```
#include<stdio.h>
void dij(int, int [20][20], int [20], int [20], int);
void main() {
  int i, j, n, visited[20], source, cost[20][20], d[20];
  printf("Enter no. of vertices: ");
  scanf("%d", &n);
  printf("Enter the cost adjacency matrix\n");
  for (i = 1; i \le n; i++)
     for (j = 1; j \le n; j++)
     { scanf("%d", &cost[i][j]);
     }
  printf("\nEnter the source node: ");
  scanf("%d", &source);
  dij(source, cost, visited, d, n); for (i
  = 1; i \le n; i++) {
     if (i != source)
        printf("\nShortest path from %d to %d is %d", source, i, d[i]);
   }
}
void dij(int source, int cost[20][20], int visited[20], int d[20], int n)
{ int i, j, min, u, w;
  for (i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
     visited[i] = 0;
     d[i] = cost[source][i];
  }
  visited[source] = 1;
  d[source] = 0;
  for (j = 2; j \le n; j++)
  \{ min = 999; 
     for (i = 1; i \le n; i++)
     { if (!visited[i]) {
           if (d[i] < min)
           \{ min = d[i]; 
             u = i;
```

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```
}
}
visited[u] = 1;
for (w = 1; w <= n; w++) {
  if (cost[u][w] != 999 && visited[w] == 0)
  {   if (d[w] > cost[u][w] + d[u])
        d[w] = cost[u][w] + d[u];}}}
```

Output:

```
Enter no. of vertices: 6
Enter the cost adjacency matrix
999 3 999 999 6 5
3 999 1 999 999 4
999 1 999 6 999 4
999 999 6 999 8 5
6 999 999 8 999 2
5 4 4 5 2 999
```

Enter the source node: 1

```
Shortest path from 1 to 2 is 3
Shortest path from 1 to 3 is 4
Shortest path from 1 to 4 is 10
Shortest path from 1 to 5 is 6
Shortest path from 1 to 6 is 5
```

Outcomes: Oncompletion of this Program, the students are able to:

- Solve Dijkstra's sorting and searching techniques to find shortest paths.
- Develop a program that can be solved to Dijkstra's algorithm design techniques.

Viva questions

- 1. How do you represent the graph?
- 2. Application of Dijkstras Algorithm.
- 3. Difference between Floyds and Dijkstras algorithm.
- 4. Dijkstras algorithm can be solved by using which type algorithm method.