Assignment for Special Topics in Programming

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1 Introduction

Many puzzles and real world problems can be modeled as a state-transition system, which is a special case of a graph, where nodes represent system states and edges denote transitions between them. Solving a puzzle, then, involves describing it in terms of configurations (states) and changes between them (transitions), exploring the space of configurations, finding a desired configuration and extracting the sequence of changes leading to the desired configuration.

We present three classical puzzles which can easily be modeled as state-transition systems and can be used to demonstrate the method. The puzzle-modeling C++ code is appended.

1.1 Leaping Frogs

Green and brown frogs sit on rocks opposing each other with an unoccupied rock in between them. The frogs can only jump in one direction to the next unoccupied rock or over one other frog. The goal is to find a sequence of correct moves so that frogs pass each other and swap places. The initial state of the puzzle can be described by a

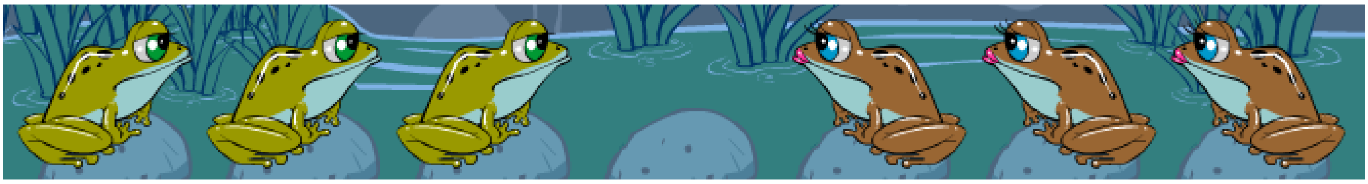

Figure 1: Leaping frogs, see also https://primefactorisation.com/frogpuzzle/.

configuration "GGG–BBB" where "G" means green frog, "B" means brown frog, dash means unoccupied rock, and "BBB–GGG" is the desired goal state. There are four possible moves from the initial state: two options for greens and two for browns, therefore four transitions to the following successor states: "GG–GBBB", "G–GGBBB", "GGGB–BB" and "GGGBB–B".

1.2 Wolf, Goat and Cabbage

A farmer went to a fair and bought a cabbage, a goat and a wolf. On the way home he has to cross a river using a boat, however only one item fits on the boat with the farmer. Moreover, the goat cannot be left alone with the cabbage, and the wolf cannot be trusted alone with the goat. The goal is to find a *shortest* sequence of river crossings so that all items are transferred to another side of the river. The puzzle state can be modeled by the positions of each

(a) Wolf, goat and cabbage. (b) Japanese version https://www.pedagonet.com/Fun/flashgame185.htm.

Figure 2: River crossing puzzles.

of the three items. If we denote the shore on one side of the river as 1, the shore on the other side as 2 and the boat as –, the initial state is "111" and the desired goal is "222". There are three possible successors from the initial state:

"–11" (the wolf is on the boat, the goat is on the shore 1, the cabbage is on the shore 1), "1–1", "11–", however the states "–11" and "11–" are not valid due to conflicts among items. Further the state "1–1" has two successors: "111" and "121". Obviously the first one brings us back to the state we have already seen, and we need to detect that to avoid exploring it again.

1.3 Family Crossing

A mother, a father, two daughters, two sons, policeman and a prisoner need to cross a river using a raft which can hold only two persons at a time. Only the mother, the father and the policeman know how to operate the raft. The prisoner cannot be left alone with a family without the policeman. The daughters cannot be left alone with the father without the mother, and the sons cannot be left alone with the mother without the farther. The puzzle can be modeled the same way like the wolf, goat and cabbage problem, except we have many more solutions due to symmetries among the children. Suppose the sons get bored on the shore 1 and the longer they stay the more noise they make. Can you find a crossing sequence with the least noise?

1.4 Method

Once a puzzle is modeled using states and transitions, the problem can be solved using a graph search algorithm. One can easily develop a recursive procedure to follow the transitions, however the recursion is limited to depth-first search order and may exhaust the stack if the state space is deep. Alternatively, Algorithm 1 explores the graph and checks the states on the fly using passed and waiting lists of states. It remembers the states it has explored in the `passed` list and stores unexplored states in the `waiting` list. The `popstate` method can be customized to pick the first state (resulting in breadth-first order), the last state (resulting in depth-first order), or the lowest-cost state (cost-guided order). Also, on line 6, if the same state has already been visited, the state with the least amount of transitions (or any other cost function) can be recorded in the `passed` list. For most puzzles, the newly generated states on line 8 should be checked against the puzzle-invariant predicate to discard the invalid states (e.g., the wolf left alone with the goat).

```
   Input   : Initial state state_0, property goal
   Output: true if there exists a state satisfying goal
1  waiting := {state_0};
2  passed := ∅;
3  while waiting ≠ ∅ do
4      state := waiting.popstate();
5      if goal(state) == true then  return true ;
6      if state ∉ passed then
7          passed := passed ∪ {state};
8          foreach state' such that state → state' do
9              if state' ∉ waiting then
10                 waiting := waiting ∪ {state'}
11             end
12         end
13     end
14 end
15 return false;
```

Algorithm 1: Search using passed-waiting lists.

2 Requirements

The goal of the assignment is to develop a header-only library for solving puzzles which can be reduced to reachability questions in transition systems. The usage of the library should be demonstrated on the puzzles above. The library implementation should support the following features:

1. Create a generic successor generator function out of a transition generator function. A transition generator function generates functions that change a state. Each such function corresponds to a transition. A successor generator function takes a state and generates a set of its successor states.
2. Find a state satisfying the goal predicate when given an initial state and successor generating function.
3. Print the trace of a state sequence from the initial state to the found goal state.
4. Support various search orders: breadth-first search, depth-first search (the leaping frogs have different solutions).
5. Support a given invariant predicate (state validation function, like in river crossing puzzles).
6. Support custom cost function over states (like noise in Japanese river crossing puzzle).
7. The library should support any (iterable) containers (for transitions, state representation).
8. The library should be generic and applicable to all puzzles using the same library templates. If the search order or cost are not used, the library should assume reasonable defaults.
9. User friendly to use and fail with a message if the user supplies arguments of wrong types.
10. Try various storage and lookup strategies (e.g. tree, hash table), use benchmarks to find the best one.

A Puzzle Modeling Code

The following code listings contain suggested puzzle modeling examples, one may choose a different design, provided that the requirements are fulfilled. The library may require additional *generic operations* (e.g. operators for outputting, comparison, equality, hashing etc.), thus the proposed model code can be complemented with such support.

Listing 1: frogs.cpp

```cpp
/**
 * Model for leaping frogs puzzle:
 * https://primefactorisation.com/frogpuzzle/
 * Author: Marius Mikucionis <marius@cs.aau.dk>
 * Compile and run:
 * g++ -std=c++17 -pedantic -Wall -DNDEBUG -O3 -o frogs frogs.cpp && ./frogs
 */
#include "reachability.hpp" // your header-only library solution

#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <list>
#include <functional> // std::function

enum class frog { empty, green, brown };
using stones_t = std::vector<frog>;

auto transitions(const stones_t& stones)
{
    auto res = std::vector<std::function<void(stones_t&)>>{};
    if (stones.size()<2)
        return res;
    auto i=0u;
    while (i < stones.size() && stones[i]!=frog::empty) ++i; // find empty stone
    if (i==stones.size())
        return res;  // did not find empty stone
    // explore moves to fill the empty from left to right (only green can do that):
    if (i > 0 && stones[i-1]==frog::green)
        res.push_back([i](stones_t& s){ // green jump to next
                          s[i-1] = frog::empty;
                          s[i]   = frog::green;
                      });
    if (i > 1 && stones[i-2]==frog::green)
        res.push_back([i](stones_t& s){ // green jump over 1
                          s[i-2] = frog::empty;
                          s[i]   = frog::green;
                      });
    // explore moves to fill the empty from right to left (only brown can do that):
    if (i < stones.size()-1 && stones[i+1]==frog::brown) {
        res.push_back([i](stones_t& s){ // brown jump to next
                          s[i+1] = frog::empty;
                          s[i]   = frog::brown;
                      });
    }
    if (i < stones.size()-2 && stones[i+2]==frog::brown) {
        res.push_back([i](stones_t& s){ // brown jump over 1
                          s[i+2]=frog::empty;
                          s[i]=frog::brown;
                      });
    }
    return res;
}

void show_successors(const stones_t& state, const size_t level=0)
{
    // Caution: this function uses recursion, which is not suitable for solving puzzles!!
```

```
    // 1) some state spaces can be deeper than stack allows.
    // 2) it can only perform depth-first search
    // 3) it cannot perform breadth-first search, cheapest-first, greatest-first etc.
    auto trans = transitions(state); // compute the transitions
    std::cout << std::string(level*2, ' ')
              << "state " << state << " has " << trans.size() << " transitions";
    if (trans.empty())
        std::cout << '\n';
    else
        std::cout << ", leading to:\n";
    for (auto& t: trans) {
        auto succ = state; // copy the original state
        t(succ); // apply the transition on the state to compute successor
        show_successors(succ, level+1);
    }
}

void explain()
{
    const auto start = stones_t{{ frog::green, frog::green, frog::empty,
                                  frog::brown, frog::brown }};
    std::cout << "Leaping frog puzzle start: " << start << '\n';
    show_successors(start);
    const auto finish = stones_t{{ frog::brown, frog::brown, frog::empty,
                                   frog::green, frog::green }};
    std::cout << "Leaping frog puzzle start: " << start << ", finish: " << finish << '\n';
    auto space = state_space_t(start, successors<stones_t>(transitions));// define state space
    // explore the state space and find the solutions satisfying goal:
    std::cout << "--- Solve with default (breadth-first) search: ---\n";
    auto solutions = space.check([&finish](const stones_t& state){ return state==finish; });
    for (auto&& trace: solutions) { // iterate through solutions:
        std::cout << "Solution: a trace of " << trace.size() << " states\n";
        std::cout << trace; // print solution
    }
}

void solve(size_t frogs, search_order_t order = search_order_t::breadth_first)
{
    const auto stones = frogs*2+1; // frogs on either side and 1 empty in the middle
    auto start = stones_t(stones, frog::empty);  // initially all empty
    auto finish = stones_t(stones, frog::empty); // initially all empty
    while (frogs-->0) { // count down from frogs-1 to 0 and put frogs into positions:
        start[frogs] = frog::green;                  // green on left
        start[start.size()-frogs-1] = frog::brown;   // brown on right
        finish[frogs] = frog::brown;                 // brown on left
        finish[finish.size()-frogs-1] = frog::green; // green on right
    }
    std::cout << "Leaping frog puzzle start: " << start << ", finish: " << finish << '\n';
    auto space = state_space_t{
        std::move(start),                  // initial state
        successors<stones_t>(transitions) // successor-generating function from your library
    };
    auto solutions = space.check(
        [finish=std::move(finish)](const stones_t& state){ return state==finish; },
        order);
    for (auto&& trace: solutions) {
        std::cout << "Solution: trace of " << trace.size() << " states\n";
        std::cout << trace;
    }
}

int main()
{
```

```
    explain();
    std::cout << "--- Solve with depth-first search: ---\n";
    solve(2, search_order_t::depth_first);
    solve(4); // 20 frogs may take >5.8GB of memory
}
/** Sample output:
Leaping frog puzzle start: GG_BB
state GG_BB has 4 transitions, leading to:
  state G_GBB has 2 transitions, leading to:
    state _GGBB has 0 transitions
    state GBG_B has 2 transitions, leading to:
      state GB_GB has 2 transitions, leading to:
        state _BGGB has 1 transitions, leading to:
          state B_GGB has 0 transitions
        state GBBG_ has 1 transitions, leading to:
          state GBB_G has 0 transitions
      state GBGB_ has 1 transitions, leading to:
        state GB_BG has 2 transitions, leading to:
          state _BGBG has 1 transitions, leading to:
            state B_GBG has 1 transitions, leading to:
              state BBG_G has 1 transitions, leading to:
                state BB_GG has 0 transitions
          state GBB_G has 0 transitions
  state _GGBB has 0 transitions
  state GGB_B has 2 transitions, leading to:
    state G_BGB has 2 transitions, leading to:
      state _GBGB has 1 transitions, leading to:
        state BG_GB has 2 transitions, leading to:
          state B_GGB has 0 transitions
          state BGBG_ has 1 transitions, leading to:
            state BGB_G has 1 transitions, leading to:
              state B_BGG has 1 transitions, leading to:
                state BB_GG has 0 transitions
      state GB_GB has 2 transitions, leading to:
        state _BGGB has 1 transitions, leading to:
          state B_GGB has 0 transitions
        state GBBG_ has 1 transitions, leading to:
          state GBB_G has 0 transitions
    state GGBB_ has 0 transitions
  state GGBB_ has 0 transitions
Leaping frog puzzle start: GG_BB, finish: BB_GG
--- Solve with default (breadth-first) search: ---
Solution: a trace of 9 states
State of 5 stones: GG_BB
State of 5 stones: G_GBB
State of 5 stones: GBG_B
State of 5 stones: GBGB_
State of 5 stones: GB_BG
State of 5 stones: _BGBG
State of 5 stones: B_GBG
State of 5 stones: BBG_G
State of 5 stones: BB_GG
--- Solve with depth-first search: ---
Leaping frog puzzle start: GG_BB, finish: BB_GG
Solution: trace of 9 states
State of 5 stones: GG_BB
State of 5 stones: GGB_B
State of 5 stones: G_BGB
State of 5 stones: _GBGB
State of 5 stones: BG_GB
State of 5 stones: BGBG_
State of 5 stones: BGB_G
State of 5 stones: B_BGG
```

```
State of 5 stones: BB_GG
Leaping frog puzzle start: GGGG_BBBB, finish: BBBB_GGGG
Solution: trace of 25 states
State of 9 stones: GGGG_BBBB
State of 9 stones: GGG_GBBBB
State of 9 stones: GGGBG_BBB
State of 9 stones: GGGBGB_BB
State of 9 stones: GGGB_BGBB
State of 9 stones: GG_BGBGBB
State of 9 stones: G_GBGBGBB
State of 9 stones: GBG_GBGBB
State of 9 stones: GBGBG_GBB
State of 9 stones: GBGBGBG_B
State of 9 stones: GBGBGBGB_
State of 9 stones: GBGBGB_BG
State of 9 stones: GBGB_BGBG
State of 9 stones: GB_BGBGBG
State of 9 stones: _BGBGBGBG
State of 9 stones: B_GBGBGBG
State of 9 stones: BBG_GBGBG
State of 9 stones: BBGBG_GBG
State of 9 stones: BBGBGBG_G
State of 9 stones: BBGBGB_GG
State of 9 stones: BBGB_BGGG
State of 9 stones: BB_BGBGGG
State of 9 stones: BBB_GBGGG
State of 9 stones: BBBBG_GGG
State of 9 stones: BBBB_GGGG
*/
```

Listing 2: crossing.cpp

```
/**
 * Model for goat, cabbage and wolf puzzle.
 * Author: Marius Mikucionis <marius@cs.aau.dk>
 * Compile and run:
 * g++ -std=c++17 -pedantic -Wall -DNDEBUG -O3 -o crossing crossing.cpp && ./crossing
 */
#include "reachability.hpp" // your header-only library solution

#include <functional> // std::function
#include <list>
#include <array>
#include <iostream>

enum actor { cabbage, goat, wolf }; // names of the actors
enum class pos_t { shore1, travel, shore2}; // names of the actor positions
using actors_t = std::array<pos_t,3>; // positions of the actors

auto transitions(const actors_t& actors)
{
    auto res = std::list<std::function<void(actors_t&)>>{};
    for (auto i=0u; i<actors.size(); ++i)
        switch(actors[i]) {
        case pos_t::shore1:
            res.push_back([i](actors_t& actors){ actors[i] = pos_t::travel; });
            break;
        case pos_t::travel:
            res.push_back([i](actors_t& actors){ actors[i] = pos_t::shore1; });
            res.push_back([i](actors_t& actors){ actors[i] = pos_t::shore2; });
            break;
        case pos_t::shore2:
            res.push_back([i](actors_t& actors){ actors[i] = pos_t::travel; });
```

```
            break;
        }
    return res;
}

bool is_valid(const actors_t& actors) {
    // only one passenger:
    if (std::count(std::begin(actors), std::end(actors), pos_t::travel)>1)
        return false;
    // goat cannot be left alone with wolf, as wolf will eat the goat:
    if (actors[actor::goat]==actors[actor::wolf] && actors[actor::cabbage]==pos_t::travel)
        return false;
    // goat cannot be left alone with cabbage, as goat will eat the cabbage:
    if (actors[actor::goat]==actors[actor::cabbage] && actors[actor::wolf]==pos_t::travel)
        return false;
    return true;
}

void solve(){
    auto state_space = state_space_t{
        actors_t{},                // initial state
        successors<actors_t>(transitions), // successor generator from your library
        &is_valid};                        // invariant over all states
    auto solution = state_space.check(
        [](const actors_t& actors){ // all actors should be on the shore2:
            return std::count(std::begin(actors), std::end(actors), pos_t::shore2)==actors.size();
        });
    for (auto&& trace: solution)
        std::cout << "#  CGW\n" << trace;
}

int main(){
    solve();
}

/** Sample output:
#  CGW
0: 111
1: 1~1
2: 121
3: ~21
4: 221
5: 2~1
6: 211
7: 21~
8: 212
9: 2~2
10: 222
*/
```

Listing 3: family.cpp

```
/**
 * Model for Japanese family river crossing puzzle:
 * https://www.funzug.com/index.php/flash-games/japanese-river-crossing-puzzle-game.html
 * Author: Marius Mikucionis <marius@cs.aau.dk>
 * Compile using:
 * g++ -std=c++17 -pedantic -Wall -DNDEBUG -O3 -o family family.cpp && ./family
 * Inspect the solution (only the traveling part):
 * ./family | grep trv | grep ’~~~’
 */

#include "reachability.hpp" // your header-only library solution
```

```cpp

#include <iostream>
#include <deque>
#include <array>
#include <functional> // std::function

/** Model of the river crossing: persons and a boat */
struct person_t
{
    enum { shore1, onboard, shore2 } pos = shore1;
    enum { mother, father, daughter1, daughter2, son1, son2, policeman, prisoner };
};

/** Model of a boat */
struct boat_t
{
    enum { shore1, travel, shore2 } pos = shore1;
    uint16_t capacity{2};
    uint16_t passengers{0};
};

/** Model of an entire system */
struct state_t
{
    boat_t boat;
    std::array<person_t,8> persons;
};

/** Returns a list of transitions applicable on a given state.
 * Transition is a function modifying a state */
auto transitions(const state_t& s)
{
    auto res = std::deque<std::function<void(state_t&)>>{};
    switch (s.boat.pos) {
    case boat_t::shore1:
    case boat_t::shore2:
        if (s.boat.passengers>0) // start traveling
            res.push_back([](state_t& state){ state.boat.pos = boat_t::travel; });
        break;
    case boat_t::travel:
        res.push_back([](state_t& state){ // arrive to shore1
                          state.boat.pos = boat_t::shore1;
                          state.boat.passengers = 0;
                          for (auto& p: state.persons)
                              if (p.pos == person_t::onboard)
                                  p.pos = person_t::shore1;
                      });
        res.push_back([](state_t& state){   // arrive to shore2
                          state.boat.pos = boat_t::shore2;
                          state.boat.passengers = 0;
                          for (auto& p: state.persons)
                              if (p.pos == person_t::onboard)
                                  p.pos = person_t::shore2;
                      });
        break;
    }
    for (auto i=0u; i<s.persons.size(); ++i) {
        switch (s.persons[i].pos) {
        case person_t::shore1:  // board the boat on shore1:
            if (s.boat.pos == boat_t::shore1)
                res.push_back([i](state_t& state){
                                  state.persons[i].pos = person_t::onboard;
                                  ++state.boat.passengers;
```

```
                                });
            break;
        case person_t::shore2: // board the boat on shore2:
            if (s.boat.pos == boat_t::shore2)
                res.push_back([i](state_t& state){
                                    state.persons[i].pos = person_t::onboard;
                                    ++state.boat.passengers;
                                });
            break;
        case person_t::onboard:
            if (s.boat.pos == boat_t::shore1) // leave the boat to shore1
                res.push_back([i](state_t& state){
                                    state.persons[i].pos = person_t::shore1;
                                    --state.boat.passengers;
                                });
            else if (s.boat.pos == boat_t::shore2) // leave the boat to shore2
                res.push_back([i](state_t& state){
                                    state.persons[i].pos = person_t::shore2;
                                    --state.boat.passengers;
                                });
            break;
        }
    }
    return res;
}

bool river_crossing_valid(const state_t& s)
{
    if (s.boat.passengers > s.boat.capacity) {
        log(" boat overload\n");
        return false;
    }
    if (s.boat.pos == boat_t::travel) {
        if (s.persons[person_t::daughter1].pos == person_t::onboard) {
            if (s.boat.passengers==1 ||
                (s.persons[person_t::daughter2].pos == person_t::onboard) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::son1].pos == person_t::onboard) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::son2].pos == person_t::onboard) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::prisoner].pos == person_t::onboard)) {
                log(" d1 travel alone\n");
                return false;
            }
        } else if (s.persons[person_t::daughter2].pos == person_t::onboard) {
            if (s.boat.passengers==1 ||
                (s.persons[person_t::daughter1].pos == person_t::onboard) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::son1].pos == person_t::onboard) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::son2].pos == person_t::onboard) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::prisoner].pos == person_t::onboard)) {
                log(" d2 travel alone\n");
                return false;
            }
        } else if (s.persons[person_t::son1].pos == person_t::onboard) {
            if (s.boat.passengers==1 ||
                (s.persons[person_t::daughter1].pos == person_t::onboard) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::daughter2].pos == person_t::onboard) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::son2].pos == person_t::onboard) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::prisoner].pos == person_t::onboard)) {
                log(" s1 travel alone\n");
                return false;
            }
        } else if (s.persons[person_t::son2].pos == person_t::onboard) {
            if (s.boat.passengers==1 ||
                (s.persons[person_t::daughter1].pos == person_t::onboard) ||
```

```cpp
                (s.persons[person_t::daughter2].pos == person_t::onboard) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::son1].pos == person_t::onboard) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::prisoner].pos == person_t::onboard)) {
                log(" s2 travel alone\n");
                return false;
            }
        }
        if (s.persons[person_t::prisoner].pos != s.persons[person_t::policeman].pos) {
            auto prisoner_pos = s.persons[person_t::prisoner].pos;
            if ((s.persons[person_t::daughter1].pos == prisoner_pos) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::daughter2].pos == prisoner_pos) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::son1].pos == prisoner_pos) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::son2].pos == prisoner_pos) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::mother].pos == prisoner_pos) ||
                (s.persons[person_t::father].pos == prisoner_pos)) {
                log(" pr with family\n");
                return false;
            }
        }
        if (s.persons[person_t::prisoner].pos == person_t::onboard && s.boat.passengers<2) {
            log(" pr on boat\n");
            return false;
        }
    }
    if ((s.persons[person_t::daughter1].pos == s.persons[person_t::father].pos) &&
        (s.persons[person_t::daughter1].pos != s.persons[person_t::mother].pos)) {
        log(" d1 with f\n");
        return false;
    } else if ((s.persons[person_t::daughter2].pos == s.persons[person_t::father].pos) &&
               (s.persons[person_t::daughter2].pos != s.persons[person_t::mother].pos)) {
        log(" d2 with f\n");
        return false;
    } else if ((s.persons[person_t::son1].pos == s.persons[person_t::mother].pos) &&
               (s.persons[person_t::son1].pos != s.persons[person_t::father].pos)) {
        log(" s1 with m\n");
        return false;
    } else if ((s.persons[person_t::son2].pos == s.persons[person_t::mother].pos) &&
               (s.persons[person_t::son2].pos != s.persons[person_t::father].pos)) {
        log(" s2 with m\n");
        return false;
    }
    log(" OK\n");
    return true;
}

struct cost_t {
    size_t depth{0}; // counts the number of transitions
    size_t noise{0}; // kids get bored on shore1 and start making noise there
    bool operator<(const cost_t& other) const {
        if (depth < other.depth)
            return true;
        if (other.depth < depth)
            return false;
        return noise < other.noise;
    }
};

bool goal(const state_t& s){
    return std::all_of(std::begin(s.persons), std::end(s.persons),
                       [](const person_t& p) { return p.pos == person_t::shore2; });
}

template <typename CostFn>
```

```
void solve(CostFn&& cost) { // no type checking: OK hack here, but not good for library.
    // Overall there are 4*3*2*1/2 solutions to the puzzle
    // (children form 2 symmetric groups and thus result in 2 out of 4 permutations).
    // However the search algorithm may collapse symmetric solutions, thus only one is reported.
    // By changing the cost function we can express a preference and
    // then the algorithm should report different solutions
    auto states = state_space_t{
        state_t{}, // initial state
        cost_t{},   // initial cost
        successors<state_t>(transitions), // successor generator from your library
        &river_crossing_valid,            // invariant over states
        std::forward<CostFn>(cost)};      // cost over states
    auto solutions = states.check(&goal);
    if (solutions.empty()) {
        std::cout << "No solution\n";
    } else {
        for (auto&& trace: solutions) {
            std::cout << "Solution:\n";
            std::cout << "Boat,     Mothr,Fathr,Daug1,Daug2,Son1, Son2, Polic,Prisn\n";
            for (auto&& state: trace)
                std::cout << *state << '\n';
        }
    }
}

int main() {
    std::cout << "-- Solve using depth as a cost: ---\n";
    solve([](const state_t& state, const cost_t& prev_cost){
              return cost_t{ prev_cost.depth+1, prev_cost.noise };
          }); // it is likely that daughters will get to shore2 first
    std::cout << "-- Solve using noise as a cost: ---\n";
    solve([](const state_t& state, const cost_t& prev_cost){
              auto noise = prev_cost.noise;
              if (state.persons[person_t::son1].pos == person_t::shore1)
                  noise += 2; // older son is more noughty, prefer him first
              if (state.persons[person_t::son2].pos == person_t::shore1)
                  noise += 1;
              return cost_t{ prev_cost.depth, noise };
          }); // son1 should get to shore2 first
    std::cout << "-- Solve using different noise as a cost: ---\n";
    solve([](const state_t& state, const cost_t& prev_cost){
              auto noise = prev_cost.noise;
              if (state.persons[person_t::son1].pos == person_t::shore1)
                  noise += 1;
              if (state.persons[person_t::son2].pos == person_t::shore1)
                  noise += 2; // younger son is more distressed, prefer him first
              return cost_t{ prev_cost.depth, noise };
          }); // son2 should get to the shore2 first
}
/** Example solutions (shows only the states with travel):
--- Solve using depth as a cost: ---
Boat,     Mothr,Fathr,Daug1,Daug2,Son1, Son2, Polic,Prisn
{trv,2,2},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{~~~},{~~~}
{trv,1,2},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{~~~},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{sh1},{sh1},{~~~},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{~~~},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{~~~},{~~~}
{trv,2,2},{~~~},{sh1},{SH2},{~~~},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1}
{trv,1,2},{~~~},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1}
{trv,2,2},{~~~},{~~~},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1}
{trv,1,2},{SH2},{~~~},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1}
{trv,2,2},{SH2},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1},{~~~},{~~~}
{trv,1,2},{~~~},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{~~~},{~~~},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2}
```

```
{trv,1,2},{SH2},{~~~},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{SH2},{~~~},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{~~~},{~~~}
{trv,2,2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{~~~},{sh1}
{trv,1,2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{sh1}
{trv,2,2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{~~~}
--- Solve using noise as a cost: ---
Boat,     Mothr,Fathr,Daug1,Daug2,Son1, Son2, Polic,Prisn
{trv,2,2},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{~~~},{~~~}
{trv,1,2},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{~~~},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{~~~},{sh1},{~~~},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{sh1},{~~~},{~~~}
{trv,2,2},{sh1},{~~~},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{~~~},{sh1},{sh1}
{trv,1,2},{sh1},{~~~},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1}
{trv,2,2},{~~~},{~~~},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1}
{trv,1,2},{~~~},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1}
{trv,2,2},{sh1},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{~~~}
{trv,1,2},{sh1},{~~~},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{~~~},{~~~},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2}
{trv,1,2},{~~~},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{~~~},{SH2},{~~~},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{~~~}
{trv,2,2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{sh1}
{trv,1,2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{sh1}
{trv,2,2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{~~~}
-- Solve using different noise as a cost: ---
Boat,     Mothr,Fathr,Daug1,Daug2,Son1, Son2, Polic,Prisn
{trv,2,2},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{~~~},{~~~}
{trv,1,2},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{~~~},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{~~~},{~~~},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{~~~},{~~~}
{trv,2,2},{sh1},{~~~},{sh1},{sh1},{~~~},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1}
{trv,1,2},{sh1},{~~~},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1}
{trv,2,2},{~~~},{~~~},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1}
{trv,1,2},{~~~},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1}
{trv,2,2},{sh1},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{~~~}
{trv,1,2},{sh1},{~~~},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{~~~},{~~~},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2}
{trv,1,2},{~~~},{SH2},{sh1},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{~~~},{SH2},{~~~},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2}
{trv,2,2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{sh1},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{~~~}
{trv,2,2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{sh1}
{trv,1,2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{sh1}
{trv,2,2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{SH2},{~~~},{~~~}
 */
```

Listing 4: CMakeLists.txt

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.10)
project(PuzzleEngine CXX)

set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 17)
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD_REQUIRED ON)
set(CMAKE_CXX_EXTENSIONS OFF)

set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_DEBUG "${CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_DEBUG} -fsanitize=undefined -fsanitize=address")
set(CMAKE_LINK_FLAGS_DEBUG "${CMAKE_LINK_FLAGS_DEBUG} -fsanitize=undefined -fsanitize=address")

add_executable(frogs frogs.cpp)
add_executable(crossing crossing.cpp)
add_executable(family family.cpp)
```