Dijkstra's Alg

· GOAl: Find shortest path tree (a tree

that contains shortest paths from source s to)
every other node).

Undirected Graph

2
3
4
5
5
5
5
6
14
14
3
6
14
14
3
6
14
14

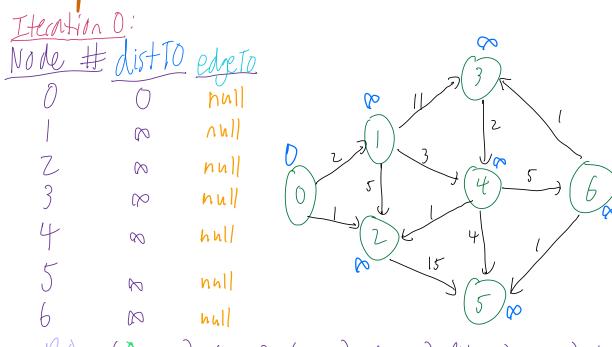
## · How it works

- () Create distTo and edgeTo lists and priority queue PQ (which prioritizes nodes closest to source)
  - · distTo(v): best known distance from source s to v
  - · edgeto(v): best known vertex predecesor to v
  - · PQ contains all unvisited vertices in order of dist To
- (2) Initialize:
  - · for each index i corresponding to vertex i, set dist To (i) = ∞; except vertex 0 -> distro(e) = 0.
  - · for each index i corresponding to vertex i, set edge to (i) = null.
- (3) Repeat:
  - · Visit V: remove closest vertex V from Po
  - · Relax edges

for each owner edge e from v: if dist(s, v) + e < distTo(v): distTo(v) = dist(s, v) + e edgeTo(v) = v

(4) End: when PQ is empty

· Example:

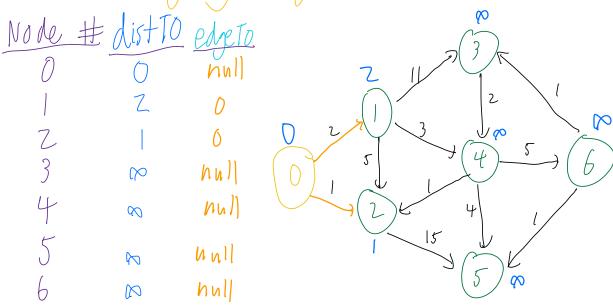


Pa: (): 0), (1: 0), (2: 0), (3: 0), (4: 0), (5: 0), (6: 0)

Visit vertex ()

PQ: (1:P), (2:P), (3:P), (4:P), (5:P)

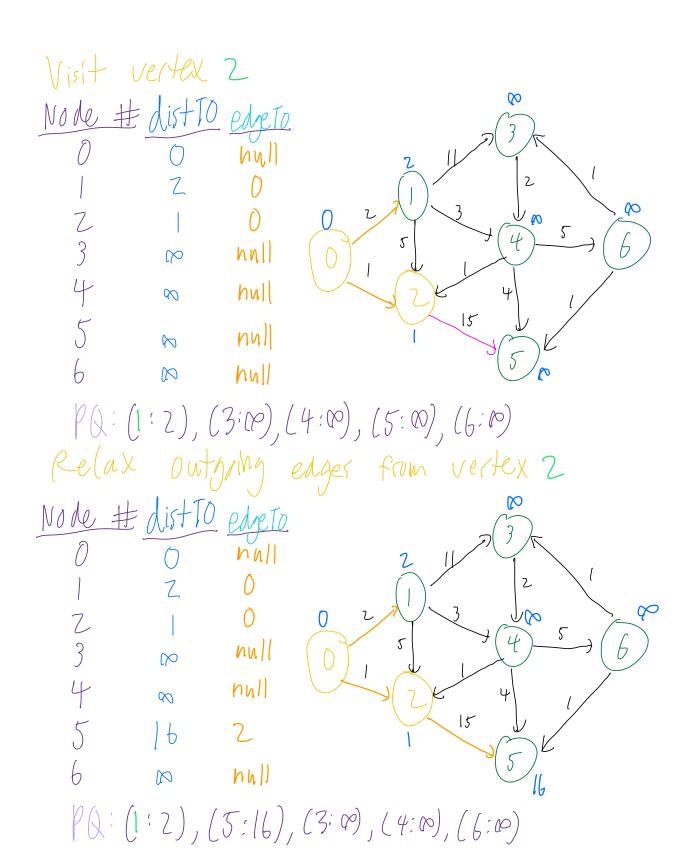
Relax outging edges from vertex 0



PQ: (2:1), (1:2), (3:10), (4:10), (5:10), (6:10)

## Iteration 2

PQ: (2:1), (1:2), (3:10), (4:10), (5:10), (6:10)



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