一般是暴力搜索 每个节点都遍历一遍

如果遍历的数据结构本身没有任何 特点,就遍历所有的节点,同时保 索 ·--- 证

- 每个点访问一次,
- 且仅访问一次 最后找到结果

在树\图中寻找特定结点

对于节点的访问顺序不限,可分为

- 深度优先 depth first search
- 广度优先 breadth first search

深度优先 DFS

```
DFS 代码 - 非递归写法
```

```
def DFS(self, tree):
    if tree.root is None:
        return []
    visited, stack = [], [tree.root]
    while stack:
        node = stack.pop()
        visited.add(node)

        process (node)
        nodes = generate_related_nodes(node)
        stack.push(nodes)
```

```
示例代码
def dfs(node):
```

if node in visited:
 # already visited
 return

visited.add(node)

# process current node
# ... # logic here
dfs(node.left)
dfs(node.right)

```
DFS 代码 - 递归写法
visited = set()
def dfs(node, visited):
```

visited.add(node)

# process current node here.

for next\_node in node.children():
 if not next\_node in visited:
 dfs(next node, visited)

```
遍历顺序

BFS

DFS
```

## 广度优 先 题

```
BFS 代码

def BFS(graph, start, end):
    queue = []
    queue.append([start])
    visited.add(start)

while queue:
    node = queue.pop()
    visited.add(node)

    process(node)
    nodes = generate_related_nodes(node)
    queue.push(nodes)

# other processing work
```