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// Kruskal's algorithm in C

#include <stdio.h>

#define MAX 30

typedef struct edge {
    int u, v, w;
} edge;

typedef struct edge_list {
    edge data[MAX];
    int n;
} edge_list;

edge_list elist;

int Graph[MAX][MAX], n;
edge_list spanlist;

void kruskalAlgo();
int find(int belongs[], int vertexno);
void applyUnion(int belongs[], int c1, int c2);
void sort();
void print();

// Applying Krushkal Algo
void kruskalAlgo() {
    int belongs[MAX], i, j, cno1, cno2;
    elist.n = 0;

    for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < i; j++) {
            if (Graph[i][j] != 0) {
                elist.data[elist.n].u = i;
                elist.data[elist.n].v = j;
                elist.data[elist.n].w = Graph[i][j];
                elist.n++;
            }
        }

    sort();

    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        belongs[i] = i;

    spanlist.n = 0;

    for (i = 0; i < elist.n; i++) {
        cno1 = find(belongs, elist.data[i].u);
        cno2 = find(belongs, elist.data[i].v);

        if (cno1 != cno2) {
            spanlist.data[spanlist.n] = elist.data[i];
            spanlist.n = spanlist.n + 1;
            applyUnion(belongs, cno1, cno2);
        }
    }
}

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}

int find(int belongs[], int vertexno) {
    return (belongs[vertexno]);
}

void applyUnion(int belongs[], int c1, int c2) {
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        if (belongs[i] == c2)
            belongs[i] = c1;
}

// Sorting algo
void sort() {
    int i, j;
    edge temp;

    for (i = 1; i < elist.n; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < elist.n - 1; j++)
            if (elist.data[j].w > elist.data[j + 1].w) {
                temp = elist.data[j];
                elist.data[j] = elist.data[j + 1];
                elist.data[j + 1] = temp;
            }
}

// Printing the result
void print() {
    int i, cost = 0;

    for (i = 0; i < spanlist.n; i++) {
        printf("\n%d - %d : %d", spanlist.data[i].u, spanlist.data[i].v,
spanlist.data[i].w);
        cost = cost + spanlist.data[i].w;
    }

    printf("\nSpanning tree cost: %d", cost);
}

int main() {
    int i, j, total_cost;

    n = 6;

    Graph[0][0] = 0;
    Graph[0][1] = 4;
    Graph[0][2] = 4;
    Graph[0][3] = 0;
    Graph[0][4] = 0;
    Graph[0][5] = 0;
    Graph[0][6] = 0;

    Graph[1][0] = 4;
    Graph[1][1] = 0;
    Graph[1][2] = 2;
    Graph[1][3] = 0;

```

```
Graph[1][4] = 0;  
Graph[1][5] = 0;  
Graph[1][6] = 0;
```

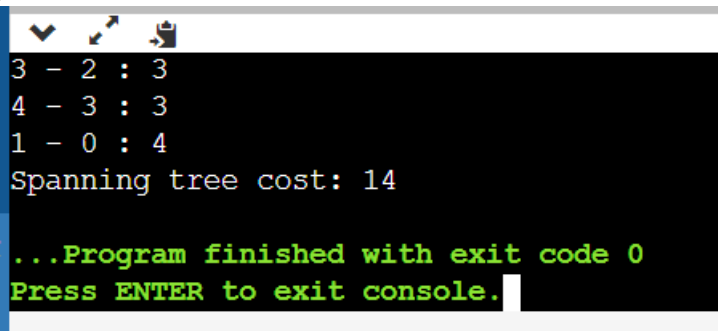
```
Graph[2][0] = 4;  
Graph[2][1] = 2;  
Graph[2][2] = 0;  
Graph[2][3] = 3;  
Graph[2][4] = 4;  
Graph[2][5] = 0;  
Graph[2][6] = 0;
```

```
Graph[3][0] = 0;  
Graph[3][1] = 0;  
Graph[3][2] = 3;  
Graph[3][3] = 0;  
Graph[3][4] = 3;  
Graph[3][5] = 0;  
Graph[3][6] = 0;
```

```
Graph[4][0] = 0;  
Graph[4][1] = 0;  
Graph[4][2] = 4;  
Graph[4][3] = 3;  
Graph[4][4] = 0;  
Graph[4][5] = 0;  
Graph[4][6] = 0;
```

```
Graph[5][0] = 0;  
Graph[5][1] = 0;  
Graph[5][2] = 2;  
Graph[5][3] = 0;  
Graph[5][4] = 3;  
Graph[5][5] = 0;  
Graph[5][6] = 0;
```

```
kruskalAlgo();  
print();  
}
```

A terminal window with a black background and green text. The output shows three edges selected for the spanning tree: '3 - 2 : 3', '4 - 3 : 3', and '1 - 0 : 4'. Below these, it states 'Spanning tree cost: 14'. At the bottom, it says '...Program finished with exit code 0' and 'Press ENTER to exit console.' with a cursor. The terminal has a standard Linux-style title bar with icons for window control.

```
3 - 2 : 3  
4 - 3 : 3  
1 - 0 : 4  
Spanning tree cost: 14  
...Program finished with exit code 0  
Press ENTER to exit console.
```