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| Experiment No. | 6 |

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| AIM: | Experiment on Greedy Approach- Single Source Shortest path-Dijkstra's Algorithm. |
| Program 1 | |
| Algorithm: | <pre> 1 INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE(G, S) 2 S ← ∅ 3 Q ← V[G] 4 while Q ≠ ∅ 5 do u ← EXTRACT-MIN(Q) 6 S ← S U {u} 7 for each vertex v ∈ Adj[u] 8 do if dist[v] > dist[u] + w(u,v) 9 then d[v] ← d[u] + w(u,v) INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE(Graph g, Node s) dist[s] = 0; for each vertex v in Vertices V[G] - s dist[v] ← ∞ </pre> |

PROGRAM:

```
#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("\nEnter the adjacency matrix:\n");
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        for(j=0;j<n;j++)
            scanf("%d",&G[i][j]);
    printf("\nEnter 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;

//pred[] stores the predecessor of each node
//count gives the number of nodes seen so far
//create the cost matrix
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];
//initialize pred[],distance[] and visited[]
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
distance[i]=cost[startnode][i];
pred[i]=startnode;
visited[i]=0;
}
distance[startnode]=0;
visited[startnode]=1;
count=1;
while(count<n-1)
{
mindistance=INFINITY;
//nextnode gives the node at minimum distance

```

```

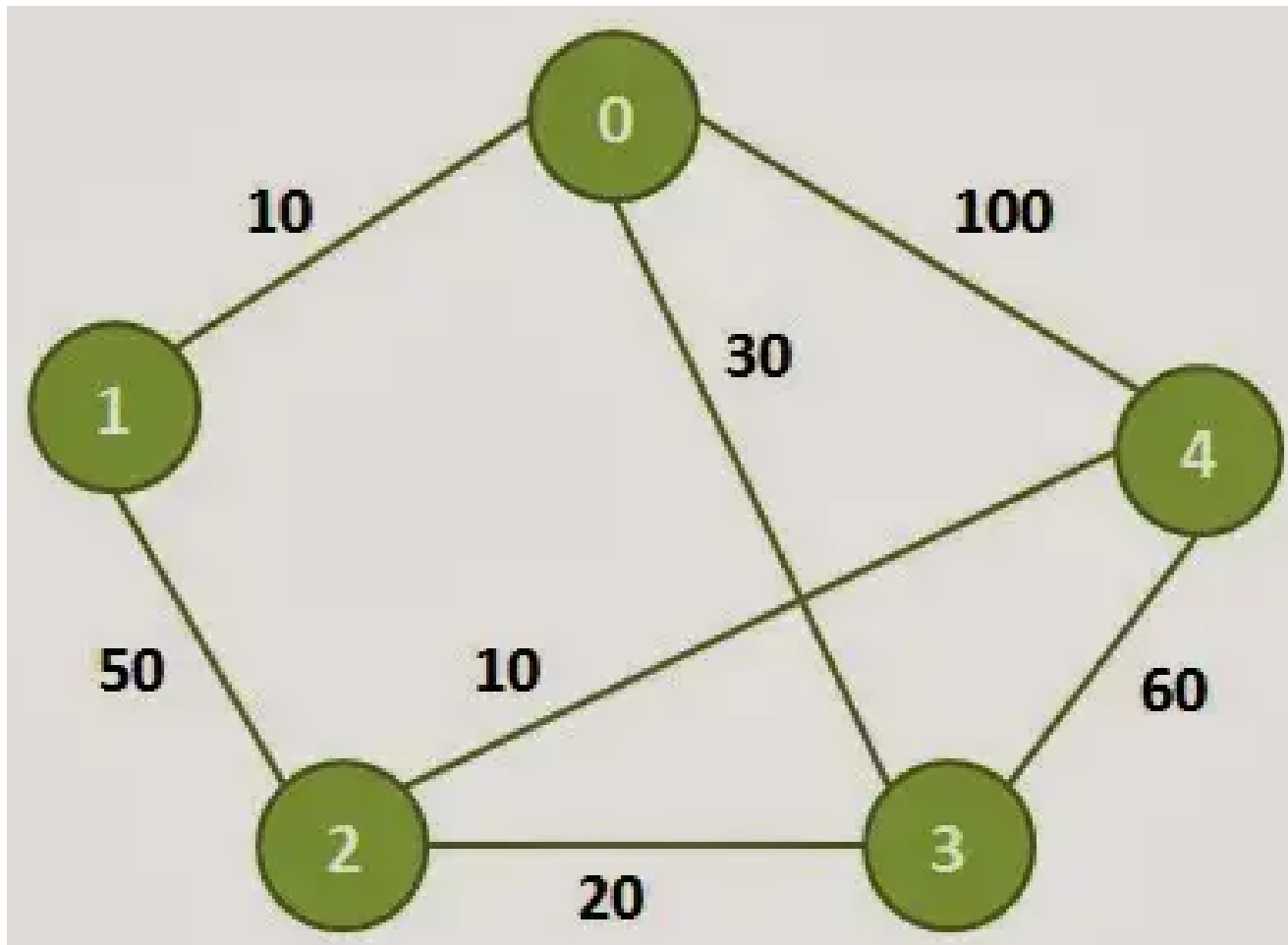
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
if(distance[i]<mindistance&&!visited[i])
{
mindistance=distance[i];
nextnode=i;
}
//check if a better path exists through nextnode
visited[nextnode]=1;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
if(!visited[i])
if(mindistance+cost[nextnode][i]<distance[i])
{
distance[i]=mindistance+cost[nextnode][i];
pred[i]=nextnode;
}
count++;
}

//print the path and distance of each node
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
if(i!=startnode)
{
printf("\nDistance of node%d=%d",i,distance[i]);
printf("\nPath=%d",i);
j=i;

```

```
do
{
j=pred[j];
printf("<-%d",j);
}while(j!=startnode);
}
}
```

Output:



```
Enter no. of vertices:5

Enter the adjacency matrix:
0 10 0 30 100
10 0 50 0 0
0 50 0 20 10
30 0 20 0 60
100 0 10 60 0

Enter the starting node:0

Distance of node1=10
Path=1<-0
Distance of node2=50
Path=2<-3<-0
Distance of node3=30
Path=3<-0
Distance of node4=60
Path=4<-2<-3<-0

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

CONCLUSION:

Thus, we have implemented the dijkstra algorithm single source shortest path through a greedy approach.