Depth-first Search

- **Depth-first search** treats the frontier as a stack.
- It always selects one of the last elements added to the frontier.
- If the frontier is \([p_1, p_2, \ldots]\):
  - \(p_1\) is selected. Paths that extend \(p_1\) are added to the front of the stack (in front of \(p_2\)).
  - \(p_2\) is only selected when all paths from \(p_1\) have been explored.

Breadth-first Search

- **Breadth-first search** treats the frontier as a queue.
- It always selects one of the earliest elements added to the frontier.
- If the frontier is \([p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_r]\):
  - \(p_1\) is selected. Its neighbors are added to the end of the queue, after \(p_r\).
  - \(p_2\) is selected next.