**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.

![Diagram of Dijkstra's Algorithm Example]

After selecting 1st Node

After selecting 2nd Node

(1) ST → A: 11, ST → C: 2
(2) B → D: 3, B → ST: 6
After selecting 3rd Node

After selecting 4th Node

After selecting 5th Node