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2.

(3,5)

(3,6)

(3,4)

(2,4)

(1,4)

(1,3)

(1,2)

(1,1)

(2,1)

(3,3)

(4,5)

(5,5)

4.

(3,5)

(4,5)

(3,4)

(3,6)

(5,5)

(3,3)

(2,4)

(6,5)

(5,4)

(1,4)

(7,5)

(5,3)

The two algorithms are different based on the order that they evaluate the possible paths.

**Stack**: The stack algorithm is called depth-first, which means that we check one path at a time and go all the way down that path until it is exhausted. Then we try again with a different path and do this until we run out of paths or until we find the end point. A stack is used for depth-first search because it is Last In First Out.

**Queue:** The queue algorithm is called breadth-first, which means that we begin at the starting node and check every node around it before we move on. Once we check every neighboring node, we advance to a new depth level. We expand slowly out until we run out of nodes or until we find the end point. A queue is used for breadth-first search because it is First In First Out.