Question 1. Table 1 shows the results of executing the main loop of Dijkstra's shortest path algorithm several times to build a forwarding table for the router named A. Unfortunately, the table is incomplete and much of the information about the neighbors of the routers disappeared during a freak transcription accident involving cod liver oil and a small rodent.

Please follow the steps of Dijkstra's Algorithm to complete the entries in the *Best Route Length* and *First Step* columns of the table. The columns in which the *connections to neighboring routers* rows are completely empty are the places where the information disappeared. Luckily, you will discover you do not need this information to complete the *Best Route Length* and *First Step* columns of the table if you simply follow algorithm 1.

Algorithm 1 DISJKSTRA'S SHORTESTPATH

```
1: Mark starting point as KNOWN with length 0
2: Identify each neighbor of start as ADJACENT
3: Set first step of each neighbor of start to itself
4: Set route length of each neighbor to first step distance
5: While you don't know how to reach all the cities:
6:     Select adjacent city with shortest route
7:     Identify adjacent city with shortest route as KNOWN
8:     Mark neighbors of new KNOWN city that were DISTANT as ADJACENT
9:     Update path lengths and record first steps to ADJACENT neighbors of new KNOWN city.
```

Table 1: Shortest Path Table

Cities	Best Route Length	First Step	Status	Neighbors			
A	0	-	*Known*				
B	11	C	*Adjacent*	K: 1	H: 6	D: 5	J:2
C	3	C	*Known*				
D	11	L	*Adjacent*	B: 1	H: 2		
E	7	E	*Adjacent*	C: 3	L: 3	H: 1	D: 2
F	-		*Distant*	L: 3	J: 2		
G	6	L	*Known*				
H	10	C	*Adjacent*	I: 1	D: 2		
I	10	C	*Adjacent*	K: 3	H: 6	D: 5	G: 3
J	5	C	*Known*				
K	14	C	*Adjacent*	F: 1	C: 3	L: 2	
L	4	L	*Known*				
M	7	C	*Known*				