

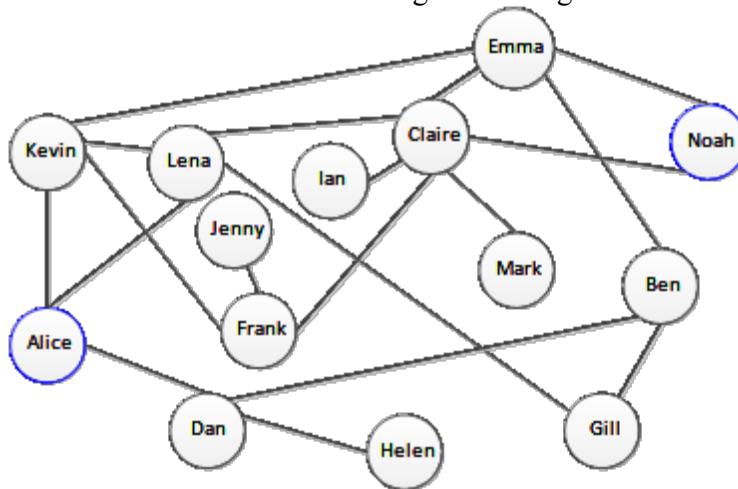
CSCI 561: Foundations of Artificial Intelligence

Instructor: Prof. Laurent Itti

Homework #1: Uninformed Search

Due on February 12 at 11:59pm, 2014

In this assignment, we will re-examine the small-world experiment in social network using uninformed search algorithms. For those who are not familiar with the experiment, please refer to [2]. To give you a realistic and modern context, we twist the experiment and put it into a limited scope of a simplified social network. Suppose *Alice* is a graduate student in computer science at USC, and she wants to start her own IT company by applying a great idea. She has to look for investment from industry. *Noah* catches her eye as a CEO of a notable venture capital company. *Alice* plans to send *Noah* a message and give her an outline of the startup plan. To make herself reliable, *Alice* thinks it's good to send the message via Facebook to someone *Noah* trusts and who is also her friend in an effort to convey the message. Thanks to Facebook, *Alice* is able to see the friends *Noah* has. Unfortunately, *Alice* cannot find any mutual friends she has with *Noah*. However, with the help of one of her friends, who is an expert in social network mining, she manages to find the relevant people who might be able to forward her message. The following figure depicts the social network, where links between two nodes represent “friend” relationship between the two people. There are three factors she should consider while sending her message:



1. To transmit the message as efficiently as possible, *Alice* will use a postscript in her message to tell anyone who receives the message that she/he should only forward it to her/his friends. This means the message is forwarded along the “friendship” links in the social network. Otherwise, Alice could be at risk of failure in delivering the message since one would not forward the message if she/he receives from someone unknown to her/him.
2. The delivery time is one of *Alice*’s concerns. Her expert friend helped estimate the reaction time it takes for one to receive a message from another person and forward the

message. It was done by mining the social interactions in Facebook. To deliver the message as soon as possible, *Alice* should choose a traversal path that is optimal.

3. As you know, online social networks such as Facebook are not quite reliable in terms of privacy protection. While sending the message, there is a certain chance that the message gets disclosed and becomes “public”. This is definitely not what Alice wants. Her expert friend also calculated a risk value for the message getting disclosed when it is sent between two people. A higher risk value indicates a greater risk.

You will need to write a program to implement the following search algorithms, to help *Alice* find optimal traversal path(s) to send her message to reach *Noah*.

1. Breadth-first search (30 pts)
2. Depth-first search (30 pts)
3. Uniform-cost search using time as cost (40 pts)

Note: When the costs of expanding two or more nodes are equal, we require that you expand them alphabetically (i.e. David before Sophie). This will ensure that there is only one correct solution for each problem.

Input: You are provided with a file [social-network.txt](#) based on Figure 1. The first few lines will look something like this:

[Alice](#)
[Lena](#)
[Noah](#)

This is a list of names representing the nodes of the graph. The rest of the file contains the matrix representation of the graph edges. It will look something like this:

[0 5 10](#)
[5 0 2](#)
[10 2 0](#)

The rows and columns correspond to the nodes in the same order. For example, the first row tells us that Alice is not connected to herself (0), that she is connected to Lena with a value 5, and connected to Noah with a value 10. In this assignment we will assume that all relationships are mutual, so the matrix is symmetrical. A weight of 0 indicates that there is no edge between the two people, and any other value describes the amount of time for a message to be forwarded from one person to the other.

Output: The program should output the nodes (separated by “-”) in the order that show the path of forwarding the message. For example, [Alice-Ben-Frank-Gill-Mark-Noah](#).

There should be three .txt output files (one for each algorithm).

1. [breadth-first.result.txt](#)
2. [depth-first.result.txt](#)
3. [uniform-cost.result.txt](#)

Deliverables:

1. You are required to hand in well documented code that implements the specified program, and your output files as well.
2. Please include a [readme.txt](#) that describes how to compile and execute your code, as well as any comments you may have.

3. Implementation language is not important. You are free to choose the one that you feel most comfortable with. However, if you code in C, C++, C#, or Java, the TA will be better able to assist you ☺.
4. The deadline for this assignment is **Wednesday February 12, at 11:59pm Los Angeles time**. Please turn in all materials as a **.zip** file via **Blackboard**, with the title format [\[firstname\]_\[lastname\]_HW1.zip](#) (e.g., [Mark_Zuckerberg_HW1.zip](#)).

References

- [1]. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small-world_experiment
- [2]. <http://www.cs.cornell.edu/home/kleinber/swn.d/swn.html>