```
//Minimum Spanning Tree using Kruskal Algorithm
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
int i,j,k,a,b,u,v,n,ne=1;
int min,mincost=0,cost[9][9],parent[9];
int find(int);
int uni(int,int);
int main()
{
printf("\n\tImplementation of Kruskal's algorithm\n");
printf("\nEnter the no. of vertices:");
scanf("%d",&n);
printf("\nEnter the cost adjacency matrix:\n");
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
{
scanf("%d",&cost[i][j]);
if(cost[i][j]==0)
cost[i][j]=999;
}
}
printf("The edges of Minimum Cost Spanning Tree are\n");
while(ne < n)
{
for(i=1,min=999;i<=n;i++)
for(j=1;j <= n;j++)
if(cost[i][j] < min)
```

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{
min=cost[i][j];
a=u=i;
b=v=j;
}
}
}
u=find(u);
v=find(v);
if(uni(u,v))
{
printf("%d edge (%d,%d) =%d\n",ne++,a,b,min);
mincost +=min;
}
cost[a][b]=cost[b][a]=999;
}
printf("\n\tMinimum cost = %d\n",mincost);
getch();
}
int find(int i)
{
while(parent[i])
i=parent[i];
return i;
}
int uni(int i,int j)
{
if(i!=j)
{
parent[j]=i;
return 1;
```

```
}
return 0;
```

```
Implementation of Kruskal's algorithm

Enter the no. of vertices:3

Enter the cost adjacency matrix:
3
2
4
4
6
1
5
6
9
The edges of Minimum Cost Spanning Tree are
1 edge (2,3) =1
2 edge (1,2) =2

Minimum cost = 3
```