Programing Assignment #7

CSCE 625 - Artificial Intelligence

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1. 1. Run and compile the code

1.1.

The file I turned in are "DPLL.java", "KBGenerator.java", "KBSeed.txt", "KB.txt", "abstractBooleanProblem.txt".

1.2.

Compile with command "javac DPLL.java", then run with command "java DPLL".

Choose DPLL mode, 1 or 2 or 3 or 4. Then enter the file name of knowledge base, "abstractBooleanProblem.txt", shown in Figure 1. It will generate a transcript named "transcript_abstractBooleanProblem.txt_4.txt".

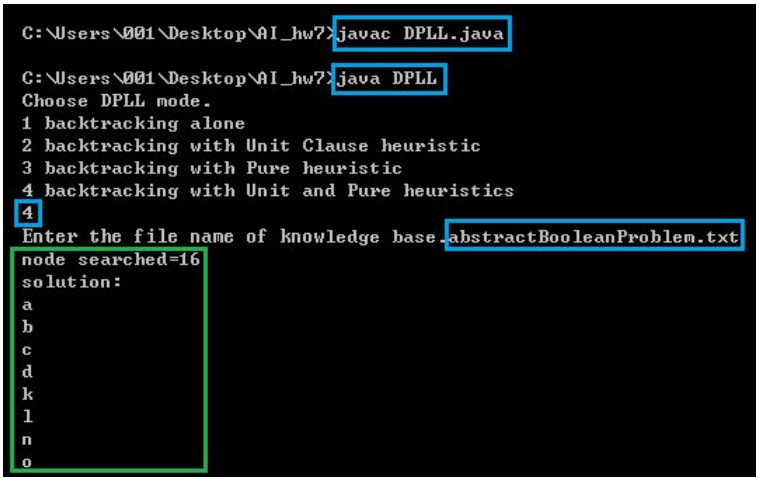

Figure 1

1.3.

Compile with command "javac KBGenerator.java", then run with command "java KBGenerator". It will use "KBSeed.txt" to generate "KB.txt", the knowledge base for Farmer-Fox-Chicken-Grain problem.

Run with command "java DPLL". Choose DPLL mode, 1 or 2 or 3 or 4. Then enter the file name of knowledge base, "KB.txt", shown in Figure 2. It will generate a transcript named "transcript_KB.txt_4.txt".

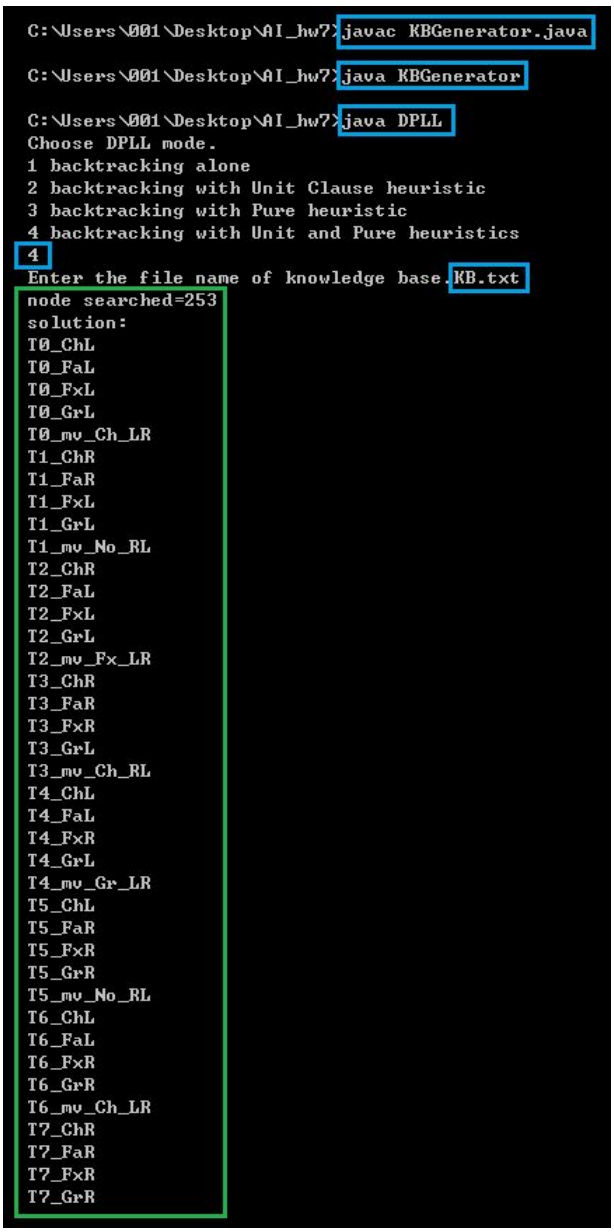

Figure 2

2. Performance

Table 1 Performance

DPLL mode	Abstract Boolean Problem	Farmer-Fox-Chicken-Grain problem
backtracking alone	56	1826
backtracking with Unit Clause heuristic	34	249
backtracking with Pure heuristic	16	1532
backtracking with Unit and Pure heuristics	16	253

In Abstract Boolean Problem, when used separately, both Unit and Pure heuristic can increase the search efficiency, and Pure heuristic is more effective.

In Farmer-Fox-Chicken-Grain problem, when used separately, both Unit and Pure heuristic

can increase the search efficiency, and Unit heuristic is more effective.

To sum up, in general cases both Unit and Pure heuristic can increase the search efficiency. However, their impacts may be different, depending on the characteristic of the knowledge base used.

---------- There are appendixes in the next pages. ----------

Appendix A: Knowledge base for Farmer-Fox-Chicken-Grain

1.1. States. Each object should have a unique location in a given time point.

T0_FaL <=> -T0_FaR

T0_FxL <=> -T0_FxR

T0_ChL <=> -T0_ChR

T0_GrL <=> -T0_GrR

1.2. Actions.

(1). Effect axioms

T0_mv_Fx_LR => T0_FaL ∧ T0_FxL ∧ T1_FaR ∧ T1_FxR

T0_mv_Fx_RL => T0_FaR ∧ T0_FxR ∧ T1_FaL ∧ T1_FxL

T0_mv_Ch_LR => T0_FaL ∧ T0_ChL ∧ T1_FaR ∧ T1_ChR

T0_mv_Ch_RL => T0_FaR ∧ T0_ChR ∧ T1_FaL ∧ T1_ChL

T0_mv_Gr_LR => T0_FaL ∧ T0_GrL ∧ T1_FaR ∧ T1_GrR

T0_mv_Gr_RL => T0_FaR ∧ T0_GrR ∧ T1_FaL ∧ T1_GrL

T0_mv_No_LR => T0_FaL ∧ T1_FaR

T0_mv_No_RL => T0_FaR ∧ T1_FaL

(2). At time *i*, there should be at least one action:

T0_mv_Fx_LR ∨ T0_mv_Fx_RL ∨ T0_mv_Ch_LR ∨ T0_mv_Ch_RL

∨ T0_mv_Gr_LR ∨ T0_mv_Gr_RL ∨ T0_mv_No_LR ∨ T0_mv_No_RL

(3). At time *i*, there should be at most one action

There are too many clauses to write here.

(4). Successor-state axioms

T1_FxL <=> T0_mv_Fx_RL ∨ (T0_FxL ∧ -T0_mv_Fx_LR)

T1_FxR <=> T0_mv_Fx_LR ∨ (T0_FxR ∧ -T0_mv_Fx_RL)

T1_ChL <=> T0_mv_Ch_RL ∨ (T0_ChL ∧ -T0_mv_Ch_LR)

T1_ChR <=> T0_mv_Ch_LR ∨ (T0_ChR ∧ -T0_mv_Ch_RL)

T1_GrL <=> T0_mv_Gr_RL ∨ (T0_GrL ∧ -T0_mv_Gr_LR)

T1_GrR <=> T0_mv_Gr_LR ∨ (T0_GrR ∧ -T0_mv_Gr_RL)

T0_FaL <=> -T1_FaL

1.3. Eat relations. If the fox and the chicken stay together, they should be with the farmer. The same with the chicken and the grain.

T0_FxL ∧ T0_ChL => T0_FaL

T0_FxR ∧ T0_ChR => T0_FaR

T0_GrL ∧ T0_ChL => T0_FaL

T0_GrR ∧ T0_ChR => T0_FaR

1.4 Facts.

T0_FaL

T0_FxL

T0_ChL

T0_GrL

1.5. Goal.

T7_FaR

T7_FxR

T7_ChR

T7_GrR