```
i ← 0
S ← empty stack
for x ∈ V do num (x) ← 0
for x ∈ V do if num (x) = 0 then BICON (x, 0)
procedure BICON (v, u)
    i ← i + 1
    num (v) ← i
    lowpt (v) ← i
    for w ∈ Adj (v) do if num (w) = 0 then
            ⟦(v, w) is a tree edge⟧
            S ⇐ (v, w)
            BICON (w, v)
            lowpt (v) ← min (lowpt (v), lowpt (w))
            if lowpt (w) ≧ num (v) then
                    At this point v is either
                    the root of the tree or it
                    is an articulation point.
                    Form a new biconnected
                    component consisting of all
                    the edges on the stack above
                    and including (v, w). Remove
                    these edges from the stack.
        else if num (w) < num (v) and w ≠ u then
            ⟦(v, w) is a back edge⟧
            S ⇐ (v, w)
            lowpt (v) ← min (lowpt (v), num (w))
    return
```

Algorithm 8.5 Determining the biconnected components of $G = (V, E)$.