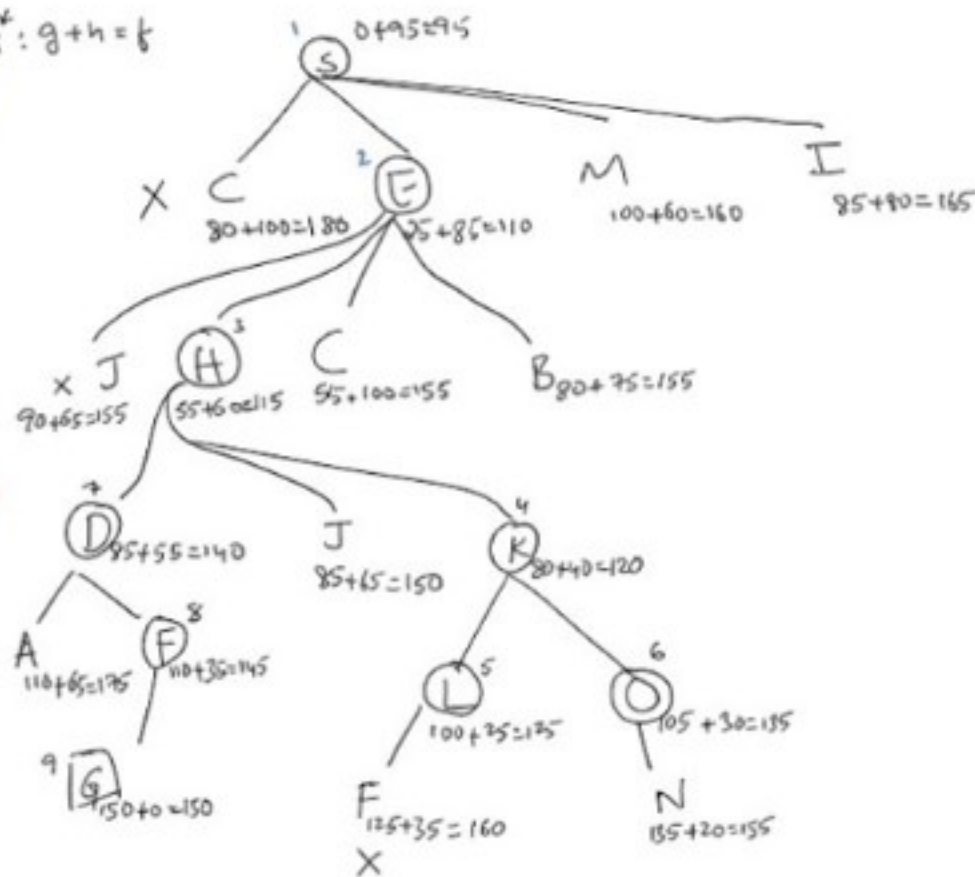


$$A^*: g+h=f$$

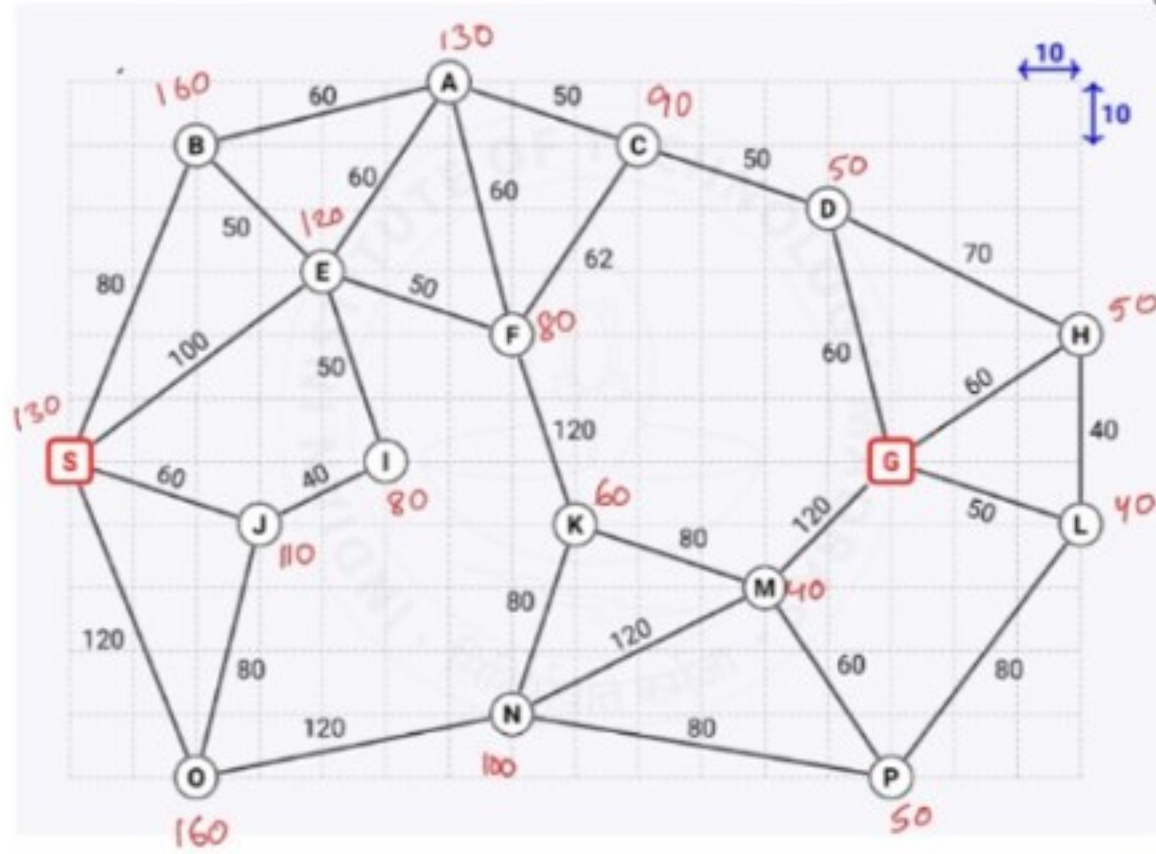


Node	Open	boundary	Kernel
1 S	EMIC	S	
2 E	HBCJMI	ES	
3 H	KDJBCMI	HES	
4 K	L O D J B C M I	K H E S	
5 L	O D J B C M I	L K H E S	
6 O	D J B C N F M I	O L K H E S	K
7 D	F J B C N M I A	D O L H E S	K
8 F	G G B C N M I A	F D O L H E S	LK
9 G	J B C N M I A	G F D O L H E S	LK

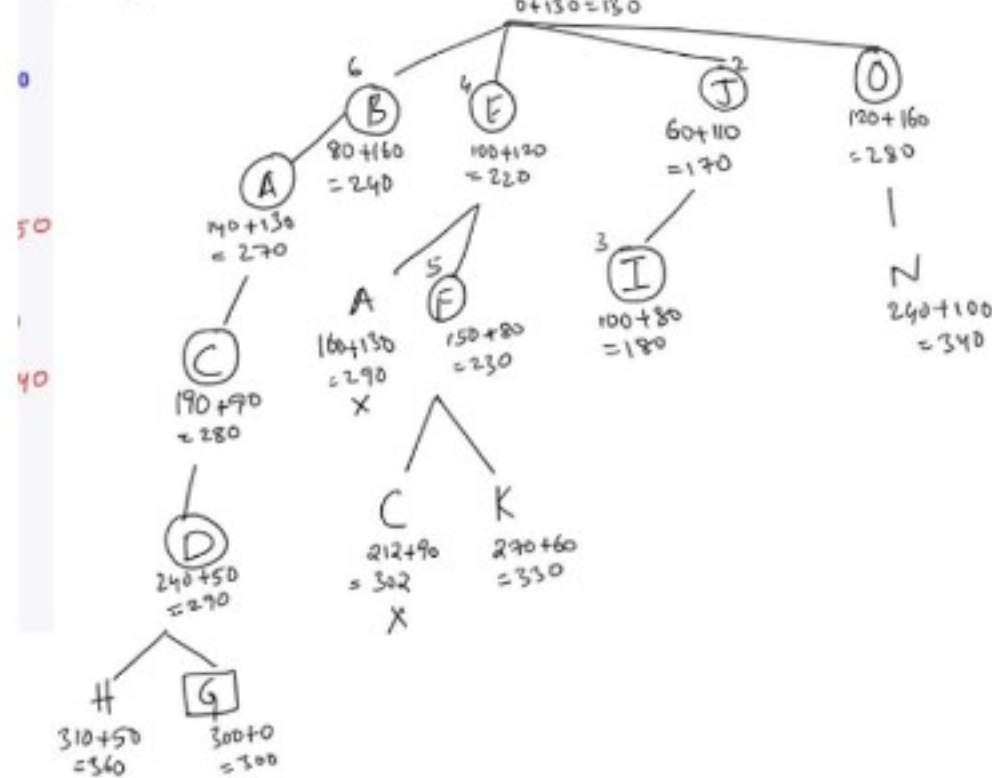
terminate.

7) Did A\* find an optimal path?

☐ a. Yes



$$g+h=f$$



Node	open	boundary	S	Kernel
1. S	J E B O 170 220 240 280	S	S	-
2. J	I E B O 180 220 240 280	JS	JS	
3. I	E B O 220 240 280	IJS	IJS	
4. E	F B O A 230 240 280 290	EJS	EJS	I
5. F	B O A C K 240 280 290 302 330	FEJS	FEJS	I
6. B	A O C K 270 280 302 330	BFEJS	BFEJS	I
7. A	C O K 280 280 330	ABFEJS	ABFEJS	
8. C	O D K 280 290 330	CAFJS	CAFJS	
9. O	D K N 290 330 340	OCFJ	OCFJ	
10. D	G K N H 300 330 340 360	DOCF	DOCF	
11. G	K N H 330 340 360	GDOF	GDOF	

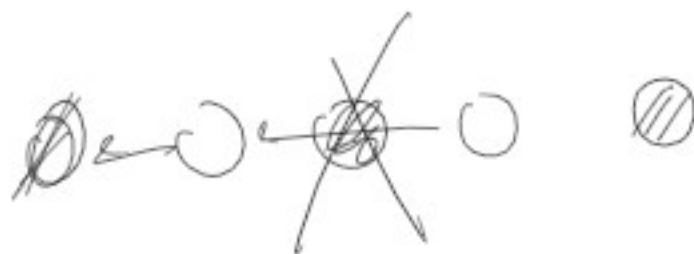
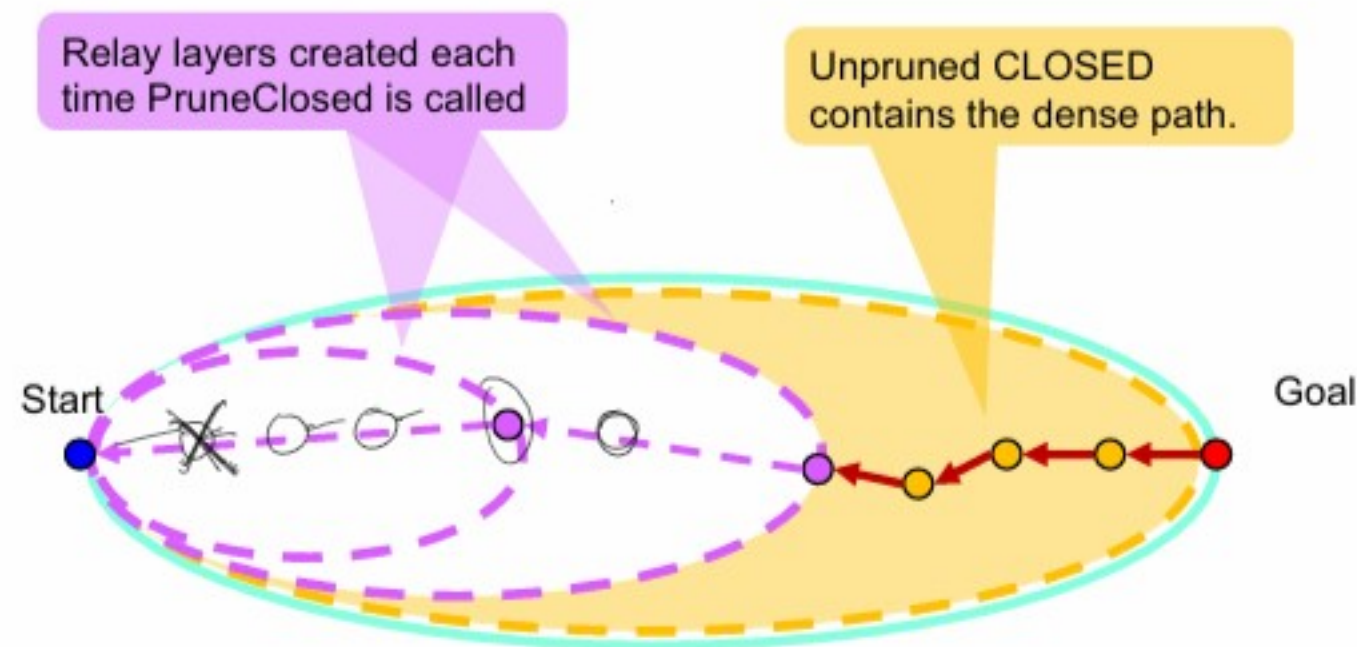
J ---  
C J ---

When Kernel is full, remove everything

J ---  
J ---



## SMGS breaks up the problem into many subproblems if needed



S 22f2001590:

Q1. When two nodes in boundary become eligible to go to kernel, can we insert them to the head of kernel in alphabetical order? [row no 7]

KERNEL layer is part of the CLOSED list.

KERNEL layer can use the same ordering as in the CLOSED list.

S 22f2001590:

Q2. When kernel space is full, In what order to remove "old" nodes from kernel to make space for new nodes? [row no 9 and 10, I removed from the tail of kernel]. What qualifies a node in kernel as relay node?

When KERNEL gets full,

- convert the BOUNDARY layer into a new RELAY layer,
- update the parent pointers in the new RELAY layer to point to ancestors in the previous RELAY layer (or point to the START node in the case of the first RELAY layer),
- then remove all the KERNEL nodes.

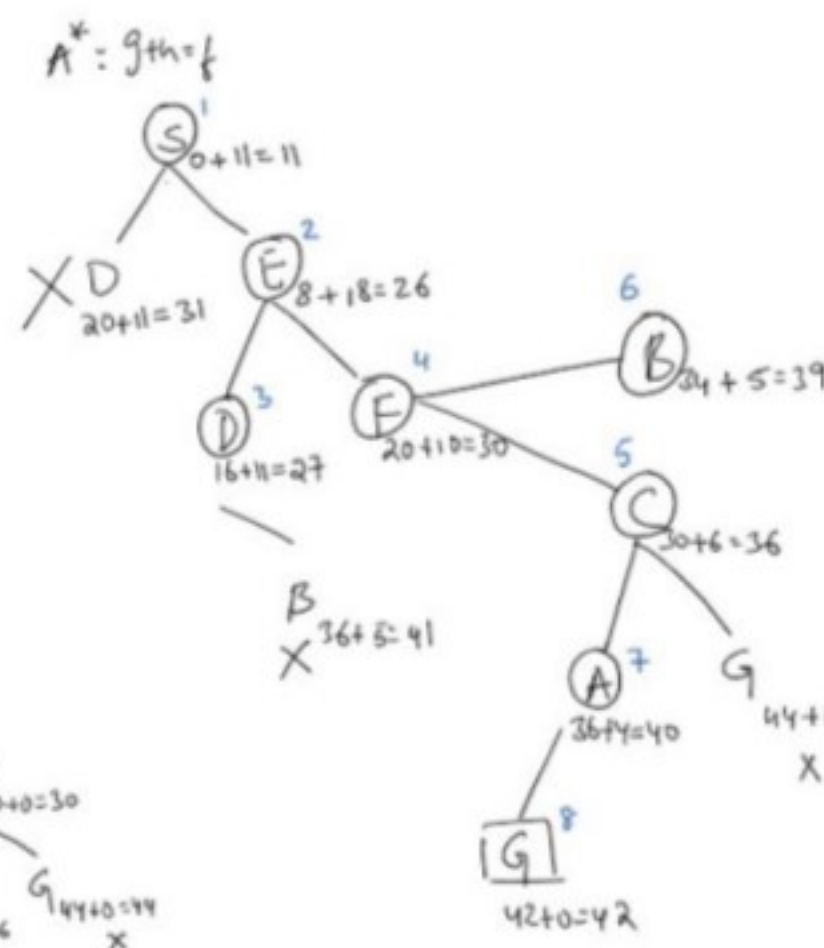
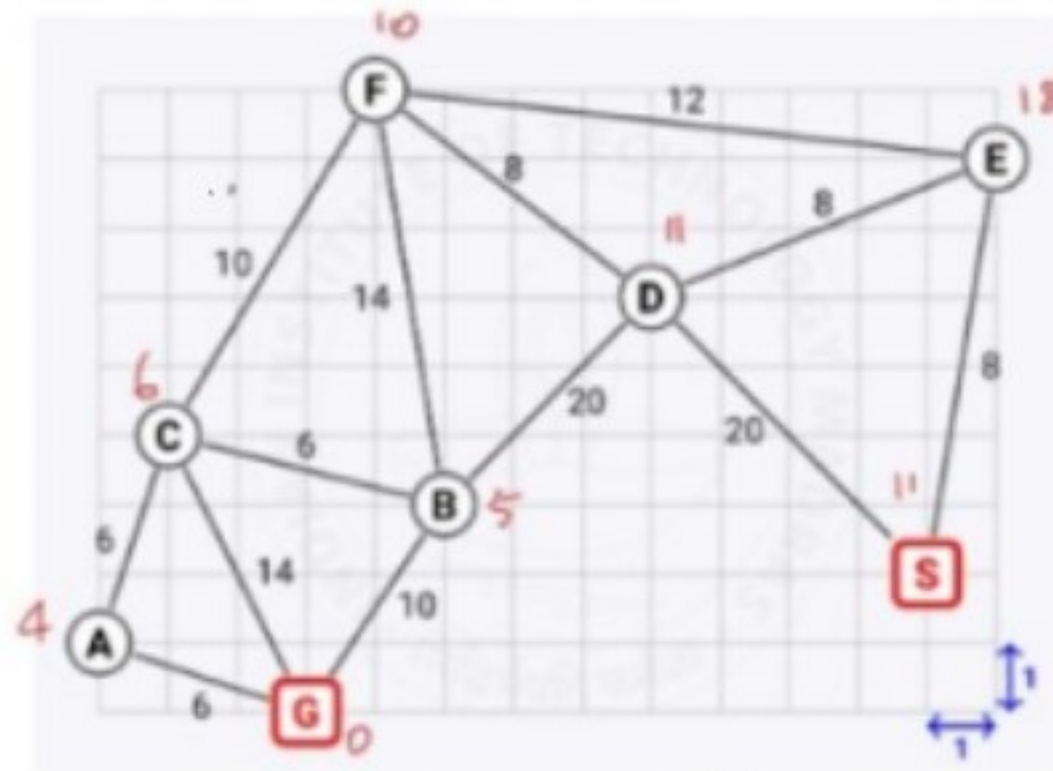
S 22f2001590:

Q3. Its mentioned that S will have special space in kernel other than allotted 4 space for kernel, while answering in the exam, should we include S also while typing the answer. [row 9, 10, 11]

KERNEL status and KERNEL storage (memory).

START node may have KERNEL status and resides outside KERNEL storage.

All other KERNEL nodes reside in KERNEL storage.



Node	Open	Boundary	Kernel
1. S	E <sub>26</sub> D <sub>31</sub>	S	-
2. E	D <sub>27</sub> F <sub>30</sub>	ES	
3. D	F <sub>30</sub> B <sub>41</sub>	DE\$	----- (S)
4. F	C <sub>36</sub> B <sub>39</sub>	FDE	E (S)
5. C	B <sub>39</sub> A <sub>40</sub> G <sub>44</sub>	CFD	E (S)
6. B	A <sub>40</sub> G <sub>44</sub>	BC\$D	DKE (S)
7. A	G <sub>44</sub>	ABC	DKE (S)
8. G		GABC	DKE (S)

? GABC (S)

List of Open Nodes after 8th node inspection: NIL

List of Boundary Nodes after 8th node inspection: NIL

List of Kernel Nodes after 8th node inspection: G,A,B,C