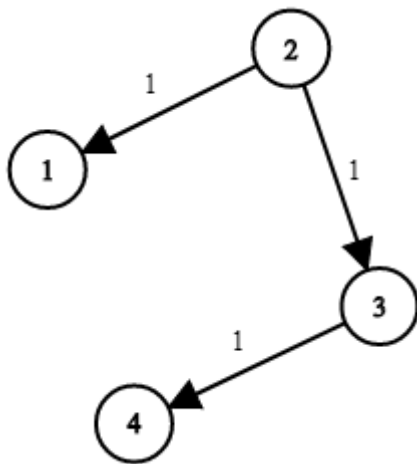


Network Delay Time [LeetCode](#)

You are given a network of n nodes, labeled from 1 to n . You are also given times, a list of travel times as directed edges $times[i] = (u_i, v_i, w_i)$, where u_i is the source node, v_i is the target node, and w_i is the time it takes for a signal to travel from source to target.

We will send a signal from a given node k . Return the **minimum** time it takes for all the n nodes to receive the signal. If it is impossible for all the n nodes to receive the signal, return -1.

Example:



$N = 4, K = 2$

Output: 2

Approach 1: Function to find the minimum time to receive a signal to all nodes in the network using Dijkstra's Algorithm

- **Explanation:**
 - The **networkDelayTime** function calculates the minimum time to receive a signal to all nodes in the network using Dijkstra's algorithm.
 - It utilizes an adjacency list to represent the graph and a set to maintain nodes with their minimum distances.
 - The distances are updated as shorter paths are discovered during traversal.
 - The maximum distance among all nodes is returned as the result.
- **Time Complexity:**

- The time complexity is $O((V + E) * \log(V))$, where V is the number of vertices and E is the number of edges in the graph.
 - Dijkstra's algorithm time complexity.
- Space Complexity:
 - The space complexity is $O(V + E)$, where V is the number of vertices and E is the number of edges in the graph.
 - Storing adjacency list information and the set for Dijkstra's algorithm.