

It puts N, M to v, e (no. of cities, roads). It creates a list called `visit`, which stores the visited status of each city. `adj-1` stores the adjacency list of the graph. Then it loops through the next e lines of the input file, each containing u_i and v_i (bidirectional road between city u_i and v_i). Then it appends v_i to the list at index u_i in `adj-1`, and vice versa. `BFS-traversal` takes `adj-1` and `src`. It creates a list called `queue`, which stores the cities to be visited in the BFS order. It appends the source city `src` to the queue and marks it as visited by setting `visit[src]` to 1. It loops until the queue is empty. It pops the first element of the queue and assigns it to the variable `temp`. It writes the value of `temp` to the output file, followed by space. It loops through the list at index `temp` in the `adj-1` list, which contains the adjacent cities of `temp`.

For each adjacent city x , it checks if it is not visited by comparing $visit[x]$ to 0. If so, it marks it as visited by setting $visit[x]$ to 1 and appends it to queue. Then

It assigns the value of 1 to variable src which is the starting city of the BFS.