1. Recall the pseudocode for Dijkstra's algorithm, and consider the following graph below.

```
active = priority queue of paths.
finished = empty set of nodes.
add a path from start to itself to active
while active is non-empty:
    minPath = active.removeMin()
    minDest = destination node in minPath
    if minDest is dest:
        return minPath
    if minDest is in finished:
        continue
    for each edge e = ⟨minDest, child⟩:
        if child is not in finished:
        newPath = minPath + e
        add newPath to active
    add minDest to finished
```
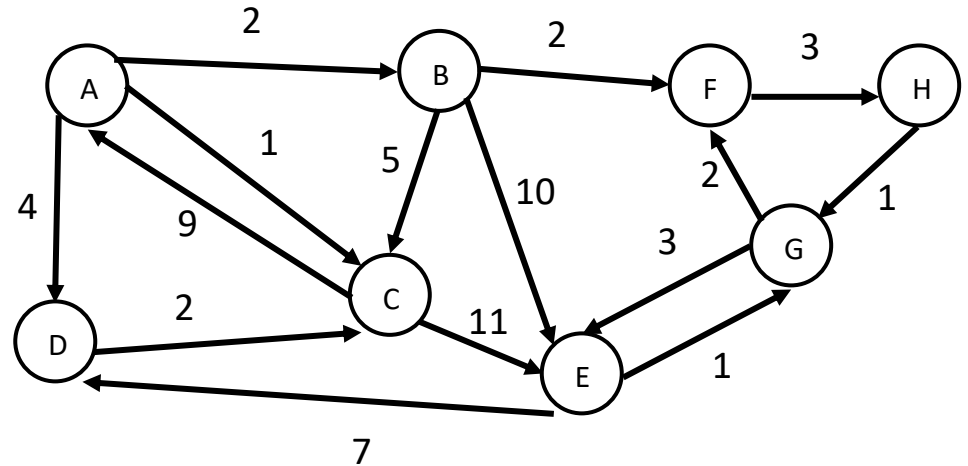

Find the shortest path starting from **A** going to **E**. Record each update (push, pop) to the queue or any returns (true, false) in the table below.

Node	Finished	Cost	Previous
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

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