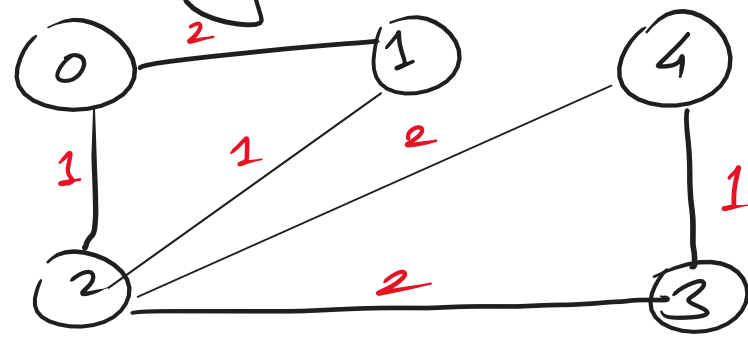
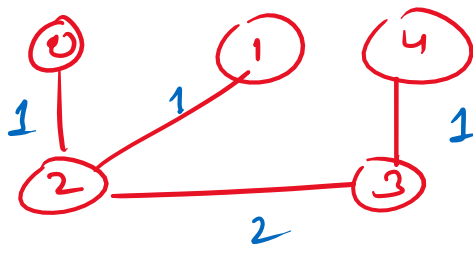


Prim's Algo to print MST sum & MST edges both: \rightarrow



Sum = 5
dist, node, p
0, 0, -1



MST-sum = 5
MST edges = $\{(0,2), (1,2), (2,3), (3,4)\}$

Imp Question: \rightarrow

Q. Why do we consider the priority-queue (min-heap) or the set data structure to find the shortest path while using the Dijkstra's algorithm?

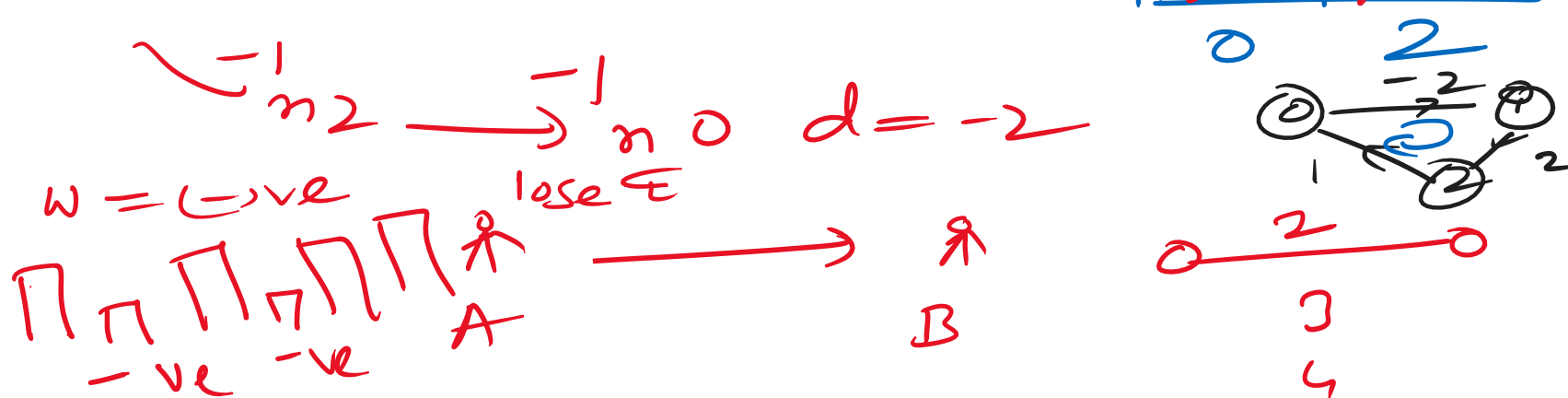
Ans: \rightarrow We do so because if we consider the queue data structure, we are forced to consider all the distances, rather than like pq \rightarrow min heap or set \rightarrow "where we always consider the lowest / minimum distance for traversal."

Less no of iterations

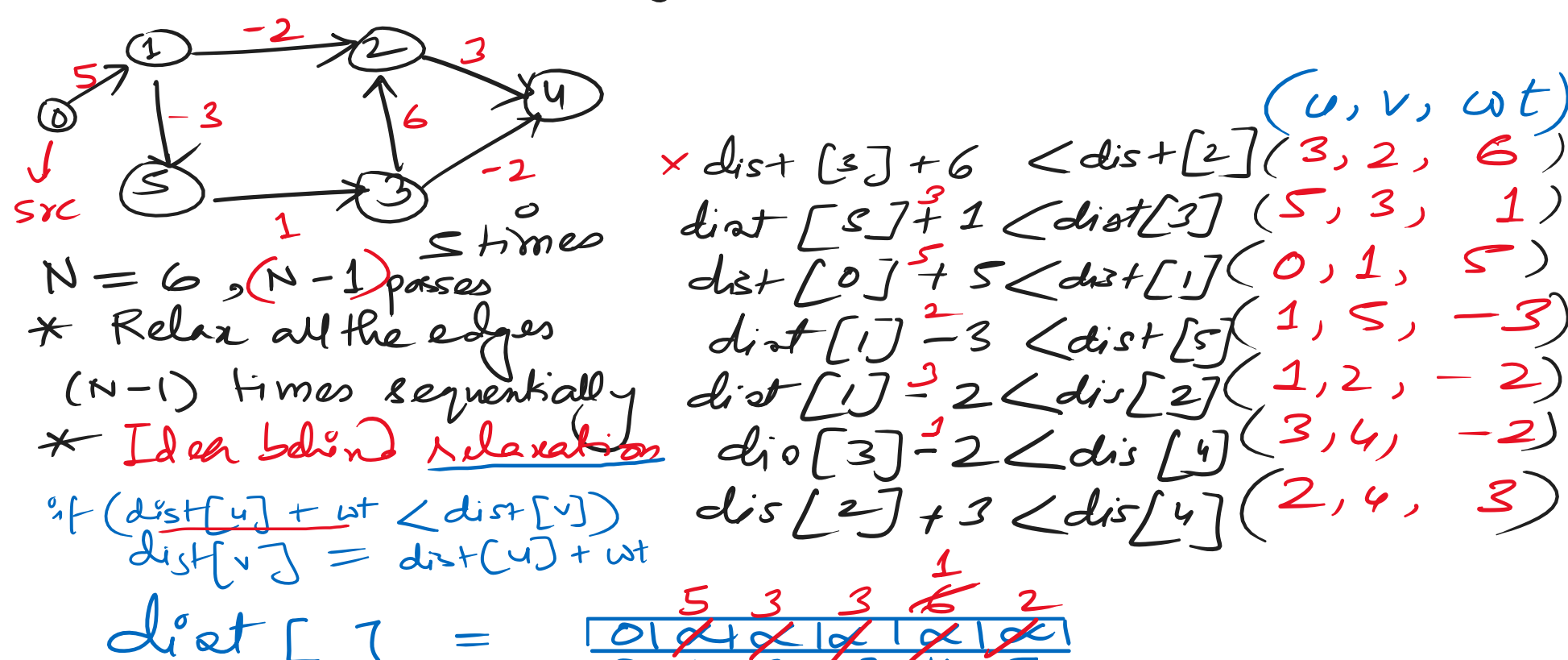
Bellman Ford Algorithm \rightarrow Shortest Path

- * Negative weights are allowed
- * Negative cycles are allowed

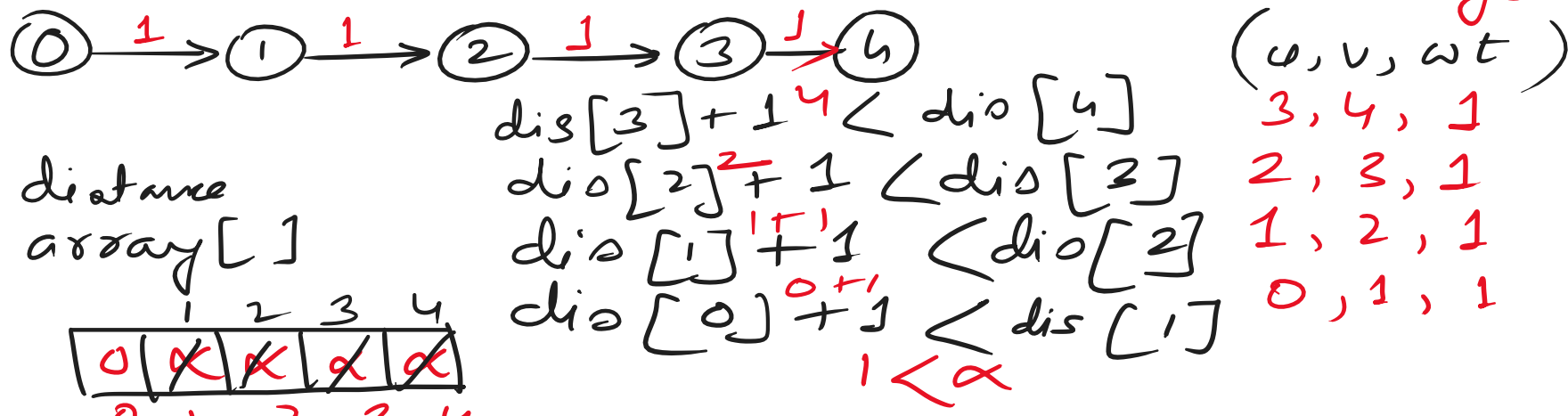
0 $\xrightarrow{-1}$ 2 are not allowed in Dijkstra
 \downarrow
 $d=0 \rightarrow n0 \rightarrow n2 \rightarrow -1$



Bellman Ford Algorithm: \rightarrow



How Bellman Ford completes in $N-1$ iterations. Also, how we detect negative cycles in this Algo?



5 nodes \rightarrow 4 iterations

N iterations
negative cycle

Note: At the N^{th} iteration, if the relaxation is still giving us reduced distances, it means that there is a \rightarrow negative cycle in the graph in the Bellman Ford Algorithm.

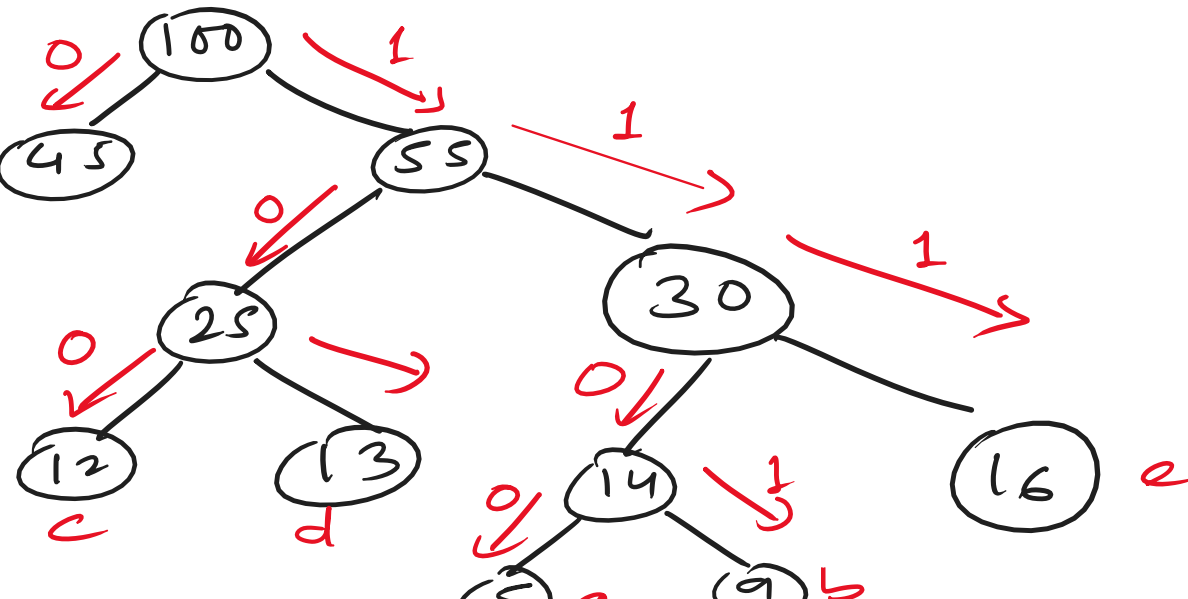
Because, the relaxation of all the nodes should complete in the $(N-1)^{th}$ iteration.

What is the time complexity of Bellman Ford?

Best Case $\rightarrow O(E)$ Worst Case $\rightarrow O(VE)$

Huffman Encoding: \rightarrow Left \rightarrow 0 Right \rightarrow 1

f \rightarrow 0 i/p \rightarrow s = "abcdef"
e \rightarrow 111 freq = $\{5, 9, 12, 13, 16, 45\}$
c \rightarrow 100
d \rightarrow 101
a \rightarrow 1100
b \rightarrow 1101



How to draw the tree: \rightarrow Greedy Approach



coding Round Question Boukage

50%	20%	20%	10%
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Binary Search + Recursion
Tech Round 3 \rightarrow Core Subjects
OOPS + Exceptions + Files
Trees Graphs Tris
Greedy DP
Arrays Strings Special Algos
Bit Manipulation