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.

After selecting 1\textsuperscript{st} Node

After selecting 2\textsuperscript{nd} Node
After selecting 3rd Node

After selecting 4th Node

After selecting 5th Node