

The algorithm works by attempting to find the smallest sum of the weights in the graph. The weights represent the costs of forwarding the connections and which one should be picked.

Table:

Route	Path	Cost:
V1 -> V2	V1->V2	5
V1 -> v3	V1->v3	6
V1 -> v4	V1->V2->V4	8
V1 -> v5	V1->V2->V5	9
V1 -> v6	V1->V2->V4->V6	15

To find the lowest cost lets take the example of V1->V5.  
There are many possible paths such as :

V1->V3->-V5 with cost 12.

But choosing the path: V1->V2->V5 that costs 9 is more efficient.