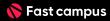
3-2 기본 서치 알고리즘





이전 강의 요약

01

그래프

그래프

방향성 그래프

02

트리

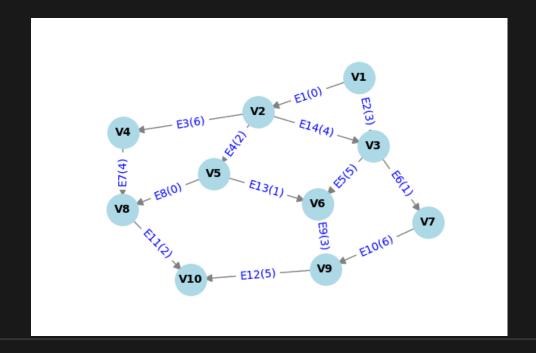
디시전 트리

03

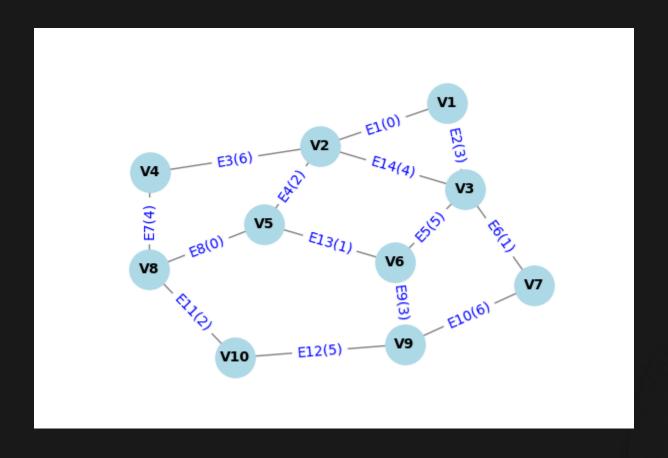
서치 알고리즘의 필요성 04

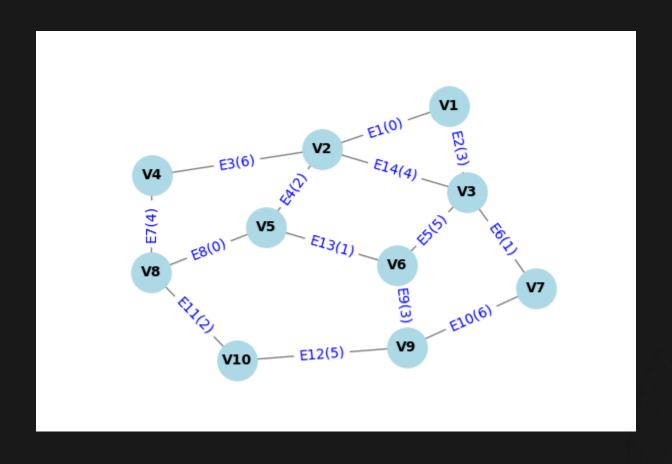
그래프와 트리의 코드 구조

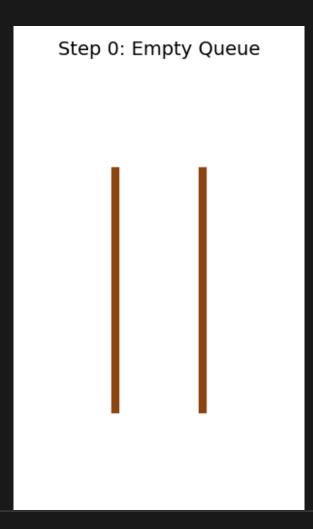
그래프 탐색 알고리즘의 필요성

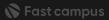


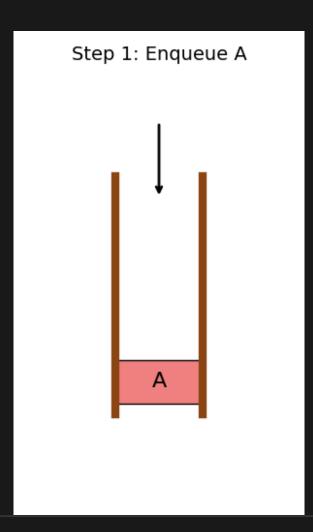
탐색의 기초 설명

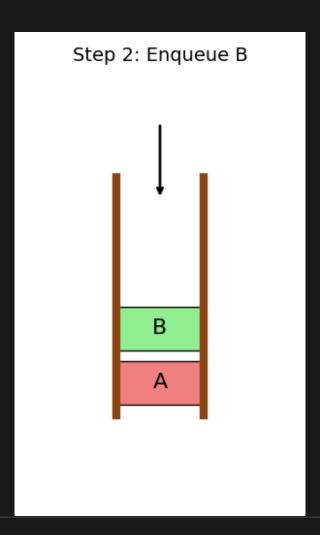


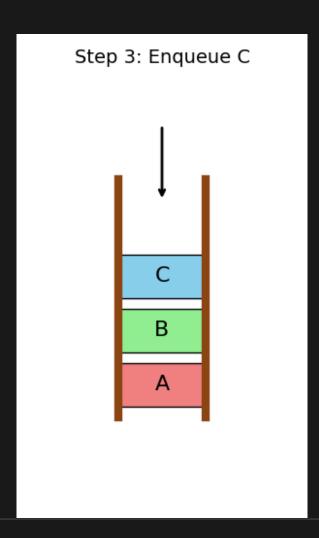


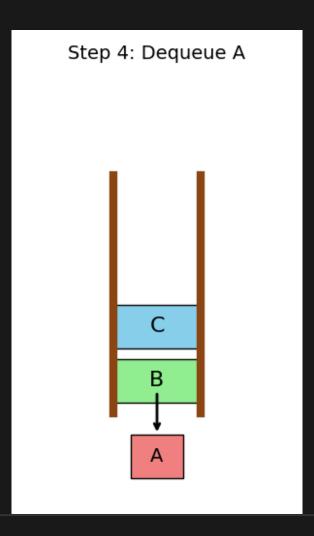


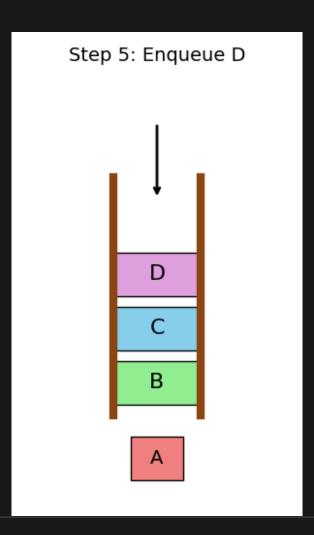


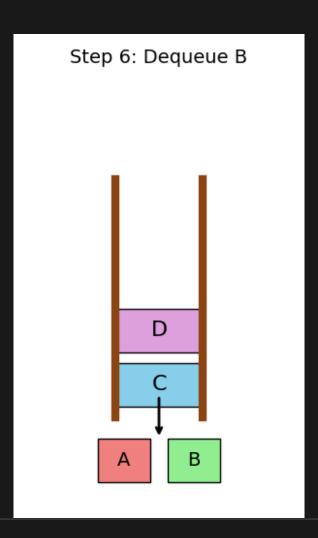


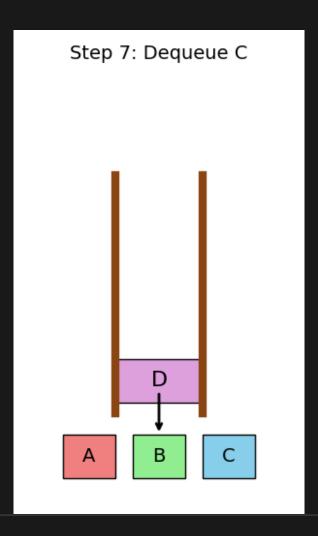






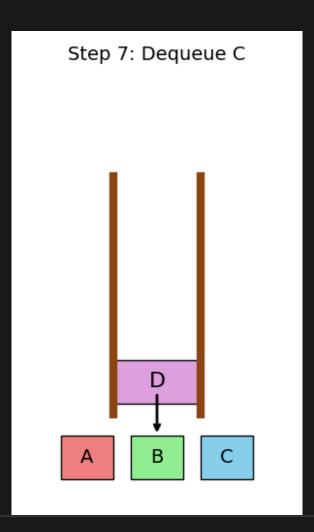




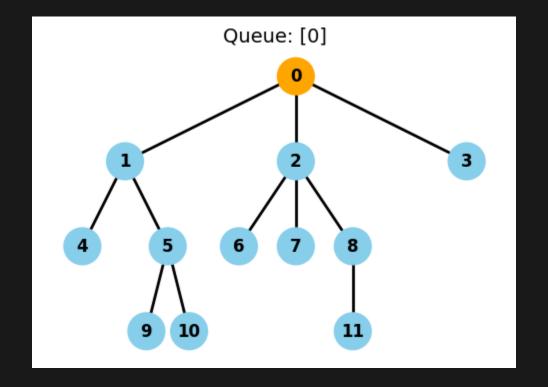


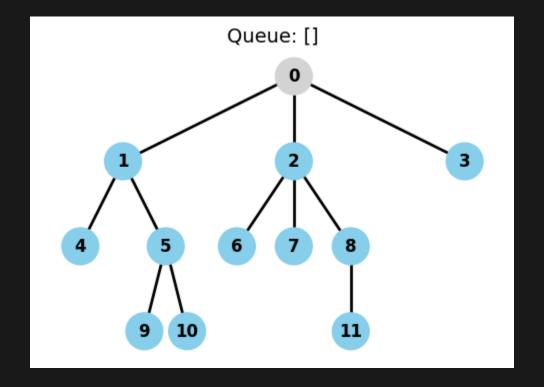
```
Queue: First In First Out (FIFO)
```

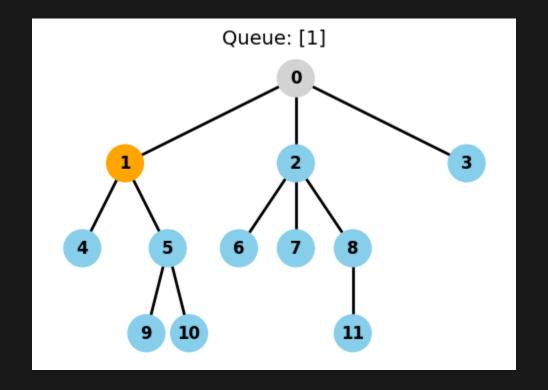
```
from collections import deque
queue = deque()
queue.append("A")
queue.appendleft("B")
queue.pop()
queue.popleft()
```

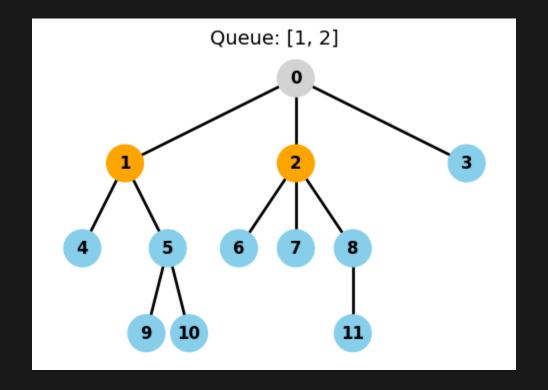


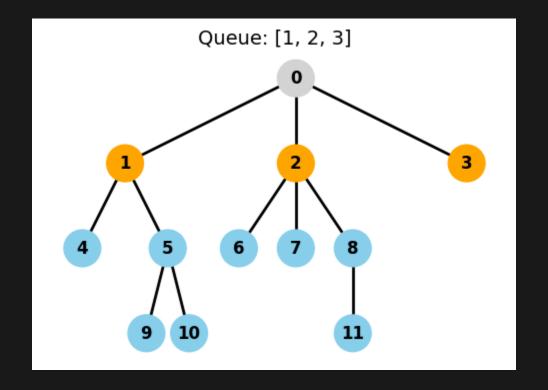


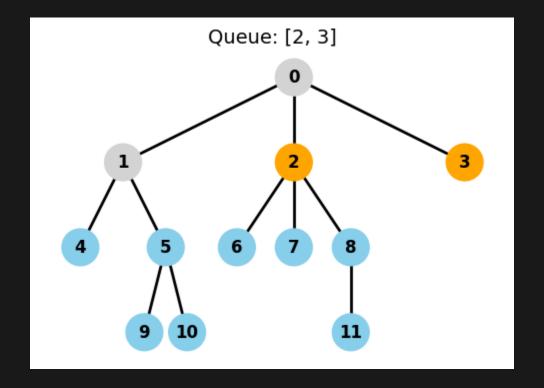


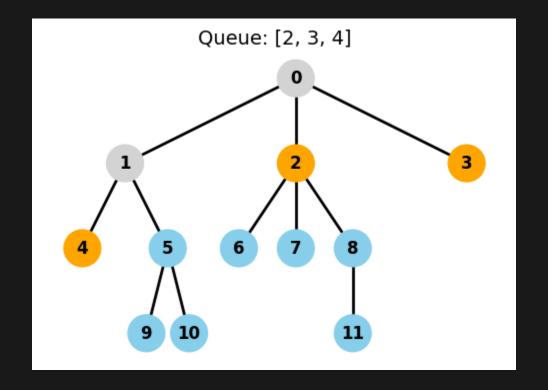


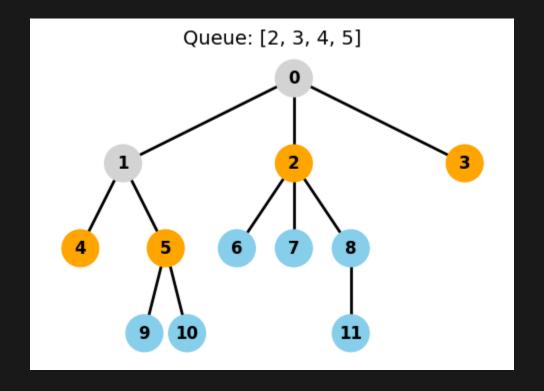




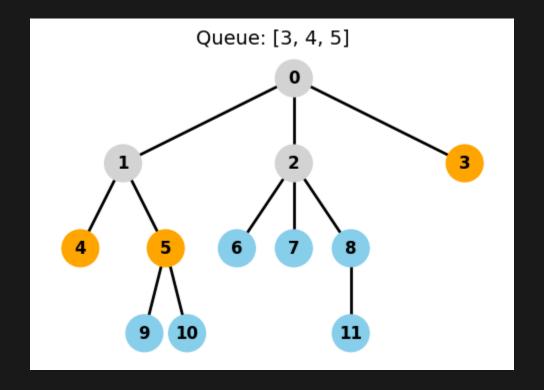


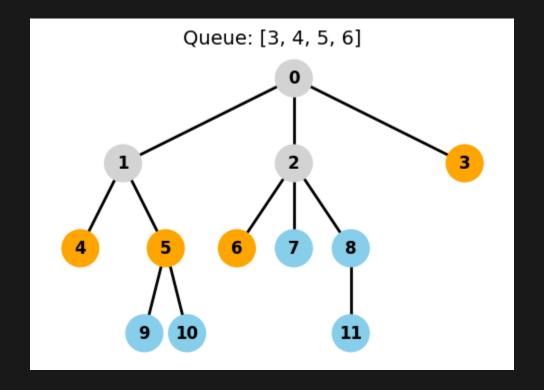


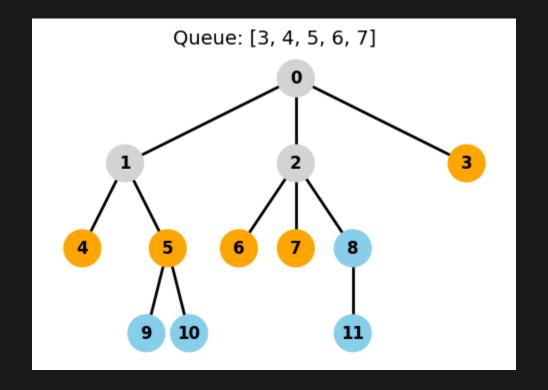


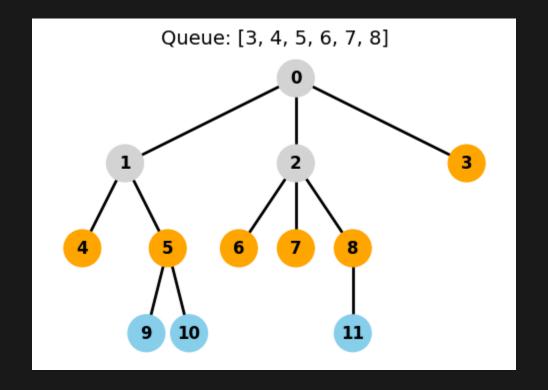


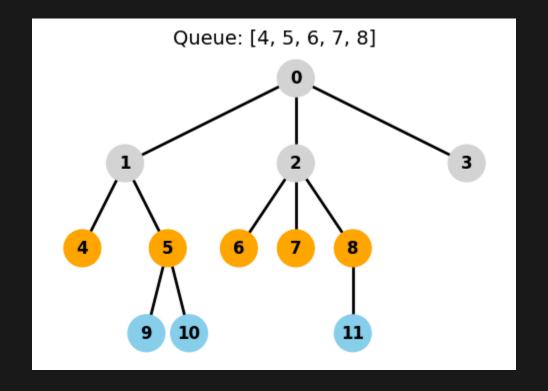


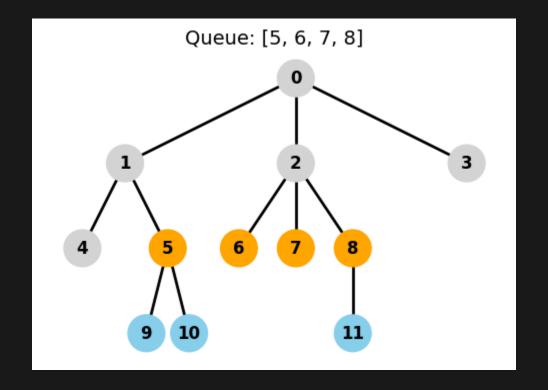


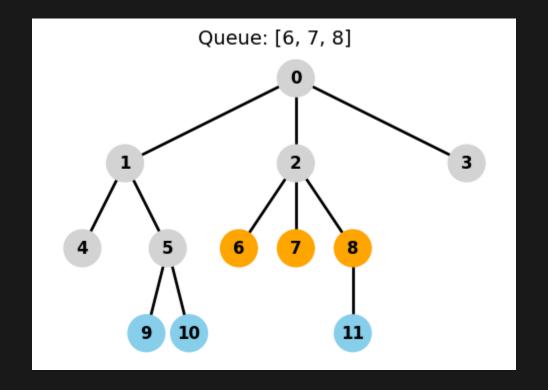


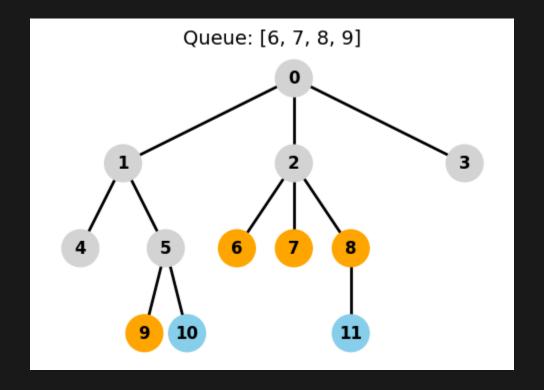


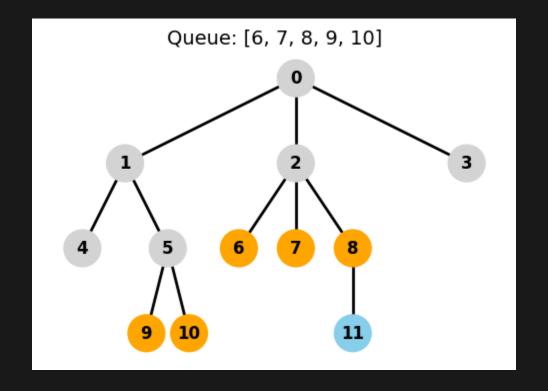


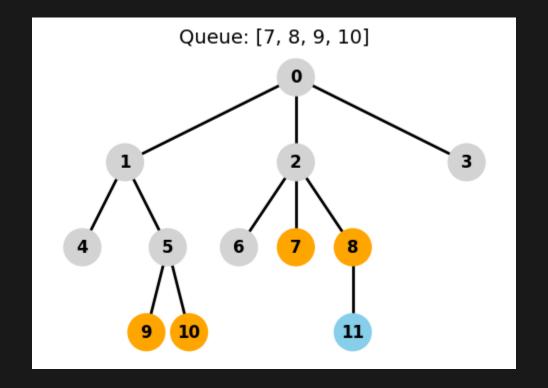


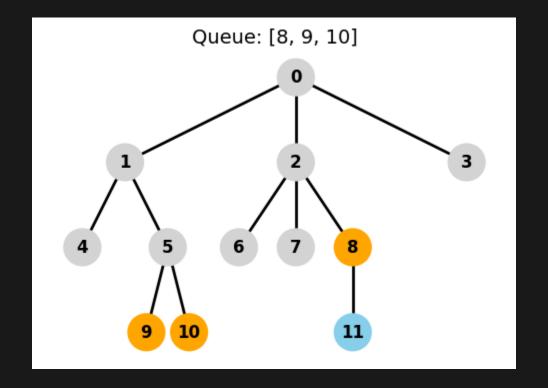


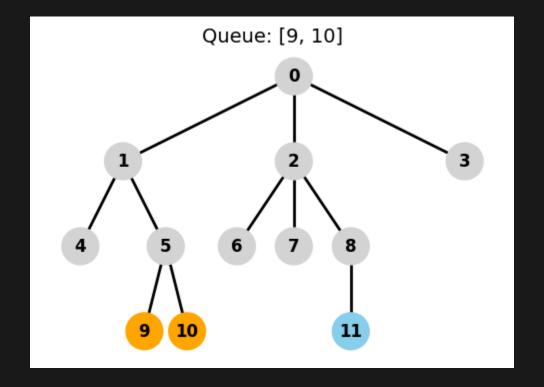


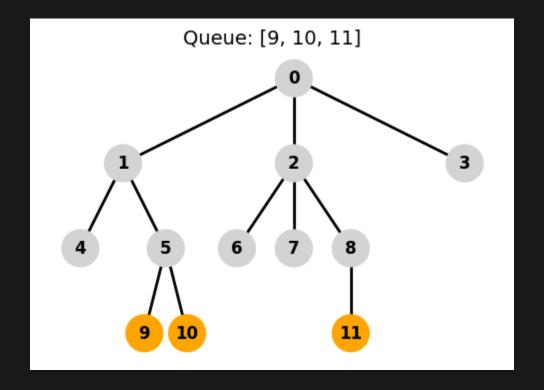


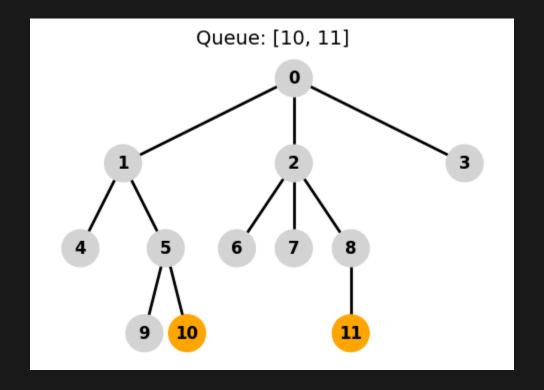


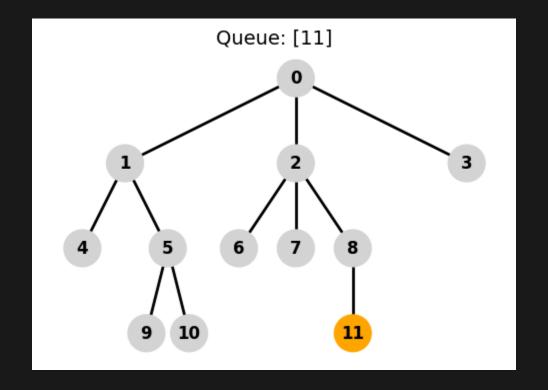


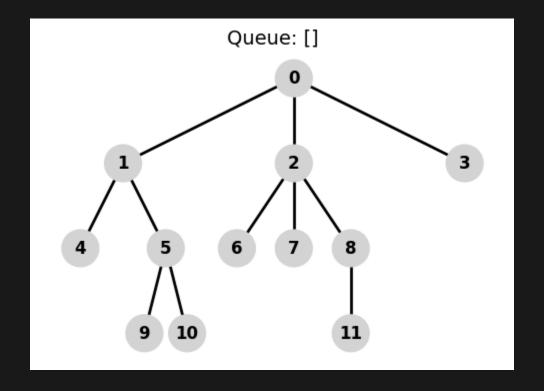




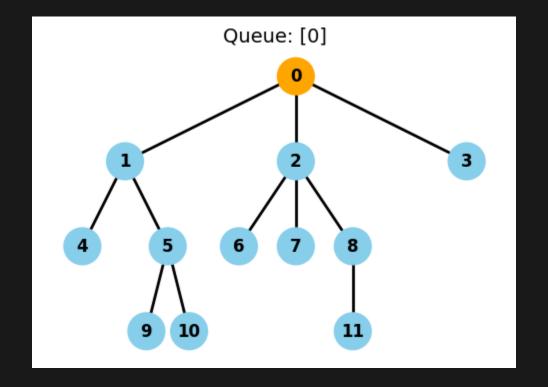


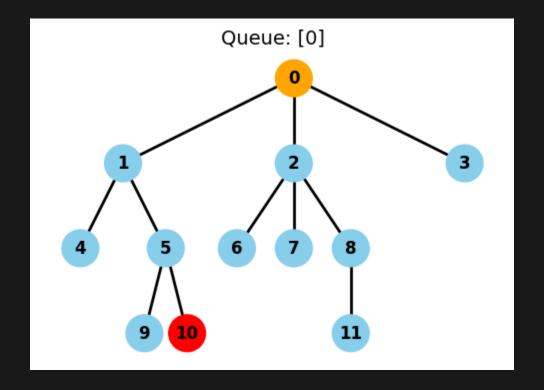


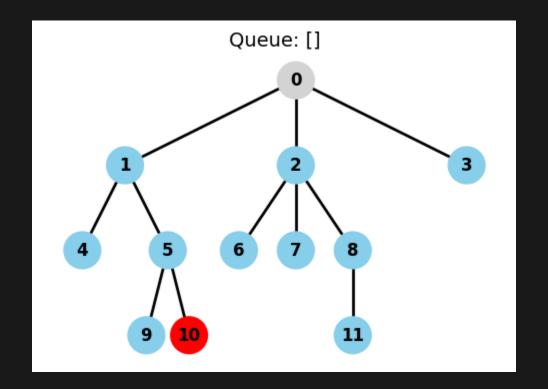


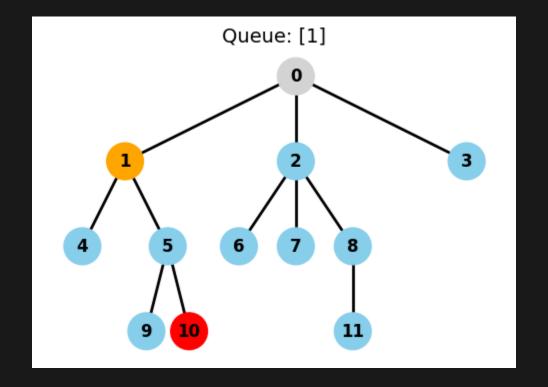


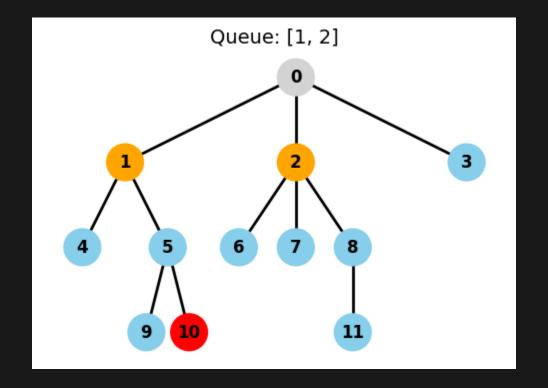


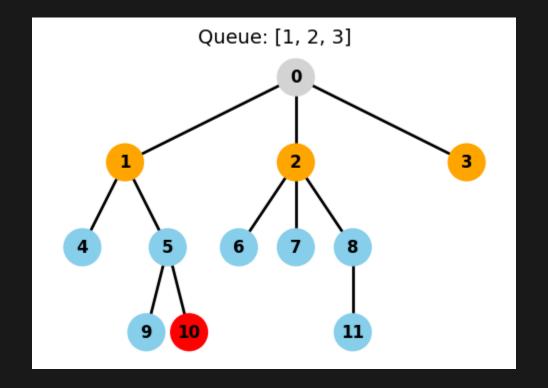


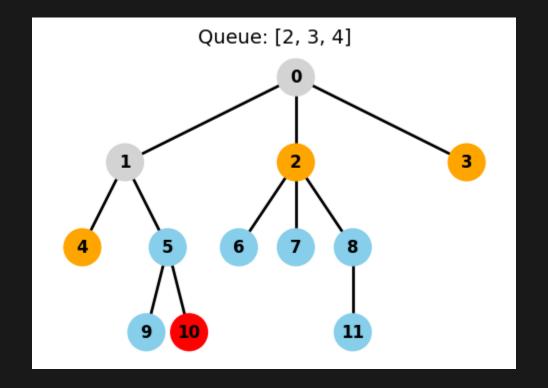


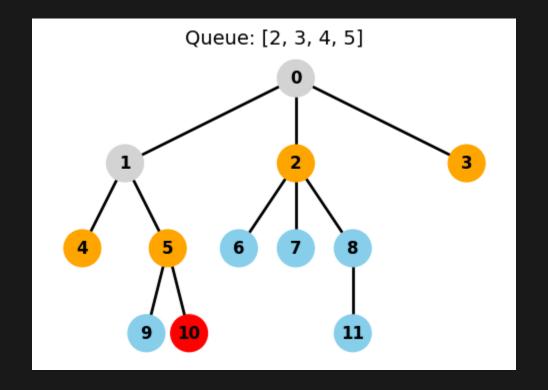


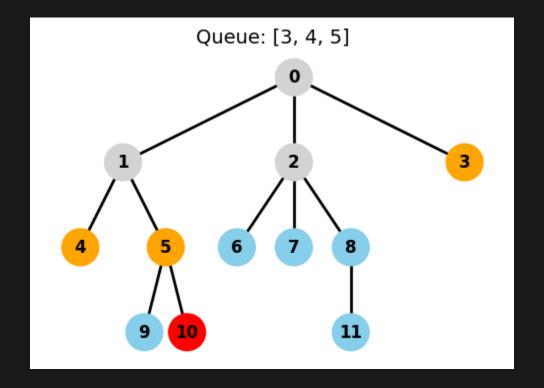


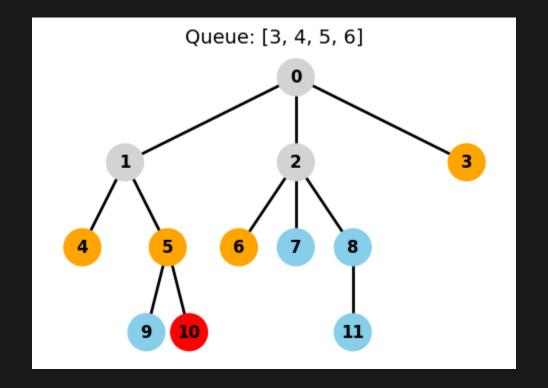


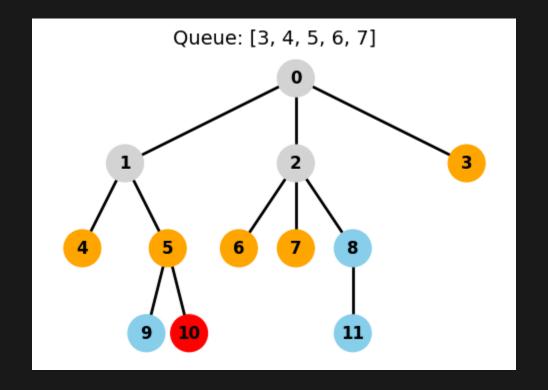


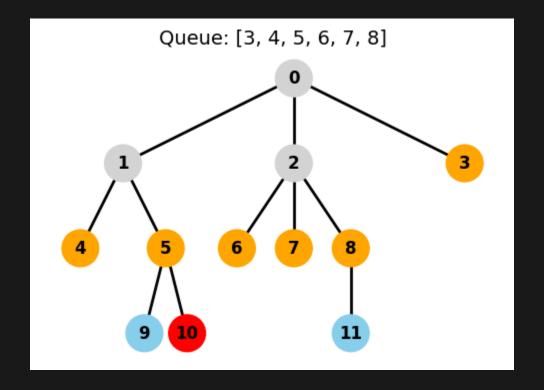


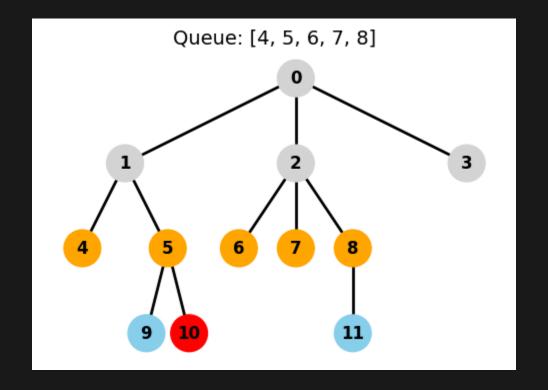


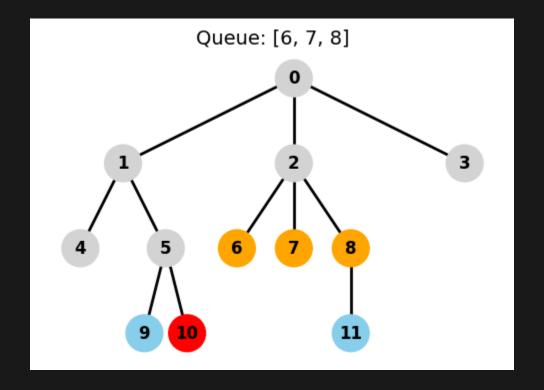


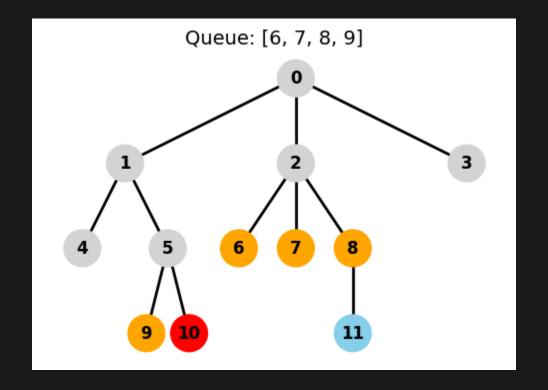


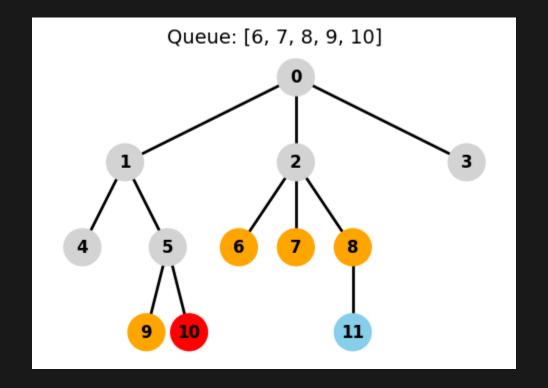


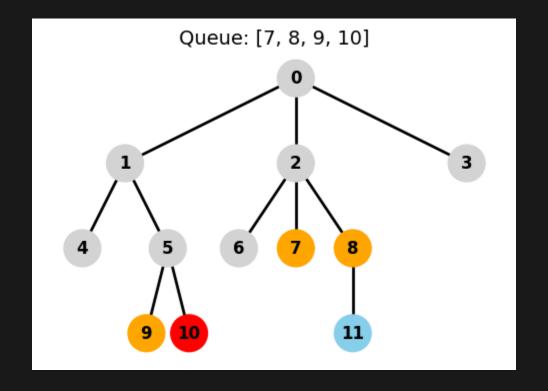




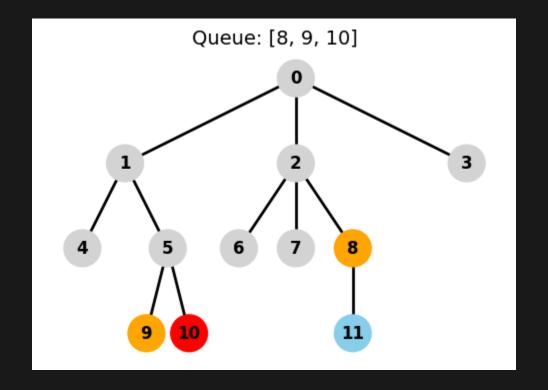


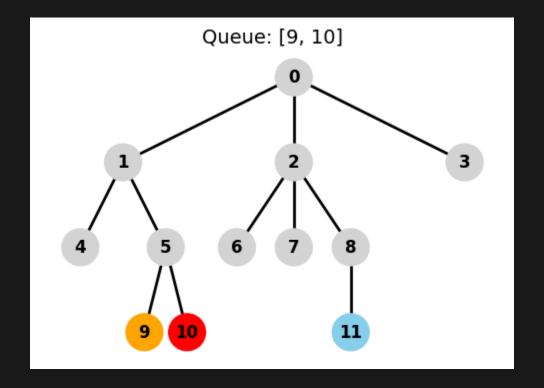


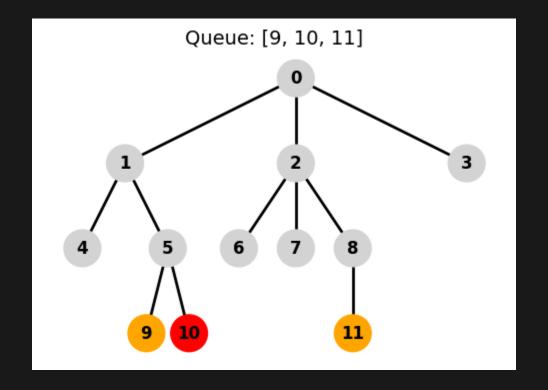


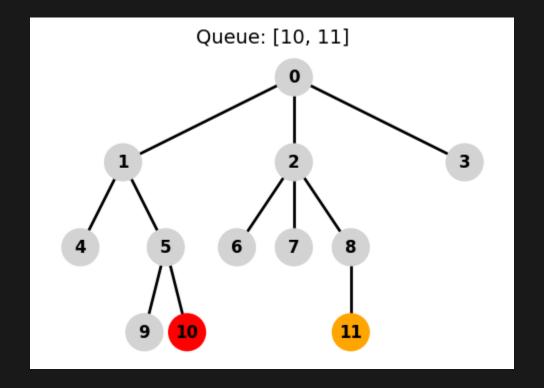


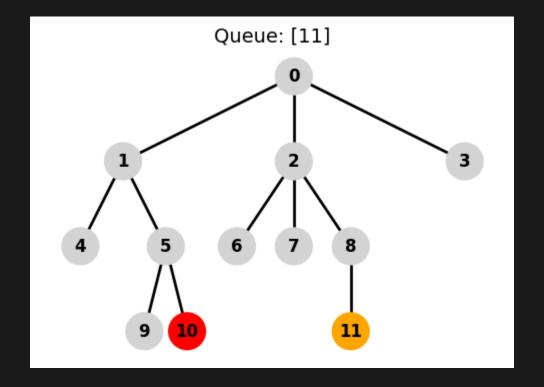


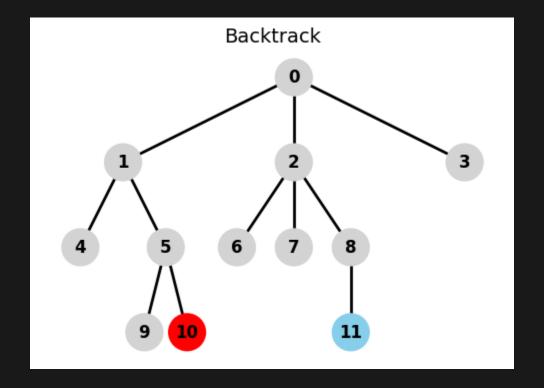


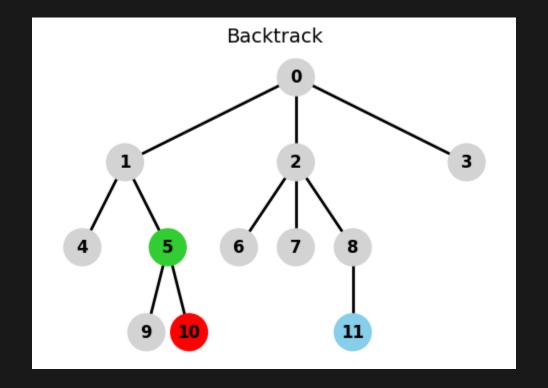


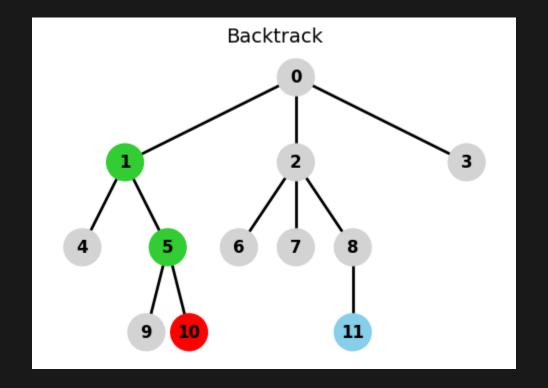


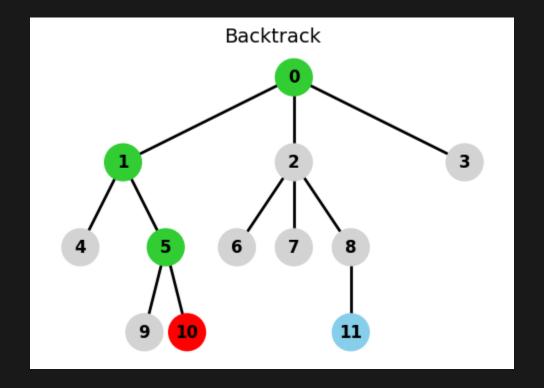








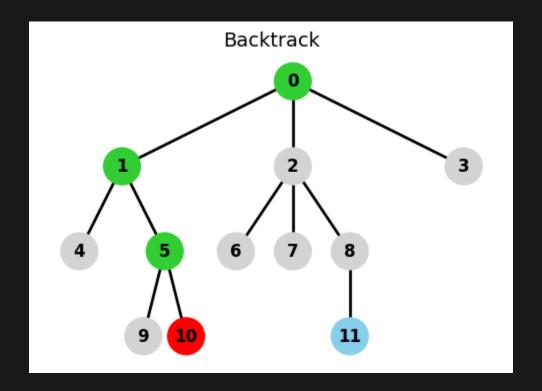




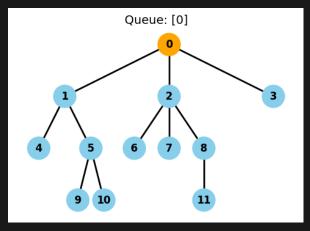
Queue: First In First Out (FIFO)

특징

- 시간 복잡도: O(V+E)
- 공간 복잡도: O(V)
- 목표 노드가 시작점 근처에 있을 때 빠르게 발견 가능
- 가중치가 모두 동일할 경우 최단 경로 탐색 가능



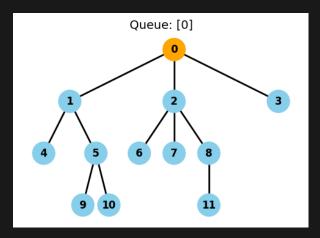
수도 코드 (pseudo code)



```
graph = {
    'A': ['B', 'C'],
    'B': ['A', 'D', 'E'],
    'C': ['A', 'F'],
    'D': ['B'],
    'E': ['B', 'G'],
    'F': ['C'],
    'G': ['E']
}
bfs(graph, start='A')
```



수도 코드 (pseudo code)



```
graph = {
    'A': ['B', 'C'],
    'B': ['A', 'D', 'E'],
    'C': ['A', 'F'],
    'D': ['B'],
    'E': ['B', 'G'],
    'F': ['C'],
    'G': ['E']
}
bfs(graph, start='A')
```

```
from collections import deque

def bfs(graph, start_node):
    visited = set()
    queue = deque()

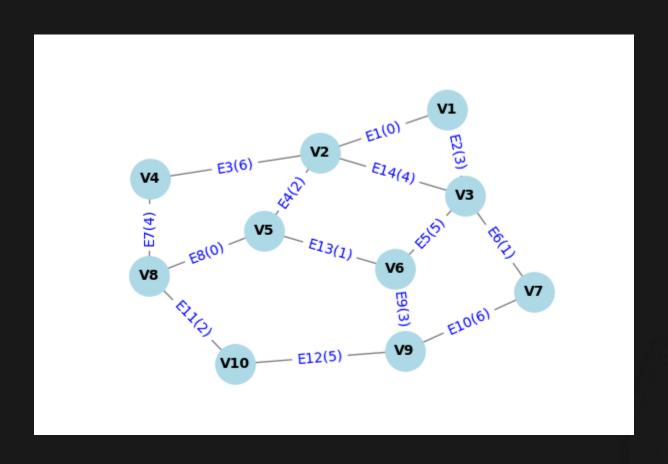
    queue.append(start_node)
    visited.add(start_node)

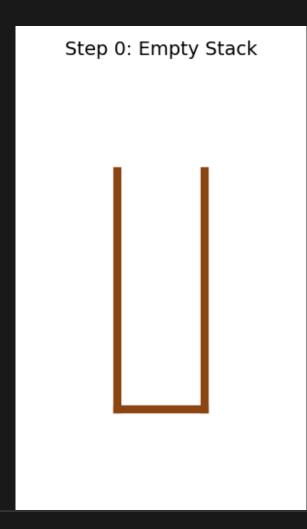
while queue:
    current_node = queue.popleft()

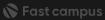
    for neighbor in graph.get(current_node, []):
        if neighbor not in visited:
            queue.append(neighbor)
            visited.add(neighbor)
```

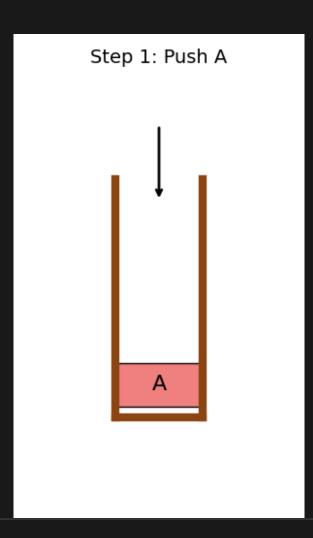
```
from collections import deque
def bfs path(graph, start, goal):
   visited = set()
    queue = deque()
    parent = {}
    queue.append(start)
    visited.add(start)
    parent[start] = None
    while queue:
        current = queue.popleft()
        if current == goal:
            path = []
            while current is not None:
                path.append(current)
                current = parent[current]
           path.reverse()
            return path
        for neighbor in graph.get(current, []):
            if neighbor not in visited:
                visited.add(neighbor)
               parent[neighbor] = current
                queue.append(neighbor)
```

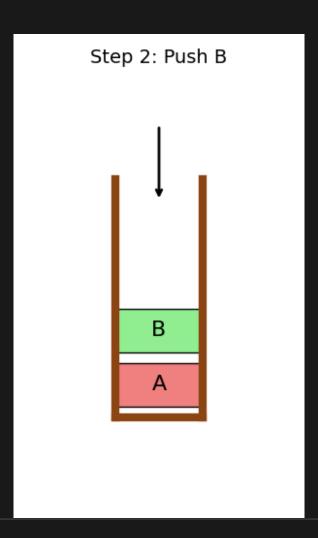
return None

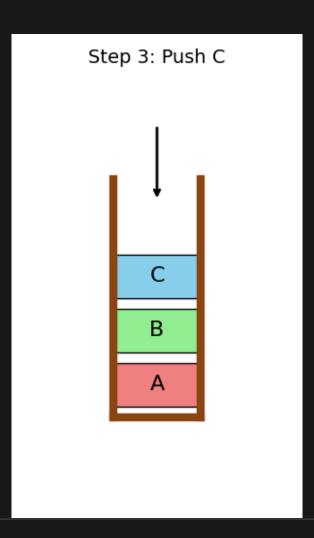


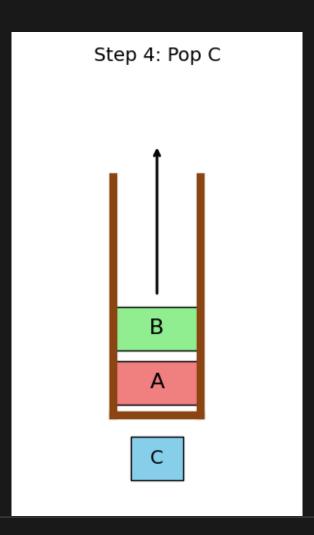


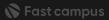


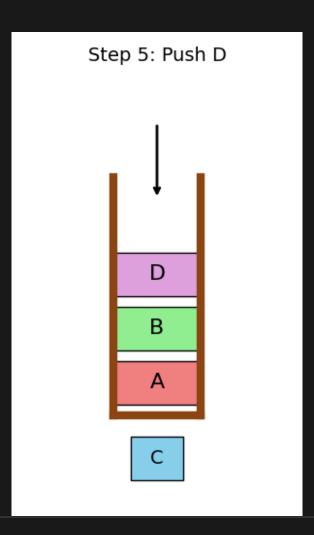


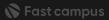


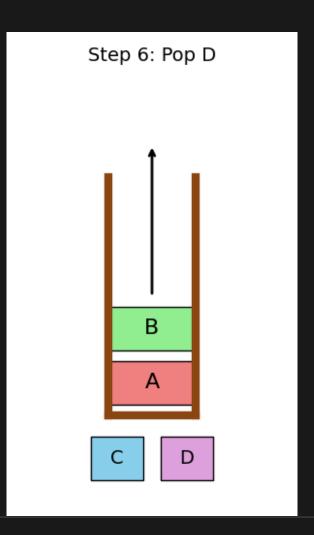


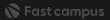


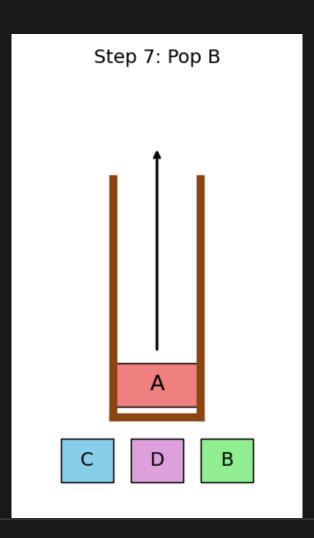


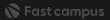


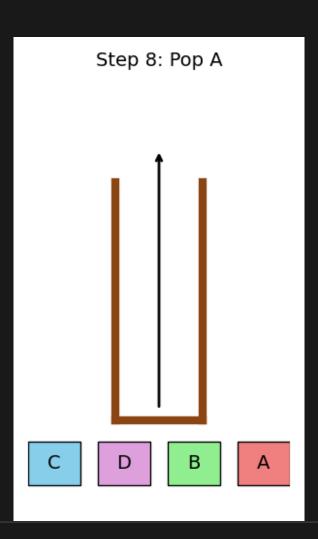


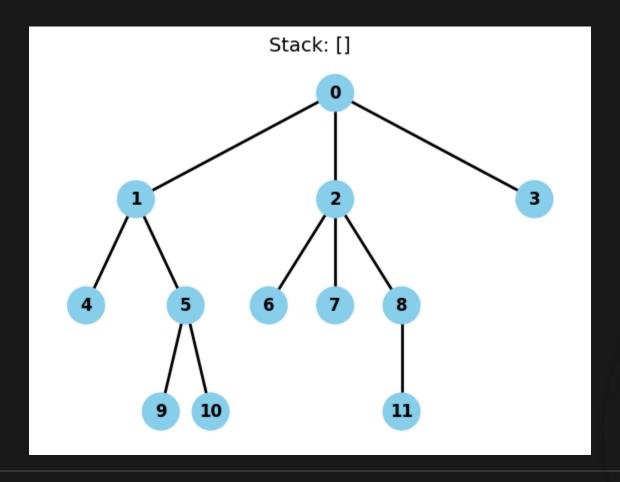


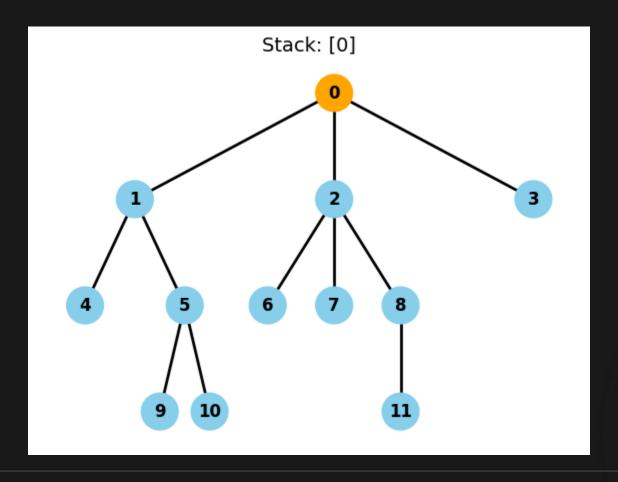


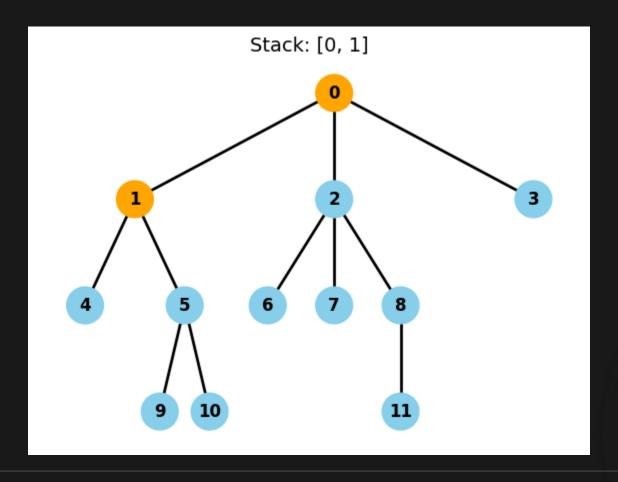


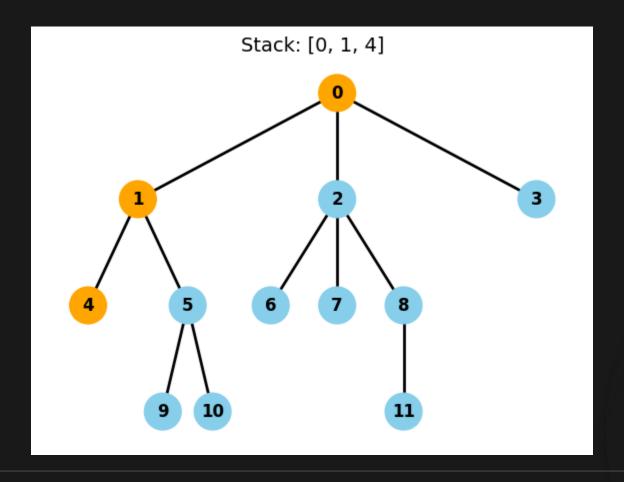


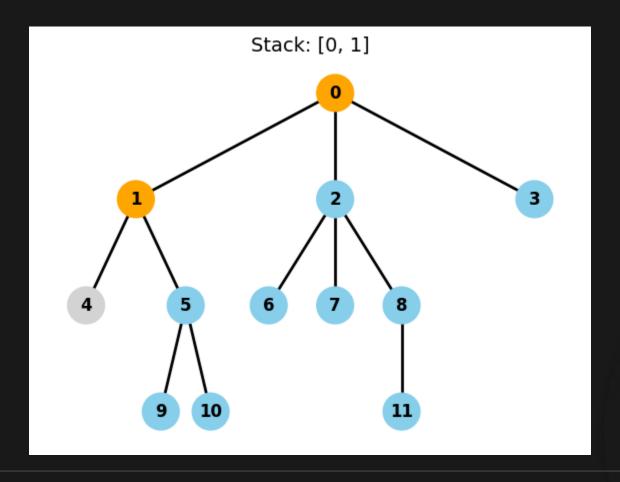


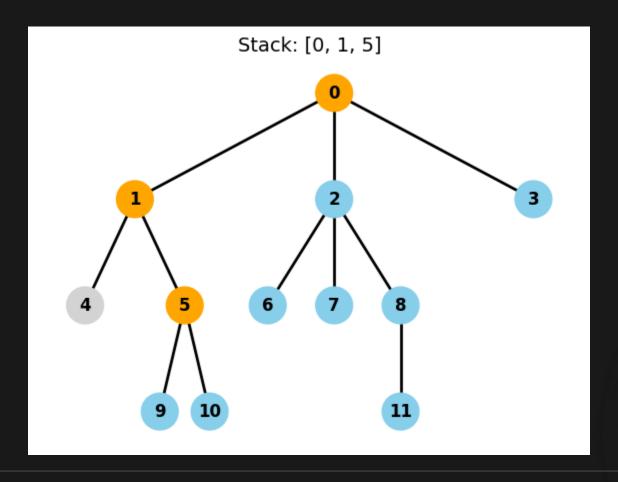


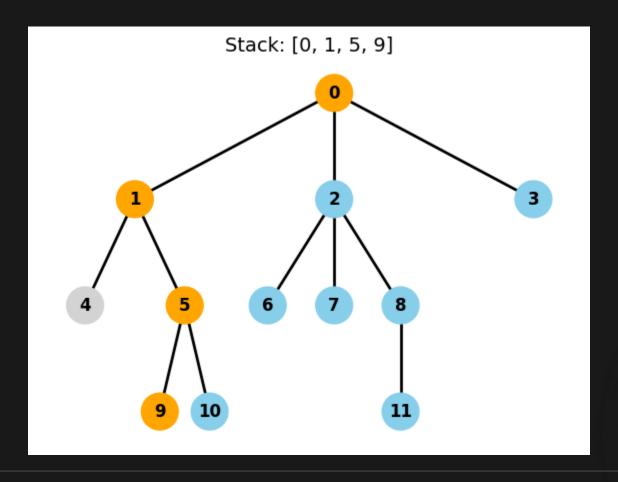


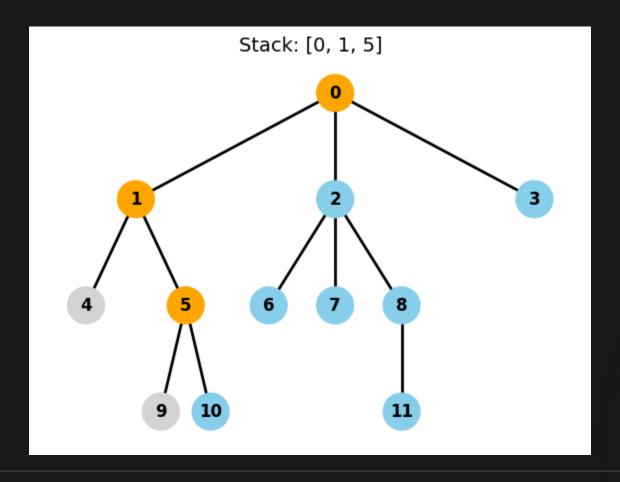


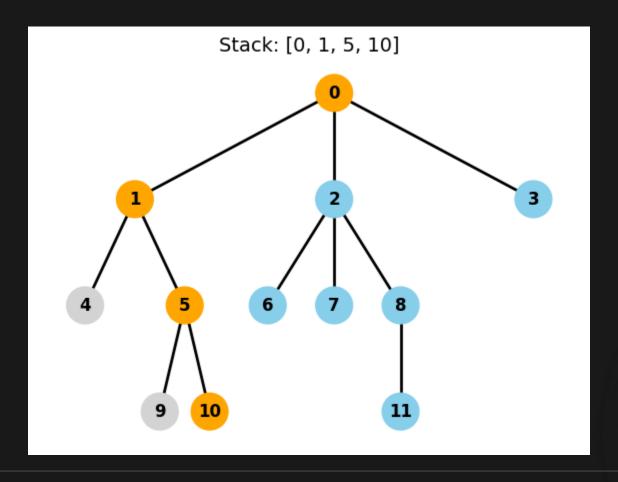


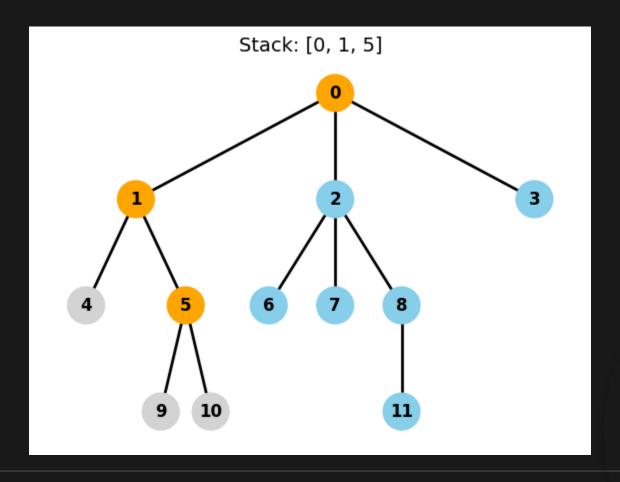


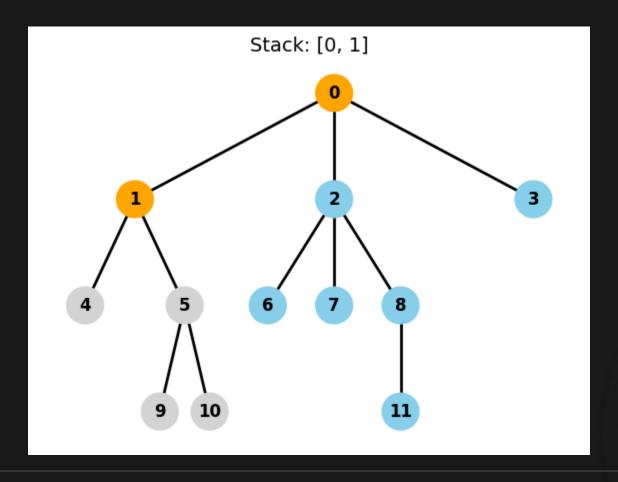


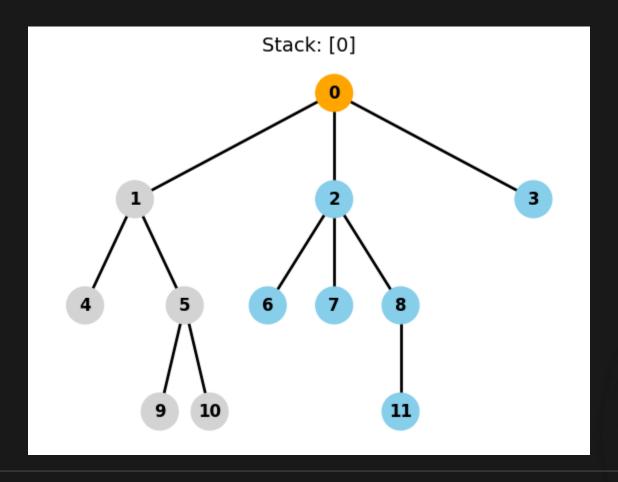


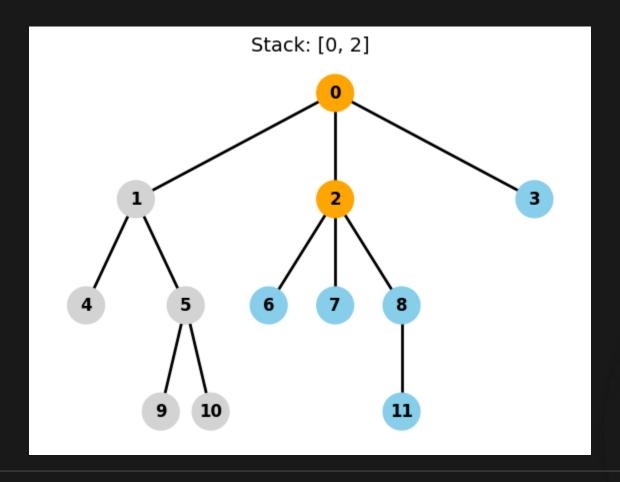


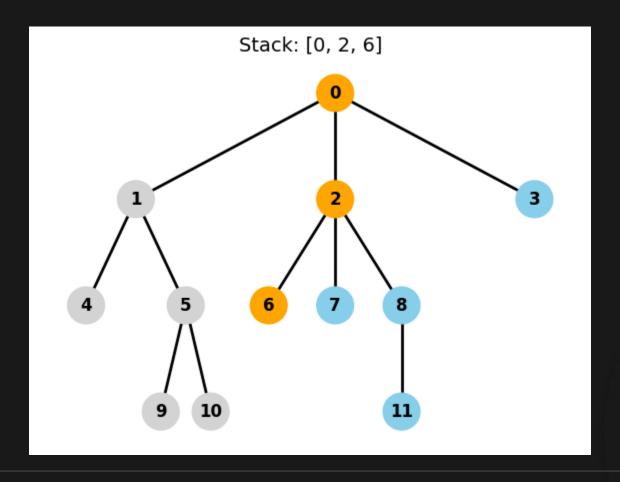


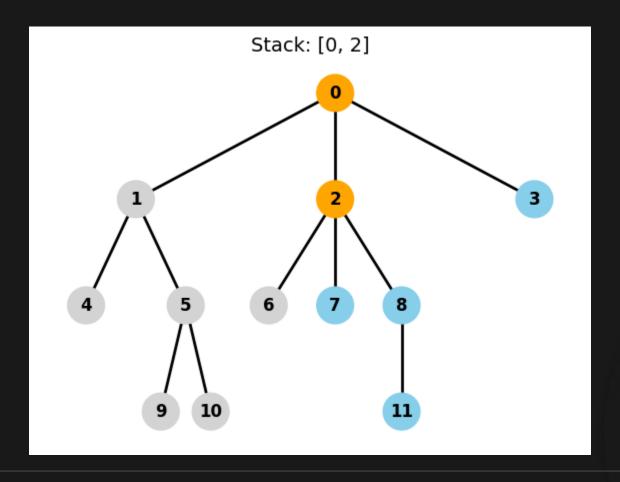


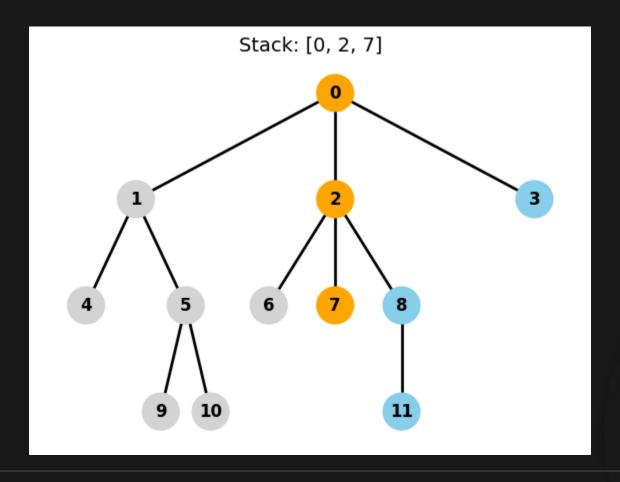


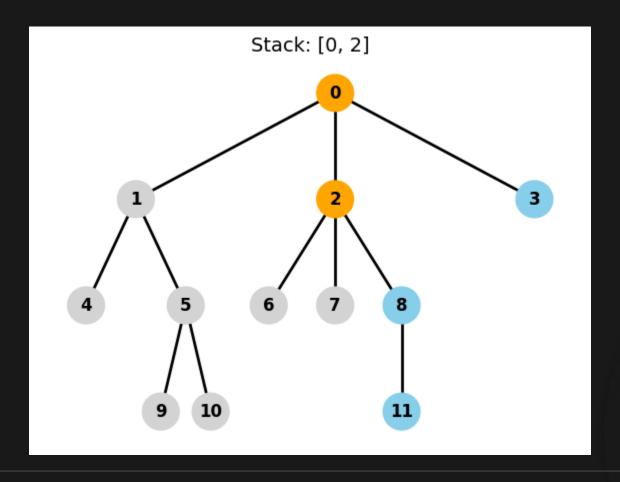


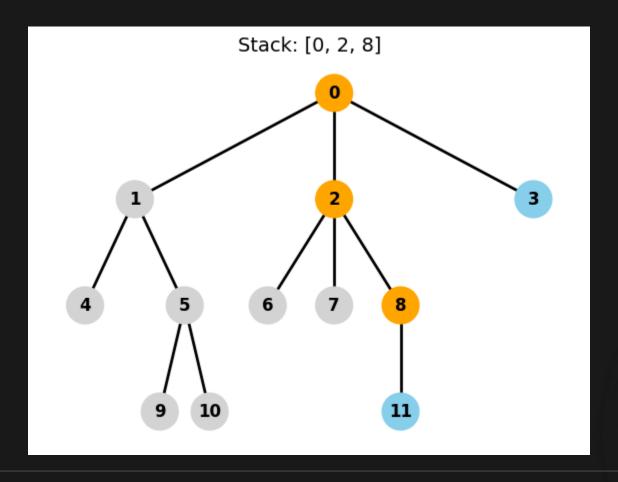


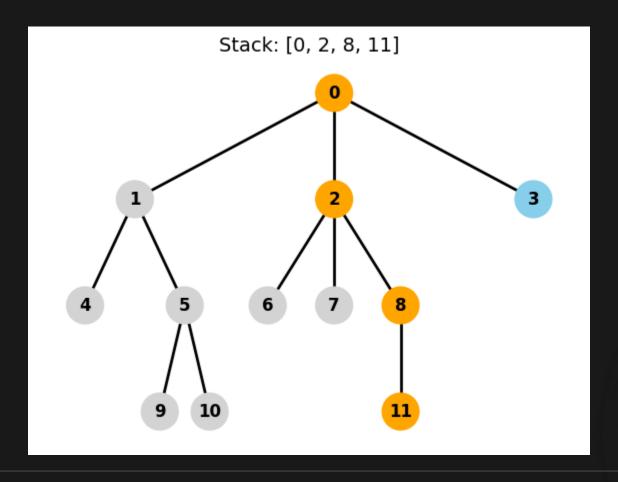


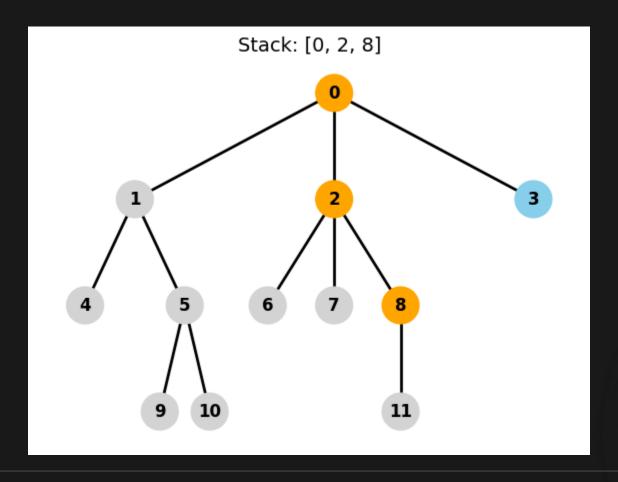


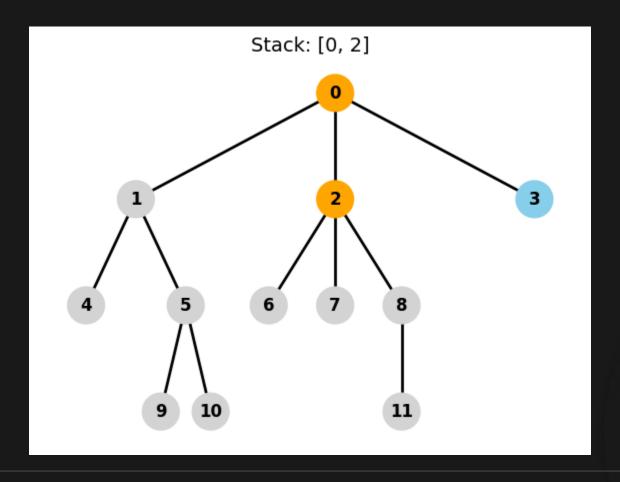


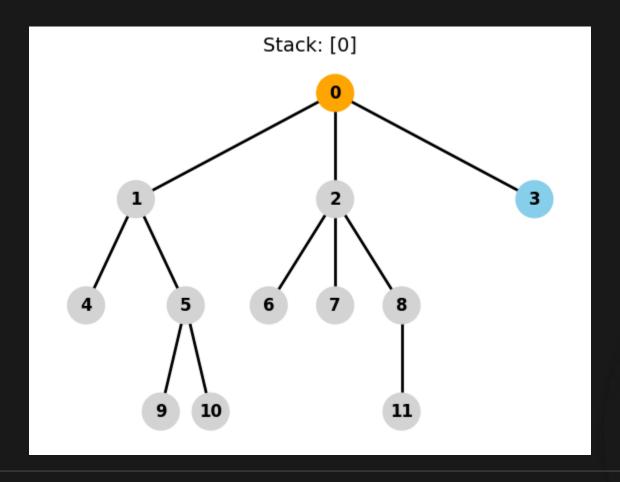


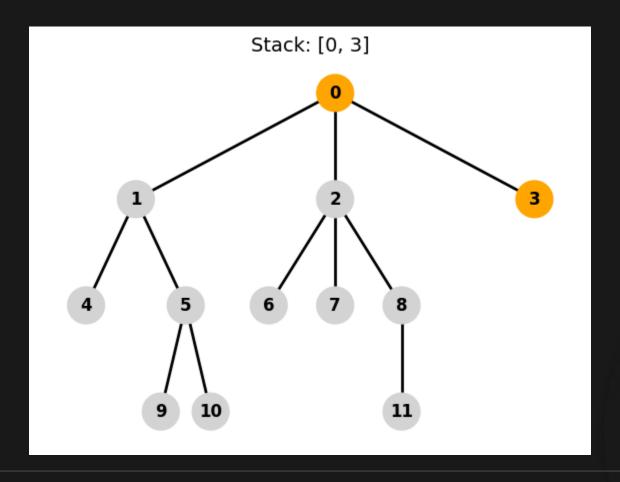


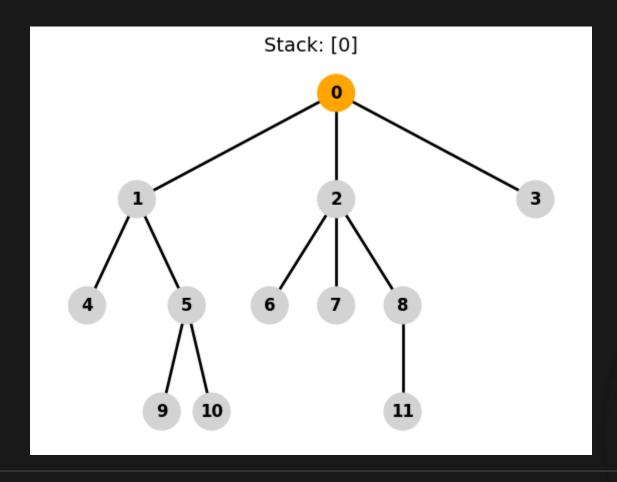




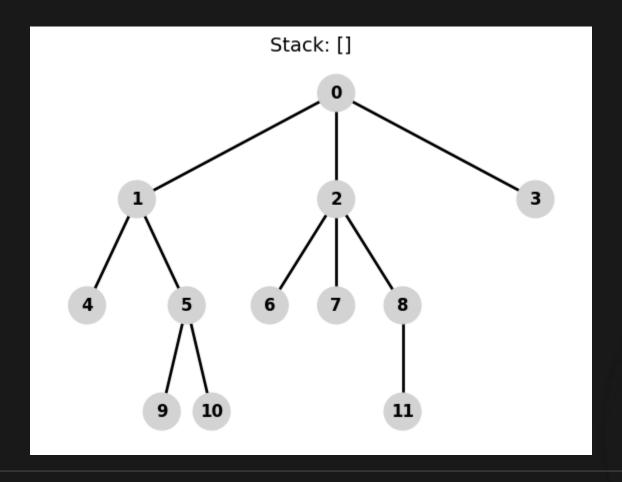


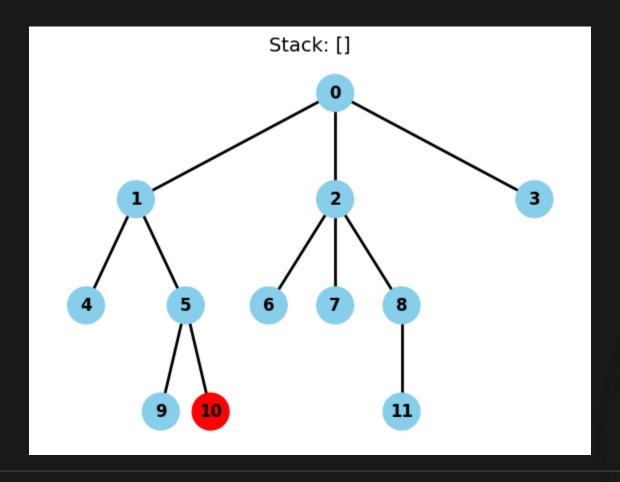


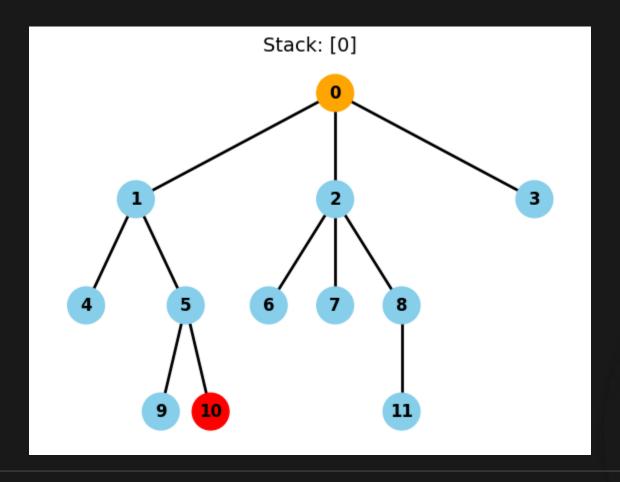


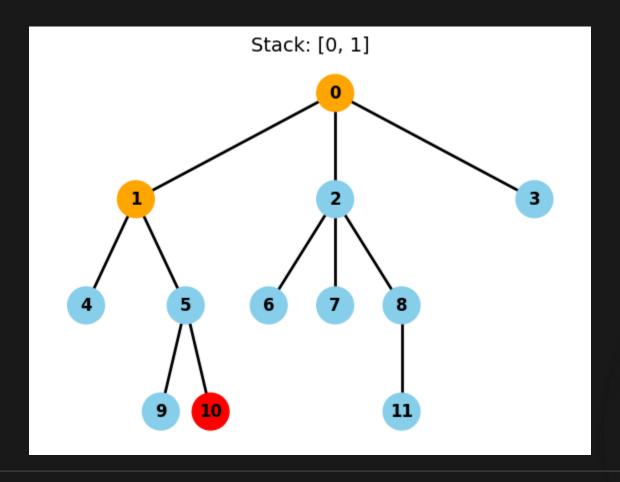


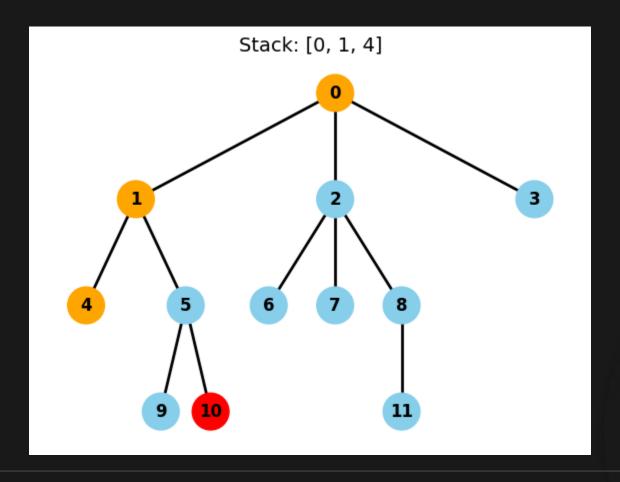


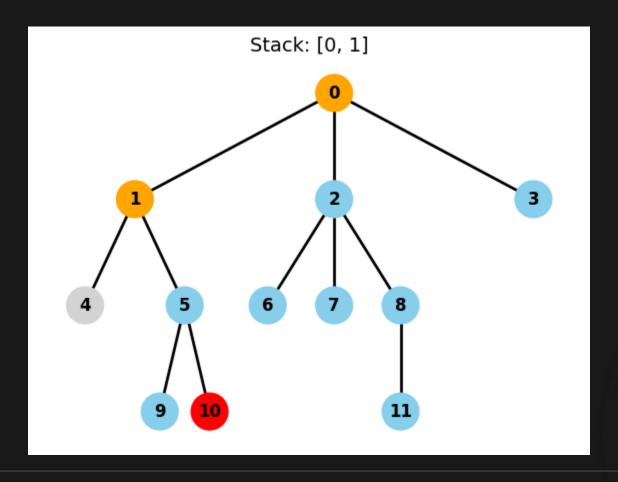


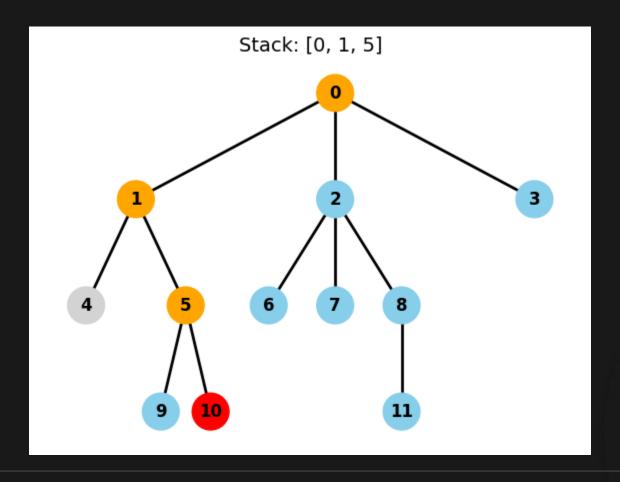


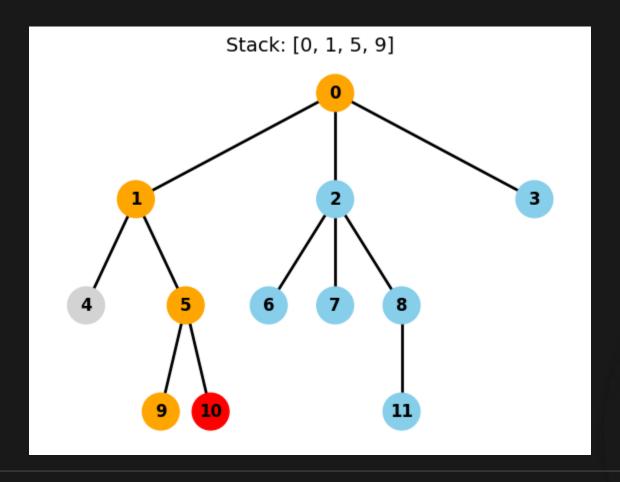


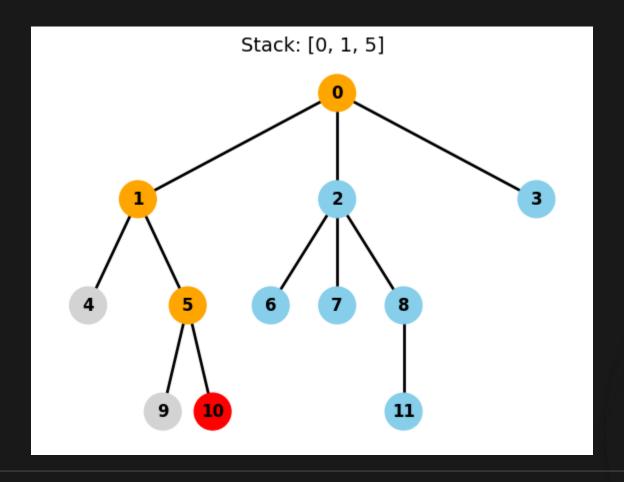


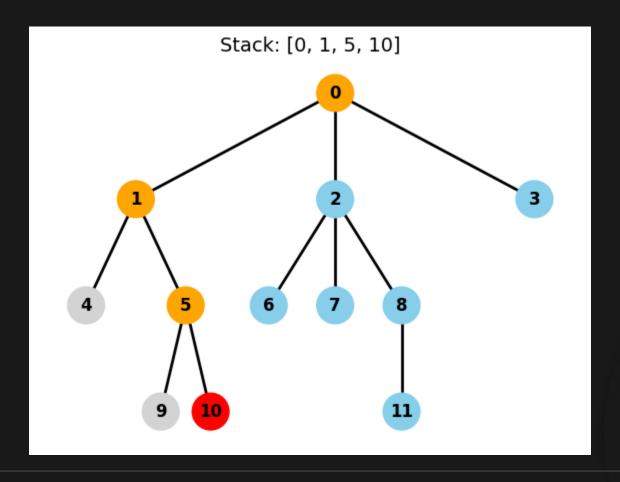


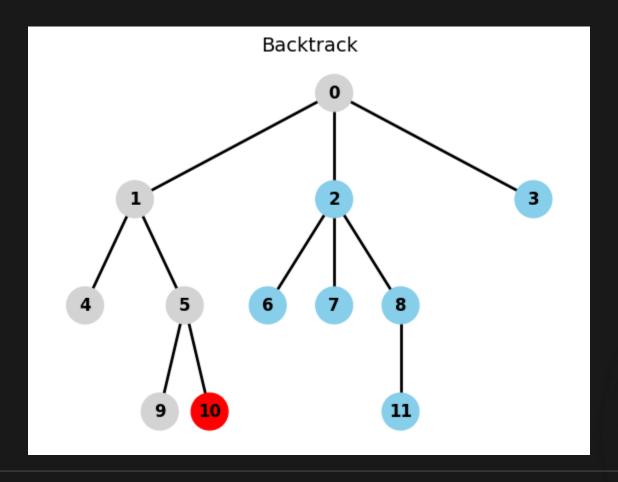


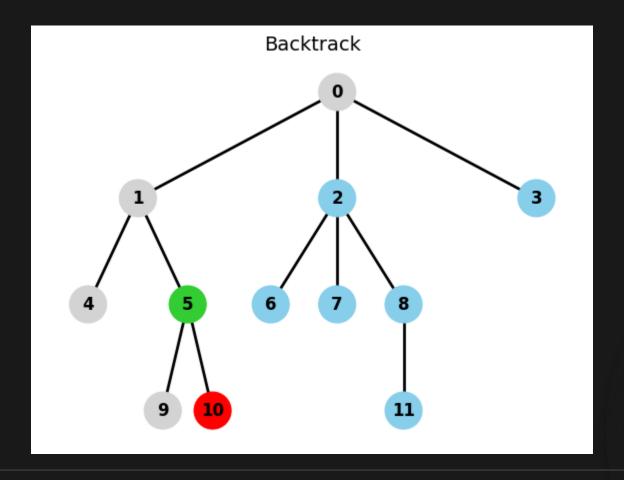


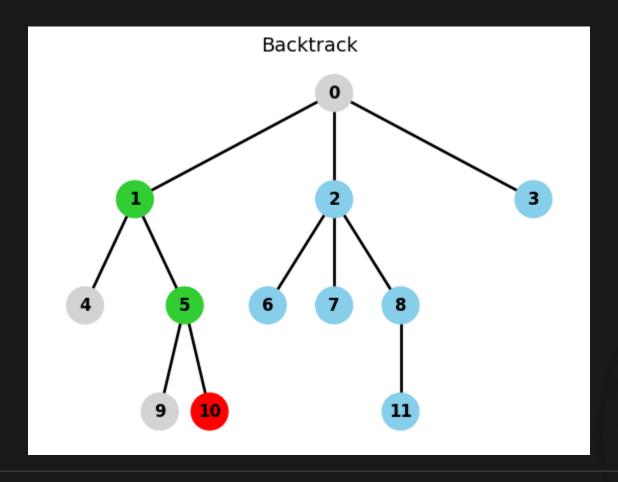


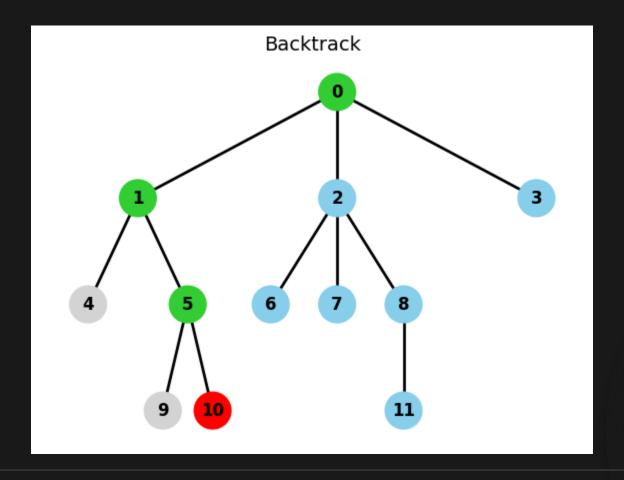








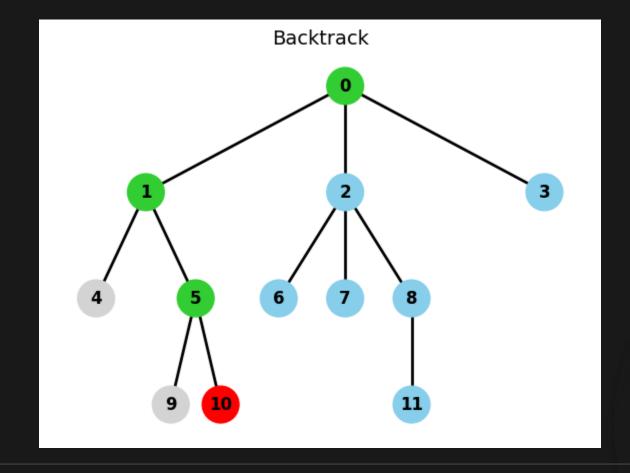




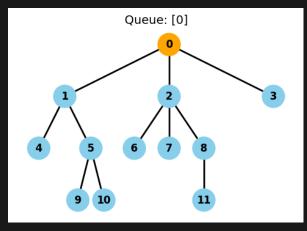
Stack: Last In First Out (LIFO)

특징

- 시간 복잡도: O(V+E)
- 공간 복잡도: O(V) 일반적으로 BFS보다 메모리 사용량이 낮음
- 일반적으로 최단 경로를 보장하지 않음



수도 코드 (pseudo code)

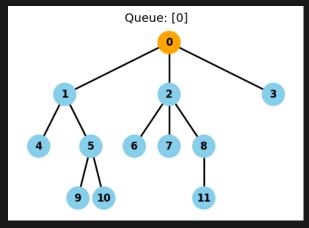


```
graph = {
    'A': ['B', 'C'],
    'B': ['D', 'E'],
    'C': ['F'],
    'D': [],
    'E': ['F'],
    'F': []
}

path = dfs(graph, 'A', 'F')
```



수도 코드 (pseudo code)



```
graph = {
    'A': ['B', 'C'],
    'B': ['D', 'E'],
    'C': ['F'],
    'D': [],
    'E': ['F'],
    'F': []
}

path = dfs(graph, 'A', 'F')
```

BFS vs. DFS

BFS

- Queue (FIFO) 사용
- 시간 복잡도: O(V+E)
- 공간 복잡도: O(V)
- 목표 노드가 시작점 근처에 있을 때 빠르게 발견 가능
- 가중치가 모두 동일할 경우 최단 경로 탐색 가능



DFS

- Stack (LIFO) 사용
- 시간 복잡도: O(V+E)
- 공간 복잡도: O(V) 일반적으로 BFS보다 메모리 사용량이 낮음
- 일반적으로 최단 경로를 보장하지 않음

강의 요약

Queue (큐) **FIFO**

02

BFS

03

Stack (스택)

LIFO

04

DFS