

Computer Assignment 1

Informed and Uninformed Search

In this computer assignment we will implement three search algorithms, BFA, IDS, and A*.

We will try to model a problem with our agent must collect all parts and reach to end point. But there are some special parts in the map that will create another agent in upper left corner of the map. We cannot move more than one agent at the same time and all agents must be in upper right corner of the map at the end.

BFS

BFS (Breath First Search) is an uninformed search algorithms which will check all possible actions to find the answer.

This algorithm is very memory hungry and relatively slow.

This is the definition of our states: position of each agent, position of parts need to be collected and position of special parts.

We define our initial state like this: one agent in (0,0), list of parts, and list of special parts.

We define our goal state like this: all agents in (n-1,m-1) and empty list of parts.

Each action is move up, down, left, and right and if there is any part or special part we will collect them and take necessary actions like creating another agent or remove from list.

In [1]:

```
1 import enum
2 import time
3
4
5 class Cell(enum.Enum):
6     empty = 0
7     wall = 1
8     potion = 2
9     double = 3
10    start = 4
11    end = 5
12
13
14 temple = []
15 m, n = 0, 0
16
17
18 class State:
19     def __init__(self, doubles, potions, doctors, parent):
20         self.doubles = doubles
21         self.potions = potions
22         self.doctors = doctors
23         self.parent = parent
24
25     def print_path(self):
26         doc = [[] for x in range(int(len(self.doctors)))]
27         current = self
28         while current is not None:
29             for i in range(len(current.doctors)):
30                 if len(doc[i]) == 0:
31                     doc[i].append(current.doctors[i])
32                 elif current.doctors[i] != doc[i][-1]:
33                     doc[i].append(current.doctors[i])
34             current = current.parent
35         result = ""
36         for index in range(len(doc)):
37             doc[index].reverse()
38             result += f"Doctor {index + 1} : {doc[index]} Length = {len(doc[index])} -
39         return result
40
41     def is_done(self):
42         done = True
43         if len(self.potions) != 0:
44             return False
45         for doc in self.doctors:
46             if doc != (int(n) - 1, int(m) - 1):
47                 return False
48         return done
49
50     def __str__(self):
51         result = ""
52         result += str(self.doubles)
53         result += " "
54         result += str(self.potions)
55         result += " "
56         for i in range(len(self.doctors)):
57             result += f"{i} : {self.doctors[i]} "
58         return result
59
```

```

60     def __hash__(self):
61         return self.__str__().__hash__()
62
63     def __eq__(self, other):
64         return self.__hash__() == other.__hash__()
65
66
67 move = ((1, 0), (0, 1), (-1, 0), (0, -1))
68
69
70 def next_state(frontier, visited):
71     ns = []
72     for i in range(len(frontier)):
73         for j in range(len(frontier[i].doctors)):
74             for adj in move:
75                 pos = frontier[i].doctors[j]
76                 new_pos = (pos[0] + adj[0], pos[1] + adj[1])
77                 if pos == (int(n) - 1, int(m) - 1):
78                     continue
79                 if new_pos[0] >= int(n) or new_pos[0] < 0 or new_pos[1] >= int(m) or n
80                     continue
81                 if temple[new_pos[0]][new_pos[1]] == Cell.wall:
82                     continue
83                 new_doubles = list(frontier[i].doubles)
84                 new_potions = list(frontier[i].potions)
85                 new_doctors = list(frontier[i].doctors)
86                 new_doctors[j] = new_pos
87                 new_s = State(new_doubles, new_potions, new_doctors, frontier[i])
88                 new_s.doctors[j] = new_pos
89                 new_s.parent = frontier[i]
90                 if new_s not in visited:
91                     ns.append(new_s)
92                     visited.add(new_s)
93
94     return ns
95
96
97 def bfs(initial):
98     visited = set()
99     queue = [initial]
100     while queue:
101         for f in queue:
102             for doc in f.doctors:
103                 x, y = doc
104                 if temple[x][y] == Cell.potion and (x, y) in f.potions:
105                     f.potions.remove((x, y))
106                 elif temple[x][y] == Cell.double and (x, y) in f.doubles:
107                     f.doctors.append((int(n) - 1, 0))
108                     f.doubles.remove((x, y))
109                 if f.is_done():
110                     return f
111             queue = next_state(queue, visited)
112
113
114 result = []
115 test_time = []
116 for test in 1, 2, 3:
117     test_time.append([])
118     for r in 1, 2, 3:
119         file = open(f'Tests/test{test}.in')
120         n, m = file.readline().split()

```

```

121     c, k = file.readline().split()
122
123     temple = [[Cell.empty for x in range(int(n))] for y in range(int(m))]
124
125     temple[0][0] = Cell.start
126     temple[int(n) - 1][int(m) - 1] = Cell.end
127
128     potion = []
129     for i in range(int(c)):
130         x, y = file.readline().split()
131         temple[int(x)][int(y)] = Cell.potion
132         potion.append((int(x), int(y)))
133
134     double = []
135     for i in range(int(k)):
136         x, y = file.readline().split()
137         temple[int(x)][int(y)] = Cell.double
138         double.append((int(x), int(y)))
139
140     d = file.readline()
141
142     for i in range(int(d)):
143         x, y = file.readline().split()
144         temple[int(x)][int(y)] = Cell.wall
145
146     initial_state = State(double, potion, [(0, 0)], None)
147     begin = time.time()
148     res = bfs(initial_state)
149     test_time[test - 1].append(time.time() - begin)
150     if len(result) == test - 1:
151         result.append(res)
152     print(f"Average execution time of test{test}.in is : {sum(test_time[test - 1]) / 1}")
153     print("Optimal path is :")
154     print(result[test - 1].print_path())

```

Average execution time of test1.in is : 0.09894331296284993 seconds

Optimal path is :

Doctor 1 : [(0, 0), (0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 3)] Length = 6

Doctor 2 : [(3, 0), (2, 0), (3, 0), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3)] Length = 5

Average execution time of test2.in is : 22.268924395243328 seconds

Optimal path is :

Doctor 1 : [(0, 0), (0, 1), (0, 2), (1, 2), (2, 2), (3, 2), (3, 3)] Length = 6

Doctor 2 : [(3, 0), (2, 0), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 2), (3, 3)] Length = 5

Average execution time of test3.in is : 20.906030893325806 seconds

Optimal path is :

Doctor 1 : [(0, 0), (1, 0), (2, 0), (2, 1), (2, 2), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (2, 5), (3, 5), (4, 5), (5, 5)] Length = 12

Doctor 2 : [(5, 0), (5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 3), (4, 3), (5, 3), (5, 4), (5, 5)] Length = 7

IDS

IDS (Iterative Deepening Search) is an uninformed search algorithm mixture of BFS and DFS (Depth First Search).

This algorithm runs DFS on increasing depth limit until find the goal state.

Even though at each iteration it runs a DFS search, it's optimal like BFS and can usually find the goal state without exploring all the nodes, yet it doesn't require the queue and uses much less memory than BFS.

We define our initial state, goal state, and actions as same as BFS algorithm.

A*