## **Experiment 6**

## **Prim's MST Algorithm**

## Program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include inits.h>
#define vertices 5 /*Define the number of vertices in the graph*/
/* create minimum key() method for finding the vertex that has minimum key-value and that is
not added in MST yet */
int minimum key(int k[], int mst[])
  int minimum = INT MAX, min,i;
  /*iterate over all vertices to find the vertex with minimum key-value*/
  for (i = 0; i < vertices; i++)
     if (mst[i] == 0 \&\& k[i] < minimum)
        minimum = k[i], min = i;
  return min;
}
/* create prim() method for constructing and printing the MST.
The g[vertices][vertices] is an adjacency matrix that defines the graph for MST.*/
void prim(int g[vertices][vertices])
{
  /* create array of size equal to total number of vertices for storing the MST*/
  int parent[vertices];
  /* create k[vertices] array for selecting an edge having minimum weight*/
  int k[vertices];
  int mst[vertices];
  int i, count,edge,v; /*Here 'v' is the vertex*/
  for (i = 0; i < vertices; i++)
     k[i] = INT MAX;
     mst[i] = 0;
  k[0] = 0; /*It select as first vertex*/
  parent[0] = -1; /* set first value of parent[] array to -1 to make it root of MST*/
  for (count = 0; count < vertices-1; count++)
     /*select the vertex having minimum key and that is not added in the MST yet from the set
of vertices*/
     edge = minimum key(k, mst);
     mst[edge] = 1;
```

```
for (v = 0; v < vertices; v++)
     {
       if (g[edge][v] \&\& mst[v] == 0 \&\& g[edge][v] < k[v])
          parent[v] = edge, k[v] = g[edge][v];
       }
    }
  }
   /*Print the constructed Minimum spanning tree*/
   printf("\n Edge \t Weight\n");
   for (i = 1; i < vertices; i++)
   int main()
  int g[vertices][vertices] = \{\{0, 0, 3, 0, 0\},\
                   \{0, 0, 10, 4, 0\},\
                   {3, 10, 0, 2, 6},
                   \{0, 4, 2, 0, 1\},\
                   \{0, 0, 6, 1, 0\},\
                   };
  prim(g);
  return 0;
}
```

## Output: