

# Kruskal (MST): Really Special Subtree

Problem

Submissions

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Given an undirected weighted connected graph, find the Really Special SubTree in it. The Really Special SubTree is defined as a subgraph consisting of all the nodes in the graph and:

- There is only one exclusive path from a node to every other node.
- The subgraph is of minimum overall weight (sum of all edges) among all such subgraphs.
- No cycles are formed

To create the Really Special SubTree, always pick the edge with smallest weight. Determine if including it will create a cycle. If so, ignore the edge. If there are edges of equal weight available:

- Choose the edge that minimizes the sum  $u + v + wt$  where  $u$  and  $v$  are vertices and  $wt$  is the edge weight.
- If there is still a collision, choose any of them.

Print the overall weight of the tree formed using the rules.

For example, given the following edges:

u	v	wt
1	2	2
2	3	3
3	1	5

First choose  $1 \rightarrow 2$  at weight **2**. Next choose  $2 \rightarrow 3$  at weight **3**. All nodes are connected without cycles for a total weight of  $3 + 2 = 5$ .

### Function Description

Complete the *kruskals* function in the editor below. It should return an integer that represents the total weight of the subtree formed.

kruskals has the following parameters:

- g\_nodes*: an integer that represents the number of nodes in the tree
- g\_from*: an array of integers that represent beginning edge node numbers
- g\_to*: an array of integers that represent ending edge node numbers
- g\_weight*: an array of integers that represent the weights of each edge

### Input Format

The first line has two space-separated integers *g\_nodes* and *g\_edges*, the number of nodes and edges in the graph.

The next *g\_edges* lines each consist of three space-separated integers *g\_from*, *g\_to* and *g\_weight*, where *g\_from* and *g\_to* denote the two nodes between which the *undirected* edge exists and *g\_weight* denotes the weight of that edge.

### Constraints

- $2 \leq g\_nodes \leq 3000$
- $1 \leq g\_edges \leq \frac{N*(N-1)}{2}$
- $1 \leq g\_from, g\_to \leq N$
- $0 \leq g\_weight \leq 10^5$

**\*\*Note: \*\*** If there are edges between the same pair of nodes with different weights, they are to be considered as is, like multiple edges.

### Output Format

Print a single integer denoting the total weight of the Really Special SubTree.

f

in

Submissions: 45

Max Score: 100

Difficulty: Medium

Rate This Challenge:

☆☆☆☆☆

More

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable)

C

1

2

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#include <assert.h>

#include <ctype.h>

#include <limits.h>

#include <math.h>

#include <stdbool.h>

#include <stddef.h>

#include <stdint.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

```

10 #include <string.h>
11
12 char* readline();
13 char* ltrim(char*);
14 char* rtrim(char*);
15 char** split_string(char*);
16
17 int parse_int(char*);
18
19 /*
20  * Complete the 'kruskals' function below.
21  *
22  * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
23  * The function accepts WEIGHTED_INTEGER_GRAPH g as parameter.
24  */
25
26 /*
27  * For the weighted graph, <name>:
28  *
29  * 1. The number of nodes is <name>_nodes.
30  * 2. The number of edges is <name>_edges.
31  * 3. An edge exists between <name>_from[i] and <name>_to[i]. The weight of the edge is <name>_weight[i].
32  *
33  */
34
35 int kruskals(int g_nodes, int g_edges, int* g_from, int* g_to, int* g_weight) {
36
37 }
38
39 int main()
40 {
41     FILE* fptr = fopen(getenv("OUTPUT_PATH"), "w");
42
43     char** g_nodes_edges = split_string(rtrim(readline()));
44
45     int g_nodes = parse_int(*(g_nodes_edges + 0));
46     int g_edges = parse_int(*(g_nodes_edges + 1));
47
48     int* g_from = malloc(g_edges * sizeof(int));
49     int* g_to = malloc(g_edges * sizeof(int));
50     int* g_weight = malloc(g_edges * sizeof(int));
51
52     for (int i = 0; i < g_edges; i++) {
53         char** g_from_to_weight = split_string(ltrim(readline()));
54
55         int g_from_temp = parse_int(*(g_from_to_weight + 0));
56         int g_to_temp = parse_int(*(g_from_to_weight + 1));
57         int g_weight_temp = parse_int(*(g_from_to_weight + 2));
58
59         *(g_from + i) = g_from_temp;
60         *(g_to + i) = g_to_temp;
61         *(g_weight + i) = g_weight_temp;
62     }
63
64     int res = kruskals(g_nodes, g_edges, g_from, g_to, g_weight);
65
66     // Write your code here.
67
68     fclose(fptr);
69
70     return 0;
71 }
72
73 char* readline() {
74     size_t alloc_length = 1024;
75     size_t data_length = 0;
76
77     char* data = malloc(alloc_length);
78
79     while (true) {
80         char* cursor = data + data_length;
81         char* line = fgets(cursor, alloc_length - data_length, stdin);
82
83         if (!line) {
84             break;
85         }
86
87         data_length += strlen(cursor);
88
89         if (data_length < alloc_length - 1 || data[data_length - 1] != '\n') {
90             break;
91         }
92
93         alloc_length <= 1;
94
95         data = realloc(data, alloc_length);
96
97         if (!data) {
98             data = '\0';
99
100             break;
101         }
102     }
103
104     if (data[data_length - 1] == '\n') {
105         data[data_length - 1] = '\0';
106
107         data = realloc(data, data_length);
108
109         if (!data) {
110             data = '\0';
111         }
112     } else {
113         data = realloc(data, data_length + 1);
114
115         if (!data) {

```

```
116         data = '\0';
117     } else {
118         data[data_length] = '\0';
119     }
120 }
121
122     return data;
123 }
124
125 char* ltrim(char* str) {
126     if (!str) {
127         return '\0';
128     }
129
130     if (!*str) {
131         return str;
132     }
133
134     while (*str != '\0' && isspace(*str)) {
135         str++;
136     }
137
138     return str;
139 }
140
141 char* rtrim(char* str) {
142     if (!str) {
143         return '\0';
144     }
145
146     if (!*str) {
147         return str;
148     }
149
150     char* end = str + strlen(str) - 1;
151
152     while (end >= str && isspace(*end)) {
153         end--;
154     }
155
156     *(end + 1) = '\0';
157
158     return str;
159 }
160
161 char** split_string(char* str) {
162     char** splits = NULL;
163     char* token = strtok(str, " ");
164
165     int spaces = 0;
166
167     while (token) {
168         splits = realloc(splits, sizeof(char*) * ++spaces);
169
170         if (!splits) {
171             return splits;
172         }
173
174         splits[spaces - 1] = token;
175
176         token = strtok(NULL, " ");
177     }
178
179     return splits;
180 }
181
182 int parse_int(char* str) {
183     char* endptr;
184     int value = strtol(str, &endptr, 10);
185
186     if (endptr == str || *endptr != '\0') {
187         exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
188     }
189
190     return value;
191 }
192 }
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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