**Dijkstra’s Algorithm Example:**

The following example shows how we can run Dijkstra’s algorithm over a graph. The start vertex is ST.

- `%` → stands for infinity
- `-` → stands for no predecessor
- `(#)` → represents the order the vertices are being processed.
- `[x,y]` → `x` represents the cost of reaching the node and `y` the predecessor.

![Graph Diagram]

After selecting 1\(^{st}\) Node

After selecting 2\(^{nd}\) Node
After selecting 3rd Node

After selecting 4th Node

After selecting 5th Node