Experiment – 3.3

Student Name: Rohit Kumar Mahato UID: 21BCS7480

Branch: CSE Section/Group: 717-A

Semester: 3rd Date of Performance: 04/11/2022

Subject Name: Data structure SubjectCode:21CSH-211

1. AIM:- Write a program to illustrate the traversal of graph using

a) Breadth-first search

b) Depth-first search

2. ALGORITHM:

BFS

Step 1: SET STATUS = 1 (ready state) for each node in G

Step 2: Enqueue the starting node A and set its STATUS = 2 (waiting state)

Step 3: Repeat Steps 4 and 5 until QUEUE is empty

Step 4: Dequeue a node N. Process it and set its STATUS = 3 (processed state).

Step 5: Enqueue all the neighbours of N that are in the ready state (whose STATUS = 1) and set their STATUS = 2(waiting state)

[END OF LOOP]

Step 6: EXIT

DFS

- **Step 1:** SET STATUS = 1 (ready state) for each node in G
- **Step 2:** Push the starting node A on the stack and set its STATUS = 2 (waiting state)
- **Step 3:** Repeat Steps 4 and 5 until STACK is empty
- **Step 4:** Pop the top node N. Process it and set its STATUS = 3 (processed state)
- **Step 5:** Push on the stack all the neighbors of N that are in the ready state (whose STATUS = 1) and set their STATUS = 2 (waiting state)

[END OF LOOP]

Step 6: EXIT

3. Program Code

BFS CODE

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

struct queue
{
   int size;
   int f;
   int r;
   int* arr;
};

int isEmpty(struct queue *q){
    if(q->r==q->f){
       return 1;
   }
   return 0;
}

int isFull(struct queue *q){
   if(q->r==q->size-1){
      return 1;
   }
```

```
return 0;
void enqueue(struct queue *q, int val){
    if(isFull(q)){
        cout<<"This Queue is full\n";</pre>
    else{
        q->r++;
        q->arr[q->r] = val;
             }
int dequeue(struct queue *q){
    int a = -1;
    if(isEmpty(q)){
        cout<<"This Queue is empty\n";</pre>
    else{
        q->f++;
        a = q-\rangle arr[q-\rangle f];
    return a;
int main(){
    struct queue q;
    q.size = 400;
    q.f = q.r = 0;
    q.arr = (int*) malloc(q.size*sizeof(int));
    int node;
    int i = 1;
    int visited[7] = {0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0};
    int a [7][7] = {
        {0,1,1,1,0,0,0},
        {1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0},
        {1,1,0,1,1,0,0},
        {1,0,1,0,1,0,0},
        {0,0,1,1,0,1,1},
        {0,0,0,0,1,0,0},
        {0,0,0,0,1,0,0}
    };
    cout<<i;
```

```
visited[i] = 1;
enqueue(&q, i);
while (!isEmpty(&q))
{
   int node = dequeue(&q);
   for (int j = 0; j < 7; j++)
   {
      if(a[node][j] ==1 && visited[j] == 0){
          cout<< j;
          visited[j] = 1;
          enqueue(&q, j);
      }
   }
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

Output

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS D:\desktop\vscode> cd "d:\desktop\vscode\Graphs\"; if ($?) { g++ bfs_code.cpp -o bfs_code }; if ($1023456

PS D:\desktop\vscode\Graphs> ...
```

DFS CODE

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

int visited[7] = {0,0,0,0,0,0,0};
    int A [7][7] = {
        {0,1,1,1,0,0,0},
        {1,0,1,0,0,0,0},
        {1,1,0,1,1,0,0},
        {1,0,1,0,1,0,0},
        {0,0,1,1,0,1,1},
        {0,0,0,0,1,0,0},
        {0,0,0,0,1,0,0}
};
```

```
void DFS(int i){
    cout<< i;
    visited[i] = 1;
    for (int j = 0; j < 7; j++)
    {
        if(A[i][j]==1 && !visited[j]){
            DFS(j);
        }
    }
}
int main(){
    // DFS Implementation
    DFS(0);
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

OUTPUT

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS D:\desktop\vscode> cd "d:\desktop\vscode\Graphs\"; if ($?) { g++ dfs_code.cpp -0 dfs_code }; if ($?) { .\dfs_code } 0123456

PS D:\desktop\vscode\Graphs>
```

Learning Outcomes (What I have learnt)

- 1. Learnt about Graphs and its types
- 2. Also learnt the various operations on Graphs