

## Aim

To implement Prim's and Kruskal's algorithm

## Algorithm

Prim's Algorithm:

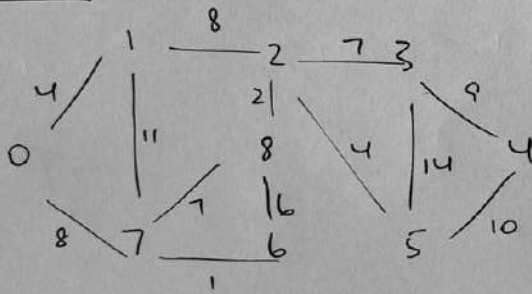
Start with any node

Get the adjacent nodes

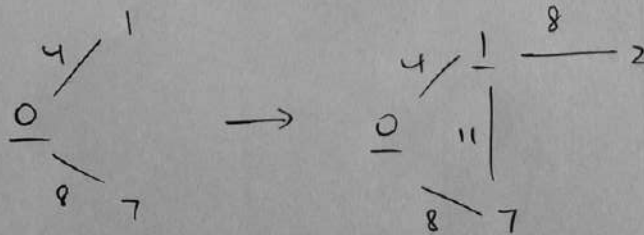
Traverse to the minimum weighted one if the node has not been traversed already

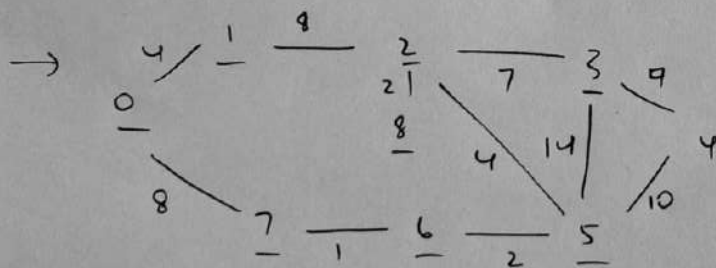
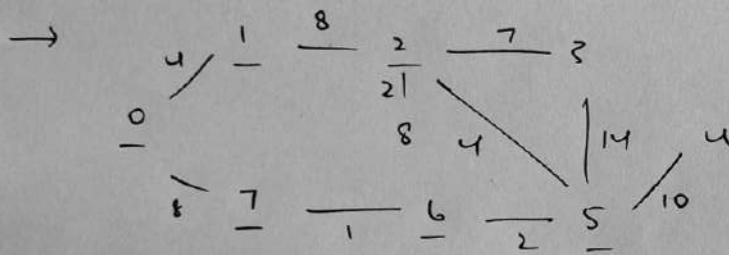
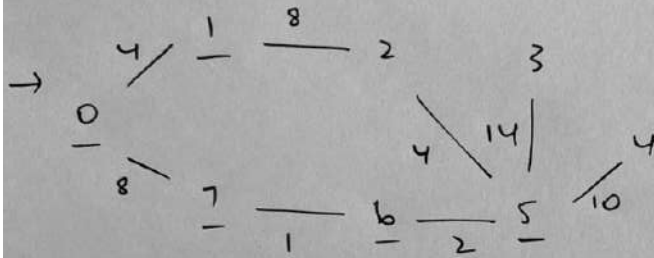
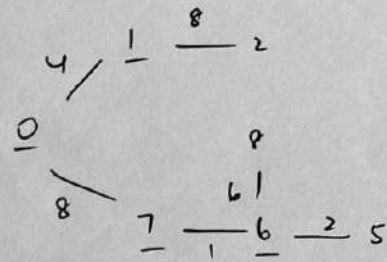
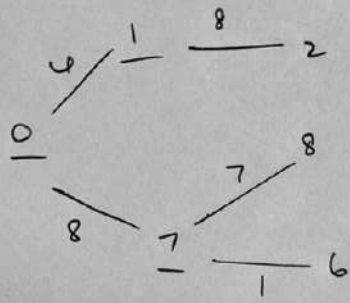
Repeat the steps with all the new front nodes

Example:

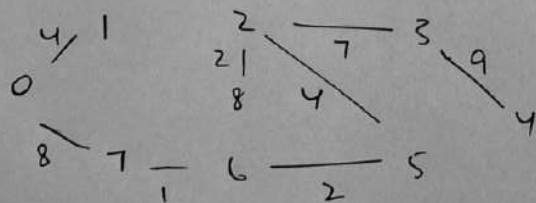


starting at 0: underlined = traversed





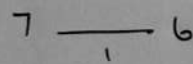
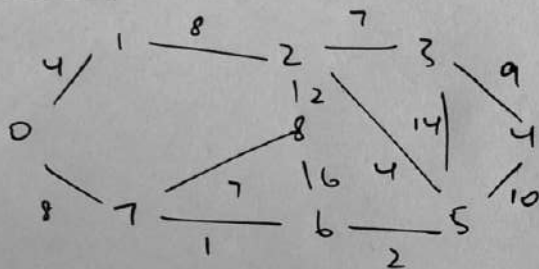
∴ The final tree MST is =



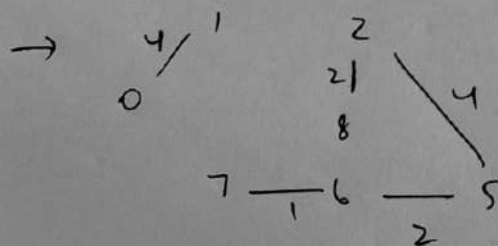
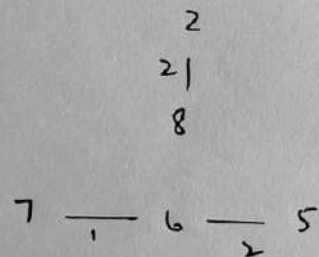
## Kruskal's Algorithm:

Find edge with minimum weight and add it  
 If the newly added nodes form a cycle,  
 remove it and move to next minimum  
 Repeat these steps till all nodes are added

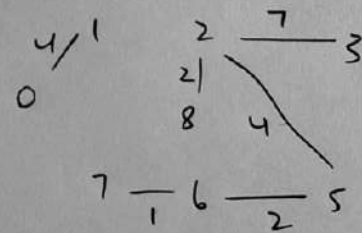
Example:

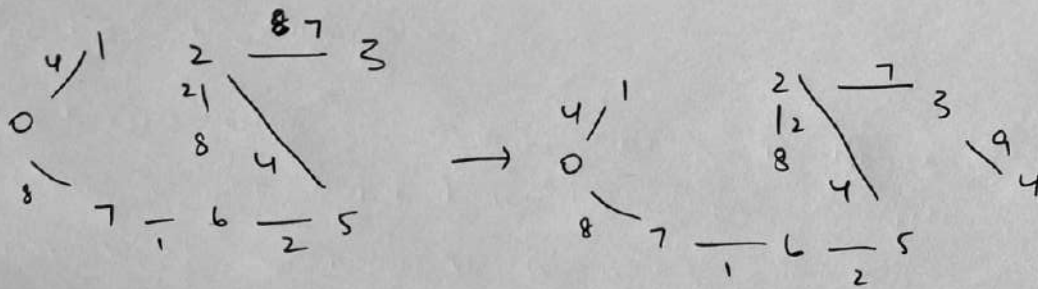


→



→





Since all nodes are added, the MST has been formed

### Result:

The above algorithms work to find a minimum spanning tree from any graph given.

Aim

To implement Dijkstra's Algorithm

## Algorithm

choose a starting point to find the shortest paths from, weight = 0

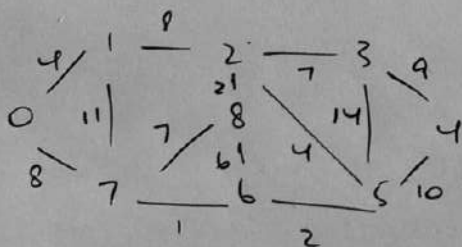
Go to the next node with least weight

If the node was not been visited

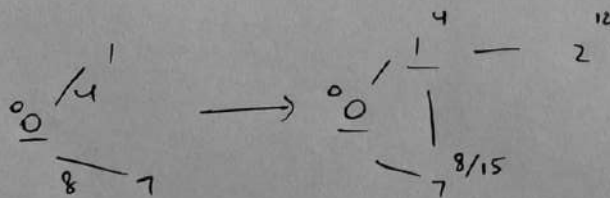
Add the weight of the parent node to the child.

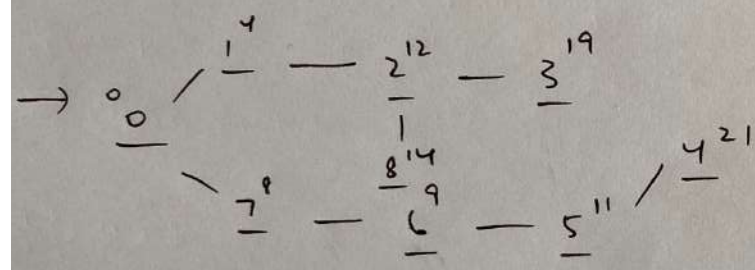
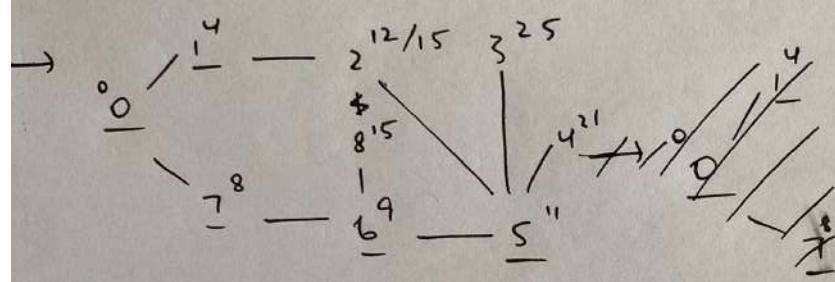
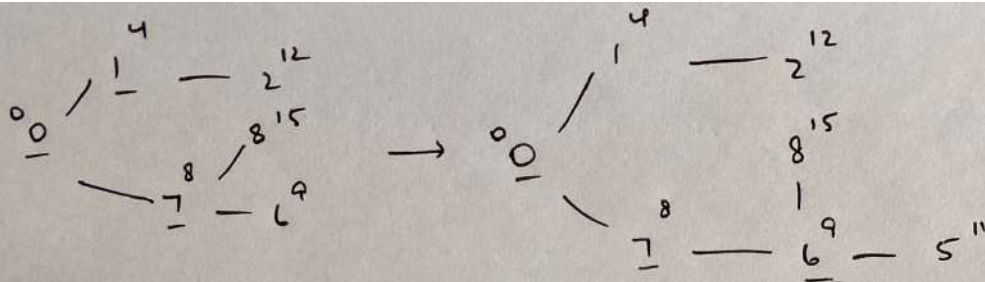
Do this until all nodes are included.

Example :



→ Starting at 0





The final paths from 0 to x weigh:

- 0 → 1 : 4
- 0 → 2 : 12
- 0 → 3 : 19
- 0 → 4 : 21
- 0 → 5 : 11
- 0 → 6 : 9
- 0 → 7 : 8
- 0 → 8 : 14