CS 312: Project 3 - Articulation Points
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1. Pseudo Code (Taken from HW 9 Key)

```
function findArticulationPoints(graph) {
      node start
      previsit(start);
      stack.push(start);
      while (!stack.empty()) {
            curr = stack.top();
            while ( exists unvisited edges adjacent to curr) {
                  adjacent = curr.next_neigbor();
                  if (adjacent.visited == false) {
                        //(curr, adjacent) is a tree edge
                        if (curr.parent == null) {
                              //Count the number of times we
                              // are at the root node
                              root_visits++;
                        }
                        previsit(adjacent, curr);
                        stack.push(adjacent)
                        curr = adjacent;
                  } else if (adjacent != curr.parent) {
                        //(curr, adjacent) is a back edge
                        curr.low = min(curr.low, adjacent.pre);
                  }
            }
            adjacent = stack.pop();
            curr = adjacent.parent; //Should be same as stack.top()
            postvisit(adjacent);
      }
}
function previsit(node, parent = null) {
      node.parent = parent;
      node.pre = node.low = count++;
      node.visited = true;
}
function postvisit(node) {
      if (node.parent != null) {
            node.parent.low = min(node.parent.low, node.low);
      }
}
```

```
function findBiconnectedComponents(graph, start)
{
	// stack setup
	set visited to empty
	add start to visited
	push start onto vertex-stack
	while vertex-stack is not empty
	{
		set parent to vertex-stack peek
		set child to parent's nextNeighbor
		if child is not null
		{
			if child is not in visited
			// we will be pushing on the child
			{
				add child to visited
				if (parent is a Separating Vertex
					and parent.pre <= child.low)
					push a mark onto edge-stack
				push child onto vertex-stack
			}
			remove parent from child's neighbor list
			push edge parent-child onto edge-stack
			increment parent's nextNeighbor
		}
		else // child was null so we are done with this parent
		{
			set child to parent
			pop from vertex-stack // this is popping the child
			set parent to vertex-stack peek
			if (parent is null // this was the end of the DFS
				or (parent is a Separating Vertex
				and parent.pre <= child.low))
			{
				create a new Biconnected Component list BCC
				while edge-stack is not empty
					and edge-stack peek is not a mark
				{
					pop edge-stack into BCC
				}
				if edge-stack is not empty
				{
					pop mark off edge-stack
				}
			}
		}
	}
}
```

2. How I Implemented the Core Search Algorithm

I used an iterative process, as suggested by the HW 9 key. One area that differs in my implementation is the use of a HashSet to record visited ("considered") nodes. This is a very fast way of keeping the information available inside the iterative loop without embedding it into the Node objects themselves. A HashSet lookup is an O(1) operation.

Using this "considered" HashSet, the code avoids expanding the same vertex more than once.

3. Using the following test cases, the algorithm I implemented was sufficiently fast for each requirement:

Test Case	Timing #1	Timing #2	Average Timing	Max. Timing
11.x3d	0.614	0.556	0.585	4
12.x3d	5.843	5.794	5.819	13
13.x3d	2.983	2.860	2.922	9
14.x3d	5.587	5.797	5.692	10
15.x3d	3.389	3.332	3.361	7
16.x3d	3.649	3.734	3.692	7

4. Screenshot