# Planning Lab - Lesson 1 Uninformed Search

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Planning Lab - Lesson 1 1/8

# 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: lesson\_1/lesson\_1\_problem.ipynb. 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

```
Require: problem
Figure: solution
 1: node \leftarrow a node with State = problem. Initial-State, Path-Cost = 0
 2: if problem.GOAL-TEST(node.STATE) then return SOLUTION(node)
     frontier \leftarrow \text{Node-Queue}
     explored \leftarrow \emptyset
     while not Is-EMPTY(frontier) do
 6.
        node \leftarrow Remove(frontier)
                                                                                           ▶ Remove last node
 7:
        explored \leftarrow explored \cup node.STATE
 8:
        for each action in problem.ACTIONS(node.STATE) do
 9:
            child \leftarrow \text{CHILD-NODE}(problem, node, action)
10:
            if child.State not in explored or frontier then
```

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

return FAILURE

 $frontier \leftarrow Insert(child)$ 

11:

12:

# 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
```