

NAME

`gc` – count graph components

SYNOPSIS

`gc [-necCaDUrsv?] [files]`

DESCRIPTION

gc is a graph analogue to **wc** in that it prints to standard output the number of nodes, edges, connected components or clusters contained in the input files. It also prints a total count for all graphs if more than one graph is given.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

- n** Count nodes.
- e** Count edges.
- c** Count connected components.
- C** Count clusters. By definition, a cluster is a graph or subgraph whose name begins with "cluster".
- a** Count all. Equivalent to **-encC**
- r** Recursively analyze subgraphs.
- s** Print no output. Only exit value is important.
- D** Only analyze directed graphs.
- U** Only analyze undirected graphs.
- v** Verbose output.
- ?** Print usage information.

By default, *gc* returns the number of nodes and edges.

OPERANDS

The following operand is supported:

- files* Names of files containing 1 or more graphs in dot format. If no *files* operand is specified, the standard input will be used.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

- 0** Successful completion.
- 1** The **-U** or **-E** option was used, and a graph of the wrong type was encountered.

AUTHOR

Emden R. Gansner <erg@research.att.com>

SEE ALSO

`wc(1)`, `acyclic(1)`, `gvpr(1)`, `gvcolor(1)`, `ccomps(1)`, `sccmap(1)`, `tred(1)`, `libgraph(3)`