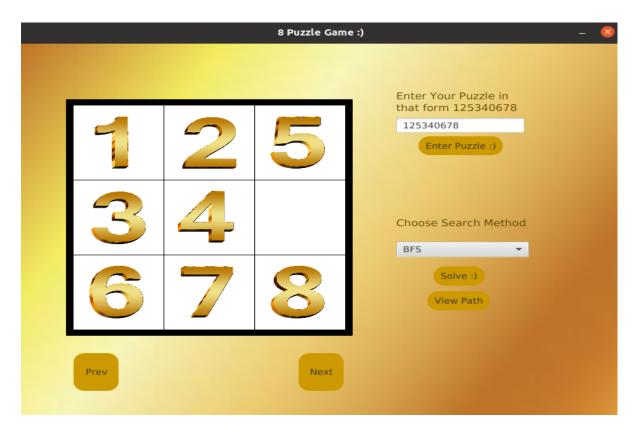
AI Assignment 1

Name	ID
Mai Ahmed Hussein	19016736
Habiba Osama Zaki	19015575
Basel Ahmed Awad	19015513
Ali Hassan Alsharawy	19016013



Problem statement:

Solving the 8-puzzle game using BFS, DFS, and A* with the heuristic function as euclidean distance or manhattan distance to reach goal state "012345678".

Assumptions and Details:

- The default algorithm will be **BFS** if the user didn't choose an algorithm.
- Code detects invalid and unsolvable states.

Data Structures:

• HashSet:

Used to store the visited (explored) states.

Also used for the frontier list in BFS and DFS to check if it contains a certain state or not in O(1) instead of O(n) of the Queue and Stack (.contains) method.

• Queue:

Used in BFS as the frontier list.

• Stack:

Used in DFS as the frontier list.

• PriorityQueue:

Used in A* as the frontier list.

• HashMap:

Used in A* to store the lowest cost for the states currently in the frontier only.

• LinkedList:

Used to store the final path states.

Also used to store the state's children list(neighbour list).

Node:

Added data structure that contains puzzle state stored as int, depth, reference to parent node, reference to children linkedlist(neighbour list), and the index of the zero in the puzzle state.

<u> Algorithms:</u>

BFS Algorithm:

Start by checking the shallowest node first, level by level using Queue as frontier.

DFS Algorithm:

Start by checking the deepest node first, using Stack as frontier.

A* Algorithm:

Searching according to the min(Cost(x) + heuristic(x)) using Priority Queue as frontier.

The heuristic is calculated using 2 different methods Manhattan and Euclidean.

public void tracePath(Node n):

Getting the final path starting from goal state node to the root node (initial state).

Manhattan Vs Euclidean:

EX 1: 125340678

POV	Manhattan	Euclidean
Max Depth	3	3
Cost of Path	3	3
Search Path	3	3
No. of Nodes Expanded	4	4
Running Time in µs	120	177

EX 2: 768243105

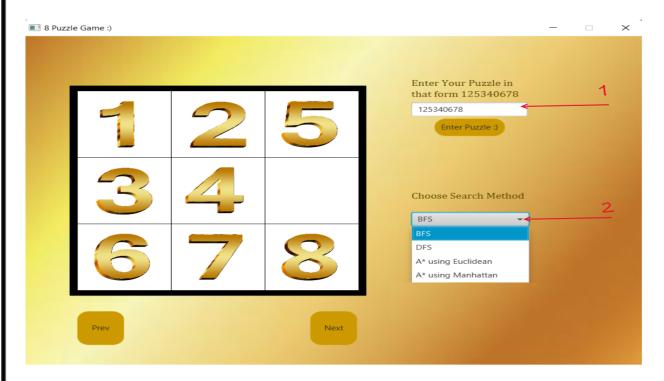
POV	Manhattan	Euclidean
Max Depth	27	27
Cost of Path	27	27
Search Path	27	27
No. of Nodes Expanded	2196	8176
Running Time in µs	13028	114496

EX 3: 182043765

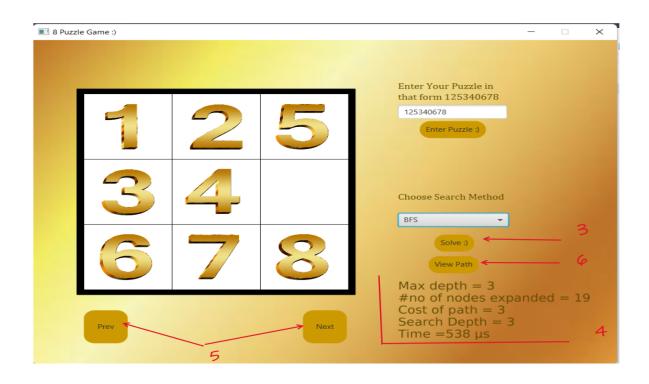
POV	Manhattan	Euclidean
Max Depth	21	21
Cost of Path	21	21
Search Path	21	21
No. of Nodes Expanded	993	1429
Running Time in µs	5744	14587

From the table shown above, it appears that Manhattan expands less nodes and has shorter running time than Euclidean. So, **Manhattan Distance is more admissible.**

How To Use:



- 1- first user enters the initial case in that form 125340678 and then presses enter the puzzle. The puzzle will be viewed as shown.
- 2- choose the search method from the drop down menu . The default is BFS.

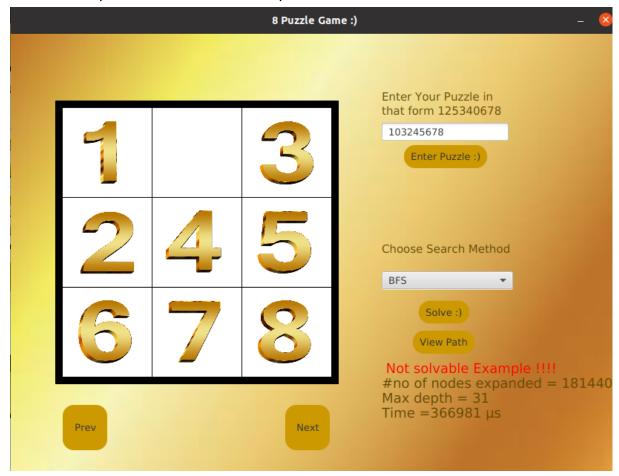


- 3- enter, then the results of depth, time and cost will appear (number 4).
- 4- the information wanted for this search.
- 5- you can press next to know the next move of the puzzle and keep moving till reach our goal state 012345678.
- 6- View path will open a new window that shows the whole path as in the following photo, also the path is printed in "path.txt" file.

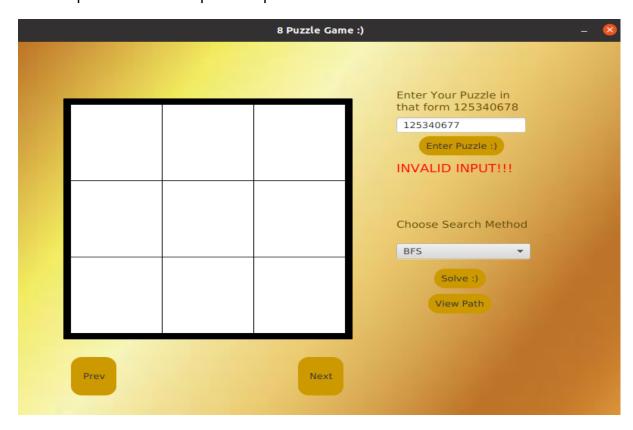


Cases that program handle it:

If the example is not solvable will print not solvable



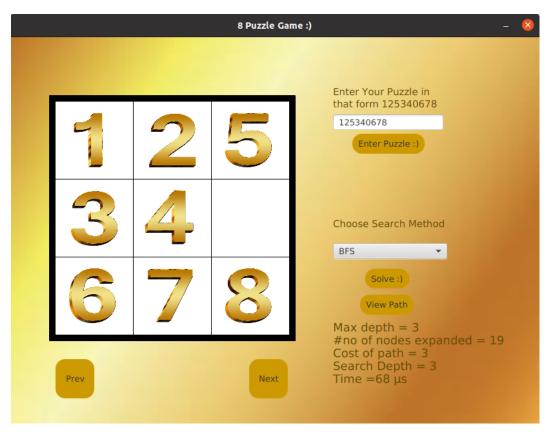
If user input incorrect input will print "INVALID INPUT"



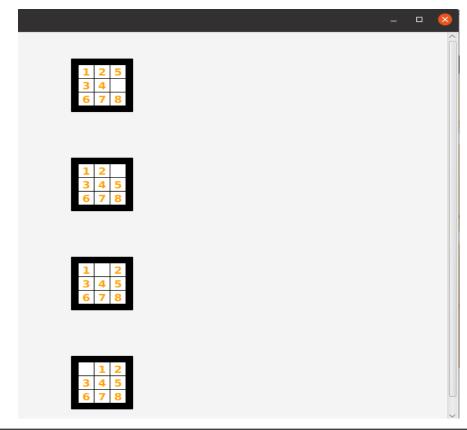
Sample Runs:

EX 1: 125340678

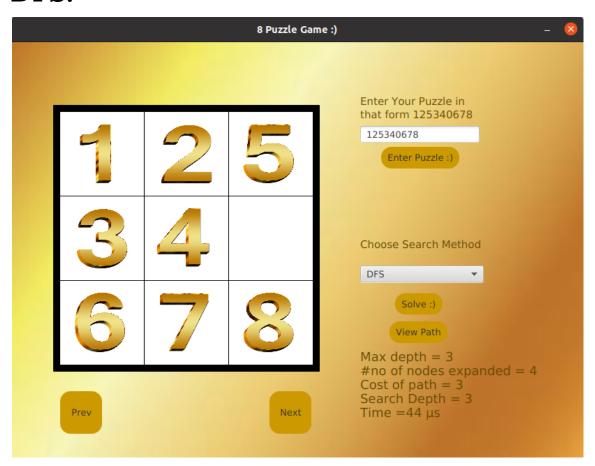
BFS:



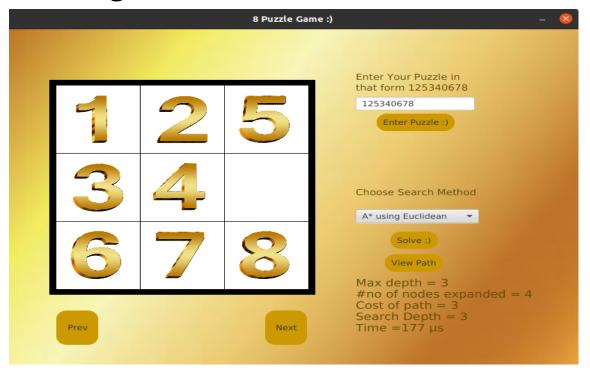
Path:



DFS:



A* using Euclidean:



A* using Manhattan:



EX 2: 012435687

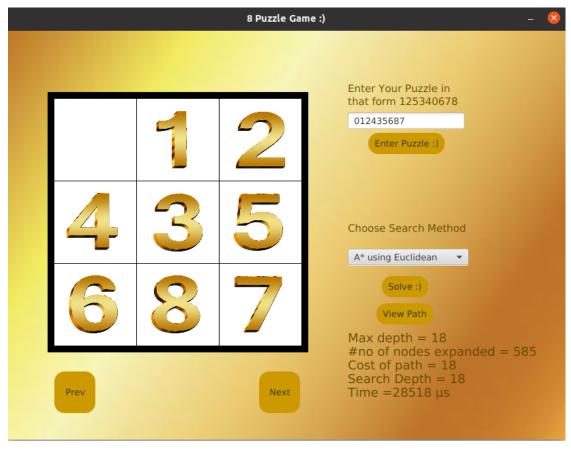
BFS:



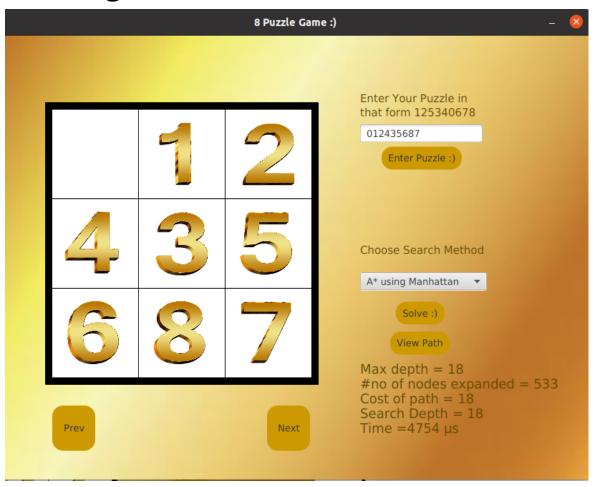
DFS:



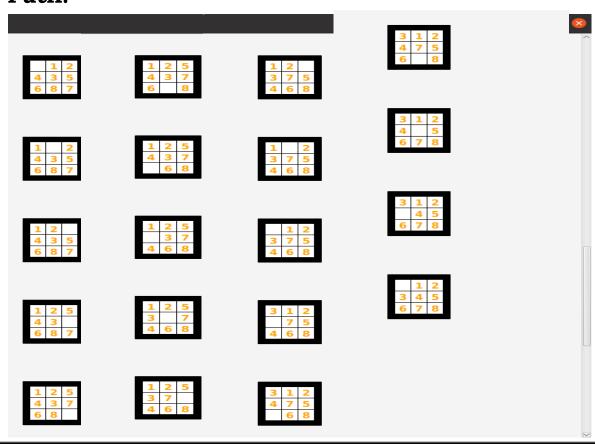
A* using Euclidean:



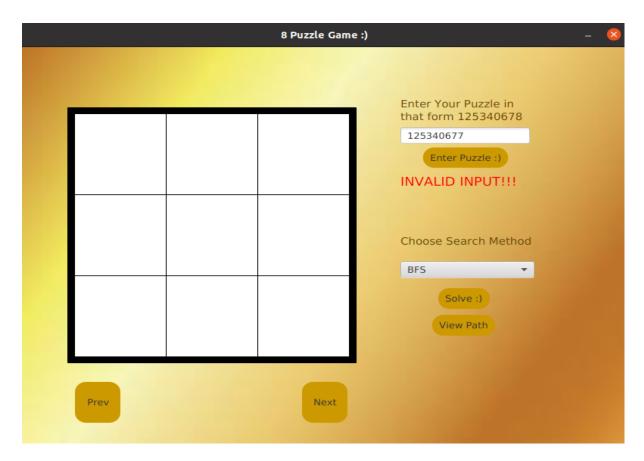
A* using Manhattan:



Path:



Invalid Input:



Unsolvable State:

