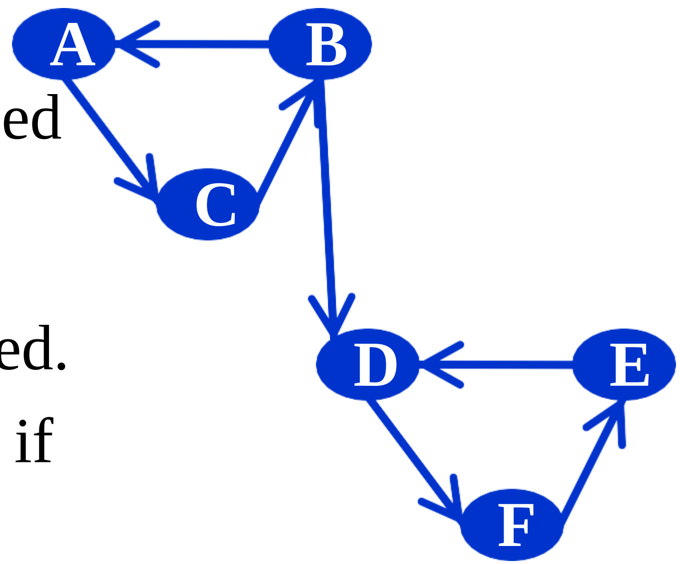
STRONGLY CONNECTED COMPONENT

CONNECTIVITY

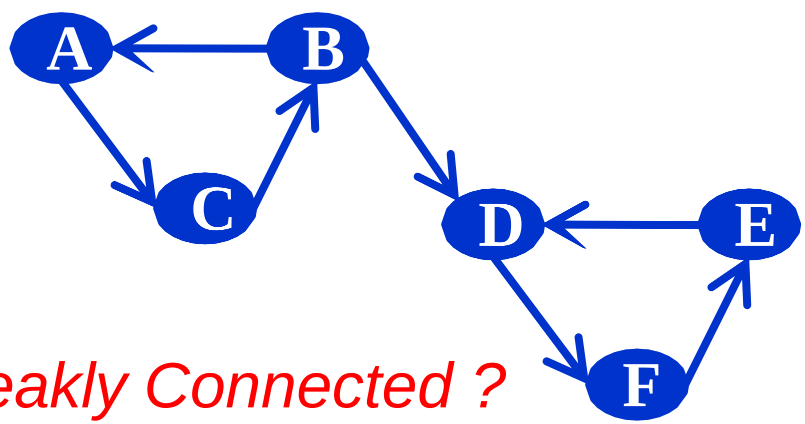
- Connected Graph
  - An **undirected graph** G(V, E) is called connected, if G contains a path between every pair of vertices Otherwise, they are called disconnected.
  - A **directed graph** is called connected if every pair of distinct vertices in the graph is connected.
- Connected Components
  - A connected component is a maximal connected subgraph of G. Each vertex belongs to exactly one connected component, as does each edge.



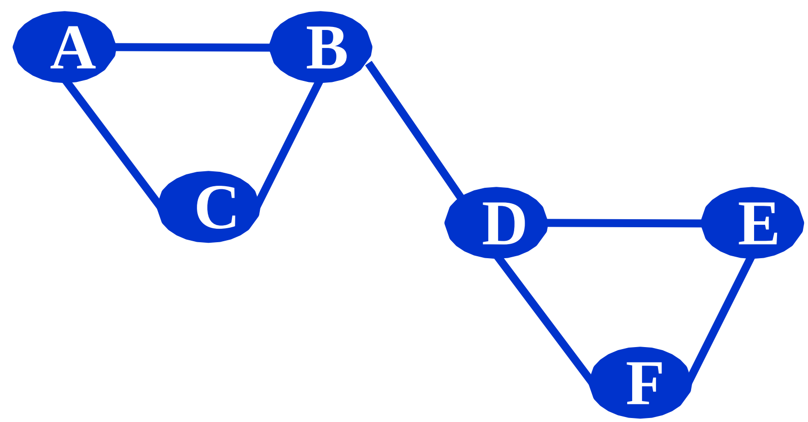
Connected ?

Connectivity (cont.)

- Weakly Connected Graph
  - A <u>directed graph</u> is called **weakly connected** if replacing all of its directed edges with undirected edges produces a connected (undirected) graph.



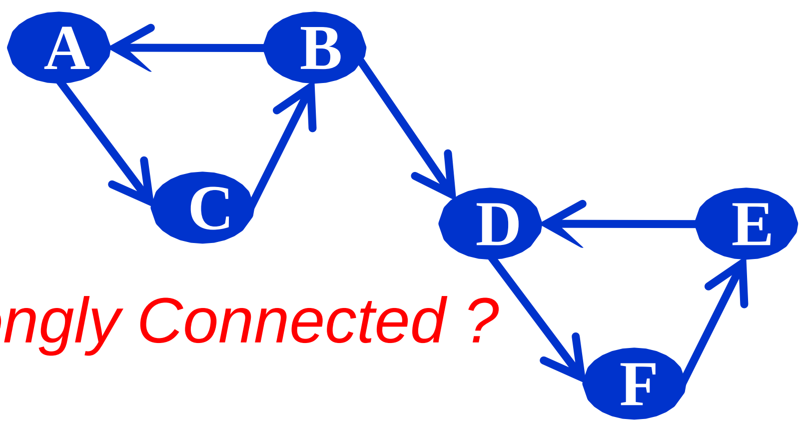
Weakly Connected ?



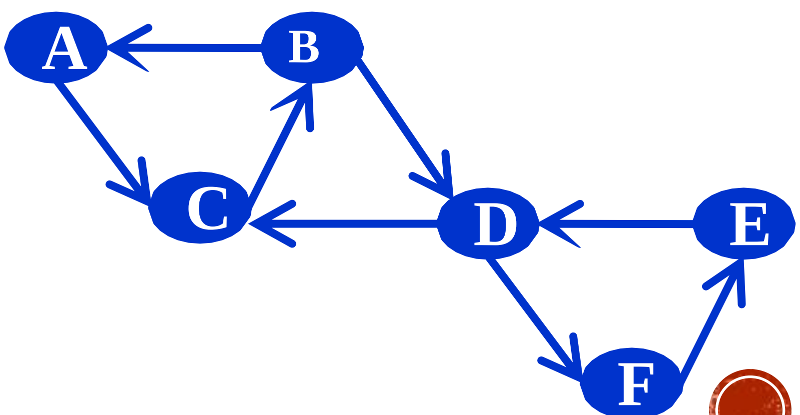
CONNECTIVITY (CONT.)

- Strongly Connected Graph
  - It is strongly connected or strong if it contains a directed path from u to v for every pair of vertices u, v. The strong components are the maximal strongly connected subgraphs

Strongly Connected ?



Strongly Connected ?

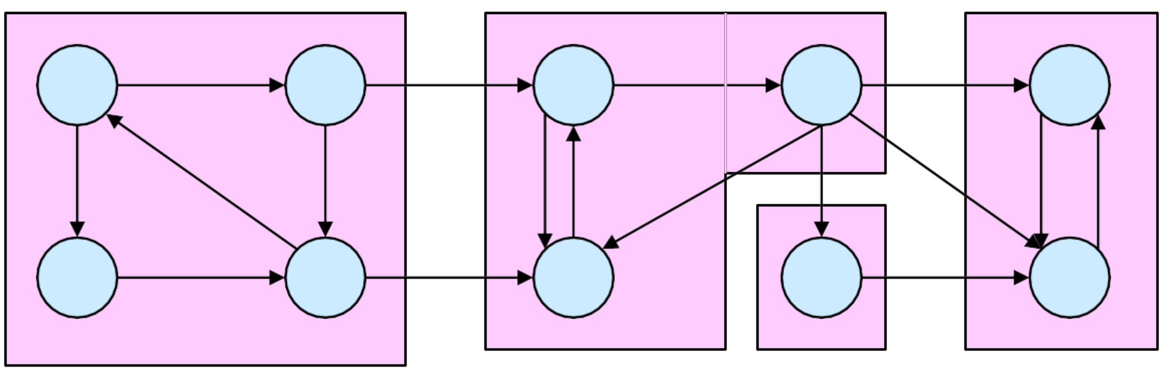


CONNECTED COMPONENTS

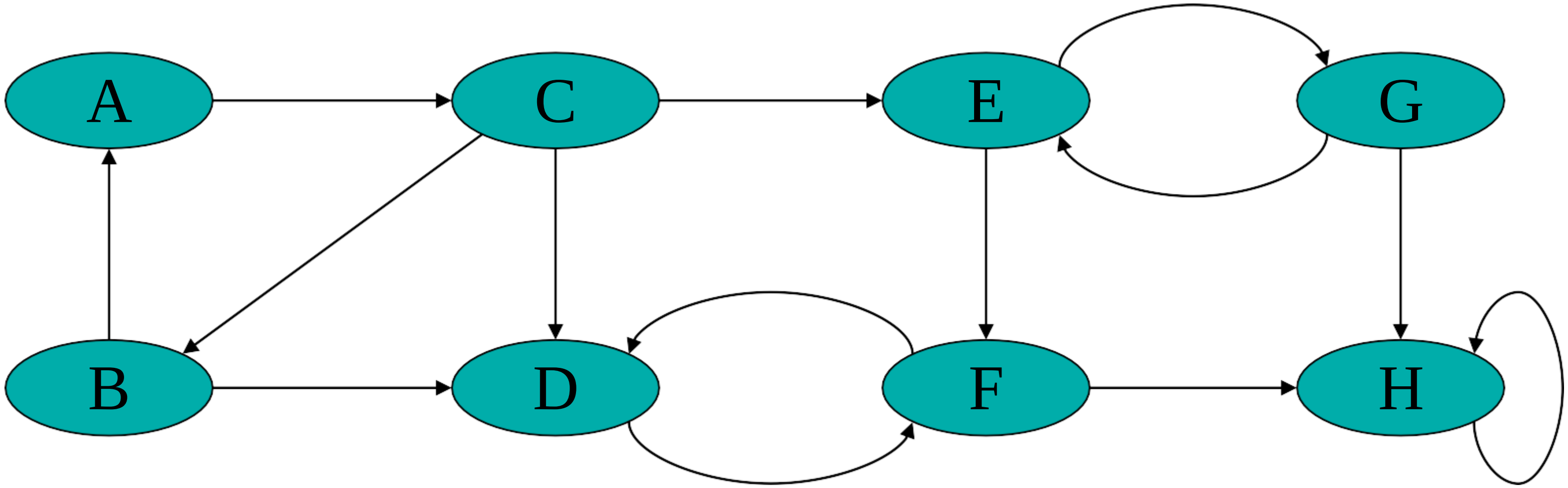
- Strongly Connected Components (SCC)
  - The **strongly connected components** (**SCC**) of a directed graph are its maximal strongly connected subgraphs.
- Here, we work with
  - Directed unweighted graph

Strongly Connected Components

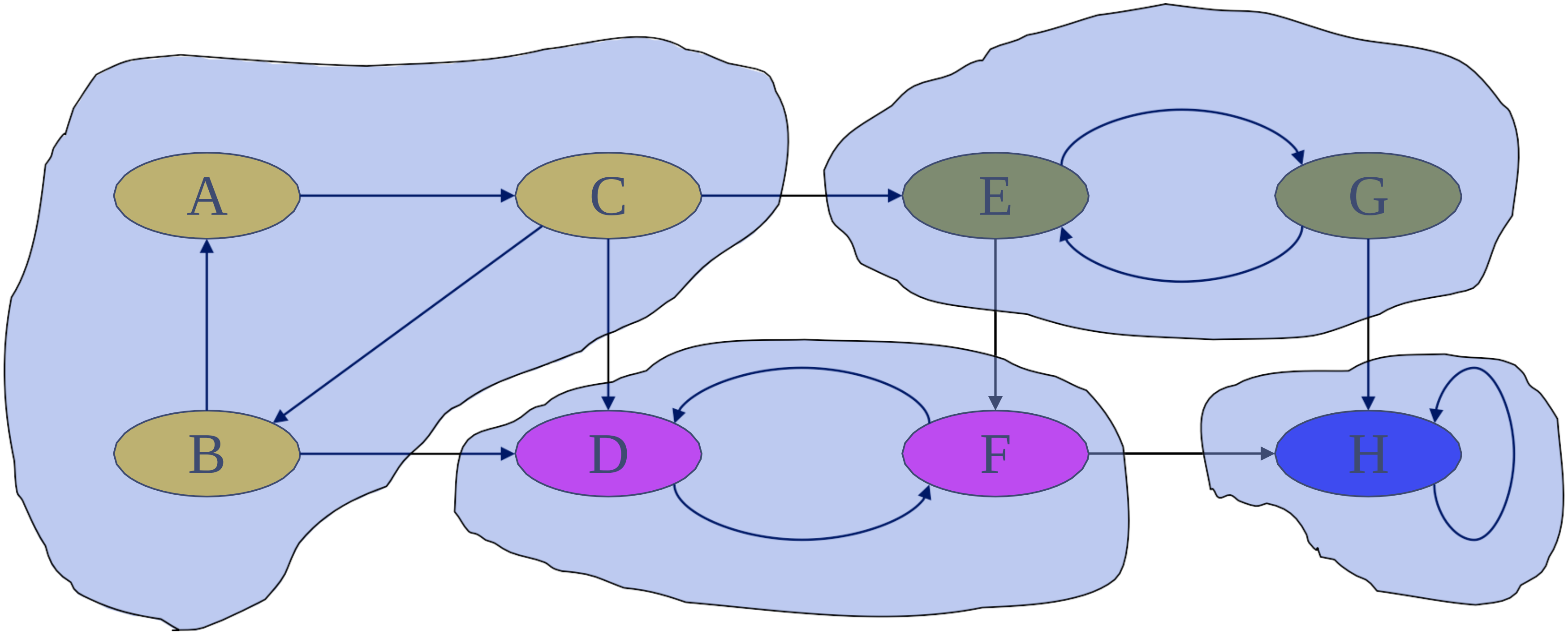
- G is strongly connected if every pair (u, v) of vertices in G is reachable from one another.
- A **strongly connected component** (***SCC***) of G is a maximal set of vertices $C \subseteq V$ such that for all $u, v \in C$, both $u \rightsquigarrow v$ and $v \rightsquigarrow u$ exist.



DFS - STRONGLY CONNECTED COMPONENTS

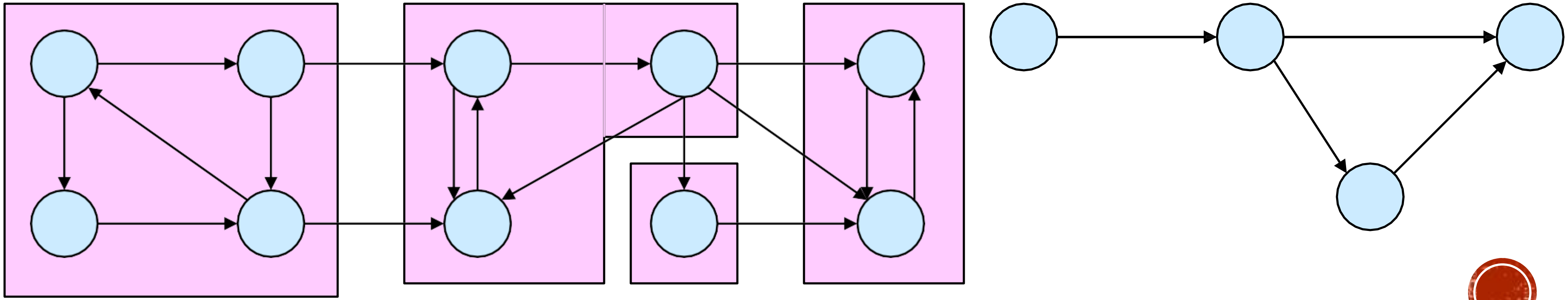


DFS - STRONGLY CONNECTED COMPONENTS



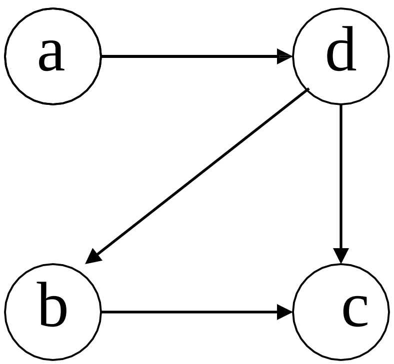
Component Graph

- $G^{SCC} = (V^{SCC}, E^{SCC})$.
- V^{SCC} has one vertex for each SCC in G.
- E^{SCC} has an edge if there's an edge between the corresponding SCC's in G.
- G^{SCC} for the example considered:

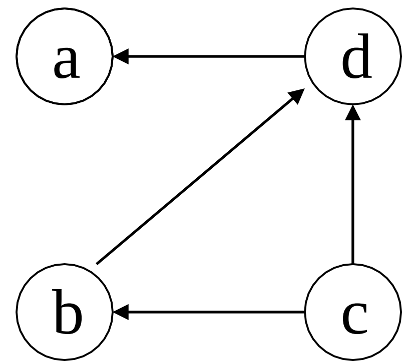


STRONGLY CONNECTED COMPONENTS

The **transpose** M^T of an NxN matrix M is the matrix obtained when the rows become columns and the column become rows:



G



G^T

Edges have reverse direction!

M

	a	b	c	d
a				1
b			1	
c				
d		1	1	

M^T

	a	b	c	d
a				
b				1
c		1		1
d	1			

TRANSPOSE OF A DIRECTED GRAPH

- G^T = **transpose** of directed G.
  - $G^T = (V, E^T)$, $E^T = \{(u, v) : (v, u) \in E\}$.
  - G^T is G with all edges reversed.
- Can create G^T in $\Theta(V + E)$ time if using adjacency lists.
- G and G^T have the *same* SCC's. (u and v are reachable from each other in G if and only if reachable from each other in G^T.)

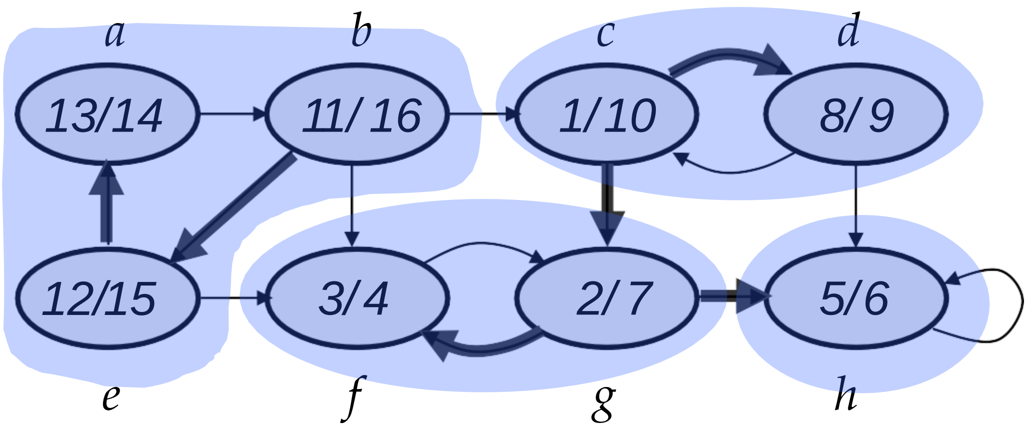
ALGORITHM TO DETERMINE SCCS

<u>SCC(G)</u>

1. call DFS(G) to compute finishing times $f[u]$ for all u
2. compute G^T
3. call DFS(G^T), but in the main loop, consider vertices in order of decreasing $f[u]$ (as computed in first DFS)
4. output the vertices in each tree of the depth-first forest formed in second DFS as a separate SCC

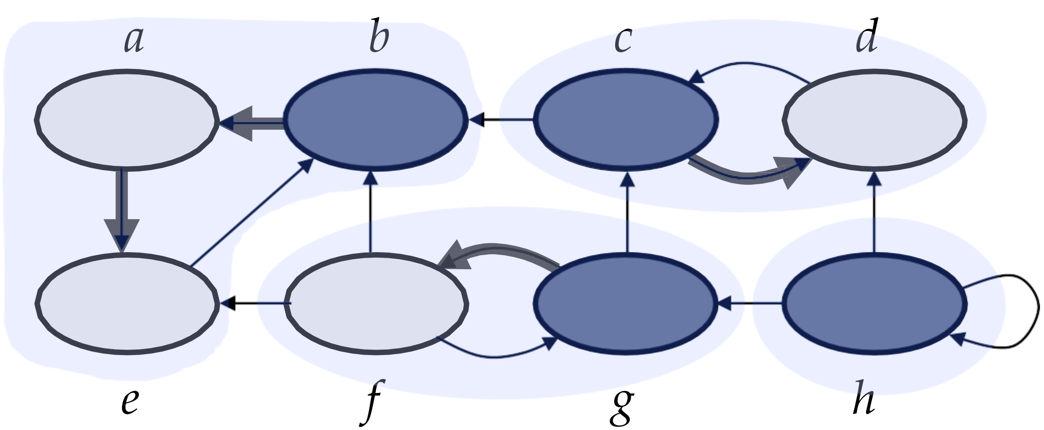
Time: $\Theta(V + E)$.

EXAMPLE



DFS on the initial graph G

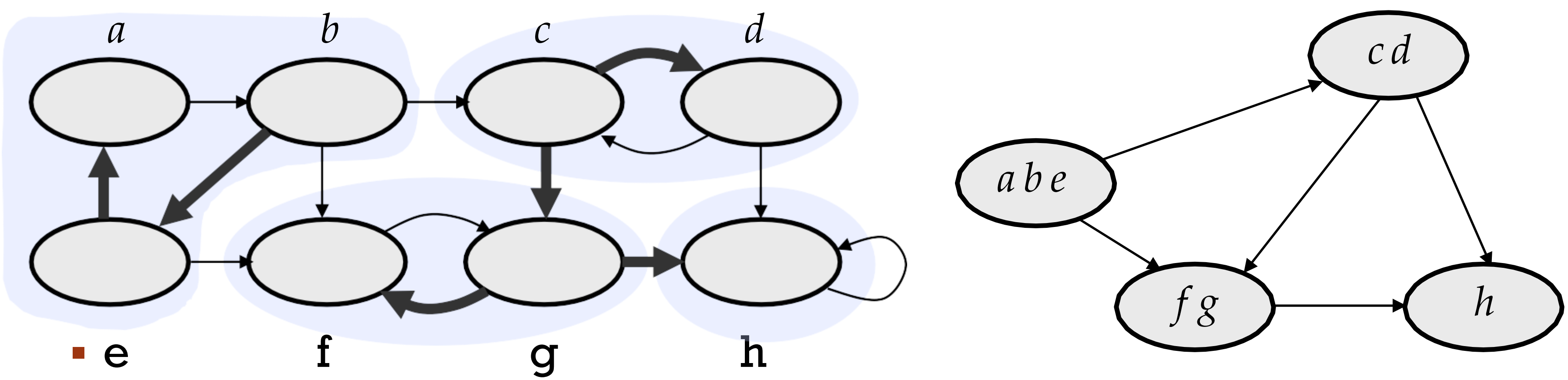
b	e	a	c	d	g	h	f
16	15	14	10	9	7	6	4



DFS on G^T:
- start at b: visit a, e
- start at c: visit d
- start at g: visit f
- start at h

Strongly connected components: C_1 = {a, b, e}, C_2 = {c, d}, C_3 = {f, g}, C_4 = {h}

COMPONENT GRAPH



- The **component graph** $G^{SCC} = (V^{SCC}, E^{SCC})$:
  - $V^{SCC} = \{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_k\}$, where v_i corresponds to each
  - strongly connected component C_i
  - There is an edge $(v_i, v_j) \in E^{SCC}$ if G contains a directed edge (x, y) for some $x \in C_i$ and $y \in C_j$
- The component graph is a DAG