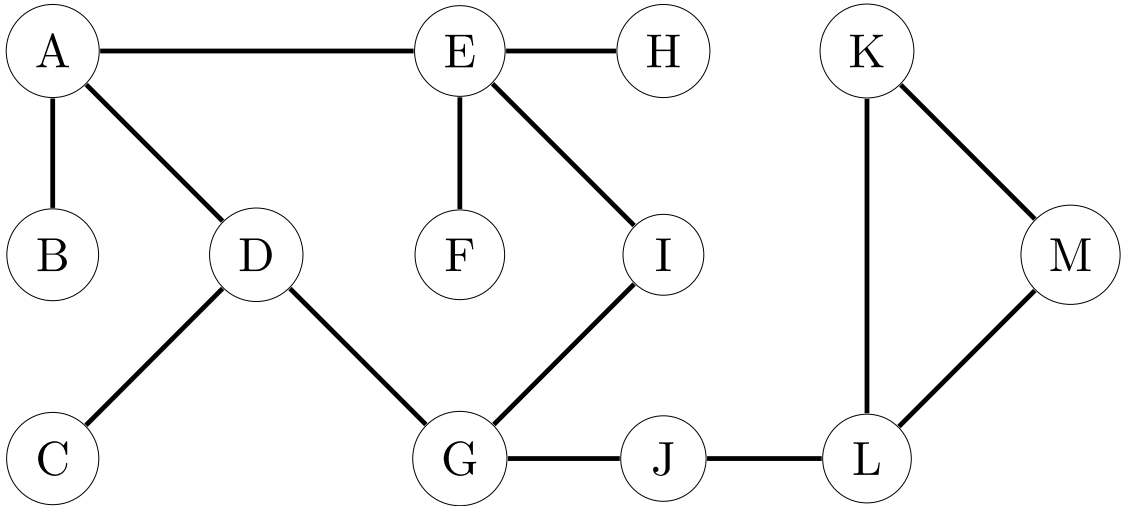


Breadth-first search → Applying BFS

Hard 10 minutes

231 users solved this problem. Latest completion was 1 day ago.

Below is an undirected graph:



Apply the BFS procedure for the graph using *I* as a starting node. As an answer, print edges of the resulting spanning tree. Edges' order does not matter. The last line of your answer should contain the shortest distance from *I* to every node of a graph (nodes are sorted in alphabetical order, the shortest distance from *I* to *I* is 0).

Below is an example that clarifies the expected output format:

```
1 | A B
2 | B C
3 | C D
4 | 0 1 2 3
```

Here, the first three lines correspond to three edges of a spanning tree (an edge from *A* to *B*, an edge from *B* to *C* and an edge from *C* to *D*), while the last line corresponds to the shortest distance from the starting node to every node of a graph. The starting node is *A*, the shortest distance from *A* to *A* is 0, from *A* to *B* - 1, from *A* to *C* - 2, from *A* to *D* - 3.

Report a typo

Enter a short text

I E
I G
E A
E H
E F
G J
G D
A B
D C
J L
I K

Correct.

26 users liked this problem. 12 didn't like it. What about you?



Continue