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//Problem Set 9 Problem 4.c
//programmed in Java
//using adjacency list as a linked list
public void BFS(Graph G, int s, int t)
{
   int nodes = G.vertices;//number of nodes in the graph
   boolean state[] = new boolean[nodes];//state array keeps track of visited nodes
   LinkedList<Integer> queue = new LinkedList<Integer>();
   int d = 0;
   int k = 0;
   Tuple[] result = new Tuple[d, k]; //assuming Tuple object was created since Java does
                                 // not inherently support multiple return values.
   for(int i = 0; i < nodes; i++) //initialization</pre>
       state[i] = false;
   }
   state[s]=true;
   queue.add(s);//Set s as visited and added to queue
   while (queue.size() != 0)
       s = queue.poll();//pop off queue
       k++;
       Iterator<Integer> i = adjList[s].listIterator();
       while (i.hasNext())
          int n = i.next();//getting adjacent nodes of current node s
          if (!state[n])
              state[n] = true;
              queue.add(n);
          }
          if(n == t)
              return result;
          }
       }
   d = -1;//if there is no path return d as -1
   return result;
}
//Problem 4.d
public int BidirectionalBFS(Graph G, int s, int t)
{
   int nodes = G.vertices;//number of nodes in the graph
   boolean sState[nodes], tState[nodes];
   int sParent[nodes], tParent[nodes];
   Tuple[] result = new Tuple[d, k];
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LinkedList<Integer> sQueue = new LinkedList<Integer>();
   LinkedList<Integer> tQueue = new LinkedList<Integer>();
   for(int i = 0; i < nodes; i++) //initialization</pre>
       sState[i] = false;
       tState[i] = false;
   }
   sQueue.push_back(s);
   sState[s] = true;
   tQueue.push_back(t);
   tState[t] = true;
   while (!s_queue.empty() && !t_queue.empty())
       result += BFS(G, s, t);
       result += BFS(G, t, s);
       for(int i = 0;i < nodes;i++)</pre>
           if(sState[i] && tState[i])
              return result;
       }
       d = -1;
      return result;
   }
}
```