

DFS_BFS__UCS_GreedyBFS__

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[25]: #Making graphs
#These algorithms can be applied to traverse graphs or trees. To represent such
↳data structures in Python,
#all we need to use is a dictionary where the vertices (or nodes) will be
↳stored as keys and the adjacent vertices as values.

from queue import PriorityQueue
from collections import deque
#im using priority queue to get the minimum value from queue

small_graph = {
    'S': ['A', 'G'],
    'A': ['B', 'C'],
    'B': ['D'],
    'C': ['D', 'G'],
    'D': ['G']
}

#Depth-First Search Algorithm
#=====
def dfs(graph, start, goal):
    visited = set()
    stack = [start]

    while stack:
        node = stack.pop()
        if node not in visited:
            visited.add(node)

            if node == goal:
                #print("Success.. Goal found!")
                return True
            for neighbor in graph[node]:
                if neighbor not in visited:
                    stack.append(neighbor)

    return False
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#Breadth-First Search Algorithm
#=====
def bfs(graph, start, goal):
    visited = set()
    queue = [start]

    while queue:
        node = queue.pop()
        if node not in visited:
            visited.add(node)

            if node == goal:
                return True
            for neighbor in graph[node]:
                if neighbor not in visited:
                    queue.append(neighbor)
    return False

class Graph:
    def __init__(self):
        self.edges = {
            'S': ['A', 'B', 'C'],
            'A': ['B', 'D'],
            'B': ['D', 'H'],
            'C': ['L'],
            'D': ['F'],
            'F': ['G'],
            'G': ['E'],
            'H': ['G'],
            'I': ['K'],
            'J': ['K'],
            'K': ['E'],
            'L': ['I', 'J']
        }
        self.weights = {'S': [9, 8, 7],
                        'A': [8, 6],
                        'B': [6, 7],
                        'C': [6],
                        'D': [4],
                        'F': [3],
                        'G': [0],
                        'H': [3],
                        'I': [4],
                        'J': [4],

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        'K': [0],
        'L': [9,9]
    }

def neighbors(self, node):
    return self.edges[node]

def get_cost(self, from_node, to_node):

    #check if path exists or not
    if to_node in self.edges[from_node]:

        #get the index of to_node
        index = self.edges[from_node].index(to_node)
    else:
        print("To_Node doesn't exists.")
        return
    cost = self.weights[from_node][index]
    return cost

#Uniform Cost Search Algorithm
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def ucs(graph, start, goal):

    print("=====\nUniform Cost_
    ↳Search\n=====")
    visited = set()
    queue = PriorityQueue()
    queue.put((0, start))

    while queue:
        cost, node = queue.get()
        print("Node to be expanded is: ", node, " Cost = ", cost)
        if node not in visited:
            visited.add(node)
            #print("Visited Nodes are : ", visited, "\n")

            if node == goal:
                print("Min Cost = ", cost)
                return queue
            #Visiting every node connected to the current node and finding_
            ↳total cost (root-to-uptill now)
            for i in graph.neighbors(node):
                if i not in visited:
                    total_cost = cost + graph.get_cost(node, i) #for UCS, we_
                    ↳add total path-cost from root-to-current!
                    queue.put((total_cost, i))

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    return False

#Greedy Best First Search Algorithm
#=====
def greedyBFS(graph, start, goal):

    print("=====\nGreedy Best First_
→Search\n=====")
    visited = set()
    queue = PriorityQueue()
    queue.put((0, start))

    while queue:

        cost, node = queue.get()
        print("Node to be expanded is: ",node+", Cost = ",cost)
        if node not in visited:
            visited.add(node)
            #print("Visited Nodes are : ", visited,"\n")

            if node == goal:
                print("Min Cost = ",cost)
                return queue
            #Visiting every node connected to the current node and finding_
→total cost (root-to-uptill now)
            for i in graph.neighbors(node):
                if i not in visited:
                    #total_cost = cost + graph.get_cost(node, i) #for UCS, we_
→add total path-cost from root-to-current!
                    cost = graph.get_cost(node, i)
                    queue.put((cost, i))

                    #print("Node with total cost to be added is : ", i,_
→total_cost)
    return False

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[26]: g = Graph()
print(g.edges)
print(g.weights)

que = greedyBFS(g, 'S', 'E')
que = ucs(g, 'S', 'E')

#print(que.get())
#print(que.get())
#print(que.get())

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#print(bfs(small_graph, 'S', 'G'))
#print(dfs(small_graph, 'S', 'G'))
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{'S': ['A', 'B', 'C'], 'A': ['B', 'D'], 'B': ['D', 'H'], 'C': ['L'], 'D': ['F'],
'F': ['G'], 'G': ['E'], 'H': ['G'], 'I': ['K'], 'J': ['K'], 'K': ['E'], 'L':
['I', 'J']}
{'S': [9, 8, 7], 'A': [8, 6], 'B': [6, 7], 'C': [6], 'D': [4], 'F': [3], 'G':
[0], 'H': [3], 'I': [4], 'J': [4], 'K': [0], 'L': [9, 9]}
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Greedy Best First Search
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=====
Node to be expanded is: S, Cost = 0
Node to be expanded is: C, Cost = 7
Node to be expanded is: L, Cost = 6
Node to be expanded is: B, Cost = 8
Node to be expanded is: D, Cost = 6
Node to be expanded is: F, Cost = 4
Node to be expanded is: G, Cost = 3
Node to be expanded is: E, Cost = 0
Min Cost = 0
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Uniform Cost Search
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=====
Node to be expanded is: S, Cost = 0
Node to be expanded is: C, Cost = 7
Node to be expanded is: B, Cost = 8
Node to be expanded is: A, Cost = 9
Node to be expanded is: L, Cost = 13
Node to be expanded is: D, Cost = 14
Node to be expanded is: D, Cost = 15
Node to be expanded is: H, Cost = 15
Node to be expanded is: F, Cost = 18
Node to be expanded is: G, Cost = 18
Node to be expanded is: E, Cost = 18
Min Cost = 18
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