Lab 3

Task: WaterJug with DFS & printing rules (also correct the rule 5 & 6)

Here's a step-by-step explanation of the code:

1. Function dfs(x, y, target, X, Y, visited)

• **Purpose**: This function implements the **Depth-First Search (DFS)** algorithm to solve the Water Jug Problem.

• Parameters:

- o x: Current amount of water in Jug A.
- o y: Current amount of water in Jug B.
- o target: The desired amount of water we want to measure in either of the jugs.
- o x: Capacity of Jug A.
- o y: Capacity of Jug B.
- visited: A set used to track visited states to avoid revisiting and prevent infinite loops.

• Steps:

- Check if the state is already visited:
 - If (x, y) has been visited before, return False to avoid revisiting this state.
- o Mark the current state as visited:
 - Add the current state (x, y) to the visited set.
- o Print the current state:
 - Display the amount of water in both jugs (Jug A: x liters, Jug B: y liters).
- o Check if the target is reached:
 - If either Jug A or Jug B contains the target amount, print that the target has been reached and return True.
- o Define possible actions:
 - List of actions that can be performed on the jugs:
 - 1. **Fill Jug A** to its full capacity x.
 - 2. **Fill Jug B** to its full capacity y.
 - 3. **Empty Jug A** completely.
 - 4. **Empty Jug B** completely.
 - 5. **Pour water from Jug A to Jug B** (until Jug B is full or Jug A is empty).
 - 6. **Pour water from Jug B to Jug A** (until Jug A is full or Jug B is empty).
- Explore all possible actions recursively:
 - For each possible action, the function recursively explores the resulting state (new x, new y).
 - If the recursive call leads to a solution, return True.
- o If no solution is found after all possible actions, return False.

2. Function water_jug_dfs(X, Y, target)

- **Purpose**: This function initializes the DFS search for the Water Jug Problem.
- Parameters:
 - o x: Capacity of Jug A.
 - o Y: Capacity of Jug B.
 - o target: The target amount of water to measure.
- Steps:
 - o **Initialize the visited set**: Used to keep track of previously visited states.
 - o Call dfs function: Start the search with both jugs empty (initial state (0, 0)) by calling dfs (0, 0, target, X, Y, visited).
 - Output result:
 - If dfs returns True (i.e., a solution is found), print "Solution found!".
 - If dfs returns False, print "No solution found!".

3. Example Execution (water_jug_dfs(4, 3, 2))

- Problem Setup:
 - o Jug A has a capacity of 4 liters.
 - Jug B has a capacity of 3 liters.
 - o The target is to measure exactly 2 liters in either Jug A or Jug B.
- Expected Behavior:
 - o The water_jug_dfs(4, 3, 2) function is called, and the DFS algorithm explores all possible actions to find a solution for measuring exactly 2 liters.
 - o If the target is reached, the solution path will be printed, and "Solution found!" will be displayed.

4. Actions/Operations in DFS

- The function simulates the possible actions with the jugs and recursively explores the resulting states:
 - o **Fill Jug A completely**: This action sets Jug A's water amount to x (full).
 - o **Fill Jug B completely**: This action sets Jug B's water amount to Y (full).
 - o **Empty Jug A**: This sets Jug A's water amount to 0.
 - o **Empty Jug B**: This sets Jug B's water amount to 0.
 - Pour from Jug A to Jug B: This action moves as much water from Jug A to Jug B as possible, either until Jug B is full or Jug A is empty.
 - Pour from Jug B to Jug A: This action moves as much water from Jug B to Jug A as possible, either until Jug A is full or Jug B is empty.

