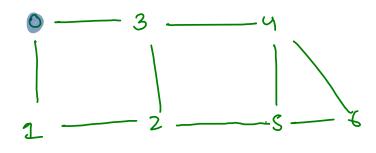
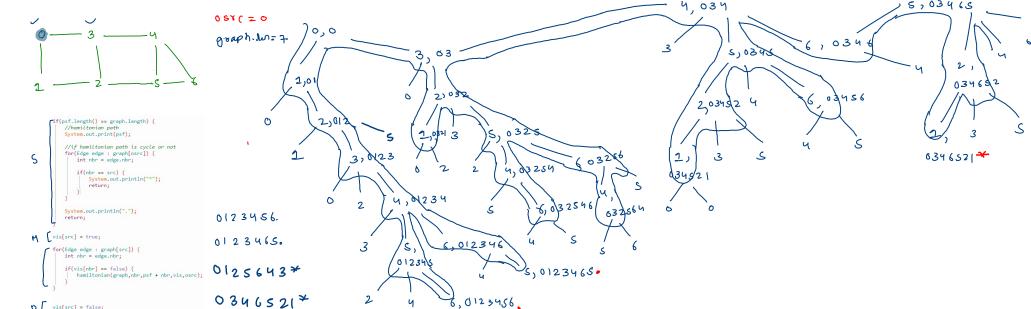
Note -> A hamiltonian path is such which visits all vertices without visiting any twice. A hamiltonian path becomes a cycle if there is an edge between first and last vertex.

Note -> Print in lexicographically increasing order.



0 34652) \*
0 123456.
0125643 \*
0123465.



vis[src] = false;

3 \_\_ 3

erc, jang

5=1

96 212 322 212 312 513 613 614

```
while(q.size() > 0) {
    int s = q.size();
    for(int i=0; i < s;i++) {
        Pair rem = q.remove();
        if(vis[rem.v] == true) {
           continue;
       vis[rem.v] = true;
       System.out.print(rem.v + " ");
        for(Edge edge : graph[rem.v]) {
           int nbr = edge.nbr;
           if(vis[nbr] == false) {
               q.add(new Pair(nbr,rem.lev + 1));
    System.out.println();
```

run, mank, work, add nbr

262 @ 21 while(q.size() > 0) { (a) 210 remove, mark\*, work, add nbr\*. Pair rem = q.remove(); if(vis[rem.v] == true) { vis[rem.v] = true; System.out.println(rem.v + "@" + rem.psf); for(Edge edge : graph[rem.v]) { 6 @ 2146 int nbr = edge.nbr; if(vis[nbr] == false) { q.add(new Pair(nbr,rem.psf + nbr));

continue;

6@21456

