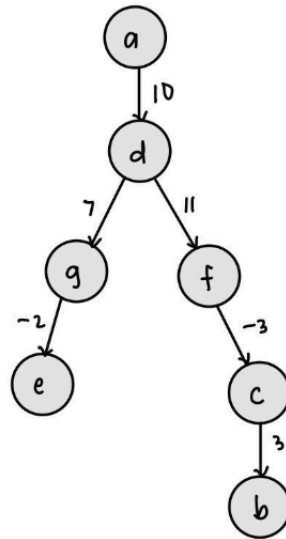


1. Create a spanning tree. If there are multiple neighbors, select the vertex to traverse first with the lesser weight. Assume that the source vertex is A.

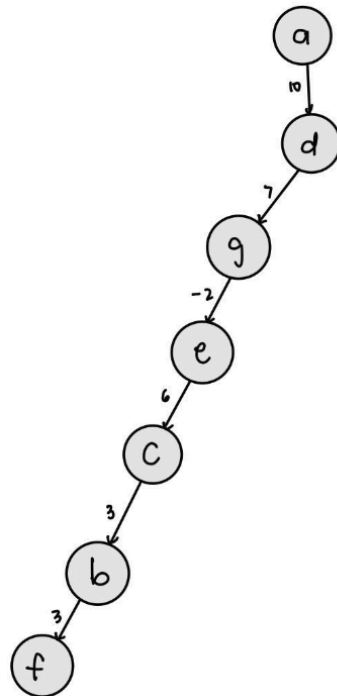
a. BFS Traversal

1a) Breadth First Search



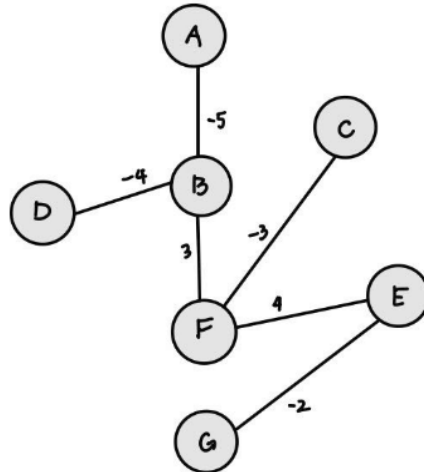
b. DFS Traversal

1b) Depth First Search



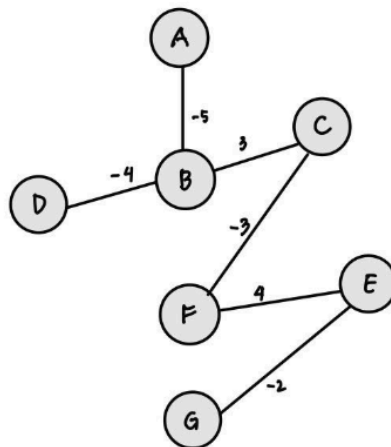
2. Find the minimum spanning tree of the graph using the following algorithms:
- Kruskal's Algorithm

2a) Kruskal's Algorithm



- Prim's Algorithm

2b) Prim's Algorithm



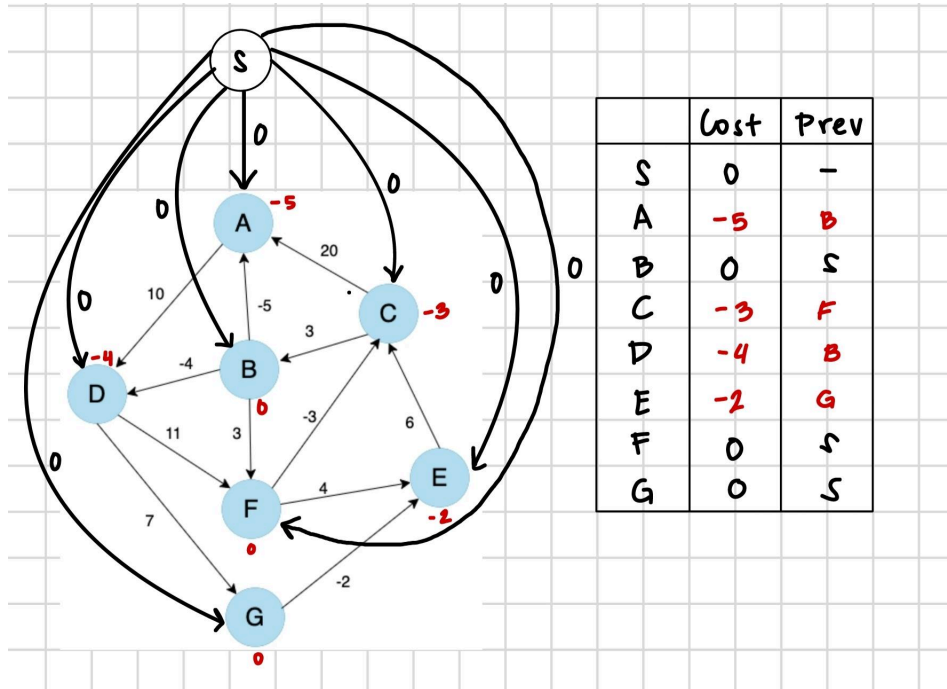
3. Find the all-pairs shortest path of the graph using Johnson's Algorithm. Show the following:

- The shortest paths from the (new) source vertex using Bellman-Ford Algorithm.

- Specify the number of iterations done

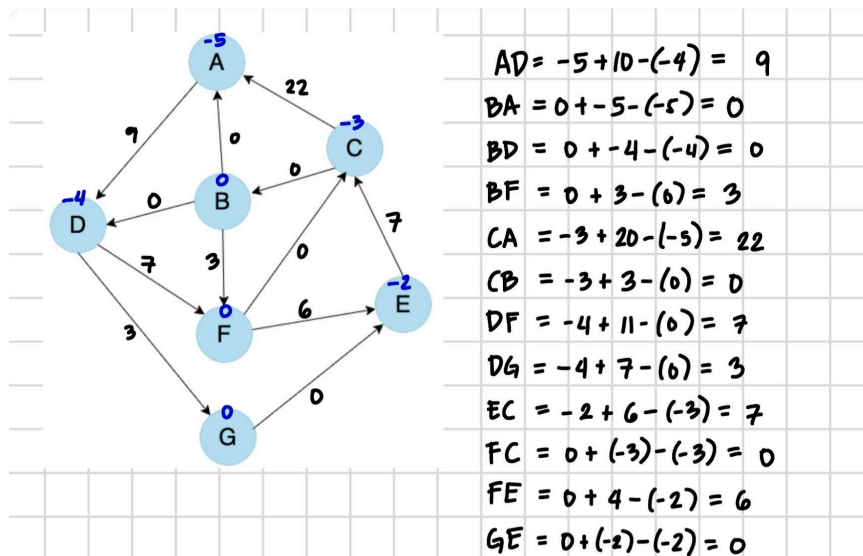
The total number of iterations done by the algorithm is 2.

- You may just show the final table containing the costs / distances from source to each vertex and the previous node



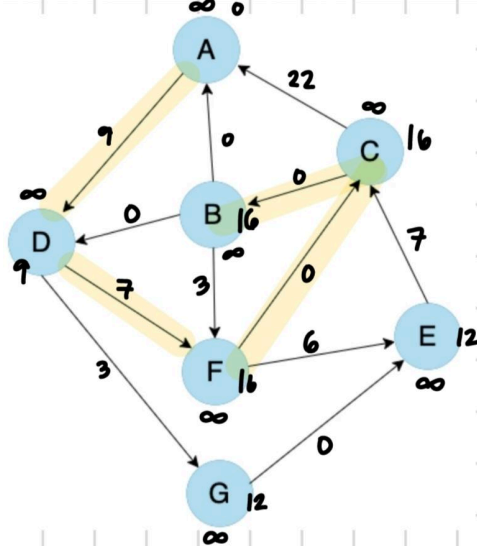
- b. Show the reweighted edges after performing the Bellman-Ford Algorithm c. Perform Dijkstra's algorithm on the following vertices:

Reweighted edges:



i. A

Dijkstra's on A

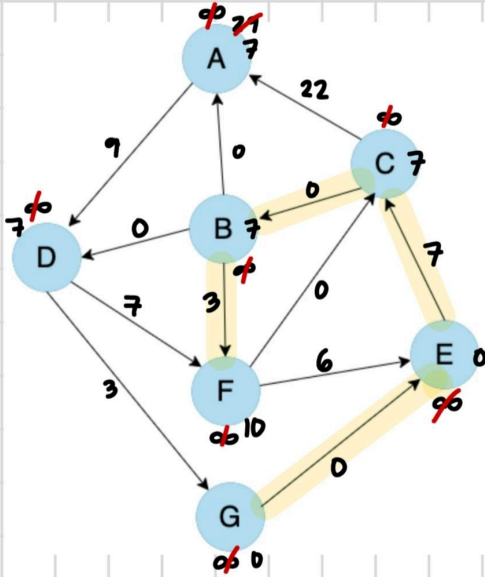


	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	0	∞	∞	7	∞	∞	∞
B	0	∞	∞	7	16	12	12
C	0	∞	∞	7	12	16	12
D	0	∞	7	7	12	16	12
E	0	∞	7	7	7	16	12
F	0	∞	7	7	7	7	12
G	0	16	16	7	12	16	12
	0	16	16	7	12	16	12

A → D → F → C → B

ii. G

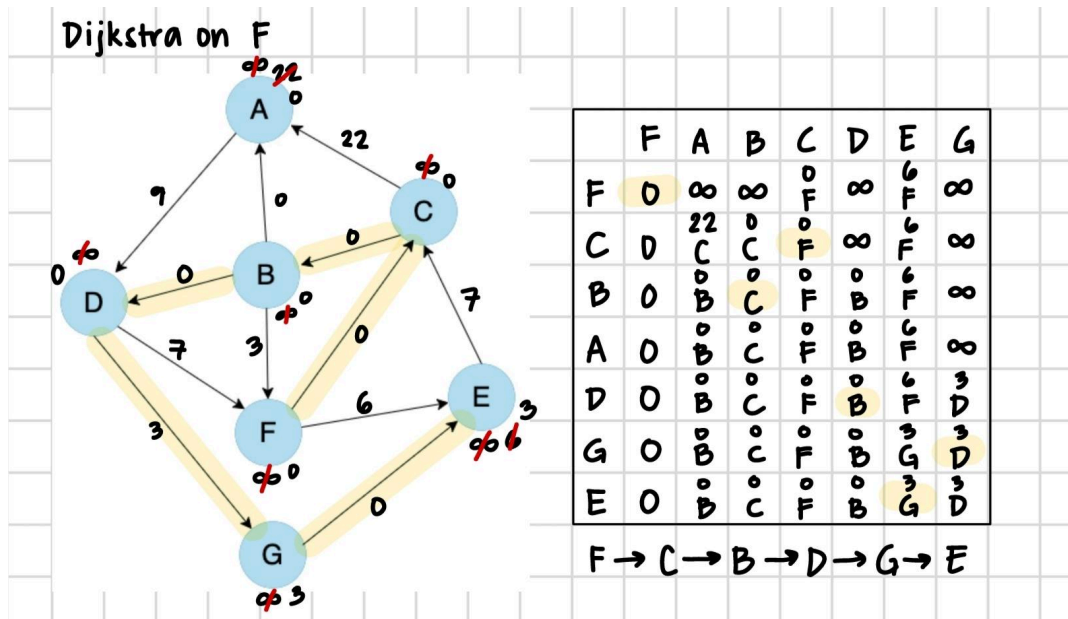
Dijkstra on G



	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
G	0	∞	∞	∞	∞	0	∞
A	0	∞	∞	7	∞	7	∞
B	0	7	7	7	7	7	10
C	0	7	7	7	7	7	10
D	0	7	7	7	7	7	10
E	0	7	7	7	7	7	10
F	0	7	7	7	7	7	10
	0	7	7	7	7	7	10

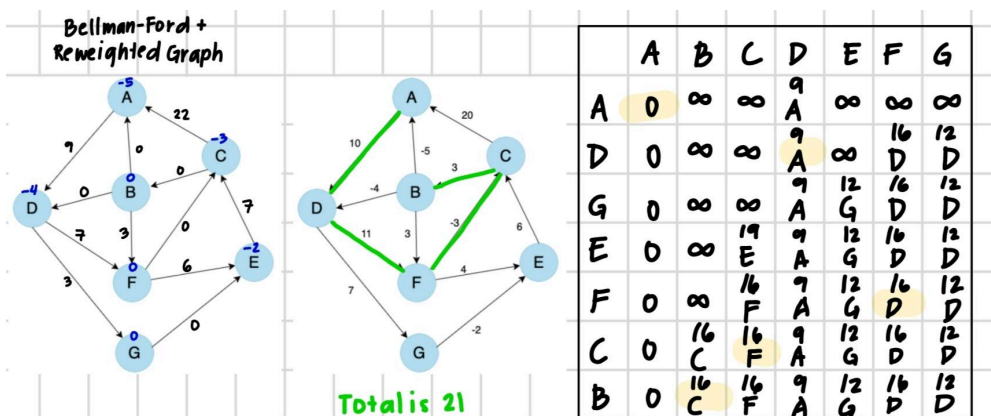
G → E → C → B → F

iii. F



c. Reweight and compute the original distances.

Vertex A:



$$d(u,v) = d'(u,v) - h(u) + h(v)$$

$$d(a,d) = 9 - (-5) + (-4) = 10$$

$$d(a,f) = 16 - (-5) + 0 = 21$$

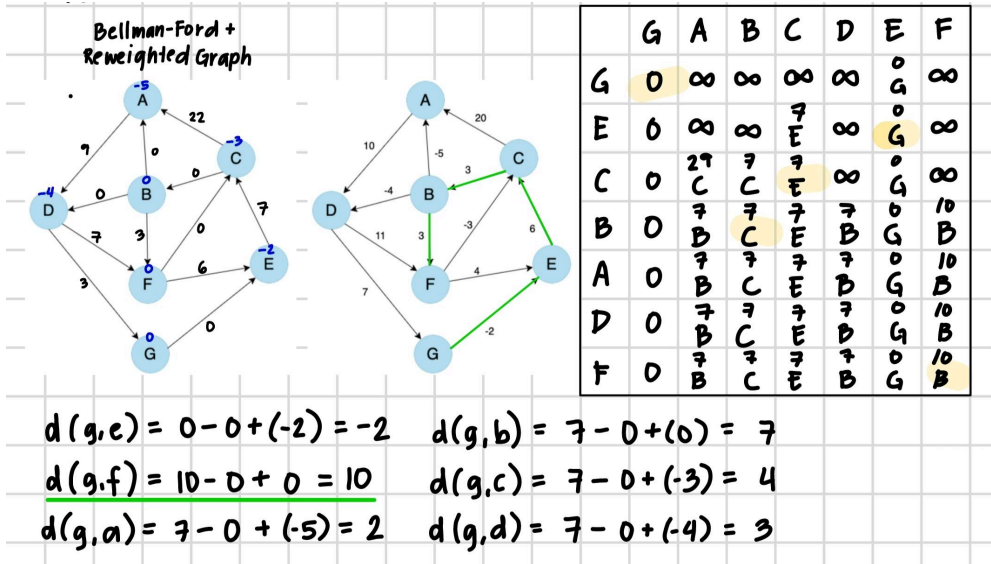
$$d(a,b) = 16 - (-5) + 0 = 21 \quad \checkmark$$

$$d(a,g) = 12 - (-5) + 0 = 17$$

$$d(a,c) = 16 - (-5) + (-3) = 18$$

$$d(a,e) = 12 - (-5) + (-2) = 15$$

Vertex G:



Vertex F:

