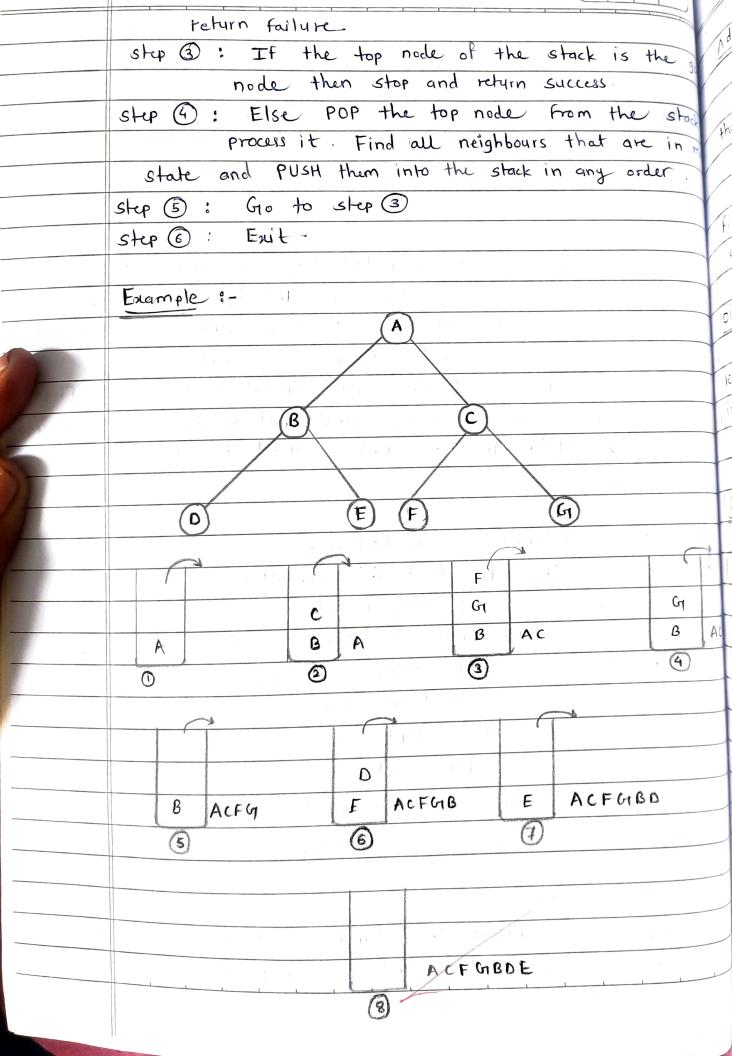
Aim: - 10 solve any problem in AI and implement Depth First
search.
Title: - Solve any problem in AI and implement pepth search
First algorithm (DFS)
Theory :-
Depth First Search :-
DFS is also important type of uninformed search. It
visits all the vertices in the graph. This type of algorithm
always choose to go deeper into the graph. After DFS visited all
the reachable vertices and continues the search.
DFS reminds the space limitation of Breadth First
search by always generating next child of the deepest unexpente
node The data structure stack is used for DFS algorithm.
implementation.
- It is uninformed search technique.
- We use LIFO approach in this algorithm.
- We generally search for deepest node.
- It might or might not give complex soln.
- The time complexity of DFS = O(bd)
_ b => Branch Factor
- d > depth of Node.
- This search take place vertically
- For this algorithm to be successful, we usually need
backetracking concept of programming.
Algorithm :-
Step 1 : PUSH the starting node into the stack
Step @: If the Stack is empty then stop and



Advantages :-1 Consumes Very less memory space-1) It will search at the goal node in a less time period than BFS if it is traverses in a right path. 3 It may find solution without examination whole nodes. a If there are multiple solutions, then DFS stops when first solution is Found, where as BFS give all the soin at the time Disadvantages:-1) There is possibility that it may go down the leftmost path Forever. Even a finite graph can generate an infinite tree 2) It is possible that states may keep reoccuring. Conclusions :-We have successfully understand and implemented Depth First search algorithm.