bellmanford.cpp

```
1 #include <iostream>
   #include <climits>
 2
 3 using namespace std;
 4
   struct Edge
 5
 6
        int src, dest, weight;
 7
   void bellmanFord(Edge edges[], int V, int E, int source)
 8
9
10
        int distance[V];
11
        for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
12
13
            distance[i] = INT MAX;
14
15
        distance[source] = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i <= V - 1; i++)</pre>
16
17
18
            for (int j = 0; j < E; j++)
19
20
                 int u = edges[j].src;
21
                 int v = edges[j].dest;
22
                 int w = edges[j].weight;
                 if (distance[u] != INT_MAX && distance[u] + w < distance[v])</pre>
23
24
25
                     distance[v] = distance[u] + w;
26
27
            }
28
29
        for (int i = 0; i < E; i++)
30
        {
31
            int u = edges[i].src;
32
            int v = edges[i].dest;
33
            int w = edges[i].weight;
34
            if (distance[u] != INT MAX && distance[u] + w < distance[v])</pre>
35
            {
36
                 cout << "Graph contains negative-weight cycle!" << endl;</pre>
37
                 return;
38
39
40
        cout << "Vertex\tDistance from Source" << endl;</pre>
41
        for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
42
43
             cout << i << "\t" << distance[i] << endl;</pre>
44
        }
45
46
   int main()
47
   {
        int V, E;
48
49
        cout<<"Enter Number of Vertices & Edges (separated by space) : "<<endl;</pre>
50
        cin >> V >> E;
51
        Edge edges[E];
52
        cout<<"Enter Source, Destination & Weight (separated by space) : "<<endl;</pre>
53
        for (int i = 0; i < E; i++)
54
        {
55
             cin >> edges[i].src >> edges[i].dest >> edges[i].weight;
56
        int source;
57
```

```
cd "/home/pict/Desktop/33222/" && g++ bellmanford.cpp -o bellmanford && "/home/pict/...
    Enter Number of Vertices & Edges (separated by space) :
 3
 4
 5
6
    Enter Source, Destination & Weight (separated by space) :
    0 1 6
 7
    0 2 7
    1 3 5
 8
    1 4 -4
    2 1 -2
10
    3 2 -2
3 4 7
11
12
    Enter Source :
13
14
15
    Vertex Distance from Source
16
            5
7
    1
17
18
    2
19
    3
            10
20
    4
```

Travelling Salesman Problem

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define N 4
#define INF INT_MAX
struct Node
  vector<pair<int, int> > path;
  int matrix_reduced[N][N];
  int cost;
      int vertex;
  int level;
};
Node* newNode(int matrix_parent[N][N], vector<pair<int, int> > const &path,
int level, int i, int j)
  Node* node = new Node;
  node->path = path;
  if (level != 0)
    node->path.push_back(make_pair(i, j));
  memcpy(node->matrix_reduced, matrix_parent,
    sizeof node->matrix_reduced);
  for (int k = 0; level != 0 \&\& k < N; k++)
    node->matrix_reduced[i][k] = INF;
    node->matrix_reduced[k][j] = INF;
  node->matrix_reduced[j][0] = INF;
  node->level = level;
  node->vertex = i;
  return node;
void rowReduction(int matrix_reduced[N][N], int row[N])
  fill_n(row, N, INF);
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)
```

```
if (matrix_reduced[i][j] < row[i]) {
          row[i] = matrix_reduced[i][j];
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
     for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)
       if (matrix_reduced[i][j] != INF && row[i] != INF) {
          matrix_reduced[i][j] -= row[i];
        }
  }
}
void columnReduction(int matrix_reduced[N][N], int col[N])
  fill_n(col, N, INF);
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
     for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)
       if (matrix_reduced[i][j] < col[j]) {
          col[j] = matrix_reduced[i][j];
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
       if (matrix_reduced[i][j] != INF && col[j] != INF) {
          matrix_reduced[i][j] -= col[j];
        }
     }
  }
void printMatrix(int matrix_reduced[N][N]){
  for(int i = 0; i < N; i++){
     for (int j = 0; j < N; j++){
```

```
if (matrix_reduced[i][j] == INF){
          cout<<"INF"<<" ";
       }else{
          cout<<matrix_reduced[i][j]<<" ";</pre>
     cout << "\n";
int calculateCost(int matrix_reduced[N][N])
  int cost = 0;
  int row[N];
  rowReduction(matrix_reduced, row);
  int col[N];
  columnReduction(matrix_reduced, col);
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
     cost += (row[i] != INT\_MAX) ? row[i] : 0,
       cost += (col[i] != INT\_MAX) ? col[i] : 0;
  cout << "\nReduced Matrix :: \n\n";
  printMatrix(matrix_reduced);
  return cost;
void printPath(vector<pair<int, int> > const &list)
  cout << "\n\nPath :: \n\n";
  for (int i = 0; (unsigned) i < list.size(); i++) {
     cout << list[i].first + 1 <<" — "<< list[i].second + 1 << endl;
  }
}
struct comp
  bool operator()(const Node* lhs, const Node* rhs) const {
     return lhs->cost > rhs->cost;
  }
};
int solveTSP(int costMatrix[N][N]){
  priority_queue<Node*, vector<Node*>, comp> pq;
  vector<pair<int, int> > v;
  Node* root = newNode(costMatrix, v, 0, -1, 0);
```

```
root->cost = calculateCost(root->matrix_reduced);
  pq.push(root);
  while (!pq.empty())
     Node* min = pq.top();
     pq.pop();
     int i = min->vertex;
     if (\min > level == N - 1) {
       min->path.push_back(make_pair(i, 0));
       printPath(min->path);
       return min->cost;
     for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)
       if (min->matrix_reduced[i][j] != INF)
          Node* child = newNode(min->matrix_reduced, min->path, min-
>level + 1, i, j);
          child->cost = min->cost + min->matrix_reduced[i][i] +
calculateCost(child->matrix_reduced);
         pq.push(child);
       }
     delete min;
  return 0;
int main()
  int costMatrix[N][N], result;
  cout << "Enter the cost matrix :: \n";
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++){
   for (int j = 0; j < N; j++){
    if (i == j){
      costMatrix[i][j] = INF;
     else{
      cout << "Enter the cost of edge "<<i+1<<" -> "<<j+1<<" : ";
      cin>>costMatrix[i][j];
  result = solveTSP(costMatrix);
```

```
cout << "\n\nTotal Cost :: "<< result <<"\n\n";</pre>
  return 0;
}
OUTPUT: -
Enter the cost matrix ::
Enter the cost of edge 1 \rightarrow 2:10
Enter the cost of edge 1 -> 3:15
Enter the cost of edge 1 \rightarrow 4:20
Enter the cost of edge 2 \rightarrow 1:5
Enter the cost of edge 2 \rightarrow 3:9
Enter the cost of edge 2 \rightarrow 4:10
Enter the cost of edge 3 \rightarrow 1:6
Enter the cost of edge 3 \rightarrow 2:13
Enter the cost of edge 3 \rightarrow 4:12
Enter the cost of edge 4 \rightarrow 1:
Enter the cost of edge 4 \rightarrow 2:8
Enter the cost of edge 4 \rightarrow 3:9
Reduced Matrix ::
INF 0 4 5
0 INF 3 0
07 INF 1
000INF
Reduced Matrix ::
INF INF INF INF
INF INF 30
0 INF INF 1
0 INF 0 INF
Reduced Matrix:: 4
INF INF INF INF
0 INF INF 0
INF 6 INF 0
00 INF INF
Reduced Matrix ::
INF INF INF INF
0 INF 3 INF
07 INF INF
INF 0 0 INF
Reduced Matrix ::
```

Path::

1 — 2

2 — 4

4 — 3

3 — 1

Total Cost :: 35

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <iomanip>
static int total_nodes;
void printValues(const std::vector<int>& A) {
  for (int value : A) {
     std::cout << std::setw(5) << value;
  }
  std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
}
void subset_sum(const std::vector<int>& s, std::vector<int>& t, int s_size, int
sum, int ite, int const target_sum) {
  total_nodes++;
  if (target_sum == sum) {
     printValues(t);
     return;
  }
  if (ite == s_size) {
     return;
   }
  t.push_back(s[ite]);
  subset_sum(s, t, s_size, sum + s[ite], ite + 1, target_sum);
  t.pop_back(); // Backtrack
```

```
subset_sum(s, t, s_size, sum, ite + 1, target_sum);
}
void generateSubsets(const std::vector<int>& s, int target_sum) {
  std::vector<int> tuplet_vector;
  subset_sum(s, tuplet_vector, s.size(), 0, 0, target_sum);
}
int main() {
  std::vector<int> set = \{5, 6, 12, 54, 2, 20, 15\};
  int target\_sum = 25;
  std::cout << "The set is: ";
  printValues(set);
  generateSubsets(set, target_sum);
  std::cout << "Total Nodes generated: " << total_nodes << std::endl;</pre>
  return 0;
}
/tmp/ZgpHZn5DPl.o
The set is: 5 6 12 54 2 20 15
  5 6 12 2
  5 20
Total Nodes generated: 247
```