/*bellman ford*/

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#include <stdio.h>
#include <limits.h>
void bellmanFord(int graph[100][100], int V, int E, int src) {
  int dist[V];
  // Initialize distances from src to all other vertices as INFINITE
  for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
    dist[i] = INT MAX;
  dist[src] = 0;
  // Relax all edges |V| - 1 times. A simple shortest path from src
  // to any other vertex can have at most |V| - 1 edges
  for (int i = 0; i < V - 1; i++) {
     for (int j = 0; j < E; j++) {
       int u = graph[j][0];
       int v = graph[j][1];
       int weight = graph[j][2];
       if (dist[u] != INT_MAX && dist[u] + weight < dist[v])
         dist[v] = dist[u] + weight;
    }
  }
  // Check for negative-weight cycles. If we get a shorter path,
  // then there is a cycle.
  for (int i = 0; i < E; i++) {
    int u = graph[i][0];
     int v = graph[i][1];
     int weight = graph[i][2];
     if (dist[u] != INT_MAX && dist[u] + weight < dist[v]) {
```

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printf("Graph contains negative weight cycle");
      return;
    }
  }
  // Print distances
  printf("Vertex Distance from Source\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
    printf("%d \t %d\n", i, dist[i]);
}
int main() {
  int V, E, src;
  printf("Enter the number of vertices: ");
  scanf("%d", &V);
  printf("Enter the number of edges: ");
  scanf("%d", &E);
  int graph[100][100];
  printf("Enter the edges (source destination weight):\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < E; i++) {
    scanf("%d %d %d", &graph[i][0], &graph[i][1], &graph[i][2]);
  }
  printf("Enter the source vertex: ");
  scanf("%d", &src);
  bellmanFord(graph, V, E, src);
  return 0;
}
```

