FIRST SEMESTER EXTERNAL LAB EXAMINATION

DATA STRUCTURES LAB

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QUESTION-1

AIM: To develop a program to generate a minimum spanning tree using kruskal's algorithm for the given graph and compute the total cost.

ALGORITHM:

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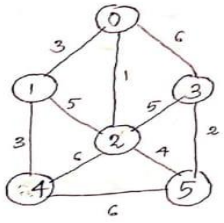
DATA STRUCTURES LAB

Develop a program to generate a minimum spanning tree using Knuskal algorithm for the given graph and compute the total cost.



ALGORITHM :

Step1 : Start the program

Step2 : Make a list of all edges in the graph in ascending order.

Step3 : Make a cost adjacency matrix of the given graph, cost[i][j]

Step4 : If cost[i][j] == 0, the cost[i][j] = ∞.

Step 5 : Pick the smallest edge from the graph. If cycle is not formed, include the edge in the graph. Repeat till (v-1) edges are added, where 'v' is the total no. of vertices.

Step 6 : Stop the program.

Cost adjacency matrix.

	0	1	2	3	5	9
0	0	3	0	6	0	1
1	3	0	3	0	0	5
2	0	3	0	0	6	6
3	6	0	0	0	2	5
5	0	0	6	2	0	4
9	1	5	6	5	4	0

Cost adjacency matrix.

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	3	1	6	0	0
1	3	0	5	0	3	0
2	1	5	0	5	6	4
3	6	0	5	0	0	2
4	0	3	6	0	0	6
5	0	0	4	2	6	0

PROGRAM CODE:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#define MAX 30
```

```
int n,i,j,cost[MAX][MAX], ne=1, min, a,b,u,v, mincost=0, parent[MAX];


int find( int );
int uni(int, int);

void main(){

   printf("Enter the no.of vertices in the graph given:");
   scanf("%d",&n);

   printf("\nEnter the cost adjacency matrix:");

   for(i=0; i<n; i++){
      for(j=0; j<n; j++){
         scanf("%d",&cost[i][j]);
      }
   }

   for(i=0;i<n;i++){
      for(j=0;j<n;j++){
         if(cost[i][j] == 0){
            cost[i][j]=9999;
         }
         else{
             cost[i][j] = cost[i][j];}
         }

   }

   printf("\nThe edges of the minimum cost spanning tree are:\n");

   while(ne < n)
   {
      for(i=1,min=9999;i<=n;i++)
      {
         for(j=1;j <= n;j++)
         {
            if(cost[i][j] < min)
            {
               min=cost[i][j];
               a=u=i;
               b=v=j;
            }
         }
      }
      u=find(u);
```

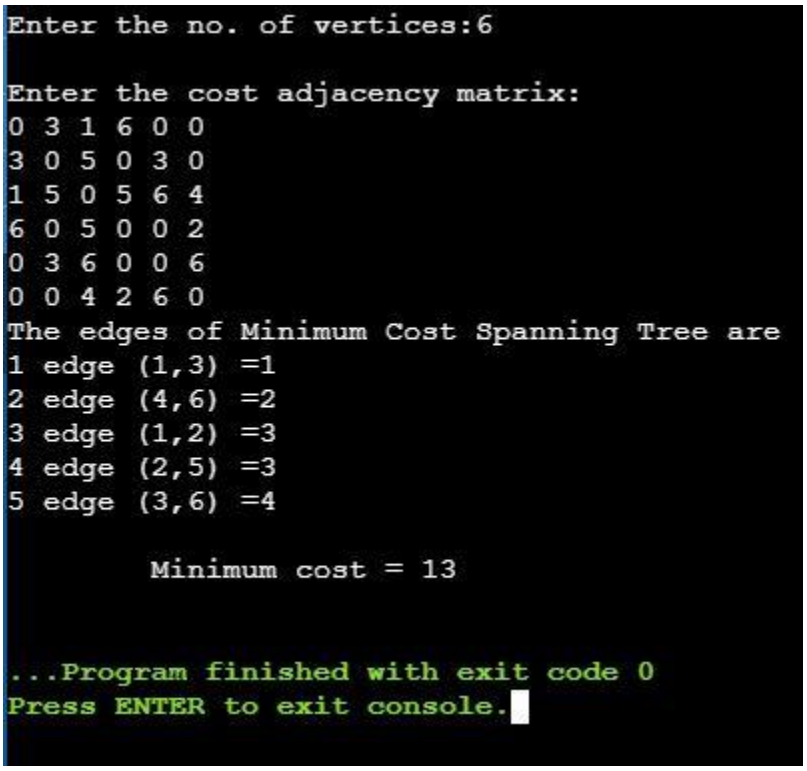
```
        v=find(v);
        if(uni(u,v))
        {
            printf("%d edge (%d,%d) =%d\n",ne++,a,b,min);
            mincost +=min;
        }
        cost[a][b]=cost[b][a]=9999;
    }

    printf("\n\tMinimum cost = %d\n",mincost);
    getch();
 }


int find(int i){

    while(parent[i])
    i=parent[i];
    return i;
}
int uni(int i,int j)
{
    if(i!=j)
    {
        parent[j]=i;
        return 1;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT:


Enter the no. of vertices:6
Enter the cost adjacency matrix:
0 3 1 6 0 0
3 0 5 0 3 0
1 5 0 5 6 4
6 0 5 0 0 2
0 3 6 0 0 6
0 0 4 2 6 0
The edges of Minimum Cost Spanning Tree are
1 edge (1,3) =1
2 edge (4,6) =2
3 edge (1,2) =3
4 edge (2,5) =3
5 edge (3,6) =4
Minimum cost = 13
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

QUESTION-2

AIM: To develop a program to implement DFS and BFS.

ALGORITHM:

2) Develop a program to implement DFS and BFS.

ALGORITHM :

DFS.

Step 1 : Start the program

Step 2 : Get user inputs for the no. of vertices.

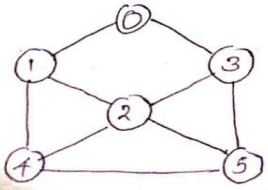
Step 3 : Get user inputs for adjacency matrix of the graph.

Step 4 : Initialise visited[i] = 0, initially none of the vertices are visited.

Step 5 :
```
void DFS (i) {
    visited[i] = 1
    for each adjacent vertex of i,
    if not visited, then
    call DFS() with the vertex.
```

Step 6 : Stop the program.

Graph.



Adjacency matrix

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0
2	1	1	0	1	1	1
3	1	0	1	0	0	1
4	0	1	1	0	0	1
5	0	0	1	1	1	0

BFS

ALGORITHM

Step 1 : Start the program.
Step 2 : Get user inputs for the no. of vertices, v.
Step 3 : Get user input for adjacency matrix of the graph.

```
Step 4 : bfs(w){
           for(i=1; i<=w; i++)
           if (a[w][i] && !visited[i])
               q[++r] = i;
           if (f<=r) {
              visited[q[f]] = 1;
              bfs(q[f++]);
           }
```


PROGRAM CODE:

DFS.c	#include<stdio.h>
	int v, i, j, G[30][30],visited[20];
	void DFS(int);
	
	void main()
	{
	
	printf(" IMPLEMENTATION OF DFS ");
	printf("\nEnter number of vertices:");

	scanf("%d", &v);
	
	printf("\nEnter adjacency matrix of the graph:");
	for(i=0;i<v;i++){
	for(j=0;j<v;j++){
	scanf("%d",&G[i][j]);
	}
	}
	
	for(i=0;i<v;i++){
	visited[i]=0;
	}
	printf("\nDepth First Search for the given graph is:");
	DFS(0);
	}
	
	void DFS(int i)
	{
	printf("\n%d",i);
	visited[i]=1;
	
	for(j=0;j<v;j++){
	if(!visited[j]&&G[i][j]==1)
	DFS(j);
	}
	}

BFS.c	#include<stdio.h>
	int v, i, j, visited[20], a[20][20], q[20], r = -1, f = 0;
	
	void bfs(int w) {
	for(i = 1; i <= w; i++)
	if(a[w][i] && !visited[i])
	q[++r] = i;
	if(f <= r) {
	visited[q[f]] = 1;
	bfs(q[f++]);
	}
	}
	
	void main() {
	int start;
	printf("\n Enter the number of vertices:");
	scanf("%d", &v);
	
	for(i=1; i <= v; i++) {
	q[i] = 0;

```
        visited[i] = 0;
    }

    printf("\n Enter graph data in matrix form:\n");
    for(i=1; i<=v; i++) {
    for(j=1;j<=v;j++) {
    scanf("%d", &a[i][j]);
    }
  }

    printf("\n Enter the starting vertex:");
    scanf("%d", &start);
    bfs(start);
    printf("\n The node which are reachable are:\n");

    for(i=1; i <= v; i++) {
        if(visited[i])
        printf("%d\t", i);
        else {
            printf("\n Bfs is not possible. Not all nodes are reachable");
            break;
     }
   }
}
```

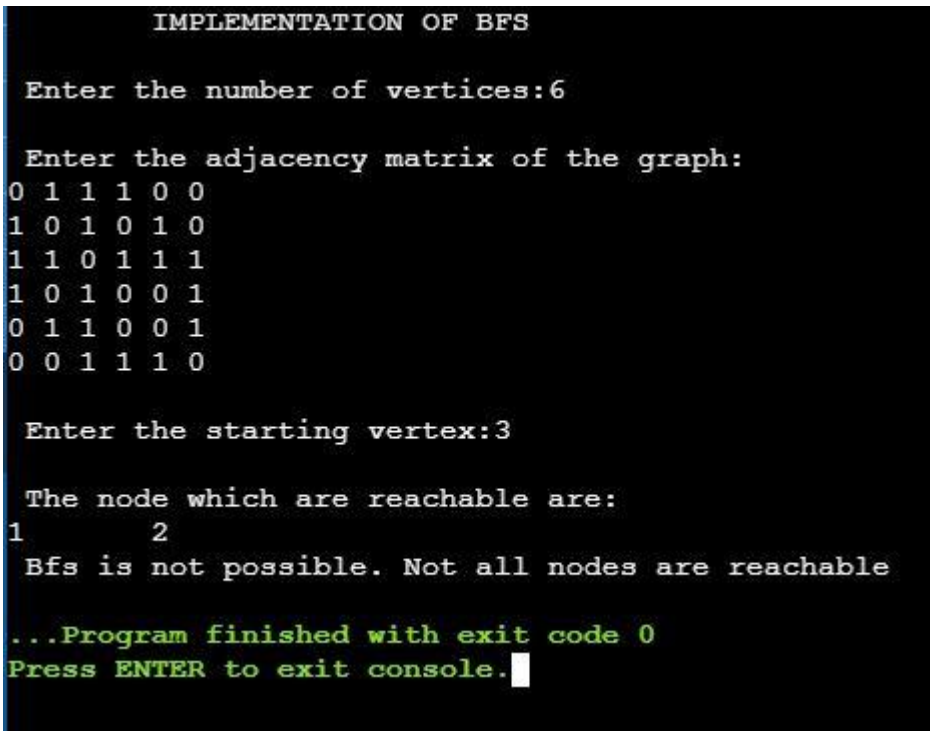
OUTPUT:

```
       IMPLEMENTATION OF DFS
Enter number of vertices:6

Enter adjacency matrix of the graph:
0 1 1 1 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 0
1 1 0 1 1 1
1 0 1 0 0 1
0 1 1 0 0 1
0 0 1 1 1 0

Depth First Search for the given graph is:
0
1
2
3
5
4

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```


IMPLEMENTATION OF BFS
Enter the number of vertices:6
Enter the adjacency matrix of the graph:
0 1 1 1 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 0
1 1 0 1 1 1
1 0 1 0 0 1
0 1 1 0 0 1
0 0 1 1 1 0
Enter the starting vertex:3
The node which are reachable are:
1 2
Bfs is not possible. Not all nodes are reachable
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.