

Dijkstra's Algorithm Example:

The following example shows how we can run Dijkstra's algorithm over a graph.

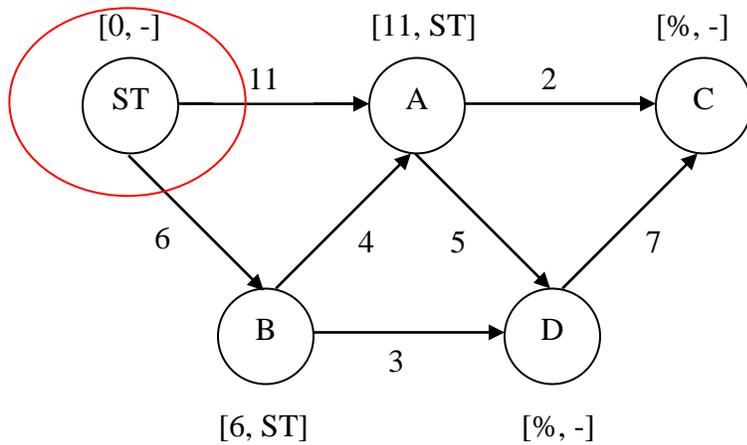
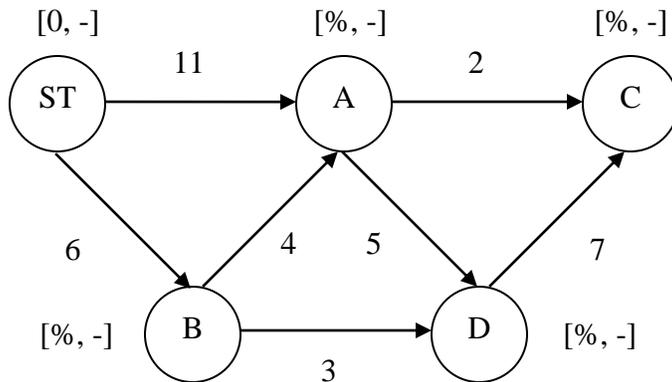
The start vertex is ST.

% → stands for infinity

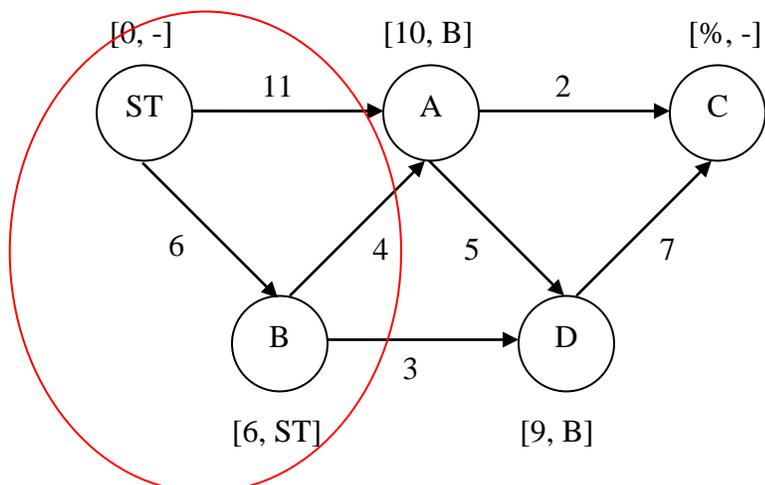
- → stands for no predecessor

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

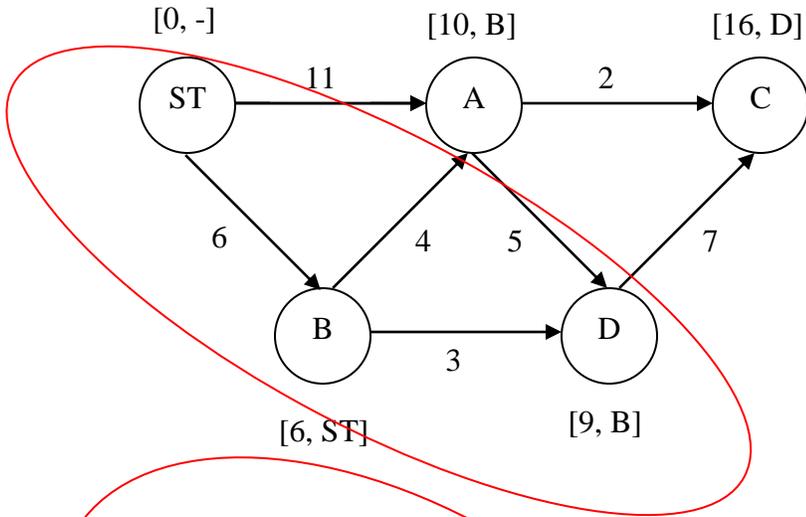
Red Area → represents the set **S** (shortest paths are known for nodes in **S**)



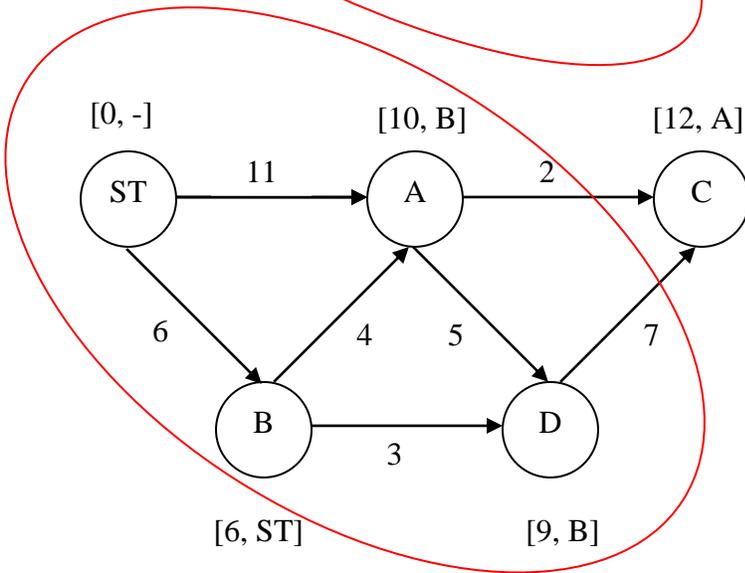
After selecting 1st Node (ST)



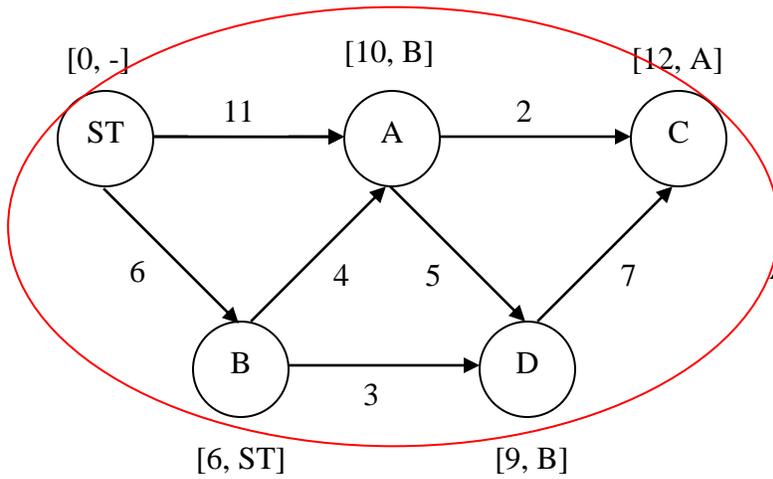
After selecting 2nd Node (B)



After selecting 3rd Node (D)



After selecting 4th Node (A)



After selecting 5th Node (C)