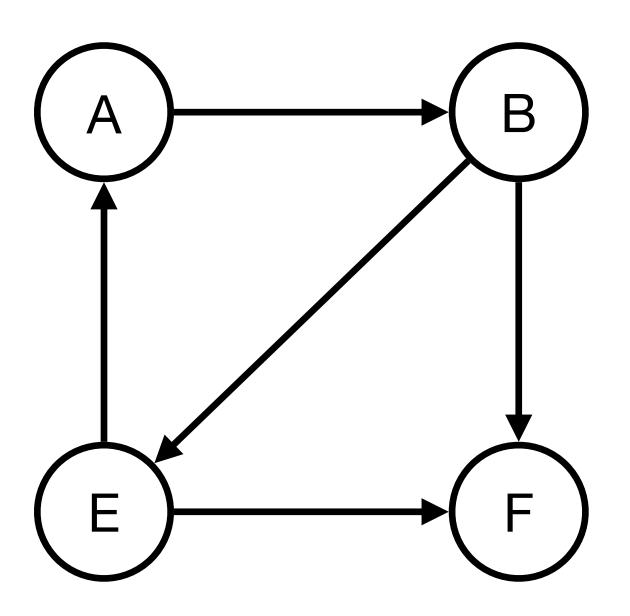
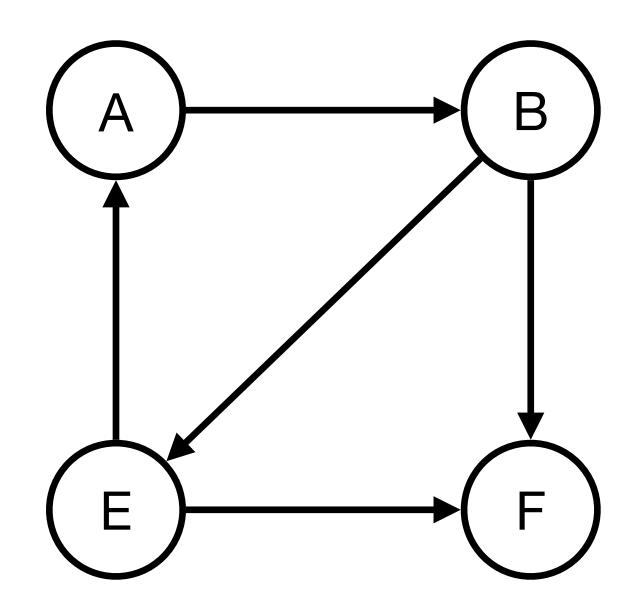
# Data Structures and Algorithms

Week 10 - More on SCCs, Topological Sort

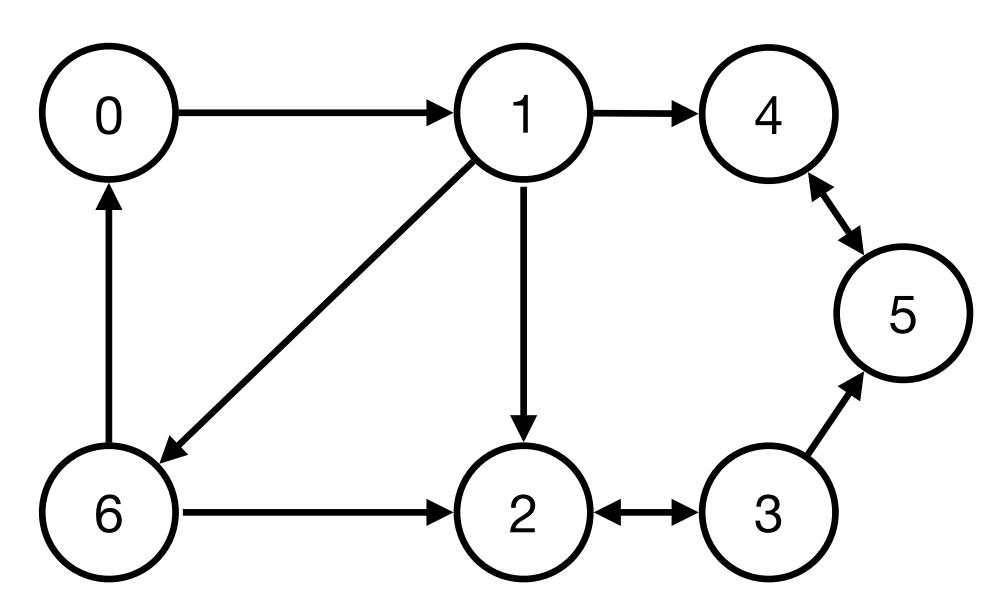
Subodh Sharma and Rahul Garg {svs,rahulgarg}@iitd.ac.in.

- A graph is said to be strongly connected If every vertex is reachable from every other vertex
- The binary relation of being strongly connected is an equivalence relation
  - That is it is reflexive, symmetric and transitive
- Strongly connected component of a directed graph G is also maximal
- Used in Abstractions! SCCs in a graph can be condensed into single vertices leading to the formation of a DAG



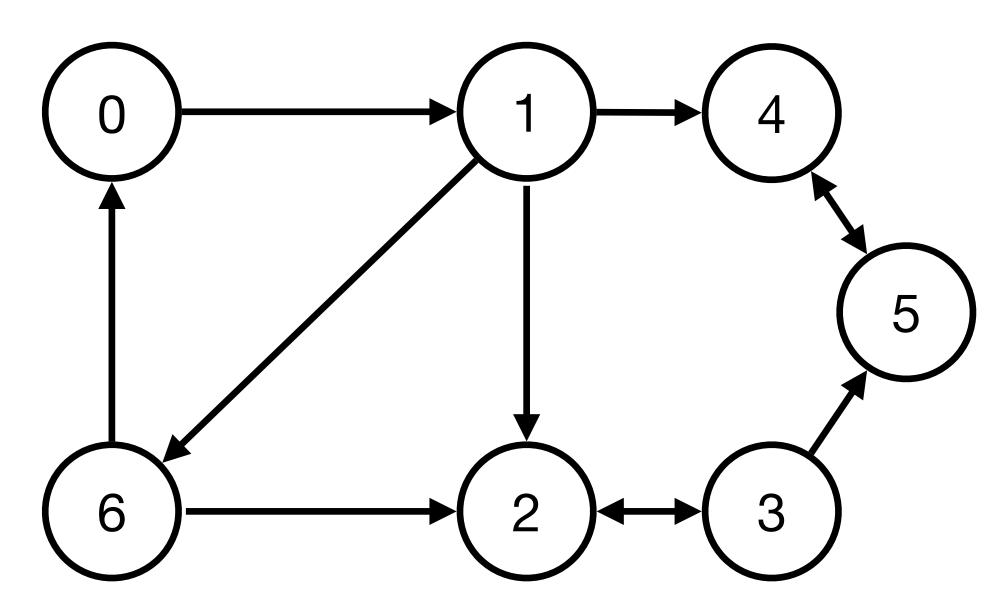


- SCC: ({A,B,E}. {() .. })
- Use of DFS to find SCCs Robert Tarjan 1972 (also discovered Splay and Fibonacci Heaps)

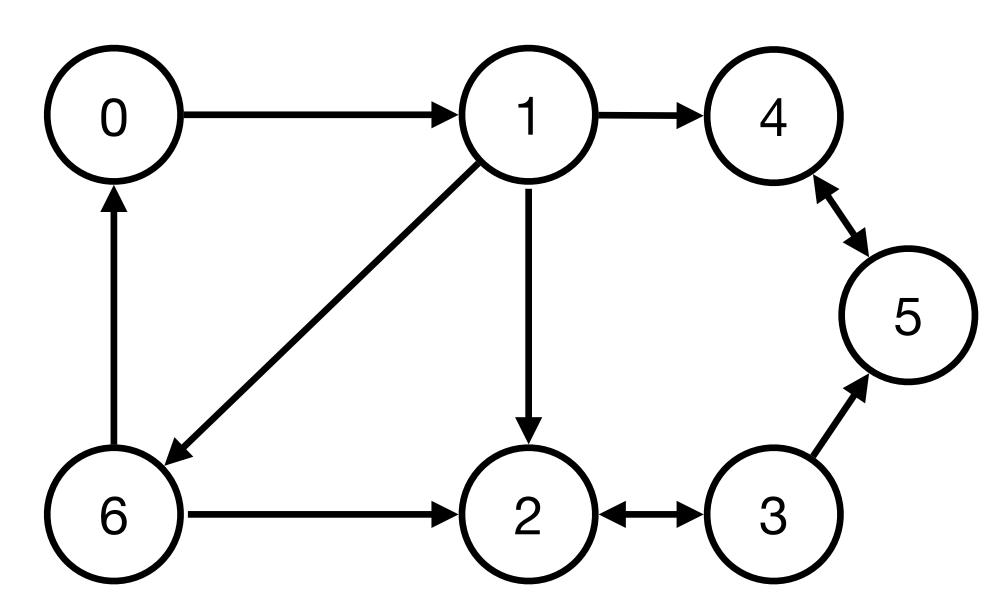


Tarjan's Algorithm

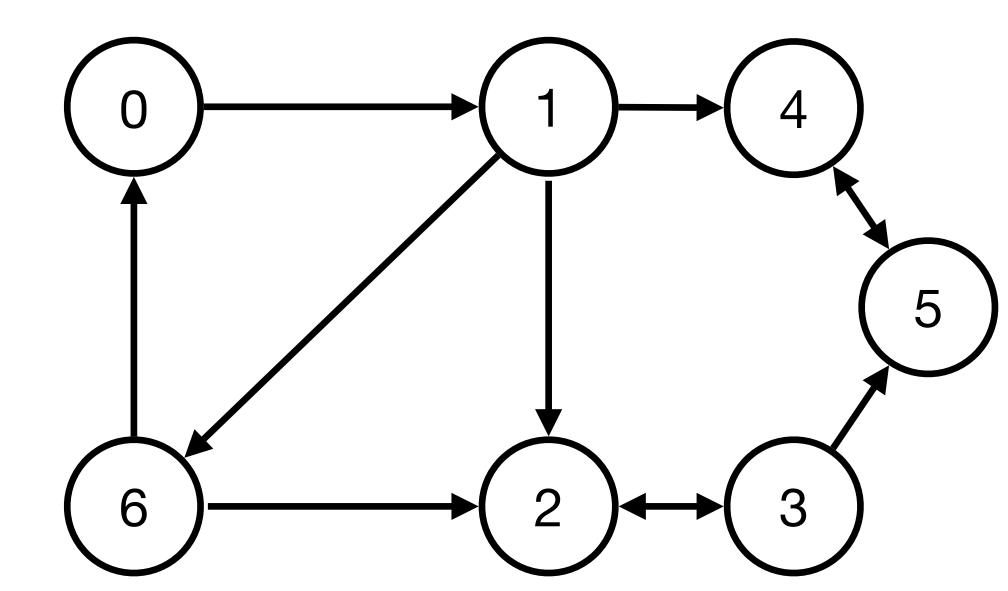
Key Observations:



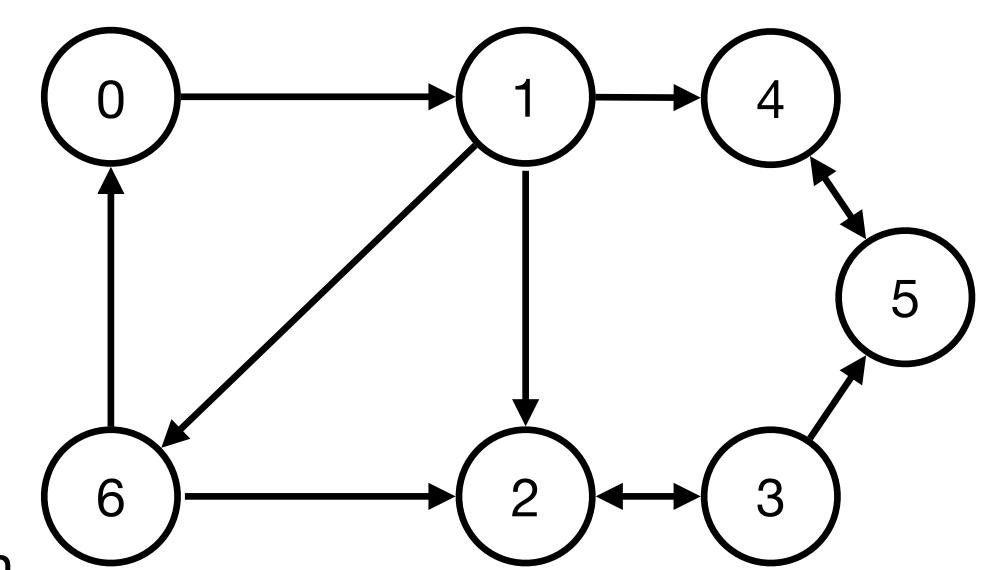
- Key Observations:
  - Input: Directed Graph G



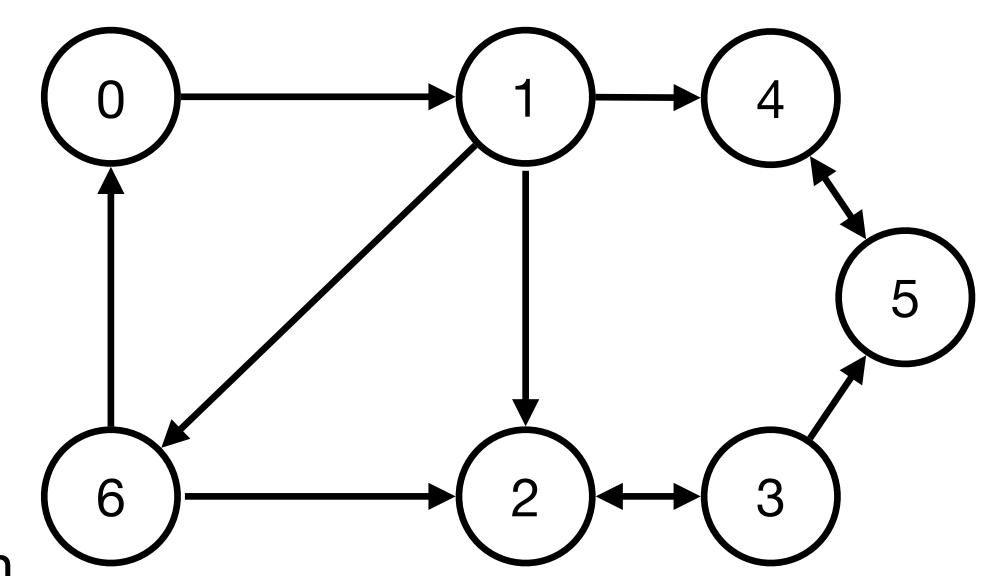
- Key Observations:
  - Input: Directed Graph G
  - Output: subgraph with vertices of SCC



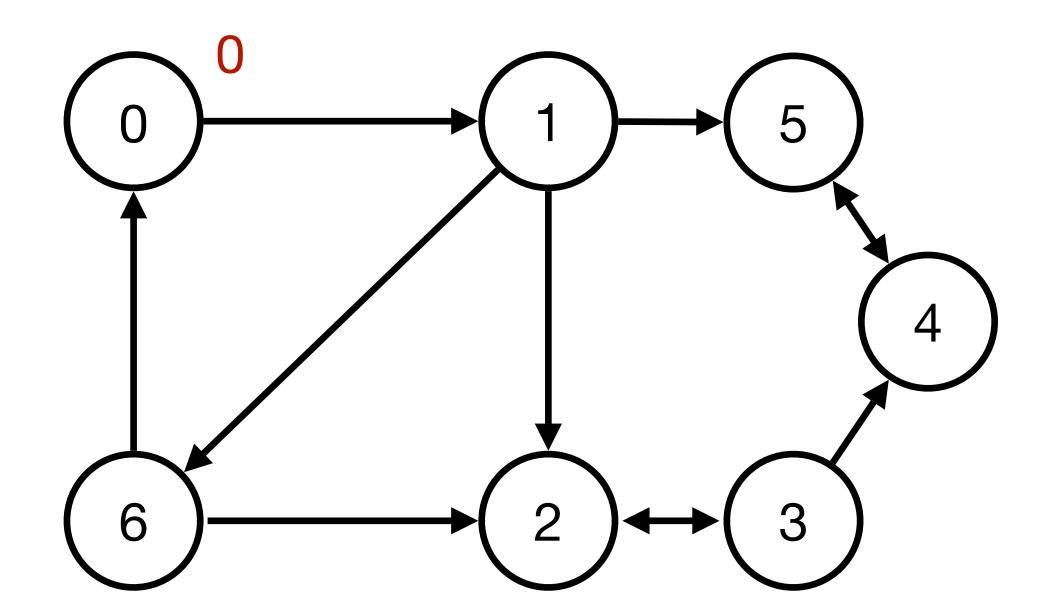
- Key Observations:
  - Input: Directed Graph G
  - Output: subgraph with vertices of SCC
  - Each vertex appears in exactly one SCC of the graph



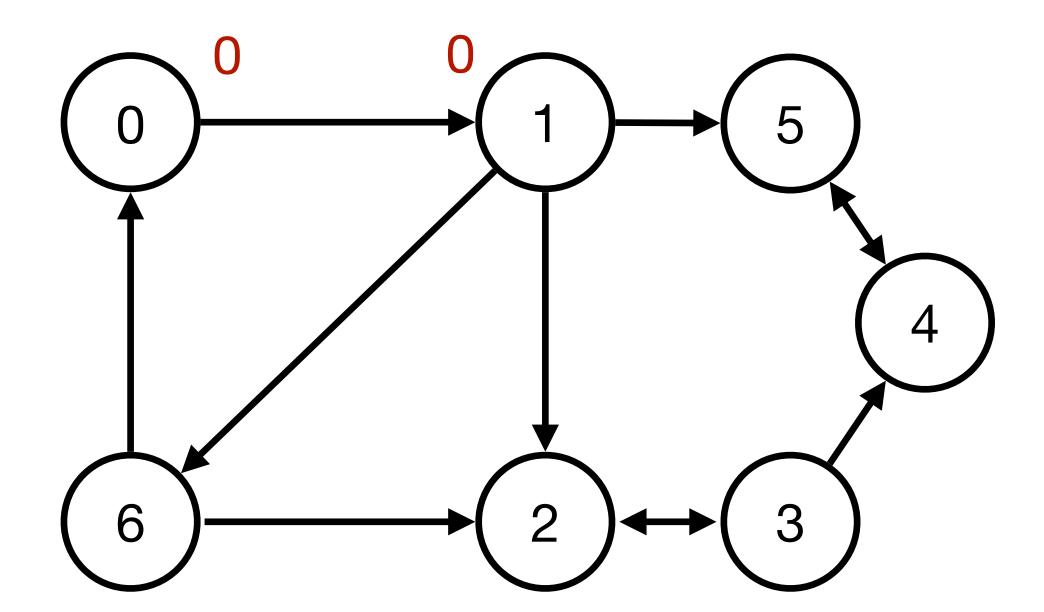
- Key Observations:
  - Input: Directed Graph G
  - Output: subgraph with vertices of SCC
  - Each vertex appears in exactly one SCC of the graph
  - Use of DFS + idea of low-link values



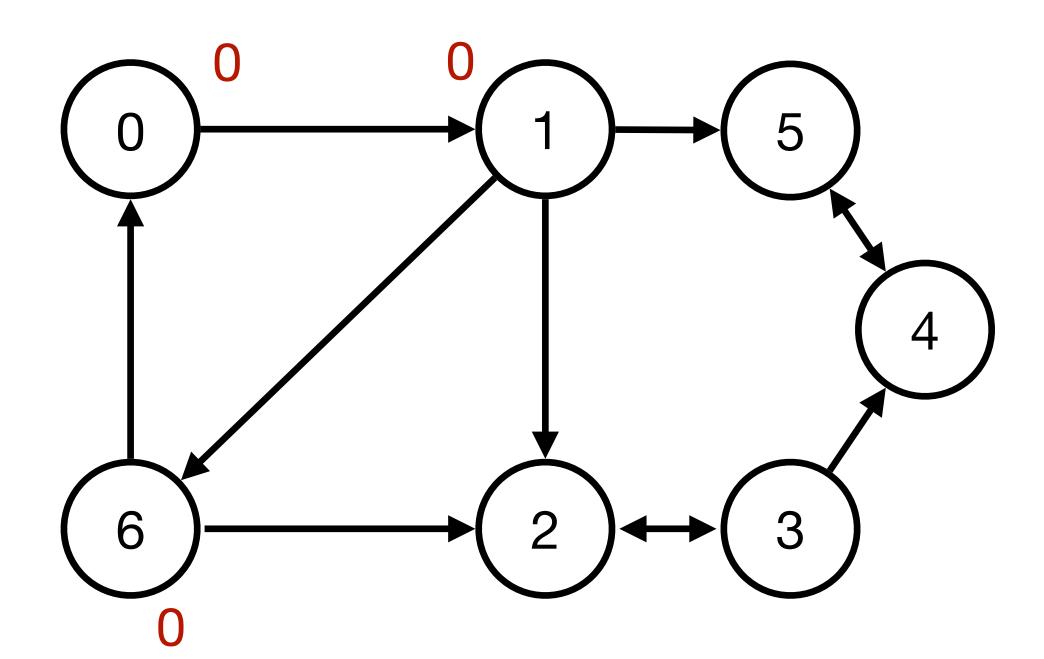
#### Tarjan's Algorithm



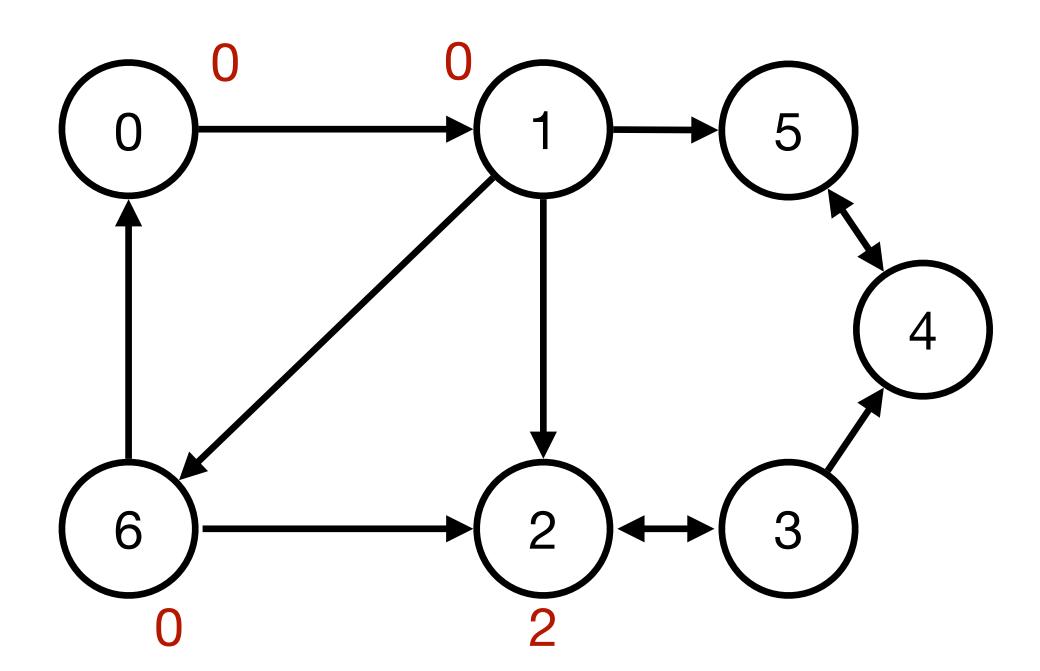
#### Tarjan's Algorithm



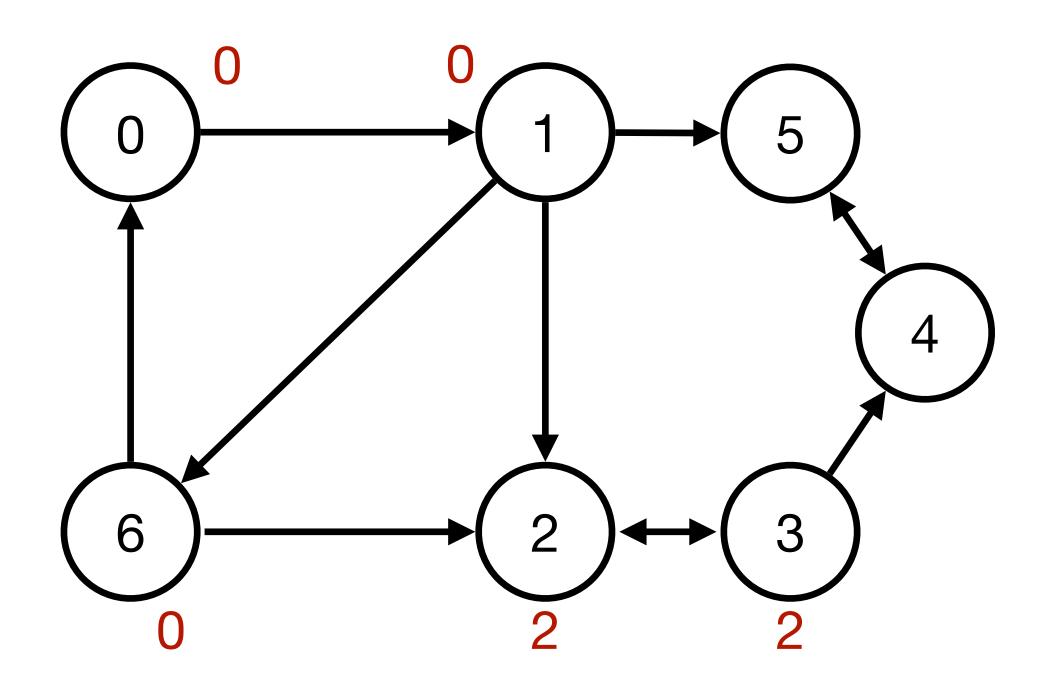
#### Tarjan's Algorithm



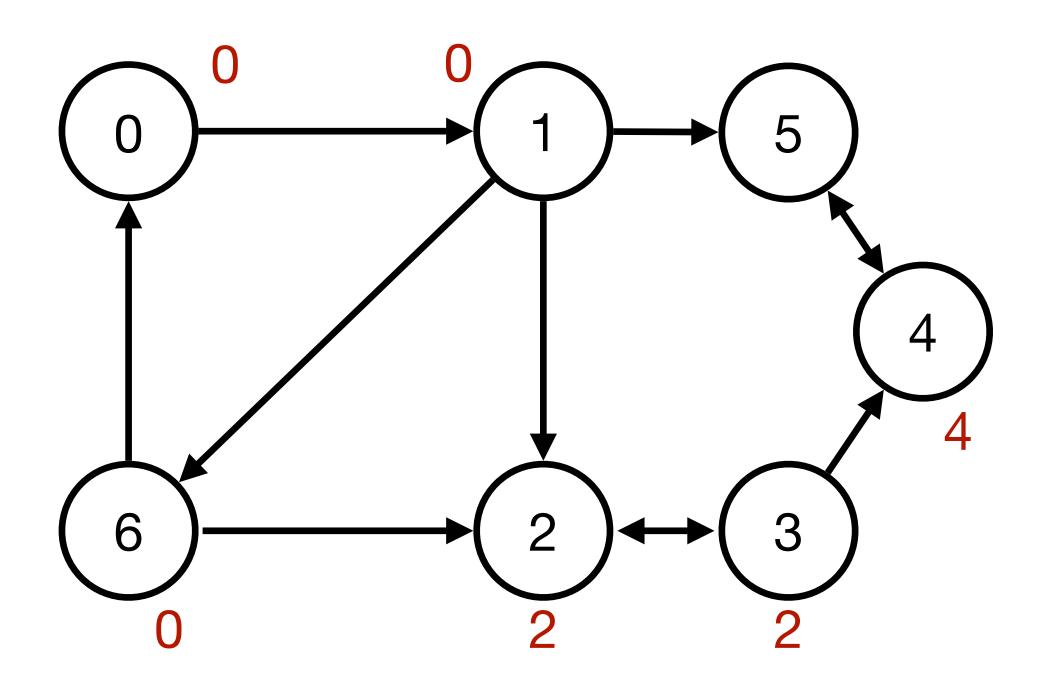
#### Tarjan's Algorithm



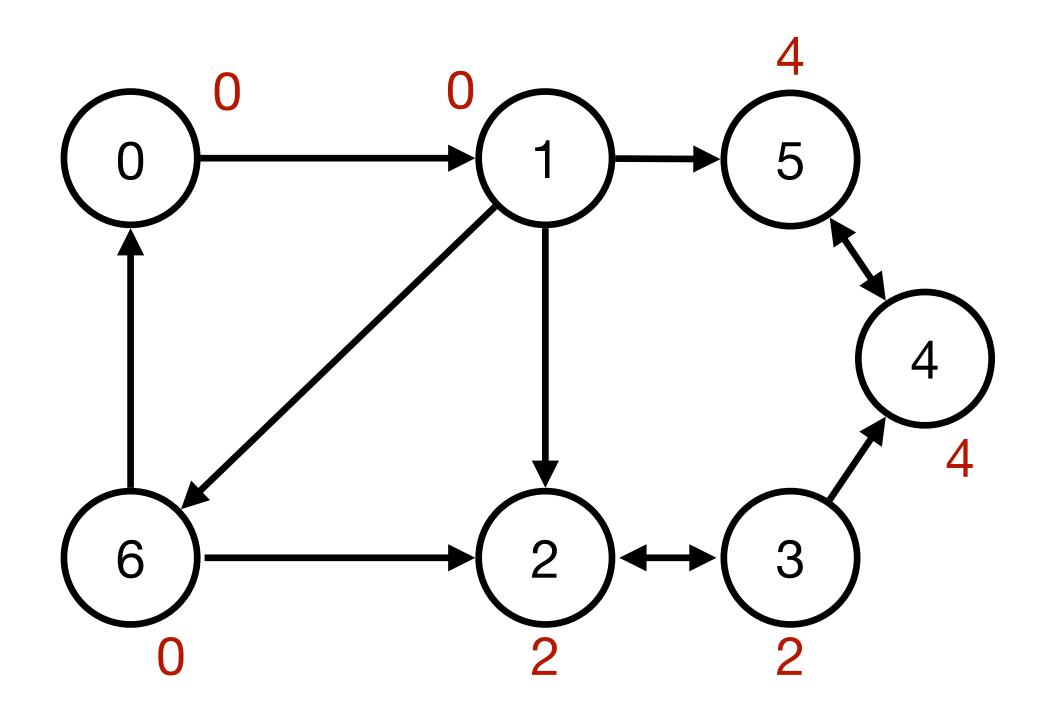
#### Tarjan's Algorithm



#### Tarjan's Algorithm



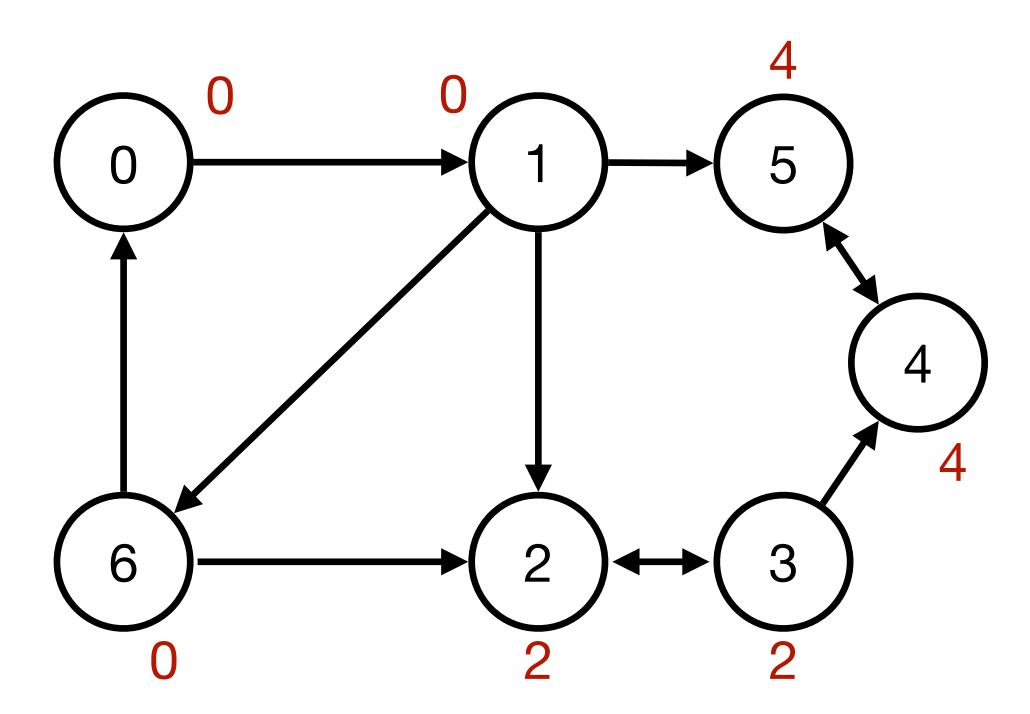
#### Tarjan's Algorithm

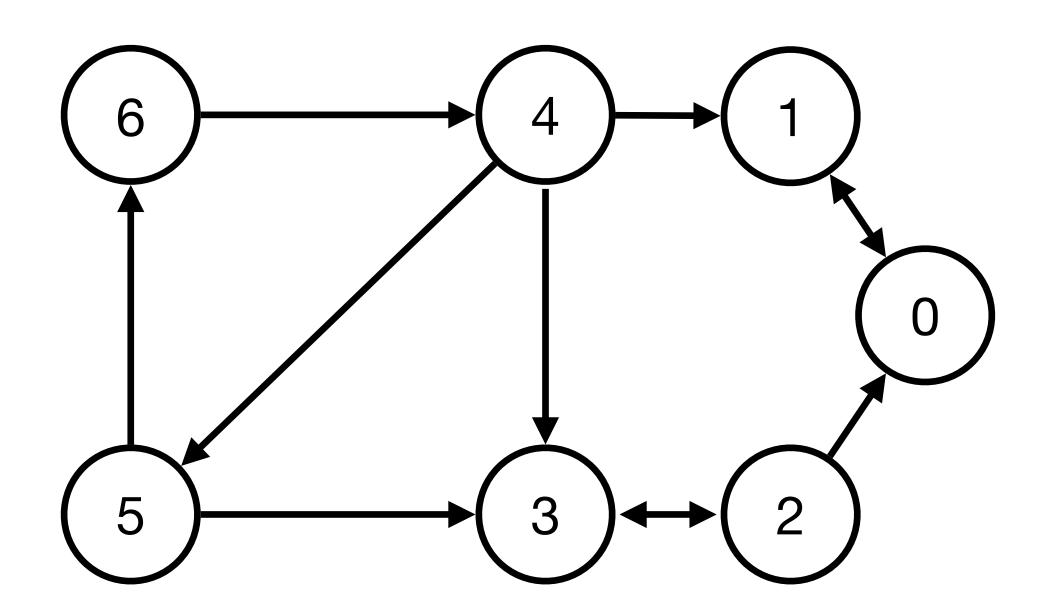


#### Tarjan's Algorithm

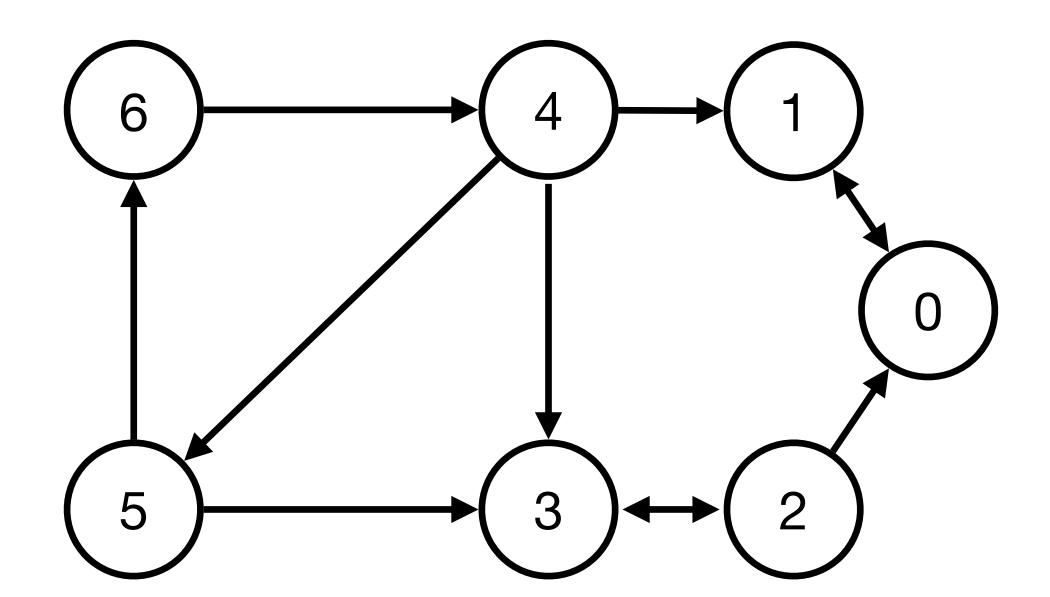
• Low-link values: An LL value of a node is the smallest node id reachable from that node (including itself).

• Time Complexity: O(V.(V+E))

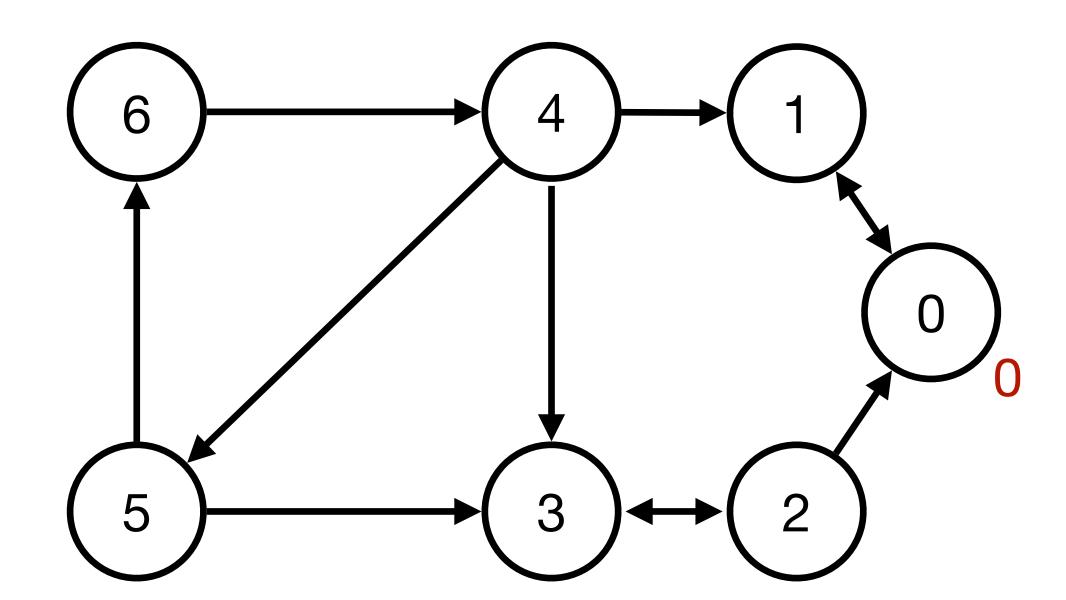




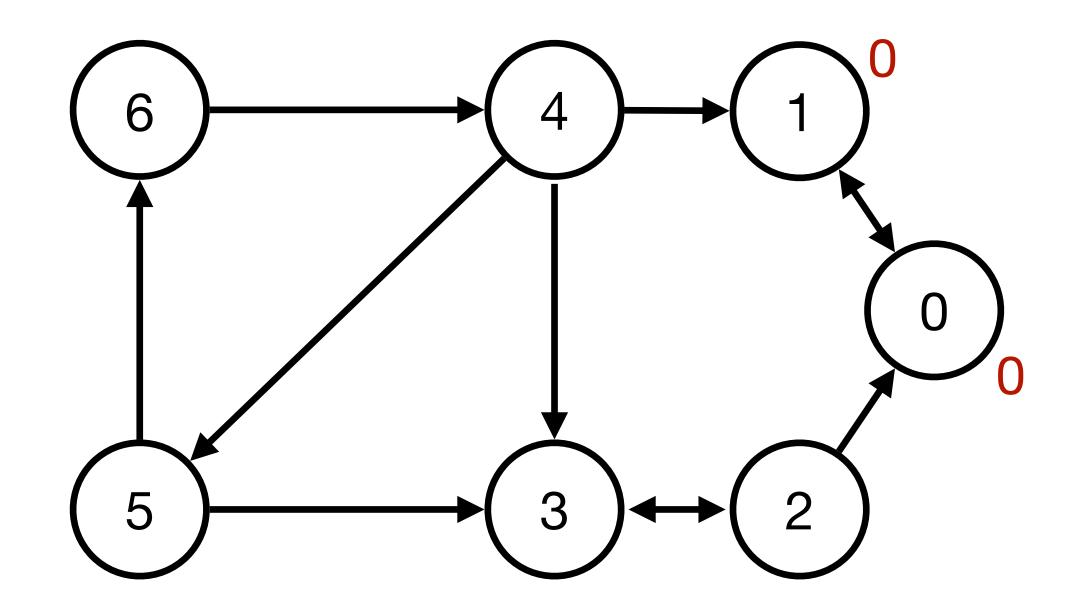
#### Tarjan's Algorithm



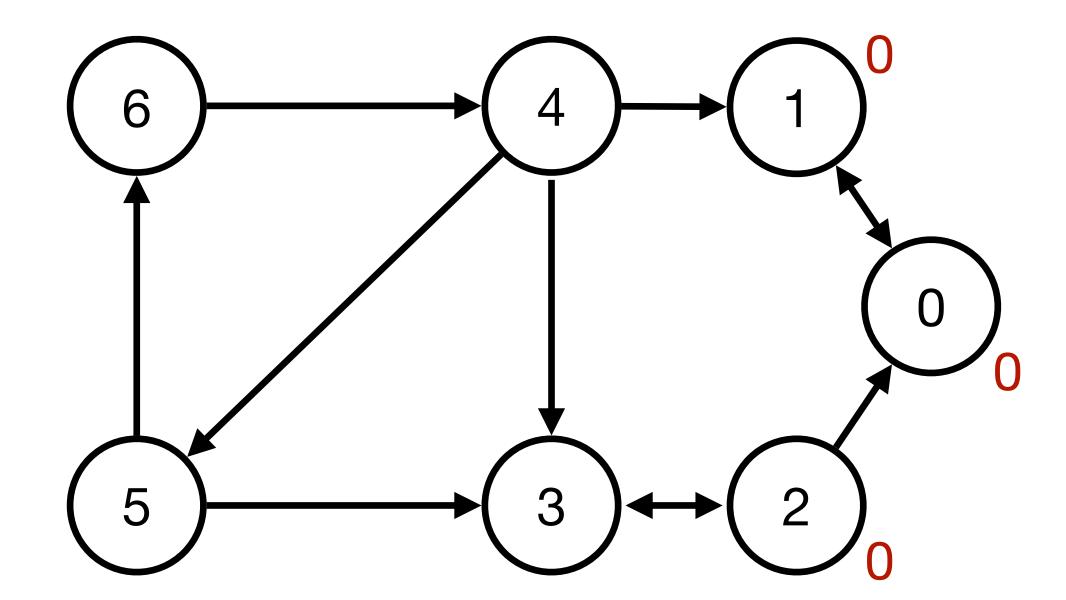
#### Tarjan's Algorithm



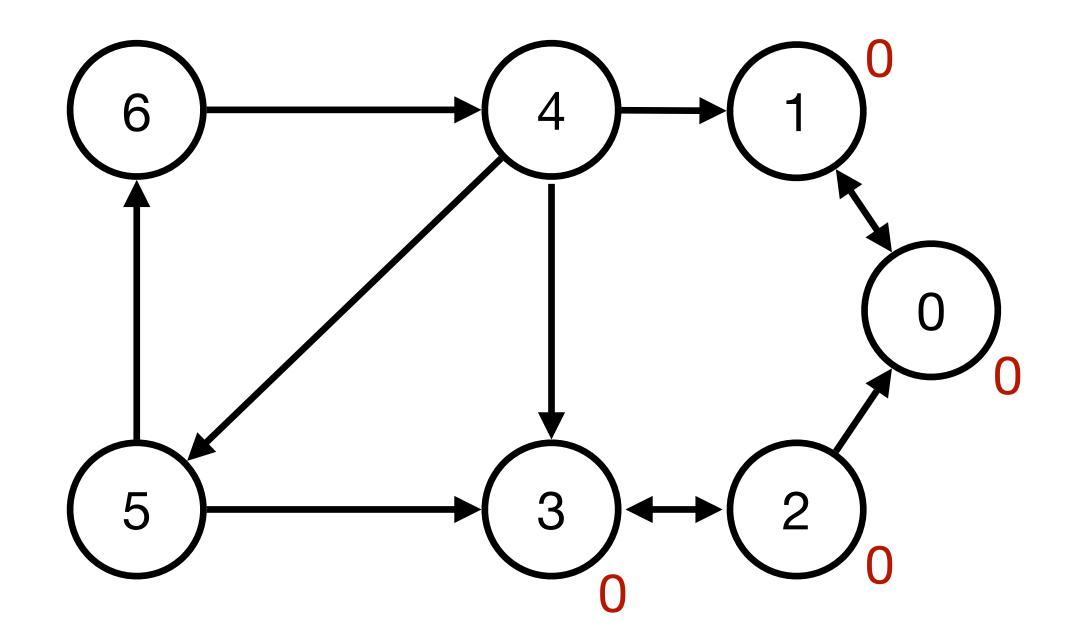
#### Tarjan's Algorithm



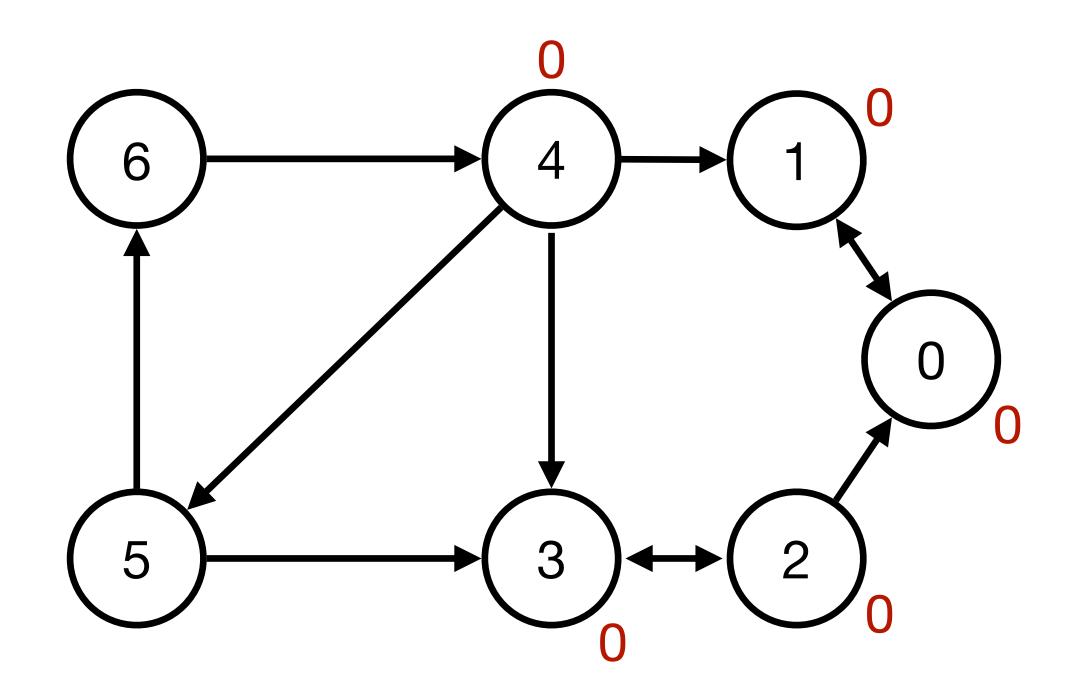
#### Tarjan's Algorithm



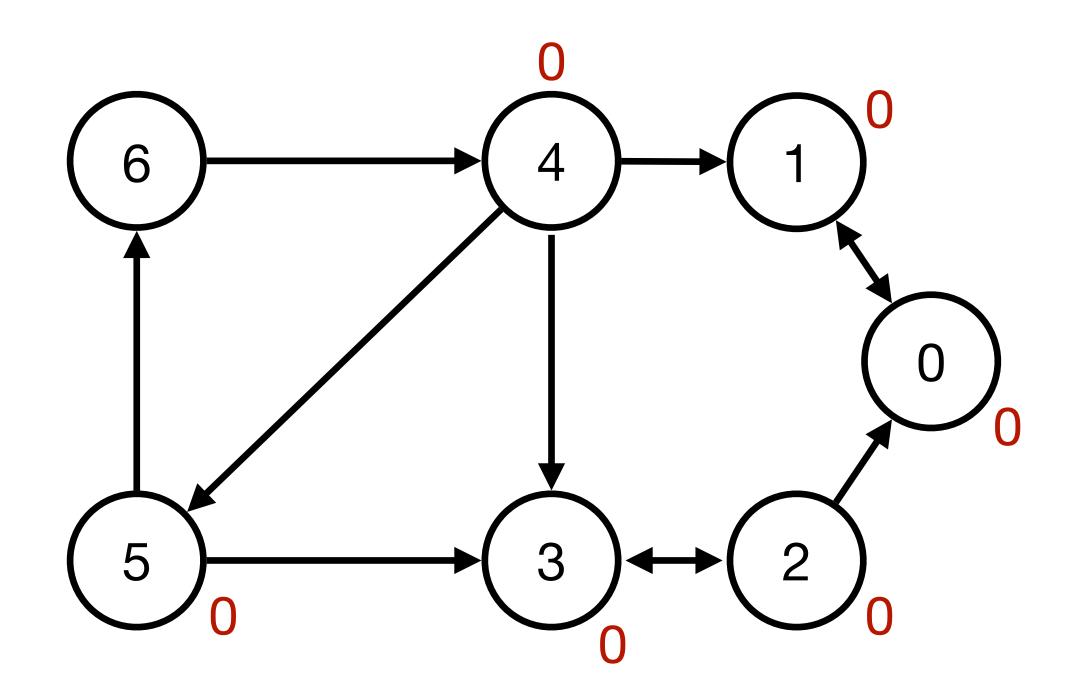
#### Tarjan's Algorithm



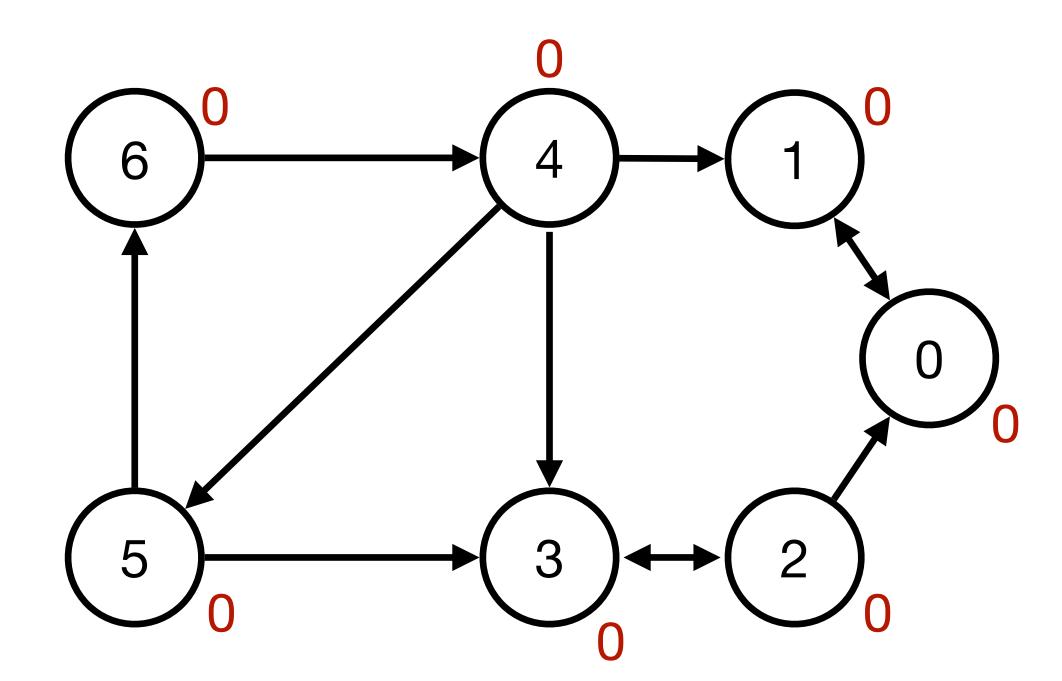
#### Tarjan's Algorithm



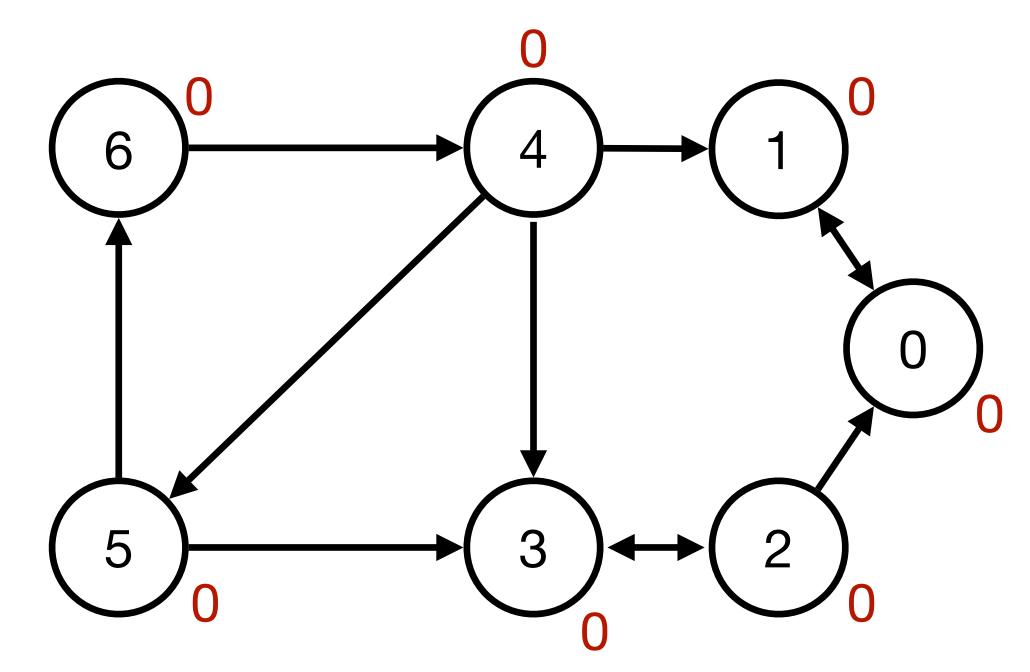
#### Tarjan's Algorithm



#### Tarjan's Algorithm

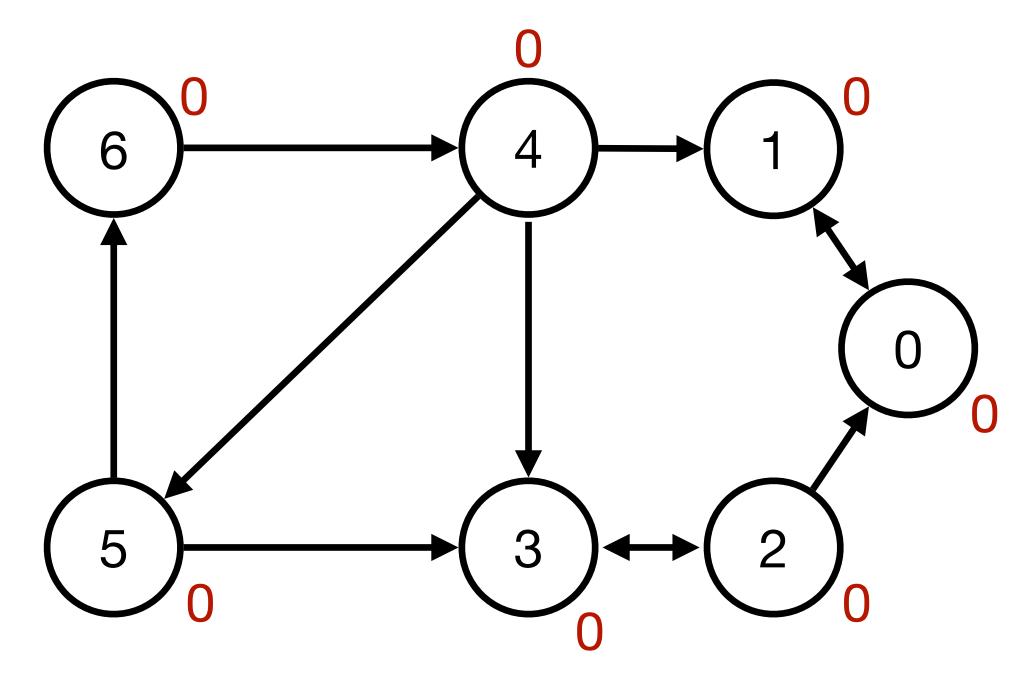


- Low-link values: An LL value of a node is the smallest node id reachable from that node (including itself).
  - CAUTION: LL values are dependent in the order of exploration

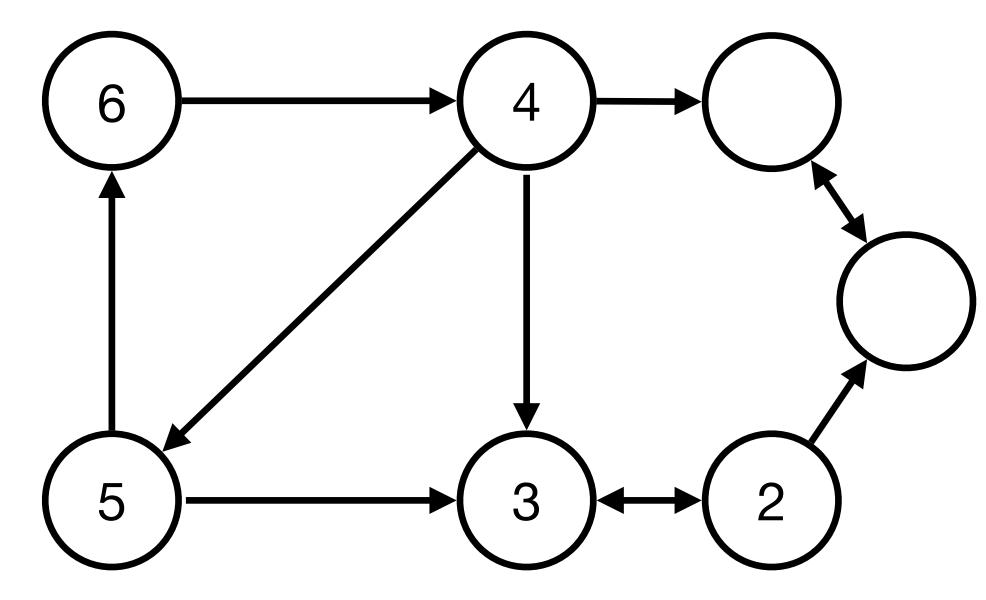


#### Tarjan's Algorithm

- Low-link values: An LL value of a node is the smallest node id reachable from that node (including itself).
  - CAUTION: LL values are dependent in the order of exploration



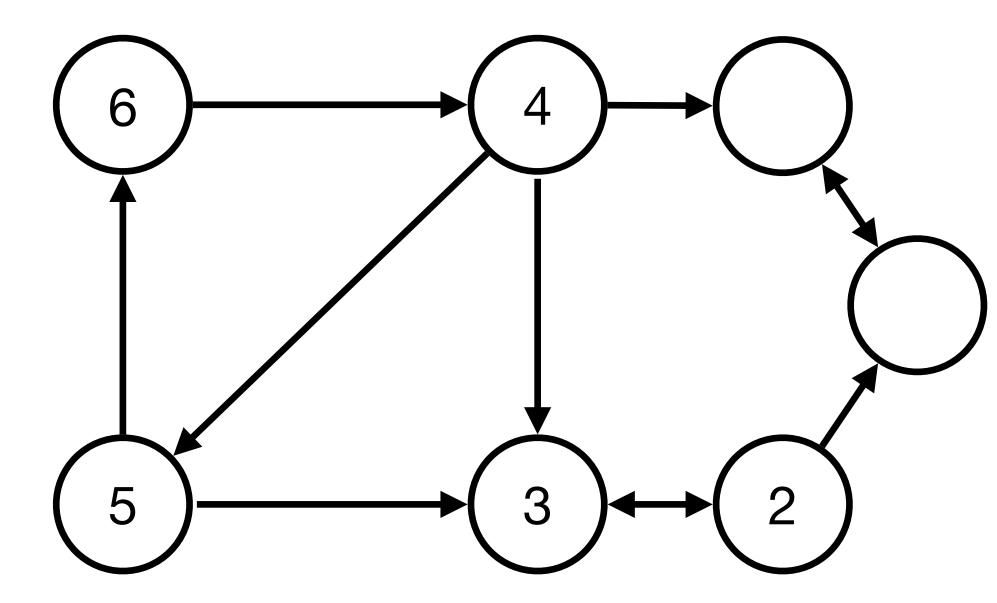
Incorrect SCC was computed



```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

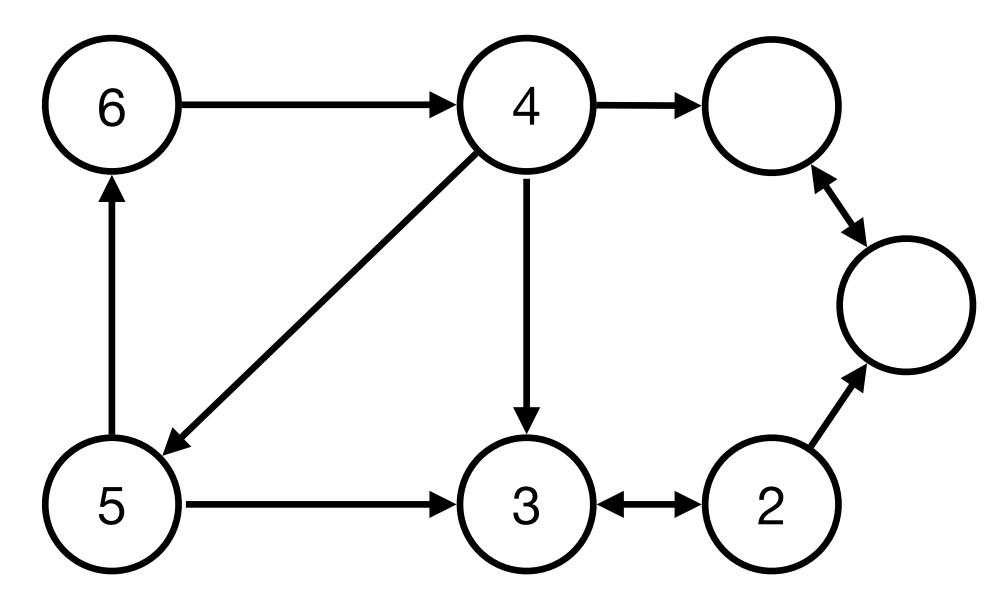
#### Tarjan's Algorithm

• Algorithm:



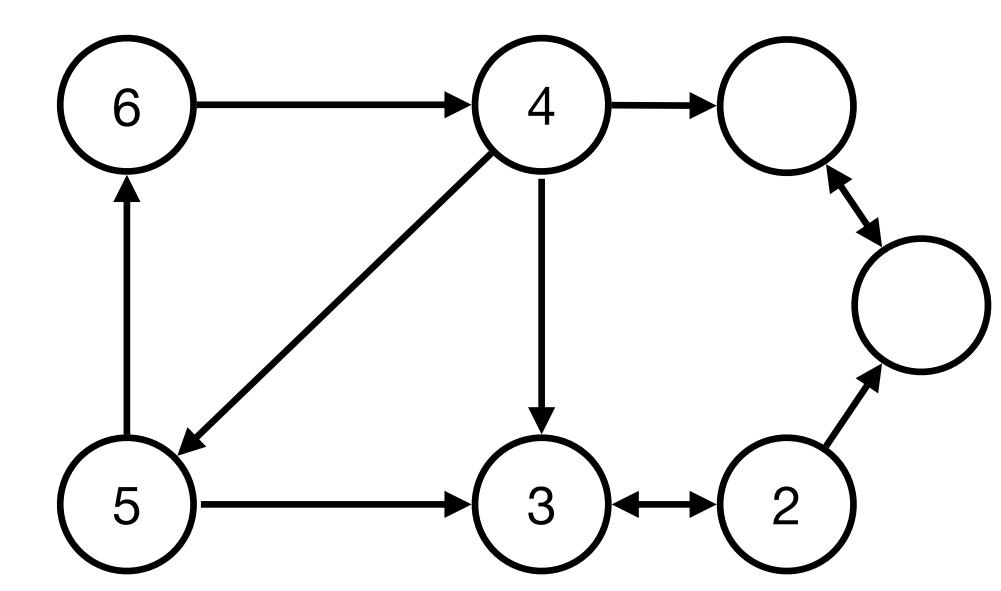
```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

- Algorithm:
  - Start DFS from a node



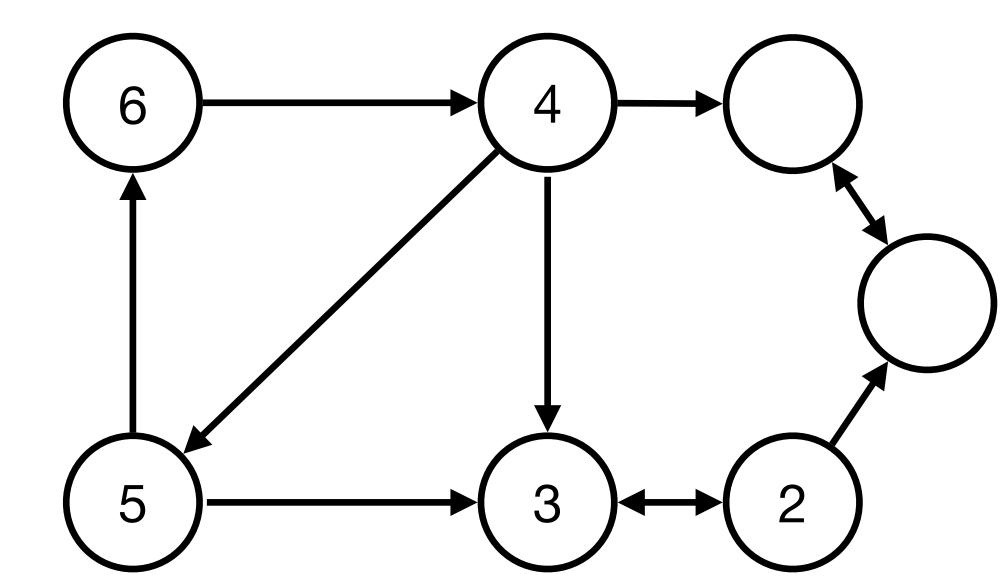
```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

- Algorithm:
  - Start DFS from a node
  - Upon visiting a node assign it a unique integer id and an LL value



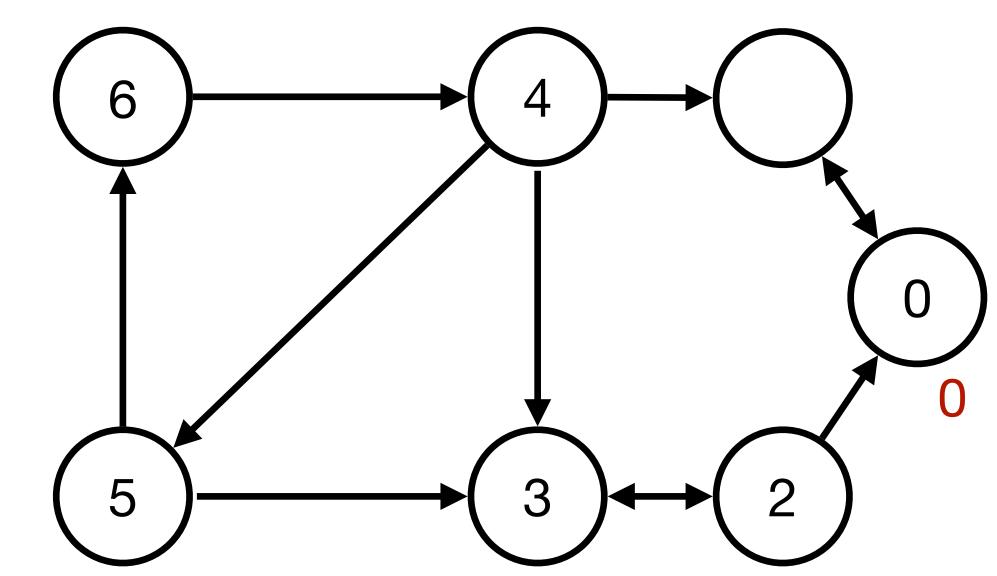
```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

- Algorithm:
  - Start DFS from a node
  - Upon visiting a node assign it a unique integer id and an LL value
    - Mark the node visited and them to the stack of seen nodes



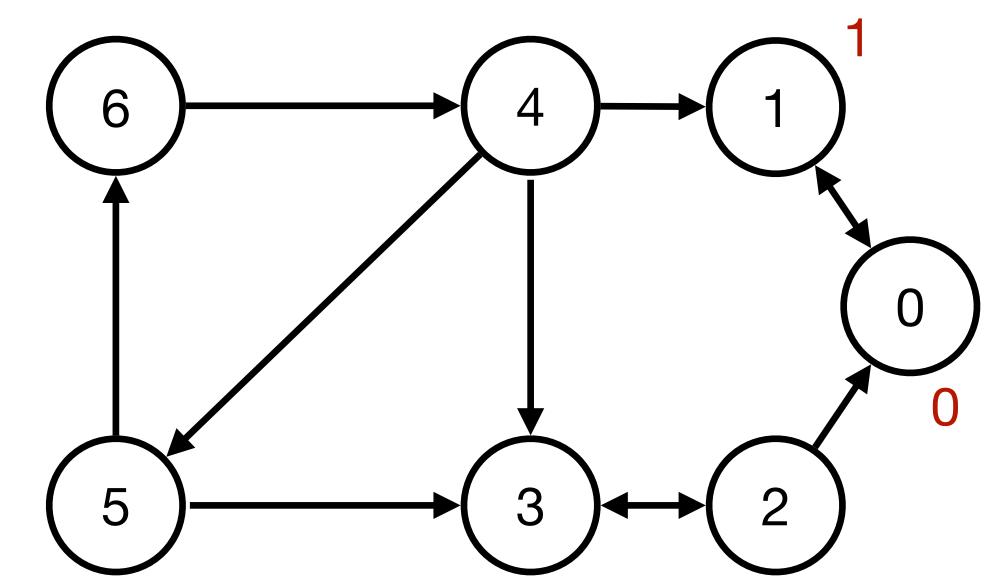
```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

- Algorithm:
  - Start DFS from a node
  - Upon visiting a node assign it a unique integer id and an LL value
    - Mark the node visited and them to the stack of seen nodes



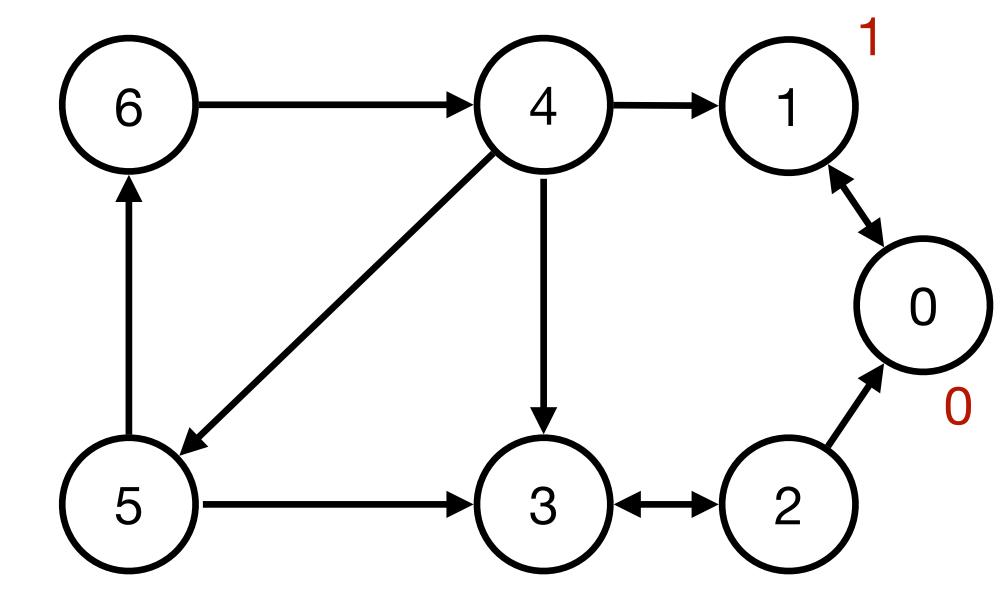
```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

- Algorithm:
  - Start DFS from a node
  - Upon visiting a node assign it a unique integer id and an LL value
    - Mark the node visited and them to the stack of seen nodes



```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

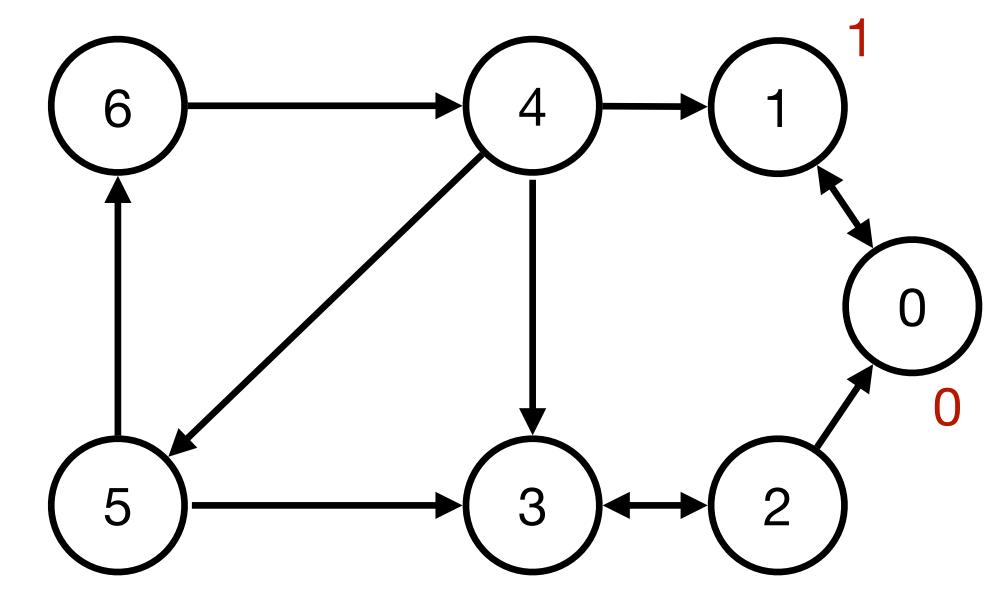
- Algorithm:
  - Start DFS from a node
  - Upon visiting a node assign it a unique integer id and an LL value
    - Mark the node visited and them to the stack of seen nodes



```
1
```

```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

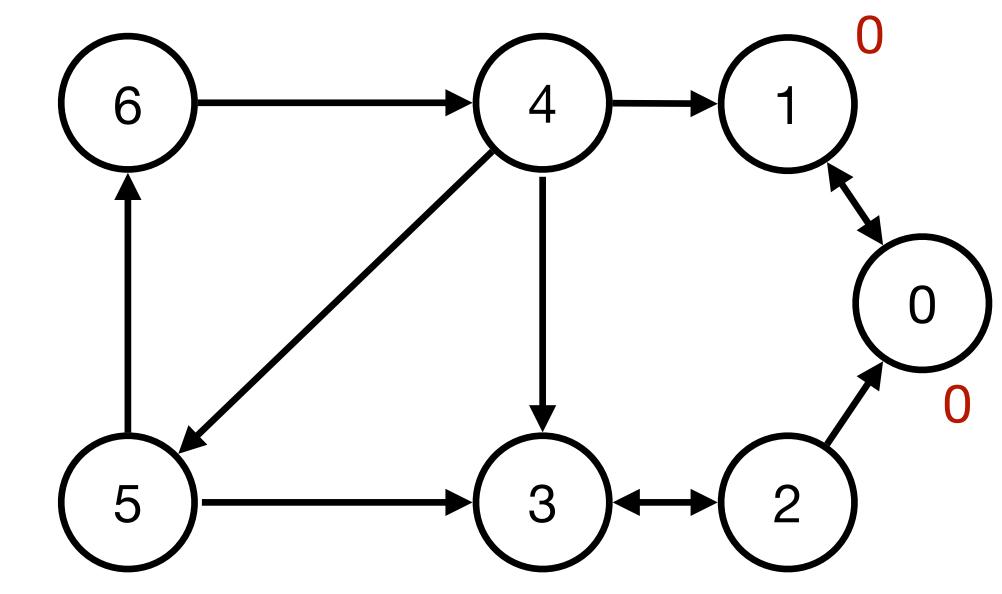
- Algorithm:
  - Start DFS from a node
  - Upon visiting a node assign it a unique integer id and an LL value
    - Mark the node visited and them to the stack of seen nodes
  - On DFS backtrack, if the next node is on the stack update the LL value of the current node to the minimum of the current node's and next node's LL value

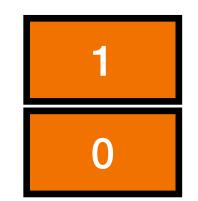


```
1
```

```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

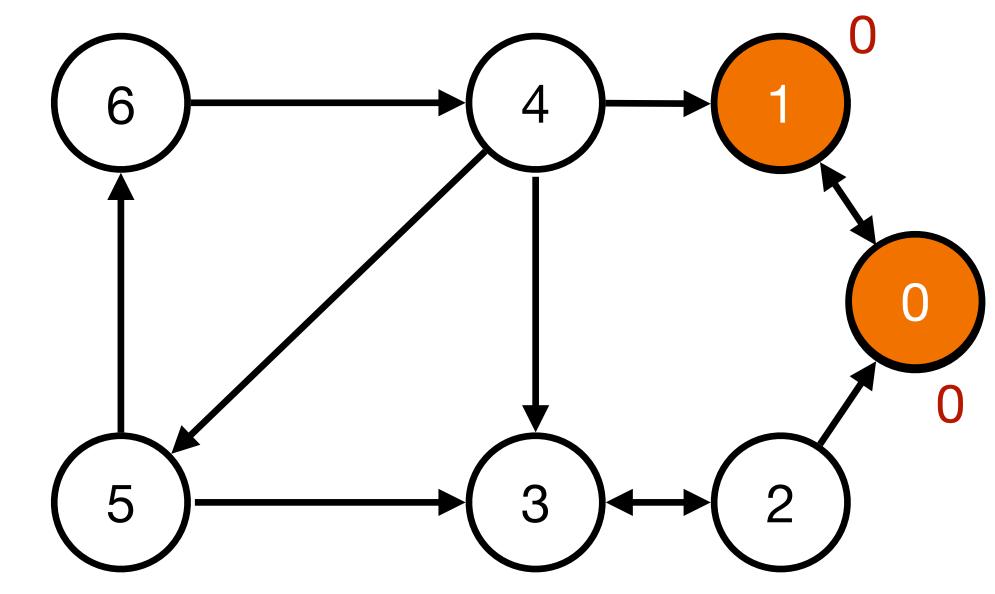
- Algorithm:
  - Start DFS from a node
  - Upon visiting a node assign it a unique integer id and an LL value
    - Mark the node visited and them to the stack of seen nodes
  - On DFS backtrack, if the next node is on the stack update the LL value of the current node to the minimum of the current node's and next node's LL value

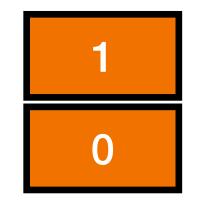




```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

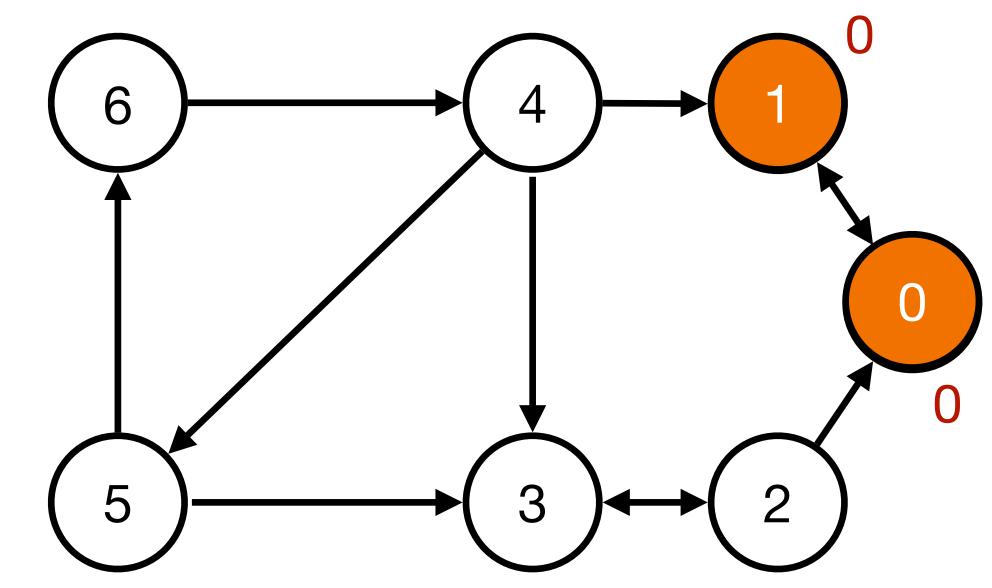
- Algorithm:
  - Start DFS from a node
  - Upon visiting a node assign it a unique integer id and an LL value
    - Mark the node visited and them to the stack of seen nodes
  - On DFS backtrack, if the next node is on the stack update the LL value of the current node to the minimum of the current node's and next node's LL value





```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

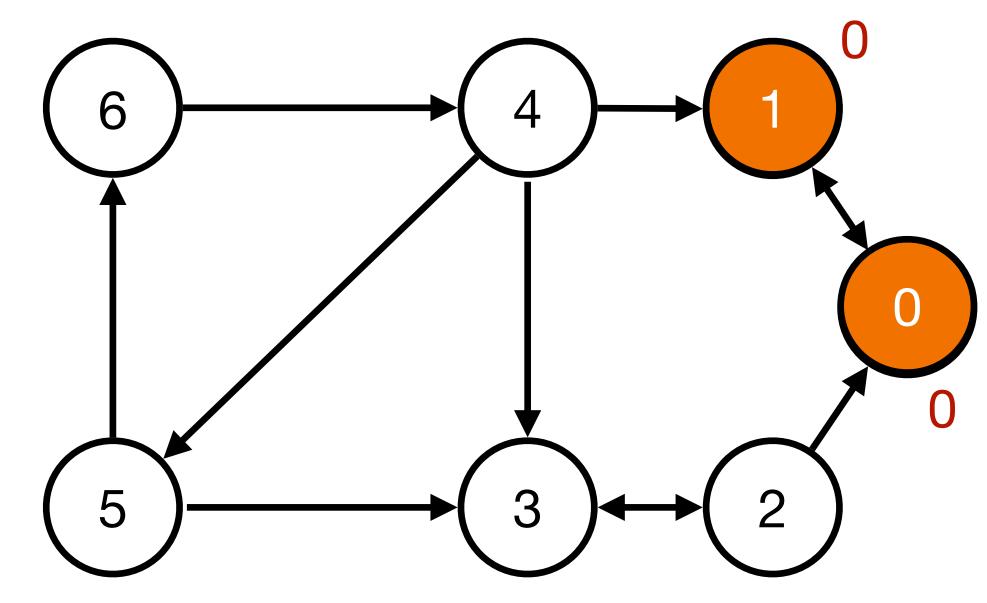
- Algorithm:
  - Start DFS from a node
  - Upon visiting a node assign it a unique integer id and an LL value
    - Mark the node visited and them to the stack of seen nodes
  - On DFS backtrack, if the next node is on the stack update the LL value of the current node to the minimum of the current node's and next node's LL value
    - Allows LL values to propagate through cycles

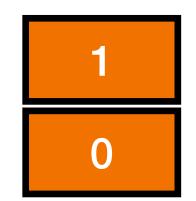


```
1
```

```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

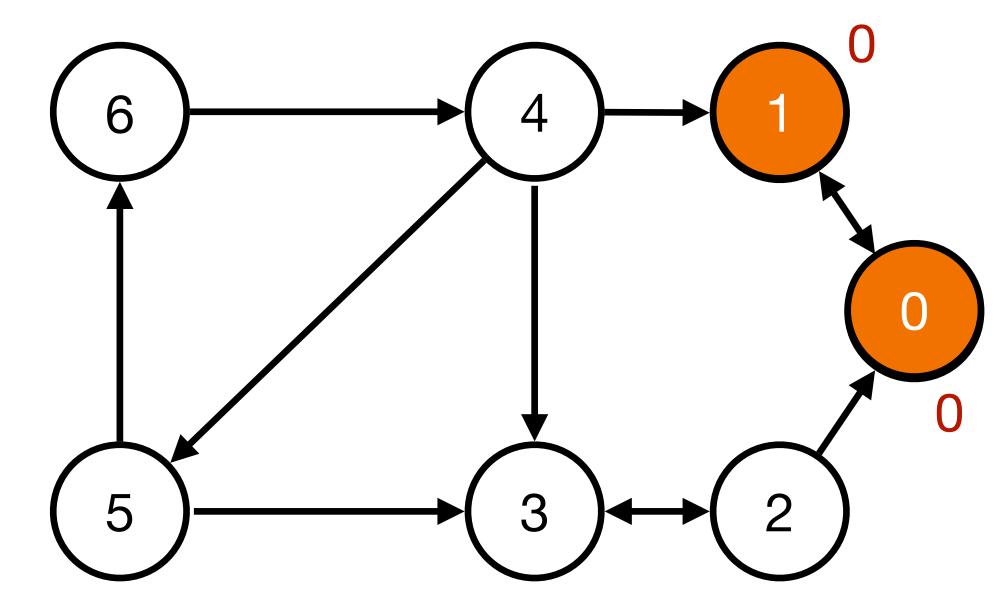
- Algorithm:
  - Start DFS from a node
  - Upon visiting a node assign it a unique integer id and an LL value
    - Mark the node visited and them to the stack of seen nodes
  - On DFS backtrack, if the next node is on the stack update the LL value of the current node to the minimum of the current node's and next node's LL value
    - Allows LL values to propagate through cycles
  - If all nodes are visited and the current node starts an SCC then pop nodes of the stack until the current node





```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

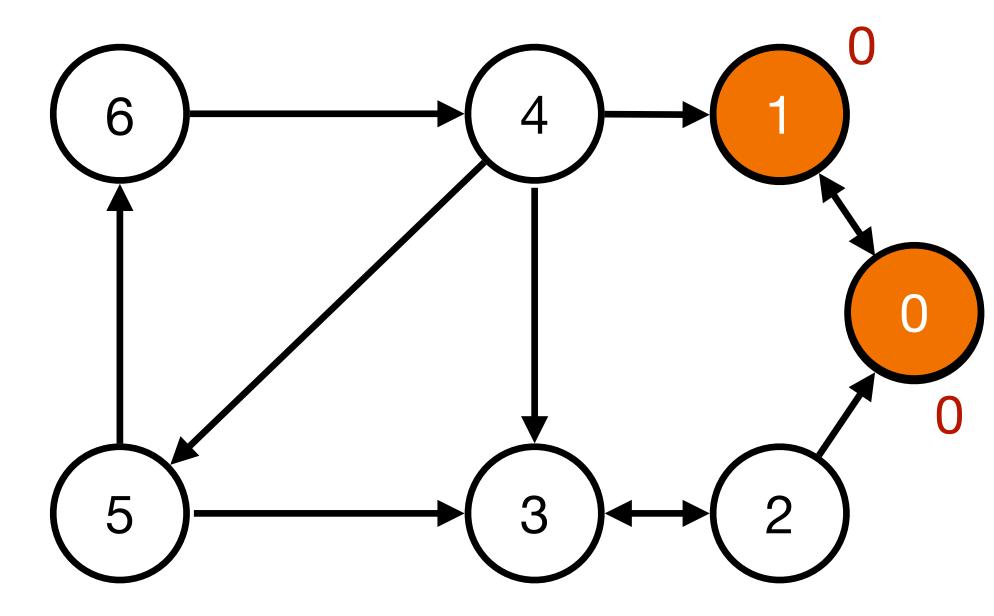
- Algorithm:
  - Start DFS from a node
  - Upon visiting a node assign it a unique integer id and an LL value
    - Mark the node visited and them to the stack of seen nodes
  - On DFS backtrack, if the next node is on the stack update the LL value of the current node to the minimum of the current node's and next node's LL value
    - Allows LL values to propagate through cycles
  - If all nodes are visited and the current node starts an SCC then pop nodes of the stack until the current node



```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

#### Tarjan's Algorithm

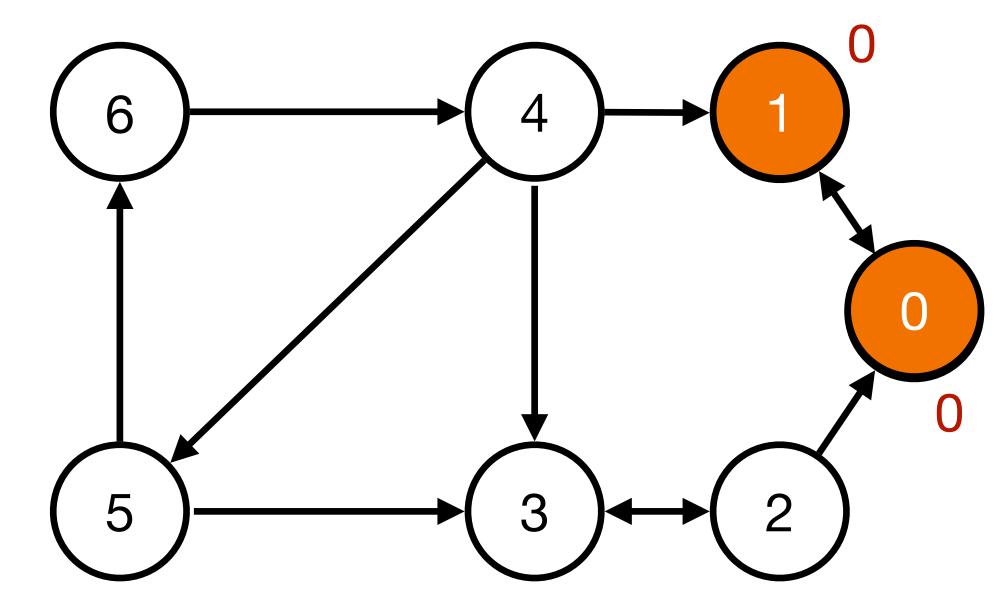
- Algorithm:
  - Start DFS from a node
  - Upon visiting a node assign it a unique integer id and an LL value
    - Mark the node visited and them to the stack of seen nodes
  - On DFS backtrack, if the next node is on the stack update the LL value of the current node to the minimum of the current node's and next node's LL value
    - Allows LL values to propagate through cycles
  - If all nodes are visited and the current node starts an SCC then pop nodes of the stack until the current node



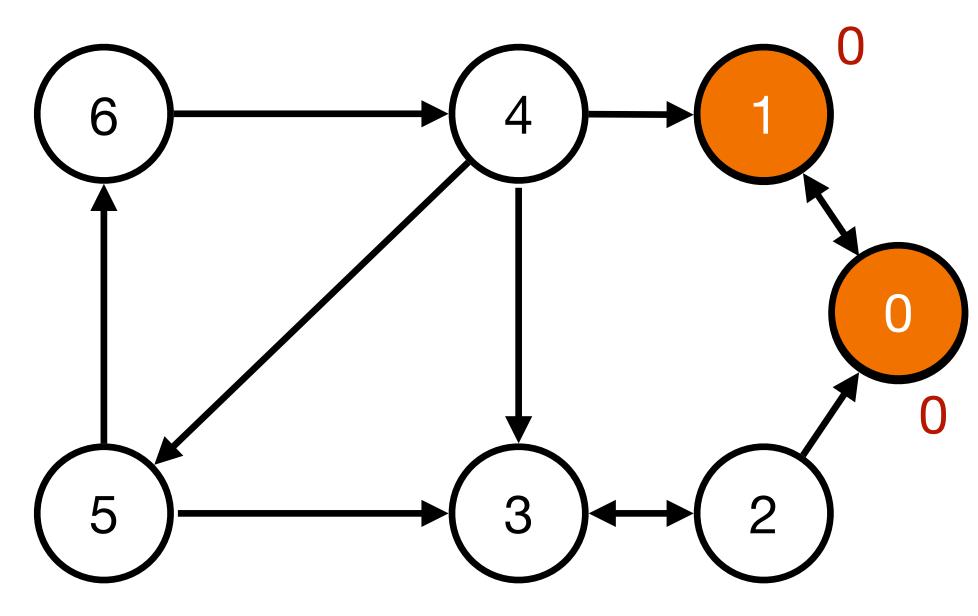
#### low[1] = min(low[1], ids[0])

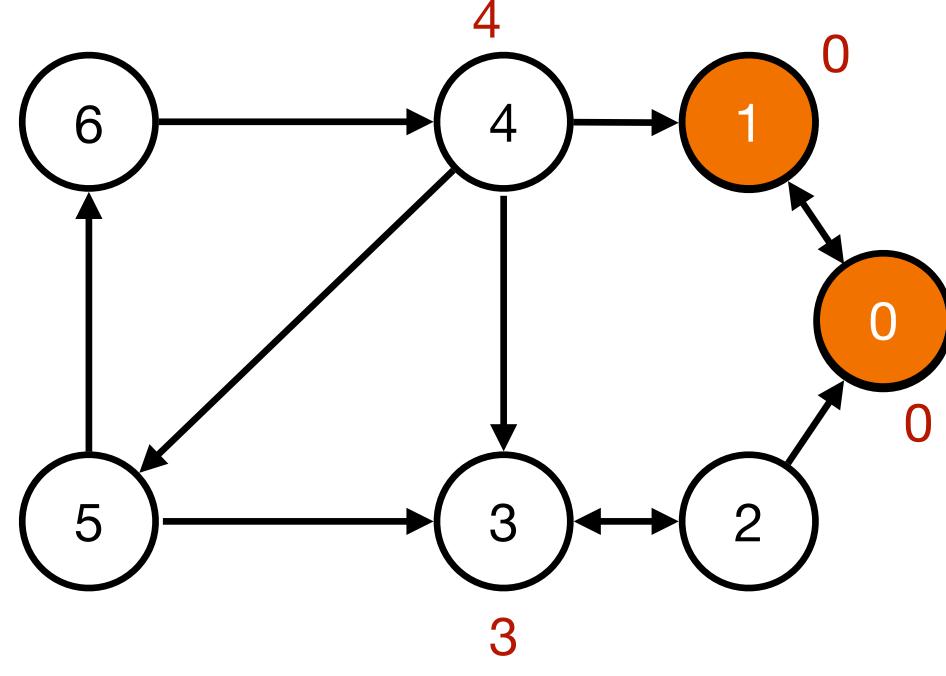
```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```

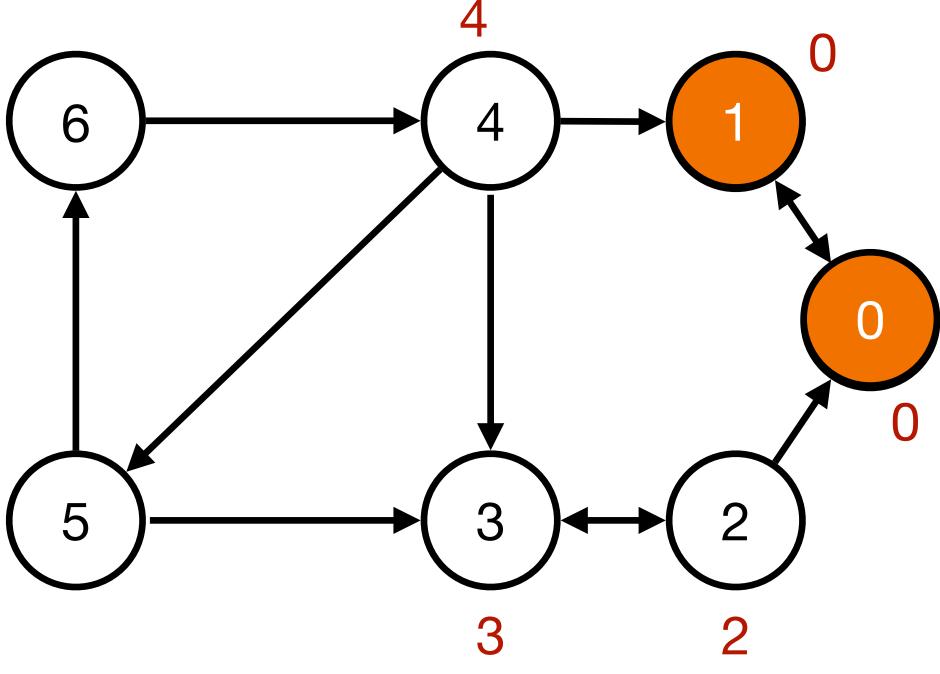
- Algorithm:
  - Start DFS from a node
  - Upon visiting a node assign it a unique integer id and an LL value
    - Mark the node visited and them to the stack of seen nodes
  - On DFS backtrack, if the next node is on the stack update the LL value of the current node to the minimum of the current node's and next node's LL value
    - Allows LL values to propagate through cycles
  - If all nodes are visited and the current node starts an SCC then pop nodes of the stack until the current node

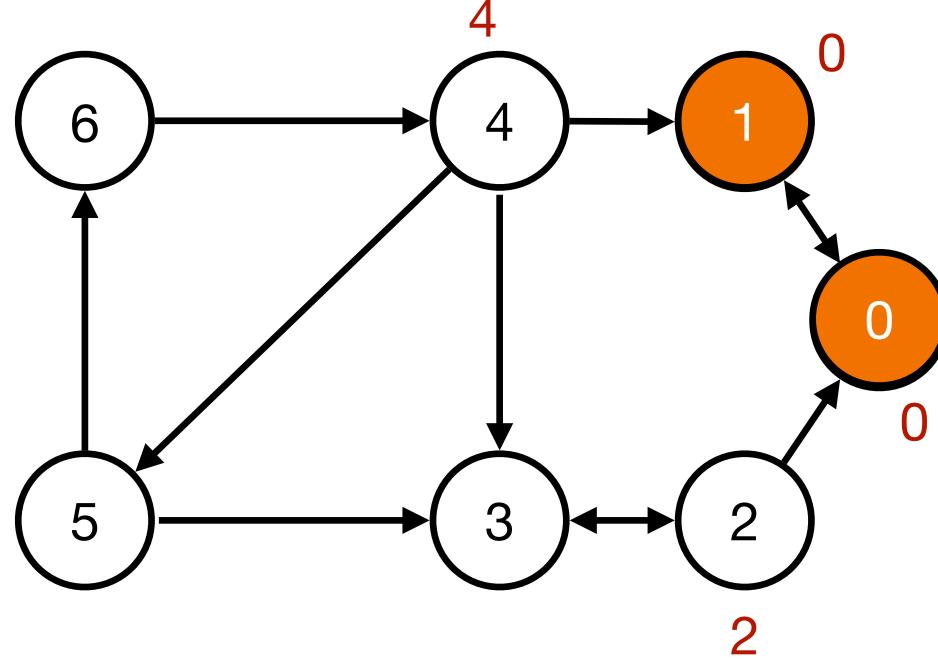


```
for (int w : adj[v]) {
   if (ids[w] == -1) { // not visited yet
      dfs(w);
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[w]);
   } else if (onStack[w]) {
      low[v] = min(low[v], ids[w]);
   }
}
```









- Invariant of Tarjan's Alg: A node remains on the stack iff there exists a path from it to a node on the stack
  - Prevents the LL values of different SCCs from interfering with each other