BEFORE WE START

Talk to your neighbors:

What's your favorite rainy day activity?

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TAs:	Arohan	Neha	Rushil	Johnathan	Nicholas
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	Audrey	Chris	Andras	Jessica	Kavya
	Cynthia	Shreya	Kieran	Rohan	Eeshani
	Amy	Packard	Cora	Dixon	Nichole
	Trien	Lawrence	Liza	Helena	
Music: CSF 123 25wi Lecture Tunes					

LEC 10 CSE 123

Exhaustive Search

Questions during Class?

Raise hand or send here

sli.do #cse123



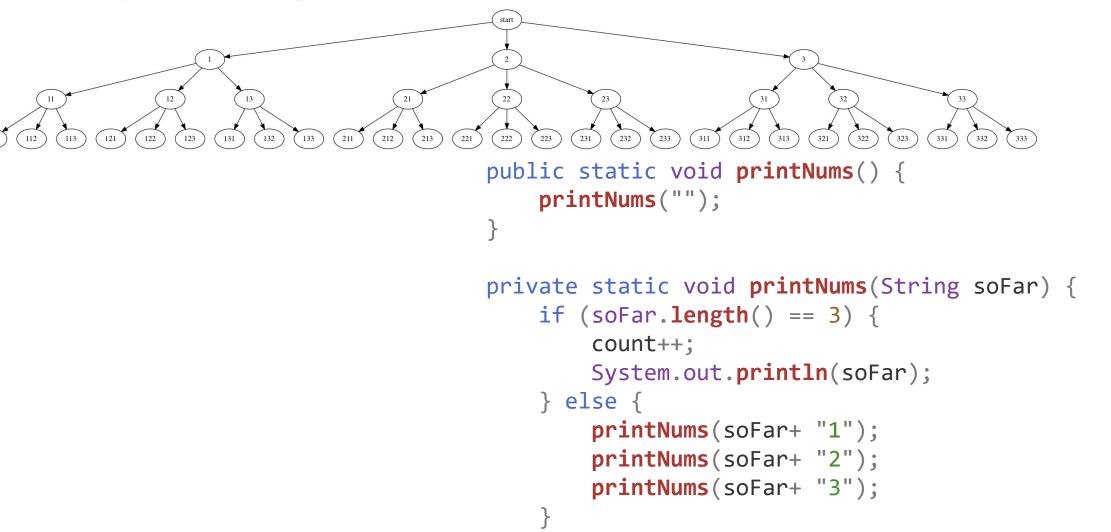
Announcements

- Yay Quiz 1 is done!
 - Again, grades before Quiz 2 but we have some makeups we need to take care of...
 - Quiz 2 is scheduled for March 4, so you have a bit of a break!
- Programming Assignment 1 due tonight (Feb 12) at 11:59pm
- Creative Project 2 released tomorrow (Thurs, Feb 13), due in one week (Wed, Feb 19)
 - Focused on recursion!
- Resubmission Cycle 3 is open, closes on Friday, Feb 14
 - <u>PO</u>, C1 eligible
- The <u>CSE 12x/14x TA application</u> is now open for Spring 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

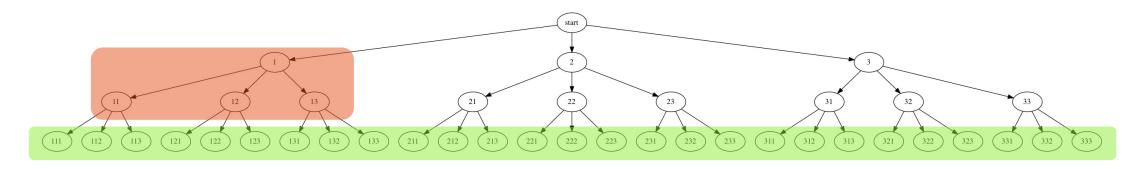
Tracing through printNums



}

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)

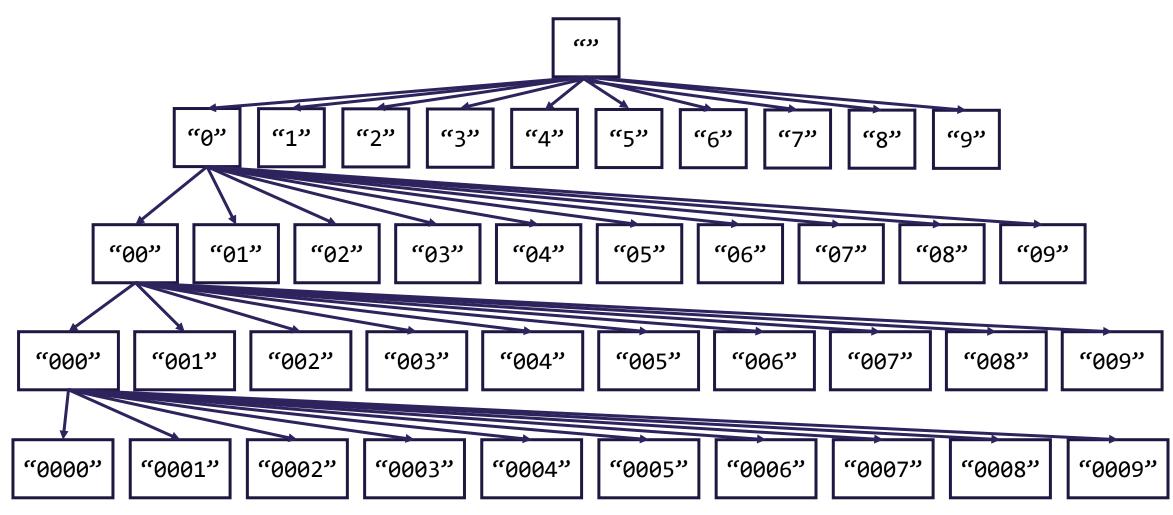
```
public static void printNums() {
    printNums("");
}
```

}

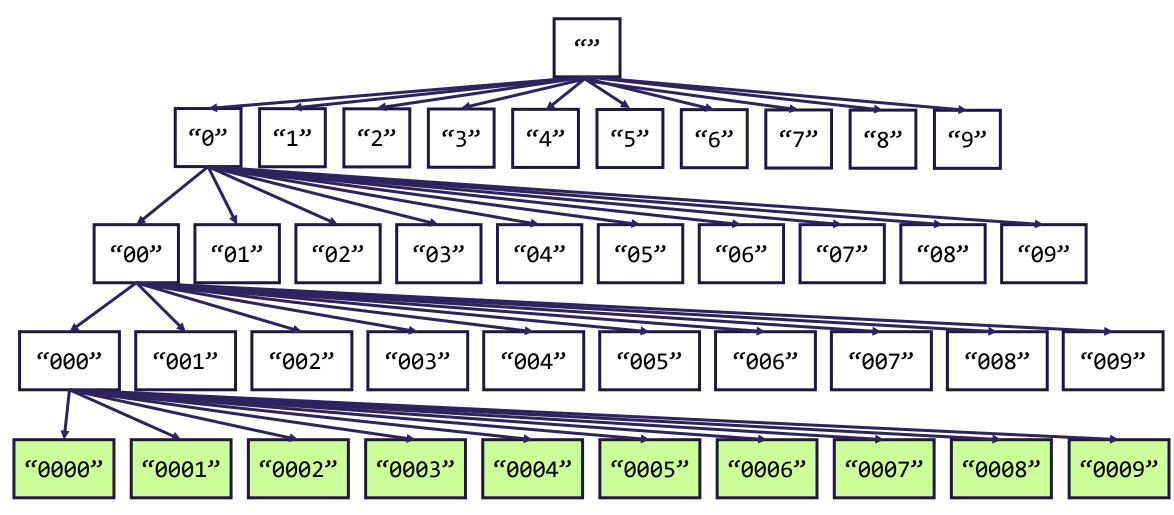
```
private static void printNums(String soFar) {
    if (soFar.length() == 3) {
        // Do something with soFar (e.g. print it out)
        System.out.println(soFar);
    } else {
        // Might not be a loop, but 1 recursive call for e
    }
}
```

```
// Might not be a loop, but 1 recursive call for each option
for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++) {
    printNums(soFar + i);</pre>
```

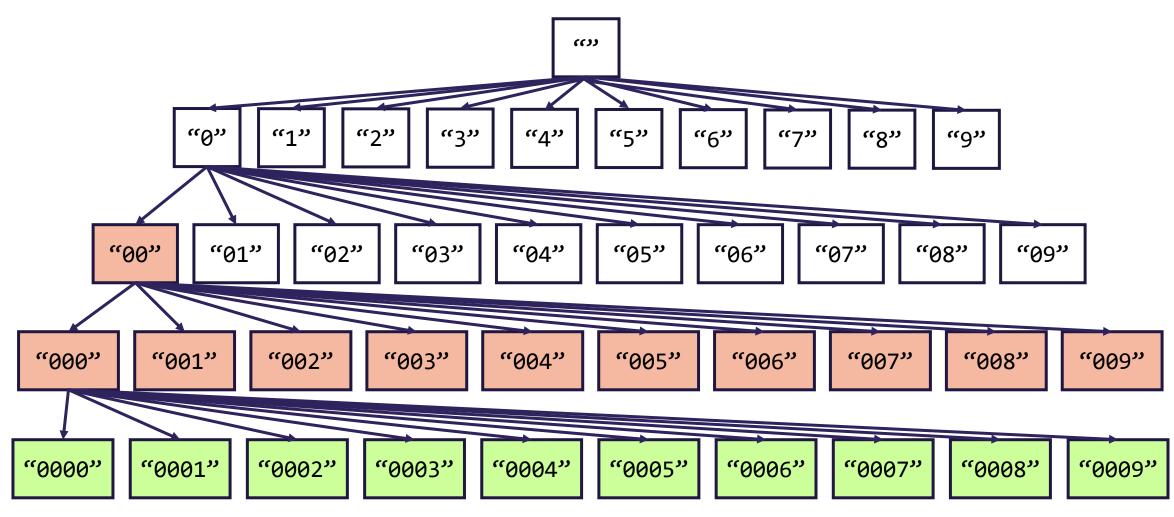
• Let's say we want to crack the password of a 4 digit combination lock



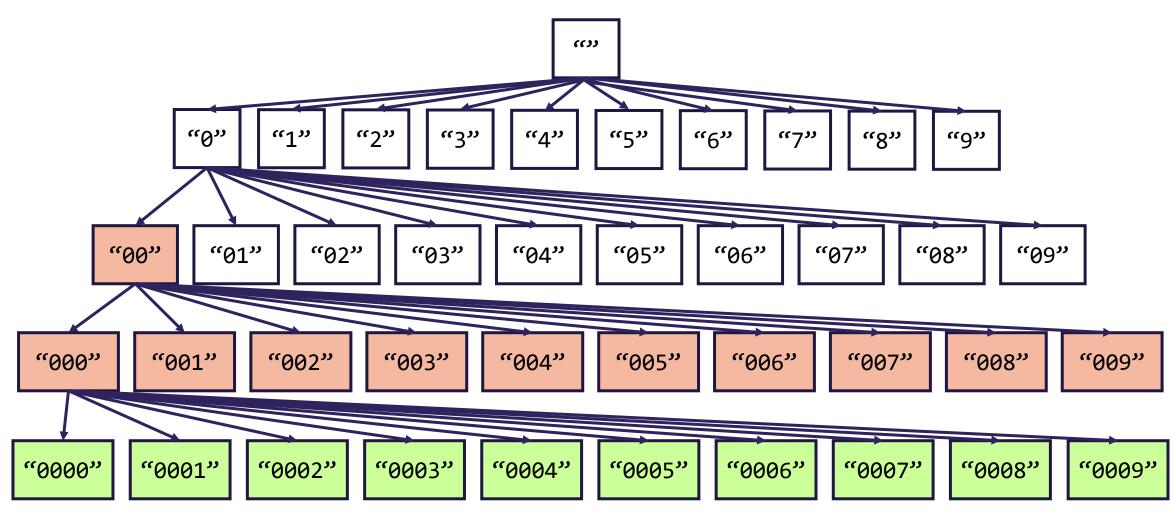
• Let's say we want to crack the password of a 4 digit combination lock



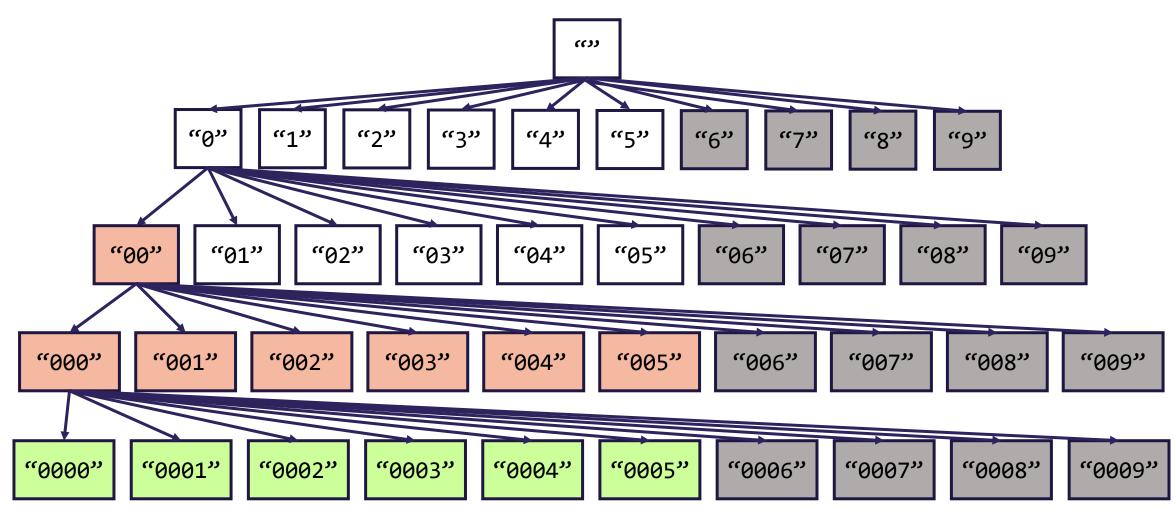
• Let's say we want to crack the password of a 4 digit combination lock



• 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>?