

<https://course.acciojob.com/idle?question=36827380-5496-4eb7-a316-d683ea4b3e7e>

● MEDIUM

● Max Score: 40 Points

Unreachable Pairs of Nodes in an Undirected Graph

You are given an undirected graph consisting of n nodes numbered from 0 to $n-1$. You are also given a 2D matrix `edges` where `edges[i] = [ai, bi]` denotes that there exists an undirected edge connecting nodes `ai` and `bi`.

Your task is to return the number of pairs of different nodes that are unreachable from each other.

Input Format

In example input, the first line contains two integers n and k representing the number of nodes and size of matrix `edges`.

The next n lines contain two space-separated integers denoting the undirected edges of the graph.

Output Format

Each test case returns the number of pairs of different nodes that are unreachable from each other.

Example 1

Input

```
3 3
0 1
1 2
```

0 2

Output

0

Explanation

The given graph is a complete graph of size 3. We can reach any node from any node. Therefore answer is 0.

Example 2

Input

7 5
0 2
0 5
2 4
1 6
5 4

Output

14

Explanation

There are 14 pairs of nodes that are unreachable from each other:
[0,1], [0,3], [0,6], [1,2], [1,3], [1,4], [1,5], [2,3], [2,6], [3,4], [3,5], [3,6], [4,6], [5,6].
Therefore, the answer is 14.

Constraints

$1 \leq n \leq 10^5$

$1 \leq k \leq 2 \cdot 10^5$

$0 \leq \text{edges}[i][j] < n$

Topic Tags

- **Graphs**
- **BFS**
- **DFS**

My code

```
// n java
import java.util.*;

class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int n,k;
        Scanner sc =new Scanner(System.in);
        n = sc.nextInt();
        k = sc.nextInt();
        int[][] arr = new int [k][2];
        for(int i=0;i<k;i++){
            arr[i][0]=sc.nextInt();
            arr[i][1]=sc.nextInt();
        }
        System.out.println(new Solution().countPairs(n,arr));
    }
}

// class Solution {
```

```

//    public long countPairs(int n, int[][] edges) {
//        //Write code here
//    }
// }
class Solution {

    public void dfs(ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> graph, int x,
boolean[] vis) {
        if(vis[x] == true) return;

        vis[x] = true;

        System.out.println("Entered at " + x);

        for(int i = 0; i < graph.get(x).size(); i++) {
            dfs(graph, graph.get(x).get(i), vis);
        }

        System.out.println("Exit from " + x);
    }

    public long bfs(ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> graph, int x,
boolean[] vis) {
        LinkedList<Integer> q = new LinkedList<Integer>();

        q.add(x);
        vis[x] = true;

        long ans = 0;

```

```

while(q.size() > 0) {
    int f = q.poll();
    // System.out.print(f + " ");
    ans++;

    for(int i = 0; i < graph.get(f).size(); i++) {
        int y = graph.get(f).get(i);

        if(vis[y] == false) {
            q.add(y);
            vis[y] = true;
        }
    }
}

return ans;
}

```

```

public long countPairs(int n, int[][] edges) {
    //Write code here
}

```

```

    ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> graph = new
    ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>>();

```

```

    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        graph.add(new ArrayList<Integer>());
    }

```

```
for(int i = 0; i < edges.length; i++) {  
    int x = edges[i][0], y = edges[i][1];  
    graph.get(x).add(y);  
    graph.get(y).add(x);  
}
```

```
boolean[] vis = new boolean[n];
```

```
ArrayList<Long> comps = new ArrayList<Long>();
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    if(vis[i] == false) {  
        long c = bfs(graph, i, vis);  
        comps.add(c);  
    }  
}
```

```
long ans = 0;
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < comps.size(); i++) {  
    for(int j = i+1; j < comps.size(); j++) {  
        ans += (comps.get(i) * comps.get(j));  
    }  
}
```

```
return ans;
```

```
    }  
}
```