

## PSEUDOCODE DJIKSTRA

```
1: function DIJKSTRA( $s$ )
2:    $dist \leftarrow \text{new integer}[V + 1]$ 
3:    $visited \leftarrow \text{new boolean}[V + 1]$ 
4:    $pred \leftarrow \text{new integer}[V + 1]$ 
5:   FILLARRAY( $dist, \infty$ )
6:   FILLARRAY( $visited, false$ )
7:   FILLARRAY( $pred, -1$ )

8:    $dist[s] \leftarrow 0$ 
9:   while  $true$  do                                ▷ Perulangan ini akan diakhiri dengan break
10:     $u \leftarrow -1$ 
11:     $minDist \leftarrow \infty$ 
12:    for  $i \leftarrow 1, V$  do                        ▷ Cari node yang belum dikunjungi dan memiliki dist terkecil
13:      if ( $\text{not } visited[i] \wedge (dist[i] < minDist)$ ) then
14:         $u \leftarrow i$ 
15:         $minDist \leftarrow dist[i]$ 
16:      end if
17:    end for
18:    if ( $u = -1 \vee \text{ISINFINITE}(dist[u])$ ) then
19:      break                                       ▷ Akhiri perulangan while
20:    end if

21:     $visited[u] \leftarrow true$ 
22:    for  $v \in adj(u)$  do                          ▷ Lakukan relax untuk semua tetangga  $u$ 
23:      if  $dist[v] > dist[u] + w[u][v]$  then
24:         $dist[v] = dist[u] + w[u][v]$ 
25:         $pred[v] = u$ 
26:      end if
27:    end for
28:  end while

29:  return  $dist$                                 ▷ Kembalikan tabel shortest path yang bermula dari  $s$ 
30: end function
```

## PSUEDOCODE KRUSKAL

```
1: function KRUSKAL( $edgeList$ )
2:   INITIALISEDISJOINTSET()
3:   SORT( $edgeList$ )                                ▷ Urutkan berdasarkan bobotnya
4:   for  $\langle u, v \rangle \in edgeList$  do
5:     if not CHECK( $u, v$ ) then
6:        $cost \leftarrow cost + w[u][v]$ 
7:       JOIN( $u, v$ )
8:     end if
9:   end for
10:  return  $cost$ 
11: end function
```