



## **Data Structures and algorithms (CS09203)**

### **Lab Report**

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# Experiment # 10

## BFS Graph and its representationsl

### Objective

The objective of this session is to show the representation of graphs using C++.

### Software Tool

1. Code Blocks with GCC compiler.

## 1 Theory

Breadth First Traversal (or Search) for a graph is similar to Breadth First Traversal of a tree. The only catch here is, unlike trees, graphs may contain cycles, so we may come to the same node again. To avoid processing a node more than once, we use a boolean visited array. For simplicity, it is assumed that all vertices are reachable from the starting vertex.

## 2 Task

### 2.1 Task 1

Impement Breadth First Traversal (or Search) for a graph

### 2.2 Procedure: Task 1

```
#include<iostream>
#include<queue>
using namespace std;

struct Node {
    char data;
```

```

        Node *left;
        Node *right;
    };

void LevelOrder(Node *root) {
    if(root == NULL) return;
    queue<Node*> Q;
    Q.push(root);

    while(!Q.empty()) {
        Node* current = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        cout<<current->data<<" ";
        if(current->left != NULL) Q.push(current->left);
        if(current->right != NULL) Q.push(current->right);
    }
}

Node* Insert(Node *root, char data) {
    if(root == NULL) {
        root = new Node();
        root->data = data;
        root->left = root->right = NULL;
    }
    else if(data <= root->data) root->left = Insert(root->left, data);
    else root->right = Insert(root->right, data);
    return root;
}

int main() {

    Node* root = NULL;
    root = Insert(root, 'M'); root = Insert(root, 'B');
    root = Insert(root, 'Q'); root = Insert(root, 'Z');
    root = Insert(root, 'A'); root = Insert(root, 'C');

    LevelOrder(root);
}

```

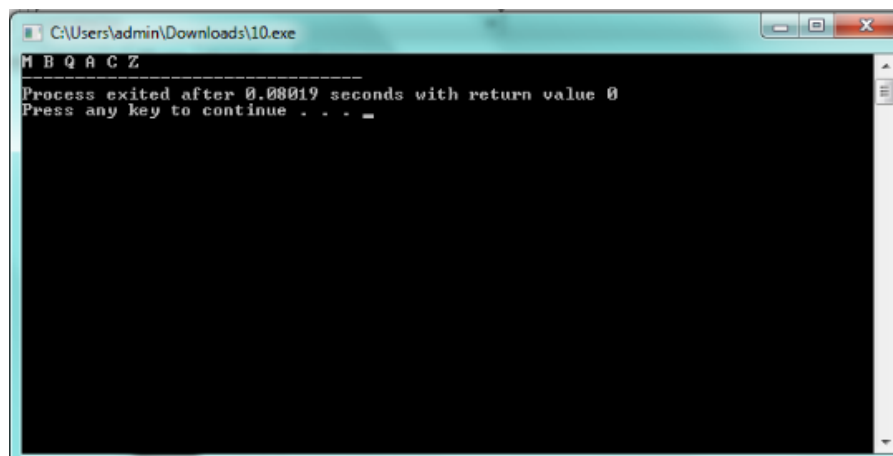


Figure 1: output