

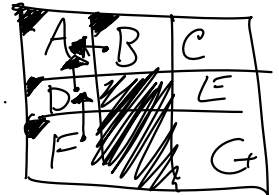
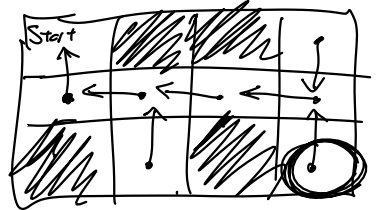
Stack — ADT
 Array Stack } — concrete data structure
 Linked Stack }

Maze solving

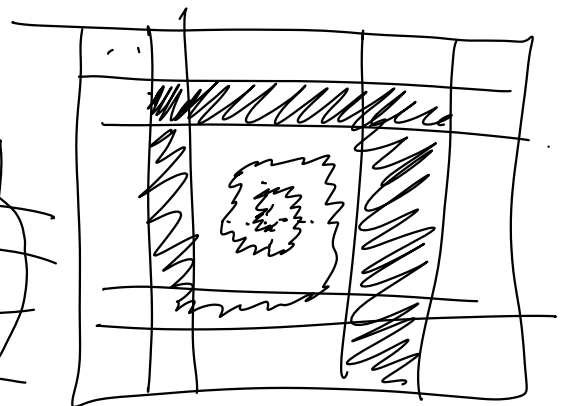
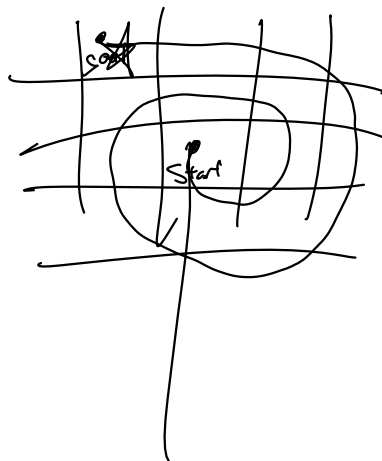
where have I been?
 where haven't I been?
 what locations are adjacent?

Function Search (grid, frontier) // assume start in pos (0,0)
 // assume end in lower right

mark start location as visited
~~frontier~~ ← ~~new~~ ~~LinkedStack()~~
 frontier → ~~remove~~ ~~push~~ (startLocation)
 While frontier → ~~insert~~ getSize() > 0:
 current ← frontier → ~~remove~~ pop()
 if current is goal: ~~remove~~
 return the path I used to get here
 for each neighbor of current:
 if neighbor has not been visited:
 frontier → ~~enqueue~~ push(neighbor)
 mark neighbor as visited
 set neighbor's previous to current



EndWhile
 Return no path



Queue — ADT

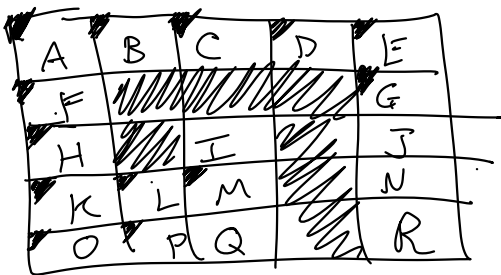
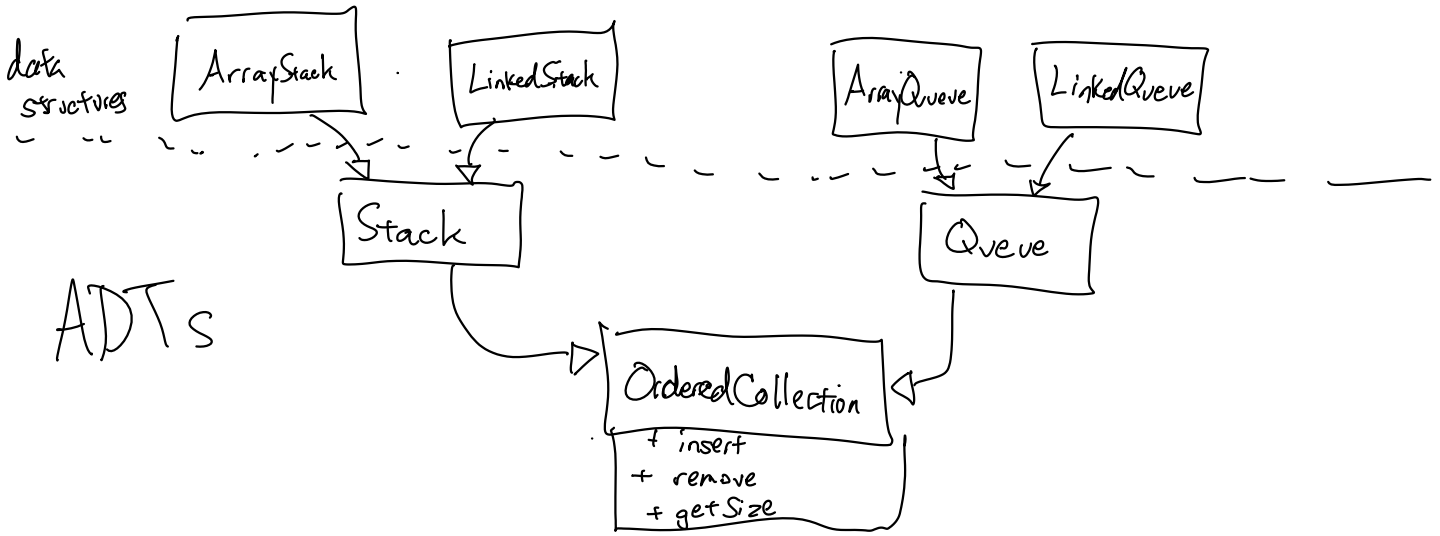
enqueue — add an element

dequeue — remove the least -recently added (but not yet removed) element

getSize — # of items

LinkedQueue
Array Queue

Queue: FIFO — first in, first out
Stack: LIFO — last in, first out



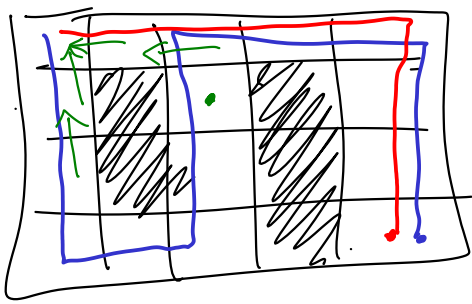
G, M, P
frontier

Depth-First Search (Stack) goes in a direction completely before trying another path. Good memory usage, bad in that

unlucky searches are expensive.

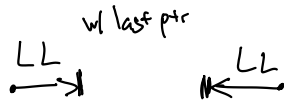
Breadth-First Search (Queue) goes in all directions simultaneously. More expensive w.r.t. memory, but limits look.

All spaces which are n distance from start are explored before any spaces at distance $n+1$.



DFS
BFS DFS

Linked Queue



enqueue	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
dequeue	$O(n)$	$O(1)$