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CSCI 360

## Lab 1 Extra Credit

```
In [1]: from lab1 import breadth_first_search, depth_first_search
        from lab1_utils import TextbookStack

        def orderHelper(n, numbers, order, orders):
            if len(order) == n:
                orders.append(order)
                return
            for number in numbers:
                cpy = [i for i in order]
                cpy.append(number)
                orderHelper(n, set({i for i in numbers if i != number}), cpy, orders)

        def generateOrder(n):
            orders = []
            numbers = set({})
            for i in range(n):
                numbers.add(i)
            orderHelper(n, numbers, [], orders)
            return orders

        def orientationHelper(n, numbers, orientation, orientations):
            if len(orientation) == n:
                orientations.append(orientation)
                return
            for number in numbers:
                cpy = [i for i in orientation]
                cpy.append(number)
                orientationHelper(n, numbers, cpy, orientations)

        def generateOrientation(n):
            orientations = []
            numbers = set({0, 1})
            orientationHelper(n, numbers, [], orientations)
            return orientations

        def generateStacks(n):
            textbooks = []
            orders = generateOrder(n)
            orientations = generateOrientation(n)
            for i in orders:
                for j in orientations:
                    textbooks.append(TextbookStack(i, j))
            return textbooks
```

```
In [2]: n = []
avgs_bfs = []
avgs_dfs = []
for i in range(5):
    n.append(i+1)
    textbooks = generateStacks(i+1)
    print('n =', i+1)
    print('Number of initial stacks:', len(textbooks))
    n_bfs = 0
    n_dfs = 0
    for textbook in textbooks:
        seq_bfs = breadth_first_search(textbook)
        seq_dfs = depth_first_search(textbook)
        n_bfs += len(seq_bfs)
        n_dfs += len(seq_dfs)
    avgs_bfs.append(n_bfs / len(textbooks))
    avgs_dfs.append(n_dfs / len(textbooks))
    print('Avg number of flips (bfs) = ', avgs_bfs[i])
    print('Avg number of flips (dfs) = ', avgs_dfs[i])
```

```
n = 1
Number of initial stacks: 2
Avg number of flips (bfs) = 0.5
Avg number of flips (dfs) = 0.5
n = 2
Number of initial stacks: 8
Avg number of flips (bfs) = 2.0
Avg number of flips (dfs) = 2.75
n = 3
Number of initial stacks: 48
Avg number of flips (bfs) = 3.4375
Avg number of flips (dfs) = 11.520833333333334
n = 4
Number of initial stacks: 384
Avg number of flips (bfs) = 4.796875
Avg number of flips (dfs) = 72.0546875
n = 5
Number of initial stacks: 3840
Avg number of flips (bfs) = 6.1171875
Avg number of flips (dfs) = 587.6971354166667
```

It seems like as  $n$  gets larger, DFS requires exponentially more flips than BFS. This is probably due to the fact that BFS finds a 'shortest path' and thus looks at less number of states whereas DFS simply finds a path.