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CECS 451 Assignment 2 – Maze Search

Experiment Results and Output

Depth First Search Results

Small Maze

```
-----Project 2-----  
  
Original Maze:  
%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/  
%  %%          %  %          %  
%      %/%/%/%/%  %  %/%/%/%/%  %  
%/%/%/%/%      P  %  %          %  
%      %  %/%/%/%/%  %/%  %/%/%/%/  
%  %/%/%/%  %          %          %  
%      %/%/%  %/%/%  %  %  
%/%/%/%/%/%/%      %/%/%/%/%  %  
%.      %/%          %  
%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/  
Starting coordinates: (Row, Column)  ** zero start index **  
(3, 11)  
End coordinates: (Row, Column)  ** zero start index **  
(8, 1)  
  
Maze destination reached  
Number of nodes: 37  
Stack: [(2, 11), (3, 10), (2, 13), (5, 12), (4, 16), (6, 12)]  
Path taken:  
%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/  
%  %%          %  %          %  
%      %/%/%/%/%  %  %/%/%/%/%  %  
%/%/%/%/%      000%          %  
%      %  %/%/%/%/%O%/%  %/%/%/%/  
%  %/%/%/%  %      0000%000%  
%      %/%/%  %/%/%000%O%  
%/%/%/%/%/%/%0000%/%/%/%/%O%  
%.0000000000%%000000000%  
%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/
```

Medium Maze

```
-----Project 2-----
```

Original Maze:

[illegible]

```
Starting coordinates: (Row, Column)  ** zero start index **
```

 $(1, 34)$

```
End coordinates: (Row, Column)  ** zero start index **
```

 $(16, 1)$

```
Maze destination reached
```

Number of nodes: 146

```
Stack: [(2, 34), (2, 25), (4, 12), (6, 14), (4, 17), (6, 19), (16, 27), (14, 15)]
```

Path taken:

[illegible]

Large Maze

[illegible]

Breadth First Search Results

Small Maze

```
*****  
Maze loaded into memory to solve shown below  
*****  
%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/  
% % % % %  
% %/%/%/%/% % %/%/%/%/% %  
%/%%/%/% P % %  
% % %/%/%/%/% %/% %/%/%/%  
% %/%/% % % %  
% %/%/% %/%/% % %  
%/%%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/% %  
% . %/% %  
%/%%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/  
*****  
Maze Information  
Starting coordinates: (Row, Column) ** zero start index **  
(3, 11)  
End coordinates: (Row, Column) ** zero start index **  
(8, 1)  
Current Position 3 11  
Current positions in queue: 3
```

[illegible]

Medium Maze

[illegible][illegible]

Large Maze

[illegible]


```
Current Position 35 1
Maze end reached
True
```

Source Code Section

```
# Project 2
# Mark Arias 012416064
# Rifat Hasan 025538368
# CECS 451
#-----

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# class and method definitions
# Definition of a graph object
class Graph(object):
    """ Constructs a graph data structure. """

    def __init__(self, data_file_path=""):

        ld = LoadData(data_file_path)
        self.data = ld.LoadData_Pandas()
        self.columns_count = ld.ColumnsCount()

        self.vert_dict = {}
        self.num_vertices = 0

    def __iter__(self):
        return iter(self.vert_dict.values())

    def graph_length(self):
        return self.columns_count

# this is professors method for constructing the graph
def graph_build(self):
    """ This method construct graph from a data file """
```

```

        for row in range(self.columns_count):
            self.add_vertex(row)
            for column in range(self.columns_count):
                if self.data.loc[row, column] != 0:
                    self.add_edge(row, column, self.data.loc[row, column])

def add_vertex(self, node):

    self.num_vertices = self.num_vertices + 1
    new_vertex = Vertex(node)
    self.vert_dict[node] = new_vertex
    return new_vertex

def get_vertex(self, n):

    if n in self.vert_dict:
        return self.vert_dict[n]
    else:
        return None

def add_edge(self, frm, to, cost=0):

    if frm not in self.vert_dict:
        self.add_vertex(frm)
    if to not in self.vert_dict:
        self.add_vertex(to)

    self.vert_dict[frm].add_neighbor(self.vert_dict[to], cost)

    # The line below will be enabled if the graph is not directed
    # self.vert_dict[to].add_neighbor(self.vert_dict[frm], cost)

def get_vertices(self):
    return self.vert_dict.keys()

def graph_summary(self):

    # print("The number of nodes in the graph is: ",
self.columns_count)

```

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        for v in self.vert_dict.values():
            for w in v.get_connections():
                vid = v.get_id()
                wid = w.get_id()
                print("( %s , %s, %3d)" % (vid, wid, v.get_weight(w)))

        for v in self.vert_dict.values():
            print("g.vert_dict[%s]=%s" % (v.get_id(),
self.vert_dict[v.get_id()])))

```

```

# -----[End of class]-----

```

```

class Vertex:
    """ keeps a node information """

    def __init__(self, node):
        self.id = node
        self.adjacent = {}

    def __str__(self):
        return str(self.id) + " adjacent: " + str([x.id for x in
self.adjacent])

    def add_neighbor(self, neighbor, weight=0):
        self.adjacent[neighbor] = weight

    def get_connections(self):
        return self.adjacent.keys()

    def get_id(self):
        return self.id

    def get_weight(self, neighbor):
        return self.adjacent[neighbor]

```

```

# -----[End of class]-----

```

```
# maze loader from input file
def load_maze(file_name):
    f = open(file_name)
    maze = f.read()
    f.close()
    return maze

# convert maze into readable array
def convert_maze(maze):
    converted_maze = []
    lines = maze.splitlines()
    for line in lines:
        converted_maze.append(list(line))
    return converted_maze

# make the maze print in a readable way
def print_maze(maze):
    for row in maze:
        for item in row:
            print(item, end="")
        print()

# find the starting point of the maze
def find_start(maze):
    for row in range(len(maze)):
        for col in range(len(maze[0])):
            if maze[row][col] == "P":
                return row, col

# find the end point of the maze
def find_endpoint(maze):
    for row in range(len(maze)):
        for col in range(len(maze[0])):
            if maze[row][col] == ".":
                return row, col
```

```

# helper method to check for valid position
def is_valid_position(maze, pos_r, pos_c):
    if pos_r < 0 or pos_c < 0:
        return False
    if pos_r >= len(maze) or pos_c >= len(maze[0]):
        return False
    if maze[pos_r][pos_c] in " .": # adding a space before the . got this
to work
        return True
    return False

# method to solve an input maze via a stack ( dfs search)
def solve_maze_dfs(maze, start):
    # use python list as stack
    stack = []
    numNodes = 0
    fringe = 0
    # add entry point (as tuple)
    stack.append(start)

    # go through stack as long as there are elements
    while len(stack) > 0:
        nodesExpanded = 0
        nodesExpanded = len(stack) + nodesExpanded
        pos_r, pos_c = stack.pop() # pop out coordinates from the stack
of tuples
        fringe += 1
        print("Current Position", pos_r, pos_c)

        if maze[pos_r][pos_c] == ".": # end of maze reached
            print("Maze end reached")
            print("Path cost: " + str(numNodes))
            print("Nodes Expanded: " + str(nodesExpanded))
            print("Maximum Size of Fringe: " + str(fringe))
            return True

        if maze[pos_r][pos_c] == "+":
            # already visited location

```

```

        continue
    fringe += 1
    # mark position as visited
    maze[pos_r][pos_c] = "+"
    numNodes += 1
    # check for all possible positions to move to, and add to stack if
possible
    if is_valid_position(maze, pos_r - 1, pos_c): # check left
        stack.append((pos_r - 1, pos_c))
        fringe += 1
    if is_valid_position(maze, pos_r + 1, pos_c): # check right
        stack.append((pos_r + 1, pos_c))
        fringe += 1
    if is_valid_position(maze, pos_r, pos_c - 1): # check down
        stack.append((pos_r, pos_c - 1))
        fringe += 1
    if is_valid_position(maze, pos_r, pos_c + 1): # check up
        stack.append((pos_r, pos_c + 1))
        fringe += 1

    # to follow the maze

    print("Stack:", stack)
    print_maze(maze)
    fringe += 1
    # path not found
    return False

# BFS search method for maze
def solve_maze_bfs(maze, start):

    numNodes = 0
    fringe = 0
    # create a queue for use in bfs
    queuebfs = queue.Queue()
    nodesExpanded = 0
    nodesExpanded = len(queuebfs) + nodesExpanded
    queuebfs.put(start) # put the starting position in the queue

```

```

while not (queuebfs.empty()):

    pos_r, pos_c = queuebfs.get()
    fringe += 1
    print("Current Position", pos_r, pos_c)

    if maze[pos_r][pos_c] == ".": # end of maze reached
        print("Maze end reached!")
        print("Path cost: " + str(numNodes))
        print("Nodes Expanded: " + str(nodesExpanded))
        print("Maximum Size of Fringe: " + str(fringe))
        return True

    if maze[pos_r][pos_c] == "+":
        # already visited location
        continue

    # mark current position as visited
    maze[pos_r][pos_c] = "+"
    numNodes += 1
    # check for all possible positions to move to, and add to queue if
possible
    if is_valid_position(maze, pos_r - 1, pos_c): # check left
        queuebfs.put((pos_r - 1, pos_c))
        fringe += 1
    if is_valid_position(maze, pos_r + 1, pos_c): # check right
        queuebfs.put((pos_r + 1, pos_c))
        fringe += 1
    if is_valid_position(maze, pos_r, pos_c - 1): # check up
        queuebfs.put((pos_r, pos_c - 1))
        fringe += 1
    if is_valid_position(maze, pos_r, pos_c + 1): # check down
        queuebfs.put((pos_r, pos_c + 1))
        fringe += 1

    print("Current positions in queue:", queuebfs.qsize())
    print_maze(maze)

    # path not found
    return False

```



```

# Main code
if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("Project 2")

    # load in the maze
    maze = load_maze("smallMaze.lay")
    maze = convert_maze(maze)
    print_maze(maze)

    # find starting point of the maze
    start = find_start(maze)
    print("Starting coordinates: (Row, Column)  ** zero start index **")
    print(start)

    # find end point of the maze
    endPoint = find_endpoint(maze)
    print("End coordinates: (Row, Column)  ** zero start index **")
    print(endPoint)

    # solve the maze
    print(solve_maze(maze, start))

```

Implementation

BFS:

For breadth first search, the path cost was 19, about half of the cost of depth first search. The program loops through a queue and checks each side to see if there are valid positions for the player to move to. Each node that the player moves to is marked with “+” and an if statement was used within the while loop to return true, ending the loop with a message to the user. If the goal was not met, all positions would continue to be exhausted until no other positions are valid to move to.

DFS:

For depth first search, the path cost was 37, which was about twice as much as breadth first search. A stack queue was used as opposed to the graph class provided. Through

this stack, the program would run in one direction and keep following down this path until `is_valid_position` returns false, which means that the program needs to backtrack to its parent nodes until it finds a different child node to follow.

***Maximum nodes expanded is off, we tried to add the length of the queue or stack as an integer and add that value everytime a new stack was added to the old one but weren't able to.