



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**Coimbatore-37.**

**An Autonomous Institution**



**COURSE NAME : 23ITT201 & DATA STRUCTURES**  
**II YEAR/ III SEMESTER**

**UNIT – 4 MULTIWAY SEARCH TREE AND GRAPHS**

**Topic:**

**Prim's algorithm**

Dr.B.Vinodhini

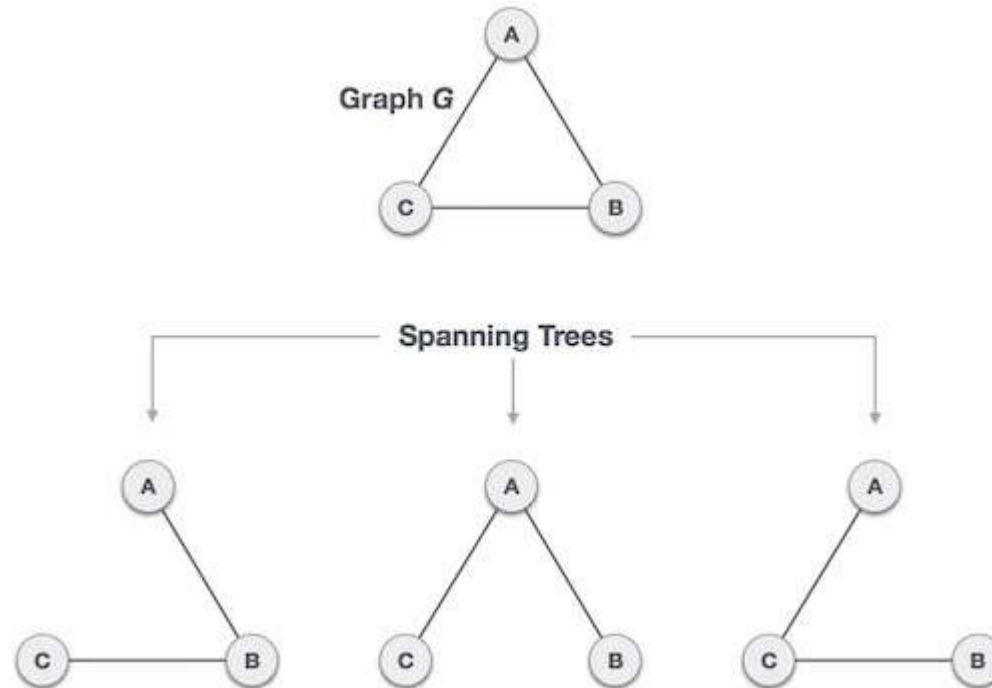
Associate Professor

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



# Minimum Spanning Tree

- A spanning tree is a subset of Graph G, which has all the vertices covered with minimum possible number of edges. Hence, a spanning tree does not have cycles and it cannot be disconnected..





# *Minimum Spanning Tree*

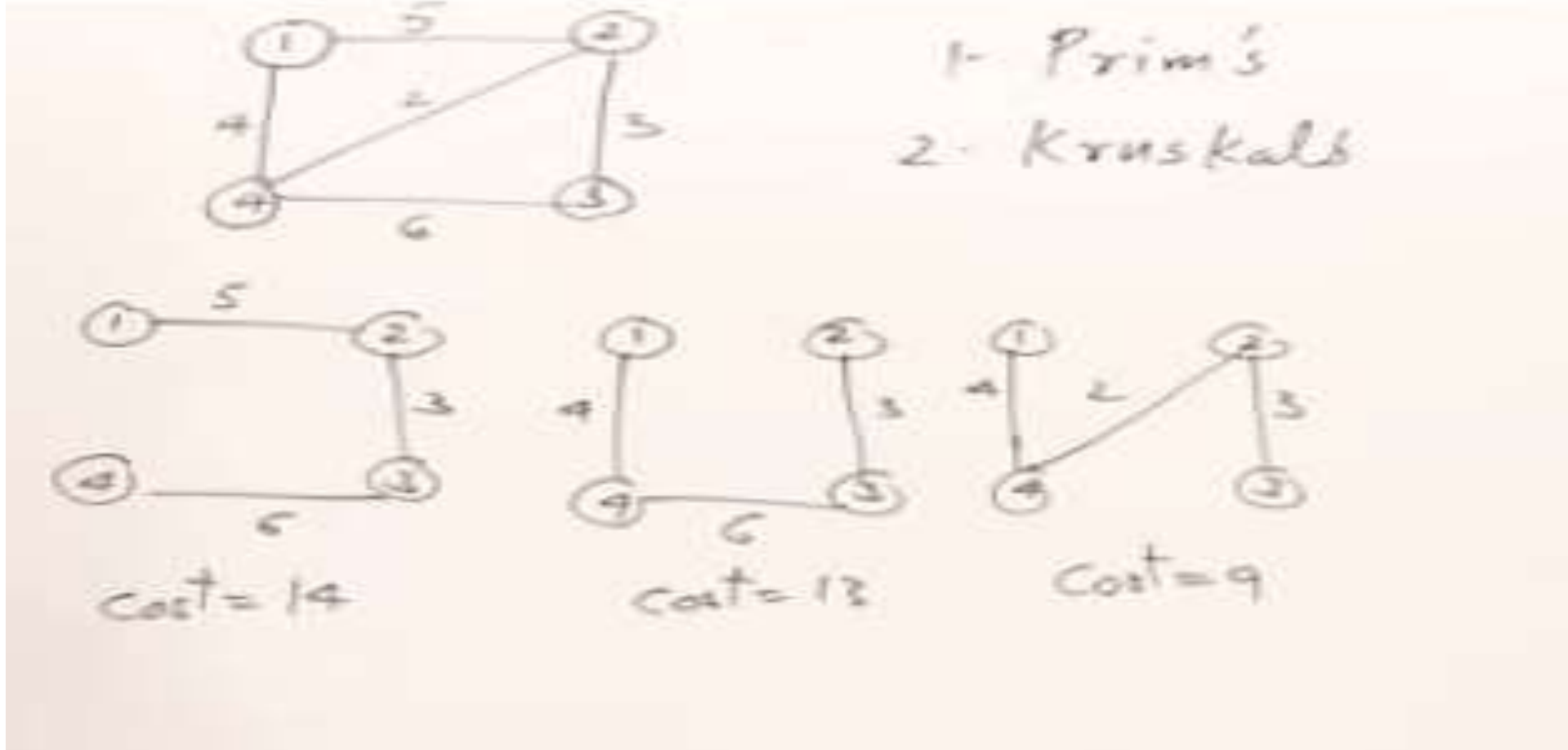
- Application of Spanning Tree
  - Civil Network Planning
  - Computer Network Routing Protocol
  - Cluster Analysis

## Minimum Spanning Tree (MST)

- In a weighted graph, a minimum spanning tree is a spanning tree that has minimum weight than all other spanning trees of the same graph



# Minimum Spanning Tree





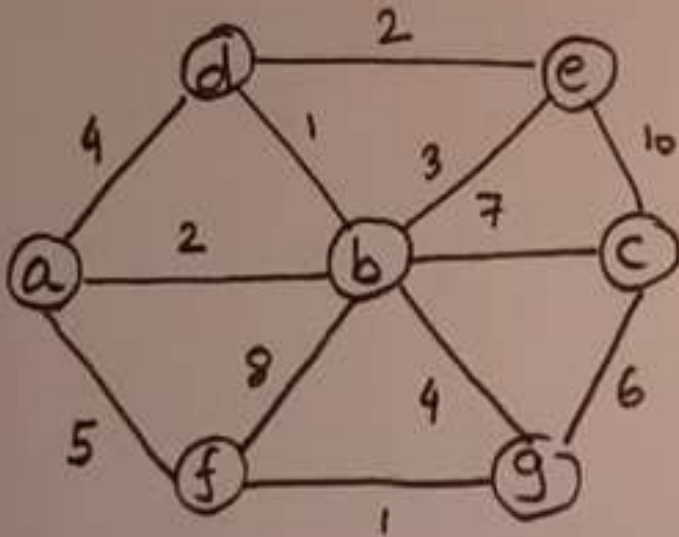
## *Prim's Algorithm*

The steps for implementing Prim's algorithm are as follows:

- Initialize the minimum spanning tree with a vertex chosen at random.
- Find all the edges that connect the tree to new vertices, find the minimum and add it to the tree
- Keep repeating step 2 until we get a minimum spanning tree



# Prim - Minimum Spanning Tree



Minimum Spanning Tree

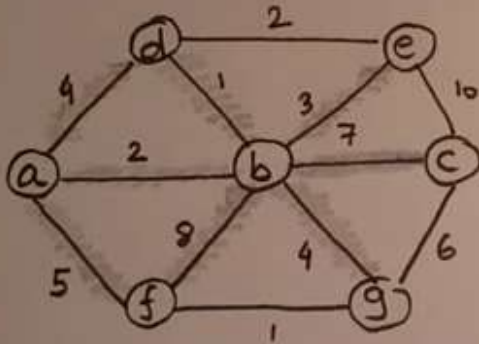
SUBGRAPH

- All vertices
- Connected
- No CYCLES

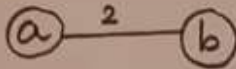
Min?  $\sum$  wts. edges is min



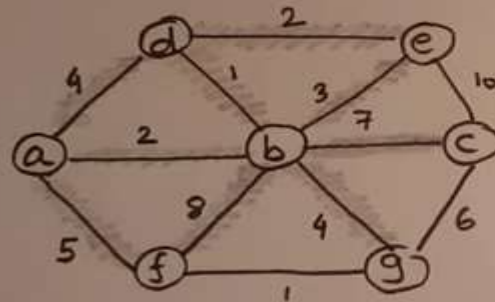
# Prim - Minimum Spanning Tree



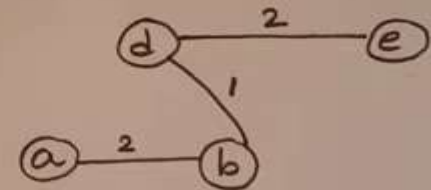
- ① Choose an arbitrary start vertex
- ② Keep including connected edges



# Prim - Minimum Spanning Tree

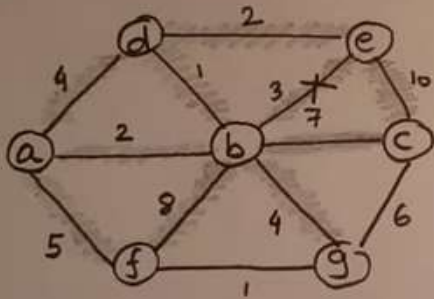


- ① Choose an arbitrary start vertex
- ② Keep including connected edges

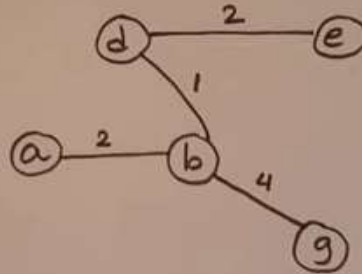




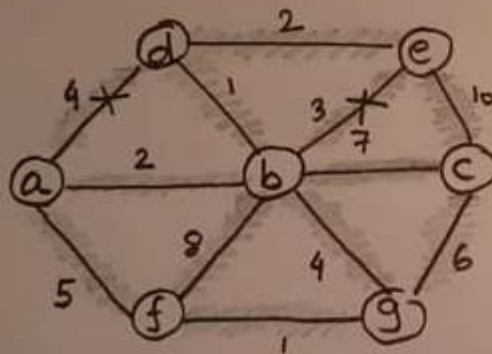
## Prim - Minimum Spanning Tree



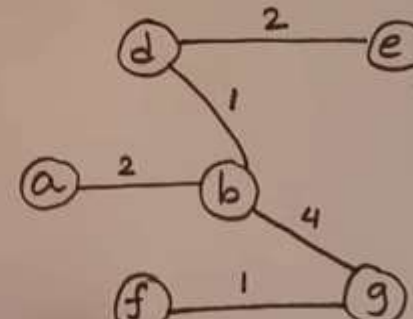
- ① Choose an arbitrary start vertex
- ② Keep including connected edges



## Prim - Minimum Spanning Tree



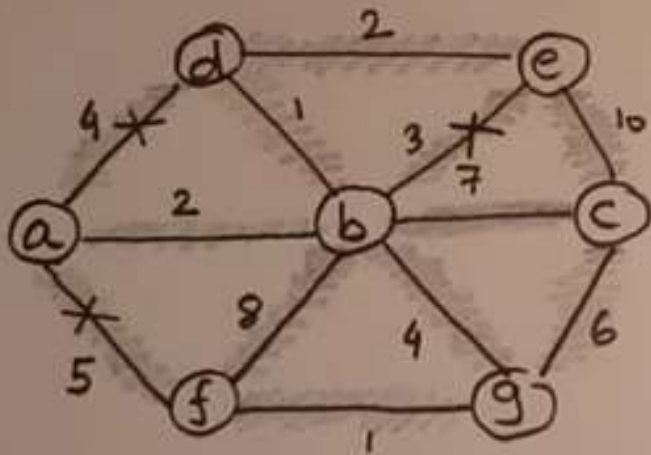
- ① Choose an arbitrary start vertex
- ② Keep including connected edges



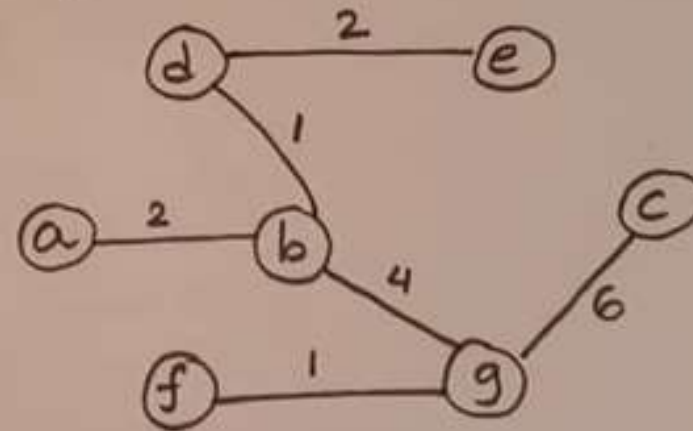




# Prim - Minimum Spanning Tree



- ① Choose an arbitrary start vertex
- ② Keep including connected min edges [NO CYCLE]



Wt = 16



## *References*

1. Anany Levitin, “Introduction to the Design and Analysis of Algorithms”, Pearson Education, 3rd Edition, 2012
2. Ellis Horowitz, Sartaj Sahni and Sanguthevar Rajasekaran, “Fundamentals of Computer Algorithms”, Galgotia Publications, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2003