



Marwari University
Faculty of Technology
Department of Information and Communication Technology

**Subject: Design and Analysis
of Algorithms (01CT0512)**

Aim: Implementing application-based algorithms using Greedy Approach

Experiment No: 07

Date: 13\09\2025

Enrollment No: 92301733054

I. Job Scheduling Problem

Code :-

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

class Job {
public:
    int id;
    int deadline;
    int profit;
    Job(int id, int deadline, int profit): id(id), deadline(deadline), profit(profit) {}
};

pair<int, long long> Job_Scheduling(vector<Job> jobs) {
    long long Max_Profit = 0.0;
    int count_of_jobs = 0;
    int max_deadline = -1;
    sort(jobs.begin(), jobs.end(), [](const Job& a, const Job& b) {
        return a.profit > b.profit;
    });
    for (const Job& job : jobs) {
        max_deadline = max(max_deadline, job.deadline);
    }
    vector<int> selectedJobs(max_deadline + 1, -1);
    for (int i = 0; i < jobs.size(); i++) {
        for (int j = jobs[i].deadline; j >= 0; j--) {
            if (selectedJobs[j] == -1) {
                selectedJobs[j] = jobs[i].id;
                count_of_jobs++;
                Max_Profit += jobs[i].profit;
                break;
            }
        }
    }

    return { count_of_jobs, Max_Profit };
}

int main() {
    vector<Job> jobs;
```



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```
vector<int> deadline = { 2, 4, 6, 5, 2, 2, 6, 4 };
vector<int> profit = { 22, 25, 20, 10, 65, 60, 70, 80 };

for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
    jobs.push_back(Job(i + 1, deadline[i], profit[i]));
}

pair<int, long long> Count_and_profit = Job_Scheduling(jobs);

cout << "We can Perform " << Count_and_profit.first << " and Earn Profit of Rs. " << Count_and_profit.second << " ." << endl;

return 0;

}
```

Output :-

II. Activity Selection Problem :-

Code :-

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
class Activity {
public:
    int id;
    int start;
    int end;
    Activity(int id, int start, int end) : id(id), start(start), end(end) {};
};
vector<Activity> Activity_Selection(vector<Activity>& activities) {
    vector<Activity> selected_activities;
    sort(activities.begin(), activities.end(), [](Activity a, Activity b) {
        return a.end < b.end;
    });
    selected_activities.push_back(activities[0]);
    int last_activity_end = selected_activities.back().end;
    for (int i = 1; i < activities.size(); i++) {
        if (activities[i].start >= last_activity_end) {
            selected_activities.push_back(activities[i]);
            last_activity_end = selected_activities.back().end;
        }
    }
    return selected_activities;
}
```



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```
int main() {  
  
    vector<Activity> activities;  
    vector<int> start_time = { 5,1,3,0,5,8 };  
    vector<int> end_time = { 9,2,4,6,7,9 };  
    for (int i = 0; i < start_time.size(); i++) {  
        activities.push_back(Activity(i+ 1 ,start_time[i], end_time[i]));  
    }  
    vector<Activity> selected_activities = Activity_Selection(activities);  
    cout << "Selected Activities are :- " << endl;  
    for (auto activity : selected_activities) {  
        cout << "Activity ID :- " << activity.id << " Start Time: " << activity.start << ", End Time: " << activity.end << endl;  
    }  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

Output :-

```
Selected Activities are :-  
Activity   :- 5 Start Time: 7, End Time: 1  
Activity   :- 2 Start Time: 4, End Time: 5  
Activity   :- 3 Start Time: 5, End Time: 6  
Activity   :- 6 Start Time: 9, End Time: 8
```

Conclusion:

We learnt in this experiment that greedy algorithms solve the Job Scheduling and Activity Selection problems efficiently. Job scheduling maximizes profit within deadlines, while activity selection maximizes non-overlapping activities.