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Experiment no. 3(a)

Input:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int i, j, k, a, b, u, v, n, ne = 1;
int min, mincost = 0, cost[9][9], parent[9];

int find(int);
int uni(int, int);

void main()
{
    printf("Enter the no. of vertices:\n");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    printf("\nEnter the cost adjacency matrix:\n");
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    {
        for (j = 1; j <= n; j++)
        {
            scanf("%d", &cost[i][j]);
            if (cost[i][j] == 0)
                cost[i][j] = 999;
        }
    }

    printf("The edges of Minimum Cost Spanning Tree\n");
    while (ne < n)
    {
        for (i = 1, min = 999; i <= n; i++)
        {
            for (j = 1; j <= n; j++)
            {
                if (cost[i][j] < min)
                {
                    min = cost[i][j];
                    a = u = i;
                    b = v = j;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

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    }
}

u = find(u);
v = find(v);

if (uni(u, v))
{
    printf("%d edge (%d,%d) = %d\n", ne++, a, b,
    min); mincost += min;
}

cost[a][b] = cost[b][a] = 999;
}

printf("\nMinimum cost = %d\n",
mincost); }

int find(int i)
{
    while (parent[i])
        i = parent[i];
    return i;
}

int uni(int i, int j)
{
    if (i != j)
    {
        parent[j] = i;
        return 1;
    }

    return 0;
}

```

Output:

Enter the no. of vertices:

3

Enter the cost adjacency matrix:

5 4 5

3 7 8

9 10 2

The edges of Minimum Cost Spanning Tree are 1

edge (2,1) =3

2 edge (1,3) =5

Minimum cost =

8