

LEC 12

CSE 123

Exhaustive Search

Questions during Class?

Raise hand or send here

sli.do #cse123

BEFORE WE START

Talk to your neighbors:

*What's your favorite
rainy day activity?*

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TAs: Trien Nichole Chris Eeshani Packard

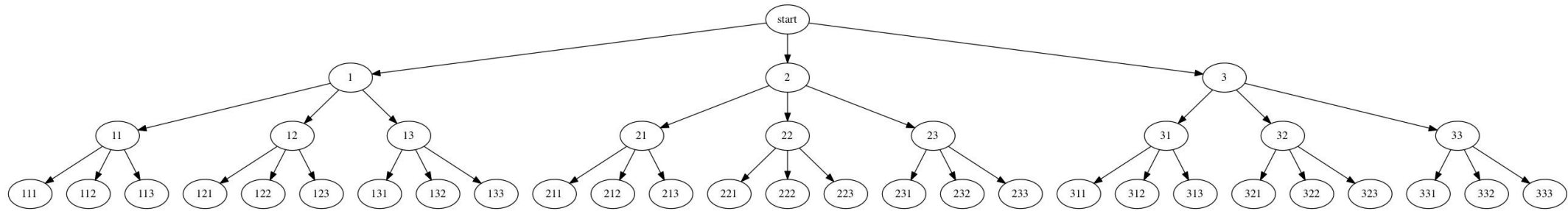
Announcements

- Creative Project 3 is out, due Wednesday, Aug 13
 - Focused on binary trees!
- Resubmission Cycle 4 closes tonight (Friday, Aug 8)
 - C1, P1, P2 eligible

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

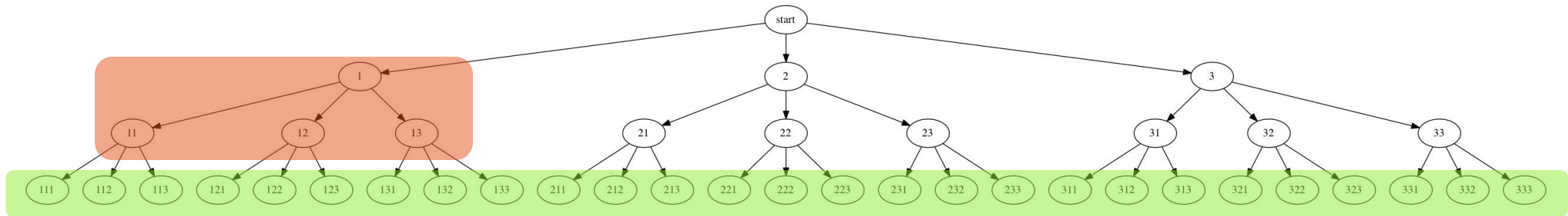


```
public static void printNums() {  
    printNums("");  
}
```

```
private static void printNums(String soFar) {  
    if (soFar.length() == 3) {  
        System.out.println(soFar);  
    } else {  
        printNums(soFar + "1");  
        printNums(soFar + "2");  
        printNums(soFar + "3");  
    }  
}
```

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)

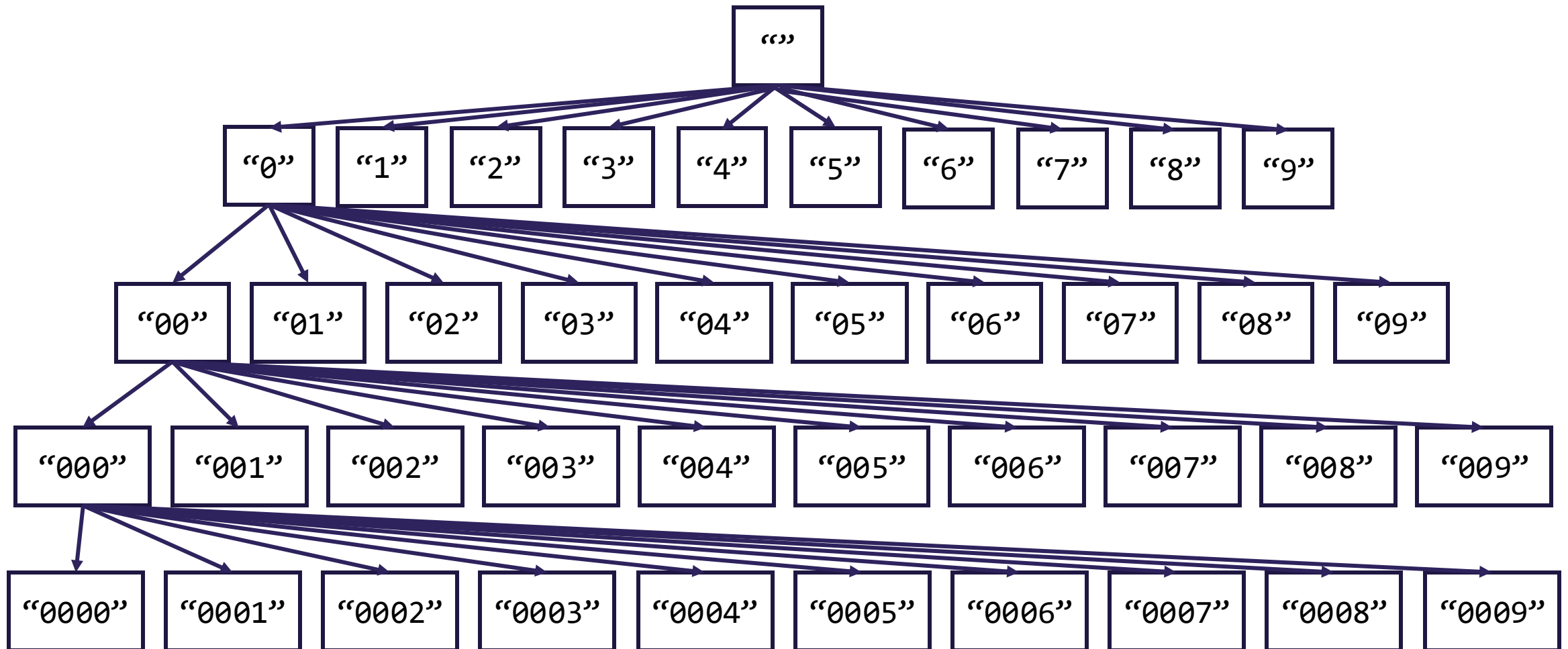
```
public static void search(input) {  
    search(input, "");  
}  
  
private static void search(input, String soFar) {  
    if (base case) {  
        // Do something with soFar (e.g. print it out)  
        System.out.println(soFar);  
    } else {  
        // Might not be a loop, but 1 recursive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

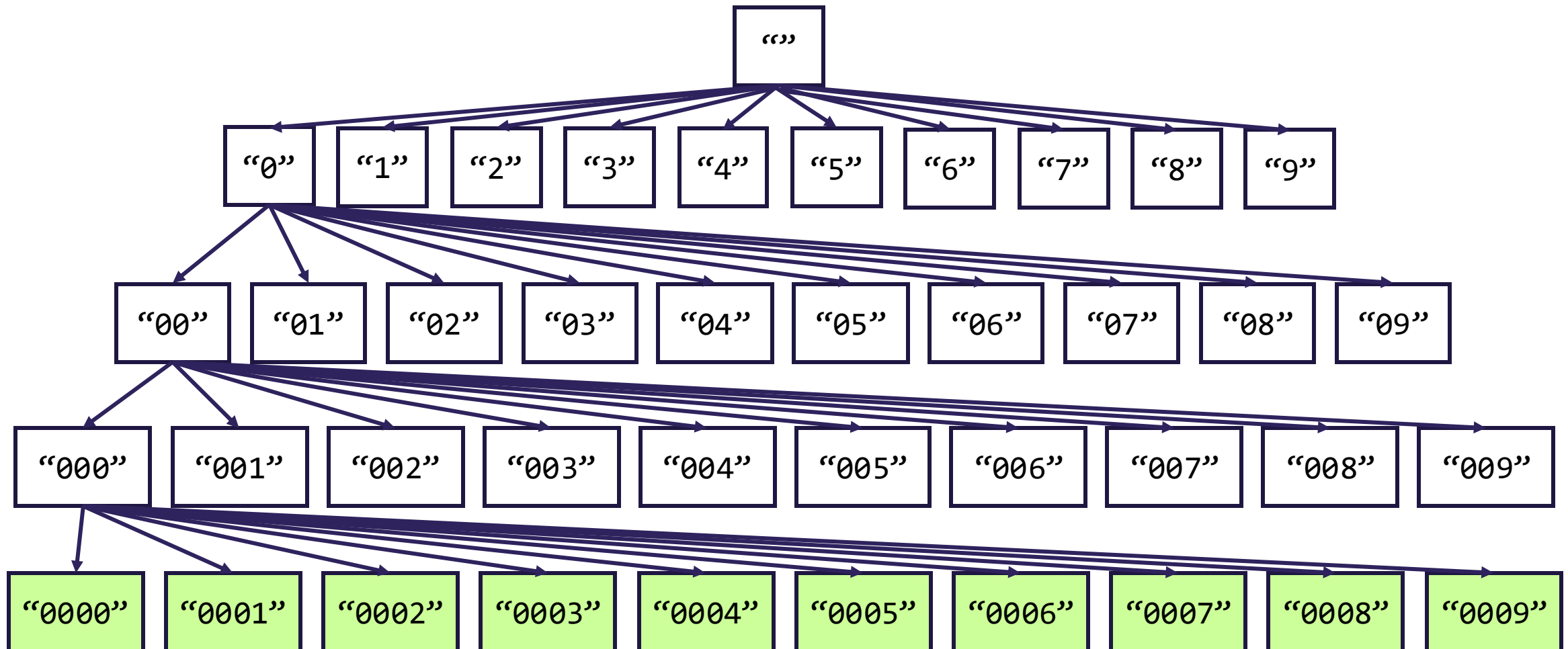
Password Cracker

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



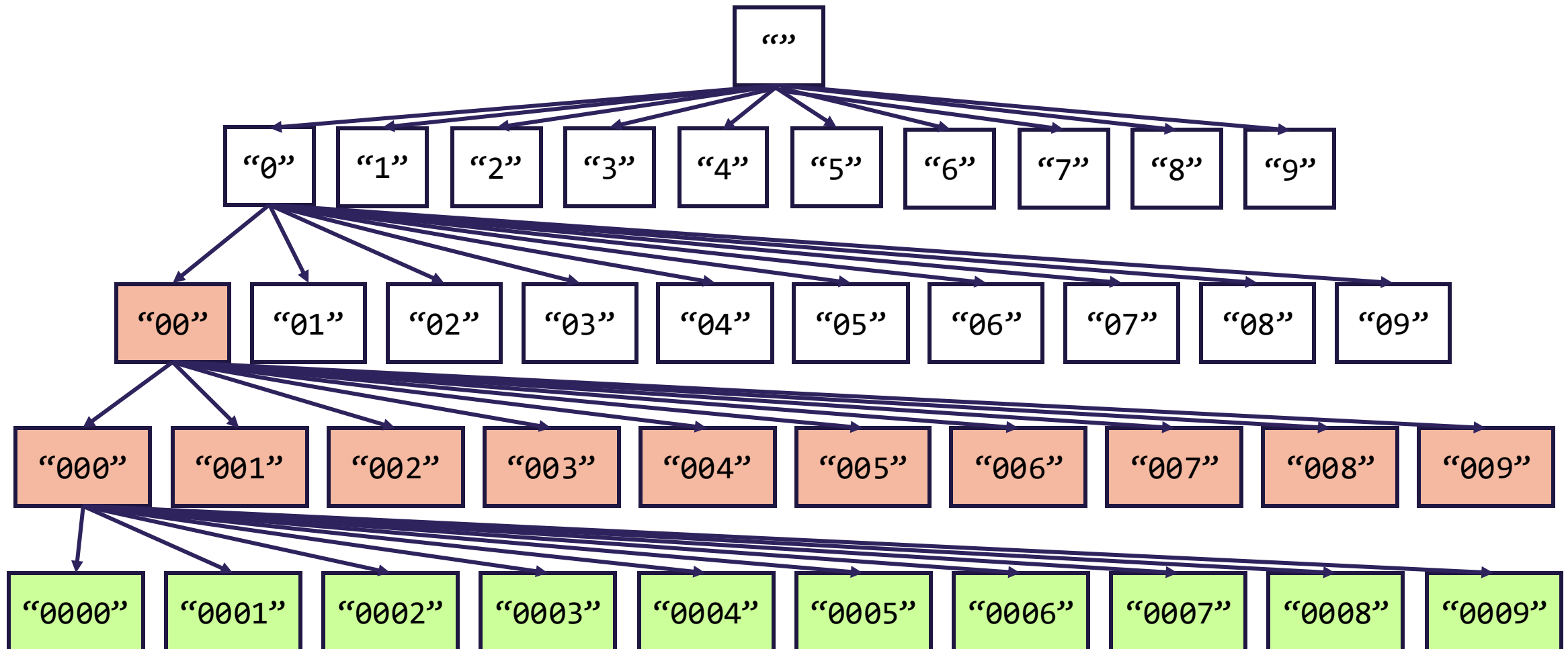
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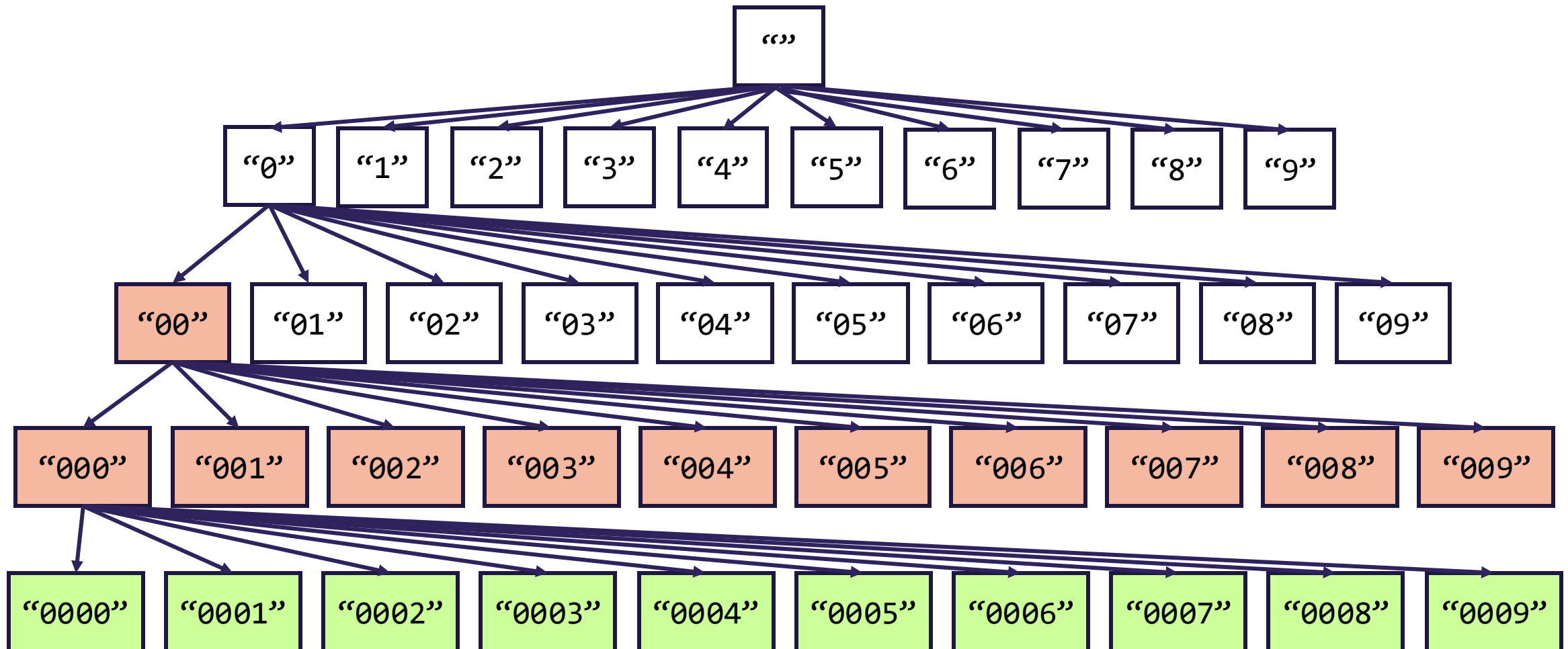
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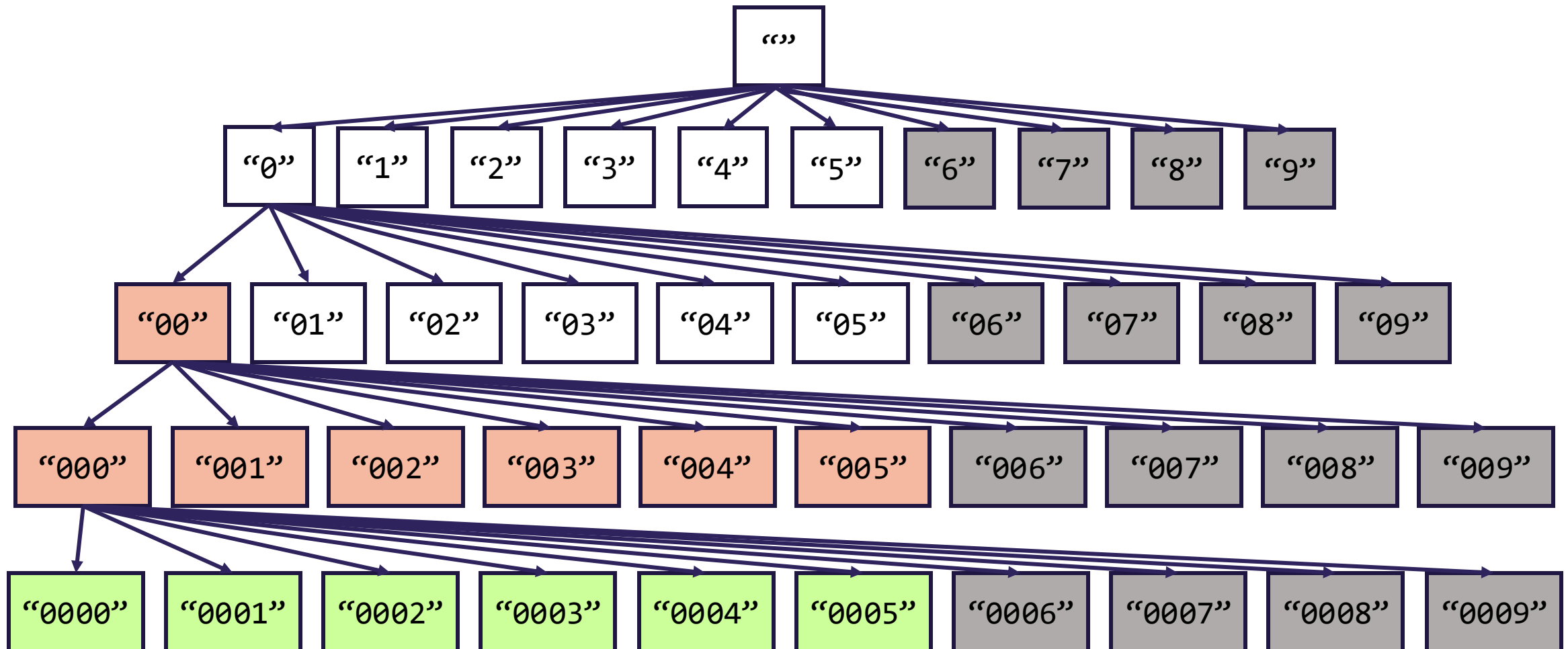
Password Cracker

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



Password Cracker

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Updated Exhaustive Search Pattern

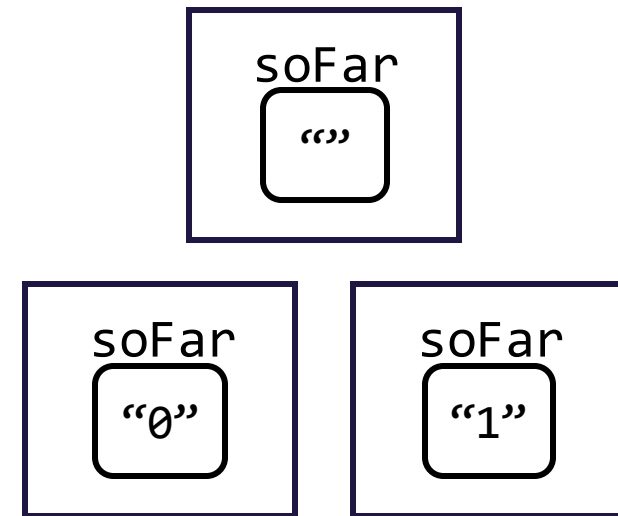
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        // Might not be a loop, but 1 recursive call for each option  
        for (each option) {  
            search(input, soFar + option);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Recursive Backtracking

- Exhaustive search with a data structure accumulator(s)
 - Now we have to deal with reference semantics...
- Major pattern: **Choose, Explore, Un-choose**
 - All of the stack frames share the same *one* data structure
 - Need to explicitly un-choose it so it's not remembered in other frames

String soFar:

```
for (each option) {  
    search(input, soFar + option);  
}
```

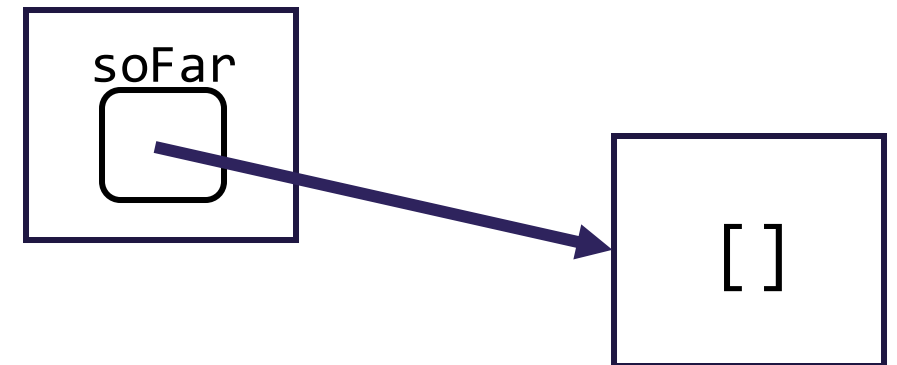


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List<Character> soFar:

```
for (each option) {  
    soFar.add(option);  
    search(input, soFar);  
    soFar.remove(soFar.size() - 1);  
}
```

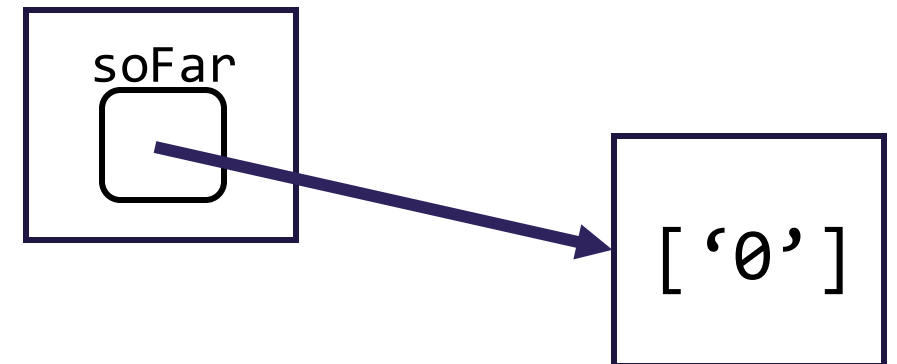


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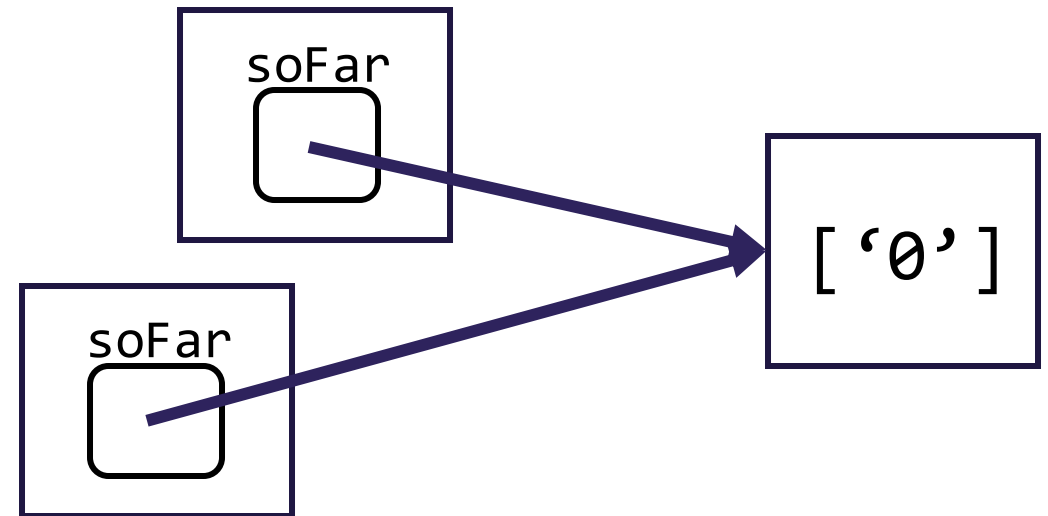


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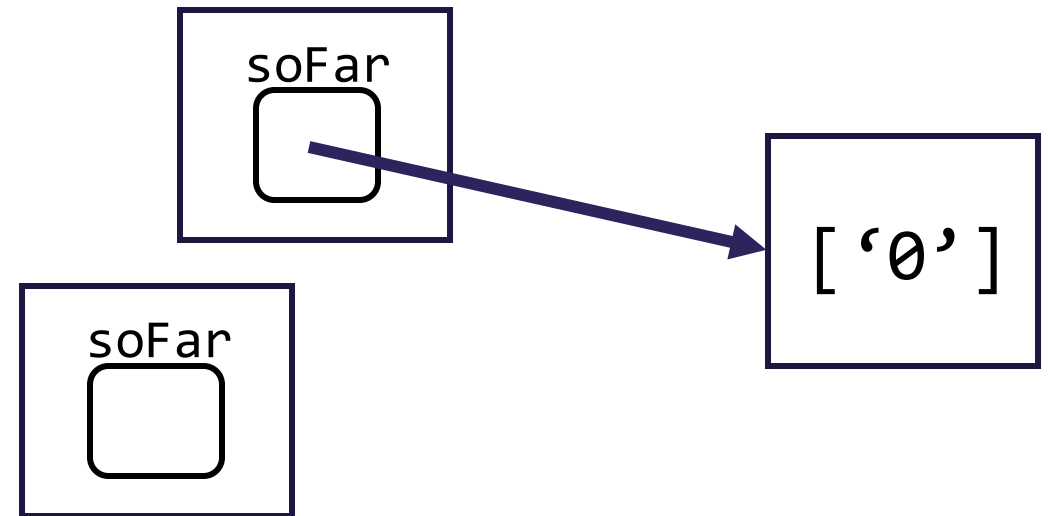


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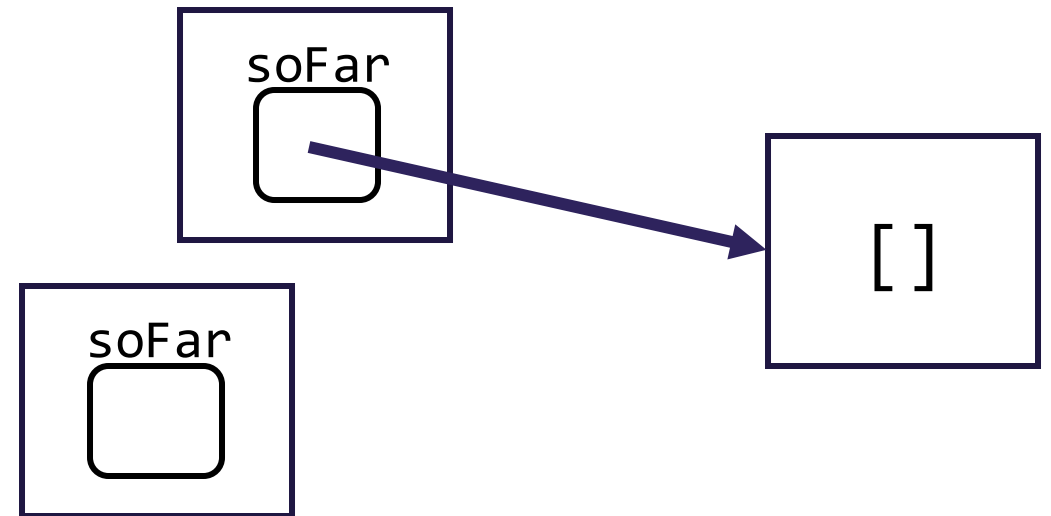


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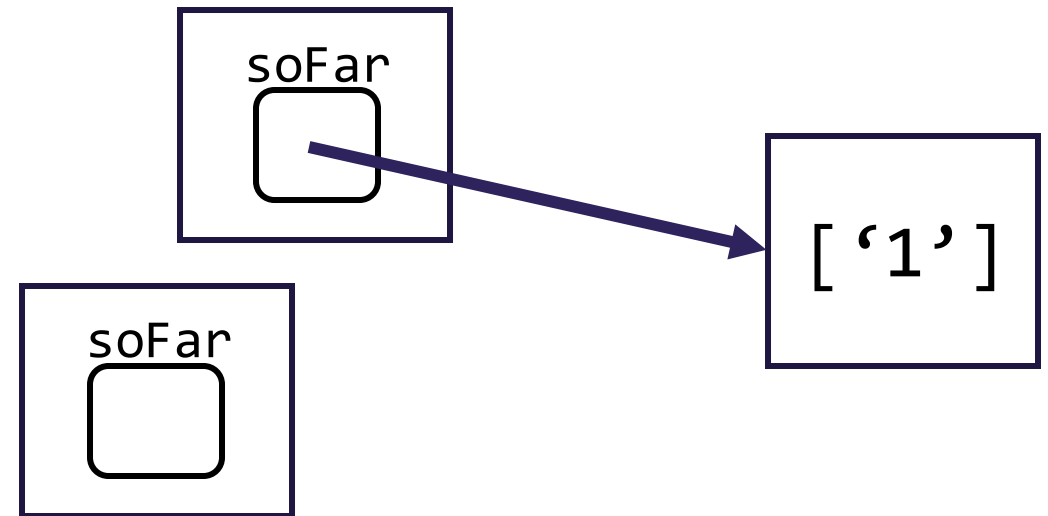


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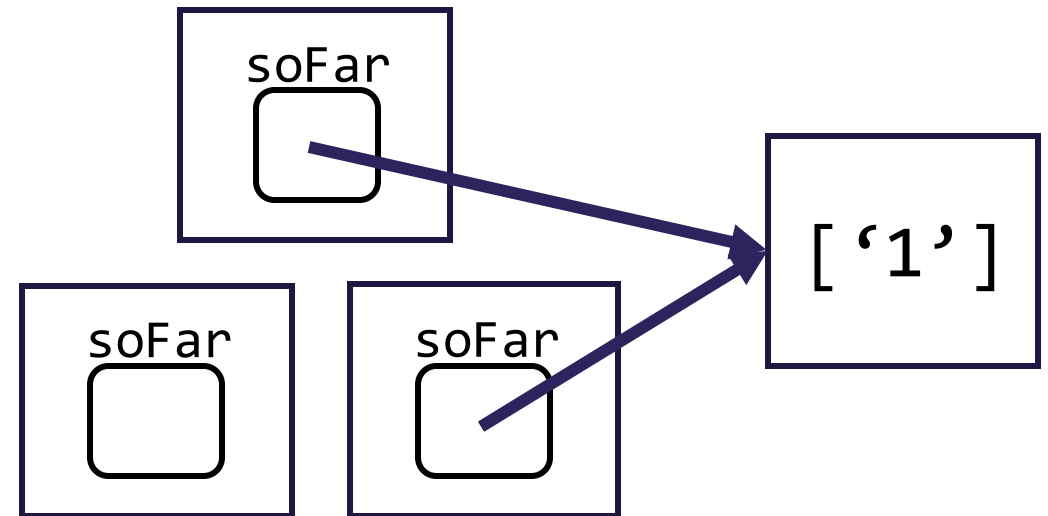


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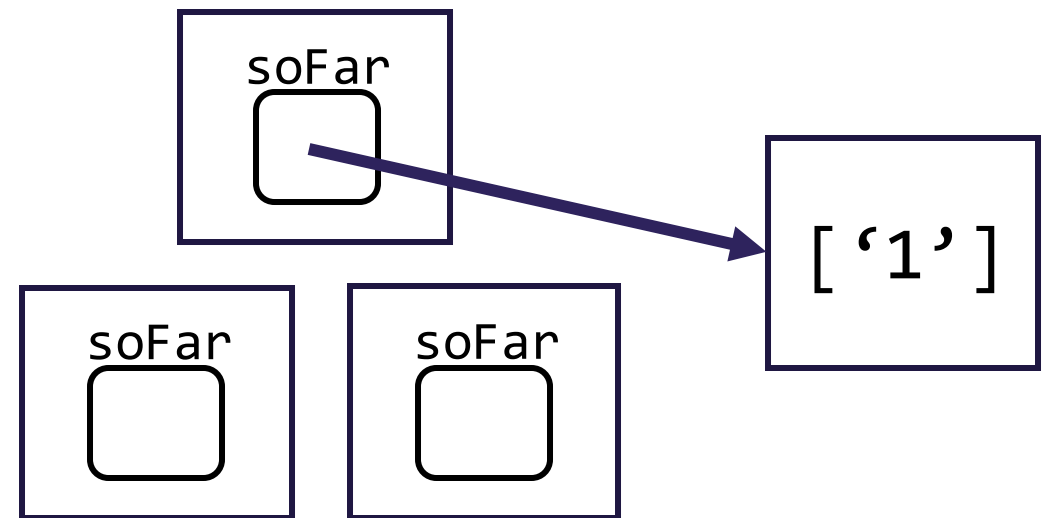


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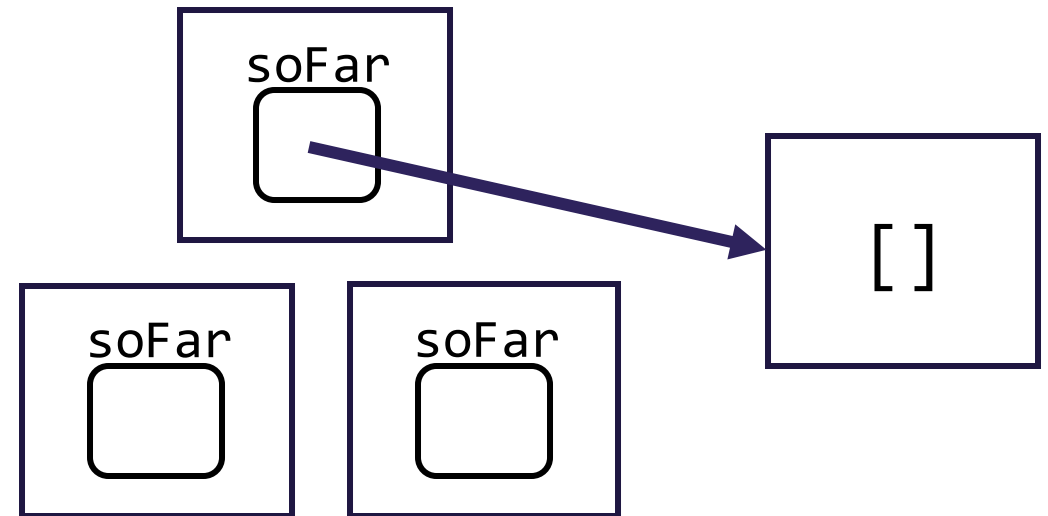


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Recursive Backtracking Pattern

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    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) {  
            soFar.add(option);                // Choose  
            search(input, soFar);              // Explore  
            soFar.remove(soFar.size() - 1);    // Unchoose  
        }  
    }  
}
```