```
Midterm 4 Review Solutions
void Graph::BFTraversal(string startingCity){
  vertex *start;
  for(int i = 0; i < vertices.size(); i++){
     vertices[i].visited = false;
     if(vertices[i].name == startingCity){
       start = &vertices[i];
     }
  }
  queue<vertex*> Q;
  Q.push(start);
  start->visited = true;
  cout << start->name << endl;
  while(!Q.empty()){
     vertex *node = Q.front();Q.pop();
     for(int i = 0; i < node->adj.size(); i++){
       if(!node->adj[i].v->visited){
          cout << node->adj[i].v->name << endl;
          Q.push(node->adj[i].v);
          node->adj[i].v->visited = true;
       }
  }
void HashTable::findAndMoveMisplacedMovies (){
  for (int i = 0; i < tableSize; i++){
     if (hashTable[i] != NULL){
       if(hashTable[i]->next == NULL){
          if(hashSum(hashTable[i]->title, tableSize) != i){
            insertMovieAtIndex(hashTable[i]->title, hashSum(hashTable[i]->title, tableSize));
            hashTable[i] = hashTable[i]->next;
          }
          continue;
       }
       else {
          Movie *temppre = hashTable[i];
          while(temppre->next!=NULL){
            Movie *temp = temppre->next;
            int tempindex = hashSum(temp->title, tableSize);
            if(tempindex != i){
               insertMovieAtIndex(temp->title, tempindex);
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temppre->next = temppre->next->next;

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delete temp;
             }
             temppre = temppre->next;
             if(temppre == NULL) break;
          }
       }
     }
  }
}
bool Graph::pathExists(string path[], int length) {
  vertex v;
  for (int i = 0; i < vertices.size(); i++) {
     if (vertices[i].name == path[0]) {
       v = vertices[i];
     }
  }
  for (int i = 1; i < length; i++) {
     bool vertexFound = false;
     for (int j = 0; j < v.adj.size(); j++) {
       if (v.adj[j].v->name == path[i]) {
          v = *v.adj[j].v;
          vertexFound = true;
          break;
       }
     if (!vertexFound) {
       return false;
     }
  }
  return true;
}
void HashTable::createNewHashTable()
for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
Movie *tmp = hashTable[i];
while(tmp != NULL)
{
string title = tmp->title;
int newHashSum = hashSum2(title, 10);
```

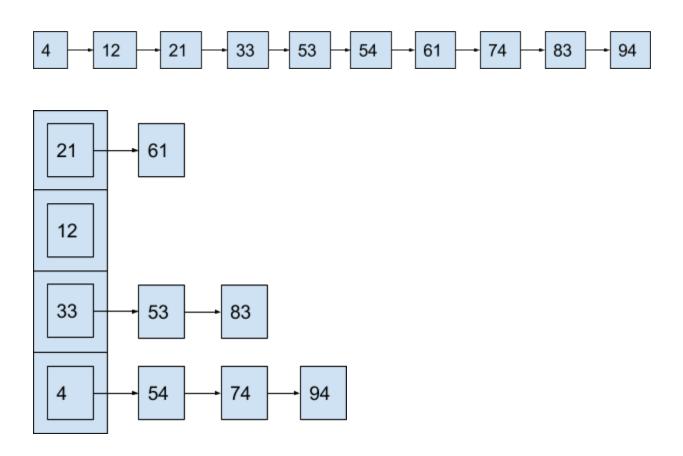
```
if(newHashTable[newHashSum] == NULL){
Movie *m = new Movie(title);
newHashTable[newHashSum] = m;
}
else{
Movie *temp = newHashTable[newHashSum];
Movie *m = new Movie(title);
newHashTable[newHashSum] = m;
m->next = temp;
tmp = tmp->next;
}
}
void Graph::shortestPath(string source, string destination, string intermediate)
  vertex *v = NULL;
  int i = 0;
  for(int k = 0; k < vertices.size(); k++)
    vertices[k].visited = false;
  }
  for(i = 0; i < vertices.size(); i++)
  {
    if(vertices[i].name == source)
       v = &vertices[i];
       break;
  }
  v->visited = true;
  queue<vertex*> bfq;
  //cout<<v.name<<endl;
  vertices[i].visited = true;
  bfq.push(&vertices[i]);
  vertex *end = NULL;
  bool found = false;
```

```
while (!bfq.empty()) {
     v = bfq.front();
     bfq.pop();
     for(i=0;i<v->adj.size();i++) {
       if (v->adj[i].v->visited==false) {
          v-adj[i].v-prev=v;
          v->adj[i].v->visited = true;
          if(v->adj[i].v->name == destination)
          {
             end = v->adj[i].v;
             found = true;
             break;
          if(found)
             break;
          bfq.push(v->adj[i].v);
       }
     }
  while(end->name != source)
  {
     if(end->name == intermediate)
       cout << "Yes" << endl;
       return;
     end = end->prev;
  }
  cout << "No" << endl;
void Graph::countBFTraversal(){
  int count = 0;
  for(int i=0; i<vertices.size();i++) {</pre>
     if (vertices[i].visited == false){
        BFTraversal(i);
        count++;
     }
  }
  cout << count << endl;
```

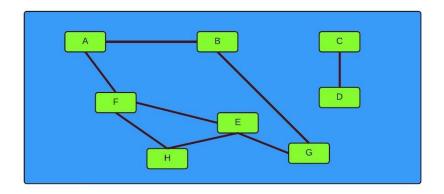
}

Conceptual Questions:

1) Consider following linked list and hash table,



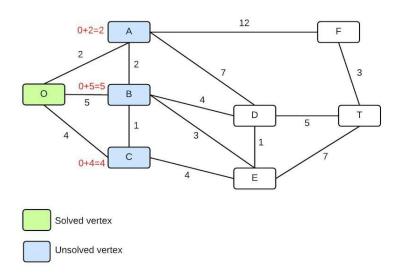
- Number of operations required to search for element 94 in linked list?
 10
- Number of operations required to search for element 94 in hash table (Assume that hash function has been already written for you which will return the required index)?
 5
- 2. Using the BFTraversal algorithm and the following graph, list the order that the vertices are visited starting from G and the distance to the vertex. Adjacent nodes are visited alphabetically and should be answered accordingly.



- (G,0)
- (B,1)
- (E,1)
- (A,2)
- (F,2)
- (H,2)

Answer: G 0 B 1 E 1 A 2 F 2 H 2

3. Using Dijkstra's algorithm and the following graph, find the shortest path from O to T. The first step has already been taken, showing that O has been marked as solved.



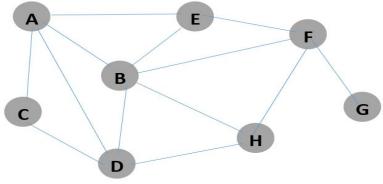
Shortest path from O to T?

OABDT

Are there any vertices in the graph that won't be marked solved before T is solved?

4) Using the following DFS algorithm and the graph, what is the order in which the vertices will be printed. Start the algorithm with vertex A and push the adjacent vertices in alphabetical order. NOTE: Answer should be in the example format A B C D E F G H where the vertices are separated by space.

```
depthFirstSearchNonRecursive(value)
  vertex = search(value)
  vertex.visited = true
  vertex.distance = 0
  stack.push(vertex)
  while(!stack.isEmpty())
  ve = stack.pop()
  print(v.key)
  for x = 0 to ve.adjacent.end
    if(!ve.adjacent[x].v.visited)
      ve.adjacent[x].v.visited = true
      ve.adjacent[x].v.distance = ve.distance + 1
      stack.push(ve.adjacent[x].v)
```



Solution: AEFHGDCB