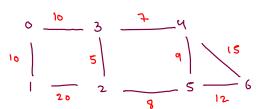
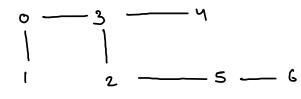
Kruskal Algorithm

MST

D 5 V



(min spanning tree)



edges

3-4@7~

```
Pair[]arr = new Pair[pipes.length];
for(int i=0; i < pipes.length;i++) {</pre>
   arr[i] = new Pair(pipes[i][0],pipes[i][1],pipes[i][2]);
Arrays.sort(arr);
                                                                 20
                                                                                      12
                                                                                                                     edges
//apply dsu
                                    Cost = 5 + 6 + 7 +8 + 10 +12
parent = new int[n];
rank = new int[n];
                                                                                                                    2-3@50
for(int i=0; i < n;i++) {
   parent[i] = i;
   rank[i] = 0;
                                                                                                                    0-1@6~
                                        0
int cost = 0:
for(int i=0; i < arr.length;i++) {</pre>
                                                                                                                     3-4@7~
   int u = arr[i].u;
   int v = arr[i].v;
   int wt = arr[i].wt;
   int pu = find(u);
                                                                                                                      4-5@9d
   int pv = find(v);
   if(pu != pv) {
                                                                                                                       0-3@100
      cost += wt;
      if(rank[pu] < rank[pv]) {</pre>
                                                                                                                        5-6@12
         parent[pu] = pv;
      else if(rank[pu] > rank[pv]) {
         parent[pv] = pu;
                                                                                                                        4-6 @ 150
      else {
         parent[pu] = pv;
                                                                                                                         1-7 @ 20d
         rank[pv]++;
```

//sort the array of edges

Sentence Similarity II

```
["great","acting","skills"]
["fine","drama","talent"]
```

[["great","good"],["fine","good"],["drama","acting"],
["skills","talent"]]

parent: Mm < String, string >

rank: hm < string, Integer>

great acting skills line drama talent

good line

drama de ting

skills talent [["great", "good"], ~ Povent ["fine","good"], ~ ["drama","acting"], ~ ["skills","talent"]] great -> great good - s great Jine -, great drama -, acting acting - > acting Skills -> talent talent -> talent

good sine drame
talint

topological sort -> DAG (directed acyclic graph) it is a permutation of vertices such that Y u-, v edges, a should before v. ordin of: rwase (ts) work

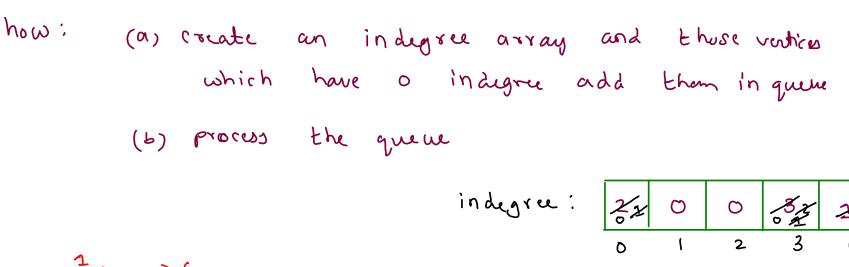
Kahn' Algo: (i) if acyclic - you will get topological sort what

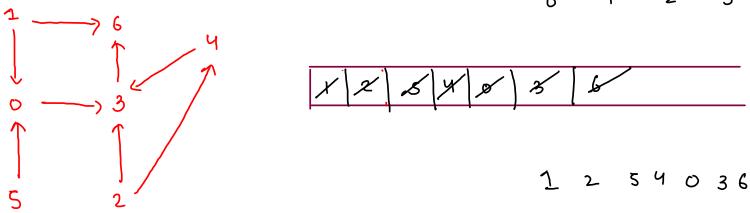
(ii) if (yelic -) it will get stuck

reason - cycle detetion

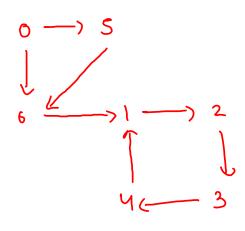
how: (a) create an indegree array and those vertices which have o indegree add than in queue.

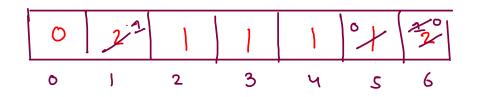
(b) process the queue





rycle detection







ts:0 s 6