

LAB-10

Question :

1. From a given vertex in a weighted connected graph, find shortest paths to other vertices using Dijkstra's algorithm.
2. Program on Kruskal's algorithm.

1.SOURCE CODE:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX 100
#define INF 9999

void dijkstras(int c[MAX][MAX], int n, int src) {
    int dist[MAX]; // To store the shortest distance from src to each vertex
    int vis[MAX]; // To track if a vertex is visited
    int count, min, u, i, j;

    // Initialize distance and visited arrays
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        dist[i] = c[src][i];
        vis[i] = 0;
    }

    dist[src] = 0;
    vis[src] = 1;
    count = 1;

    while (count != n) {
        min = INF;

        // Find the vertex with the minimum distance which is not yet visited
        for (j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
            if (dist[j] < min && vis[j] != 1) {
                min = dist[j];
                u = j;
            }
        }

        // Update distances and visited status for the next iteration
        for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
            if (vis[i] == 0) {
                dist[i] = min + c[u][i];
            }
            vis[i] = 1;
        }
        count++;
    }
}
```

```

    }
}

vis[u] = 1;
count++;

// Update the distances of the adjacent vertices of the selected vertex
for (j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
    if ((min + c[u][j] < dist[j]) && (vis[j] != 1)) {
        dist[j] = min + c[u][j];
    }
}
}
}

// Print the shortest distances from src to all vertices
printf("Shortest distances from node %d:\n", src);
for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    printf("%d -> %d : %d\n", src, i, dist[i]);
}
}

int main() {
    int n, src;
    int cost[MAX][MAX];

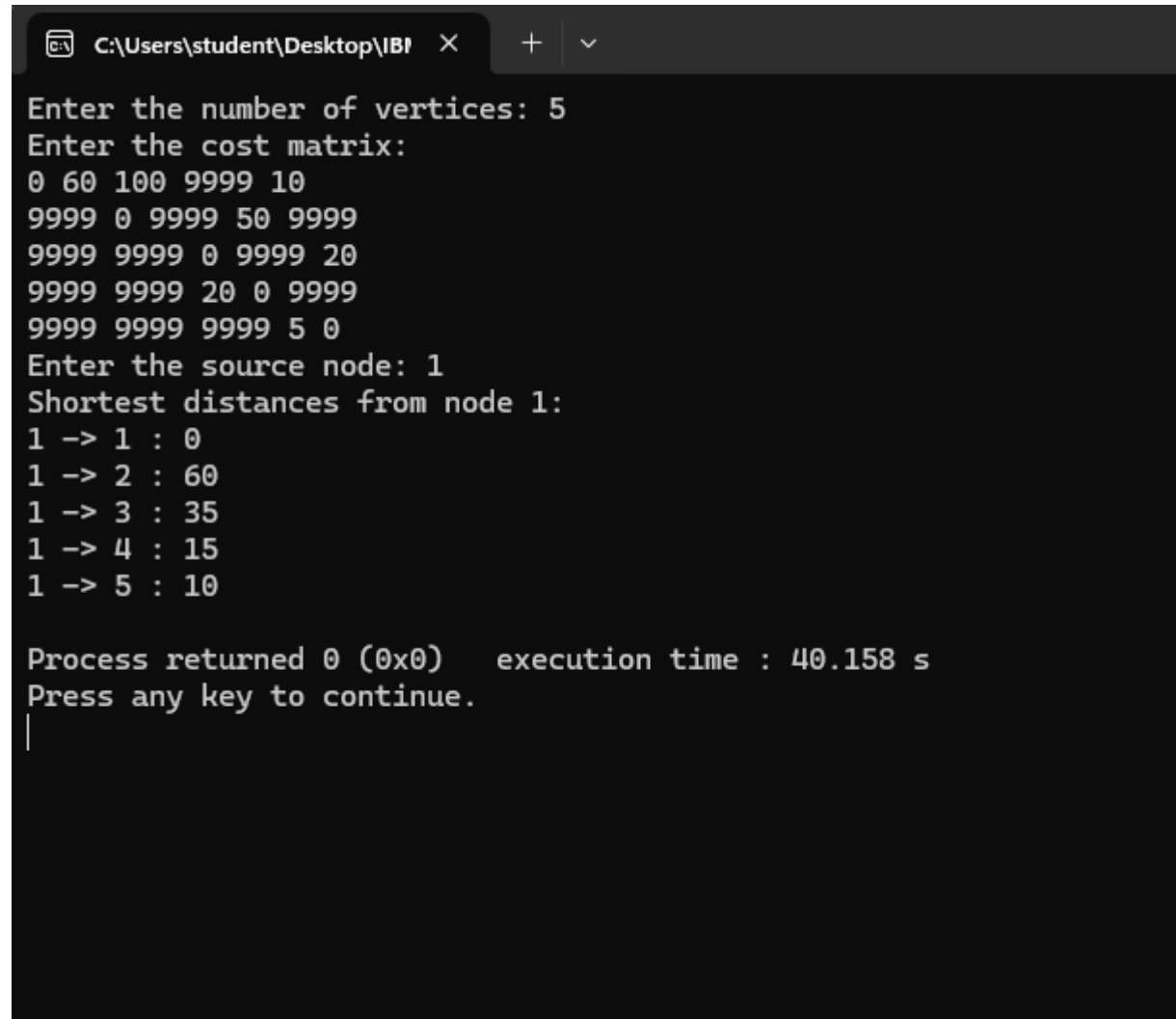
    printf("Enter the number of vertices: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    printf("Enter the cost matrix:\n");
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
            scanf("%d", &cost[i][j]);
            if (cost[i][j] == 0 && i != j) {
                cost[i][j] = INF;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
    }  
}  
  
printf("Enter the source node: ");  
scanf("%d", &src);  
  
dijkstras(cost, n, src);  
  
return 0;  
}
```

RESULT:



```
C:\Users\student\Desktop\IBI  X  +  v  
Enter the number of vertices: 5  
Enter the cost matrix:  
0 60 100 9999 10  
9999 0 9999 50 9999  
9999 9999 0 9999 20  
9999 9999 20 0 9999  
9999 9999 9999 5 0  
Enter the source node: 1  
Shortest distances from node 1:  
1 -> 1 : 0  
1 -> 2 : 60  
1 -> 3 : 35  
1 -> 4 : 15  
1 -> 5 : 10  
  
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 40.158 s  
Press any key to continue.  
|
```

2.SOURCE CODE:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX 100
#define INF 9999

// Structure to represent an edge in the graph
struct Edge {
    int u, v, weight;
};

// Structure to represent a subset for union-find
struct Subset {
    int parent;
    int rank;
};

int find(struct Subset subsets[], int i) {
    if (subsets[i].parent != i)
        subsets[i].parent = find(subsets, subsets[i].parent);
    return subsets[i].parent;
}

void Union(struct Subset subsets[], int x, int y) {
    int xroot = find(subsets, x);
    int yroot = find(subsets, y);

    if (subsets[xroot].rank < subsets[yroot].rank)
        subsets[xroot].parent = yroot;
    else if (subsets[xroot].rank > subsets[yroot].rank)
        subsets[yroot].parent = xroot;
    else {
        subsets[yroot].parent = xroot;
        subsets[xroot].rank++;
    }
}
```

```

void kruskals(int c[MAX][MAX], int n) {
    struct Edge edges[MAX * MAX]; // Array to store all edges
    struct Subset subsets[MAX];
    int ne = 0; // Number of edges in minimum spanning tree
    int mincost = 0; // Cost of minimum spanning tree
    int i, j, k;

    // Initialize subsets for union-find
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        subsets[i].parent = i;
        subsets[i].rank = 0;
    }

    // Store all edges in the graph in the edges array
    k = 0;
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        for (j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
            if (c[i][j] != INF) {
                edges[k].u = i;
                edges[k].v = j;
                edges[k].weight = c[i][j];
                k++;
            }
        }
    }

    // Sort edges based on their weights
    for (i = 0; i < k - 1; i++) {
        for (j = 0; j < k - i - 1; j++) {
            if (edges[j].weight > edges[j + 1].weight) {
                struct Edge temp = edges[j];
                edges[j] = edges[j + 1];
                edges[j + 1] = temp;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
}

// Iterate through all sorted edges
for (i = 0; i < k; i++) {
    int u = edges[i].u;
    int v = edges[i].v;

    int set_u = find(subsets, u);
    int set_v = find(subsets, v);

    if (set_u != set_v) {
        // Include this edge in the minimum spanning tree
        printf("%d -> %d : %d\n", u, v, edges[i].weight);
        Union(subsets, set_u, set_v);
        mincost += edges[i].weight;
        ne++;
    }
}

printf("Minimum cost of spanning tree: %d\n", mincost);
}

int main() {
    int n;
    int cost[MAX][MAX];

    printf("Enter the number of vertices: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    printf("Enter the cost matrix:\n");
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
            scanf("%d", &cost[i][j]);
            if (cost[i][j] == 0 && i != j) {

```

```

        cost[i][j] = INF;
    }
}
}

kruskals(cost, n);

return 0;
}

```

RESULT:

```

C:\Users\student\Desktop\IBI >
Enter the number of vertices: 7
Enter the cost matrix:
0 28 9999 9999 9999 10 9999
28 0 16 9999 9999 9999 14
9999 16 0 12 9999 9999 9999
9999 9999 12 0 22 9999 18
9999 9999 9999 22 0 25 24
10 9999 9999 9999 25 0 9999
9999 14 9999 18 24 9999 0
1 -> 6 : 10
3 -> 4 : 12
2 -> 7 : 14
2 -> 3 : 16
4 -> 5 : 22
5 -> 6 : 25
Minimum cost of spanning tree: 99

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 340.851 s
Press any key to continue.
|

```