

Workbook: Breadth-first search

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Learning objectives

- ▶ To describe breadth-first search.
- ▶ To draw the tree of breadth-first search.
- To apply breadth-first search to a well-known problem.
- ► To analyze the quality of breadth-first search.



Problem: Shortest path between two points

Shortest path from Arad to Bucarest [1]:



Actions(Arad) = {Move(Sibiu), Move(Timisoara), Move(Zerind)}.



Breadth-first search [1, 2, 3, 4]

```
BFS(G, s') // Breadth-first search; G graph and s' initial node
 O = InitQueue(s')
                                   // Open: search frontier-queue
 C = \emptyset
                                   // Closed: set of explored nodes
 while not EmptyQueue(O):
                              // FIFO (First in, first out) selection
  s = Unqueue(O)
  C = C \cup \{s\}
                                                 // s is now explored
   forall (s,n) \in Adjacents(G,s):
                                           // generation: n child of s
    if n \notin C \cup O:
                                        // n not discovered until now
                                                    // solution found!
     if Goal(n) return n
     Append(O, n)
                                             /\!/ n added to the queue
 return NULL
                                                 // no solution found
```

- Question 1: Write a trace of the BFS algorithm applied to the problem of finding the shortest path from Arad to Bucarest.
- Question 2: Draw the search tree as a result of applying the BFS algorithm to the problem of finding the shortest path from Arad to Bucarest.
- Question 3: Does the BFS algorithm find a solution?
- ► Question 4: If the answer is "Yes":
 - What is the solution found?
 - What is the cost of this solution?
 - ▷ Is this the solution of minimum cost?
 - ▶ What type of solution is found by the BFS algorithm?



References

- [1] S. Russell and P. Norvig. *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach*. Pearson, third edition, 2010.
- [2] E. Moore. The shortest path through a maze. In *Proc. of the Int. Symposium on the Theory of Switching, Part II*, pages 285–292. Harvard University Press, 1959.
- [3] C. Y. Lee. An algorithm for path connections and its applications. *IRE Trans. on Electronic Computers*, EC-10, 1961.
- [4] Bernhard Korte and Jens Vygen. *Combinatorial Optimization: Theory and Algorithms*. Springer, 2018.

