

# Group 5

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# Initial Ideas

- Explore possibilities of XOR
  - All strings are fixed length binary vectors in a sense
  - Possible to XOR in the right order?
  - Possible spatial sorting - too much
- Tie-breaker operation is run on every comparison?
  - Change it to run only when needed?

# Specifics

- The worst/expected case for  $N$  and  $L$ , (number of strings, length of strings)
  - The worst case for  $N$  and  $L$  in this case would be  $O(L * N \log N)$
  - The average/expected case for  $N$  and  $L$  would be  $O(L * N \log N)$
- There were no issues with correctness reported.
- The data is stored as strings in an array, would not be considered objects

## Starting Code

```
public int compare(String s1, String s2) {  
    // first criterion: the number of bits different from the target string:  
  
    int count1 = distanceToTarget(s1);  
    int count2 = distanceToTarget(s2);  
  
    BigInteger n1 = new BigInteger(s1, 2); // converting a binary number into a BigInteger  
    BigInteger n2 = new BigInteger(s2, 2); // converting a binary number into a BigInteger  
  
    if (count1 - count2 != 0) { // if the difference from the target string aren't the same  
        return (count1 - count2); // return a number < 0 if the first string is closer, > 0 if the second one is  
    }  
  
    // if the two counts are the same  
    return n1.compareTo(n2);  
}
```

## Final Code

```
public int compare(String s1, String s2) {  
    // first criterion: the number of bits different from the target string:  
  
    int count1 = distanceToTarget(s1);  
    int count2 = distanceToTarget(s2);  
  
    if (count1 - count2 != 0) { // if the difference from the target string aren't the same  
        return (count1 - count2); // return a number < 0 if the first string is closer, > 0 if the second one is  
    }  
    else {  
        BigInteger n1 = new BigInteger(s1, 2); // converting a binary number into a BigInteger  
        BigInteger n2 = new BigInteger(s2, 2); // converting a binary number into a BigInteger  
        // if the two counts are the same  
        return n1.compareTo(n2);  
    }  
}
```

# Results

- Round 1
  - Median: 762.0, 4th
- Round 2
  - Median: 1953.0, 7th
- Round 3
  - Median: 861.0, 11th

# Other Ideas

- Radix Sort in regards to the target string