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EASY

Max Score: 30 Points

## **DFS Implementation**

Given a connected undirected graph consisting of n vertices and e edges. All the edges are given in form of a 2-D matrix edges of size e \* 2, where there is an undirected edge between edges[i][0] and edges[i][1] for all  $i \in \{0, e-1\}$ .

Perform a Depth First Traversal of the graph.

Note: When traversing the vertices of a graph, if vertex u is connected to a set of neighboring vertices  $\{n1, n2, n3, ...\}$ , then the traversal should proceed in the order of n1, n2, n3, ....; where n1 < n2 < n3 < ...

For example if vertex u has neighbours  $\{3, 1, 4\}$  then first traverse neighbouring node 1, then 3, and lastly 4 as 1 < 3 < 4.

## **Input Format**

The First line contains two integers n and e which denotes the no of vertices and no of edges respectively.

Next e lines contains two integers u and v where there is an edge between u and v

## **Output Format**

Complete the function DFSTraversal() which prints the vertices. Start the traversal for vertex with the smallest index.

### **Example 1**

Input

3 4

1 2

```
0 2
```

0 1

0 1

Output

0 1 2

Explanation

The Graph looks like:

```
0
/ \
1 --- 2
```

So starting traversal from node 0, we first print 0. Then we go to the neighbours of 0 which are  $\{1, 2\}$ . Since 1 < 2, we first traverse node 1, then node 2 printing them both respectively

## Example 2

Input

4 4

1 3

0 2

2 3

1 2

Output

0 2 1 3

## **Constraints**

0 <= n <= 103

1 <= e <= 104

#### **Topic Tags**

# My code

```
// n java
import java.util.*;
// class Solution {
     public static void dfs(ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> g, int x,
boolean[] vis) {
           if(vis[x] == true) return;
//
//
           vis[x] = true;
           System.out.print(x + " ");
//
//
           for(int i = 0; i < g.get(x).size(); i++) {
                 dfs(g, g.get(x).get(i), vis);
//
           }
//
//
     }
     public static void DFSTraversal(List<List<Integer>> edges, int
//
n) {
       //Write your code here
//
           ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> g = new ArrayList<>();
//
//
           for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
//
                 g.add(new ArrayList<Integer>());
//
           }
//
           for(int i = 0; i < edges.size(); i++) {
```

```
//
                 int x = edges.get(i).get(0), y = edges.get(i).get(1);
                 g.get(x).add(y);
//
                 g.get(y).add(x);
//
            }
//
//
            for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                 Collections.sort(g.get(i));
//
//
            }
//
            boolean[] vis = new boolean[n];
//
            for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) vis[i] = false;
//
            dfs(g, 0, vis);
//
     }
//}
class Solution {
public static void dfs(ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>>g, int x,boolean
vis[])
      {
            if(vis[x]==true) return;
            vis[x]=true;
            System.out.print(x+" ");
            for(int i=0;i<g.get(x).size();i++)</pre>
                 dfs(g,g.get(x).get(i),vis);
      }
```

```
public static void DFSTraversal(List<List<Integer>> edges, int n)
     //Write your code here
          ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>>g=new
ArrayList<Integer>();
           ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> g = new ArrayList<>();
           for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
                g.add(new ArrayList<Integer>());
           for(int i=0;i<edges.size();i++)</pre>
                {
                      int x=edges.get(i).get(0);
                     int y=edges.get(i).get(1);
                     g.get(x).add(y);
                      g.get(y).add(x);
                }
           //sort for dfs
           for(int i=0;i< n;i++)
           Collections.sort(g.get(i));
           boolean vis[]=new boolean[n];
                for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
                     vis[i]=false;//no meter default is also false
            dfs(g,0,vis);//graph ,starting point ,array flags
public class Main {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    int n = sc.nextInt();
    int e = sc.nextInt();
    List<List<Integer>> ed = new ArrayList<>();
    for (int i = 0; i < e; i++) {
        List<Integer> I = new ArrayList<>();
        l.add(sc.nextInt());
        l.add(sc.nextInt());
        ed.add(I);
    }
    Solution ob = new Solution();
    ob.DFSTraversal(ed, n);
}
```