# 一、 程式摘要

### 1. 邏輯/原理

「一個 directed 的 graph 為 G, u 及 v 為其 vertex,對於所有 u→v 存在至多一條 simple path,則 代表存在 Singly Connected。如何決定 G 是否為 Singly Connected」,我們以下列方式實作。

## ✓ 判斷是否存在 forward edge 或 cross edge

因為 Singly Connected 表所有  $u \rightarrow v$  至多只能有一條 simple path,因此只要 vertex 間不存在 forward edge(所有指向 descendant 但不是 tree edge 的 edge)及 cross edge(兩個 vertex 不 在同一 Depth-First tree 上或在同一 Depth-First tree 但沒有 ancestor descendant 的關係),G 就會是 Singly Connected。我們以一張 color table 來決定每個 vertex 被訪問的狀態(白色表 尚未發現;灰色表已發現;黑色表結束),再以一張 adjacency table 記錄 edge 的 relation,接著針對 G 的每一個 vertex 跑 DFS(Depth-First Search),若以 v 為起始點往下走訪並發現走訪過的 u 又再度被拜訪(color 為黑),則代表 v 與 u 間有其他 path 存在,連結兩 vertex 的 edge 可能是 forward edge 或是 cross edge,我們即可判斷 G 為非 Singly Connected,反之則是。

## 2. 語言

以C語言實作。

# 二、 程式內容說明

#### 1. 程式註解

```
#include <string.h>

// 定義常数
#define MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER 1000
#define OUPTPUT_CHAR_SIZE 3
#define WHITE 0
#define GRAY 1
#define BLACK 2
#define TRUE 1
#define FALSE 0

const char YES[] = "YES";
const char NO[] = "NO";
```

```
struct vertices {
    int color[MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER];
    int adjacency[MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER][MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER];
struct sc_result {
    int number;
    char is_sc[OUPTPUT_CHAR_SIZE];
struct vertices vs;
char is_sc[OUPTPUT_CHAR_SIZE];
void clear_vertices(int i) {
    vs.color[i] = \overline{WHITE};
void clear_edges(int size) {
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
         for (int j = 0; j < size; j++) {
              vs.adjacency[i][j] = FALSE;
void add_edge(int from, int to) {
    if (vs.adjacency[from][to] == TRUE) {
         strcpy(is_sc, NO);
     } else {
         vs.adjacency[from][to] = TRUE;
```

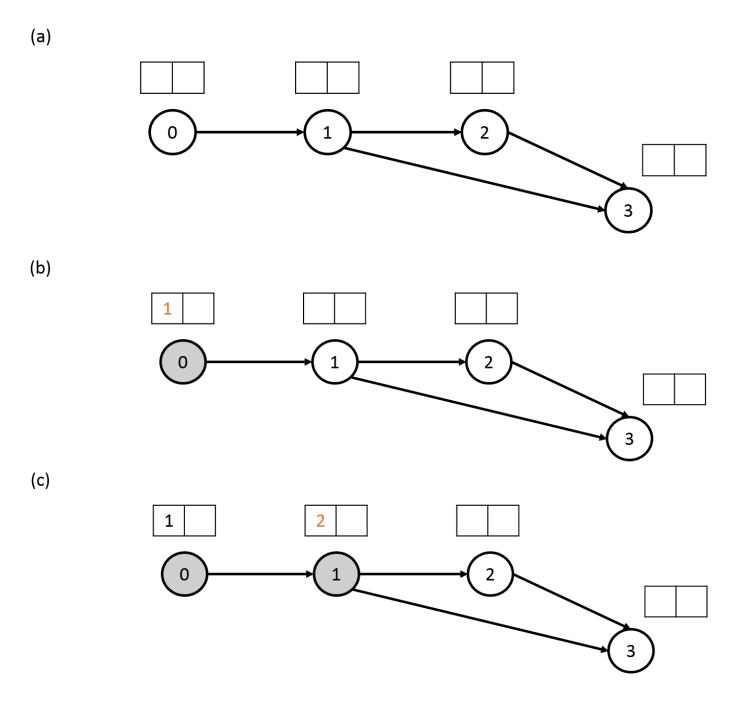
```
void dfs_visit(int size, int vertex) {
     vs.color[vertex] = GRAY;
     for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
          if (vs.adjacency[vertex][i] == TRUE) {
               if (vs.color[i] == WHITE) {
                    dfs_visit(size, i);
               } else if (vs.color[i] == BLACK) {
                    strcpy(is_sc, NO);
     vs.color[vertex] = BLACK;
void dfs(int size) {
   for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
          if (strcmp(is\_sc, NO) == 0) {
          if (vs.color[i] == WHITE) {
               dfs_visit(size, i);
          for (int j = 0; j < size; j++) {
               clear_vertices(j);
int main() {
     int input_num;
    scanf("%i", &input_num);
     struct sc_result result[input_num];
```

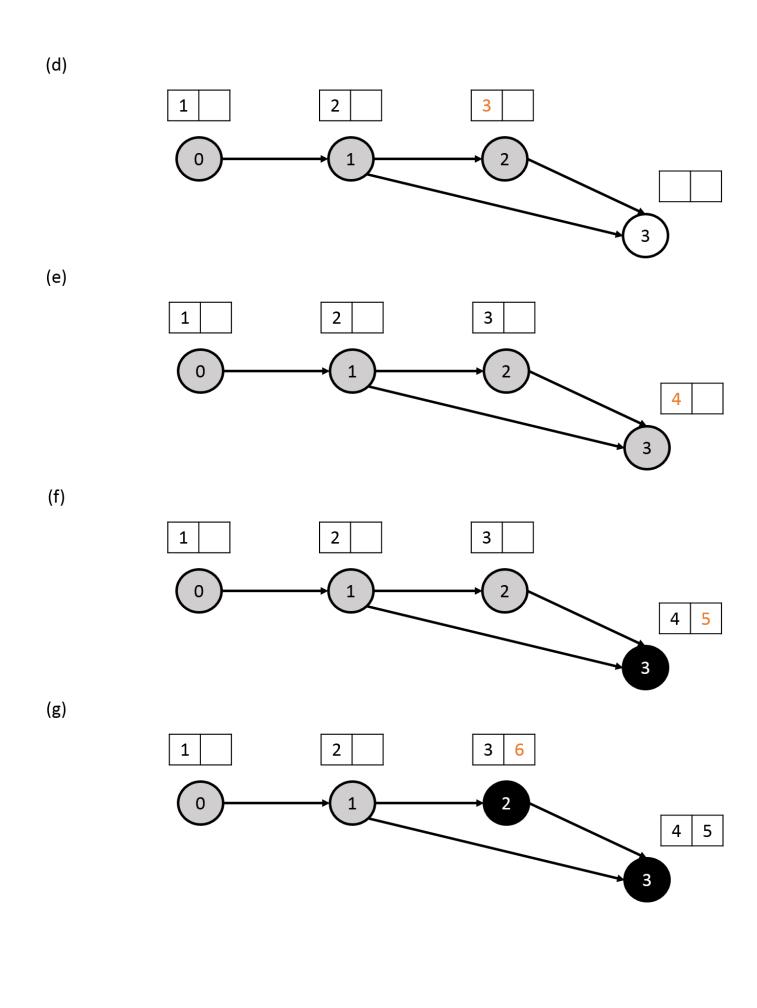
```
for (int i = 0; i < input_num; i++) {
     strcpy(is_sc, YES);
     int vertex num;
     scanf("%i", &vertex_num);
     int edge_num;
     scanf("%i", &edge_num);
     for (int j = 0; j < edge_num; j++) {
          int from;
          int to;
         scanf("%d %d", &from, &to);
         add_edge(from, to);
     dfs(vertex_num);
     result[i].number = i + 1;
     strcpy(result[i].is_sc, is_sc);
    clear_edges(vertex_num);
for (int i = 0; i < input_num; i++) {
    printf("%d %s\n", result[i].number, result[i].is_sc);
```

#### 2. 圖解

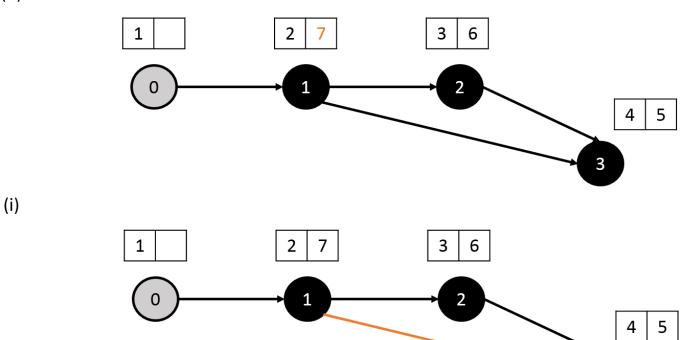
## ✓ 找 forward edge

```
以 vertices = \{0, 1, 2, 3\} 及 adjacency = \{\{0, 1\}, \{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 3\}\} 為例,以 DFS
```





(h)

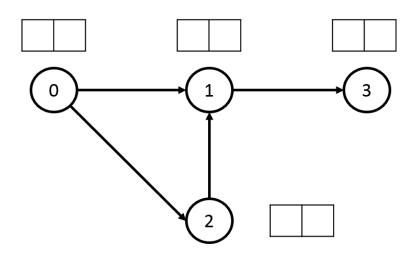


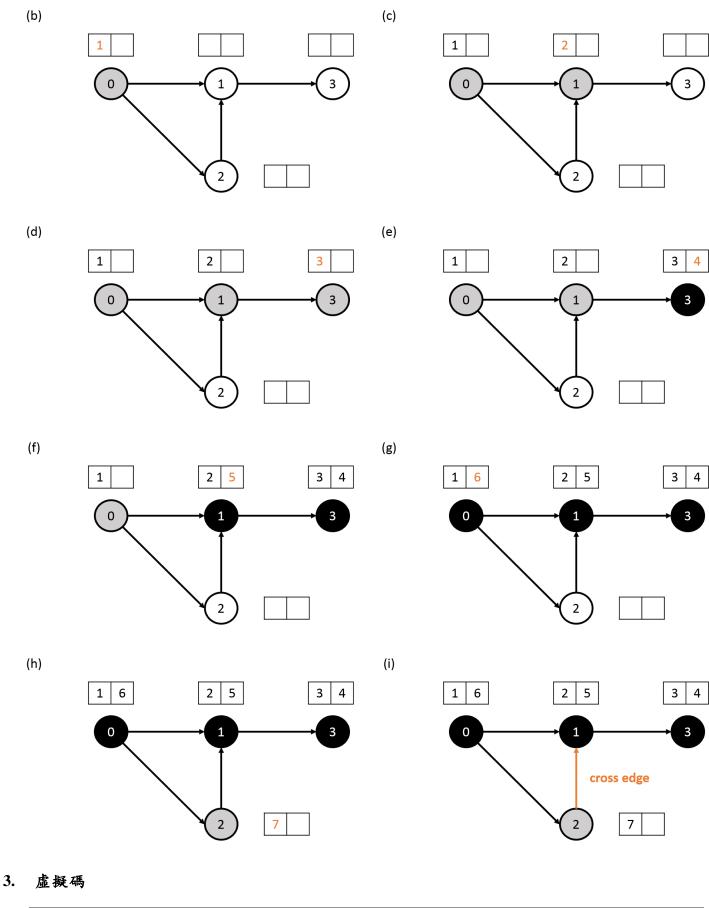
# ✓ 找 cross edge

以 vertices =  $\{0,1,2,3\}$  及 adjacency =  $\{\{0,1\}$ ,  $\{0,2\}$ ,  $\{1,3\}$ ,  $\{2,1\}\}$  為例,以 DFS 走訪找出 cross edge,並判斷為非 Singly Connected。

forward edge

(a)





DFS\_VISIT(u) u.color = GRAY

```
for each vertex v adjacent to u
         if (v.color == WHITE)
             DFS_VISIT(v);
         else if (v.color == BLACK)
             is_sc = "NO"
    u.color = BLACK
DFS()
   is_sc = "YES"
   for each vertex u in vertices
         if is_sc == "NO"
         if (u.color == WHITE)
             DFS_VISIT(u)
```