LINGI2261: Artificial Intelligence Assignment 1: Solving Problems with Uninformed Search

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Guidelines

- This assignment is due on Friday 12 October, 18:00.
- No delay will be tolerated.
- Document your source code (at least the difficult or more technical parts of your programs). Python docstrings for important classes, methods and functions are also welcome.
- Indicate clearly in your report if you have **bugs** or problems in your program. The online submission system will discover them anyway.
- Copying code or answers from other groups (or from the internet) is strictly forbidden. Each source of inspiration must be clearly indicated.
- Source code shall be submitted on the online *INGInious* system. Only programs submitted via this procedure will be graded. No report or program sent by email will be accepted.
- Respect carefully the *specifications* given for your program (arguments, input/output format, etc.) as the program testing system is *fully automated*.

Poliverables

- The following files are to be submitted on INGInious inside the Assignment 1 task(s):
 - pathologic.py: The file containing your implementation of the Pathologic solver. Your program should take one argument, namely the instance file's path. It should print a minimal solution to the problem to the standard output, respecting the format described further. The file must be encoded in utf-8.
 - report_A1_group_XX.pdf: Answers to all the questions in a single report, named. Remember, the more concise the answers, the better.



Anti plagiat charter

As announced in the class, you'll have to electronically sign an anti plagiat charter. This should be done *individually* in the INGInious task entitled Assignment 1: Anti plagiat charter. Both students of a team must sign the charter.



Important

• For the implementation parts of the assignments, you are required to use Python 3

- Python 3.7.0 can be downloaded at http://python.org/downloads/
- On your computer, after installing Python 3, you will be able to launch your programs using python3 < your_program>
- In the labs, you can find Python 3 under /opt/python3/bin/python3. You can of course add /opt/python3/bin to your PATH to be able to launch your programs using *python3* < *your_program*>.
- Python 3 documentation can be found at http://docs.python.org/py3k/
- The assignments must be submitted via the *INGInious* tool. You first have to create groups of two. Only then will you be granted access to the submission tool. The procedure to register and submit your hard work is described below. Don't wait until the last minute to create your group and to familiarize with the tool.
- If you want to ask us questions, we are on Tuesdays from 1:30pm to 4:30pm, in offices A 377.20 (François) and A 158 (Gaël) at Réaumur. For general questions, do not hesitate to use the forum set up espacially for this assignment, on Moodle.

Submitting your programs

Python programs must be submitted on the INGInious website: https://inginious.info. ucl.ac.be. In order to do so, you must first create groups of two. To do so, assign yourself in an available group on the INGInious page of the course. Inside INGInious, you can find different courses. Inside the course 'LINGI2261: Artificial Intelligence', you will find the tasks corresponding to the different assignments due for this course. The task at hand for this assignment is Assignment 1: pathologic. In the task, you can submit you program (one python file containing the pathologic solver, encoded in utf-8). Once submitted, your program will immediately be evaluated on the set of given instances and also on a hidden set of instances. The results of the evaluation will be available directly on INGInious. You can, of course, make as many submissions as you want. For the grade, only the last fully correct submission (or the last submission if no fully correct submission has been made) will be used. You thus know the grade you will receive for the program part of the assignment! If you have troubles with INGInious, use the dedicated forum on Moodle.



Important

Although your programs are graded automatically, they will still be checked for plagiarism!

Python AIMA (3 pts)

Many algorithms of the textbook "Al: A Modern Approach" are implemented in Python. Since you are required to use Python 3, we will provide a Python 3 compliant version of the AIMA library. The Python modules can be downloaded on Moodle in Documents (S2). All you have to do is to decompress the archive of aima-python3 and then put this directory in your python path: export PYTHONPATH=path-to-aima-python3. As we will use our own version of the library to test your programs, no modification inside the package is allowed.

The objective of these questions is to read, understand and be able to use the Python implementation of the uninformed methods (inside search.py in aima-python3 directory).



Questions

- 1. In order to perform a search, what are the classes that you must define or extend? Explain precisely why and where they are used inside a tree_search. Be concise! (e.g. do not discuss unchanged classes).
- 2. Both breadth_first_graph_search and depth_first_graph_search are making a call to the same function. How is their fundamental difference implemented?
- 3. In *graph_search* and *tree_search*, what is the effect of the instruction fringe.extend(node.expand(problem)). What are the classes and methods involved?
- 4. What is the difference between the implementation of the graph_search and the tree_search methods and how does it impact the search methods?
- 5. What kind of structure is used to implement the closed list? What are the methods involved in the search of an element inside it? What properties must thus have the elements that you can put inside the closed list?
- 6. How technically can you use the implementation of the closed list to deal with symmetrical states? (hint: if two symmetrical states are considered by the algorithm to be the same, they will not be visited twice)

2 The Pathologic Problem (17 pts)

"Pathologic" is a serie of puzzles in which you have a white ball that you must move to draw a path. You have to collect the different white circles without ever going twice to the same square. Both the initial and target configurations are $m \times n$ grids, as shown on Figure 1. White tiles are blocks and you can't pass through them. You can pass through empty tiles but that is not mandatory. A free online version of the game is available at http://www.zebest-3000.com/jeux/jeu-10541.html.



Figure 1: Screenshot of Pathologic game interface.

The objective is to draw a path by collecting all white circle tiles by applying a minimum number of possible actions. Final (last white circle tile) point is not given. We provide a set of 10 problems, composed of 10 instances from the online game. Also, don't forget that we will also use hidden instances for the evaluation.

Each problem is described in an instance file, containing the initial configuration of the grid. We use ASCII symbols in order to represent the tiles we see in Figure 1.

• ball position tile : \$

while circle tile :

• block tile: 1

• empty tile: 0

Each tile is separeted by a space character. The following configuration represents the grid shown in figure 1

Figure 2: ASCII representation of figure 1 configuration

The output of the program should be a minimal sequence of every intermediate grid, represented in the same way, starting with the initial state and finishing with the goal state. To respect our ASCII representations, we decide to represent the tiles already visited by the ball (the path) by x' character. Figure 3 shows the solving process of instance file instances/a0.

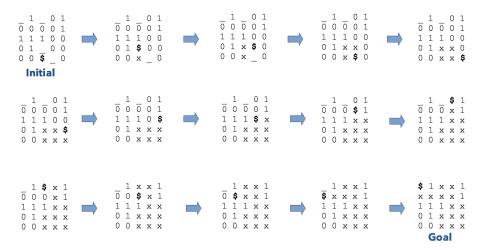


Figure 3: Solving process of instance file instances/a0

You will implement at least one class *Pathologic(Problem)* that extends the class *Problem* such that you will be able to use search algorithms of AIMA. A small template (*pathologic.py*) is provided in the resources for this problem. Before diving into the code, we recommend you to first have a look at the questions below that need to be answered in your written report.



Questions

- 1. **Describe** the set of possible actions your agent will consider at each state. Evaluate the branching factor.
- 2. Problem analysis.
 - (a) Explain the advantages and weaknesses of the following search strategies **on this problem** (not in general): depth first, breadth first
 - (b) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the tree and graph search for this problem. Which approach would you choose?
- 3. **Implement** a Pathologic solver in Python 3. You shall extend the *Problem* class and implement the necessary methods –and other class(es) if necessary—allowing you to test the following four different approaches:
 - depth-first tree-search (DFSt);
 - breadth-first tree-search (BFSt);
 - depth-first graph-search (DFSg);
 - breadth-first graph-search (BFSq).

Your file must be named pathologic.py.

- 4. Experiments must be realized (*not yet on INGInious!* use your own computer or one from the computer rooms) with the provided 10 instances. Report in a table the results on the 10 instances for depth-first and breadth-first strategies on both tree and graph search (4 settings above). Run each experiment for a maximum of 3 minutes. You must report the time, the number of explored nodes and the number of moves in the solution.
- 5. Submit your program (the pathologic.py file, encoded in utf-8) on INGInious. According to your experimentations, it must use the algorithm that leads to the best results. Your program must take as only input the path to the instance file of the problem to solve, and print to the standard output a solution to the problem satisfying the format described in Figure 3.

 Under INGInious (only 30s timeout per instance!), we expect you to solve at least 10 out of the 15 ones. Solving more than 12 would give you a bonus!
- 6. Conclusion and further work.
 - (a) Are your the experimental results consistent with the conclusions you drew based on your problem analysis (Q2)?
 - (b) Which algorithm seems to be the more promising? Do you see any improvement directions for this algorithm? (Note that since we're still in uninformed search, we're not talking about informed heuristics).