```
ind main ()
   ind grafh[v][v]. $ $ 0, 4, INF, 5, INF 3,
                        3 (NF, 0), 10 19, 1NF, 6 3
                         & 2, INF, 3, INF, 3
                         $ INF, INF, 4, 6 & 7;
     floydWarshall (graph);
    ordure 0; 3(++) 1841 , 00/ )/21
    3 3 (non == [] b = & o - : [] 28 ) je
              16134 min
 0 P=
The following matrix shows the Shortest distance blue every pair of vertices
 0 4: ([[ NS E) S[ N] ] = + me
            1 46:1 = 1073
              PG 131501.200
3 : [] IL 11 A. - Lilb 2 f
          5 5 H 0
         For good elik primal ! I trang
1) prima :-
#timelude < stdio. h)
# include < limits. hs primary ) il
world podoms (int n, int cost[MAX][MAX], int INF) 3
# define MAX 100
     int &[MAX], d[MAX], p[MAX], T[MAX][2], sum=0,i,j,k,
 abouting INE of the De De De
      ind source = 0;
       for (ixo; icn; it+) {
            for (j=0; jen; j++) p
                   ig (cot [i]L) ] = 0 Rt cost [i]Cj] < min) }
                                nim = cost [i][j];
                                Rowell = 1)
              3: ( out Bar ye when
```

```
for (i=0; ) cn; i++) &
              d[i] = cost [source] Ci];
           fr J= fource;
            &[ lource ] = I;
            Exp (1:1; 1<n; 1++) &
                   min = INF ;
                    u = -1;
                    for (j=0; jen; j++) &
                       ig ( pc; ] = = 0 & & d[; ] <= min) }
                               min = d CjJ;
     follows a most in shows the follows the the
                      TCKJCOJ=W; die jo right pien.
                       TCKJ[1] = P[U];
                        ×+4 >
                         sum + = cost [u] [p] [u]];
                        5[0] = 1;
                          For Cj=0; j<n; j+ Dq
                              ig (stj] == 0 Seli cost[v][ij] <d[j])
                                 ali]= confluilij;
                              psj]=u;
                           3
          ig (rum >= INF) }

print f ("ofpouring tree does not exist \n")
                     printf ( spanning stee exists E. mst is 14")
                      for (i=0; /ic n=1; i++) gam
                [XALS] 7 LA Applied & Ca. 1. d., 2. d. \n", TI 363, TEi36]
                        print + ("The cost of spanning the (msr) is!
                    3
int main () ?
          int n, cost [MAZ][MAZ];; ;;
          int INF = INT_MAX ;
          printf("Enter the number of vertices");
```

point f (" Enter the lost abjacency matrix (enter o for no edges, enter INF jos infinite distances: ("); follier; ieni itt) } for (j=0; j< h; j++) } reant (" " a", x cost (i)[j]); " Lai) recor trai in (cost CiJCj] ==9999) rostliscis= INF 1 1 Mention prims (n, cost, INF); thei) standard bias netwin 0; 3 CHERRY TIPERROLLY TIES ole:-Enter the number of vertices. 5 Entos the cost adjacency matrix (entires O for no edge, entre INF (all of infinit distance); 15 20 (9999) 15 25 0 30 37 9999 30 00 0 1-135 = [0][1] 9999 9999 37 35 Espanning the trackets and MST (0,1) 12/05/dy 20 (0,2) (0, 4)

```
grands has the think it topics.
2) Knapsack:
# include < stdio. h>
                                      of the front will be
# define NH
# dyine CAPACITY 7
                               4 Cres 1827 18 77 19
ind max (int a , int 6) ?
       4 (a>b) ? (orange I/II)
           return a's agree = [ 12 1] had
         oreturn 6;
woid trapsack (int weights [], int progits[])?
             int i, w;
              int dp[n+1][capacity +1];
              toplize; icen; itt) ?
                     for (W=0; WC=CAPACITY: W++)?
                          if City conformation (0) in the
                             aplistus = 0;
                            else ig (weights [i-1] <= w)
                                 ap [i][w] = max (proj ts [i-i] + dp[i.i]
                                      [w-weights [1-17], dp[1-1][w]);
                            elze april[w] = dpri-i][w];
                 int maxPropit = dp [NJ[CAPACITY];
print ("Maximum propit: "d In", maxPropit);
                   int relected Objects [N];
                   ind K=N', C=CAPACITY
                   while (x>0 &~ c>0) }
                        if Caperste ] 1 = ap(ix-1) cc3) &
                               sale Ad Object, [K-I]=I;
                               c = C - weight [x-1];
                          y else ?
                              helicted Object of K = IJ=0;
                       rintf("In Pable values (DP Table): In");
                       for ( i=0; i <= N; i++) }
                            for (w= 0) we= capacity; w+1)?
```

```
ford wtf (" (n");
      print & ("In objects belocked in the Knapsack: In").
      for (i=0; i<n; i++) $
                "y (relected Object 1 [i] = = 1)
                      frint & ("Sojedy Y. d (weight: xd, Proft: X))1,"
                          it 1, weight (i], profits (i]);
         3
int main CD?
     int weights NJ;
     Ind profits (N);
      forial & ("Ender ten weight : In");

tod (int i=0; i< N; i++) ;
               Mean & I" r.d", it weighter: 3);
        for (int i=0; i<n; i+1);
                 Scant (""). d", epropito(; 3);
         2
        printf(" Knapsack capacity: r.d In", capacity);
        printf(" Objects: In");
        for (int i=0; iCN; i+1) 8
             print + ("Object x L-weight: xd, Propit: 1.dln", it,
                    · weight [i], profito(i);
          Knapsack (weights, projets);
          return o;
        Ends the weight: 13 45
        Enter the projet: 1457
                                                  object, schellinkaprok
         Knoprack Copacity: 7
                                                  diect 2 (weight: s, projith)
         object:
                                                  object of wayste, player)
         object 1 - weight: 1, prof
                            3
          4- 4- h
       Table values (JOP Task):
```