Résolution de niveaux du Sokoban

Nom Prénom

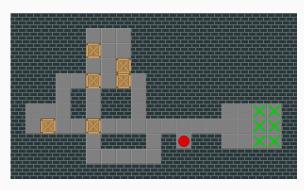
Candidat n°01234

Introduction

Le jeu du Sokoban



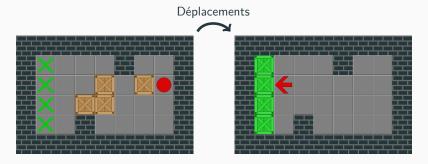
Hiroyuki Imabayashi



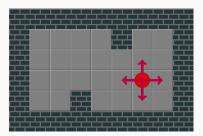
XSokoban

Problème **PSPACE-complet**

But du jeu

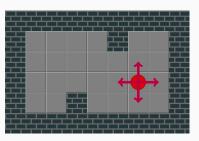


Règles

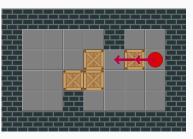


Déplacements autorisés

Règles

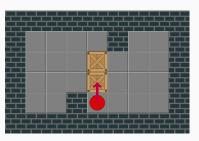


Déplacements autorisés





Règles

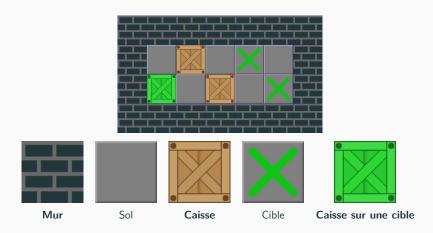








Tuiles



Problématique et réalisation

Quelles stratégies adopter pour trouver une solution le plus rapidement possible à un niveau de Sokoban?

```
Welcome to sokoshell - Version 1.0

Type 'help' to show help. More help for a command with 'help command' sokoshell> ■
```

Plan

Introduction

Principe de résolution

Réduction de l'espace de recherche

Analyse statique

Analyse dynamique

Recherche dirigée par une heuristique

Optimisations

Résultats

Annexe

Lien avec le thème de l'année

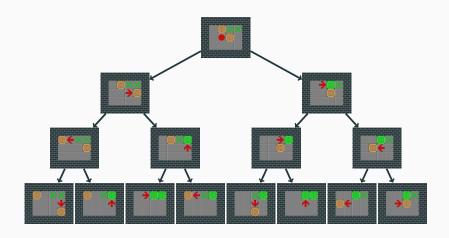


Lien avec le thème de l'année

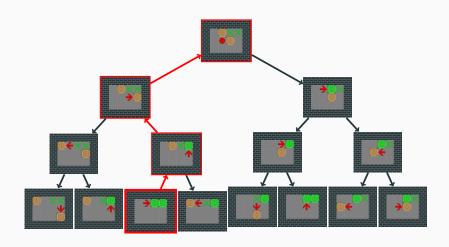


Principe de résolution

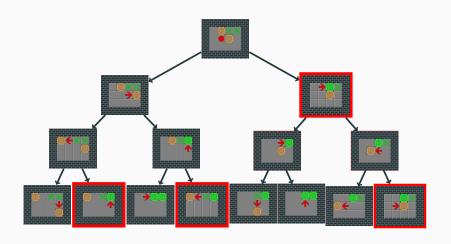
Arbre des états



Arbre des états



Arbre des états



Calcul du hash d'un état - Hash de Zobrist

Propriétés du XOR:

- 1. a XOR a = 0
- 2. XOR commutatif, associatif
- 3. XOR préserve l'aléatoire

Initialisation:

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \text{caisse} & \text{joueur} & \text{case} \\ 6357 & 01234 \\ -1378 & 42 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 93268 & -278 \end{pmatrix} \quad 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ wh - 1$$

Calcul du hash d'un état - Hash de Zobrist

• $(c_1, ..., c_n)$ n caisses et p position du joueur :

$$h = \underset{i=0}{\overset{n}{\mathbf{O}}} \mathbf{R} \ T[c_i][0] \ \mathbf{XOR} \ T[p][1]$$

en $\mathcal{O}(n)$

- Connaissant le hash de l'état parent : $c_i o c_i', p o p'$

$$h' = h \, \mathsf{XOR} \, T[c_i][0] \, \mathsf{XOR} \, T[c_i'][0] \, \mathsf{XOR} \, T[p][1] \, \mathsf{XOR} \, T[p'][1]$$

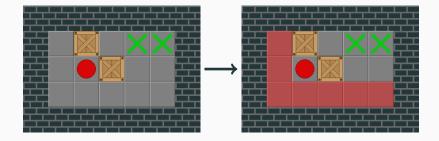
$$\boxed{\mathsf{en} \, \, \mathcal{O}(1)}$$

Réduction de l'espace de recherche

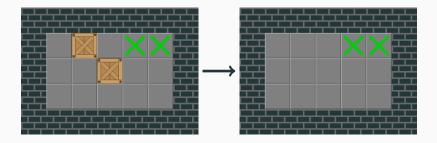
Réduction de l'espace de recherche

Analyse statique

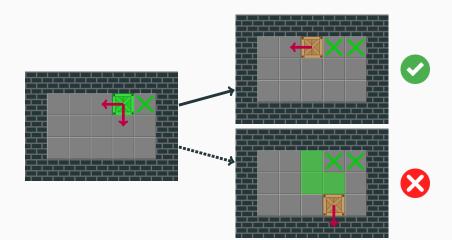
Détection des positions mortes (dead positions)



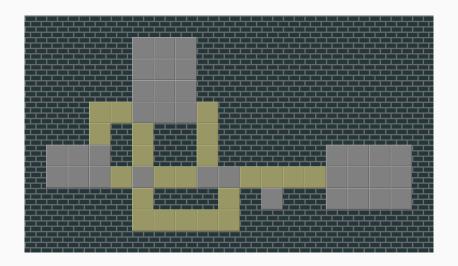
Détection des positions mortes (dead positions)

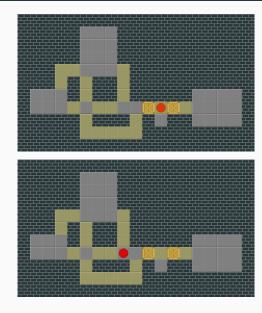


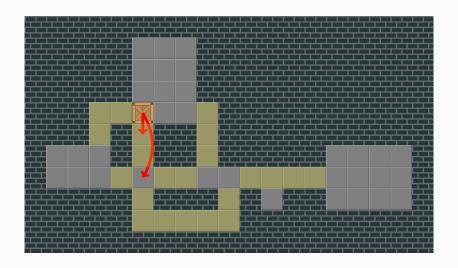
Détection des positions mortes (dead positions)

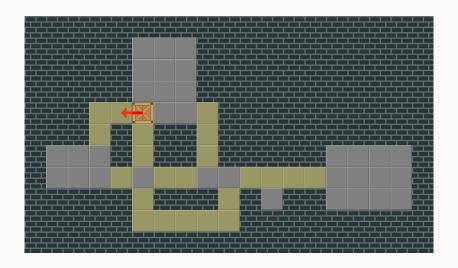


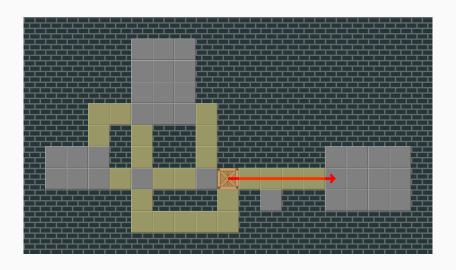


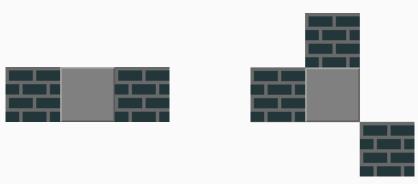




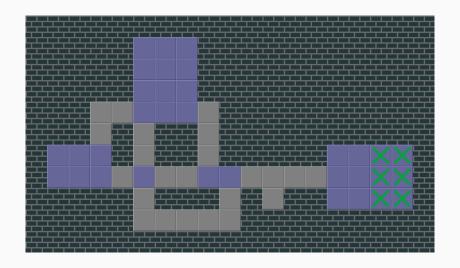


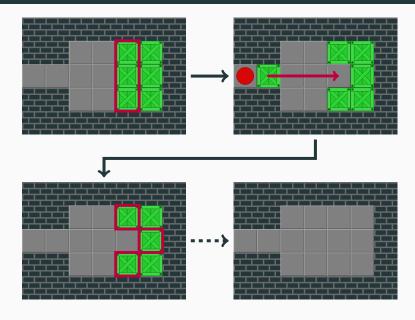


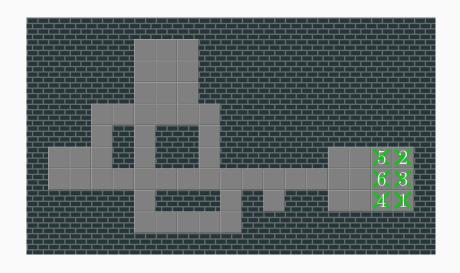


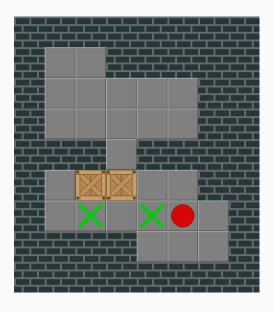


Composition d'un tunnel





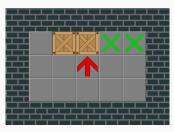


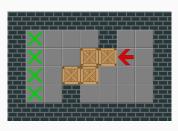


Réduction de l'espace de recherche

Analyse dynamique

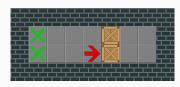
Détection d'impasses (deadlocks)





(a) Freeze deadlock n°1

(b) Freeze deadlock n°2



(c) PI Corral deadlock

Détection de freeze deadlocks



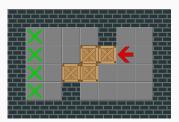
(a) Règle n°1

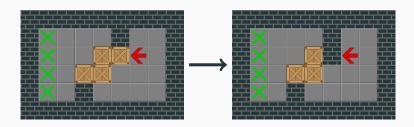


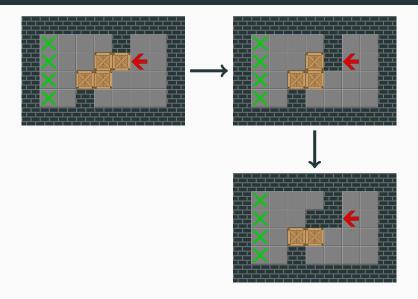
(b) Règle n°2

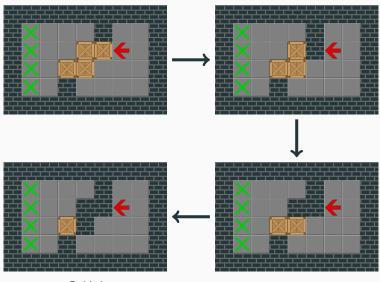


(c) Règle n°3



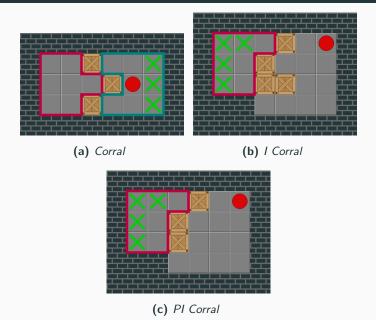




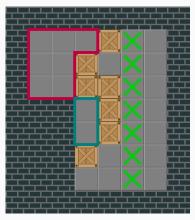


Gelée!

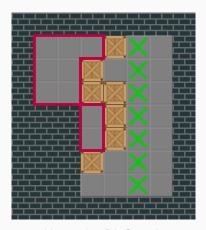
Détection de PI Corral deadlocks



Détection de PI Corral deadlocks



Deux I-Corrals



Un multi PI-Corrals

Détection de PI Corral deadlocks

Brian Damgaard : émonde d'au moins 20% l'arbre de recherche!

Table de deadlocks

<u> </u>				
11	12	13	14	
7	8	9	10	
4	5		6	
1	2	1	3	

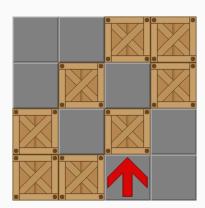
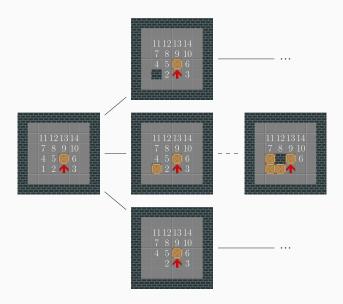


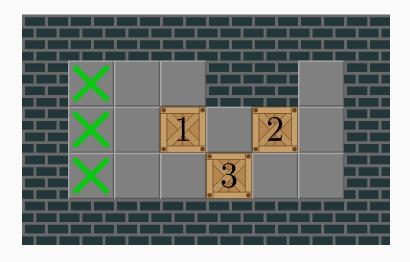
Table de deadlocks



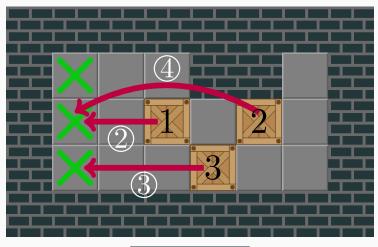
Recherche dirigée par une

heuristique

Heuristique simple (Simple Lower Bound)

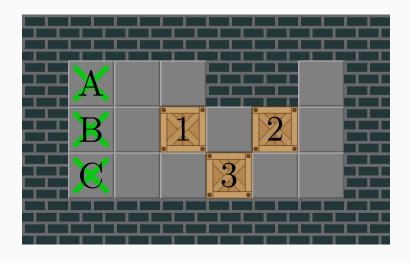


Heuristique simple (Simple Lower Bound)



$$2+4+3=9$$

Heuristique gloutonne (Greedy Lower Bound)



Heuristique gloutonne (Greedy Lower Bound)

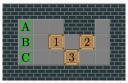


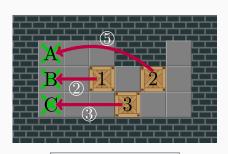
$Caisse \to Cible$	Distance
1 o A	3
1 o B	2
1 o C	3
$2 \rightarrow A$	4
$2 \rightarrow B$	4
2 → <i>C</i>	5
$3 \rightarrow A$	5
3 → <i>B</i>	4
3 → <i>C</i>	3



$Caisse \to Cible$	Distance	
1 o B	2	
1 o A	3	
1 o C	3	
3 → C	3	
$2 \rightarrow B$	4	
$3 \rightarrow B$	4	
$2 \rightarrow A$	5	
2 → <i>C</i>	5	
$3 o \mathbf{A}$	5	

Heuristique gloutonne (Greedy Lower Bound)





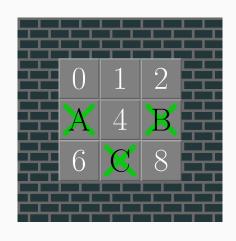
$$|2+3+5=10|$$

$Caisse \to Cible$	Distance	
$1 \to B$	2	
1 o A	3	
1 o C	3	
$3 o \mathbf{C}$	3	
$2 \rightarrow B$	4	
3 → <i>B</i>	4	
$2 \rightarrow A$	5	
2 → <i>C</i>	5	
$3 o \mathbf{A}$	5	

Optimisations

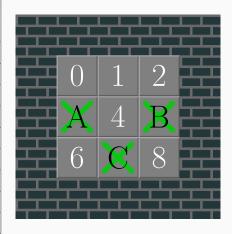
Précalcul des distances caisses-cibles

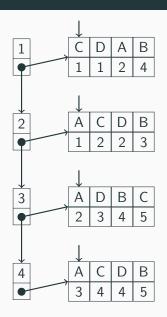
Case	Distances			
Case	Α	В	С	
0	1	3	3	
1	2	2	2	
2	3	1	3	
3	0	2	2	
4	1	1	1	
5	2	0	2	
6	1	3	1	
7	2	2	0	
8	3	1	1	



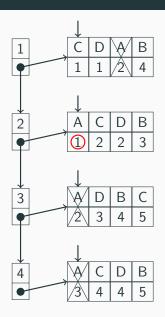
Précalcul des distances caisses-cibles

Case	Distances				
Case	triées				
0	A : 1	B : 3	C : 3		
1	A : 2	B : 2	C : 2		
2	B : 1	A : 3	C : 3		
3	A : 0	B : 2	C : 2		
4	A : 1	B:1	C : 1		
5	B : 0	A : 2	C : 2		
6	A : 1	C : 1	B:3		
7	C : 0	A : 2	B : 2		
8	B:1	C : 1	A : 3		

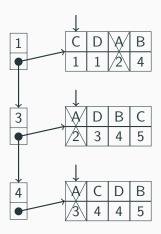




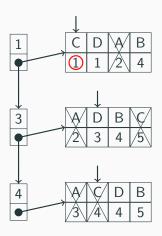
h =



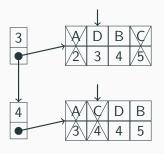
$$h = 1 +$$



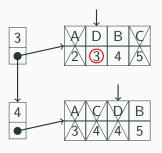
$$h = 1 +$$



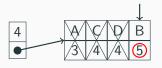
$$h = 1 + 1 +$$



$$h = 1 + 1 +$$

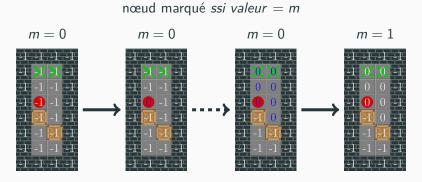


$$h = 1 + 1 + 3 +$$



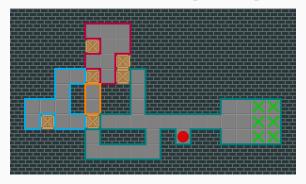
$$h = 1 + 1 + 3 + 5 = 10$$

Parcours de graphes : démarquer tous les nœuds en $\mathcal{O}(1)$



Calcul des *corrals* en O(wh)

Utilisation de *Union-Find* : partition de [0; wh - 1].



Résultats

Nombre de niveaux résolus

Limite de temps : 10 min. Limite de RAM : 32 Gio.

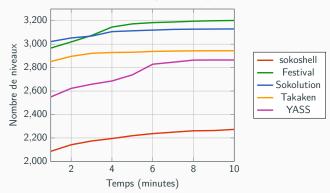
Ensemble de niveaux	XSokoban	Large test suite
Nombre de niveaux	90	3272
A*	11	2204
fess0	15	2273
Festival (Yaron Shoham)	90	3202
Sokolution (Florent Diedler)	90	3130
Takaken (Ken'ichiro Takahashi)	90	2944
YASS (Brian Damgaard)	89	2865

Statistiques

Temps moyen passé par niveaux

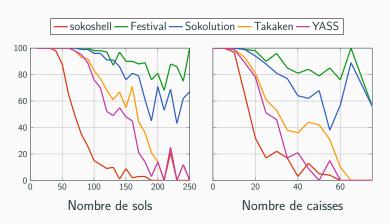
Solveur	A*	fess0	Festival	Sokolution	Takaken	YASS
Temps moyen	3min 28s	3min 16s	3s	2s	7s	24s

Nombre de niveaux résolus (cumulés) en fonction du temps



Statistiques

Pourcentage de niveaux résolus selon la composition des niveaux



Annexe

Tableau des complexités