DAA Revision, -2

- Q.l.) Write Prim's Algorithm
- 82) write Kraskal's Algorithm
- (3.) Write the algorithm for fractical Knapsack's Problem.

AI.) Prims Algorithm for MST

- Step 1: Obtain a graph G with V vulices and E edged with w; weights for each edge E edged with w
 - Step 2: Select a radom vertex to next select an adjacent vertex to such that the the for the edge eno weight, between the evolices us of is minimum.
- Step 3: Consider another vertex on, such that it is adjacent either to el or to et but not to both, and the weight to ex must be
- Sign 4: smallest among the available choices.
- Step. 4; Repeat Step 223 Keeping note mat no loops are formed.

- Stop 5: Stop the iteration if all the vertices are exect-exhausted.
- A2.) Kous ka's Algorithm
- Step 1: Obtain the graph G with western set V and edge set E.
- Step 2: Sort the edges according to their weight in the as auding orded.
- Step 3: Select the edge with minimum weight an create a new sub tree.
 - Step 4: Again select a neue coge, tris time 4 cases may occur.
 - (i) Both vortice of the selected dedge may lie in a existing subtree discard the edge.
 - (ii) One of the nuclex of the solided edge may live in an existing subtree add edge too that subtree
 - (iii) One edge way lie in one subtrasay T, and other may lie in edge Te - merge T, & Te
 - (iu) No set end petalices lie in any subtrece create a meno subtree.

A3.) Knap Sack Algorithm (Greedy) Fractional)

Shep!: Eurout knapsaut load is set to zero load < 0, and counteris initialized to 1.

Step 2: Repeate the following steps white the curvet load < Maximum Load.

Step 3: if with load <= Mankoad (W)

and i <= no. of Herns goto step 4

elso goto step 5.

Step 4: take the whole of it I Item.

Step 5: Take only the possible fraction of ith item.

ie load = (Ind-hoad).

profit = w-load x profit of ith item

Step 6: Incremt counter i = i+1

Step 7: Stop.