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EX-14: Implementation of Dijkstra's Algorithm

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define size 8
#define INFINITY 10000000; int
g[size][size]={ {0,2,6,0,0,0,0,0},
{2,0,0,2,6,0,0,0},
                {6,0,0,1,0,0,4,0},
                {0,2,1,0,0,2,0,0},
                {0,6,0,0,0,3,0,1},
                {0,0,0,2,3,0,2,0},
                {0,0,0,2,0,2,0,2},
                {0,0,0,0,1,0,2,0} };
    struct vertex_info {
int length;      int pred;
char state; }v[size]; int
main() {      int i;      for
(i=0;i<size;i++)
    {
        v[i].length=INFINITY;
        v[i].pred=-1;
        v[i].state='N';
    }      int s=0;
int d=7;      v[s].length=0;
v[s].state='V';

do
    {
        int i;      for(i=0;i<size;i++)
        {
            if (g[s][i]!=0 &&v[i].state=='N')
            {
                if(v[i].length>v[s].length+g[s][i])
                {
                    v[i].length=g[s][i]+v[s].length;
                    v[i].pred=s;
                }
            }
        }
        printf("\nlength[%d]=%d\tpred[%d]=%d",i,v[i].length,i,v[i].pred);
        }
    }
    int min=INFINITY;
    s=0;
    for(i=0;i<size;i++)
```

```

        {
            if(v[i].state=='N'&&
v[i].length<min)
            {
                min=v[i].length;
                s=i;
            }
        }
v[s].state='V';
        }while(s!=d);
i=size;    int path[size];
printf("\n\nPath=%d->",s);    do
{
    path[i--]=s;
s=v[s].pred;
printf("%d-
>",s);
    }while(s>0);
}

```