# The Dijkstra Algorithm

Antonio Carzaniga

Faculty of Informatics Università della Svizzera italiana

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  - ► *D*[*v*], cost of the least-cost path from *u* to *v*
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  - ► *N*, nodes of *G* whose least-cost path from *u* is definitely known

**DIJKSTRA**(G = (V, E), u)1  $N = \{u\}$ 2 for all  $v \in V$ 3 if  $v \in neighbors(u)$ D[v] = c(u, v)4 5 p[v] = u6 else  $D[v] = \infty$ 7 while  $N \neq V$ find  $w \notin N$  such that D[w] is minimum 8 9  $N = N \cup \{w\}$ 10 **for** all  $v \in neighbors(w) \setminus N$ if D[w] + c(w, v) < D[v]11 D[v] = D[w] + c(w, v)12 13 p[v] = w

# Example

14 g 4 **DIJKSTRA**(G = (V, E), u) $N = \{u\}$ 1 9 3 d е 2 for all  $v \in V$ 3 4 5 6 if  $v \in neighbors(u)$ D[v] = c(u, v)1 p[v] = u3 else  $D[v] = \infty$ а 7 while  $N \neq V$ 8 9 find  $w \notin N$  such that D[w] is minimum  $N = N \cup \{w\}$ 10 for all  $v \in neighbors(w) \setminus N$ 11 **if** D[w] + c(w, v) < D[v]D[v] = D[w] + c(w, v)12 13 p[v] = w