# Lab -

# DIP: Design and Analysis of Algorithm

AIM: Write a program to solve the following Algorithm

- 1. Breadth First Search.
- 2. Depth First Search.

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#### Program 01 : Depth First Search(Without recursion)

```
DFS
#include <stdio.h>
void print_1d_integer_array(int integer_array[], int n) {
   for( int i=0;i<n;i++ ) {</pre>
      printf("%d ", integer array[i]);
  printf("\n");
void dfs(int start, int length, int graph[length][length], int
visited[length], int parent[length]) {
  int stack[(length*(length-1))/2]; // Considering mesh topology - Max
edge count is : (length*(length-1))/2
  int top = -1;
  top++;
  stack[top] = start;
  visited[start] = 1;
  printf("DFS Traversal order :\n");
  while ( top!=-1 ) {
      printf("Stack before exploring : ");
      print 1d integer array(stack, top);
       int current = stack[top];
       top--;
      printf("Current node : %d ", current+1);
       for( int i=0;i<length;i++ ) {</pre>
           if (graph[current][i] && !visited[i]) {
```

```
top++;
               stack[top] = i; // Add adjecent nodes to stack
               visited[i] = 1; // Node is now visited
               parent[i] = current; // As we reached from curent to this
      printf("\nStack after exploring node : ");
      print 1d integer array(stack, top);
      printf("\nis visited : ");
      print 1d integer array(visited, length);
  printf("\nDFS Spanning Tree :\n");
  for( int i=0;i<length;i++ ) {</pre>
      printf("(%d, %d)\n", parent[i]+1, i+1);
int main() {
  int n=9;
  int graph[9][9] = {
       \{1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
       \{0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1\},\
       \{1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
       \{0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0\},\
       \{0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
       \{0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
       \{0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
   };
  int visited[9] = \{0\};
  int parent[9] = \{-1\};
  int start = 0;
  dfs(start, n, graph, visited, parent);
  return 0;
```

```
/*
   Time complexity:
   Visiting n vertex once : O(n)
   For each vertex, exploring its m adjacent nodes(edges) : O(n+m)
*/
```

#### • Output Screen-shots:

```
is visited : 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Stack before exploring : 1
Current node : 8
Stack after exploring node :

is visited : 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Stack before exploring :
Current node : 2
Stack after exploring node :

is visited : 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

DFS Spanning Tree :
(0, 1)
(1, 2)
(4, 3)
(1, 4)
(4, 5)
(5, 6)
(5, 7)
(3, 8)
(3, 9)
o hr@Edith:~/Documents/Semester_10/Lab_DAA/Lab_06$ []
```

#### **Program 02:** Breadth First Search.

```
BFS
#include <stdio.h>
void bfs(int start, int length, int graph[length][length], int
visited[length], int parent[length]) {
   int queue[(length*(length-1))/2]; // Considering mesh topology - Max
edge count is : (length*(length-1))/2
  int front = 0;
  int rear = -1;
  rear++;
  queue[rear] = start;
  visited[start] = 1;
  while( front<=rear ) {</pre>
       int current = queue[front++];
      printf("%d ", current+1);
       for( int i=0;i<length;i++ ) {</pre>
           if( graph[current][i] && !visited[i] ) {
               rear++;
               queue[rear] = i; // Add adjacent nodes to the queue
               visited[i] = 1; // Node is now visited
               parent[i] = current;// As we reached from curent to this
  printf("\nBFS Spanning Tree :\n");
  for( int i=0;i<length;i++ ) {</pre>
      if( parent[i]!=-1 ) {
           printf("(%d, %d)\n", parent[i]+1, i+1);
```

```
int main() {
   int n = 9;
   int graph[9][9] = {
       \{1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
       \{0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1\},\
       \{1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
       \{0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
       \{0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
   };
   int visited[9] = \{0\};
   int parent[9] = \{-1\};
   int start = 0;
  printf("BFS Spanning Tree Edges:\n");
  bfs(start, n, graph, visited, parent);
   return 0;
   For each vertex, exploring its m adjacent nodes(edges) : O(n+m)
```

• Output Screen-Shots:

```
hr@Edith:~/Documents/Semester_10/Lab_DAA/Lab_06$ cd '
cuments/Semester_10/Lab_DAA/Lab_06/"pr02
BFS Spanning Tree Edges:
   1 2 4 3 5 8 9 6 7
BFS Spanning Tree :
   (1, 2)
   (2, 3)
   (1, 4)
   (4, 5)
   (5, 6)
   (5, 7)
   (3, 8)
   (3, 9)
   hr@Edith:~/Documents/Semester_10/Lab_DAA/Lab_06$
```

#### Extra 01: Depth First Search(Using recursion)

```
DFS
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX VERTICES 100
int graph[MAX VERTICES][MAX VERTICES];
int visited[MAX VERTICES];
int numVertices;
void dfs(int vertex, int parent) {
  visited[vertex] = 1;
  printf("%d ", vertex);
   for (int i = 0; i < numVertices; i++) {</pre>
       if (graph[vertex][i] && !visited[i]) {
           printf("(%d,%d) ", vertex, i); // Print edge (parent, i)
           dfs(i, vertex); // Recursively visit i
int main() {
  printf("Enter the number of vertices: ");
   scanf("%d", &numVertices);
   for (int i = 0; i < numVertices; i++) {</pre>
       visited[i] = 0;
      for (int j = 0; j < numVertices; j++) {</pre>
           graph[i][j] = 0;
  printf("Enter the adjacency matrix:\n");
   for (int i = 0; i < numVertices; i++) {</pre>
       for (int j = 0; j < numVertices; j++) {</pre>
```

```
scanf("%d", &graph[i][j]);
}

printf("DFS Spanning Tree: ");
for (int i = 0; i < numVertices; i++) {
    if (!visited[i]) {
        dfs(i, -1); // Start DFS from vertex i with no parent
    }
}
printf("\n");
return 0;
}</pre>
```

## • Output Screen-Shots:

## Extra 02: Depth First Search(all edges)

```
called as a back edge. A self-loop is considered as a back edge.
is called as a forward edge.
its ancestor nor its descendant is called as a cross edge.
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX VERTICES 100
int graph[MAX VERTICES][MAX VERTICES];
int visited[MAX VERTICES];
void dfs(int vertex, int parent, int n) {
  visited[vertex] = 1;
  printf("%d ", vertex);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
       if (graph[vertex][i]) {
          if (!visited[i]) {
              printf("(%d, %d) - Tree Edge\n", vertex, i);
              dfs(i, vertex, n);
           } else if (visited[i] == 1) {
               printf("(%d, %d) - Back Edge\n", vertex, i);
           } else if (visited[i] == 2) {
              printf("(%d, %d) - Forward Edge\n", vertex, i);
           } else {
              printf("(%d, %d) - Cross Edge\n", vertex, i);
  visited[vertex] = 2;
```

```
int main() {
  printf("Enter the number of vertices : ");
  scanf("%d", &n);
      visited[i] = 0;
      for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
          graph[i][j] = 0;
  printf("Enter the adjacency matrix :\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
          scanf("%d", &graph[i][j]);
  printf("DFS Traversal :\n");
      if (!visited[i]) {
          dfs(i, -1, n);
  return 0;
```

### • Output Screen-Shots:

```
• hr@Edith:~/Documents/Semester 10/Lab DAA/Lab 06$ cd "/he
  cuments/Semester_10/Lab_DAA/Lab_06/"ex03
Enter the number of vertices : 9
  Enter the adjacency matrix :
  0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
  101000000
  010100011
  101010000
  000101100
  000010000
  000010000
 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
  001000000
  DFS Traversal:
 0 (0, 1) - Tree Edge
1 (1, 0) - Back Edge
  (1, 2) - Tree Edge
2 (2, 1) - Back Edge
  (2, 3) - Tree Edge
 3 (3, 0) - Back Edge
  (3, 2) - Back Edge
(3, 4) - Tree Edge
  4 (4, 3) - Back Édge
  (4, 5) - Tree Edge
5 (5, 4) - Back Edge
  (4, 6) - Tree Edge
 6 (6, 4) - Back Edge
(2, 7) - Tree Edge
7 (7, 2) - Back Edge
(2, 8) - Tree Edge
 8 (8, 2) - Back Edge
  (0, 3) - Forward Edge
o hr@Edith:~/Documents/Semester 10/Lab DAA/Lab 06$
```