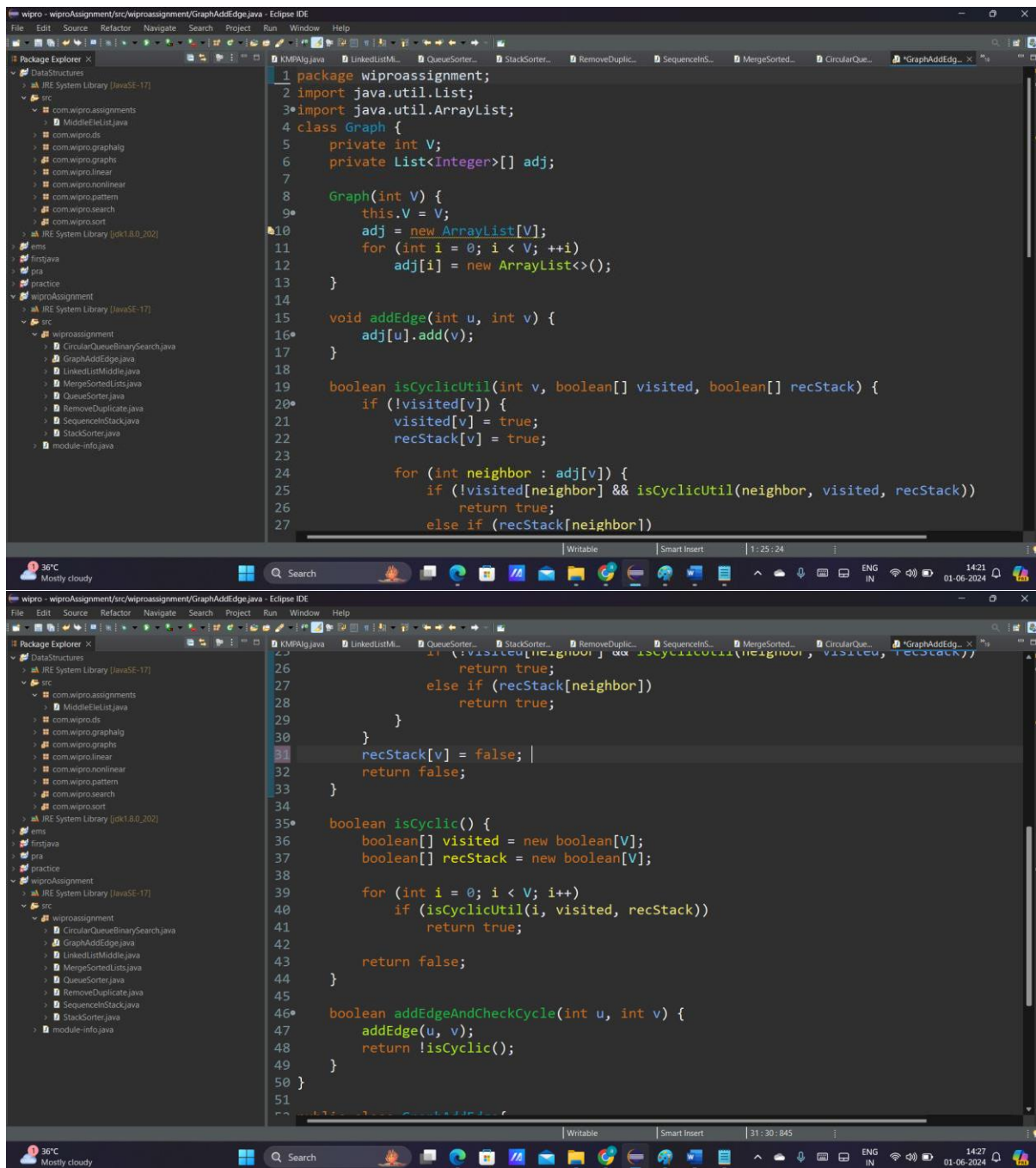


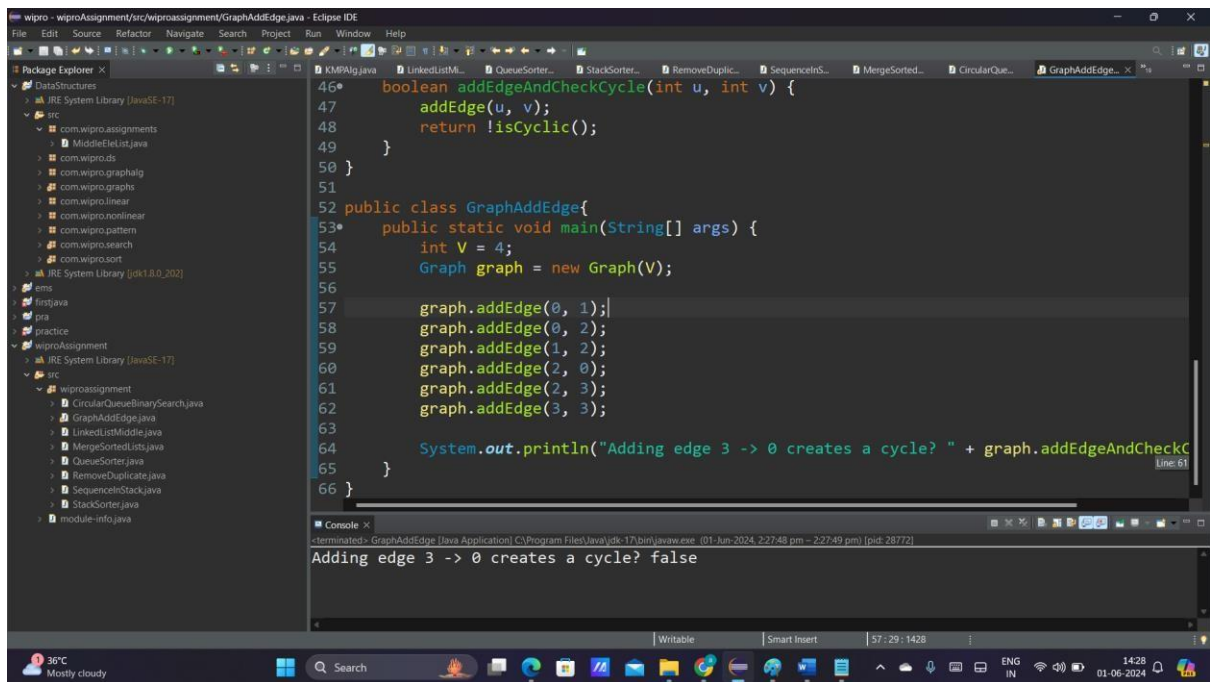
#### Task 4: Graph Edge Addition Validation

Given a directed graph, write a function that adds an edge between two nodes and then checks if the graph still has no cycles. If a cycle is created, the edge should not be added.



The image displays two screenshots of an Eclipse IDE window showing the implementation of a Graph class in Java. The top screenshot shows the initial class structure, and the bottom screenshot shows the completed implementation with cycle detection.

```
1 package wiproassignment;
2 import java.util.List;
3 import java.util.ArrayList;
4 class Graph {
5     private int V;
6     private List<Integer>[] adj;
7
8     Graph(int V) {
9         this.V = V;
10        adj = new ArrayList[V];
11        for (int i = 0; i < V; ++i)
12            adj[i] = new ArrayList<>();
13    }
14
15    void addEdge(int u, int v) {
16        adj[u].add(v);
17    }
18
19    boolean isCyclicUtil(int v, boolean[] visited, boolean[] recStack) {
20        if (!visited[v]) {
21            visited[v] = true;
22            recStack[v] = true;
23
24            for (int neighbor : adj[v]) {
25                if (!visited[neighbor] && isCyclicUtil(neighbor, visited, recStack))
26                    return true;
27                else if (recStack[neighbor])
28                    return true;
29            }
30        }
31        recStack[v] = false;
32        return false;
33    }
34
35    boolean isCyclic() {
36        boolean[] visited = new boolean[V];
37        boolean[] recStack = new boolean[V];
38
39        for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
40            if (isCyclicUtil(i, visited, recStack))
41                return true;
42
43        return false;
44    }
45
46    boolean addEdgeAndCheckCycle(int u, int v) {
47        addEdge(u, v);
48        return !isCyclic();
49    }
50 }
51
```



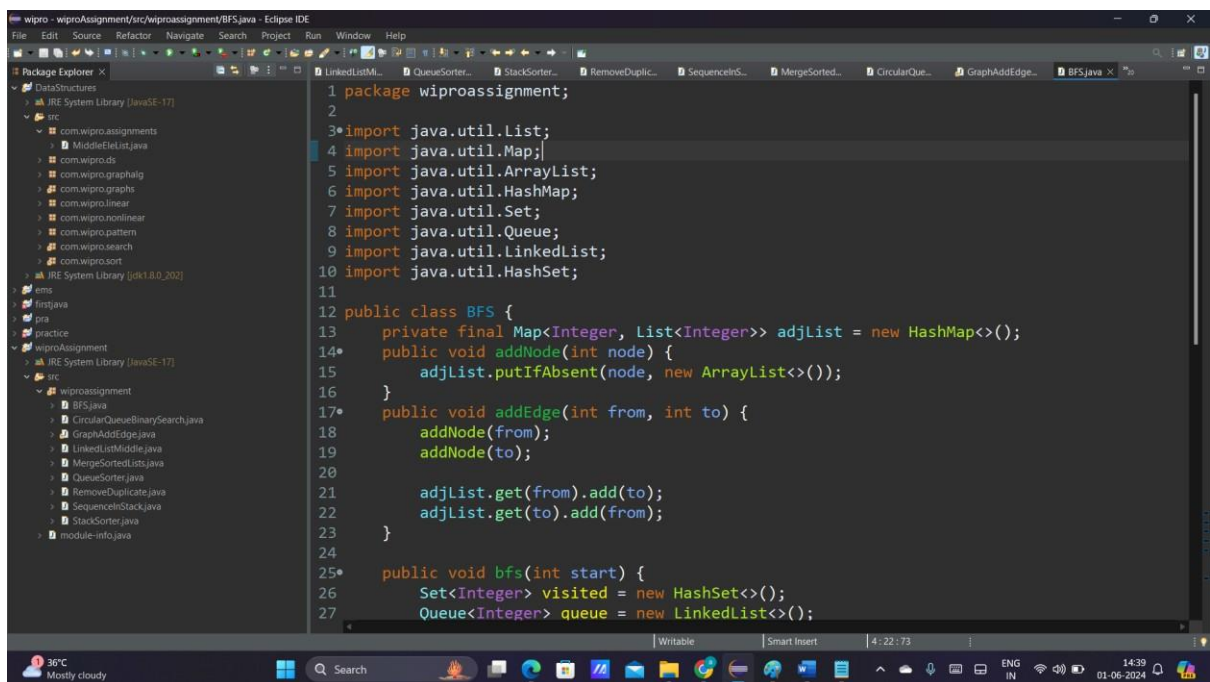
The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the file `GraphAddEdge.java` open. The code defines a `Graph` class and a `GraphAddEdge` class. The `addEdgeAndCheckCycle` method checks if adding an edge creates a cycle. The `main` method creates a graph with 4 nodes and adds edges (0,1), (0,2), (1,2), (2,0), (2,3), and (3,3). The console output shows: `Adding edge 3 -> 0 creates a cycle? false`.

```
46* boolean addEdgeAndCheckCycle(int u, int v) {
47     addEdge(u, v);
48     return !isCyclic();
49 }
50 }
51
52 public class GraphAddEdge{
53*   public static void main(String[] args) {
54       int V = 4;
55       Graph graph = new Graph(V);
56
57       graph.addEdge(0, 1);
58       graph.addEdge(0, 2);
59       graph.addEdge(1, 2);
60       graph.addEdge(2, 0);
61       graph.addEdge(2, 3);
62       graph.addEdge(3, 3);
63
64       System.out.println("Adding edge 3 -> 0 creates a cycle? " + graph.addEdgeAndCheckC
65   }
66 }
```

Console output: `Adding edge 3 -> 0 creates a cycle? false`

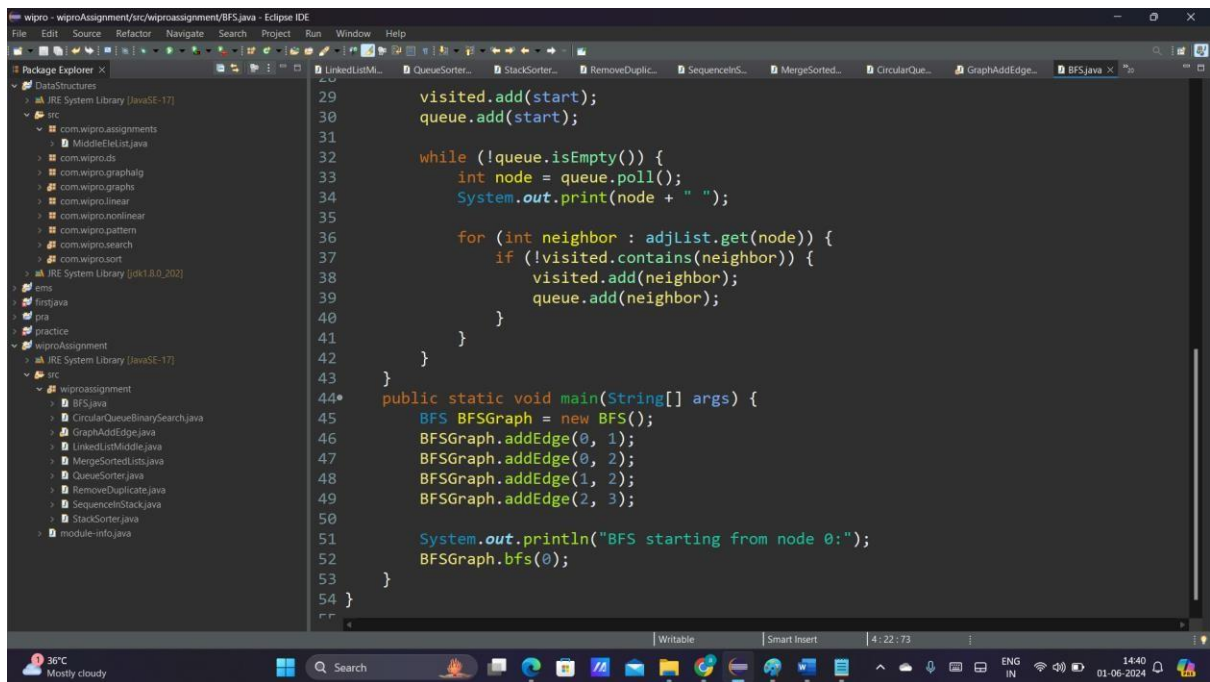
## Task 5: Breadth-First Search (BFS) Implementation

For a given undirected graph, implement BFS to traverse the graph starting from a given node and print each node in the order it is visited.

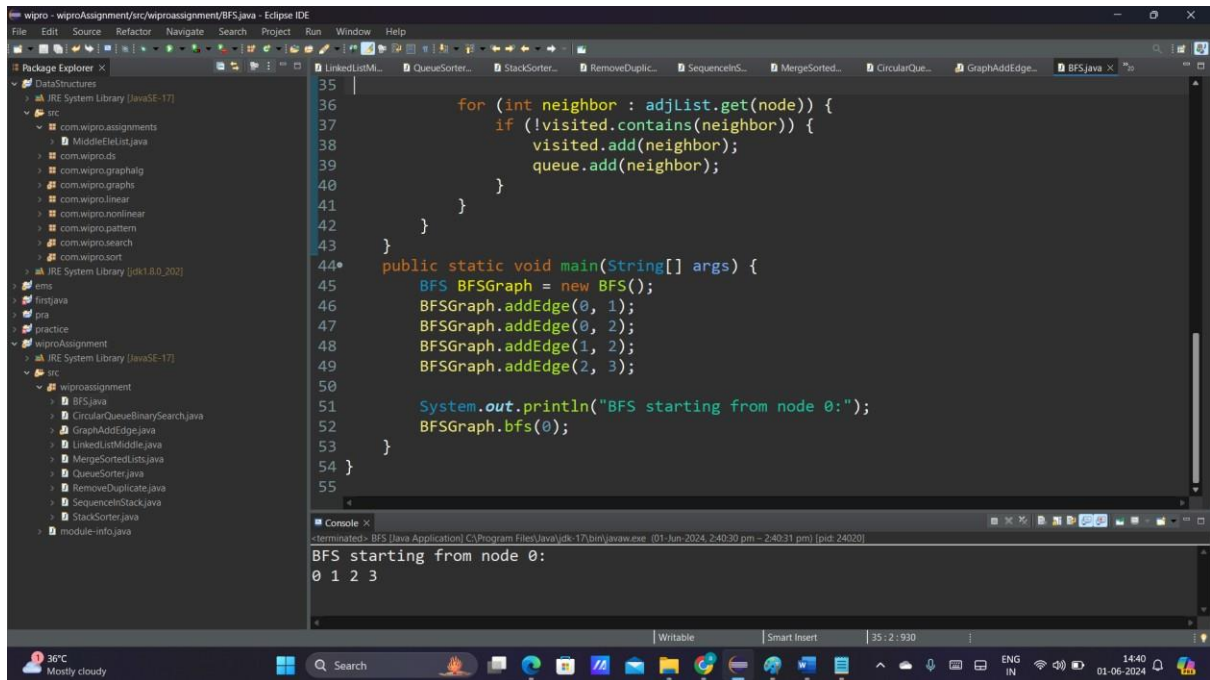


The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the file `BFS.java` open. The code implements a Breadth-First Search (BFS) algorithm. It uses a `HashMap` for the adjacency list, a `HashSet` for visited nodes, and a `LinkedList` for the queue.

```
1 package wiproassignment;
2
3*import java.util.List;
4 import java.util.Map;
5 import java.util.ArrayList;
6 import java.util.HashMap;
7 import java.util.Set;
8 import java.util.Queue;
9 import java.util.LinkedList;
10 import java.util.HashSet;
11
12 public class BFS {
13     private final Map<Integer, List<Integer>> adjList = new HashMap<>();
14*   public void addNode(int node) {
15       adjList.putIfAbsent(node, new ArrayList<>());
16   }
17*   public void addEdge(int from, int to) {
18       addNode(from);
19       addNode(to);
20
21       adjList.get(from).add(to);
22       adjList.get(to).add(from);
23   }
24
25*   public void bfs(int start) {
26       Set<Integer> visited = new HashSet<>();
27       Queue<Integer> queue = new LinkedList<>();
```



```
28  
29     visited.add(start);  
30     queue.add(start);  
31  
32     while (!queue.isEmpty()) {  
33         int node = queue.poll();  
34         System.out.print(node + " ");  
35  
36         for (int neighbor : adjList.get(node)) {  
37             if (!visited.contains(neighbor)) {  
38                 visited.add(neighbor);  
39                 queue.add(neighbor);  
40             }  
41         }  
42     }  
43 }  
44  
44* public static void main(String[] args) {  
45     BFS BFSGraph = new BFS();  
46     BFSGraph.addEdge(0, 1);  
47     BFSGraph.addEdge(0, 2);  
48     BFSGraph.addEdge(1, 2);  
49     BFSGraph.addEdge(2, 3);  
50  
51     System.out.println("BFS starting from node 0:");  
52     BFSGraph.bfs(0);  
53 }  
54 }  
55 }
```

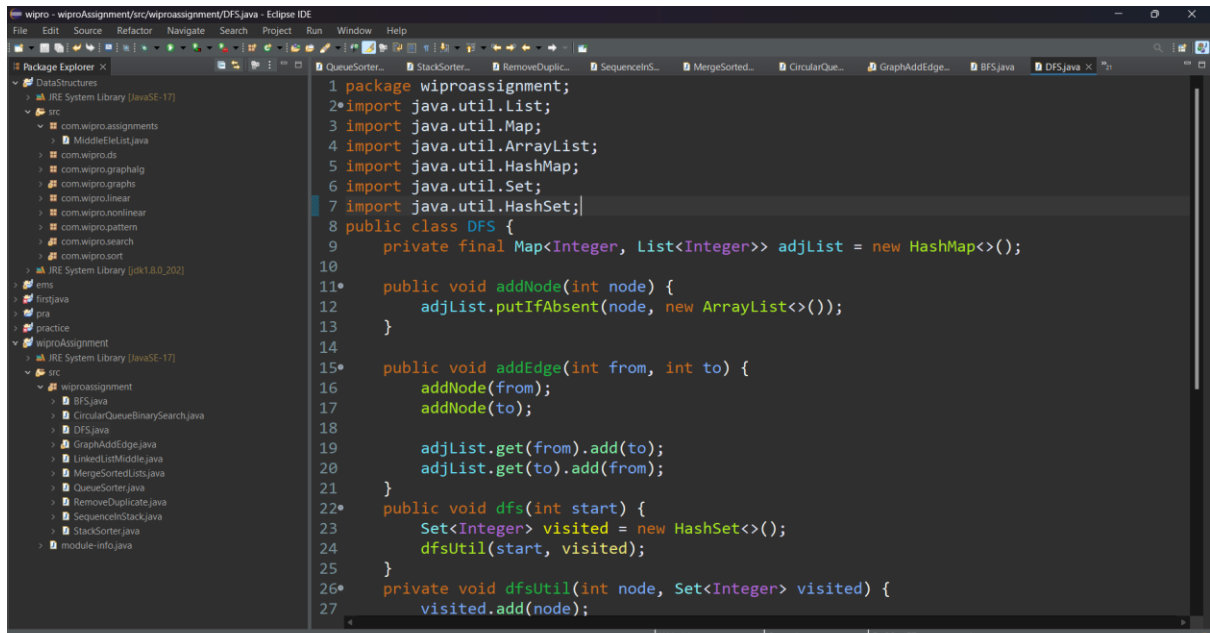


```
35  
36  
37     for (int neighbor : adjList.get(node)) {  
38         if (!visited.contains(neighbor)) {  
39             visited.add(neighbor);  
40             queue.add(neighbor);  
41         }  
42     }  
43 }  
44  
44* public static void main(String[] args) {  
45     BFS BFSGraph = new BFS();  
46     BFSGraph.addEdge(0, 1);  
47     BFSGraph.addEdge(0, 2);  
48     BFSGraph.addEdge(1, 2);  
49     BFSGraph.addEdge(2, 3);  
50  
51     System.out.println("BFS starting from node 0:");  
52     BFSGraph.bfs(0);  
53 }  
54 }  
55 }
```

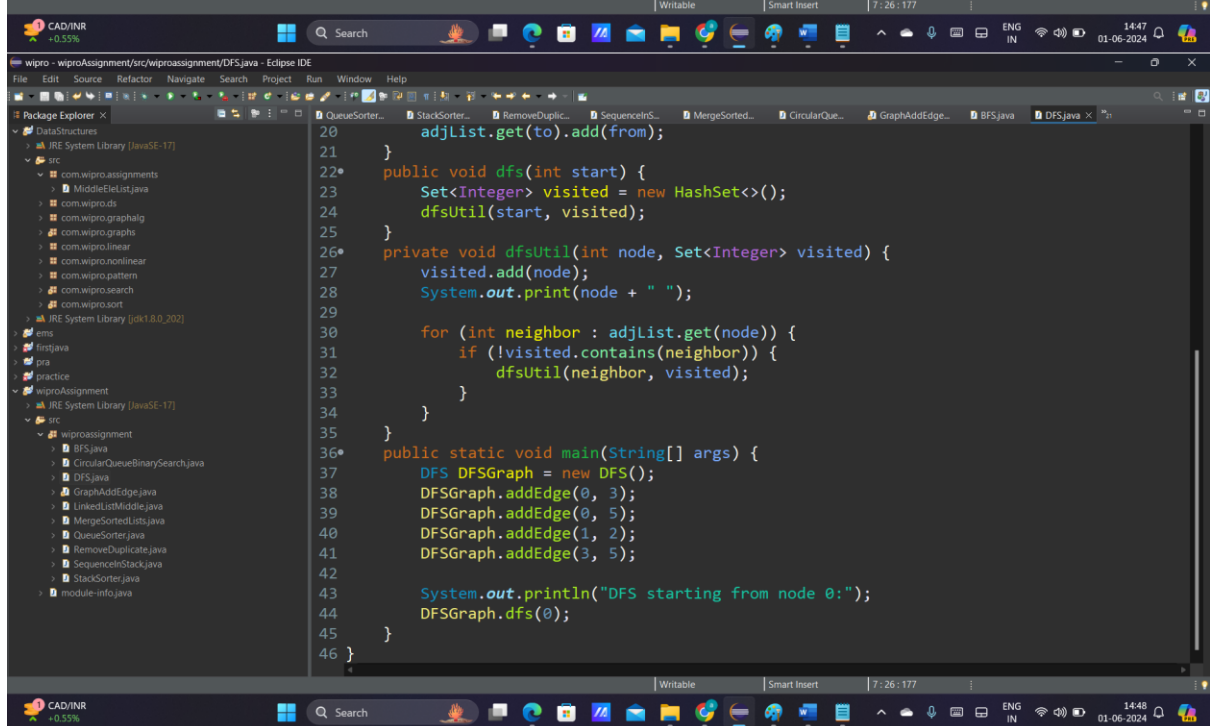
Console Output:  
<terminated> BFS [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin\java.exe (01-Jun-2024, 2:40:30 pm - 2:40:31 pm) [pid: 24020]  
BFS starting from node 0:  
0 1 2 3

## Task 6: Depth-First Search (DFS) Recursive

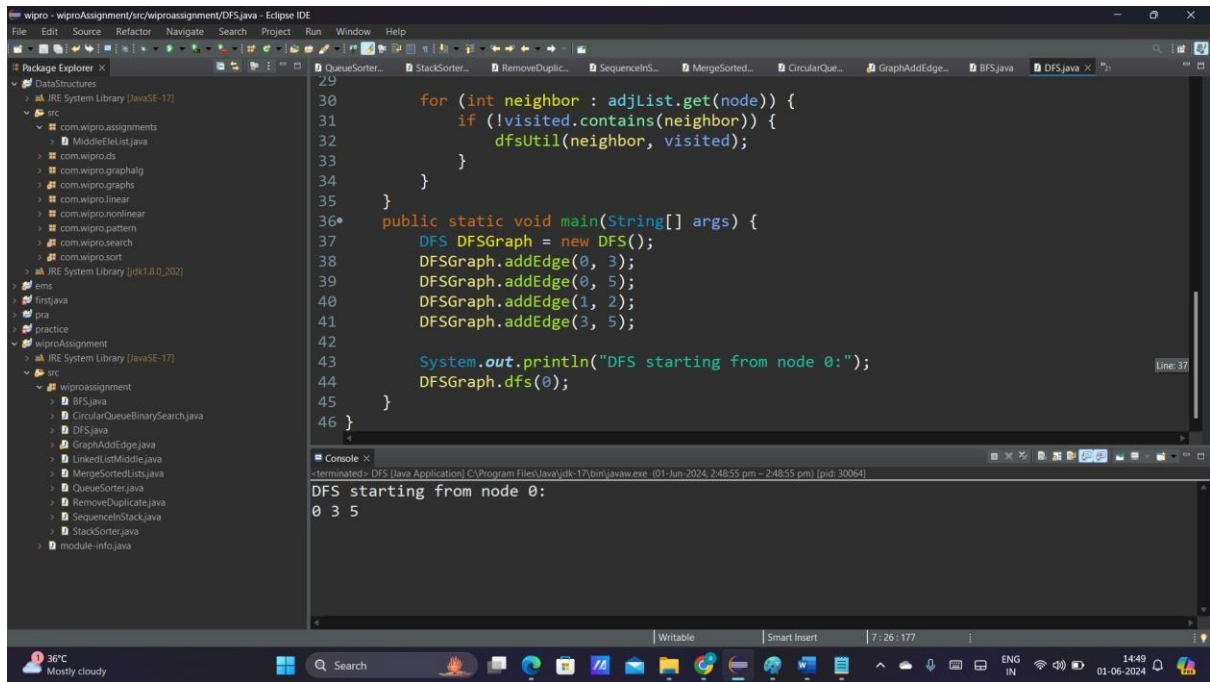
Write a recursive DFS function for a given undirected graph. The function should visit every node and print it out.



```
1 package wiproassignment;
2 import java.util.List;
3 import java.util.Map;
4 import java.util.ArrayList;
5 import java.util.HashMap;
6 import java.util.Set;
7 import java.util.HashSet;
8 public class DFS {
9     private final Map<Integer, List<Integer>> adjList = new HashMap<>();
10
11     public void addNode(int node) {
12         adjList.putIfAbsent(node, new ArrayList<>());
13     }
14
15     public void addEdge(int from, int to) {
16         addNode(from);
17         addNode(to);
18
19         adjList.get(from).add(to);
20         adjList.get(to).add(from);
21     }
22     public void dfs(int start) {
23         Set<Integer> visited = new HashSet<>();
24         dfsUtil(start, visited);
25     }
26     private void dfsUtil(int node, Set<Integer> visited) {
27         visited.add(node);
```



```
20         adjList.get(to).add(from);
21     }
22     public void dfs(int start) {
23         Set<Integer> visited = new HashSet<>();
24         dfsUtil(start, visited);
25     }
26     private void dfsUtil(int node, Set<Integer> visited) {
27         visited.add(node);
28         System.out.print(node + " ");
29
30         for (int neighbor : adjList.get(node)) {
31             if (!visited.contains(neighbor)) {
32                 dfsUtil(neighbor, visited);
33             }
34         }
35     }
36     public static void main(String[] args) {
37         DFS DFSGraph = new DFS();
38         DFSGraph.addEdge(0, 3);
39         DFSGraph.addEdge(0, 5);
40         DFSGraph.addEdge(1, 2);
41         DFSGraph.addEdge(3, 5);
42
43         System.out.println("DFS starting from node 0:");
44         DFSGraph.dfs(0);
45     }
46 }
```





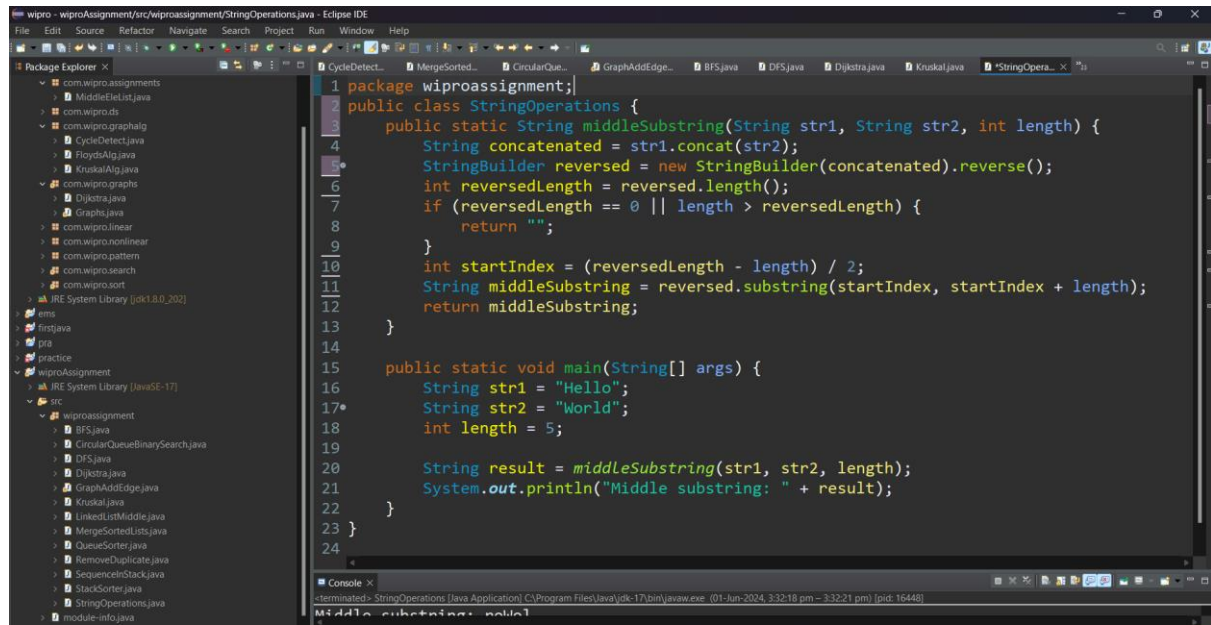






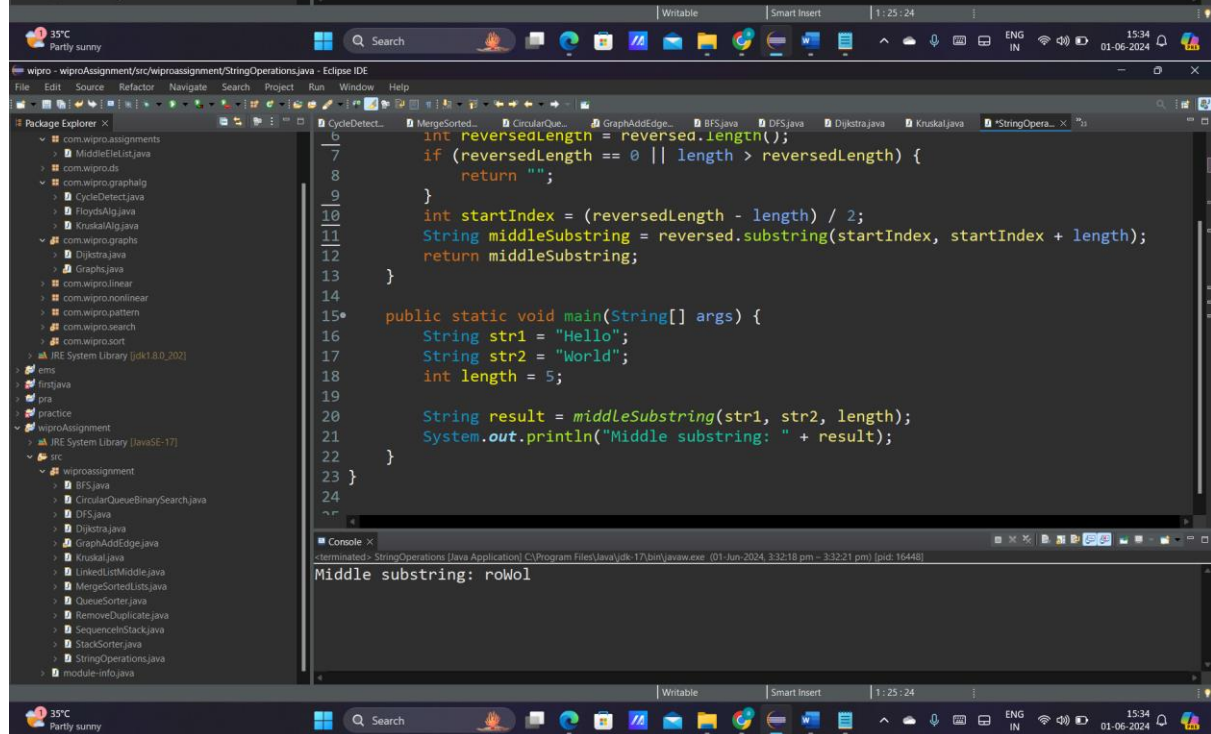






```
1 package wiproassignment;
2 public class StringOperations {
3     public static String middleSubstring(String str1, String str2, int length) {
4         String concatenated = str1.concat(str2);
5         StringBuilder reversed = new StringBuilder(concatenated).reverse();
6         int reversedLength = reversed.length();
7         if (reversedLength == 0 || length > reversedLength) {
8             return "";
9         }
10        int startIndex = (reversedLength - length) / 2;
11        String middleSubstring = reversed.substring(startIndex, startIndex + length);
12        return middleSubstring;
13    }
14
15    public static void main(String[] args) {
16        String str1 = "Hello";
17        String str2 = "World";
18        int length = 5;
19
20        String result = middleSubstring(str1, str2, length);
21        System.out.println("Middle substring: " + result);
22    }
23 }
24
```

Console: <terminated> StringOperations [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin\javaw.exe (01-Jun-2024, 3:32:18 pm - 3:32:21 pm) [pid: 16448]



```
6        int reversedLength = reversed.length();
7        if (reversedLength == 0 || length > reversedLength) {
8            return "";
9        }
10       int startIndex = (reversedLength - length) / 2;
11       String middleSubstring = reversed.substring(startIndex, startIndex + length);
12       return middleSubstring;
13   }
14
15   public static void main(String[] args) {
16       String str1 = "Hello";
17       String str2 = "World";
18       int length = 5;
19
20       String result = middleSubstring(str1, str2, length);
21       System.out.println("Middle substring: " + result);
22   }
23 }
24
```

Console: <terminated> StringOperations [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin\javaw.exe (01-Jun-2024, 3:32:18 pm - 3:32:21 pm) [pid: 16448]

Middle substring: roWo!







