

广度优先搜索(Breadth-First-Search)

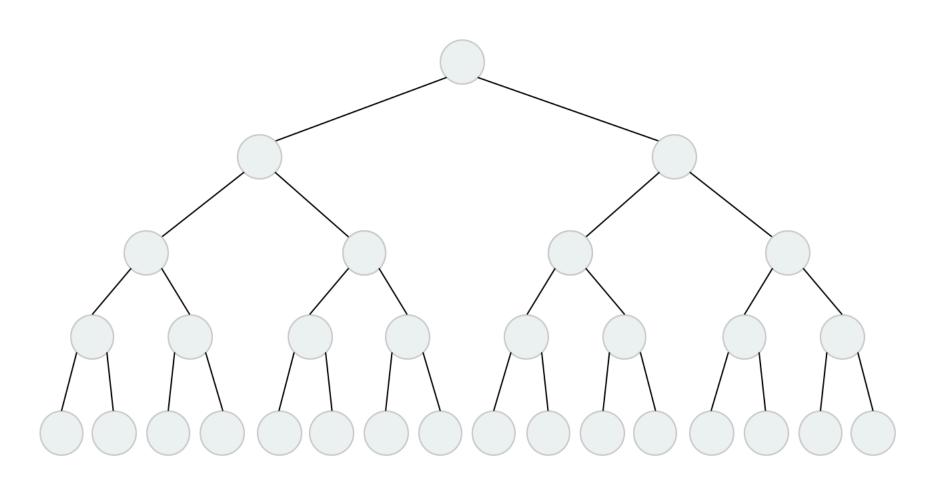




扫码了解极客时间《算法面试通关40讲》视频课程

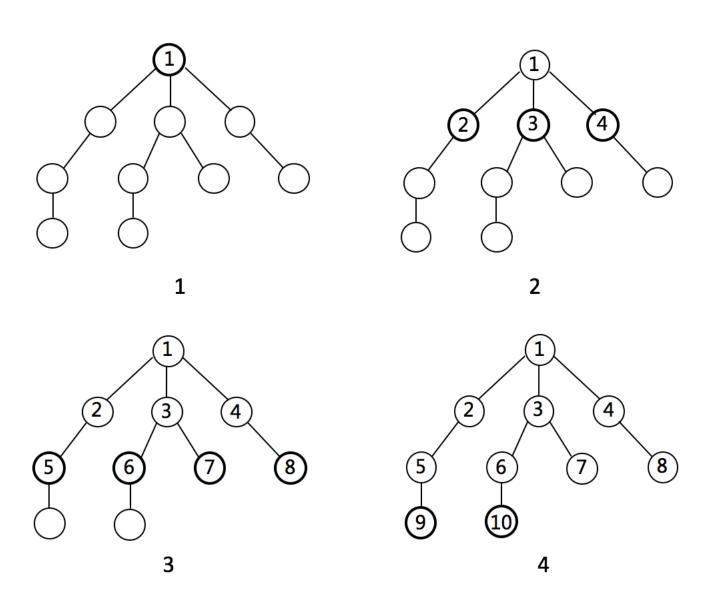


在树(图/状态集)中寻找特定节点





How the BFS would work





BFS代码

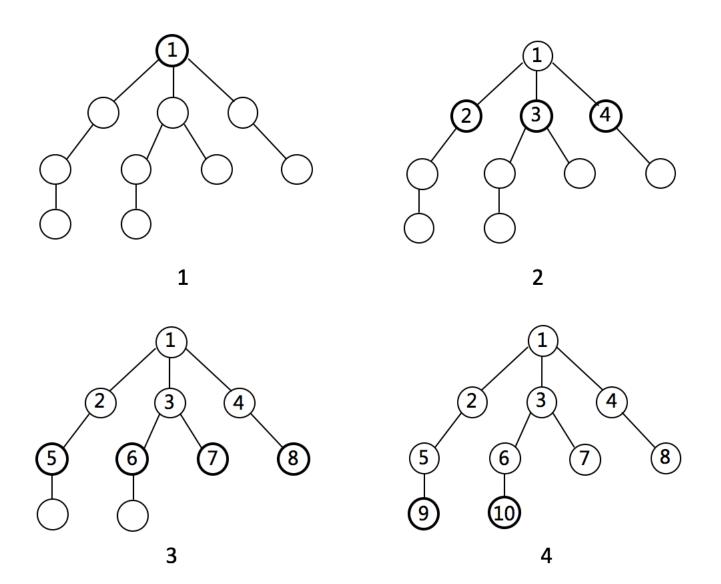
```
def BFS(graph, start, end):
    queue = []
    queue.append([start])
    visited.add(start)
    while queue:
        node = queue.pop()
        visited.add(node)
        process(node)
        nodes = generate_related_nodes(node)
        queue.push(nodes)
    . . .
```



深度优先搜索(Depth-First-Search)

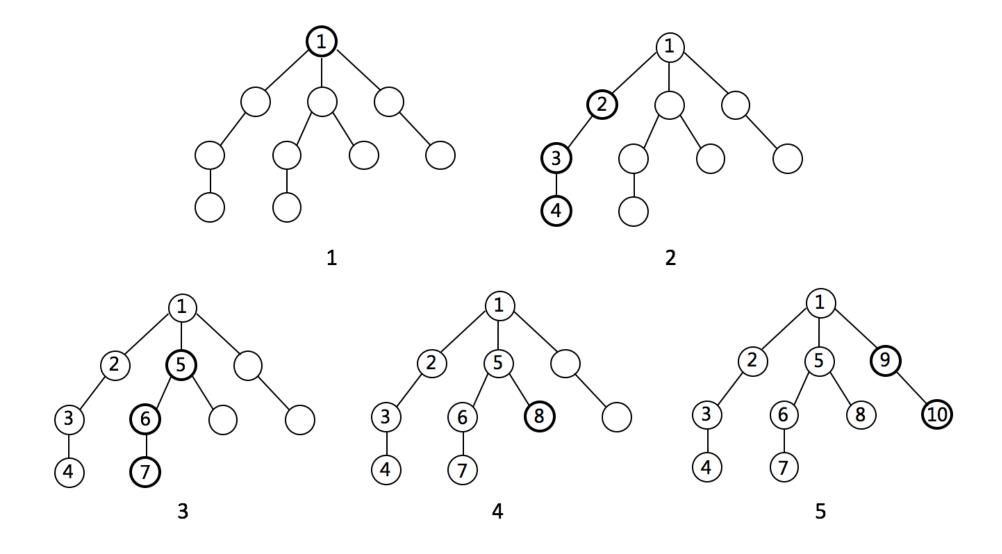


How a BFS Would Traverse This Tree

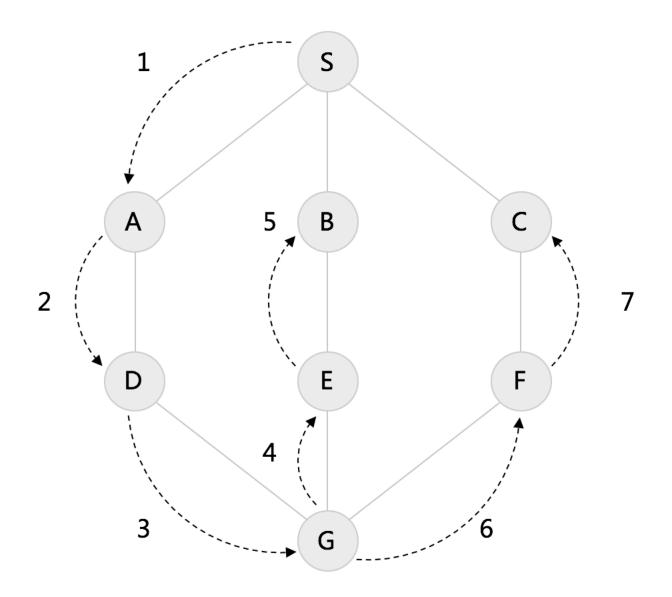


How a DFS Would Traverse This Tree ^{Q 极客时间}

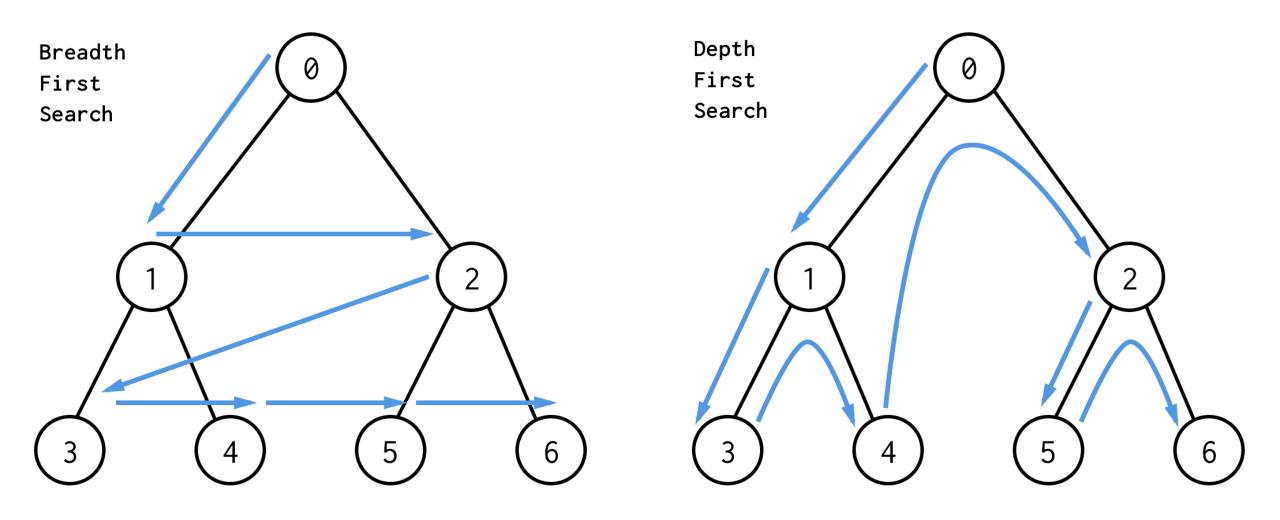














DFS代码 - 递归写法

```
visited = set()
def dfs(node, visited):
    visited.add(node)
    # process current node here.
    for next_node in node.children():
        if not next_node in visited:
            dfs(next_node, visited)
```



DFS代码 - 非递归写法

```
def DFS(self, tree):
    if tree root is None:
        return []
    visited, stack = [], [tree.root]
    while stack:
        node = stack.pop()
        visited.add(node)
        process(node)
        nodes = generate_related_nodes(node)
        stack.push(nodes)
    . . .
```



DFS代码 - 递归写法

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visited = set()
def dfs(node, visited):
    visited.add(node)
    # process current node here.
    for next_node in node.children():
        if not next_node in visited:
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BFS代码

```
def BFS(graph, start, end):
    queue = []
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    visited.add(start)
    while queue:
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        visited.add(node)
        process(node)
        nodes = generate_related_nodes(node)
        queue.push(nodes)
    . . .
```



实战题目

- 1. https://leetcode.com/problems/binary-tree-level-order-traversal/
- 2. https://leetcode.com/problems/maximum-depth-of-binary-tree/
- 3. https://leetcode.com/problems/minimum-depth-of-binary-tree/description/
- 4. https://leetcode.com/problems/generate-parentheses/





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