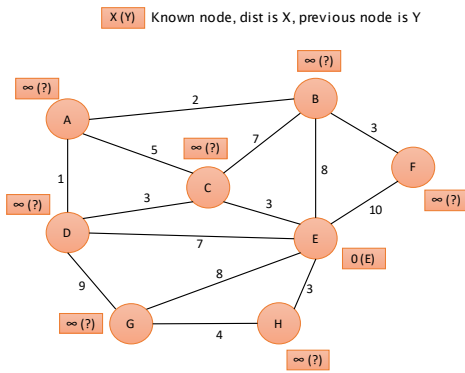
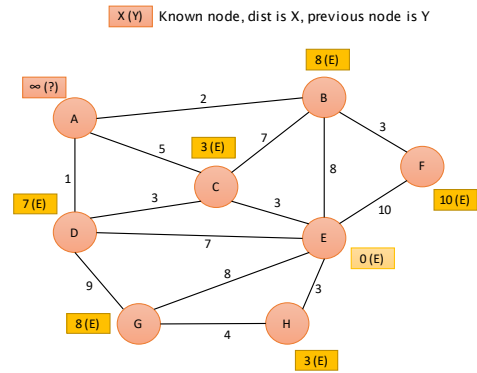


Q1)

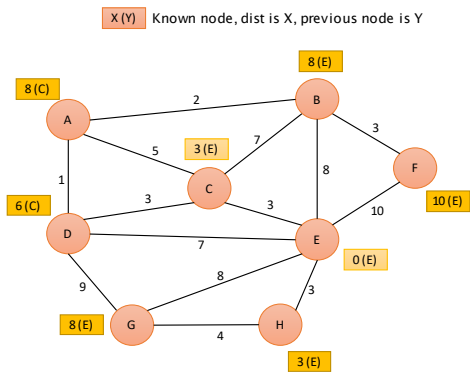
Step 1



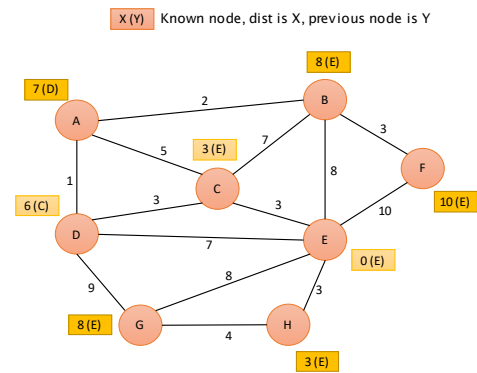
Step 2



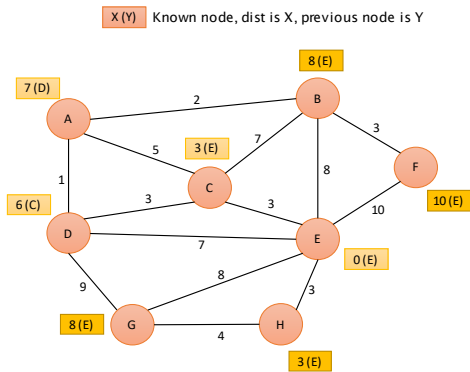
Step 3



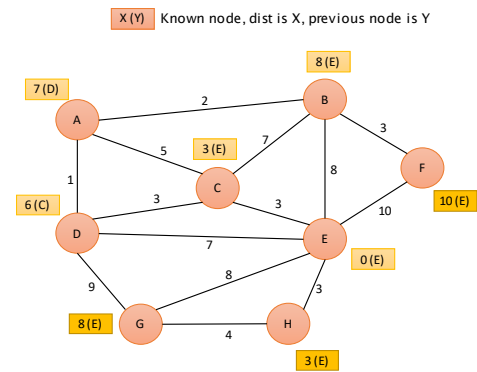
Step 4



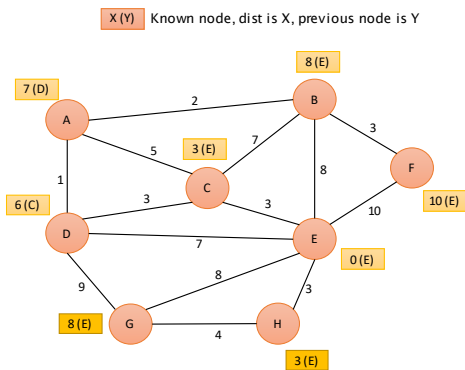
Step 5



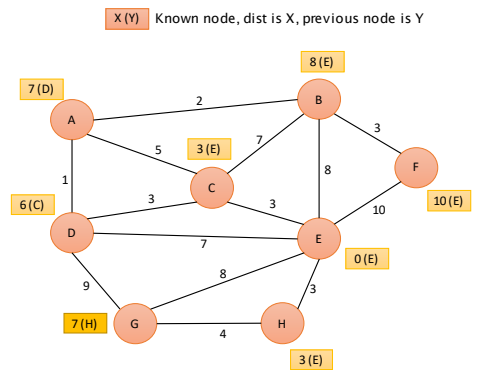
Step 6



Step 7

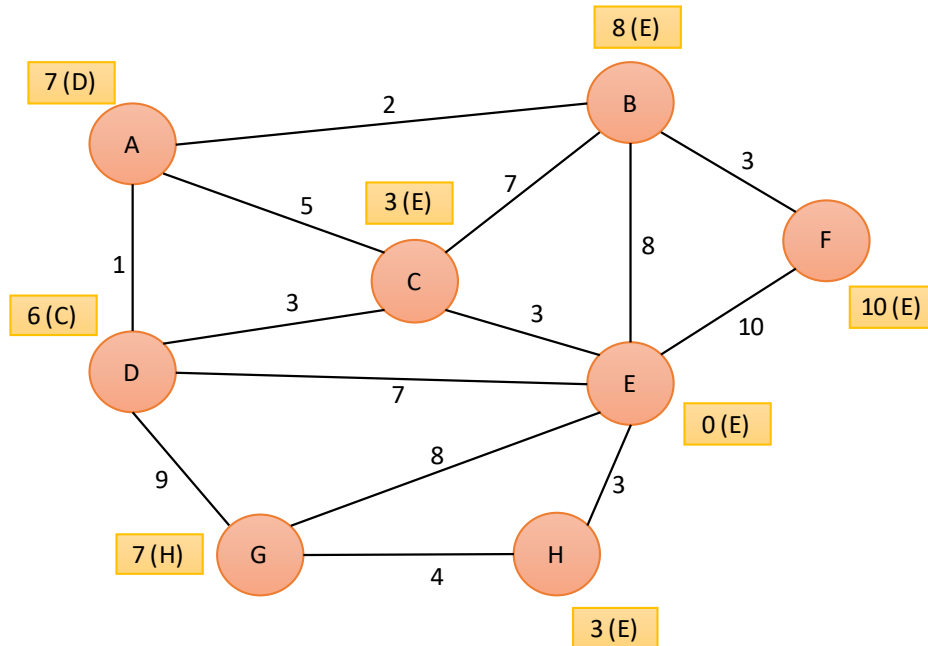


Step 8



Step 9

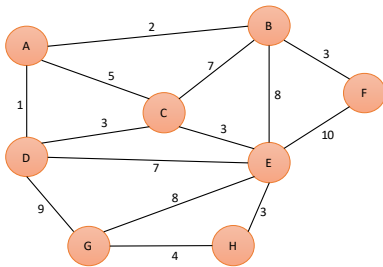
$X(Y)$ Known node, dist is X, previous node is Y



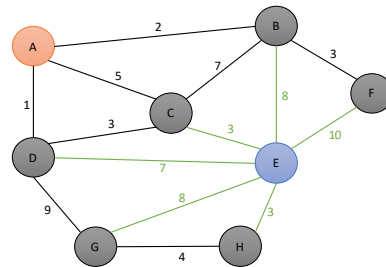
With the step 9, we can find any path from every vertex to vertex E, due to Dijkstra algorithm.

Q2)

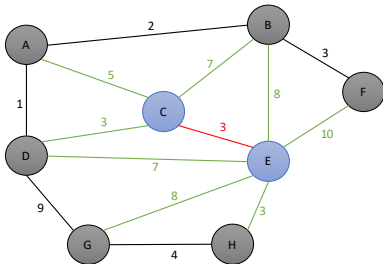
Step 1



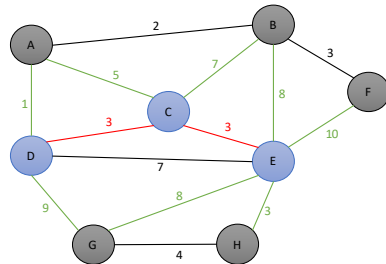
Step 2



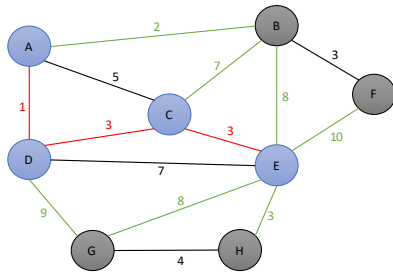
Step 3



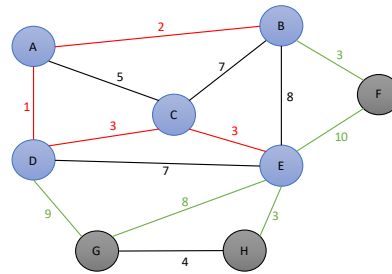
Step 4



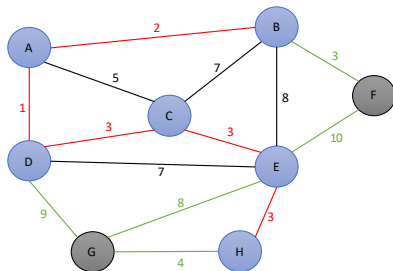
Step 5



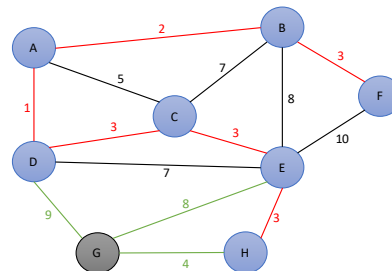
Step 6



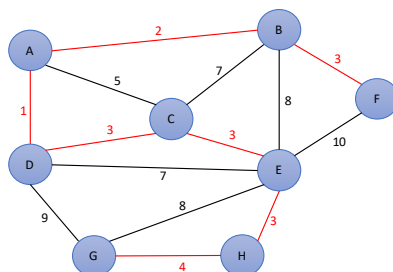
Step 7



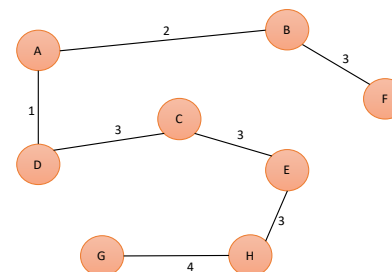
Step 8



Step 9



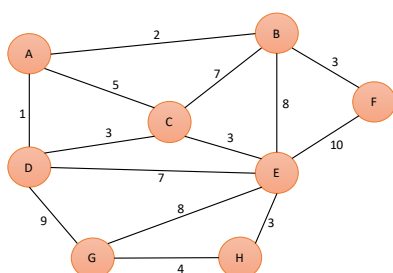
Step 10



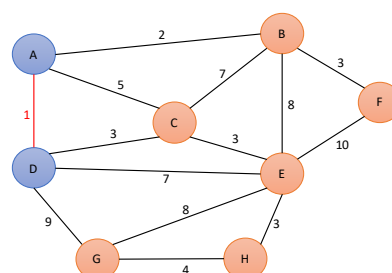
In step 10, we have the minimum spanning tree of Prim's algorithm.

Q3)

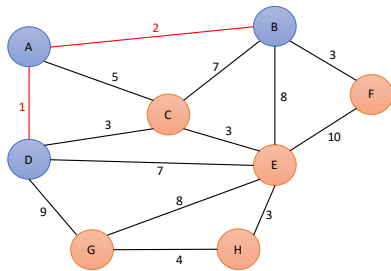
Step 1



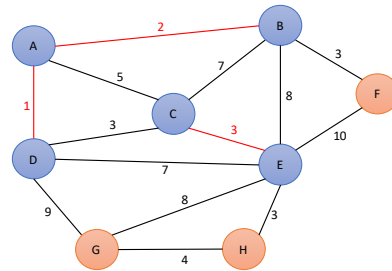
Step 2



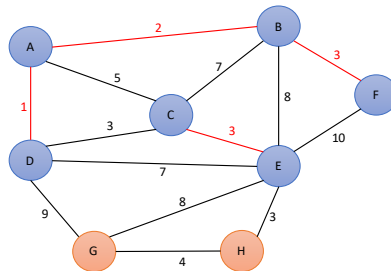
Step 3



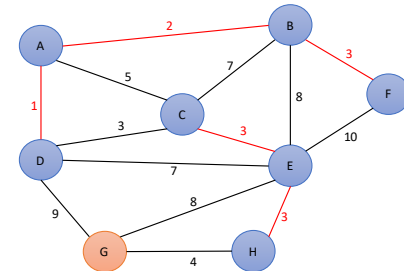
Step 4



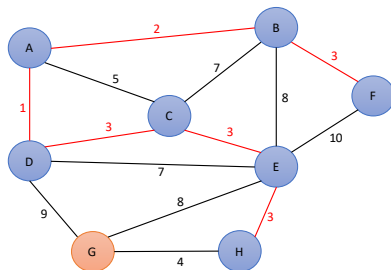
Step 5



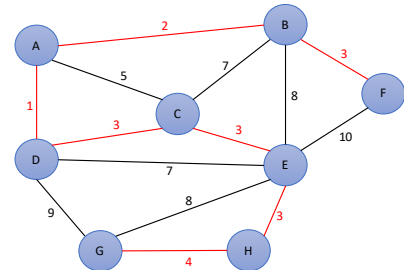
Step 6



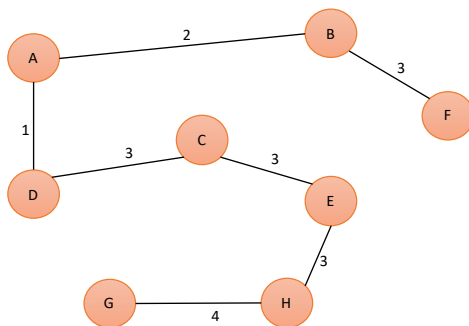
Step 7



Step 8



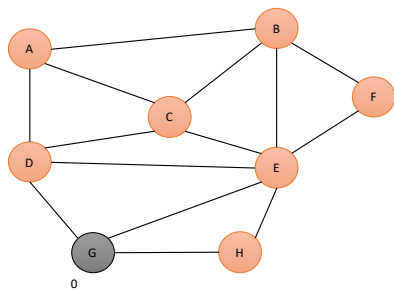
Step 9



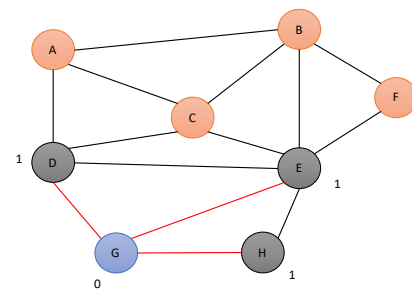
In step 9, we have the minimum spanning tree of Kruskal algorithm.

Q4)

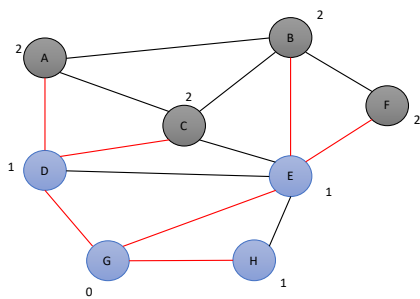
Step 1



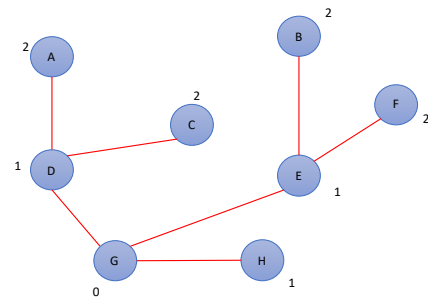
Step 2



Step 3



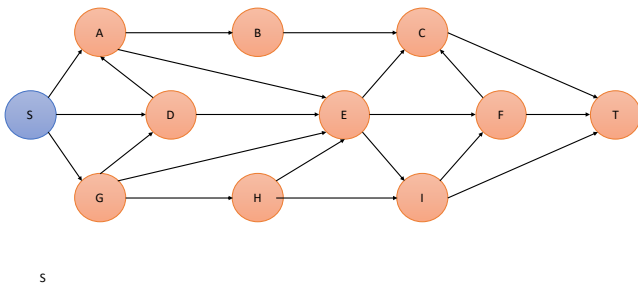
Step 4



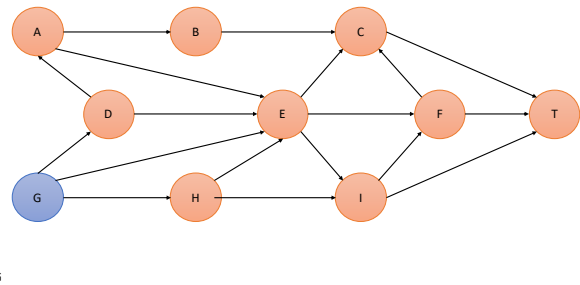
By the step 4, we have obtained the breadth-first-search tree

Q5)

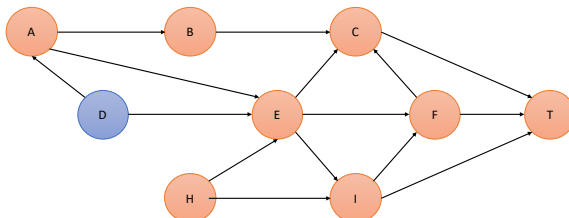
Step 1



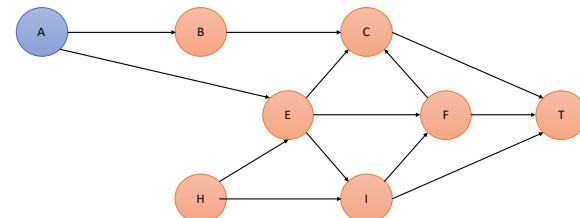
Step 2



Step 3



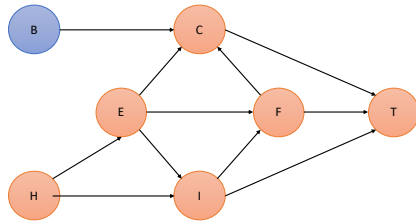
Step 4



S-G-D

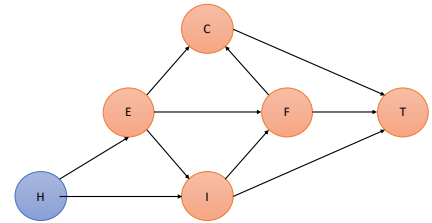
S-G-D-A

Step 5



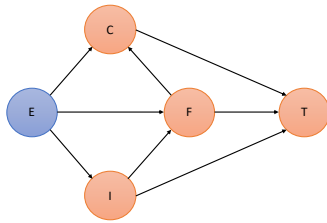
S - G - D - A - B

Step 6



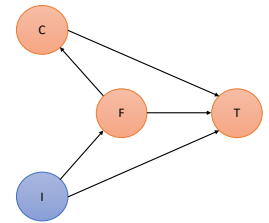
S - G - D - A - B - H

Step 7



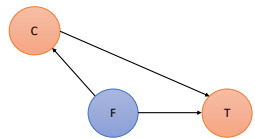
S - G - D - A - B - H - E

Step 8



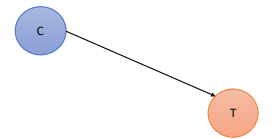
S - G - D - A - B - H - E - I

Step 9



S - G - D - A - B - H - E - I - F

Step 10



S - G - D - A - B - H - E - I - F - C

Step 11



S - G - D - A - B - H - E - I - F - C - T

So, the topological sorted ordering is: S - G - D - A - B - H - E - I - F - C - T