	<u>Queue</u>	<u>Visited List</u>
	→ Add starting vertex, i.e. A 's neighbors in queue to get:	
1	Queue = [B, S]	
	→ And A becomes the current vertex in the Visited List	[A*]
	→ There are two neighbors of the current vertex, i.e. A	
	For both neighbors of current vertex, i.e. A , repeat the process:	
	f 1 Dequeue $m B$, and check if already visited	
	ightarrow It is <u>not</u> in the list, so mark it as visted by adding to the Visited List	1 [A*, B]
	→ Add B 's neighbors in the queue	
	→ As all the neighbors have not been traversed, A remains the current	
	vertex	
	Queue = [S, A]	
2	2 Dequeue <i>S</i> , and check if already visited	O () () ()
	→ It is <u>not</u> in the list, so mark it as visted by adding to the Visited List	2 [A*, B, S]
	→ Add S 's neighbors in the queue	
	→ As all the neighbors have not been traversed, A remains the current vertex	
	Queue = [A, A, C, G]	
	\rightarrow Now, as all neighbors of A have been traversed, so B becomes the current	
	vertex	→ [A, B*, S]
	→ There is one neighbor of the current vertex, i.e. B	. , , ,
	→ For this neighbor of current vertex, i.e. B , repeat the process:	
	Dequeue A , and check if already visited	
3	→ It is <u>already</u> in the list, so do nothing other than dequeueing	1 [A, B*, S]
	→ B remains the current vertex	
	Queue = [A, C, G]	
	\rightarrow Now, as all neighbors of B have been traversed, so S becomes the current	
	vertex	→ [A, B, S*]
	→ There are three neighbors of the current vertex, i.e. S	
	For all neighbors of current vertex, i.e. S , repeat the process:	
	1 Dequeue A , and check if already visited	
	→ It is <u>already</u> in the list, so do nothing other than dequeueing	1 [A, B, S*]
	→ S remains the current vertex	
	Queue = [C, G]	
	2 Dequeue <i>C</i> , and check if already visited	A [A = 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2
	→ It is <u>not</u> in the list, so mark it as visted by adding to the Visited List	2 [A, B, S*, C]
4	 → Add C's neighbors in the queue → As all the neighbors have not been traversed, S remains the current 	
	vertex	
	Queue = [G, D, E, F, S]	
	3 Dequeue <i>G</i> , and check if already visited	
	→ It is not in the list, so mark it as visted by adding to the Visited List	3 [A, B, S*, C, G]
	→ Add G 's neighbors in the queue	
	→ As all the neighbors have not been traversed, s remains the current	
	vertex	
	Queue = [D, E, F, S, F, H, S]	
	$ ightarrow$ Now, as all neighbors of $m{S}$ have been traversed, so $m{C}$ becomes the current	
	vertex	→ [A, B, S, C*, G]

	→ There are four neighbors of the current vertex, i.e. C	
	→ For all neighbors of current vertex, i.e. <i>c</i> , repeat the process:	
	① Dequeue D , and check if already visited	
	→ It is <u>not</u> in the list, so mark it as visted by adding to the Visited List	1 [A, B, S, C*, G, D]
	\rightarrow Add \overline{D} 's neighbors in the queue	((,),), (,), ()
	$ ightarrow$ As all the neighbors have not been traversed, $m{c}$ remains the current	
	vertex	
	Queue = [E, F, S, F, H, S, C]	
	Dequeue E, and check if already visited	2 [A, B, S, C*, G, D,
5	$ ightarrow$ It is \underline{not} in the list, so mark it as visted by adding to the Visited List	E]
	→ Add E 's neighbors in the queue	
	$ ightarrow$ As all the neighbors have not been traversed, $m{c}$ remains the current	
	vertex	
	Queue = [F, S, F, H, S, C, C, H]	
	3 Dequeue <i>F</i> , and check if already visited	3 [A, B, S, C*, G, D,
	→ It is <u>not</u> in the list, so mark it as visted by adding to the Visited List	E, F]
	→ Add F 's neighbors in the queue	
	$ ightarrow$ As all the neighbors have not been traversed, $m{c}$ remains the current	
	vertex	
	Queue = [S, F, H, S, C, C, H, C, G]	A
	4 Dequeue <i>S</i> , and check if already visited	4 [A, B, S, C*, G, D,
	→ It is already in the list, so do nothing other than dequeueing	E, F]
	\rightarrow c remains the current vertex	
	Queue = [F, H, S, C, C, H, C, G]	→ [A, B, S, C, G*, D,
	→ Now, as all neighbors of <i>C</i> have been traversed, so <i>G</i> becomes the current vertex	E, F]
	→ There are three neighbors of the current vertex, i.e. G	, .
	→ For all neighbors of current vertex, i.e. G , repeat the process:	
	Dequeue F, and check if already visited	
	→ It is <u>already</u> in the list, so do nothing other than dequeueing	1 [A, B, S, C, G*, D,
	→ G remains the current vertex	E, F]
	Queue = [H, S, C, C, H, C, G]	<u>-, </u>
	2 Dequeue H , and check if already visited	
	→ It is <u>not</u> in the list, so mark it as visted by adding to the Visited List	2 [A, B, S, C, G*, D,
6	→ Add H 's neighbors in the queue	E, F, H]
	\rightarrow As all the neighbors have not been traversed, G remains the current	, , ,
	vertex	
	Queue = [S, C, C, H, C, G, E, G]	
	3 Dequeue <i>S</i> , and check if already visited	
	→ It is already in the list, so do nothing other than dequeueing	3 [A, B, S, C, G*, D,
	ightarrow G remains the current vertex	E, F, H]
	Queue = [C, C, H, C, G, E, G]	
	\rightarrow Now, as all neighbors of G have been traversed, so D becomes the current	\rightarrow [A, B, S, C, G, D*,
	vertex	E, F, H]

	→ There is one neighbor of the current vertex, i.e. D	
	→ For this neighbor of current vertex, i.e. D , repeat the process:	
	$lacktriangle$ Dequeue $oldsymbol{c}$, and check if already visited	1 [A, B, S, C, G, D*,
7	→ It is already in the list, so do nothing other than dequeueing	E, F, H]
	→ D remains the current vertex	, , ,
	Queue = [C, H, C, G, E, G]	
	→ Now, as all neighbors of D have been traversed, so E becomes the current	→ [A, B, S, C, G, D,
	vertex	E*, F, H]
	→ There are two neighbors of the current vertex, i.e. E	
	→ For all neighbors of current vertex, i.e. <i>E</i> , repeat the process:	
	$lacktriangle$ Dequeue $oldsymbol{c}$, and check if already visited	
	→ It is <u>already</u> in the list, so do nothing other than dequeueing	1 [A, B, S, C, G, D,
	→ E remains the current vertex	E*, F, H]
8	Queue = [H, C, G, E, G]	_ ,.,,
	2 Dequeue H , and check if already visited	
	→ It is already in the list, so do nothing other than dequeueing	2 [A, B, S, C, G, D,
	→ E remains the current vertex	E*, F, H]
	Queue = [C, G, E, G]	
	\rightarrow Now, as all neighbors of E have been traversed, so F becomes the current	→ [A, B, S, C, G, D, E,
	vertex	F*, H]
	→ There are two neighbors of the current vertex, i.e. F	
	→ For all neighbors of current vertex, i.e. F, repeat the process:	
	f 1 Dequeue $m c$, and check if already visited	
	→ It is <u>already</u> in the list, so do nothing other than dequeueing	1 [A, B, S, C, G, D,
	\rightarrow F remains the current vertex	E, F*, H]
9	Queue = [G, E, G]	
	$oldsymbol{2}$ Dequeue $oldsymbol{G}$, and check if already visited	
	o It is already in the list, so do nothing other than dequeueing	2 [A, B, S, C, G, D,
	ightarrow F remains the current vertex	E, F*, H]
	Queue = [E, G]	
	\rightarrow Now, as all neighbors of F have been traversed, so H becomes the current	→ [A, B, S, C, G, D, E,
	vertex	F, H*]
	There are two neighbors of the current vertex, i.e. H	
	→ For all neighbors of current vertex, i.e. <i>H</i> , repeat the process:	
	Dequeue <i>E</i> , and check if already visited	
	→ It is <u>already</u> in the list, so do nothing other than dequeueing	1 [A, B, S, C, G, D,
	\rightarrow H remains the current vertex	E, F, H*]
10	Queue = [G]	
	Dequeue G , and check if already visited	A
	→ It is already in the list, so do nothing other than dequeueing	2 [A, B, S, C, G, D,
	→ H remains the current vertex	E, F, H*]
	Queue = []	- [A B C C C D F
	The queue is empty and all the vertices have been traversed, so the traversal	→ [A, B, S, C, G, D, E,
	ends here, & the final order of visited list is: [A, B, S, C, G, D, E, F, H]	F, H]