

## DAA Practical 7

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Section- A6/B3

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**Aim:** Implement Hamiltonian Cycle using Backtracking.

**Problem Statement:**

The Smart City Transportation Department is designing a night-patrol route for security vehicles.

Each area of the city is represented as a vertex in a graph, and a road between two areas is represented as an edge.

The goal is to find a route that starts from the main headquarters (Area A), visits each area exactly once, and returns back to the headquarters — forming a Hamiltonian Cycle.

If such a route is not possible, display a suitable message.

**1) Adjacency Matrix**

A	B	C	D	E
A	0	1	1	0
B	1	0	1	1
C	1	1	0	1
D	0	1	1	0
E	1	0	0	1

**1) Adjacency Matrix**

T	M	S	H	C
T	0	1	1	0
M	1	0	1	1
S	1	1	0	1
H	0	1	1	0
C	1	0	1	1

**CODE-**

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#define V 5
```

```
int isSafe(int v, int graph[V][V], int path[], int pos) {
    if (graph[path[pos - 1]][v] == 0)
        return 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < pos; i++)
        if (path[i] == v)
```

```

        return 0;
        return 1;
    }
int solveHamiltonian(int graph[V][V], int path[], int pos) {
    if (pos == V) {
        if (graph[path[pos - 1]][path[0]] == 1)
            return 1;
        return 0;
    }
    for (int v = 1; v < V; v++) {
        if (isSafe(v, graph, path, pos)) {
            path[pos] = v;
            if (solveHamiltonian(graph, path, pos + 1) == 1)
                return 1;
            path[pos] = -1;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
void printSolution(int path[], char names[]) {
    printf("Hamiltonian Cycle found:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
        printf("%c -> ", names[path[i]]);
    printf("%c\n", names[path[0]]);
}
void hamiltonianCycle(int graph[V][V], char names[]) {
    int path[V];
    for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
        path[i] = -1;
    path[0] = 0;

    if (solveHamiltonian(graph, path, 1) == 0)
        printf("No Hamiltonian Cycle exists\n");
    else
        printSolution(path, names);
}

int main() {
    int graph1[V][V] = {
        {0, 1, 1, 0, 1},
        {1, 0, 1, 1, 0},
        {1, 1, 0, 1, 0},
        {0, 1, 1, 0, 1},
        {1, 0, 0, 1, 0}
    }
}

```

```

};

char names1[] = {'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'};

int graph2[V][V] = {
{0, 1, 1, 0, 1},
{1, 0, 1, 1, 0},
{1, 1, 0, 1, 1},
{0, 1, 1, 0, 1},
{1, 0, 1, 1, 0}
};

char names2[] = {'T', 'M', 'S', 'H', 'C'};

printf("Graph 1 (Areas A-E):\n");
hamiltonianCycle(graph1, names1);

printf("\nGraph 2 (Areas T-C):\n");
hamiltonianCycle(graph2, names2);

return 0;
}

```

## OUTPUT-

```

Graph 1 (Areas A to E):
Hamiltonian Cycle found:
A -> B -> C -> D -> E -> A

Graph 2 (Areas T to C):
Hamiltonian Cycle found:
T -> M -> S -> H -> C -> T

```

## GFG:

The screenshot shows a successful submission on the GeeksforGeeks (GFG) platform for a Hamiltonian Cycle problem. The submission details are as follows:

- Compilation Results:** Problem Solved Successfully.
- Test Cases Passed:** 52 / 52
- Attempts:** Correct / Total: 1 / 1
- Accuracy:** 100%
- Time Taken:** 0.03
- Points Scored:** 4 / 4
- Your Total Score:** 16

The code in the editor is:

```

1 #user function template for python3
2 class Solution:
3     def check(self, n, m, edges):
4         adj = [[] for _ in range(n + 1)]
5         for u, v in edges:
6             adj[u].append(v)
7             adj[v].append(u)
8
9         visited = [False] * (n + 1)
10
11        def solve(u, count):
12            visited[u] = True
13
14            if count == n:
15                return True
16
17            for v in adj[u]:
18                if not visited[v]:
19                    if solve(v, count + 1):
20                        return True
21
22            visited[u] = False
23
24        for i in range(1, n + 1):
25            if solve(i, 1):
26                return i
27
28        return -1
29
30

```