COMP 476 Assignment 2 Theory Questions

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**Question 1:**

1. The following table shows the operations for Dijkstra’s Shortest Path algorithm for finding the shortest path from the start to the goal node in the graph described in the assignment description. If a cost so far or connection is changed from one step to another it will be shown in red.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Current Node** | **Open List** | **Closed List** |
| - | (S, 0, -) | - |
| S | (A, 3, SA), (B, 10, SB) | (S, 0, -) |
| A | (B, 8, AB), (C, 12, AC), (D, 9, AD) | (S, 0, -), (A, 3, SA) |
| B | (C, 11, BC), (D, 9, AD),  (G, 23, BG) | (S, 0, -), (A, 3, SA), (B, 8, AB) |
| D | (C, 11, BC), (G, 23, BG),  (E, 15, DE) | (S, 0, -), (A, 3, SA), (B, 8, AB),  (D, 9, AD) |
| C | (G, 17, CG), (E, 15, DE) | (S, 0, -), (A, 3, SA), (B, 8, AB),  (D, 9, AD), (C, 11, BC) |
| E | (G, 17, CG) | (S, 0, -), (A, 3, SA), (B, 8, AB),  (D, 9, AD), (C, 11, BC),  (E, 15, DE) |
| G |  | (S, 0, -), (A, 3, SA), (B, 8, AB),  (D, 9, AD), (C, 11, BC),  (E, 15, DE), (G, 17, CG) |

Now to find the shortest path we start at the end node and look at the connections. This gives us:

G -> C -> B -> A -> S

Or from start to end:

S -> A -> B -> C -> G with a total cost of: 17