



# **Experiment 5 ( Graph)**

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## 1. Aim/Overview of the practical:

- a. Journey to the moon.
- b. Frog in the maze.

## 2. Task to be done/ Which logistics used:

a. Complete the journeyToMoon function in the editor below.

journeyToMoon has the following parameter(s):

int n: the number of astronauts

int astronaut[p][2]: each element astronaut[i] is a 2 element array that represents the ID's of two astronauts from the same country

b. Alef the Frog is in an n x m two-dimensional maze represented as a table. The maze has the following characteristics:







- a. Each cell can be free or can contain an obstacle, an exit, or a mine.
- b. Any two cells in the table considered adjacent if they share a side.
- c. The maze is surrounded by a solid wall made of obstacles.
- d. Some pairs of free cells are connected by a bidirectional tunnel.

### 3. Steps for experiment/practical/Code:

### a. Journey to the Moon:

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
public class Solution {
  static void numSeclection(LinkedList<Integer>[] links){
     int n = links.length;
     int[] group = new int[n];
     long[] count = new long[n+1];
     LinkedList<Integer> q = new LinkedList();
     q.add(0);
     group[0] = 1; count[1] = 1;
     int curGroup = 1;
     int unassignedNode = 1;
     while (!q.isEmpty()){
       int cur = q.removeFirst();
       for (int next:links[cur])
          if (group[next] == 0)
          group[next] = curGroup;
          q.add(next);
          count[curGroup]++;
       if (q.isEmpty()){
          while(unassignedNode<n && group[unassignedNode]!=0) unassignedNode++;</pre>
          if (unassignedNode<n){</pre>
```







```
curGroup++;
            group[unassignedNode] = curGroup;
            q.add(unassignedNode);
            count[curGroup]++;
            unassignedNode++;
          }
       }
     long result = 0;
     long total = 0;
     for (int i=0; i<=curGroup; i++)</pre>
       total += count[i];
     for (int i=0; i<=curGroup; i++){
       total -= count[i];
       result += total*count[i];
     System.out.print(result);
public static void main(String[] args) {
     /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT. Your class should be named S
olution. */
     Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
     int n = sc.nextInt();
     int m = sc.nextInt();
     LinkedList<Integer>[] links = new LinkedList[n];
     for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
       links[i] = new LinkedList();
     for (int i=0; i< m; i++){
       int x = sc.nextInt();
       int y = sc.nextInt();
       links[x].add(y);
       links[y].add(x);
     numSeclection(links);
```







### b. Frog in maze:

```
import java.util.Arrays;
public class Solution002 {
     static final int EXIT = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          java.util.Scanner sc = new java.util.Scanner(System.in);
          int n = sc.nextInt(), m = sc.nextInt(), k = sc.nextInt();
          sc.nextLine();
          int[][] nextAry2 = new int[n + 2][m + 2];
          int[][] ids = new int[n+2][m+2];
          int ax = -1, ay = -1, id = 0;
          for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) {
                char[] typeLine = sc.nextLine().toCharArray();
                for (int j = 1; j \le m; ++j) {
                     switch (typeLine[j - 1]) {
                     case '*':
                          nextAry2[i][j] = 1;
                          break;
                     case '#':
                          nextAry2[i][j] = 0;
                          break:
                     case '%':
                          nextAry2[i][j] = EXIT;
                          break:
                     case 'A':
                          ax = i;
                          ay = j;
                     default:
                          nextAry2[i][j] = (i << 16) | j;
                     }
                }
          for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i) {
                int x0 = \text{sc.nextInt}(), y0 = \text{sc.nextInt}(), x1 = \text{sc.nextInt}(), y1 = \text{sc.nextInt}();
                nextAry2[x0][y0] = (x1 << 16) | y1;
```







```
nextAry2[x1][y1] = (x0 << 16) | y0;
          }
          for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)
                for (int j = 1; j \le m; ++j)
                     ids[i][j] = nextAry2[i][j] > 1 ? id++ : -1;
          double[][] T = new double[id][id];
          for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) {
               int[] nextAry2i = nextAry2[i];
               int[] idi = ids[i];
               for (int j = 1; j \le m; ++j) {
                     int cid = idi[i];
                     if (idi[j] < 0) continue;
                     int v = nextAry2i[j];
                     if (v != EXIT) {
                          int a=v>>16,b=v&0xfffff;
                          if(a!=i || b!=j) {
                               a = i;
                                b = i;
                          int w0 = \text{nextAry2}[a][b - 1], w1 = \text{nextAry2}[a - 1][b], w2 = \text{nextAry2}[a][b + 1], w3 = \text{nextAry2}[a][b - 1]
nextAry2[a + 1][b];
                          int c = (w0 > 0?1:0) + (w1 > 0?1:0) + (w2 > 0?1:0) + (w3 > 0?1:0);
                          if (c == 0) continue;
                          double c1 = 1.0 / c;
                          if(w0==EXIT) T[cid][ids[a][b-1]] = c1;
                          else if(w0 > 1) T[cid][ids[w0 >> 16][w0 & 0xffff]] = c1;
                          if(w1==EXIT) T[cid][ids[a-1][b]] = c1;
                          else if (w1 > 1) T[cid][ids[w1 >> 16][w1 & 0xffff]] = c1;
                          if(w2==EXIT) T[cid][ids[a][b+1]] = c1;
                          else if (w2 > 1) T[cid][ids[w2 >> 16][w2 & 0xffff]] = c1;
                          if(w3==EXIT) T[cid][ids[a+1][b]] = c1;
                          else if (w3 > 1) T[cid][ids[w3 >> 16][w3 & 0xffff]] = c1;
                          continue;
                     T[cid][cid] = 1.0;
```







```
}
     }
     print(T);
     double[][] TP = pow(T, id, 0x10000L);
     int ida = ids[ax][ay];
     double rs = 0;
     for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)
           for (int j = 1; j \le m; ++j)
                if (\text{nextAry2}[i][j] == \text{EXIT}) \text{ rs } += \text{TP}[\text{ida}][\text{ids}[i][j]];
     print(TP);
     System.out.println(rs);
public static void print(double[][] x) {
     System.out.println("[");
     for(int i=0;i<x.length;++i) {
          if(i!=0) {
                System.out.print(",");
           System.out.println(Arrays.toString(x[i]));
     System.out.println("]");
     for (int i = 0; i < x.length; ++i) {
           if (i > 0) {
                System.out.println("\n");
          for (int j = 0; j < x[i].length; ++j) {
                if (j > 0) {
                      System.out.print(' ');
                System.out.print(String.format("%.20f", x[i][j]));
           }
     }
     System.out.println();
     System.out.println("-----");
```







```
System.out.println();
}
static void print(Object...args) {
     System.out.println(Arrays.toString(args));
}
static void mul(double[][] A, double[][] B, double[][] R, int n) {
     for (int i = 0,k=0; i < n; i++) {
          double[] Ri = R[i], Ai = A[i];
          for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
               for (k = 0, Ri[j] = 0; k < n; k++) Ri[j] += Ai[k] * B[k][j];
     }
}
static double[][] pow(double[][] A, int n, long p) {
     double[][] C = new double[n][n], R = new double[n][n], t = null;
     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) R[i][i] = 1;
     while (p != 0) \{
          if (p \% 2 == 1) {
               mul(A, R, C, n);
               t = C;
               C = R;
               R = t;
          mul(A, A, C, n);
          t = C;
          C = A;
          A = t;
          p >>= 1;
     return R;
}
```

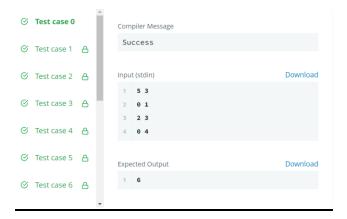
}





## 4. Result/Output/Writing Summary:

#### a. Journey to the Moon:



#### b. Frog in the Maze:



## **Learning outcomes (What I have learnt):**

- a. Learnt about vectors and hashing.
- b. Learnt about graphs.
- c. Got an overview of the type of questions on hacker-rank.
- d. Get to know about crucial test cases.







## **Evaluation Grid (To be created as per the SOP and Assessment guidelines by the faculty):**

Sr. No.	Parameters	Marks Obtained	Maximum Marks
1.			
2.			
3.			

