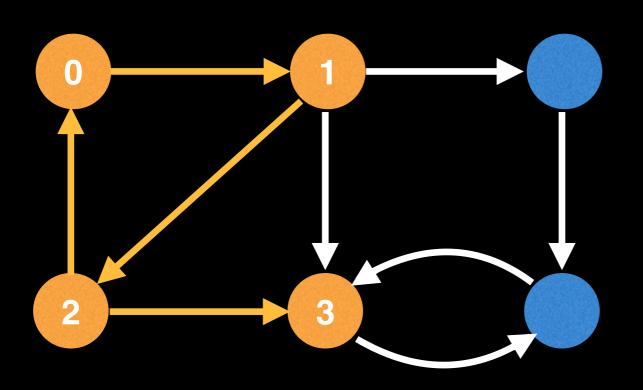


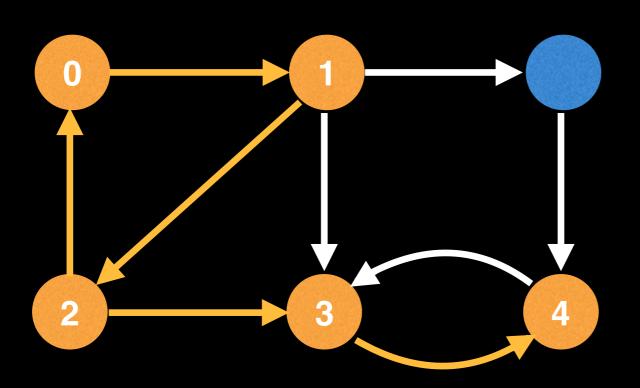


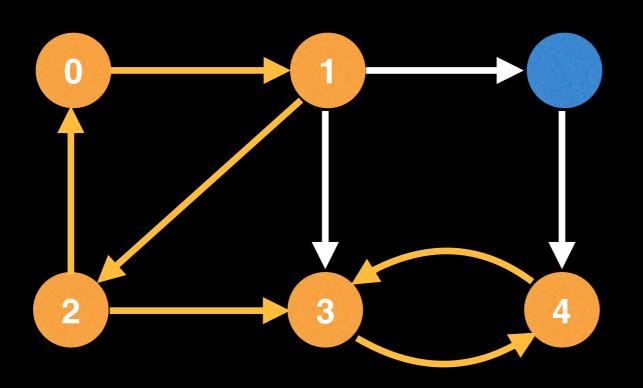


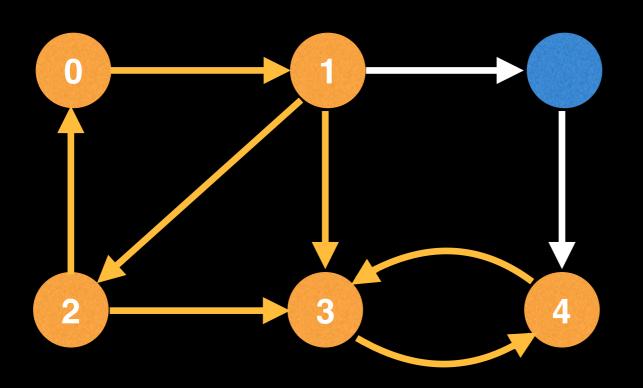


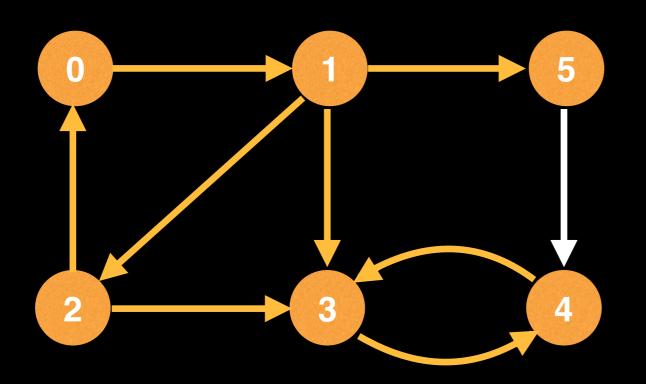


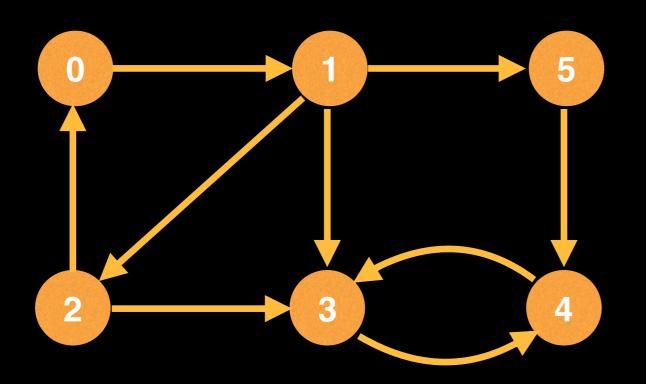


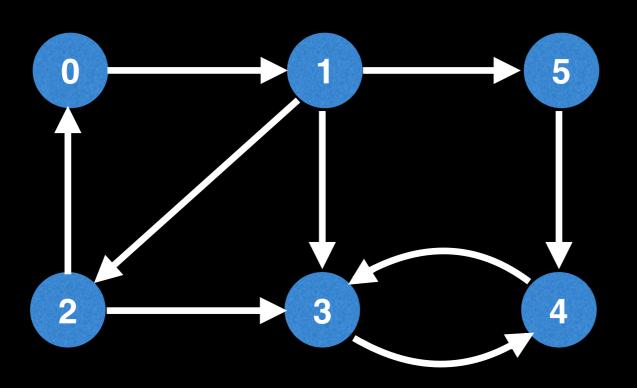


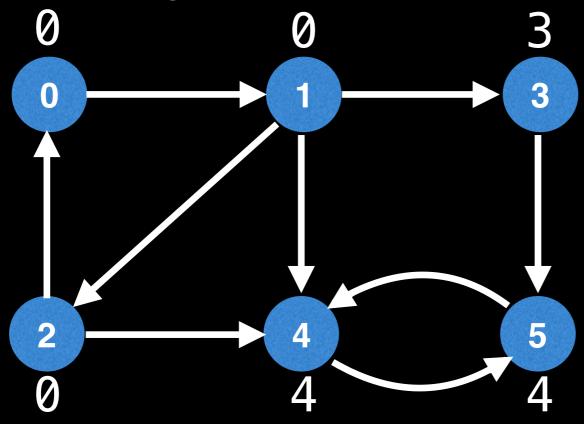


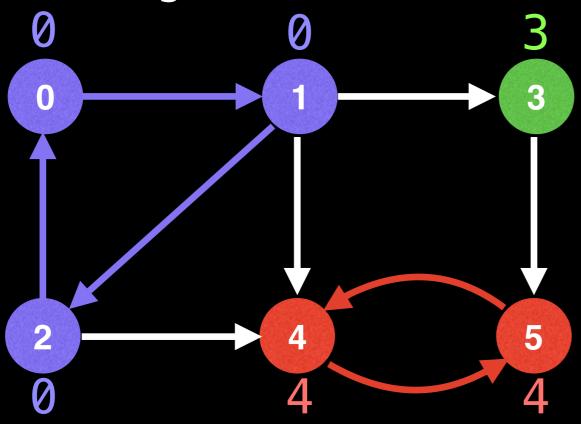




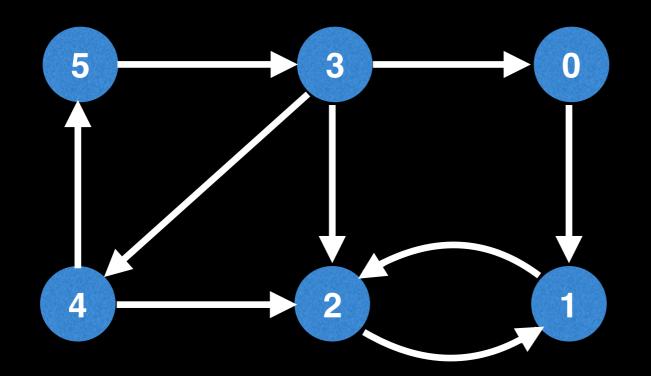






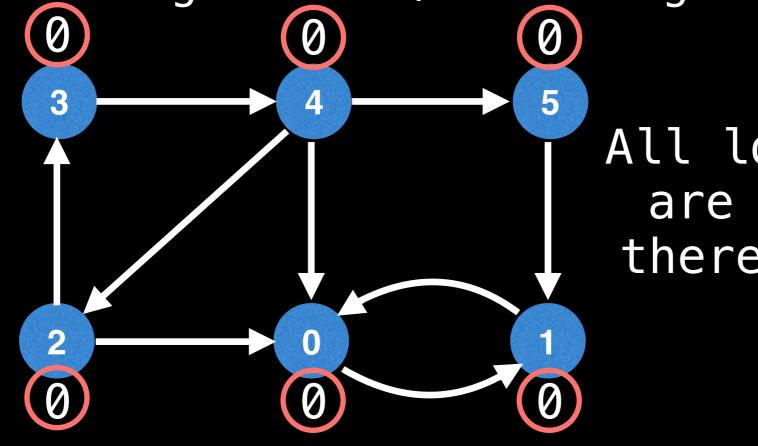


The low-link value of a node is the smallest [lowest] node id reachable from that node when doing a DFS (including itself).



IMPORTANT: Depending on where the DFS starts and
which edges are visited the low-link values could
be wrong. In the context of Tarjan's SCC algorithm
 we maintain an invariant that prevents SCCs to
 interfere with each others' low-link values.

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All low link values are the same but there are multiple SCCs!

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which edges are visited the low-link values could
be wrong. In the context of Tarjan's SCC algorithm
 we maintain an invariant that prevents SCCs to
 interfere with each others' low-link values.

The Stack Invariant

To cope with the random traversal order of the DFS, Tarjan's algorithm maintains a set (often as a stack) of valid nodes from which to update low-link values from.

Nodes are added to the stack [set] of valid nodes as they're explored for the first time.

Nodes are removed from the stack [set] each time a complete SCC is found.

New low-link update condition

If u and v are nodes in a graph and we're currently exploring u then our new low—link update condition is that:

To update node u's low-link value to node v's low-link value there has to be a path of edges from u to v and node v must be on the stack.

Time Complexity

Another difference we're going to make to finding all low-link values is that instead of finding low-link values after the fact we're going to update them "on the fly" during the DFS so we can get a linear O(V+E) time complexity:)

Tarjan's Algorithm Overview

Mark the id of each node as unvisited.

Start DFS. Upon visiting a node assign it an id and a low-link value. Also mark current nodes as visited and add them to a seen stack.

On DFS callback, if the previous node is on the stack then min the current node's low-link value with the last node's low-link value*.

After visiting all neighbours, if the current node started a connected component** then pop nodes off stack until current node is reached.

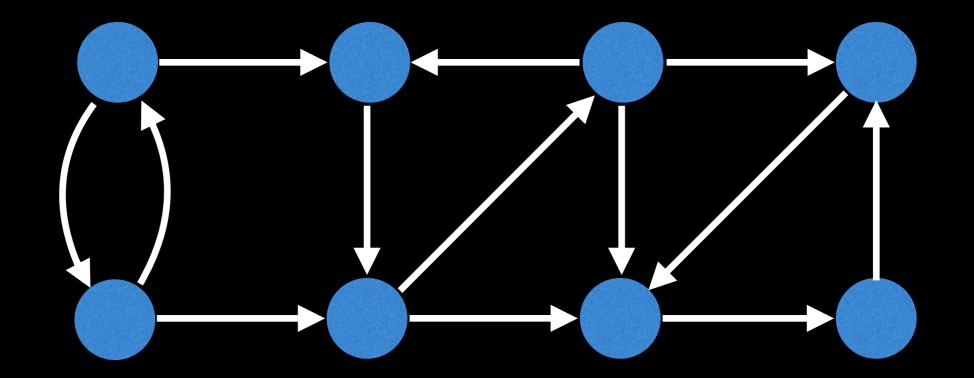
*This allows low-link values to propagate throughout cycles.

**As we will see, a node started a connected component if its id equals its low link value







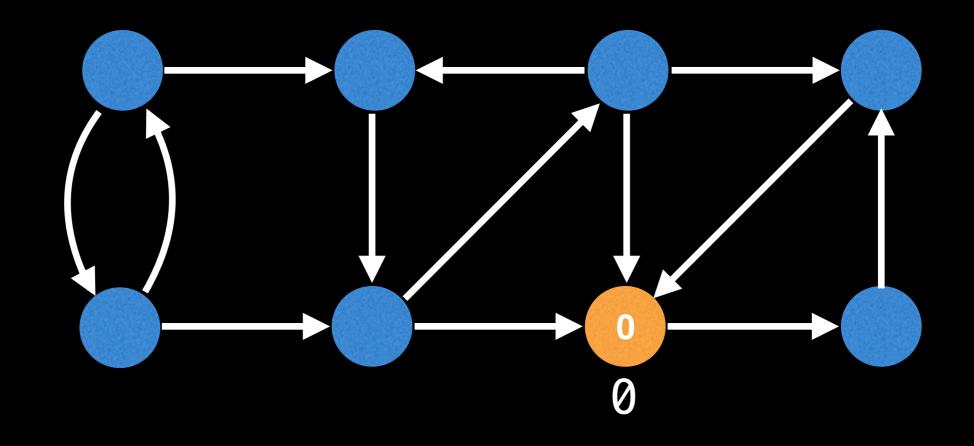


If a node's colour is **grey** or **orange** then it is on the stack and we can update its low—link value.









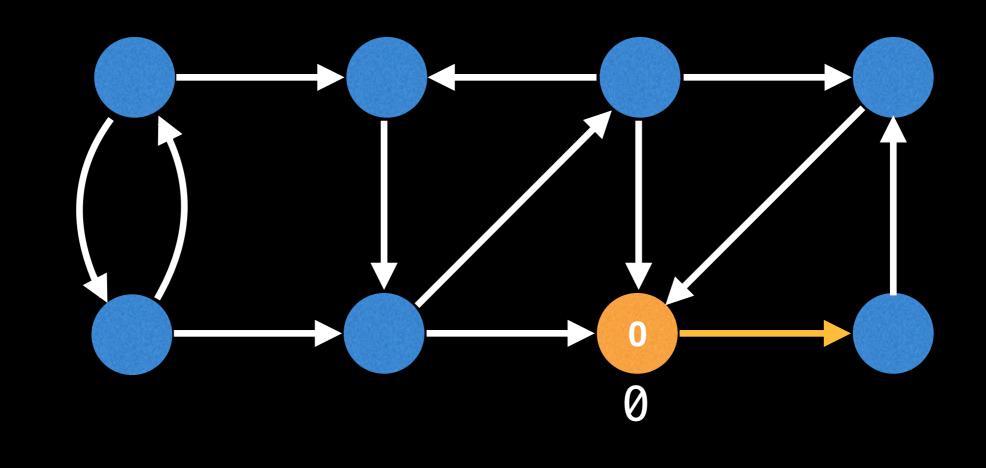
Start DFS anywhere.







<u>Stack</u>

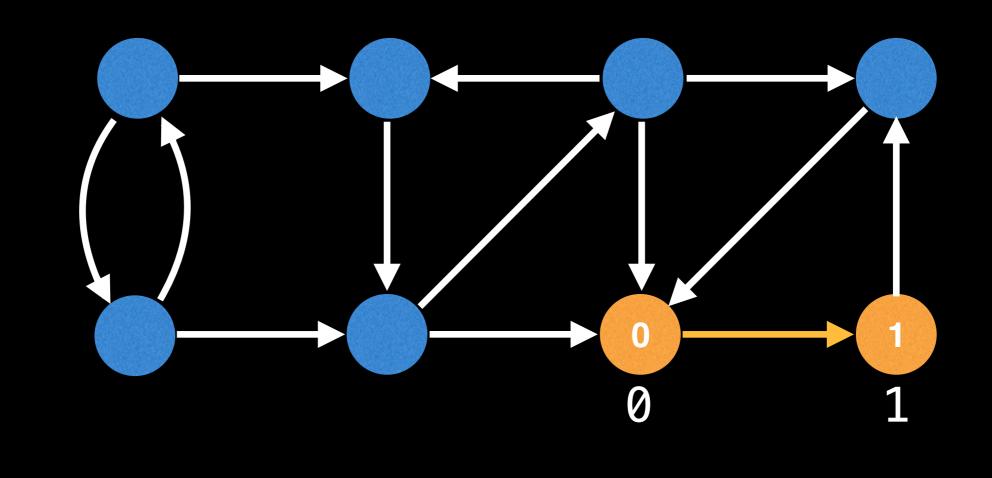








<u>Stack</u>

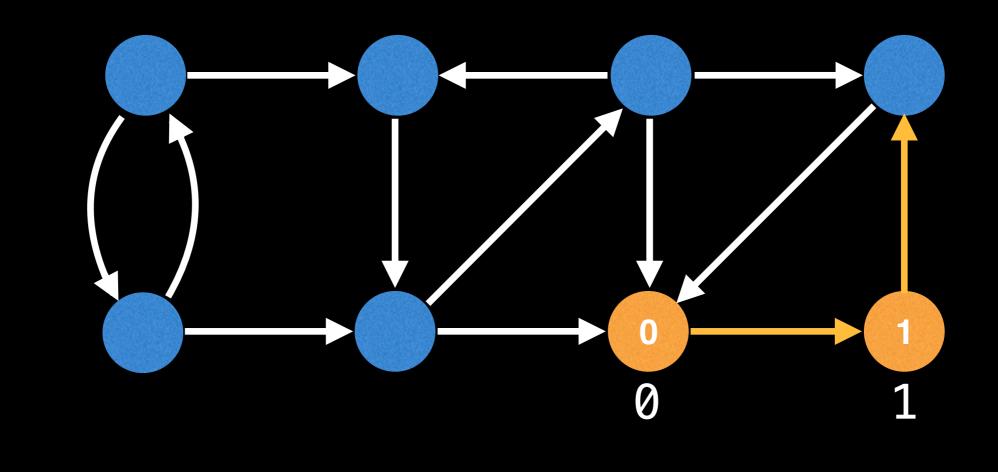








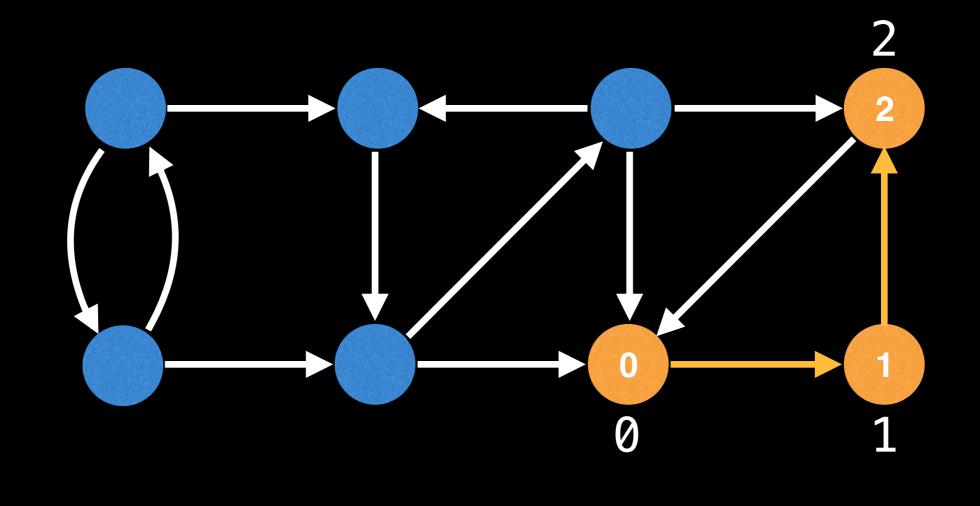
<u>Stack</u>







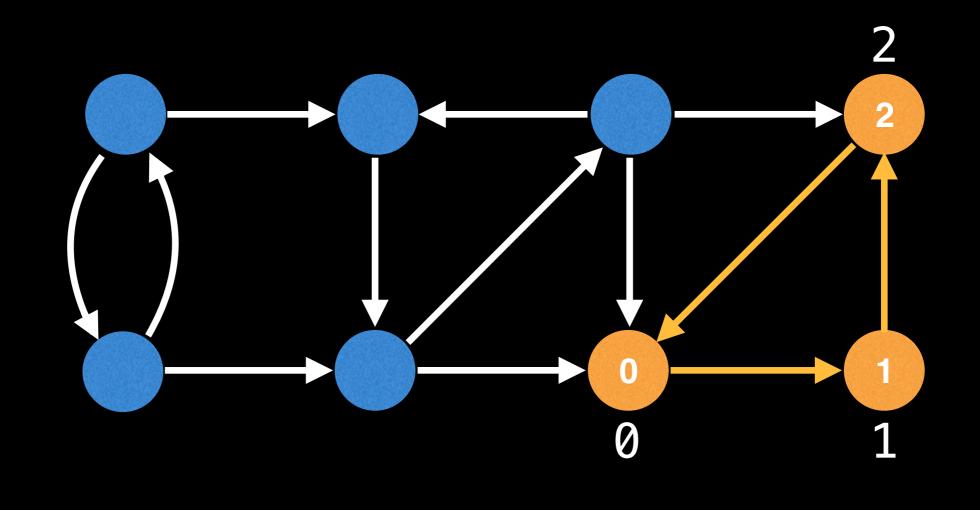








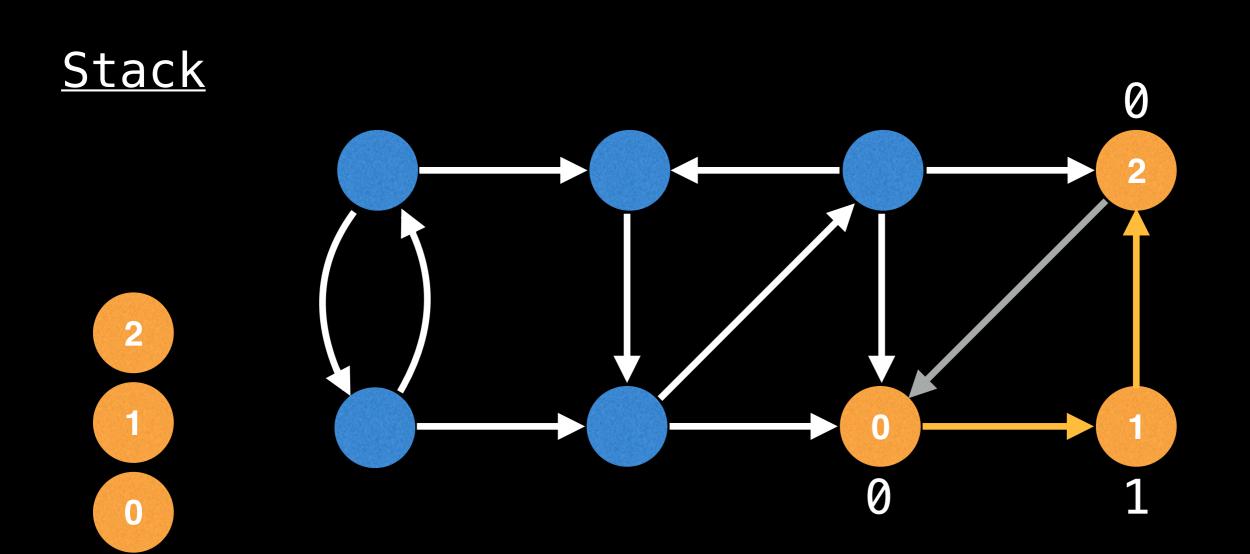








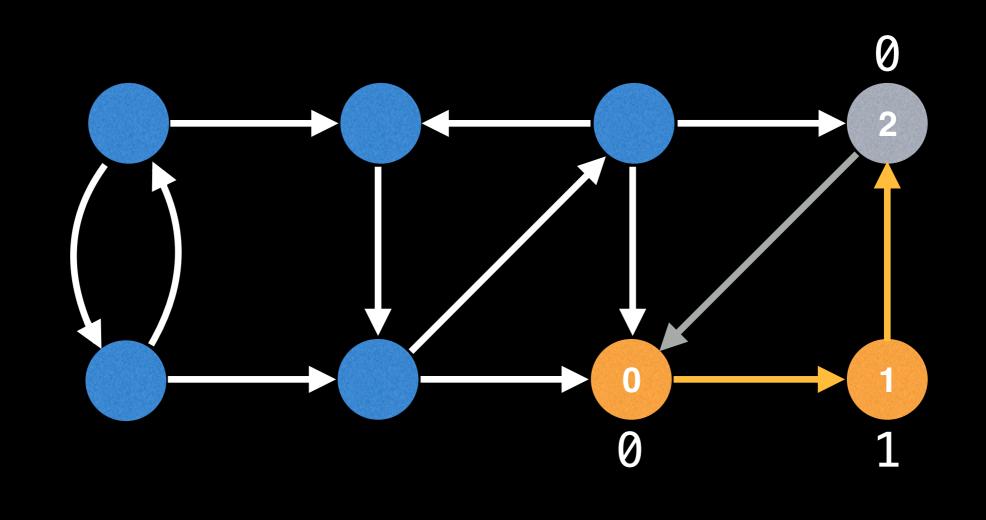








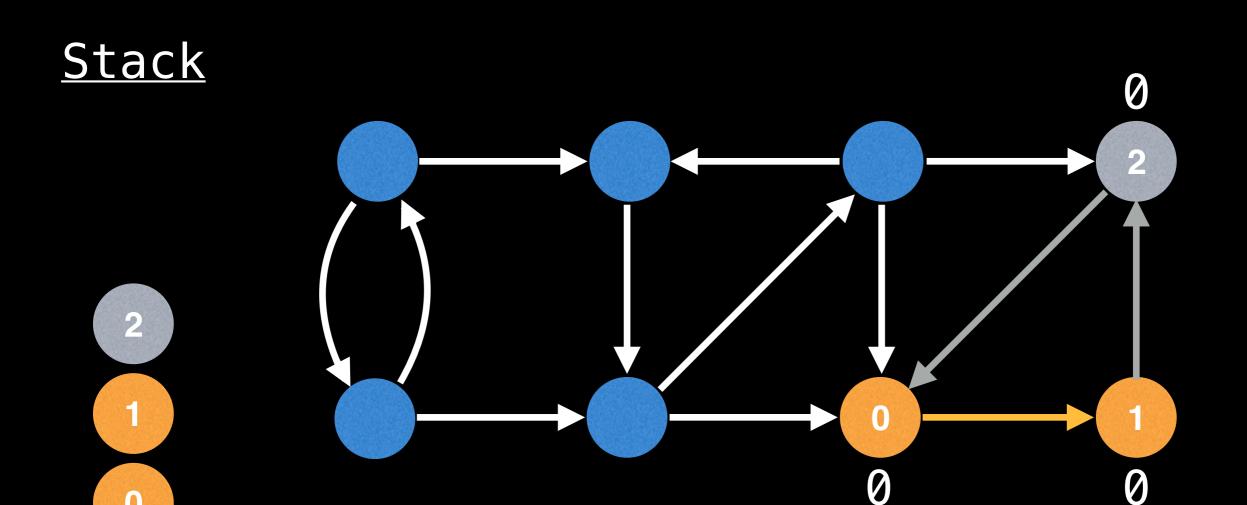










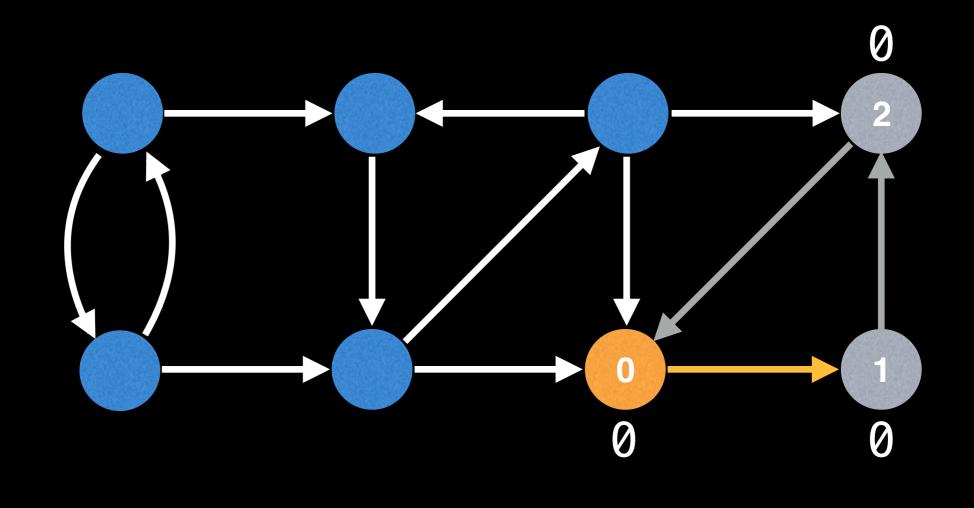


```
lowlink[1] = min(lowlink[1], lowlink[2])
= 0
```





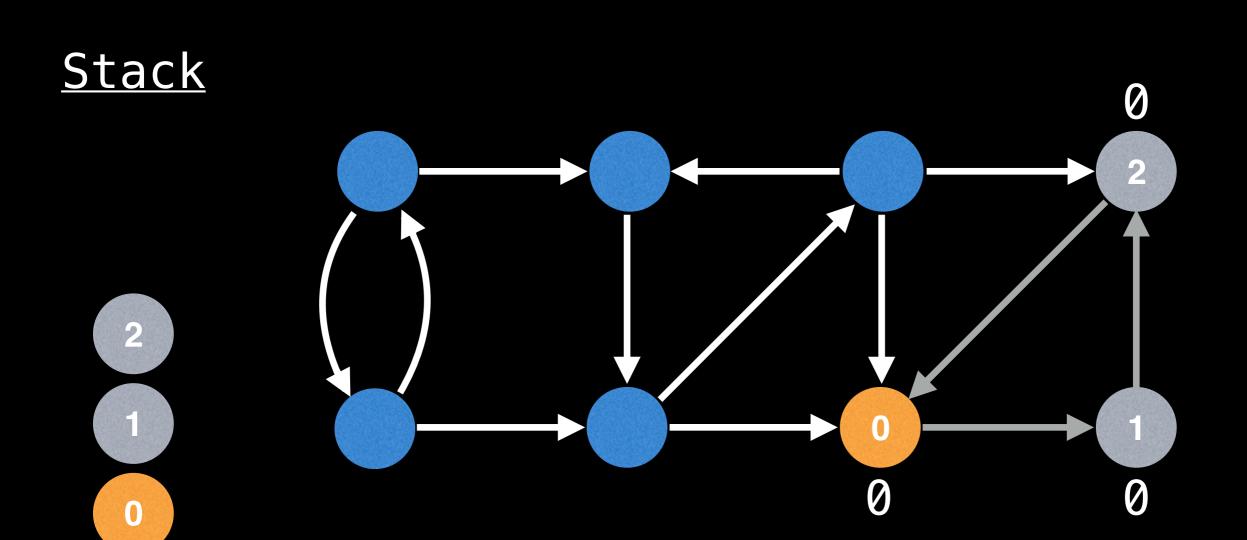










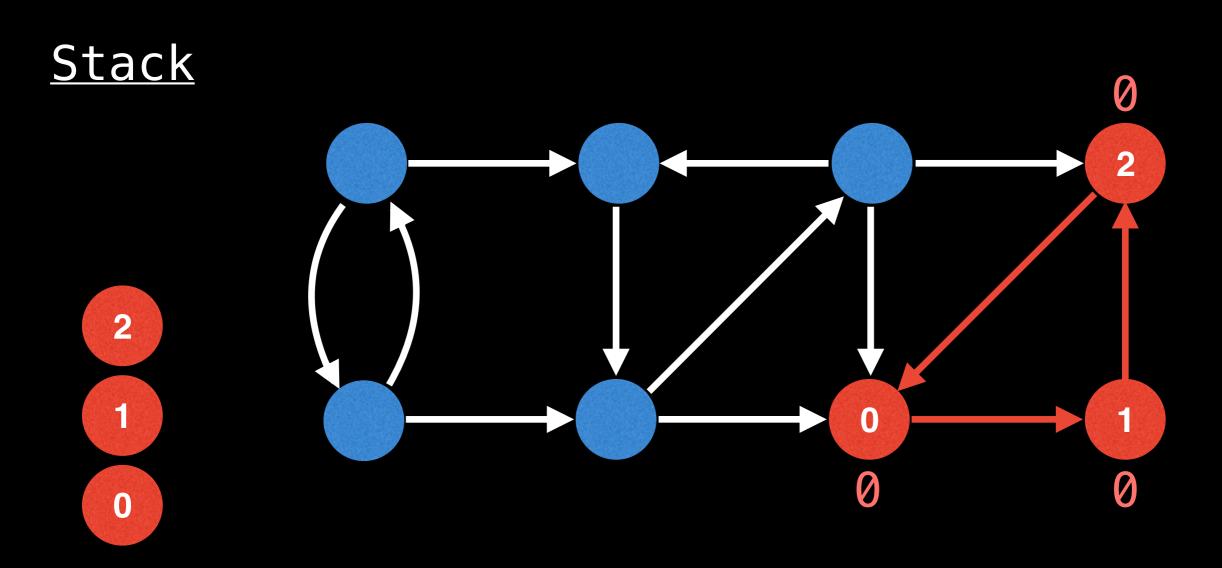


```
lowlink[0] = min(lowlink[0], lowlink[1])
= 0
```







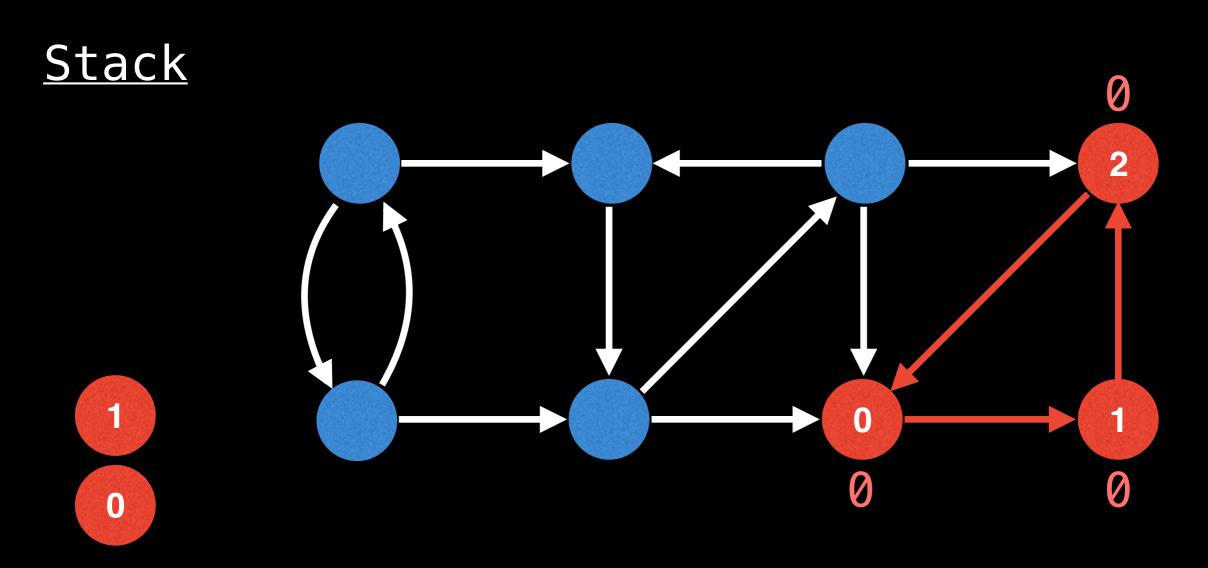


When a completed SCC is found (current node has visited all its neighbours and its lowlink value equals its id) pop off all associated nodes off the stack.







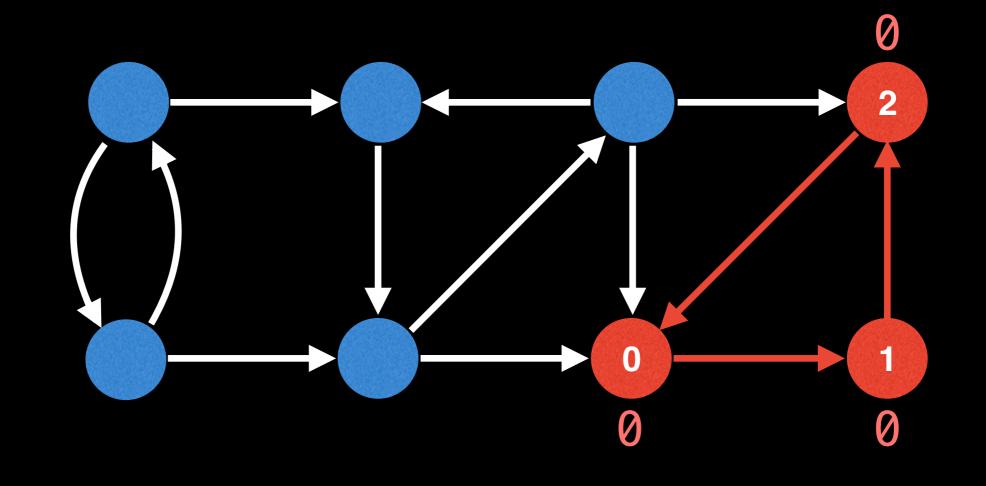








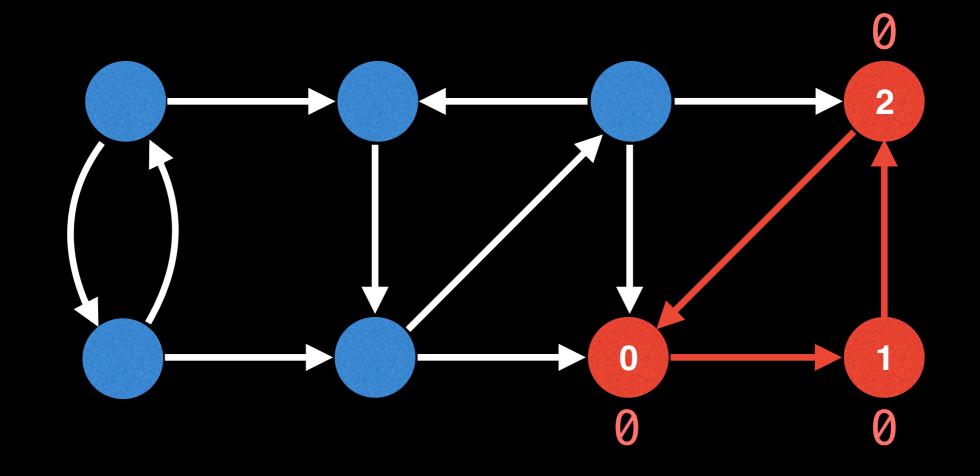








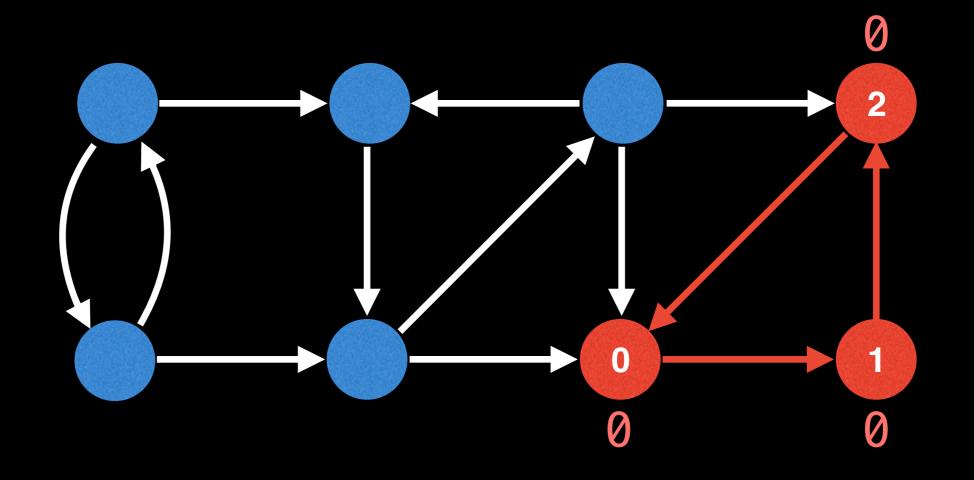












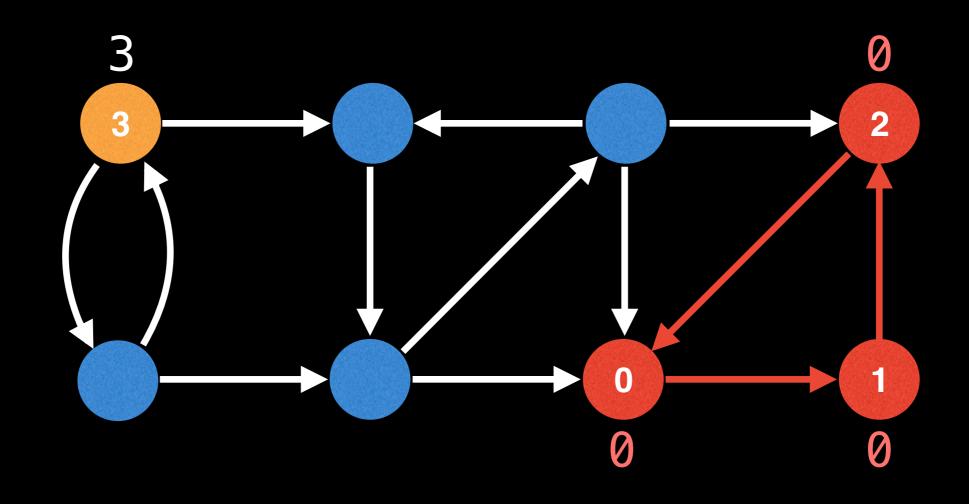
We're not done exploring the graph so pick another starting node at random.







<u>Stack</u>

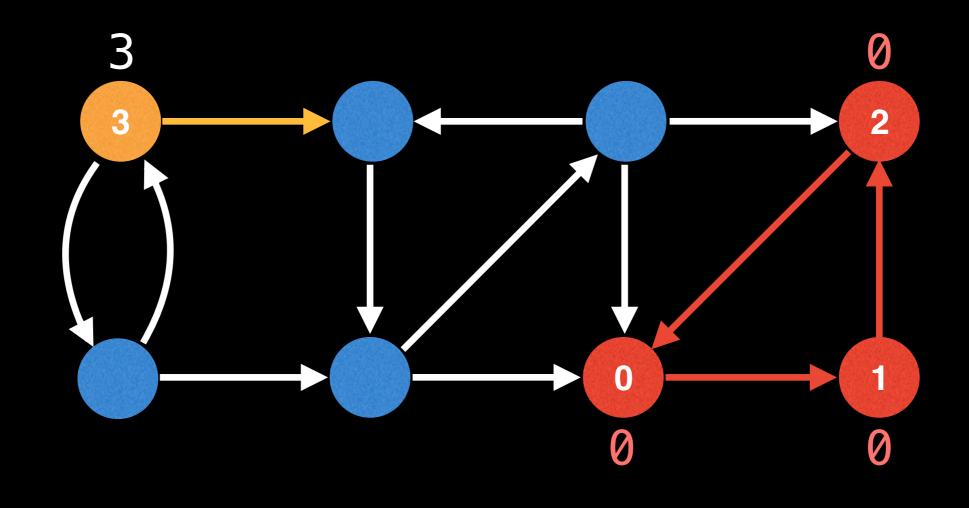








<u>Stack</u>

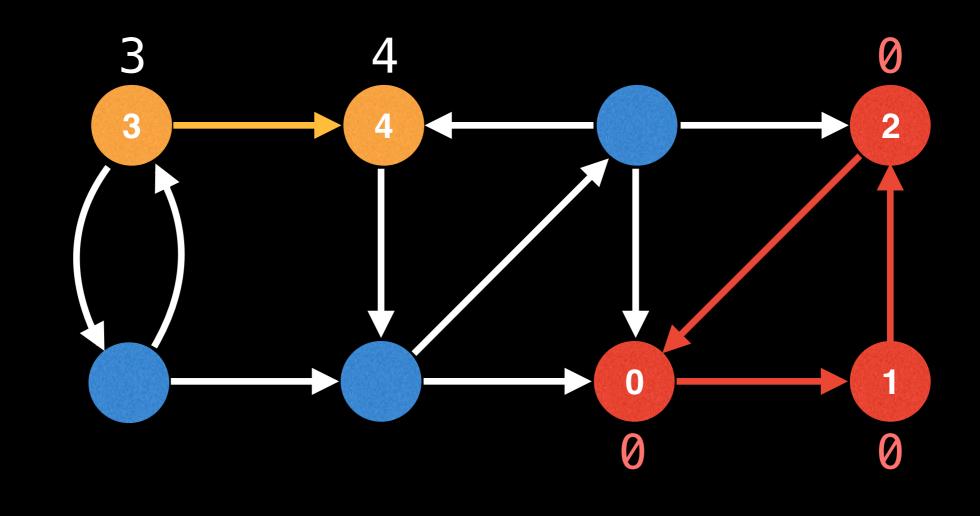








<u>Stack</u>

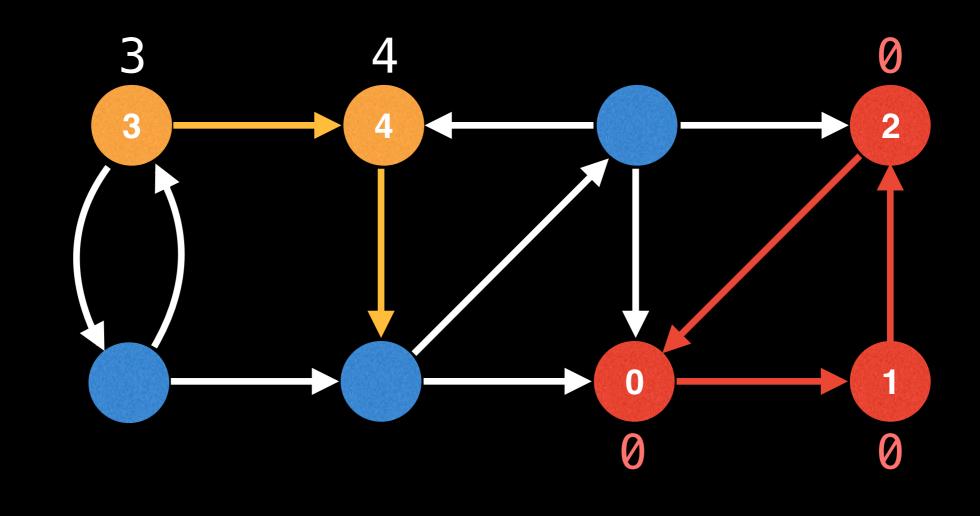










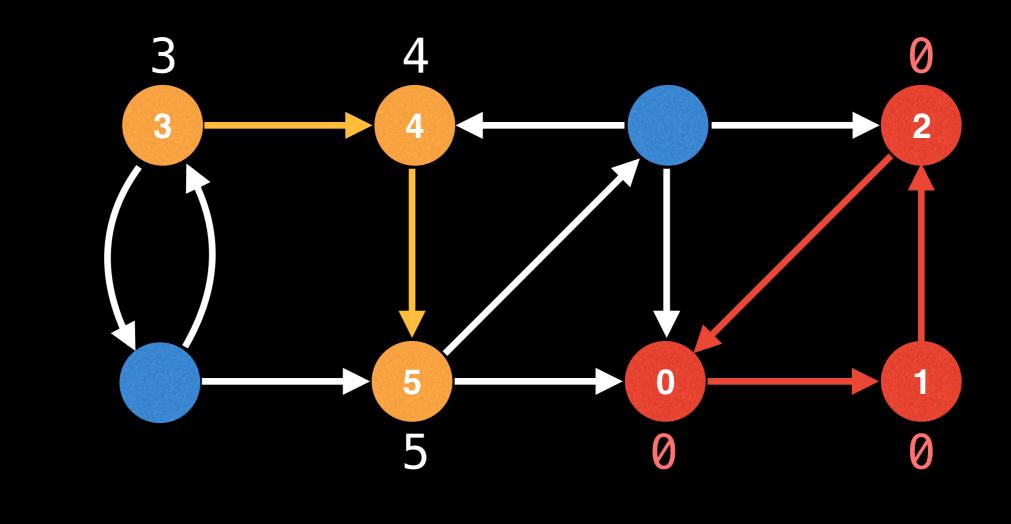








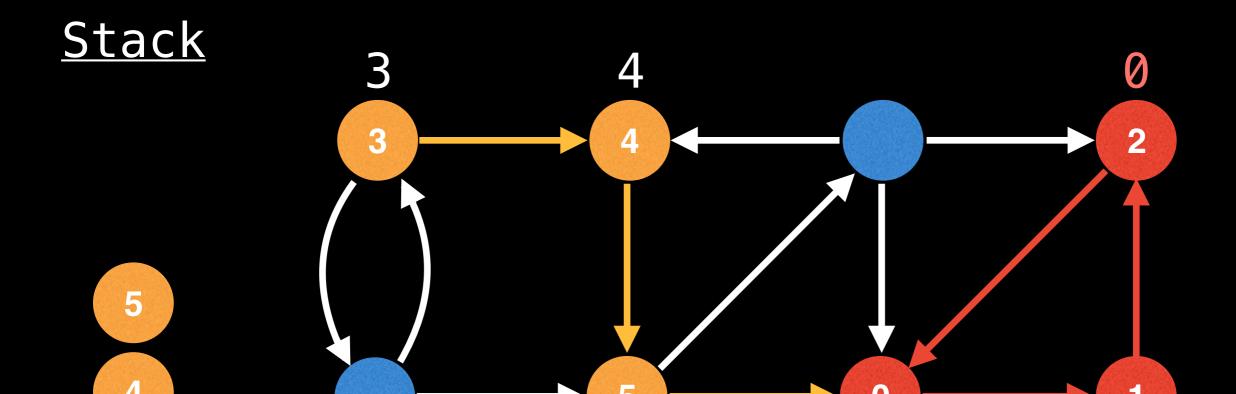








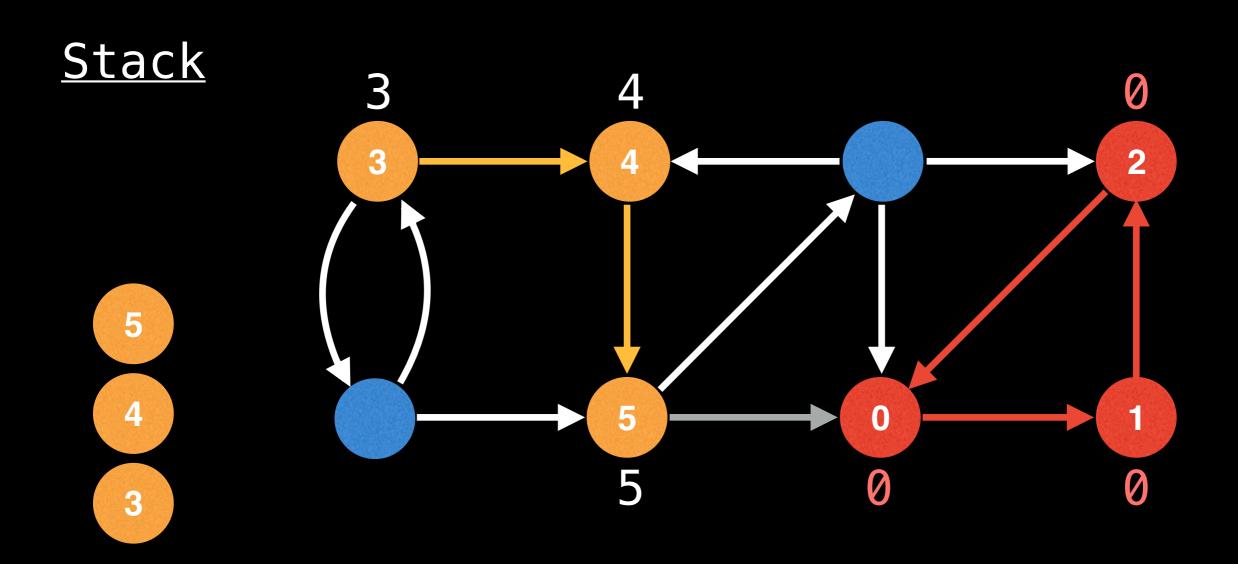










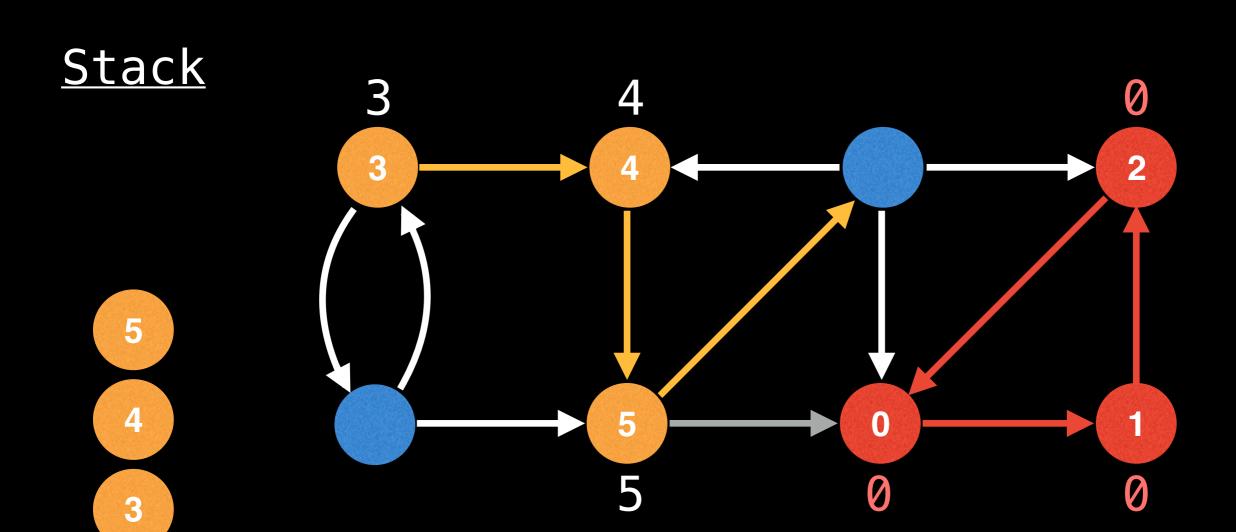


Node 0 is not on stack so don't min with its low-link value.





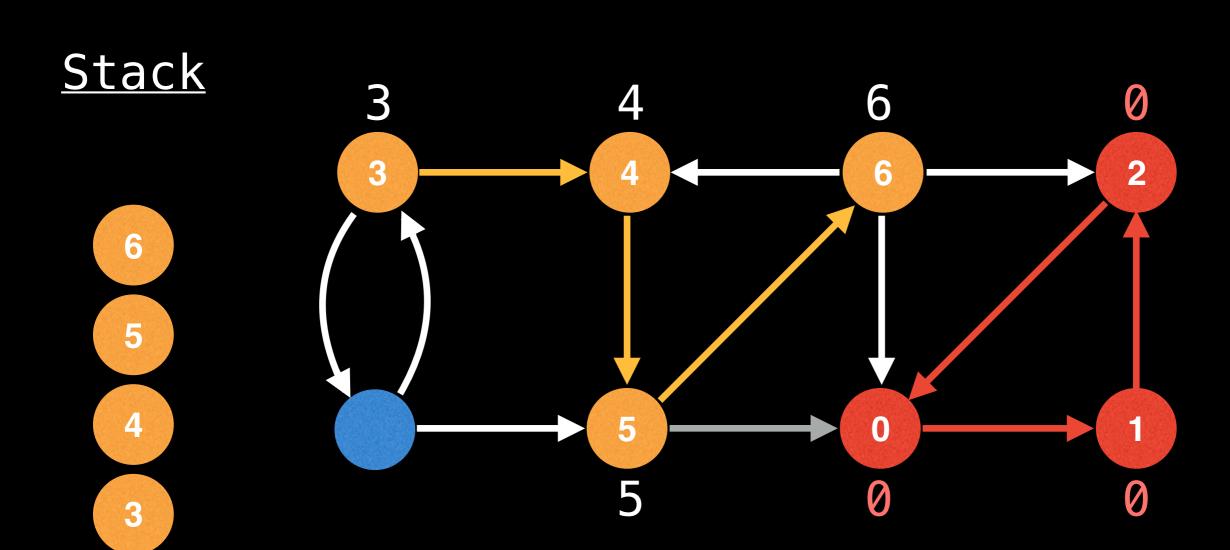








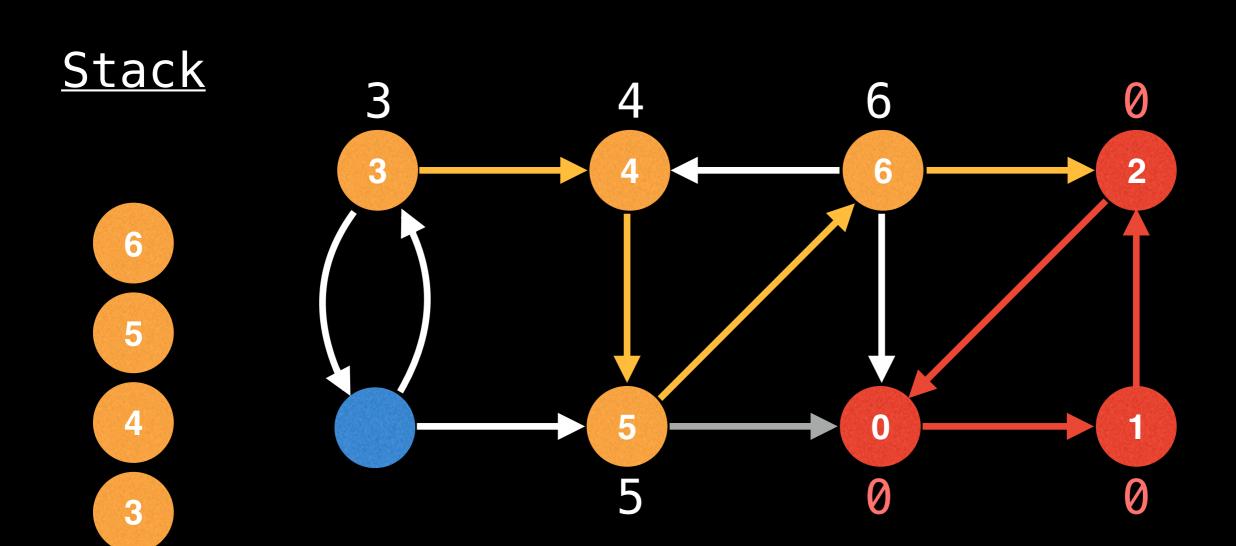








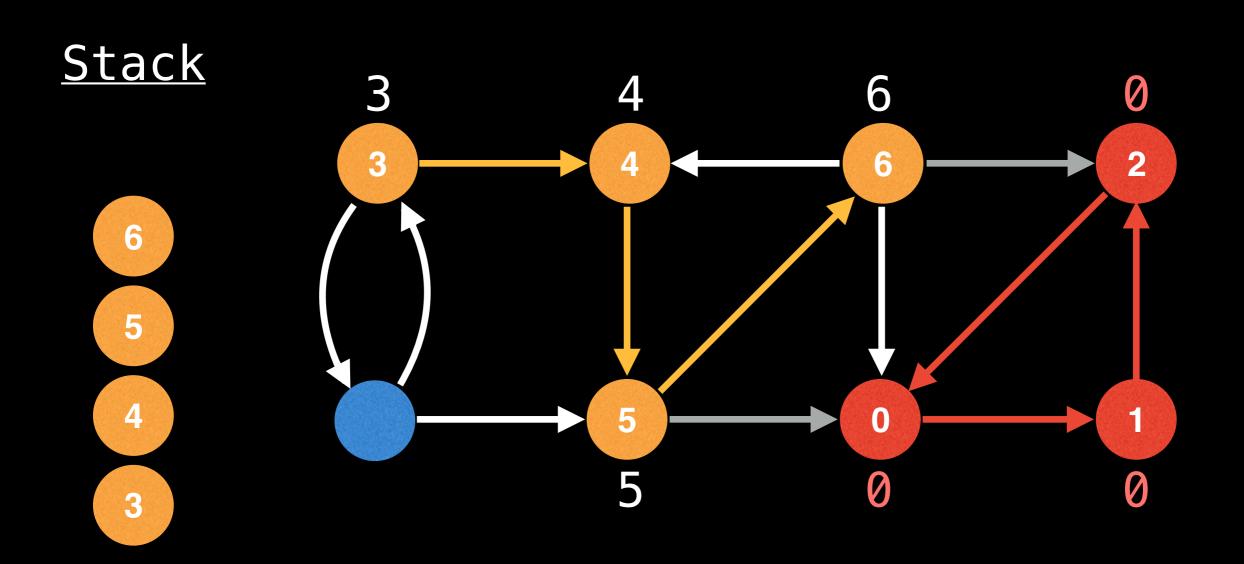










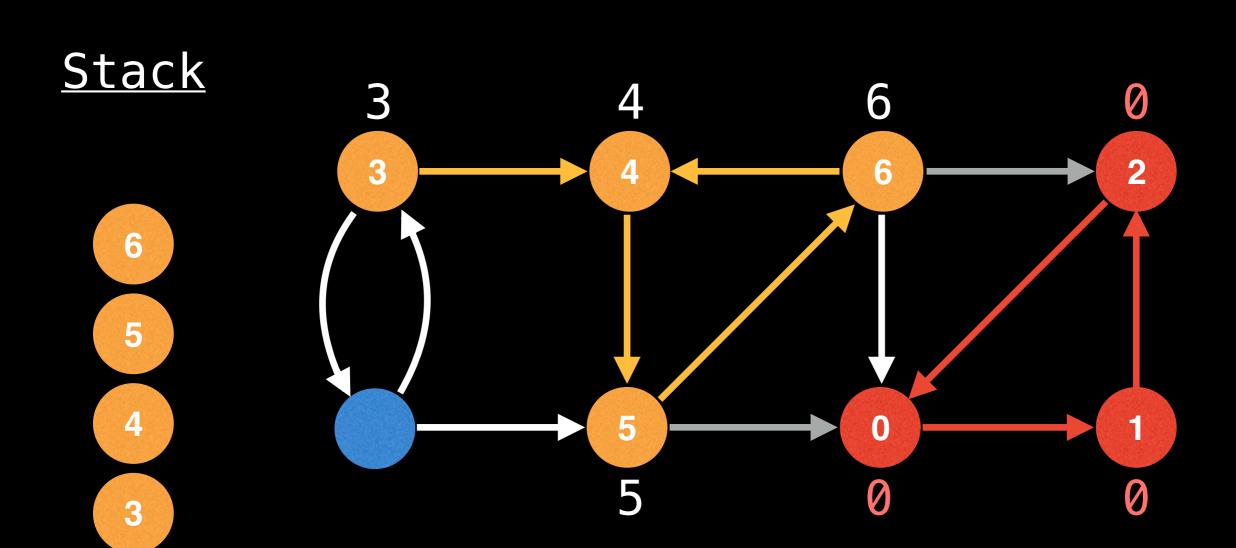


Node 2 is not on stack so don't min with its low—link value.





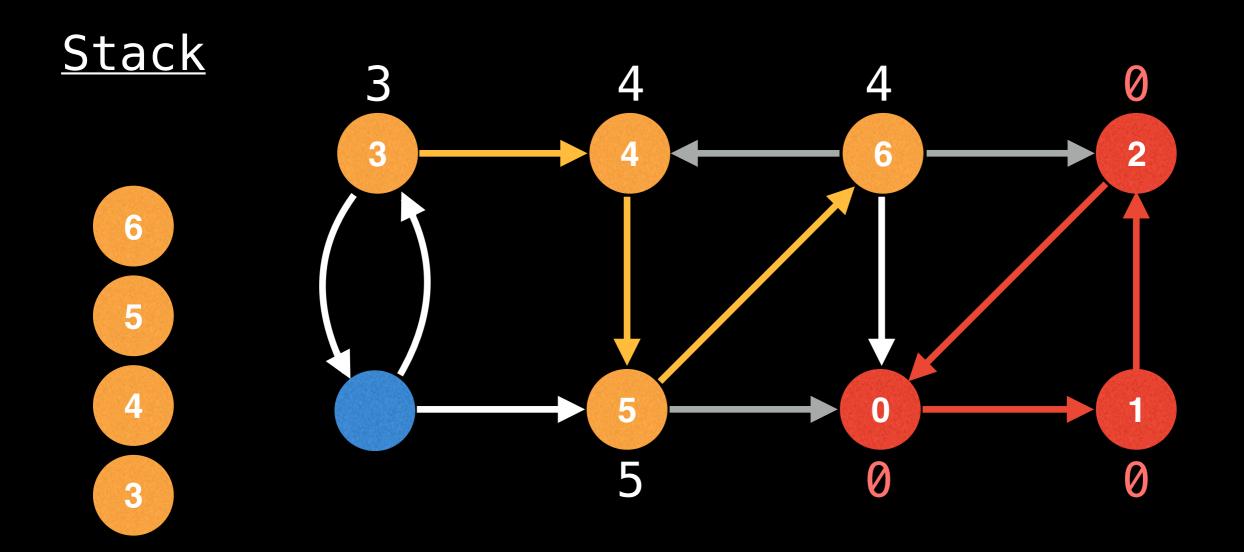










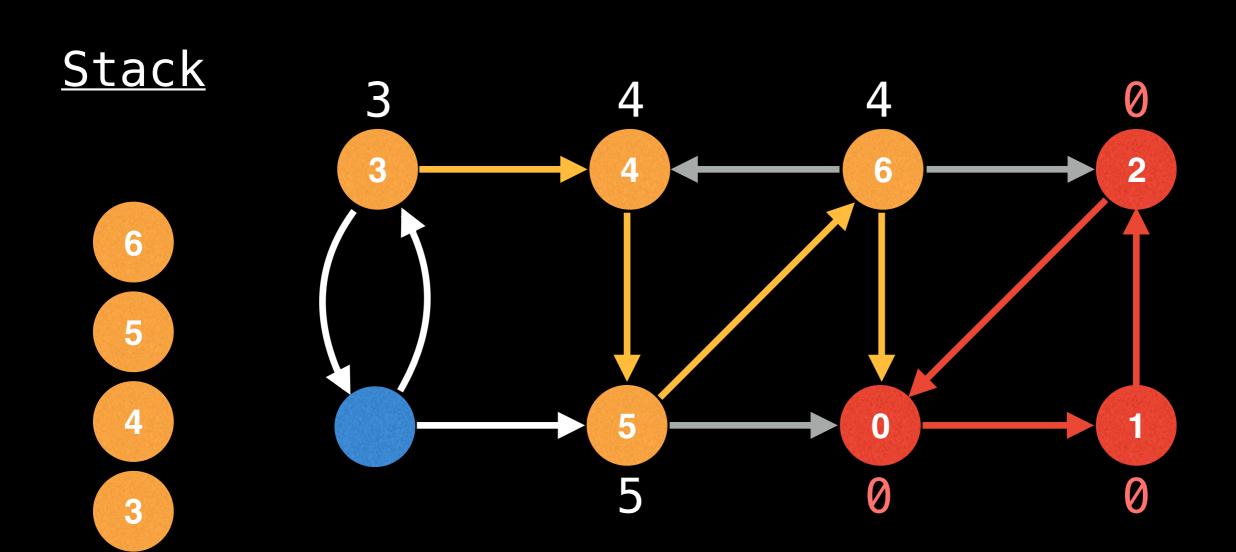


lowlink[6] = min(lowlink[6], lowlink[4])
= 4





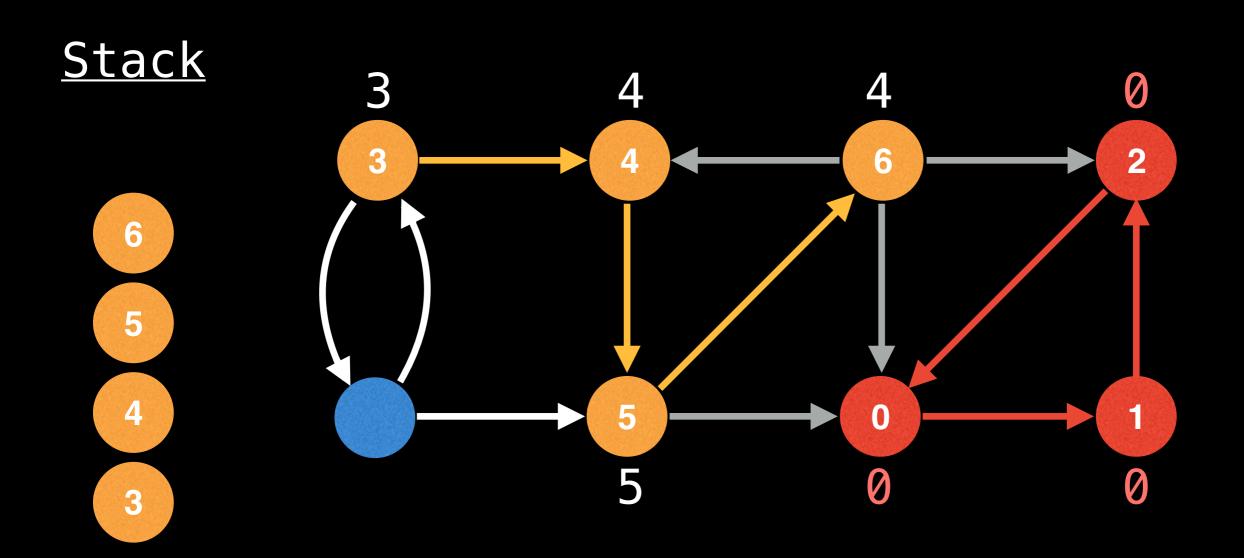










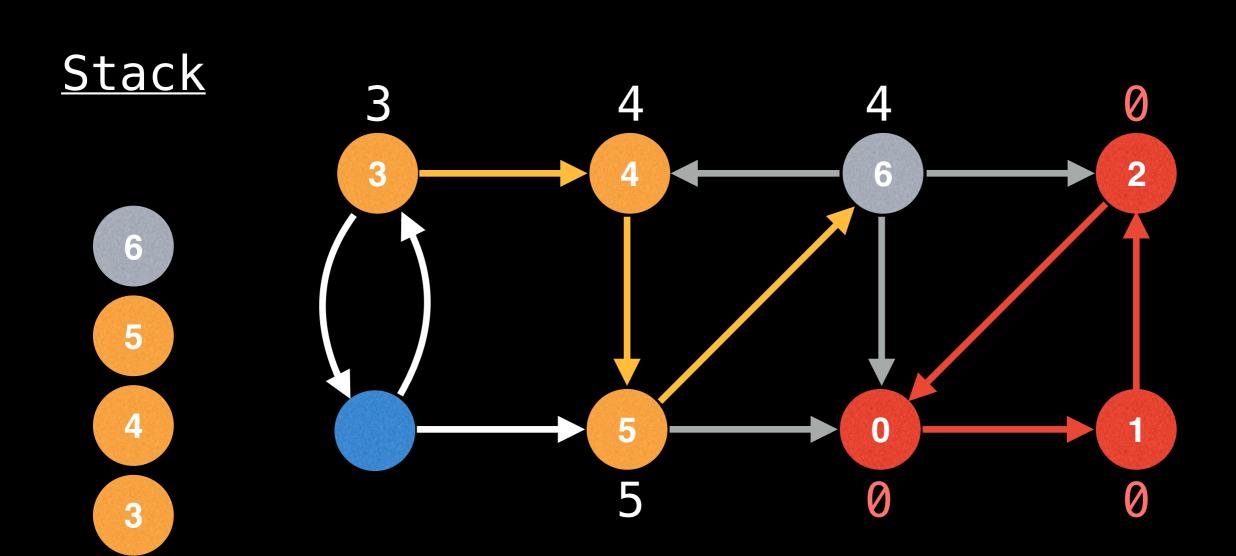


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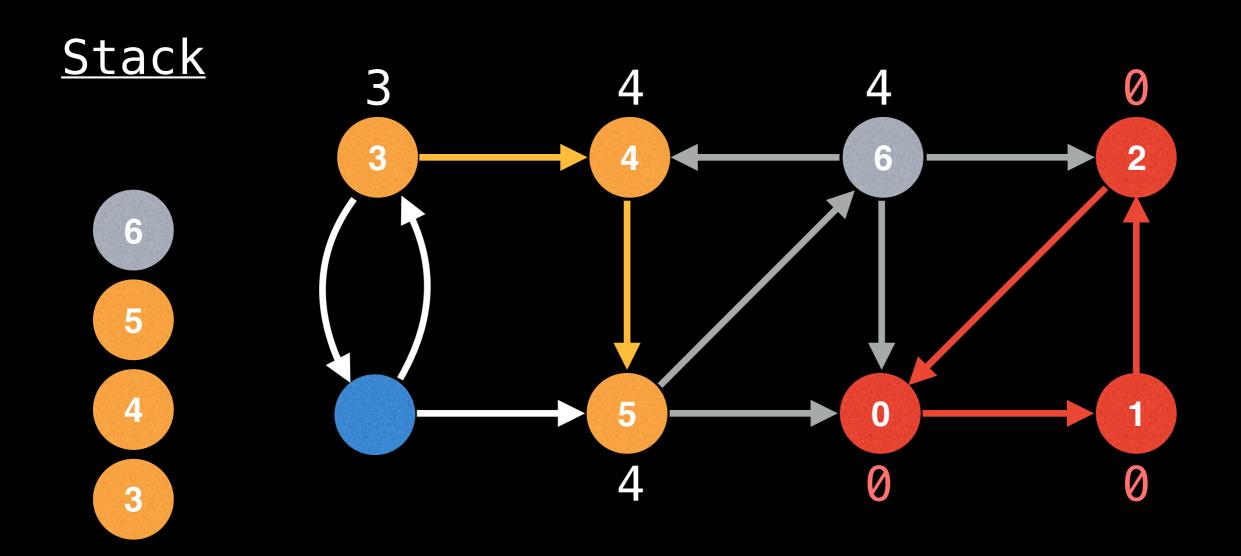










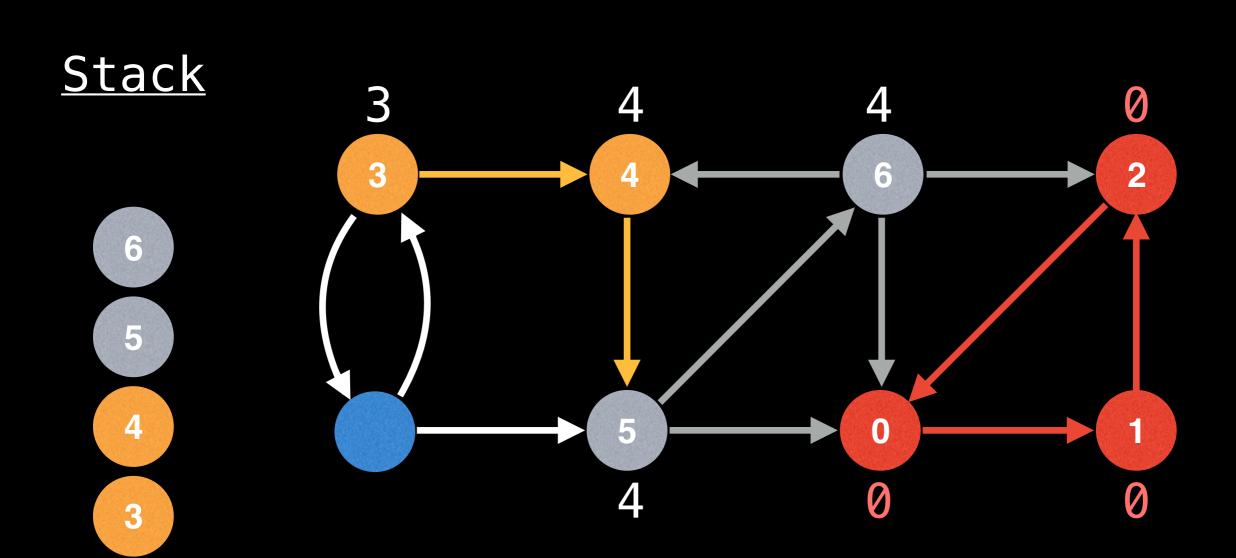


```
lowlink[5] = min(lowlink[5], lowlink[6])
= 4
```





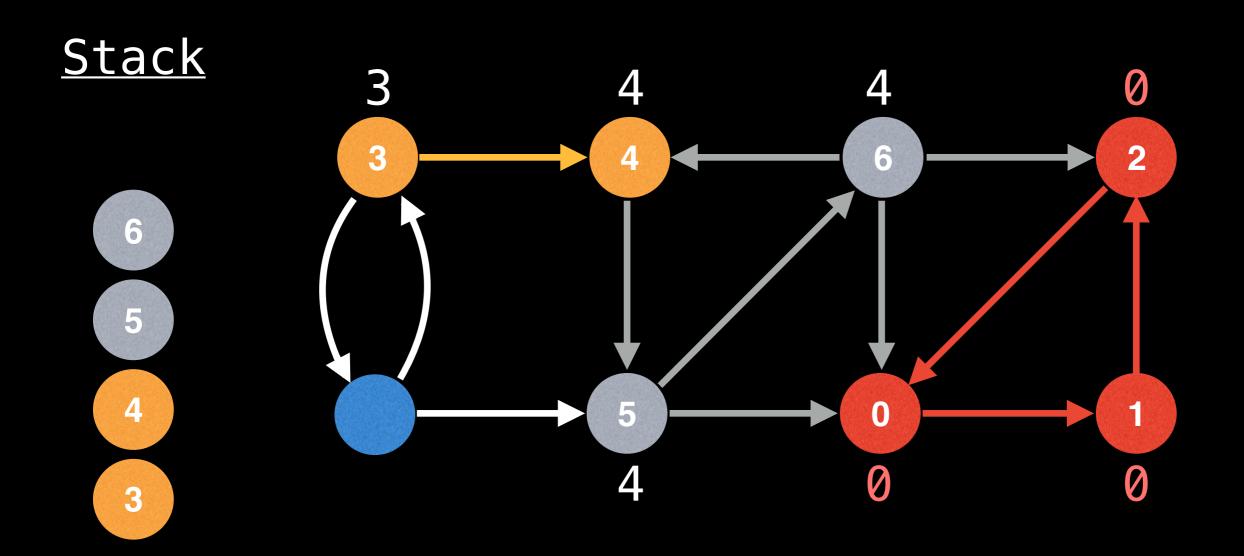










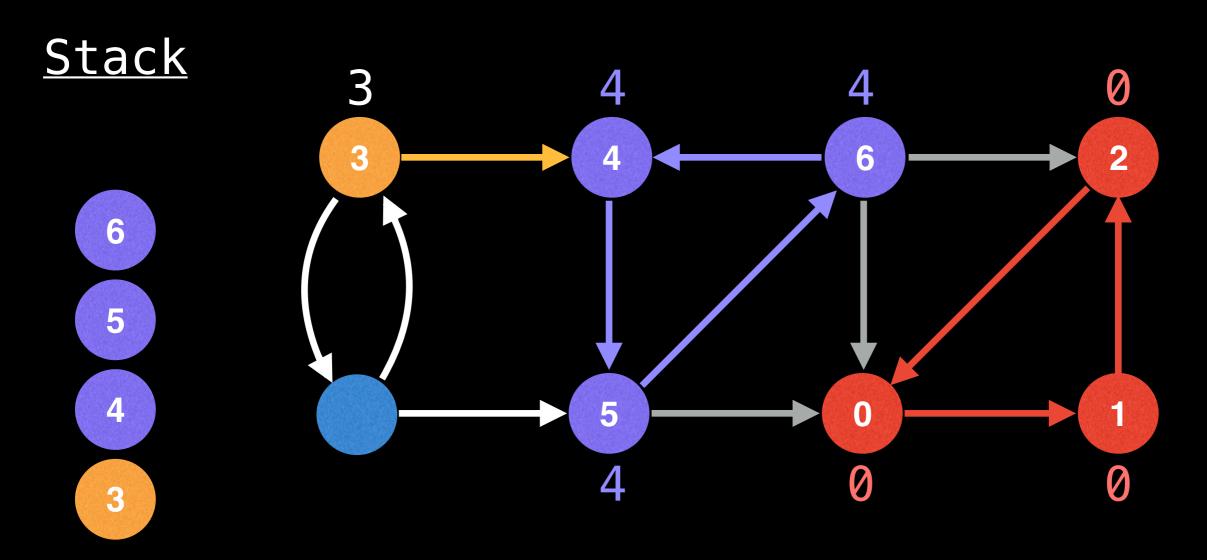


```
lowlink[4] = min(lowlink[4], lowlink[5])
= 4
```





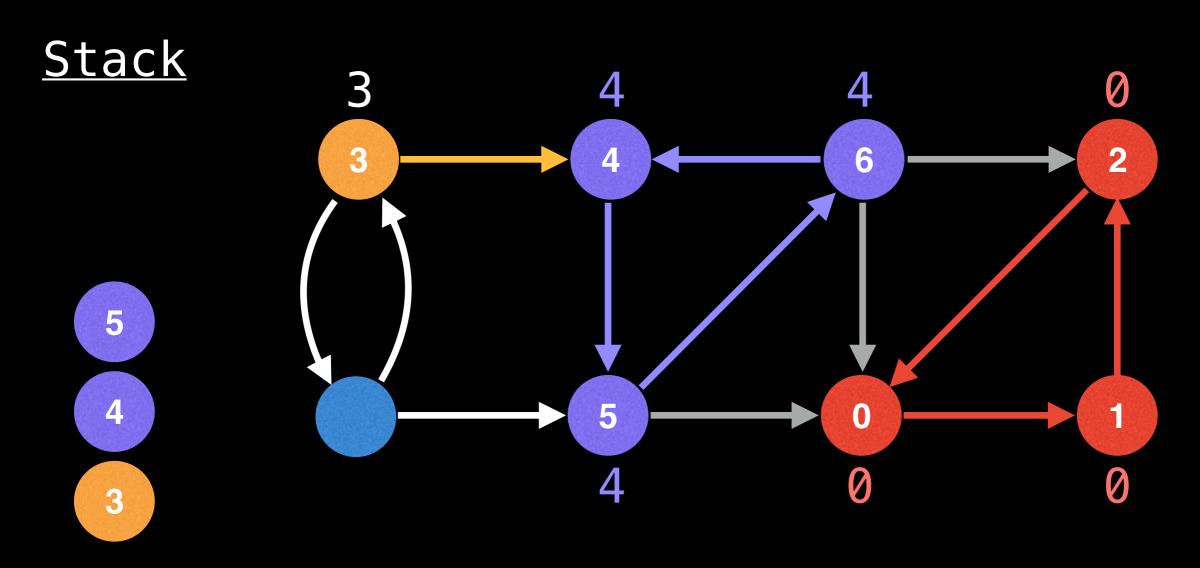








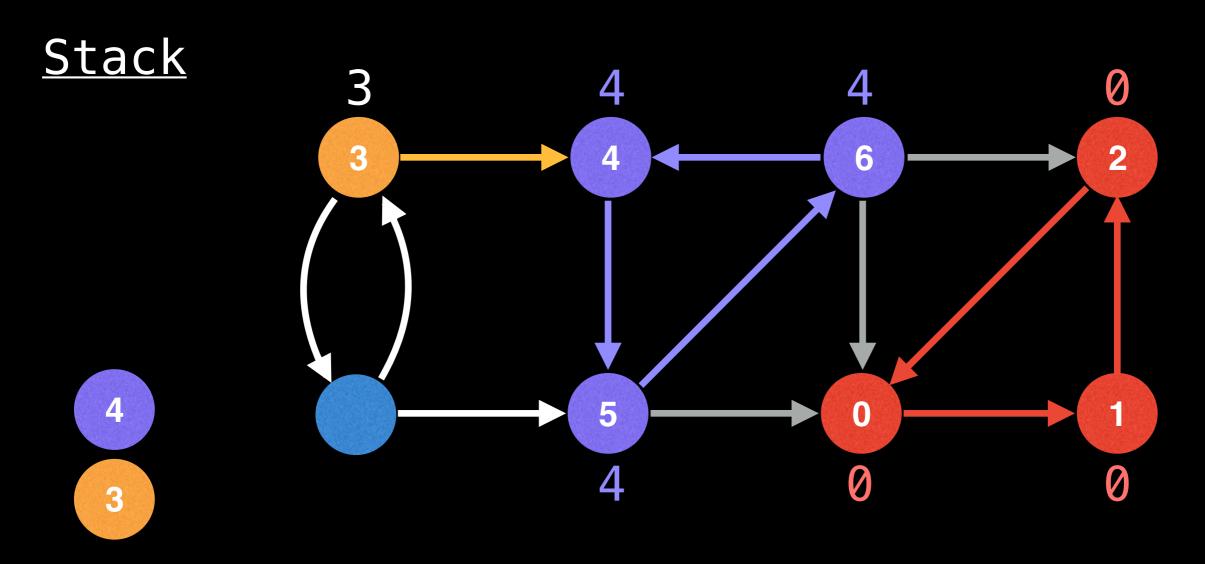








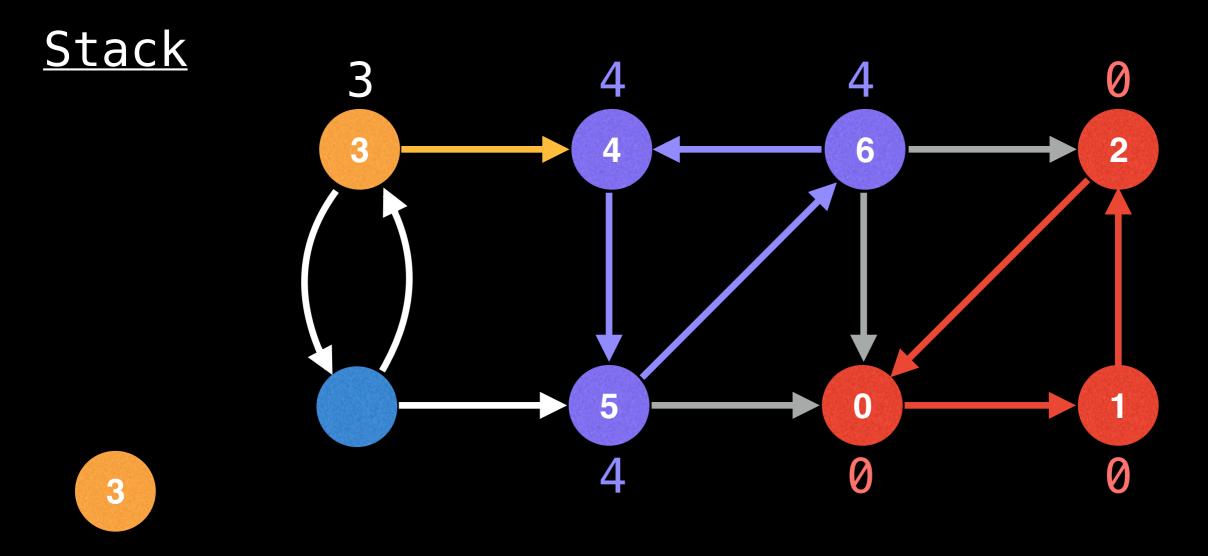








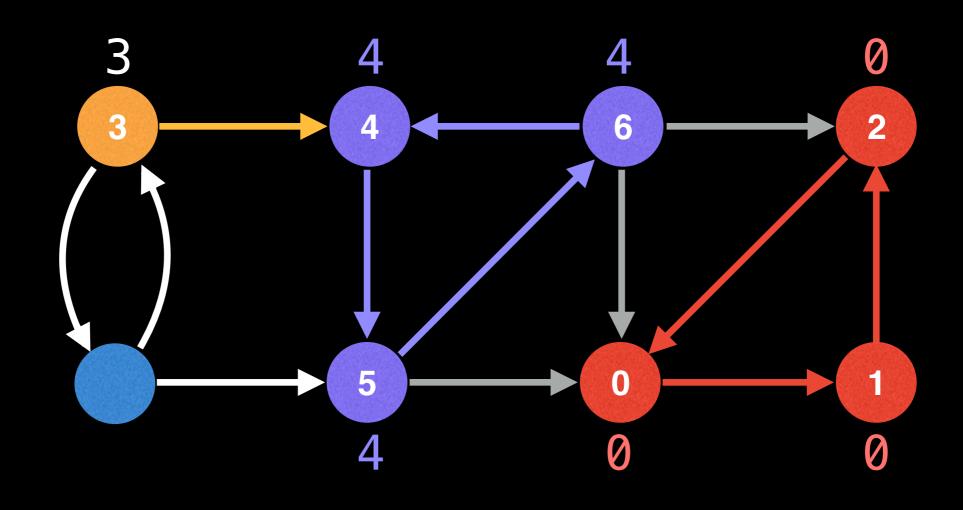








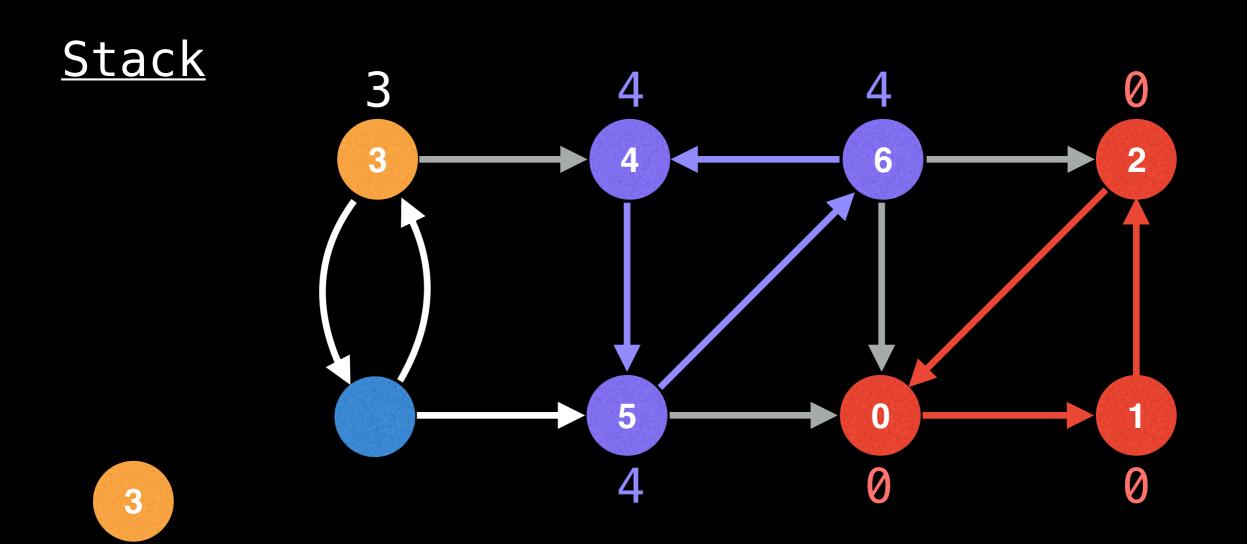










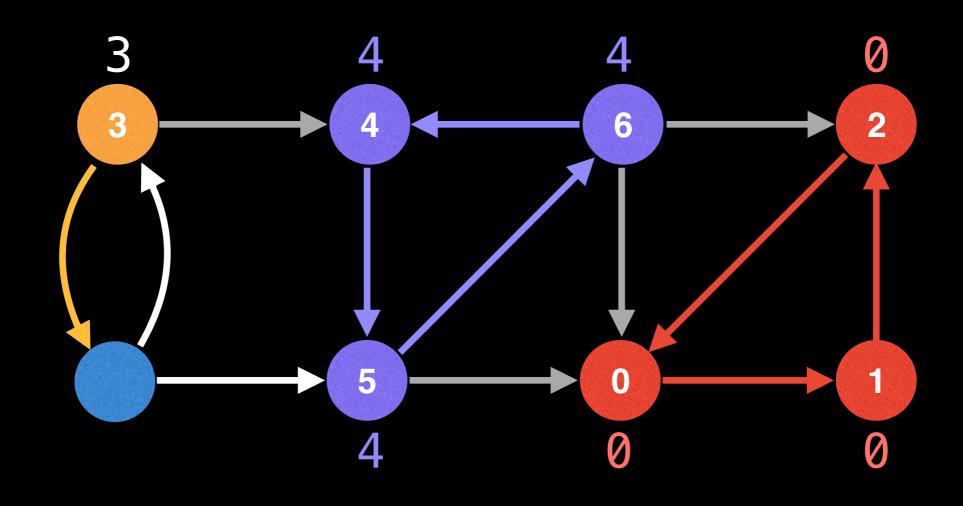


Node 4 is not on stack so don't min with its low—link value.





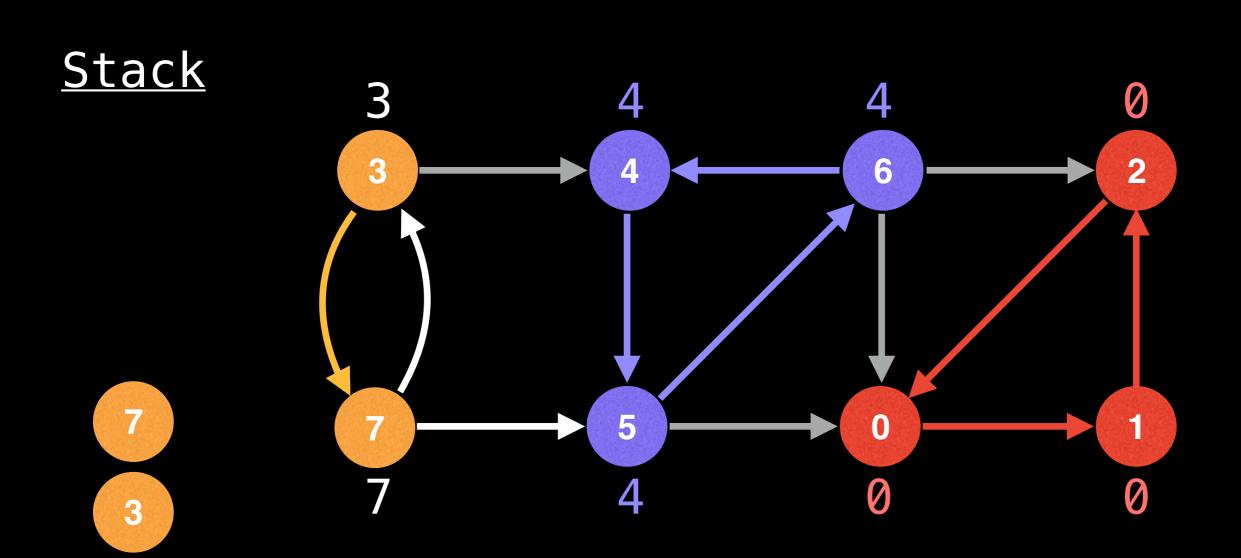








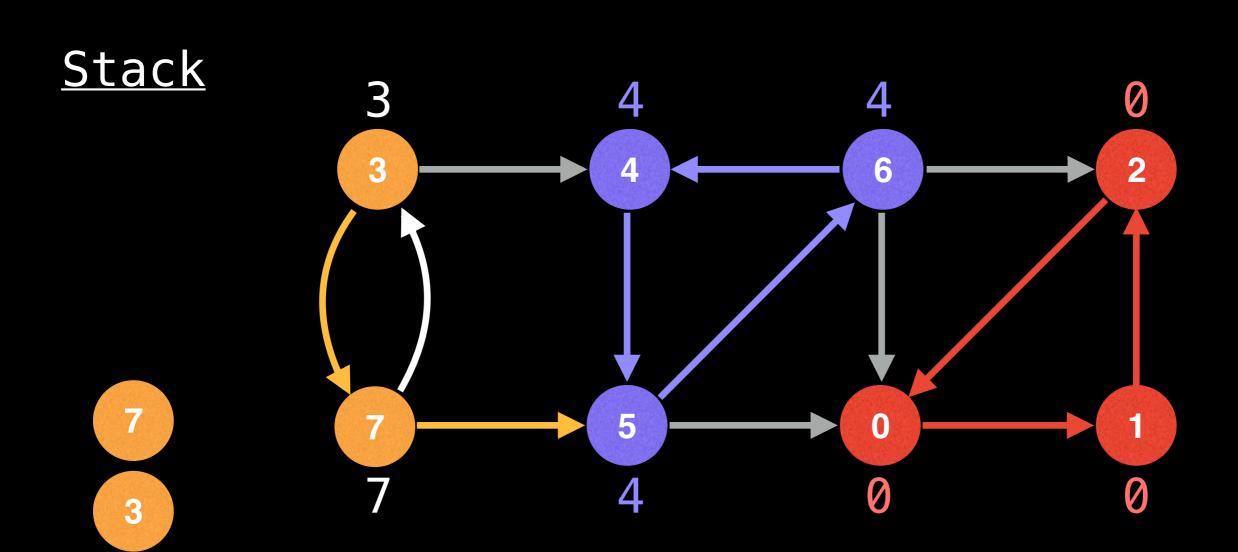








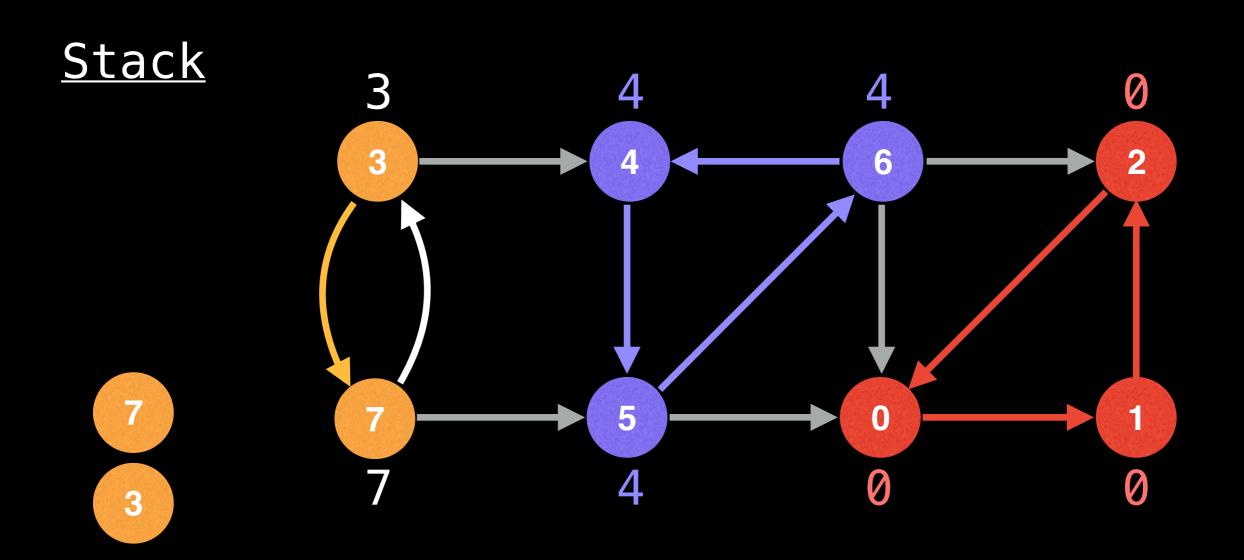










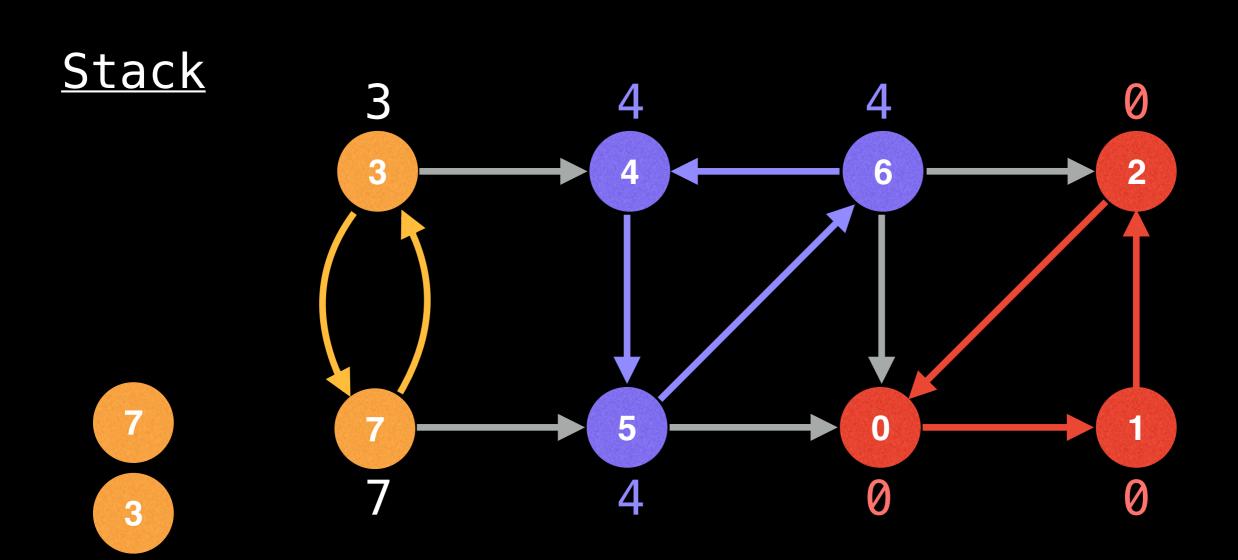


Node 5 is not on stack so don't min with its low—link value.





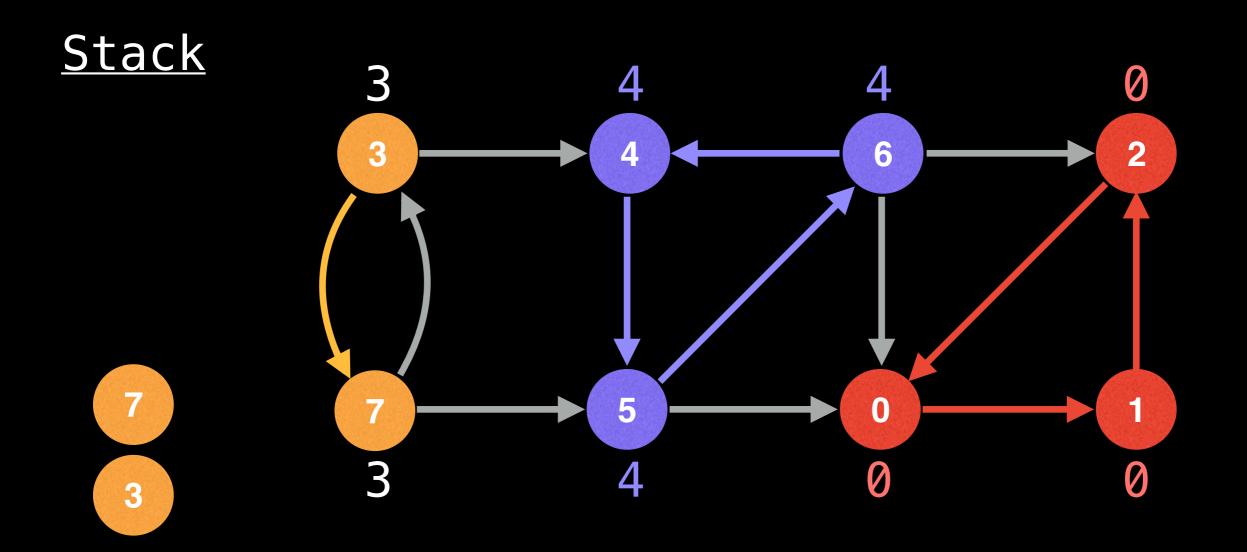








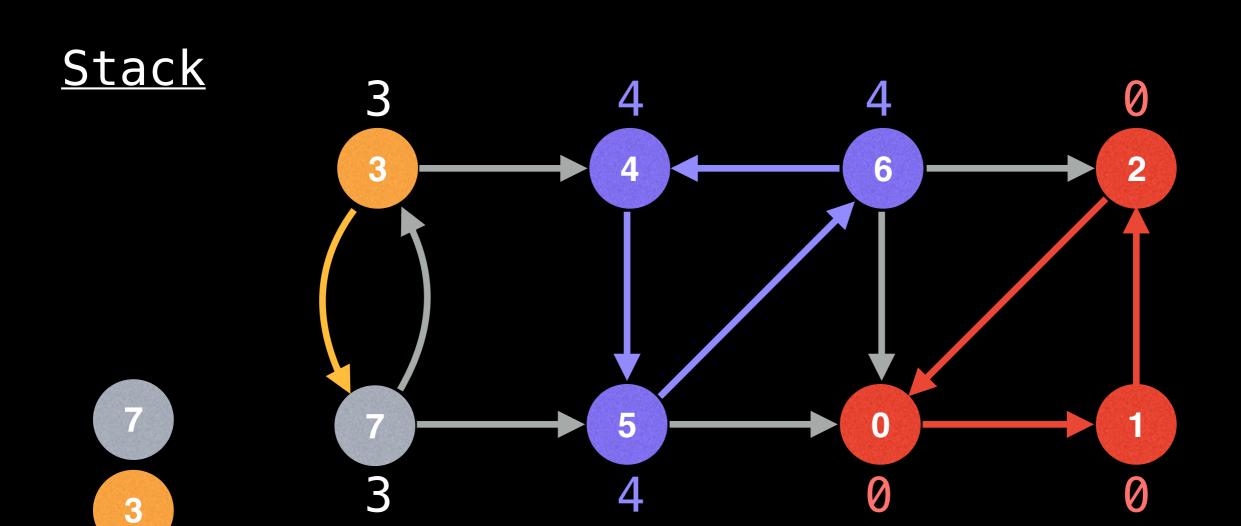








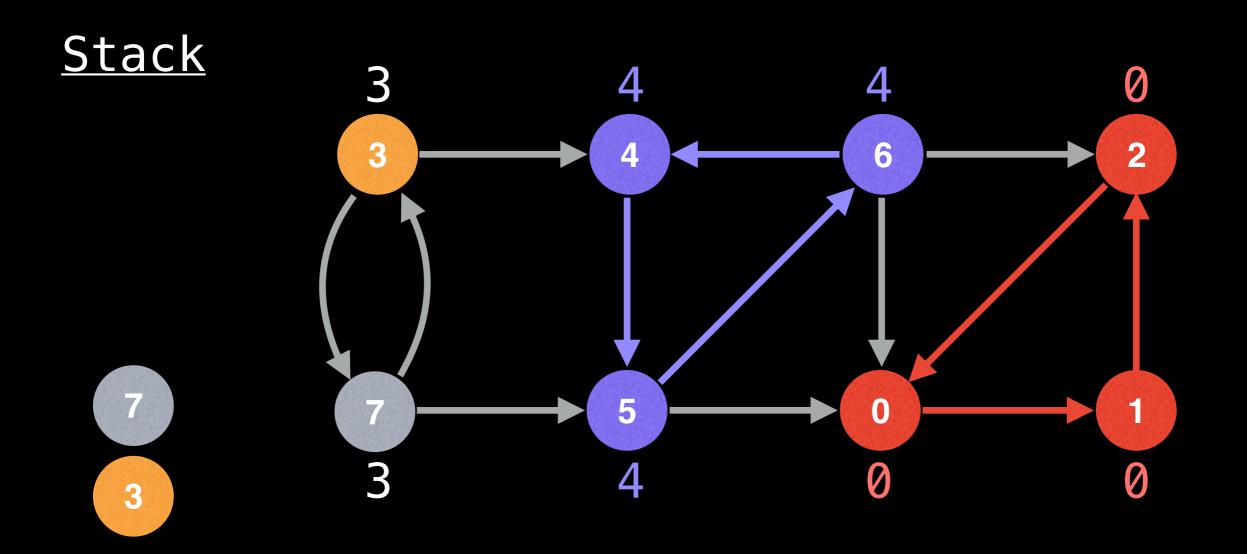










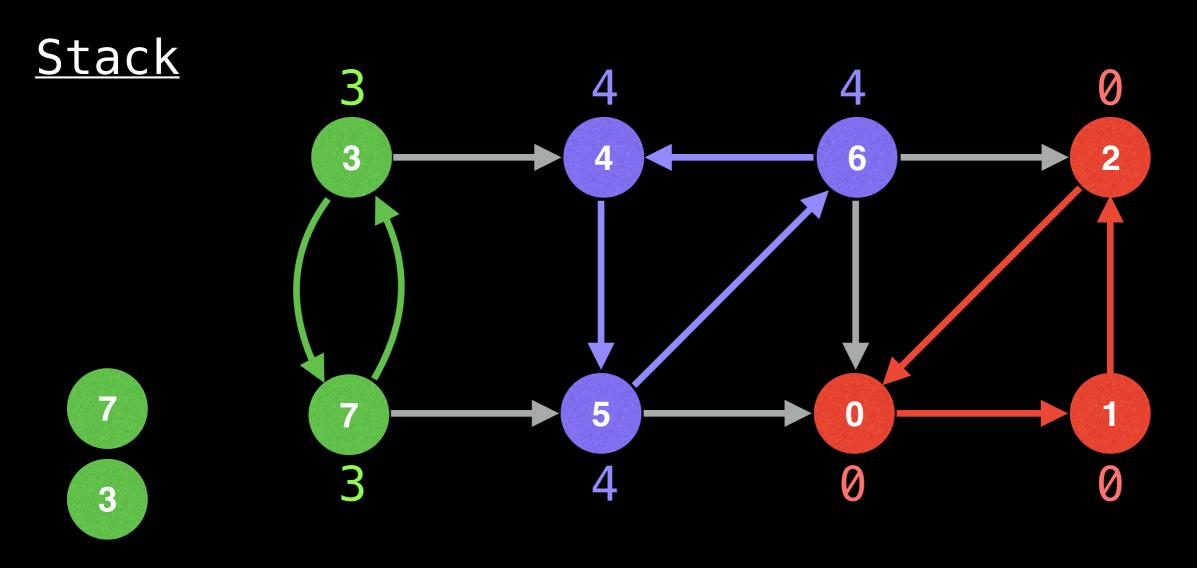


```
lowlink[3] = min(lowlink[3], lowlink[6])
= 3
```







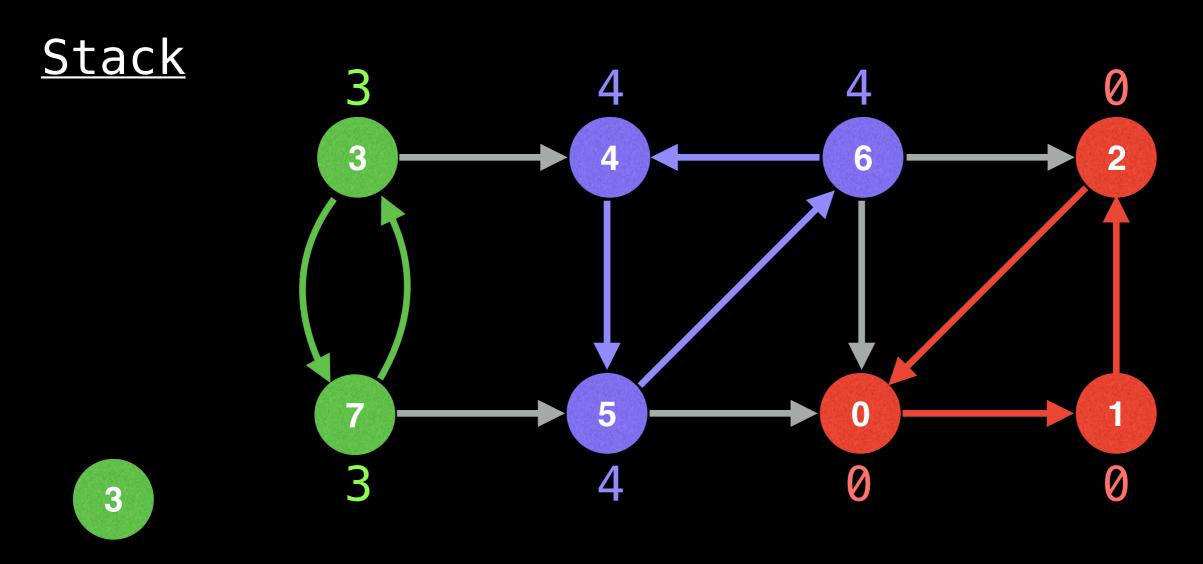


When a completed SCC is found (current node has visited all its neighbours and its lowlink value equals its id) pop off all associated nodes off the stack.







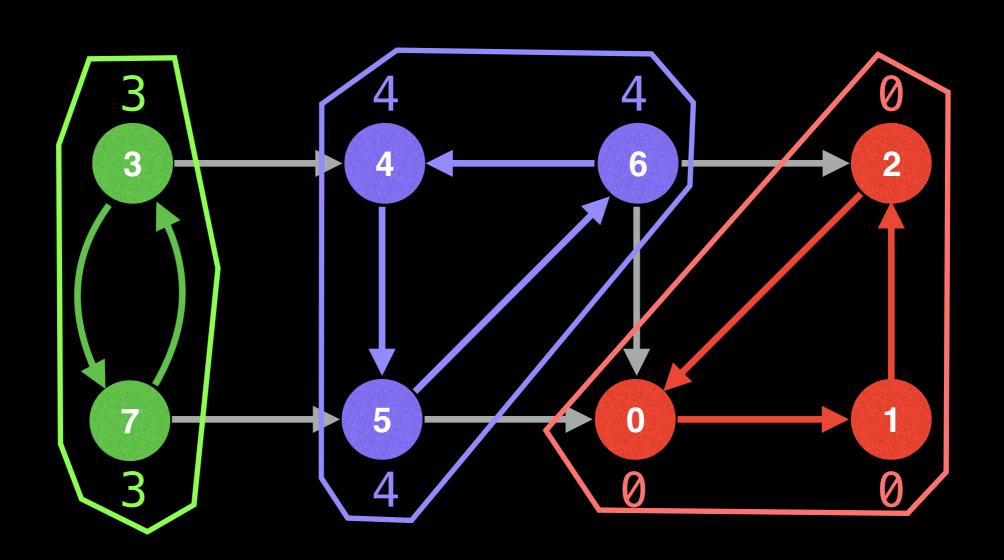


When a completed SCC is found (current node has visited all its neighbours and its lowlink value equals its id) pop off all associated nodes off the stack.

Unvisited







```
UNVISITED = -1
n = number of nodes in graph
g = adjacency list with directed edges
id = 0 # Used to give each node an id
sccCount = 0 # Used to count number of SCCs found
# Index i in these arrays represents node i
                    # Length n
ids = [0, 0, ... 0, 0]
                     # Length n
low = [0, 0, ... 0, 0]
onStack = [false, false, ..., false] # Length n
stack = an empty stack data structure
function findSccs():
  for(i = 0; i < n; i++): ids[i] = UNVISITED
  for(i = 0; i < n; i++):
   if(ids[i] == UNVISITED):
     dfs(i)
  return low
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```

```
function dfs(at):
 stack push(at)
 onStack[at] = true
 ids[at] = low[at] = id++
 # Visit all neighbours & min low-link on callback
 for(to : g[at]):
   if(ids[to] == UNVISITED): dfs(to)
   if(onStack[to]): low[at] = min(low[at],low[to])
 # After having visited all the neighbours of 'at'
 # if we're at the start of a SCC empty the seen
 # stack until we're back to the start of the SCC.
 if(ids[at] == low[at]):
    for(node = stack.pop();;node = stack.pop()):
      onStack[node] = false
     low[node] = ids[at]
     if(node == at): break
   sccCount++
```

```
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 stack push(at)
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 onStack[at] = true
 ids[at] = low[at] = id++
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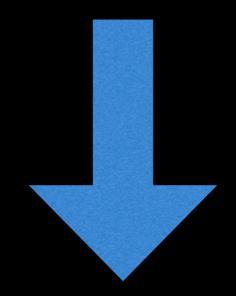
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```

Source Code Link

Slides/source code can be found at the following link:

github.com/williamfiset/algorithms

Link in the description:



Tarjan's Algorithm for Finding Strongly Connected Components Source Code

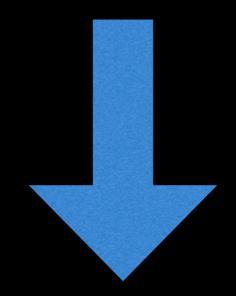
William Fiset

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Slides/source code can be found at the following link:

github.com/williamfiset/algorithms

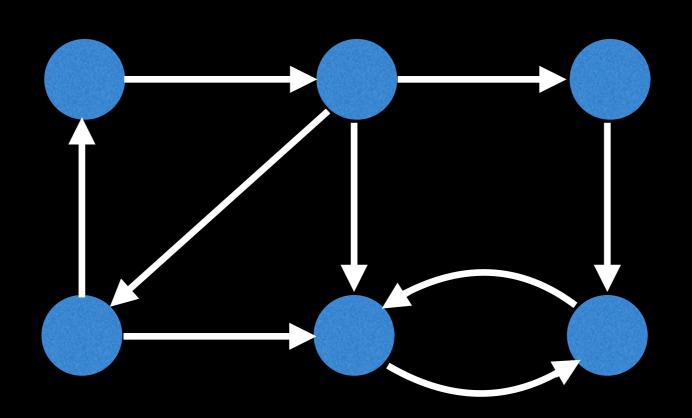
Link in the description:



Deleted slides follow

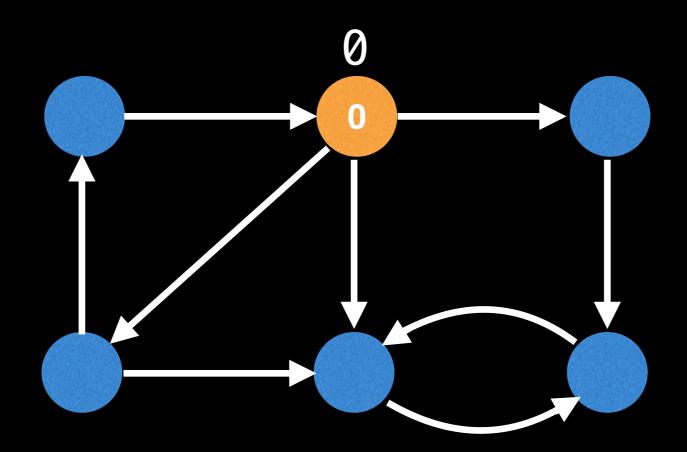
id 0 1 2 3 4 5

lowlink ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞

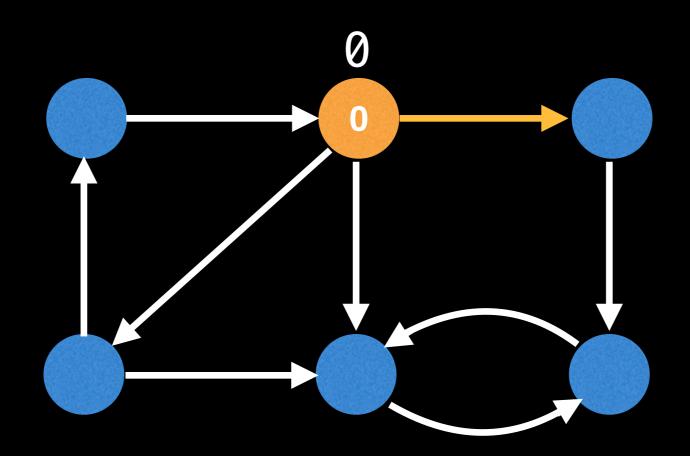


lowlink 0 1 2 3 4 5 ∞

<u>Stack</u>

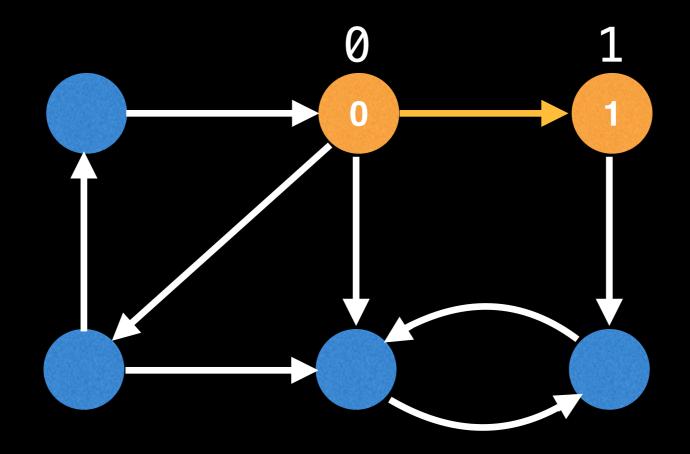


<u>Stack</u>



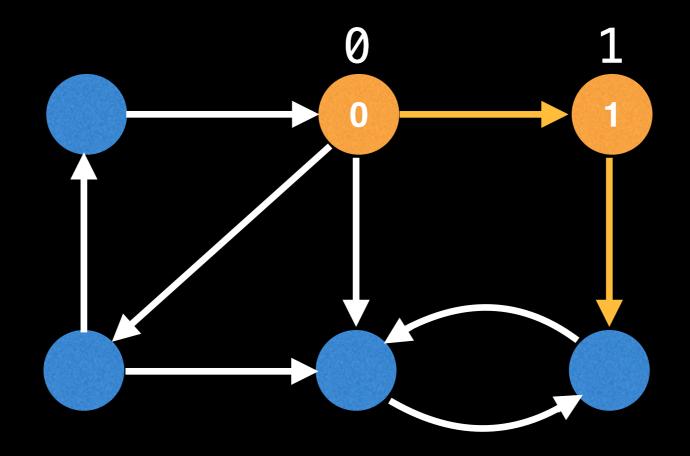
lowlink 0 1 2 3 4 5 lowlink ∞ ∞ ∞

Stack



id 0 1 2 3 4 5 lowlink 0 1 ∞ ∞

Stack

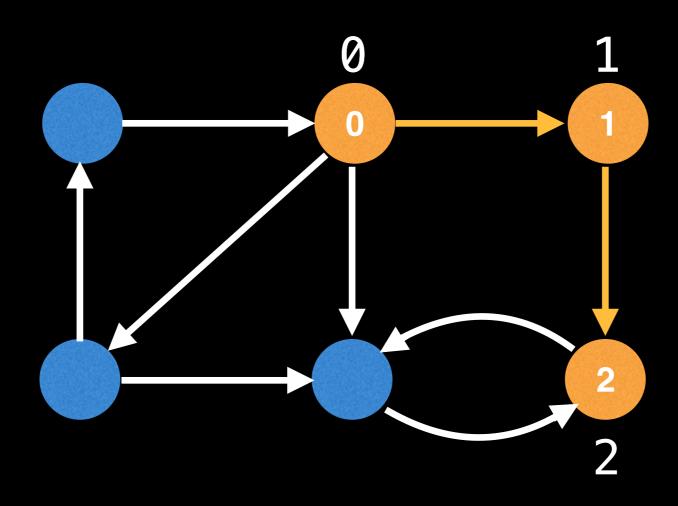


id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 ∞ ∞ ∞

Stack

2

1

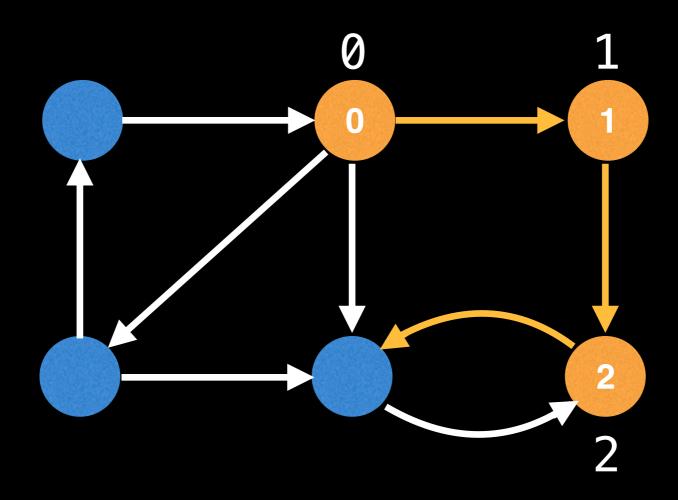


id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 ∞ ∞

<u>Stack</u>

2

1



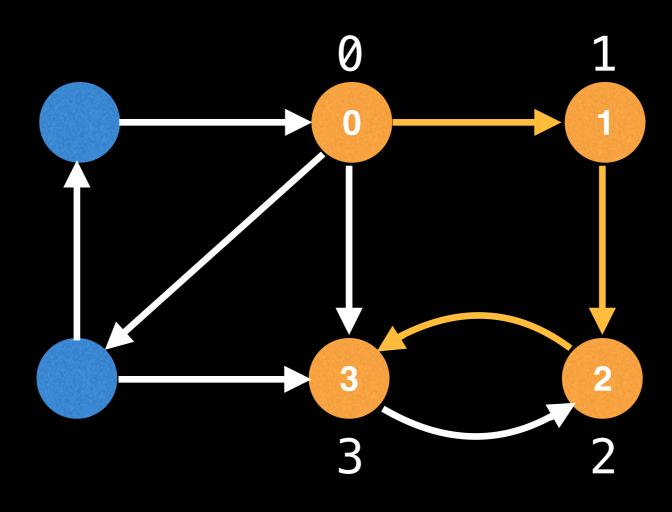
id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 3 ∞ ∞

<u>Stack</u>

3

2

1



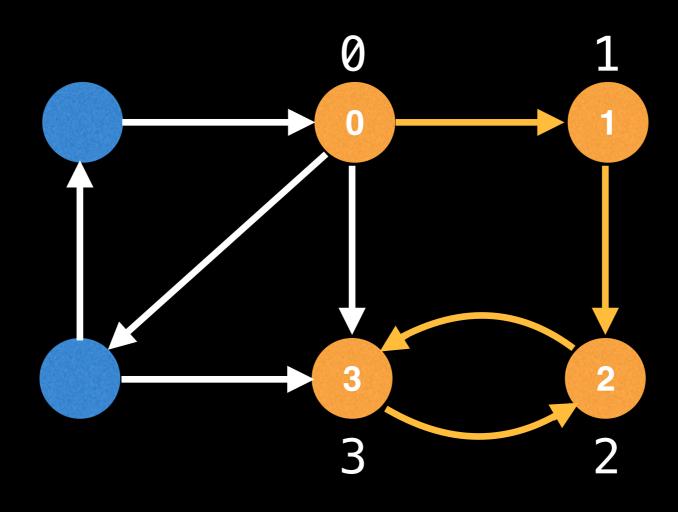
id 0 1 2 3 4 5 lowlink 0 1 2 3 ∞ ∞



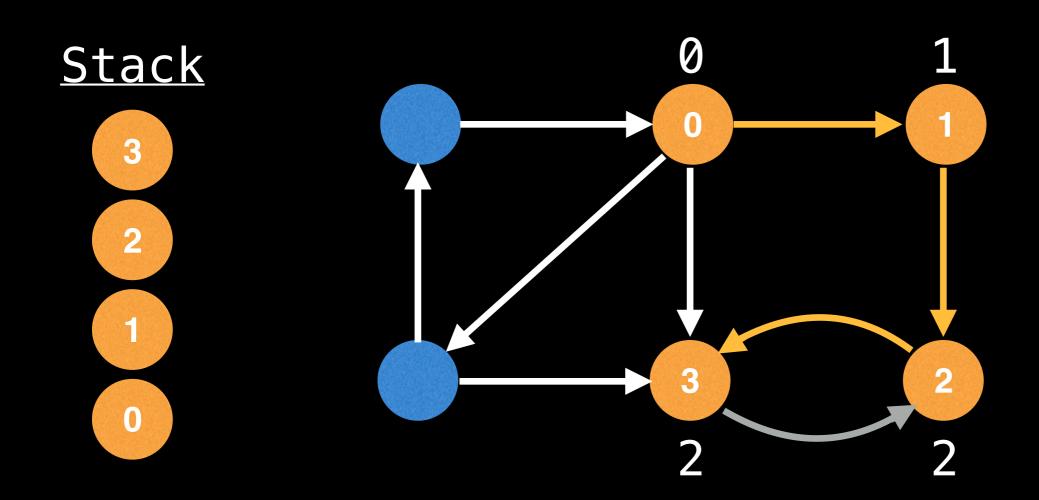
3

2

1



id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 ∞ ∞



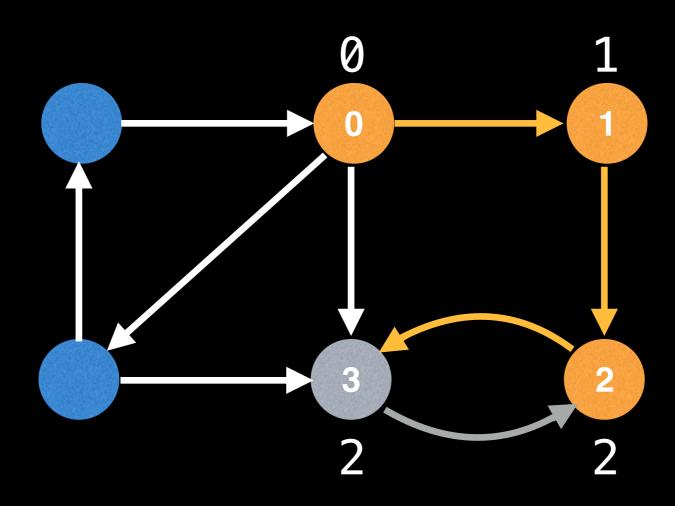
id 0 1 2 3 4 5 lowlink 0 1 2 2 ∞ ∞

<u>Stack</u>

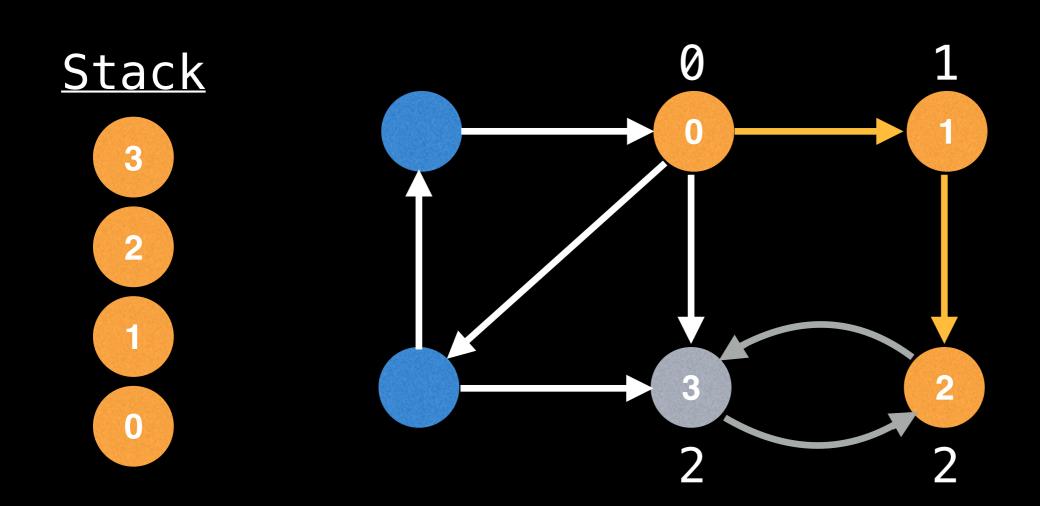
3

2

1

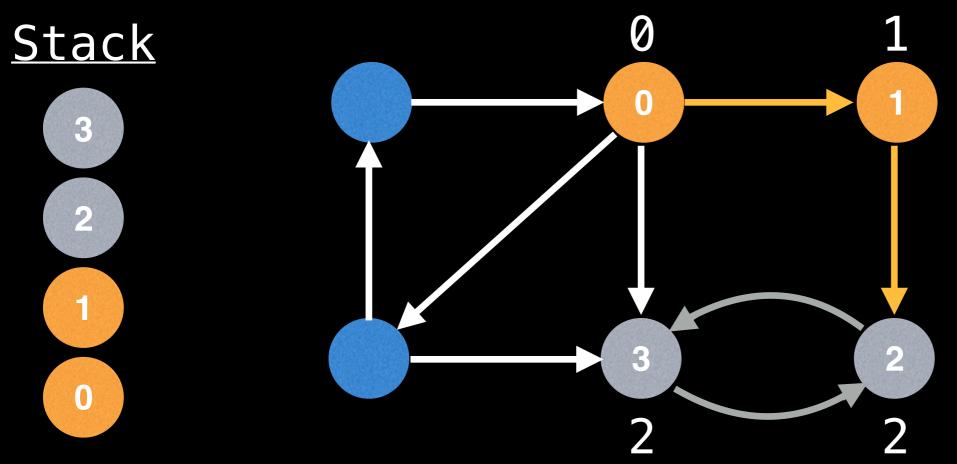


id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 ∞ ∞



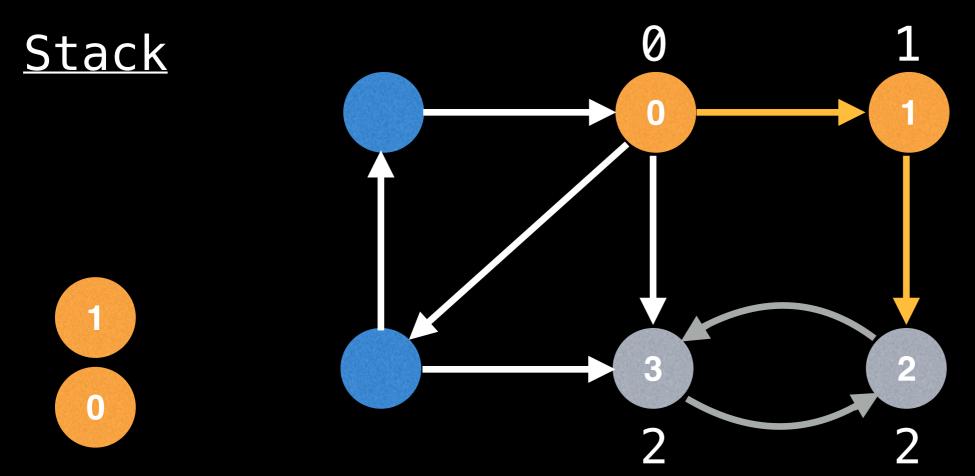
lowlink[2] = min(lowlink[2], lowlink[3])
= 2



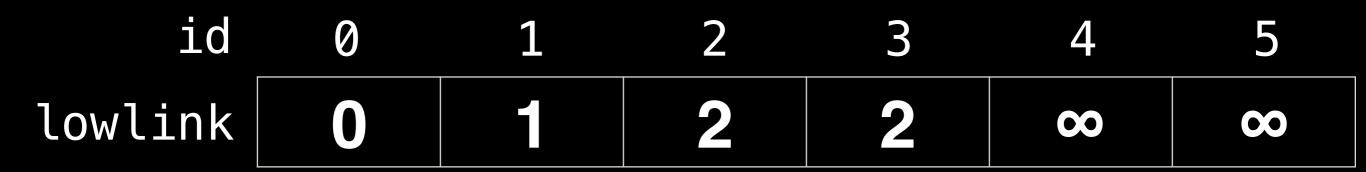


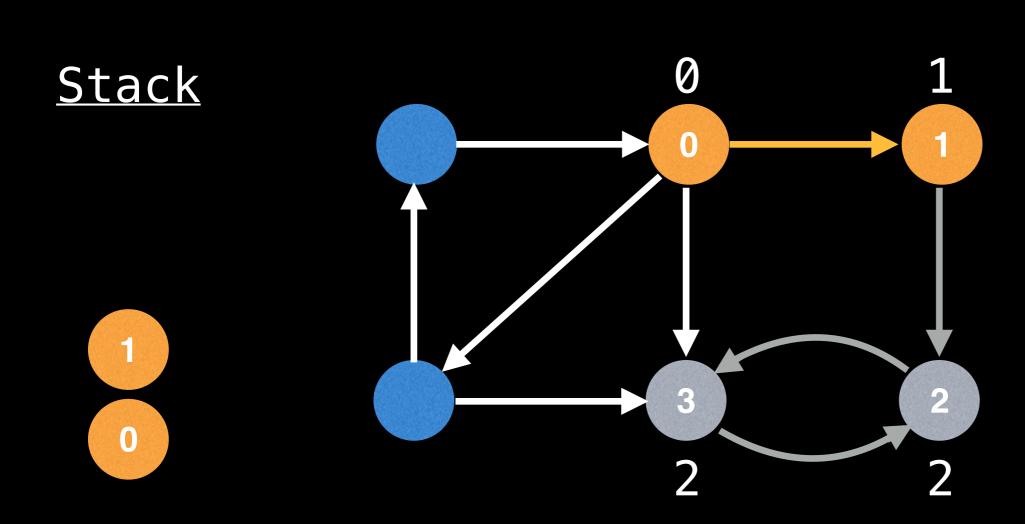
When a completed SCC is found (current node has visited all its neighbours and its lowlink value equals its id) pop off all associated nodes off the stack.



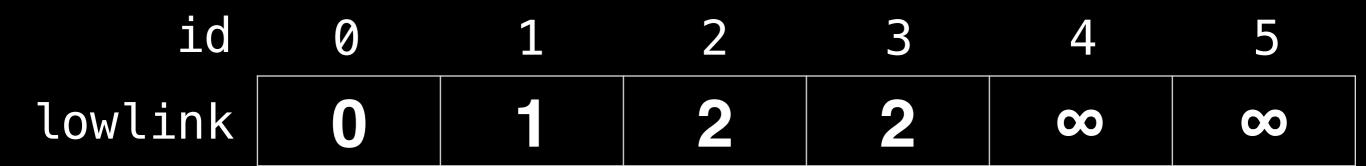


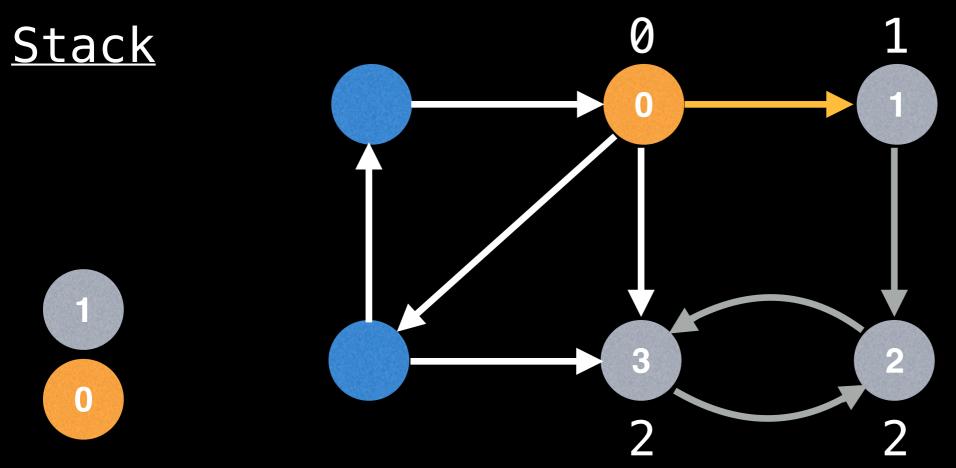
When a completed SCC is found (current node has visited all its neighbours and its lowlink value equals its id) pop off all associated nodes off the stack.





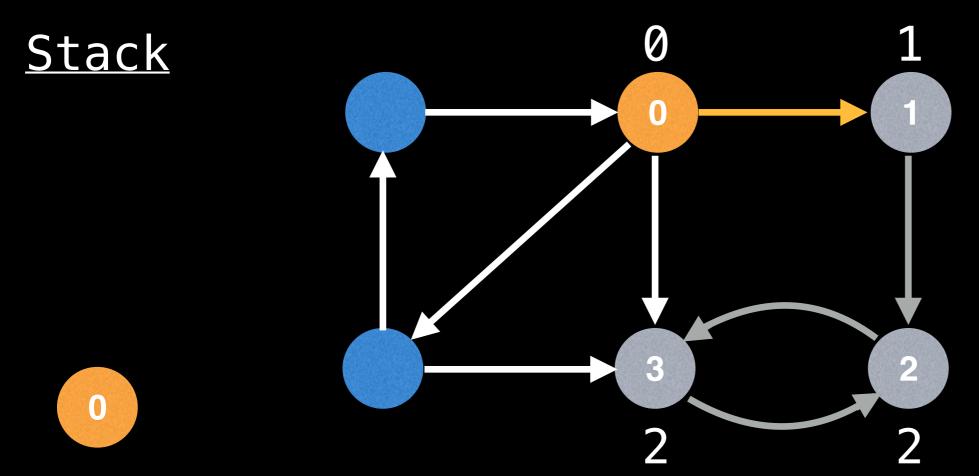
Node 2 is not on stack so don't min with its low—link value.





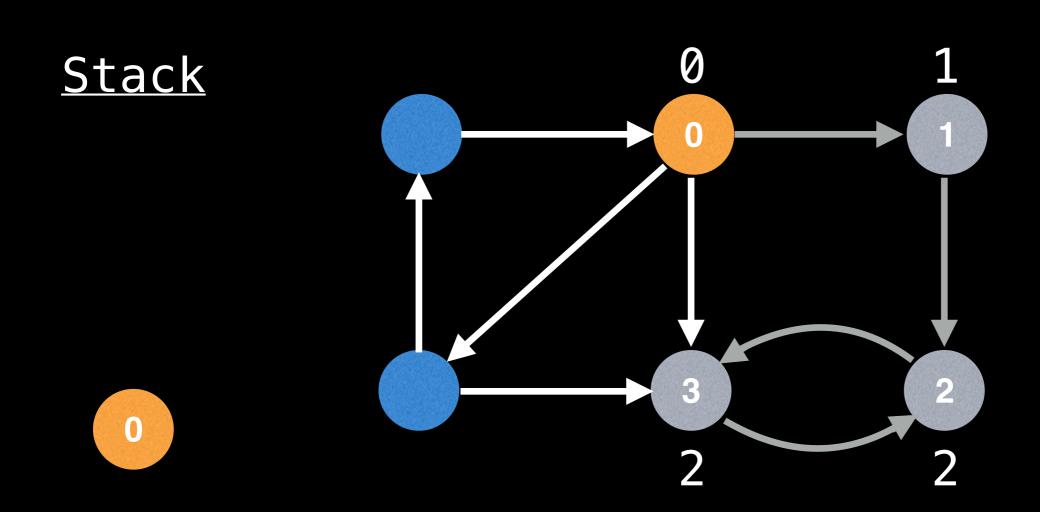
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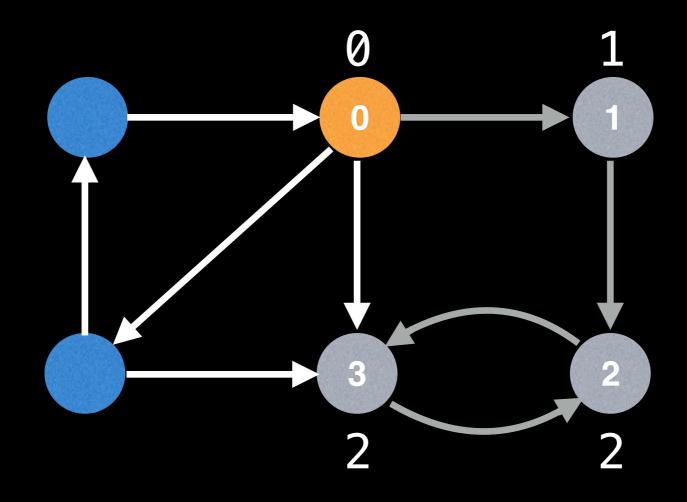
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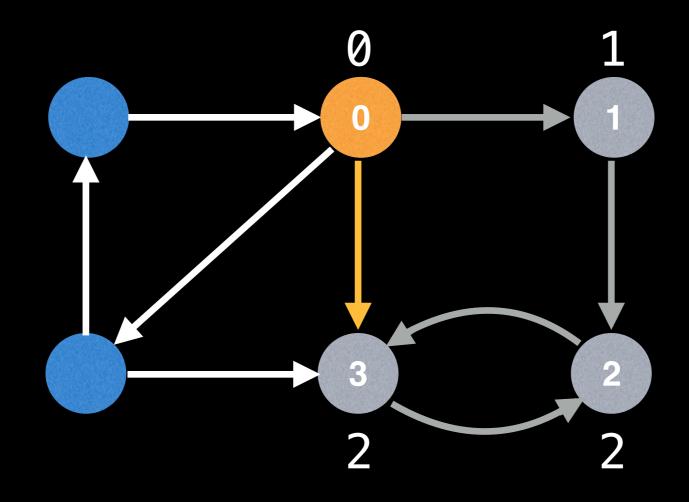


Node 1 is not on stack so don't min with its low-link value.

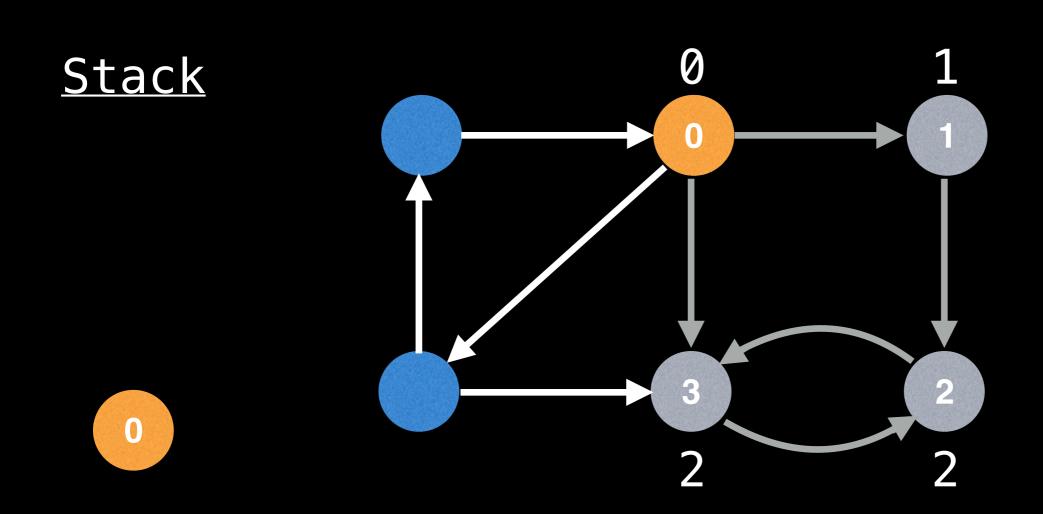
id 0 1 2 3 4 5 lowlink 0 1 2 2 ∞



id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 ∞ ∞

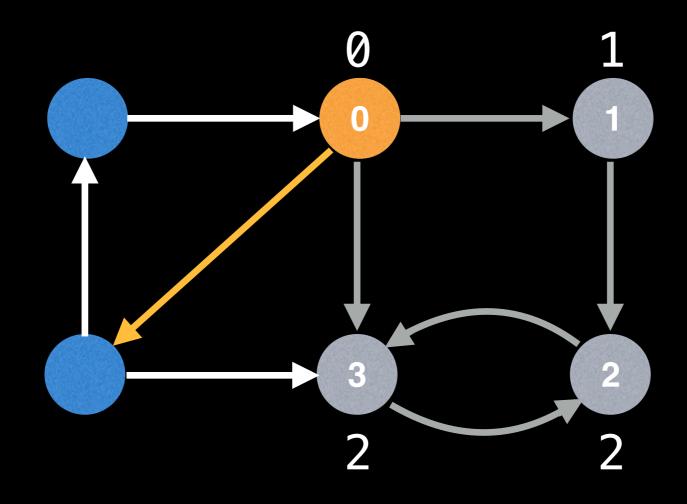






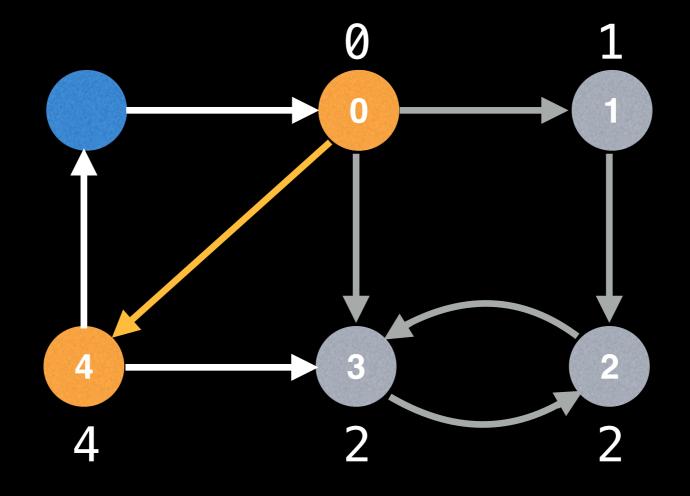
Node 3 is not on stack so don't min with its low-link value.

id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 ∞ ∞



id 0 1 2 3 4 5 lowlink 0 1 2 2 4 ∞

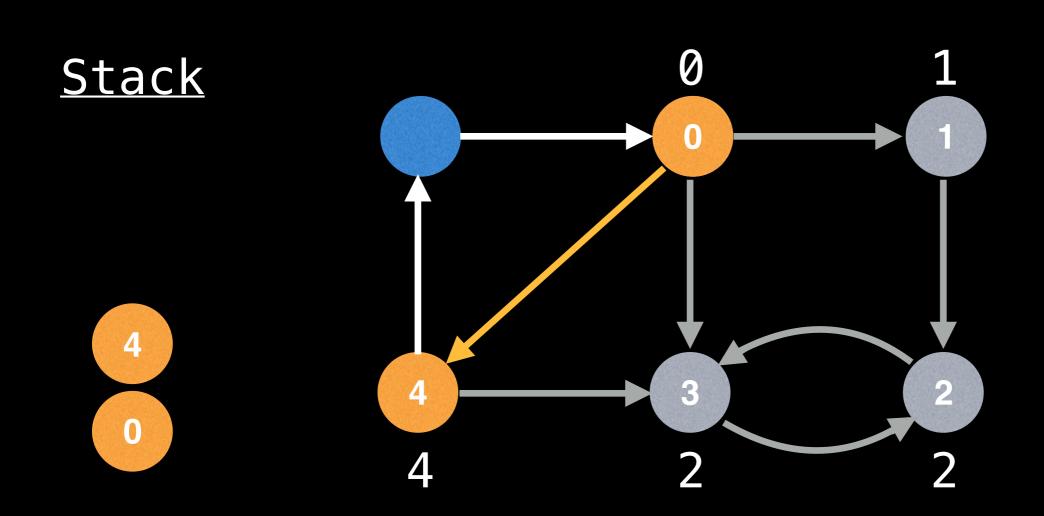
<u>Stack</u>



id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 4 ∞

Stack 0 1

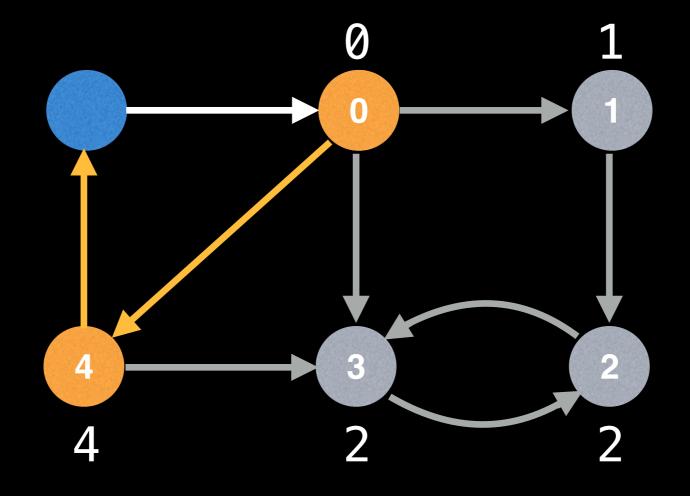




Node 3 is not on stack so don't min with its low-link value.

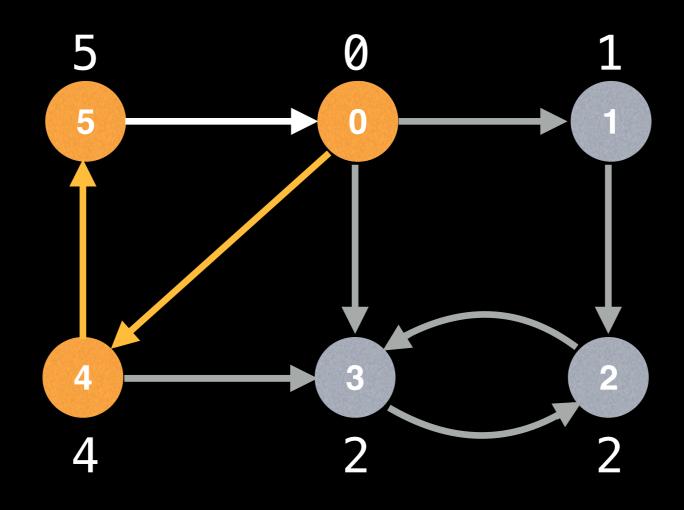
id 0 1 2 3 4 5 lowlink 0 1 2 2 4 ∞

<u>Stack</u>



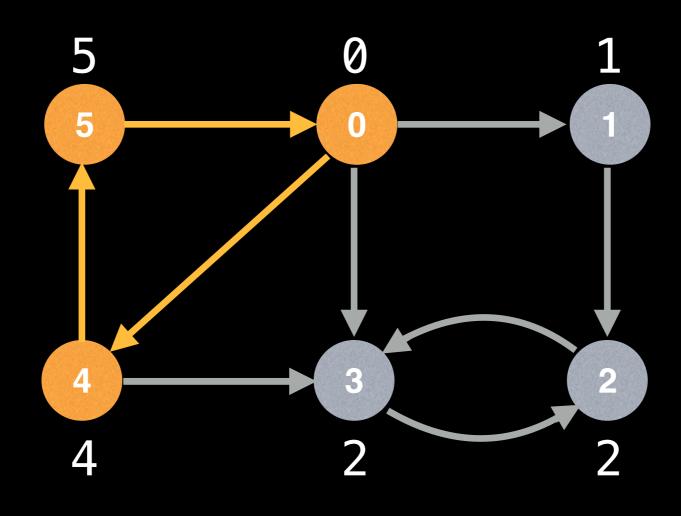
id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 4 5



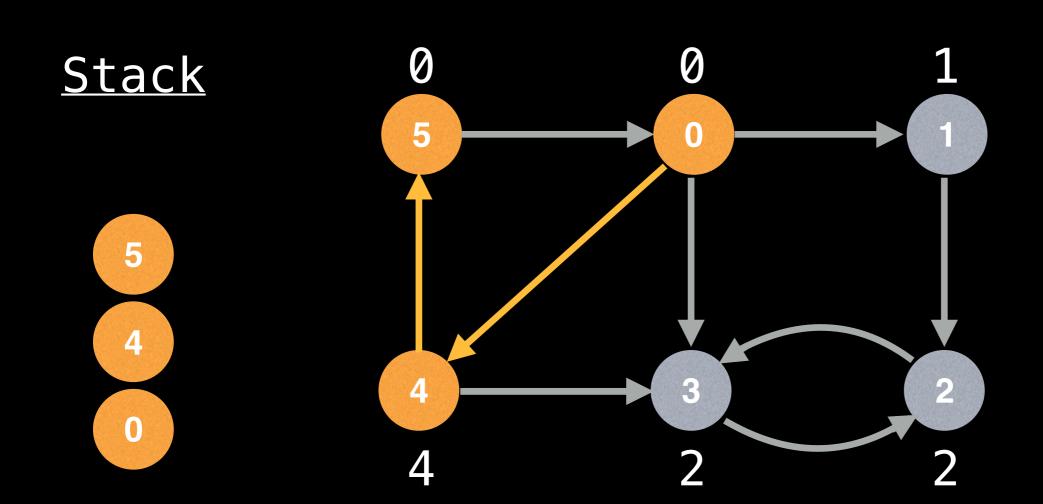


id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 4 5





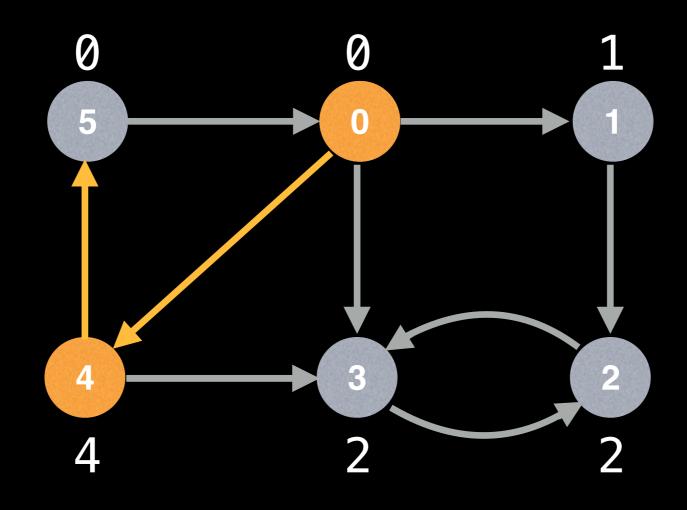
id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 4 0



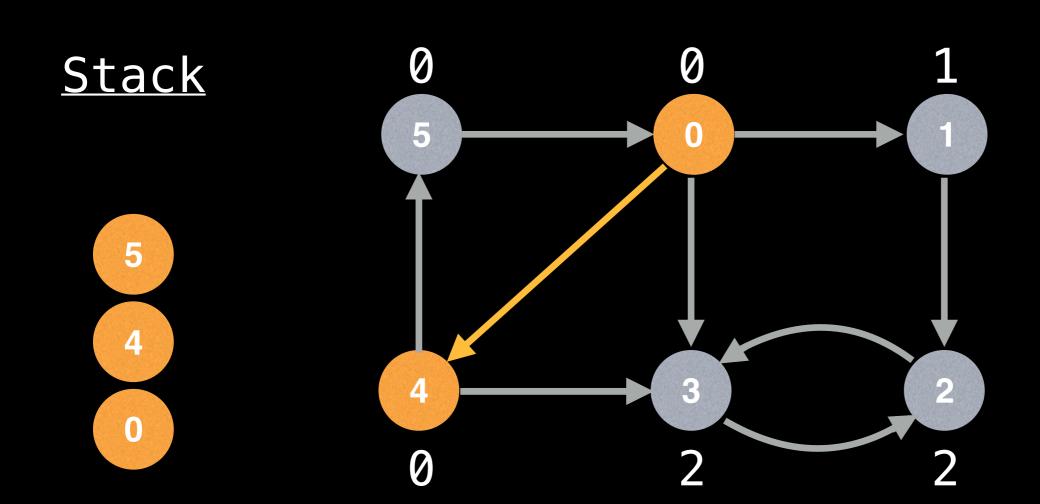
lowlink[5] = min(lowlink[5], lowlink[0])= 0

id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 4 0





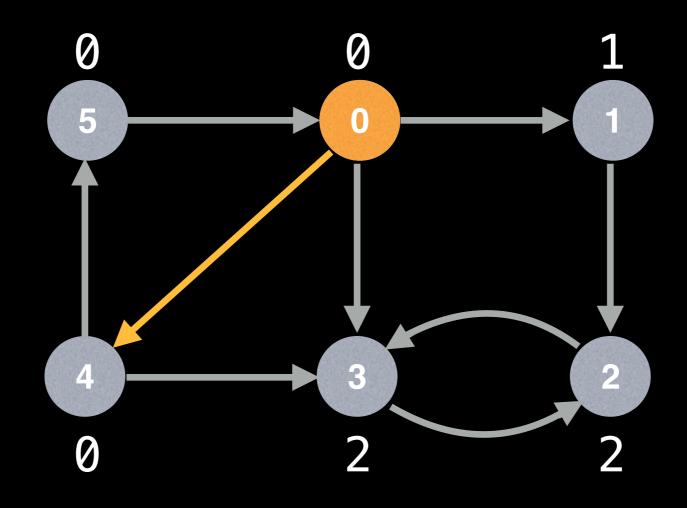
id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 0 0



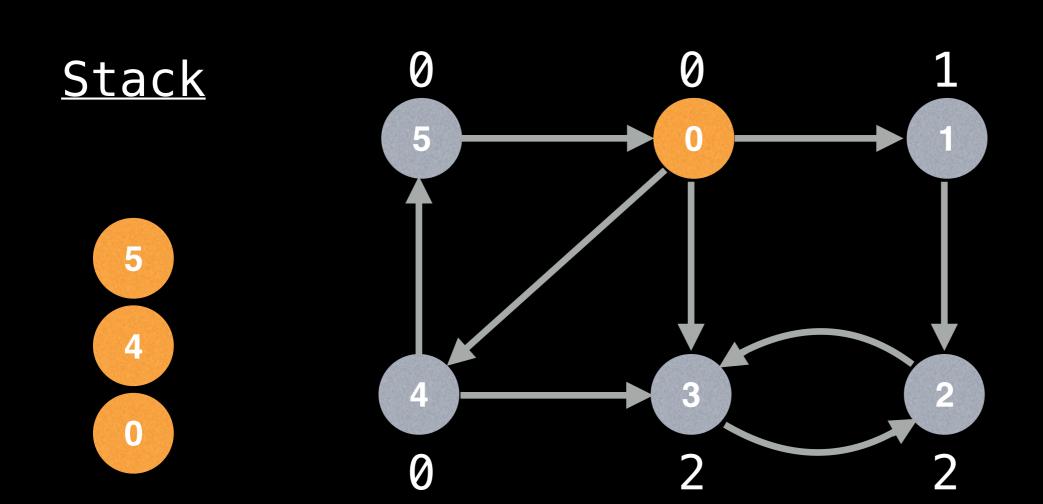
lowlink[4] = min(lowlink[4], lowlink[5])= 0

id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 0 0

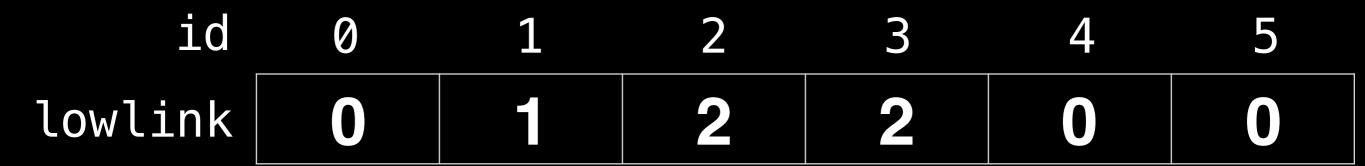


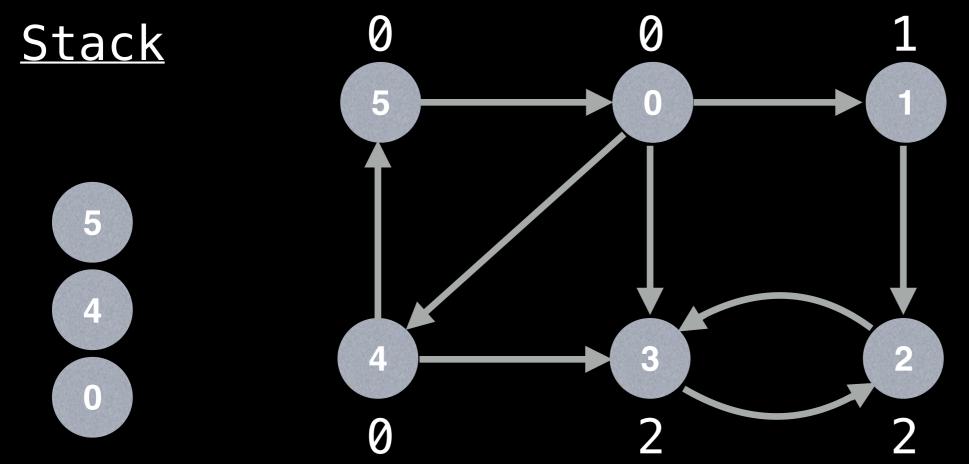


id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 0 0



lowlink[0] = min(lowlink[0], lowlink[4])
= 0

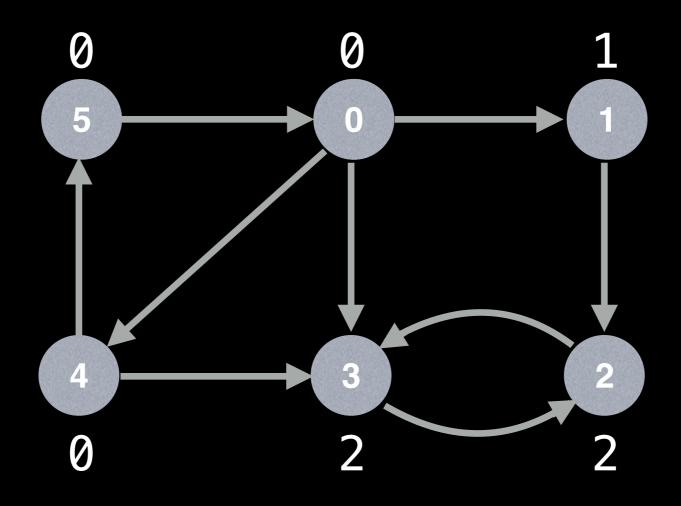




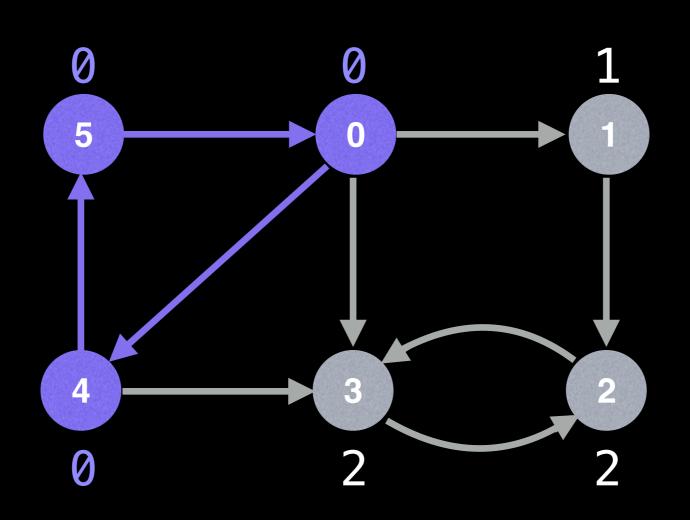
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lowlink 0 1 2 2 0 0

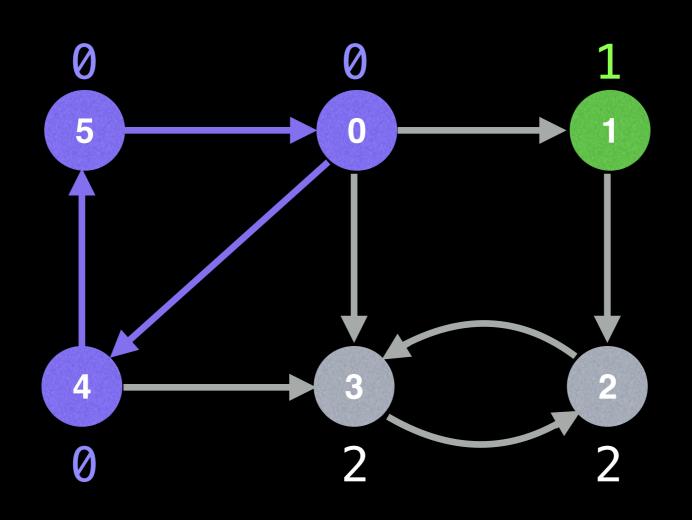
<u>Stack</u>



id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 0 0



id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 0 0



id 0 1 2 3 4 5
lowlink 0 1 2 2 0 0

