

Practical-7

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Section: A4

Batch: B3

Roll Number: 49

Aim: Implement Hamiltonian Cycle using Backtracking.

Problem Statement:

The Smart City Transportation Department is designing a night-patrol route for security vehicles. Each area of the city is represented as a vertex in a graph, and a road between two areas is represented as an edge. The goal is to find a route that starts from the main headquarters (Area A), visits each area exactly once, and returns back to the headquarters — forming a Hamiltonian Cycle.

If such a route is not possible, display a suitable message.

1) Adjacency Matrix

A B C D E

A 0 1 1 0 1

B 1 0 1 1 0

C 1 1 0 1 0

D 0 1 1 0 1

E 1 0 0 1 0

1) Adjacency Matrix

T M S H C

T 0 1 1 0 1

M 1 0 1 1 0

S 1 1 0 1 1

H 0 1 1 0 1

C 1 0 1 1 0

CODE:

```
Practical-7.py > ...
1  # Hamiltonian Cycle using Backtracking
2  # Practical 7 - Design and Analysis of Algorithms
3
4  def isSafe(v, pos, path, graph, n):
5      # Check if this vertex is adjacent to the previous one
6      if graph[path[pos - 1]][v] == 0:
7          return False
8      # Check if the vertex has already been included
9      if v in path:
10         return False
11     return True
12
13 def hamiltonianCycleUtil(graph, path, pos, n):
14     # Base case: if all vertices are included
15     if pos == n:
16         # Check if last vertex is connected to first vertex
17         if graph[path[pos - 1]][path[0]] == 1:
18             return True
19         else:
20             return False
21
22     # Try different vertices as the next candidate
23     for v in range(1, n):
24         if isSafe(v, pos, path, graph, n):
25             path[pos] = v
26             if hamiltonianCycleUtil(graph, path, pos + 1, n):
27                 return True
28             # Backtrack
29             path[pos] = -1
30     return False
31
```

```

def hamiltonianCycle(graph):
    n = len(graph)
    path = [-1] * n
    path[0] = 0 # Start from vertex 0

    if not hamiltonianCycleUtil(graph, path, 1, n):
        print("No Hamiltonian Cycle exists in the given graph.")
        return

    # Print cycle
    print("Hamiltonian Cycle exists:")
    for vertex in path:
        print(chr(vertex + 65), end=" → ")
    print(chr(path[0] + 65)) # Return to starting vertex

# Example: Graph from Practical-7.pdf (T, M, S, H, C)
graph = [
    [0, 1, 1, 0, 1], # T
    [1, 0, 1, 1, 0], # M
    [1, 1, 0, 1, 1], # S
    [0, 1, 1, 0, 1], # H
    [1, 0, 1, 1, 0]  # C
]

hamiltonianCycle(graph)

```

Code in Text:

```

# Hamiltonian Cycle using Backtracking
# Practical 7 - Design and Analysis of Algorithms

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    # Check if this vertex is adjacent to the previous one
    if graph[path[pos - 1]][v] == 0:
        return False
    # Check if the vertex has already been included
    if v in path:
        return False
    return True

def hamiltonianCycleUtil(graph, path, pos, n):
    # Base case: if all vertices are included
    if pos == n:

```

```

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        if graph[path[pos - 1]][path[0]] == 1:
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    for v in range(1, n):
        if isSafe(v, pos, path, graph, n):
            path[pos] = v
            if hamiltonianCycleUtil(graph, path, pos + 1, n):
                return True
            # Backtrack
            path[pos] = -1
    return False

def hamiltonianCycle(graph):
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]

hamiltonianCycle(graph)

```

OUTPUT:

```

PS C:\Users\Krish\OneDrive\Desktop\RBU\RBU-Sem-3\LABS\DESIGN ALGORITHM ANALYSIS\Practical-7> & C:\Users\Krish\OneDrive\Desktop\RBU\RBU-Sem-3\LABS\DESIGN ALGORITHM ANALYSIS\Practical-7\Practical-7.py
Hamiltonian Cycle exists:
Hamiltonian Cycle exists:
A → B → C → D → E → A
PS C:\Users\Krish\OneDrive\Desktop\RBU\RBU-Sem-3\LABS\DESIGN ALGORITHM ANALYSIS\Practical-7>

```