Lab 5: Implementation of graph traversal (BFS and DFS) using C++

Objective:

To implement and analyze two fundamental graph traversal algorithms: Breadth First Search (BFS) and Depth First Search (DFS). These algorithms are chosen to demonstrate different approaches to exploring graph structures and their applications in solving various computational problems.

Theory:

1. <u>Breadth First Search(BFS):</u> BFS explores a graph in a breadth wise motion, visiting all neighbors of a vertex before moving to the next level. It uses a queue data structure for finding shortest paths in unweighted graphs. <u>Algorithm:</u>

Input: G (graph), start_vertex (starting point of traversal)

Output: Visited vertices in BFS order

- a. Create a queue Q
- b. Create a visited set
- c. Add the start_vertex to visited
- d. Enqueue start_vertex into Q.
- e. While Q is not emty
 - i. V = q.dequeue()
 - ii. Print v
 - iii. For each neighbor w of v in G:
 - a. If w is not in visited
 - b. Add w to visited
 - c. Enqueue w into Q
- f. Return visited
- 2. <u>Depth First Search (DFS):</u> DFS explorers a graph by going as deep as possible along each branch before backtracking. It uses a stack for backtracking. Algorithm:

Input: G (graph), start_vertex (starting point of traversal)

Output: Visited vertices in DFS order

- a. Create a stack S
- b. Create a visited set
- c. Add start_vertex into S
- d. While S is not empty:
 - i. V = S.pop()
 - ii. If V is not in visited
 - iii. Add V to visited
 - iv. Print V
 - v. For each neighbor w of v in G:
 - a. If w is not in visited:
 - b. Push winto S
- e. exit

```
Observation:
Breadth First Search
#include <iostream>
#include <queue>
#include <vector>
#include <functional>
using namespace std;
class Search {
  public:
 void bfs(vector<vector<int> >& adjList, int startNode,
      vector<bool>& visited)
  {
    queue<int> q;
    visited[startNode] = true;
    q.push(startNode);
    while (!q.empty()) {
      int currentNode = q.front();
      q.pop();
      cout << currentNode << " ":
      for (int neighbor : adjList[currentNode]) {
        if (!visited[neighbor]) {
          visited[neighbor] = true;
          q.push(neighbor);
      }
 }
 void addEdge(vector<vector<int> >& adjList, int u, int v)
```

```
adjList[u].push_back(v);
};
long long getTime(std::function<void()> f){
  auto start = clock();
  f();
  auto end = clock();
  long double duration = end - start;
  return (duration/CLOCKS_PER_SEC) * 1000000000;
}
int main()
  int vertices = 10;
  Search search;
  vector<vector<int> > adjList(vertices);
  for (int i = 0; i < vertices; i++) {</pre>
    search.addEdge(adjList, i, (i + 1) % vertices);
  }
  vector<br/>bool> visited(vertices, false);
  auto bfs = [&](){
    search.bfs(adjList, 0, visited);
  };
  cout << "BFS: " << endl;
  cout << getTime(bfs);
  cout << "ns";
```

```
return 0;
}
```

Output:

2. Depth First Search

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
class Graph {
  public:
  map<int, bool> visited;
  map<int, list<int> > adj;
  void addEdge(int v, int w);
  void DFS(int v);
};
void Graph::addEdge(int v, int w)
  adj[v].push_back(w);
void Graph::DFS(int v)
  visited[v] = true;
  cout << v << " ":
  list<int>::iterator i;
```

```
for (i = adj[v].begin(); i != adj[v].end(); ++i)
    if (!visited[*i])
       DFS(*i);
long long getTime(std::function<void()> f){
  auto start = clock();
  f();
  auto end = clock();
  long double duration = end - start;
  return (duration/CLOCKS_PER_SEC) * 1000000000;
}
int main()
  Graph g;
  for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++)
    g.addEdge(i, i + 1);
  cout << "Following is Depth First Traversal"
       " (starting from vertex 2) \n";
  auto dfs = [&](){
    g.DFS(2);
    cout << endl;
  };
  cout << getTime(dfs) << "ns Time taken" << endl;
  return 0;
```

Output:

```
▶ → lab5 git:(main) x ./dfs.out
Following is Depth First Traversal (starting fr
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 2
0 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85
104000ns
```

Conclusion:

We implemented BFS and DFS using C++.