

## 1. Dijkstra Simulation :

**Relaxation** : Reducing distance of a node by another node

If  $D[u] + \text{cost}(u, v) < D[v]$                       {  $D = \text{distance}$  }

$D[v] = D[u] + \text{cost}(u, v)$

## 2. Dijkstra Pseudocode & Complexity :

Input :→ a weighted graph and source

Output :→ distance of all nodes from the source

### Pseudocode :

- a. Create a distance array “d”
- b. Initialize all values of that array to infinity
- c.  $d[\text{source}] = 0$
- d. Create a visited array and mark all nodes as unvisited
- e. For  $i=0$  to  $n-1$ :
  - pick the **unvisited** node with **minimum**  $d[\text{node}]$
  - $\text{visited}[\text{node}] = 1$
  - For all  $\text{adj\_node}$  of that node :
    - If(  $d[\text{node}] + \text{cost}(\text{node}, \text{adj\_node}) < d[\text{adj\_node}]$  ) :
    - $d[\text{adj\_node}] = d[\text{node}] + \text{cost}(\text{node}, \text{adj\_node})$
- f. Output the array “d”

**Time Complexity :  $O(n) + O(n^2) + O(E) := O(n^2)$**

**Space Complexity :  $O(n) + O(n) + O(1) := O(n)$**

## 3. Dijkstra in Code : Implementation