

23 Dijkstra's Algorithm.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#define infinity 9999
#define MAX 10.
```

```
Void dijkstra (int G[MAX][MAX], int n, int
startnode);
```

```
int main().
```

```
{
```

```
int G[MAX][MAX], i, j, n, u;
```

```
Printf ("Enter no of vertices");
```

```
Scanf ("%d", &n);
```

```
Printf ("\n Enter the adjacency Matrix: \n");
```

```
for (i=0; i<n; i++);
```

```
for (j=0; j<n; j++)
```

```
scanf ("%d", &G[i][j]);
```

```
Printf ("Enter the starting node:");
```

```
Scanf ("%d", &u);
```

```
dijkstra (G, n, u);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
Void dijkstra (int G[MAX][MAX], int n, int
startnode)
```

```
{
```

```
int cost[MAX][MAX], distance[MAX],
```

```
pred[MAX];
```

```
int visited[MAX], count, mindistance,
```

```
nextnode, i, j;
```

```

for (i=0; i<n; i++)
    for (j=0; j<n; j++)
        if (G[i][j] == 0)
            Cost[i][j] = INFINITY;
        else
            Cost[i][j] = G[i][j];

```

```

for (i=0; i<n; i++)
    {
        distance[i] = Cost[startnode][i];
        pred[i] = startnode;
        visited[i] = 0;
    }

```

```

distance[i] = Cost[startnode][i];
pred[i] = startnode;
visited[i] = 0;

```

```

}
distance[startnode] = 0;
visited[startnode] = 1;
count = 1;

```

```

while (count < n-1)

```

```

    for (i=0; i<n; i++)

```

```

        if (i != startnode)

```

```

    {

```

```

        printf("In Distance of node %d = %d",
               i, distance[i]);

```

```

        printf("In Path = %d, i);

```

```

        j = i;

```

```

        do

```

```

        {

```

```

            j = pred[j];

```

```

            printf(" < - %d", j);

```

```

        } while (j != startnode);
    }

```

```

}

```


Enter no of Vertices. - 6

	a	b	c	d	e	f
a	0	25	35	0	100	0
b	0	0	27	14	0	0
c	0	0	0	29	0	0
d	0	0	0	0	0	21
e	0	0	50	0	0	0
f	0	0	6	0	48	0

Enter the Starting Node. - 0

Dist of node 1 = 25

Path = 1-0

Dist of node 2 = 35

Path = 2-0

Dist of node 3 = 39

Path = 3-1-0

Dist of node 4 = 100.

Path = 4-0

Dist of node 5 = 60.

Path = 5-2-1-0.

123 N-Queen Algorithm.

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

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
int board[20], count;
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int n, i, j;
```

```
    void queen (int row, int n);
```

```
    printf ("- N Queen Problem Using Backtracking -");
```

```
    printf ("\n\n Enter no of Queen:");
```

```
    scanf ("%d", &n);
```

```
    queen(1, n);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
void Print (int n)
```

```
{
```

```
    int i, j;
```

```
    printf ("\n\n Solution -> \n\n", ++count);
```

```
    for (i=1; i<=n; ++i)
```

```
        printf ("%d ", i);
```

```
    for (i=1; i<=n; ++i)
```

```
    {
```

```
        printf ("%d ", i);
```

```
        for (j=1; j<=n; ++j)
```

```
        {
```

```
            if (board[i]==j)
```

```
                printf ("\tQ");
```

```
                printf ("\t-");
```



```

    }
    }
    }
    int place (int row, int column)
    {

```

```

        int i;
        for (i=1; i<=row-1; ++i)
        {
            if (board [i] == column)
                return 0;
            else
                if (abs (board [i] - column) == abs (i - row))
                    return 0;
        }

```

```

    }
    return 1;
}

```

```

void queen (int row, int n)
{

```

```

    int column;
    for (column = 1; column <= n; ++column)
    {

```

```

        if (Place (row, column))
        {

```

```

            board [row] = column;

```

```

            if (row == n)

```

```

                Print (n);

```

```

            else

```

```

                queen (row+1, n);

```

```

        }
    }
}

```

```

}
}
}

```

Output.

Enter the no of queens - 4

Sol-1

	1	2	3	4
1	-	Q	-	-
2	-	-	-	Q
3	Q	-	-	-
4	-	-	Q	-

Sol-2

	1	2	3	4
1	-	-	Q	-
2	Q	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	Q
4	-	Q	-	-

Sol.
9/8/23