

Symbiosis Institute of Technology, Pune

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Academic Year 2025-26

Design and Analysis of Algorithms-Lab

Batch 2023-27 - Sem V

Lab Assignment No:- 1	
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Batch	CSE
Class	A3
Academic Year & Semester	2023-27 , TY, 5 th Sem
Date of Submission	11 Aug 2025
Title of Assignment:	Create implementations for the Kruskal's & Prim's Algorithm for finding the Minimum Cost Spanning Tree for a given graph. You may input the graph from the file and use an adjacency matrix. Scenario:A university campus is planning to connect all its departments with network cables to enable high-speed internet access. The goal is to minimize the total cost of laying down the cables while ensuring every department is connected.
	Your Task:
	Design a program that:
	 Reads a graph (departments as vertices and cost of laying cables as edge weights) from a file
	• Implements Prim's Algorithm to find the Minimum Cost Spanning Tree (MCST).
	• Tracks the number of edge comparisons .
	 Displays each stage of node inclusion and cumulative cost.

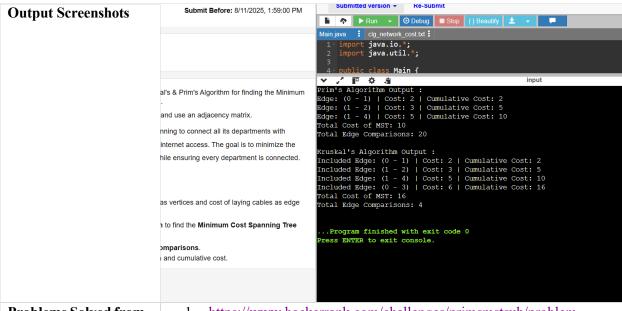
Theory: (Handwritten) Explain Prim's and Kruskal's algorithms in detail. Discuss in detail how Kruskal's algorithm can be optimized. Prime Algorithm : It is an algorithm to find a minimum spanning tree from a connected, weighted graph. start from one werks and grow - www MIT by repeatedly adding the mealest-weight edge that connects a vertex in the MT to a vertex outside it. algoritum: 1 -> chook any raring vertex. 2 -> Mark it as part of the MST. 3 -> from all edges that connect the MST to non-My vertices, pick the smallert. 4 -> Add that edge and the new vertex to tu MST. 5 -> Repeat until all vertices are included. Krukal's Algorithm: It is an algorithm to find a minimum spannicy Tree by vorting edges by weight and add them in increasing order, skipping edged that would form a Algorithm: 1 → bort all edges in ascending order of weight. 2 > mitiallize MST as emply.) - for each edge (4,v) in noted order if adding (U, U) doesn't form a cycle, include it in mot. or eere skip it. 4-> Hop when MST has (V-1) edges. Optimizing knukal's Algorithm: - we can union come by rank / size. We can action attach the males he ander the larger one to keep thee height minimal compress the paths by making each node - we can directly point to it not.

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Source code
(Implementation
Screenshot)
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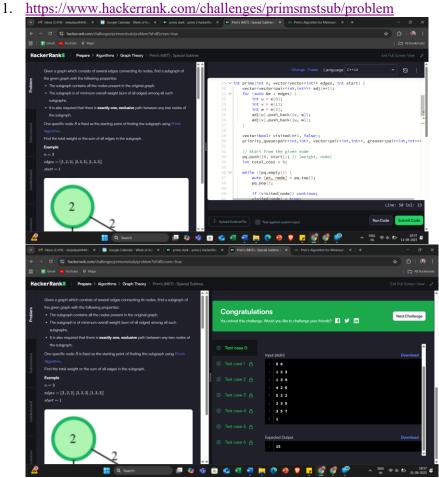
```
File file = new File("clg_network_cost.txt");
                         Scanner scan = new Scanner(file);
                         int v = scan.nextInt();
                         int[][] graph = new int[v][v];
                         for(int i=0; i < v; i++) {
                                 for(int j=0; j< v; j++) {
                                         graph[i][j] = scan.nextInt();
                        scan.close();
                        System.out.println("Prim's Algorithm Output : ");
                        prims(graph, v);
                        System.out.println("\nKruskal's Algorithm Output :
");
                        kruskal(graph, v);
                } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
                        System.out.println("Graph file not found!");
        }
        //prims algorithm
        public static void prims(int[][] graph, int v) {
                int[] key = new int[v];
                boolean[] mstSet = new boolean[v];
                int[] parent = new int[v];
                //initailize
                Arrays.fill(key, Integer.MAX_VALUE);
                \text{key}[0] = 0;
                parent[0] = -1;
                int cumCost = 0;
                int edgeCompares = 0;
                for(int count = 0; count<v-1; count ++) {
                        int u = minkey(key, mstSet, v);
                        mstSet[u] = true;
                         if (parent[u] != -1) {
                                 cumCost += graph[u][parent[u]];
                                 System.out.println("Edge: (" + parent[u] + " -
" + u +
                                             ") | Cost: " + graph[u][parent[u]]
                                             " | Cumulative Cost: " +
cumCost);
                         }
                        for(int i=0; i<v; i++) {
                                 edgeCompares++;
                                 if(graph[u][i] != 0 \&\& !mstSet[i] \&\&
```

```
graph[u][i]<key[i]) {
                                         parent[i] = u;
                                         key[i] = graph[u][i];
                                }
                        }
                System.out.println("Total Cost of MST: " + cumCost);
                System.out.println("Total Edge Comparisons: " +
edgeCompares);
        }
        public static int minkey(int[] key, boolean[] mstSet, int n) {
                int min = Integer.MAX VALUE;
                int minIndex = -1;
                for(int v=0; v<n; v++) {
                        if(!mstSet[v] && key[v]<min) {
                                min = key[v];
                                minIndex = v;
                return minIndex;
        //kruskal-----
        static class Edge implements Comparable<Edge> {
                int src, dest, weight;
                public int compareTo(Edge other) {
                        return this.weight - other.weight;
        }
        static class Subset {
                int parent, rank;
        static void kruskal(int[][] graph, int v) {
                List<Edge> edges = new ArrayList<>();
                int edgeCompares = 0;
                int cumCost = 0;
                for (int i = 0; i < v; i++) {
                        for (int j = i + 1; j < v; j++) {
                                if (graph[i][j] != 0) {
                                        Edge e = new Edge();
                                         e.src = i;
                                         e.dest = i;
                                         e.weight = graph[i][j];
                                         edges.add(e);
                                }
                        }
                Collections.sort(edges);
```

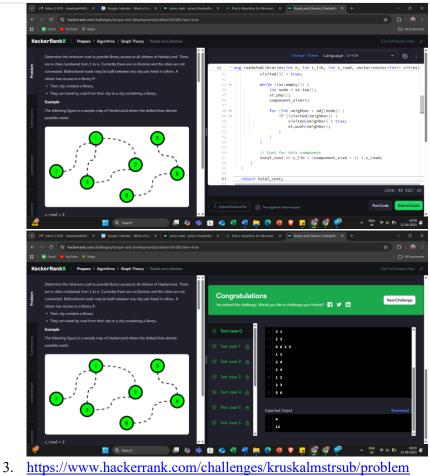
```
Subset[] subsets = new Subset[v];
                 for (int i = 0; i < v; i++) {
                         subsets[i] = new Subset();
                         subsets[i].parent = i;
                         subsets[i].rank = 0;
                 int e = 0;
                 int i = 0;
                 while (e < v-1 \&\& i < edges.size()) {
                         Edge nextEdge = edges.get(i++);
                         edgeCompares++;
                         int x = find(subsets, nextEdge.src);
                         int y = find(subsets, nextEdge.dest);
                         if (x != y) {
                                 e++;
                                 cumCost += nextEdge.weight;
                                 System.out.println("Included Edge: (" +
nextEdge.src + " - " + nextEdge.dest +
                                              ") | Cost: " + nextEdge.weight +
                                              " | Cumulative Cost: " +
cumCost);
                                 union(subsets, x, y);
                         }
                 System.out.println("Total Cost of MST: " + cumCost);
                 System.out.println("Total Edge Comparisons: " +
edgeCompares);
        static int find(Subset[] subsets, int i) {
                 if (subsets[i].parent != i)
                         subsets[i].parent = find(subsets, subsets[i].parent);
                 return subsets[i].parent;
        static void union(Subset[] subsets, int x, int y) {
                 int xroot = find(subsets, x);
                 int yroot = find(subsets, y);
                 if (subsets[xroot].rank < subsets[yroot].rank)</pre>
                         subsets[xroot].parent = yroot;
                 else if (subsets[xroot].rank > subsets[yroot].rank)
                         subsets[yroot].parent = xroot;
                 else {
                         subsets[yroot].parent = xroot;
                         subsets[xroot].rank++;
                 }
```

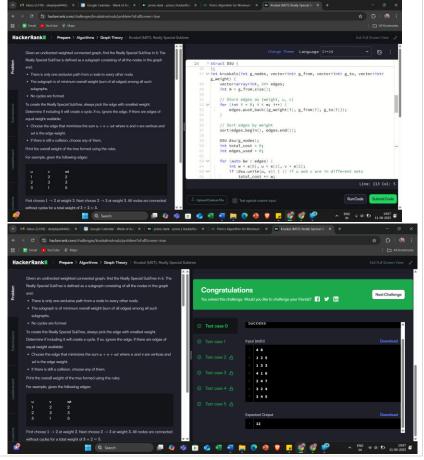


Problems Solved from Hacker Rank (Minimum 4)



2. https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/torque-and-development/problem





- 4. https://www.hackerrank.com/contests/vit-bhopal/challenges/prims-algorithm-2
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