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ADA_LabTest2_FloydsAlgorithm.c A
   #include<stdio.h>
   int min(int,int);
   void floyds(int p[10][10],int n)
     int i,j,k;
   for(k=1;k<=n;k++)
       for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
        for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
         if(i==j)
            p[i][j]=0;
            p[i][j]=min(p[i][j],p[i][k]+p[k][j]);
13 }
14 int min(int a, int b)
16 if(a<b)
17 return(a);
19 return(b);
20 }
21 void main()
22 {
23 int p[10][10],w,n,e,u,v,i,j;;
24 printf("\n Enter the number of vertices:");
25 scanf("%d",&n);
26 printf("\n Enter the number of edges:");
27 scanf("%d",&e);
28 for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
28 for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
29 {
30    for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
31    p[i][j]=999;
32 }
33 for(i=1;i<=e;i++)
34 {
35    printf("\n Enter the end vertices of
36    scanf("%d%d%d",&u,&v,&w);
37    p[u][v]=w;
38 }
39    printf("\n Matrix of input data:\n");
40    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
41 {</pre>
     printf("\n Enter the end vertices of edge%d with its weight \n",i);
scanf("%d%d%d",&u,&v,&w);
     for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
      printf("%d \t",p[i][j]);
printf("\n");
45 }
46 floyds(p,n);
47 printf("\n Transitive closure:\n");
48 for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
     for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
printf("%d \t",p[i][j]);
printf("\n");

printf("\n");

printf("\n The shortest paths are:");

for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
for(j=1;j<=n;j++)

{
   if(i!=j)
    printf("\n <%d,%d>=%d",i,j,p[i][j]

int a.b:
          printf("\n <%d,%d>=%d",i,j,p[i][j]);
          int a,b;
          printf("\nEnter Vertex 1:");
scanf("%d",&a);
printf("\nEnter Vertex 2:");
scanf("%d",&b);
printf("\nShort (")
66
67 }
68
          printf("\nShortest path between given source and destination: <%d,%d>=%d",a,b,p[a][b]);
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Terminal
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Enter the number of vertices:4
Enter the number of edges:5
Enter the end vertices of edge1 with its weight
2 1 2
Enter the end vertices of edge2 with its weight
1 3 3
Enter the end vertices of edge3 with its weight
Enter the end vertices of edge4 with its weight
3 2 7
Enter the end vertices of edge5 with its weight
4 1 6
Matrix of input data:
999 999 3 999
2 999 999 999
999 7 999 1
6 999 999 999
 Transitive closure:
0 10 3 4
2 0 5 6
7 7 0 1
6 16 9 0
 The shortest paths are:
 <1,2>=10
 <1,3>=3
 <1,4>=4
 <2,1>=2
 <2,3>=5
 <2,4>=6
 <3,1>=7
 <3,2>=7
 <3,4>=1
 <4,1>=6
 <4,2>=16
 <4,3>=9
Enter Vertex 1:2
Enter Vertex 2:4
```