

TUGAS 2
KECERDASAN BUATAN - F

SOLVING 8-PUZZLE

Using Informed Search Methods

Manhattan Distance and Hamming Distance. (Misplaced Tiles)

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ONG MING SEN AI

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INFORMED SEARCH

Informed Search Algorithm, disebut juga dengan Heuristic Search. Untuk menyelesaikan problem 8-Puzzle kami menggunakan metode informed search algoritma A* (A-star). Algoritma A* merupakan metode informed search yang menggabungkan strategi best-first search dan 2 fungsi heuristik (Manhattan Distance dan Misplaced Tiles).

HEURISTIC 1: MANHATTAN DISTANCE

Heuristik 1 adalah fungsi heuristik yang mengukur jarak dari setiap angka di dalam state awal 8 puzzle ke lokasi tujuan pada goal state untuk setiap node. Dalam heuristik ini, untuk setiap angka pada puzzle, jarak horizontal (kanan dan kiri) dan vertikal (atas dan bawah) dari state awal ke goal state akan dihitung, kemudian jarak-jarak ini dijumlahkan untuk memberikan nilai heuristik. Heuristik ini dapat dinyatakan sebagai berikut:

$$h_1(n) = \sum |x_i - y_i|$$

n: state awal 8 puzzle

x_i: koordinat horizontal angka i dalam state awal

y_i: koordinat vertikal angka i dalam state awal

HEURISTIC 2 : MISPLACED TILES

Jumlah Angka Salah (Misplaced Tiles) Heuristik 2 adalah fungsi heuristik yang menghitung jumlah angka yang tidak berada pada posisi yang benar pada puzzle saat ini dibandingkan dengan posisi yang benar pada goal state. Dalam heuristik ini, untuk setiap angka pada puzzle, dicari apakah posisinya di keadaan saat ini sama dengan posisi yang seharusnya pada goal state. Jika posisi tidak cocok, maka angka tersebut dihitung sebagai salah satu angka. Heuristik 2 dapat dinyatakan sebagai berikut:

$$h_2(n) = \text{jumlah angka yang salah posisi di keadaan saat ini}$$

ilustrasi heuristik

state awal

1	2	3
	4	6
7	5	8

goal state

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

	2	3
1	4	6
7	5	8

1	2	3
7	4	6
	5	8

1	2	3
4		6
7	5	8

1	2	3
4	5	6
7		8

1	2	3
4	6	
7	5	8

1	2	3
	4	6
7	5	8

1		3
4	2	6
7	5	8

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1	2	3
1	5	6
	7	8

UNSOLVED PUZZLE

- Sebelum dilakukan pencarian, pastikan state awal puzzle dapat ditemukan solusinya, jika tidak maka akan terjadi infinite loops
- Menghitung inversi untuk setiap node (jumlah node lain disebelah kanan yang lebih kecil)
- Jika nilai inversi ganjil maka 8-puzzle unsolvable, jika nilai inversi genap maka 8-puzzle solvable

contoh :

1	2	4
8	7	3
5	6	

**CONTOH SOLVABLE
8-PUZZLE**

1 2 4 8 7 3 5 6
1 → 0
2 → 0
4 → 1 (3)
8 → 4 (7,3,5,6)
7 → 3 (3,5,6)
3 → 0
5 → 0
6 → 0

JUMLAH: 8 (GENAP)

1	7	8
3	6	2
5	4	

**CONTOH UNSOLVABLE
8-PUZZLE**

1 7 8 3 6 2 5 4
1 → 0
7 → 5 (3,6,2,5,4)
8 → 5 (3,6,2,5,4)
3 → 1 (2)
6 → 3 (2,5,4)
2 → 0
5 → 1 (4)
4 → 0

JUMLAH: 15 (GANJIL)

```
1 """
2 A program to solve the 8-puzzle problem using the A* algorithm and either the
3 Manhattan Distance heuristic or the Hamming Distance heuristic.
4 """
5 from collections import defaultdict
6 from copy import deepcopy
7
8 import numpy as np
9
10
11 def choose_heuristic() -> str:
12     """
13     Gets the user to select either the Manhattan or Hamming Distance heuristic.
14
15     Returns:
16         The type of heuristic to use for solving the 8-puzzle problem.
17     """
18     heuristic_input = ""
19     while heuristic_input not in ("m", "h"):
20         heuristic_input = input(
21             "\nThe Manhattan Distance heuristic is based on number of squares "
22             "between itself and the goal position, whereas the Hamming "
23             "Distance heuristic is based on total number of misplaced tiles.\n"
24             "Would you like to use the Manhattan Distance heuristic (m) or "
25             "the Hamming Distance heuristic (h)?\n").lower()
26
27     if heuristic_input not in ("m", "h"):
28         print("Invalid input! Please enter 'm' for the Manhattan Distance "
29               "heuristic, or 'h' for the Hamming Distance heuristic.")
30     elif heuristic_input == "m":
31         return "Manhattan"
32     else:
33         return "Hamming"
```

`choose_heuristic()`: Fungsi ini meminta pengguna untuk memilih jenis heuristic yang akan digunakan untuk menyelesaikan masalah 8-puzzle. Kemudian, ia akan mengembalikan jenis heuristic yang dipilih.

```
35 def choose_states():
36     """
37     Creates the start and goal states for the 8-puzzle problem.
38
39     Returns:
40         The start state and desired goal state of the board.
41     """
42     start = np.array([7, 2, 4, 5, 0, 6, 8, 3, 1])
43     goal = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8])
44     # start = np.array([1, 2, 3, 5, 0, 6, 4, 7, 8])
45     # goal = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 0])
46
47     return start, goal
```

```
51     def is_solvable(start) -> bool:
52         """
53         Checks whether the 8-puzzle problem is solvable based on inversions.
54
55         Args:
56             start: The start state of the board input by the user.
57
58         Returns:
59             Whether the 8-puzzle problem is solvable.
60         """
61         k = start[start != 0]
62         num_inversions = sum(
63             len(np.array(np.where(k[i + 1:] < k[i])).reshape(-1)) for i in
64             range(len(k) - 1))
65         return num_inversions % 2 == 0
```

`choose_states()`: Fungsi ini membuat kondisi awal dan akhir papan 8-puzzle. Fungsi ini mengembalikan kondisi awal dan akhir.

`is_solvable(start)`: Fungsi ini memeriksa apakah masalah 8-puzzle dapat diselesaikan berdasarkan inversions. Fungsi ini mengembalikan apakah masalah dapat diselesaikan atau tidak.

```
68 def assign_coordinates(board):
69     """
70     Assigns coordinates to each digit to calculate the Manhattan Distance.
71
72     Args:
73         board: The state of the board.
74
75     Returns:
76         Coordinates to calculate the Manhattan Distance.
77     """
78     coordinate = np.array(range(9))
79     # Gets the index of each value, where the board is the array of values.
80     for x, y in enumerate(board):
81         coordinate[y] = x
82     return coordinate
```

```
85 def calculate_heuristic(heuristic, current, goal) -> int:
86     """
87     Calculates h(n) using either the Manhattan or Hamming Distance heuristic.
88
89     Args:
90         heuristic: The heuristic algorithm chosen by the user.
91         current: The current state of the board.
92         goal: The desired state of the board.
93
94     Returns:
95         The value of h(n) according to the heuristic algorithm used.
96     """
97     if heuristic == "Manhattan":
98         current_c = assign_coordinates(current)
99         goal_c = assign_coordinates(goal)
100        result = manhattan_heuristic(current_c, goal_c)
101    else:
102        result = hamming_heuristic(current, goal)
103    return result
```

assign_coordinates(board):

Fungsi ini menetapkan koordinat ke setiap digit untuk menghitung jarak Manhattan. Fungsi ini mengembalikan koordinat untuk menghitung jarak Manhattan.

calculate_heuristic(heuristic, current, goal):

Fungsi ini menghitung nilai $h(n)$ menggunakan heuristic jarak Manhattan atau Hamming Distance. Fungsi ini mengembalikan nilai $h(n)$ sesuai dengan jenis heuristic yang dipilih.

```
106     def manhattan_heuristic(current, goal) -> int:
107         """
108             Performs the Manhattan Distance heuristic.
109
110         Args:
111             current: The current state of the board.
112             goal: The desired state of the board.
113
114         Returns:
115             Minimum number of moves to reach the goal state from the current state.
116             """
117         manhattan = abs(current // 3 - goal // 3) + abs(current % 3 - goal % 3)
118         return sum(manhattan[1:])
119
120
121     def hamming_heuristic(current, goal) -> int:
122         """
123             Performs the Hamming Distance heuristic.
124
125         Args:
126             current: The current state of the board.
127             goal: The desired state of the board.
128
129         Returns:
130             Number of misplaced tiles on the current state of the board.
131             """
132
133         return np.sum(current != goal) - 1
```

manhattan_heuristic(current, goal): Fungsi ini melakukan heuristic jarak Manhattan. Fungsi ini mengembalikan jumlah minimum langkah untuk mencapai kondisi akhir dari kondisi saat ini.

hamming_heuristic(current, goal): Fungsi ini melakukan heuristic Hamming Distance. Fungsi ini mengembalikan jumlah kotak yang salah di kondisi saat ini.

```

135 def search(heuristic, start, goal):
136     (goal, moves, previous_boards, priority, priority_queue_type,
137      state, state_type) = setup_search(heuristic, start, goal)
138
139     # Searches until the goal state is found.
140     while True:
141         # Sorts the priority queue according to the total cost.
142         priority = np.sort(priority, kind="mergesort",
143                             order=["f_function", "position"])
144
145         # Explores the first node from the priority queue, and removes it from
146         # the priority queue.
147         position = priority[0][0]
148         priority = np.delete(priority, 0, 0)
149         board = state[position][0]
150         g_function = state[position][2] + 1
151         location = int(np.where(board == 0)[0])
152
153         # Checks all possible moves which can be made from the current state.
154         for move in moves:
155             # Performs the move if it is valid.
156             if location not in move["position"]:
157                 # Copies the current state of the board.
158                 new_state = deepcopy(board)
159                 # Performs the move.
160                 delta_location = location + move["delta"]
161                 new_state[location], new_state[delta_location] = \
162                     new_state[delta_location], new_state[location]
163
164                 # Ensures that boards aren't repeatedly processed.
165                 if previous_boards[tuple(new_state)]:
166                     continue
167                 previous_boards[tuple(new_state)] = True
168
169                 # Calculates the estimated cost of reaching the goal state from
170                 # the current state of the board using the chosen heuristic.
171                 h_function = calculate_heuristic(heuristic, new_state, goal)
172
173                 # Generates and adds the new board state.
174                 new_state_details = np.array(
175                     [(new_state, position, g_function, h_function)],
176                     dtype=state_type)
177                 state = np.append(state, new_state_details, 0)
178
179                 # Calculates the total cost, and adds the new state to the
180                 # priority queue.
181                 f_function = g_function + h_function
182                 new_state_details = np.array([(len(state) - 1, f_function)],
183                                             dtype=priority_queue_type)
184                 priority = np.append(priority, new_state_details, 0)
185
186                 # Stops the search if the goal state has been achieved.
187                 if np.array_equal(new_state, goal):
188                     print("\nGoal state has been achieved with the "
189                           "following steps:\n")
190                     return state, len(priority)

```

search(heuristic, start, goal):

Fungsi ini melakukan pencarian A* pada masalah 8-puzzle. Fungsi ini mengembalikan keadaan papan dan berapa banyak keadaan yang dieksplorasi. Fungsi ini juga memeriksa apakah masalah 8-puzzle dapat diselesaikan atau tidak menggunakan fungsi `is_solvable()`. Kemudian, fungsi ini menyiapkan keadaan awal dan akhir serta menambahkannya ke dalam antrian prioritas. Fungsi kemudian mencari keadaan yang meminimalkan $f(n)$ dengan menjelajahi antrian prioritas. Fungsi ini juga menghitung nilai $g(n)$ dan $h(n)$ untuk setiap keadaan dan menambahkannya ke dalam antrian prioritas. Fungsi akan terus mencari sampai kondisi akhir ditemukan. Setelah itu, fungsi akan mengembalikan daftar kondisi papan dan jumlah keadaan yang dieksplorasi.

```
189
190 def setup_search(heuristic, start, goal):
191     """
192         Sets up the valid moves, priority queue, and state tracking for the search.
193
194     Args:
195         heuristic: Algorithm used to estimate the cost of reaching the goal.
196         start: The start state of the board input by the user.
197         goal: The desired state of the board.
198
199     Returns:
200         A record of valid moves, priority queue, and states.
201     """
202
203     # Sets the rules for the moves a tile can make, and when it can do them.
204     moves = np.array([("up", [0, 1, 2], -3),
205                      ("down", [6, 7, 8], 3),
206                      ("left", [0, 3, 6], -1),
207                      ("right", [2, 5, 8], 1)],
208                      dtype=[("move", str, 1),
209                            ("position", list),
210                            ("delta", int)])
211
212     # Creates the data structures for board state and priority queue.
213     state_type = [("board", list),
214                    ("parent", int),
215                    ("g_function", int),
216                    ("h_function", int)]
217     priority_queue_type = [("position", int),
218                            ("f_function", int)]
219
220     # Creates a dictionary to keep track of boards which have been processed.
221     previous_boards = defaultdict(bool)
222
223     # Processes the start position of the board.
224     h_function = calculate_heuristic(heuristic, start, goal)
225     state = np.array([(start, -1, 0, h_function)],
226                      dtype=state_type)
227     priority = np.array([(0, h_function)], dtype=priority_queue_type)
228
229     return (goal, moves, previous_boards, priority, priority_queue_type,
230            state, state_type)
```

setup_search(heuristic, start, goal):

Fungsi ini digunakan untuk menyiapkan konfigurasi untuk algoritma A*. Fungsi akan mengembalikan record yang berisi move yang valid, priority queue, dan states.

```

228
229 def generate_steps(state):
230     """
231     Generates the step-by-step solution to reach the goal state.
232
233     Args:
234         state: A record of the state of each 3x3 board.
235
236     Returns:
237         The state of the 3x3 board after each step to the goal state.
238     """
239     # Creates an array of integers to display each board state.
240     optimal = np.array([], int)
241     last = len(state) - 1
242     while last != -1:
243         optimal = np.insert(optimal, 0, state[last]["board"])
244         last = int(state[last]["parent"])
245     return optimal.reshape(-1, 3, 3)
246
247
248 def main():
249     """
250     Runs the A* algorithm to solve the 8-puzzle problem.
251     """
252     heuristic = choose_heuristic()
253     start, goal = choose_states()
254     print("{} Distance heuristic chosen.\nStart State: {}"
255           "\nGoal State: {}".format(heuristic, start, goal))
256
257     # Stops the program if the 8-puzzle is unsolvable.
258     if is_solvable(start) is False:
259         print("\nThe 8-puzzle problem is unsolvable with this start state!")
260         return
261
262     state, explored = search(heuristic, start, goal)
263     optimal = generate_steps(state)
264     print("{}\nTotal States Generated: {}\nTotal States Explored: {}"
265           "\nNumber of Steps for Optimal Solution: {}".format(
266               optimal, len(state), len(state) - explored, len(optimal) - 1))
267
268
269 if __name__ == "__main__":
270     main()

```

generate_steps(state):

Fungsi ini digunakan untuk menghasilkan langkah-langkah solusi dari state awal ke goal state. Fungsi akan mengembalikan state dari papan 3x3 setelah setiap langkah ke goal state.

main():

Fungsi utama yang digunakan untuk menjalankan algoritma A*. Fungsi ini memanggil fungsi choose_heuristic() dan choose_states() untuk memilih jenis heuristic dan state awal dan goal. Kemudian fungsi akan memeriksa apakah state awal dapat diselesaikan dengan memanggil fungsi is_solvable(). Jika state awal tidak dapat diselesaikan, maka program akan dihentikan. Jika dapat diselesaikan, maka fungsi search() akan dipanggil untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan. Setelah itu, fungsi generate_steps() dipanggil untuk menghasilkan solusi dari state awal ke goal state dan mencetak hasil ke layar.

choose_heuristic(): Fungsi ini digunakan untuk memilih jenis heuristic yang akan digunakan oleh algoritma A*.

choose_states(): Fungsi ini digunakan untuk memilih state awal dan goal.

is_solvable(state): Fungsi ini digunakan untuk memeriksa apakah suatu state awal dapat diselesaikan atau tidak.

search(heuristic, start, goal): Fungsi ini digunakan untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan dengan menggunakan algoritma A*. Fungsi akan mengembalikan record yang berisi state dari setiap papan 3x3, dan jumlah state yang dieksplorasi.

The Manhattan Distance heuristic is based on number of squares between itself and the goal position, whereas the Hamming Distance heuristic is based on total number of misplaced tiles.

Would you like to use the Manhattan Distance heuristic (m) or the Hamming Distance heuristic (h)?

m

Manhattan Distance heuristic chosen.

Start State: [7 2 4 5 0 6 8 3 1]

Goal State: [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]

Goal state has been achieved with the following steps:

```
[[[7 2 4]      [[2 5 4]      [[3 2 5]      [[3 1 2]
  [5 0 6]      [0 3 6]      [6 4 1]      [0 4 5]
  [8 3 1]]     [7 8 1]]     [7 8 0]]     [6 7 8]]
[[7 2 4]      [[2 5 4]      [[3 2 5]      [[0 1 2]
  [0 5 6]      [3 0 6]      [6 4 1]      [3 4 5]
  [8 3 1]]     [7 8 1]]     [7 0 8]]     [6 7 8]]
[[0 2 4]      [[2 5 4]      [[3 2 5]      Total States Generated: 5515
  [7 5 6]      [3 6 0]      [6 4 1]      Total States Explored: 3585
  [8 3 1]]     [7 8 1]]     [0 7 8]]      Number of Steps for Optimal Solution: 26
[[2 0 4]      [[2 5 0]      [[3 2 5]
  [7 5 6]      [3 6 4]      [0 4 1]
  [8 3 1]]     [7 8 1]]     [6 7 8]]
[[2 5 4]      [[2 0 5]      [[3 2 5]
  [7 0 6]      [3 6 4]      [4 0 1]
  [8 3 1]]     [7 8 1]]     [6 7 8]]
[[2 5 4]      [[0 2 5]      [[3 2 5]
  [7 3 6]      [3 6 4]      [4 1 0]
  [8 0 1]]     [7 8 1]]     [6 7 8]]
[[2 5 4]      [[3 2 5]      [[3 2 0]
  [7 3 6]      [0 6 4]      [4 1 5]
  [0 8 1]]     [7 8 1]]     [6 7 8]]
[[3 2 5]      [[3 1 2]
  [6 0 4]      [4 0 5]
  [7 8 1]]     [6 7 8]]
[[3 2 5]      [[3 1 2]
  [6 4 0]      [0 4 5]
  [7 8 1]]     [6 7 8]]
```

*The manhattan distance
heuristic output*