

Assignment 1

TITLE: Implement DFS and BFS Algorithm. Use an Undirected Graph and develop a Recursive Algorithm for searching all the vertices of the graph or tree data structure.

AIM: Aim of this practical is to develop DFS and BFS algorithm programs in programming language.

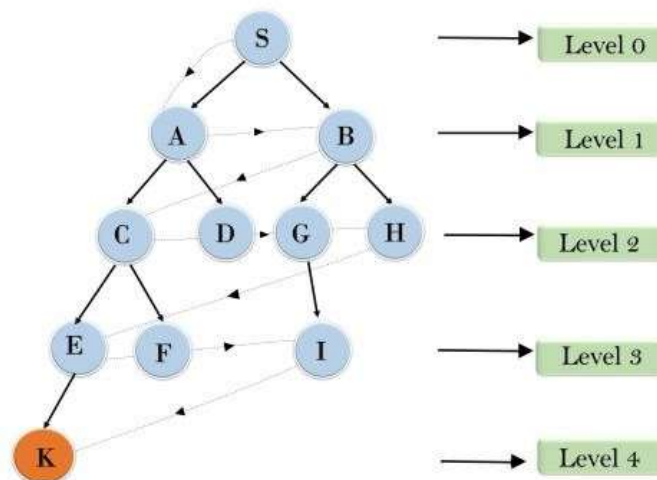
OBJECTIVES: Based on above main aim following are the objectives

1. To study BFS
2. To study DFS
3. To apply algorithmic logic in implementation of program.

1. Breadth-first Search:

- Breadth-first search is the most common search strategy for traversing a tree or graph. This algorithm searches breadthwise in a tree or graph, so it is called breadth-first search.
- BFS algorithm starts searching from the root node of the tree and expands all successor nodes at the current level before moving to nodes of the next level.
- The breadth-first search algorithm is an example of a general-graph search algorithm.
- Breadth-first search is implemented using FIFO queue data structure.

Breadth First Search



In the above tree structure, we have shown the traversing of the tree using BFS algorithm from the root node S to goal node K. BFS search algorithm traverse in layers, so it will follow the path which is shown by the dotted arrow, and the traversed path will be:

S----> A---->B---->C--->D---->G--->H--->E---->F---->I >K

- **Time Complexity:** Time Complexity of BFS algorithm can be obtained by the number of nodes traversed in BFS until the shallowest Node. Where the d = depth of shallowest solution and b is a node at every state.
- **$T(b) = 1+b^2+b^3+. + b^d = O(b^d)$**
- **Space Complexity:** Space complexity of BFS algorithm is given by the Memory size of frontier which is $O(b^d)$.
- **Completeness:** BFS is complete, which means if the shallowest goal node is at some finite depth, then BFS will find a solution.
- **Optimality:** BFS is optimal if path cost is a non-decreasing function of the depth of the node.

Algorithm:

1. Pick any node, visit the adjacent unvisited vertex, mark it as visited, display it, and insert it in a queue.
2. If there are no remaining adjacent vertices left, remove the first vertex from the queue.
3. Repeat step 1 and step 2 until the queue is empty or the desired node is found.

Program:

```
graph = {  
    'A' : ['B','C'],  
    'B' : ['D', 'E'],  
    'C' : ['F'],  
    'D' : [],  
    'E' : ['F'],  
    'F' : []  
}  
  
visited = [] # List to keep track of visited nodes.  
queue = []   #Initialize a queue  
  
def bfs(visited, graph, node):  
    visited.append(node)  
    queue.append(node)
```

```
visited.append(neighbour)
queue.append(neighbour)
```

```
# Driver Code
```

```
print("Following is the Path using Breadth-First Search")
bfs(visited, graph, 'A')
```

Output:

Following is the Path using Breadth-First Search

A B C D E F

Conclusion: Thus we have studied BFS & DFS algorithm in detail and implemented using recursive function.