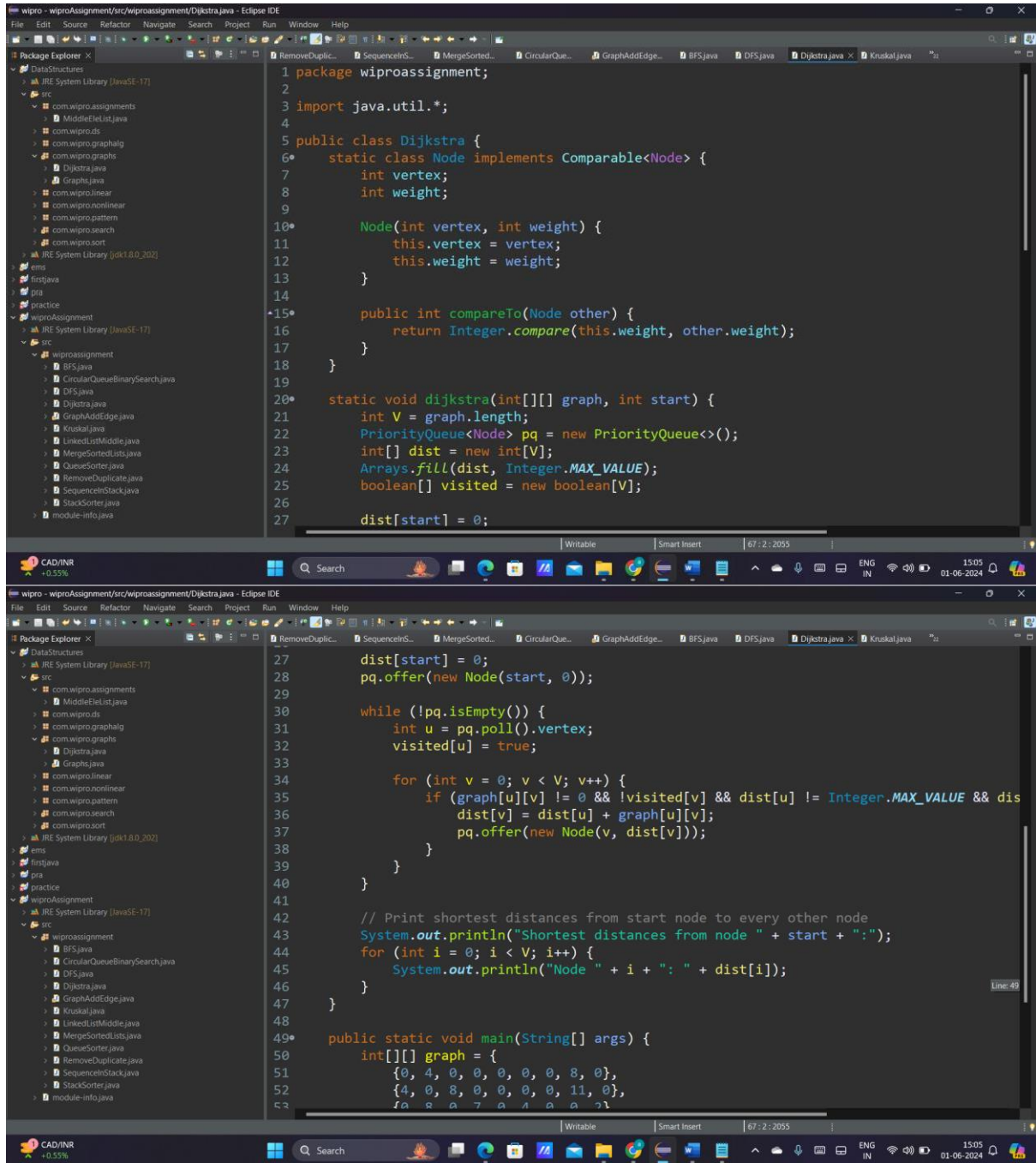


Assignment- Day 9 and 10

Task 1: Dijkstra's Shortest Path Finder

Code Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest path from a start node to every other node in a weighted graph with positive weights.



```
1 package wiproassignment;
2
3 import java.util.*;
4
5 public class Dijkstra {
6     static class Node implements Comparable<Node> {
7         int vertex;
8         int weight;
9
10        Node(int vertex, int weight) {
11            this.vertex = vertex;
12            this.weight = weight;
13        }
14
15        public int compareTo(Node other) {
16            return Integer.compare(this.weight, other.weight);
17        }
18    }
19
20    static void dijkstra(int[][] graph, int start) {
21        int V = graph.length;
22        PriorityQueue<Node> pq = new PriorityQueue<>();
23        int[] dist = new int[V];
24        Arrays.fill(dist, Integer.MAX_VALUE);
25        boolean[] visited = new boolean[V];
26
27        dist[start] = 0;
28        pq.offer(new Node(start, 0));
29
30        while (!pq.isEmpty()) {
31            int u = pq.poll().vertex;
32            visited[u] = true;
33
34            for (int v = 0; v < V; v++) {
35                if (graph[u][v] != 0 && !visited[v] && dist[u] != Integer.MAX_VALUE && dist[v] > dist[u] + graph[u][v]) {
36                    dist[v] = dist[u] + graph[u][v];
37                    pq.offer(new Node(v, dist[v]));
38                }
39            }
40        }
41
42        // Print shortest distances from start node to every other node
43        System.out.println("Shortest distances from node " + start + ":");
44        for (int i = 0; i < V; i++) {
45            System.out.println("Node " + i + ": " + dist[i]);
46        }
47    }
48
49    public static void main(String[] args) {
50        int[][] graph = {
51            {0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8, 0},
52            {4, 0, 8, 0, 0, 0, 11, 0},
53            {0, 8, 0, 7, 0, 1, 0, 0},
54            {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
55            {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
56            {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
57            {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
58            {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}
59        };
60    }
61}
```

wipro - wiproAssignment/src/wiproAssignment/Dijkstra.java - Eclipse IDE

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Package Explorer

- Data Structures
 - IRE System Library [Javase-17]
 - src
 - com.wipro.assignments
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 - com.wipro.ds
 - com.wipro.graphalg
 - Dijkstra.java
 - Graphs.java
 - com.wipro.linear
 - com.wipro.nonlinear
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 - MergeSortedList.java
 - QueueSorter.java
 - RemoveDuplicate.java
 - SequenceInStack.java
 - StackSorter.java
 - module-info.java

```
50 int[][] graph = {
51     {0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8, 0},
52     {4, 0, 8, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 11, 0},
53     {0, 8, 0, 7, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 2},
54     {0, 0, 7, 0, 9, 14, 0, 0, 0, 0},
55     {0, 0, 0, 9, 0, 10, 0, 0, 0, 0},
56     {0, 0, 4, 14, 10, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0},
57     {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 6},
58     {8, 11, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 7},
59     {0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 7, 0}
60 };
61
62 int startNode = 0; // Start node for Dijkstra's algorithm
63
64 dijkstra(graph, startNode);
65 }
66 }
67
```

Console

Shortest distances from node 0:

Node 0: 0
Node 1: 4
Node 2: 12
Node 3: 19
Node 4: 21
Node 5: 11

wipro - wiproAssignment/src/wiproAssignment/Dijkstra.java - Eclipse IDE

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51     {0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8, 0},
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53     {0, 8, 0, 7, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 2},
54     {0, 0, 7, 0, 9, 14, 0, 0, 0, 0},
55     {0, 0, 0, 9, 0, 10, 0, 0, 0, 0},
56     {0, 0, 4, 14, 10, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0},
57     {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 6},
58     {8, 11, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 7},
59     {0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 7, 0}
60 };
61
62 int startNode = 0; // Start node for Dijkstra's algorithm
63
```

Console

Shortest distances from node 0:

Node 0: 0
Node 1: 4
Node 2: 12
Node 3: 19
Node 4: 21
Node 5: 11
Node 6: 9
Node 7: 8
Node 8: 14

Task 2: Kruskal's Algorithm for MST

Implement Kruskal's algorithm to find the minimum spanning tree of a given connected, undirected graph with non-negative edge weights.

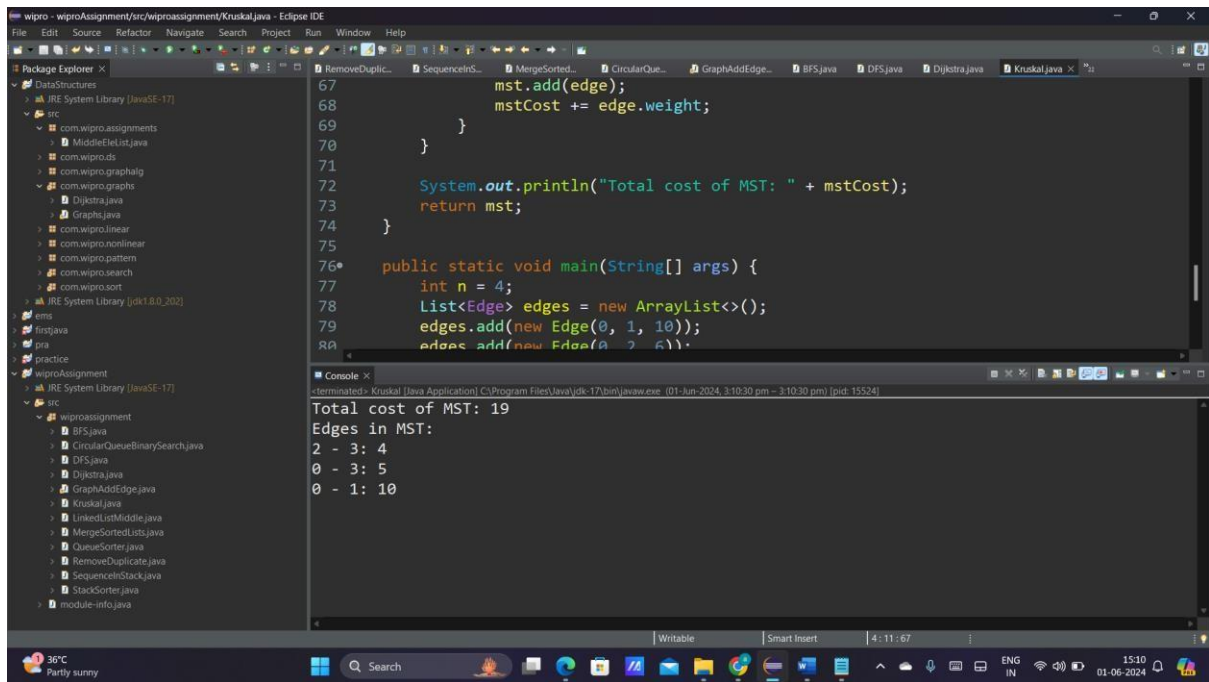
```
1 package wiproassignment;
2
3 import java.util.ArrayList;
4 import java.util.Collections;
5 import java.util.List;
6
7 class DisjointSet {
8     int[] parent, rank;
9
10    public DisjointSet(int n) {
11        parent = new int[n];
12        rank = new int[n];
13        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
14            parent[i] = i;
15            rank[i] = 0;
16        }
17    }
18
19    public int find(int u) {
20        if (parent[u] != u) {
21            parent[u] = find(parent[u]);
22        }
23        return parent[u];
24    }
25
26    public void union(int u, int v) {
27        int rootU = find(u);
28        int rootV = find(v);
29        if (rootU != rootV) {
30            if (rank[rootU] > rank[rootV]) {
31                parent[rootV] = rootU;
32            } else if (rank[rootU] < rank[rootV]) {
33                parent[rootU] = rootV;
34            } else {
35                parent[rootV] = rootU;
36                rank[rootU]++;
37            }
38        }
39    }
40 }
41
42 public class Kruskal {
43     static class Edge implements Comparable<Edge> {
44         int u, v, weight;
45
46         public Edge(int u, int v, int weight) {
47             this.u = u;
48             this.v = v;
49             this.weight = weight;
50         }
51     }
52 }
```

```
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Data Structures
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    com.wipro.assignments
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  firstjava
  pra
  practice
  wiproAssignment
    IRE System Library [JavaSE-17]
    src
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        StackSorter.java
        module-info.java

53     public int compareTo(Edge other) {
54         return this.weight - other.weight;
55     }
56 }
57
58* public static List<Edge> kruskal(int n, List<Edge> edges) {
59     Collections.sort(edges);
60     DisjointSet ds = new DisjointSet(n);
61     List<Edge> mst = new ArrayList<>();
62     int mstCost = 0;
63
64     for (Edge edge : edges) {
65         if (ds.find(edge.u) != ds.find(edge.v)) {
66             ds.union(edge.u, edge.v);
67             mst.add(edge);
68             mstCost += edge.weight;
69         }
70     }
71
72     System.out.println("Total cost of MST: " + mstCost);
73     return mst;
74 }
75
76* public static void main(String[] args) {
77     int n = 4;
78     List<Edge> edges = new ArrayList<>();
79     // ... add edges ...
80 }
```

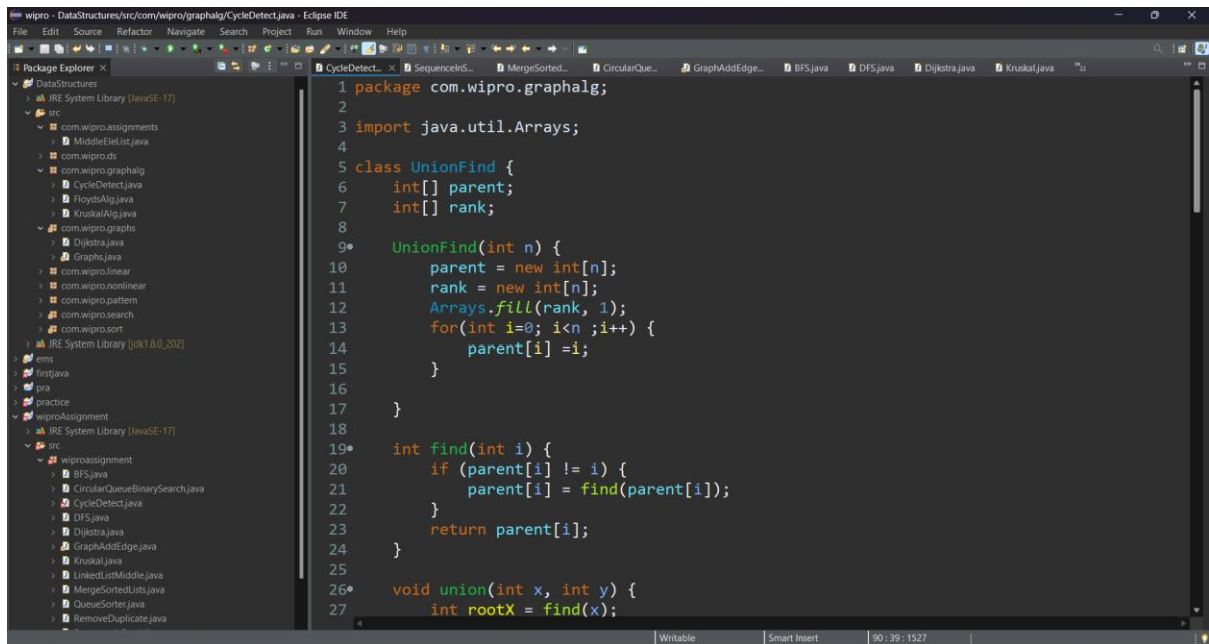
```
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        module-info.java

67         mst.add(edge);
68         mstCost += edge.weight;
69     }
70 }
71
72     System.out.println("Total cost of MST: " + mstCost);
73     return mst;
74 }
75
76* public static void main(String[] args) {
77     int n = 4;
78     List<Edge> edges = new ArrayList<>();
79     edges.add(new Edge(0, 1, 10));
80     edges.add(new Edge(0, 2, 6));
81     edges.add(new Edge(0, 3, 5));
82     edges.add(new Edge(1, 3, 15));
83     edges.add(new Edge(2, 3, 4));
84
85     List<Edge> mst = kruskal(n, edges);
86     System.out.println("Edges in MST:");
87     for (Edge edge : mst) {
88         System.out.println(edge.u + " - " + edge.v + ": " + edge.weight);
89     }
90 }
91 }
92
93 }
```

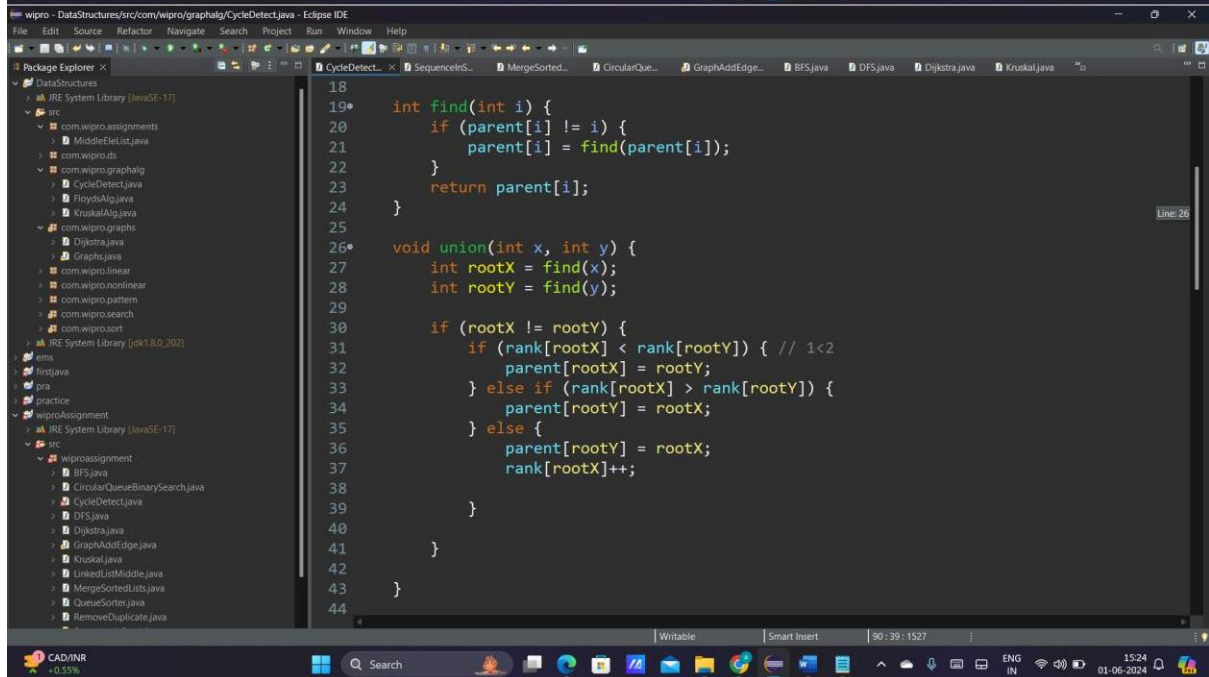


Task 3: Union-Find for Cycle Detection

Write a Union-Find data structure with path compression. Use this data structure to detect a cycle in an undirected graph.



```
1 package com.wipro.graphalg;
2
3 import java.util.Arrays;
4
5 class UnionFind {
6     int[] parent;
7     int[] rank;
8
9     UnionFind(int n) {
10         parent = new int[n];
11         rank = new int[n];
12         Arrays.fill(rank, 1);
13         for(int i=0; i<n ;i++) {
14             parent[i] =i;
15         }
16     }
17
18
19     int find(int i) {
20         if (parent[i] != i) {
21             parent[i] = find(parent[i]);
22         }
23         return parent[i];
24     }
25
26     void union(int x, int y) {
27         int rootX = find(x);
```



```
18
19     int find(int i) {
20         if (parent[i] != i) {
21             parent[i] = find(parent[i]);
22         }
23         return parent[i];
24     }
25
26     void union(int x, int y) {
27         int rootX = find(x);
28         int rootY = find(y);
29
30         if (rootX != rootY) {
31             if (rank[rootX] < rank[rootY]) { // 1<2
32                 parent[rootX] = rootY;
33             } else if (rank[rootX] > rank[rootY]) {
34                 parent[rootY] = rootX;
35             } else {
36                 parent[rootY] = rootX;
37                 rank[rootX]++;
38             }
39         }
40     }
41
42
43
44 }
```

