2 -

(5, 6)

(6, 6)

(4, 6)

(4, 8)

(3, 8)

(2, 8)

(1, 8)

(1, 7)

(3, 6)

(5, 5)

(4, 5)

(4, 4)

4 -

(5, 6)

(5, 5)

(4, 6)

(6, 6)

(5, 4)

(3, 6)

(4, 7)

(5, 3)

(4, 4)

(4, 8)

(5, 2)

(3, 4)

The stack algorithm travels the most recently discovered path first (first in, last out), whereas the queue algorithm travels the oldest discovered path (first in, first out). The stack follows one direction until it hits a dead end, but the queue expands outward in a ripple-like effect.