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LAB REPORT on

ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF ALGORITHMS

Submitted by

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled “**ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF ALGORITHMS**” carried out by AMBADAS **1BM20CS011**), who is a bonafide student of **B. M. S. College of Engineering**. It is in partial fulfillment for the award of **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering** of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the year 2022. The Lab report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of a **Analysis and Design of Algorithms - (19CS34PCADA)** work prescribed for the said degree.

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Course Outcome

CO1	Ability to analyze time complexity of Recursive and Non-Recursive algorithms using asymptotic notations.
CO2	Ability to design efficient algorithms using various design techniques.
CO3	Ability to apply the knowledge of complexity classes P, NP, and NP-Complete and prove certain problems are NP-Complete
CO4	Ability to conduct practical experiments to solve problems using an appropriate designing method and find time efficiency.

LAB PROGRAM-01

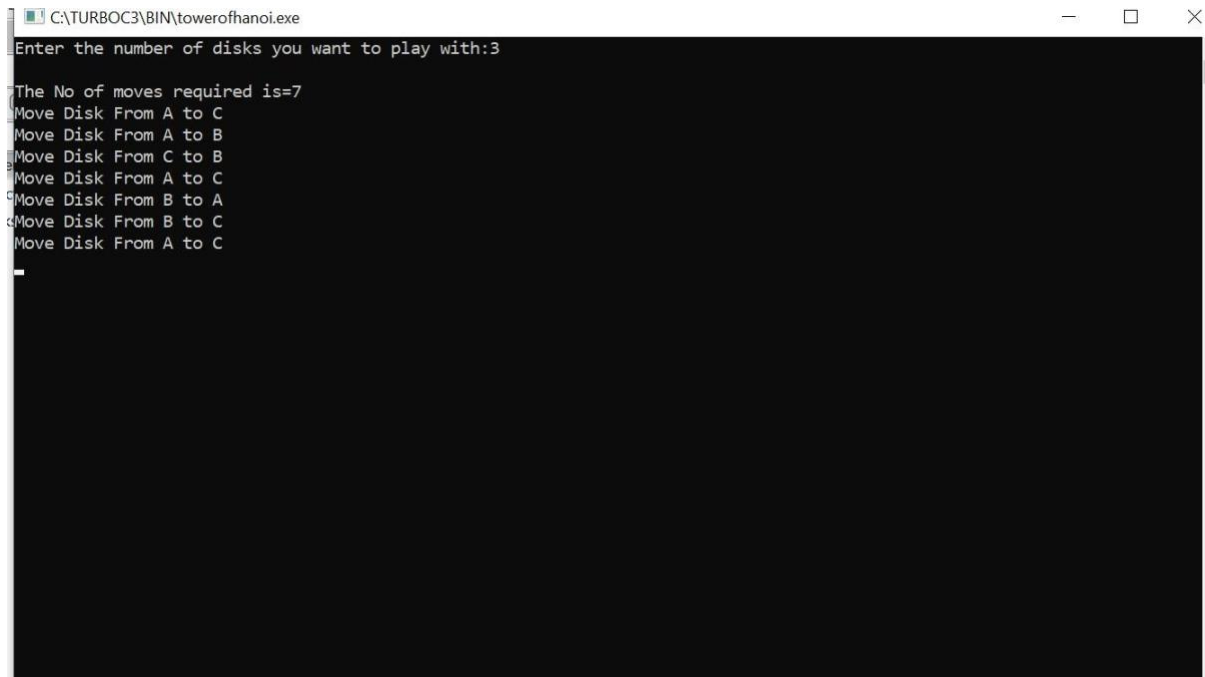
Write a recursive program to

a. Solve Towers-of-Hanoi problem

b. To find GCD

```
a.  #include<stdio.h>
    #include<conio.h>
    #include<math.h>
    void hanoi(int x, char from, char to, char aux)
    {
        if(x==1)
            printf("Move Disk From %c to %c\n",from,to);
        else
        {
            hanoi(x-1,from,aux,to);
            printf("Move Disk From %c to %c\n",from,to);
            hanoi(x-1,aux,to,from);
        }
    }
    void main( )
    {
        int disk;
        int moves;
        clrscr();
        printf("Enter the number of disks you want to play with:");
        scanf("%d",&disk);
        moves=pow(2,disk)-1;
        printf("\nThe No of moves required is=%d \n",moves);
        hanoi(disk,'A','C','B');
        getch( );
    }
```

OUTPUT:



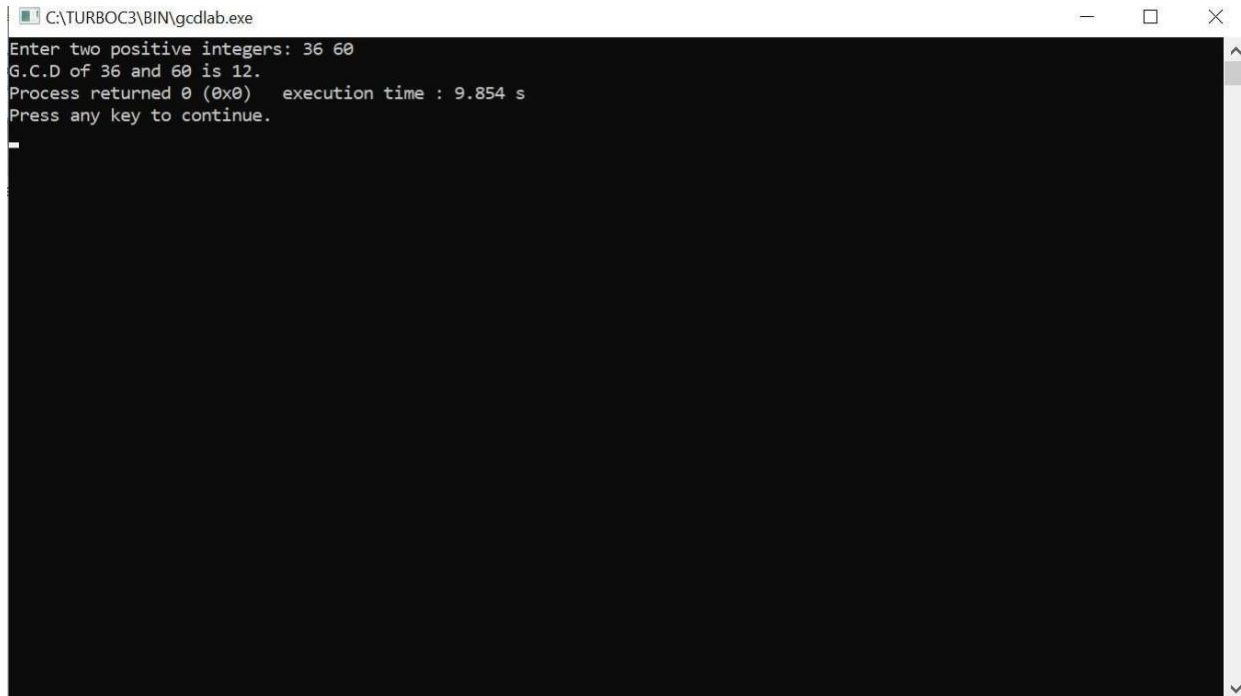
```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN\towerofhanoi.exe
Enter the number of disks you want to play with:3

The No of moves required is=7
Move Disk From A to C
Move Disk From A to B
Move Disk From C to B
Move Disk From A to C
Move Disk From B to A
Move Disk From B to C
Move Disk From A to C
```

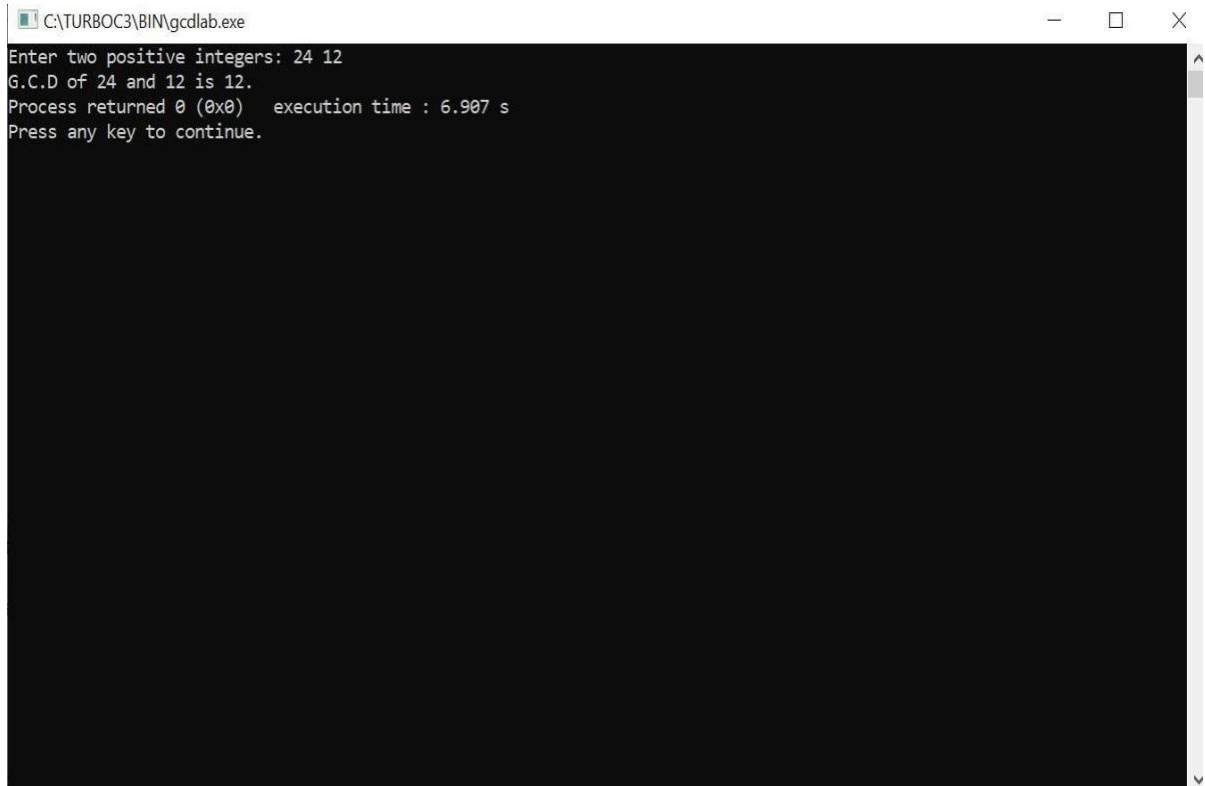
b. `#include <stdio.h>`
`int hcf(int n1, int n2);`
`int main()`
`{`
`int n1, n2;`
`printf("Enter two positive integers: ");`
`scanf("%d %d", &n1, &n2);`
`printf("G.C.D of %d and %d is %d.", n1, n2, hcf(n1,n2));`
`return 0;`
`}`

`int hcf(int n1, int n2)`
`{`
`if (n2 != 0)`
`return hcf(n2, n1%n2);`
`else`
`return n1;`
`}`

OUTPUT:



```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN\gcdlab.exe
Enter two positive integers: 36 60
G.C.D of 36 and 60 is 12.
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 9.854 s
Press any key to continue.
```



```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN\gcdlab.exe
Enter two positive integers: 24 12
G.C.D of 24 and 12 is 12.
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 6.907 s
Press any key to continue.
```


LAB PROGRAM-02

Implement Recursive Binary search and Linear search and determine the time required to search an element. Repeat the experiment for different values of N and plot a graph of the time taken versus N.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<time.h>
#include<stdlib.h> /* To recognise exit function when compiling with
gcc*/
int bin_srch(int [],int,int,int);
int lin_srch(int [],int,int,int);
void bub_sort(int[],int);
int n,a[10000];
int main()
{
    int ch,key,search_status,temp;
    clock_t end,start;
    unsigned long int i, j;

    while(1)
    {
        printf("\n1: Binary search\t 2: Linear search\t 3: Exit\n");
        printf("\nEnter your choice:\t");
        scanf("%d",&ch);
        switch(ch)
        {
            case 1:
                n=1000;
                while(n<=5000)
                {
                    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
                    {
                        //a[i]=random(1000);
```

```

        a[i]=i; //Insering numbers in Ascending order
    }
    key=a[n-1]; //Last element of the array
    start=clock();
    //bub_sort(a,n); //Sorting numbers in Ascending order using
Bubble sort
    search_status=bin_srch(a,0,n-1,key);
    if(search_status==-1)
        printf("\nKey Not Found");
    else
        printf("\n Key found at position %d",search_status);
    //Dummy loop to create delay
    for(j=0;j<500000;j++){ temp=38/600;}
    end=clock();
    printf("\nTime for n=%d is %f Secs",n,(((double)(end-
start))/CLOCKS_PER_SEC));
    n=n+1000;
}
break;
case 2:
n=1000;
while(n<=5000)
{
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
//a[i]=random(10000);
a[i]=i;
}
key=a[n-1]; //Last element of the array
start=clock();
search_status=lin_srch(a,0,n-1,key);
if(search_status==-1)
    printf("\nKey Not Found");
else
    printf("\n Key found at position %d",search_status);

```

```

        //Dummy loop to create delay
        for(j=0;j<500000;j++){ temp=38/600;}
        end=clock();
        printf("\nTime for n=%d is %f Secs",n,(((double)(end-
start))/CLOCKS_PER_SEC));
        n=n+1000;
    }
    break;
default:
    exit(0);
}
getchar();
}
}
void bub_sort(int a[],int n)
{
    int i,j,temp;
    for(i=0;i<=n-2;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<=n-2-i;j++)
        {
            if(a[j]>a[j+1])
            {
                temp=a[j];
                a[j]=a[j+1];
                a[j+1]=temp;
            }
        }
    }
}
int bin_srch(int a[],int low,int high,int key)
{
    int mid;
    if(low>high)
    {

```

```
    return -1;
}
mid=(low+high)/2;
if(key==a[mid])
{
    return mid;
}
if(key<a[mid])
{
    return bin_srch(a,low,mid-1,key);
}
else
{
    return bin_srch(a,mid+1,high,key);
}
}
```

```
int lin_srch(int a[],int i,int high,int key)
{
    if(i>high)
    {
        return -1;
    }
    if(key==a[i])
    {
        return i;
    }
    else
    {
        return lin_srch(a,i+1,high,key);
    }
}
```

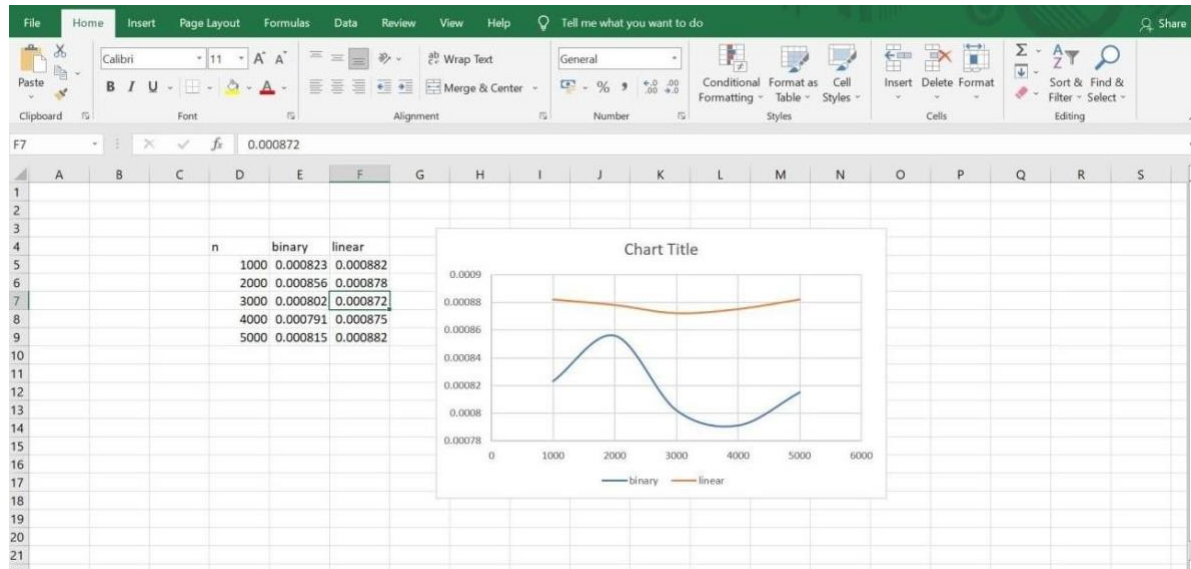
OUTPUT:

```
input
1: Binary search      2: Linear search      3: Exit
Enter your choice:    1

Key found at position 999
Time for n=1000 is 0.000823 Secs
Key found at position 1999
Time for n=2000 is 0.000856 Secs
Key found at position 2999
Time for n=3000 is 0.000802 Secs
Key found at position 3999
Time for n=4000 is 0.000791 Secs
Key found at position 4999
Time for n=5000 is 0.000815 Secs
1: Binary search      2: Linear search      3: Exit
Enter your choice:    []
```

```
input
Time for n=2000 is 0.000856 Secs
Key found at position 2999
Time for n=3000 is 0.000802 Secs
Key found at position 3999
Time for n=4000 is 0.000791 Secs
Key found at position 4999
Time for n=5000 is 0.000815 Secs
1: Binary search      2: Linear search      3: Exit
Enter your choice:    2

Key found at position 999
Time for n=1000 is 0.000882 Secs
Key found at position 1999
Time for n=2000 is 0.000878 Secs
Key found at position 2999
Time for n=3000 is 0.000872 Secs
Key found at position 3999
Time for n=4000 is 0.000875 Secs
Key found at position 4999
Time for n=5000 is 0.000882 Secs
1: Binary search      2: Linear search      3: Exit
Enter your choice:
```



LAB PROGRAM-03

Sort a given set of N integer elements using Selection Sort technique and compute its time taken. Run the program for different values of N and record the time taken to sort.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<time.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
void selsort(int n,int a[]);
int main()
{
    int a[15000],n,i,j,ch,temp;
    clock_t start,end; while(1)
    {
        printf("\n1:For manual entry of N value and array elements");
        printf("\n2:To display time taken for sorting number of elements N in
the range 1000 to 10000");
        printf("\n3:To exit");
        printf("\nEnter your choice:");
        scanf("%d", &ch);
        switch(ch)
        {
            case 1: printf("\nEnter the number of elements: ");
                    scanf("%d",&n);
```

```

        printf("\nEnter array elements: ");
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
            scanf("%d",&a[i]);
        }
        start=clock();
        selsort(n,a);
        end=clock();
        printf("\nSorted array is: ");
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
            printf("%d\t",a[i]);

printf("\n Time taken to sort %d numbers is %f Secs",n, (((double)(end-
start))/CLOCKS_PER_SEC));

        break;

case 2:
    n=1000;
    while(n<=10000)
    {for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
            //a[i]=random(1000);
            a[i]=n-i;
        }
        start=clock();
        selsort(n,a);

```



```

        for(j=0;j<500000;j++){ temp=38/600;}

        end=clock();

printf("\n Time taken to sort %d numbers is %f Secs",n, (((double)(end-
start))/CLOCKS_PER_SEC));

        n=n+1000;

        }

        break;

case 3: exit(0);

}

getchar();

return 0;

}

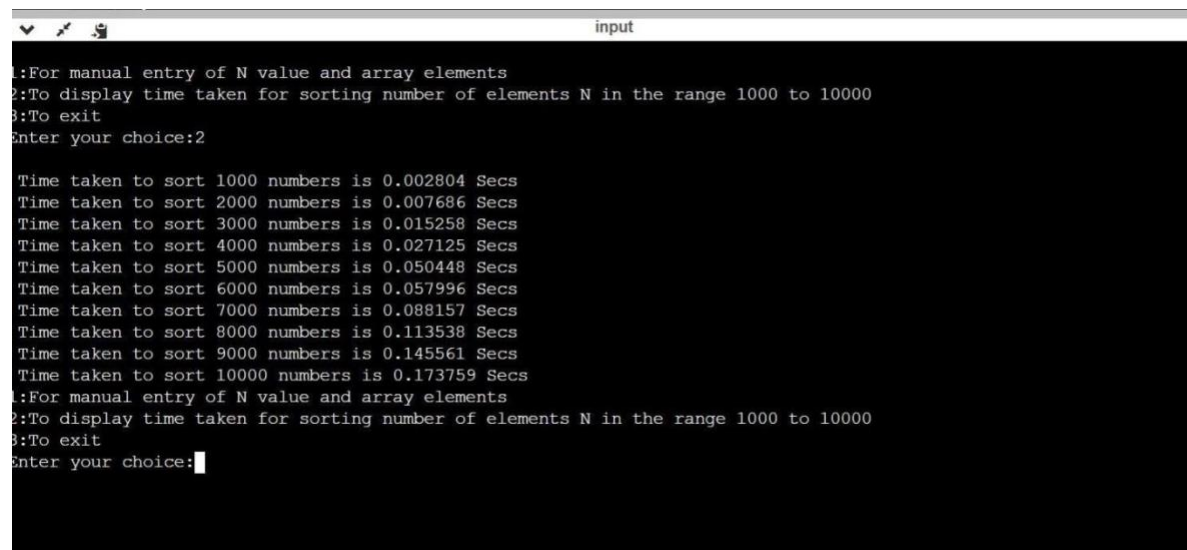
}

void selsort(int n,int a[])
{
    int i,j,t,small,pos;
    for(i=0;i<n-1;i++)
    {
        pos=i; small=a[i];
        for(j=i+1;j<n;j++)
        {
            if(a[j]<small)
            {

```

```
        small=a[j];  
        pos=j;  
    }  
}  
t=a[i];  
a[i]=a[pos];  
a[pos]=t;  
}  
}
```

OUTPUT:



```
input  
1:For manual entry of N value and array elements  
2:To display time taken for sorting number of elements N in the range 1000 to 10000  
3:To exit  
Enter your choice:2  
  
Time taken to sort 1000 numbers is 0.002804 Secs  
Time taken to sort 2000 numbers is 0.007686 Secs  
Time taken to sort 3000 numbers is 0.015258 Secs  
Time taken to sort 4000 numbers is 0.027125 Secs  
Time taken to sort 5000 numbers is 0.050448 Secs  
Time taken to sort 6000 numbers is 0.057996 Secs  
Time taken to sort 7000 numbers is 0.088157 Secs  
Time taken to sort 8000 numbers is 0.113538 Secs  
Time taken to sort 9000 numbers is 0.145561 Secs  
Time taken to sort 10000 numbers is 0.173759 Secs  
1:For manual entry of N value and array elements  
2:To display time taken for sorting number of elements N in the range 1000 to 10000  
3:To exit  
Enter your choice:1
```

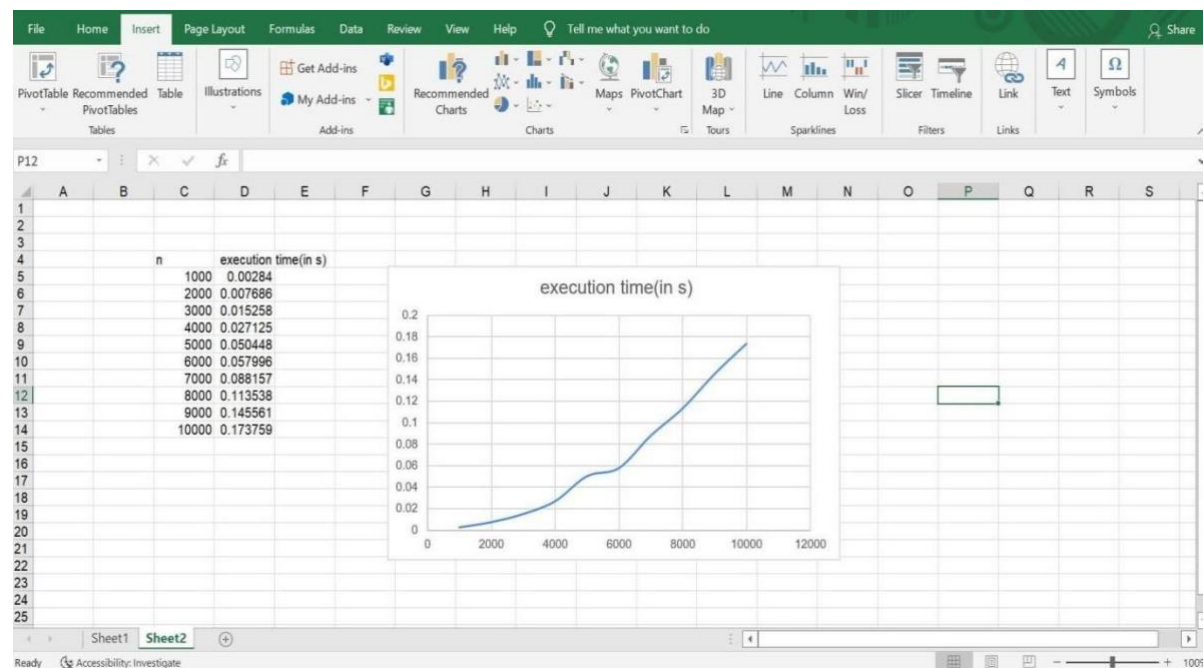
```
input
Time taken to sort 6000 numbers is 0.057996 Secs
Time taken to sort 7000 numbers is 0.088157 Secs
Time taken to sort 8000 numbers is 0.113538 Secs
Time taken to sort 9000 numbers is 0.145561 Secs
Time taken to sort 10000 numbers is 0.173759 Secs
1:For manual entry of N value and array elements
2:To display time taken for sorting number of elements N in the range 1000 to 10000
3:To exit
Enter your choice:1

Enter the number of elements: 10

Enter array elements: 12 156 68 45 41752 44 86 78 2 9

Sorted array is: 2      9      12      44      45      68      78      86      156      41752
Time taken to sort 10 numbers is 0.000003 Secs
1:For manual entry of N value and array elements
2:To display time taken for sorting number of elements N in the range 1000 to 10000
3:To exit
Enter your choice:3

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```



LAB PROGRAM-04

Write program to do the following:

- a. Print all the nodes reachable from a given starting node in a digraph using BFS method.**
- b. Check whether a given graph is connected or not using DFS method.**

```
a. #include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
int a[10][10],n;
void bfs(int);
int main()
{
    int i,j,src;

    printf("\n enter the no of nodes:\t");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    printf("\n enter the adjacency matrix:\n");
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
        for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
        {
            scanf("%d",&a[i][j]);
        }
    }
    printf("\n enter the source node:\t");
    scanf("%d",&src);
    bfs(src);
    return 0;
}

void bfs(int src)
{
    int q[10],f=0,r=-1,vis[10],i,j;
    for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
    {
        vis[j]=0;
    }
    vis[src]=1;
    r=r+1;
    q[r]=src;
    while(f<=r)
    {
```

```

i=q[f];
f=f+1;
for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
{
    if(a[i][j]==1&&vis[j]!=1)
    {
        vis[j]=1;
        r=r+1;
        q[r]=j;
    }
}
for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
{
    if(vis[j]!=1)
    {
        printf("\nnode %d is not reachable\n",j);
    }
    else
    {
        printf("\nnode %d is reachable\n",j);
    }
}
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

C:\TURBOC3\BIN\BFSS.exe
enter the no of nodes: 6

enter the adjacency matrix:
0 1 1 1 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 0
0 0 0 0 1 1
0 0 0 0 0 1
0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 0

enter the source node: 1

node 1 is reachable
node 2 is reachable
node 3 is reachable
node 4 is reachable
node 5 is reachable
node 6 is reachable

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 32.448 s
Press any key to continue.

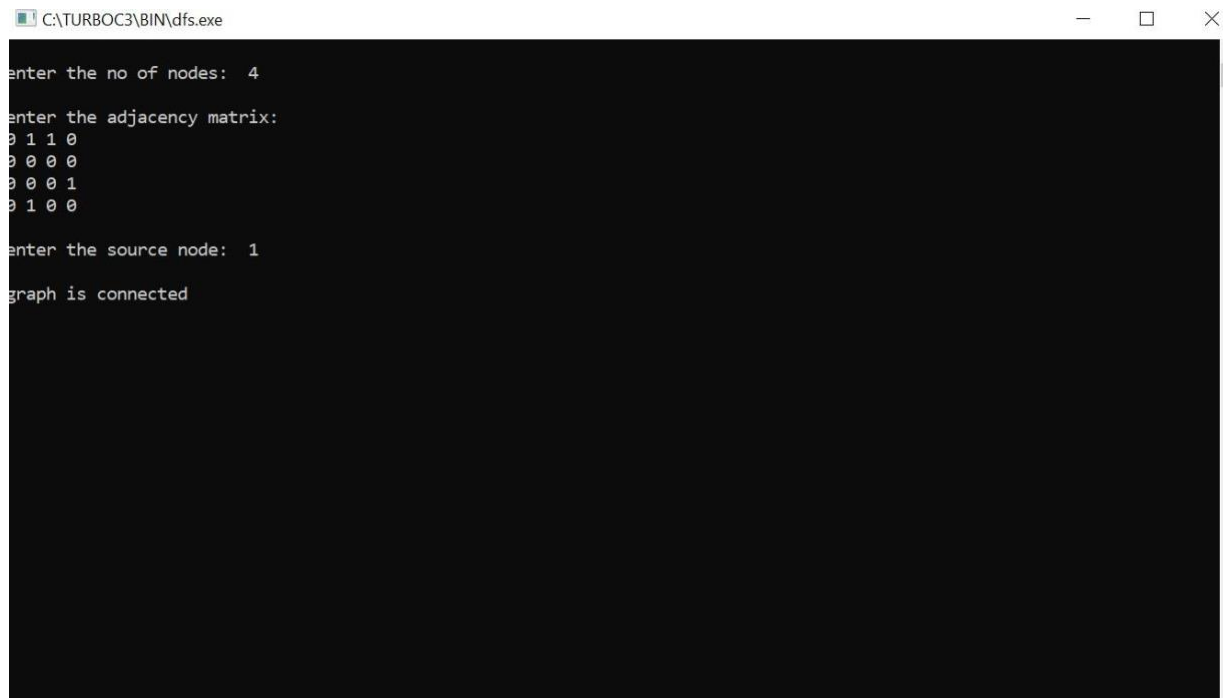
```

```
b. #include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
int a[10][10],n,vis[10];
int dfs(int);
void main()
{
    int i,j,src,ans;
    for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
    {
        vis[j]=0;
    }
    printf("\nenter the no of nodes:\t");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    printf("\nenter the adjacency matrix:\n");
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
        for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
        {
            scanf("%d",&a[i][j]);
        }
    }
    printf("\nenter the source node:\t");
    scanf("%d",&src);
```

```
    ans=dfs(src);
    if(ans==1)
    {
        printf("\ngraph is connected\n");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("\ngraph is not connected\n");
    }
    getch();
}
int dfs(int src)
{
    int j;
    vis[src]=1;
    for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
    {
        if(a[src][j]==1&&vis[j]!=1)
        {
            dfs(j);
        }
    }
    for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
```

```
{  
    if(vis[j]!=1)  
    {  
        return 0;  
    }  
}  
return 1;  
}
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a TurboC3 console window titled "C:\TURBOC3\BIN\dfs.exe". The program prompts the user to enter the number of nodes (4), the adjacency matrix (a 4x4 matrix with 1s at (1,2), (1,3), (2,4), and (3,4)), and the source node (1). The output indicates that the graph is connected.

```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN\dfs.exe  
enter the no of nodes: 4  
enter the adjacency matrix:  
0 1 1 0  
0 0 0 0  
0 0 0 1  
0 1 0 0  
enter the source node: 1  
graph is connected
```


C:\TURBOC3\BIN\dfs.exe

enter the no of nodes: 4

enter the adjacency matrix:

0 1 1 0

0 0 0 0

0 1 0 0

0 0 0 0

enter the source node: 1

graph is not connected

Process returned 13 (0xD) execution time : 25.246 s

Press any key to continue.

LAB PROGRAM-05

Sort a given set of N integer elements using Insertion Sort technique and compute its time taken. Run the program for different values of N and record the time taken to sort. Plot a graph of the time taken versus N using MS Excel. The program should allow both manual entry of the array elements and also reading of array elements using random number generator.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<time.h>
void insertionsort(int n,int a[])
{
    int i,j,val,temp;
    for(i=1; i<n; i++)
    {
        val=a[i];
        j=i-1;
        while(j>=0 && a[j]>val)
        {
            temp=a[j+1];
            a[j+1]=a[j];
            a[j]=temp;
            j--;
```

```

    }
    a[j+1]=val;
    }
}
void main()
{
    clock_t start,end;
    int a[15500],i,j,temp;
    int n=100;
    while(n<1300)
    {
        for(i=0; i<n; i++)
        {
            a[i]=n-i;
        }
        start=clock();
        insertionsort(n,a);
        for(j=0; j<500000; j++)
        {
            temp=38/600;
        }
        end=clock();

        printf("\n Time taken to sort %d numbers is %f Secs",n,
        (((double)(end-start))/CLOCKS_PER_SEC));
    }
}

```

```

n=n+100;

}

}

```

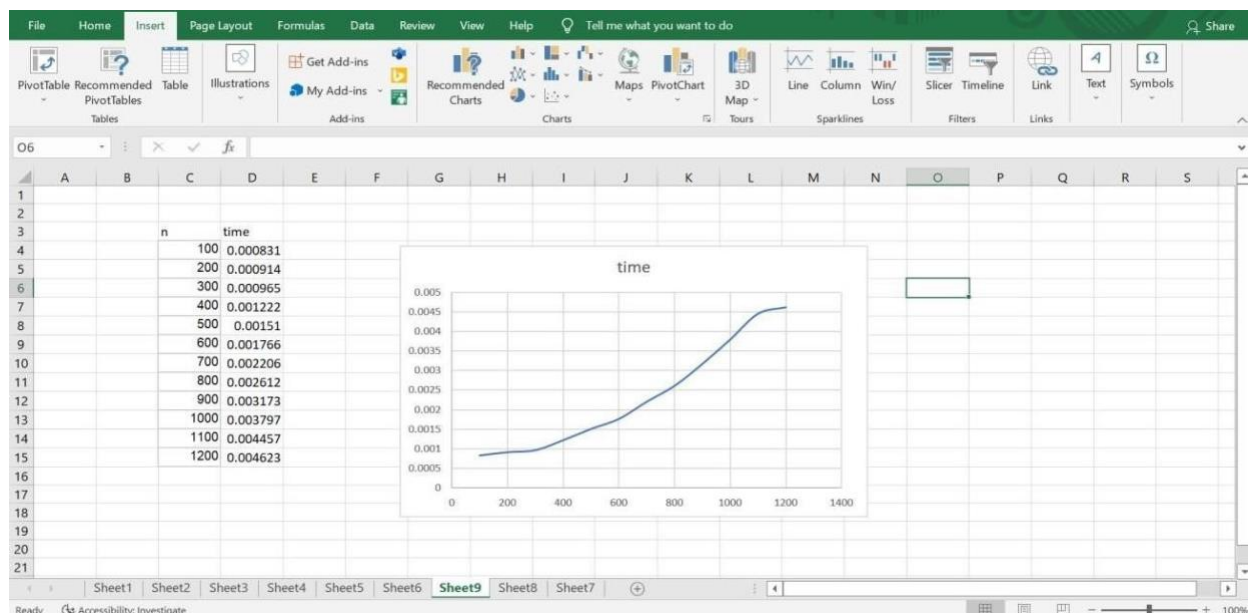
Output:

```

input
Time taken to sort 100 numbers is 0.000831 Secs
Time taken to sort 200 numbers is 0.000914 Secs
Time taken to sort 300 numbers is 0.000965 Secs
Time taken to sort 400 numbers is 0.001222 Secs
Time taken to sort 500 numbers is 0.001510 Secs
Time taken to sort 600 numbers is 0.001766 Secs
Time taken to sort 700 numbers is 0.002206 Secs
Time taken to sort 800 numbers is 0.002612 Secs
Time taken to sort 900 numbers is 0.003173 Secs
Time taken to sort 1000 numbers is 0.003797 Secs
Time taken to sort 1100 numbers is 0.004457 Secs
Time taken to sort 1200 numbers is 0.004623 Secs

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

```



LAB PROGRAM-06

Write program to obtain the Topological ordering of vertices in a given digraph.

```
#include<stdio.h>

void dfs(int);
int a[10][10],n,e[10],vis[10],j=0;

int main()
{
    int m, u, v, i;
    printf("Enter number of vertices : ");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
        for(j = 1; j<= n; j++)
        {
            a[i][j] = 0;
        }
    }
    printf("Enter number of edges : ");
    scanf("%d",&m);
    for(i=1;i<=m;i++)
    {
        printf("Enter an edge : ");
        scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
        a[u][v] = 1;
    }

    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
        vis[i] = 0;
```

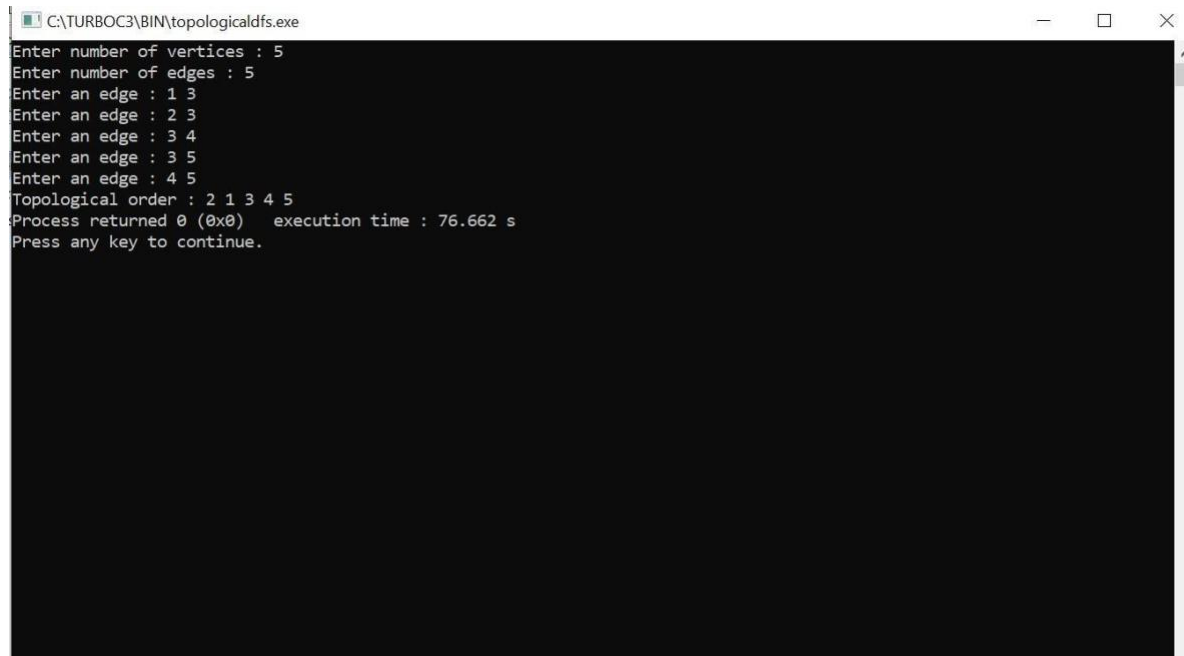
```
j=0;
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
    if(vis[i] == 0)
        dfs(i);
}
printf("Topological order : ");
for(i=n-1; i>=0;i--)
    printf("%d ", e[i]);

return 0;
}

void dfs(int v)
{
    int i;
    vis[v] = 1;

    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
        if(a[v][i] == 1 && vis[i] == 0)
            dfs(i);
    }
    e[j++] = v;
}
```

Output:



```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN\topologicaldfs.exe
Enter number of vertices : 5
Enter number of edges : 5
Enter an edge : 1 3
Enter an edge : 2 3
Enter an edge : 3 4
Enter an edge : 3 5
Enter an edge : 4 5
Topological order : 2 1 3 4 5
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 76.662 s
Press any key to continue.
```

LAB PROGRAM-07

Implement Johnson Trotter algorithm to generate permutations.

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

```
#include<conio.h>
```

```
int LEFT_TO_RIGHT = 1;
```

```
int RIGHT_TO_LEFT = 0;
```

```
int searchArr(int a[], int n, int mobile)
```

```
{for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

```
if (a[i] == mobile)
```

```
return i + 1;
```

```
}
```

```
int getMobile(int a[], int dir[], int n)
```

```
{int mobile_prev = 0, mobile = 0;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
if (dir[a[i]-1] == RIGHT_TO_LEFT && i!=0)
```

```
{if (a[i] > a[i-1] && a[i] > mobile_prev)
```

```
{ mobile = a[i];
```

```
mobile_prev = mobile;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
if (dir[a[i]-1] == LEFT_TO_RIGHT && i!=n-1) {
```



```
if (a[i] > a[i+1] && a[i] > mobile_prev)
{
mobile = a[i];
mobile_prev = mobile;
}
}
}
```

```
if (mobile == 0 && mobile_prev == 0)
return 0;
else
return mobile;
}
```

```
int printOnePerm(int a[], int dir[], int n)
{
int mobile = getMobile(a, dir, n);
int pos = searchArr(a, n, mobile);
```

```
if (dir[a[pos - 1] - 1] == RIGHT_TO_LEFT)
{
printf("\n");
int temp;
temp = a[pos-1] ;
```

```
    a[pos-1] = a[pos-2];
    a[pos-2]= temp;
}

else if (dir[a[pos - 1] - 1] == LEFT_TO_RIGHT)
{
    printf("\n");
    int temp;
    temp = a[pos] ;
    a[pos] = a[pos-1];
    a[pos-1]= temp;
}
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    if (a[i] > mobile)
    {
        if (dir[a[i] - 1] == LEFT_TO_RIGHT)
            dir[a[i] - 1] = RIGHT_TO_LEFT;
        else if (dir[a[i] - 1] == RIGHT_TO_LEFT)
            dir[a[i] - 1] = LEFT_TO_RIGHT;
    }
}
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
    printf(" %d", a[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
int fact(int n)
```

```
{
```

```
    int res = 1;
```

```
    int i;
```

```
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
```

```
        res = res * i;
```

```
    return res;
```

```
}
```

```
void printPermutation(int n)
```

```
{
```

```
    int a[n];
```

```
    int dir[n];
```

```
        printf("\n");
```

```
    printf("\n");
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

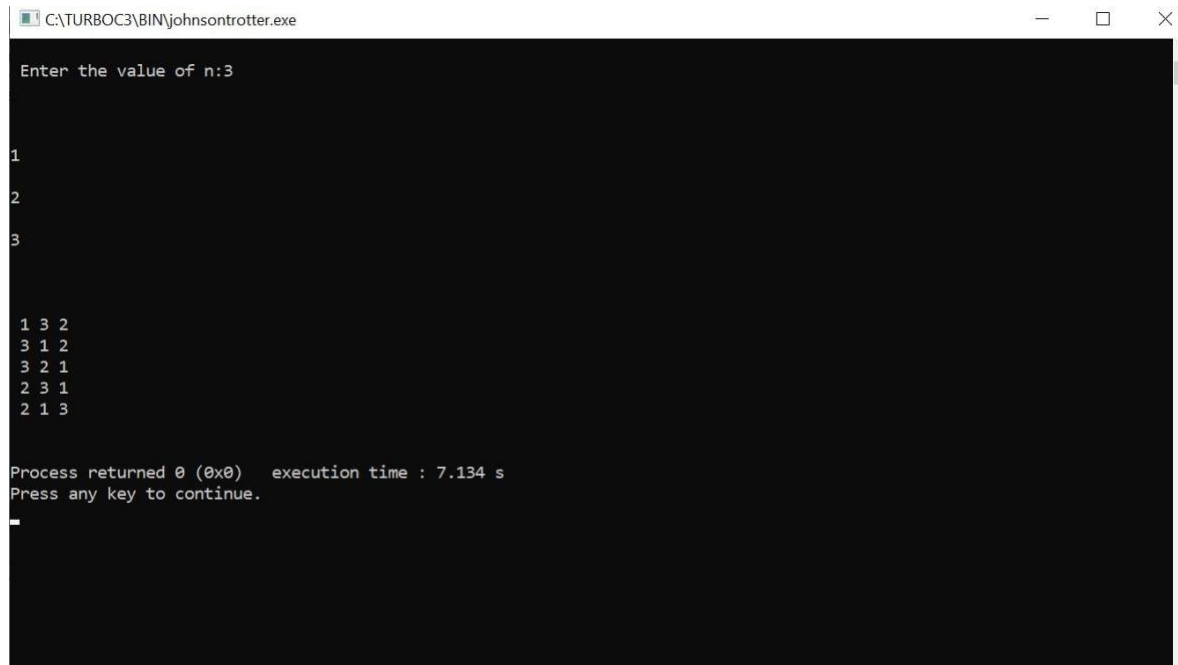
```
    {
```

```
        a[i] = i + 1;
```

```
printf("%d \n", a[i]);
printf("\n");
}
printf("\n");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
dir[i] = RIGHT_TO_LEFT;
for (int i = 1; i < fact(n); i++)

printOnePerm(a, dir, n);
printf("\n");
}
int main()
{
int n;
printf("\n Enter the value of n:N");
scanf("%d",&n);
printf("\n");
printPermutation(n);
printf("\n");
return 0;
}
```

Output:



```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN\johnsontrotter.exe
Enter the value of n:3

1
2
3

1 3 2
3 1 2
3 2 1
2 3 1
2 1 3

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 7.134 s
Press any key to continue.
_
```

LAB PROGRAM-08

Sort a given set of N integer elements using Merge Sort technique and compute its time taken. Run the program for different values of N and record the time taken to sort.

```
#include<stdio.h>

#include<time.h>

#include<stdlib.h>

void split(int[],int,int);

void combine(int[],int,int,int);

void main()

{

int a[15000],n, i,j,ch, temp;

clock_t start,end;

while(1)

{

printf("\n1:For manual entry of N value and array elements");

printf("\n2:To display time taken for sorting number of elements N in

the range 500 to 14500");

printf("\n3:To exit");

printf("\nEnter your choice:");

scanf("%d",&ch);

switch(ch)

{

case 1: printf("\nEnter the number of elements:");
```

```
scanf("%d",&n);
printf("\nEnter array elements:");
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
}
start=clock();
split(a,0,n-1);
end=clock();
printf("\nSorted array is:");
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
printf("%d\t",a[i]);

printf("\n Time taken to sort %d numbers is %f Secs",n, (((double)(end-
start))/CLOCKS_PER_SEC));

break;

case 2:
n=500;
while(n<=14500)
{
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
```

```

{

a[i]=n-i;
}
start=clock();
split(a,0,n-1);
for(j=0;j<500000;j++){ temp=38/600;}
end=clock();

printf("\n Time taken to sort %d numbers is %f Secs",n, (((double)(end-
start))/CLOCKS_PER_SEC));

n=n+1000;
}
break;
case 3: exit(0);
}
getchar();
}
}

void split(int a[],int low,int high)
{
int mid;
if(low<high)
{

```



```
mid=(low+high)/2;
split(a,low,mid);
split(a,mid+1,high);
combine(a,low,mid,high);
}
}
void combine(int a[],int low,int mid,int high)
{
int c[15000],i,j,k;
i=k=low;
j=mid+1;
while(i<=mid &&j<=high)
{
if(a[i]<a[j])
{
c[k]=a[i];
++k;
++i;
}
else
{
c[k]=a[j];
++k;
++j;
}
```

```
    ++j;
}
}
if(i>mid)
{
while(j<=high)
{
c[k]=a[j];
++k;
++j;
}
}
if(j>high)
{
while(i<=mid)
{
c[k]=a[i];
++k;
++i;
}
}
for(i=low;i<=high;i++)
{
```

```
a[i]=c[i];
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Output:

```
1:For manual entry of N value and array elements
2:To display time taken for sorting number of elements N in the range 500 to 14500
3:To exit
Enter your choice:1

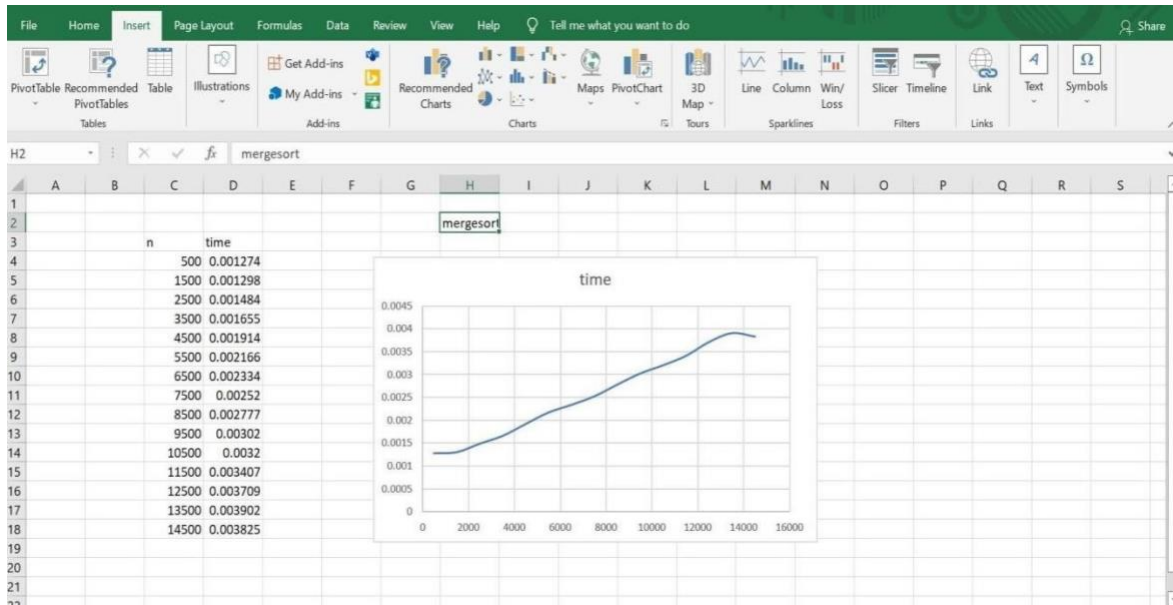
Enter the number of elements:6

Enter array elements:12 66 75 2 68 44

Sorted array is:2      12      44      66      68      75
Time taken to sort 6 numbers is 0.000004 Secs
1:For manual entry of N value and array elements
2:To display time taken for sorting number of elements N in the range 500 to 14500
3:To exit
Enter your choice:
```

```
input
1:For manual entry of N value and array elements
2:To display time taken for sorting number of elements N in the range 500 to 14500
3:To exit
Enter your choice:2

Time taken to sort 500 numbers is 0.001274 Secs
Time taken to sort 1500 numbers is 0.001298 Secs
Time taken to sort 2500 numbers is 0.001484 Secs
Time taken to sort 3500 numbers is 0.001655 Secs
Time taken to sort 4500 numbers is 0.001914 Secs
Time taken to sort 5500 numbers is 0.002116 Secs
Time taken to sort 6500 numbers is 0.002334 Secs
Time taken to sort 7500 numbers is 0.002520 Secs
Time taken to sort 8500 numbers is 0.002777 Secs
Time taken to sort 9500 numbers is 0.003020 Secs
Time taken to sort 10500 numbers is 0.003200 Secs
Time taken to sort 11500 numbers is 0.003407 Secs
Time taken to sort 12500 numbers is 0.003709 Secs
Time taken to sort 13500 numbers is 0.003902 Secs
Time taken to sort 14500 numbers is 0.003825 Secs
1:For manual entry of N value and array elements
2:To display time taken for sorting number of elements N in the range 500 to 14500
3:To exit
Enter your choice:
```



LAB PROGRAM-09

Sort a given set of N integer elements using Quick Sort technique and compute its time taken.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<time.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#define MAXINT 2000
void delay(int n)
{
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<n;i++){
    }
}
void quickSort(int number[],int first,int
last){ int i,j,pivot,temp;
if(first<last){
    pivot=first;
    i=first;
    j=last;
while(i<j){ while(number[i]<=number[pivot]&
    &i<last){i++;
    }
```

```

while(number[j]>number[pivot]&& j>first){
    j--;
}
if(i<j){ temp=number
[i];
number[i]=number[j];
number[j]=temp;
}
}
temp=number[pivot];
number[pivot]=number[j];
number[j]=temp;
quickSort(number,first,j-1);
quickSort(number,j+1,last);
}
}
void main()
{
    clock_t start,end;
    int i,datasize=1;
    long int n=10000;
    int *a;
    while(datasize<=20){

```

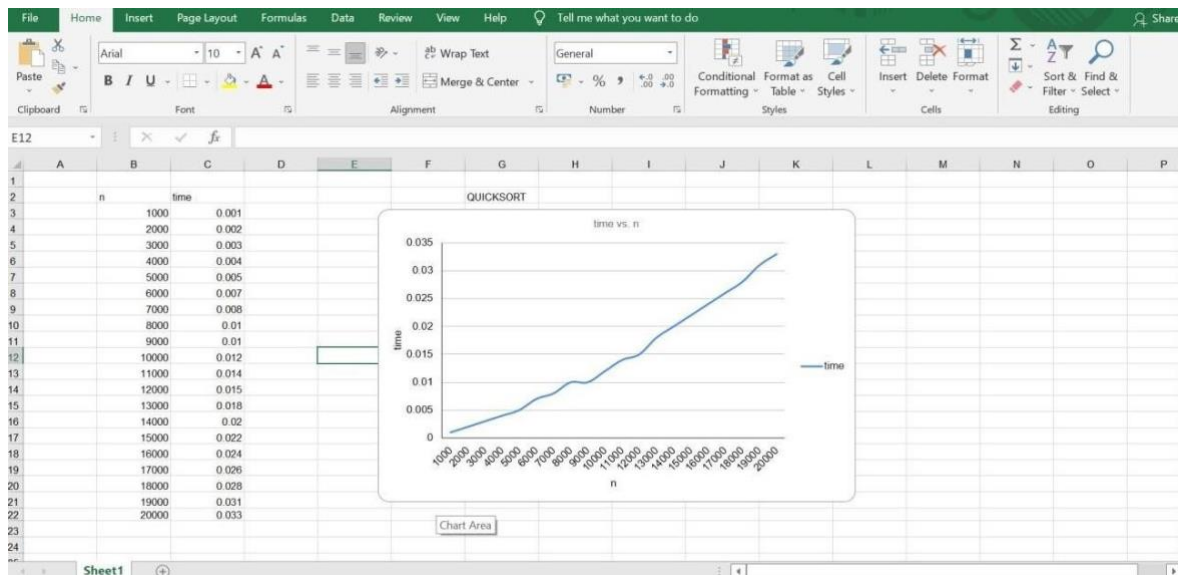
```

a=(int *)calloc(n,sizeof(int));
if(a==NULL){
printf("Insufficiant Memory");
exit(0);
}
for(i=0;i<=n-
1;i++){ a[i]=rand()%MAXI
NT;
}
start=clock();
quickSort(a,0,n-1);
end=clock();
free(a);
if((end-start)!=0){ printf("\n%d\t%f",n,(double)(end-
start)/CLK_TCK); datasize++;
}
n+=10000;
}
return;
}

```

Output:

```
C:\Users\bmsce\Desktop\quicksort.exe
10000 0.001000
20000 0.002000
30000 0.003000
40000 0.004000
50000 0.005000
60000 0.007000
70000 0.008000
80000 0.010000
90000 0.010000
100000 0.012000
110000 0.014000
120000 0.015000
130000 0.018000
140000 0.020000
150000 0.022000
160000 0.024000
170000 0.026000
180000 0.028000
190000 0.031000
200000 0.033000
Process returned 16 (0x10)   execution time : 0.335 s
Press any key to continue.
```



LAB PROGRAM-10

Sort a given set of N integer elements using Heap Sort technique and compute its time taken

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
void swap(int *,int *);
void heapify(int [],int,int);
void heapSort(int[], int);

int main()
{
    int a[15000],n,i,j,ch,temp;
    clock_t start,end;
    while(1)
    {
        printf("\n 1: For manual entry of N values and array elements:");
        printf("\n 2: To display time taken for sorting number of elements N in
the range 500 to 14500:");
        printf("\n 3: To exit");
        printf("\n Enter your choice:");
        scanf("%d",&ch);
        switch(ch)
        {
            case 1: printf("\n Enter the number of elements:");
                    scanf("%d",&n);
                    printf("\n Enter array elements:");
                    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
                    {
                        scanf("%d",&a[i]);
                    }
                    start=clock();
                    heapSort(a, n);
                    end=clock();
                    printf("\n Sorted array is:");
```

```

        for(i=n-1;i>=0;i--){
            printf("%d\t",a[i]);
        }
        printf("\n Time taken to sort %d numbers is %f
secs",n,((double)(end-start)/CLOCKS_PER_SEC));
        break;
    case 2:
        n=500;
        while(n<=14500){
            for(i=0;i<n;i++){
                a[i]=n-i;

            }
            start=clock();
            heapSort(a, n);
            for(j=0;j<50000000;j++){
                temp=38/600;

            }
            end=clock();
            printf("\n Time taken to sort %d numbers is %f
secs",n,((double)(end-start)/CLOCKS_PER_SEC));
            n=n+1000;

        }
        break;

    case 3: exit(0);
}

}
}
void swap(int *a, int *b)
{
    int temp = *a;
    *a = *b;

```

```

    *b = temp;
}
void heapify(int arr[], int n, int i)
{
    int largest = i;
    int left = 2 * i + 1;
    int right = 2 * i + 2;
    if (left < n && arr[left] > arr[largest])
        largest = left;
    if (right < n && arr[right] > arr[largest])
        largest = right;
    if (largest != i)
    {
        swap(&arr[i], &arr[largest]);
        heapify(arr, n, largest);
    }
}
void heapSort(int arr[], int n)
{
    for (int i = n / 2 - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        heapify(arr, n, i);
    for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    {
        swap(&arr[0], &arr[i]);
        heapify(arr, i, 0);
    }
}

```

OUTPUT:

```
1: For manual entry of N values and array elements:
2: To display time taken for sorting number of elements N in the range 500 to 14500
   :
3: To exit
Enter your choice:1
Enter the number of elements:5
Enter array elements:20 31 10 46 78
Sorted array is:78 46 31 20 10
Time taken to sort 5 numbers is 0.000003 secs
1: For manual entry of N values and array elements:
2: To display time taken for sorting number of elements N in the range 500 to 14500
   :|
3: To exit
Enter your choice:2
Time taken to sort 500 numbers is 0.105851 secs
Time taken to sort 1500 numbers is 0.103846 secs
Time taken to sort 2500 numbers is 0.103909 secs
Time taken to sort 3500 numbers is 0.105498 secs
Time taken to sort 4500 numbers is 0.104747 secs
Time taken to sort 5500 numbers is 0.106133 secs
Time taken to sort 6500 numbers is 0.105619 secs
Time taken to sort 7500 numbers is 0.105099 secs
Time taken to sort 8500 numbers is 0.105469 secs
Time taken to sort 9500 numbers is 0.105425 secs
Time taken to sort 10500 numbers is 0.106843 secs
```

LAB PROGRAM-11

Implement Warshall's algorithm using dynamic programming

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<math.h>

int max(int,int);

void warshal(int p[10][10],int n) {
    int i,j,k;
    for (k=1;k<=n;k++)
        for (i=1;i<=n;i++)
            for (j=1;j<=n;j++)
                p[i][j]=max(p[i][j],p[i][k]&& p[k][j]);
}

int max(int a,int b) {
    ;
    if(a>b)
        return(a); else
        return(b);
}

void main() {
    int p[10][10]= {
        0
    }
    ,n,e,u,v,i,j;
    printf("\n Enter the number of vertices:");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    printf("\n Enter the number of edges:");
    scanf("%d",&e);
    for (i=1;i<=e;i++) {
        printf("\n Enter the end vertices of edge %d:",i);
        scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
        p[u][v]=1;
    }
```

```

printf("\n Matrix of input data: \n");
for (i=1;i<=n;i++) {
    for (j=1;j<=n;j++)
        printf("%d\t",p[i][j]);
    printf("\n");
}
warshal(p,n);
printf("\n Transitive closure: \n");
for (i=1;i<=n;i++) {
    for (j=1;j<=n;j++)
        printf("%d\t",p[i][j]);
    printf("\n");
}
getch();
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

/tmp/tIy1e62gPr.o
Enter the number of vertices:5
Enter the number of edges:5
Enter the end vertices of edge 1:2
3
Enter the end vertices of edge 2:3 4
Enter the end vertices of edge 3:5 1
Enter the end vertices of edge 4:2 1
Enter the end vertices of edge 5:3 2
Matrix of input data:
0  0  0  0  0
1  0  1  0  0
0  1  0  1  0
0  0  0  0  0
1  0  0  0  0

Transitive closure:
0  0  0  0  0
1  1  1  1  0
1  1  1  1  0
0  0  0  0  0
1  0  0  0  0
|

```

LAB PROGRAM-12

Implement 0/1 Knapsack problem using dynamic programming.

```
#include<stdio.h>
void knapsack();
int max(int,int);
int i,j,n,m,p[10],w[10],v[10][10];
void main()
{
printf("\n enter the no. of items:\t");
scanf("%d",&n);
printf("\n enter the weight of the each item:\n ");
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&w[i]);
}
printf("\n enter the profit of each item:\n ");
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&p[i]);
}
printf("\n enter the knapsack's capacity:\t ");
scanf("%d",&m);
knapsack();

}
void knapsack()
{
int x[10];
for(i=0;i<=n;i++)
{
for(j=0;j<=m;j++)
{
if(i==0||j==0)
{
```

```

v[i][j]=0;
}
else if(j-w[i]<0)
{
v[i][j]=v[i-1][j];
}
else
{
v[i][j]=max(v[i-1][j],v[i-1][j-w[i]]+p[i]);
}
}
}
printf("\n the output is:\n");
for(i=0;i<=n;i++)
{
for(j=0;j<=m;j++)
{
printf("%d\t",v[i][j]);
}
printf("\n\n");
}
printf("\nthe optimal solution is %d",v[n][m]);
printf("\nthe solution vector is:\n");
for(i=n;i>=1;i--)
{
if(v[i][m]!=v[i-1][m])
{

```

```

x[i]=1;
m=m-w[i];
}
else
{
x[i]=0;
}
}

```



```

for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
printf("%d\t",x[i]);
}
}
int max(int x,int y)
{
if(x>y)
{
return x;
}
else
{
return y;
}
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

enter the no. of items: 4
enter the weight of the each item:
10 20 30 40
enter the profit of each item:
20 30 55 33
enter the knapsack's capacity: 60
the output is:
0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0

0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0

0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  33

0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33

0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  33
  33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 4

```

LAB PROGRAM-13

Implement All Pair Shortest paths problem using Floyd's algorithm

```
#include<stdio.h>

int a[10][10],n;
void floyds();
int min(int,int);
void main()
{
    int i,j;

    printf("\n enter the no. of vertices:\t");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    printf("\n enter the cost matrix:\n");
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
        for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
        {
            scanf("%d",&a[i][j]);
        }
    }
    floyds();

}

void floyds()
{
    int i,j,k;
    for(k=1;k<=n;k++)
    {
        for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
        {
            for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
            {
                a[i][j]=min(a[i][j],a[i][k]+a[k][j]);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
}  
}  
}  
printf("\n all pair shortest path matrix is:\n");  
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)  
{  
for(j=1;j<=n;j++)  
{  
printf("%d\t",a[i][j]);  
}  
printf("\n\n");  
}  
  
}  
int min(int x,int y)  
{  
if(x<y)  
{  
return x;  
}  
else  
{  
return y;  
}  
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
enter the no. of vertices: 4
enter the cost matrix:
11 999 999 44
33 44 999 3
33 55 999 555
44 3 6 9
all pair shortest path matrix is:
11 47 50 44

33 6 9 3

33 55 64 58

36 3 6 6

|
```

LAB PROGRAM-14

Find Minimum Cost Spanning Tree of a given undirected graph using Prim's algorithm.

```
#include<stdio.h>
void prims();
int c[10][10],n;
void main()
{
int i,j;
printf("\nenter the no. of vertices:\t");
scanf("%d",&n);
printf("\nenter the cost matrix:\n");
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
{
scanf("%d",&c[i][j]);
}
}
prims();
}
void prims()
{
int i,j,u,v,min;
int ne=0,mincost=0;
int elec[10];
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
elec[i]=0;
}
elec[1]=1;
while(ne!=n-1)
{
min=9999;
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
```

```
{
for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
{
if(elec[i]==1)
{
if(c[i][j]<min)
{
min=c[i][j];
u=i;
v=j;
}
}
}
}
if(elec[v]!=1)
{
printf("\n%d----->%d=%d\n",u,v,min);
elec[v]=1;

ne=ne+1;
mincost=mincost+min;
}
c[u][v]=c[v][u]=9999;
}
printf("\nmincost=%d",mincost);
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
enter the no. of vertices: 4
```

```
enter the cost matrix:
```

```
1 0 0 1
```

```
0 2 3 4
```

```
0 3 2 4
```

```
1 2 0 3
```

```
1----->2=0
```

```
1----->3=0
```

```
1----->4=1
```

```
mincost=1|
```

LAB PROGRAM-15

Find Minimum Cost Spanning Tree of a given undirected graph using Kruskals algorithm

```
#include<stdio.h>

void kruskals();
int c[10][10],n;

void main()
{
    int i,j;

    printf("\n enter the no. of vertices:\t");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    printf("\n enter the cost matrix:\n");
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
        for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
        {
            scanf("%d",&c[i][j]);
        }
    }
    kruskals();
}

void kruskals()
{
    int i,j,u,v,a,b,min;
    int ne=0,mincost=0;
    int parent[10];
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
        parent[i]=0;
    }
    while(ne!=n-1)
```



```

{
min=9999;
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
{
if(c[i][j]<min)
{
min=c[i][j];
u=a=i;
v=b=j;
}
}
}
while(parent[u]!=0)
{
u=parent[u];
}
while(parent[v]!=0)
{
v=parent[v];
}
if(u!=v)
{
printf("\n%d-----> %d=%d\n",a,b,min);
parent[v]=u;
ne=ne+1;
mincost=mincost+min;
}
c[a][b]=c[b][a]=9999;
}
printf("\n mincost=%d",mincost);
}

```

OUTPUT:

```
/tmp/1d1WsEvHht.o
enter the no. of vertices: 4
enter the cost matrix:
1 0 0 1
2 0 0 2
2 3 4 9
1 3 4 5
1-----> 2=0

1-----> 3=0

1-----> 4=1

mincost=1
```

LAB PROGRAM-16

From a given vertex in a weighted connected graph, find shortest paths to other vertices using Dijkstra's algorithm.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define infinity 999
void dij(int n,int v,int cost[10][10],int dist[100])
{
int i,u,count,w,flag[10],min;
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
flag[i]=0,dist[i]=cost[v][i];
count=2;
while(count<=n)
{
min=99;
for(w=1;w<=n;w++)
if(dist[w])
min=dist[w],u=w;
flag[u]=1;
count++;
for(w=1;w<=n;w++)
if(dist[u]+cost[u][w])
dist[w]=dist[u]+cost[u][w];
}
}
void main()
{
int n,v,i,j,cost[10][10],dist[10];

printf("\n Enter the number of nodes:");
scanf("%d",&n);
printf("\n Enter the cost 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]=infinity;
}
printf("\n Enter the source matrix:");
scanf("%d",&v);
dij(n,v,cost,dist);
printf("\n Shortest path:\n");
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
if(i!=v)
printf("%d->%d,cost=%d\n",v,i,dist[i]);
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
/tmp/RHJFW6kRtE.o
Enter the number of nodes:5
Enter the cost matrix:
2 3 4 999 999
999 4 5 999 999
3 45 999 2 5
999 5 6 7 999
5 6 8 999 999
Enter the source matrix:1
Shortest path:
1->2,cost=4002
1->3,cost=4004
1->4,cost=4995
1->5,cost=4995
|
```

LAB PROGRAM-17

Implement “Sum of Subsets” using Backtracking. “Sum of Subsets” problem: Find a subset of a given set $S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$ of n positive integers whose sum is equal to a given positive integer d . For example, if $S = \{1, 2, 5, 6, 8\}$ and $d = 9$ there are two solutions $\{1, 2, 6\}$ and $\{1, 8\}$. A suitable message is to be displayed if the given problem instance doesn't have a solution.

```
#include<stdio.h>
int s[10] , x[10],d ;
void sumofsub ( int , int , int ) ;
void main ()
{
int n , sum = 0 ;
int i ;
printf ( " \n Enter the size of the set : " ) ;
scanf ( "%d" , &n ) ;
printf ( " \n Enter the set in increasing order:\n" ) ;
for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )
scanf ("%d", &s[i] ) ;
printf ( " \n Enter the value of d : \n " ) ;
scanf ( "%d" , &d ) ;
for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )
sum = sum + s[i] ;
if ( sum < d || s[1] > d )
printf ( " \n No subset possible : " ) ;
else
sumofsub ( 0 , 1 , sum ) ;
}
void sumofsub ( int m , int k , int r )
{
int i=1 ;
x[k] = 1 ;
if ( ( m + s[k] ) == d )
{
printf("Subset:");
```

```

for ( i = 1 ; i <= k ; i++ )
if ( x[i] == 1 )
printf ( "\t%d" , s[i] ) ;
printf ( "\n" ) ;
}
else
if ( m + s[k] + s[k+1] <= d )
sumofsub ( m + s[k] , k + 1 , r - s[k] ) ;
if ( ( m + r - s[k] >= d ) && ( m + s[k+1] <= d ) )
{
x[k] = 0;
sumofsub ( m , k + 1 , r - s[k] ) ;
}
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

/tmp/KyG0ccI2gd.o
Enter the size of the set : 5
Enter the set in increasing order:
1 2 5 6 8
Enter the value of d :
9
Subset:    1    2    6
Subset: 1    8

```

LAB PROGRAM-18

Implement “N-Queens Problem” using Backtracking

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<math.h>
int a[30],count=0;
int place(int pos) {
    int i;
    for (i=1;i<pos;i++) {
        if((a[i]==a[pos])||((abs(a[i]-a[pos])==abs(i-pos))))
            return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}
void print_sol(int n) {
    int i,j;
    count++;
    printf("\n\nSolution #%%d:\n",count);
    for (i=1;i<=n;i++) {
        for (j=1;j<=n;j++) {
            if(a[i]==j)
                printf("Q\t"); else
                printf("*\t");
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
}
void queen(int n) {
    int k=1;
    a[k]=0;
    while(k!=0) {
        a[k]=a[k]+1;
        while((a[k]<=n)&&!place(k))
            a[k]++;
        if(a[k]<=n) {
```

```

        if(k==n)
            print_sol(n); else {
                k++;
                a[k]=0;
            }
        } else
            k--;
    }
}

void main() {
    int i,n;
    printf("Enter the number of Queens\n");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    queen(n);
    printf("\nTotal solutions=%d",count);

}

```

OUTPUT:

```

/tmp/v0T8GGv4Ze.o
Enter the number of Queens

4
Solution #1:
*  Q  *  *
*  *  *  Q
Q  *  *  *
*  *  Q  *

Solution #2:
*  *  Q  *
Q  *  *  *
*  *  *  Q
*  Q  *  *

Total solutions=2

```