

Dijkstra's Shortest Path Algorithm Implementation & Visualization

Erdal Sidal Dogan, Alp Gokcek
MEF University
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Abstract—Dijkstra's Shortest Path Algorithm is an algorithm which finds the shortest path between two nodes in a graph. It is widely used and adopted for many different applications, such as computer networks, road maps, social platforms etc. In this project we implemented algorithm in Python Language and visualized the shortest path.

Index Terms—Graph, Node, Vertex, Edge

REFERENCES

- [1] Wikipedia contributors, "Dijkstra's algorithm — Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia," https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Dijkstra%27s_algorithm&oldid=931177808, 2019, [Online; accessed 26-December-2019].

I. INTRODUCTION

Dijkstra's Algorithm calculates the shortest path from one desired node of the graph to every other nodes. There are various implementations of the algorithm, main difference between them is how they store the vertices of the graph, denoted with Q . They can be stored in regular arrays, linked lists, adjacency lists or tree structures. Running time of the algorithm can be represented with number of edges $|E|$ and number of vertices $|V|$ using big-o notation. Running time mainly depends on these structures, storing Q in arrays it is $\mathcal{O}(|V|^2)$. In this project we utilized the *priority queue* structure while implementing. It is more efficient way to implement comparing to arrays and adjacency lists etc. The *priority queue* implementation requires $\mathcal{O}((|E| + |V|) \log |V|)$ time in the worst case.

Algorithm 1 Using a priority queue [1]

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1: function DIJKSTRA(Graph, source)
2:   for each vertex v in Graph do
3:     dist[v]  $\leftarrow$  INFINITY
4:     prev[v]  $\leftarrow$  UNDEFINED
5:     add v to Q
6:   end for
7:   dist[source]  $\leftarrow$  0
8:   while Q is not empty do
9:     u  $\leftarrow$  vertex in Q with min dist[u]
10:    remove u from Q
11:    for each neighbor v of u do
12:      alt  $\leftarrow$  dist[u] + length(u, v)
13:      if alt < dist[v] then
14:        dist[v]  $\leftarrow$  alt
15:        prev[v]  $\leftarrow$  u
16:      end if
17:    end for
18:  end while
19: return dist[], prev[]
20: end function

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