

Description of functions:

- 1- Up: the function takes a state and returns the result state after the minesweeper robot has moved up, note that that if the coordinates exceeds 3 or fall short of 0 Null is returned to keep the minesweeper robot inside the grid.
- 2- Down: the function takes a state and returns the result state after the minesweeper robot has moved down, note that that if the coordinates exceeds 3 or fall short of 0 Null is returned to keep the minesweeper robot inside the grid.
- 3- Left: the function takes a state and returns the result state after the minesweeper robot has moved left, note that that if the coordinates exceeds 3 or fall short of 0 Null is returned to keep the minesweeper robot inside the grid.
- 4- Right: the function takes a state and returns the result state after the minesweeper robot has moved right, note that that if the coordinates exceeds 3 or fall short of 0 Null is returned to keep the minesweeper robot inside the grid.
- 5- Collect: the function takes a state as input and performs the action "collect" which, if the minesweeper robot is in the same cell as a mine, removes the mine from the list of mines and returns the resulting state, else the functions return Null.
- 6- Remove: the function the function takes an element x and a list and return a list without x elements
- 7- nextMyStates: the function returns a list of states after performing the following operations: Up, Down , Left, Right and Collect on the state taken as input.
- 8- isGoal: the function checks whether the state taken as input has any mines left to collect, if there are still mines it returns false, otherwise it returns true.
- 9- Search: the function takes as an input a list of states and apply "isGoal"[7] function on the head of the list and returns the head if "isGoal"[7] is true otherwise, it applies "nextMyStates"[6] on the head and then append the result to the tail of the input list with the tail now being at the front.
- 10- constructSolution: the function returns a list of strings that acts as instructions for the robot to move from its current state to the input state.
- 11- Solve: the function takes as input the current cell of the robot and the cells of the mines and returns a list of strings that is basically the plan of action of the minesweeper robot to fully eradicate all the mines on the grid.

Screenshot of multiple different grid configurations with the returned solutions:

The screenshot shows a Haskell code editor with a file named `aaa.hs`. The code implements a grid search algorithm with functions for moving, collecting, removing, and solving. The terminal window shows the execution of the `solve` function for various grid configurations, returning a list of moves and the final state of the grid.

```
26 | (y-1) < 0 = Null
27 | otherwise = (S (x,y-1) g "left" (S (x,y) g p q)
28 -- RIGHT
29 right :: MyState -> MyState
30 right (S (x,y) g p q) | y < 0 = Null
31 | x < 0 = Null
32 | x > 3 = Null
33 | y > 3 = Null
34 | (y+1) > 3 = Null
35 | otherwise = (S (x,y+1) g "right" (S (x,y) g
36 -- COLLECT
37 collect :: MyState -> MyState
38 collect (S (x,y) g p q) = if (elem (x,y) g)
39 then S (x,y) (remover (x,y) g) "collect"
40 else Null
41 -- REMOVER
42 remover x [] = []
43 remover x (h:t) = if x == h then remover x t else (h : (remover x t)
44 -- nextMyStates
45 nextMyStates :: MyState->[MyState]
46 nextMyStates (S (x,y) g p q) = remover Null ((up (S (x,y) g p q) :
47 -- isGoal
48 isGoal :: MyState->Bool
49 isGoal Null = False
50 isGoal (S (x,y) g p q) = if g == [] then True else False
51 -- search
52 search :: [MyState]->MyState
53 search [] = error "out of bounds"
54 search (h:t) = if isGoal h then h else search (t ++ (nextMyStates
55 -- constructSolution
56 constructSolution :: MyState ->[String]
57 constructSolution Null = [""]
58 constructSolution (S (x,y) g p q) = if q == Null then [] else (con
59 -- solve
60 solve :: Cell->[Cell]->[String]
```

The terminal window shows the execution of the `solve` function for various grid configurations, returning a list of moves and the final state of the grid.

```
Hugs 98: Based on the Haskell 98 standard
Copyright (c) 1994-2005
World Wide Web: http://haskell.org/hugs
Bugs: http://hackage.haskell.org/trac/hugs
Version: Sep 2006

Haskell 98 mode: Restart with command line option -98 to enable extensions

Type :? for help
Hugs> :load "E:\\spring22\\csc403\\aaa.hs"
Main> solve (2,0) [(2,2),(1,2)]
["right","right","collect","up","collect"]
Main> solve (2,3) [(3,2),(0,2)]
["down","left","collect","up","up","up","collect"]
Main> solve (1,1) [(3,0),(2,1)]
["down","collect","down","left","collect"]
Main> solve (3,0) [(1,2),(2,1)]
["up","right","collect","up","right","collect"]
Main> solve (2,0) [(1,3),(3,1)]
["down","right","collect","up","up","right","right","collect"]
```

(Bonus) Screenshot of multiple different grid configurations with the returned solutions:

The screenshot shows a Haskell code editor with a file named `bonus.hs`. The code implements a grid search algorithm with functions for moving, collecting, removing, and solving. The terminal window shows the execution of the `solve` function for various grid configurations, returning a list of moves and the final state of the grid.

```
16 | y < 0 = Null
17 | y > a = Null
18 | (x+1) > a = Null
19 | otherwise = (S a (x+1,y) g "down" (S a (x,y)
20 -- LEFT
21 left :: MyState -> MyState
22 left (S a (x,y) g p q) | y < 0 = Null
23 | y > a = Null
24 | x < 0 = Null
25 | x > a = Null
26 | (y-1) < 0 = Null
27 | otherwise = (S a (x,y-1) g "left" (S a (x,y)
28 -- RIGHT
29 right :: MyState -> MyState
30 right (S a (x,y) g p q) | y < 0 = Null
31 | x < 0 = Null
32 | x > a = Null
33 | y > a = Null
34 | (y+1) > a = Null
35 | otherwise = (S a (x,y+1) g "right" (S a (x
36 -- COLLECT
37 collect :: MyState -> MyState
38 collect (S a (x,y) g p q) = if (elem (x,y) g)
39 then S a (x,y) (remover (x,y) g) "colle
40 else Null
41 -- REMOVER
42 remover x [] = []
43 remover x (h:t) = if x == h then remover x t else (h : (remover x t)
44 -- nextMyStates
45 nextMyStates :: MyState->[MyState]
46 nextMyStates (S a (x,y) g p q) = remover Null ((up (S a (x,y) g p q) :
47 -- isGoal
48 isGoal :: MyState->Bool
49 isGoal Null = False
50 isGoal (S a (x,y) g p q) = if g == [] then True else False
```

The terminal window shows the execution of the `solve` function for various grid configurations, returning a list of moves and the final state of the grid.

```
Hugs 98: Based on the Haskell 98 standard
Copyright (c) 1994-2005
World Wide Web: http://haskell.org/hugs
Bugs: http://hackage.haskell.org/trac/hugs
Version: Sep 2006

Haskell 98 mode: Restart with command line option -98 to enable extensions

Type :? for help
Hugs> :load "E:\\spring22\\csc403\\bonus.hs"
Main> solve (2,4) [(4,2),(1,4)]
["up","collect","down","down","left","left","collect"]
Main> solve (3,6) [(4,2),(3,5)]
["left","collect","down","left","left","left","collect"]
Main> solve (3,0) [(2,2),(1,4)]
["up","right","right","collect","up","right","right","collect"]
Main>
```