1.Scalability Issue

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#define Max_users 500000
void check_users(int user){
  if(user>Max_users){
    printf("Platform Crashed! Too many current Users:%d \n",user);
    exit(1);
  }
  else{
    printf("Platform running smoothly with %d current users.\n",user);
  }
}
int main(){
  int cur users;
  printf("Enter the Number of Users in the Amazon Platform:");
  scanf("%d",&cur_users);
  check users(cur users);
  return 0;
}
```

2. Recommendation Algorithm Failure

#include<stdio.h>

```
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<time.h>
#define product_recamendation 100
#define probabilty 0.02
int main(){
  int falied=0;
  srand(time(NULL));
 for(int i=0;iiproduct_recamendation;i++){
    double chance=(double)rand()/RAND_MAX;
    if(chancecprobabilty){
      falied++;
    }
  }
  printf("Product Recommendations :%d\n",product_recamendation);
  printf("Failed Recommendations: %d\n",falied);
  return 0;
}
```

3. Inventory Optimization

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#define Warehoues 10
#define Min 500
```

```
#define Max 2000
#define Max_product 100
#define Max_capcity 2000
void optimizeInventory(int product_no, int warehouse_cp[], int space[], int profit[]) {
  int dp[Warehoues + 1][Max capcity + 1] = {0};
  // Iterate over each warehouse
  for (int w = 1; w <= Warehoues; w++) {
    int capacity = warehouse cp[w - 1];
    for (int p = 0; p < product no; p++) {
      for (int cap = capacity; cap >= space[p]; cap--) {
        if (cap >= space[p]) {
           int newProfit = dp[w - 1][cap - space[p]] + profit[p];
           if (newProfit > dp[w][cap]) {
             dp[w][cap] = newProfit;
           }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  int maxProfit = 0;
  for (int w = 1; w <= Warehoues; w++) {
    if (dp[w][warehouse_cp[w - 1]] > maxProfit) {
      maxProfit = dp[w][warehouse cp[w - 1]];
```

```
}
  }
  printf("\nMaximum Profit Achievable: %d\n", maxProfit);
}
int main() {
  int warehouse_cp[Warehoues];
  srand(time(NULL));
  printf("Warehouse Capacities:\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < Warehoues; i++) {
    warehouse cp[i] = Min + rand() % (Max - Min + 1);
    printf("Warehouse-%d: %d\n", i + 1, warehouse cp[i]);
  }
  int numProducts;
  printf("\nEnter number of product types: ");
  scanf("%d", &numProducts);
  int space[Max product], profit[Max product];
  printf("\nEnter space required and profit per unit for each product:\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < numProducts; i++) {
    printf("Product %d (Space Profit): ", i + 1);
    scanf("%d %d", &space[i], &profit[i]);
```

```
}
  optimizeInventory(numProducts, warehouse_cp, space, profit);
 return 0;
}
4. Logistics and Supply Chain Optimization
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <limits.h>
#define Warehouse 5
#define location 10
typedef struct Edge {
  int destination;
 int weight;
 struct Edge* next;
} Edge;
typedef struct Vertex {
  int id;
 Edge* edges;
} Vertex;
```

Edge* createEdge(int destination, int weight) {

```
Edge* newEdge = (Edge*)malloc(sizeof(Edge));
  newEdge->destination = destination;
  newEdge->weight = weight;
  newEdge->next = NULL;
  return newEdge;
}
void addEdge(Vertex* vertex, int destination, int weight) {
  Edge* newEdge = createEdge(destination, weight);
  newEdge->next = vertex->edges;
  vertex->edges = newEdge;
}
// Dijkstra's algorithm
void dijkstra(Vertex* graph[], int source, int distances[]) {
  int visited[Warehouse + location];
  for (int i = 0; i < Warehouse + location; i++) {
    distances[i] = INT_MAX;
    visited[i] = 0;
  }
  distances[source] = 0;
  for (int count = 0; count < Warehouse + location - 1; count++) {
    int minDistance = INT MAX, minIndex = -1;
```

```
for (int v = 0; v < Warehouse + location; v++) {
    if (visited[v] == 0 && distances[v] <= minDistance) {</pre>
      minDistance = distances[v];
      minIndex = v;
    }
  }
  if (minIndex == -1) break;
  visited[minIndex] = 1;
  Vertex* u = graph[minIndex];
  Edge* currentEdge = u->edges;
  while (currentEdge != NULL) {
    int v = currentEdge->destination;
    int weight = currentEdge->weight;
    if (!visited[v] && distances[minIndex] != INT_MAX &&
      distances[minIndex] + weight < distances[v]) {</pre>
      distances[v] = distances[minIndex] + weight;
    }
    currentEdge = currentEdge->next;
  }
}
```

}

```
int main() {
  Vertex* graph[Warehouse + location];
  for (int i = 0; i < Warehouse + location; i++) {
    graph[i] = (Vertex*)malloc(sizeof(Vertex));
    graph[i]->id = i;
    graph[i]->edges = NULL;
  }
  addEdge(graph[0], 5, 10);
  addEdge(graph[0], 6, 15);
  addEdge(graph[1], 7, 20);
  addEdge(graph[1], 8, 25);
  addEdge(graph[2], 9, 30);
  addEdge(graph[3], 5, 5);
  addEdge(graph[3], 7, 12);
  addEdge(graph[4], 8, 18);
  addEdge(graph[4], 9, 22);
```

```
for (int sourceWarehouse = 0; sourceWarehouse < Warehouse; sourceWarehouse++) {
    int distances[Warehouse + location];
    dijkstra(graph, sourceWarehouse, distances);
    printf("Shortest paths from Warehouse %d:\n", sourceWarehouse);
    for (int destinationLocation = Warehouse; destinationLocation < Warehouse + location;
destinationLocation++) {
      if (distances[destinationLocation] == INT_MAX) {
        printf(" To Location %d: Not reachable\n", destinationLocation);
      } else {
        printf(" To Location %d: %d\n", destinationLocation, distances[destinationLocation]);
      }
    }
    printf("\n");
 }
  for (int i = 0; i < Warehouse + location; i++) {
    Edge* currentEdge = graph[i]->edges;
    while (currentEdge != NULL) {
      Edge* temp = currentEdge;
      currentEdge = currentEdge->next;
      free(temp);
    }
    free(graph[i]);
 }
```

```
return 0;
```

5: Technical Debt Reduction

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  int total_lines = 1000000;
  double debt per line = 0.1;
  double reduction rate = 0.02;
  double threshold = 0.01;
  double total_debt = total_lines * debt_per_line;
  int iterations = 0;
  printf("Starting Technical Debt Reduction...\n");
  printf("Initial Technical Debt: %.2f lines\n", total_debt);
  while (total_debt > total_lines * threshold) {
    total_debt -= total_debt * reduction_rate;
    iterations++;
    if (iterations % 10 == 0) {
      printf("After %d iterations, remaining debt: %.2f lines\n", iterations, total_debt);
    }
  }
```

```
printf("\nTechnical debt reduced below %.0f%% in %d iterations!\n", threshold * 100,
iterations);
return 0;
}
```

6.Order Fulfillment Optimization

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#include<unistd.h>
#define STAGES 5
typedef struct {
  char *name;
  int time required;
} Stage;
int compare(const void *a, const void *b) {
  return ((Stage *)a)->time_required - ((Stage *)b)->time_required;
}
int main() {
  srand(time(NULL));
Stage stages[STAGES] = {
  {"Order Receipt", rand() % 5 + 1},
  {"Inventory Allocation", rand() % 5 + 1},
  {"Packaging", rand() % 5 + 1},
```

```
{"Shipping", rand() % 5 + 1},
  {"Delivery Confirmation", rand() % 5 + 1}
};
printf("Initial Order Processing Stages:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < STAGES; i++) {
  printf("%s - Time Required: %d sec\n", stages[i].name, stages[i].time_required);
}
qsort(stages, STAGES, sizeof(Stage), compare);
printf("\nOptimized Order Processing Stages:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < STAGES; i++) {
  printf("%s - Time Required: %d sec\n", stages[i].name, stages[i].time required);
}
printf("\nSimulating Order Fulfillment:\n");
int total_time = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < STAGES; i++) {
  printf("Processing: %s... (%d sec)\n", stages[i].name, stages[i].time_required);
  total_time += stages[i].time_required;
  sleep(stages[i].time required);
}
printf("\nOrder Fulfilled in %d seconds!\n", total_time);
return 0;
}
```