



# **SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

**An Autonomous Institution**

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with ‘A’ Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

## **DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING-IOT Including CS&BCT**

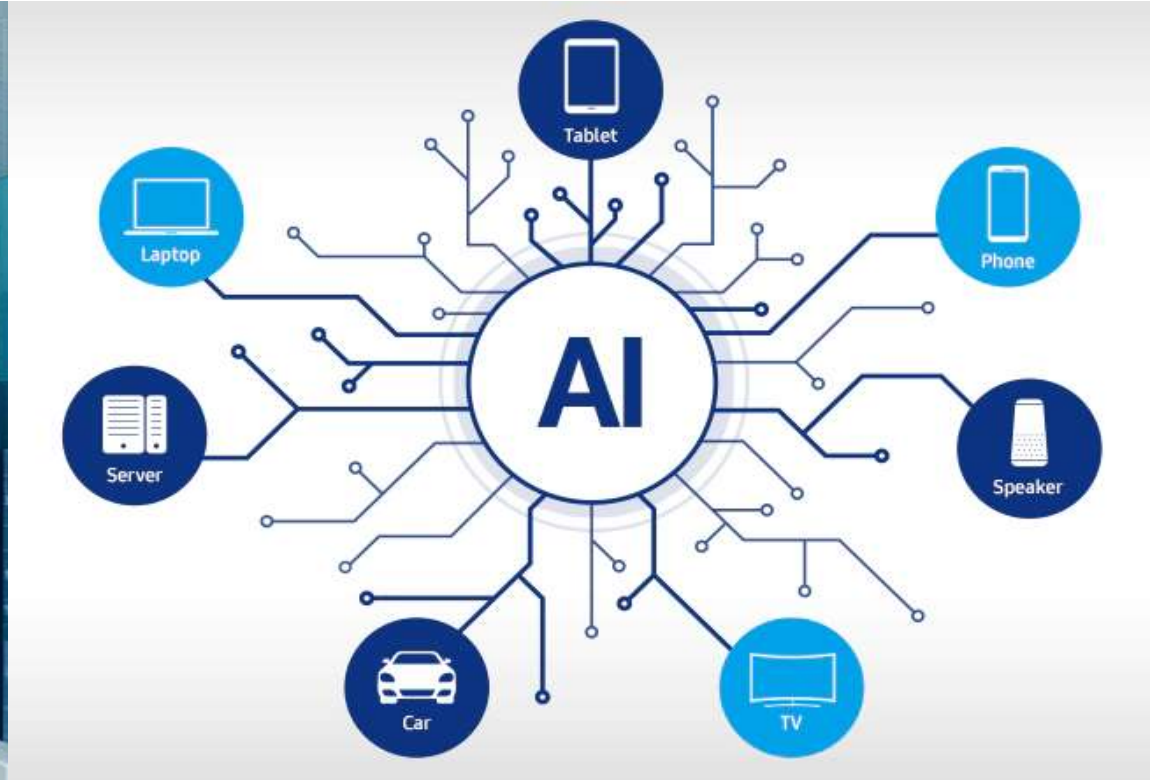
**COURSE NAME :19SB601 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND NATURAL  
LANGUAGE PROCESSING**

**III YEAR / VI SEMESTER**

**Unit I-INTRODUCTION TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE&  
INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS**

**Topic : INFORMED STRATEGIES**

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENT





## Depth-first search



- The depth-first search uses Last-in, First-out (LIFO) strategy and hence it can be implemented by using stack.
- DFS uses backtracking. That is, it starts from the initial state and explores each path to its greatest depth before it moves to the next path.
- DFS will follow
- Root node → Left node → Right node

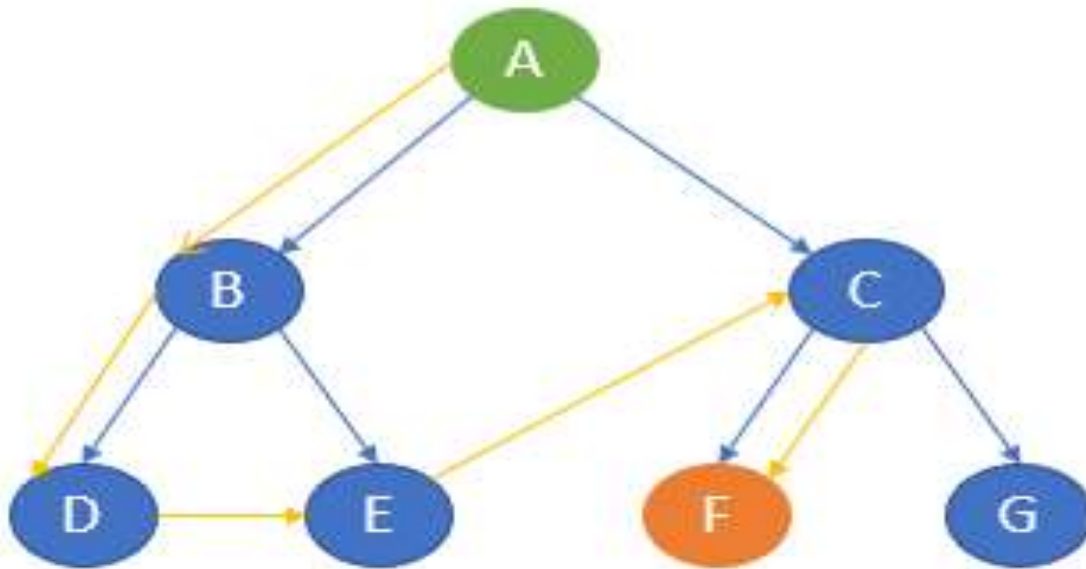


# Depth-first search



- Now, consider the example tree mentioned above.
- Here, it starts from the start state A and then travels to B and then it goes to D.
- After reaching D, it backtracks to B.
- B is already visited, hence it goes to the next depth E and then backtracks to B. as it is already visited, it goes back to A.
- A is already visited. So, it goes to C and then to F.
- F is our goal state and it stops there.

# Depth-first search



The path of traversal is:

A --> B --> D --> E --> C --> F



## Depth-first search



Let's try to code it.

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



## Depth-first search



```
goal = 'F'  
visited = set()  
def dfs(visited, graph, node):  
    if node not in visited:  
        print (node) visited.add(node)  
        for neighbour in graph[node]:  
            if goal in visited:  
                break else: dfs(visited, graph, neighbour)  
            dfs(visited, graph, 'A')
```



## Comparison of various uninformed search algorithms



Algorithm	Time	Space	Complete	Optimality
Breadth First	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^d)$	Yes	Yes
Depth First	$O(b^m)$	$O(bm)$	No	No





## Depth-first search



### Advantages of DFS

- It takes lesser memory as compared to BFS.
- The time complexity is lesser when compared to BFS.
- DFS does not require much more search.

### Disadvantages of DFS

- DFS does not always guarantee to give a solution.
- As DFS goes deep down, it may get trapped in an infinite loop.



Any Query????



Thank you.....