- 1. Data structures used for Q and visited. Your rationale behind the choice of data structures.
 - a) Use a LinkedList for Q because it supports push and pop operation in O(1) time.
 - b) Use a HashSet for visited because it supports add and search operation in O(log(n)) time where n is the number of vertices.
- 2. Number of edges and vertices in the graph WikiCS.txt.

a) Number of edges: 23869

b) Number of vertices: 500

3. Number of strongly connected components in WikiCS.txt

9

4. Size of the largest component in WikiCS.txt.

492

5. The data structures that you built/used in GraphProcessor.

LinkedHashMap<String, LinkedList<String>> G;

For every entry (u, [v1, v2, ..., vn]) in $G, \langle u, vi \rangle$ is an edge in the graph.

6. Analyze and report the asymptotic run time for each of the class GraphProcessor.

Let N be the number of vertices in the graph, and

E be the number of edges in the graph, and

C be the number of SCCs in the graph.

SCCAlgo:

$$T = O ($$

$$E*log(N) + N*log(N) // computeOrderAlgo$$

$$+ N*log(N) // sort V by finish time$$

$$+ N*log(N) // sccDFS$$

$$) = O((N+E)*log(N))$$

```
outDegree:
    T = O(\log(N))
                              // find key in a map.
sameComponent:
    T = O (
         (N + E)*log(N)
                              // SCC Algo
      +C
                              // loop for components
      * log(N)
                              // find v in the component set
    ) = O((N+E+C)*log(N))
componentVertices:
    T = O (
        (N + E)*log(N)
                               // SCC Algo
      +C
                               // loop for components
      * (log(N)
                               // find v in the component set
                               // create list from a set
      +N)
    = O((N+E)*log(N) + CN)
largestComponent:
    T = O (
         (N + E)*log(N)
                               // SCC Algo
                              // loop for components
    = O((N+E)*log(N)+C)
numComponents:
    T = O((N+E)*log(N)+C) // same as SCC Algo
bfsPath:
    T = O (
         N
                              // traverse through n vertices
      * log(N)
                             // find node in the visited set
      +N
                             // build the path
```

) = O(N*log(N))