DAA Programs:

1. write a program to print fibonacci series using recursion.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fibonacci(int n) {
    if (n <= 1)
        return n;
    return fibonacci(n - 1) + fibonacci(n - 2);
}
int main() {
    int n, i;
    printf("Enter the number of terms: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Fibonacci Series: ");
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%d ", fibonacci(i));
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of terms: 10

Sample Output:

Fibonacci Series: 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34

2.write a program to check the given number is armstrong or not .

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
int isArmstrong(int num) {
    int originalNum, remainder, n = 0, result = 0;
    originalNum = num;
```

```
    while (originalNum != 0) {
        originalNum /= 10;
        ++n;
    }
    originalNum = num;
    while (originalNum != 0) {
        remainder = originalNum % 10;
        result += pow(remainder, n);
        originalNum /= 10;
    }
    return (result == num);
}
int main() {
    int num;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    if (isArmstrong(num))
        printf("%d is an Armstrong number.\n", num);
    else
        printf("%d is not an Armstrong number.\n", num);
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input 1:

Enter a number: 153

Sample Output 1:

153 is an Armstrong number.

3.write a program to find the gcd of two numbers.

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

```
int gcd(int a, int b) {
    if (b == 0)
        return a;
    return gcd(b, a % b);
}
int main() {
    int num1, num2;
    printf("Enter two integers: ");
    scanf("%d %d", &num1, &num2);
    printf("GCD of %d and %d is %d\n", num1, num2, gcd(num1, num2));
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input 1:

Enter two integers: 56 98

Sample Output 1:

GCD of 56 and 98 is 14.

4.write a program to get the largest elements of array .

```
#include <stdio.h>
int findLargest(int arr[], int n) {
    int max = arr[0];
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        if (arr[i] > max)
            max = arr[i];
    }
    return max;
}
int main() {
    int n;
    printf("Enter the number of elements in the array: ");
```

```
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int arr[n];
    printf("Enter the elements of the array:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    }
    printf("Largest element in the array is %d\n", findLargest(arr, n));
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of elements in the array: 5

Enter the elements of the array:

12 34 56 78 90

Sample Output:

The largest element in the array is 90.

5.write a program to find the factorial of a niumber.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int factorial(int n) {
    if (n == 0)
        return 1;
    return n * factorial(n - 1);
}
int main() {
    int num;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    printf("Factorial of %d is %d\n", num, factorial(num));
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input 1:

Enter a number: 5

Sample Output 1:

Factorial of 5 is 120.

6.write a program to check a number is a prime number.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int isPrime(int n) {
    if (n <= 1)
        return 0;
    for (int i = 2; i <= n / 2; i++) {
        if (n % i == 0)
            return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}
int main() {
    int num;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    if (isPrime(num))
        printf("%d is a prime number.\n", num);
    else
        printf("%d is not a prime number.\n", num);
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input 1:

Enter a number: 17

Sample Output 1:

17 is a prime number.

7.write a program to perform selection sort .

```
#include <stdio.h>
void selectionSort(int arr[], int n) {
    int i, j, minIndex, temp;
    for (i = 0; i < n-1; i++) {
        minIndex = i;
        for (j = i+1; j < n; j++) {
            if (arr[j] < arr[minIndex])
                minIndex = j;
        }
        temp = arr[minIndex];
        arr[minIndex] = arr[i];
        arr[i] = temp;
    }
}
int main() {
    int n;
    printf("Enter the number of elements: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int arr[n];
    printf("Enter the elements of the array:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    }
    selectionSort(arr, n);
    printf("Sorted array: ");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    }
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of elements in the array: 5

Enter the elements of the array:

64 25 12 22 11

8.write a program to perform bubble sort.

```
#include <stdio.h>
void bubbleSort(int arr[], int n) {
    int i, j, temp;
    for (i = 0; i < n-1; i++) {
        for (j = 0; j < n-i-1; j++) {
            if (arr[j] > arr[j+1]) {
                temp = arr[j];
                arr[j] = arr[j+1];
                arr[j+1] = temp;
            }
        }
    }
}

int main() {
    int n;
    printf("Enter the number of elements: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int arr[n];
    printf("Enter the elements of the array:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
```

```
    }    bubbleSort(arr, n);
    printf("Sorted array: ");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of elements in the array: 5

Enter the elements of the array:

64 34 25 12 22

Sample Output:

Sorted array:

12 22 25 34 64

9.write a program to multiply to matrices .

```
#include <stdio.h>

void multiplyMatrices(int firstMatrix[10][10], int secondMatrix[10][10], int result[10][10],
int row1, int col1, int row2, int col2) {
    for (int i = 0; i < row1; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < col2; ++j) {
            result[i][j] = 0;
            for (int k = 0; k < col1; ++k) {
                result[i][j] += firstMatrix[i][k] * secondMatrix[k][j];
            }
        }
    }
}

int main() {
```

```
int firstMatrix[10][10], secondMatrix[10][10], result[10][10];
int row1, col1, row2, col2;
printf("Enter rows and columns for the first matrix: ");
scanf("%d %d", &row1, &col1);
printf("Enter rows and columns for the second matrix: ");
scanf("%d %d", &row2, &col2);
if (col1 != row2) {
   printf("Matrix multiplication is not possible.\n");
   return 0;
}
printf("Enter elements of the first matrix:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < row1; ++i) {
   for (int j = 0; j < col1; ++j) {
      scanf("%d", &firstMatrix[i][j]);
   }
}
printf("Enter elements of the second matrix:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < row2; ++i) {
   for (int j = 0; j < col2; ++j) {
      scanf("%d", &secondMatrix[i][j]);
   }
}
multiplyMatrices(firstMatrix, secondMatrix, result, row1, col1, row2, col2);
printf("Resultant Matrix:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < row1; ++i) {
   for (int j = 0; j < col2; ++j) {
      printf("%d ", result[i][j]);
   }
   printf("\n");
}
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of rows and columns of the first matrix: 2 3

Enter the number of rows and columns of the second matrix: 3 2

Enter the elements of the first matrix:

1 2 3

4 5 6

Enter the elements of the second matrix:

7 8

9 10

11 12

Sample Output:

Resultant Matrix:

58 64

139 154

10.write a program to check whether a given string as palindriome or not.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int isPalindrome(char str[]) {
    int len = strlen(str);
    for (int i = 0; i < len / 2; i++) {
        if (str[i] != str[len - i - 1]) {
            return 0;
        }
    }
    return 1;
}
int main() {
```

```
    char str[100];
    printf("Enter a string: ");
    gets(str);
    if (isPalindrome(str)) {
        printf("%s is a palindrome.\n", str);
    } else {
        printf("%s is not a palindrome.\n", str);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input 1:

Enter a string: racecar

Sample Output 1:

"racecar" is a palindrome.

11.write a program to copy one string to another.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main() {
    char str1[100], str2[100];
    printf("Enter a string: ");
    gets(str1);
    strcpy(str2, str1);
    printf("Copied string: %s\n", str2);
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the source string: Hello, World!

Sample Output:

Destination string: Hello, World!

12.write a program to perform binary search.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int binarySearch(int arr[], int n, int x) {
    int left = 0, right = n - 1;
    while (left <= right) {
        int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
        if (arr[mid] == x)
            return mid;
        if (arr[mid] < x)
            left = mid + 1;
        else
            right = mid - 1;
    }
    return -1;
}
int main() {
    int arr[100], n, x;
    printf("Enter the number of elements: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Enter elements in sorted order: ");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    printf("Enter the number to search: ");
    scanf("%d", &x);
    int result = binarySearch(arr, n, x);
    if (result != -1)
        printf("Element found at index %d\n", result);
    else
```

```
        printf("Element not found\n");
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of elements in the array: 10

Enter the elements of the sorted array:

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

Enter the target value to search: 14

Sample Output:

Element 14 found at index 6.

13.write a program to print the reverse of a string.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main() {
    char str[100];
    printf("Enter a string: ");
    gets(str);
    int len = strlen(str);
    printf("Reversed string: ");
    for (int i = len - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
        printf("%c", str[i]);
    }
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter a string: OpenAI

Sample Output:

Reversed string: IApneO

14.write a program to find the length of a string .

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    char str[100];
    int length = 0;
    printf("Enter a string: ");
    gets(str);
    while (str[length] != '\0') {
        length++;
    }
    printf("Length of the string is %d\n", length);
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter a string: Hello, World!

Sample Output:

Length of the string: 13

15.write a program to perform strassens matrix multiplication.

```
#include <stdio.h>
void strassenMultiply(int a[2][2], int b[2][2], int result[2][2]) {
    int p1 = a[0][0] * (b[0][1] - b[1][1]);
    int p2 = (a[0][0] + a[0][1]) * b[1][1];
    int p3 = (a[1][0] + a[1][1]) * b[0][0];
    int p4 = a[1][1] * (b[1][0] - b[0][0]);
    int p5 = (a[0][0] + a[1][1]) * (b[0][0] + b[1][1]);
    int p6 = (a[0][1] - a[1][1]) * (b[1][0] + b[1][1]);
    int p7 = (a[0][0] - a[1][0]) * (b[0][0] + b[0][1]);
    result[0][0] = p5 + p4 - p2 + p6;
```

```
    result[0][1] = p1 + p2;
    result[1][0] = p3 + p4;
    result[1][1] = p1 + p5 - p3 - p7;
}
int main() {
    int a[2][2], b[2][2], result[2][2];
    printf("Enter elements of 2x2 matrix A:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)
            scanf("%d", &a[i][j]);
    printf("Enter elements of 2x2 matrix B:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)
            scanf("%d", &b[i][j]);
    strassenMultiply(a, b, result);
    printf("Resultant matrix:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)
            printf("%d ", result[i][j]);
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Output:

Result matrix C:

19 22

43 50

16.write a program to perform merge sort.

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

```
void merge(int arr[], int left, int mid, int right) {
    int n1 = mid - left + 1;
    int n2 = right - mid;
    int L[n1], R[n2];
    for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++)
        L[i] = arr[left + i];
    for (int j = 0; j < n2; j++)
        R[j] = arr[mid + 1 + j];
    int i = 0, j = 0, k = left;
    while (i < n1 && j < n2) {
        if (L[i] <= R[j]) {
            arr[k] = L[i];
            i++;
        } else {
            arr[k] = R[j];
            j++;
        }
        k++;
    }
    while (i < n1) {
        arr[k] = L[i];
        i++;
        k++;
    }
    while (j < n2) {
        arr[k] = R[j];
        j++;
        k++;
    }
}
```

```
void mergeSort(int arr[], int left, int right) {
    if (left < right) {
        int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
        mergeSort(arr, left, mid);
        mergeSort(arr, mid + 1, right);
        merge(arr, left, mid, right);
    }
}
int main() {
    int arr[100], n;
    printf("Enter number of elements: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Enter elements: ");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    }
    mergeSort(arr, 0, n - 1);
    printf("Sorted array: ");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    }
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Output:

Given array:

12 11 13 5 6 7

Sorted array:

5 6 7 11 12 13

17.using divide and conquer strategy to find max and min value in the list.

```
#include <stdio.h>

struct Pair {
    int min;
    int max;
};
struct Pair findMinMax(int arr[], int low, int high) {
    struct Pair minmax, mml, mmr;
    int mid;
    if (low == high) {
        minmax.max = arr[low];
        minmax.min = arr[low];
        return minmax;
    }
    if (high == low + 1) {
        if (arr[low] > arr[high]) {
            minmax.max = arr[low];
            minmax.min = arr[high];
        } else {
            minmax.max = arr[high];
            minmax.min = arr[low];
        }
        return minmax;
    }

    mid = (low + high) / 2;
    mml = findMinMax(arr, low, mid);
    mmr = findMinMax(arr, mid + 1, high);
```

```
    minmax.min = (mml.min < mmr.min) ? mml.min : mmr.min;
    minmax.max = (mml.max > mmr.max) ? mml.max : mmr.max;
    return minmax;
}
int main() {
    int arr[] = {100, 300, 500, 2, 90, 800};
    int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
    struct Pair minmax = findMinMax(arr, 0, n - 1);
    printf("Minimum element is %d\n", minmax.min);
    printf("Maximum element is %d\n", minmax.max);
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Output:

Maximum value: 9

Minimum value: 1

18.write a program to generate all the prime number(between 1 and 10).

```
#include <stdio.h>
int isPrime(int n) {
    if (n <= 1) return 0;
    for (int i = 2; i <= n / 2; i++) {
        if (n % i == 0)
            return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}
int main() {
    printf("Prime numbers between 1 and 10 are:\n");
    for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
        if (isPrime(i))
```

```
            printf("%d ", i);
        }
        printf("\n");
        return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the upper limit to generate prime numbers: 30

Sample Output:

Prime numbers up to 30:

2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29

19.write a program to perform knapsack problem using greedy techniques.

```
#include <stdio.h>
struct Item {
    int weight;
    int value;
};
void knapsackGreedy(struct Item items[], int n, int capacity) {
    float ratio[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        ratio[i] = (float) items[i].value / items[i].weight;
    }
    int totalValue = 0, currentWeight = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (currentWeight + items[i].weight <= capacity) {
            currentWeight += items[i].weight;
            totalValue += items[i].value;
        }
    }
    printf("Maximum value in knapsack = %d\n", totalValue);
```

```
}
int main() {
    struct Item items[] = {{60, 10}, {100, 20}, {120, 30}};
    int n = sizeof(items) / sizeof(items[0]);
    int capacity = 50;
    knapsackGreedy(items, n, capacity);
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of items: 3

Item 1 - Value: 60

Item 1 - Weight: 10

Item 2 - Value: 100

Item 2 - Weight: 20

Item 3 - Value: 120

Item 3 - Weight: 30

Enter the capacity of the knapsack: 50

Sample Output:

Maximum value in the knapsack: 240.00

20.write a program to perform MST using greedy techniques.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX 100
#define INF 9999
int parent[MAX];
int find(int i) {
    while (parent[i] != i)
        i = parent[i];
    return i;
}
```

```
void unionSets(int i, int j) {
    int a = find(i);
    int b = find(j);
    parent[a] = b;
}
void kruskalMST(int n, int cost[MAX][MAX]) {
    int mincost = 0;
    printf("Edge \tWeight\n");

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        parent[i] = i;
    int edges = 0;
    while (edges < n - 1) {
        int min = INF, a = -1, b = -1;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
                if (find(i) != find(j) && cost[i][j] < min) {
                    min = cost[i][j];
                    a = i;
                    b = j;
                }
            }
        }
        unionSets(a, b);
        printf("%d - %d \t%d\n", a, b, min);
        mincost += min;
        edges++;
    }
    printf("Minimum cost = %d\n", mincost);
}
```

```
int main() {
    int n;
    int cost[MAX][MAX];
    printf("Enter the number of vertices: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Enter the cost adjacency matrix:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            scanf("%d", &cost[i][j]);
            if (cost[i][j] == 0)
                cost[i][j] = INF;
        }
    }
    kruskalMST(n, cost);
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of vertices: 4

Enter the number of edges: 5

Enter the edges (source, destination, weight):

Edge 1 - Source: 0

Edge 1 - Destination: 1

Edge 1 - Weight: 10

Edge 2 - Source: 0

Edge 2 - Destination: 2

Edge 2 - Weight: 6

Edge 3 - Source: 0

Edge 3 - Destination: 3

Edge 3 - Weight: 5

Edge 4 - Source: 1

Edge 4 - Destination: 3

Edge 4 - Weight: 15

Edge 5 - Source: 2

Edge 5 - Destination: 3

Edge 5 - Weight: 4

Sample Output:

Edges in the Minimum Spanning Tree:

0 -- 3 == 5

2 -- 3 == 4

0 -- 1 == 10

Minimum Cost: 19

21.using dynamic programming concept to find out optimal binary search tree.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <limits.h>
int optimalBST(int keys[], int freq[], int n) {
    int cost[n][n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        cost[i][i] = freq[i];
    for (int L = 2; L <= n; L++) {
        for (int i = 0; i <= n - L + 1; i++) {
            int j = i + L - 1;
            cost[i][j] = INT_MAX;
            for (int r = i; r <= j; r++) {
                int c = ((r > i) ? cost[i][r - 1] : 0) +
                        ((r < j) ? cost[r + 1][j] : 0) +
                        sum(freq, i, j);
                if (c < cost[i][j])
                    cost[i][j] = c;
            }
```

```
        }
    }
    return cost[0][n - 1];
}
int sum(int freq[], int i, int j) {
    int s = 0;
    for (int k = i; k <= j; k++)
        s += freq[k];
    return s;
}
int main() {
    int keys[] = {10, 12, 20};
    int freq[] = {34, 8, 50};
    int n = sizeof(keys) / sizeof(keys[0]);
    printf("Cost of Optimal BST is %d\n", optimalBST(keys, freq, n));
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of keys: 4

Enter the probabilities of the keys:

Probability of key 1: 0.15

Probability of key 2: 0.10

Probability of key 3: 0.05

Probability of key 4: 0.20

Sample Output:

Minimum cost of the optimal BST: 1.10

Root table:

0 1 2 1

0 1 2 2

0 0 2 3

0 0 0 3

22.using dynamic programming techniques to find binomial cofficient of a given number.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int binomialCoeff(int n, int k) {
    int C[n + 1][k + 1];
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j <= (i < k ? i : k); j++) {
            if (j == 0 || j == i)
                C[i][j] = 1;
            else
                C[i][j] = C[i - 1][j - 1] + C[i - 1][j];
        }
    }
    return C[n][k];
}
int main() {
    int n = 5, k = 2;
    printf("Binomial coefficient C(%d, %d) is %d\n", n, k, binomialCoeff(n, k));
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the value of n: 5

Enter the value of k: 2

Sample Output:

C(5, 2) = 10

23.write a program to find the reverse of a given number.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int reverseNumber(int n) {
```

```
    int rev = 0;
    while (n != 0) {
        rev = rev * 10 + n % 10;
        n /= 10;
    }
    return rev;
}
int main() {
    int num;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    printf("Reversed number is %d\n", reverseNumber(num));
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter a number: 12345

Sample Output:

Reversed number: 54321

24.write a program to find the perfect number.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int isPerfect(int n) {
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n / 2; i++) {
        if (n % i == 0)
            sum += i;
    }
    return (sum == n);
}
int main() {
```

```
    int num;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    if (isPerfect(num))
        printf("%d is a perfect number.\n", num);
    else
        printf("%d is not a perfect number.\n", num);
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter a number: 28

Sample Output:

28 is a perfect number.

25.Write a program to perform travelling salesman problem using dynamic programming

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <limits.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#define MAX 16
#define INF INT_MAX
int tsp(int n, int dist[MAX][MAX]) {
int dp[1 << MAX][MAX];
for (int mask = 0; mask < (1 << n); mask++) {
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
dp[mask][i] = INF;
}
}
dp[1][0] = 0;
for (int mask = 1; mask < (1 << n); mask += 2) {
for (int u = 0; u < n; u++) {
```

```
if (!(mask & (1 << u))) continue;
for (int v = 0; v < n; v++) {
if (mask & (1 << v)) continue;
int newMask = mask | (1 << v);
dp[newMask][v] = (dp[newMask][v] < dp[mask][u] +
dist[u][v]) ? dp[newMask][v] : dp[mask][u] + dist[u][v];
}
}
}
int answer = INF;
for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
answer = (answer < dp[(1 << n) - 1][i] + dist[i][0]) ? answer :
dp[(1 << n) - 1][i] + dist[i][0];
}
return answer;
}
int main() {
int n;
printf("Enter the number of cities: ");
scanf("%d", &n);
int dist[MAX][MAX];
printf("Enter the distance matrix:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
scanf("%d", &dist[i][j]);
}
}
int result = tsp(n, dist);
printf("The minimum cost of the TSP is: %d\n", result);
return 0;
```

}

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of cities: 4

Enter the distance matrix:

0 10 15 20

10 0 35 25

15 35 0 30

20 25 30 0

Sample Output:

The minimum cost of the TSP is: 80

26.Write a program for the given pattern If n=4

```
   1
  1  2
 1  2  3
1  2  3  4
```

C Code:

Here's a C program to generate this pattern:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void printPattern(int n) {
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
for (int j = 0; j < n - i; j++) {
printf(" ");
}
for (int k = 1; k <= i; k++) {
printf("%d ", k);
}
printf("\n"); // Move to the next line
}
}
int main() {
int n;
printf("Enter the number of rows (n): ");
scanf("%d", &n);
printPattern(n);
return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of rows (n): 4

Sample Output:

```
     1
    1  2
  1  2  3
1  2  3  4
```

27.Write a program to perform Floyd's algorithm

C Code:

Here is a C program to perform Floyd-Warshall algorithm:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <limits.h>
#define MAX 100
#define INF INT_MAX
void floydWarshall(int graph[MAX][MAX], int n) {
int dist[MAX][MAX];
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
if (i == j) {
dist[i][j] = 0;
} else if (graph[i][j] != 0) {
dist[i][j] = graph[i][j];
} else {
dist[i][j] = INF;
}
}
}
// Floyd-Warshall algorithm
for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
if (dist[i][k] != INF && dist[k][j] != INF && dist[i][j] >
dist[i][k] + dist[k][j]) {
dist[i][j] = dist[i][k] + dist[k][j];
}
}
}
}
printf("Shortest distances between every pair of vertices:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
if (dist[i][j] == INF) {
printf("INF\t");
} else {
printf("%d\t", dist[i][j]);
}
}
printf("\n");
}
}
int main() {
int n;
printf("Enter the number of vertices: ");
scanf("%d", &n);
int graph[MAX][MAX];
printf("Enter the adjacency matrix:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
scanf("%d", &graph[i][j]);
if (i != j && graph[i][j] == 0) {
```

```
graph[i][j] = INF; // Treat zero as infinity for non-
diagonal elements


}
}
}
floydWarshall(graph, n);
return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of vertices: 4

Enter the adjacency matrix:

0 3 0 7

8 0 2 0

5 0 0 1

2 0 0 0

Sample Output:

Shortest distances between every pair of vertices:

0 3 5 6

8 0 2 3

5 8 0 1

2 5 7 0

28.Write a program for pascal triangle.

C Code:

Here is a C program to generate Pascal's Triangle for a given number of rows:

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

```
void printPascalsTriangle(int n) {
int triangle[n][n];
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++) {
if (j == 0 || j == i) {
triangle[i][j] = 1;
are 1
} else {
triangle[i][j] = triangle[i - 1][j - 1] + triangle[i -
1][j];
}
}
}
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
for (int j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++) {
printf(" ");
}
for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++) {
printf("%d ", triangle[i][j]);
}
printf("\n"); }
}
int main() {
int n;
printf("Enter the number of rows for Pascal's Triangle: ");
scanf("%d", &n);
printPascalsTriangle(n);
return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of rows for Pascal's Triangle: 5

Sample Output:

```
    1
   1 1
  1 2 1
 1 3 3 1
1 4 6 4 1
```

29.Write a program to find the optimal cost by using appropriate algorithm

C Code:

Here is a C program to solve the Knapsack Problem using dynamic programming:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int knapsack(int W, int weights[], int values[], int n) {
int dp[n + 1][W + 1];
for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
for (int w = 0; w <= W; w++) {
if (i == 0 || w == 0) {
dp[i][w] = 0;
} else if (weights[i - 1] <= w) {
dp[i][w] = (values[i - 1] + dp[i - 1][w - weights[i - 1]] >
dp[i - 1][w]) ?
(values[i - 1] + dp[i - 1][w - weights[i - 1]]):
dp[i - 1][w];
} else {
dp[i][w] = dp[i - 1][w];
}
}
}
return dp[n][W];
}
```

```
int main() {
int n, W;
printf("Enter the number of items: ");
scanf("%d", &n);
int weights[n], values[n];
printf("Enter the weights of the items:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
scanf("%d", &weights[i]);
}
printf("Enter the values of the items:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
scanf("%d", &values[i]);
}
printf("Enter the maximum weight capacity of the knapsack: ");
scanf("%d", &W);
int result = knapsack(W, weights, values, n);
printf("The maximum value that can be carried is: %d\n", result);
return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of items: 4

Enter the weights of the items:

2 3 4 5

Enter the values of the items:

3 4 5 6

Enter the maximum weight capacity of the knapsack: 5

Sample Output:

The maximum value that can be carried is: 7

30. Write a program to find the sum of digits.

C Code:

Here's a C program to find the sum of digits of a given number:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int sumOfDigits(int num) {
int sum = 0;
while (num != 0) {
sum += num % 10; num /= 10; }
return sum;
}
int main() {
int number;
printf("Enter a number: ");
scanf("%d", &number);
if (number < 0) {
number = -number;}
int result = sumOfDigits(number);
printf("The sum of digits is: %d\n", result);
return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter a number: 1234

Sample Output:

The sum of digits is: 10

31.Write a program to print a minimum and maximum value sequency for all the numbers in

a list.

C Code:

Here's a C program that finds and prints the minimum and maximum values in a list of numbers:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void findMinMax(int arr[], int size, int *min, int *max) {
*min = arr[0];
*max = arr[0];
for (int i = 1; i < size; i++) {
if (arr[i] < *min) {
*min = arr[i];
}
if (arr[i] > *max) {
*max = arr[i];
}
}
}
int main() {
int n;
printf("Enter the number of elements: ");
scanf("%d", &n);
int arr[n];
printf("Enter the elements:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
}
int min, max;
findMinMax(arr, n, &min, &max);
printf("Minimum value: %d\n", min);
printf("Maximum value: %d\n", max);
return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of elements: 5

Enter the elements:

3 1 4 1 5

Sample Output:

Minimum value: 1

Maximum value: 5

32.Write a program to perform n Queens problem using backtracking.

C Code:

Here's a C program to solve the N-Queens problem using backtracking:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#define MAX 20
void printSolution(int board[MAX][MAX], int N) {
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) {
printf(" %d ", board[i][j]);
}
printf("\n");
}
printf("\n");
}
bool isSafe(int board[MAX][MAX], int row, int col, int N) {
for (int i = 0; i < row; i++) {
if (board[i][col]) {
return false;
}
}
```

```
for (int i = row, j = col; i >= 0 && j >= 0; i--, j--) {
if (board[i][j]) {
return false;
}
}
for (int i = row, j = col; i >= 0 && j < N; i--, j++) {
if (board[i][j]) {
return false;
}
}
return true;
}
bool solveNQueens(int board[MAX][MAX], int row, int N) {
if (row >= N) {
return true;
}
for (int col = 0; col < N; col++) {
if (isSafe(board, row, col, N)) {
board[row][col] = 1; // Place queen
if (solveNQueens(board, row + 1, N)) {
return true; }
board[row][col] = 0;
}

}
return false;
}
int main() {
int N;
int board[MAX][MAX] = {0};
```

```
printf("Enter the number of queens (N): ");
scanf("%d", &N);
if (solveNQueens(board, 0, N)) {
printf("One possible solution is:\n");
printSolution(board, N);
} else {
printf("No solution exists for N = %d\n", N);
}
return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of queens (N): 4

Sample Output:

One possible solution is:

0 0 1 0

1 0 0 0

0 0 0 1

0 1 0 0

33. Write a program to inset a number in a list.

C Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX 100
void insertNumber(int list[], int *size, int number, int position) {
if (position < 0 || position > *size) {
printf("Invalid position!\n");
return;
}
if (*size >= MAX) {
printf("List is full!\n");
```

```
return;
}
for (int i = *size; i > position; i--) {
list[i] = list[i - 1];
}
list[position] = number;
(*size)++;
}
void printList(int list[], int size) {
printf("List elements are:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
printf("%d ", list[i]);
}
printf("\n");
}
int main() {
int list[MAX];
int size = 0;
int number, position;
printf("Enter the number of initial elements in the list: ");
scanf("%d", &size);
printf("Enter the elements of the list:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
scanf("%d", &list[i]);
}
printf("Enter the number to insert: ");
scanf("%d", &number);
printf("Enter the position to insert the number at (0-based index): ");
scanf("%d", &position);
insertNumber(list, &size, number, position);
```

```
printList(list, size);
return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

```
Enter the number of initial elements in the list: 5
Enter the elements of the list:
10 20 30 40 50
Enter the number to insert: 25
Enter the position to insert the number at (0-based index): 2
```

Sample Output:

```
List elements are:
10 20 25 30 40 50
```

34.Write a program to perform sum of subsets problem using backtracking

C Code:

Here's a C program to solve the Sum of Subsets problem using backtracking:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX 20
void printSubset(int subset[], int size) {
printf("{ ");
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
printf("%d ", subset[i]);
}
printf("}\n");
}
void findSubsets(int arr[], int n, int index, int target, int currentSum,
int subset[], int subsetSize) {
if (currentSum == target) {
printSubset(subset, subsetSize);
return;
```

```
}
if (index >= n || currentSum > target) {
return;
}
// Include the current element in the subset
subset[subsetSize] = arr[index];
findSubsets(arr, n, index + 1, target, currentSum + arr[index], subset,
subsetSize + 1);
findSubsets(arr, n, index + 1, target, currentSum, subset, subsetSize);
}
int main() {
int arr[MAX], n, target;
int subset[MAX];
printf("Enter the number of elements: ");
scanf("%d", &n);
printf("Enter the elements:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
}
printf("Enter the target sum: ");
scanf("%d", &target);
printf("Subsets that sum up to %d are:\n", target);
findSubsets(arr, n, 0, target, 0, subset, 0);
return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of elements: 5

Enter the elements:

1 2 3 4 5

Enter the target sum: 5

Sample Output:

Subsets that sum up to 5 are:

{ 1 4 }

{ 2 3 }

{ 5 }

35.Write a program to perform graph coloring problem using backtracking.

C Code:

Here's a C program that performs graph coloring using backtracking:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#define MAX_VERTICES 100
bool isSafe(int graph[MAX_VERTICES][MAX_VERTICES], int color[], int v, int
c, int V) {
for (int i = 0; i < V; i++) {
if (graph[v][i] && color[i] == c) {
return false;
}
}
return true;
}
bool graphColoringUtil(int graph[MAX_VERTICES][MAX_VERTICES], int color[],
int v, int m, int V) {
if (v == V) {
return true;
}
for (int c = 1; c <= m; c++) {
if (isSafe(graph, color, v, c, V)) {
color[v] = c;
if (graphColoringUtil(graph, color, v + 1, m, V)) {
```

```
return true;
}
remove it
color[v] = 0;
}
}
return false;
}
bool graphColoring(int graph[MAX_VERTICES][MAX_VERTICES], int V, int m) {
int color[V];
for (int i = 0; i < V; i++) {
color[i] = 0;
}
return graphColoringUtil(graph, color, 0, m, V);
}
void printSolution(int color[], int V) {
printf("Solution:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < V; i++) {
printf("Vertex %d ---> Color %d\n", i, color[i]);
}
}
int main() {
int V, E, m;
int graph[MAX_VERTICES][MAX_VERTICES] = {0};
printf("Enter the number of vertices: ");
scanf("%d", &V);
printf("Enter the number of edges: ");
scanf("%d", &E);
printf("Enter the edges (format: u v):\n");
for (int i = 0; i < E; i++) {
```

```
int u, v;
scanf("%d %d", &u, &v);
graph[u][v] = 1;
graph[v][u] = 1;
}
printf("Enter the number of colors: ");
scanf("%d", &m);
if (graphColoring(graph, V, m)) {
printf("Solution exists with %d colors:\n", m);
printSolution(color, V);
} else {
printf("Solution does not exist with %d colors.\n", m);
}
return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

```
Enter the number of vertices: 4
Enter the number of edges: 4
Enter the edges (format: u v):
0 1
0 2
1 2
1 3
Enter the number of colors: 3
```

Sample Output:

```
Solution exists with 3 colors:
Vertex 0 ---> Color 1
Vertex 1 ---> Color 2
Vertex 2 ---> Color 3
```

Vertex 3 ---> Color 1

36.Write a program to compute container loader Problem.

C Code:

Here's a C program to solve the Container Loader Problem using the First-Fit Decreasing

heuristic:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX_ITEMS 100
#define MAX_BINS 100
int compare(const void *a, const void *b) {
return (*(int*)b - *(int*)a); // Sort in descending order
}
void containerLoader(int items[], int n, int binCapacity) {
int bins[MAX_BINS];
int binCount = 0;
int i, j;
for (i = 0; i < MAX_BINS; i++) {
bins[i] = 0;
}
qsort(items, n, sizeof(int), compare);
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
int item = items[i];
int placed = 0;
for (j = 0; j < binCount; j++) {
if (bins[j] + item <= binCapacity) {
bins[j] += item;
placed = 1;
break;
}
```

```
}
if (!placed) {
bins[binCount] = item;
binCount++;
}
}
printf("Number of bins used: %d\n", binCount);
for (i = 0; i < binCount; i++) {
printf("Bin %d: %d\n", i + 1, bins[i]);
}
}
int main() {
int items[MAX_ITEMS];
int n, binCapacity;
printf("Enter the number of items: ");
scanf("%d", &n);
printf("Enter the items:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
scanf("%d", &items[i]);
}
printf("Enter the bin capacity: ");
scanf("%d", &binCapacity);
containerLoader(items, n, binCapacity);
return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of items: 7

Enter the items:

5 3 8 6 2 7 4

Enter the bin capacity: 10

Sample Output:

Number of bins used: 4

Bin 1: 8 2

Bin 2: 7 3

Bin 3: 6 4

Bin 4: 5

37.Write a program to generate the list of all factor for n value.

C Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
void printFactors(int n) {
printf("Factors of %d are:\n", n);
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
if (n % i == 0) { // If i is a factor of n
printf("%d ", i);
}
}
printf("\n");
}
int main() {
int n;
printf("Enter a number: ");
scanf("%d", &n);
printFactors(n);
return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output

Sample Input:

Enter a number: 36

Sample Output:

Factors of 36 are:

1 2 3 4 6 9 12 18 36

38.Write a program to perform Assignment problem using branch and bound

C Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <limits.h>
#define N 4
void assignmentProblem(int costMatrix[N][N]);
int branchAndBound(int costMatrix[N][N], int assignment[], int row, int n,
int bound, int currCost, int minCost, int visited[]);
int calculateLowerBound(int costMatrix[N][N], int assignment[], int n, int
row, int visited[]);
int findMinCost(int costMatrix[N][N], int assignment[], int n, int
currCost, int minCost, int visited[]);
int main() {
int costMatrix[N][N] = {
{10, 2, 8, 12},
{9, 4, 7, 6},
{5, 11, 13, 10},
{7, 9, 16, 5}
};
assignmentProblem(costMatrix);
return 0;
}
void assignmentProblem(int costMatrix[N][N]) {
int assignment[N] = {-1};
int visited[N] = {0}; // Track visited nodes
int minCost = INT_MAX; minCost = branchAndBound(costMatrix, assignment, 0, N, 0, 0,
minCost,
visited);
```

```
printf("Minimum cost is %d\n", minCost);
}
int branchAndBound(int costMatrix[N][N], int assignment[], int row, int n,
int bound, int currCost, int minCost, int visited[]) {
if (row == n) {
if (currCost < minCost) {
minCost = currCost;
}
return minCost;
}
for (int col = 0; col < n; col++) {
if (!visited[col]) {
visited[col] = 1;
assignment[row] = col;
int newBound = bound + costMatrix[row][col];
int lowerBound = calculateLowerBound(costMatrix, assignment, n,
row + 1, visited);
far, explore further
if (newBound + lowerBound < minCost) {
minCost = branchAndBound(costMatrix, assignment, row + 1,
n, newBound, currCost + costMatrix[row][col], minCost, visited);
}
visited[col] = 0;
assignment[row] = -1;
}
}
return minCost;
}
int calculateLowerBound(int costMatrix[N][N], int assignment[], int n, int
row, int visited[]) {
```

```
int bound = 0;
for (int i = row; i < n; i++) {
int min1 = INT_MAX, min2 = INT_MAX;
for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
if (!visited[j] && costMatrix[i][j] < min1) {
min2 = min1;
min1 = costMatrix[i][j];
} else if (!visited[j] && costMatrix[i][j] < min2) {
min2 = costMatrix[i][j];
}
}
bound += (min1 == INT_MAX) ? 0 : min1;
bound += (min2 == INT_MAX) ? 0 : min2;
}
for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
int min1 = INT_MAX, min2 = INT_MAX;
for (int i = row; i < n; i++) {
if (!visited[j] && costMatrix[i][j] < min1) {
min2 = min1;
min1 = costMatrix[i][j];
} else if (!visited[j] && costMatrix[i][j] < min2) {
min2 = costMatrix[i][j];
}
}
bound += (min1 == INT_MAX) ? 0 : min1;
bound += (min2 == INT_MAX) ? 0 : min2;
}
return bound / 2;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

The cost matrix is hardcoded in the program:

10 2 8 12

9 4 7 6

5 11 13 10

7 9 16 5

Sample Output:

Minimum cost is 26

39.Write a program for to perform liner search.

'C' code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int linearSearch(int arr[], int size, int target) {
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
if (arr[i] == target) {
return i; }
}
return -1; }
int main() {
int arr[100];
int size, target, result;
printf("Enter the number of elements in the array: ");
scanf("%d", &size);
printf("Enter the elements of the array:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
}
printf("Enter the element to search for: ");
scanf("%d", &target);
result = linearSearch(arr, size, target);
```

```
if (result != -1) {
printf("Element %d found at index %d.\n", target, result);
} else {
printf("Element %d not found in the array.\n", target);
}
return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Input:

Enter the number of elements in the array: 5

Enter the elements of the array:

10 20 30 40 50

Enter the element to search for: 30

Sample Output:

Element 30 found at index 2.

40.Write a program to find out Hamiltonian circuit Using backtracking method

C Code

Here's a C program to find a Hamiltonian Circuit using the backtracking method:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#define V 5
bool isSafe(int graph[V][V], int path[], int pos) {
vertex.
if (graph[path[pos-1]][path[pos]] == 0) {
return false;
}
for (int i = 0; i < pos; i++) {
if (path[i] == path[pos]) {
return false;
```

```
}
}
return true;
}
bool hamCycleUtil(int graph[V][V], int path[], int pos) {
if (pos == V) {
first vertex
return graph[path[pos-1]][path[0]] == 1;
}
for (int v = 1; v < V; v++) {
if (isSafe(graph, path, pos)) {
path[pos] = v;
if (hamCycleUtil(graph, path, pos + 1)) {
return true;
}
path[pos] = -1;
}
}
return false;
}
void findHamiltonianCircuit(int graph[V][V]) {
int path[V];
for (int i = 0; i < V; i++) {
path[i] = -1;
}
path[0] = 0;
if (hamCycleUtil(graph, path, 1) == false) {
printf("No Hamiltonian Circuit found\n");

} else {
```

```
printf("Hamiltonian Circuit found:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < V; i++) {
printf("%d ", path[i]);
}
printf("%d\n", path[0]);
}
}
int main() {
int graph[V][V] = {
{0, 1, 1, 1, 0},
{1, 0, 1, 1, 1},
{1, 1, 0, 1, 1},
{1, 1, 1, 0, 1},
{0, 1, 1, 1, 0}
};
findHamiltonianCircuit(graph);
return 0;
}
```

Sample Input and Output:

Sample Output:

Hamiltonian Circuit found:

0 1 2 3 4 0