Practical 7

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Problem Statement:

Implement a program that prints all the Hamiltonian cycles present in a connected graph.

Code:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define V 5
bool isSafe(int v, bool graph[V][V], int path[], int pos)
   //Check if their is a connection between this vertex and the previously added
one
   if(graph[path[pos-1]][v] == 0)
        return false;
    //Check if the vertex is already in the path array
    for (int i = 0; i < pos; i++)
        if (path[i] == v)
        {
            return false;
    return true;
```

```
bool hamCycle(bool G[V][V], int path[], int pos)
   //Case 1: All vertices are included in the path
   if(pos == V)
       //This means there is a connection between the first and last vertex
       if(G[path[pos - 1]][path[0]] == 1)
            return true;
       else
            return false;
       }
   //Case 2: Checking different different vertices with their different
different connections
       //Not stating with 0 cause its already selected
   for(int vertex = 1; vertex < V; vertex++)</pre>
       if (isSafe(vertex, G, path, pos))
            path[pos] = vertex;
            //Calling the function again with the newly added vertex
            if (hamCycle (G, path, pos + 1) == true)
                return true;
            //If it doesn't return true, means it did not get a new vertex,
            //means the old vertex was a bad choice,
            //we will remove it
            path[pos] = -1;
```

```
//If we reach here, this means we never returned anything,
   //this means we couldn't make the cycle
   return false;
int main()
   //CYCLE
   bool graph[V][V] = {{0, 1, 0, 1, 0},
                        {1, 0, 1, 1, 1},
                        {0, 1, 0, 0, 1},
                        {1, 1, 0, 0, 1},
                        {0, 1, 1, 1, 0}};
   //NO CYCLE
   // bool graph[V][V] = \{\{0, 1, 0, 1, 0\},
                        {1, 0, 1, 1, 1},
                        {0, 1, 1, 0, 0}};
   //This makes an array 'path' of size V
   int *path = new int[V];
   //Initializing the path with -1
   for(int i = 0; i < V; i++)</pre>
        path[i] = -1;
   path[0] = 0;
   if(hamCycle(graph, path, 1) == false)
        cout << "\nSolution does not exist!\n";</pre>
    }
    else
```

```
{
    cout << "\nSolution Exists!\n";
    cout << "Following, is one Hamiltonian Cycle: \n";
    for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
    {
        cout << path[i] << " ";
    }

    //Printing first vertex again to show a complete cycle
    cout << path[0] << " ";
    cout << endl;
    }
}</pre>
```

Output:



