5. Expand n and examine its successors.
   5.1. Generate the successors of n.
   5.2. If n has no successors, go to Step 6.
   5.3. Otherwise, for all successors n' of n, do the following:
      5.3.1. If n' is a newly generated node, do the following:
         5.3.1.1. Establish a backpointer from n' to n.
            5.3.1.1.1. Set LABEL(n', n) equal to the nondominated subset of the set of accrued costs of paths through n to n' that have been discovered so far.
         5.3.1.2. Establish a nondominated accrued cost set, G(n') = LABEL(n', n),
         5.3.1.3. Compute node selection values, F(n'), using G(n') and the heuristic function values at n', H(n').
         5.3.1.4. Add n' to OPEN.
      5.3.2. Otherwise, n' was previously generated. so do the following:
         5.3.2.1. If any potentially nondominated paths to n' have been discovered. then, for each one, do the following:
            5.3.2.1.1. Ensure that its cost is m LABEL(n', n) and therefore in the current set of nondominated accrued costs of paths discovered so far to n'; that is, in G(n').
            5.3.2.1.2. If a new cost was added to G(n'), do the following:
               5.3.2.1.2.1. Purge from LABEL(n', n) those costs associated with paths to n' to which the new path is strictly preferred.
               5.3.2.1.2.2. If n' was on CLOSED, move it to OPEN.
6. Iterate.
   6.1. Increment iteration counter.
   6.2. Go to Step (l).