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Assignment 6

write a C/C++ program to implement

Decrease and conquer algorithm

- 1) Insertion sort
- 2) DFS
- 3) BFS

```
1)Insertion sort:
// C++ program for insertion sort
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

// Function to sort an array using
// insertion sort
void insertionSort(int arr[], int n)
{
    int i, key, j;
    for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
    {
        key = arr[i];
    }
}</pre>
```

j = i - 1;

```
// Move elements of arr[0..i-1],
                // that are greater than key, to one
                // position ahead of their
                // current position
                while (j \ge 0 \&\& arr[j] > key)
                {
                        arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
                        j = j - 1;
                }
                arr[j + 1] = key;
        }
}
// A utility function to print an array
// of size n
void printArray(int arr[], int n)
{
        int i;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
                cout << arr[i] << " ";
        cout << endl;
}
// Driver code
int main()
{
        int arr[] = { 12, 11, 13, 5, 6 };
        int N = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
```

```
insertionSort(arr, N);
printArray(arr, N);
return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
C Run
                                                                          Output
 main.cpp

    /tmp/wdT1hyehzu.o

 27 }
                                                                        5 6 11 12 13
 28
 29 // A utility function to print an array
30 // of size n
31 void printArray(int arr[], int n)
32+ (
33 int i:
34 for (i = 0; i < n; i**)
37 }
 38
39 // Driver code
40 int main()
41 - {
42 int arr[] = { 12, 11, 13, 5, 6 };
43 int N = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
44
45 insertionSort(arr, N);
46 printArray(arr, N);
 47
48
      return 0;
 49 }
50
```

2) DFS:

```
// C++ program to print DFS traversal from
// a given vertex in a given graph
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

// Graph class represents a directed graph
// using adjacency list representation
class Graph {
```

```
public:
       map<int, bool> visited;
       map<int, list<int> > adj;
       // function to add an edge to graph
       void addEdge(int v, int w);
       // DFS traversal of the vertices
       // reachable from v
       void DFS(int v);
};
void Graph::addEdge(int v, int w)
{
       adj[v].push_back(w); // Add w to v's list.
}
void Graph::DFS(int v)
{
       // Mark the current node as visited and
       // print it
       visited[v] = true;
       cout << v << " ";
       // Recur for all the vertices adjacent
       // to this vertex
       list<int>::iterator i;
       for (i = adj[v].begin(); i != adj[v].end(); ++i)
               if (!visited[*i])
```

```
DFS(*i);
}
// Driver's code
int main()
{
       // Create a graph given in the above diagram
       Graph g;
       g.addEdge(0, 1);
       g.addEdge(0, 2);
       g.addEdge(1, 2);
       g.addEdge(2, 0);
       g.addEdge(2, 3);
       g.addEdge(3, 3);
       cout << "Following is Depth First Traversal"</pre>
                      " (starting from vertex 2) \n";
       // Function call
       g.DFS(2);
       return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
[] 6 Run
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  main.cpp
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  39 J
                                                                                                    Following is Depth First Traversal (starting from vertex 2)
 41 // Uriver's code
42 int main()
 44
45
          // Create a graph given in the above diagram
          Graph gr
         g.addEdge(0, 1);
         g.addEdge(0, 2);
        g.addEdge(1, 2);
g.addEdge(2, 0);
g.addEdge(2, 3);
g.addEdge(3, 3);
 50
51
52
53
         cout < "Following is Depth First Traversal"
 54
55
56
57
58
59
                   " (starting from vectex 2) \h";
          // Function call
          g.DFS(2):
          return 0:
60 1
```

3)BFS:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
class Solution {
 public:
  // Function to return Breadth First Traversal of given graph.
  vector<int> bfsOfGraph(int V, vector<int> adj[]) {
    int vis[V] = \{0\};
    vis[0] = 1;
    queue<int> q;
    // push the initial starting node
    q.push(0);
    vector<int> bfs;
    // iterate till the queue is empty
    while(!q.empty()) {
      // get the topmost element in the queue
      int node = q.front();
```

```
q.pop();
       bfs.push_back(node);
       // traverse for all its neighbours
       for(auto it : adj[node]) {
         // if the neighbour has previously not been visited,
         // store in Q and mark as visited
         if(!vis[it]) {
           vis[it] = 1;
           q.push(it);
         }
       }
    return bfs;
  }
};
void addEdge(vector <int> adj[], int u, int v) {
  adj[u].push_back(v);
  adj[v].push_back(u);
}
void printAns(vector <int> &ans) {
  for (int i = 0; i < ans.size(); i++) {
    cout << ans[i] << " ";
  }
}
int main()
{
```

```
vector <int> adj[6];

addEdge(adj, 0, 1);
addEdge(adj, 1, 2);
addEdge(adj, 1, 3);
addEdge(adj, 0, 4);

Solution obj;
vector <int> ans = obj.bfsOfGraph(5, adj);
printAns(ans);

return 0;
```

Output:

}



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   main.cpp
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   2 Binclude <br/>
<br/>bits/stdc++.h>
                                                                                             01423
   3 using namespace std:
   5- class Solution {
       public
          // Function to return Breadth First Traversal of given graph-
          vector<int> bfsOfGraph(int V, vector<int> adj[]) {
              int vis[V] - {0};
              vis[0] - 1;
              queue-int> q;
// push the initial starting mode
  13
             q.push(0);
  14
               vector<int> bfs;
  15
               // Iterate till the queue is empty
  16-
              while()q.empty()) (
                 // get the topmost element in the queue
int node = q.front();
  17
18
  19
                   q.pop();
  20
                   bfs.push_back(node);
                   // traverse for all its neighbours
                   for(auto it : adj[node]) {
    // if the reighbour has previously not been visited,
  23
  24
                       // store in Q and murk as visited
  25 -
                       if([vis[it]) {
```