≡ 🧠 เดิญฐrลtulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% Latest Submission Grade 100% To pass 80% or higher

Nearest Neitghbors

Quiz • 30 min

Review Learning Objectives

1. Implement the Nearest Neighbors Heuristic for the Traveling Salesman Problem. Your algorithm should start with the vertex number 0, and then each time select the closest vertex among the ones which don't yet belong to the cycle.

1/1 point

```
Submit your assignment
```

```
import networkx as nx
Due Jan 1, 11:59 PM IST
                 # This function takes as input a graph g.
                 # The graph is complete (i.e., each pair of distinct vertices is connected by an edge),
                 # undirected (i.e., the edge from u to v has the same weight as the edge from v to u),
                 # and has no self-loops (i.e., there are no edges from i to i).
                 # The function should return the weight of the nearest neighbor heuristic, which starts at the vertex number 0,

▼ Receive gfade # and then each time selects a closest vertex.

To Pass 80% anhigher
           12
                 def nearest_neighbors(g):
           13
                     current_node = 0
Your grade 14
                     path = [current_node]
                     n = g.number_of_nodes()
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           17
                     # We'll repeat the same routine (n-1) times
            18
                     for _ in range(n - 1):
           19
                         next_node = None
    View Feedback
                         # The distance to the closest vertex. Initialized with infinity.
                         min_edge = float("inf")
We keep your highest score
                         for v in g.nodes():
            23
                             if not v in path:
            24
                                  if g[current_node][v]['weight'] < min_edge:</pre>
            25
                                      min_edge, next_node = g[current_node][v]['weight'], v
                              # Write_your code here: decide if v is a better candidate than next_node.
🖒 Like
               Dislike
                            Report an issue # If it is, then update the values of next_node and min_edge
           28
            29
                         assert next_node is not None
            30
                         path.append(next_node)
            31
                         current_node = next_node
            32
                     weight = sum(g[path[i]][path[i + 1]]['weight'] for i in range(g.number_of_nodes() - 1))
            33
            34
                     weight += g[path[-1]][path[0]]['weight']
                     return weight
           35
            36
                                                                                                                  Run
                 # You might want to copy your solution to your Jupiter Notebook to see how close this heuristic is to the optimal solu
```

Correct

Good job!