

# MST.java

```

1  // A Java program for Prim's Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) algorithm.
2  // The program is for adjacency matrix representation of the graph
3  package com.hongchuan.app;
4  import java.util.*;
5  import java.lang.*;
6  import java.io.*;
7
8  public class MST
9  {
10     // Number of vertices in the graph
11     private static final int V=5;
12     private int totalW= 0;
13     // A utility function to find the vertex with minimum key
14     // value, from the set of vertices not yet included in MST
15     public int minKey(int key[], Boolean mstSet[])
16     {
17         // Initialize min value
18         int min = Integer.MAX_VALUE, min_index=-1;
19
20         for (int v = 0; v < V; v++)
21             if (mstSet[v] == false && key[v] < min)
22             {
23                 min = key[v];
24                 min_index = v;
25             }
26
27         return min_index;
28     }
29
30     // A utility function to print the constructed MST stored in
31     // parent[]
32     public void printMST(int parent[], int n, int graph[][])
33     {
34         // System.out.println("Edge \tWeight");
35         for (int i = 1; i < V; i++)
36             // System.out.println(parent[i]+" - "+ i+"\t"+
37                 // graph[i][parent[i]]);
38         totalW += graph[i][parent[i]];
39         // System.out.println(totalW);
40         // return totalW;
41     }
42     public int getTotalW(){
43         return totalW;
44     }
45     // Function to construct and print MST for a graph represented
46     // using adjacency matrix representation
47     public void primMST(int graph[][])
48     {
49         // Array to store constructed MST
50         int parent[] = new int[V];
51
52         // Key values used to pick minimum weight edge in cut
53         int key[] = new int [V];
54
55         // To represent set of vertices not yet included in MST
56         Boolean mstSet[] = new Boolean[V];
57
58         // Initialize all keys as INFINITE
59         for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
60         {

```

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61         key[i] = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
62         mstSet[i] = false;
63     }
64
65     // Always include first 1st vertex in MST.
66     key[0] = 0;           // Make key 0 so that this vertex is
67                           // picked as first vertex
68     parent[0] = -1; // First node is always root of MST
69
70     // The MST will have V vertices
71     for (int count = 0; count < V-1; count++)
72     {
73         // Pick the minimum key vertex from the set of vertices
74         // not yet included in MST
75         int u = minKey(key, mstSet);
76
77         // Add the picked vertex to the MST Set
78         mstSet[u] = true;
79
80         // Update key value and parent index of the adjacent
81         // vertices of the picked vertex. Consider only those
82         // vertices which are not yet included in MST
83         for (int v = 0; v < V; v++)
84
85             // graph[u][v] is non zero only for adjacent vertices of u
86             // mstSet[v] is false for vertices not yet included in MST
87             // Update the key only if graph[u][v] is smaller than key[v]
88             if (graph[u][v] != 0 && mstSet[v] == false &&
89                 graph[u][v] < key[v])
90             {
91                 parent[v] = u;
92                 key[v] = graph[u][v];
93             }
94     }
95
96     // print the constructed MST
97     printMST(parent, V, graph);
98 }
99
100 // public static void main (String[] args)
101 // {
102 //     /* Let us create the following graph
103 //     2 3
104 //     (0)--(1)--(2)
105 //     | / \ |
106 //     6| 8/  \5 |7
107 //     | /      \ |
108 //     (3)-----(4)
109 //           9           */
110 //     MST t = new MST();
111 //     int graph[][] = new int[][] {{0, 2, 0, 6, 0},
112                                     {2, 0, 3, 8, 5},
113                                     {0, 3, 0, 0, 7},
114                                     {6, 8, 0, 0, 9},
115                                     {0, 5, 7, 9, 0}};
116
117     //     // Print the solution
118     //     t.primMST(graph);
119 // }
120 }
121 // This code is contributed by Aakash Hasija

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## Mutations

<a href="#">20</a>	1. changed conditional boundary → KILLED 2. Changed increment from 1 to -1 → KILLED 3. negated conditional → KILLED
<a href="#">21</a>	1. changed conditional boundary → SURVIVED 2. negated conditional → KILLED 3. negated conditional → KILLED
<a href="#">27</a>	1. replaced return of integer sized value with (x == 0 ? 1 : 0) → KILLED
<a href="#">35</a>	1. changed conditional boundary → KILLED 2. Changed increment from 1 to -1 → KILLED 3. negated conditional → SURVIVED
<a href="#">38</a>	1. Replaced integer addition with subtraction → SURVIVED
<a href="#">43</a>	1. replaced return of integer sized value with (x == 0 ? 1 : 0) → SURVIVED
<a href="#">59</a>	1. changed conditional boundary → KILLED 2. Changed increment from 1 to -1 → KILLED 3. negated conditional → KILLED
<a href="#">71</a>	1. changed conditional boundary → SURVIVED 2. Changed increment from 1 to -1 → KILLED 3. negated conditional → KILLED
<a href="#">83</a>	1. changed conditional boundary → KILLED 2. Changed increment from 1 to -1 → KILLED 3. negated conditional → KILLED
<a href="#">88</a>	1. changed conditional boundary → SURVIVED 2. negated conditional → KILLED 3. negated conditional → KILLED 4. negated conditional → KILLED
<a href="#">97</a>	1. removed call to com/hongchuan/app/MST::printMST → SURVIVED

## Active mutators

- INCREMENTS\_MUTATOR
- VOID\_METHOD\_CALL\_MUTATOR
- RETURN\_VALS\_MUTATOR
- MATH\_MUTATOR
- NEGATE\_CONDITIONALS\_MUTATOR
- INVERT\_NEGS\_MUTATOR
- CONDITIONALS\_BOUNDARY\_MUTATOR

## Tests examined

- com.hongchuan.app.MSTTest.testCase1(com.hongchuan.app.MSTTest) (6 ms)
- com.hongchuan.app.MSTTest.testCase2(com.hongchuan.app.MSTTest) (1 ms)

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