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

[x,y] → x represents the cost of reaching the node and y the predecessor.

Red Area → represents the set S (shortest paths are known for nodes in S)

After selecting 1st Node (ST)

After selecting 2nd Node (B)
After selecting 3rd Node (D)

After selecting 4th Node (A)

After selecting 5th Node (C)