Graph traversal technique BFS (using queue)

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#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#define MAX 100
#define initial 1
#define waiting 2
#define visited 3
int n; /*Number of vertices in the graph*/
int adj[MAX][MAX]; /*Adjacency Matrix*/
int state[MAX]; /*can be initial, waiting or visited*/
void create_graph();
void BF_Traversal();
void BFS(int v);
int queue[MAX], front = -1, rear = -1;
void insert_queue(int vertex);
int delete_queue();
int isEmpty_queue();
int main()
{ create_graph();
BF_Traversal();
return 0;
}/*End of main()*/
void BF_Traversal()
{
       int v;
for(v=0; v<n; v++)
state[v] = initial;
printf("\nEnter starting vertex for Breadth First Search : ");
scanf("%d", &v);
```

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BFS(v);
}/*End of BF_Traversal()*/
void BFS(int v)
{
int i;
insert_queue(v);
state[v] = waiting;
while(!isEmpty_queue())
{
v = delete_queue();
printf("%d ",v);
state[v] = visited;
for(i=0; i<n; i++)
/*Check for adjacent unvisited vertices */
if(adj[v][i] == 1 && state[i] == initial)
{ insert_queue(i);
state[i] = waiting; } }
}
printf("\n");
}/*End of BFS()*/
void insert_queue(int vertex)
{ if(rear == MAX-1)
printf("\nQueue Overflow\n");
else
{
if(front == -1) /*If queue is initially empty */
front = 0;
rear = rear+1;
queue[rear] = vertex; } }/*End of insert_queue()*/
```

```
int isEmpty_queue()
{
if(front == -1 || front > rear)
return 1;
else
return 0;
}/*End of isEmpty_queue()*/
int delete_queue()
{
int del_item;
if(front == -1 || front > rear)
{
printf("\nQueue Underflow\n");
exit(1);
}
del_item = queue[front];
front = front+1;
return del_item;
}/*End of delete_queue() */
void create_graph()
{
int i,max_edges,origin,destin;
printf("\nEnter number of vertices : ");
scanf("%d",&n);
max_edges = n*(n-1);
for(i=1; i<=max_edges; i++)</pre>
{
printf("\nEnter edge %d( -1 -1 to quit ) : ",i);
```

```
scanf("%d %d",&origin,&destin);
if((origin == -1) && (destin == -1))
break;
if(origin>=n || destin>=n || origin<0 || destin<0)
{
printf("\nInvalid edge!\n");
i--;
}
else
{
adj[origin][destin] = 1;
}
}
}
OUTPUT:
Enter number of vertices: 5
Enter edge 1( -1 -1 to quit ): 0 1
Enter edge 2( -1 -1 to quit ): 0 2
Enter edge 3( -1 -1 to quit ): 0 3
Enter edge 4( -1 -1 to quit ): 13
Enter edge 5( -1 -1 to quit ): 3 2
Enter edge 6( -1 -1 to quit ): 44
Enter edge 7( -1 -1 to quit ): -1 -1
Enter starting vertex for Breadth First Search: 0
0123
```