Lab 0 - Graph Creation & DFS Traversal

- A) Write a program that will create a graph from a list of one-directional directions. The data file contains a list of one-directional connections from which you will construct the graph. You will use a map to store the graph. The toString method should show the contents of the map.
- B) Write a recursive dfs method that will traverse the graph exactly as we did on the worksheet.

procedure DFS-recursive(v) is label v as discovered

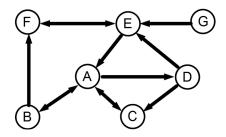
for all neighbors of v if neighbor is not labeled as discovered then recursively call DFS on the neighbor

C) Write an iterative dfs method that will traverse the graph exactly as the recursive version.

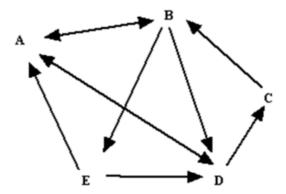
procedure DFS-iterative(v) is
let SOS be a stack of stacks (it's really just a LinkedList)
SOS.addFront(v)
while SOS is not empty do
v = SOS.removeFront()
if v is not labeled as discovered then
label v as discovered
add to list of v's neighbors to the front of SOS, maintaining their order

Graph 1's edges: AB AC AD BA BF CA DC DE EA EF FE GE dfs(a): ABFECD toString → {A=BCD, B=AF, C=A, D=CE, E=AF, F=E, G=E}

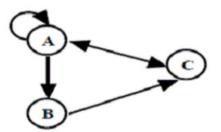
dfs(a): ABDCE



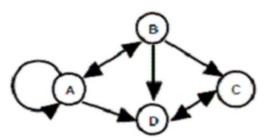
Graph 2's edges: AB AD BA BD BE CB DA DC EA ED toString → {A=BD, B=ADE, C=B, D=AC, E=AD}



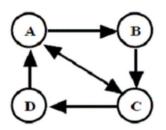
Graph 3's edges: AA AB AC BC CA toString \rightarrow {A=ABC, B=C, C=A}



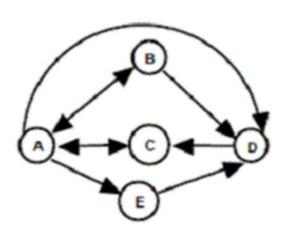
Graph 4's edges: AA AB AD BA BC BD CD DC toString \rightarrow {A=ABD, B=ACD, C=D, D=C}



Graph 5's edges: AC DA CD CA BC AB toString → {A=CB, B=C, C=DA, D=A}



Graph 6's edges: BA AD CA ED AE AB AC DC BD toString → {A=DEBC, B=AD, C=A, D=C, E=D}



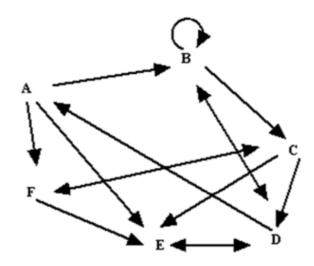
dfs(c): CAB

dfs(d): DC

dfs(A): ABCD

dfs(B): BADCE

Graph 7's edges: AB CD BB ED FC CE BC AE DA BD FE DB CF DE AF toString \rightarrow {A=BE, B=BCD, C=DEF, D=ABE, E=D, F=CE}



dfs(E): EDABCF

