

**University of Science, VNU-HCM**  
**Faculty of Information Technology**



## **REPORT**

**COURSE: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

**PROJECT 02: COLORING PUZZLE**

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**I. GROUP INFORMATION**

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**II. ABOUT REQUIREMENTS****1. Problem**

We are asked to build a coloring puzzle solver by using the first order logic to CNF as described below:

- ✓ Given a matrix of size  $m \times n$ , where each cell will be a non-negative integer or zero (empty cell). Each cell is considered to be adjacent to itself and 8 surrounding cells.
- ✓ Your puzzle needs to color all the cells of the matrix with either blue or red, so that the number inside each cell corresponds to the number of blue squares adjacent to that cell.

**2. Approaching**

- + Analyze how to define CNFs.
- + Design UIs.
- + Use the pysat library and CNFs to solve the problem.
- + Design brute-force and backtracking algorithms.
- + Implement brute-force and backtracking.
- + Connect the logic and how the UI works to emit the application.

**III. COMPLETE**

No	Content	Complete	Notes
1	Describe the logical principles for generating CNFs correctly.	100%	Done
2	Generate CNFs automatically.	100%	Done
3	Use the pysat library to solve CNFs correctly.	100%	Done
4	Use A* to solve CNFs without a library.	80%	We still some shortcomings.
5	Program brute-force algorithm.	100%	Done
6	Program backtracking algorithm.	100%	Done

7	Graphic interface.	100%	Done
8	Give 5 test cases with different sizes.	100%	Done
9	Comparing result and performance.	100%	Done
10	Comply with the regulations of submission requirements.	100%	Done

#### IV. DESCRIBE CNFs DETAIL

- Example:
- Value of each cell start from 1 to 9.

<b>2</b>		
	<b>3</b>	

- Clauses that color red for the cells adjacent to a cell are a set of boolean expressions.
- At the position of No.1 has a value = 2, which means must be 2 adjacent cells it is colored green.

- KB( 2 ):

Case 1:

- Normal clause:  $(1 \wedge 2) \Rightarrow (\neg 4 \wedge \neg 5)$
- CNF:  $(\neg 1 \vee \neg 2 \vee \neg 4) \wedge (\neg 1 \vee \neg 2 \vee \neg 5)$
- Mean:  $(1 \wedge 2)$  is green, No.4 and No.5 are red

Case 2:

- Normal clause:  $(1 \wedge 4) \Rightarrow (\neg 2 \wedge \neg 5)$
- CNF:  $(\neg 1 \vee \neg 4 \vee \neg 2) \wedge (\neg 1 \vee \neg 4 \vee \neg 5)$
- Mean:  $(1 \wedge 4)$  is green, No.2 and No.5 are red

Case 3:

- Normal clause:  $(1 \wedge 5) \Rightarrow (\neg 2 \wedge \neg 4)$
- CNF:  $(\neg 1 \vee \neg 5 \vee \neg 2) \wedge (\neg 1 \vee \neg 5 \vee \neg 4)$

- Mean:  $(1 \wedge 5)$  is green, No.2 and No.4 are red
  - At the position of No.5 has a value= 3, which means must be 3 adjacent cells it is colored green.
  - KB( 3 ):
    - Case 1:
      - Normal clause:  $(1 \wedge 2 \wedge 5) \Rightarrow (\neg 3 \wedge \neg 4 \wedge \neg 6 \wedge \neg 7 \wedge \neg 8 \wedge \neg 9)$
      - CNF:  $(\neg 1 \vee \neg 2 \vee \neg 5 \vee \neg 3) \wedge (\neg 1 \vee \neg 2 \vee \neg 5 \vee \neg 4) \wedge (\neg 1 \vee \neg 2 \vee \neg 5 \vee \neg 6) \wedge (\neg 1 \vee \neg 2 \vee \neg 5 \vee \neg 7) \wedge (\neg 1 \vee \neg 2 \vee \neg 5 \vee \neg 8) \wedge (\neg 1 \vee \neg 2 \vee \neg 5 \vee \neg 9)$
      - Mean:  $(1 \wedge 2 \wedge 5)$  is green, No.3, No.4, No.6, No.7, No.8, and No.9 are red
    - Case 2:
      - Normal clause:  $(1 \wedge 4 \wedge 5) \Rightarrow (\neg 2 \wedge \neg 3 \wedge \neg 6 \wedge \neg 7 \wedge \neg 8 \wedge \neg 9)$
      - CNF:  $(\neg 1 \vee \neg 4 \vee \neg 5 \vee \neg 2) \wedge (\neg 1 \vee \neg 4 \vee \neg 5 \vee \neg 3) \wedge (\neg 1 \vee \neg 4 \vee \neg 5 \vee \neg 6) \wedge (\neg 1 \vee \neg 4 \vee \neg 5 \vee \neg 7) \wedge (\neg 1 \vee \neg 4 \vee \neg 5 \vee \neg 8) \wedge (\neg 1 \vee \neg 4 \vee \neg 5 \vee \neg 9)$
      - Mean:  $(1 \wedge 4 \wedge 5)$  is green, No.2, No.3, No.6, No.7, No.8, and No.9 are red
- In another case in KB ( 3 ), we do similar to case 1 and case 2.

➤ **Conclusion:**

- Clauses that color green for the cells adjacent to a cell is all the combinations ( k-combination of set S ) is a set of conjunction of a set of disjunction of a combination:
  - S is a set of all cells adjacent to that cell.
  - N is the number of cells adjacent to that cell ( includes itself).
  - M is the number of cells that need to color green.
  - K is the difference between n and m.

We have KB (2)

KB (C) = KB (2)  $\wedge$  KB (3)

KB (D) = KB (C)  $\wedge$  KB (4) ( with KB(4) in the case knowledge base of the next cell which has value ).

.  
.
   
.
   
.
   
.

Finally, we will find the CNFs clause's correct requirements.

## V. PYSAT

- Using Glucose 3 in pysat.solver lib.
- Using add\_clause( ) to add each clause in a set of CNF clause.
- Using solve( ) function to solve the problem. This function will return True or return False.
- Finally, use get\_model( ) to get a value of all variables in CNF clause. Accordingly, it is possible to derive a matrix of numbers 0 and 1, representing the colors, 1 being green and 1 being red.
-

**VI. A\* ALGORITHM**

- Algorithm A\* is an optimization algorithm that uses heuristic evaluation to find the next move. So, the A\* algorithm is heavily dependent on the heuristic functions. If the difference in heuristic estimates is large enough, it will lead to false results.
- Heuristic function is built based on a total number of cells colored by blue with the number of red cells valid colored and subtract the number of cells is visual in each clause.

**VII. BACKTRACKING**

- Loop through all cells that contain a number from left to right and top to bottom.
- At each cell, get all the combinations (k-combination of a set S):
  - + S is a set of all the red cells adjacent to that cell (includes itself).
  - + k is the number of remaining cells that need to color green.
- Coloring all the cells in a combination (set of numbers) to green and jump to the next cell that contains a number.
- If the current cell has the number of the green cells adjacent to itself that is greater than the number inside or looped through all combinations of that cell, then the backtracking function will go back to the previous cell and try another combination.
- The backtracking function will run until the completion of coloring the last cell that contains a number.

**VIII. BRUTEFORCE**

- Coloring all cells in a combination to green and go to the next cell that contains a number.
- If the current cell has the number of the green cells adjoining to itself that is higher than the wide variety interior or looped via all combinations of that cell, then the brute force function will go back to the preceding cell and try some other combination.
- The brute force feature will run till the completion of coloring the last cell that includes a variety.

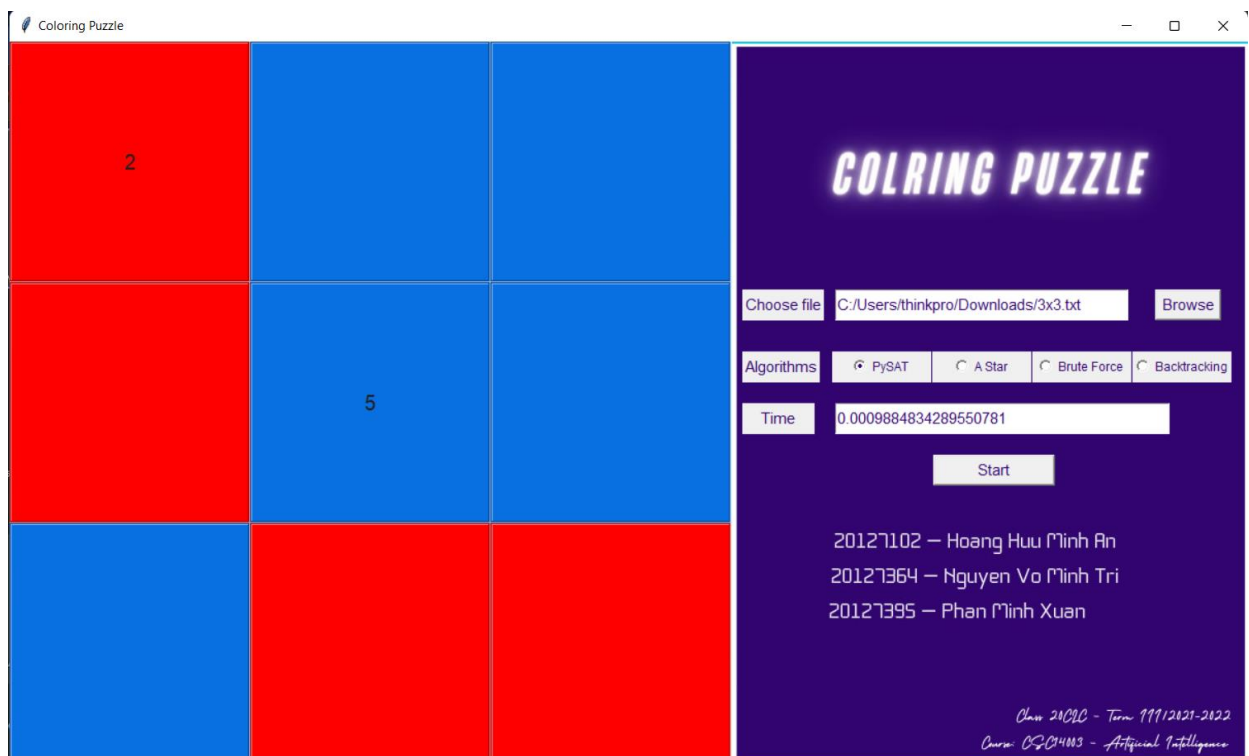
## IX. DEMO

## ❖ User Interface



## 1. Using PySat

## a) Matrix 3x3



## b) Matrix 5x5

The screenshot shows the 'Coloring Puzzle' application interface. On the left is a 5x5 matrix with red and blue cells. Some cells contain numbers. On the right is the control panel with the title 'COLRING PUZZLE'.

Row	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5
1	0		4	4	
2		4		6	
3	3		7	6	
4		6		6	5
5					3

Control Panel:

- Choose file: C:/Users/thinkpro/OneDrive/Máy tính/Logic/
- Algorithms: ☒ PySAT, ☐ A Star, ☐ Brute Force, ☐ Backtracking
- Time: 0.0010418891906738281
- Start button
- 20127102 – Hoang Huu Minh An  
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Course: CSC14003 - Artificial Intelligence

## c) Matrix 10x10

The screenshot shows the 'Coloring Puzzle' application interface for a 10x10 matrix. The matrix is larger and more complex than the 5x5 one. The control panel on the right is identical to the one in the previous screenshot.

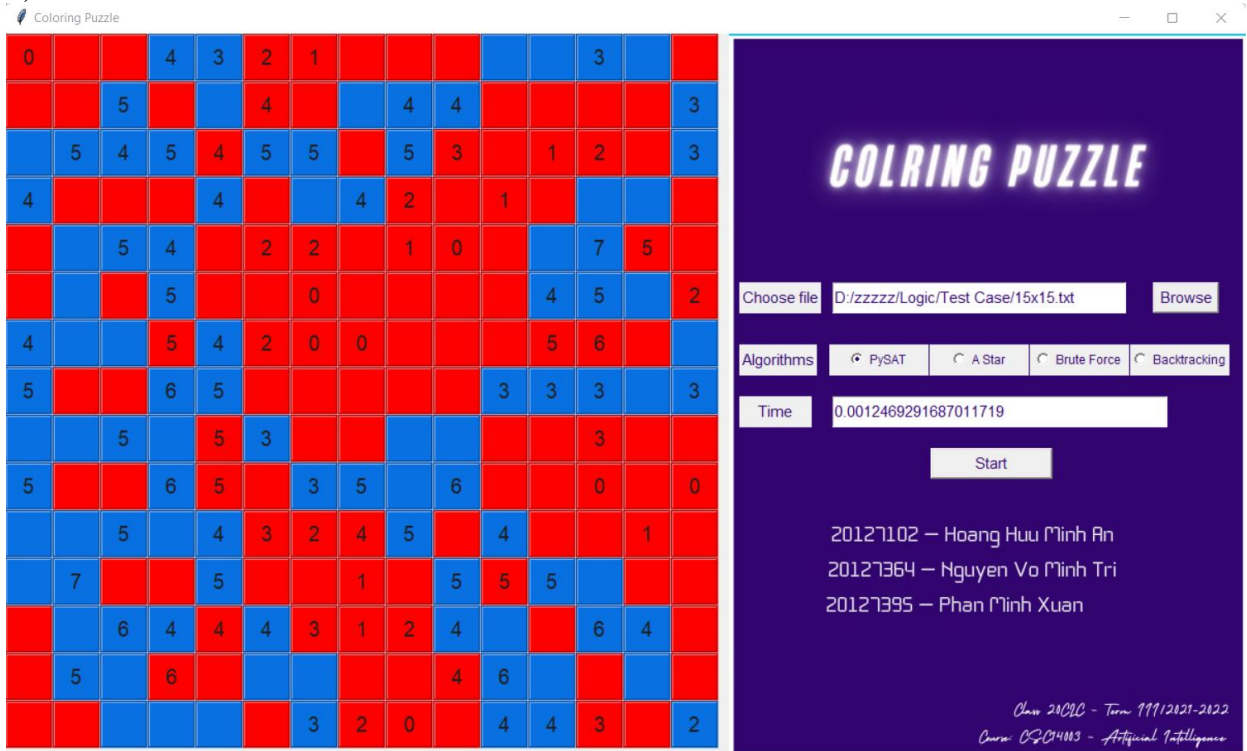
Row	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9	Col 10
1		2	3			0				
2					3		2			6
3			5		5	3		5	7	4
4		4		5		5		6		3
5			4		5		6			3
6				2		5				
7	4		1				1	1		
8	4		1				1		4	
9					6					4
10		4	4					4		

Control Panel:

- Choose file: D:/zzzzz/Logic/Test Case/10x10.txt
- Algorithms: ☒ PySAT, ☐ A Star, ☐ Brute Force, ☐ Backtracking
- Time: 0.0010037422180175781
- Start button
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## d) Matrix 15x15



Coloring Puzzle

15x15 grid showing a coloring puzzle solution. The grid is 15 rows by 15 columns. The solution is shown with red and blue cells. Numbers are placed in some cells, indicating constraints.

COLRING PUZZLE

Choose file: D:/zzzzz/Logic/Test Case/15x15.txt

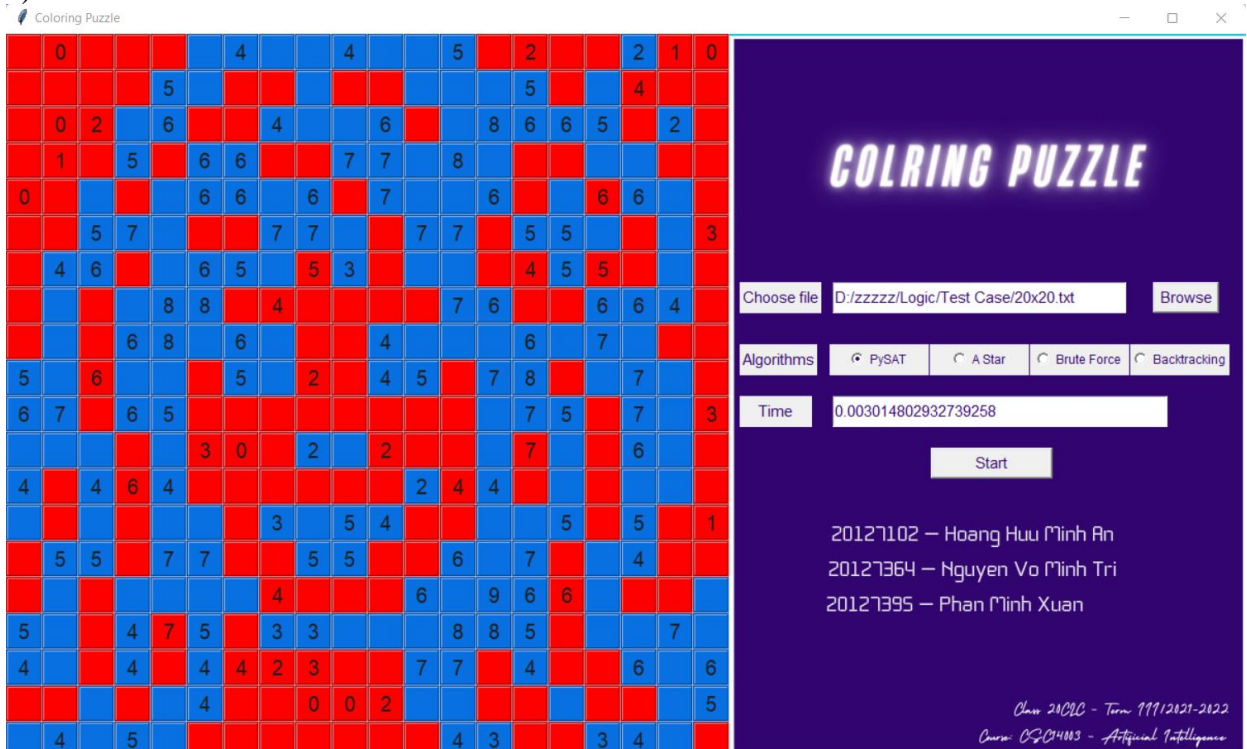
Algorithms: ☒ PySAT ☐ A Star ☐ Brute Force ☐ Backtracking

Time: 0.0012469291687011719

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## e) Matrix 20x20



Coloring Puzzle

20x20 grid showing a coloring puzzle solution. The grid is 20 rows by 20 columns. The solution is shown with red and blue cells. Numbers are placed in some cells, indicating constraints.

COLRING PUZZLE

Choose file: D:/zzzzz/Logic/Test Case/20x20.txt

Algorithms: ☒ PySAT ☐ A Star ☐ Brute Force ☐ Backtracking

Time: 0.003014802932739258

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No.	Input	Output
1	3 3 2 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 -1 -1	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0
2	5 5 0 -1 4 4 -1 -1 4 -1 6 -1 3 -1 7 6 -1 -1 6 -1 6 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 3	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1
3	10 10 -1 2 3 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 2 -1 -1 6 -1 -1 5 -1 5 3 -1 5 7 4 -1 4 -1 5 -1 5 -1 6 -1 3 -1 -1 4 -1 5 -1 6 -1 -1 3 -1 -1 -1 2 -1 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 4 -1 1 -1 -1 -1 1 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 4 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
4	15 15 0 -1 -1 4 3 2 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 4 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 5 4 5 4 5 5 -1 5 3 -1 1 2 -1 3 4 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 4 2 -1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 4 -1 2 2 -1 1 0 -1 -1 7 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 5 -1 2 4 -1 -1 5 4 2 0 0 -1 -1 -1 5 6 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 6 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 3 3 -1 3 -1 -1 5 -1 5 3 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 6 5 -1 3 5 -1 6 -1 -1 0 -1 0 -1 -1 5 -1 4 3 2 4 5 -1 4 -1 -1 1 -1 -1 7 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 1 -1 5 5 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 6 4 4 4 3 1 2 4 -1 -1 6 4 -1 -1 5 -1 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 2 0 -1 4 4 3 -1 2	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1
5	20 20 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 5 -1 2 -1 -1 2 1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 0 2 -1 6 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 6 -1 -1 8 6 6 5 -1 2 -1 -1 1 -1 5 -1 6 6 -1 -1 7 7 -1 8 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 6 6 -1 6 -1 7 -1 -1 6 -1 -1 6 6 -1 -1	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0

-1 -1 5 7 -1 -1 -1 7 7 -1 -1 7 7 -1 5 5 -1 -1 -1 3	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
-1 4 6 -1 -1 6 5 -1 5 3 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 5 5 -1 -1 -1	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0
-1 -1 -1 -1 8 8 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 7 6 -1 -1 6 6 4 -1	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0
-1 -1 -1 6 8 -1 6 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 6 -1 7 -1 -1 -1	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0
5 -1 6 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 2 -1 4 5 -1 7 8 -1 -1 7 -1 -1	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0
6 7 -1 6 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 7 5 -1 7 -1 3	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 0 -1 2 -1 2 -1 -1 -1 7 -1 -1 6 -1 -1	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0
4 -1 4 6 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 2 4 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 5 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 5 -1 1	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0
-1 5 5 -1 7 7 -1 -1 5 5 -1 -1 6 -1 7 -1 -1 4 -1 -1	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 6 -1 9 6 6 -1 -1 -1 -1	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1
5 -1 -1 4 7 5 -1 3 3 -1 -1 -1 8 8 5 -1 -1 -1 7 -1	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1
4 -1 -1 4 -1 4 4 2 3 -1 -1 7 7 -1 4 -1 -1 6 -1 6	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 0 0 2 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 5	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0
-1 4 -1 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 3 -1 -1 3 4 -1 -1	

## 2. Using Brute-Force

### a) Matrix 3x3

No.	Input	Output
1	3 3 2 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 -1 -1	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0
2	5 5 0 -1 4 4 -1 -1 4 -1 6 -1 3 -1 7 6 -1 -1 6 -1 6 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 3	Running Time: >3600s (1 hour)
3	10 10 -1 2 3 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 2 -1 -1 6 -1 -1 5 -1 5 3 -1 5 7 4 -1 4 -1 5 -1 5 -1 6 -1 3 -1 -1 4 -1 5 -1 6 -1 -1 3 -1 -1 -1 2 -1 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 4 -1 1 -1 -1 -1 1 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 4 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1	Running Time: >3600s (1 hour)
4	15 15 0 -1 -1 4 3 2 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 4 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 5 4 5 4 5 5 -1 5 3 -1 1 2 -1 3 4 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 4 2 -1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 4 -1 2 2 -1 1 0 -1 -1 7 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 5 -1 2 4 -1 -1 5 4 2 0 0 -1 -1 -1 5 6 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 6 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 3 3 -1 3 -1 -1 5 -1 5 3 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 6 5 -1 3 5 -1 6 -1 -1 0 -1 0 -1 -1 5 -1 4 3 2 4 5 -1 4 -1 -1 1 -1 -1 7 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 1 -1 5 5 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 6 4 4 4 3 1 2 4 -1 -1 6 4 -1 -1 5 -1 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 2 0 -1 4 4 3 -1 2	Running Time: >3600s ( 1 hour )
5	20 20 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 5 -1 2 -1 -1 2 1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 0 2 -1 6 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 6 -1 -1 8 6 6 5 -1 2 -1 -1 1 -1 5 -1 6 6 -1 -1 7 7 -1 8 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 6 6 -1 6 -1 7 -1 -1 6 -1 -1 6 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 7 -1 -1 -1 7 7 -1 -1 7 7 -1 5 5 -1 -1 -1 3	

```

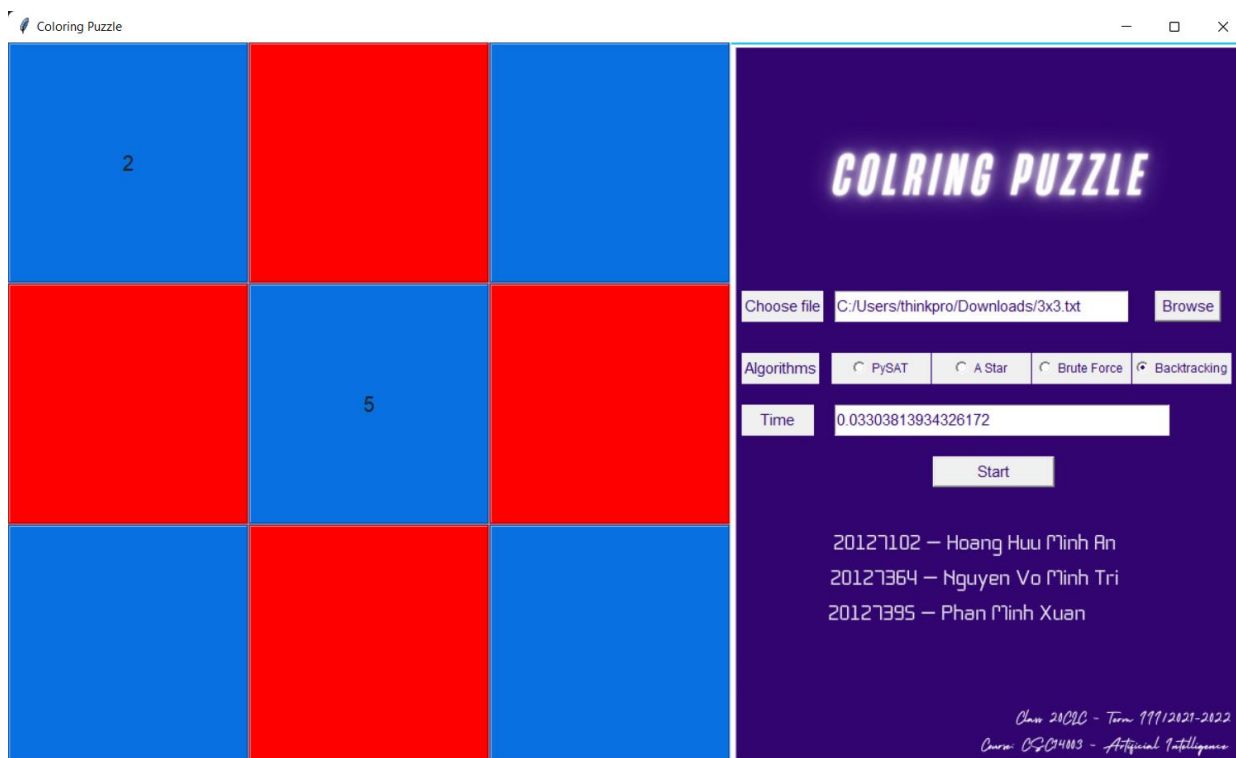
-1 4 6 -1 -1 6 5 -1 5 3 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 5 5 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 -1 -1 8 8 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 7 6 -1 -1 6 6 4 -1
-1 -1 -1 6 8 -1 6 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 6 -1 7 -1 -1 -1
5 -1 6 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 2 -1 4 5 -1 7 8 -1 -1 7 -1 -1
6 7 -1 6 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 7 5 -1 7 -1 3
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 0 -1 2 -1 2 -1 -1 -1 7 -1 -1 6 -1 -1
4 -1 4 6 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 2 4 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 5 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 5 -1 1
-1 5 5 -1 7 7 -1 -1 5 5 -1 -1 6 -1 7 -1 -1 4 -1 -1
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 6 -1 9 6 6 -1 -1 -1 -1
5 -1 -1 4 7 5 -1 3 3 -1 -1 -1 8 8 5 -1 -1 -1 7 -1
4 -1 -1 4 -1 4 4 2 3 -1 -1 7 7 -1 4 -1 -1 6 -1 6
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 0 0 2 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 5
-1 4 -1 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 3 -1 -1 3 4 -1 -1

```

Runnung Time: >3600s ( 1 hour )

### 3.Using Backtracking

#### a. Matrix 3x3



## b. Matrix 5x5

The screenshot shows the Coloring Puzzle application interface. On the left is a 5x5 matrix with red and blue cells and numbers. On the right is the application window titled "COLRING PUZZLE".

**Matrix 5x5:**

0		4	4	
	4		6	
3		7	6	
	6		6	5
				3

**Application Interface:**

- Choose file: D:/zzzzz/Logic/Test Case/5x5.txt
- Algorithms: ☐ PySAT, ☐ A Star, ☐ Brute Force, ☒ Backtracking
- Time: 0.11221957206726074
- Start button
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- 20127395 – Phan Minh Xuan
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- Course: CSC14003 – Artificial Intelligence

## c. Matrix 10x10

The screenshot shows the Coloring Puzzle application interface for a 10x10 matrix. On the left is a 10x10 matrix with red and blue cells and numbers. On the right is the application window titled "COLRING PUZZLE".

**Matrix 10x10:**

	2	3			0				
				3		2			6
		5		5	3		5	7	4
	4		5		5		6		3
		4		5		6			3
			2		5				
4		1				1	1		
4		1				1		4	
				6					4
	4	4					4		

**Application Interface:**

- Choose file: D:/zzzzz/Logic/Test Case/10x10.txt
- Algorithms: ☐ PySAT, ☐ A Star, ☐ Brute Force, ☒ Backtracking
- Time: 180.98139309883118
- Start button
- 20127102 – Hoang Huu Minh An
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- Course: CSC14003 – Artificial Intelligence

d. Matrix 15x15

Coloring Puzzle

Choose file: D:/zzzzz/Logic/Test Case/15x15.txt

Algorithms: ☐ PySAT ☐ A Star ☐ Brute Force ☒ Backtracking

Time: 8963.583471775055

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Class 20CLC – Term III/2021-2022  
Course: CSC14003 – Artificial Intelligence

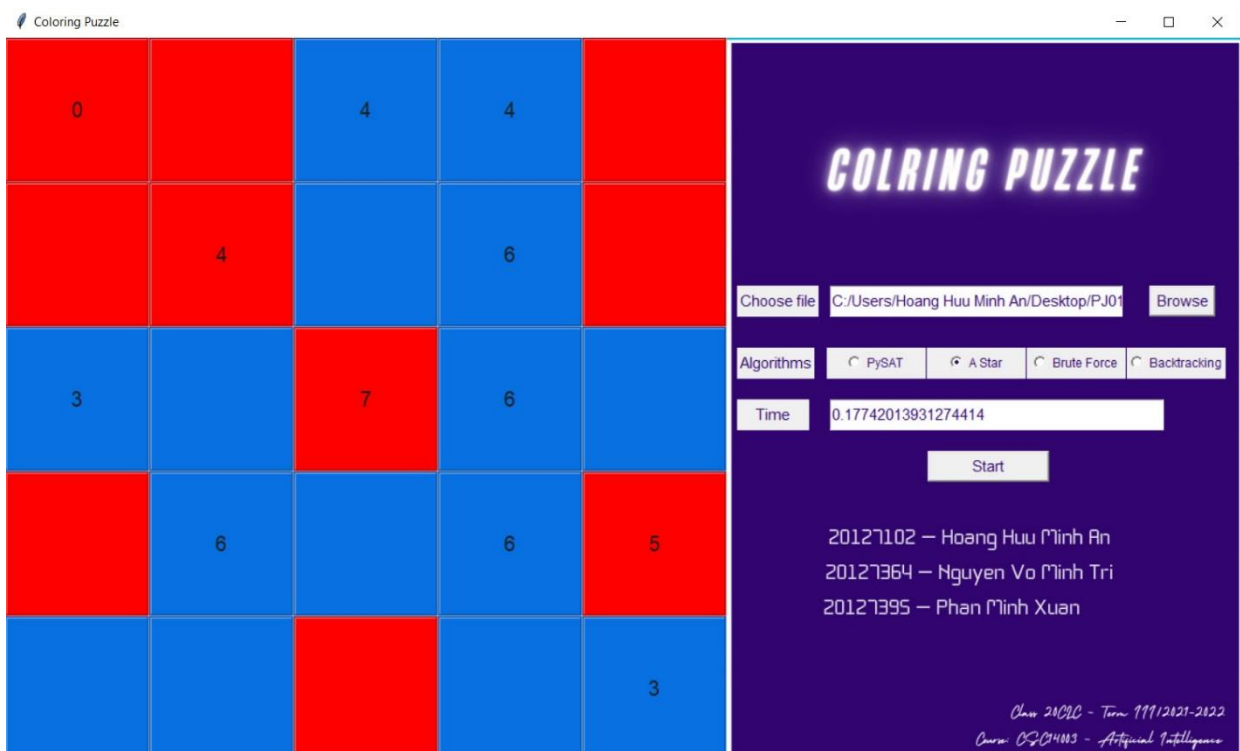
No.	Input	Output
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2	5 5 0 -1 4 4 -1 -1 4 -1 6 -1 3 -1 7 6 -1 -1 6 -1 6 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 3	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1
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	-1 4 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1	
4	15 15 0-1 -1 4 3 2 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 4 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 5 4 5 4 5 5 -1 5 3 -1 1 2 -1 3 4-1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 4 2 -1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 4 -1 2 2 -1 1 0 -1 -1 7 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 5 -1 2 4-1 -1 5 4 2 0 0 -1 -1 -1 5 6 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 6 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 3 3 -1 3 -1 -1 5 -1 5 3 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 6 5 -1 3 5 -1 6 -1 -1 0 -1 0 -1 -1 5 -1 4 3 2 4 5 -1 4 -1 -1 1 -1 -1 7 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 1 -1 5 5 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 6 4 4 4 3 1 2 4 -1 -1 6 4 -1 -1 5 -1 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 2 0 -1 4 4 3 -1 2	00011000000111110 0010100111100001 1111011010000001 1000101100000110 0111000000001100 0101000000001110 1110100000000001 1001100000011111 1111010011100000 1001001111100000 1111100010100000 110010000101100 011101000110110 011001100011010 001110100011001
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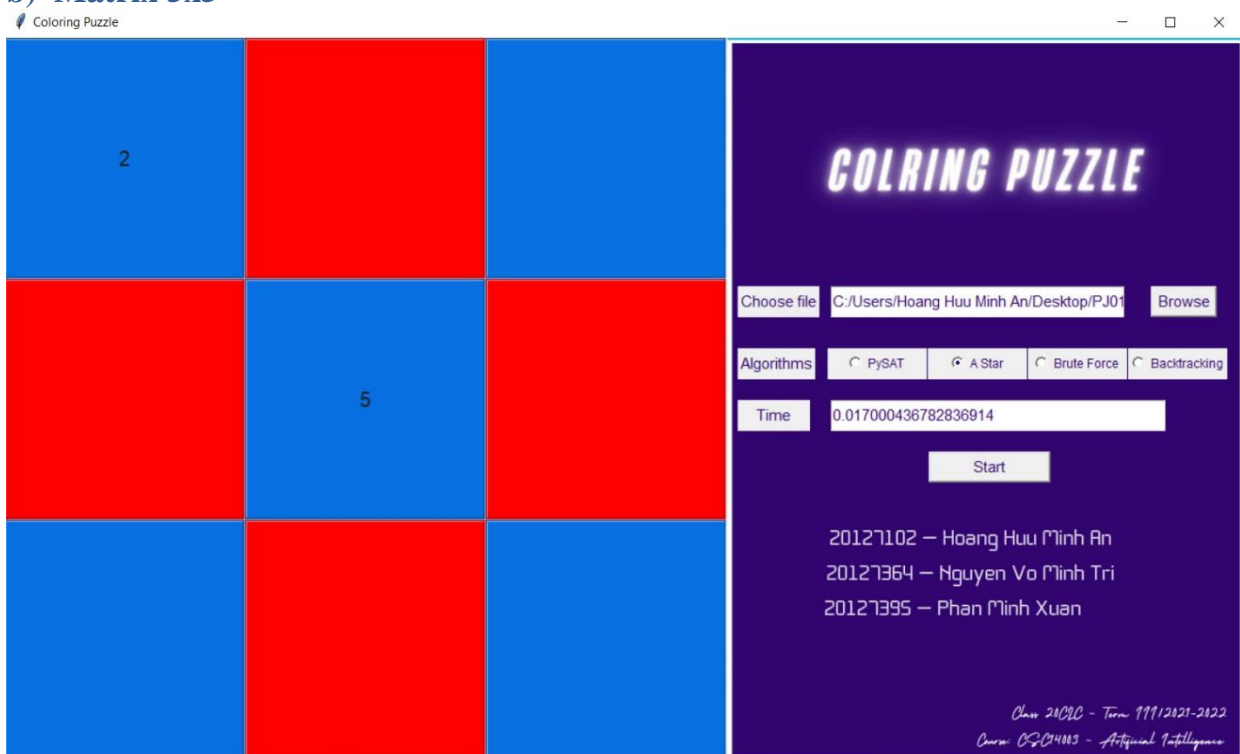
#### 4. Using A\*

a) Matrix 3x3





### b) Matrix 5x5



## c) Matrix 10x10

Coloring Puzzle

COLRING PUZZLE

Choose file: C:/Users/Hoang Huu Minh An/Desktop/PJ01 Browse

Algorithms: ☐ PySAT ☒ A Star ☐ Brute Force ☐ Backtracking

Time: 149.3989396095276

Start

20127102 – Hoang Huu Minh An  
20127364 – Nguyen Vo Minh Tri  
20127395 – Phan Minh Xuan

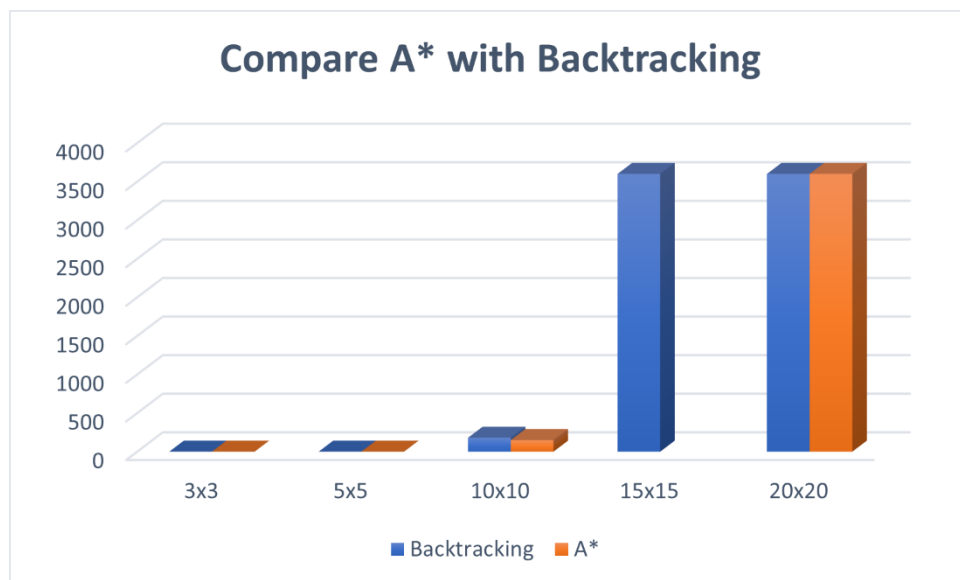
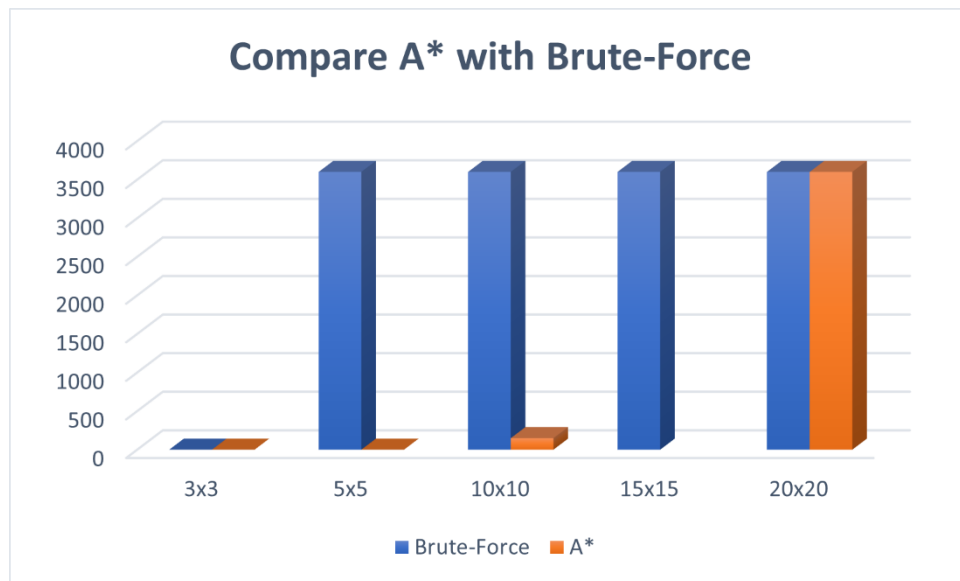
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3	10 10 -1 2 3 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 2 -1 -1 6 -1 -1 5 -1 5 3 -1 5 7 4 -1 4 -1 5 -1 5 -1 6 -1 3 -1 -1 4 -1 5 -1 6 -1 -1 3 -1 -1 -1 2 -1 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 4 -1 1 -1 -1 -1 1 -1 4 -1	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1

	-1 -1 -1 -1 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 4 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
4	15 15 0 -1 -1 4 3 2 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 4 4 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 5 4 5 4 5 5 -1 5 3 -1 1 2 -1 3 4 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 4 2 -1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 4 -1 2 2 -1 1 0 -1 -1 7 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 5 -1 2 4 -1 -1 5 4 2 0 0 -1 -1 -1 5 6 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 6 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 3 3 -1 3 -1 -1 5 -1 5 3 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 6 5 -1 3 5 -1 6 -1 -1 0 -1 0 -1 -1 5 -1 4 3 2 4 5 -1 4 -1 -1 1 -1 -1 7 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 1 -1 5 5 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 6 4 4 4 3 1 2 4 -1 -1 6 4 -1 -1 5 -1 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 2 0 -1 4 4 3 -1 2	Running Time: >3600s (1 hour)
5	20 20 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 5 -1 2 -1 -1 2 1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 0 2 -1 6 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 6 -1 -1 8 6 6 5 -1 2 -1 -1 1 -1 5 -1 6 6 -1 -1 7 7 -1 8 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 6 6 -1 6 -1 7 -1 -1 6 -1 -1 6 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 7 -1 -1 -1 7 7 -1 -1 7 7 -1 5 5 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 4 6 -1 -1 6 5 -1 5 3 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 5 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 8 8 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 7 6 -1 -1 6 6 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 6 8 -1 6 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 6 -1 7 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 6 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 2 -1 4 5 -1 7 8 -1 -1 7 -1 -1 6 7 -1 6 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 7 5 -1 7 -1 3 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 0 -1 2 -1 2 -1 -1 -1 7 -1 -1 6 -1 -1 4 -1 4 6 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 2 4 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 3 -1 5 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 5 -1 1 -1 5 5 -1 7 7 -1 -1 5 5 -1 -1 6 -1 7 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 -1 6 -1 9 6 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 4 7 5 -1 3 3 -1 -1 -1 8 8 5 -1 -1 -1 7 -1 4 -1 -1 4 -1 4 4 2 3 -1 -1 7 7 -1 4 -1 -1 6 -1 6 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 0 0 2 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 5 -1 4 -1 5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 4 3 -1 -1 3 4 -1 -1	Running Time: >3600s ( 1 hour )

## X. EXPERIMENT

Algorithms	Running Time (seconds)				
	3x3	5x5	10x10	15x15	20x20
<b>Pysat</b>	0.000988	0.001041	0.001003	0.0012469	0.003014
<b>Brute-force</b>	0.126274	> 3600s	> 3600s	> 3600s	> 3600s
<b>Backtracking</b>	0.033038	0.112219	180.98139	8963.5834	> 3600s
<b>A*</b>	0.017	0.17742	149.39893	>3600s	>3600s



**XI. CONCLUSION**

- Algorithm A\* is an optimization algorithm that uses heuristic evaluation to find the next move. So, the A\* algorithm is heavily dependent on the heuristic functions. If the difference in heuristic estimates is large enough, it will lead to false results. The disadvantage of the A\* algorithm is that it consumes a lot of memory.
- Algorithms Brute-Force and Backtracking applied in this problem will always have the right results, but their disadvantages is that the running time is very long, depending on the size of the matrix. We are able to use CNF clause with pysat module of Python to solve satisfied problems.

**XII. REFERENCE**

- Material of lecturer:  
[https://l.facebook.com/l.php?u=https%3A%2F%2Fdrive.google.com%2Fdrive%2Ffolders%2F1OmW\\_a959zfyCfWP\\_agipFzfEZX\\_eV1S%3Ffbclid%3DIwAR2Zfdd40XKkkqm9w-BgKgYdVy8HuAT1EXkR4BNO9IGSArloavoF9JtE52g&h=AT2Jk4i7ueaCNwHenSrJE111W4IITnmh3XvSw3iMnynnDwfhCUiAci6zEMf8Y0XCT1DKBLU3nKF1fKl8qc6Z4YHGsaun8WSNtTDmzTgsFgUFzNMvjEvRRT4z049bAgsRvs4y0ALzVrxBBO5sQY6iYg](https://l.facebook.com/l.php?u=https%3A%2F%2Fdrive.google.com%2Fdrive%2Ffolders%2F1OmW_a959zfyCfWP_agipFzfEZX_eV1S%3Ffbclid%3DIwAR2Zfdd40XKkkqm9w-BgKgYdVy8HuAT1EXkR4BNO9IGSArloavoF9JtE52g&h=AT2Jk4i7ueaCNwHenSrJE111W4IITnmh3XvSw3iMnynnDwfhCUiAci6zEMf8Y0XCT1DKBLU3nKF1fKl8qc6Z4YHGsaun8WSNtTDmzTgsFgUFzNMvjEvRRT4z049bAgsRvs4y0ALzVrxBBO5sQY6iYg)
- A\* Search Brilliant Math & Science Wifi:  
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- Python – GUI Programming (Tkinter)  
[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/python\\_gui\\_programming.htm?fbclid=IwAR0WHvK015v37WH6LUcUHKs\\_rUofJCZrLIgmH-bXE2P2gyxXH6TZTGee-8Y](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/python_gui_programming.htm?fbclid=IwAR0WHvK015v37WH6LUcUHKs_rUofJCZrLIgmH-bXE2P2gyxXH6TZTGee-8Y)
- Backtracking – Wifipedia  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Backtracking?fbclid=IwAR2Zfdd40XKkkqm9w-BgKgYdVy8HuAT1EXkR4BNO9IGSArloavoF9JtE52g>
- Brute-force Wikipedia  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brute-force\\_search?fbclid=IwAR0oRD\\_PviqRbwoKuQcT-mxby3tCOZDODZ6cSo9BnsagnMt3olUDiMEvHOM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brute-force_search?fbclid=IwAR0oRD_PviqRbwoKuQcT-mxby3tCOZDODZ6cSo9BnsagnMt3olUDiMEvHOM)

✧END✧