Al Lab 2 - Search

The Jugs Puzzle

We are given 2 jugs, a 4 liter(x L) one and a 3 liter(y L) one. Neither has any measuring markers on it. A pump can be used to fill the jugs with water. How can we get exactly 2(z L) liters of water into any of the jugs?



Problem Solving Agent

- We are going to develop an agent.
- The agent will perform a sequence of actions.
- Will try to reach the goal. (2L in one of the bottles)

Characteristics of the Problem Solving Agent

- Problem Formulation:
 - Define State –limited
 - Define the steps limited
- Goal Formulation
- Environment Characteristics:
 - Observable the agent knows
 - Discreet Finite no of states
 - Deterministic one action, one state

Search Problem Characteristics

- Initial State (0,0)
- Actions Set
 - Empty left
 - Empty Right
 - Fill Left
 - Fill Right
 - Transfer from left to right
 - Transfers from right to left

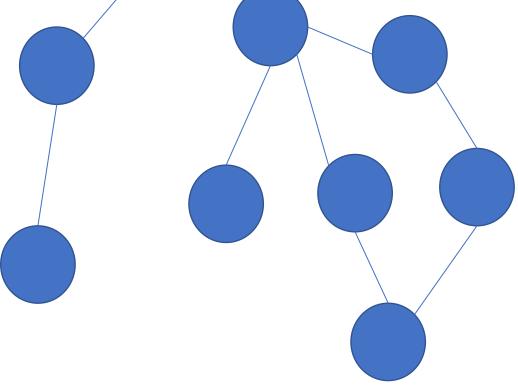
Search Problem Charactersitics

- Transition Model -
 - (0,0)-----fill left--2 (3,0)
- Goal Test
 - isGoal(2,4)-> True
 - isGoal(1,1) ->False
- Path Cost The cost of each action taken

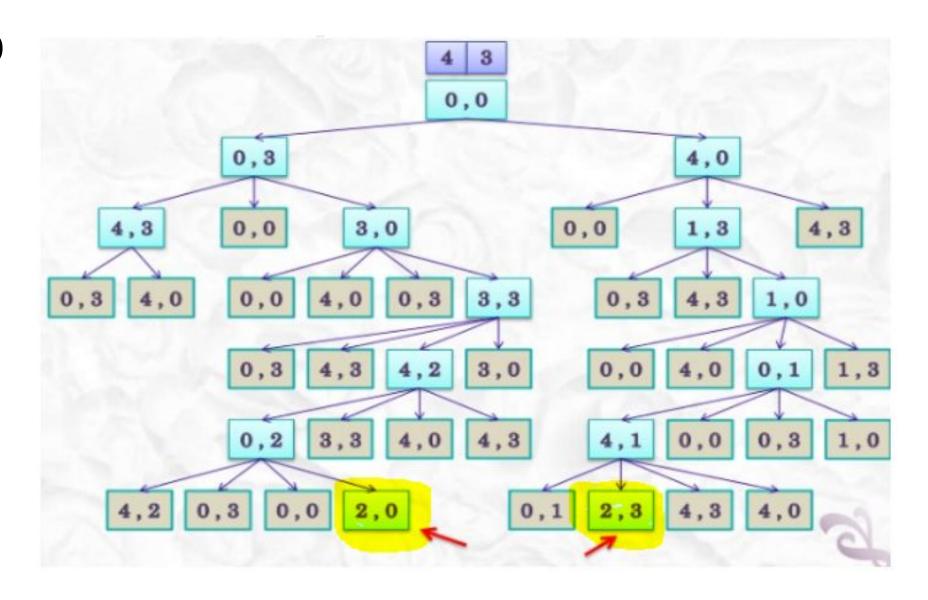
```
function Breadth-First-Search (problem) returns a solution, or failure
node \leftarrow a node with STATE = problem.INITIAL-STATE, PATH-COST = 0
if problem.GOAL-TEST(node.STATE) then return SOLUTION(node)
frontier \leftarrow a FIFO queue with node as the only element
explored \leftarrow an empty set
loop do
    if EMPTY?(frontier) then return failure
    node \leftarrow Pop(frontier) /* chooses the shallowest node in frontier */
    add node.STATE to explored
    for each action in problem.ACTIONS(node.STATE) do
        child \leftarrow 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 \leftarrow INSERT(child, frontier)
```

Figure 3.11 Breadth-first search on a graph.

Previous BFS vs current BFS



State Map



Lets Code!