

# I-N-D-E-X

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## 01 Linear Search

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int linearsearch (int *arr, int size, int key)
```

```
{  
    for (int i=0; i<size; i++) {  
        if (arr[i] == key) {  
            return i;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
return -1;  
}  
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{  
    int arr[10], n, i, key;
```

```
    printf("Enter no. of elements\n");  
    scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
    printf("Enter elements:\n");
```

```
    for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
```

```
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf("Enter key");
```

```
    scanf("%d", &key);
```

```
    int index = linearsearch(arr, n, key);
```

```
    if (index == -1) {
```

```
        printf("Element not found");
```

```
    }  
}
```

```
else {
```

```
    printf("Element is present at arr[%d]; index %d",
```

```
           index);
```

```
}
```

O/p:

Cases: Enter no of elements

4

Enter elements

1 3 5 6

Enter key 5

The element is present at 3 index.

Case 2: enter no of elements

4

Enter elements

1 3 5 6

Enter key 7

Element not present.

⇒ Binary Search ..

Include <stdio.h>

```
int binarySearch(int array[], int x, int low, int high);  
while (low <= high)  
{
```

    int mid = low + (high - low)/2;

    if (array[mid] == x)

        return mid;

    if (array[mid] < x)

        low = mid + 1;

    else

        high = mid - 1;

}

return -1;

}

```
int main(void){\n    int arr[10], n, key, i;\n\n    printf("Enter no of elements in ");\n    scanf("%d", &n);\n\n    printf("Enter elements ");\n    for (i=0; i<n; i++) {\n        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);\n    }\n\n    printf("Enter key ");\n    scanf("%d", &key);\n\n    for (i=0; i<n; i++) {\n        for (int j = i+1; j<n; j++) {\n            int temp, arr[i];\n            arr[i] = arr[j];\n            arr[j] = temp;\n        }\n    }\n\n    int result = binarySearch(arr, key, 0, n-1);\n    if (result == -1)\n        printf("Not found");\n    else\n        printf("Element is found at index %d; result %d", result, arr[0]);\n}\n\n
```

Opp. enter no of elements

+

Enter elements

6 4 31 2

Enter key 2

Element found at 1.

case) enter no of elements

4

enter elements

6 4 3 2

enter key 7

element not found.

⇒ Bubble Sort.

#include <stdio.h>

void bubblesort(int arr[], int n) {

int i, j;

for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {

for (j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++) {

if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]) {

int temp = arr[j];

arr[j] = arr[j + 1];

arr[j + 1] = temp;

}

}

}

void main() {

int num;

int i, arr[20];

printf("Enter number of elements : ");

scanf("%d", &num);

printf("Enter all element");

for (i = 0; i < num; i++)

{

scanf("%d", &arr[i]);

}

bubble sort (arr, num)

```
printf(' So itd aufg ');
```

```
for(i=0; i<num; i+1)
```

5

plaintiff ('y.d'); 'and (i.)

٦

O/p: Total number of elements = 4

Enter elements : 4 2 7 1

Sorted array: 1 2 4 7

→ Select sort.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

void swap (int \*xp, int \*yp) {

int temp = \*xp;

$\alpha \neq \beta$

<sup>1</sup>yp. temp:

```
void selection sort (int arr[], int n) {
```

```
int i, j, min_idx;
```

```
for(i=0; i<n; n++){
```

min\_idx = j;

for(j = 0; i+j < n; j++)

if ( $\text{arr}[j] < \text{arr}[\min\_idx]$ )

mis\_idx\_2j;

~~swap( &arr[min\_idx], &arr[i] );~~

~~void printParayCrt( arr[ ], int size ) {~~

ent gi

for (i=0; i<gize; i++)

Prosthetic; arr [ij].

point (.) 1%;

int main()

int arr[10], n, key, i, j;

printf("Enter no of elements ");

scanf("%d", &n);

printf("Enter elements ");

for(i=0; i<n; i++)

scanf("%d", &arr[i]);

selectionsort(arr, n);

printf("Sorted array ");

printarray(arr, n);

return 0;

}

O/P: enter no of elements

5

enter element

2 3 8 7 6

sorted array

1 2 3 6 7

Ques  
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### 1. GCD of two nos.

#include <stdio.h>

int gcd(int a, int b) {

    if (b == 0)

        return a;

        return gcd(b, a % b);

}

int main() {

    int num1, num2;

    printf("Enter two integers: ");

    scanf("%d %d", &num1, &num2);

    int result = gcd(num1, num2);

    printf("GCD of %d and %d is %d\n", num1, num2, result);

}

O/P Enter two integers

8 16

GCD of 8 and 16 is 8.

### 2. Towers of Hanoi

#include <stdio.h>

void moveDisk(int n, char source, char target) {

    printf("Move disk %d from %c to %c\n", n, source, target);

}

void top(int n, char source, char target, char auxiliary)

{

    if (n == 1) {

        moveDisk(n, source, target);

    return;

}

$tob(n-1, \text{source}, \text{auxiliary}, \text{target});$   
 $\text{moveDisk}(n, \text{source}, \text{target});$   
 $tob(n-1, \text{auxiliary}, \text{target}, \text{source});$

y

int main() {

int n;

printf("Enter the no of disks: ");  
 scanf("%d", &n);  
 tob(n, 'A', 'C', 'B');  
 return 0;

y

O/p: Enter the number of disks : 3

Move disk 1 from A to C

Move disk 2 from A to B

Move disk 1 from C to B

Move disk 3 from A to C

Move disk 1 from B to A

Move disk 2 from B to C

Move disk 1 from A to C.

### 3 Computing Median & Quick sort.

#include &lt;stdio.h&gt;

void swap(int \*, int \*);

int lomutoPartition(int arr[], int, int);

int quickSelect(int arr[], int, int, int);

int main()

{

int arr[10], l, m, n, i; even

printf("Enter the size: ");

scanf("%d", &amp;n);

printf("Enter the array elements: ");

for(i=0; i&lt;n; i++)

8

y  $\text{search}(\cdot \cdot \cdot, \text{left}, \text{right})$

res = quickSelect(a, 0, n-1, n/2);  
Pivot ("Median is  $\cdot \cdot \cdot$ ", res);  
return 0;

9

void swap(int \*a, int \*b) {  
 int temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;

9

int lomutoPartition(int a[], int l, int r) {  
 int p, s, l;  
 p = a[l];  
 s = l;  
 for (i = l+1; i < r; i++) {  
 if (a[i] < p) {  
 s++;  
 swap(&a[s], &a[i]);  
 }  
 }  
 swap(&a[s], &a[l]);  
 return s;

9

swap(&a[s], &a[l]);

return s;

int quickSelect(int a[], int l, int h, int k) {  
 int s = lomutoPartition(a, l, h);  
 if (s == k) {  
 return a[s];  
 } else if (s < k) {  
 quickSelect(a, s+1, h, k);  
 } else {  
 quickSelect(a, l, s-1, k);  
 }  
}

O/P Enter the size: 9

Enter the array elements: 2 1 10 8 7 12 9 12 15  
Median is 7.

4. Enter the number of vertices: 4  
Enter the adjacency matrix

0 1 1 0  
0 0 0 1  
0 0 0 1  
0 0 0 0

Topological sort: 0 2 1 3.

5. TFS using source removal

Enter the number of vertices: 4  
Enter the adjacency matrix

0 1 1 0  
0 0 0 1  
0 0 0 0  
0 0 0 0

Topological sort: 0 1 3 2.

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## 1. Merge sort.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX 10
void merge(int a[], int l, int h, int mid)?
int i, j, k;
i = l;
j = mid + 1;
k = l;
int b[MAX];
while(i <= mid && j <= h)
{
    if (a[i] <= a[j])
        b[k] = a[i];
        i++;
        k++;
    else
        b[k] = a[j];
        j++;
        k++;
}
while(i <= mid)
{
    b[k] = a[i];
    i++;
    k++;
}
while(j <= h)
{
    b[k] = a[j];
    j++;
    k++;
}
```

$b[k] = a[j];$

$j++;$

$k++;$

}

for (int v = l; v <= h; v++)

{

$a[v] = b[v];$

}

}

void mergesort(int a[], int l, int h) {

if (l < h)

{

int mid = (l + h) / 2;

mergesort(a, l, mid);

mergesort(a, mid + 1, h);

merge(a, l, h, mid);

,

}

int main() {

int n;

printf("Enter the size of the array");

scanf("%d", &n);

if (n > MAX)

{

printf("the array is exceeded\n");

return 1;

}

int a[MAX];

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

scanf("%d", &a[i]);

}

```
int l = 0;  
int n = n - 1;  
mergesort(a, l, h);  
printf("The sorted array is: ");  
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    printf("%d ", a[i]);  
}  
}
```

O/P: Enter the size of Array: 4

Enter array elements

5 1 7 3

The sorted array is: 1 3 5 7

## 2. Quick Sort.

```
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
  
int part(int a[], int low, int high) {  
    int piv = a[low], i = low, j = high + 1;  
    while (j < i) {  
        do {  
            i++;  
        } while (a[i] > piv);  
        do {  
            j--;  
        } while (a[j] > piv);  
        if (i < j) {  
            int temp = a[i];  
            a[i] = a[j];  
            a[j] = temp;  
        }  
    }  
    return j;  
}
```

```
int temp = a[j];  
a[j] = a[low];  
a[low] = temp;  
return j;
```

```
void quicksort(int a[], int low, int high){  
    if (low < high){  
        int mid = part(a, low, high);  
        quicksort(a, low, mid - 1);  
        quicksort(a, mid + 1, high);  
    }  
}
```

```
int main() {
    int a[100], n, i;
    printf("Enter the no of elements");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Enter the elements:");
    for(i=0; i<n; i++)
        scanf("%d", &a[i]);
}
```

```

quicksort(a, 0, n-1);
printf ("sorted array");
for(i=0; i<n; i++)
{
    printf ("%d", a[i]);
}
return 0;

```

O/p

Enter the number of elements: 8

Enter the elements: 2 6 8 3 9 1 7 4

Sorted array: 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9

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## 1. Warshall's algorithm

#include &lt;stdio.h&gt;

int a[10][10], P[10][10], n;

void warshall(int a[10][10], int n);

int main()

{

printf ("Enter no of vertices");

scanf ("%d", &amp;n);

printf ("Enter the adjacent matrix\n");

int i, j;

for (i=0; i&lt;n; i++) {

for (j=0; j&lt;n; j++) {

scanf ("%d", &amp;a[i][j]);

}

}

warshall(a, n);

printf ("Transitive Matrix ");

for (i=0; i&lt;n; i++) {

for (j=0; j&lt;n; j++) {

printf ("%d", P[i][j]);

}

return 0;

}

void warshall(int a[10][10], int n) {

int i, j, k;

for (i=0; i&lt;n; i++) {

for (j=0; j&lt;n; j++) {

P[i][j] = a[i][j];

}

}

```
for (k=0; k<n; k++) {  
    for (i=0; i<n; i++) {  
        for (j=0; j<n; j++) {  
            if (P[i][j] == 0 && (P[i][k] == 1  
                && P[k][j] == 1)) {  
                P[i][j] = 1;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

### Output:

Enter the no of vertices: 4

Enter the adjacent matrix:

0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0

### Transitive Matrix

1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1

## 2. Floyd's algorithm-

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int a[10][10], D[10][10], n;
```

```
void floyd(int a[10][10], int);
```

```
int min(int, int);
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
printf("Enter the no of vertices");
```

```
scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
printf("Enter the cost adjacency matrix in ");
```

```
int i, j;
```

```
for (i=0; i<n; i++)
```

```
    for (j=0; j<n; j++) {
```

```
        scanf("%d", &a[i][j]);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
floyd(a, n);
```

```
printf("Distance Matrix In ");
```

```
for (i=0; i<n; i++)
```

```
    for (j=0; j<n; j++) {
```

```
        printf("%d", D[i][j]);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
return 0;
```

```
void floyd(int a[10][10], int n) {
```

```
    int i, j, k;
```

```
    for (i=0; i<n; i++)
```

```
        for (j=0; j<n; j++)
```

```
            D[i][j] = a[i][j];
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

for ( $k = 0$ ;  $k < n$ ;  $k++$ ) {

    for ( $i = 0$ ;  $i < n$ ;  $i++$ ) {

        for ( $j = 0$ ;  $j < n$ ;  $j++$ ) {

$D[i][j] = \min(D[i][j], D[i][k] + D[k][j]);$

}

}

}

int min(int a, int b) {

    if ( $a < b$ ) {

        return a;

    } else {

        return b;

}

}

O/p: Enter the no. of vertices : 4

Enter the cost adjacency matrix:

0 99 3 99

2 0 99 99

99 6 0 1

7 99 99 0

Distance Matrix:

0 9 3 4

2 0 5 6

8 6 0 1

7 16 10 0

### 3. Presorting

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int a[10], n;
```

```
void simple_sort(int I[], int, int, int);
```

```
void merge_sort(int I[], int, int);
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int i, result;
```

```
    printf("Enter the no. of elements:");
```

```
    scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
    printf("Enter the array elements:");
```

```
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

```
        scanf("%d", &a[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
result = presorting(a, n);
```

```
if (result == 1)
```

```
    printf("Unique Array elements");
```

```
} else
```

```
    printf("Duplicates Array elements");
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

~~```
void merge_sort(int a[], int low, int high)
```~~~~```
if (low < high)
```~~~~```
    int mid, (low + high) / 2;
```~~~~```
    merge_sort(a, low, mid);
```~~~~```
    merge_sort(a, mid + 1, high);
```~~~~```
    simple_sort(a, low, mid, high);
```~~

```
}
```

```
}
```

void simple\_sort(int a[], int low, int mid, int high) {

int i = low, j = mid + 1, k = low;

int c[n];

while (i <= mid && j <= high) {

if (a[i] < a[j]) {

c[k++] = a[i];

i++;

} else {

c[k++] = a[j];

j++;

}

while (i <= mid) {

c[k++] = a[i];

i++;

j

int presorting(int a[], int n) {

merge\_sort(a, 0, n - 1);

int i;

for (i = 0; i < n - 2; i++) {

if (a[i] == a[i + 1])

return 0;

j

return 1;

j

Output:

Case 1: Enter the no. of elements: 8

Enter the array elements:

25 03 96 78 65 10 65 25

Duplicate Array elements

Case 2: Enter the no. of elements: 5

Enter the array elements: 10 56 98 74 32

Unique Array elements.

## A. Knapsack Problem.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int n, m, w[10], p[10], v[10];
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
int i, j;
```

```
printf("Enter the no. of items");
```

```
scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
printf("Enter the capacity of knapsack");
```

```
scanf("%d", &m);
```

```
printf("Enter weights : ");
```

```
printf("Enter profits");
```

```
for (i=0; i<n; i++)
```

```
scanf("%d", &w[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
Knapsack(n, m, w, p);
```

```
printf("Optimal Solution");
```

```
for (i=0; i<n; i++)
```

```
for (j=0; j<m; j++)
```

```
printf("%d %d", v[i][j]);
```

```
5
```

```
void knapsack (int n, int m, int w[], int p[])
{
    int i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (j = 0; j < m; j++) {
            if (i == 0 || j == 0) {
                V[i][j] = 0;
            } else if (w[i] > j) {
                V[i][j] = V[i - 1][j];
            } else {
                V[i][j] = max(V[i - 1][j], V[i - 1][j - w[i]] + p[i]);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

int max (int a, int b)

if (a > b)

return a;

else

return b;

Output:

Enter the no of items: 4

Enter the capacity of knapsack: 5

Enter weights: 2 1 3 2

Enter profits: 12 10 20 15

Optimal set: 0 0 0 0

0 10 10 10

0 10 10 20

0 10 15 25

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### 1. KMP Search

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <string.h>
```

```
char P[100], T[100];
```

```
int S[200];
```

```
int main()
```

```
{ printf("Enter the text string: "); }
```

```
fflush(stdin);
```

```
T = gets.chomp();
```

```
printf("Enter the pattern string: ");
```

```
fflush(stdin);
```

```
P = gets.chomp();
```

```
int result = kmpSearch(T, P);
```

```
if (result == -1)
```

```
{ printf("Pattern not found in"); }
```

```
else
```

```
{ printf("Pattern found at position %d\n"; result); }
```

```
return 0;
```

```
void shiftTable(char P[], int S[100])
```

```
{ int m = strlen(P); }
```

```
int i;
```

```
for (i = 0; i < 100; i++)
```

```
{ S[i] = m; }
```

```
}
```

```
for (i = 0; i < m - 1; i++)
```

```
{ S[i + 1] = P[i]; }
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
int hotSpool(char T[], char P[])
{
    shiftTable(P, S);
    int n = strlen(T);
    int m = strlen(P);
    int i = m - 1;
    while (i <= n - 1)
    {
        int k = 0;
        while (k <= m - 1 && T[i - k] == P[m - 1 - k])
            k++;
        if (k == m)
            return i - m + 1;
    }
    return -1;
}
```

Ques: Enter the text string jim saw me in tauber  
shop

Enter the pattern string: tauber

Pattern found at position: 16.

## 2. Heap Sort.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int a[10], n;
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    printf("Enter the no of array elements: ");
```

```
    scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
    int i;
```

```
    printf("Enter array elements: ");
```

```
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
        scanf("%d", &a[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
heapify(a, n);
```

```
printf("Array elements: ");
```

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
    printf("%d ", a[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
void heapify (int a[], int n) {
```

```
    int k;
```

```
    for (k = 1; k < n; k++) {
```

```
        int key = a[k];
```

```
        int c = k;
```

```
        int p = (c - 1)/2;
```

```
        while (c > 0 && key > a[p]) {
```

```
            a[p] = a[p];
```

```
            c = p;
```

```
            p = (c - 1)/2;
```

```
}
```

```
a[c], key;
```

```
}
```

Op Enter the number of array elements : 5

Enter array elements : 7 9 1 6 2

Array elements : 9 7 1 6 2.

~~Safe~~

21/6/24

## 1 Fractional Knapsack Pro

```
#include <iostream>
#define MAX 100
#define MAXWEIGHT 100
```

typedef struct {

int weight;

int cost;

float ratio;

} Item;

```
void fMaxProfit(Item items[], int n, int capacity) {
    int i, w;
    float totalCost = 0.0;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
            if (items[i].cost < items[j].cost) {
                Item temp = items[i];
                items[i] = items[j];
                items[j] = temp;
            }
        }
    }
    printf("Total cost (Max Profit): %.2f\n", totalCost);
}
```

```
void fractionalKnapsackMinWeight(Item items[], int n,
                                  int capacity) {
    int i, w;
    float totalCost = 0.0;
```

```
for(1>0; k; i++) {
```

- `if(item[i].weight < capacity)`

capacity -= items[i].weight;

`totalCost += item[i].cost;`

3 else

float fraction (flood) capacity (versus T. weight);

total cost = items P.I. with fraction;

Dress:

2

Penalty (Total Cost (min weight)):  $\lambda f(\ln)$ ; total cost);

void fractionalKnapsackProfitByWeightRatio(Item item[], int n, int capacity)?

int i, u;

float totalCost > 0.0;

for ( $i = 0; i < n; i++$ ) {

if (item[i].weight <= capacity) {

capacity = items[i].weight;

total cost + item[i].cost;

else {

float fraction = (float) capacity / (empty + weight)

total Cott + hemal[1.07 + fraction]

break:

3

not main() ?

int n, capacity;

Then it's  $\text{MAX}_{\text{ITEM}} \};$

plaintiff ("Enter the number of items: ")

`scanf("%d", &n);`

plaintiff ('Enter the capacity of Knapsack')

Scarf ('Y.A'; & company)

fractional knapsack MaxProfit(items, n, capacity);  
fractional knapsack minWeight (items, n, capacity);  
fractional knapsack (items, n, capacity);

return 0;

4

Q1: Enter the number of items: 7

Enter the capacity of the knapsack: 15

Enter the cost and weight of each item:

15 1

10 3

15 5

7 4

8 1

9 3

4 2

Total Cost (MaxProfit): 47.25

Total Cost (MinWeight): 46.00

Total cost (CP/W solution): 51.

## 2 Prim's Algorithm:

```

#include <stdio.h>
int cost[10][10], n, t[10][2], min;
void prim(int cost[10][10], int p);
int main() {
    int i, j;
    printf("Enter the number of vertices:");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Enter cost adjacency matrix:");
    scanf("%d", &cost[1][1]);
    for (j = 1; j < n; j++)
        t[0][j] = 1;
    prim(cost, n);
    printf("Edges of minimal spanning tree");
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        printf("( %d %d ); t[%d][%d]", t[i][1], t[i][2], i, t[i][1]);
}
prim(cost, n);
printf("edges of minimal spanning tree");
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    printf("( %d %d ); t[%d][%d], t[%d][%d]");
}
selected;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    selected[i] = 0;
void prim(int cost[10][10], int n) {
    int i, j, u, v;
    int min, source;
    int prev[10][10], st[10];
    min = 999;
    source = 0;
    st[source] = 1;
    sum = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            if (st[j] == 0 && cost[i][j] < min) {
                min = cost[i][j];
                u = i;
                v = j;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

$\min d[j];$   
 $u = j;$

↓  
↓

if ( $u \neq -1$ ) {

$t[k][0] = u;$

$t[k][1] = p[u];$

$k+1;$

sum =  $\text{cost}[e][p[u]];$

$set[k];$

for ( $v=0; v < n; v+1$ ) {

if ( $set[v] == 0 \text{ and } \text{cost}[u][v] < \text{cost}[v]$ )

$\text{cost}[v] = \text{cost}[u];$

$p[v] = u;$

↓

↓

↓

O/p: Enter the number of vertices: 6

Enter the cost adjacency matrix:

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 |
| 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 5 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |

Edges of min spanning tree: (2,0) (3,0) (1,3) (4,2) (5,4)

### 3 Kruskal's Algorithm

include <iostream>

```
int cost[10][10], n, t[10][10], curr,
```

```
int min();
int i, j;
```

printf ("Enter no. of vertices")

scanf ("%d", &n),

Kruskal(cost, n);

printf ("Edge of min");

```
for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
```

printf ("%d-%d", t[i][0], t[i][1]);

}

return 0;

}

void Kruskal (int cost[10][10], int n) {

```
int min, u, v, count, k;
```

```
int parent[10];
```

k = 0;

curr = 0;

```
for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
```

parent[i] = i;

}

count = 0;

while (count < n - 1) {

min = 999;

```
for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
```

```
for (int j=0; j<n; j++) {
```

if ((findparent(i) != findparent(j)) &&

cost[i][j] < min) {

min = cost[i][j];

u = i;

v = j;

int root\_u = findParent(u);

int root\_v = findParent(v);

if (root\_u != root\_v)

parent[root\_u] = root\_v;

t[0][0] = u;

count += 1;

3

3

3

O/P:

Enter the number of vertices: 4.

Enter the cost adjacency mat

0 1 2 0

1 0 3 0

2 3 0 1

0 0 1 0

Edges of minimal spanning tree

(0, 3) C, 3)(2, 3).

Ques  
5/7/24

## A. Dijkstra's

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

void adjktno(int n, int s, int d[10][10])

```
for(i=0; i<n; i+){}
```

$\text{visitnd}[i] = 0$

$$p[i] = -1;$$

2

$\alpha[s] = 0;$

```
for (i=0; i<n-1; i++) {
```

min. int. max.

for ( $j > 0$ ;  $j < n$ ;  $j++$ ) {

$\text{visited}[j] = 2$

M2J;J

3

visited[m] = 1;

for ( $v=0$ ;  $v < n$ ;  $v++$ ) {

if (!visited[v] && c[u][v] < alpha) =  
    mt max)

$\alpha[v], \alpha[u] \vdash u[v]$

PLV J: u;

5

3  
4

for ( $i=0$ ;  $i < n$ ;  $i+1$ ) {

if ( $i \leq s$ ) {

print('shortest path from 1.d to 1.d, s, i, d[7]:')

5

L

12/01/24

int main()

int n, s, c[10][10], i, j;

printf("Enter the no of vertices");

scanf("%d", &amp;n);

printf("Enter the adjacency matrix");

for(i=0; i&lt;n; i++)

for(j=0; j&lt;n; j++)

scanf("%d", &amp;c[i][j]);

y

printf("Enter the source vertex");

scanf("%d", &amp;s);

adj\_matrix(n, s, c);

return 0;

y

O/P: Enter the number of vertices: 5

Enter the adjacency matrix:

0 3 0 7 0

3 0 4 2 0

0 4 0 5 6

0 2 5 0 4

0 0 6 4 0

Enter the source vertex: 0

Shortest path from 0 to 1 is 3

Shortest path from 0 to 2 is 7

Shortest path from 0 to 3 is 5

Shortest path from 0 to 4 is 9

2/01/24

# 1. N-Queen's Problem.

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
#include<stdlib.h>
```

```
bool place(int x[], int);
```

```
void printSolution(int x[], int);
```

```
void nqueens(int);
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int n;
```

```
    printf("Enter the no of queens: ");
```

```
    scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
    nqueens(n);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
void nqueens(int n) {
```

```
    int x[10];
```

```
    int count = 0;
```

```
    int k = 1;
```

```
    while (k != 0) {
```

```
        x[k] = x[k] + 1;
```

```
        if (x[k] < n && !place(x, k)) {
```

```
            x[k] = x[k] - 1;
```

```
        }
```

```
        if (x[k] <= n) {
```

```
            printSolution(x, n);
```

```
            printf("Solution found (%d)\n",
```

```
            count++);
```

```
        } else {
```

```
            k++;
```

```
            x[k] = 0;
```

```
        }
```

g

else {

    k++;

    x[k] = 0;

g g else {

    k++;

    x[k] = 0;

g g

else {

    k--;

g

g

printf("Total Solutions: %d\n", count);

g

bool place(int x[10], int k) {

    int i;

    for (i = 1; i < k; i++) {

        if ((x[i]) == x[k] || (i - x[i]) == k - x[k]) ||

            (i + x[i]) == k + x[k]) {

            return false;

g

g

        return true;

g

void printSolution(int x[10], int n) {

    int i;

    for (i = 1; i < n; i++) {

        printf("%d ", x[i]);

g

    printf("\n");

g

Ques: Enter the number of queens: 6

2 4 6 1 3 5

Solution found

3 6 2 5 1 4

Solution found

4 1 5 2 6 3

Solution found

5 3 1 6 4 2

Solution found

Total Solutions : 4

✓  
Solve  
19/11/24