AI Assignment-1 Report

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Contents

1 Approach

The basic approach we used for the A.I assignment is to use the concept of graphs & vertices and applied BFS{Breadth First Search} , DFS {Depth First Search} and DFID {Depth First Iterative Deepening Search}.

Along with applying the above algorithms for the PacMan , we have also set the preference order for adding the neighbor nodes which are:

$$DOWN > UP > RIGHT > LEFT$$

If the input number $\in \{0, 1, 2\}$, then the program executes the algorithms BFS , DFS and DFID respectively .

After visiting the neighbors in the maze graph, We can easily find out the length of the path and the number of states for the maze.

2 Variables used in Python Program

- **dfs_stop** : tells when dfs to stop.
- **goaldfs** : target state to achieve for DFS.
- **goaldfid** : target state to achieve for DFID.
- **statesdfs** : No. of states explored during DFS traversal .
- **statesdfid** : No. of states explored during DFID traversal .
- **DFIDstop** : to break out of recursion .
- **visited** : Variable created to store the set of visited vertices .
- **parent** : Tuple to store the parent of each node . It is used for finding path .
- **graph_input** : This stores the input given in as a list of lists .
- **m** : No. of rows in the Maze .
- **n** : No. of columns in the Maze .
- **states** : Variable to store no. of states explored .
- **pathlength** : Variable to store length of the path .

3 Functions created in Python Program

- **goal_state(i,j,graph_input)** : This function determines whether the coordinate (i,j) is the end goal for the PacMan or not .
- **move_gen(i,j,graph_input)** : This function's task is returning all possible moves available to the pacman , if the adjecent block has a space(' ') or astrik('*') , funtion returns its coordinates .
- **DFSUtil(v, visited,parent,graph_input,open_list)** : This is the recursive DFS Utility function .
- **DFS(graph_input,v=(0,0))** : The function to do DFS traversal. It uses recursive DFSUtil()- dfs utility function .
- **DFID(graph_input, depth,v=(0,0))** : The function to do DFID traversal. It uses recursive DFSUtil()- DFS Utility Function.
- **DFIDUtil(v, visited,parent,graph_input, depth)** : This is recursive DFID- utility function .
- **dfid(graph_input,v=(0,0))** : This is the Main DFID function- which calls DFID- which is dfs version for DFID . The extra thing is the depth here.
- **bfs(graph_input,s=(0,0))** : This function is used to perform BFS .
- **searchmethod(bdd,graph_input)** : Simple function to deal with the case wise operation to perform BFS, DFS or DFID as per the requirement

4 Pseudo Code

The main pseudo code used in our assignment is as follows :

move_gen function

```
def move_gen(i,j,graph_input):
    global open_list
    templist=[]
    if(i<n-1):
       if((graph_input[i+1][j]==' ' or '*') and ((i+1 , j) not in open_list)):
          templist.append((i+1 , j))
     if(i>0):
       if(graph_input[i-1][j]==' ' or '*') and ((i-1 , j) not in open_list):
       templist.append((i-1,j))
     if(j<n-1):
       if(graph_input[i][j+1]==' ' or '*') and ((i , j+1) not in open_list):
          templist.append((i,j+1))
     if(j>0):
       if(graph_input[i][j-1]==' ' or '*') and ((i+1 , j) not in open_list):
          templist.append((i,j-1))
    return templist
```

goal_state function

```
def goal_state(i,j,graph_input):
    if(graph_input[i][j]=='*')
       return True
    else :
       return True
```

5 Graphical Analysis

Based on observation , we have plotted the following time vs size of maze graph for BFS and DFS .

By far , we have observed that DFID is the slowest initially but potentially more better for bigger mazes .

6 Results

The following conclusions have been made after evaluation of my program :

1. The Output for the first test case :
2. The Output for the second test case :
3. The Output for the third test case :

Conclusion

Thus , BFS, DFS and DFID algorithms which are uninformed search methods always gives the solution to the problem , but it might not be optimal in every case .

7 References

- http://geeksforgeeks.com
- https://wikipedia.org
- https://stackoverflow.com