BEFORE WE START

Talk to your neighbors:

What's your favorite rainy day activity?

Instructors: Nathan Brunelle

Arohan	Ashar	Neha	Rohini	Rushil
TAS: Ido	Zachary	Sebastian	Joshua	Sean
Hayden	Caleb	Justin	Heon	Rashad
Srihari	Benoit	Derek	Chris	Bhaumil
Kuhu	Kavya	Cynthia	Shreya	Ashley
Ziao	Kieran	Marcus	Crystal	Eeshani
Prakshi	Packard	Cora	Dixon	Nichole
Niyati	Trien	Lawrence	Evan	Cady

LEC 10 CSE 123

Exhaustive Search

Questions during Class?

Raise hand or send here

sli.do #cse123A

Announcements

- Yay Quiz 1 is done!
 - Again, grades before Quiz 2 but we have makeups to take care of...
 - Quiz 2 is scheduled for May 26, so you have a bit of a break!
- Programming Assignment 1 due tonight (May 7) at 11:59pm
- Creative Project 2 released tomorrow (Thurs, May 8), due in one week (Wed, May 14)
 - Focused on recursion!
- Resubmission Cycle 3 is open, closes on Friday, May 9
 - <u>PO</u>, C1 eligible
- The <u>CSE 12x/14x TA application</u> is now open for Autumn 2025!

Exhaustive Search

- We suppose we want to explore the space of all possible solutions...
- So what do we do?
 - We "exhaustively search" through every possibility
 - We need some sort of plan or process to follow to do this programmatically
- What do we need? Recursion + some kind of accumulator
 - public / private pair

Tracing through printNums



}

Decision Trees

- Visual we use to help understand what our process is
 - Visualization tool, not a data structure
 - If you can draw a decision tree, you can implement exhaustive search



- Can glean important information
 - Base case (end nodes)
 - Recursive case (middle nodes)
 - "Dead end" case (more on this later...)

Exhaustive Search Pattern (search)

```
public static void search(input) {
    search(input, "");
}
private static void search(input, String soFar) {
    if (base case) {
        // Do something with soFar (e.g. print it out)
        System.out.println(soFar);
    } else {
        // Might not be a loop, but 1 recursive call for each option
        for (each option) {
            search(input, soFar + option);
        }
```

Exhaustive Search Pattern (printNums)

```
public static void printNums() {
    printNums("");
}
```

```
private static void printNums(String soFar) {
    if (soFar.length() == 3) {
        // Do something with soFar (e.g. print it out)
        System.out.println(soFar);
    } else {
        // Might not be a loop, but 1 recursive call for each option
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++) {</pre>
            printNums(soFar + i);
        }
```

• Let's say we want to crack the password of a 4 digit combination lock



• Let's say we want to crack the password of a 4 digit combination lock



• Let's say we want to crack the password of a 4 digit combination lock



• Now, what if we knew the sum of all digits was 5?



• Now, what if we knew the sum of all digits was 5?



Updated Exhaustive Search Pattern

```
public static void search(input) {
    search(input, "");
}
private static void search(input, String soFar) {
    if (base case) {
        // Do something with soFar (e.g. print it out)
        System.out.println(soFar);
    } else if (not dead end) {
        // Might not be a loop, but 1 recursive call for each option
        for (each option) {
            search(input, soFar + option);
        }
```

Sidenote:

- There are some problems computers can solve, but not very cleverly...
- Two "classes" of problems...
 - Polynomial
 - Problems with a polynomial-time solution
 - Nondeterministic Polynomial
 - Problems that can be solved by a non-deterministic Turing machine in polynomial time...
 - Problems that we don't think have polynomial-time solutions...
 - Often these solutions are *exponential* time because we are sort of "brute-forcing" a solution...
 - Generative every possible solution and see if it works!
- Open problem: <u>P = NP</u>?