
Algorithm 1 Dijkstra's Algorithm

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1: Input: Graph  $G = (V, E)$ , source  $s \in V$ , target  $t \in V$ 
2: Output: Shortest path from  $s$  to  $t$ 
3:
4: // Initialize weights
5: Construct a map distance whose keys are nodes and values are distances
6: Construct a map previous whose keys are nodes and values are nodes
7: for  $v \in V$  do
8:    $distance[v] \leftarrow \infty$ 
9:    $previous[v] \leftarrow \text{undefined}$ 
10: end for
11:  $distance[s] \leftarrow 0$ 
12:
13: // Initialize priority queue
14: Construct an empty priority queue  $Q$ 
15: for  $v \in V$  do
16:   Add  $v$  to  $Q$  with priority  $distance[v]$ 
17: end for
18:
19: // Calculate paths
20: while  $|Q| > 0$  do
21:   Let  $u = Q.\text{getMin}()$ 
22:    $Q.\text{deleteMin}()$ 
23:   if  $distance[u] = \infty$  then
24:     // TODO: What should happen here?
25:   end if
26:   for  $v \in \text{neighbors}(u)$  do
27:     Let  $altDistance = distance[u] + \text{edgeWeight}(u, v)$ 
28:     if  $altDistance < distance[v]$  then
29:        $distance[v] \leftarrow altDistance$ 
30:        $previous[v] \leftarrow u;$ 
31:        $Q.\text{updateWeight}(v, distance[v])$ 
32:     end if
33:   end for
34: end while
35:
36: // Return shortest path from  $s$  to  $t$ 
37: Construct an empty stack of vertices called path
38:  $path.\text{push}(t)$ 
39: while  $path.\text{top}() \neq s$  do
40:    $path.\text{push}(previous[path.\text{top}()])$ 
41: end while
42: return path
```
