Data Structures Lab Program - 2016 Lab exercise – 11

- 1. Perform the following operations on disjoint set:
 - a. Make-set
 - b. Union
 - c. Find-set
- 2. Perform the Union by-element_value (weight) operations on 10 elements (0-9, each initially in their own set). Draw the forest of trees that result U(1,5); U(3,7); U(1,4); U(5,7); U(0,8); U(6,9); U(3,9).
- 3. Perform union-by-rank for disjoint sets.
- 4. Perform path compression in tree-based disjoint sets. Verify using Find-set operation.
- 5. Find out the number of connected component in a given undirected graph and display their representative. You are free to choose representative in a given set. Vertices are numbered from 1 to V.

```
Input: (T, |V<sub>i</sub>|, Adj<sub>i</sub>)
2
10
0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
  1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Output:
1 5 8 10
```

1 5 10

6. Check whether given graph is connected or not using disjoint sets.

```
Input: (T, |V<sub>i</sub>|, Adj<sub>i</sub>)
```

Output:

Disconnected Connected

7. Detect cycle in a given undirected graph (adjacency matrix) using disjoint set operations. Modify the program so that it works with directed graphs as well.

```
Input: (T, |V<sub>i</sub>|, Adj<sub>i</sub>)
```

Output:

Yes No

- 8. Find a Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) of a given connected, undirected and weighted graph using Kruskal's algorithm.
- 9. Instead of adding edges as in Kruskal's algorithms to create, write a program that deletes edges till the graph reduces to its MST.
- 10. Find a Maximum Spanning Tree of a given connected, undirected and weighted graph.
- 11. Read n 3D points $\{(x_i, y_i, z_i)\}$ in real space. Generate MST for the Euclidean graph.

12.	Find if a given unweighted directed graph is arborescence. An arborescence is a directed acyclic graph in which for a given vertex <i>u</i> , there exists one and only one path to every other node <i>v</i> .