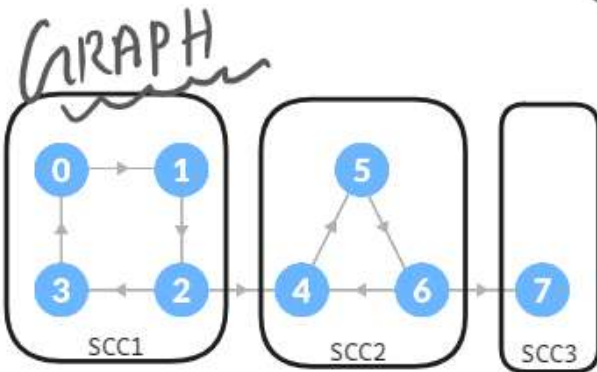


KOSARAJU ALGORITHM

SCC - STRONGLY CONNECTED COMPONENTS



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4. KOSARAJU Algorithm

Find strongly connected components

What is and where to use Kosaraju Algorithm:

A strongly connected component is the component of a directed graph that has a path from every vertex to every other vertex in that component. It can only be used in a directed graph.

What is a strongly connected component:

😊 Raju kisi bhi ek source node se kisi bhi ek destination node tak ja sakata hai usse hum strongly connected component kahate hai.

What is the flow of Kosaraju Algorithm:

✅ Step 1: Find the order

Yeh Order Topological Sort ki tarah hi hai but Topological Sort nahi hai kyunki T.S. only Acyclic Graph par work karta hai jabki ek strongly connected component hum tabhi find karte hai jab graph me cycle present hoti hai.

Why use of this order:

Iss order se hoga yeh ki Raju two components me move kar sakta hai

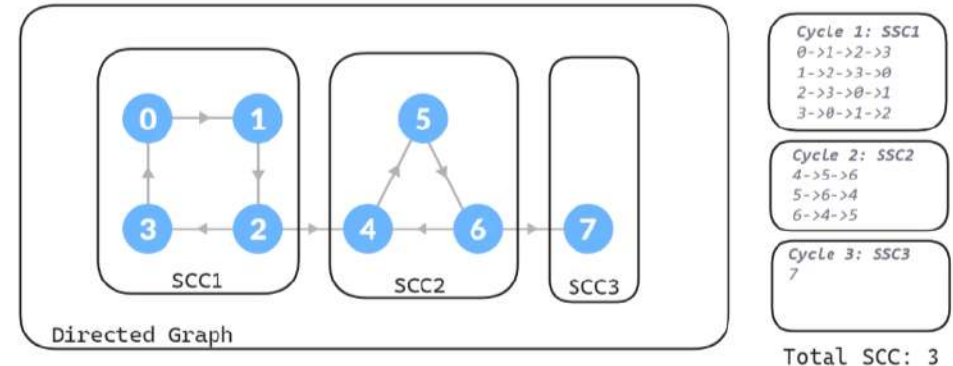
Point 1: Raju current S.C.C. me move kar sakata hai yaa fir

Point 2: Raju visited S.C.C. me bhi move kar sakata hai

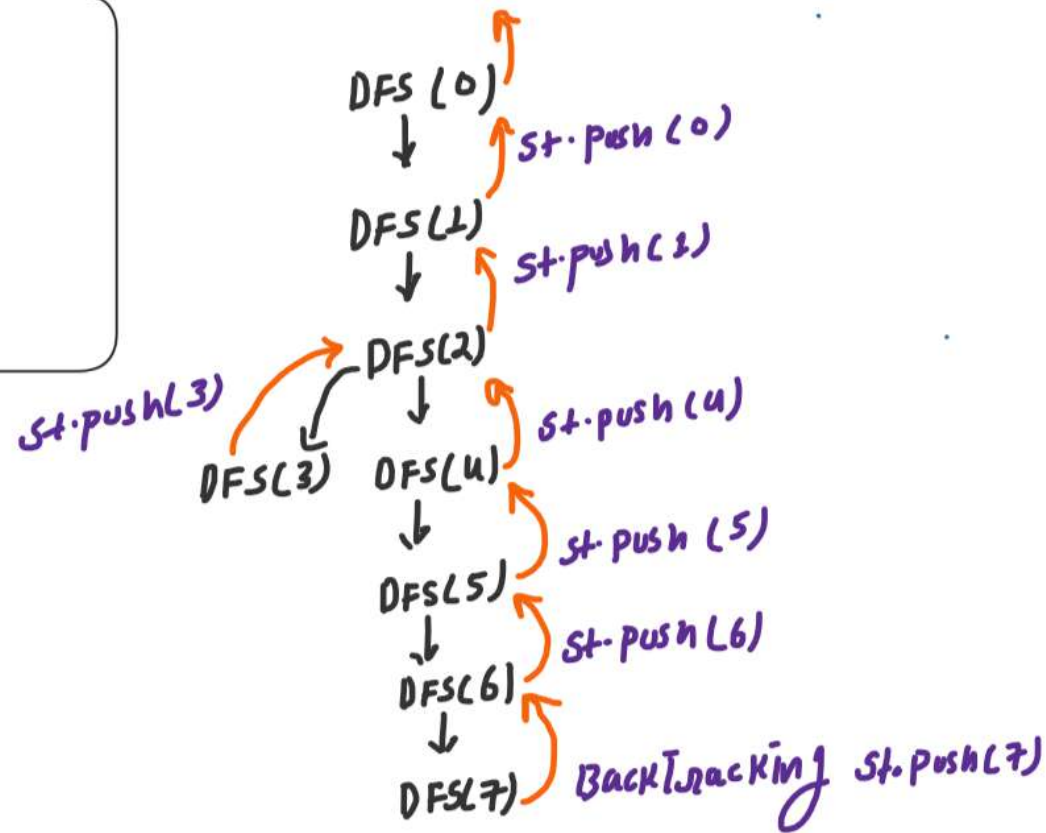
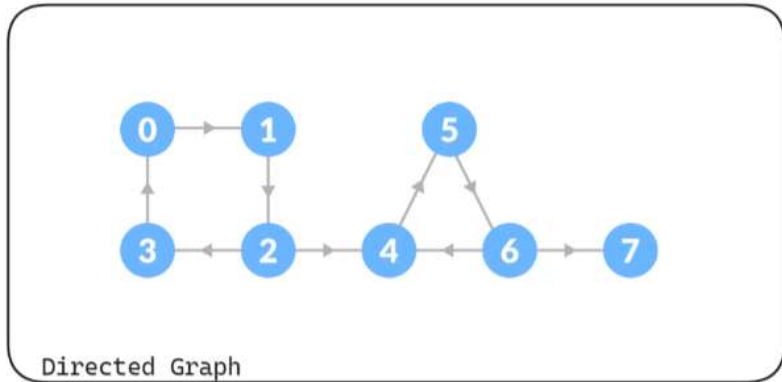
But **Point 2** ki wajah se hamara **extra time** kharab ho raha hai to iss time ko save karane ke liye hum ek **visited map** ka use kar Lenge to track the visited node.

✅ **Step 2:** Reverse all edges to create the disconnected component and store in new adjList

✅ **Step 3:** Count the strongly connected components using DFS



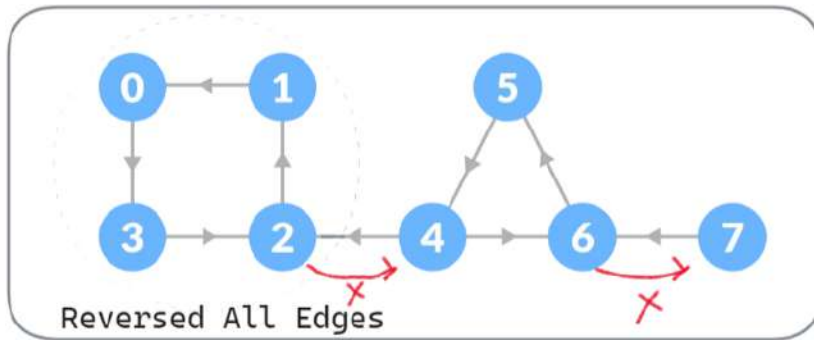
STEP 1 STORE ORDER IN THE STACK



0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

STACK st

STEP 2 Reverse all edges



→ Now Raju is not able to go

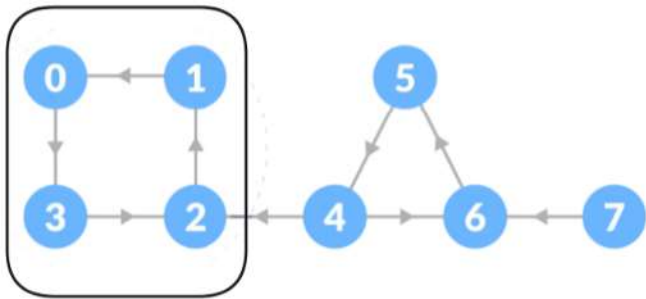
from (2) to (4) and

from (6) to (7) it means

HUMNE GRAPH KO 3 COMPONENT
ME Divide Kar diya Hai

```
// Step 2: Reverse all edges
unordered_map<int, list<int>> newAdjList;
for(auto a: adjList){
    for(auto b: a.second){
        int u = a.first;
        int v = b;
        // v->u ki new entry create karni hai
        newAdjList[v].push_back(u);
    }
}
```

STEP 3 Count S.C.C. from reversed edges graph



visited

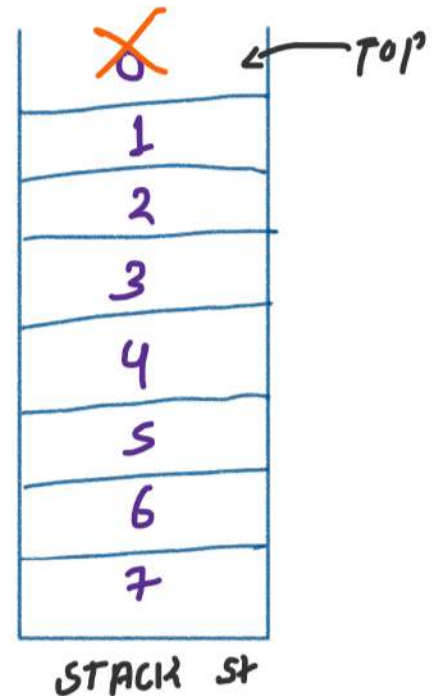
key	val
0	X T
1	X T
2	X T
3	X T
4	F F
5	F F
6	F F
7	F F

Count SCC = 1

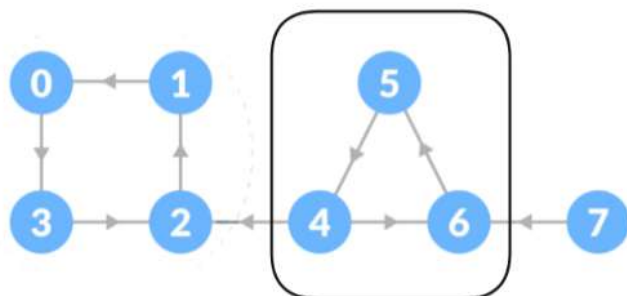
(A) Get TOP from stack and pop it TOP = 0

(B) DFS From TOP TO All nbns

DFS(0) → T
 ↓
 DFS(3) → T
 ↓
 DFS(2) → T
 ↓
 DFS(1) → T



STEP 3



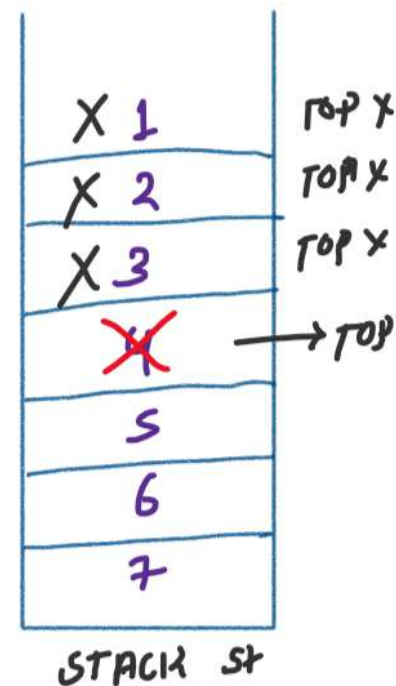
visited

key	val
0	X T
1	X T
2	X T
3	X T
4	X T
5	X T
6	X T
7	F

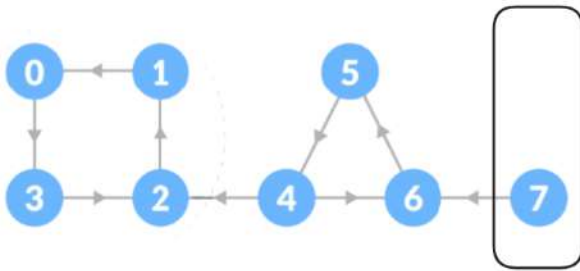
Count SCC = 2

- (A) Get top from stack and pop it TOP = 4
- (B) DFS From TOP TO All nbns

DFS(4) → T
 ↓
 DFS(6) → T
 ↓
 DFS(5) → T



STEP 3



visited

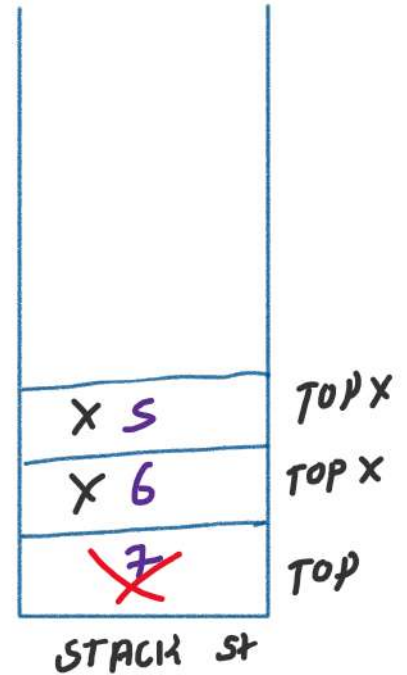
idx	val
0	X T
1	X T
2	X T
3	X T
4	X T
5	X T
6	X T
7	X T

Count SCC = 3

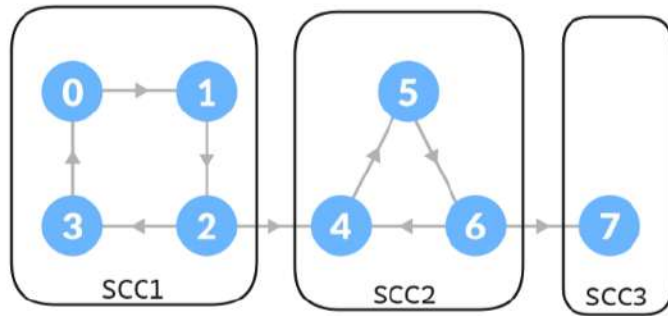
(A) Get TOP from stack and pop it TOP = 7

(B) DFS FROM TOP TO All nbns

DFS(7) → T



STEP 3



Count SCC = 3

← This is our output

Empty

STACK st

// 4. Kosaraju Algorithm

```
#include<iostream>
#include<unordered_map>
#include<limits.h>
#include<list>
#include<stack>
```

using namespace std;

class Graph

```
{
public:
    unordered_map<int, list<int>> adjList;

    void addEdges(int u, int v, int direction){
        if(direction == 1){
            // Directed Graph
            adjList[u].push_back(v);
        }
        else{
            // Undirected Graph
            adjList[u].push_back(v);
            adjList[v].push_back(u);
        }
    }
}
```

```
void dfs1(int node, stack<int> &ordering, unordered_map<int, bool> &visited1){
    ...

    void dfs2(int src, unordered_map<int, bool> &visited2, unordered_map<int, list<int>> &newAdjList ){
        ...

    void getStronglyConnectedComponents(int n){
        ...
    }
}
```

};

```
int main(){
    Graph g;
    g.addEdges(0, 1, 1);
    g.addEdges(1, 2, 1);
    g.addEdges(2, 3, 1);
    g.addEdges(3, 0, 1);

    g.addEdges(2, 4, 1);

    g.addEdges(4, 5, 1);
    g.addEdges(5, 6, 1);
    g.addEdges(6, 4, 1);

    g.addEdges(6, 7, 1);
}
```

```
int n = 8;
g.getStronglyConnectedComponents(n);
return 0;
}
```

```
void dfs1(int node, stack<int> &ordering, unordered_map<int, bool> &visited1){
    visited1[node] = true;
    for(auto nbr: adjList[node]){
        if(!visited1[nbr]){
            dfs1(nbr, ordering, visited1);
        }
    }
    // Backtracking to push the each node in stack
    ordering.push(node);
}

void dfs2(int src, unordered_map<int, bool> &visited2, unordered_map<int, list<int>> &newAdjList ){
    visited2[src] = true;
    for(auto nbr: newAdjList[src]){
        if(!visited2[nbr]){
            dfs2(nbr, visited2, newAdjList);
        }
    }
}

void getStronglyConnectedComponents(int n){
    // Step 1: Get the ordering
    stack<int> ordering;
    unordered_map<int, bool> visited1;
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
        if(!visited1[i]){
            dfs1(i, ordering, visited1);
        }
    }

    // Step 2: Reverse all edges
    unordered_map<int, list<int>> newAdjList;
    for(auto a: adjList){
        for(auto b: a.second){
            int u = a.first;
            int v = b;
            // yaha ki new entry create karri hai
            newAdjList[v].push_back(u);
        }
    }

    // Step 3: Traverse using ordering and count components
    int countSCC = 0;
    unordered_map<int, bool> visited2;

    while(!ordering.empty()){
        int topNode = ordering.top();
        ordering.pop();
        if(!visited2[topNode]){
            dfs2(topNode, visited2, newAdjList);
            countSCC++;
        }
    }

    // Get expected output
    cout<< "Strongly Connected Components: " << countSCC << endl;
}
```

$T.C. = ?$
 $S.C. = ?$