## **LAPORAN TUGAS KECIL 3**

## IF2211 Strategi Algoritma

# 15-Puzzle Solver using Branch and Bound Algorithm



oleh

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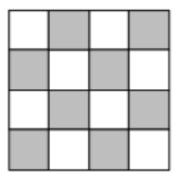
# PROGRAM STUDI TEKNIK INFORMATIKA SEKOLAH TEKNIK ELEKTRO DAN INFORMATIKA INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI BANDUNG

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### 1. Penjelasan Algoritma Branch and Bound untuk 15-Puzzle

Sebelum masuk ke dalam Algoritma Branch and Bound itu sendiri, puzzle harus terlebih dahulu dicek apakah bisa diselesaikan atau tidak. Algoritma Kurang[i] digunakan untuk menghitung nilainya pada setiap elemen, jika dijumlahkan hasilnya genap, maka persoalan dapat diselesaikan. Sebaliknya, jika dijumlahkan hasilnya ganjil, maka persoalan tidak dapat diselesaikan. Algoritma ini terletak pada file BranchandBound.py dengan rangkaian fungsi: Kurangi(), countKurang(), dan isSolvable().

Ide algoritmanya adalah dengan mengiterasi seluruh elemen pada matriks misalnya matriks[i][j] kemudian mencari apakah ada elemen yang lebih kecil dari elemen saat ini pada posisi selanjutnya. Jika ada, maka jumlahnya disimpan dalam variable count. Nantinya ini akan digabung lagi apakah kotak kosong berada pada warna hitam atau putih, jika hitam (pada Gambar 1. Tile Black and White) maka nilai count tersebut akan ditambah satu, jika tidak maka tidak akan ditambahkan apa-apa.



Gambar 1. Tile Black and White

http://www.cs.umsl.edu/~sanjiv/classes/cs5130/lectures/bb.pdf

5	1	3	4	
2		7	8	
9	6	10	12	
13	14	11	15	
A				

1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	
9	10	11	12	
13	14	15		
В				

Gambar 2. Contoh Kasus 15-Puzzle

https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Solving-combinatorial-problems%3A-The-15-puzzle-Pizlo-Li/2c31956a61b5430292c667aa3e5c5f0f920278b5/figure/0

Untuk Algoritma Branch and Boundnya sendiri akan dieksekusi oleh fungsi utama yaitu fungsi solve\_puzzle() pada BranchandBound.py.

Idenya adalah dengan terlebih dahulu membuat kelas node pada node.py, yang dapat menyimpan informasi berupa parent node, matrix parent, matrix saat ini, posisi tile kosong, cost yang dibutuhkan untuk mencapai node tersebut dan level node atau kedalaman node. Nantinya untuk membuat daftar node yang bisa dieksplor akan digunakan struktur data *Priority Queue* yang terdapat pada prioQueue.py yang urutan antrian didasarkan pada cost+level, sehingga eksekusi akan dilakukan dari node yang memiliki total cost+level paling sedikit. Node yang sudah dieksekusi akan di-dequeue dari antrian.

Setiap node akan di-*generate* simpul anaknya, selama simpul anaknya masih bisa di-*generate*, maka akan terus di-*generate* hingga cost nodenya sama dengan 0, yang artinya target matrix yang diinginkan sudah tercapai. Nantinya fungsi utama akan me-return dalam bentuk *array of matrix* yang akan digunakan untuk pengolahan data pada GUI yang telah dibuat.

## 2. Screenshot Seluruh Kode dan Tampilan Terminal

#### a. GUI.py

```
import string
import tkinter as Tk
import numpy as np
import time
from tkinter import messagebox, Entry
import sys
import copy
sys.path.insert(0, 'D:\Semester4\StrategiAlgoritma\Tucil3_13520007\Tucil3_13520007\src\solver')
from solver import BranchandBound as bb, node, prioQueue, iomanager as io
class GUI(Tk.Frame):
    def __init__(self,parent):
        Tk.Frame.__init__(self, parent)
        self.parent = parent
    #menambahkan matrix yang disimpan dalam atribut matrix
    def matrixmake(self, matrix):
        self.matrix = matrix
    #melakukan change state jika user menekan tombol "next"
    def changestate(self, matindex, len_matrix):
        if(matindex < len_matrix -1):</pre>
            matindex += 1
            messagebox.showinfo("state puzzle", "Puzzle berhasil ditemukan!")
        for j in range(0,self.a.shape[0]):
```

```
messagebox.showinfo("state puzzle", "Puzzle berhasil ditemukan!")
          for k in range(0,self.a.shape[1]):
    root.update()
              test_integer = self.matrix[matindex]
             integer = test_integer[j][k]
             if(integer != 0):
    self.b = Tk.Button(self.frame, text = str(integer), height= 5, width=10, font = ('4'))
                 self.b = Tk.Button(self.frame, text = " ", height= 5, width=10, bg='blue', font = ('4'))
     self.b.grid(row=j, column= k)
self.btn1= Tk.Button(self.frame, text="Next" , command = lambda : self.changestate(matindex, len_matrix), font = ('Helvetica'))
self.btn1.grid(row=4, column=1)
     self.btn2= Tk.Button(self.frame, text="Previous", command = lambda : self.changestate2(matindex, len_matrix), font = ('Helvetica'))
     self.btn2.grid(row=4, column=0)
 def changestate2(self, matindex, len_matrix):
        matindex -= 1
         messagebox.showinfo("state puzzle", "Ini adalah state awal Puzzle!")
     for j in range(0,self.a.shape[0]):
         for k in range(0,self.a.shape[1]):
    root.update()
             test_integer = self.matrix[matindex]
              integer = test_integer[j][k]
             if(integer != 0):
                 self.b = Tk.Button(self.frame, text = " ", height= 5, width=10, bg='blue', font = ('4'))
    self.b.grid(row=j, column= k)
self.btn1= Tk.Button(self.frame, text="Next", command = lambda; self.changestate(matindex, len_matrix), font = ('Helvetica'))
    self.btn1.grid(row=4, column=1)
    self.btn2.grid(row=4, column=0) command = lambda : self.changestate2(matindex, len_matrix), font = ('Helvetica')) self.btn2.grid(row=4, column=0)
def initialize(self):

self.parent.title("15-Puzzle Branch and Bound")
    self.parent.grid_rowconfigure(1,weight=1)
    self.parent.grid_columnconfigure(1,weight=1)
    root.geometry("450x450")
    self.frame = Tk.Frame(self.parent)
    self.frame.pack(fill=Tk.X, padx=1, pady=1)
     index_matrix = 1
     for j in range(0,self.a.shape[0]):
         for k in range(0,self.a.shape[1]):
            test_integer = self.matrix[index_matrix]
integer = test_integer[j][k]
             if(integer != 0):
                 self.b = Tk.Button(self.frame, text = str(integer), height= 5, width=10, font = ('4'))
```

```
| self.b = 1k.Button(self.frame, text = "", height = 5, width=10, bg='blue', font = ('4'))
| self.b.grid(row=3, column=1) |
| self.b.ton1= ('k.Button(self.frame, text="Next", command = lambda : self.changestate(index_matrix, len_matrix), font = ('Helvetica'))
| self.btn1= Tk.Button(self.frame, text="Previous", command = lambda : self.changestate2(index_matrix, len_matrix), font = ('Helvetica'))
| self.btn2= Tk.Button(self.frame, text="Previous", command = lambda : self.changestate2(index_matrix, len_matrix), font = ('Helvetica'))
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| self.btn1= Tk.Button(self.frame, text="Previous", command = lambda : self.changestate2(index_matrix, len_matrix), font = ('Helvetica'))
| self.btn2= Tk.Button(self.frame, text="Previous", command = lambda : self.changestate2(index_matrix), len_matrix, len_matrix, le
```

```
#pengolahan array, mencari kurang[i]
array_of_solve = [0 for i in range (16)]
copymat = copy.deepcopy(initial)
copymat[rows][cols] = 16
bb.Kurangi(copymat, array of solve)
#jika bisa diselesaikan
if(bb.isSolvable(array_of_solve, copymat, rows, cols)):
    start = time.time()
    final = [ [ 1, 2, 3, 4 ], [ 5, 6, 7, 8 ], [ 9, 10, 11, 12 ], [13, 14, 15, 0]]
    empty tile pos = [rows, cols]
    dict = bb.solve puzzle(initial, empty tile pos, final)
    bb.show path matrix(dict)
    final_time = time.time()
    root=Tk.Tk()
    app = GUI(root)
    app.matrixmake(dict)
    app.initialize()
    print("Waktu eksekusi program: " + str(final_time - start))
    root.mainloop()
else:
    start = time.time()
    root = Tk.Tk()
    final_time = time.time()
    app = GUI(root)
    app.error msg()
    print()
    print("Puzzle tidak bisa dipecahkan!")
    print("Waktu eksekusi program: " + str(final_time - start))
```

#### b. BranchandBound.py

```
import node as nd
import prioQueue as prio
from numpy import append
import copy
n = 4
row_and_cols = [[1, 0], [0, -1], [-1, 0], [0, 1]]
#untuk mengecek apakah kolom dan baris valid
def isValid(row, cols):
    next state = False
    if(row >= 0 and row < n) and (cols >= 0 and cols < n):
        next state = True
    return next state
#mencetak matriks yang diinginkan ke terminal
def show path matrix(dict):
    len dict = len(dict)
    for i in range(1, len dict):
        print("Langkah ke - " + str(i))
        for j in range(n):
            for k in range(n):
                print(dict[i][j][k], end = " ")
            print()
        print()
        print()
#mengetahui posisi angka nol pada matriks (blank space)
def findZeroPos (matrix):
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(n):
            if (matrix[i][j] == 0):
                row = i
                col = j
    return row, col
```

```
def solve_puzzle(initial, blank_space, target):
    cost = total_cost(initial, target)
root = nd.node(None, initial,blank_space, cost, 0)
    pq.enqueue(root)
    while not pq.empty():
         min_node = pq.dequeue()
         if min_node.cost == 0:
              dict = []
dict = createPath(min_node)
         for i in range(n):
               \label{eq:new_tile_pos} \textbf{mew_tile_pos} = [\min\_node.blank\_space[\emptyset] + row\_and\_cols[i][\emptyset], \\ \min\_node.blank\_space[1] + row\_and\_cols[i][1]]
               if isValid(new_tile_pos[0], new_tile_pos[1]):

child = nd.create_node(min_node.storedmat, min_node.blank_space, new_tile_pos, min_node.level + 1, min_node, target)

pq.enqueue(child)
    return None
def Kurangi (startmat, array_of_solve):
         for j in range (n):
               countKurang(startmat, startmat[i][j], i, j, array_of_solve)
#mencari atribut setiap elemen Kurang[i]
def countKurang(startmat, number, num_row, num_col, array_of_solve):
    for i in range (num_row, n):
   if(i > num_row):
              starting_col = 0
              starting_col = num_col
          for j in range (starting_col, n):
               if (startmat[i][j] < number):
    array_of_solve[number-1] += 1</pre>
```

```
#mengembalikan boolean jika matriks bisa diselesaikan
def isSolvable(array_of_solve, startmat, rows, cols):
    sum = 0
    var = 0
    for i in range (len(array of solve)):
        print("Kurang[" + str(i) + "]: " + str(array_of_solve[i]))
        sum += array_of_solve[i]
    #check for zero
    if(rows % 2 == 0 and cols % 2 == 1):
        var = 1
    elif(rows % 2 == 1 and cols % 2 == 0):
        var = 1
    else:
       var = 0
    total = sum + var
    print("Nilai total Kurang[i]: " + str(total))
    print()
    if (total % 2 == 0):
        return True
    else:
       return False
#menghitung total cost untuk mencapai ke kondisi ideal/target
def total_cost(currentMat, target) -> int:
    count = 0
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(n):
            if ((currentMat[i][j]) and (currentMat[i][j] != target[i][j])):
                count += 1
    return count
 def createPath(root):
    dict = []
    if root == None:
        init = [[ 0, 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 0, 0 ], [0, 0, 0, 0]]
        dict.append(init)
       return dict
        dict = createPath(root.parent)
        dict.append(root.storedmat)
        return dict
```

#### c. iomanager.py

```
def iomanage(string):
    with open(string) as textFile:
        lines = [line.split() for line in textFile]
    first_mat = [[0 for i in range(4)] for j in range(4)]
    for i in range (4):
        for j in range(4):
            first_mat[i][j] = int(lines[i][j])
    return first_mat
```

#### d. node.py

```
import copy
import BranchandBound as bb
#class untuk membuat struktur data node
class node:
   def init (self, parent, storedmat, blank space, cost, level):
       self.parent = parent
       self.storedmat = storedmat
       self.blank_space = blank_space
       self.cost = cost
       self.level = level
   def __lt__(self, nextnode):
       return (self.cost + self.level) < (nextnode.cost + nextnode.level)</pre>
def create node(parent matrix, blank space, new blank space, level, parent node, target) -> node:
   new matrix = copy.deepcopy(parent matrix)
   x1 = blank space[0]
   y1 = blank space[1]
   x2 = new_blank_space[0]
   y2 = new_blank_space[1]
   new_matrix[x1][y1], new_matrix[x2][y2] = new_matrix[x2][y2], new_matrix[x1][y1]
   cost = bb.total cost(new matrix, target)
   new_node = node(parent_node, new_matrix, new_blank_space, cost, level)
   return new_node
```

#### e. prioQueue.py

```
import copy
from heapq import heappush, heappop

#membuat prioqueue
class prioQueue:
    def __init__(self):
        self.heap = []
    def enqueue(self, k):
        heappush(self.heap, k)
    def dequeue(self):
        return heappop(self.heap)
    def empty(self):
        if self.heap:
            return False
        else:
            return True
```

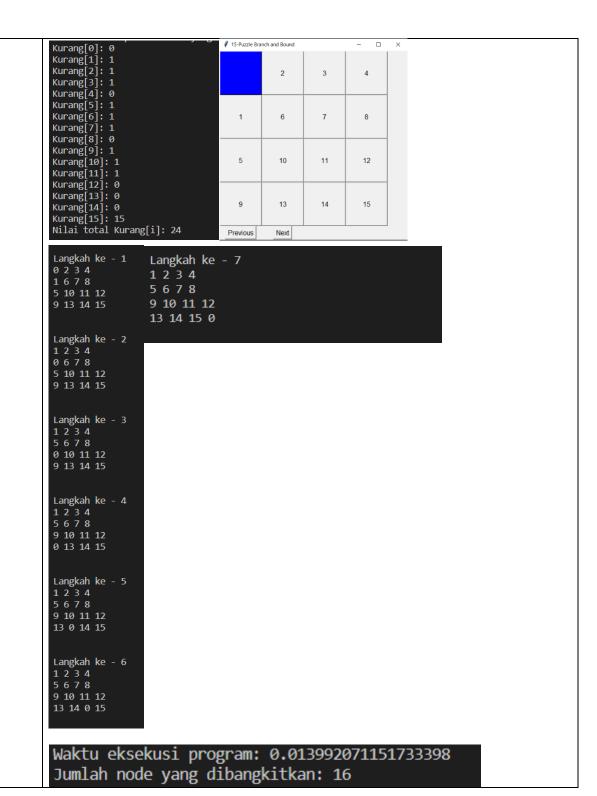
#### f. Tampilan Terminal



# 3. Screenshot Pengujian Kode

Link berkas testcase (menggunakan akun std): <a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1\_vXsZaTmIpu9cgofOm6oFgBCblazOc8G?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1\_vXsZaTmIpu9cgofOm6oFgBCblazOc8G?usp=sharing</a>

TestCase	Screenshot (GUI + Output)
Solved1.txt	
0 2 3 4	
1 6 7 8	
5 10 11 12	
9 13 14 15	

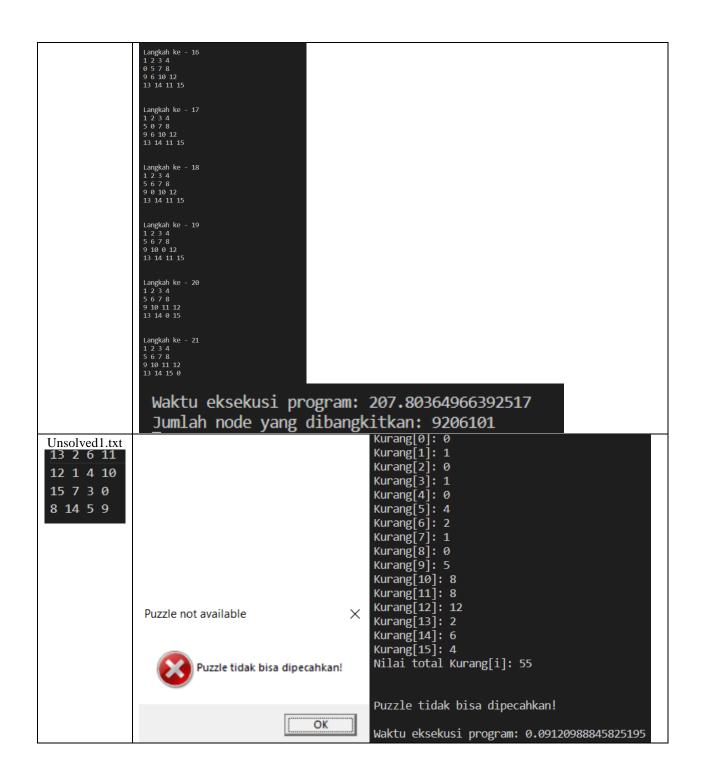


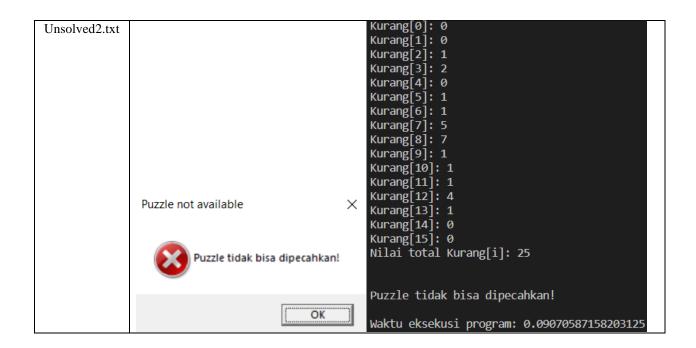
Solved2.txt	Kurang[0]: 0		anch and Bound		- 0	×	
6 5 2 4	Kurang[1]: 1						
9 1 3 8	Kurang[2]: 0	6	_		,		
10 0 7 15	<pre>Kurang[3]: 2</pre>	ь	5	2	4		
13 14 12 11	Kurang[4]: 4						
	Kurang[5]: 5						
	Kurang[6]: 0	9	1	3	8		
	Kurang[7]: 1						
	Kurang[8]: 4						
	Kurang[9]: 1						
	Kurang[10]: 0	10		7	15		
	Kurang[11]: 1						
	Kurang[12]: 2						
	Kurang[13]: 2	13	14	12	11		
	Kurang[14]: 4	,,,	''	12			
	Kurang[15]: 6						
	Nilai total Kurang[i]: 34	Previous	Next				

1		
40 0 7 45	0 6 2 4 1 5 3 8 9 10 7 15	Langkah ke - 13 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 15 13 14 0 11
Langkah ke - 2	Langkah ke - 7 1 6 2 4 0 5 3 8 9 10 7 15 13 14 12 11	Langkah ke - 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 15 13 14 11 0
Langkah ke - 3 6 5 2 4 0 1 3 8 9 10 7 15 13 14 12 11	5 0 3 8 9 10 7 15	Langkah ke - 15 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 0 13 14 11 15
Langkah ke - 4 6 5 2 4 1 0 3 8 9 10 7 15	5 6 3 8 9 10 7 15 13 14 12 11	Langkah ke - 16 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 0 12 13 14 11 15
13 14 12 11  Langkah ke - 5 6 0 2 4 1 5 3 8	5638	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
9 10 7 15 13 14 12 11	5 6 0 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Waktu eksekusi program: 0.19235610961914062 Jumlah node yang dibangkitkan: 10737

Solved3.txt	Kurang[0]: 0			anch and Bound		- 0	×
2 5 3 4 1 6 7 8 0 9 15 12 13 14 10 11	<pre>Kurang[1]: 1 Kurang[2]: 1 Kurang[3]: 1 Kurang[4]: 3</pre>		2	5	3	4	
	Kurang[5]: 0 Kurang[6]: 0 Kurang[7]: 0 Kurang[8]: 0		1	6	7	8	
	Kurang[9]: 0 Kurang[10]: 0 Kurang[11]: 2			9	15	12	
	Kurang[12]: 2 Kurang[13]: 2 Kurang[14]: 5 Kurang[15]: 7		13	14	10	11	
	Nilai total Ku	ırang[i]: 24	Previous	Next			
	Langkah ke - 1 2 5 3 4 1 6 7 8 0 9 15 12 13 14 10 11	2 5 3 4 1 7 8 12 9 6 0 15					
	Langkah ke - 2 2 5 3 4 1 6 7 8 9 0 15 12 13 14 10 11	Langkah ke - 8 2 5 3 4 1 7 8 12 9 6 10 15 13 14 0 11	2	ngkah ke 5 3 4	- 13		
	9 6 15 12	2 5 3 4 1 7 8 12 9 6 10 15	9	0 7 8 6 10 12 14 11 15	;		
	13 14 10 11	13 14 11 0	2 (	ngkah ke 034	- 14		
	Langkah ke - 4 2 5 3 4 1 7 0 8 9 6 15 12 13 14 10 11	Langkah ke - 10 2 5 3 4 1 7 8 12 9 6 10 0 13 14 11 15	9 (	5 7 8 6 10 12 14 11 15	;		
	Langkah ke - 5 2 5 3 4 1 7 8 0 9 6 15 12 13 14 10 11	Langkah ke - 11 2 5 3 4 1 7 8 0 9 6 10 12 13 14 11 15	0 : 1 : 9 :	ngkah ke 2 3 4 5 7 8 6 10 12 14 11 15			
	Langkah ke - 6 2 5 3 4 1 7 8 12 9 6 15 0 13 14 10 11	Langkah ke - 12 2 5 3 4 1 7 0 8 9 6 10 12 13 14 11 15	1 : 0 : 9 :	ngkah ke 2 3 4 5 7 8 6 10 12 14 11 15			





## 4. LAMPIRAN

Link github: https://github.com/KorbanFidas2A/Tucil3\_13520007.git

https://github.com/KorbanFidas2A/Tucil3\_13520007

Poin	Yes	No
1. Program berhasil	$\sqrt{}$	
dikompilasi		
2. Program berhasil running	$\sqrt{}$	
3. Program dapat menerima	$\sqrt{}$	
input dan menuliskan output		
4. Luaran sudah benar untuk	$\sqrt{}$	
semua data uji		
5. Bonus dibuat	$\sqrt{}$	