## The Complexity Landscape of Fixed-Parameter Directed Steiner Network Problems

## Dániel Marx

Institute for Computer Science and Control, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA SZTAKI), Budapest, Hungary dmarx@cs.bme.hu

## — Abstract

Given a directed graph G and a list  $(s_1,t_1),\ldots,(s_k,t_k)$  of terminal pairs, the DIRECTED STEINER NETWORK problem asks for a minimum-cost subgraph of G that contains a directed  $s_i \to t_i$  path for every  $1 \le i \le k$ . Feldman and Ruhl presented an  $n^{O(k)}$  time algorithm for the problem, which shows that it is polynomial-time solvable for every fixed number k of demands. There are special cases of the problem that can be solved much more efficiently: for example, the special case DIRECTED STEINER Tree (when we ask for paths from a root r to terminals  $t_1,\ldots,t_k$ ) is known to be fixed-parameter tractable parameterized by the number of terminals, that is, algorithms with running time of the form  $f(k) \cdot n^{O(1)}$  exist for the problem. On the other hand, the special case Strongly Connected Steiner Subgraph (when we ask for a path from every  $t_i$  to every other  $t_j$ ) is known to be W[1]-hard parameterized by the number of terminals, hence it is unlikely to be fixed-parameter tractable. In the talk, we survey results on parameterized algorithms for special cases of Directed Steiner Network, including a recent complete classification result (joint work with Andreas Feldmann) that systematically explores the complexity landscape of directed Steiner problems to fully understand which special cases are FPT or W[1]-hard.

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