



RAJSHAHI UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

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Problem Name: Dijkstra Algorithm

Source Code (Using BinaryHeap + Adjacency List) :

```
package algorithm;

import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class dijkstra_heap_1803078{

    static class Edge{

        int source;
        int destination;
        int weight;

        public Edge(int source,int destination,int weight){
            this.source=source;
            this.destination=destination;
            this.weight=weight;
        }
    }

    static class HeapNode{

        int vertex;
        int distance;
    }

    static class Graph{

        int vertices;
        LinkedList<Edge>[] adjacencylist;

        Graph(int vertices){
            this.vertices=vertices;
            adjacencylist=new LinkedList[vertices];
            for(int i=0;i<vertices;i++){
                adjacencylist[i]=new LinkedList<>();
            }
        }

        public void addEdge(int source,int destination,int weight){
            Edge edge=new Edge(source,destination,weight);
            adjacencylist[source].addFirst(edge);
        }
    }
}
```

```

        edge=new Edge(destination,source,weight);
        adjacencylist[destination].addFirst(edge); //for undirected graph
    }

    public void dijkstra_GetMinDistances(int sourceVertex,int end){
        int INFINITY=Integer.MAX_VALUE;
        boolean[] SPT=new boolean[vertices];

        HeapNode[] heapNodes=new HeapNode[vertices];
        for(int i=0;i<vertices;i++){
            heapNodes[i]=new HeapNode();
            heapNodes[i].vertex=i;
            heapNodes[i].distance=INFINITY;
        }

        heapNodes[sourceVertex].distance=0;

        MinHeap minHeap=new MinHeap(vertices);
        for(int i=0;i<vertices;i++){
            minHeap.insert(heapNodes[i]);
        }
        while(!minHeap.isEmpty()){

            HeapNode extractedNode=minHeap.extractMin();

            int extractedVertex=extractedNode.vertex;
            SPT[extractedVertex]=true;

            LinkedList<Edge> list=adjacencylist[extractedVertex];
            for(int i=0;i<list.size();i++){
                Edge edge=list.get(i);
                int destination=edge.destination;

                if(SPT[destination]==false){

                    int
newKey=heapNodes[extractedVertex].distance+edge.weight;
                    int currentKey=heapNodes[destination].distance;
                    if(currentKey>newKey){
                        decreaseKey(minHeap,newKey,destination);
                        heapNodes[destination].distance=newKey;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        printDijkstra(heapNodes,sourceVertex,end);
    }

```

```

        public void decreaseKey(MinHeap minHeap,int newKey,int vertex){

            int index=minHeap.indexes[vertex];

            HeapNode node=minHeap.mH[index];
            node.distance=newKey;
            minHeap.bubbleUp(index);
        }

        public void printDijkstra(HeapNode[] resultSet,int sourceVertex,int end){
            System.out.println("Smallest distance from Vertex: "+(sourceVertex+1)+"
to vertex "+end+" distance: "+resultSet[end-1].distance);

        }
    }

    static class MinHeap{

        int capacity;
        int currentSize;
        HeapNode[] mH;
        int[] indexes;

        public MinHeap(int capacity){
            this.capacity=capacity;
            mH=new HeapNode[capacity+1];
            indexes=new int[capacity];
            mH[0]=new HeapNode();
            mH[0].distance=Integer.MIN_VALUE;
            mH[0].vertex=-1;
            currentSize=0;
        }

        public void insert(HeapNode x){
            currentSize++;
            int idx=currentSize;
            mH[idx]=x;
            indexes[x.vertex]=idx;
            bubbleUp(idx);
        }

        public void bubbleUp(int pos){
            int parentIdx=pos/2;
            int currentIdx=pos;
            while(currentIdx>0&& mH[parentIdx].distance>mH[currentIdx].distance){
                HeapNode currentNode=mH[currentIdx];
                HeapNode parentNode=mH[parentIdx];
            }
        }
    }

```

```

        indexes[currentNode.vertex]=parentIdx;
        indexes[parentNode.vertex]=currentIdx;
        swap(currentIdx,parentIdx);
        currentIdx=parentIdx;
        parentIdx=parentIdx/2;
    }
}

public HeapNode extractMin(){
    HeapNode min=mH[1];
    HeapNode lastNode=mH[currentSize];

    indexes[lastNode.vertex]=1;
    mH[1]=lastNode;
    mH[currentSize]=null;
    sinkDown(1);
    currentSize--;
    return min;
}

public void sinkDown(int k){
    int smallest=k;
    int leftChildIdx=2*k;
    int rightChildIdx=2*k+1;

    if(leftChildIdx<heapSize()&& mH[smallest].distance>mH[leftChildIdx].distance){
        smallest=leftChildIdx;
    }

    if(rightChildIdx<heapSize()&& mH[smallest].distance>mH[rightChildIdx].distance){
        smallest=rightChildIdx;
    }
    if(smallest!=k){

        HeapNode smallestNode=mH[smallest];
        HeapNode kNode=mH[k];

        indexes[smallestNode.vertex]=k;
        indexes[kNode.vertex]=smallest;
        swap(k,smallest);
        sinkDown(smallest);
    }
}

public void swap(int a,int b){
    HeapNode temp=mH[a];
    mH[a]=mH[b];

```

```

        mH[b]=temp;
    }

    public boolean isEmpty(){
        return currentSize==0;
    }

    public int heapSize(){
        return currentSize;
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args){
    Scanner ob=new Scanner(System.in);

    int v=ob.nextInt();
    int e=ob.nextInt();
    Graph graph=new Graph(v);
    for(int i=0;i<e;i++){
        int u1=ob.nextInt();
        int v1=ob.nextInt();
        int c=ob.nextInt();
        graph.addEdge(u1-1,v1-1,c);
    }
    System.out.println("Enter start node: ");
    int start=ob.nextInt();
    System.out.println("Enter end node: ");
    int end=ob.nextInt();

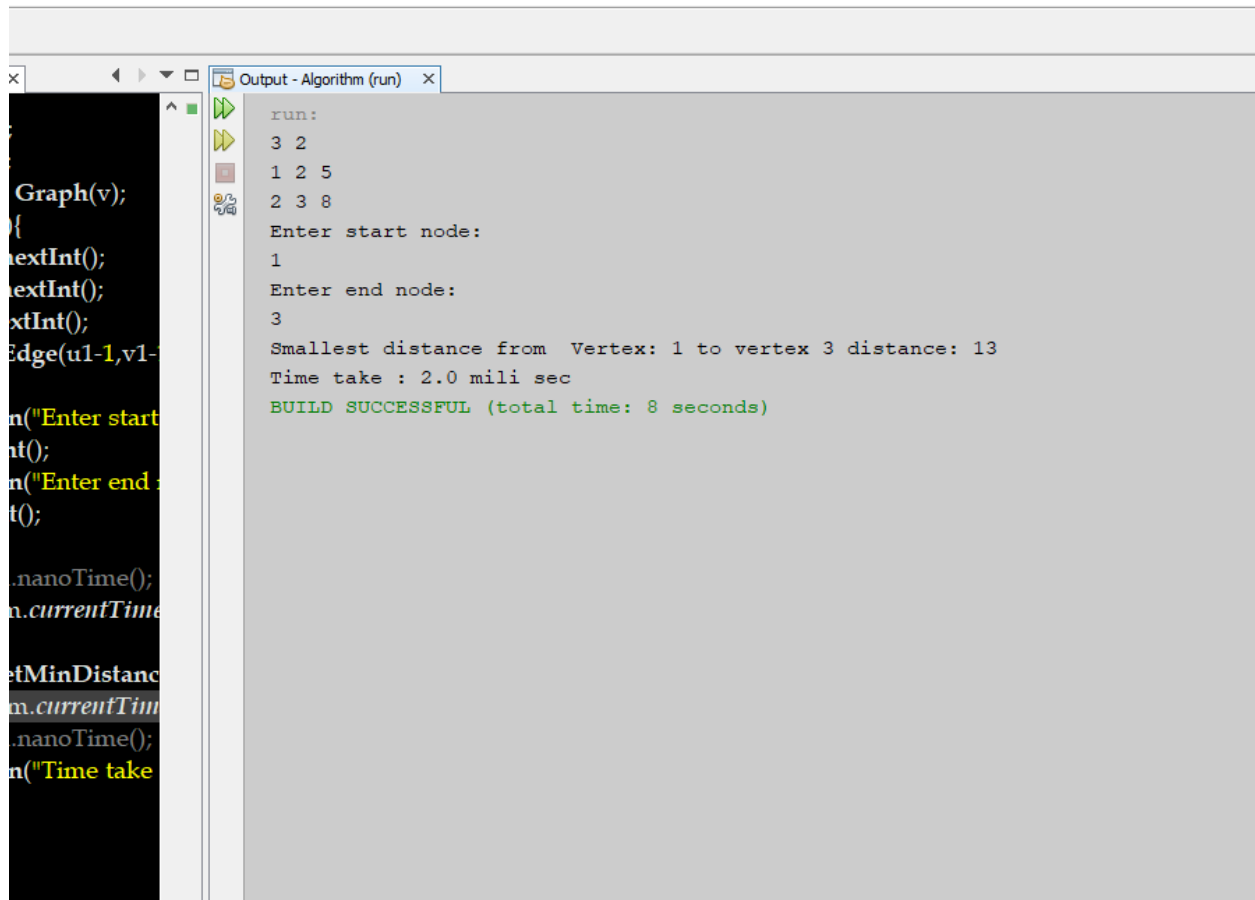
    //long t1=System.nanoTime();
    double t11=System.currentTimeMillis();

    graph.dijkstra_GetMinDistances(start-1,end);
    double t22=System.currentTimeMillis();
    //long t2=System.nanoTime();
    System.out.println("Time take : "+(t22-t11)+" mili sec");

}
}

```

Sample Input and Output:



```
Graph(v);
{
nextInt();
nextInt();
xtInt();
Edge(u1-1,v1-1);

n("Enter start
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n("Enter end :
t());

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etMinDistanc
m.currentTime
.nanoTime();
n("Time take
```

```
run:
3 2
1 2 5
2 3 8
Enter start node:
1
Enter end node:
3
Smallest distance from Vertex: 1 to vertex 3 distance: 13
Time take : 2.0 mili sec
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 8 seconds)
```

Source Code (Using Priority Queue + Adjacency Matrix) :

```
package algorithm;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Dijkstra{
```

```

public static void dijkstra(int[][] graph,int source,int start_node,int end_node){
    int count=graph.length;
    boolean[] visitedVertex=new boolean[count+1+1];
    int[] distance=new int[count];
    for(int i=1;i<count;i++){
        visitedVertex[i]=false;
        distance[i]=Integer.MAX_VALUE;
    }

    distance[source]=0;
    for(int i=1;i<count;i++){
        int u=findMinDistance(distance,visitedVertex);
        visitedVertex[u]=true;
        for(int v=1;v<count;v++){

            if(!visitedVertex[v]&&graph[u][v]!=0&&(distance[u]+graph[u][v]<distance[v])){
                distance[v]=distance[u]+graph[u][v];
            }
        }
    }
    System.out.println("Shortest distance from node "+start_node+"th to node "+
end_node+"th is : "+distance[end_node]);
}

private static int findMinDistance(int[] distance,boolean[] visitedVertex){
    int minDistance=Integer.MAX_VALUE;
    int minDistanceVertex=-1;
    for(int i=1;i<distance.length;i++){
        if(!visitedVertex[i]&&distance[i]<minDistance){
            minDistance=distance[i];
            minDistanceVertex=i;
        }
    }
    return minDistanceVertex;
}

public static void main(String[] args){
    Scanner ob=new Scanner (System.in);
    int v=ob.nextInt();
    int e=ob.nextInt();
    int graph[][]=new int[v+1][v+1];

    for(int j=0;j<e;j++)
    {

```



```

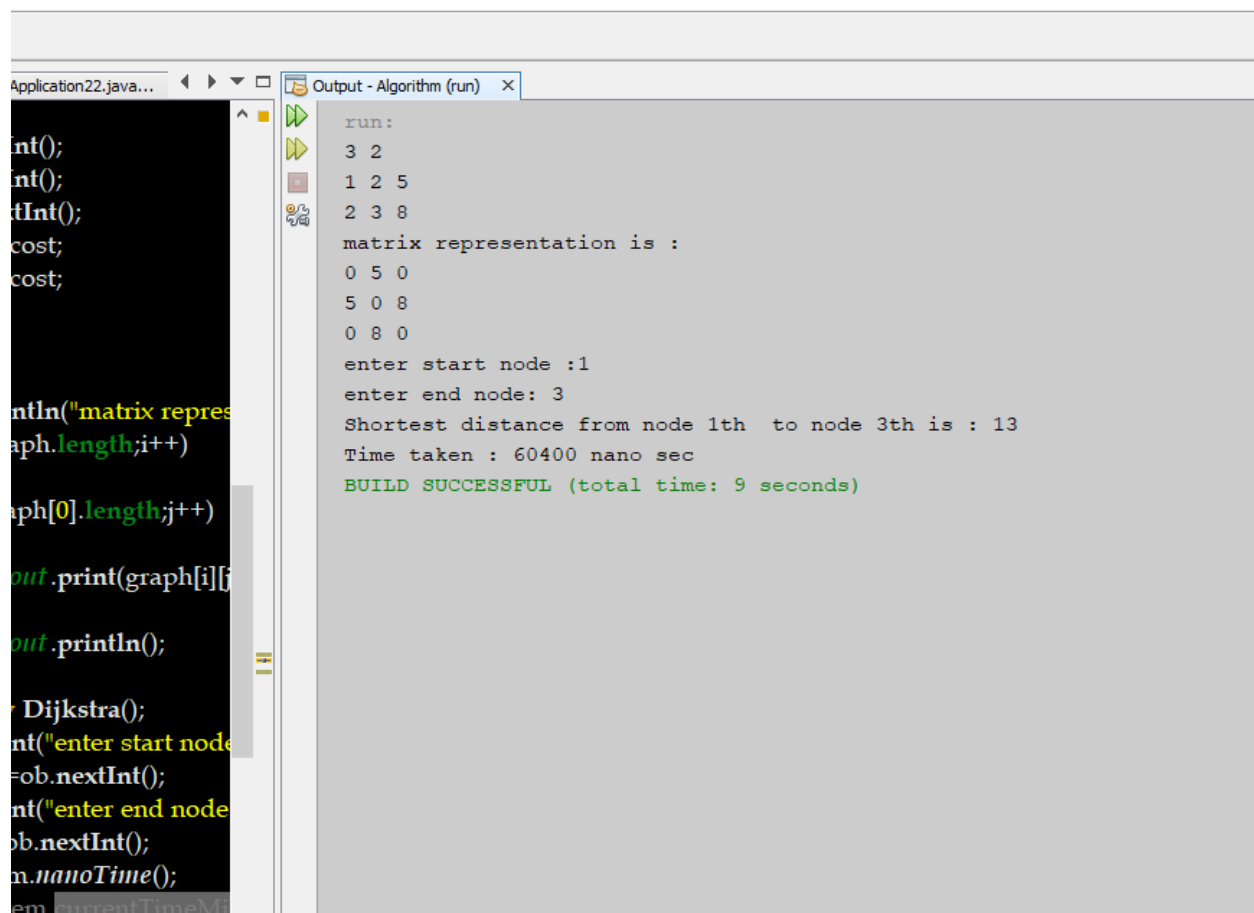
        int v1=ob.nextInt();
        int v2=ob.nextInt();
        int cost=ob.nextInt();
        graph[v1][v2]=cost;
        graph[v2][v1]=cost;

    }

    System.out.println("matrix representation is : ");
    for(int i=1;i<graph.length;i++)
    {
        for(int j=1;j<graph[0].length;j++)
        {
            System.out.print(graph[i][j]+" ");
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
    Dijkstra T=new Dijkstra();
    System.out.print("enter start node :");
    int start_node =ob.nextInt();
    System.out.print("enter end node: ");
    int end_node=ob.nextInt();
    long t11=System.nanoTime();
    //long t1=System.currentTimeMillis();
    T.dijkstra(graph,start_node,start_node,end_node);
    //long t2=System.currentTimeMillis();
    long t22=System.nanoTime();
    System.out.println("Time taken : "+(t22-t11)+" nano sec");
}
}

```

Sample output:



The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a file named 'Application22.java' and an 'Output - Algorithm (run)' window. The code in the editor includes a Dijkstra's algorithm implementation. The output window displays the following text:

```
run:
3 2
1 2 5
2 3 8
matrix representation is :
0 5 0
5 0 8
0 8 0
enter start node :1
enter end node: 3
Shortest distance from node 1th  to node 3th is : 13
Time taken : 60400 nano sec
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 9 seconds)
```

Source Code (Using Priority Queue + Adjacency List) :

```
package algorithm;

import javafx.util.Pair;
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.PriorityQueue;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Dijkstra_PQ{

    static class Edge{

        int source;
        int destination;
        int weight;

        public Edge(int source,int destination,int weight){
            this.source=source;
            this.destination=destination;
            this.weight=weight;
        }
    }

    static class Graph{

        int vertices;
        static LinkedList<Edge>[] adjacencylist;

        Graph(int vertices){
            this.vertices=vertices;
            adjacencylist=new LinkedList[vertices];

            for(int i=0;i<vertices;i++){
                adjacencylist[i]=new LinkedList<>();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }

    public void addEdge(int source,int destination,int weight){
        Edge edge=new Edge(source,destination,weight);
        adjacencylist[source].addFirst(edge);

        edge=new Edge(destination,source,weight);
        adjacencylist[destination].addFirst(edge);
    }

    public void dijkstra_GetMinDistances(int sourceVertex,int start,int end){

        boolean[] SPT=new boolean[vertices];

        int[] distance=new int[vertices];

        for(int i=0;i<vertices;i++){
            distance[i]=Integer.MAX_VALUE;
        }

        PriorityQueue<Pair<Integer,Integer>> pq=new
PriorityQueue<>(vertices,new Comparator<Pair<Integer,Integer>>(){

            public int compare(Pair<Integer,Integer> p1,Pair<Integer,Integer>
p2){

                int key1=p1.getKey();
                int key2=p2.getKey();
                return key1-key2;
            }
        });

        distance[0]=0;
        Pair<Integer,Integer> p0=new Pair<>(distance[0],0);

        pq.offer(p0);

        while(!pq.isEmpty()){

            Pair<Integer,Integer> extractedPair=pq.poll();

            int extractedVertex=extractedPair.getValue();
            if(SPT[extractedVertex]==false){
                SPT[extractedVertex]=true;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        LinkedList<Edge> list=adjacencylist[extractedVertex];
        for(int i=0;i<list.size();i++){
            Edge edge=list.get(i);
            int destination=edge.destination;

            if(SPT[destination]==false){

                int
                newKey=distance[extractedVertex]+edge.weight;

                int currentKey=distance[destination];
                if(currentKey>newKey){
                    Pair<Integer,Integer> p=new
                    Pair<>(newKey,destination);

                    pq.offer(p);
                    distance[destination]=newKey;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    printDijkstra(distance,sourceVertex,start,end);
}

public void printDijkstra(int[] distance,int sourceVertex,int start,int end){

    System.out.println("Shortest distance from "+start+"th to "+end+"th is :
"+distance[end-1]);

}

public static void main(String[] args){
    Scanner ob=new Scanner(System.in);

    int v=ob.nextInt();
    int e=ob.nextInt();
    Graph graph=new Graph(v);
    for(int i=0;i<e;i++)
    {
        int u1=ob.nextInt();
        int v1=ob.nextInt();
        int c=ob.nextInt();

        graph.addEdge(u1-1,v1-1,c);
    }

    System.out.println("enter start node:");
    int start=ob.nextInt();
    System.out.println("enter end node:");

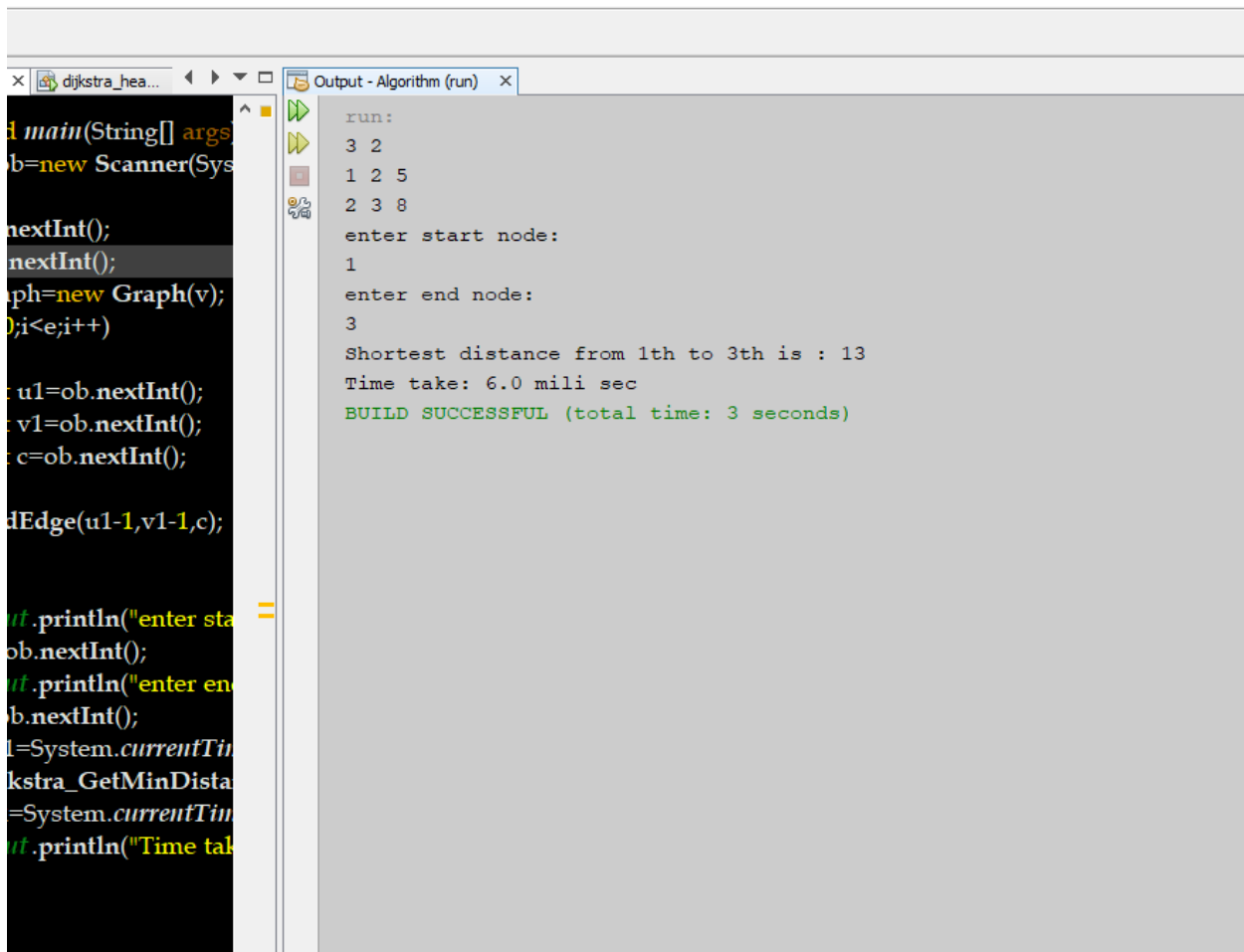
```

```

        int end=ob.nextInt();
        double t1=System.currentTimeMillis();
        graph.dijkstra_GetMinDistances(start-1,start,end);
        double t2=System.currentTimeMillis();
        System.out.println("Time take: "+(t2-t1)+" mili sec ");
    }
}

```

Sample output:



The screenshot shows an IDE with a Java file named 'dijkstra_he...' and an 'Output - Algorithm (run)' window. The code in the editor includes a main method that reads input, creates a Graph object, and calls the dijkstra_GetMinDistances method. The output window shows the execution results, including the shortest distance and the time taken.

```

run:
3 2
1 2 5
2 3 8
enter start node:
1
enter end node:
3
Shortest distance from 1th to 3th is : 13
Time take: 6.0 mili sec
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 3 seconds)

```

Source Code (Using Unsorted + Adjacency Matrix) :

```
package algorithm;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Dijkstra{

    public static void dijkstra(int[][] graph,int source,int start_node,int end_node){
        int count=graph.length;
        boolean[] visitedVertex=new boolean[count+1+1];
        int[] distance=new int[count];
        for(int i=1;i<count;i++){
            visitedVertex[i]=false;
            distance[i]=Integer.MAX_VALUE;
        }

        distance[source]=0;
        for(int i=1;i<count;i++){
            int u=findMinDistance(distance,visitedVertex);
            visitedVertex[u]=true;
            for(int v=1;v<count;v++){

                if(!visitedVertex[v]&&graph[u][v]!=0&&(distance[u]+graph[u][v]<distance[v])){
                    distance[v]=distance[u]+graph[u][v];
                }
            }
        }
        System.out.println("Shortest distance from node "+start_node+"th to node "+
end_node+"th is : "+distance[end_node]);
    }

    private static int findMinDistance(int[] distance,boolean[] visitedVertex){
        int minDistance=Integer.MAX_VALUE;
        int minDistanceVertex=-1;
        for(int i=1;i<distance.length;i++){
            if(!visitedVertex[i]&&distance[i]<minDistance){
                minDistance=distance[i];
                minDistanceVertex=i;
            }
        }
        return minDistanceVertex;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args){
```

```

Scanner ob=new Scanner (System.in);
int v=ob.nextInt();
int e=ob.nextInt();
int graph[][]=new int[v+1][v+1];

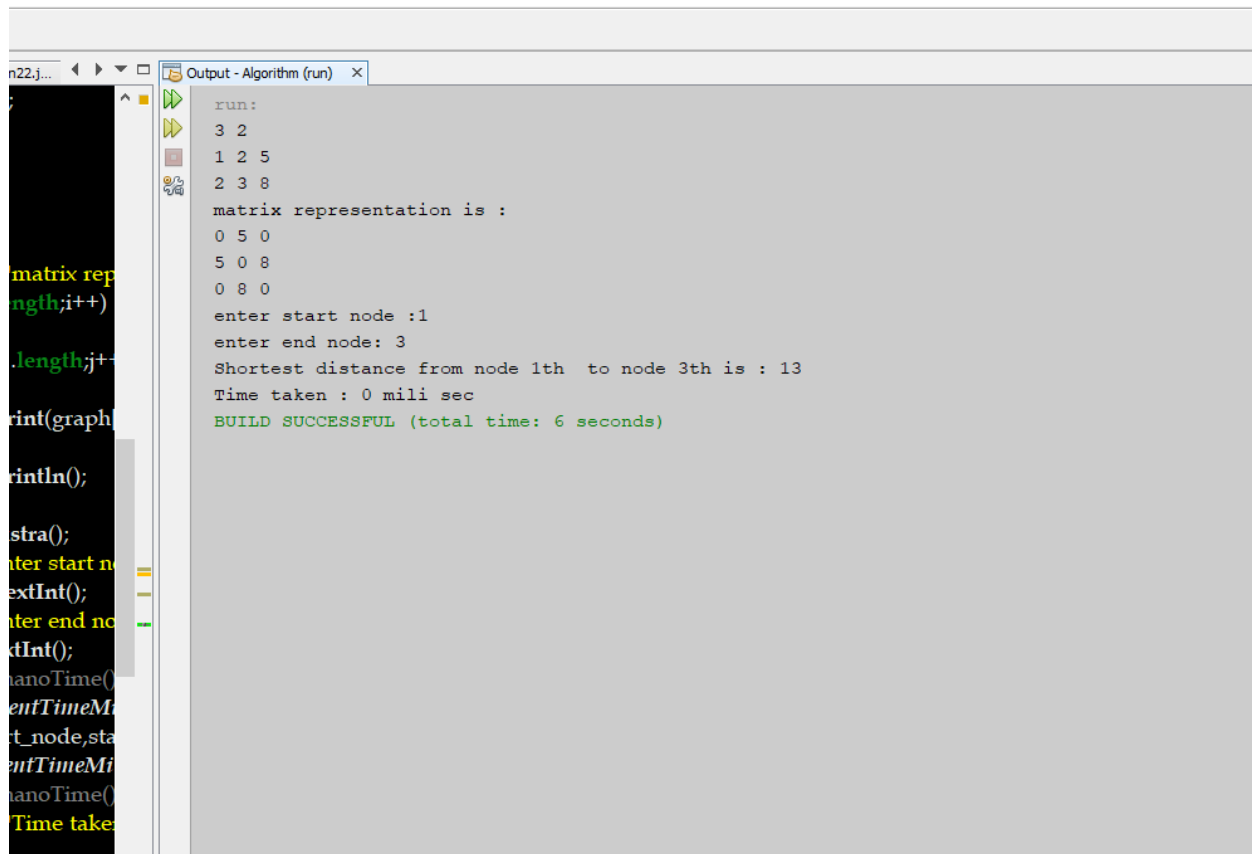
for(int j=0;j<e;j++)
{
int v1=ob.nextInt();
int v2=ob.nextInt();
int cost=ob.nextInt();
graph[v1][v2]=cost;
graph[v2][v1]=cost;

}

System.out.println("matrix representation is : ");
for(int i=1;i<graph.length;i++)
{
for(int j=1;j<graph[0].length;j++)
{
System.out.print(graph[i][j]+" ");
}
System.out.println();
}
Dijkstra T=new Dijkstra();
System.out.print("enter start node :");
int start_node =ob.nextInt();
System.out.print("enter end node: ");
int end_node=ob.nextInt();
//long t1=System.nanoTime();
long t1=System.currentTimeMillis();
T.dijkstra(graph,start_node,start_node,end_node);
long t2=System.currentTimeMillis();
//long t2=System.nanoTime();
System.out.println("Time taken : "+(t2-t1)+" mili sec");
}
}

```


Sample output:



The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a code editor on the left and a console output window on the right. The code editor contains a snippet of Java code for a graph algorithm. The console output window, titled "Output - Algorithm (run)", displays the execution results.

```
matrix rep
length;i++)
.length;j+
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rintln();
stra();
nter start n
extInt();
nter end no
dInt();
nanoTime()
entTimeMi
t_node,sta
entTimeMi
nanoTime()
Time take
```

run:
3 2
1 2 5
2 3 8
matrix representation is :
0 5 0
5 0 8
0 8 0
enter start node :1
enter end node: 3
Shortest distance from node 1th to node 3th is : 13
Time taken : 0 mili sec
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 6 seconds)

Performance table:(for vertex=100)

Priority Queue Data Structure	Adjacency list	Adjacency matrix
Binary Heap	0.12 mili sec	2.103 mili sec
Unsorted Array	1.001 mili sec	2.989 mili sec

Problem: Longest Common Subsequence (Dynamic programming)

Source Code:

```
package algorithm;

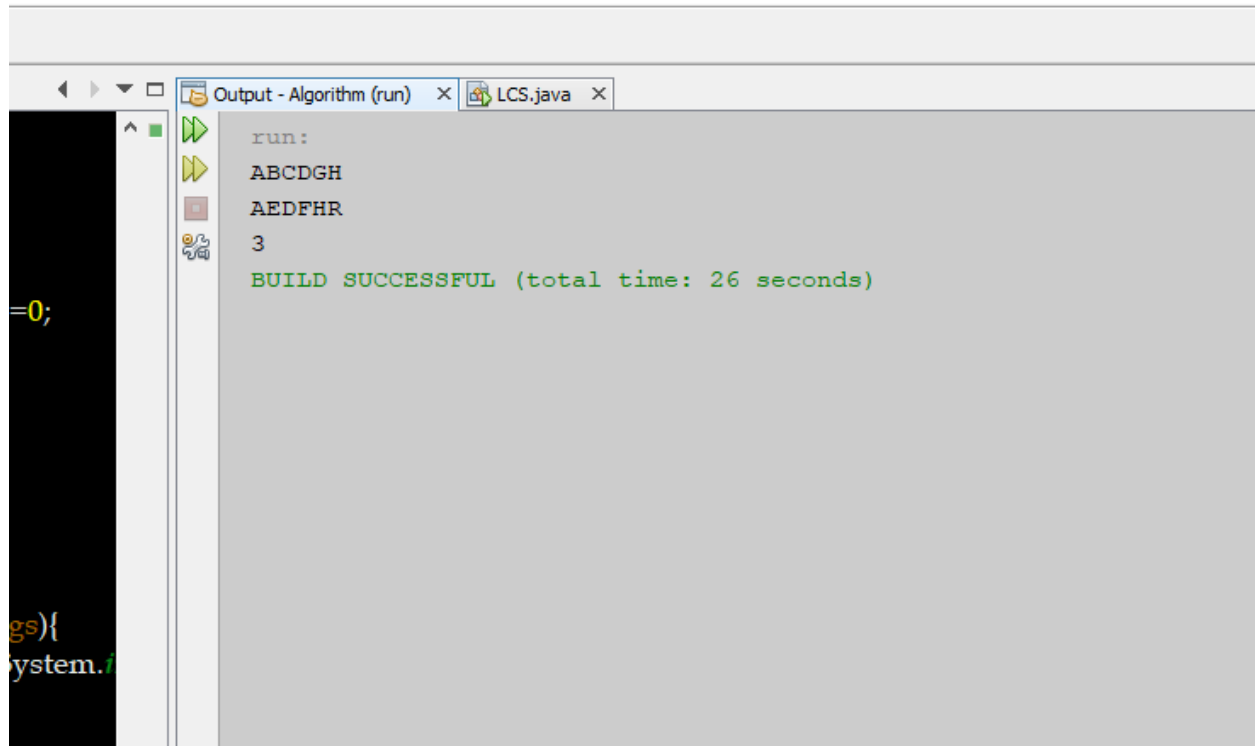
import java.util.Scanner;

public class LCS_1803078 {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Scanner ob=new Scanner(System.in);
        String A=ob.next();
        String B=ob.next();
        int m=A.length(), n=B.length();
        int[][] ans=new int[m+1][n+1];
        for(int i=0;i<m;i++){
            ans[i][0]=0;

        }
        for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
            ans[0][j]=0;

        }
        for(int i=1;i<=m;i++){
            for(int j=1;j<=n;j++){
                if(A.charAt(i-1)==B.charAt(j-1)){
                    ans[i][j]=ans[i-1][j-1]+1;
                }else{
                    ans[i][j]=Math.max(ans[i-1][j],ans[i][j-1]);
                }
            }
        }
        System.out.println(ans[m][n]);
    }
}
```

Output:



The screenshot shows an IDE window with two tabs: "Output - Algorithm (run)" and "LCS.java". The "Output - Algorithm (run)" tab is active and displays the following text:

```
run:
ABCDGH
AEDFHR
3
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 26 seconds)
```

On the left side of the IDE, a portion of a Java file is visible, showing the following code:

```
=0;

gs){
system.i
```