Dijkstra Algorithm

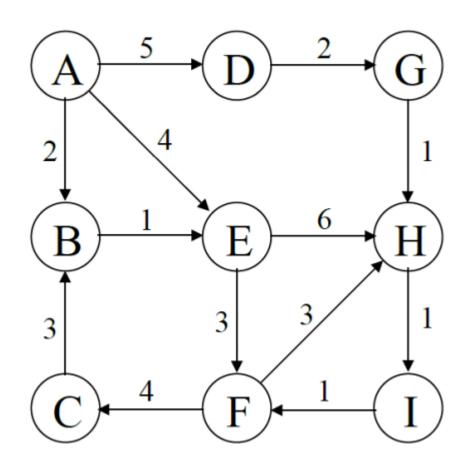


- For each vertex v, we must keep track of:
 - Whether the vertex still needs to be processed: toBeChecked(v)
 - The current distance from the source for the shortest path found so far: currDist(v)
 - The predecessor vertex for the shortest path found so far: pred(v)

- 1 · 1 · 1



Example: Dijkstra Algorithm



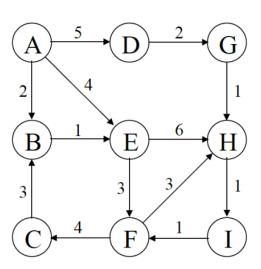


Initial set up: source vertex is A:

	toBeChecked	currDist	pred
Α	t	0	\
В	t	∞	\
C	t	∞	\
D	t	∞	\
Ε	t	∞	\
F	t	∞	\
G	t	∞	\
Н	t	∞	\
Ι	t	∞	\



v is vertex A u is B, D, E

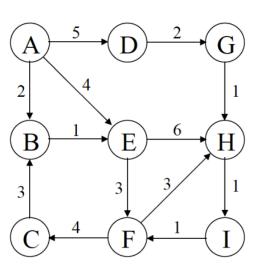


	toBeChecked	currDist	pred
Α	-t- f	0	\
В	t	-∞ 2	<u></u> → A
C	t	∞	\
D	t		<u></u> → A
Ε	t	-∞- 5 -∞- 4	\ A
F	t	∞	\
G	t	∞	\
Н	t	∞	\
Ι	t	∞	\



v is vertex B

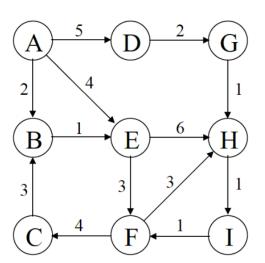
u is E



	toBeChecked	currDist	pred
Α	-t- f	0	\
В	-t- f	-∞ 2	<u></u> → A
C	t	∞	\
D	t		<u></u> → A
Ε	t		-\ − A B
F	t	∞	\
G	t	∞	\
Н	t	∞	\
Ι	t	∞	\



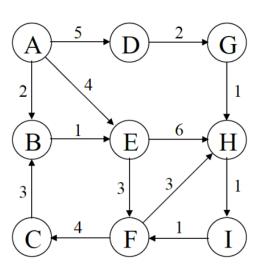
v is vertex Eu is F, H



	toBeChecked	currDist	pred
Α	-t- f	0	\
В	-t- f	-∞ 2	<u></u> → A
C	t	∞	\
D	t	-∞- 5	<u></u> → A
Ε	-t- f		- → B
F	t	-∞- 6	<u></u> ← E
G	t	∞	\
Н	t	-∞- 9	\ E
Ι	t	∞	\



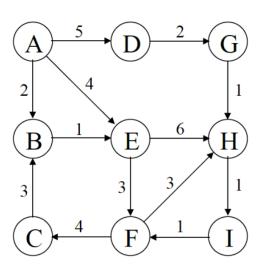
v is vertex D u is G



	toBeChecked	currDist	pred
Α	-t- f	0	\
В	-t- f	-∞ 2	<u></u> → A
C	t	∞	\
D	-t- f		<u></u> → A
Ε	-t- f		- → B
F	t	-∞- 6	<u></u> ← E
G	t	 7	<u></u> → D
Н	t	-∞- 9	\ E
Ι	t	∞	\



v is vertex F u is C, H

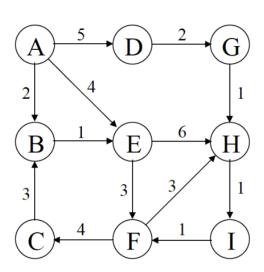


	toBeChecked	currDist	pred
Α	-t- f	0	\
В	-t- f	-∞ 2	<u></u> → A
C	t	 10	\
D	-t- f	-∞- 5	<u></u> → A
Ε	-t- f	-∞-4- 3	- → B
F	-t- f	-∞- 6	\ E
G	t	-∞- 7	<u></u> → D
Н	t	-∞- 9	\ E
Ι	t	∞	\



v is vertex G

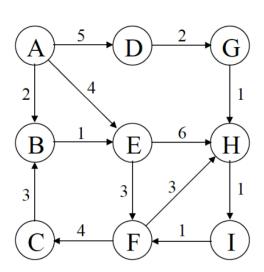
u is H



	toBeChecked	currDist	pred
Α	-t- f	0	\
В	-t- f	-∞ 2	<u></u> → A
C	t	-∞ 10	<u></u> → F
D	-t- f	-∞- 5	<u></u> → A
Ε	-t- f	-∞-4- 3	-\
F	-t- f	-∞ 6	<u></u> ← E
G	-t f	 7	→ D
Н	t		-\ G
Ι	t	∞	\



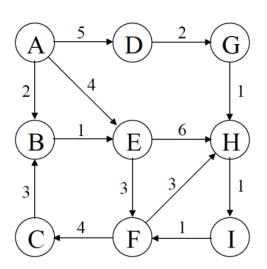
v is vertex H u is I



	toBeChecked	currDist	pred
Α	-t f	0	\
В	-t- f	-∞ 2	<u></u> → A
C	t	-∞ 10	<u></u> → F
D	-t- f	-∞- 5	<u></u> → A
Ε	-t- f	-∞-4- 3	-\ → B
F	-t- f	-∞- 6	<u></u> ← E
G	-t f	-∞- 7	<u></u> → D
Н	-t f		-\E- G
Ι	t	-∞- 9	\ н



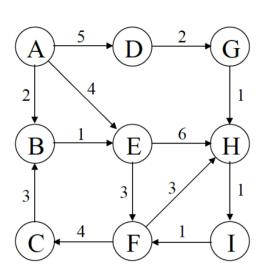
v is vertex I u is empty



	toBeChecked	currDist	pred
Α	-t- f	0	\
В	-t- f	-∞- 2	<u></u> → A
C	t	-∞ 10	-\
D	-t- f	-∞- 5	<u></u> → A
Ε	-t- f		-\ → B
F	-t- f	-∞ 6	-\ E
G	-t- f	-∞- 7	<u></u> → D
Н	-t f		\ _E
Ι	-t f	-∞- 9	\ н



v is vertex C u is empty



	toBeChecked	currDist	pred
Α	-t- f	0	\
В	-t- f		<u></u> → A
C	-t- f	-∞ 10	<u></u> → F
D	-t- f	-∞- 5	<u></u> → A
Ε	-t- f	-∞-4- 3	-\ → B
F	-t- f	-∞- 6	<u></u> − E
G	-t- f	-∞- 7	<u></u> → D
Н	-t f	-∞-9 -8	\
Ι	-t f	-∞- 9	\ H



On next page, you will find another weighted directional graph for which you need to calculate the shortest distance.

We want to find the shortest path from node 1 to all other nodes using Dijkstra's algorithm.



