

Experiment No:1

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int fibonacci_recursion(int n){
    if(n<=2)
        return 1;
    else
        return fibonacci_recursion(n-1) + fibonacci_recursion(n-2);
}

int fibonacci_using_loop(int n){
    if(n<=2)
        return 1;
    int i, last, nextToLast, result;
    last = 1;
    nextToLast = 1;
    result = 1;
    for(i=3; i<=n; i++){
        result = last + nextToLast;
        nextToLast = last;
        last = result;
    }
    return result;
}

int main()
{
    cout<<"The fibonacci using loop: "<<fibonacci_using_loop(11);
    cout<<"\nThe fibonacci using reursion: "<<fibonacci_recursion(11);
    return 0;
}
```

A screenshot of a console window titled "input". The window has a standard Windows-style title bar with minimize, maximize, and close buttons. The console output is as follows:
The fibonacci using loop: 89
The fibonacci using reursion: 89
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
The cursor is positioned at the end of the last line.

Experiment No:2

```
import heapq
class node:
    def __init__(self, freq, symbol, left=None, right=None):
        # frequency of symbol
        self.freq = freq

        # symbol name (character)
        self.symbol = symbol

        # node left of current node
        self.left = left

        # node right of current node
        self.right = right

        # tree direction (0/1)
        self.huff = ''

    def __lt__(self, nxt):
        return self.freq < nxt.freq

def printNodes(node, val=""):
    newVal = val + str(node.huff)
    if(node.left):
        printNodes(node.left, newVal)
    if(node.right):
        printNodes(node.right, newVal)
    if(not node.left and not node.right):
        print(f"{node.symbol} -> {newVal}")

chars = ['a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u', 's', 't']
freq = [10, 15, 12, 3, 4, 13, 1]
nodes = []

for x in range(len(chars)):
    heapq.heappush(nodes, node(freq[x], chars[x]))

while len(nodes) > 1:
    left = heapq.heappop(nodes)
    right = heapq.heappop(nodes)
    left.huff = 0
    right.huff = 1
    newNode = node(left.freq+right.freq, left.symbol+right.symbol, left, right)
    heapq.heappush(nodes, newNode)
printNodes(nodes[0])
```

```
input
Characters: ['a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u', 's', 't']
Frequency of Characters: [10, 15, 12, 3, 4, 13, 1]
i -> 00
s -> 01
e -> 10
u -> 1100
t -> 11010
o -> 11011
a -> 111

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

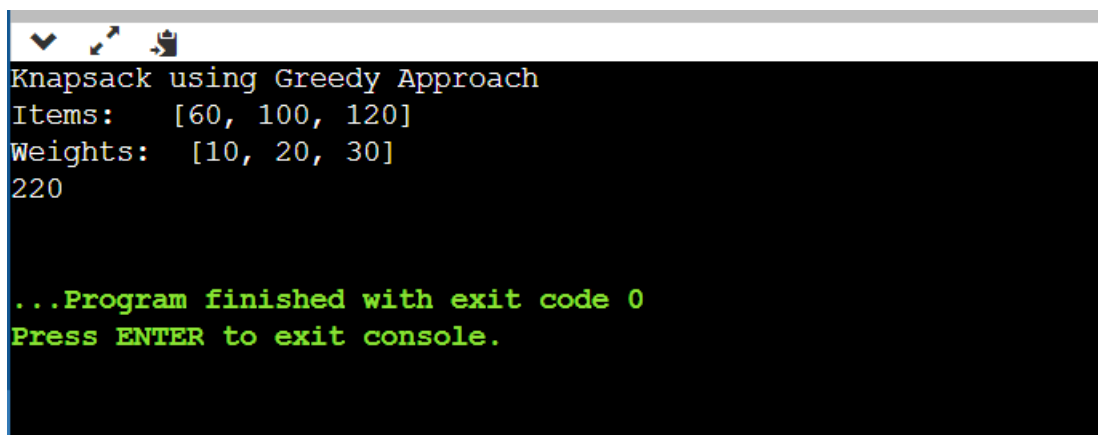
Experiment No:3

```
def knapSack(W, wt, val, n):

    # Base Case
    if n == 0 or W == 0:
        return 0

    if (wt[n-1] > W):
        return knapSack(W, wt, val, n-1)
    else:
        return max(
            val[n-1] + knapSack(
                W-wt[n-1], wt, val, n-1),
            knapSack(W, wt, val, n-1))

#Driver Code
val = [60, 100, 120]
wt = [10, 20, 30]
W = 50
n = len(val)
print("Knapsack using Greedy Approach")
print("Items: \t", val)
print("Weights: ", wt)
print(knapSack(W, wt, val, n))
```

A screenshot of a terminal window with a black background and white text. The window title bar is visible at the top. The output of the program is displayed as follows:

```
Knapsack using Greedy Approach
Items:  [60, 100, 120]
Weights: [10, 20, 30]
220

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

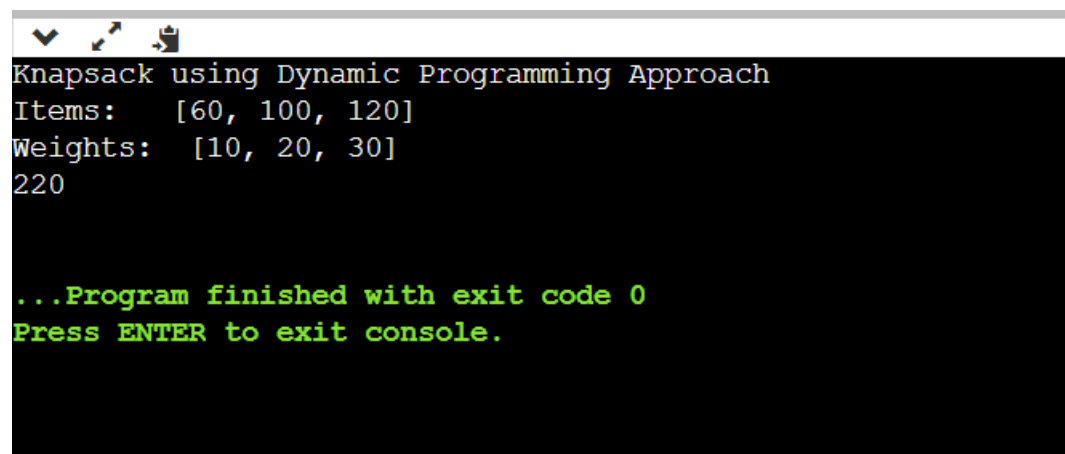
Experiment No:4

```
def knapSack(W, wt, val, n):
    K = [[0 for x in range(W+1)] for y in range(2)]
    for i in range(n + 1):
        for w in range(W + 1):
            if (i == 0 or w == 0):
                K[i % 2][w] = 0
            elif (wt[i - 1] <= w):
                K[i % 2][w] = max(
                    val[i - 1]
                    + K[(i - 1) % 2][w - wt[i - 1]],
                    K[(i - 1) % 2][w])
            else:
                K[i % 2][w] = K[(i - 1) % 2][w]

    return K[n % 2][W]

# Driver Code
if __name__ == "__main__":

    val = [60, 100, 120]
    wt = [10, 20, 30]
    W = 50
    n = len(val)
    print("Knapsack using Dynamic Programming Approach")
    print("Items: \t",val)
    print("Weights: ",wt)
    print(knapSack(W, wt, val, n))
```

A screenshot of a terminal window with a black background and white text. The window title bar is visible at the top. The output of the program is displayed, showing the items, weights, and the maximum value calculated. The text is as follows:

```
Knapsack using Dynamic Programming Approach
Items:  [60, 100, 120]
Weights: [10, 20, 30]
220

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Experiment No:5

Python program to solve N Queen Problem using backtracking

global N

N = 4

def printSolution(board):

for i in range(N):

for j in range(N):

print (board[i][j],end=' ')

print()

def isSafe(board, row, col):

Check this row on left side

for i in range(col):

if board[row][i] == 1:

return False

Check upper diagonal on left side

for i, j in zip(range(row, -1, -1), range(col, -1, -1)):

if board[i][j] == 1:

return False

Check lower diagonal on left side

for i, j in zip(range(row, N, 1), range(col, -1, -1)):

if board[i][j] == 1:

return False

return True

def solveNQUtil(board, col):

if col >= N:

return True

for i in range(N):

if isSafe(board, i, col):

Place this queen in board[i][col]

board[i][col] = 1

recur to place rest of the queens

if solveNQUtil(board, col + 1) == True:

return True

board[i][col] = 0

return False

def solveNQ():

```

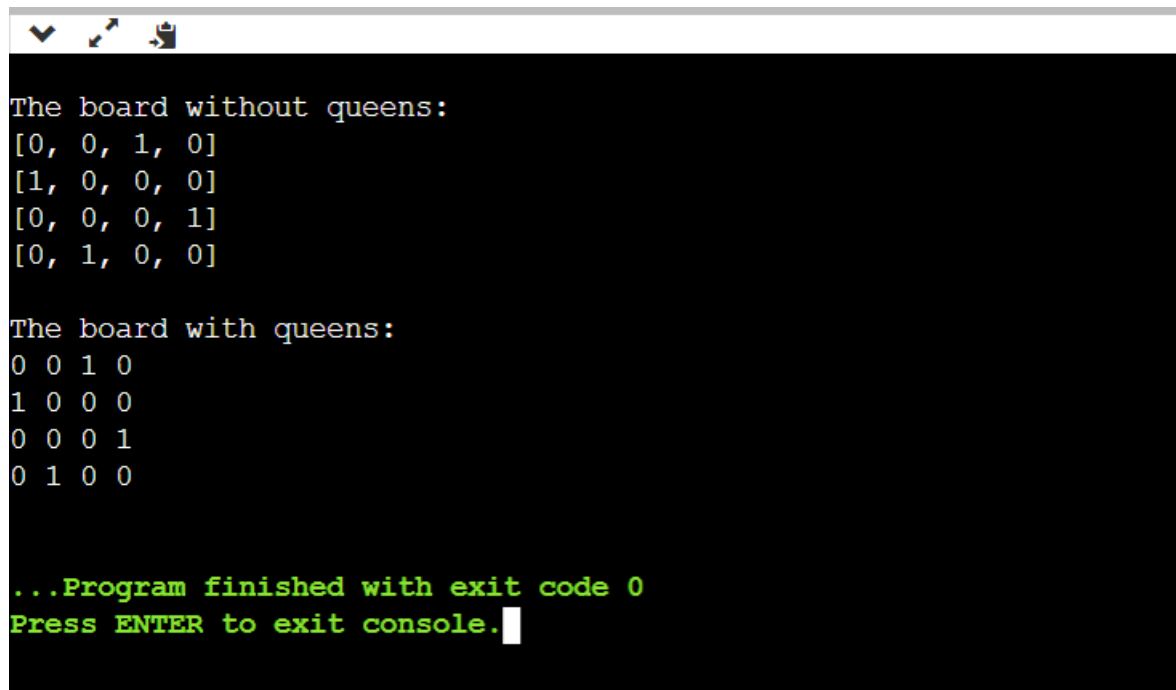
board = [ [0, 0, 0, 0],
           [0, 0, 0, 0],
           [0, 0, 0, 0],
           [0, 0, 0, 0]
         ]

if solveNQUtil(board, 0) == False:
    print ("Solution does not exist")
    return False

print("The board without queens:")
for i in board:
    print(list(i))
print("\nThe board with queens:")
printSolution(board)
return True

print()
solveNQ()

```



```

The board without queens:
[0, 0, 1, 0]
[1, 0, 0, 0]
[0, 0, 0, 1]
[0, 1, 0, 0]

The board with queens:
0 0 1 0
1 0 0 0
0 0 0 1
0 1 0 0

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

```