DESIGN & ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS

PRACTICAL FILE

SUBMITTED BY :- SANJANA KUMARI

ROLL NO - 20570015

COURSE: - B.Sc. COMPUTER SCIENCE

(HONS)

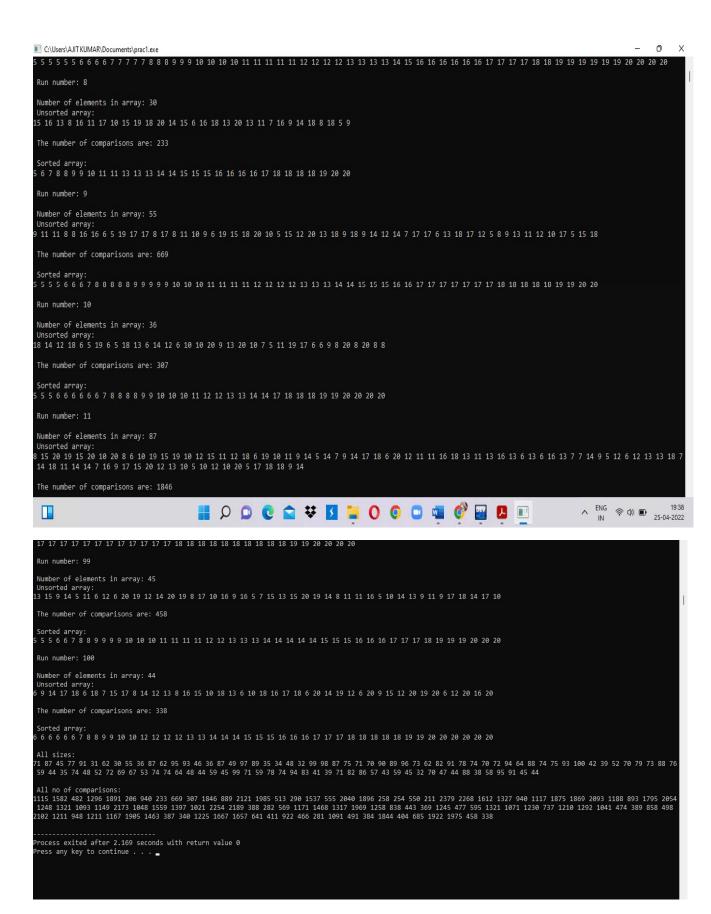
Q1. Implement Insertion Sort //code

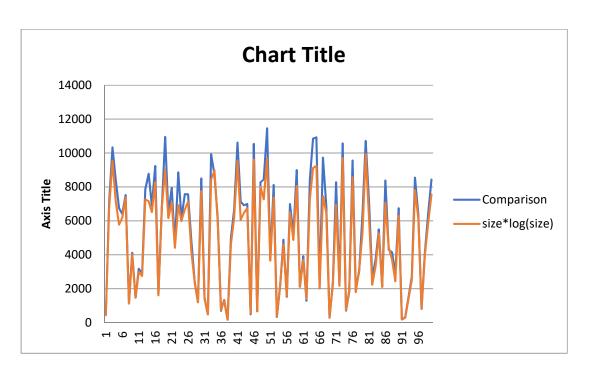
```
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdlib>
#include<ctime>
using namespace std;
int total_sizes[100], total_comparisons[100];
void InsertionSort(int array[], int n_ele, int pos)
{
int key, i, j, count=0;
for(j = 1; j < n_ele; j++)
{
key = array[j];
i = j - 1;
while(i > -1 \&\& array[i] > key)
{
array[i+1] = array[i];
i = i - 1;
array[i + 1] = key;
count++;
}
}
cout<<"\n The number of comparisons are: "<<count<<endl;</pre>
total_comparisons[pos] = count;
int random_no(int lower, int upper)
{
```

```
int num = (rand() % (upper - lower + 1)) + lower;
return num;
}
void sort_elements(int pos)
{
int n = random_no(30, 100);
cout<<"\n Number of elements in array: "<<n;</pre>
int arr[n];
total_sizes[pos] = n;
cout<<"\n Unsorted array:"<<endl;</pre>
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
arr[i] = random_no(5, 20);
cout<<arr[i]<<" ";
}
cout<<endl;
InsertionSort(arr, n, pos);
cout<<"\n Sorted array:"<<endl;</pre>
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
cout<<arr[i]<<" ";
cout<<endl;
}
int main()
{
int x = 0;
while(x < 100)
{
cout<<"\n Run number: "<<x+1<<endl;</pre>
```

```
sort_elements(x);
X++;
}
cout<<"\n All sizes:"<<endl;
for(int i = 0; i < 100; i++)
cout<<total sizes[i]<<" ";
cout<<endl;
cout<<"\n All no of comparisons:"<<endl;
for(int i = 0; i < 100; i++)
cout<<total_comparisons[i]<<" ";
cout<<endl;
return 0;
}
//output
 Sorted array:
5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 12 12 13 13 13 14 14 14 14 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1
19 19 19 19 19 19 20 20
  mber of elements in array: 87
 7 11 19 18 14 17 18 20 9 7 9 5 11 5 16 9 5 12 7 16 6 7 11 7 6 18 6 16 20 15 5 15 14 7 14 7 18 14 17 5 19 10 14 10 14 5 7 15 14 17 8 20 12 11 20 9 11 19 18 17 19 11 8 20 12 14 6 20 14 20 6 18 6 19 18 17 11 7 7 11 18 5 9 20 15 12
```

insorted array:
19 20 5 5 9 6 18 19 16 10 10 12 16 8 7 20 13 5 7 15 9 9 19 6 10 19 14 10 13 11 15 9 11 8 19 14 11 20 12 13 9 12 15 15 5 12 13 11 15 11 16 6 18 19 9 13 14 19 7 16 10 8





Q2. Implement Heap Sort

(The program should report the number of comparisons)

//CODE

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <ctime>
using namespace std;
int total_sizes[100], total_comparisons[100];
int PARENT(int i)
{
  return (i/2);
}
int LEFT(int i)
{
  return (2 * i);
}
int RIGHT(int i)
```

```
{
return (2 * i + 1);
}
void swap(int *a, int *b)
{
int temp = *a;
*a = *b;
*b = temp;
}
int Max_Heapify(int arr[], int i, int hsize)
{
int largest, count = 0;
int I = LEFT(i);
int r = RIGHT(i);
if( (I <= hsize) && (arr[I] > arr[i]) )
{
largest = I;
count++;
}
else
{
largest = i;
count++;
}
if( (r <= hsize) && (arr[r] > arr[largest]) )
{
largest = r;
count++;
}
```

```
if(largest != i)
{
swap(arr[i], arr[largest]);
Max_Heapify(arr, largest, hsize);
}
return count;
}
int Build_Max_Heap(int arr[], int hsize, int n)
{
int count1[n], bmh_count = 0;
hsize = n;
for(int i = n/2; i >= 1; i--)
{
count1[i] = Max_Heapify(arr, i, hsize);
bmh_count += count1[i];
}
return bmh_count;
}
int HeapSort(int arr[], int hsize, int n)
{
int count2[n], hs_count = 0;
int b_count = Build_Max_Heap(arr, hsize, n);
for (int i = n; i >= 2; i--)
swap(arr[1], arr[i]);
hsize -= 1;
count2[i] = Max_Heapify(arr, 1, hsize);
hs_count += count2[i];
}
return (b_count + hs_count);
```

```
}
int random_no(int lower, int upper)
{
int num = (rand()% (upper - lower + 1)) + lower;
return num;
}
void sort_elements(int pos)
{
int n = random_no(30, 100);
cout<<"\n Number of elements in array: "<<n;</pre>
int arr[n];
int hsize = n;
total_sizes[pos] = n;
cout<<"\n Unsorted array:"<<endl;</pre>
for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
{
arr[i] = random_no(5, 80);
cout<<arr[i]<<" ";
}
cout<<endl;
int count = HeapSort(arr, hsize, n);
cout<<"\n Sorted array:"<<endl;</pre>
for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
cout<<arr[i]<<" ";
cout<<endl;
cout<<"\n The number of comparisons are: "<<count<<endl;</pre>
total_comparisons[pos] = count;
}
int main()
{
```

```
int x = 0;
while(x < 100)
{
cout<<"\n Run number: "<<x+1<<endl;
sort_elements(x);
χ++;
}
cout<<"\n All sizes:"<<endl;
for(int i = 1; i <= 100; i++)
cout<<total_sizes[i]<<" ";
cout<<endl;
cout<<"\n All number of comparisons:"<<endl;</pre>
for(int i = 1; i <= 100; i++)
cout<<total_comparisons[i]<<" ";</pre>
cout<<endl;
return 0;
}
```

```
Run number: 1

Number of elements in array: 71
Unsorted array: 72 3 7 3 10 30 30 36 10 40 30 15 44 45 20 17 31 6 69 75 22 25 39 64 56 71 32 67 50 5 60 8 16 19 56 28 15 14 46 33 22 40 62 33 16 16 3 6 54 20 64 18 22 22 27 29 70 79 22 65 15 77 55 41 5 15 22

Sorted array: 8 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 10 14 15 15 15 16 16 17 18 19 20 20 22 22 22 22 22 23 23 25 27 28 30 30 31 31 32 33 33 36 36 39 40 40 41 44 45 46 50 54 55 56 56 57 60 61 62 63 65 46 46 65 67 69 71 77 37 37 57 77 78 8

The number of comparisons are: 144

Run number: 2

Number of elements in array: 87
Unsorted array: 46 55 79 39 22 78 87 26 12 73 4 65 65 31 9 28 17 77 68 7 80 70 35 11 35 58 54 59 36 82 16 15 74 31 62 47 10 22 25 77 43 58 30 74 10 25 51 71 46 21 16 72 24 75 8 49 71 15 74 60 63 15 22 24 76 15 34 56 16 52 54 22 60 35 58 40 43 23 75 39 78 65 69 68 71 64

The number of comparisons are: 176

Run number: 3

Run number: 4

Run number: 4

Run number: 8

Run number: 9

Run number: 9

Run number: 10 12 16 16 17 18 18 19 12 22 24 26 27 27 28 28 28 29 31 35 35 36 41 41 44 45 51 51 52 56 58 61 65 65 68 69 69 70 70 77 77 77 77 78 78 78 79 79 80

Run number: 3

Run number: 4

Run number: 7

Run number: 7

Run number: 4

Run number: 7

Run number: 4

Run number: 7

Run number: 7

Run number: 4

Run number: 7

Run number: 8

Run number: 8

Run number: 9

Run number: 9

Run number: 10 12 16 16 17 18 18 19 21 22 24 26 27 27 28 28 28 29 31 35 35 36 41 41 44 45 51 51 52 56 58 61 65 56 68 69 69 70 78 78 78

Run number: 4

Run number: 4

Runber: 6 elements in array: 70

Run of 6 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10
```

C:\Users\AJIT KUMAR\Documents\heap sort.exe a - 0 > 5 6 8 10 11 12 15 15 19 19 26 28 29 29 30 31 32 32 33 35 36 39 40 40 40 45 45 46 47 47 48 50 51 51 53 53 55 56 56 57 57 58 61 63 67 68 69 69 70 70 71 72 73 74 76 76 77 77 78 80 The number of comparisons are: 130 Run number: 8 Number of elements in array: 30 Unsorted array: 27 28 5 60 40 39 25 22 59 67 6 72 18 39 46 20 10 13 44 25 67 71 52 53 18 42 16 78 53 57 Sorted array: 5 6 10 13 16 18 18 20 22 25 25 27 28 39 39 40 42 44 46 52 53 53 57 59 60 67 67 71 72 78 The number of comparisons are: 60 Run number: 9 Number of elements in array: 55 Unsorted array: 65 19 39 60 72 32 16 30 17 79 33 21 32 5 32 47 78 49 10 39 27 10 16 6 65 71 60 28 73 58 49 22 21 66 72 46 55 25 13 78 29 30 9 32 57 72 61 73 19 56 50 41 41 35 14 Sorted array: 5 6 9 10 10 13 14 16 16 17 19 19 21 21 22 25 27 28 29 30 30 32 32 32 32 33 35 39 39 41 41 46 47 49 49 50 55 56 57 58 60 60 61 65 65 66 71 72 72 72 73 73 78 78 79 The number of comparisons are: 106 Run number: 10 Number of elements in array: 36 Unsorted array: 62 6 20 10 30 57 31 58 9 30 5 38 30 32 42 66 10 28 45 33 68 50 19 17 23 47 29 30 10 41 80 28 56 80 12 40 Sorted array: 5 6 9 10 10 10 12 17 19 20 23 28 28 29 30 30 30 31 32 33 38 40 41 42 45 47 50 56 57 58 62 66 68 80 80 The number of comparisons are: 73 Run number: 11 Number of elements in array: 87 Unsorted array:
44 23 24 31 47 56 22 40 32 46 34 15 35 19 10 20 67 75 16 58 38 47 46 15 13 22 73 22 51 65 78 77 54 78 24 8 75 67 28 26 61 79 9 56 29 62 13 46 44 13 55 7 34 41 73 72 26

//GRAPH

Chart 1		× ✓ fx													
4	Α	В		С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	М	N
1 n		comparisions		n log n	n*n	_		_							
2	30		55	147.206718	1650	0		Chart Title			+	C	hart Title		
3	30		55	147.206718	1650			Chart Title				Ci	nait mie		
4	31		56	153.580086	1736	20000				-	and .				_
5	32		59	160	1888	0.000000000					600				
6	32		57	160	1824	15000			/		Y				
7	33		58	166.465006	1914				port.		400				
8	33		60	166.465006	1980	010000		- 1	J	¢	300				
9	33		60	166.465006	1980	5000					200				
.0	34		62	172.973737	2108	5000					100				_
.1	37		65	192.749775	2405						100				
2	38		64	199.421246	2432		21 22 26 26	36 41 46 51 56	61 66 66 71 76 81	98 89	0 - 0 -	9 1 9 1 9	44 446 51 51 61	77 76 76 81 81	9
.3	38		64	199.421246	2432			-comparisions	n+n		100	- 0 0 0 0	N N SHEWS		01
.4	41		69	219.659632	2829			0)		comparisions —	n tog n	
.5	41		69	219.659632	2829	_									
6	42		71	226.477332	2982										
7	43		72	233.329384	3096										
8	44		80	240.214991	3520										
9	44		79	240.214991	3476										
20	44		79	240.214991	3476										
11	45		78	247.133389	3510										

Q4. Implement Merge Sort

```
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdlib>
#include<ctime>
using namespace std;
int total_sizes[100], total_comparisons[100];
int merge(int arr[], int f, int m, int l)
{
int count;
int n1 = m - f + 1;
int n2 = I - m;
int L[n1], R[n2];
for(int i = 0; i < n1; i++)
L[i] = arr[f + i];
for(int j = 0; j < n1; j++)
R[j] = arr[m + 1 + j];
int i = 0, j = 0, k = f; // Indices of 3 sub arrays.
while (i < n1 \&\& j < n2)
{
if (L[i] \leq R[j])
{
arr[k] = L[i];
i++;
}
else
{
arr[k] = R[j];
```

```
j++;
}
k++;
count++;
}
// Copy the remaining elements
while (i < n1)
{
arr[k] = L[i];
i++;
k++;
while (j < n2)
{
arr[k] = R[j];
j++;
k++;
}
return count;
int mergesort(int arr[], int f, int l)
{
int count1;
if(f < I)
{
int m = (f + I)/2;
mergesort(arr, f, m);
mergesort(arr, m+1, I);
```

```
count1 = merge(arr, f, m, l);
}
return count1;
int random_no(int lower, int upper)
int num = (rand() % (upper - lower + 1)) + lower;
return num;
}
void sort_elements(int pos)
{
int size = random_no(30, 100);
cout<<"\n Number of elements in array: "<<size;
int arr[size];
total_sizes[pos] = size;
cout<<"\n Unsorted array:"<<endl;</pre>
for(int i = 0; i < size; i++)
{
arr[i] = random_no(5, 20);
cout<<arr[i]<<" ";
}
cout<<endl;
int count = mergesort(arr, 0, size - 1);
cout<<"\n Sorted array:"<<endl;</pre>
for(int i = 0; i < size; i++)
cout<<arr[i]<<" ";
cout<<endl;
cout<<"\n The number of comparisons are: "<<count<<endl;</pre>
```

```
total_comparisons[pos] = count;
}
int main()
{
int x = 0;
while(x < 100)
cout<<"\n Run number: "<<x+1<<endl;</pre>
sort_elements(x);
χ++;
}
cout<<"\n All sizes:"<<endl;
for(int i = 0; i < 100; i++)
cout<<total_sizes[i]<<" ";
cout<<endl;
cout<<"\n All no of comparisons:"<<endl;</pre>
for(int i = 0; i < 100; i++)
cout<<total_comparisons[i]<<" ";</pre>
cout<<endl;
return 0;
}
//output
```

The number of comparisons are: 68
Run number: 8
Run number: 8
Runber of elements in array: 38
Unsorted array: 50 78 8 9 9 10 11 11 13 13 13 14 14 15 15 15 16 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 19 20 20
The number of comparisons are: 29
Run number: 9
Runber of elements in array: 50
Unsorted array: 50 11 18 18 8 16 16 6 5 19 17 17 8 17 8 11 10 9 6 19 15 18 20 10 5 15 12 20 13 18 9 18 9 14 12 14 7 17 17 6 13 18 17 12 5 8 9 13 11 12 10 17 5 15 18
Sorted array: 50 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 12 12 12 13 13 14 14 17 18 18 18 19 19 20 20
The number of comparisons are: 51
Run number: 10
Runber of elements in array: 36
Unsorted array: 50 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 10 10 10 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 17 18 18 19 19 20 20 20
The number of elements in array: 36
Unsorted array: 50 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 10 10 10 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 17 18 18 19 19 20 20 20
The number of comparisons are: 31
Run number: 11
Runber of elements in array: 87
Unsorted array: 80
Unsorted array: 87
Unsorted array: 88
Unsorted array: 87
Unsorted array: 87
Unsorte

Unsorted array:
13 15 9 14 5 11 6 12 6 20 19 12 14 20 19 8 17 10 16 9 16 5 7 15 13 15 20 19 14 8 11 11 16 5 10 14 13 9 11 9 17 18 14 17 10

Sorted array:
5 5 6 6 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 12 12 13 13 13 14 14 14 14 15 15 15 16 16 16 17 17 17 18 19 19 19 20 20 20

The number of comparisons are: 44

Run number: 100

Number of elements in array: 44

Unsorted array:
5 0 6 6 6 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 12 12 12 13 13 14 14 14 15 15 15 16 16 16 17 17 17 18 19 19 20 20 20 20

Sorted array:
6 0 6 6 6 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 12 12 12 12 13 13 14 14 14 15 15 15 16 16 16 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 19 19 20 20 20 20 20

The number of comparisons are: 34

All sizes:
11 87 37 79 13 16 230 55 36 87 62 95 93 46 36 87 49 97 89 35 34 48 32 99 98 87 75 71 70 90 89 96 73 62 82 91 78 74 70 72 94 64 88 74 75 93 100 42 39 52 70 79 73 88 76 57 84 35 74 89 20 60 55 37 47 74 64 48 44 49 95 99 71 59 78 74 94 83 41 39 71 82 86 57 43 59 45 32 70 47 44 88 38 89 91 45 44

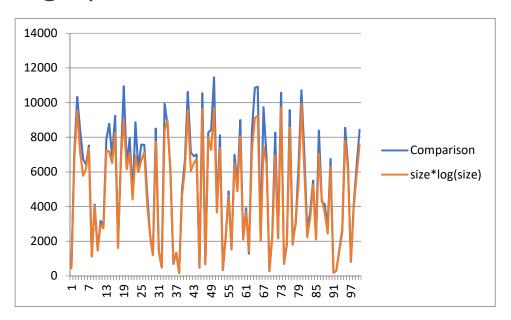
All no of comparisons:
67 81 43 73 88 92 96 00 95 51 33 85 59 93 92 44 33 84 47 90 87 33 30 45 30 93 96 82 74 69 67 89 80 93 60 60 80 88 76 72 65 69 91 63 85 71 74 89 96 40 34 51 69 75 66 87 75 78 18 47 74 97 16 66 52 77 26 34 64 35 84 39 57 87 76 72 90 78 40 88 67 80 80 55 42 57 43 30 68 44 42 87 34 54 93 88 44 34

Process extend after 2.114 seconds with return value 0

Process extend after 2.114 seconds with return value 0

Sorted array:

//graph



Q4. Implement Radix Sort //CODE

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void Counting_Sort(int A[], int n, int d, int k)
{
int B[n], C[k];
for(int i = 0; i <= k; i++)

C[i] = 0;
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)

C[(A[i] / d) % 10]++;
for(int i = 1; i <= k; i++)

C[i] += C[i-1];
for(int j = n; j >= 1; j--)
{
B[C[A[j / d] % 10]] = A[j];

C[A[j / d] % 10] -= 1;
```

```
}
cout<<"\n Sorted array:"<<endl;</pre>
for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
cout<<B[i]<<" ";
cout<<endl;
}
void RadixSort(int A[], int n)
{
int k = 0;
for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
{
if(A[i] > k)
k = A[i];
}
for(int d = 1; k/d > 0; d *= 10)
Counting_Sort(A, n, d, k);
}
int main()
{
int n, k = 0;
cout<<"\n Enter the number of elements in the array: ";</pre>
cin>>n;
int A[n];
cout<<"\n Enter the array:"<<endl;</pre>
for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
{
cin>>A[i];
if(A[i] > k)
k = A[i];
```

```
}
cout<<"\n Unsorted array:"<<endl;
for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
cout<<A[i]<<" ";
cout<<endl;
RadixSort(A, n);
return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
Enter the number of elements in the array: 6

Enter the array:
5
3
7
9
2
1
Unsorted array:
5 3 7 9 2 1
Sorted array:
1 2 3 5 7 9

Process exited after 11.19 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

Q5. Implement Bucket Sort

//CODE

```
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
// Function to sort arr[] of
```

```
// size n using bucket sort
void bucketSort(float arr[], int n)
{
        // 1) Create n empty buckets
        vector<float> b[n];
        // 2) Put array elements
        // in different buckets
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                int bi = n * arr[i]; // Index in bucket
                b[bi].push_back(arr[i]);
        }
        // 3) Sort individual buckets
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
                sort(b[i].begin(), b[i].end());
        // 4) Concatenate all buckets into arr[]
        int index = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
                for (int j = 0; j < b[i].size(); j++)
                        arr[index++] = b[i][j];
}
```

```
{
        int size;
        cout<<"\nEnter the size of the array to be sorted : \n";</pre>
        cin>>size;
        float arr[size];
        cout<<"\nEnter the array to be sorted : \n";</pre>
        for(int i=0;i<size;i++)</pre>
        {
                 cin>>arr[i];
        }
        bucketSort(arr, size);
        cout << "Sorted array is \n";</pre>
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
                 cout << arr[i] << " ";
        return 0;
}
```

```
■ C:\Users\AJIT KUMAR\Documents\BUCKET SORT.exe
```

Q6. Implement Randomized select.

```
#include<iostream>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
int randomno(int lower,int upper)
{
      int num=(rand()%(upper-lower+1))+lower;
       return num;
}
int PARTITION(int A[],int p,int r)
{
       int x,temp;
      x=A[r];
       int i=p-1;
      for(int j=p;j<=r-1;j++)
       {
             if(A[j] \le x)
              {
                    i=i+1;
                    temp=A[i];
                    A[i]=A[j];
                    A[j]=temp;
```

```
}
       }
       temp=A[i+1];
       A[i+1]=A[r];
       A[r]=temp;
       return (i+1);
}
int randomizedpartition(int A[],int p,int r)
{
       int T;
       int i=randomno(p,r);
       T=A[r];
       A[r]=A[i];
       A[i]=T;
       return PARTITION(A,p,r);
}
int\ randomized select (int\ A[], int\ p, int\ r, int\ i)
{
       if(p==r)
       {
              return A[p];
```

```
}
       int q,k;
       q=randomizedpartition(A,p,r);
       k=q-p+1;
       if(i==k)
       {
              return A[q];
       }
       else if(i<k)
       {
              return randomizedselect(A,p,q-1,i);
       }
       else
       {
              return randomizedselect(A,q+1,r,i-k);
       }
}
int main()
{
       int n, i;
       int small;
       int smallele;
       cout<<"\nEnter the number of elements : ";</pre>
       cin>>n;
       int A[n];
```

```
cout<<"\nEnter the elements: ";
for(i = 1; i <= n; i++)
{
    cin>>A[i];
}

cout<<"\n Enter the ith smallest element you want: ";
    cin>>small;

smallele=randomizedselect(A,1,n,small);

cout<<"The "<<small<<"th smallest element is\t"<<smallele;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

//output

■ C:\Users\AJIT KUMAR\Documents\randomized select.exe

Q7. Implement Breadth-First Search in a graph .

//CODE

```
#include<iostream>
#include <list>
using namespace std;
class Graph
{
int V; // No. of vertices
list<int> *adjLists; // Pointer to an array containing adjacency lists.
public:
Graph(int V);
void addEdge(int src, int dest);
void BFS(int s);
list<int> getNodes(int v);
void showlist(list <int> g);
};
// Create a graph with given vertices, and maintain an adjacency list.
Graph::Graph(int V)
this->V = V;
adjLists = new list<int>[V]; // Creating 'V' no. of lists.
}
// Function to add an edge to graph.
```

```
void Graph::addEdge(int src, int dest)
{
adjLists[src].push_back(dest);
adjLists[dest].push_back(src); // The graph is undirected.
}
// Prints BFS traversal from a given source s.
void Graph::BFS(int s)
// Mark all the vertices as not Discovered.
bool *Discovered = new bool[V];
for(int i = 0; i < V; i++)
Discovered[i] = false;
// Create a queue for BFS.
list<int> queue;
// Mark the current node as Discovered and enqueue it.
Discovered[s] = true;
queue.push_back(s);
// 'i' will be used to get all adjacent vertices of a vertex.
list<int>:: iterator i;
while(!queue.empty())
{
// Dequeue a vertex from queue and print it.
s = queue.front();
cout << s << " ";
queue.pop_front();
```

```
// Get all adjacent vertices of the dequeued vertex s.
// If a adjacent has not been Discovered, then mark it Discovered and enqueue
for (i = adjLists[s].begin(); i != adjLists[s].end(); ++i)
if (!Discovered[*i])
{
Discovered[*i] = true;
queue.push_back(*i);
}
}
}
list<int> Graph::getNodes(int v)
{
return(adjLists[v]);
}
void Graph::showlist(list <int> I)
{
list <int>:: iterator it;
l.unique();
for(it = I.begin(); it != I.end(); it++)
cout<<" "<<*it;
cout<<endl;
int main()
```

```
{
Graph g(4);
g.addEdge(0, 1);
g.addEdge(0, 2);
g.addEdge(1, 2);
g.addEdge(2, 0);
g.addEdge(2, 3);
g.addEdge(3, 3);
cout << "\n Breadth First Traversal " << "(starting from vertex 2): ";</pre>
g.BFS(2);
cout<<endl;
for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
{
cout<<"\n adjList["<<i<"]:";
g.showlist(g.getNodes(i));
}
return 0;
```

C:\Users\AJIT KUMAR\Documents\BFS.exe

```
Breadth First Traversal (starting from vertex 2): 2 0 1 3

adjList[0]: 1 2

adjList[1]: 0 2

adjList[2]: 0 1 0 3

adjList[3]: 2 3

Process exited after 0.4003 seconds with return value 0

Press any key to continue . . .
```

Q8. Implement Depth-First Search in a graph .

//CODE

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
class Graph
{
int V; // No. of vertices
list<int> *adjLists; // adjacency lists
public:
Graph(int V);
void addEdge(int src, int dest);
void DFS(int s);
list<int> getNodes(int v);
void showlist(list <int> g);
};
// Create a graph with given vertices, and maintain an adjacency list.
Graph::Graph(int V)
{
this->V = V;
adjLists = new list<int>[V];
}
// Function to add an edge to graph.
void Graph::addEdge(int src, int dest)
```

```
{
adjLists[src].push_back(dest);
adjLists[dest].push_back(src); // The graph is undirected.
}
// Prints DFS traversal from a given source s.
void Graph::DFS(int s)
{
// Initially mark all verices as not visited
vector<bool> visited(V, false);
// Create a stack for DFS
stack<int> stack;
// Push the current source node.
stack.push(s);
// 'i' will be used to get all adjacent vertices of a vertex.
list<int> :: iterator i;
while (!stack.empty())
// Pop a vertex from stack and print it
s = stack.top();
stack.pop();
// Stack may contain same vertex twice.
// So we need to print the popped item only if it is not visited.
if (!visited[s])
{
cout << s << " ";
```

```
visited[s] = true;
}
// Get all adjacent vertices of the popped vertex s
// If a adjacent has not been visited, then push it to the stack.
for (i = adjLists[s].begin(); i != adjLists[s].end(); ++i)
if (!visited[*i])
stack.push(*i);
}
}
list<int> Graph::getNodes(int v)
{
return(adjLists[v]);
}
void Graph::showlist(list <int> I)
{
list <int>:: iterator it;
l.unique();
for(it = I.begin(); it != I.end(); it++)
cout<<" "<<*it;
cout<<endl;
}
int main()
Graph g(5);
g.addEdge(1, 0);
```

```
g.addEdge(0, 2);
g.addEdge(2, 1);
g.addEdge(0, 3);
g.addEdge(1, 4);
cout << "Following is Depth First Traversal\n";
g.DFS(0);
cout<<endl;
for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
{
    cout<<"\n adjList["<<i<"] : ";
g.showlist(g.getNodes(i));
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

C:\Users\AJIT KUMAR\Documents\DFS.exe

```
Following is Depth First Traversal
0 3 2 1 4

adjList[0]: 1 2 3

adjList[1]: 0 2 4

adjList[2]: 0 1

adjList[3]: 0

Process exited after 0.1828 seconds with return value 0

Press any key to continue . . . . .
```

Question – 9 Write a program to determine the minimum spanning tree of a graph using both Prims and Kruskals algorithm.

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
#define V 5
int minKey(int key[], bool mstSet[])
{
int min=INT_MAX, min_index;
for (int v = 0; v < V; v++)
if (mstSet[v] == false && key[v] < min)
min = key[v], min_index = v;
return min_index;
}
void printMST(int parent[], int graph[V][V])
{
cout<<"Edge \tWeight\n";</pre>
for (int i = 1; i < V; i++)
cout<<parent[i]<<" - "<<i<" \t"<<graph[i][parent[i]]<<" \n";
}
void primMST(int graph[V][V])
{
int parent[V];
int key[V];
bool mstSet[V];
for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
key[i] = INT_MAX, mstSet[i] = false;
key[0] = 0;
parent[0] = -1;
```

```
for (int count = 0; count < V - 1; count++)</pre>
{
int u = minKey(key, mstSet);
mstSet[u] = true;
for (int v = 0; v < V; v++)
if (graph[u][v] && mstSet[v] == false && graph[u][v] < key[v])</pre>
parent[v] = u, key[v] = graph[u][v];
printMST(parent, graph);
}
int main()
{
int graph[V][V] = \{ \{ 0, 2, 0, 6, 0 \},
{2,0,3,8,5},
{0,3,0,0,7},
{6,8,0,0,9},
{0,5,7,9,0};
cout<<"\n The Adjajency Matrix for the graph is:"<<endl;</pre>
for(int i=0;i<V;i++)
{
for(int j=0;j<V;j++)
{
cout<<graph[i][j]<<"\t";</pre>
}
cout << "\n";
}
cout<<"\n The Minimum Spanning Tree is:"<<endl<<endl;</pre>
primMST(graph);
return 0;
```

```
}
//output
```

```
C:\Users\AJIT KUMAR\Documents\primskruskal.exe
 The Adjajency Matrix for the graph is:
                          6
        9
                                   9 5 7 9
                 0
                 0
                          0
        8
                          0
The Minimum Spanning Tree is:
        Weight
Edge
        3
        6
Process exited after 0.3126 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue .
```

Question -10 Write a program to solve the weighted interval scheduling problem .

```
#include<iostream>
#include<algorithm>
using namespace std;

int computepj(int i,int S[],int FT[])
{
    int c=0;

    for(int j=1;j<i;j++)
    {
        if(FT[j]<=S[i])
        {
            c= j;
        }
}</pre>
```

```
}
       }
        return c;
}
int Computeopt(int j,int S[],int FT[],int Wt[])
{
       if(j==0)
       return 0;
       else
        return
               max(Wt[j]+Computeopt(computepj(j,S,FT),S,FT,Wt),
               Computeopt(j-1,S,FT,Wt));
}
int main()
{
int num;
cout<<"Enter the number of requests : ";</pre>
cin>>num;
int J[num]; // job no.
int S[num]; // start time
```

```
int FT[num]; // finish time
int Wt[num]; // weight
int t;
cout<<"\nEnter the job names : \n";</pre>
for(int i=1;i<=num;i++)</pre>
{
cin>>J[i];
}
cout<<"\nEnter the start time ,finish time and weight for each request : \n";</pre>
for(int i=1;i<=num;i++)</pre>
{
cout<<"\nFor "<<i<"\n ST\t";
cin>>S[i];
cout << "\n FT\t";
cin>>FT[i];
cout<<"\n WT\t";
cin>>Wt[i];
}
cout<<"\nEntered requests\n";</pre>
cout<<"Job\t Start_time\t finish_time\t weight\n";</pre>
for(int i=1;i<=num;i++)</pre>
{
cout << J[i] << "\t\t" << FT[i] << "\t\t" << Wt[i] << "\t\t\n";
}
```

```
bool flag = true;
//to sort the jobs in the order of increasing finish time
for(int i=1;i<=num;i++)
{
for(int j=1;j<=num-i;j++)
{
if(FT[j]>FT[j+1])
{
       flag = false;
t=FT[j];
FT[j]=FT[j+1];
FT[j+1]=t;
t=S[j];
S[j]=S[j+1];
S[j+1]=t;
t=J[j];
J[j]=J[j+1];
J[j+1]=t;
t=Wt[j];
Wt[j]=Wt[j+1];
Wt[j+1]=t;
}
}
```

```
}
int pj;
if(flag == false)
                   // will execute only if the we have sorted the data according to finish
time
{
       cout<<"After sorting\n";</pre>
       cout<<"Job\t Start_time\t finish_time\t weight\n";</pre>
       for(int i=1;i<=num;i++)</pre>
       }
}
cout << "\n\n";
for(int i=1;i<=num;i++)</pre>
{
       cout << "p(" << i << ") \backslash t";
       pj=computepj(i,S,FT);
       cout <<\!\!pj\!<<\!"\backslash n";
}
cout<<"\nOptimal value "<<Computeopt(num,S,FT,Wt);</pre>
return 0;
//output
```

```
| College | Coll
```

Question – 11 Write a program to solve the 0-1 knapsack problem.

```
using namespace std;
int max(int a, int b)
{
  return (a>b)?a:b;
```

}

#include<iostream>

ptimal value 180

Process exited after 318.2 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

```
int knapSack(int W, int wt[], int val[], int n)
{
if (n==0 || W==0) // base case
return 0;
if (wt[n-1]>W)
return knapSack(W, wt, val, n-1);
else
return max(
val[n-1]+ knapSack(W-wt[n-1],wt, val, n-1),
knapSack(W, wt, val, n-1));
}
int main()
{
       int n;
       int W = 10;
               cout<<"\nEnter the number of items : ";</pre>
               cin>>n;
               int val[n], wt[n];
       cout<<"\nEnter the values of item : ";</pre>
       for(int i =0; i<n;i++)
       {
               cin>>val[i];
       }
```

```
for(int i =0; i<n;i++)
        {
               cin>>wt[i];
       }
cout<<"\nThe knapsack capacity is \t"<<W;</pre>
cout<<"\n\nThe values with their weight :\n";</pre>
cout << "\nValues \t\tWeight \t\n";
for(int i=0;i<3;i++)
{
cout << val[i] << "\t" << wt[i] << "\n";
}
cout << ``\nThe optimal value is \t" << knapSack(W, wt, val, n);
return 0;
}
//output
```

cout<<"\nEnter the weights of item : ";</pre>

C:\Users\AJIT KUMAR\Documents\knapsack.exe