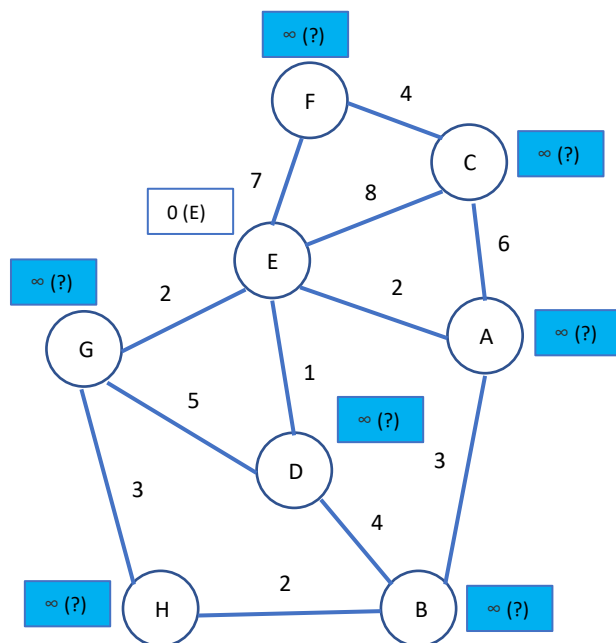


### Question 1 Solution

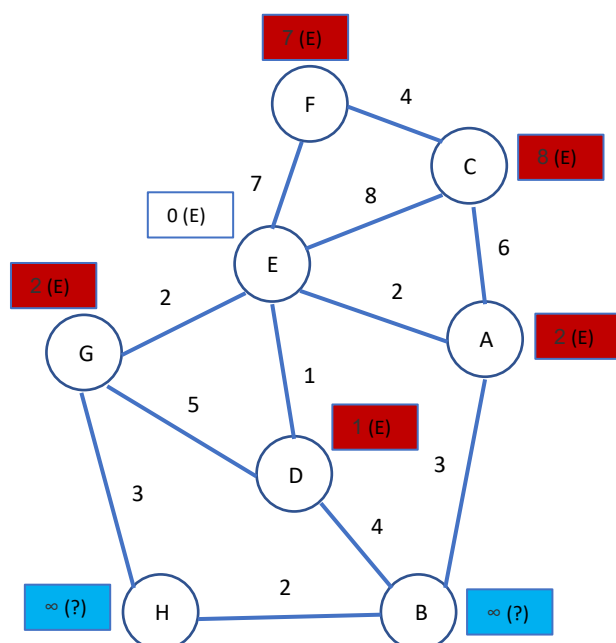
- Blue cells represent the cells that were not visited in that iteration.
- Red cells represent the cells that were visited and updated cells in that iteration.
- Yellow cells represent the cells that were visited but not updated because the new path did not change the smallest path.
- White cells represent the visited cells.

#### Initial State



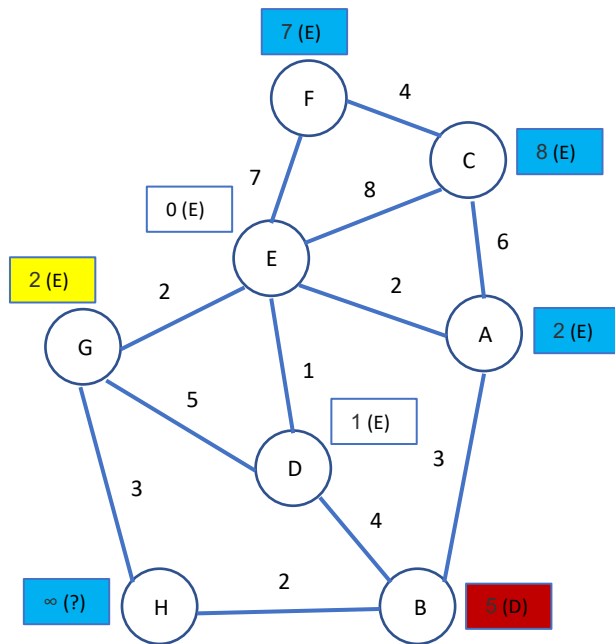
E vertex is marked as visited because it is starting vertex and it points itself. Other cells marked as blue because at the initial states that are not visited yet.

#### 1. Iteration



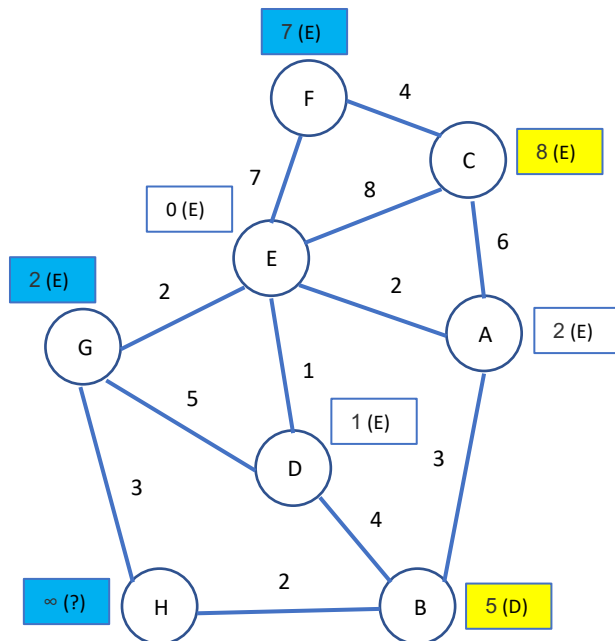
Red cells are the current adjacent to E vertex and all of them updates shortest path and blue ones did not change.

## 2. Iteration



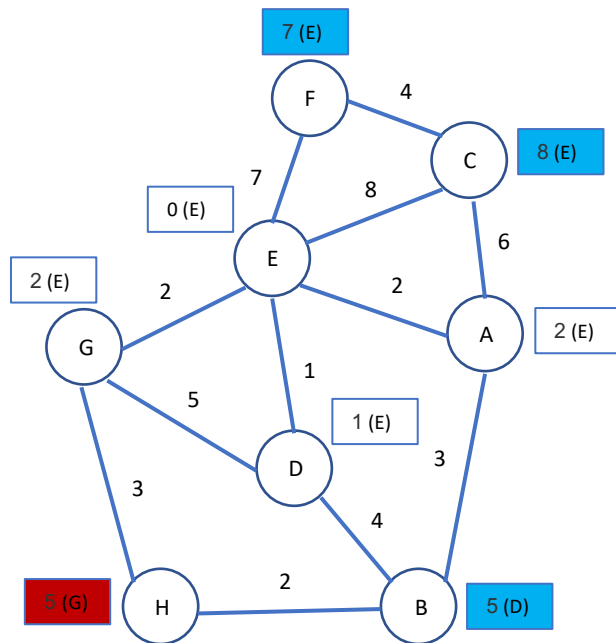
D is the smallest vertex that has not been visited yet. It marked as visited node and current adjacent nodes to D are visited. It only updates B vertex and it did not change the G vertex's smallest path.

## 3. Iteration



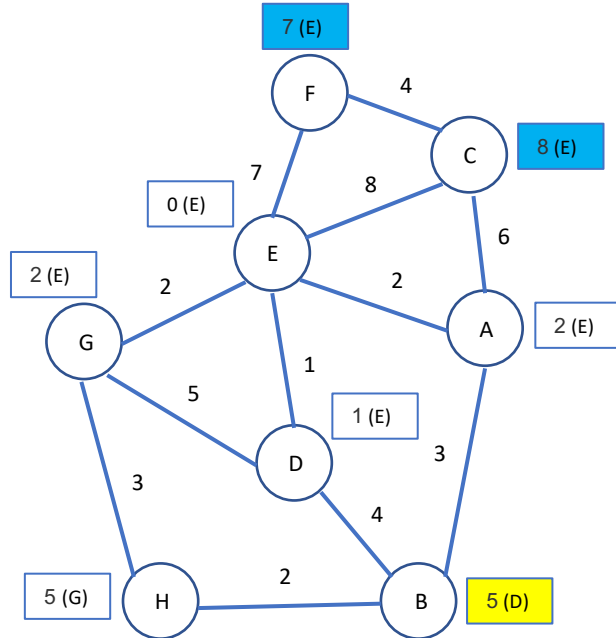
A is the smallest vertex that has not been visited yet. It did not change the shortest path that goes to A's adjacent vertices.

#### 4. Iteration



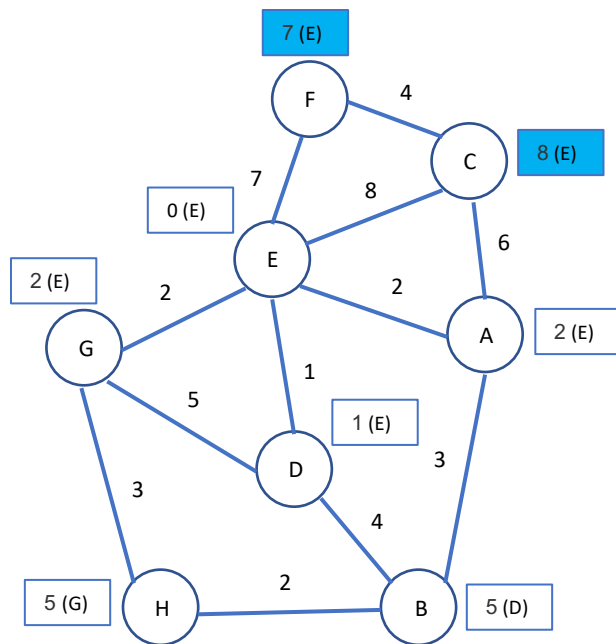
G is the smallest vertex that has not been visited yet. It is marked as a visited node and its current adjacent nodes to G are visited. It only updates the H vertex and it did not visit visited nodes (white cells).

#### 5. Iteration



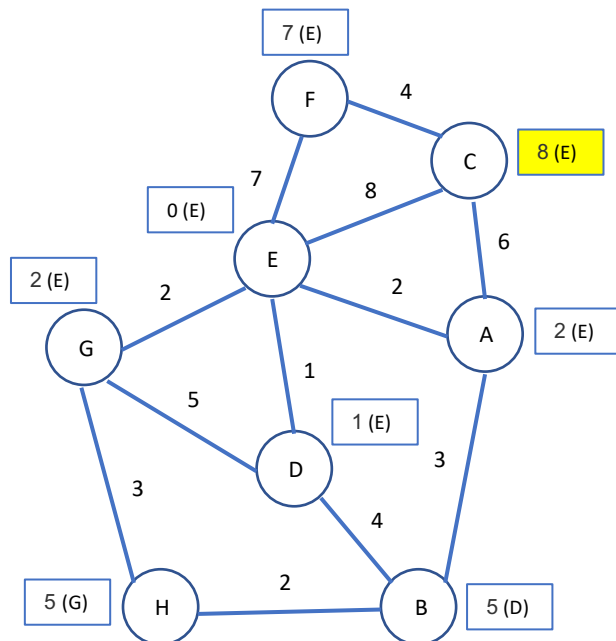
H is the smallest vertex that has not been visited yet. It is marked as a visited node and its current adjacent nodes to H are visited. It did not update any vertices because the adjacent vertices have the smallest value.

## 6. Iteration



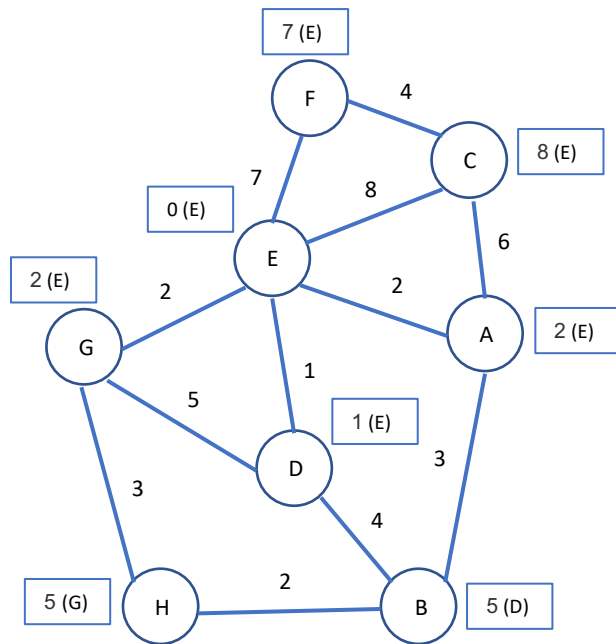
B is the smallest vertex that has not been visited yet. It marked as visited node. It did not visit any adjacent because all of them are visited.

## 7. Iteration



F is the smallest vertex that has not been visited yet. It marked as visited node. It did not visit any adjacent because there were not any vertex updated.

## Last Iteration and Final Version



All vertices are visited and algorithm stops here.

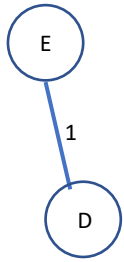
Vertex	Distance	From
A	2	E
B	5	D
C	8	E
D	1	E
E	0	E
F	7	E
G	2	E
H	5	G

### Result:

Shortest path to A = E -> A  
 Shortest path to B = E -> D -> B  
 Shortest path to C = E -> C  
 Shortest path to D = E -> D  
 Shortest path to E = E -> E  
 Shortest path to F = E -> F  
 Shortest path to G = E -> G  
 Shortest path to H = E -> G -> H

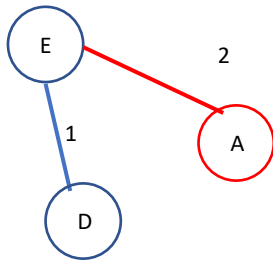
## Question 2 Solution

### 1. Iteration

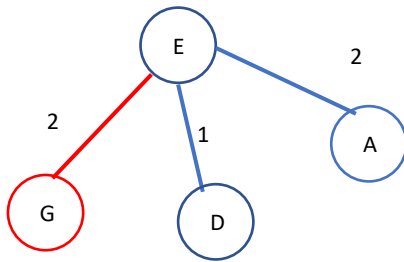


The smallest edge was chosen. Every iteration we will get the smallest edge that are connected the vertices in the tree.

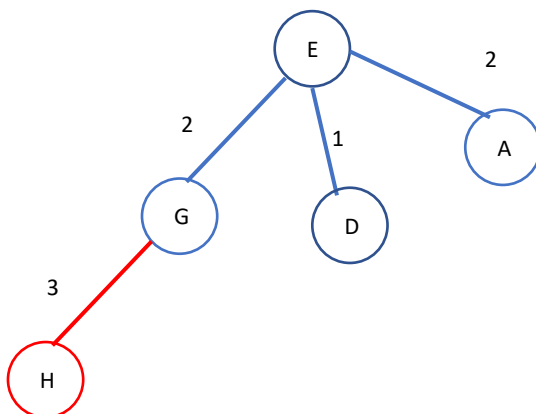
### 2. Iteration



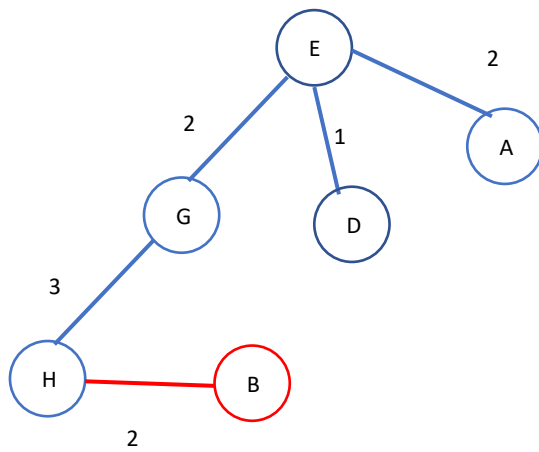
### 3. Iteration



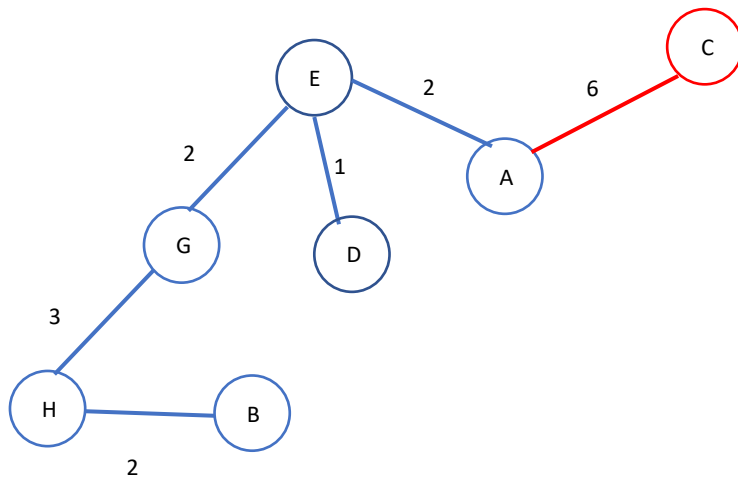
### 4. Iteration



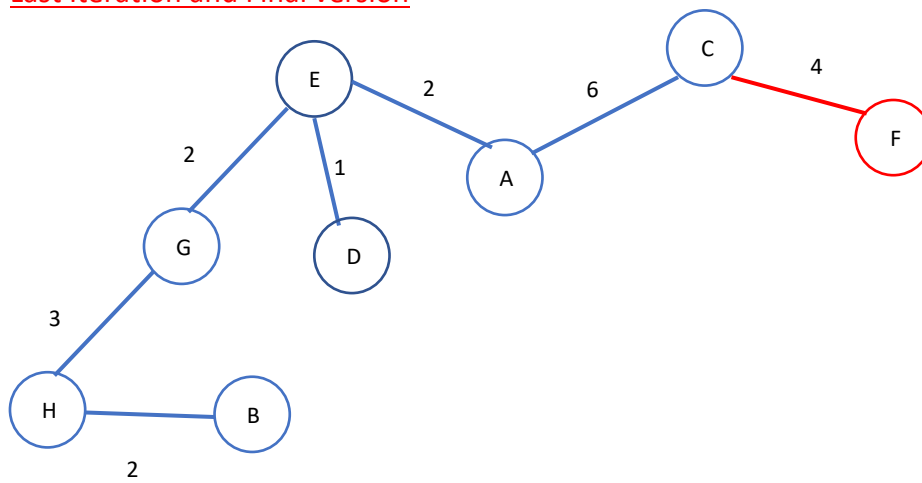
### 5. Iteration



### 6. Iteration

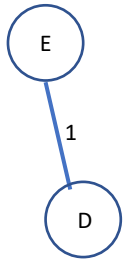


### Last Iteration and Final version



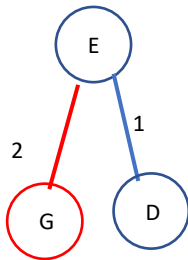
### Question 3 Solution

#### 1. Iteration

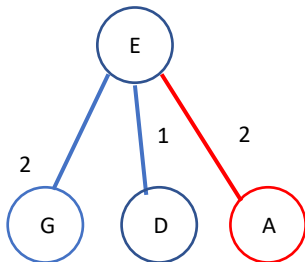


The smallest edge was chosen. Every iteration we will get the smallest edge and it does not have to be connected to current vertices in the tree.

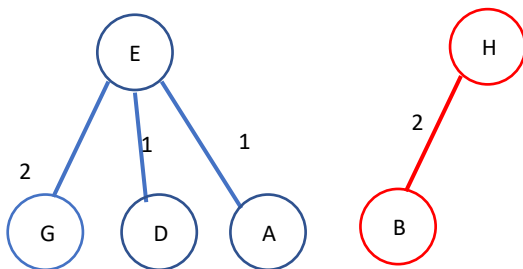
#### 2. Iteration



#### 3. Iteration

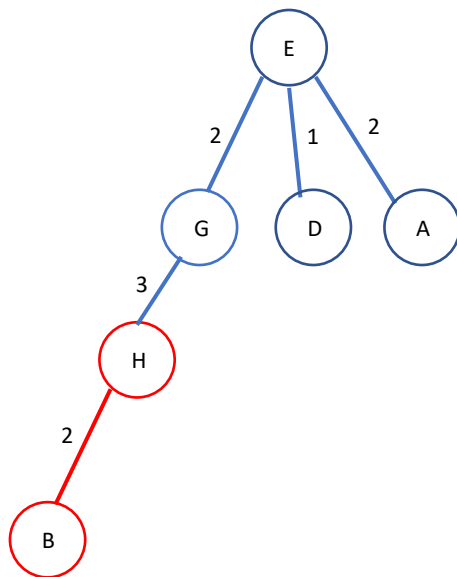


#### 4. Iteration

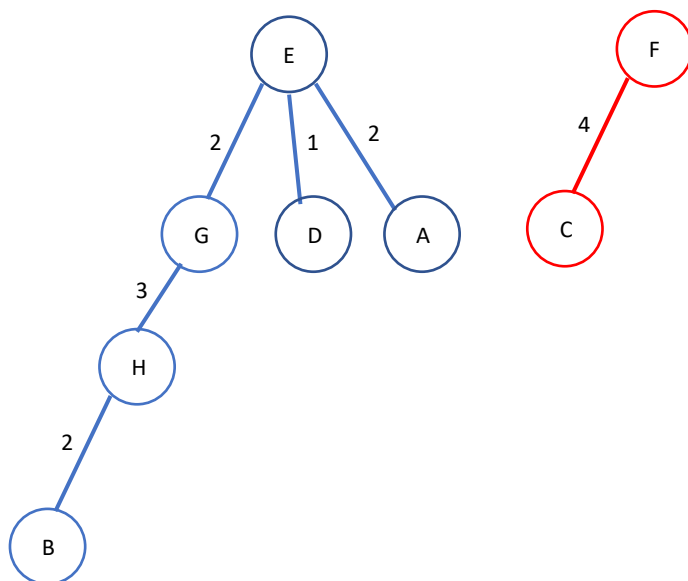




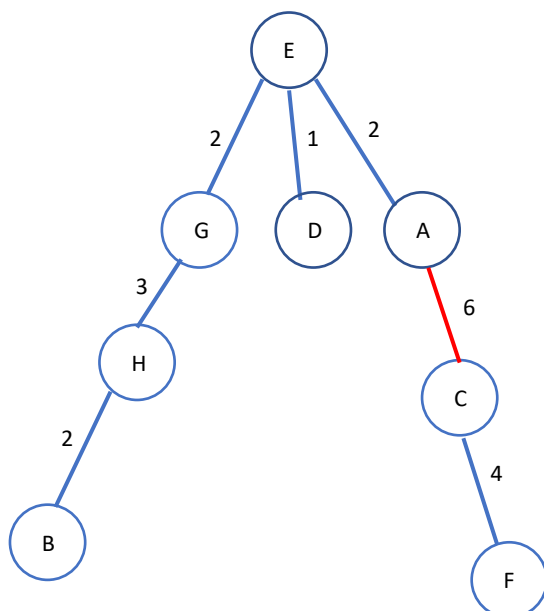
### 5. Iteration



### 6. Iteration

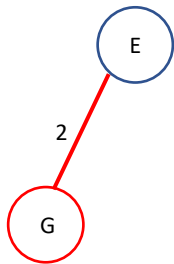


### Last Iteration and Final Version



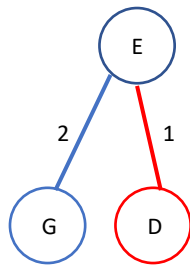
#### Question 4 Solution

##### 1. Iteration

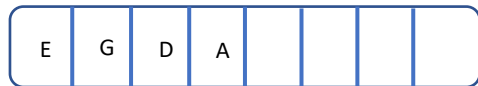
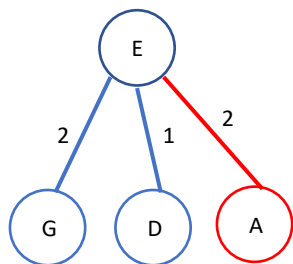


In every iteration, I will get the adjacent vertices that are adjacent to selected vertex and every iteration I will queue these vertices. If current vertex did not have any further adjacent vertex, I will dequeue that vertex and I will continue the checking adjacent vertices for new top element.

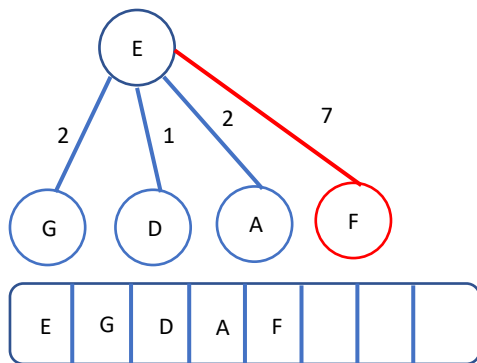
##### 2. Iteration



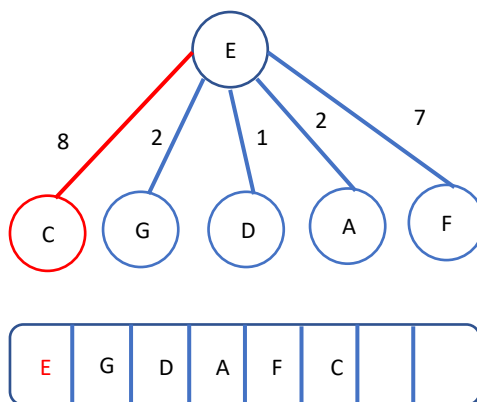
##### 3. Iteration



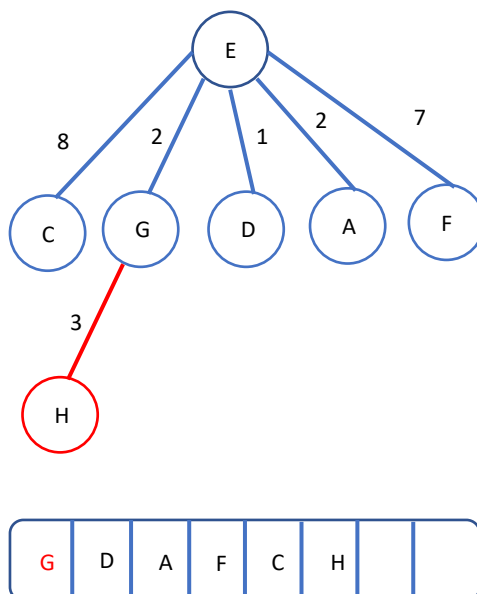
#### 4. Iteration



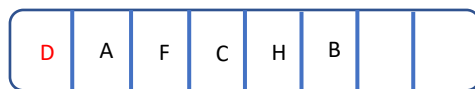
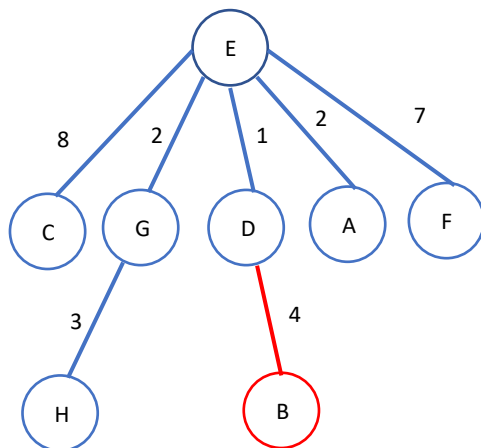
#### 5. Iteration



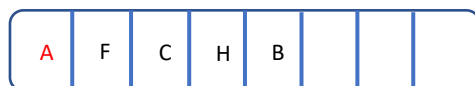
#### 6. Iteration



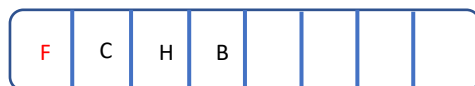
### 7. Iteration



### 8. Iteration



### 9. Iteration



### 10. Iteration



### 11. Iteration

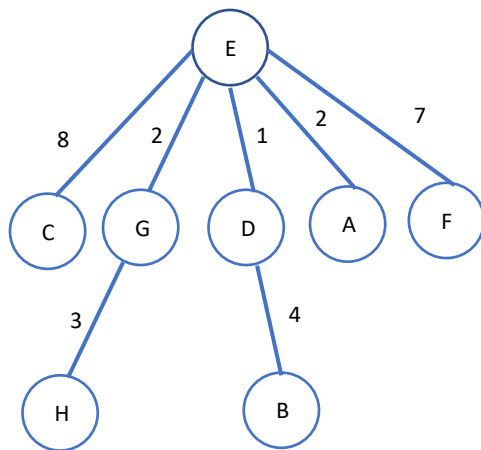


### 12. Iteration



In these iterations, I dequeue the elements and check there is adjacent vertex. If there is no dequeue element one by one until the queue gets empty.

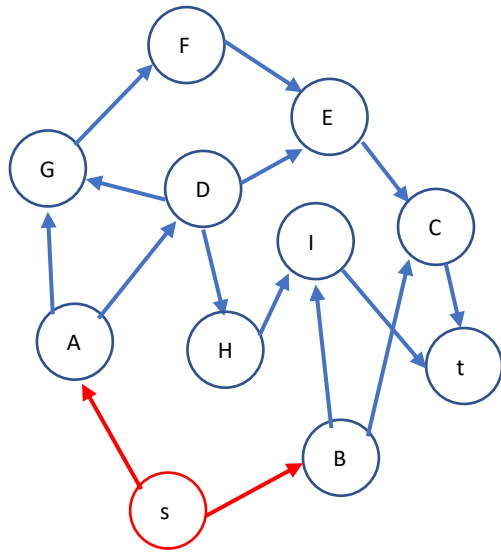
Final Version



E -> G -> D -> A -> F -> C -> H -> B

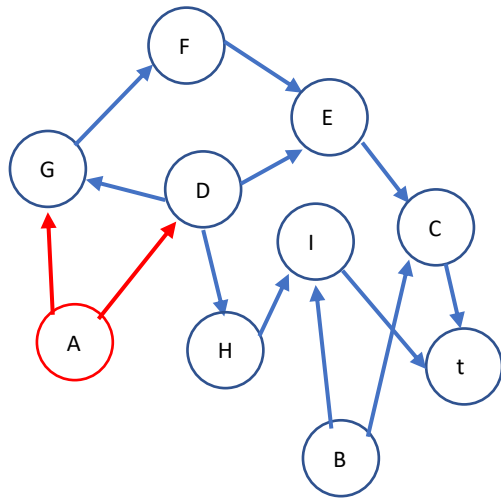
## Question 5 Solution

### 1. Iteration



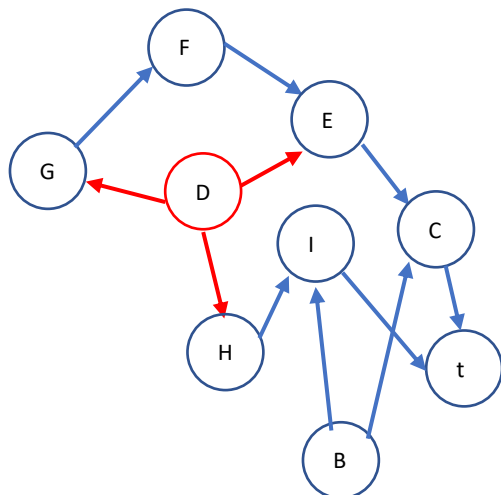
s

### 2. Iteration



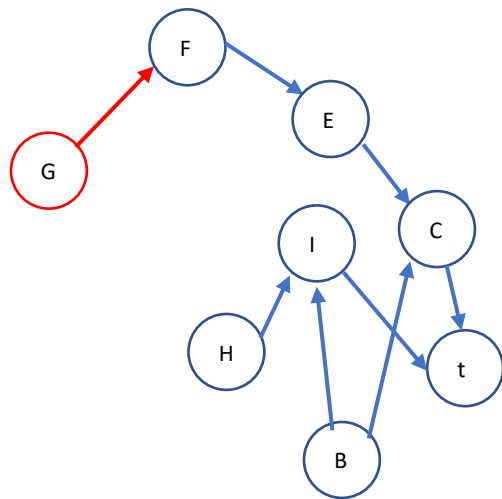
s -> A

### 3. Iteration



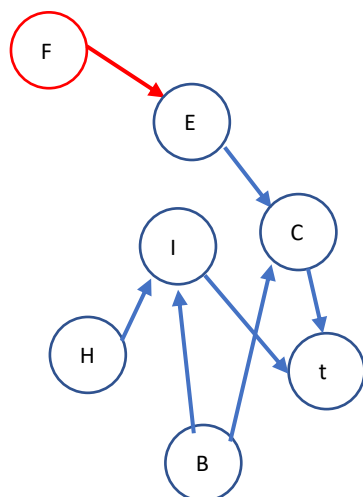
s -> A -> D

#### 4. Iteration



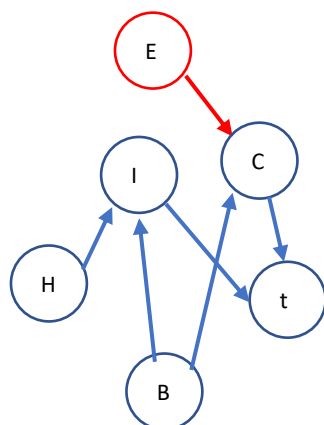
$s \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow G$

#### 5. Iteration



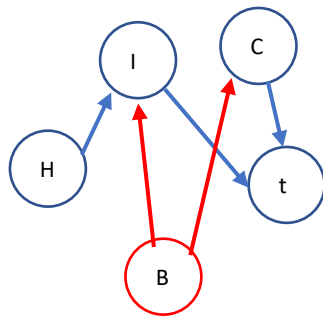
$s \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow G \rightarrow F$

#### 6. Iteration



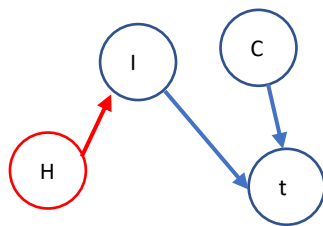
$s \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow G \rightarrow F \rightarrow E$

### 7. Iteration



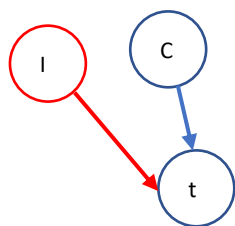
$s \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow G \rightarrow F \rightarrow E \rightarrow B$

### 8. Iteration



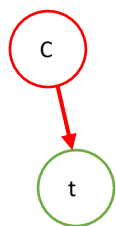
$s \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow G \rightarrow F \rightarrow E \rightarrow B \rightarrow H$

### 9. Iteration



$s \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow G \rightarrow F \rightarrow E \rightarrow B \rightarrow H \rightarrow I$

### 10. Iteration



$s \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow G \rightarrow F \rightarrow E \rightarrow B \rightarrow H \rightarrow I \rightarrow C$

### 11. Iteration



$s \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow G \rightarrow F \rightarrow E \rightarrow B \rightarrow H \rightarrow I \rightarrow C \rightarrow t$