## 1059. All Paths from Source Lead to Destination Premium

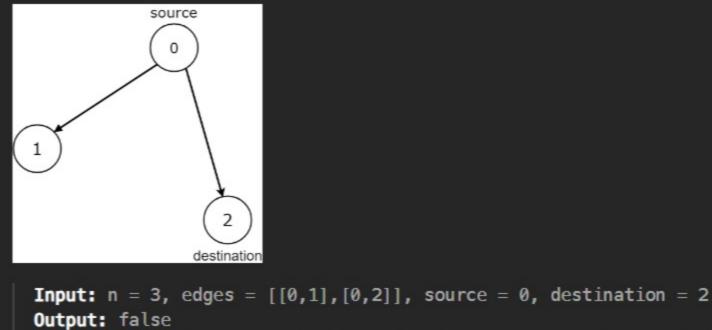
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Given the edges of a directed graph where edges  $[i] = [a_i, b_i]$  indicates there is an edge between nodes  $a_i$  and bi, and two nodes source and destination of this graph, determine whether or not all paths starting from source eventually, end at destination, that is:

- At least one path exists from the source node to the destination node
- If a path exists from the source node to a node with no outgoing edges, then that node is equal to destination.
- The number of possible paths from source to destination is a finite number.

Return true if and only if all roads from source lead to destination.

# Example 1:

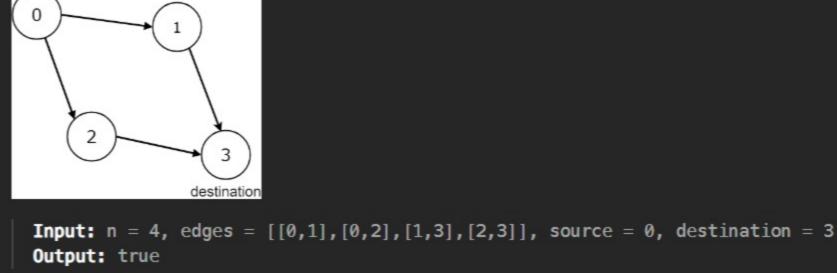


Explanation: It is possible to reach and get stuck on both node 1 and node 2. Example 2:



Explanation: We have two possibilities: to end at node 3, or to loop over node 1 and node 2 indefinitely. Example 3:

### source



## • 1 <= n <= 10<sup>4</sup> 0 <= edges.length <= 10<sup>4</sup>

Constraints:

- edges.length == 2
- 0 <= source <= n 1

•  $0 \ll a_i$ ,  $b_i \ll n - 1$ 

The given graph may have self-loops and parallel edges.

0 - 6 months

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Hint 1

Hint 2

Discussion (17)

0 <= destination <= n - 1</li>

Yes No

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5

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What if we can reach to a cycle from the source node?

Then the answer will be false, because we eventually get trapped in the cycle forever.

Hint 3

What if the we can't reach to a cycle from the source node? Then we need to ensure that from all visited nodes from source the unique node with indegree = 0 is the destination node.

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