

# Tutorial 1 – Breadth First

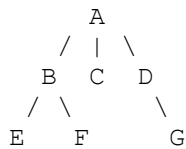
## Question 1 — Basic Understanding

What data structure is primarily used in Breadth-First Traversal?

- A. Stack
  - B. Queue
  - C. Array
  - D. Linked List
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## Question 2 — Trace the Output

Consider the following tree:



Using Breadth-First Traversal, what is the order of nodes printed?

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## Question 3 — Queue Simulation

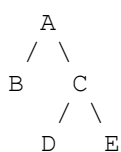
Given this BFS code:

```
Queue<Person> todo = new ArrayDeque<Person>();
todo.offer(root);

while (!todo.isEmpty()) {
    Person p = todo.poll();

    for (Person child : p.getChildren()) {
        todo.offer(child);
    }
}
```

If the tree is:



Show the contents of the queue after each iteration of the loop.

## Queue Simulation

### Start

Queue: \_\_\_\_\_

---

### Iteration 1

Poll \_\_

Add \_\_\_\_\_

Queue: \_\_\_\_\_

---

### Iteration 2

Poll \_\_

Queue: \_\_\_\_\_

---

### Iteration 3

Poll \_\_

Add \_\_\_\_\_

Queue: \_\_\_\_\_

---

### Iteration 4

Poll \_\_

Queue: \_\_\_\_\_

---

### Iteration 5

Poll \_\_

Queue: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Question 4 — Code Completion

Complete the missing lines in the BFS method.

```
public void printAll(Person root){  
    if (root == null){  
        return;  
    }  
  
    Queue<Person> todo = _____;  
    _____;  
  
    while (!todo.isEmpty()){  
        Person p = _____;  
        UI.println(p.getName());  
        for (Person child : p.getChildren()){  
            _____;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

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## Question 5 — Explain the Algorithm

Explain in your own words how Breadth-First Traversal works.

Your answer should include:

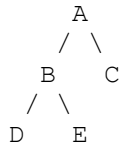
- the role of the queue
- what `offer()` does
- what `poll()` does
- why nodes are visited level by level

Answers:

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## Question 6 — Identify BFS vs DFS

Which traversal order represents Breadth-First Traversal for this tree?



- A. A B D E C
  - B. A B C D E
  - C. D B E A C
  - D. A C B E D
- 

## Question 7 — Find the Error

The following BFS code contains TWO errors.

Identify and correct them.

```
Queue<Person> todo = new ArrayDeque<Person>();

while (!todo.isEmpty()) {
    Person p = todo.pop();

    for (Person child : p.getChildren()) {
        todo.push(child);
    }
}
```

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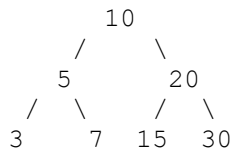
## Question 8 — Time Complexity

What is the time complexity of Breadth-First Traversal on a tree with  $n$  nodes?

Explain why.

## Question 9 — Dry Run

Given the tree:



Perform a Breadth-First Traversal manually and list:

1. The node visited at each step
2. The queue contents after each step

## BFS Traversal

**Start**

Queue: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Visit** \_\_

Add \_\_\_\_\_

Queue: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Visit** \_\_

Add \_\_\_\_\_

Queue: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Visit** \_\_

Add \_\_\_\_\_

Queue: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Visit** \_\_

Queue: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Visit** \_\_

Queue: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Visit** \_\_

Queue: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Visit** \_\_

Queue: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Final BFS Order**

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## Question 10

Write a Java method that performs Breadth-First Traversal on a tree of `Person` objects and prints all names.

You may assume:

```
class Person {  
    String getName();  
    List<Person> getChildren();  
}
```

---

## Question 11 — BFS Search

Modify the BFS algorithm so that it returns `true` if a person with a given name exists in the tree.

```
public boolean contains(Person root, String target) {
```

```
}
```

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## Question 12 — Count Nodes

Write a BFS method that counts how many nodes are in the tree.

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## Question 13 — Level Counting

Using BFS, write a **method** to determine how many levels exist in a tree.

Example:

```
Level 0: A  
Level 1: B C  
Level 2: D E F
```

Total levels = 3

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## Question 14

Why is a queue necessary for Breadth-First Traversal?

What would happen if a stack were used instead?

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## Question 15 — Compare BFS and DFS

Fill in the table:

<b>Feature</b>	<b>BFS</b>	<b>DFS</b>
Main Data Structure		
Traversal Style		

Finds shortest path in unweighted graph?		
Uses recursion commonly?		