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Course: DcpET  
Section: 2-3  
Description: Dijkstra's Algorithm

This is a simple program that applies Dijkstra's algorithm in C++.

In my code, I have four functions. The first one is `add_edge()`, which takes four arguments: the first is the vector array of type `pair`, which will store the edges, their weights, and their neighboring vertices. This stores it both ways, as the graph I used for this sample is undirected.

The second function is `print_adj_list()`. It takes two arguments: the vector array of our vertices, edges, and nodes, and the number of vertices denoted by `V`. This function prints the adjacency list or the data structure representation of our graph. I opted for an adjacency list instead of an adjacency matrix because our example is a sparse graph. An adjacency matrix would work better on denser graphs. I thought using a matrix would be overkill, as I wouldn't have time to study it alongside the min-heap data structure and the algorithm itself.

The third function is `print_min_heap()`, which takes one argument, the min-heap. This just prints the min-heap or the priority queue for storing the current shortest neighboring vertices. I multiply the weight by `-1` to make it a min-heap, as by default, a priority queue in C++ is a max-heap. (There are other ways to make it a min-heap using constructors and advanced C++ techniques, but I'm more familiar with this approach as it is straightforward.)

The fourth function is the algorithm itself, named `dijkstra()`. It takes three arguments: the adjacency list, the origin node denoted by its index in the array, and `V`, the number of vertices. This is a simple Dijkstra implementation that updates the distance vector if a cheaper path is found.

Lastly, the main method contains the initialization of our adjacency list using the `add_edge()` function and the call to the algorithm itself.

Source Code: <https://github.com/oshit0/dsa/blob/main/dijkstra-alg/Main.cpp>

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
#include <climits>

#define endl '\n'

using namespace std;

void add_edge(vector<pair<int, int>> adj[], int v, int u, int wt){
    adj[v].push_back(make_pair(wt * -1, u));
    adj[u].push_back(make_pair(wt * -1, v));
}

void print_adj_list(const vector<pair<int, int>> adj[], int V){
    cout << "Vertices and Edges:" << endl;
    for(int v = 0; v < V; ++v){
        for(auto it = adj[v].begin(); it != adj[v].end(); ++it){
            cout << v << "→";
            cout << it->second << ' ' << "Weight: " << it->first * -1 << endl;
        }
    }
}

void print_min_heap(priority_queue<pair<int, int>> min_heap){
    while(!min_heap.empty()){
        cout << min_heap.top().second << ' ' << "Weight: " << min_heap.top().first * -1 << endl;
        min_heap.pop();
    }
    cout << endl;
}

void dijkstra(vector<pair<int, int>> adj[], int origin, int V){
    vector<int> distance(V, INT_MAX);
    vector<bool> visited(V, false);
    priority_queue<pair<int, int>> min_heap;

    distance[origin] = 0;
    min_heap.push(make_pair(distance[origin], origin));

    while(!min_heap.empty()){
        int v = min_heap.top().second;
        min_heap.pop();

        if(visited[v]) continue;
        else visited[v] = true;

        for(const auto& edge : adj[v]){
            int weight = edge.first * -1;
            int u = edge.second;
            if(!visited[u] && distance[v] + weight < distance[u]){
                distance[u] = distance[v] + weight;
                min_heap.push(make_pair(-distance[u], u));
            }
        }
    }

    for (size_t i = 0; i < distance.size(); i++){
        cout << "Distance from source to " << i << " is: " << distance[i] << endl;
    }
}

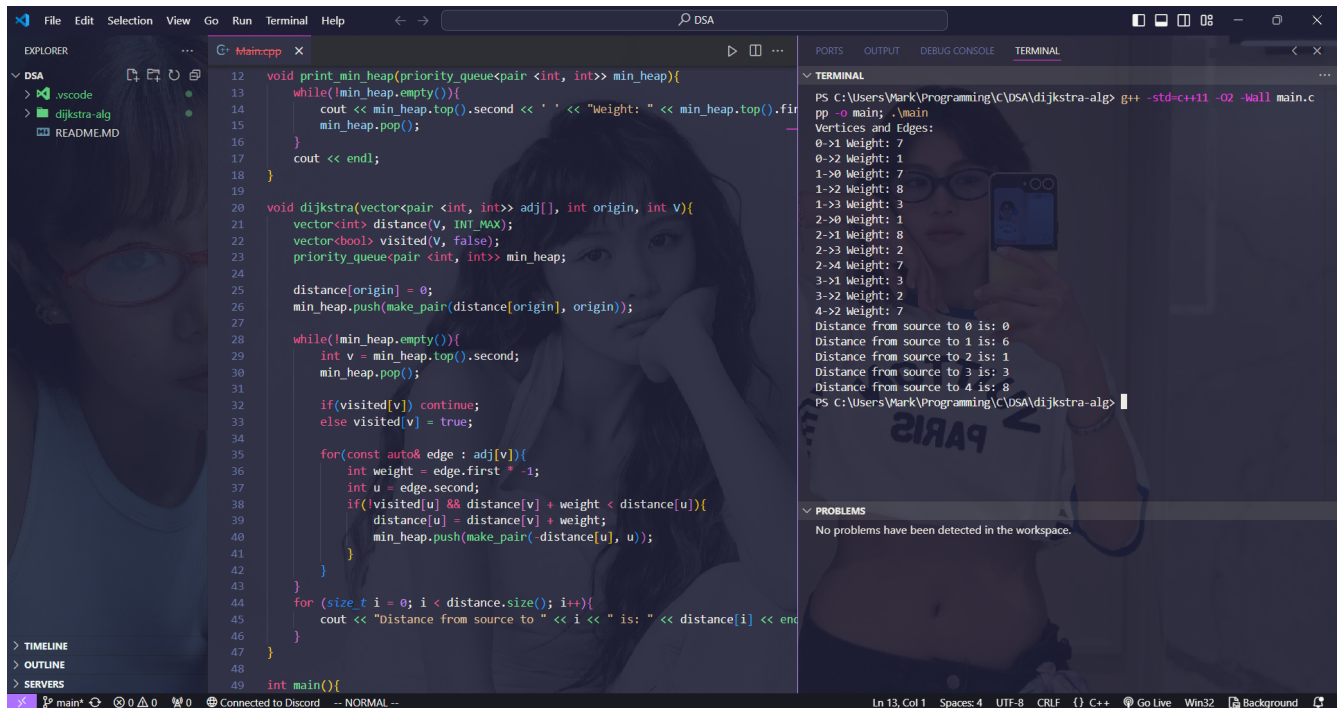
int main(){
    ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
    cin.tie(0);
    //Vertices
    const int V = 5;
    //Adjacency List
    vector<pair<int, int>> adj[V];

    //Init
    add_edge(adj, 0, 1, 7);
    add_edge(adj, 0, 2, 1);
    add_edge(adj, 1, 2, 8);
    add_edge(adj, 1, 3, 3);
    add_edge(adj, 2, 3, 2);
    add_edge(adj, 2, 4, 7);
    print_adj_list(adj, V);
    dijkstra(adj, 0, V);

    return 0;
}
```

Screenshots:

Text Editor:



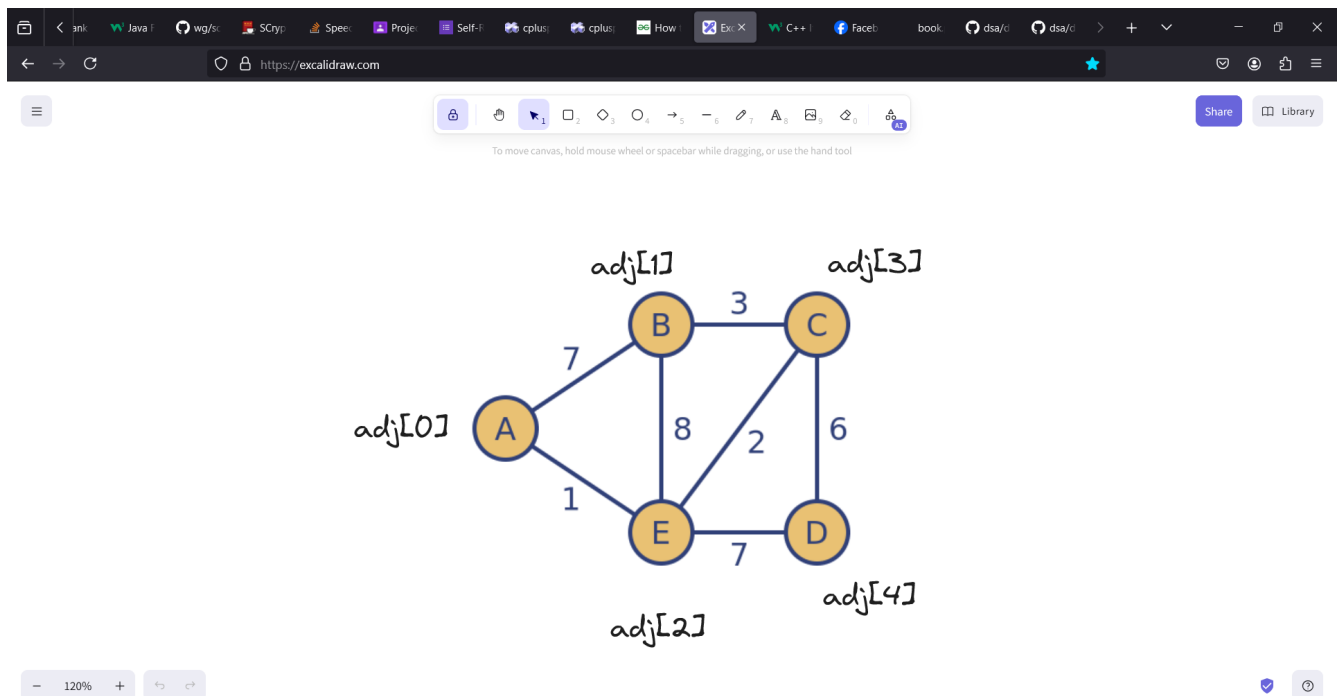
The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with a C++ file named `Main.cpp`. The code implements Dijkstra's algorithm using a priority queue. The terminal output shows the vertices and edges of the graph, followed by the shortest distances from source 0 to all other vertices.

```
12 void print_min_heap(priority_queue<pair<int, int>> min_heap){
13     while(!min_heap.empty()){
14         cout << min_heap.top().second << " " << "Weight: " << min_heap.top().first << endl;
15         min_heap.pop();
16     }
17     cout << endl;
18 }
19
20 void dijkstra(vector<pair<int, int>> adj[], int origin, int V){
21     vector<int> distance(V, INT_MAX);
22     vector<bool> visited(V, false);
23     priority_queue<pair<int, int>> min_heap;
24
25     distance[origin] = 0;
26     min_heap.push(make_pair(distance[origin], origin));
27
28     while(!min_heap.empty()){
29         int v = min_heap.top().second;
30         min_heap.pop();
31
32         if(visited[v]) continue;
33         else visited[v] = true;
34
35         for(const auto& edge : adj[v]){
36             int weight = edge.first * -1;
37             int u = edge.second;
38             if(!visited[u] && distance[v] + weight < distance[u]){
39                 distance[u] = distance[v] + weight;
40                 min_heap.push(make_pair(-distance[u], u));
41             }
42         }
43     }
44     for (size_t i = 0; i < distance.size(); i++){
45         cout << "Distance from source to " << i << " is: " << distance[i] << endl;
46     }
47 }
48
49 int main(){
```

Terminal Output:

```
PS C:\Users\Mark\Programming\C\DSA\dijkstra-alg> g++ -std=c++11 -O2 -Wall main.cpp -o main; .\main
Vertices and Edges:
0->1 Weight: 7
0->2 Weight: 1
1->0 Weight: 7
1->2 Weight: 8
1->3 Weight: 3
2->0 Weight: 1
2->1 Weight: 8
2->3 Weight: 2
2->4 Weight: 7
3->1 Weight: 3
3->2 Weight: 2
4->2 Weight: 7
Distance from source to 0 is: 0
Distance from source to 1 is: 6
Distance from source to 2 is: 1
Distance from source to 3 is: 3
Distance from source to 4 is: 8
PS C:\Users\Mark\Programming\C\DSA\dijkstra-alg>
```

Graph I Used:



Output:

```
✓ TERMINAL ...
PS C:\Users\Mark\Programming\C\DSA\dijkstra-alg> g++ -std=c++11 -O2 -Wall main.c
pp -o main; .\main
Vertices and Edges:
0->1 Weight: 7
0->2 Weight: 1
1->0 Weight: 7
1->2 Weight: 8
1->3 Weight: 3
2->0 Weight: 1
2->1 Weight: 8
2->3 Weight: 2
2->4 Weight: 7
3->1 Weight: 3
3->2 Weight: 2
4->2 Weight: 7
Distance from source to 0 is: 0
Distance from source to 1 is: 6
Distance from source to 2 is: 1
Distance from source to 3 is: 3
Distance from source to 4 is: 8
PS C:\Users\Mark\Programming\C\DSA\dijkstra-alg> |
```