22AIE203 – Data Structures and Algorithm - 2

LAB EXP 1a BFS

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CODE

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define n 5
struct queue {
    int size;
    int f;
    int r;
    int* arr;
};
// Function to check if the queue is empty
int isEmpty(struct queue* q) {
    if (q->r == q->f) {
        return 1;
    return 0;
int isFull(struct queue* q) {
    if (q->r == q->size - 1) {
        return 1;
    return 0;
// Function to enqueue an element into the queue
void enqueue(struct queue* q, int val) {
    if (isFull(q)) {
        printf("This Queue is full\n");
    } else {
        q->r++;
        q \rightarrow arr[q \rightarrow r] = val;
int dequeue(struct queue* q) {
    int a = -1;
    if (isEmpty(q)) {
        printf("This Queue is empty\n");
    } else {
```

```
q->f++;
        a = q-\rangle arr[q-\rangle f];
    return a;
// BFS function to perform Breadth-First Search on the graph
void BFS(int start, int graph[][n]) {
    int visited[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        visited[i] = 0;
    struct queue q;
    q.size = n;
    q.f = q.r = -1;
    q.arr = (int*)malloc(q.size * sizeof(int));
    printf("BFS Traversal: ");
    printf("%d ", start+1);
    visited[start] = 1;
    enqueue(&q, start);
    while (!isEmpty(&q)) {
        int node = dequeue(&q);
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            if (graph[node][j] == 1 && !visited[j]) {
                printf("%d ", j+1);
                visited[j] = 1;
                enqueue(&q, j);
    free(q.arr);
int main() {
    int A[n][n] = {
        \{0, 1, 1, 0, 0\},\
        {1, 0, 1, 1, 0},
        {1, 1, 0, 1, 0},
        {0, 1, 1, 0, 1},
        \{0, 0, 0, 1, 0\}
    };
```

Input

Output

```
PS D:\Sem3\Notes\DSA-2\dsa2lab> cd "d:\Sem3\Notes\DSA-2\dsa2lab\week1\bfs\"; bfs.c -o bfs }; if ($?) { .\bfs }
BFS Traversal: 1 2 3 4 5
PS D:\Sem3\Notes\DSA-2\dsa2lab\week1\bfs>
```