# Implementing an Undirected Graph and Breadth-First Search Algorithm

#### Homework #5

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## 1. Objectives

The objective of this project was to implement an undirected graph using adjacency lists and a breadth-first search algorithm on the graph using a high-level programming language. The nodes of the undirected graph had to be read from a text file, then added into an undirected graph via a linked list of connected nodes to each node. The text files that were given in this assignment were "mediumG.txt" and "largeG.txt." Each listed the number of vertices in line one and the number of edges in line two. The "mediumG" file contains 1275 lines, representing 250 nodes and 1273 edges. While the "largeG" file contains 7586065 lines, representing 1 million nodes and 7586063 edges. The graph had to then be verified by a print function that displays the adjacency list of each node in the graph. The breadth-first search algorithm must then search for the path that can access all other nodes and then print said path node-by-node.

## 2. Program Design

To implement the required functionality of the assignment, two class files were developed: a HW5 class containing the driver code and a Graph class containing the functions necessary to construct the graph, print the adjacency lists, and perform breadth-first search. The following functions are contained within the two classes:

#### Graph()

This constructor initializes the graph object when called. The vertices attribute is assigned the number of nodes that the constructor is passed as a parameter. The edges is initialized as 0 because the number of edges is iterated forward every time the addEdge() function is called. A new array list object that contains array lists is also initialized to contain array lists that represent the adjacency list of each node. A for loop is used to add a new array list for each node.

#### addEdge()

This function is passed two integers, node1 and node2, that are read from the text file in main. It then calls the get() function on adjList to get the current adjacency list for that each node and the add() function on that list to each node to the others adjacency list. This adds an edge in the graph between both nodes in both directions. The nodes are added to each other's list because the graph is supposed to be unidirectional.

#### printAdjList()

This function is responsible for representing the graph as an adjacency list for each node. The function first prints a statement containing the number of edges and vertices. Next, it iterates through the list of adjacency lists for each node by iterating from 0 to the number of vertices in the graph, which corresponds to the number of lists contained within the adjacency list. A nested for loop then iterates through each neighbor contained in the current adjacency list. The function then appends the neighbor to the string builder object. Once the nested for loop exits, a newline is appended to the string. After the outer for loop exits, the function prints the string.

#### getVertices(), getEdges(), getAdjList()

These getter functions return the vertices integer, edges integer, and adjacency list array list object from the graph object. They are called throughout the other functions in the Graph and HW5 class.

#### setVertices() and setEdges()

These functions set the vertices integer and the edges integer of the graph object initialized in the HW5 class.

#### BFS()

The BFS() function is passed an integer called startNode from which it performs breadth-first search. The function accomplishes this using an array of Boolean values corresponding to each vertex and a queue of integers used to queue and print neighbors. The function first adds the starting node to the queue and assigns it as visited in the Boolean matrix as it is the starting node and must be visited. While the queue is not empty, each node is first dequeued then printed to indicated which node is currently being processed. A for loop then iterate through each neighbor contained in the adjacency list of that node. If the node has not been visited, the node is marked as visited and it is added to the queue. This continues until the while loop exits due to the queue being empty. A flag variable called hasUnvisitedNodes is then initialized as false, and a for loop iterates through the vertices again, this time checking their index in the Boolean matrix to see if they have been visited. If they have not, the flag is set to true, and the loop exits. A final if statement checks if the flag is true, printing a statement that some nodes were inaccessible.

#### main()

The driver code contained in main() is responsible for reading the text file and then calling the above functions from the Graph class to achieve the codes desired functionality. First the file name is initialized as a string. The count() function is then called on the lines in the file to determine how many lines, and therefore how many nodes should exist in the graph when it is constructed. The constructor from the Graph class is then called. It is passed the numberOfLines variable mentioned before, only casted to an integer. A buffered reader object is then initialized and passed the filename variable. A while loop continues as long the line that the reader reads is not null, meaning it stops at the end of the file. An integer lineCount is also initialized and then iterated forward with each iteration of the loop to keep track of the current line. If the current line is the first one, the setVertices() function is called from the graph which sets the number of vertices attribute in the graph object to the number specified at the beginning of the text file. The second if statement checks if the current line is two, continuing if so. This is because the number of edges is determined by the addEdge() function. Finally, the printAdjList() and BFS() functions are called from the Graph class. The nanoTime() function from the System class records the time before and after execution of the BFS() function, then calculates the difference and prints it in different units of time. This was used in testing to compare the time complexity of the algorithm among different text file sizes and starting nodes. Code Screenshots:

```
import java.nio.file.Files;
           public class HW5 {
                   Description: Executable function that is responsible for reading the text file and calling the functions in the Graph c
                   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X1LdtRW88c0
                   public static void main(String[] args) {
                          String filename = "mediumG.txt"; //initialize filename string variable
                                    long numberOfLines = Files.lines(Paths.get(filename)).count(); //count the number of lines in the text file
                                   Graph graph = new Graph((int)numberOfLines); //initialize graph object with the number of lines in the text file
                                   BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(filename)); //initialize reader object
                                    String line;
                                    int lineCount = 0; //initialize line count
                                   while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) { //iterate through the text file with a while loop
                                            lineCount++; //iterate the line count variable forward 1 with each loop
if (lineCount == 1) { //case for first line
                                                    graph.setVertices(Integer.parseInt(line)); //parse the int value representing the number of vertices an
                                            else if (lineCount == 2) { //case for second line
                                                    String[] nodes = line.split(regex: "); //split each line at the space using a regex
                                                    int node1 = Integer.parseInt(nodes[0]); //parse the int value and assign it to node1
                                                    int node2 = Integer.parseInt(nodes[1]); //parse the int value and assing it to node2
                                                    graph.addEdge(node1, node2); //call addEdge() on both nodes to add them to the graph
                                    reader.close();
                                   \begin{tabular}{ll} $\tt graph.printAdjList(); //call printAdjList() to print the adjacency list representation of the graph $\tt graph.printAdjList(); //call printAdjList(); //call printAdjList() to print the adjacency list representation of the graph {\tt graph.printAdjList(); //call printAdjList(); //call printAdjList() to print the adjacency list representation of the graph {\tt graph.printAdjList(); //call printAdjList(); //call printAdjList() to print the adjacency list representation of the graph {\tt graph.printAdjList(); //call printAdjList(); //call printAdjList() to printAdjList() {\tt graph.printAdjList(); //call printAdjList(); //call 
                                    long timeInit = System.nanoTime(); //records initial system time in nanoseconds
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                                   graph.BFS(startNode:10); //call BFS on following nodes
                                    long timeFinal = System.nanoTime(); // records final system time in nanoseconds
                                    long time = timeFinal - timeInit; //calculates time taken for BFS algorithm
                                   System.out.println("Breadth-First Search Time: " + time + " nanoseconds, " + (float)time/1000000 + " millisecond
                                   e.printStackTrace();
```

Figure 1: HW5.java

```
You, 3 minutes ago | 2 authors (You and others) public class Graph {
     private int vertices; //number of vertices in the graph
     private int edges; //number
    private List<List<Integer>> adjList;
     public Graph(int nodes) { //constructor for Graph object
         this.vertices = nodes; //initializes the number of vertices as the number of nodes
         this.edges = 0; //initializes the number of edges to 0
         this.adjList = new ArrayList<>(); //initilizes ArrayList for adjacency lists for each node
         for (int i = 0; i < nodes; i++) { //for each node within the graph a new adjacency list is created
             adjList.add(new ArrayList<>()); //adds the list for each node to adjList
     int node2 - A node read from the text file to be connected to node1 via an edge
     public void addEdge(int node1, int node2) {
         adjList.get(node1).add(node2); //gets the adjacency list for node1 and adds node2 to that list
         adjList.get(node2).add(node1); //gets the adjacency list for node2 and adds node1 to that list
         edges++;
    Description: This function iterates through the list of adjacency lists for each node, appending each element to a strip
     public void printAdjList() {
         StringBuilder string = new StringBuilder(); //initialize StringBuilder object
         string.append("The graph contains "+ edges + " edges and " + vertices + " vertices. \n");
         for (int i = 0; i < vertices; i++) { //iterates through the list of adjacency lists using using a for loop stopping
    string.append("Adjacency list for node " + i + ": ");
    for (int neighbor : adjList.get(i)) { //for each neighbor contained in the nested adjacency list</pre>
                  string.append(neighbor +
              string.append(str:"\n");
         System.out.println(string);
```

Figure 2: Graph.java (1)

```
public int getVertices() { //getter for vertices
             return this.vertices:
         public void setVertices(int vertices) { //setter for vertices
             this.vertices = vertices;
         public int getEdges() { //getter for edges
            return this.edges:
         public void setEdges(int edges) { //setter for edges
            this.edges = edges;
         public List<Integer> getAdjList(int node) { //getter for adjList of a certain node
            return adjList.get(node);
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         https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5262308/how-do-implement-a-breadth-first-traversal
         public void BFS(int startNode) {
             boolean[] visited = new boolean[vertices]; //matrix containing boolean values for each node; 1 means visited, 0 means
             Queue<Integer> queue = new LinkedList<>(); //creates a queue of integers using a LinkedList as the underlying data
             visited[startNode] = true; //set the startNode variable to visited in the boolean matrix as it is the starting node
             queue.add(startNode); //add starting node to the queue
             System.out.print("Breadth-First Search starting from node " + startNode + ": ");
             while (!queue.isEmpty()) { //while the queue is not empty
                 int node = queue.poll(); //dequeues the front node and assigns it to the node variable
                 System.out.print(node + " "); //prints node to indicate which node is currently being processed
                 for (int neighbor : adjList.get(node)) { //iterates through neighbors of the current node
                     if (!visited[neighbor]) { //if the neighbor has not been visited yet
                         visited[neighbor] = true; //set visited to true in matrix
                         queue.add(neighbor); //add neighbor to que for printing
             boolean hasUnvisitedNodes = false; //unvisited nodes flag
                 if (!visited[i]) { //if the current node is unvisited
                     hasUnvisitedNodes = true; //set flag to true
                     break:
             if (hasUnvisitedNodes) { //case for there being no path to some nodes
                 System.out.println(x:"\nThere is no path to some nodes.");
                 System.out.println(); //move to the next line after printing the BFS traversal
```

Figure 3: Graph.java (2)

### 3. Testing

Testing consisted of executing the code on both files and recording the execution time of the BFS() algorithm on different starting nodes and verifying printAdjList() outputs.

#### **Testing Screenshots:**

Breadth-First Search starting from node 10: 10 105 106 123 175 246 131 143 193 243 179 84 85 82 11 244 152 8 212 30 192 174 103 19 79 70 100 207 43 210 221 214 219 156 110 162 13 51 2 133 205 122 139 196 108 101 147 140 99 129 86 18 14 42 141 166 92 181 135 12 5 157 7 117 54 16 6 178 236 35 94 132 171 172 235 184 188 230 148 71 65 57 197 167 98 36 41 88 198 28 12 242 154 238 180 213 245 1 65 155 142 124 118 27 21 233 240 138 62 151 208 224 47 29 182 81 121 170 17 223 113 90 195 191 68 9 239 102 78 77 26 4 226 128 168 187 231 52 32 218 146 137 91 64 109 227 119 134 229 53 158 249 200 173 23 202 204 222 225 176 160 114 97 93 58 49 44 0 33 159 112 55 5 217 136 69 248 144 104 185 201 145 183 215 126 74 38 120 56 161 73 34 22 203 189 186 177 72 107 1 209 211 163 80 15 59 149 2 4 50 234 67 232 83 48 45 87 216 169 46 150 220 130 164 194 206 66 39 61 3 95 76 111 190 40 247 116 75 20 89 37 115 153 228 241 60 25 127 31 63 96 199 237

Breadth-First Search Time: 14974300 nanoseconds, 14.9743 milliseconds, or 0.0149743 seconds

Figure 4: BFS() on 10 in mediumG.txt

Breadth-First Search starting from node 100: 100 103 133 174 192 84 70 19 13 243 166 129 51 14 179 79 162 106 131 193 212 214 244 30 105 236 147 16 6 178 99 86 110 18 2 152 143 8 140 123 246 10 219 221 210 207 156 82 43 11 205 196 139 122 108 101 117 98 54 135 141 42 35 94 85 175 92 181 125 157 7 167 88 36 230 71 41 198 28 12 242 132 171 172 235 184 188 148 65 57 197 224 47 29 182 27 21 233 240 62 81 121 170 17 223 113 90 154 238 180 213 245 165 155 142 124 118 138 151 208 218 146 137 91 64 109 227 239 102 78 77 26 4 128 119 134 229 53 158 249 200 173 195 191 68 9 226 168 187 231 52 32 145 183 215 126 74 38 159 112 55 5 217 136 69 120 56 161 73 34 22 203 189 186 177 72 107 1 23 202 204 222 225 176 160 114 97 93 58 49 44 0 33 248 144 104 185 201 234 67 232 83 48 45 87 16 9 46 150 220 130 164 194 209 211 163 80 15 59 149 24 50 216 61 3 95 76 111 190 40 247 116 75 20 89 206 66 39 37 115 153 228 241 60 25 127 31 63 96 199 237

Breadth-First Search Time: 17306000 nanoseconds, 17.306 milliseconds, or 0.017306 seconds

Figure 5: BFS() on 100 in mediumG.txt

7760 217058 992314 459556 589088 263149 398303 317980 549283 980157 518237 128836 64535 637659 839174 563782 475882 916603 468791 124563 276852 29933 388578 820303 956599 643540 918838 968895 575481 611521 811421 945253 88441 548756 348770 176893 293277 368057 239937 253091 272705 189826 68928 56692 156621 422853 448906 652609 784779 873098 908577 996443 845772 118000 888500 886099 94236 6 787636 647511 227643 895675 445942 427734 1514 123363 336434 133593 80062 432096 475069 730271 294149 232360 641679 260252 14536 4 51268 333546 685421 945667 458755 383580 908948 752276 901979 488429 334339 499952 391313 588873 917326 387777 115796 460269 353 501 536844 879836 79083 57747 242499 826103 422346 742719 364548 831466 70027 97586 731193 967171 457443 827817 366763 163277 6392 72 522037 93663 496182 66300 596817 572300 410340 777224 564410 484631 455185 261234 536134 917073 370791 934246 943051 978438 984 472 536909 453843 269666 329885 750994 675103 107368 641866 621731 809725 485311 142061 100346 685119 309680 932691 55065 160707 7 78326 494579 301397 153467 125239 803940 686656 598706 457839 745571 390459 925712 823864 942301 561252 503240 59645 525709 353994 114394 105984 951613 867630 778925 658446 539903 754093 761659 301378 83506 55737 77680 558288 640581 127520 316336 315201 506518 466246 849467 89955 747951 690716 680270 521066 960569 868440 765377 401635 227974 43042 985946 800180 34558 982555 204004 171625 646412 657802 226371 56359 511655 398915 650807 843291 427270 78529 967095 698151 325591 652331 602684 2415 746530 565299 722731 279152 181947 901196 431556 289847 678013 200257 12199 799826 798143 903774 637049 511861 415118 320313 304054 298309 283652 20790 5 159771 866550 412489 317209 111489 6542 681477 344756 216487 579535 560739 542367 300515 98423 509408 8764411-1518

Figure 6: BFS() on 10 in largeG.txt

96 149711 115102 938352 726776 173568 325500 113509 311722 187567 97173 940219 115668 668489 427122 424767 181197 167951 428290 41 0877 851334 844775 812879 733778 691140 92408 118417 378595 890359 420143 21913 21710 99743 775763 74509 893183 986239 453165 1972 85 190680 674229 897026 185775 66882 597093 766931 976811 79896 321804 695112 701276 909973 858079 698756 447963 68116 210434 6384 27 551157 185781 483478 629965 818296 859859 891567 901161 207537 666245 167099 378200 117099 654685 867549 146265 161610 34452 13 9624 544938 794855 769610 951476 836624 817435 359619 131189 954570 158168 121478 734630 639360 217115 130200 310698 895143 961629 1681 959040 632251 789768 951121 377752 938186 254737 35296 465138 458738 409751 304875 279781 71614 960524 834283 74991 712958 9 84316 454374 884714 63696 398264 235919 583282 743262 51658 861417 847086 574175 917634 616444 288381 276778 524292 679071 709743 758144 119592 726797 674540 304391 746799 643434 659620 500939 939606 974621 188877 700488 971896 100193 839950 788241 915678 1974 87 546068 156778 139679 195641 201260 234342 897345 378035 556656 853315 987490 162961 155251 669372 971044 625374 990569 219566 1 22693 569077 193533 608455 555789 525842 716029 75612 251923 346372 328728 930376 226592 684973 819655 846676 602703 276858 425874 210324 502793 737964 869517 861924 563781 498353 469886 313877 205393 486213 721290 753741 890329 96893 206403 730850 971629 1811 79 131042 590762 327039 403861 332742 706651 483136 163476 235996 255527 992175 404733 408217 476564 870163 915488 308875 165912 858701 503521 8508 954487 232390 144233 341351 502748 625085 282791 838122 930500 673032 787411 901768 260964 245869 191250 144269 46882 4 173076 237372 920214 854466 500917 201727 481967 798188 289732 829196 375777 121711 832026 5236 273776 87640th-First Search Time: 36778555000 nanoseconds, 36778.555 milliseconds, or 36.778553 seconds

```
Adjacency list for node 67: 83 112 217 55 45 5 3

Adjacency list for node 68: 83 112 217 55 45 5 3

Adjacency list for node 68: 114 160 165 176 191 202 204 222 58 44 23 9 0

Adjacency list for node 69: 107 128 173

Adjacency list for node 70: 79 84 100 174 179 212 214 244 51 30 19

Adjacency list for node 71: 135 184 157 181 184 188 230 23 240 65 62 27 21 7

Adjacency list for node 72: 107 150 177 186 189 200 203 220 249 1

Adjacency list for node 72: 107 150 177 186 189 200 203 220 249 1

Adjacency list for node 72: 108 145 56 53 34 22

Adjacency list for node 76: 95 115 153 228 241 445 37 3

Adjacency list for node 76: 95 115 153 228 241 445 37 3

Adjacency list for node 77: 78 102 138 151 187 208 226 240 52 32 26 5 4

Adjacency list for node 78: 112 128 138 159 239 240 77 62 55 26 4

Adjacency list for node 79: 84 110 174 179 212 124 70 51 30 19 2

Adjacency list for node 80: 97 149 202 204 225 59 50 49 44 39 24 15 0

Adjacency list for node 81: 119 144 162 27 229 253 41 17

Adjacency list for node 82: 85 152 175 207 212 244 246 43 30 11 8

Adjacency list for node 82: 85 152 175 207 212 244 246 43 30 11 8

Adjacency list for node 83: 95 104 201 217 232 67 48 45

Adjacency list for node 85: 185 136 163 11 74 179 192 193 243 79 70 19

Adjacency list for node 85: 152 175 246 82 11 8

Adjacency list for node 87: 111 130 136 104 234 61

Adjacency list for node 88: 98 182 41 36 35 12

Adjacency list for node 89: 116 127 130 164 194 75 61 40 20

Adjacency list for node 99: 121 137 323 748 158 191 202 204 226 231 248 52 49 44 32

Adjacency list for node 99: 110 131 137 233 242 62

Adjacency list for node 99: 110 131 137 233 242 62

Adjacency list for node 99: 110 131 137 233 242 62

Adjacency list for node 99: 110 131 137 233 242 62

Adjacency list for node 99: 110 131 137 233 242 62

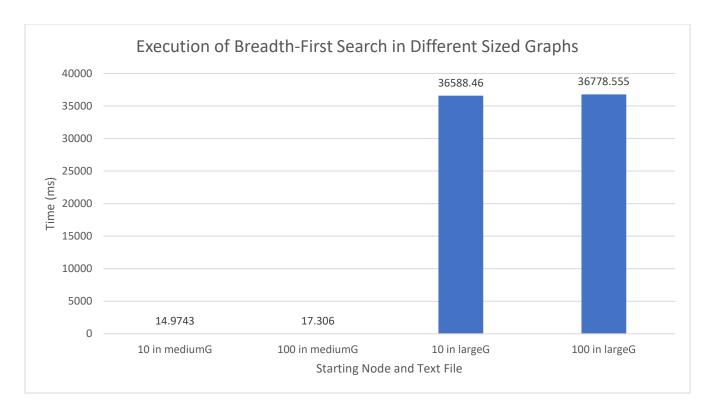
Adjacency list for node 99: 110 134 137 145 146 218 214 22 276 44 72

Adjacency list for node 99: 110 134 137 145 146 218 214 22 276 284 226 231 248 52 49 44 32

Adjacency list for node 99: 110 131 137 233 242 62

Adjacency list for no
            Adjacency list for node 99: 117 78 236 88 36 16 6
Adjacency list for node 99: 117 78 236 88 36 16 6
Adjacency list for node 99: 129 140 147 162 54 16 6
Adjacency list for node 100: 103 133 174 192 84 70 19 13
Adjacency list for node 101: 108 110 122 125 139 156 157 181 196 205 214 219 42 7
Adjacency list for node 102: 138 187 226 240 77 52 32 26 5
```

Figure 8: printAdjList() output from mediumG.txt



The graph above displays the difference in execution time of the breadth-first search algorithm when it is called on different starting nodes within the medium and large text files. The largeG text file represents four thousand times as many nodes within the constructed graph. Therefore, the algorithm must traverse many more edges between these nodes to find the desired path. The time complexity of this algorithm is represented by O(V+E) where V is the number of vertexes (or nodes) and E is the number of edges. This is supported by the above graph, as the number of represented vertices and edges in largeG is many more than that of medium, causing the time complexity of the algorithm to increase dramatically. There is also a very slight difference in the execution time between the two different starting nodes in each text file. This could be due to the resulting differences in the path taken by the algorithm which results in a minor change in the execution time for the algorithm in mediumG and a slightly larger but still ultimately negligible change in execution time in largeG.

## 4. Sources:

https://chat.openai.com/share/8b4c2e60-b4e3-4b2a-909b-4a3300ec4287

https://chat.openai.com/share/3615b67f-45b3-411b-80d5-4ac6984224e1

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/convert-adjacency-matrix-to-adjacency-list-representation-of-graph/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X1LdtRW88c0

 $\frac{https://stackoverflow.com/questions/26448352/counting-the-number-of-lines-in-a-text-file-java-https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5262308/how-do-implement-a-breadth-first-traversal-lines-in-a-text-file-java-https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5262308/how-do-implement-a-breadth-first-traversal-lines-in-a-text-file-java-https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5262308/how-do-implement-a-breadth-first-traversal-lines-in-a-text-file-java-https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5262308/how-do-implement-a-breadth-first-traversal-lines-in-a-text-file-java-https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5262308/how-do-implement-a-breadth-first-traversal-lines-in-a-text-file-java-https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5262308/how-do-implement-a-breadth-first-traversal-lines-in-a-text-file-java-https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5262308/how-do-implement-a-breadth-first-traversal-lines-in-a-text-file-java-https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5262308/how-do-implement-a-breadth-first-traversal-lines-in-a-text-file-java-https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5262308/how-do-implement-a-breadth-first-traversal-lines-in-a-text-file-java-https://stackoverflow.com/questions-file-java-https://sta$