agis-0.2.0.0: Heuristic Search Library & Framework for Haskell

Heuristic Search Library & Framework for Haskell

Modules

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 Se Search.Monadic.Base Types and data declarations necessary for the library Search.Monadic.Benchmark Monadic search benchmarking tools ■ DataStructure Search.Monadic.DataStructure.BeamStack Search.Monadic.DataStructure.BoundedStack Search.Monadic.DataStructure.PriorityQueue Search.Monadic.DataStructure.Queue Search.Monadic.DataStructure.Stack Search. Monadic. General Building blocks for monadic search algorithms Search.Monadic.Informed Informed search algorithms Search.Monadic.ToyProblem.EightPuzzle Toy problem containing 8-Puzzle instances Search.Monadic.ToyProblem.MapParser Moving AI maps parser Search.Monadic.ToyProblem.NQueens Toy problem containing a N-Queens model Search.Monadic.Uninformed Uninformed search algorithms ☐ Pure Search.Pure.Base Types and data declarations necessary for the library Search.Pure.Benchmark Pure search benchmarking tools □ DataStructure Search.Pure.DataStructure.BeamStack Search.Pure.DataStructure.BoundedStack Search.Pure.DataStructure.PriorityQueue Search.Pure.DataStructure.Queue Search.Pure.DataStructure.Stack Search.Pure.General Building blocks for pure search algorithms Search.Pure.Informed Informed search algorithms □ ToyProblem Search.Pure.ToyProblem.EightPuzzle Toy problem containing 8-Puzzle instances Search.Pure.ToyProblem.MapParser MovingAI maps parser Search.Pure.ToyProblem.NQueens Toy problem containing a pure N-Queens model

Search.Pure.Uninformed Uninformed search algorithms

Search.Monadic.Base

This module contains all the type and data declarations that are used accross the monadic part of library. It is a good idea to read and understand all these types to gain a better intuition about how the library works.

The Monadic part of the library uses a monad to keep track of different statistics of the search during the execution, as well as different logs. This causes overhead in the computations, so it should be used for the study of different algorithms instead of heavy computations. To solve problems, the Search.Pure modules are equivalent without using this monad, and will perform better.

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Algorithms

Algorithm Components
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Data Structures

Algorithms

Algorithm Components

data Node a

A Node is the minimal unit of a search: it holds a state and all its contextual infromation.

Constructors

□ Instances

```
⊕ (Hashable a, Eq a) => Eq (Node a) | #
⊕ Show a => Show (Node a) | #
⊕ Hashable a => Hashable (Node a) | #
```

```
newNode :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => a -> Node a
```

newNode receives a state and wraps it in a new Node.

```
data ProblemSpace a
```

A ProblemSpace is a data record that contain all the needed information of a problem.

Constructors

```
type Algorithm a = ProblemSpace a -> SearchM (Maybe (Node a))
```

The Algorithm receives a problem as input and returns the infinite list of solution nodes. An algorithm has to be fed (at least) with a problem, but some algorithms can have more complex signatures like Cost a -> Algorithm a. The Monadic modules return a tuple of a Node and search Statistics per solution

The Search Monad

data SearchM a

The SearchM represents a Monad that is in charge of tracking all the Statistics of a search. Bear in mind that only the methods form the Monadic modules are able to cope with this monad. This monad's purpose is to be used during the search, but every Algorithm should drop the monad and return a [(Node a, Statistics)] list.

Constructors

```
SearchM

getNode :: a
   Node with solution

getStats :: Statistics
   Complete search statistics
```

□ Instances

data Statistics

#

The record Statistics keep track of different search measures. These values are kept in a different object instead of SearchM itself to be able to keep track of the different statistics of the solutions returned by the list: if they were in the monad we could not be able to get expanded nodes but the ones of the complete search.

Constructors

```
      Statistics

      nodesExpanded :: Integer
      Number of nodes expanded through the whole search

      nodesEnqueued :: Integer
      Number of nodes that have been enqueued through the whole search

      maxQueueLength :: Integer
      Maximum number of nodes that have been enqueued at the same time
```

■ Instances

```
\blacksquare Eq Statistics \mid #
\blacksquare Show Statistics \mid #
```

Functions

```
type NodeEvaluation a = Node a -> Double
```

To evaluate nodes in different situations, we want a NodeEvaluation function that can receive a Node and return a numeric value.

```
type Operator a = a -> Maybe a #
```

An Operator is a function that is able to expand a state a if valid, or return Nothing if not.

```
type Cost a = a -> Operator a -> Double #
```

A Cost function receives a state, an action and returns its cost

```
type Heuristic a = a -> Double #
```

A **Heuristic** function receives a state and returns its heuristic value

Data Structures

class DataStructure ds where

When programming new functional search algorithms, one of the most important pieces of the algorithm is the DataStructure: It will be the component holding the nodes of the search, and defining its behavior (when to expand a given node) will shape the algorithm. For a type to be defined as a DataStructure, some functions have to be defined for it.

Minimal complete definition

```
add, addList, next, isEmpty, sizeDS

Methods

add :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Node a -> ds a -> ds a  #

add defines how a new node is added to the structure.

addList :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => [Node a] -> ds a -> ds a  #

addList defines how a list of nodes have to be added to the structure

next :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> (ds a, Node a)  #

next defines which node of the structure should be selected next
```

isEmpty checks if the structure has no Nodes left

isEmpty :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Bool

```
sizeDS :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Int
```

sizeDS returns the number of nodes that are enqueued at the moment

→ DataStructure BeamStack #

→ DataStructure	BoundedStack	#	
∄ DataStructure	PriorityQueue	#	
→ DataStructure	Queue	#	
→ DataStructure	Stack	#	

Search.Monadic.Benchmark

This modules provides an easy interface to the criterion library for performing benchmarks and obtain comprehensive data, as well as several pre-configured benchmarks of small size using different toy problems.

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Benchmark functions

benchmark :: [Benchmark] -> IO ()

benchmark receives a list of Benchmark to perform using the default configuration

Contents
Benchmark functions
Criterion types
Benchmark suites

benchmarkBy :: Config -> [Benchmark] -> IO ()

benchmarkBy receives a criterion Config and benchmarks according to it. Read the criterion configuration for more details about it.

Criterion types

data Benchmark :: *

• An environment that creates input data for benchmarks, created with env.

Specification of a collection of benchmarks and environments. A benchmark may consist of:

- A single Benchmarkable item with a name, created with bench.
- A (possibly nested) group of Benchmarks, created with bgroup.

★ Show Benchmark

data Config :: *

Top-level benchmarking configuration.

- # Eq Config
- **→** Data Config
- + Read Config
- **★** Show Config
- **★** Generic Config
- type Rep Config

Benchmark suites

withMaze :: [(String, Algorithm Coord)] -> [Benchmark]

withMaze returns a list of Benchmark of the Algorithms passed (identified with a corresponding String) in a maze.

withEightPuzzle :: [(String, Algorithm Puzzle)] -> [Benchmark]

withMaze returns a list of Benchmark of the Algorithms passed (identified with a corresponding String) in 8-Puzzle.

withNQueens :: [(String, Algorithm Queens)] -> [Benchmark]

withMaze returns a list of Benchmark of the Algorithms passed (identiefied with a corresponding String) in N-Queens.

Search.Monadic.DataStructure.BeamStack

This module contains a DataStructure instance, BeamStack that behaves like a LIFO list of preference: only a given number of nodes are pushed to the beginning of the list, that is, the most promising nodes (by a provided function) are added to the front. This allows us to perform a kind of DFS, but enqueueing less nodes than in the regular structure. BeamStack is called that because it is the cornerstone of the beamSearch algorithm. It is based in a regular list, that offers *O(1)* complexity adding elements to the front.

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Instance of DataStructure
Constructor shortcuts

Instance of DataStructure

```
class DataStructure ds where
```

When programming new functional search algorithms, one of the most important pieces of the algorithm is the <u>DataStructure</u>: It will be the component holding the nodes of the search, and defining its behavior (when to expand a given node) will shape the algorithm. For a type to be defined as a <u>DataStructure</u>, some functions have to be defined for it.

Minimal complete definition

```
add, addList, next, isEmpty, sizeDS

Methods

add :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Node a -> ds a -> ds a

add defines how a new node is added to the structure.

addList :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => [Node a] -> ds a -> ds a

addList defines how a list of nodes have to be added to the structure

next :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> (ds a, Node a)

next defines which node of the structure should be selected next

isEmpty :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Bool

#
isEmpty checks if the structure has no Nodes left
```

sizeDS returns the number of nodes that are enqueued at the moment

sizeDS :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Int

□ Instances

```
DataStructure BeamStack #
DataStructure BoundedStack #
DataStructure PriorityQueue #
DataStructure Queue #
DataStructure Stack #
```

```
data BeamStack a
```

A BeamStack represents a Last-In First-Out structure, where only the limit most promising nodes defined by a sortingFunction are actually added to the structure. That allows to expand the nodes in a DFS fashion, but consuming less memory.

Constructors

```
BeamStack
beamSToList :: [Node a]
beamWidth :: Int
evalFunction :: NodeEvaluation a
```



```
DataStructure BeamStack #
(Hashable a, Eq a) ⇒ Eq (BeamStack a) | #
Show a ⇒ Show (BeamStack a) | #
```

Constructor shortcuts

Search.Monadic.DataStructure.BoundedStack

This module contains a <code>DataStructure</code> instance, <code>BoundedStack</code>, that behaves as a Last-In First-Out structure. <code>BoundedStack</code> is used in the default library as the <code>DataStructure</code> for <code>idfs</code> and <code>idAStar</code>. <code>BoundedStack</code> is based on a regular list since it is O(1) new nodes to the beginning of a list.

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Instance of DataStructure

class DataStructure ds where

When programming new functional search algorithms, one of the most important pieces of the algorithm is the <u>DataStructure</u>: It will be the component holding the nodes of the search, and defining its behavior (when to expand a given node) will shape the algorithm. For a type to be defined as a <u>DataStructure</u>, some functions have to be defined for it.

Minimal complete definition

```
add, addList, next, isEmpty, sizeDS

Methods

add :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Node a -> ds a -> ds a

add defines how a new node is added to the structure.

addList :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => [Node a] -> ds a -> ds a

addList defines how a list of nodes have to be added to the structure

next :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> (ds a, Node a)

next defines which node of the structure should be selected next

isEmpty :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Bool

#

isEmpty checks if the structure has no Nodes left
```

sizeDS returns the number of nodes that are enqueued at the moment

sizeDS :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Int


```
DataStructure BeamStack  #
DataStructure BoundedStack  #
DataStructure PriorityQueue  #
DataStructure Queue  #
DataStructure Stack  #
```

data BoundedStack a

A BoundedStack represents a stack whose nodes are depth-bounded: following the same LIFO behavior as a Stack, but only the nodes that fulfill the condition $f(n) \le I$ are added to the BoundedStack, where f(n) is the NodeEvaluation function used to restrict the structure and I is the limit.

Constructors

```
BoundedStack

bStackToList :: [Node a]

getEval :: NodeEvaluation a

getLimit :: Double
```


Constructor shortcuts

Search.Monadic.DataStructure.PriorityQueue

This module contains a DataStructure instance, PriorityQueue, that behaves as a sorted structure. PriorityQueue is used in the default library as the DataStructure for ucs, greedy, or aStar. PriorityQueue is based on IntPSQ, which let us create a sorted Priority Queue on top of it.

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Instance of DataStructure

class DataStructure ds where

Instance of DataStructure Constructor shortcuts

When programming new functional search algorithms, one of the most important pieces of the algorithm is the DataStructure: It will be the component holding the nodes of the search, and defining its behavior (when to expand a given node) will shape the algorithm. For a type to be defined as a DataStructure, some functions have to be defined for it.

Minimal complete definition

```
add, addList, next, isEmpty, sizeDS
Methods
add :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Node a -> ds a -> ds a
   add defines how a new node is added to the structure.
addList :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => [Node a] -> ds a -> ds a
   addList defines how a list of nodes have to be added to the structure
next :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> (ds a, Node a)
   next defines which node of the structure should be selected next
isEmpty :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Bool
    isEmpty checks if the structure has no Nodes left
```

sizeDS returns the number of nodes that are enqueued at the moment

sizeDS :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Int


```
oldsymbol{\pm} DataStructure BeamStack
→ DataStructure BoundedStack

→ DataStructure PriorityQueue

→ DataStructure Queue
★ DataStructure Stack
```

data PriorityQueue a

A PriorityQueue represents a sorted queue of nodes, that allows to expand the nodes in a given order nevermind the order in which they were expanded. All new Nodes are added to its corresponding position (according to the NodeComparison function) and the next node returned is the one with the minimum value according to the sorting function. It is built on top of a Data. Heap structure, to allow ordered insertion.

Constructors

```
PrioritvOueue
     priorityQueueToHeap :: IntPSQ Double (Node a)
     valueFunction :: NodeEvaluation a
★ DataStructure PriorityQueue
```

H (Hashable a, Eq a) => Eq (PriorityQueue a)

Constructor shortcuts

newPriorityQueue :: (Hashable a, Eq a) => [Node a] -> NodeEvaluation a -> PriorityQueue a

Search.Monadic.DataStructure.Queue

This module contains a ${\tt DataStructure}$ instance, ${\tt Queue}$, that behaves as a First-In First-Out structure. ${\tt Queue}$ is used in the default library as the ${\tt DataStructure}$ for bfs. ${\tt Queue}$ is built upon the ${\tt DataSequence}$ package to allow O(1) complexity wen adding elements at the end of the Sequence.

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Instance of DataStructure

class DataStructure ds where

When programming new functional search algorithms, one of the most important pieces of the algorithm is the <u>DataStructure</u>: It will be the component holding the nodes of the search, and defining its behavior (when to expand a given node) will shape the algorithm. For a type to be defined as a <u>DataStructure</u>, some functions have to be defined for it.

Minimal complete definition

```
add, addList, next, isEmpty, sizeDS

Methods

add :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Node a -> ds a -> ds a

add defines how a new node is added to the structure.

addList :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => [Node a] -> ds a -> ds a
#
```

addList defines how a list of nodes have to be added to the structure

```
next :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> (ds a, Node a) #
```

next defines which node of the structure should be selected next

```
isEmpty :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Bool #
```

is Empty checks if the structure has no Nodes left

```
sizeDS :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Int
```

 ${\tt sizeDS}$ returns the number of nodes that are enqueued at the moment


```
DataStructure BeamStack  #
DataStructure BoundedStack  #
DataStructure PriorityQueue  #
DataStructure Queue  #
DataStructure Stack  #
```

```
newtype Queue a
```

A Queue represents a First-In First-Out structure: Each new Node is added to the back of the Queue, and when extracting the next Node the first one that was added is returned

Constructors

```
Queue
queueToSeq :: Seq (Node a)
```

☐ Instances

Constructor shortcuts

```
newQueue :: (Hashable a, Eq a) => [Node a] -> Queue a #
```

Create a new Queue from a list of Nodes

```
startQueue :: (Hashable a, Eq a) => a -> Queue a #
```

Search.Monadic.DataStructure.Stack

This module contains a <code>DataStructure</code> instance, <code>Stack</code>, that behaves as a Last-In First-Out structure. <code>Stack</code> is used in the default library as the <code>DataStructure</code> for dfs. <code>Stack</code> is based on a regular list since it is O(1) new nodes to the beginning of a list.

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Instance of DataStructure

class DataStructure ds where

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Instance of DataStructure
Constructor shortcuts

When programming new functional search algorithms, one of the most important pieces of the algorithm is the DataStructure: It will be the component holding the nodes of the search, and defining its behavior (when to expand a given node) will shape the algorithm. For a type to be defined as a DataStructure, some functions have to be defined for it.

Minimal complete definition

```
add, addList, next, isEmpty, sizeDS

Methods

add :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Node a -> ds a -> ds a  ##

add defines how a new node is added to the structure.

addList :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => [Node a] -> ds a -> ds a  ##

addList defines how a list of nodes have to be added to the structure

next :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> (ds a, Node a)  ##

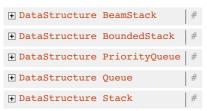
next defines which node of the structure should be selected next

isEmpty :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Bool  ##

isEmpty checks if the structure has no Nodes left

sizeDS :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Int  ##
```

sizeDS returns the number of nodes that are enqueued at the moment



newtype Stack a

A Stack represents a Last-In First-Out structure: Each new Node is added to the beginning of the Stack, and when popping the next Node to be

Constructors

Stack
stackToList :: [Node a]

expanded the last one in is returned

■ Instances

Constructor shortcuts

```
newStack :: (Hashable a, Eq a) => [Node a] -> Stack a

Create a new Stack from a list of Nodes

startStack :: (Hashable a, Eq a) => a -> Stack a
```

Create a new Stack from a state (to be treated as initial node)

Search.Monadic.General

This module contains the general method to perform searches: generalSearch. This method can be considered the generalizations of search algorithms, and different search algorithms can be implemented by passing different DataStructures to it. Also, due to the high memory consumption it generates by actually storing the nodes in a structure, the methods depthSearch and

limitedDepthSearch are also provided, which perform the search by ordering recursive stack calls (and thus using linear memory). These methods offer a more limited control over the execution. Furthermore, an implementation of the Depth-First Branch & Bound is provided using folds in depthBNB.

generalSearch is inspired by the GENERAL-SEARCH algorithm proposed in Russel & Norvig's Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach. Contrary to its pure counterpart, the lazy evaluation cannot be taken advantage of due to the the SearchM collection of statistics, so the first solution found is returned.

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General Search
Dummy functions
Logging functions

General Search

q

generalSearch #				
	::	(DataStructure ds, Eq a, Hashable a)		
	=>	ProblemSpace a	ProblemSpace to be solved	
	->	Cost a	Cost function to use	
	->	Heuristic a	Heuristic function to use	
	->	ds a	DataStructure that manages the node expansion	
	->	SearchM (Maybe (Node a))	Returns the solution obtained	

generalSearch performs a brute force search traversing a tree. Receives a problem space used to model the problem, a list of nodes to be expanded and a DataStructure function that dictates how the expanded nodes are inserted in the list of nodes.

depthSearch performs a search without an explicit DataStructure, instead it performs a recursion tree that enables backtracking to the nodes expanded. Nodes expanded in each call can be sorted with a given NodeEvaluation function, or this feature can be ignored by passing noSorting dummy function to the function.

limitedDepthSearch performs a search in similar way of depthSearch, but imposing a given limit on the value returned by the NodeEvaluation function. If the value of f node is larger than the provided limit, the node expanded is not recursively called upon.

iterateSearch is a wrapper function that runs limitedDepthSearch with a list of limits: if a limit returns no solution, the search using the next

limit is executed. The result provided includes the sum of all the different searches performed (with different limits).

depthBNB is a recursive function to perform Branch & Bound using folds. The accumulator of the fold stores both the lowest bound currently found and the current best solution of the search.

expand function applies all the actions of the problem and checks if the node has been previously visited in the Node.

Dummy functions

Dummy functions are used when no Heuristic and/or Cost function is required (i.e uninformed algorithms like bfs). In that case, the function passed to generalSearch just updates the values in an uniform way.

noCost :: Cost a #

Dummy Cost function.

noHeuristic :: Heuristic a #

Dummy Heuristic function.

noSorting :: NodeEvaluation a #

Dummy sorting for depthSearch.

Logging functions

Logging functions are used to provide a convenient way to update the statistics of the search. Each function is just a shortcut to creating a new SearchM to be bind together to the already collected statistics. These functions try to help in case the user wants to build their own monadic algorithm, to collect all the necessary statistics.

```
logExpanded :: SearchM ()

Increase the count of expanded nodes by one.

logEnqueued :: Int -> SearchM ()

Increase the count of enqueued nodes by a given Int.

logLength :: (Eq a, Hashable a, DataStructure ds) => ds a -> SearchM ()

#
```

Log a new DataStructure length to be compared to current recorded maximum.

Search.Monadic.Informed

This module contains different informed search algorithms ready to be used.

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```
hillClimbing :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Cost a -> Heuristic a -> Algorithm a

hillClimbing runs a Greedy Heuristic Search

aStar :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Cost a -> Heuristic a -> Algorithm a

aStar runs an A* Search

idAStar :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => (Double, Double) -> Cost a -> Heuristic a -> Algorithm a

idAStar runs an Iterative Deepening A* Search

beam :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Int -> Cost a -> Heuristic a -> Algorithm a

#

beam runs a Beam Search of a given beam width
```

dfBNB performs a Depth-First Branch & Bound Search.

dfBNB :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Cost a -> Heuristic a -> Algorithm a

Search.Monadic.ToyProblem.EightPuzzle

This module contains a way to approach the 8-Puzzle problem using the library: by understanding the blank tile as an agent that is able to move accross the board, we can try to search for actions that we have to perform (move the blank tile to a certain direction) to solve the puzzle. A way to find the shortest solution is to run a Breadth-First Search on it.

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The 8-Puzzle problem

Types

type Coord = (Int, Int)

Coord helps us express a coordinate in 2D

Contents

The 8-Puzzle problem

Types
Problem parts

Interfaces to the Library

Orphan instances

```
type Puzzle = Vector Int
```

Puzzle is represented as a vector of Ints, which allows us to update it easily

type Index = Int

Index helps us express an index in 1D

data Direction

Direction is used to define the direction of the movements

Problem parts

easy :: Puzzle

initial is the initial board for tests

hard :: Puzzle

hard is a puzzle can be solved in 17 movements

hamming :: Puzzle -> Puzzle -> Int

hamming returns the Hamming value of a puzzle: the number of tiles that are not correctly positioned.

swapTiles :: Puzzle -> Coord -> Coord -> Puzzle

swapTiles swaps two tiles (identified by its coordinates)

moveBlank :: Direction -> Puzzle -> Maybe Puzzle

 $\underline{\mathtt{moveBlank}}\ \mathsf{moves}\ \mathsf{the}\ \mathsf{blank}\ \mathsf{tile}\ \mathsf{if}\ \mathsf{the}\ \mathsf{direction}\ \mathsf{is}\ \mathsf{possible},\ \mathsf{or}\ \mathsf{returns}\ \mathsf{Nothing}\ \mathsf{if}\ \mathsf{not}$

isFinal :: Puzzle -> Bool

isFinal checks if the puzzle is in a goal state. An 8-Puzzle is solved if all its tiles are in order (despite the blank)

puzzleHeuristic :: Heuristic Puzzle

puzzleHeuristic generates a Heuristic function using hamming

Interfaces to the Library

buildProblemSpace :: Puzzle -> ProblemSpace Puzzle

buildProblemSpace receives a initial state of the Puzzle and returns a complete ProblemSpace to be solved.

nStepsUninformed :: Puzzle -> Algorithm Puzzle -> (Maybe Int, Statistics)

nSteps solves the puzzle with a given algorithm and returns the number of steps that it took.

nStepsInformed :: Puzzle -> (Cost Puzzle -> Heuristic Puzzle -> Algorithm Puzzle) -> (Maybe Int, Statistics)

Search.Monadic.ToyProblem.MapParser

This module contains an implementation of Search that is able to be parse a Moving Al map (as provided in http://www.movingai.com/benchmarks/wc3maps512/) and perform the shortest route available between two points given.

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Moving Al Routing

Types

type Coord = (Int, Int) #

Moving Al Routing
Types
Problem Parts

Contents

Default maps Interfaces to the Library Input/Output

data Direction

Direction represents the available directions

Coord type represents a pair of coordinates in the maze

```
type Map = Vector (Vector Char)
```

A Map is a multi-dimensional Vector of characters.

Problem Parts

```
parse :: [String] -> Map
```

parse is a function dedicated to parse Moving AI map strings into a Map.

```
getCell :: Map -> Coord -> Char
```

 ${\tt getCell} \ \ {\tt returns} \ \ {\tt the} \ \ {\tt value} \ \ {\tt of} \ \ {\tt a} \ \ {\tt Coord} \ \ {\tt in} \ \ {\tt a} \ \ {\tt given} \ \ {\tt Map}$

```
cellCost :: Char -> Double #
```

cellCost returns the cost of a cell's value.

```
move :: Map -> Direction -> Coord -> Maybe Coord #
```

move returns a new Coord if it was possible to move from an initial position to a destination using a Direction in a given Map

```
manhattan :: Coord -> Coord -> Double
```

manhattan computes the Manhattan distance between two points

Default maps

```
small :: [String]
```

An easy maze, used for several testing purposes, defined in a 5x5 grid.

```
medium :: [String]
```

A medium sized maze, defined in a 10x10 grid.

```
big :: [String] #
```

A medium sized maze, defined in a 15x15 grid.

Interfaces to the Library

```
costFunction :: Map -> Cost Coord ##
```

```
buildProblemSpace :: Map -> Coord -> Coord -> ProblemSpace Coord
```

buildProblemspace generates a new ProblemSpace by receiving a Map and an initial and final Coord.

```
solveUninformed :: Map -> Coord -> Coord -> Algorithm Coord -> (Maybe (Node Coord), Statistics)#
```

solveUninformed finds a route between two given Coord in a Map using a given uninformed Algorithm.

```
solveInformed :: Map -> Coord -> Coord -> (Cost Coord -> Heuristic Coord -> Algorithm Coord) -> (Maybe (Node
Coord), Statistics)
```

solveUninformed finds a route between two given Coord in a Map using a given uninformed Algorithm.

Input/Output

```
readMap :: FilePath -> IO Map
```

 ${\tt readWMap}\ {\tt receives}\ {\tt a}\ {\tt FileName}\ {\tt and}\ {\tt reads}\ {\tt it}\ {\tt using}\ {\tt parse}\ {\tt to}\ {\tt return}\ {\tt a}\ {\tt Map}.$

```
route :: FilePath -> Coord -> Coord -> IO ()
```

route finds a the shortest path between two points with a A* Search in the map stored in FilePath. It prints in the screen the cost of the path found.

Search.Monadic.ToyProblem.NQueens

This module contains a way to approach the N-Queens problem using the library: to do so we understand the actions of the problem as adding a new queen to next column possible and a given row. That way the problem is modelled as a tree, that can be search using for example a Depth-First Search.

An example of how the solution is displayed is:

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Contents

The N-Queens problem

Types
Problem parts

Interfaces to the Library

The N-Queens problem

Types

```
type Coord = (Int, Int) #
```

Coord type represents a position in the board

```
type Queens = [Coord] #
```

Queens is a list of Coord that represent the position of each queen

Problem parts

```
isValid :: Queens -> Coord -> Bool #
```

 $\verb|isValid| checks if the new queen proposed is valid or not by checking conflicts with the existing queens in the board$

```
isFinal :: Queens -> Bool #
```

isFinal checks if a given board is a goal state. The problem is over if all queens have been placed with no conflicts

```
conflicts :: Queens -> Int
```

conflicts return the number of queens that can attack other queens

```
newQueen :: Int -> Queens -> Maybe Queens
```

newQueen adds a queen in the first column available in the right, or returns Nothing if there is a conflict with an existing queen

```
showQueens :: Queens -> IO ()
```

showQueens prints the board in a readable way: where . represents an empty cell and orall represents a queen (there's an example in the module description)

Interfaces to the Library

```
queens :: ProblemSpace Queens
```

The N-Queens problem modelled as a ProblemSpace

```
solveQueens :: Algorithm Queens -> IO ()
#
```

solveQueens solves queens and displays its result as found (using showQueens)

```
getCoords :: Algorithm Queens -> Maybe [Coord]#
```

Extract the coordinates for testing purposes

Search.Monadic.Uninformed

This module contains different uninformed search algorithms ready to be used.

Uninformed Search Algorithms

bfs :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Algorithm a

bfs runs a Breadth-First Search

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Contents
Uninformed Search Algorithms
Dummy functions

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dfs :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Algorithm a

dfs runs a Depth-First Search

idfs :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => (Int, Int) -> Algorithm a

idfs runs an Iterative-Deepening Depth-First Search. The first argument, a pair of Ints (step, inf), represent the main parameters of the search: each new iteration the depth test is incremented by adding step as long as the new depth is lower than inf.

ucs :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Cost a -> Algorithm a

ucs runs an Uniform-Cost Search with a given cost function

Dummy functions

noCost :: Cost a

Dummy Cost function.

noHeuristic :: Heuristic a

Dummy Heuristic function.

noSorting :: NodeEvaluation a

Dummy sorting for depthSearch.

Search.Pure.Base

This module contains all the type and data declarations that are used accross the pure part of the library. It is a good idea to read and understand all these types to gain a better intuition about how the library works. The Pure methods and data types are recommended to be used when trying to solve a problem, disregarding the execution details and statistics of the algorithms.

To keep track of execution logs and obtain stastics, use the Monadic version, defined as Search. Monadic modules.

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Contents

Algorithms

Algorithm Components Functions

Data Structures

Algorithms

Algorithm Components

data Node a #

Constructors

A Node is the minimal unit of a search: it holds a state and all its contextual infromation.

□ Instances

```
newNode :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => a -> Node a
```

newNode receives a state and wraps it in a new Node.

```
data ProblemSpace a
```

A ProblemSpace is a data record that contain all the needed information of a problem.

Constructors

```
      ProblemSpace

      getActions :: [Operator a]
      List of actions of the problem

      getInitial :: a
      Initial state of the problem

      getGoalF :: a -> Bool
      Function to check if a state is final
```

```
type Algorithm a = ProblemSpace a -> [Node a]
```

The Algorithm receives a problem as input and returns the infinite list of solution nodes. An algorithm has to be fed (at least) with a problem, but some algorithms can have more complex signatures like Cost a -> Algorithm a.

Functions

```
type NodeEvaluation a = Node a -> Double
```

To evaluate nodes in different situations, we want a NodeEvaluation function that can receive a Node and return a numeric value.

```
type Operator a = a -> Maybe a
```

An Operator is a function that is able to expand a state a if valid, or return Nothing if not.

```
type Cost a = a -> Operator a -> Double
```

A Cost function receives a state, an action and returns its cost.

```
type Heuristic a = a -> Double #
```

A Heuristic function receives a state and returns its heuristic value.

Data Structures

class DataStructure ds where

When programming new functional search algorithms, one of the most important pieces of the algorithm is the <code>DataStructure</code>: It will be the component holding the nodes of the search, and defining its behavior (when to expand a given node) will shape the algorithm. For a type to be defined as a <code>DataStructure</code>, some functions have to be defined for it.

Minimal complete definition

```
add, addList, next, isEmpty

Methods

add :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Node a -> ds a -> ds a

add defines how a new node is added to the structure.

addList :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => [Node a] -> ds a -> ds a

addList defines how a list of nodes have to be added to the structure.

next :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> (ds a, Node a)

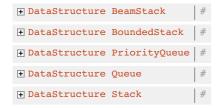
#
```

next defines which node of the structure should be selected next.

isEmpty :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Bool

isEmpty checks if the structure has no Nodes left.

■ Instances



Search.Pure.Benchmark

This modules provides an easy interface to the criterion library for performing benchmarks and obtain comprehensive data, as well as several pre-configured benchmarks of small size using different toy problems.

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Benchmark functions

benchmark :: [Benchmark] -> IO ()

Contents
Benchmark functions
Criterion types

Benchmark suites

benchmark receives a list of Benchmark to perform using the default configuration

```
benchmarkBy :: Config -> [Benchmark] -> IO ()
```

1. ...

benchmarkBy receives a criterion Config and benchmarks according to it. Read the criterion configuration for more details about it.

Criterion types

data Benchmark :: *

#

Specification of a collection of benchmarks and environments. A benchmark may consist of:

- An environment that creates input data for benchmarks, created with env.
- A single Benchmarkable item with a name, created with bench.
- A (possibly nested) group of Benchmarks, created with bgroup.
- - **★** Show Benchmark

data Config :: *

#

Top-level benchmarking configuration.

- **∓** Eq Config
- **→** Data Config
- **★** Read Config
- **★** Show Config
- **★** Generic Config
- type Rep Config

Benchmark suites

withMaze :: [(String, Algorithm Coord)] -> [Benchmark]

#

withMaze returns a list of Benchmark of the Algorithms passed (identified with a corresponding String) in a maze.

withEightPuzzle :: [(String, Algorithm Puzzle)] -> [Benchmark]

#

with Eight Puzzle returns a list of Benchmark of the Algorithms passed (identified with a corresponding String) in 8-Puzzle.

withNQueens :: [(String, Algorithm Queens)] -> [Benchmark]

#

withNQueens returns a list of Benchmark of the Algorithms passed (identified with a corresponding String) in N-Queens to find the first solution.

Search.Pure.DataStructure.BeamStack

This module contains a DataStructure instance, BeamStack that behaves like a LIFO list of preference: only a given number of nodes are pushed to the beginning of the list, that is, the most promising nodes (by a provided function) are added to the front. This allows us to perform a kind of DFS, but enqueueing less nodes than in the regular structure. BeamStack is called that because it is the cornerstone of the beamSearch algorithm. It is based in a regular list, that offers O(1) complexity adding elements to the front.

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> Contents Instance of DataStructure Constructor shortcuts

Instance of DataStructure

class DataStructure ds where

When programming new functional search algorithms, one of the most important pieces of the algorithm is the DataStructure: It will be the component holding the nodes of the search, and defining its behavior (when to expand a given node) will shape the algorithm. For a type to be defined as a DataStructure, some functions have to be defined for it.

Minimal complete definition

```
add, addList, next, isEmpty
Methods
```

add :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Node a -> ds a -> ds a

add defines how a new node is added to the structure.

addList :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => [Node a] -> ds a -> ds a

addList defines how a list of nodes have to be added to the structure.

next :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> (ds a, Node a)

next defines which node of the structure should be selected next.

isEmpty :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Bool

isEmpty checks if the structure has no Nodes left.

☐ Instances

★ DataStructure BeamStack **→** DataStructure BoundedStack → DataStructure PriorityQueue **★** DataStructure Queue **★** DataStructure Stack

data BeamStack a

A BeamStack represents a Last-In First-Out structure, where only the limit most promising nodes defined by a sortingFunction are actually added to the structure. That allows to expand the nodes in a DFS fashion, but consuming less memory.

Constructors

BeamStack beamSToList :: [Node a] beamWidth :: Int evalFunction :: NodeEvaluation a

■ Instances

★ DataStructure BeamStack H (Hashable a, Eq a) => Eq (BeamStack a) H Show a => Show (BeamStack a)

Constructor shortcuts

newBeamStack :: (Hashable a, Eq a) => [Node a] -> Int -> NodeEvaluation a -> BeamStack a

Create a new BeamStack from a list of Nodes and sorted by a NodeComparison function, with a defined limit

Search.Pure.DataStructure.BoundedStack

This module contains a DataStructure instance, BoundedStack, that behaves as a Last-In First-Out structure. BoundedStack is used in the default library as the DataStructure for idfs and idAStar. BoundedStack is based on a regular list since it is O(1) new nodes to the beginning of a list.

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Contents Instance of DataStructure

Constructor shortcuts

Instance of DataStructure

class DataStructure ds where

When programming new functional search algorithms, one of the most important pieces of the algorithm is the <u>DataStructure</u>: It will be the component holding the nodes of the search, and defining its behavior (when to expand a given node) will shape the algorithm. For a type to be defined as a <u>DataStructure</u>, some functions have to be defined for it.

Minimal complete definition

```
add, addList, next, isEmpty

Methods

add :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Node a -> ds a -> ds a

add defines how a new node is added to the structure.
```

addList :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => [Node a] -> ds a -> ds a

addList defines how a list of nodes have to be added to the structure.

next :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> (ds a, Node a) #

next defines which node of the structure should be selected next.

isEmpty :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Bool#

is Empty checks if the structure has no Nodes left.

■ Instances

data BoundedStack a

A BoundedStack represents a stack whose nodes are depth-bounded: following the same LIFO behavior as a Stack, but only the nodes that fulfill the condition $f(n) \le I$ are added to the BoundedStack, where f(n) is the NodeEvaluation function used to restrict the structure and I is the limit.

Constructors

```
BoundedStack

bStackToList :: [Node a]

getEval :: NodeEvaluation a

getLimit :: Double
```



```
    DataStructure BoundedStack | #
    (Hashable a, Eq a) => Eq (BoundedStack a) | #
    Show a => Show (BoundedStack a) | #
```

Constructor shortcuts

newBoundedStack :: Eq a => [Node a] -> NodeEvaluation a -> Double -> BoundedStack a

Create a new BoundedStack from a list of Nodes and a limit

startBoundedStack :: Eq a => a -> NodeEvaluation a -> Double -> BoundedStack a #

Search.Pure.DataStructure.PriorityQueue

This module contains a DataStructure instance, PriorityQueue, that behaves as a sorted structure. PriorityQueue is used in the default library as the DataStructure for ucs, greedy, or aStar. PriorityQueue is based on IntPSQ, which let us create a sorted Priority Queue on top of it.

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Contents

Instance of DataStructure Constructor shortcuts

Instance of DataStructure

class DataStructure ds where

When programming new functional search algorithms, one of the most important pieces of the algorithm is the DataStructure: It will be the component holding the nodes of the search, and defining its behavior (when to expand a given node) will shape the algorithm. For a type to be defined as a DataStructure, some functions have to be defined for it.

Minimal complete definition

```
add, addList, next, isEmpty
Methods
add :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Node a -> ds a -> ds a
   add defines how a new node is added to the structure.
```

addList :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => [Node a] -> ds a -> ds a

addList defines how a list of nodes have to be added to the structure.

next :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> (ds a, Node a)

next defines which node of the structure should be selected next.

isEmpty :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Bool

isEmpty checks if the structure has no Nodes left.

■ Instances

→ DataStructure BeamStack **★** DataStructure BoundedStack **→** DataStructure PriorityQueue **★** DataStructure Queue + DataStructure Stack

data PriorityQueue a

A PriorityQueue represents a sorted queue of nodes, that allows to expand the nodes in a given order nevermind the order in which they were expanded. All new Nodes are added to its corresponding position (according to the NodeComparison function) and the next node returned is the one with the minimum value according to the sorting function. It is built on top of a Data. Heap structure, to allow ordered insertion.

Constructors

```
PriorityQueue
  priorityQueueToHeap :: IntPSQ Double (Node a)
  valueFunction :: NodeEvaluation a
```

☐ Instances

```
→ DataStructure PriorityQueue

⊕ (Hashable a, Eq a) => Eq (PriorityQueue a)
```

Constructor shortcuts

```
newPriorityQueue :: (Hashable a, Eq a) => [Node a] -> NodeEvaluation a -> PriorityQueue a
  Create a new PriorityQueue from a list of Nodes and sorted by a NodeComparison function
```

```
startPriorityQueue :: (Hashable a, Eq a) => a -> NodeEvaluation a -> PriorityQueue a
```

Create a new PriorityQueue from a state (to be treated as initial node)

Search.Pure.DataStructure.Queue

This module contains a ${\tt DataStructure}$ instance, ${\tt Queue}$, that behaves as a First-In First-Out structure. ${\tt Queue}$ is used in the default library as the ${\tt DataStructure}$ for bfs. ${\tt Queue}$ is built upon the ${\tt Data}$. Sequence package to allow O(1) complexity wen adding elements at the end of the Sequence.

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Instance of DataStructure
Constructor shortcuts

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Instance of DataStructure

class DataStructure ds where

When programming new functional search algorithms, one of the most important pieces of the algorithm is the <u>DataStructure</u>: It will be the component holding the nodes of the search, and defining its behavior (when to expand a given node) will shape the algorithm. For a type to be defined as a <u>DataStructure</u>, some functions have to be defined for it.

Minimal complete definition

```
add, addList, next, isEmpty
```

Methods

```
add :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Node a -> ds a -> ds a
```

add defines how a new node is added to the structure.

```
addList :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => [Node a] -> ds a -> ds a
```

addList defines how a list of nodes have to be added to the structure.

```
next :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> (ds a, Node a)#
```

next defines which node of the structure should be selected next.

```
isEmpty :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Bool#
```

is Empty checks if the structure has no Nodes left.

■ Instances

```
DataStructure BeamStack #
DataStructure BoundedStack #
DataStructure PriorityQueue #
DataStructure Queue #
DataStructure Stack #
```

```
newtype Queue a
```

A Queue represents a First-In First-Out structure: Each new Node is added to the back of the Queue, and when extracting the next Node the first one that was added is returned

Constructors

```
Queue
queueToSeq :: Seq (Node a)
```


Constructor shortcuts

```
newQueue :: (Hashable a, Eq a) => [Node a] -> Queue a
```

Create a new Queue from a list of Nodes

```
startQueue :: (Hashable a, Eq a) => a -> Queue a
#
```

Create a new Queue from a state (to be treated as initial node)

Search.Pure.DataStructure.Stack

This module contains a <code>DataStructure</code> instance, <code>Stack</code>, that behaves as a Last-In First-Out structure. <code>Stack</code> is used in the default library as the <code>DataStructure</code> for dfs. <code>Stack</code> is based on a regular list since it is O(1) new nodes to the beginning of a list.

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Instance of DataStructure

class DataStructure ds where

Contents
Instance of DataStructure
Constructor shortcuts

When programming new functional search algorithms, one of the most important pieces of the algorithm is the DataStructure: It will be the component holding the nodes of the search, and defining its behavior (when to expand a given node) will shape the algorithm. For a type to be defined as a DataStructure, some functions have to be defined for it.

Minimal complete definition

```
add, addList, next, isEmpty

Methods

add :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Node a -> ds a -> ds a

add defines how a new node is added to the structure.

addList :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => [Node a] -> ds a -> ds a

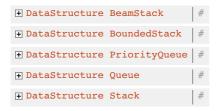
addList defines how a list of nodes have to be added to the structure.

next :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> (ds a, Node a)

next defines which node of the structure should be selected next.
```

isEmpty :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => ds a -> Bool

isEmpty checks if the structure has no Nodes left.



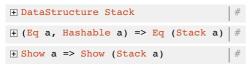
newtype ${\bf Stack}$ a

#

A Stack represents a Last-In First-Out structure: Each new Node is added to the beginning of the Stack, and when popping the next Node to be expanded the last one in is returned

Constructors

Stack
stackToList :: [Node a]



Constructor shortcuts

```
newStack :: (Hashable a, Eq a) => [Node a] -> Stack a

Create a new Stack from a list of Nodes
```

Create a new Stack from a state (to be treated as initial node)

startStack :: (Hashable a, Eq a) => a -> Stack a

Search.Pure.General

This module contains the general method to perform searches: generalSearch. This method can be considered the generalizations of search algorithms, and different search behaviors can be implemented by passing different DataStructures to it. Also, due to the high memory consumption it generates by actually storing the nodes in a structure, the methods depthSearch and

limitedDepthSearch are also provided, which perform the search by ordering recursive stack calls (and thus using linear memory). These methods offer a more limited control over the execution. Furthermore, an implementation of the Depth-First Branch & Bound is provided using folds in depthBNB.

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General Search

Dummy functions

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generalSearch is inspired by the GENERAL-SEARCH algorithm proposed in Russel & Norvig's Artificial Intelligence: A

Modern Approach. However, taking advantage of Haskell's lazy evaluation, the algorithm keeps on evaluating nodes even after a first solution is found, returning the list of all solutions existing in the search space. This feature is also present in depthSearch and limitedDepthSearch. Please notice that, depending on the nature of the problem, this list may be infinite. On the other hand, the list returned by depthBNB returns only the solutions in the search space, that (due to the nature of the algorithm) are not all the solutions to be found in the problem space.

General Search

continuous continu

generalSearch performs a brute force search traversing a tree. Receives a problem space used to model the problem, several evaluation functions and a DataStructure that holds the nodes. The behavior of the algorithm is dictated by the order in which the DataStructure makes the nodes be expanded.

depthSearch

:: (Eq a, Hashable a)

=> ProblemSpace a ProblemSpace to be solved

-> Cost a Cost function to use

-> Heuristic a Heuristic function to use

-> NodeEvaluation a NodeEvaluation to sort the expanded nodes

-> Node a Current Node to be expanded

-> [Node a] Returns the list of all final nodes (solutions)

depthSearch performs a search without an explicit DataStructure, instead it performs a recursion tree that enables backtracking to the nodes expanded. Nodes expanded in each call can be sorted with a given NodeEvaluation function, or this feature can be ignored by passing noSorting dummy function to the function.

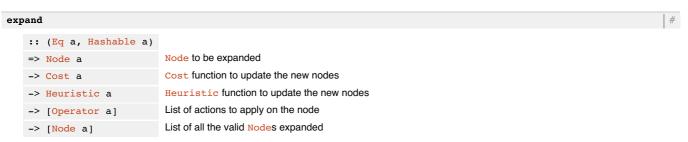
${\tt limitedDepthSearch}$

limitedDepthSearch performs a search in similar way of depthSearch, but imposing a given limit on the value returned by the NodeEvaluation function. If the value of f node is larger than the provided limit, the node expanded is not recursively called upon but ignored.

depthBNB

```
-> (Double, [Node a])
-> (Double, [Node a])
The current bound and intermediate solutions found (in ascending cost order)
The final bound and all solutions found (in ascending cost order)
```

depthBNB is a recursive function to perform Branch & Bound using folds. The accumulator of the fold stores both the lowest bound currently found and the list of solutions found (in a First In, Last Out fashion).



expand function applies all the actions of the problem and checks if the node has been previously visited in the Node current path. This function is used in all the search methods implemented above.

Dummy functions

Dummy functions are used when no Heuristic, Cost and/or NodeEvaluation function is required (i.e uninformed algorithms like bfs). In that case, the function passed to the appropriate search method. Dummy functions are only shortcuts to returning a constant.



Dummy sorting for depthSearch.

Produced by Haddock version 2.17.3

Search.Pure.Informed

This module contains different informed search algorithms ready to be used.

Documentation

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```
hillClimbing :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Cost a -> Heuristic a -> Algorithm a
```

hillClimbing runs a HillClimbing Heuristic Search.

```
aStar :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Cost a -> Heuristic a -> Algorithm a #
```

aStar runs an A* Search.

```
idAStar :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => (Double, Double) -> Cost a -> Heuristic a -> Algorithm a
```

idAStar runs an Iterative-Deepening A* Search.

```
beam :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Int -> Cost a -> Heuristic a -> Algorithm a #
```

beam runs a Beam Search of a given beam width.

```
dfBNB :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Cost a -> Heuristic a -> Algorithm a
#
```

dfBNB performs a Depth-First Branch & Bound Search. Due to the nature of this algorithm, it does not return the list of all solutions in the problem space: Instead, it returns all the solutions that it has found in ascending cost order.

Search.Pure.ToyProblem.EightPuzzle

This module contains a way to approach the 8-Puzzle problem using the library: by understanding the blank tile as an agent that is able to move accross the board, we can try to search for actions that we have to perform (move the blank tile to a certain direction) to solve the puzzle. A way to find the shortest solution is to run a Breadth-First Search on it.

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The 8-Puzzle problem

Types Problem parts

Interfaces to the Library

Orphan instances

The 8-Puzzle problem

Types

```
type Coord = (Int, Int)
```

Coord helps us express a coordinate in 2D

type Puzzle = Vector Int

Puzzle is represented as a vector of Ints, which allows us to update it easily

type Index = Int

Index helps us express an index in 1D

data Direction

Direction is used to define the direction of the movements

Problem parts

easy :: Puzzle

initial is the initial board for tests

hard :: Puzzle

hard is a puzzle can be solved in 17 movements

hamming :: Puzzle -> Puzzle -> Int

hamming returns the Hamming value of a puzzle: the number of tiles that are not correctly positioned.

swapTiles :: Puzzle -> Coord -> Coord -> Puzzle

swapTiles swaps two tiles (identified by its coordinates)

moveBlank :: Direction -> Puzzle -> Maybe Puzzle

moveBlank moves the blank tile if the direction is possible, or returns Nothing if not

isFinal :: Puzzle -> Bool

isFinal checks if the puzzle is in a goal state. An 8-Puzzle is solved if all its tiles are in order (despite the blank)

puzzleHeuristic :: Heuristic Puzzle

puzzleHeuristic generates a Heuristic function using hamming

Interfaces to the Library

buildProblemSpace :: Puzzle -> ProblemSpace Puzzle

buildProblemSpace receives a initial state of the Puzzle and returns a complete ProblemSpace to be solved.

nStepsUninformed :: Puzzle -> Algorithm Puzzle -> Maybe Int

nStepsUninformed solves a given Puzzle using an uninformed Algorithm and returns the number of steps that it took to solve.

nStepsInformed :: Puzzle -> (Cost Puzzle -> Heuristic Puzzle -> Algorithm Puzzle) -> Maybe Int

Search.Pure.ToyProblem.MapParser

This module contains an implementation of Search that is able to be parse a Moving Al map (as provided in http://www.movingai.com/benchmarks/wc3maps512/) and perform the shortest route available between two points given.

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Moving Al Routing

Types

type Coord = (Int, Int) #

Moving Al Routing
Types
Problem Parts

Default maps
Interfaces to the Library
Input/Output

Contents

data Direction

#

Direction represents the available directions

Coord type represents a pair of coordinates in the maze

type Map = Vector (Vector Char)

#

A Map is a multi-dimensional Vector of characters.

Problem Parts

parse :: [String] -> Map

#

parse is a function dedicated to parse Moving AI map strings into a Map.

getCell :: Map -> Coord -> Char

#

 ${\tt getCell} \ \ {\tt returns} \ \ {\tt the} \ \ {\tt value} \ \ {\tt of} \ \ {\tt a} \ \ {\tt Coord} \ \ {\tt in} \ \ {\tt a} \ \ {\tt given} \ \ {\tt \underline{Map}}$

cellCost :: Char -> Double

#

cellCost returns the cost of a cell's value.

move :: Map -> Direction -> Coord -> Maybe Coord

#

move returns a new Coord if it was possible to move from an initial position to a destination using a Direction in a given Map

manhattan :: Coord -> Coord -> Double

#

manhattan computes the Manhattan distance between two points

Default maps

small :: [String]

#

An easy maze, used for several testing purposes, defined in a 5x5 grid.

medium :: [String]

#

A medium sized maze, defined in a 10x10 grid.

big :: [String]

#

A medium sized maze, defined in a 15x15 grid.

Interfaces to the Library

costFunction :: Map -> Cost Coord

#

```
buildProblemSpace :: Map -> Coord -> Coord -> ProblemSpace Coord
```

 $\verb|buildProblemspace| generates| a new {\tt ProblemSpace}| by receiving a {\tt Map}| and an initial and final {\tt Coord}.$

```
solveUninformed :: Map -> Coord -> Coord -> Algorithm Coord -> Maybe (Node Coord)
```

solveUninformed finds a route between two given Coord in a Map using a given uninformed Algorithm.

```
solveInformed :: Map -> Coord -> Coord -> (Cost Coord -> Heuristic Coord -> Algorithm Coord) -> Maybe (Node
Coord)
```

solveInformed finds a route between two given Coord in a Map using a given informed Algorithm.

Input/Output

```
readMap :: FilePath -> IO Map
```

 ${\tt readMap}\ {\tt receives}\ {\tt a}\ {\tt FileName}\ {\tt and}\ {\tt reads}\ {\tt it}\ {\tt using}\ {\tt parse}\ {\tt to}\ {\tt return}\ {\tt a}\ {\tt Map}.$

```
route :: FilePath -> Coord -> Coord -> IO ()
```

route finds a the shortest path between two points with a A* Search in the map stored in FilePath. It prints in the screen the cost of the path found.

Search.Pure.ToyProblem.NQueens

This module contains a way to approach the N-Queens problem using the library: to do so we understand the actions of the problem as adding a new queen to next column possible and a given row. That way the problem is modelled as a tree, that can be search using for example a Depth-First Maintainer

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An example of how the solution is displayed is:

```
>>> solveQueens dfs
. . . . 凿 . . .
. . . . . 幽 . .
. 쌀 .
. . . 👑 . . . .
```

Contents The N-Queens problem

Types Problem parts

Interfaces to the Library

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The N-Queens problem

Types

```
type Coord = (Int, Int)
```

Coord type represents a position in the board

```
type Queens = [Coord]
```

Queens is a list of Coord that represent the position of each queen

Problem parts

```
isValid :: Queens -> Coord -> Bool
```

isValid checks if the new queen proposed is valid or not by checking conflicts with the existing queens in the board

```
isFinal :: Queens -> Bool
```

isFinal checks if a given board is a goal state. The problem is over if all queens have been placed with no conflicts

```
conflicts :: Queens -> Int
```

conflicts return the number of queens that can attack other queens

```
newQueen :: Int -> Queens -> Maybe Queens
```

newQueen adds a queen in the first column available in the right, or returns Nothing if there is a conflict with an existing queen

```
showQueens :: Queens -> IO ()
```

showQueens prints the board in a readable way: where . represents an empty cell and orall represents a queen (there's an example in the module description)

Interfaces to the Library

```
queens :: ProblemSpace Queens
```

The N-Queens problem modelled as a ProblemSpace

```
solveQueens :: Algorithm Queens -> IO ()
```

solveQueens solves queens and displays its result as found (using showQueens)

```
getCoords :: Algorithm Queens -> [Coord]
```

Extract the coordinates for testing purposes

```
countSolutions :: Algorithm Queens -> Int
```

Search.Pure.Uninformed

This module contains different uninformed search algorithms ready to be used.

Uninformed Search Algorithms

bfs :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Algorithm a

bfs runs a Breadth-First Search

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Uninformed Search Algorithms **Dummy functions**

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dfs :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Algorithm a

dfs runs a Depth-First Search

idfs :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => (Int, Int) -> Algorithm a

idfs runs an Iterative-Deepening Depth-First Search. The first argument, a pair of Ints (step, inf), represent the main parameters of the search: each new iteration the depth test is incremented by adding step as long as the new depth is lower than inf.

ucs :: (Eq a, Hashable a) => Cost a -> Algorithm a

ucs runs an Uniform-Cost Search with a given cost function

Dummy functions

noCost :: Cost a

Dummy Cost function.

noHeuristic :: Heuristic a

Dummy Heuristic function.

noSorting :: NodeEvaluation a

Dummy sorting for depthSearch.