Planning Lab - Lesson 1 Uninformed Search

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The OpenAl Gym Framework

What is it

Gym is a toolkit for developing and comparing reinforcement learning algorithms. It supports teaching agents everything from walking to playing games like Pong or Pinball

What is it for

- An open-source collection of environments that can be used for benchmarks
- A standardized set of tools to define and to work with environments

Where to find it

https://gym.openai.com

Installation Process

During the lab lessons we will use Jupyter notebook files. In order to use these files you should install the following dependecies.

Detailed guide for the installation process:

https://github.com/LM095/Planning-Lab

- Download the Anaconda package manager for Python 3.7 from https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/#download-section
- Install Conda on your system
- Open a terminal and digit:
 - > git clone https://github.com/LMO95/Planning-Lab
 - > cd Planning-Lab
 - > conda env create -f tools/planning-lab-env.yml
 - > conda activate planning-lab

Tutorial

To open the tutorial:

- Navigate to your local Planning-Lab folder.
- Ensure that you have activated the *planning-lab* conda environment and launch Jupyter Notebook (> jupyter notebook) from your folder
- Navigate with your browser to: lesson_1/lesson_1_tutorial.ipynb

Assignments

- Your assignments for this lesson are at: <code>lesson_1/lesson_1_problem.ipynb</code>. You will be required to implement some Uninformed Search algorithms
- In the following you can find pseudocodes for such algorithms

Uninformed Search: tree and graph search versions

function Tree-Search(problem) **returns** a solution, or failure initialize the frontier using the initial state of problem

loop do

if the frontier is empty then return failure choose a leaf node and remove it from the frontier if the node contains a goal state then return the corresponding solution expand the chosen node, adding the resulting nodes to the frontier

function GRAPH-SEARCH(problem) returns a solution, or failure initialize the frontier using the initial state of problem initialize the explored set to be empty loop do

if the frontier is empty then return failure choose a leaf node and remove it from the frontier if the node contains a goal state then return the corresponding solution add the node to the explored set expand the chosen node, adding the resulting nodes to the frontier only if not in the frontier or explored set

Breadth-First Search (BFS): graph search version

function Breadth-First-Search(problem) **returns** a solution, or failure

```
node ← a node with STATE = problem.INITIAL-STATE, PATH-COST = 0

if problem.GOAL-TEST(node.STATE) then return SOLUTION(node)

frontier ← a FIFO queue with node as the only element

explored ← an empty set

loop do

if EMPTY?(frontier) then return failure

node ← POP(frontier) /* chooses the shallowest node in frontier */

add node.STATE to explored

for each action in problem.ACTIONS(node.STATE) do

child ← CHILD-NODE(problem, node, action)

if child.STATE is not in explored or frontier then

if problem.GOAL-TEST(child.STATE) then return SOLUTION(child)

frontier ← INSERT(child, frontier)
```

Iterative Deepening Search (IDS): tree search version

```
function DEPTH-LIMITED-SEARCH(problem, limit) returns a solution, or failure/cutoff return RECURSIVE-DLS(MAKE-NODE(problem.INITIAL-STATE), problem, limit)

function RECURSIVE-DLS(node, problem, limit) returns a solution, or failure/cutoff if problem.GOAL-TEST(node.STATE) then return SOLUTION(node) else if limit = 0 then return cutoff else

cutoff_occurred? ← false

for each action in problem.ACTIONS(node.STATE) do

child ← CHILD-NODE(problem, node, action)

result ← RECURSIVE-DLS(child, problem, limit − 1)

if result = cutoff then cutoff_occurred? ← true

else if result ≠ failure then return result

if cutoff_occurred? then return cutoff else return failure
```