# The Dijkstra Algorithm 

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## Dijkstra's Algorithm

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- $D[v]$, cost of the least-cost path from $u$ to $v$
- $p[v]$, node preceding $v$ (neighbor of $v$ ) on the least-cost path from $u$ to $v$
- $N$, nodes of $G$ whose least-cost path from $u$ is definitely known


## Dijkstra's Algorithm

```
\(\operatorname{Dijkstra}(G=(V, E), u)\)
    \(1 N=\{u\}\)
for all \(v \in V\)
        if \(v \in\) neighbors \((u)\)
        \(D[v]=c(u, v)\)
        \(p[v]=u\)
        else \(D[v]=\infty\)
    while \(N \neq V\)
        find \(w \notin N\) such that \(D[w]\) is minimum
        \(N=N \cup\{w\}\)
        for all \(v \in\) neighbors( \(w) \backslash N\)
        if \(D[w]+c(w, v)<D[v]\)
            \(D[v]=D[w]+c(w, v)\)
                \(p[v]=w\)
```

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