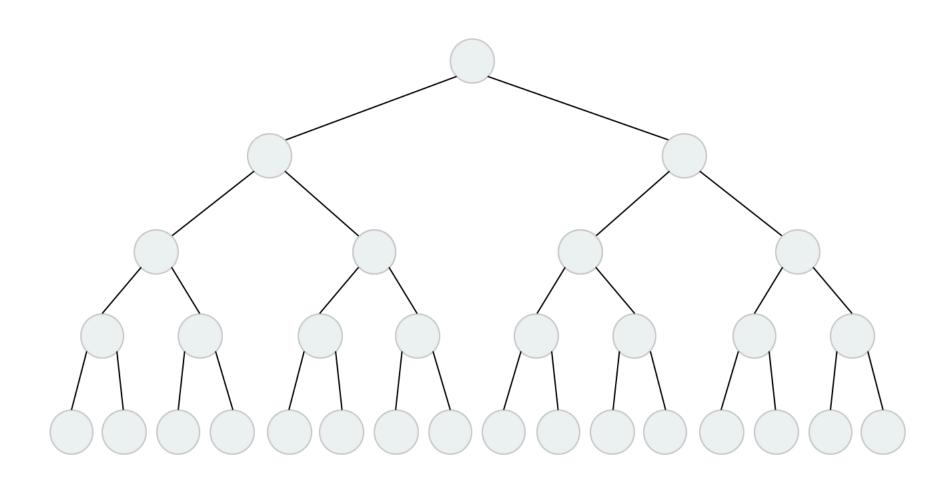
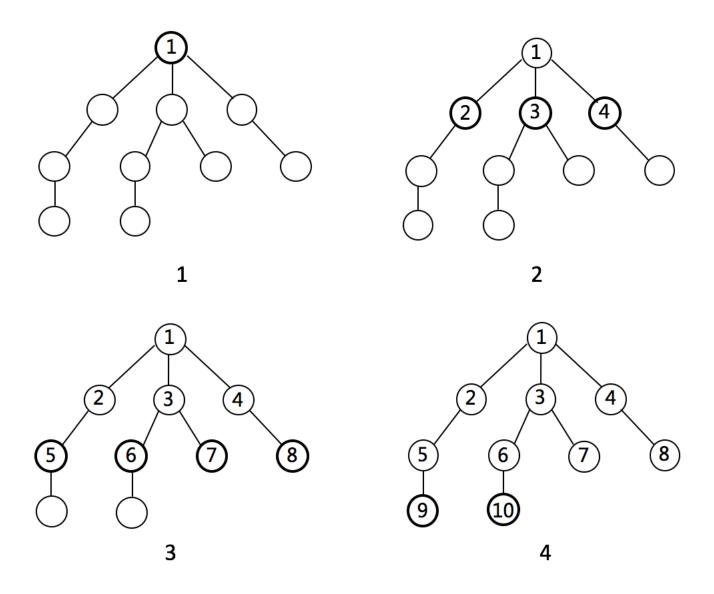
广度优先搜索(Breadth-First-Search)

在树(图/状态集)中寻找特定节点



How the BFS would work

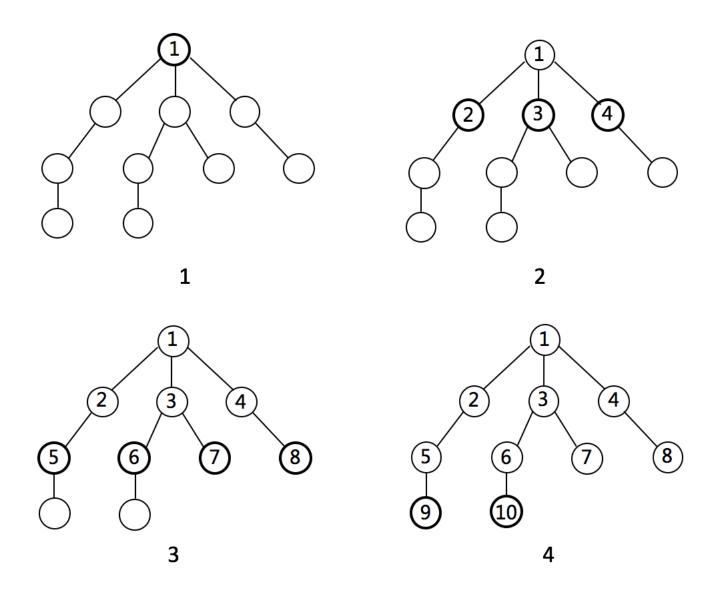


BFS代码

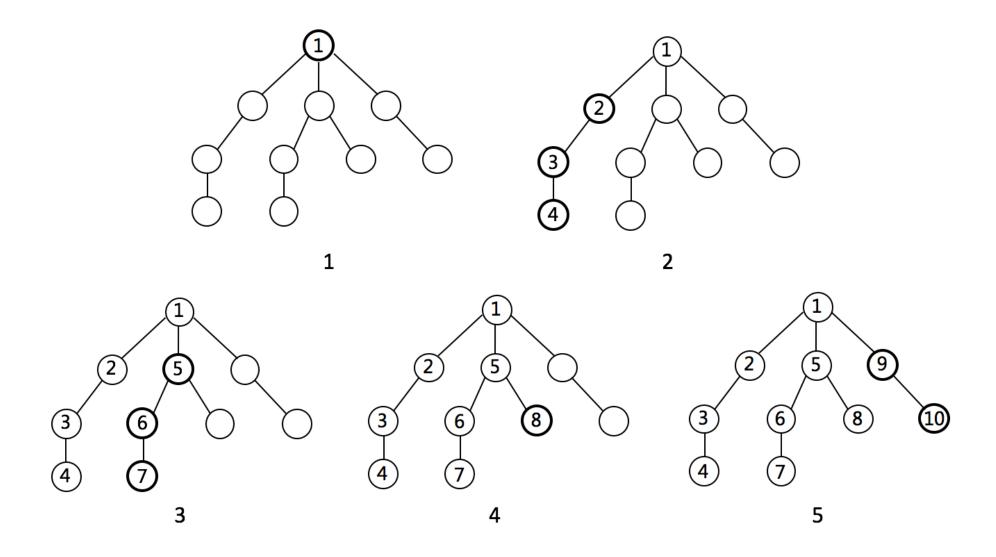
```
def BFS(graph, start, end):
    queue = []
    queue.append([start])
    visited.add(start)
    while queue:
        node = queue.pop()
        visited.add(node)
        process(node)
        nodes = generate_related_nodes(node)
        queue.push(nodes)
    . . .
```

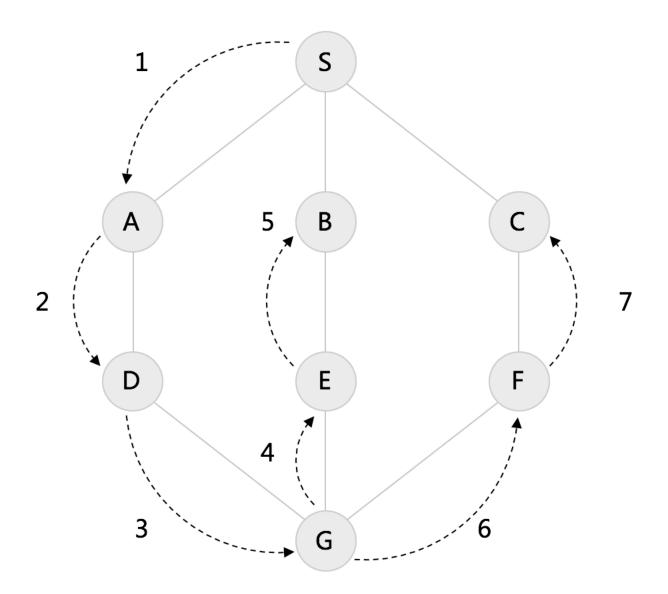
深度优先搜索(Depth-First-Search)

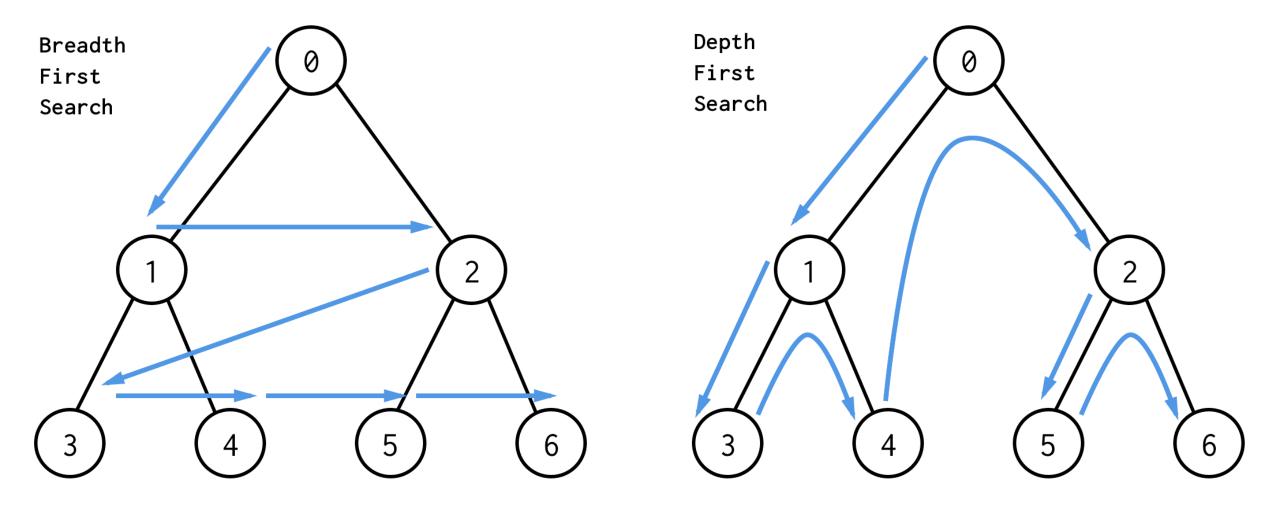
How a BFS Would Traverse This Tree



How a DFS Would Traverse This Tree







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

```
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)
```

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)
    . . .
```