

# Résolution de niveaux du Sokoban

---

PoulpoGaz, darth-mole

16 mai 2023

Candidat n° 012345

Le jeu du Sokoban

Principe de résolution

Réduction de l'espace de recherche

- Analyse statique

- Analyse dynamique

Recherche dirigée par une heuristique

Optimisations

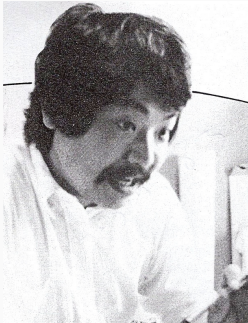
Résultats

Annexe

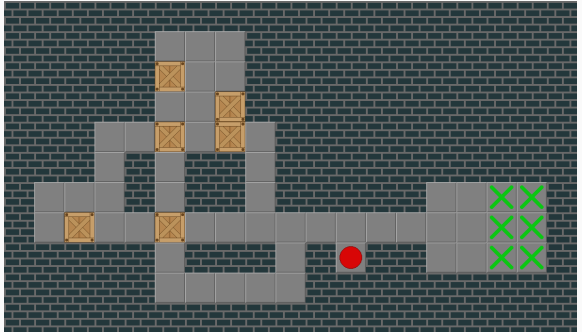
# Le jeu du Sokoban

---

# Le jeu du Sokoban



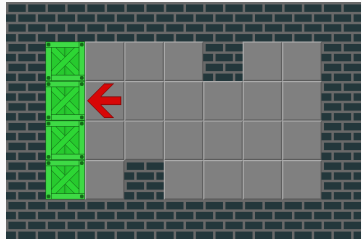
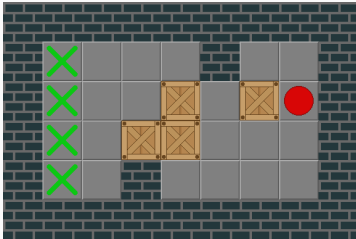
Hiroyuki Imabayashi

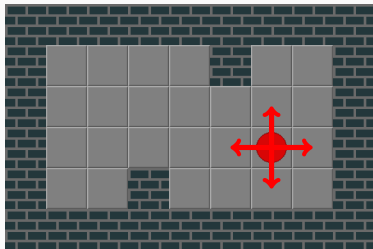


*X Sokoban*

# But du jeu

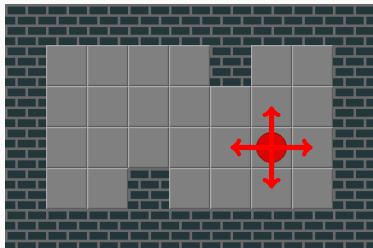
Déplacements



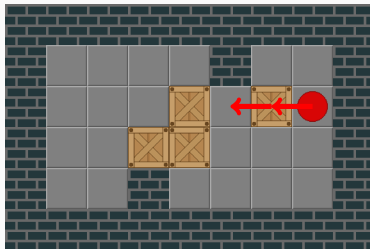


Déplacements autorisés

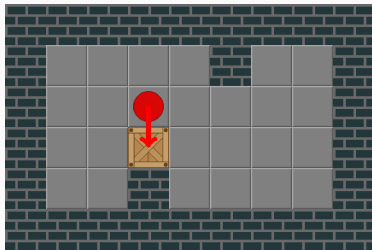
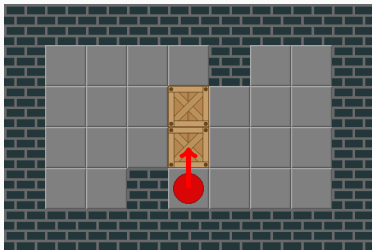
# Règles



Déplacements autorisés

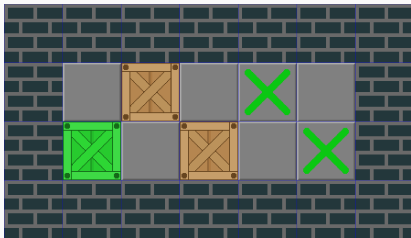


# Règles





# Tuiles



Mur



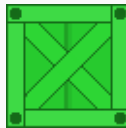
Sol



Caisse



Cible



Caisse sur une cible

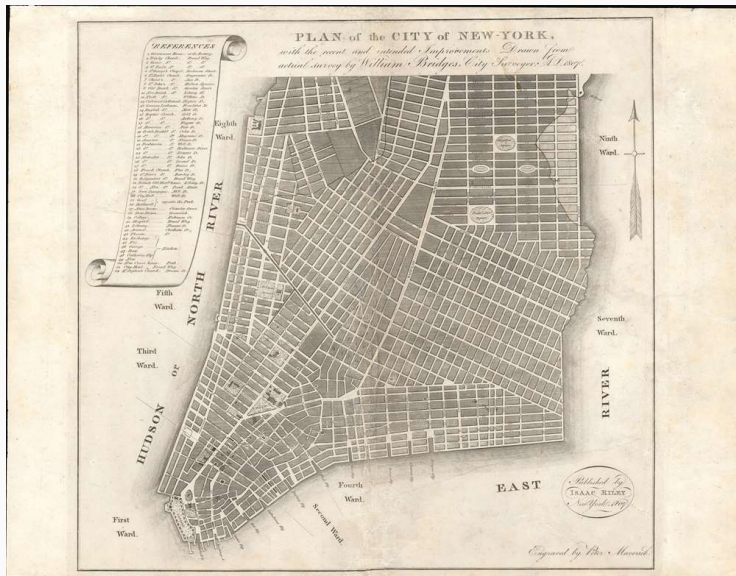
Quelles stratégies adopter pour trouver une solution le plus rapidement possible à un niveau de Sokoban ?

```
Welcome to sokoshell - Version 1.0-SNAPSHOT  
Type 'help' to show help. More help for a command with 'help command'  
sokoshell> █
```

## Lien avec le thème de l'année



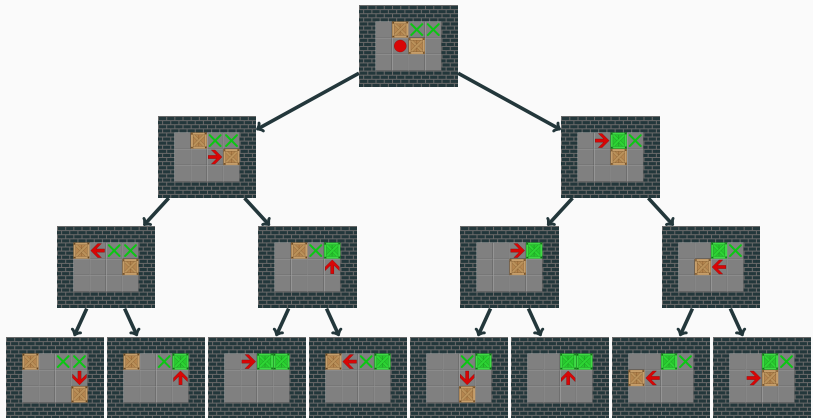
# Lien avec le thème de l'année



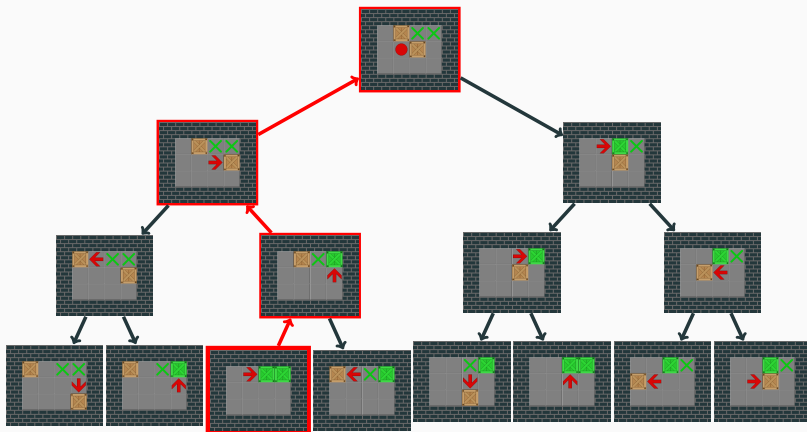
# Principe de résolution

---

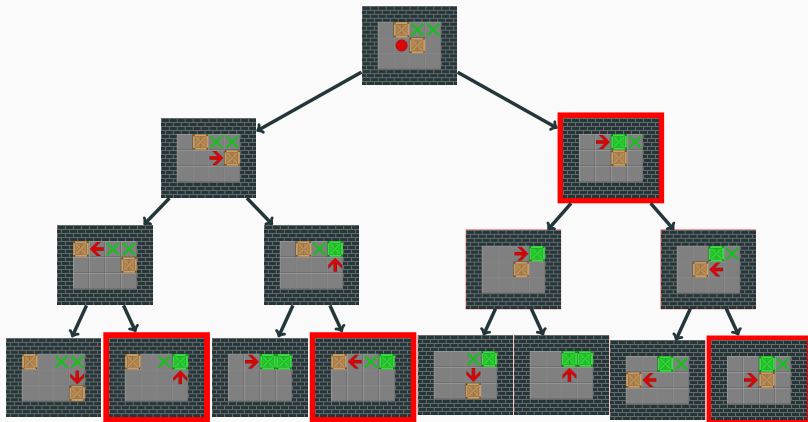
# Arbre des états



# Arbre des états



# Arbre des états





## Calcul du *hash* d'un état - Hash de Zobrist

Propriétés du **XOR** :

1.  $a \mathbf{XOR} a = 0$
2. **XOR** commutatif, associatif
3. **XOR** préserve l'aléatoire

Initialisation :

$$T = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} \text{caisse} & \text{joueur} & \text{case} \end{matrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 6357 & 5742 \\ -1378 & 42 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 93268 & -278 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ wh - 1 \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

## Calcul du *hash* d'un état - Hash de Zobrist

Usage :  $(c_1, \dots, c_n)$   $n$  caisses et  $p$  position du joueur :

$$h = \mathbf{XOR}_{i=0}^n T[c_i][0] \mathbf{XOR} T[p][1]$$

Calculer le hash d'un état à l'aide de son parent :  $c_i \rightarrow c'_i, p \rightarrow p'$

$$h' = h \mathbf{XOR} T[c_i][0] \mathbf{XOR} T[c'_i][0] \mathbf{XOR} T[p][1] \mathbf{XOR} T[p'][1]$$

# Réduction de l'espace de recherche

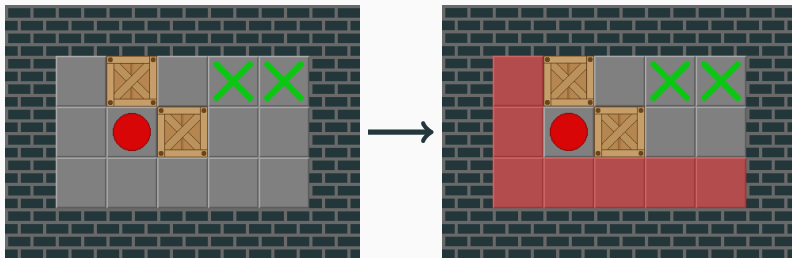
---

# Réduction de l'espace de recherche

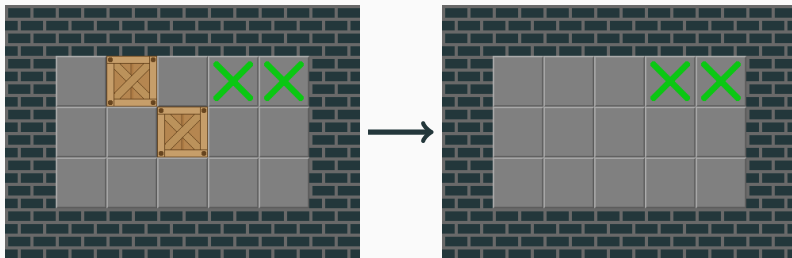


Analyse statique

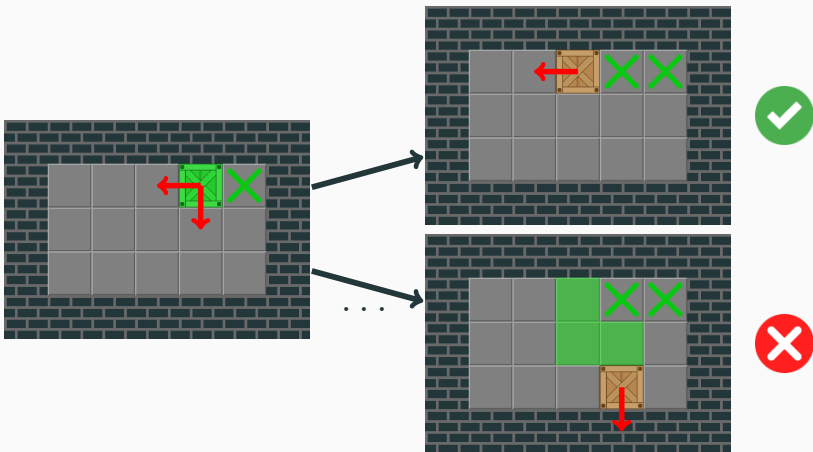
## Détection des positions mortes (*dead positions*)



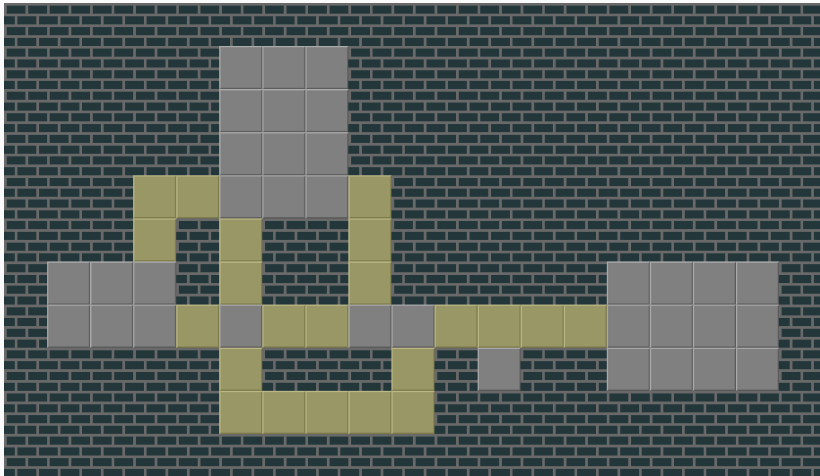
## Détection des positions mortes (*dead positions*)



## Détection des positions mortes (*dead positions*)

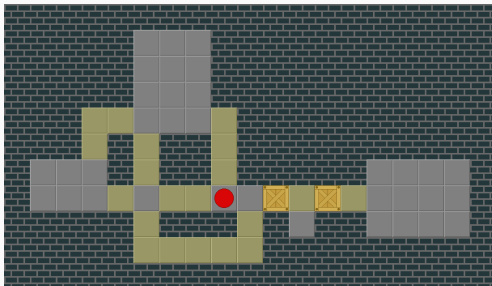
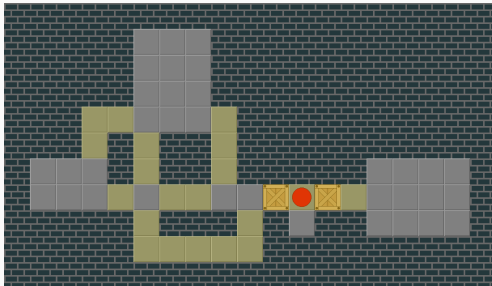


# Détection de tunnels

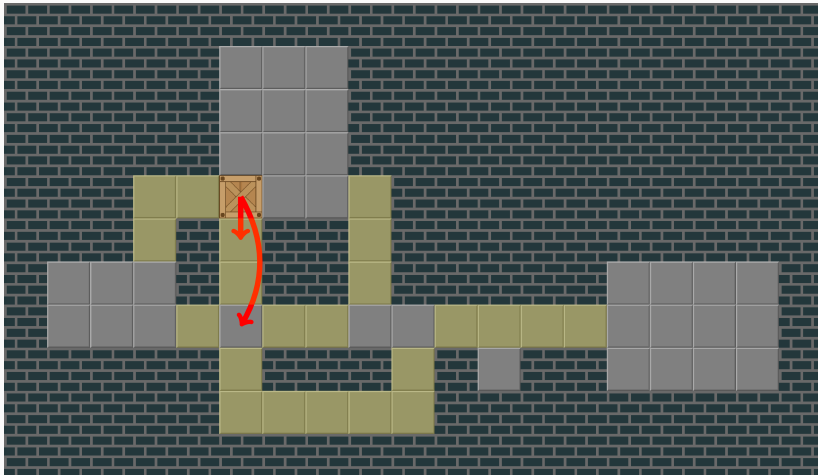




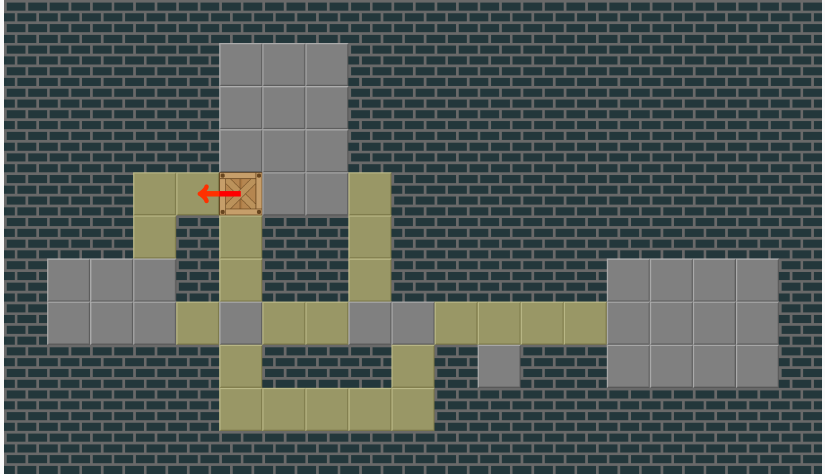
# Détection de tunnels



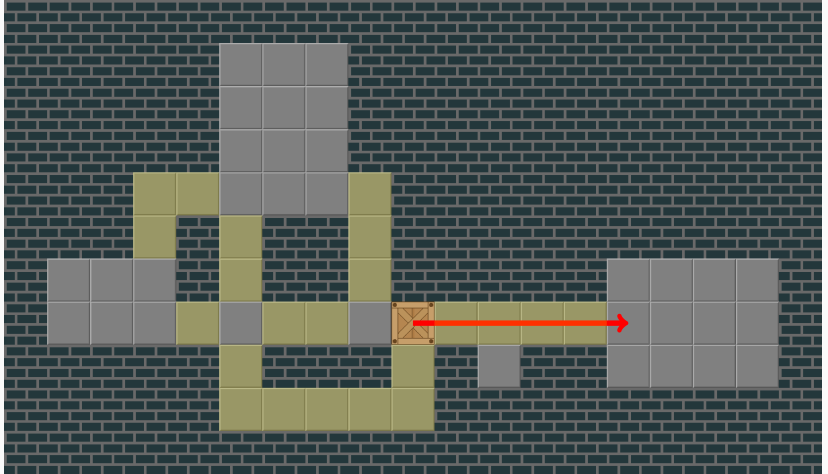
# Détection de tunnels



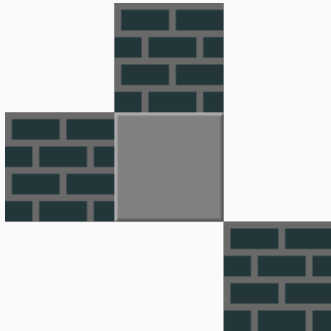
# Détection de tunnels



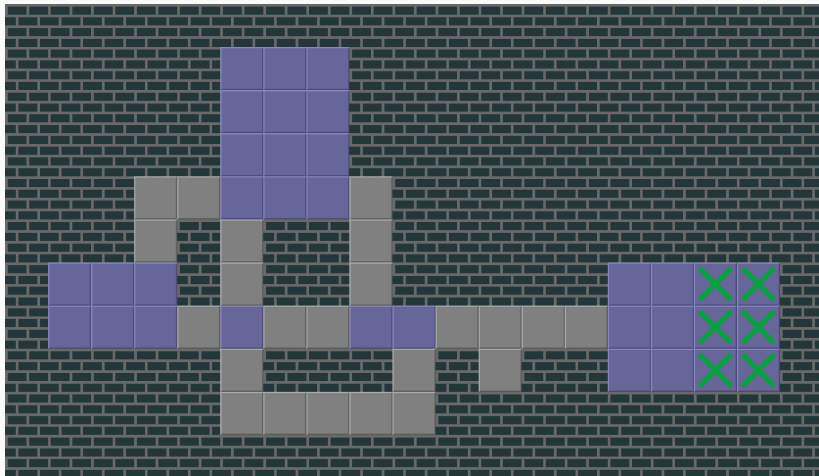
## Détection de tunnels



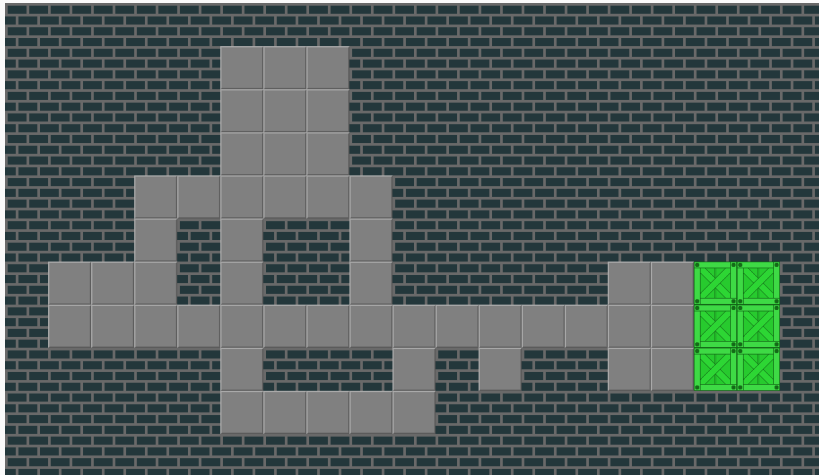
# Détection de tunnels



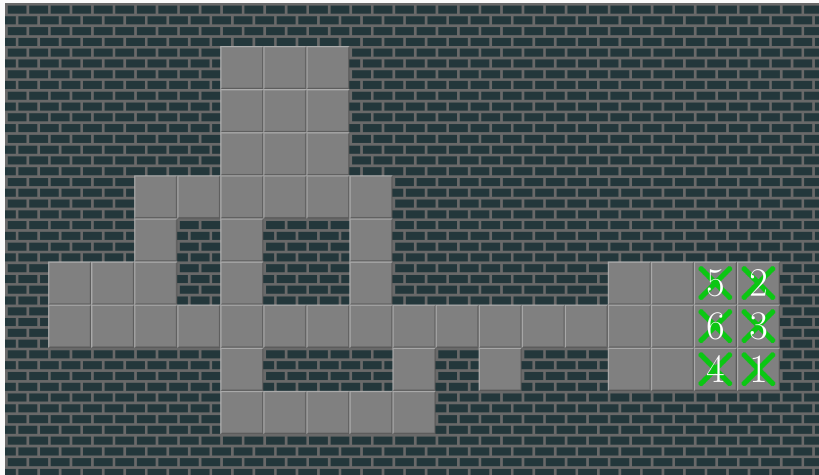
## Salles et ordre de rangement (*packing order*)



## Salles et ordre de rangement (*packing order*)

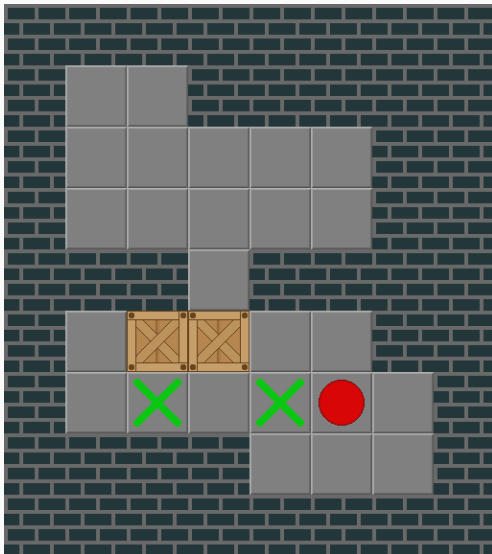


## Salles et ordre de rangement (*packing order*)





## Salles et ordre de rangement (*packing order*)

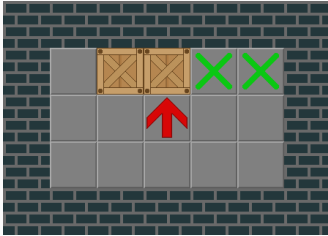


# Réduction de l'espace de recherche

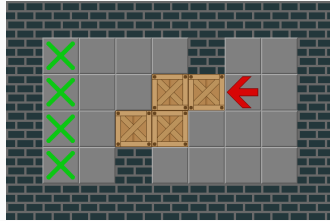
---

Analyse dynamique

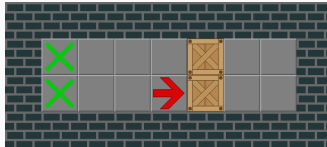
# Détection d'impasses (*deadlocks*)



(a) *Freeze deadlock n°1*



(b) *Freeze deadlock n°2*

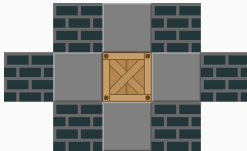


(c) *PI Corral deadlock*

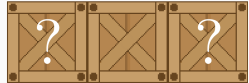
# Détection de *freeze deadlocks*



(a) Règle n°1

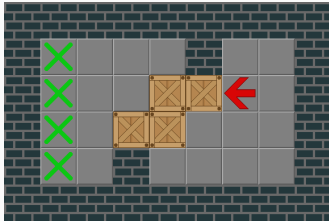


(b) Règle n°2

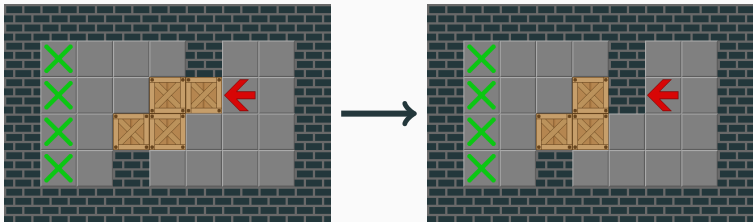


(c) Règle n°3

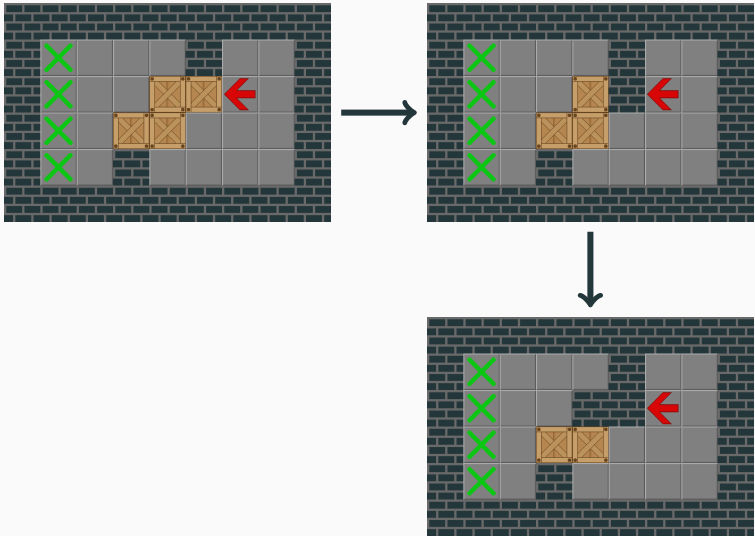
## Détection de *freeze deadlocks*



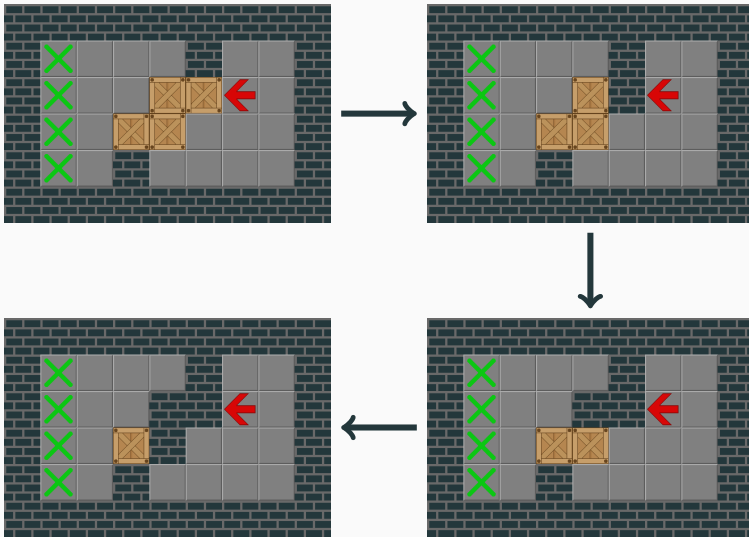
## Détection de *freeze deadlocks*



## Détection de *freeze deadlocks*



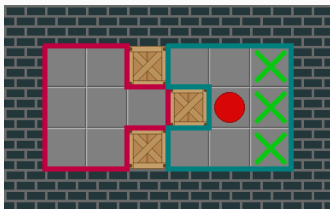
## Détection de *freeze deadlocks*



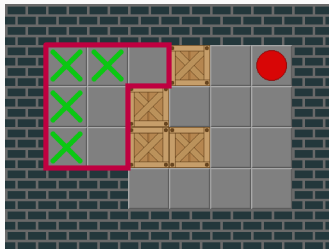
Gelée!



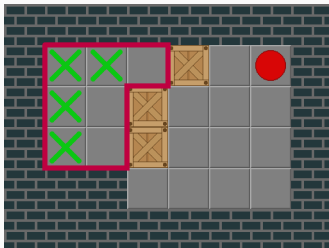
## Détection de *PI Corral* deadlocks



(a) *Corral*

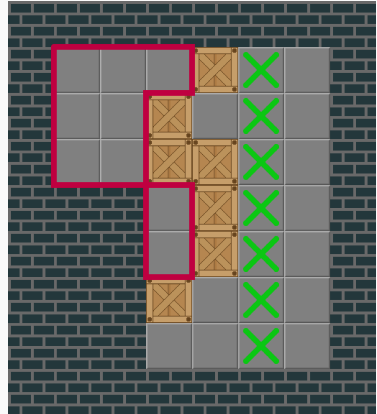
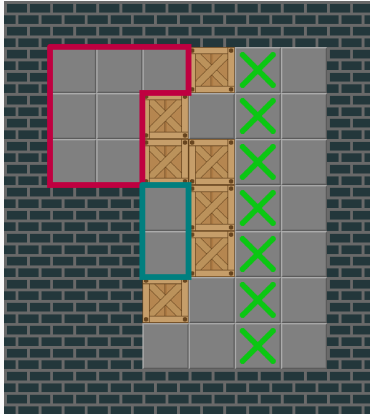


(b) *I Corral*

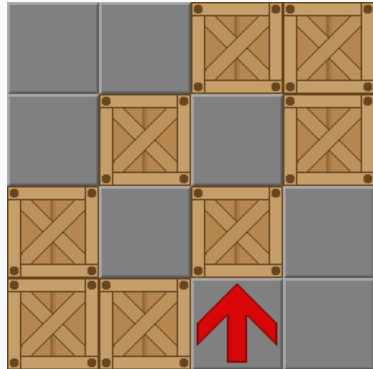
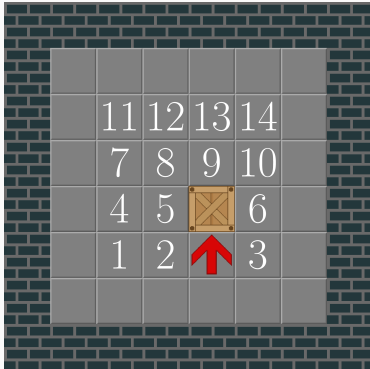


(c) *PI Corral*

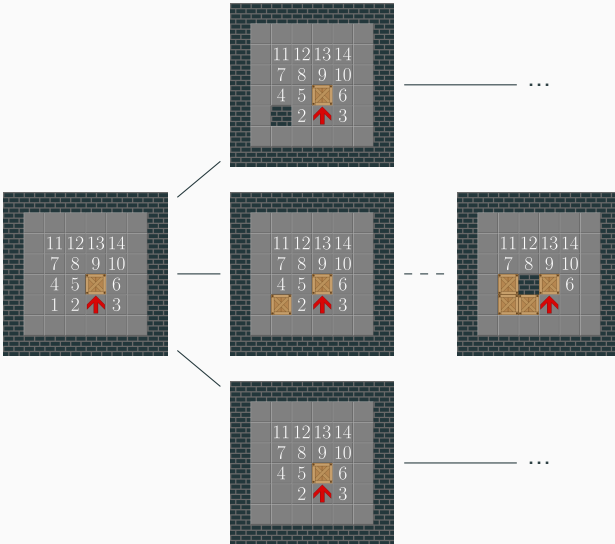
## Détection de *PI Corral* deadlocks



## Table de *deadlocks*



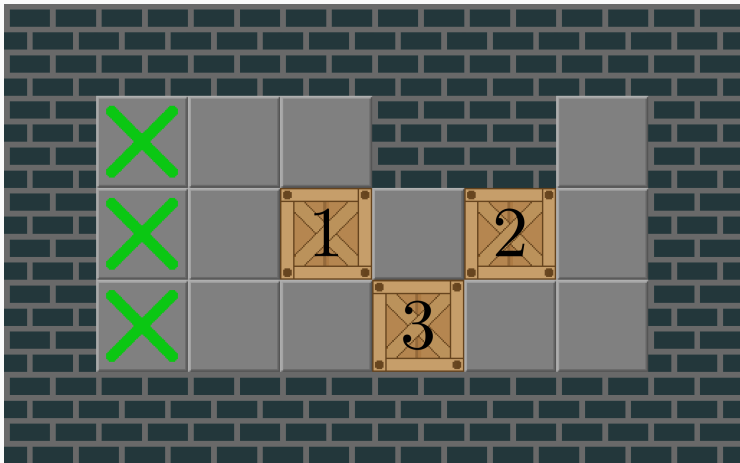
## Table de *deadlocks*



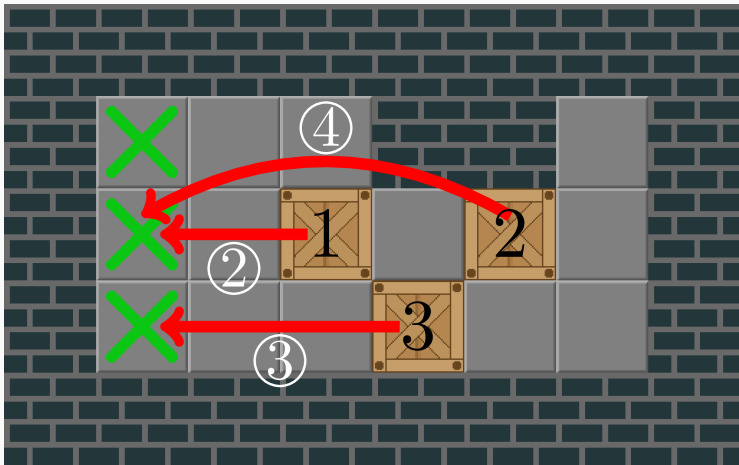
## Recherche dirigée par une heuristique



## Heuristique simple (*Simple Lower Bound*)

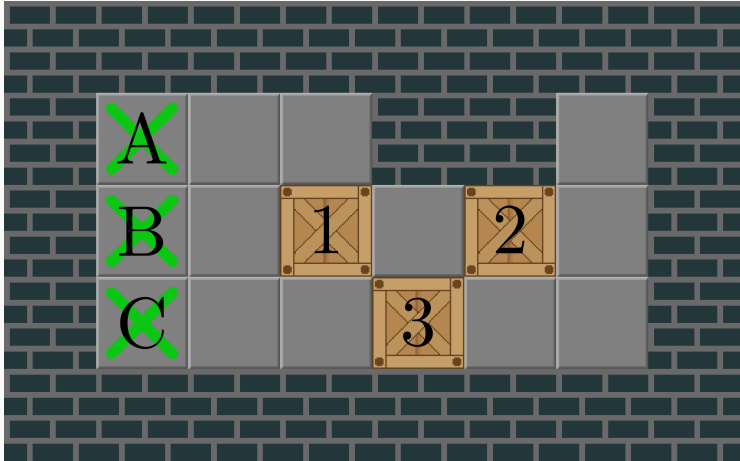


## Heuristique simple (*Simple Lower Bound*)



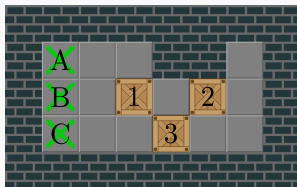
$$2 + 4 + 3 = 9$$

## Heuristique gloutonne (*Greedy Lower Bound*)





# Heuristique gloutonne (*Greedy Lower Bound*)

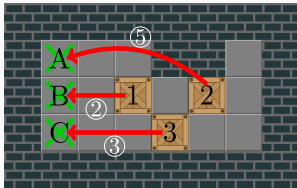


$1 \rightarrow A$	3
$1 \rightarrow B$	2
$1 \rightarrow C$	3
$2 \rightarrow A$	4
$2 \rightarrow B$	4
$2 \rightarrow C$	5
$3 \rightarrow A$	5
$3 \rightarrow B$	4
$3 \rightarrow C$	3



<b><math>1 \rightarrow B</math></b>	<b>2</b>
$1 \rightarrow A$	3
$1 \rightarrow C$	3
<b><math>3 \rightarrow C</math></b>	<b>3</b>
$2 \rightarrow B$	4
$3 \rightarrow B$	4
$2 \rightarrow A$	5
$2 \rightarrow C$	5
<b><math>3 \rightarrow A</math></b>	<b>5</b>

# Heuristique gloutonne (*Greedy Lower Bound*)



$$2 + 3 + 5 = 10$$

$1 \rightarrow A$	3
$1 \rightarrow B$	2
$1 \rightarrow C$	3
$2 \rightarrow A$	4
$2 \rightarrow B$	4
$2 \rightarrow C$	5
$3 \rightarrow A$	5
$3 \rightarrow B$	4
$3 \rightarrow C$	3

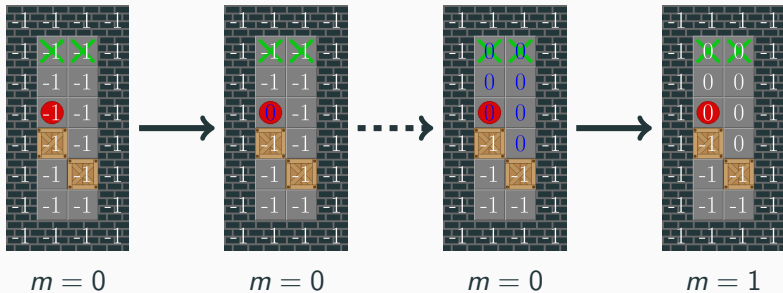


<b><math>1 \rightarrow B</math></b>	<b>2</b>
$1 \rightarrow A$	3
$1 \rightarrow C$	3
<b><math>3 \rightarrow C</math></b>	<b>3</b>
$2 \rightarrow B$	4
$3 \rightarrow B$	4
$2 \rightarrow A$	5
$2 \rightarrow C$	5
<b><math>3 \rightarrow A</math></b>	<b>5</b>

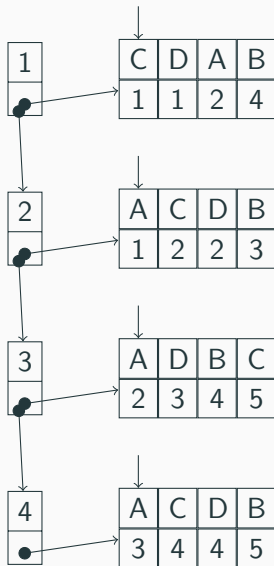
# Optimisations



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

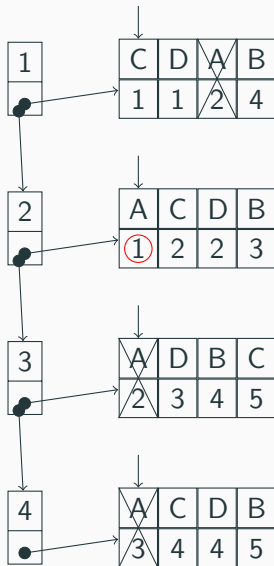


## Greedy Lower Bound en $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$



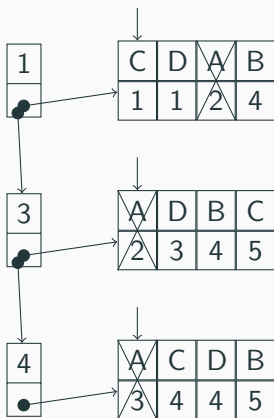
$h =$

## Greedy Lower Bound en $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$



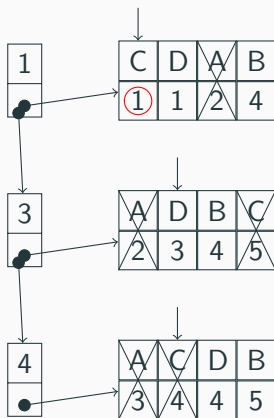
$$h = 1 +$$

## Greedy Lower Bound en $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$



$$h = 1 +$$

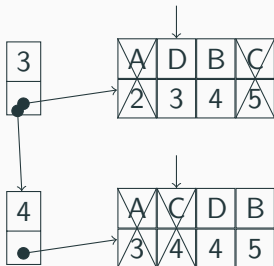
## Greedy Lower Bound en $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$



$$h = 1 + 1 +$$

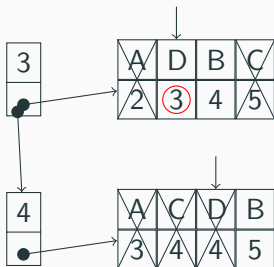


## Greedy Lower Bound en $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$



$$h = 1 + 1 +$$

## Greedy Lower Bound en $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$



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

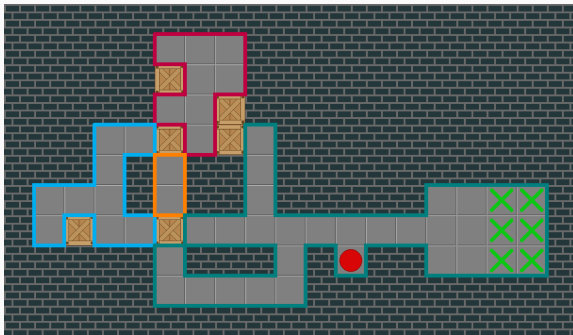
## Greedy Lower Bound en $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$



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

## Calcul des *corrals* en $\mathcal{O}(wh)$

Utilisation de *Union-Find* : partition de  $\llbracket 0; wh - 1 \rrbracket$ .



## Calcul des *corrals* en $\mathcal{O}(wh)$

---

```
1: procedure CORRAL( $x, y$ )
2:   if not solid( $x, y$ ) then
3:     createSingleton( $x, y$ )
4:   else
5:     if solid( $x-1, y$ ) and solid( $x, y-1$ ) then
6:       createSingleton( $x, y$ )
7:     else if not solid( $x-1, y$ ) and solid( $x, y-1$ ) then
8:       addToCorral( $x-1, y, x, y$ )
9:     else if solid( $x-1, y$ ) and not solid( $x, y-1$ ) then
10:      addToCorral( $x, y-1, x, y$ )
11:    else
12:      addToCorral( $x-1, y, x, y$ )
13:      union( $x, y-1, x, y$ )
14:    end if
15:  end if
```

## Résultats



# Nombre de niveaux résolus

Collection	Nombre de niveaux	A*	fess0	Festival	Sokolution	Takaken	YASS
XSokoban	90	11	15	90	90	90	89
Large test suite	3272	2204	2273	3202	3130	2944	2865

## Annexe





# Tableau des complexités