Pseudocode:

int firstNode,lastNode,pathNext,pathVal;

int sum=0

 ${\tt TNODE}~*~createNode (int~nameNode, int~pathLeft, int~pathRight, int~pathDown, int~pathUp) \{ a substitution of the context of the context$

TNODE *newNode = new TNODE;

newNode->pathLeft = NULL;

newNode->pathRight = NULL;

newNode->pathDown = NULL;

newNode->pathUp = NULL;

NewNode->nameNode=NULL

return newNode;

}

While(firstNode=!LastNode){

FindSmallPath(pathLeft,pathRight,pathDown,pathUp,pathNext,pathVal)

Node->pathNext;

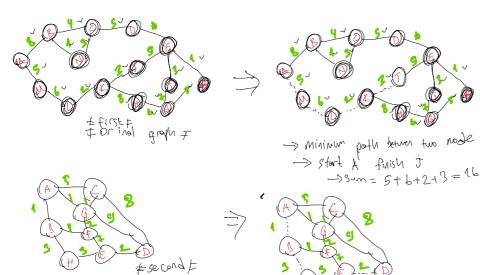
Sum=pathVal+sum

Return sum}

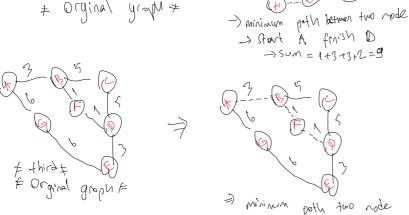
Purpose and Works of Algoritm

My algoritm purpose is going to one node to another node with smallest path. For solution this problem, classfy paths rondomly like left,right,up,down and given the path value. Users give first and last node name. Algoritm tends to going to shortest path. For example, my left path value is 3 and right path value is 1. Algoritm choose the smallest value of path which is 1. Then algoritim check every node name for finds destination.

Note: Dash way is algoritm running way



In this graph,my algoritm is working because there is no same path value



In these two graphs,my algoritm is not working effectivly because these paths dont have the one the smallest path value. My algoritm just deside one node minimum path solution. This decision could be going to better or worst. That is not staible. Thanks to this way, kruskhal algoritim is better than my algoritm

Question Gray

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algoritm, my algoritm can not decide the sortest way because algoritm want to go shortest way. In this reason, shortest way is not optimal solution because next node path could be increase total path value(sum).

When we discuss two

\$ orginal graph \$

=> minimum poth at two mode -> start A finish E -> sum = 2+2+2+3 = 10

two fixisM

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