

NCKU Programming Contest Training Course

Strong Connected Component(SCC)

2018/04/25

Syuan-Yi Lin(petermouse)
petermouselin@gmail.com

Department of Computer Science and Information Engineering
National Cheng Kung University
Tainan, Taiwan



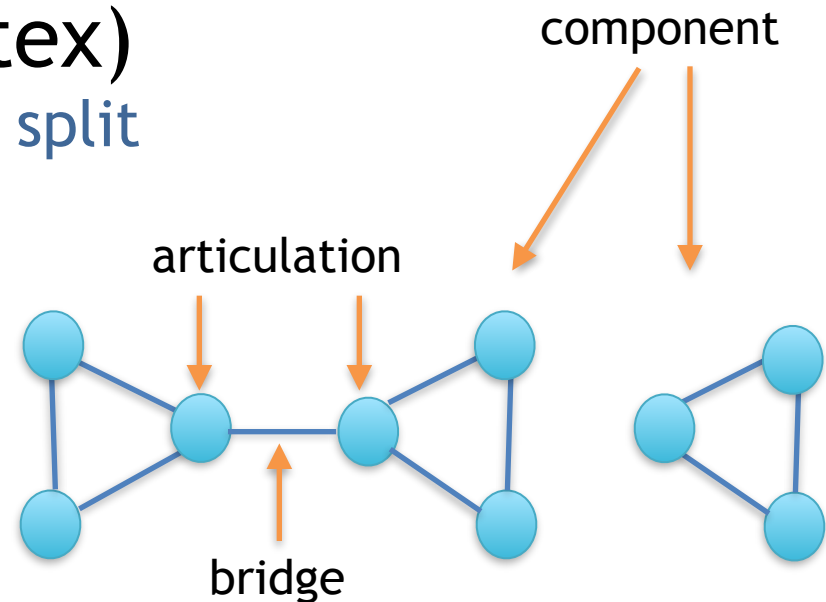
Outline

- Articulation/Bridge
(in undirected graph)
- Strongly Connected Component(SCC)
(in directed graph)



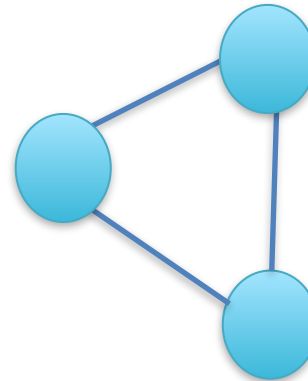
Graph

- **connected graph/component**
connected graph/component iff all pairwise vertices exist **at least one path** & **no more vertices can be added**
- **articulation(cut-vertex)**
remove articulation vertex split one component to two
- **bridge(cut-edge)**
same as articulation



Articulation/Bridge

- Find Articulation in Graph
 - Graph become **non-connected** if remove a Articulation.
 V times DFS = $O(V*(V+E)) \rightarrow$ **too slow!**
 - Vertex is not Articulation if can find **alternative path**
 \rightarrow find cycle!
 - Use DFS $\rightarrow O(V+E)$

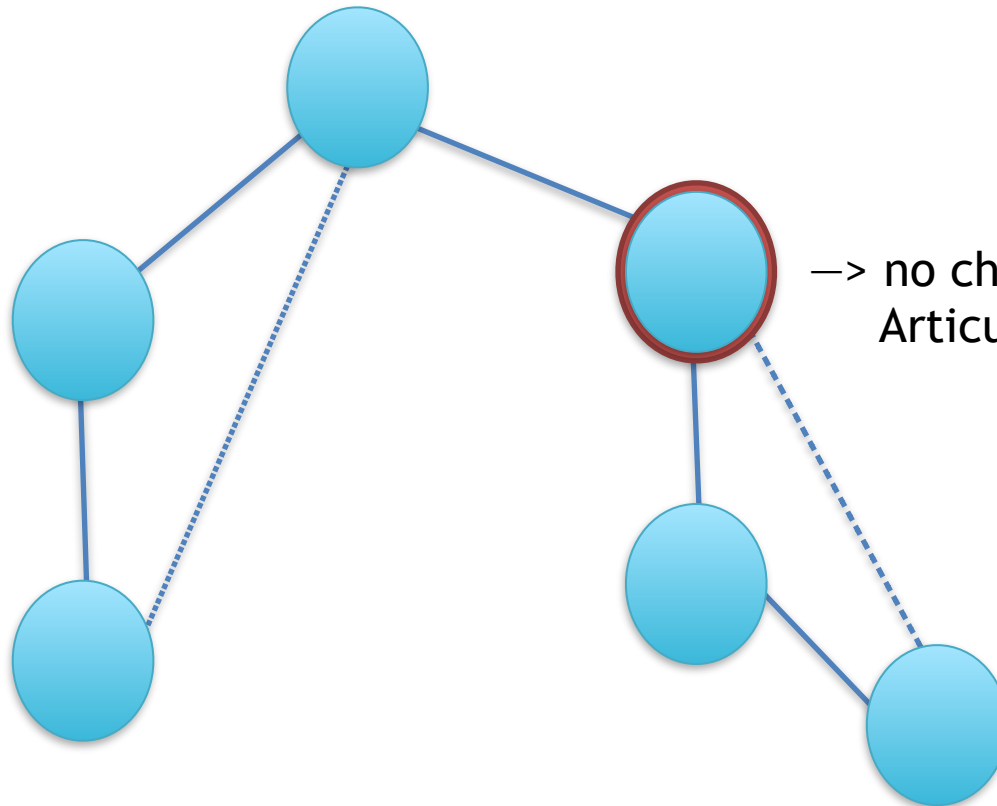


Articulation/Bridge

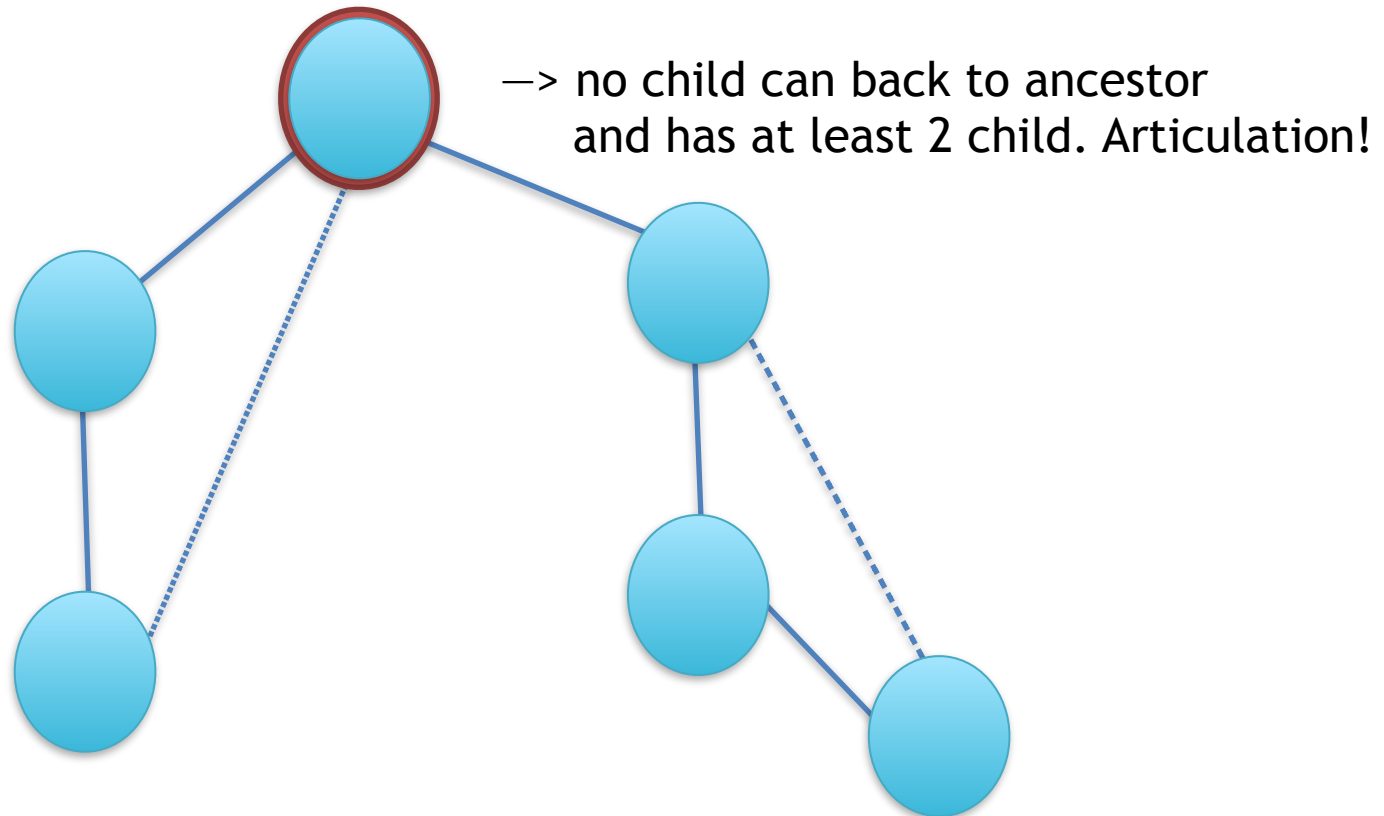
- Concept
 - DFS traversal will construct a DFS tree
 - if vertex u 's children can't back to u 's ancestors
→ u is Articulation
 - if vertex u is root and has at least 2 child
→ u is Articulation
- Bridge?
 - two Articulation u, v have an edge → (u, v) is Bridge!



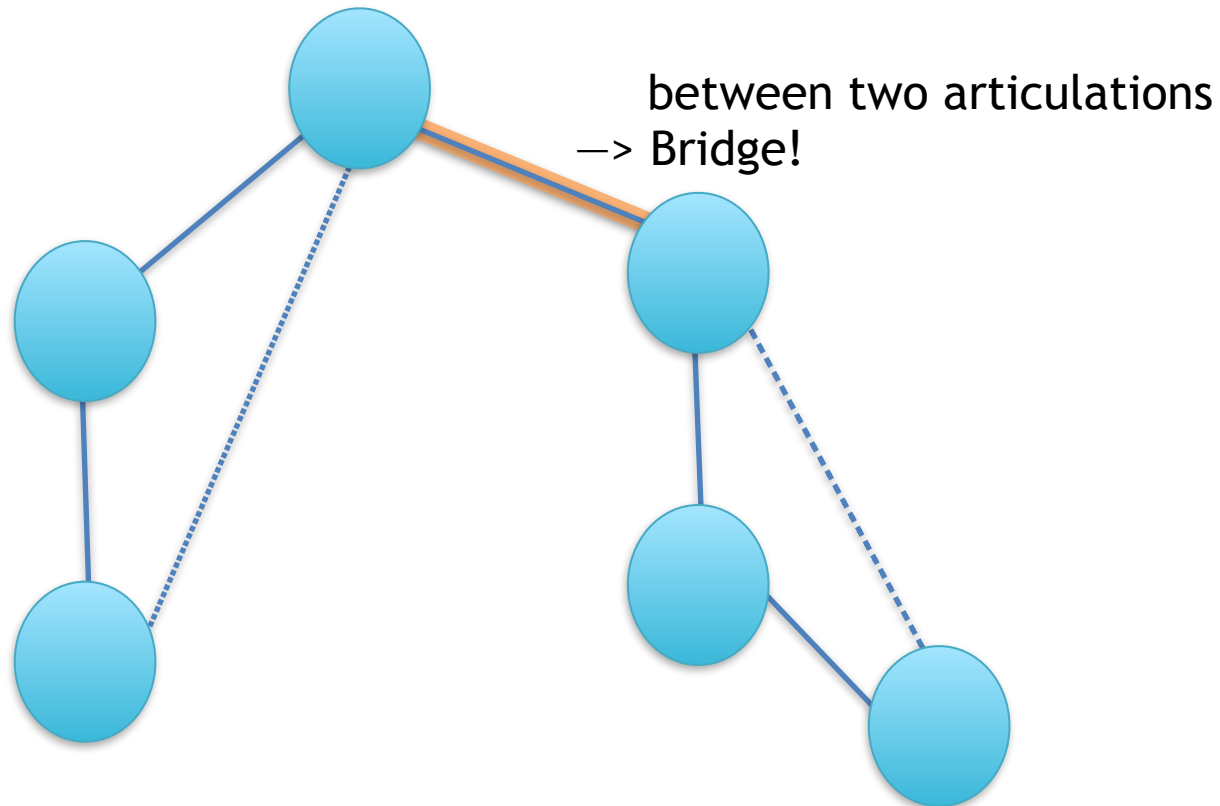
Articulation/Bridge



Articulation/Bridge

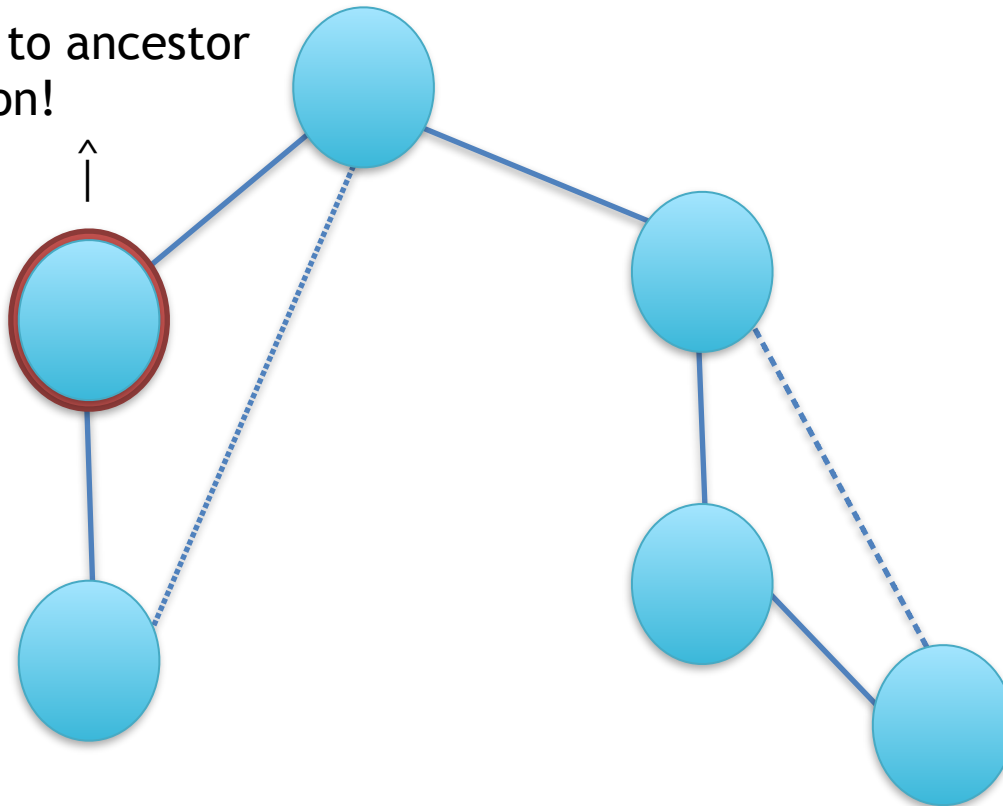


Articulation/Bridge



Articulation/Bridge

child can back to ancestor
NOT Articulation!



Articulation / Bridge

- $dfn[u]$ = DFS traversal order
 - first visit time each vertex u in DFS
- $low[u] = \min(dfn[u], \text{lowest } low[v])$
 - if edge (u,v) exist and v is not u 's parent



Articulation / Bridge

- Articulation
 - if vertex u 's children can't back to u 's ancestors
→ $dfn[u] \leq low[v]$, v is u 's child
 - if vertex u is root and has at least 2 child
→ count child ≥ 2
- Bridge?
 - two Articulation u, v → $dfn[u] < low[v]$, v is u 's child



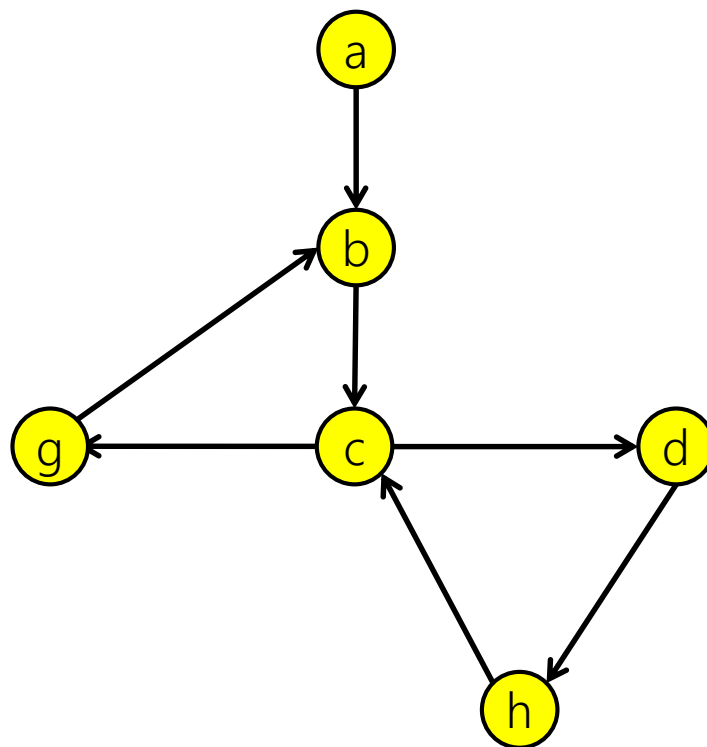
Cut vertex

- code

```
23 void DFS(int prev,int cur)
24 {
25     bool cut = false;
26     int child = 0;
27     low[cur] = dfn[cur] = ++dfsn;
28     for(int idx = adj_list[cur]; ~idx; idx = edge[idx].next) {
29         if(!dfn[edge[idx].to]) {
30             DFS(cur, edge[idx].to);
31             low[cur] = min(low[cur], low[edge[idx].to]);
32             if(low[edge[idx].to] >= dfn[cur])
33                 cut = true;
34             ++child;
35         } else if(edge[idx].to != prev)
36             low[cur] = min(low[cur], dfn[edge[idx].to]);
37     }
38     if((child > 1 || prev != -1) && cut)
39         ans++;
40 }
```



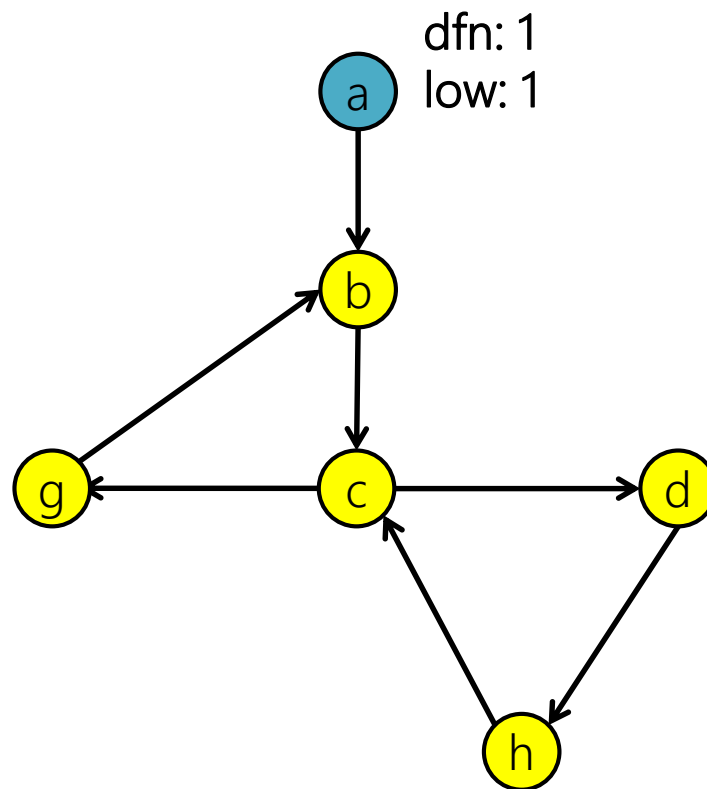
Cut vertex



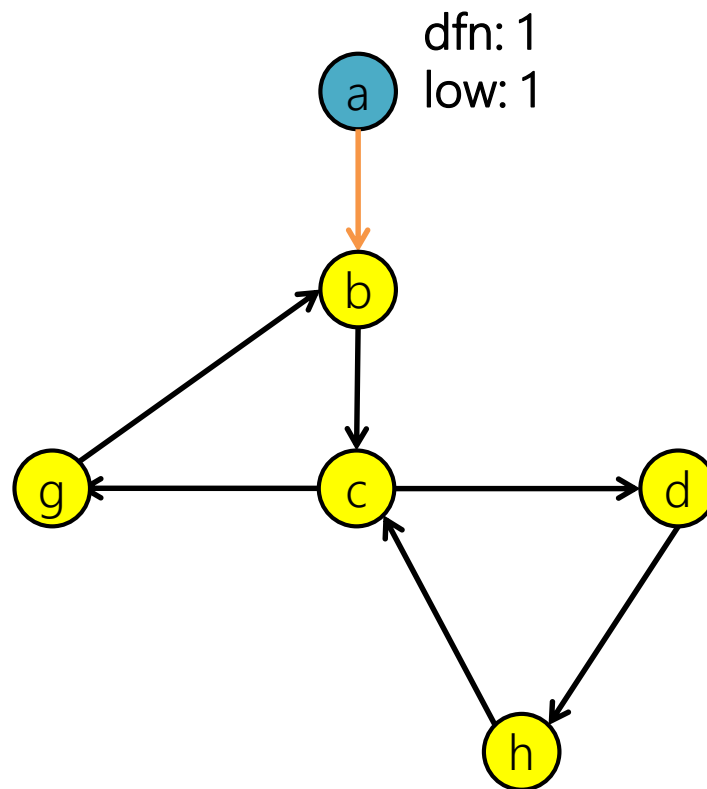
Note: This is an undirected graph



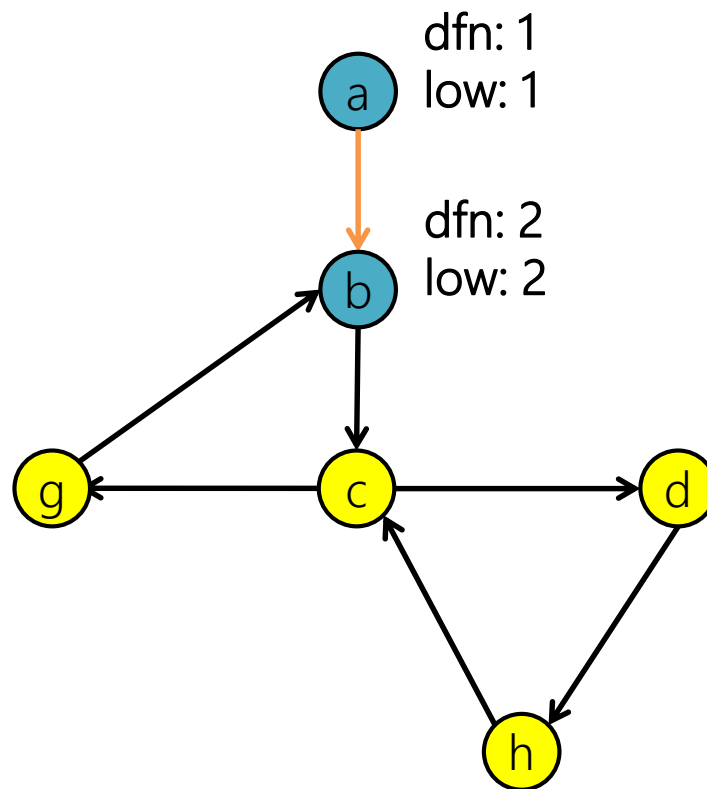
Cut vertex



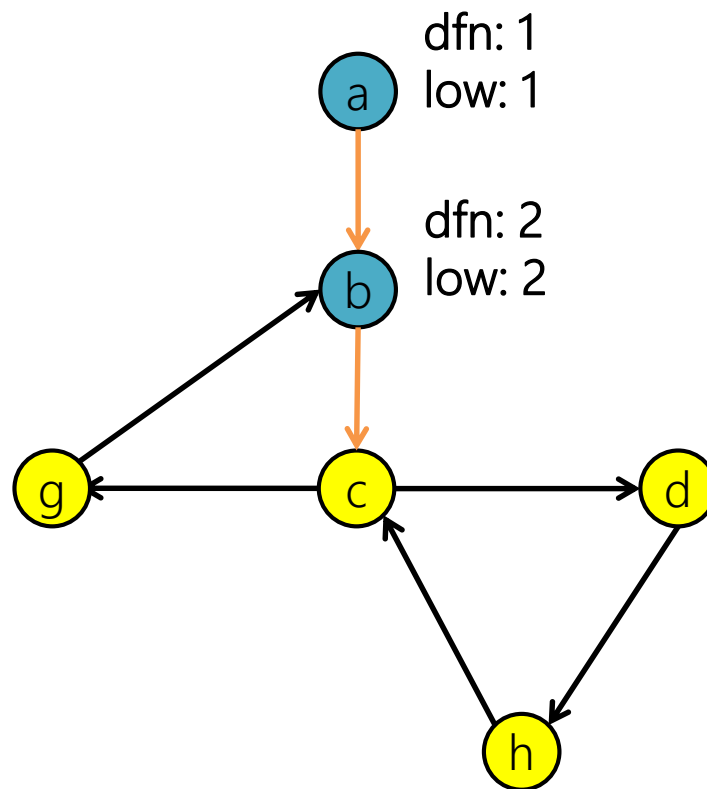
Cut vertex



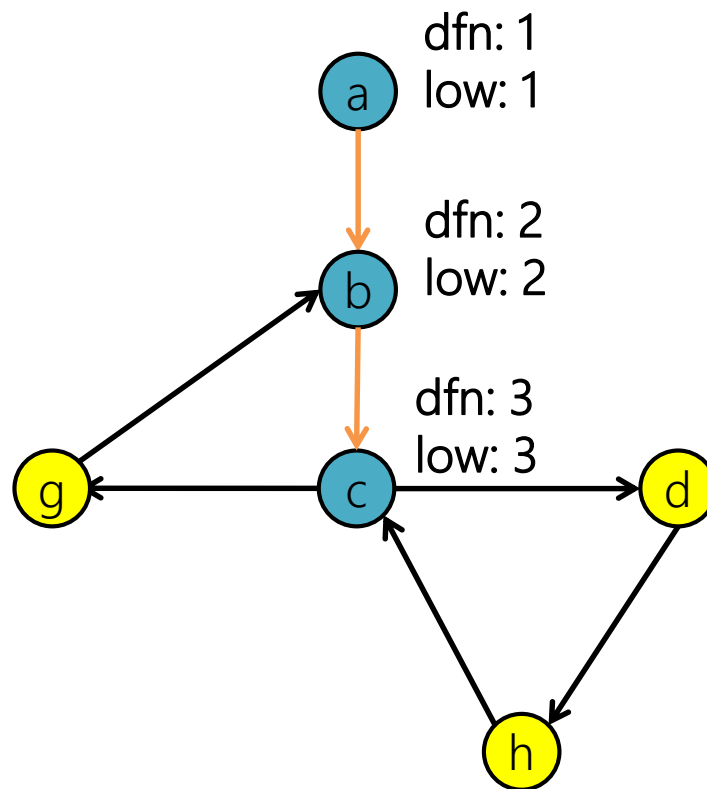
Cut vertex



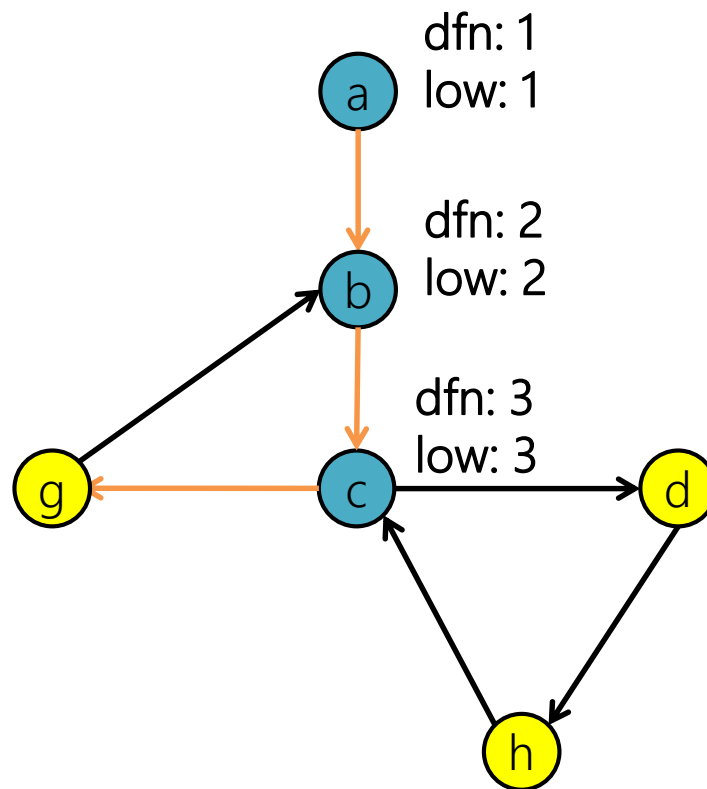
Cut vertex



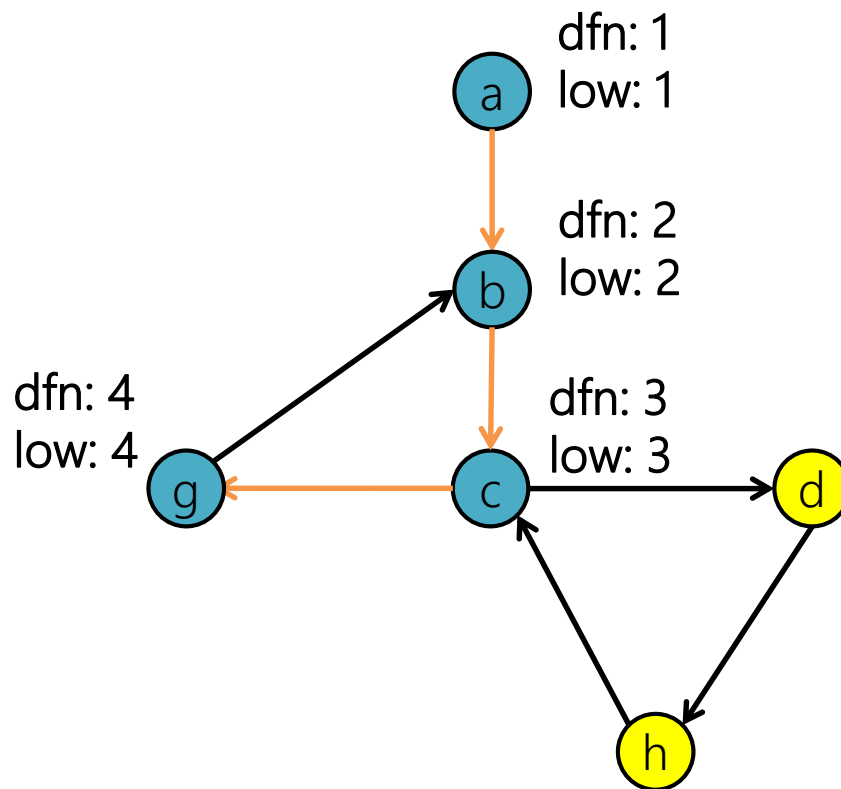
Cut vertex



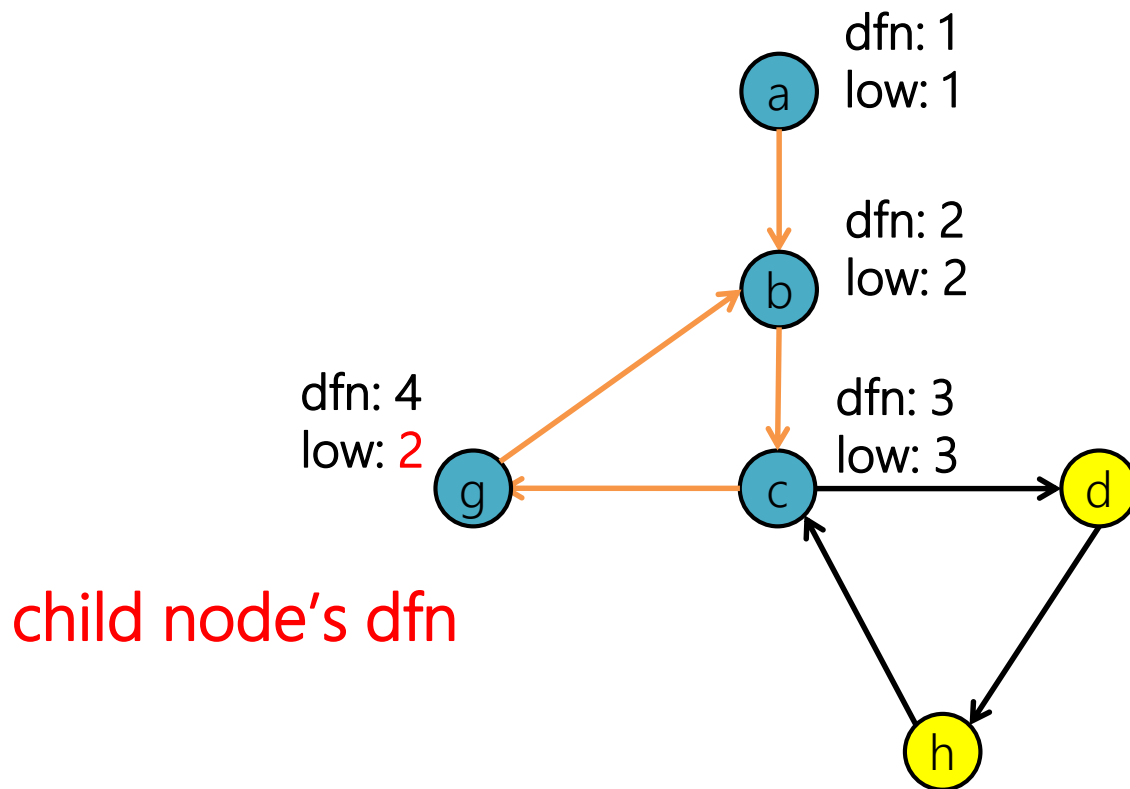
Cut vertex



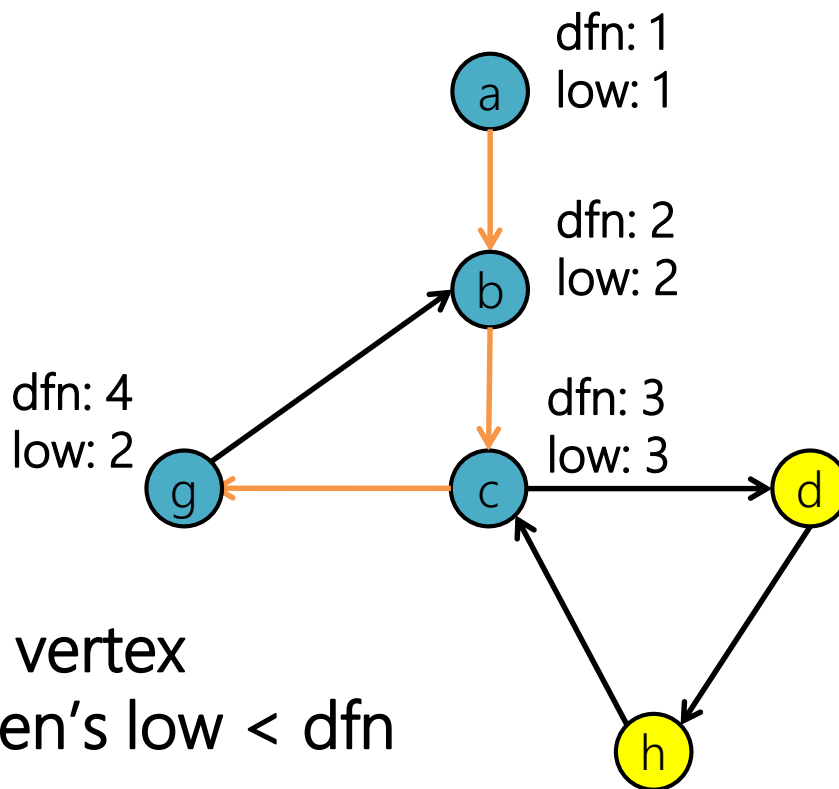
Cut vertex



Cut vertex



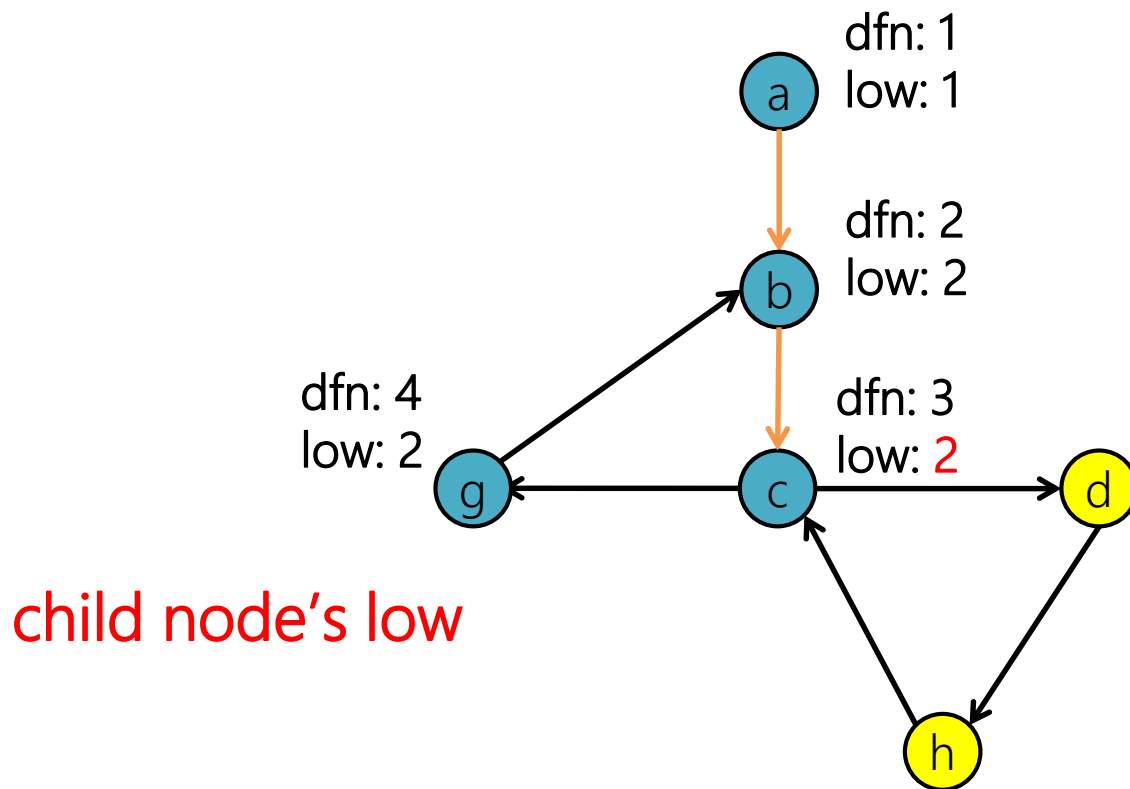
Cut vertex



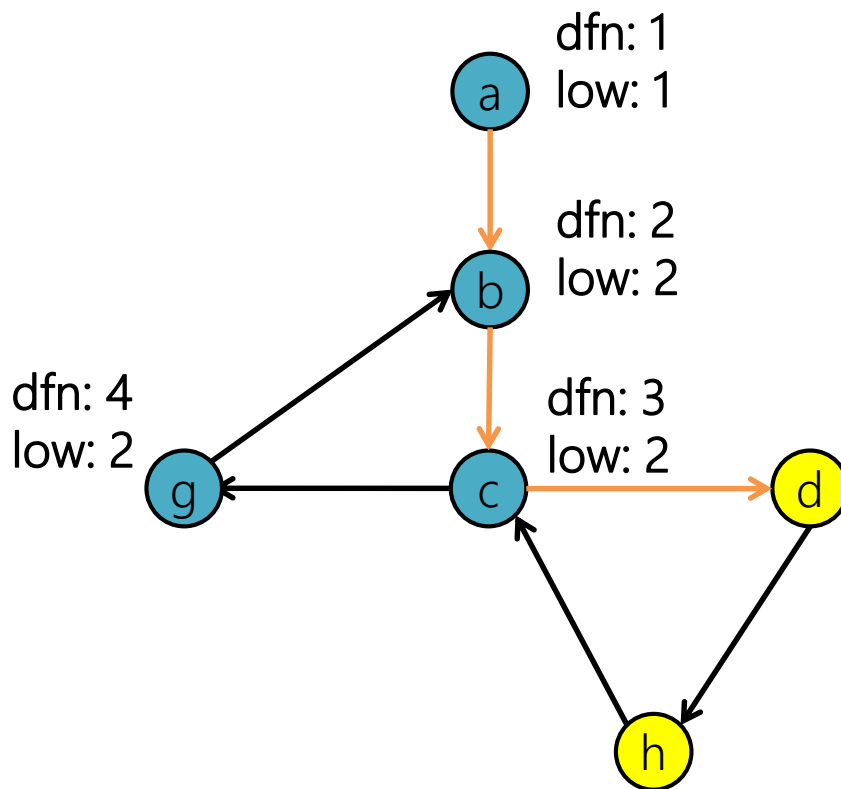
g is **not** cut vertex
since children's low < dfn



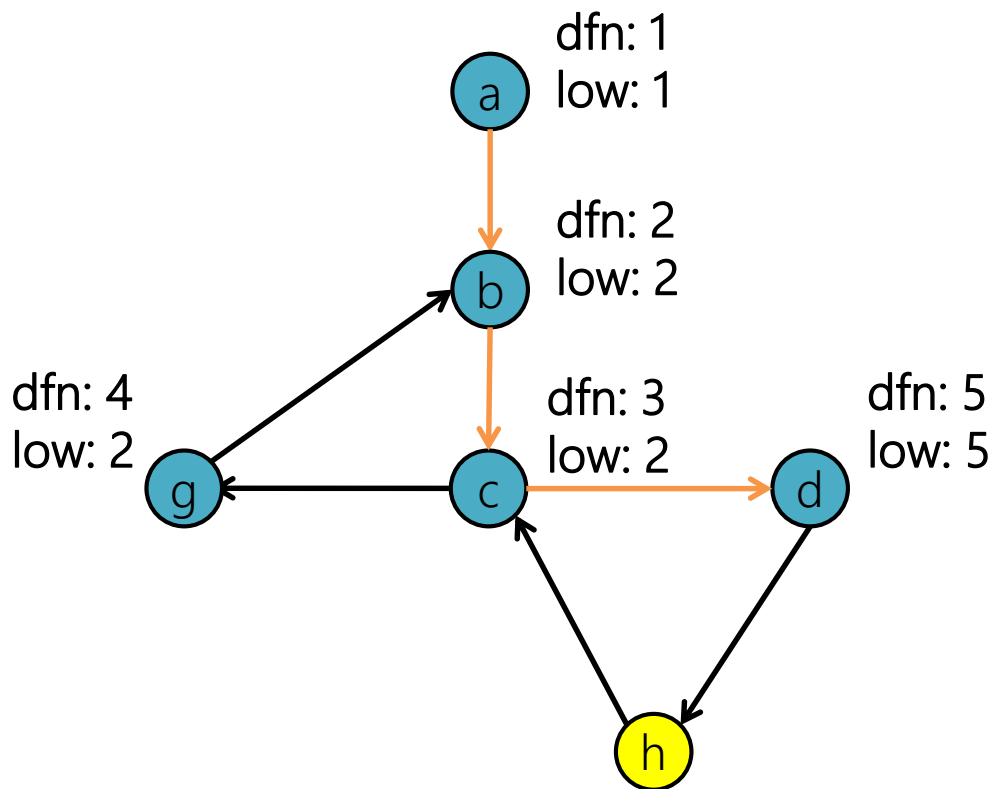
Cut vertex



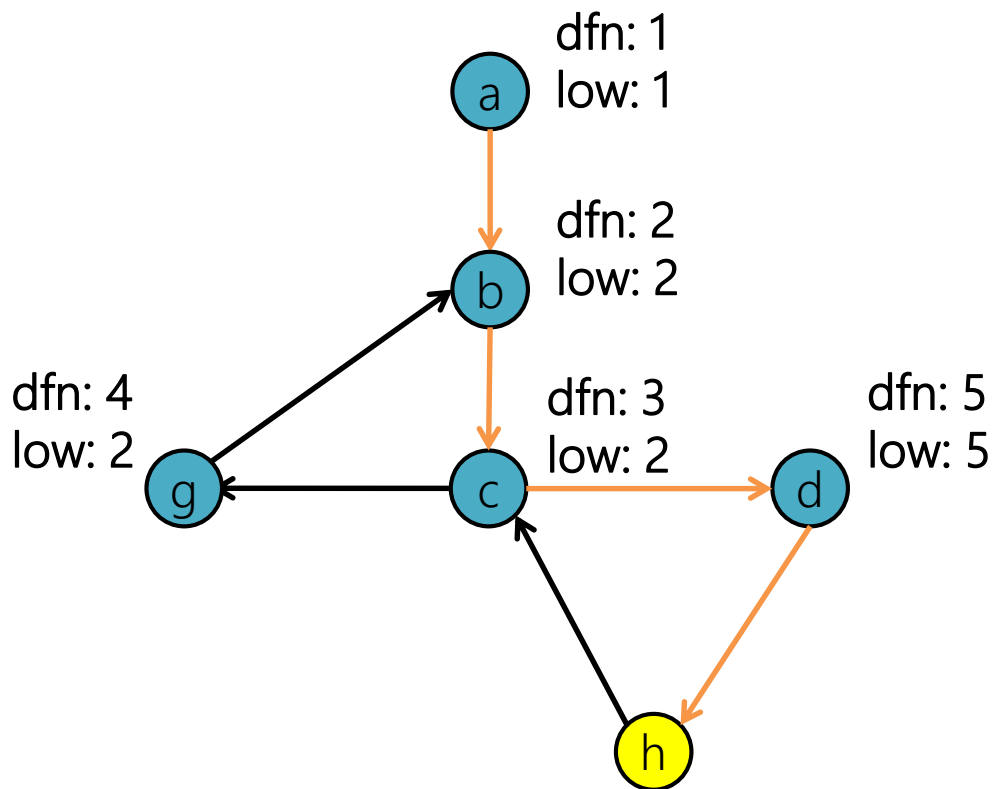
Cut vertex



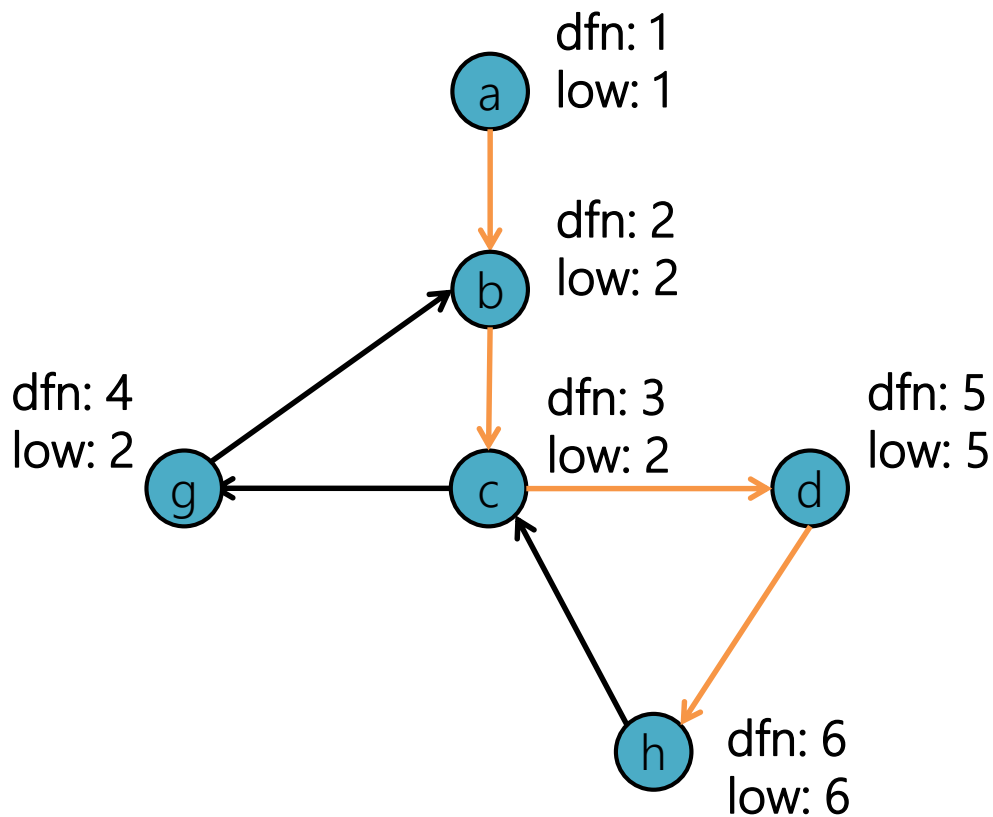
Cut vertex



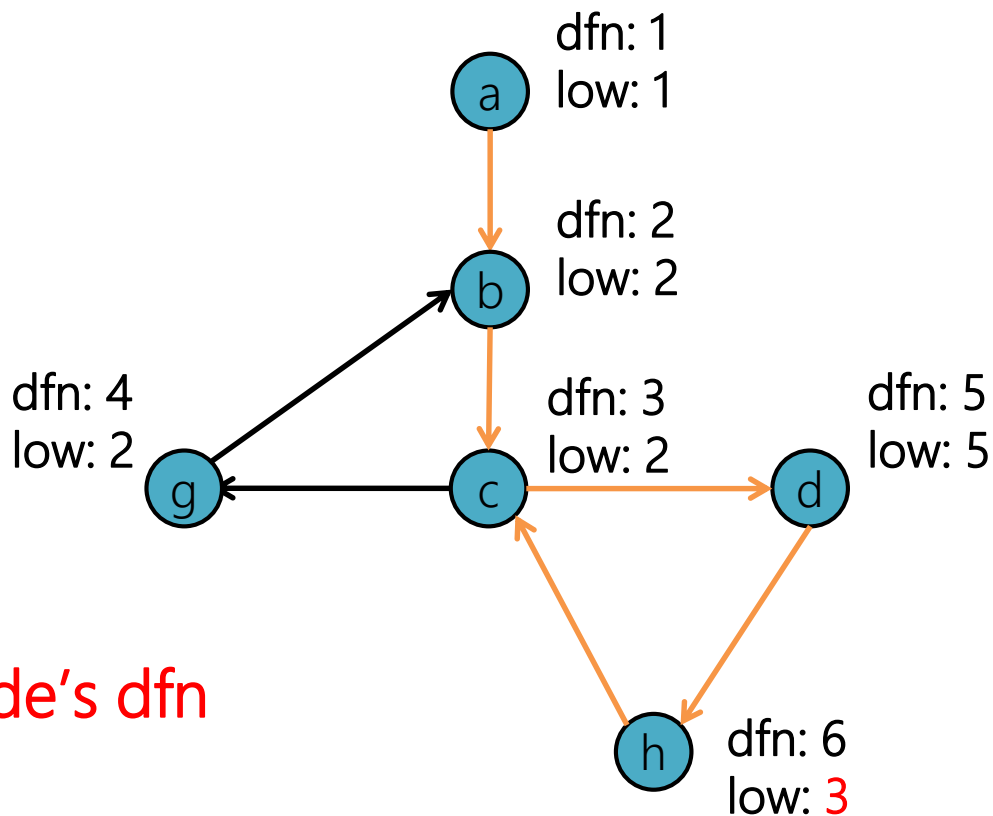
Cut vertex



Cut vertex



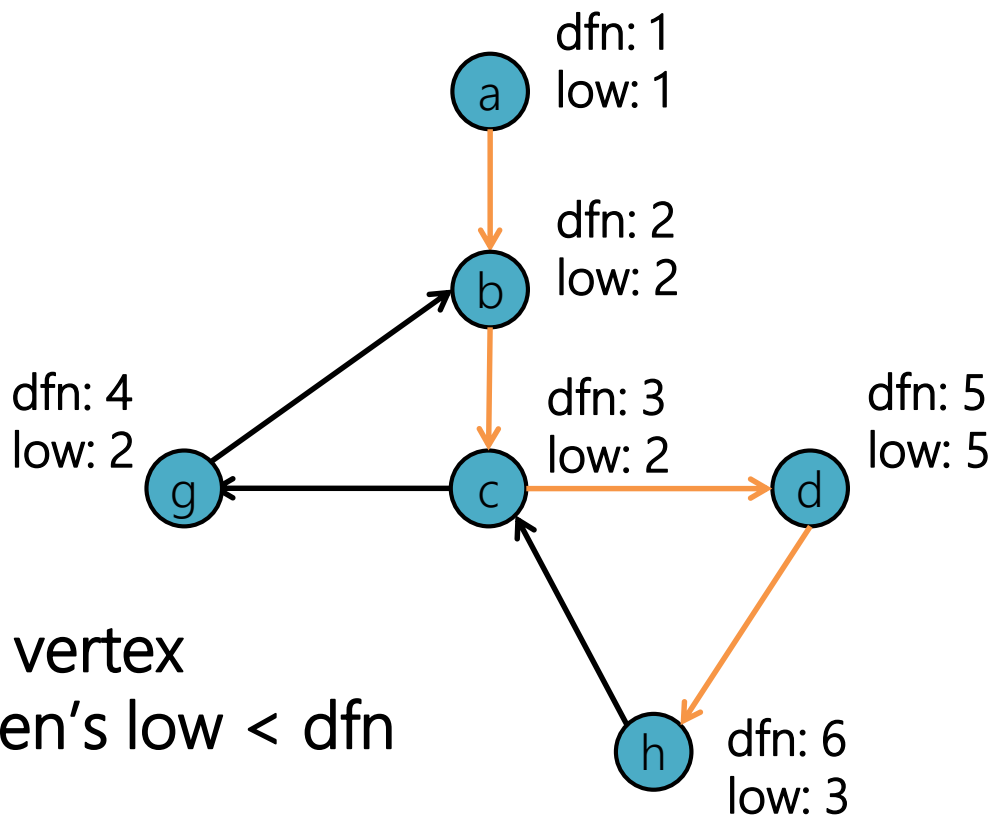
Cut vertex



!!! child node's dfn



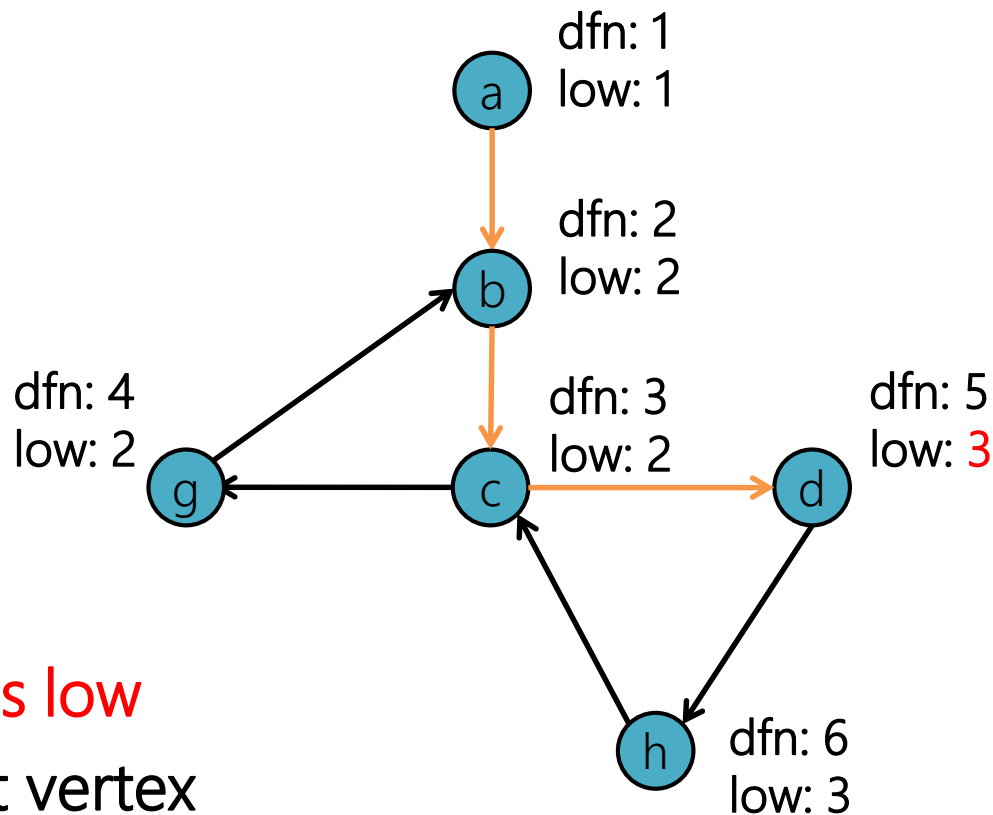
Cut vertex



h is **not** cut vertex
since children's low < dfn



Cut vertex

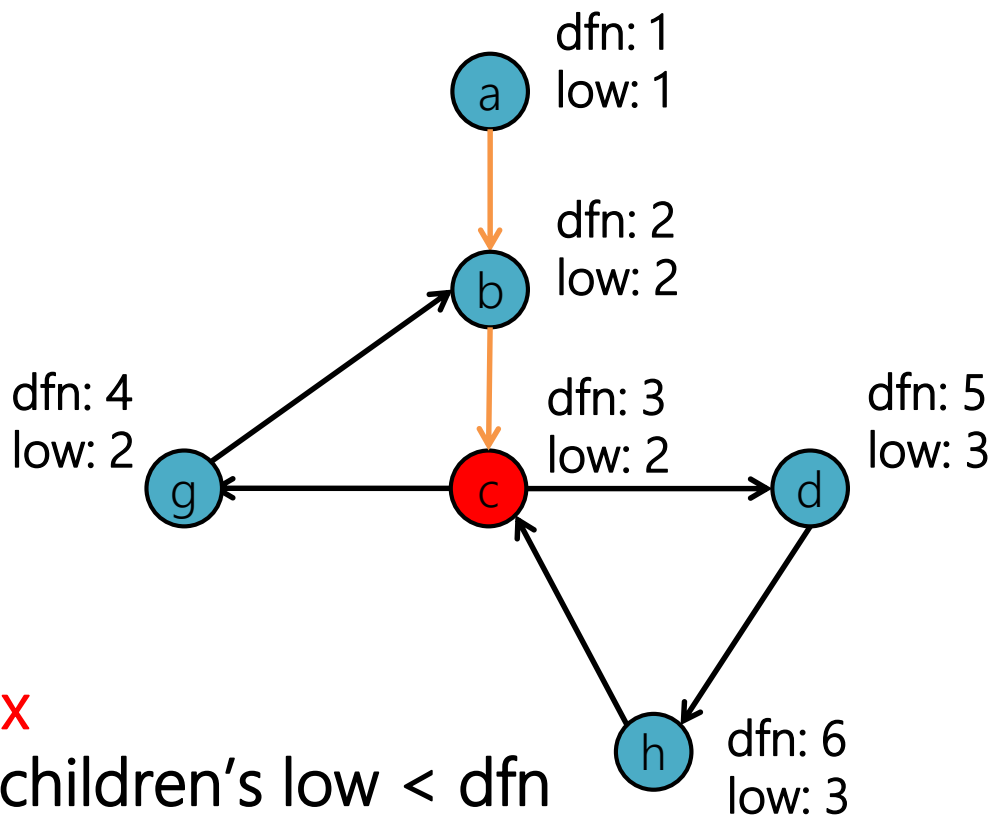


child node's low

d is **not** cut vertex
since children's low < dfn



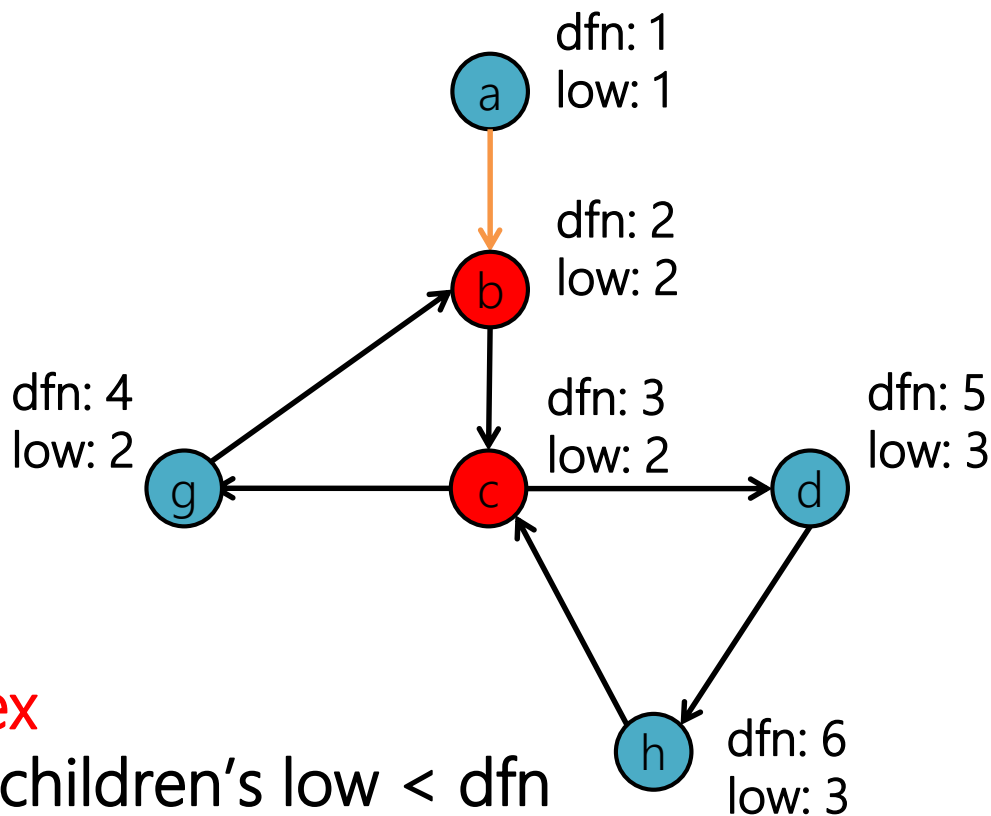
Cut vertex



c is **cut vertex**
since not all children's $low < dfn$



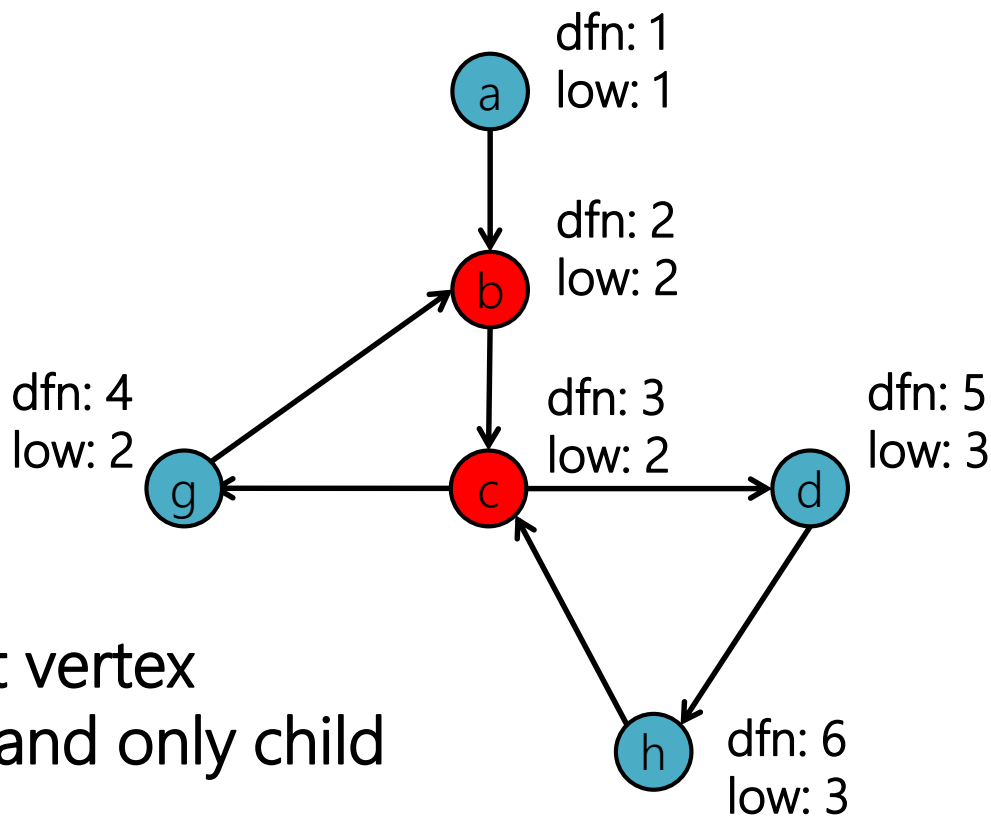
Cut vertex



d is **cut vertex**
since not all children's $low < dfn$



Cut vertex



a is **not** cut vertex
since root and only child



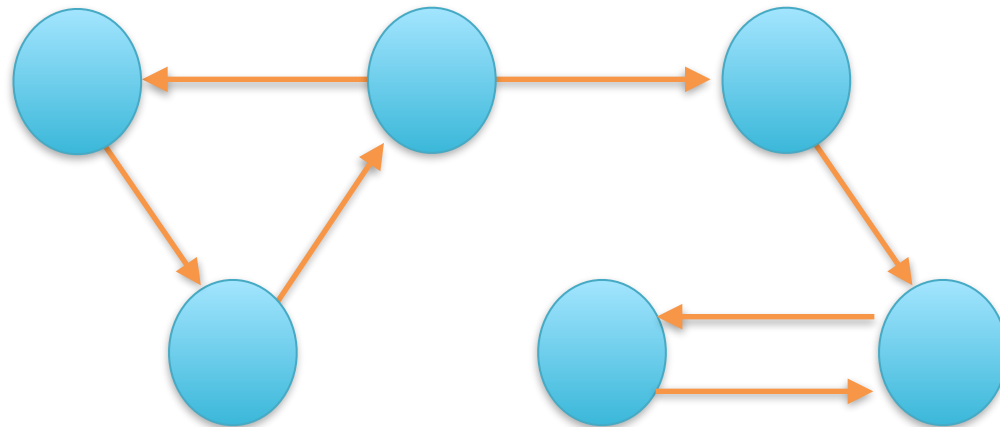
Practice

UVA - 315

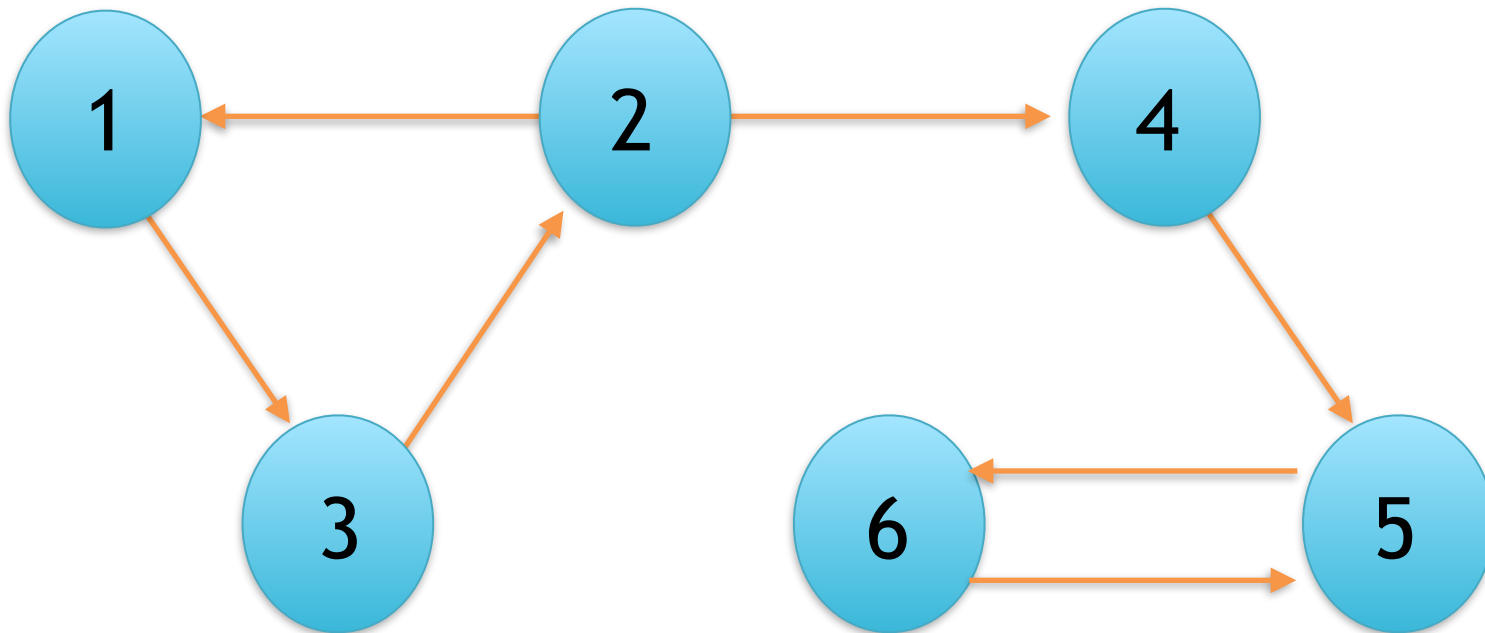


SCC

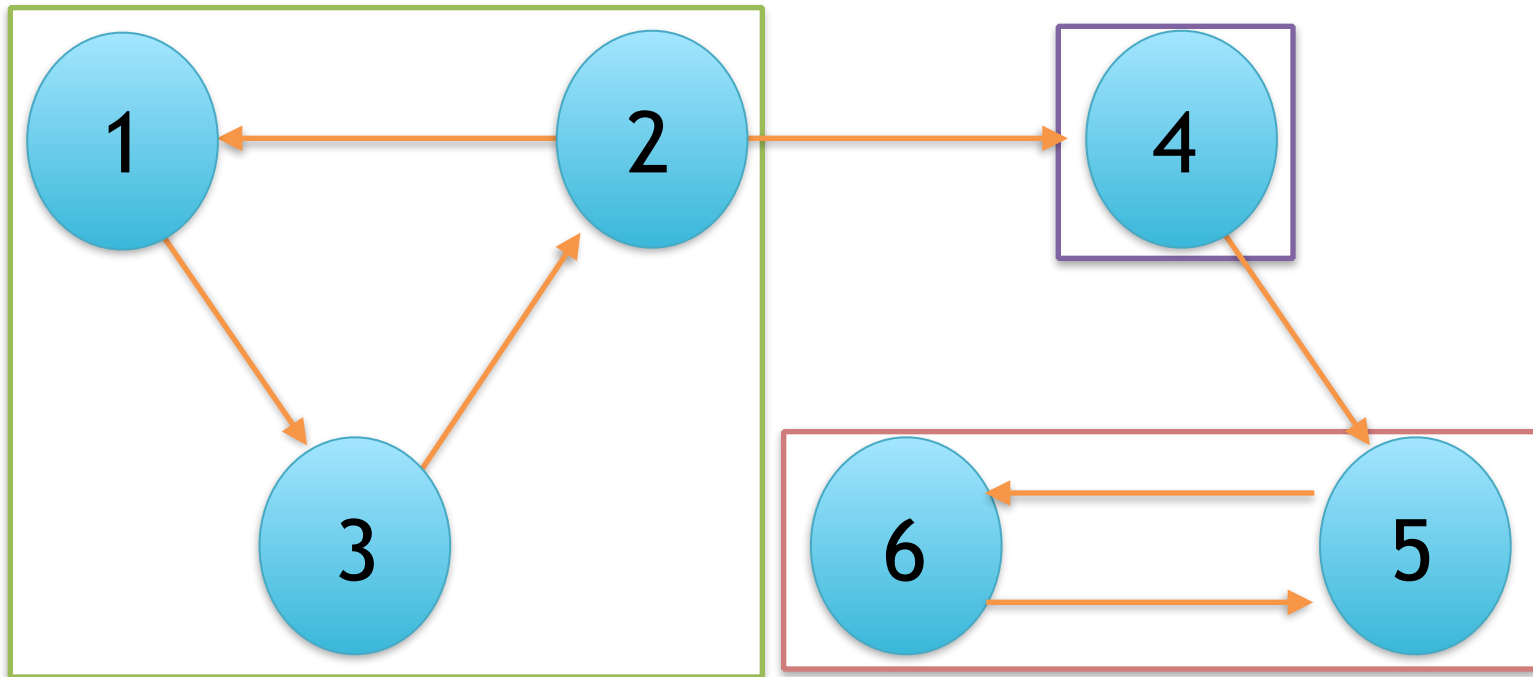
- connected component in **directed** graph
 - same definition in undirected graph



SCC



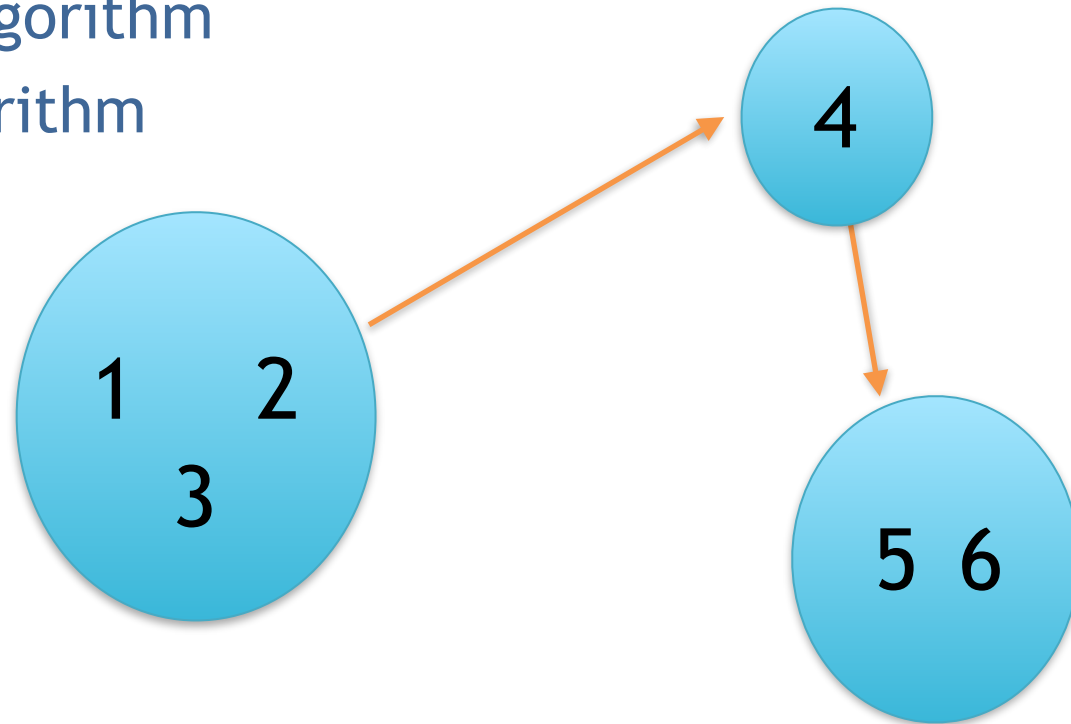
SCC



SCC

find all SCCs, **contract all cycles** → DAG (directed acyclic graph)

- Kosaraju's Algorithm
- Tarjan's Algorithm



SCC

- Kosaraju's algorithm

STRONGLY-CONNECTED-COMPONENTS(G)

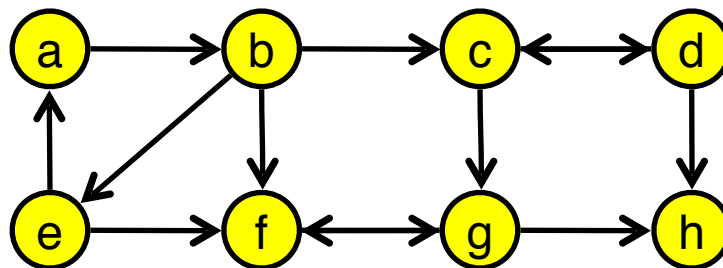
1. Call DFS(G) to compute finishing time for each vertex.
2. Compute transpose of G i.e., G^T .
3. Call DFS(G^T) but this time consider the vertices in order of decreasing finish time.
4. Out the vertices of each tree in DFS-forest.

twice DFS \rightarrow total complexity: $O(V+E)$



SCC

- Algorithm

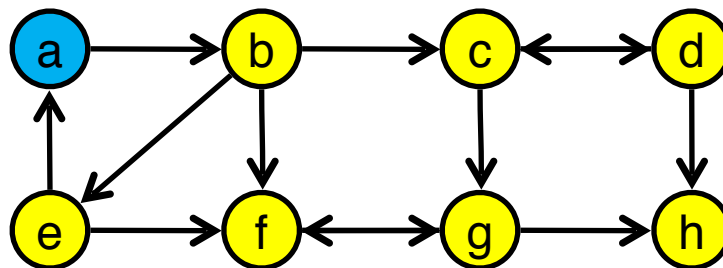


--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm

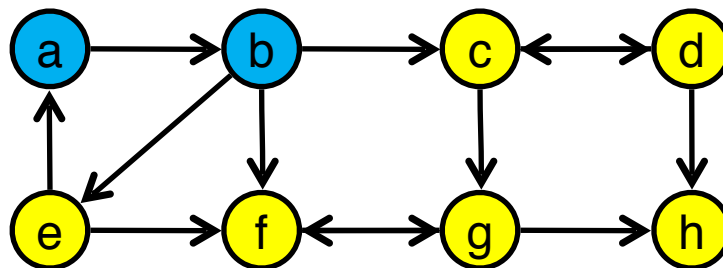


--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm

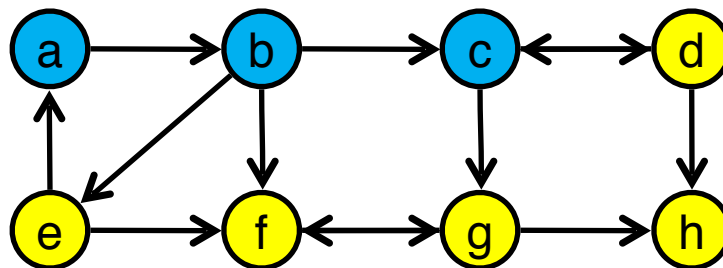


--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm

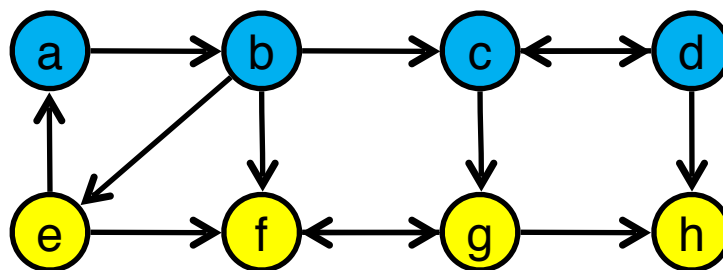


--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm

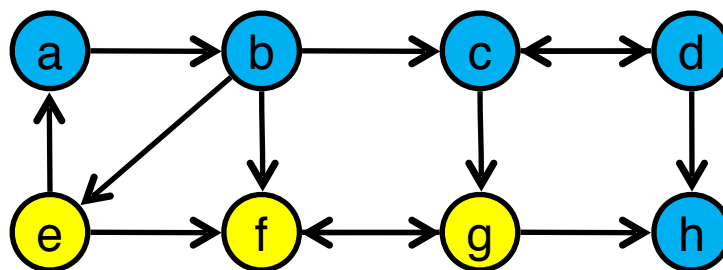


--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



SCC

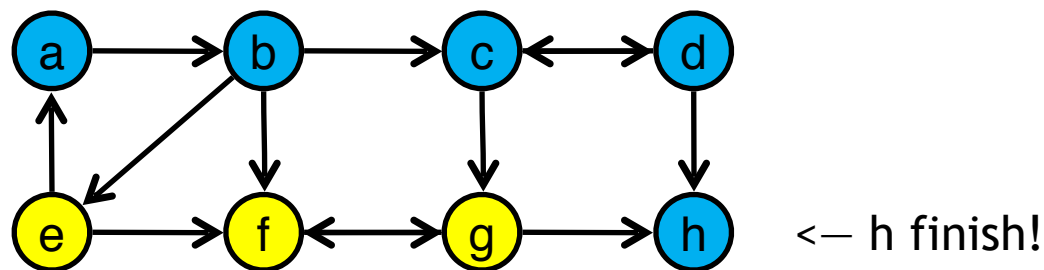
- Algorithm



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SCC

- Algorithm

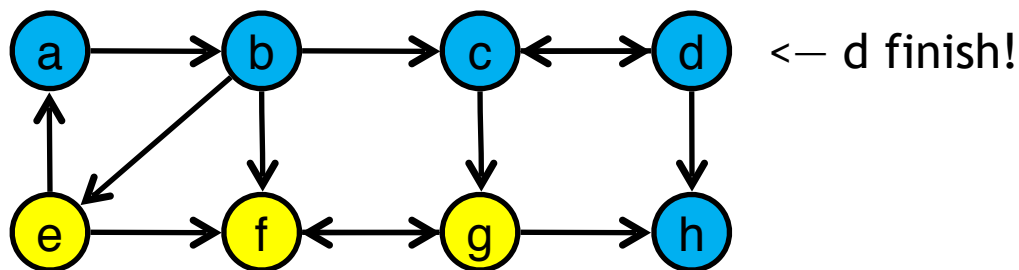


h									
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm

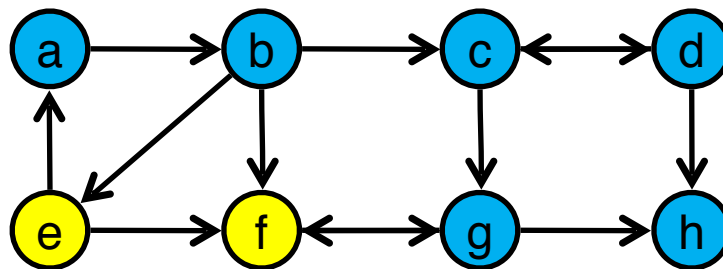


h	d								
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm

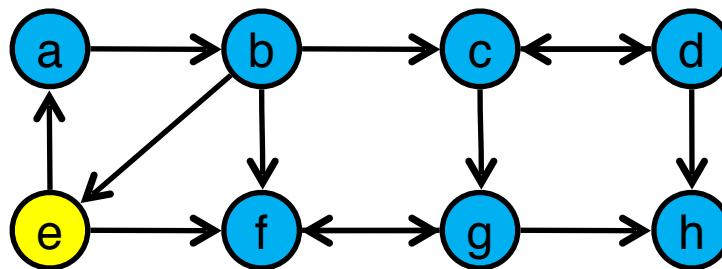


h	d								
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm

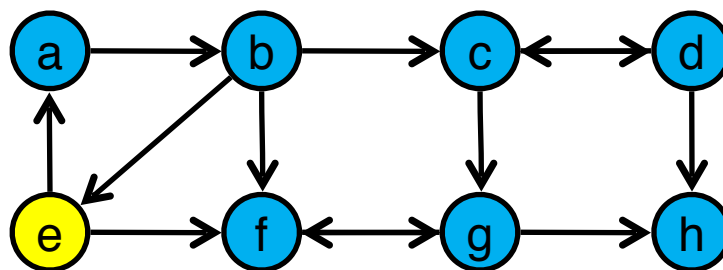


h	d								
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm



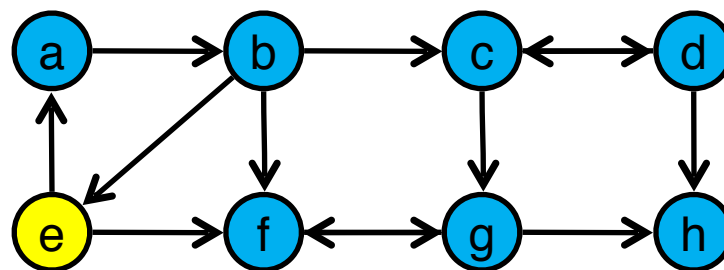
^ f finish!

h	d	f							
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm



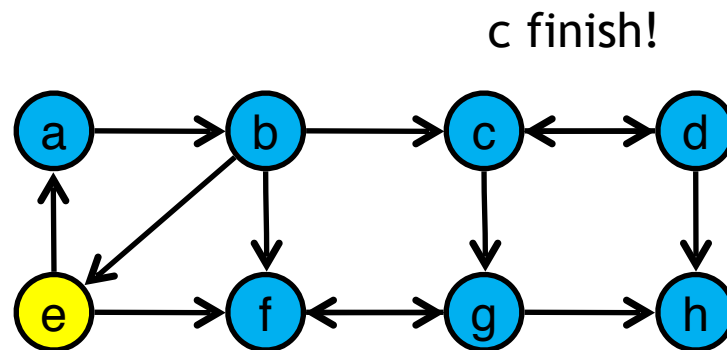
^ g finish!

h	d	f	g						
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm

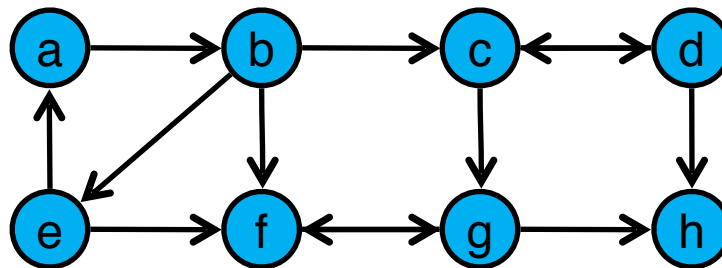


h	d	f	g	c					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm

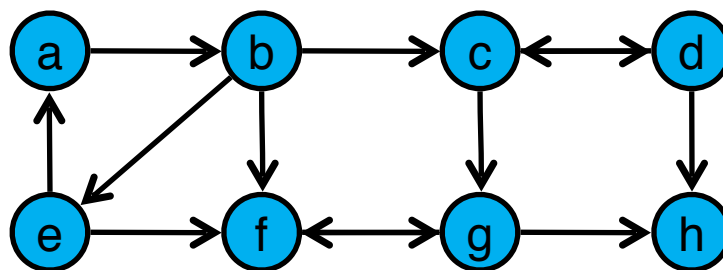


h	d	f	g	c					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm



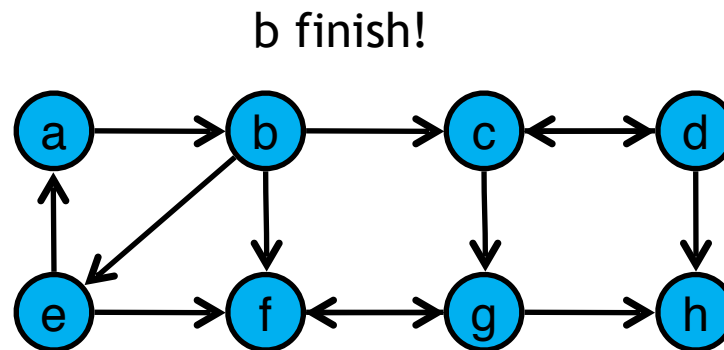
^ e finish!

h	d	f	g	c	e				
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm



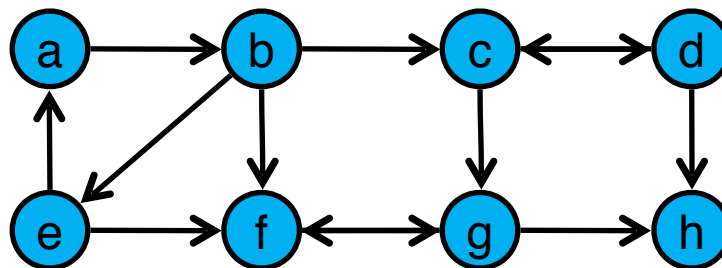
h	d	f	g	c	e	b			
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm

a finish!

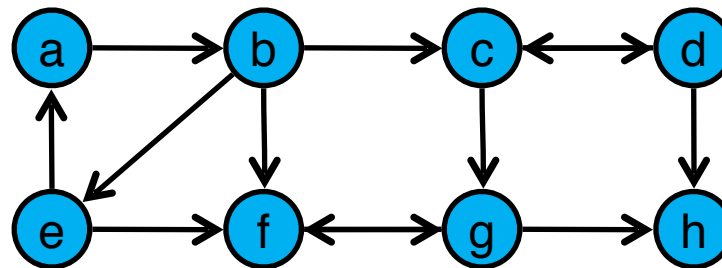


h	d	f	g	c	e	b	a		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm
 - Reverse the graph

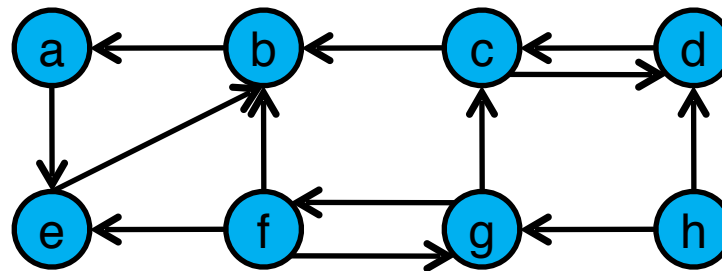


h	d	f	g	c	e	b	a		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm
 - Reverse the graph

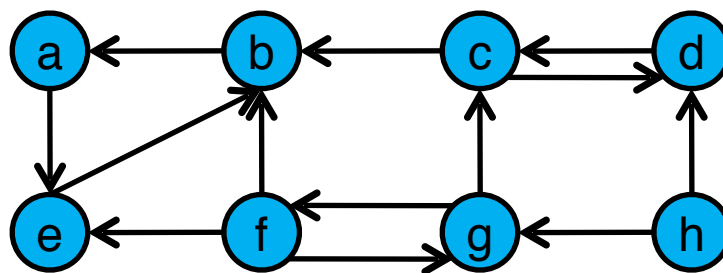


h	d	f	g	c	e	b	a		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm
 - Reverse the graph
 - Re-search by the ending time

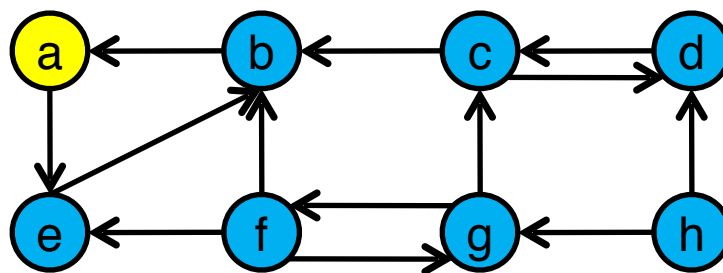


h	d	f	g	c	e	b	a		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm
 - Reverse the graph
 - Re-search by the ending time

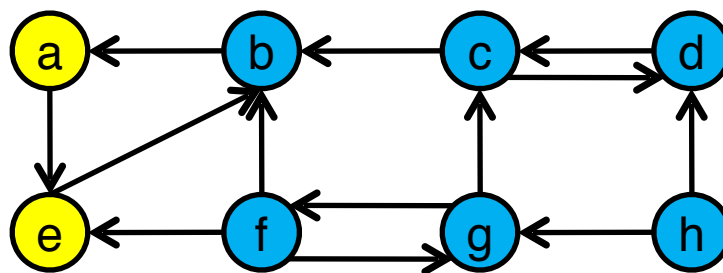


h	d	f	g	c	e	b	a		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm
 - Reverse the graph
 - Re-search by the ending time

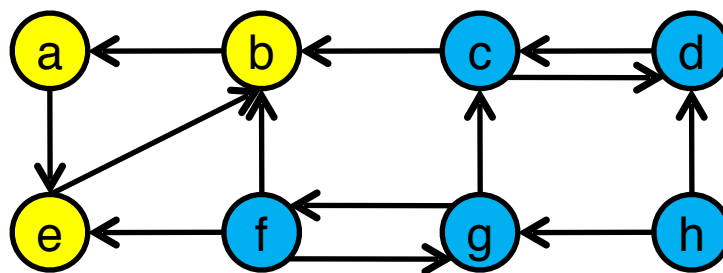


h	d	f	g	c	e	b	a		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm
 - Reverse the graph
 - Re-search by the ending time

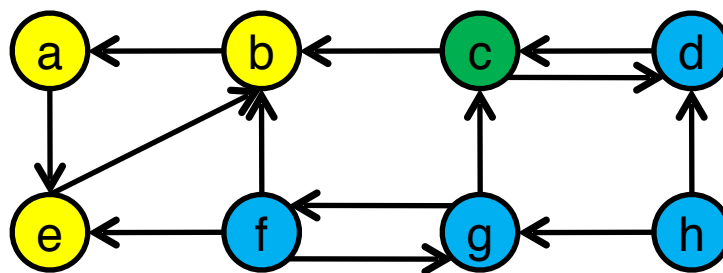


h	d	f	g	c	e	b	a		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--



SCC

- Algorithm
 - Reverse the graph
 - Re-search by the ending time

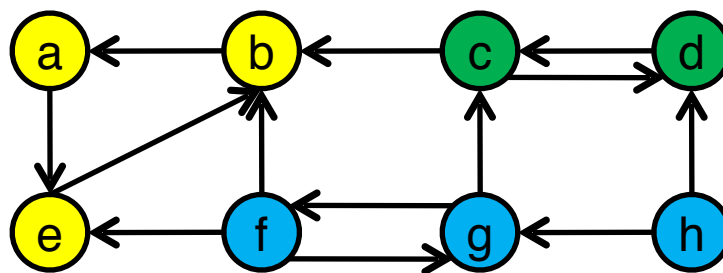


h	d	f	g	c	e	b	a		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--



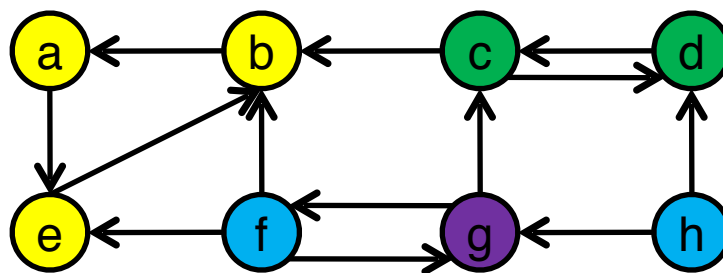
SCC

- Algorithm
 - Reverse the graph
 - Re-search by the ending time



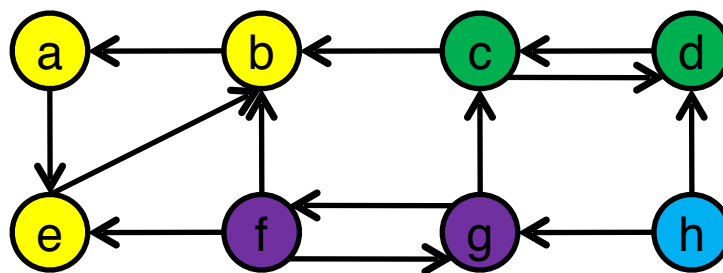
SCC

- Algorithm
 - Reverse the graph
 - Re-search by the ending time



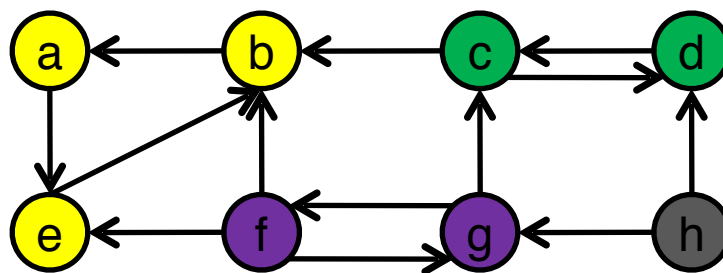
SCC

- Algorithm
 - Reverse the graph
 - Re-search by the ending time



SCC

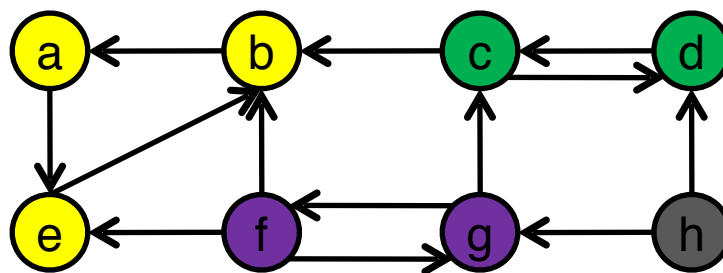
- Algorithm
 - Reverse the graph
 - Re-search by the ending time



SCC

- Algorithm
 - Reverse the graph
 - Re-search by the ending time

4 components



SCC

- Tarjan

```

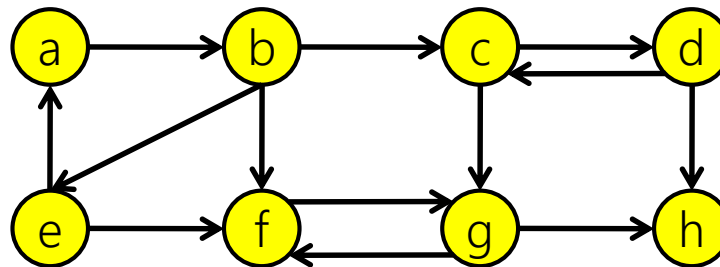
42 void DFS(int v) {
43     int top;
44     dfn[v] = low[v] = ++dfn_cnt;
45     stk.push(v);
46     in_stk[v] = true;
47     for (int idx = adj_list[v]; ~idx; idx = edge[idx].next) {
48         if (!dfn[edge[idx].to]) {
49             DFS(edge[idx].to);
50             low[v] = min(low[v], low[edge[idx].to]);
51         } else if (in_stk[edge[idx].to]) {
52             low[v] = min(low[v], dfn[edge[idx].to]);
53         }
54     }
55
56     if (dfn[v] == low[v]) {
57         do {
58             top = stk.top();
59             stk.pop();
60             in_stk[top] = false;
61         } while (top != v);
62         ++ans;
63     }
64 }

```



SCC

- Tarjan

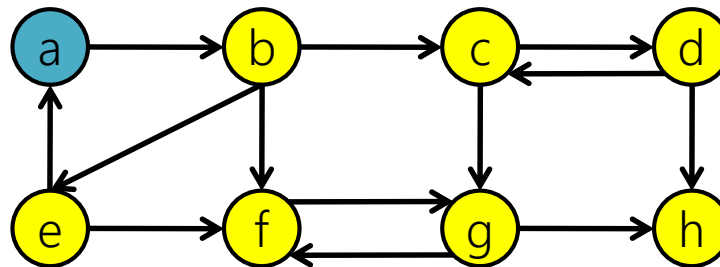




SCC

- Tarjan

dfn:1
low:1



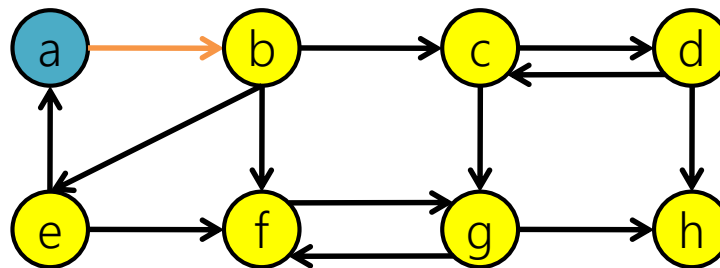
a



SCC

- Tarjan

dfn:1
low:1

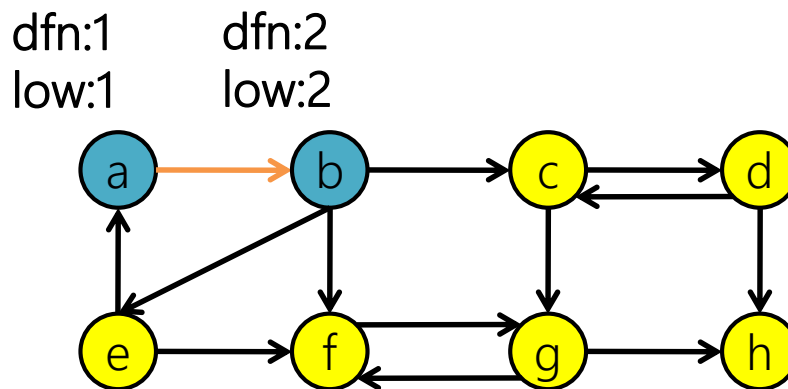


a



SCC

- Tarjan

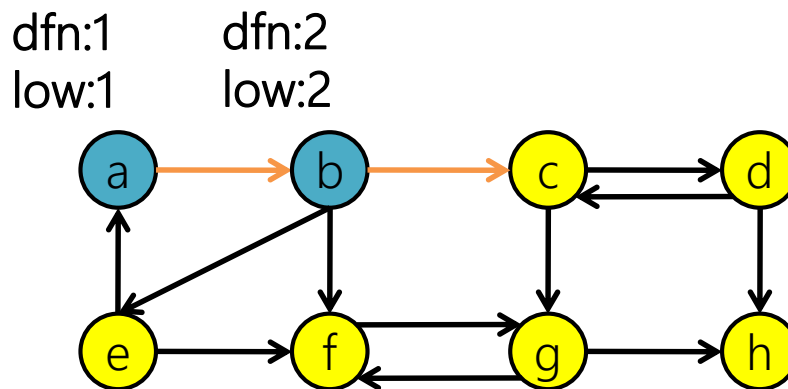


b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

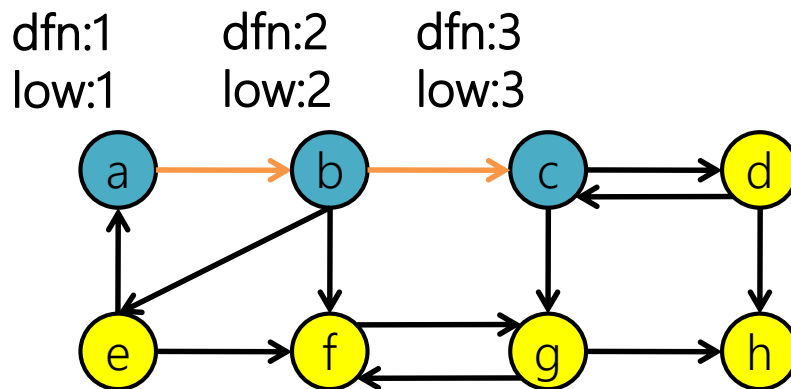


b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

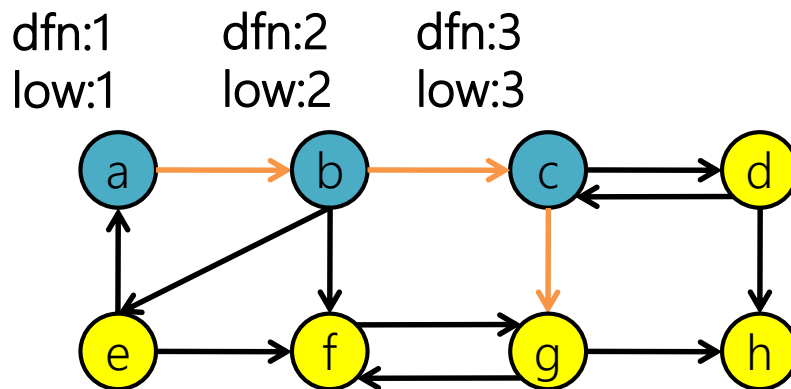


c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

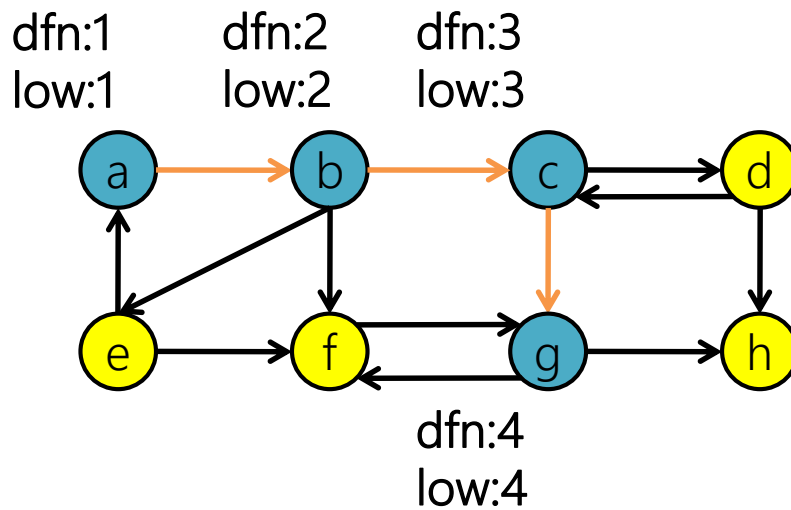


c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

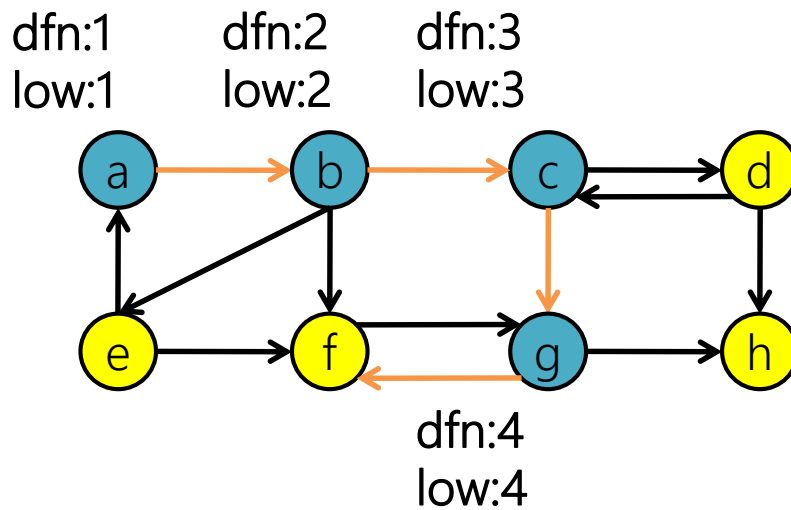


g
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

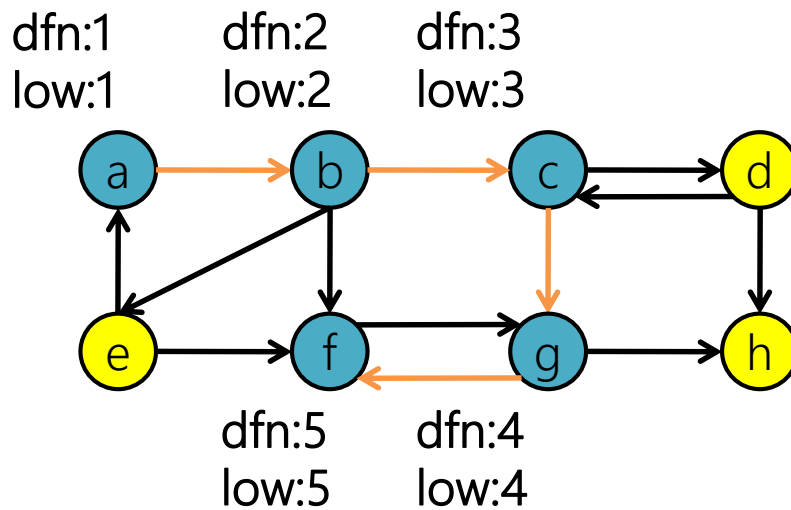


g
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

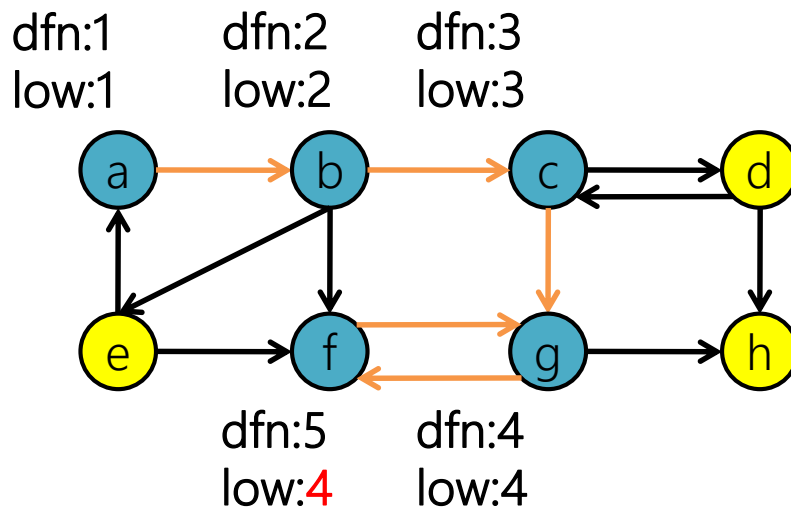


f
g
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan



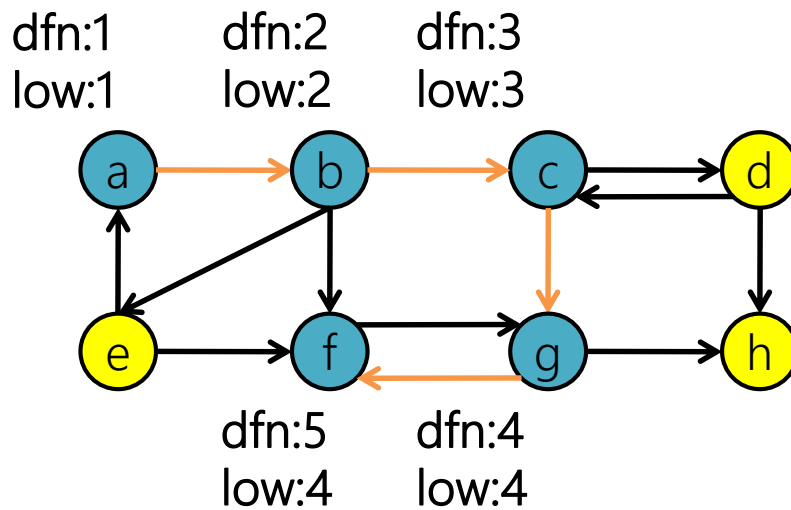
In stack

f
g
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

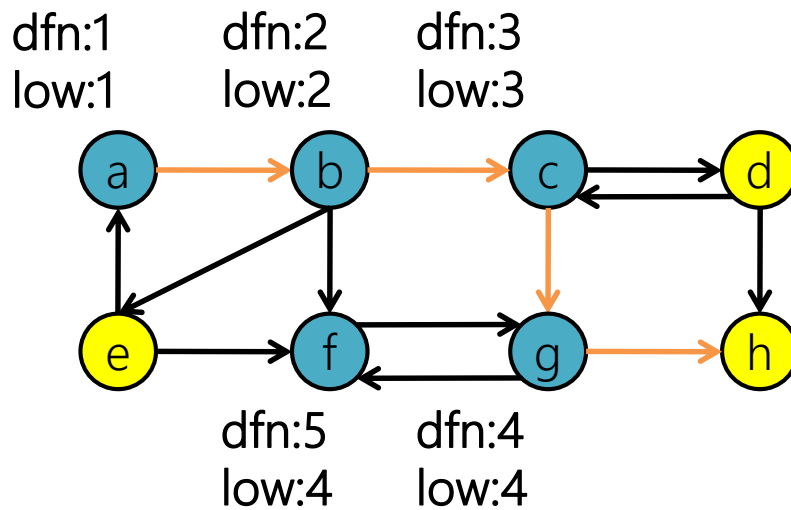


f
g
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

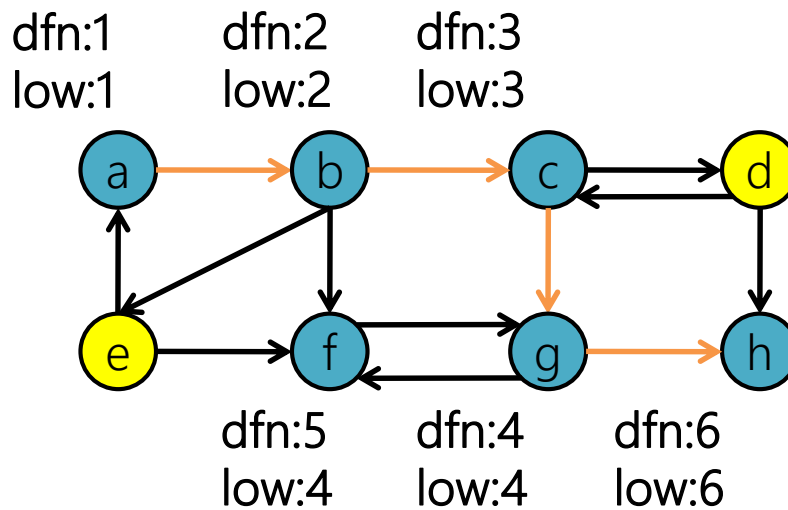


f
g
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

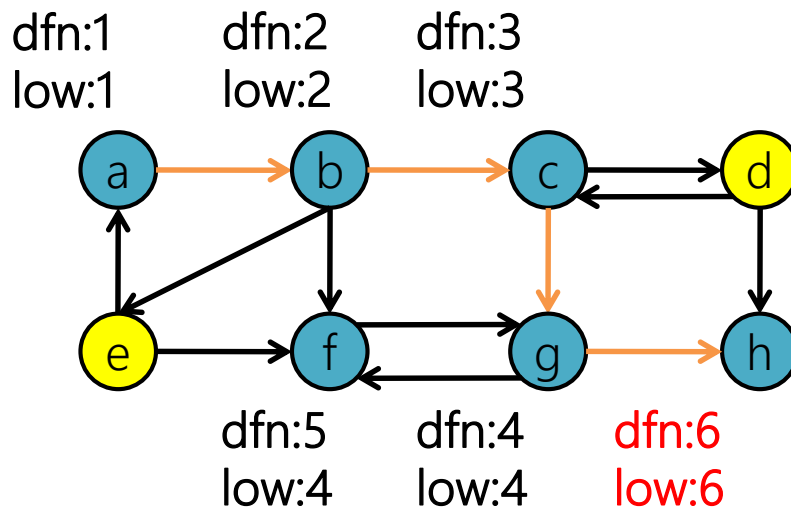


h
f
g
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan



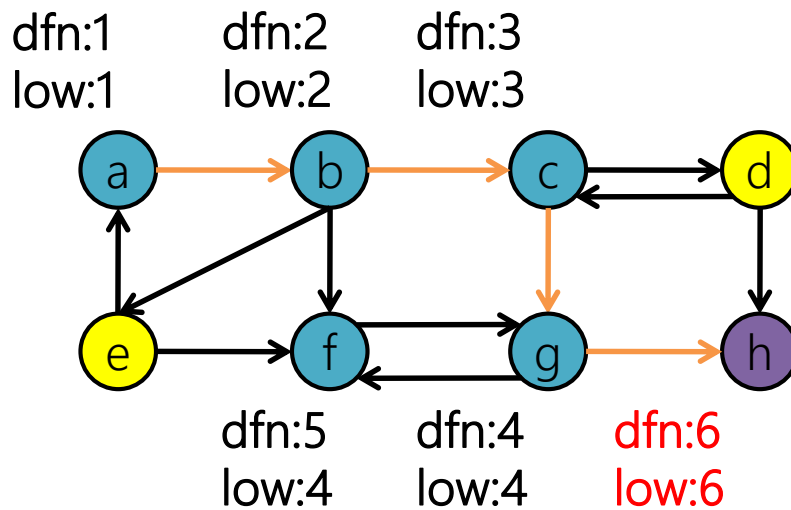
dfn == low

h
f
g
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

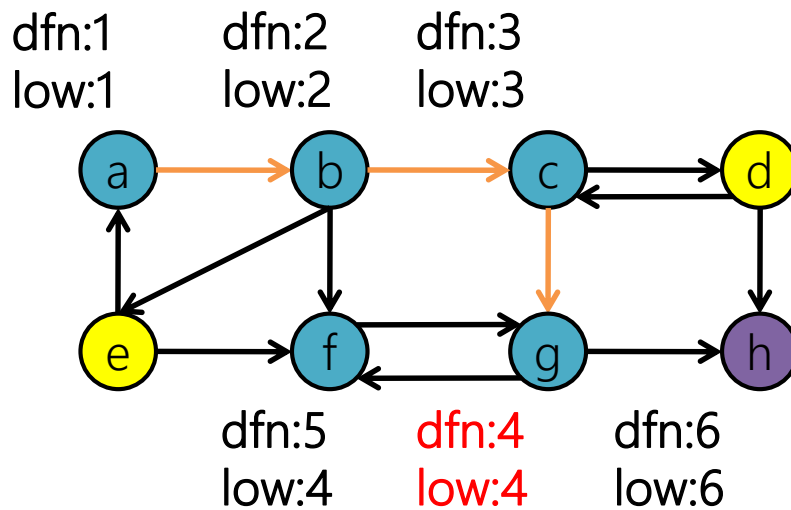


f
g
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan



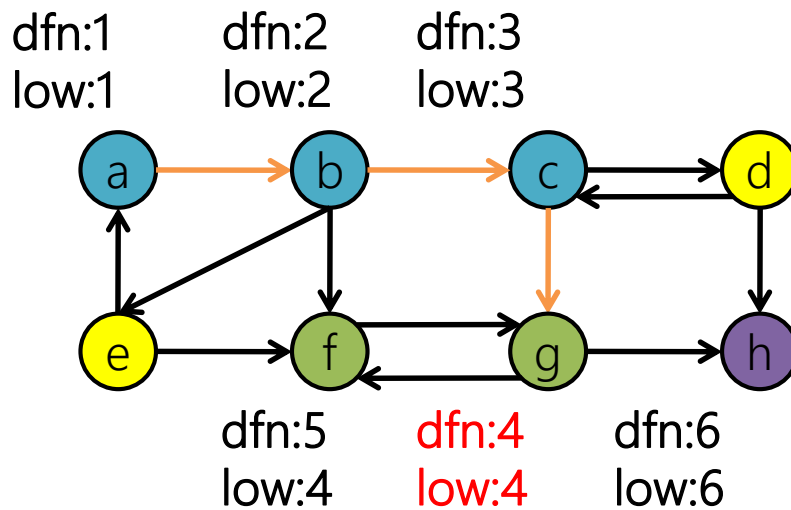
dfn == low

f
g
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

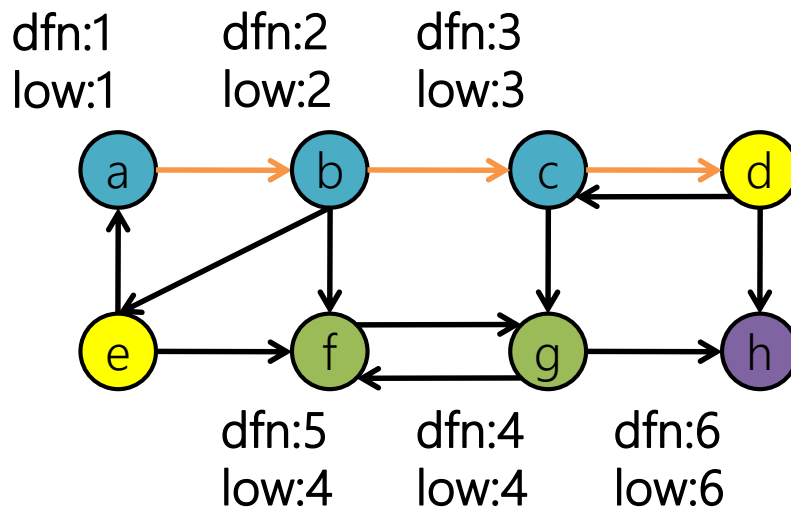


c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

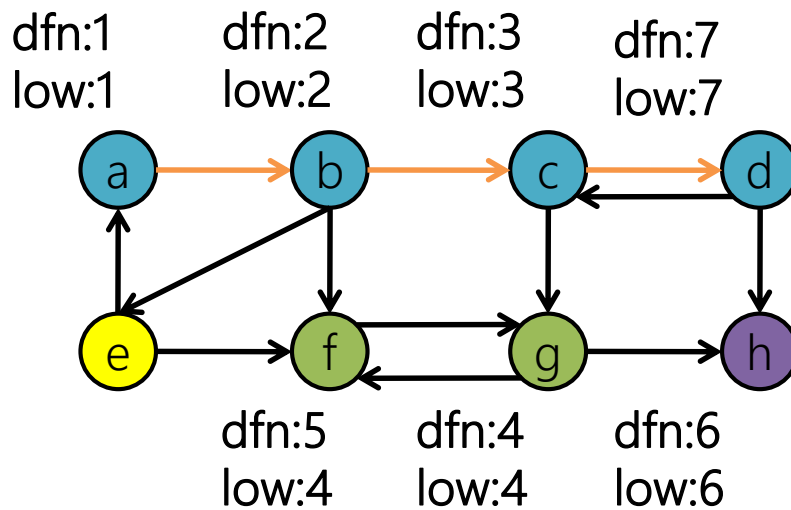


c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

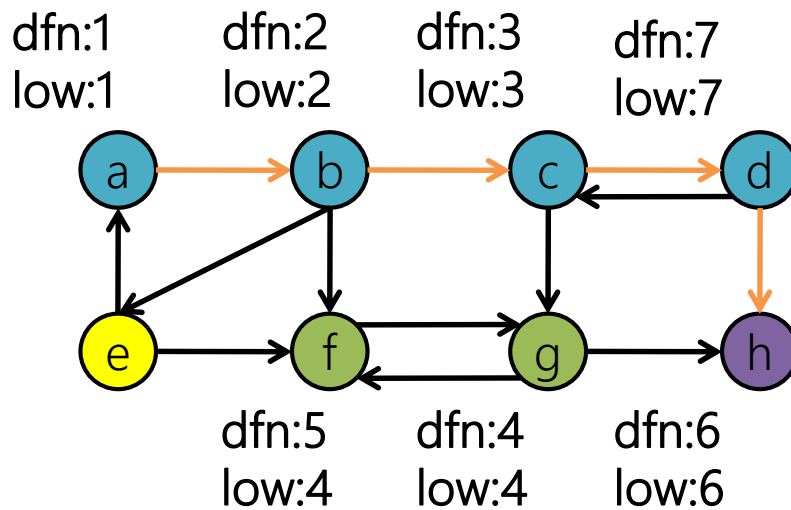


d
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

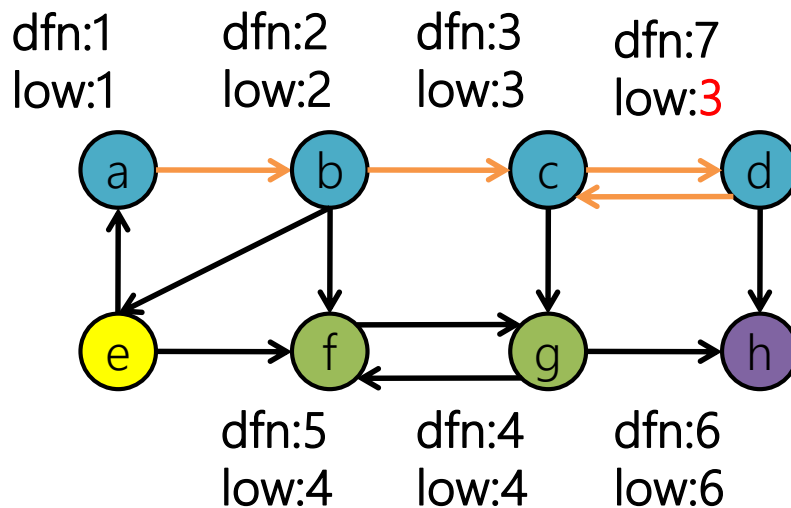


d
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan



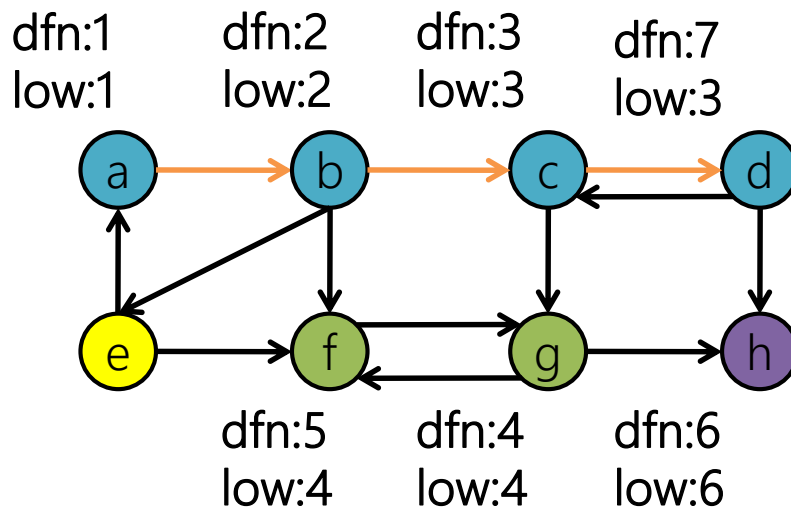
In stack

d
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

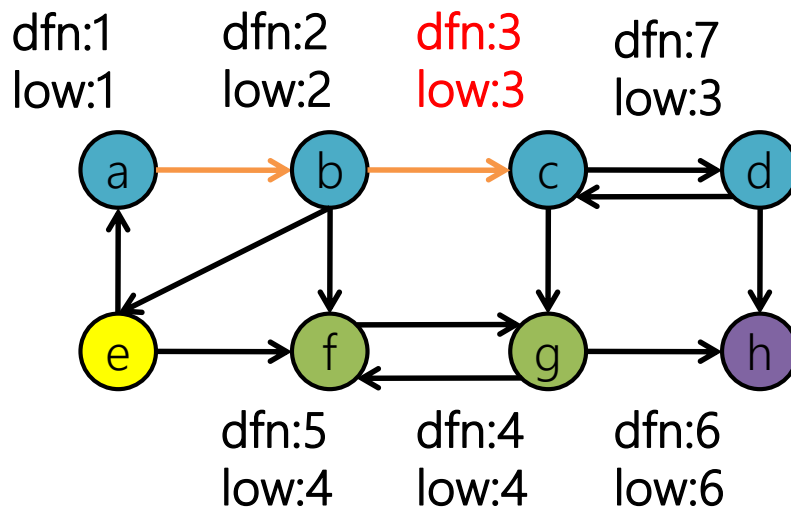


d
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan



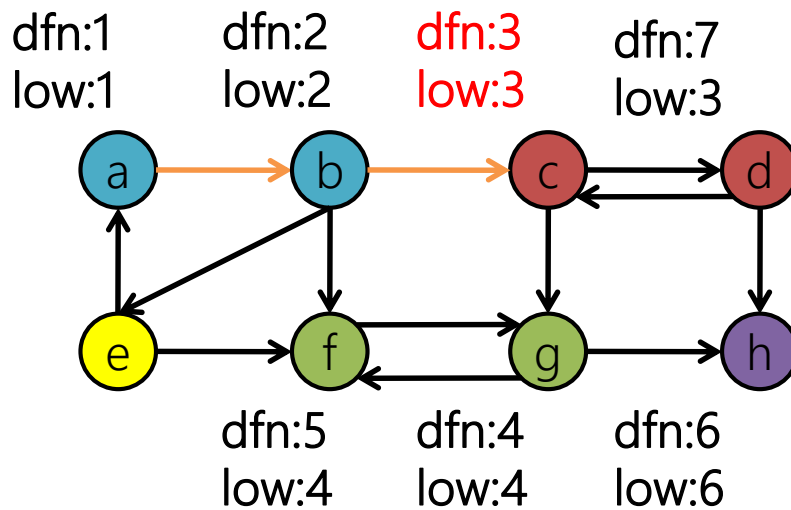
dfn == low

d
c
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

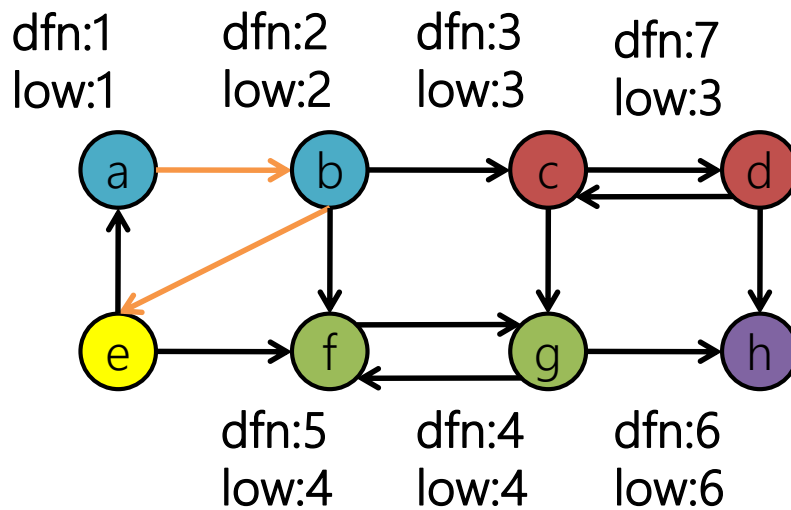


b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

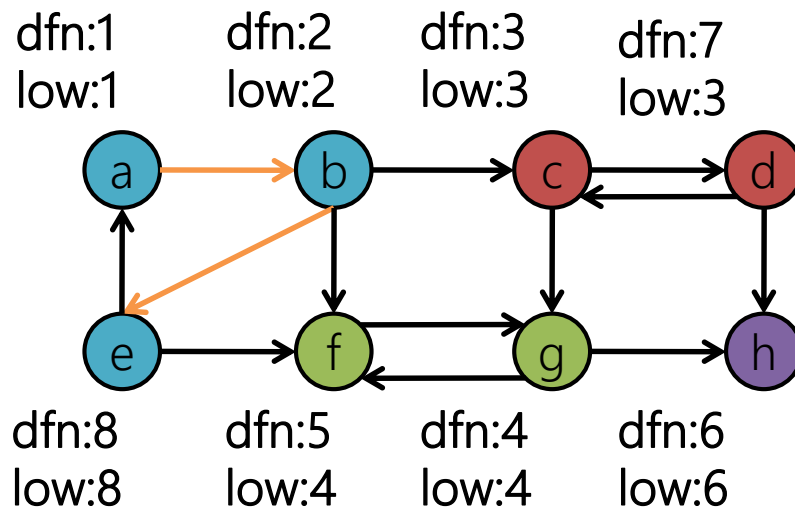


b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

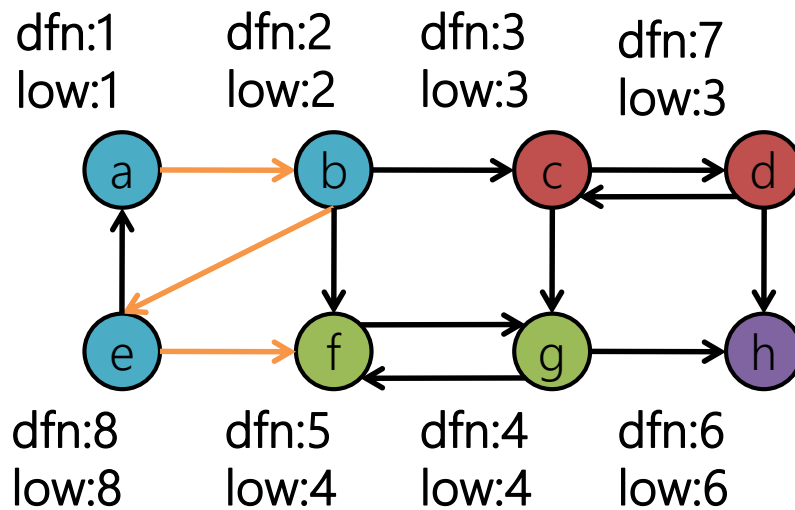


e
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

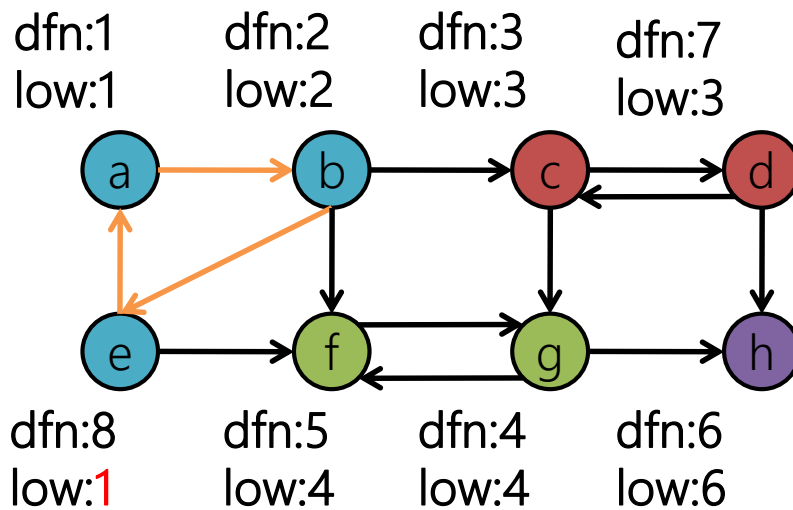


e
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan



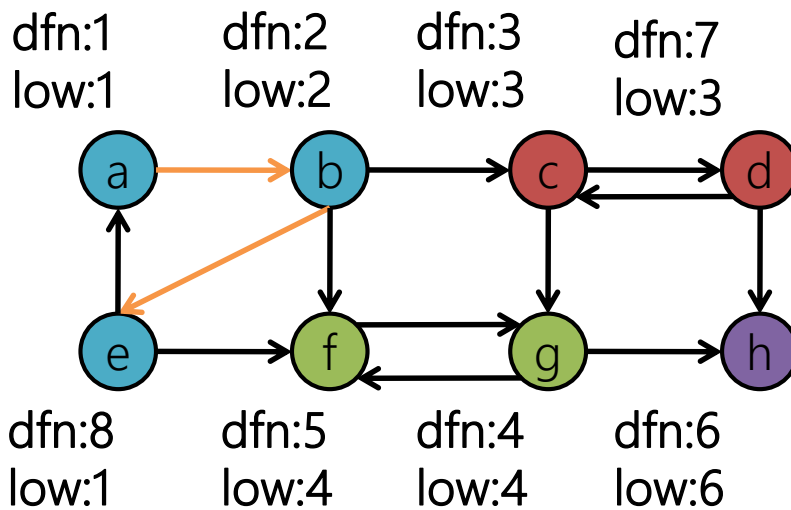
In stack

e
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan

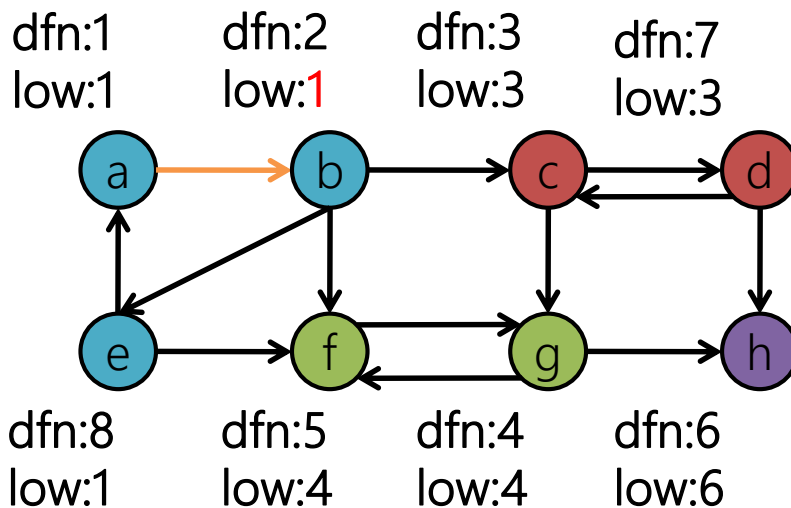


e
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan



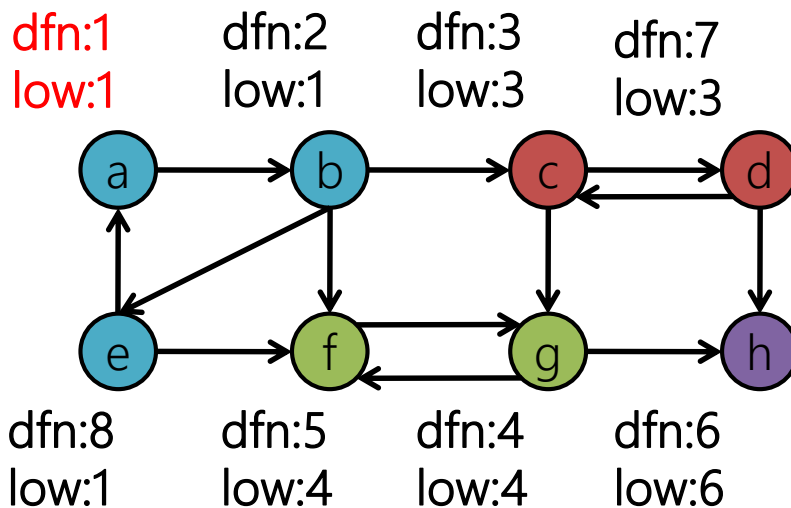
children's low < low

e
b
a



SCC

- Tarjan



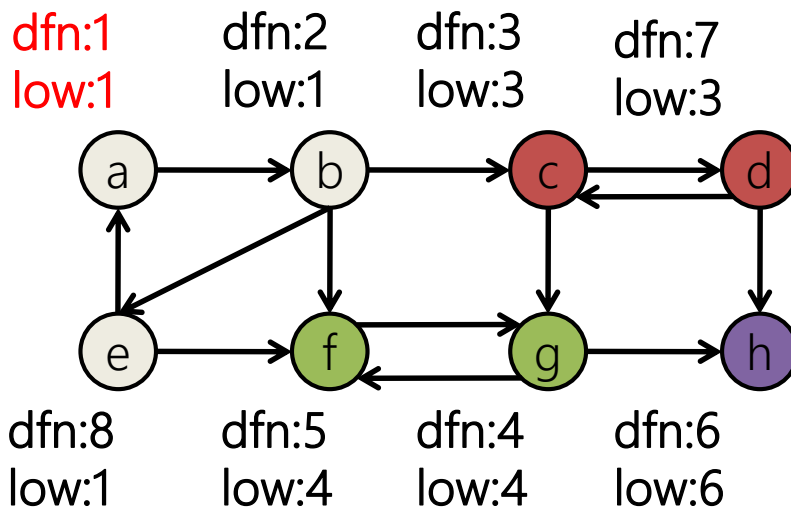
dfn == low

e
b
a



SCC

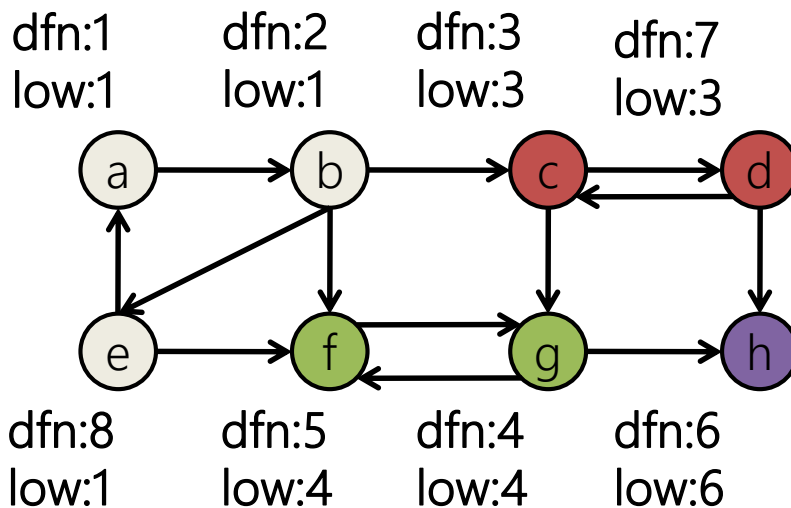
- Tarjan





SCC

- Tarjan



4 strongly connected components



Practice

Uva - 11838



Practice

UVa 11504

