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LightOj 1291 (Real Life Traffic)

```
2020-05-11 :: ~5 min read
#lightoj #cp #problem solving #articulation #graph theory
```

Idea ∐

Articulation Bridge

- ▶ Find the articulation bridges in the graph.
- ▶ If you remove the bridges, you will get several connected components.
- ▶ Think carefully, there are 2 types of components.
- ➤ The 1st one is the connected component which had more than one bridge, if you cut one bridge, it still can connect with other components through other bridge.
- ➤ The 2nd one is the component which had only one bridge, if you cut the bridge, it cannot connect with other components.
- ➤ You may think that the answer is the number of 2nd type bridge, as they need another one path to connect with other components.
- ▶ Think carefully, you may still minimize the number of edges required.
- ▶ If you connect one 2nd type component to another 2nd type component, then it requires one edge rather than two edges.

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define LL long long
#define PII pair<int,int>
#define PLL pair<LL,LL>
#define MP make_pair
#define F first
#define S second
#define INF INT_MAX
#define ALL(x) (x).begin(), (x).end()
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
template<class TIn>
using indexed_set = tree<</pre>
                    TIn, null_type, less<TIn>,
                    rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
inline void optimizeIO()
    ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(NULL);
```

```
const int nmax = 1e4+/;
const LL LINF = 1e17;
string to_str(LL x)
    stringstream ss;
vector<int>adj[nmax];
set<int>newGraph[nmax];
vector<bool>visited;
vector<int>SCCMap;
vector<int> discov; /** Discovery time in DFS **/
\textbf{vector} \small{<} \textbf{int>} \textbf{low;} \ / \small{**} \ \texttt{min(all discovery time of subtree of a vertex u including the billion)} \\
vector<PII> articulationBridge;
int timer;
int scc = 0;
void initialize()
    timer = 0;
    visited.assign(nmax,false);
    SCCMap.assign(nmax,-1);
    discov.assign(nmax,-1);
    low.assign(nmax,-1);
    articulationBridge.clear();
    for(int i=0; i<nmax; i++)</pre>
         adj[i].clear() , newGraph[i].clear();
void dfs(int v,int p)
    visited[v] = true;
    discov[v] = low[v] = timer++;
    int child = 0;
    for(int next:adj[v])
         child++;
         if(next==p)
         if(visited[next])
             low[v] = min(low[v],discov[next]);
             dfs(next,v);
             low[v] = min(low[v],low[next]);
             if(discov[v]<low[next])</pre>
                 articulationBridge.push_back({v,next});
                 newGraph[v].erase(next);
                 newGraph[next].erase(v);
void scc_dfs(int u)
    visited[u] = true;
    SCCMap[u] = scc;
    for(int next:newGraph[u])
         if(!visited[next])
             scc_dfs(next);
```

```
int main()
   optimizeIO();
    cin>>tc;
    for(int q=1;q<=tc;q++)</pre>
        initialize();
        int n,m;
        for(int i=1; i<=m; i++)</pre>
            int a,b;
            cin>>a>>b;
            adj[a].push_back(b);
adj[b].push_back(a);
            newGraph[a].insert(b);
            newGraph[b].insert(a);
            if(!visited[i])
                dfs(i,-1);
        visited.assign(nmax,false);
        for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
            if(!visited[i])
        for(auto bridge:articulationBridge)
            numBridgesConToComp[SCCMap[bridge.F]]++;
            numBridgesConToComp[SCCMap[bridge.S]]++;
        int cc = 0;
        for(int i=0;i<scc;i++)</pre>
             if(numBridgesConToComp[i]==1)
        int ans = (cc+1)/2;
        cout<<"Case "<<q<<": ";
        cout<<ans<<endl;</pre>
```

