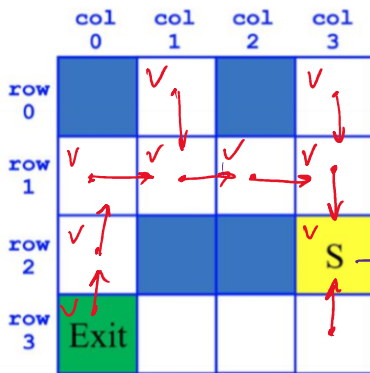




## Depth-First Search (DFS)

Will always find a path. Possibly faster.

```
class Square {
    boolean visited;
    Square previous;
}
```



### SearchForTheExit

Initialize a **Stack** to hold Squares as we search

Mark starting square as visited

Push starting square on Stack

While Stack is not empty

Pop square sq from Stack

Mark sq as visited

If sq is the Exit, we're done!

For each of square's unvisited neighbors (S, W, N, E):

Set neighbor's previous to sq

Push neighbor to Stack

→ Null

S W N E  
4 3 2 1

Run through the SearchForTheExit algorithm. Draw the stack.

bottom → ~~(3,3)~~ ~~(2,3)~~ ~~(1,3)~~ ~~(1,2)~~ ~~(1,1)~~ ~~(1,0)~~ ~~(0,1)~~ ~~(0,0)~~ ← top  
~~(2,1)~~ (3,0)

exit → (3,0) → (2,0) → (1,0) → (1,1) → (1,2) → (1,3) → (2,3) → Null  
7 squares

How many nodes were visited? 9

How many total squares were added to the stack? 10

Was this the shortest path? No

Dijkstra's  
A\*

