

## LAB-2 REPORT

### GROUP: 2

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#### 1. DOMAIN DESCRIPTION

**State Space:** Our Implementation accepts the states as tuple (x, y, label) for each block in the state. For example: (1, 2, C)

**Start Node and End Node:** Check input.txt for initial node and goal.txt for final node. Below is the graphical representation of the initial and final nodes.

|          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>F</b> |          |          |
| <b>B</b> | <b>A</b> |          |
| <b>E</b> | <b>D</b> | <b>C</b> |

TABLE 1. Initial State

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> |
| <b>D</b> | <b>F</b> |
| <b>A</b> | <b>E</b> |

TABLE 2. Final State

**MOVEGEN Algorithm:** We are using 3 **stack** to find the next generations. First, we will convert our state representation into the **stacks** (x will be stack number, y will be index of block in that stack and label will be the representation), then the top element of non empty stack is moved to other stacks. It gives us all the possible next states. Now each possible state is converted back to tuple representation from stack representation. We are using **Hill Climb(Greedy)** approach to find the solution using one of the four heuristics:

- Manhattan Distance Heuristic
- XNOR Heuristic
- XNOR-height Heuristic
- ASCII-Code Heuristic

**GOALTEST Algorithm:** It is just a simple comparison test, simple comparing given\_state and goal\_state.

#### 2. HEURISTIC FUNCTIONS CONSIDERED

**xnor\_heuristic.** This heuristic is the one basic heuristic discussed in class. This gives a value **+1** to the blocks that are on the correct position w.r.t to the GOALSTATE. And assigns a value of **-1** to the ones that are on the incorrect position w.r.t the GOALSTATE. This heuristic has a high possibility of getting stuck and was not able to reach the GOALSTATE many a times.

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*Date:* January 24, 2023.

This paper is in final form.

**xnor\_heuristic\_modified.** This heuristic combines the `xnor_heuristic` with height. It works as follows:

- (1) If the item is at the correct position and has a height `h` then it will assign it a value of `+h`
- (2) If the item is not at the correct position and has a height `h` then it will assign it a value of `-h`.
- (3) The height starts from 1 at the bottom of the stack. That is the lowest block has a height of 1.

This heuristic was better than the `xnor_heuristic` and was able to reach the GOALSTATE for some of the inputs.

## manhattan\_heuristic\_maxi. WRITE THIS SHIT BY YOURSELF

**ascii\_heuristic.** This heuristic uses both the `manhattan_heuristic_maxi` and multiplies it with the ASCII value of the block. This proved to be the most efficient heuristic by far. And was able to reach the GOALSTATE most of the times.

### 3. HILL CLIMBING

The Hill Climbing approach works as follows:

- (1) It calculates the value of the heuristic of the initial state which is being used currently by the program.
- (2) It then calculates the heuristic values for all possible state that can be reached from the current state and stores them in a list.
- (3) It chooses the state that has the highest value in the list.
- (4) If the chosen value is larger than the heuristic value of the current state then the current state is transformed into the chosen state.
- (5) This loop continues till the GOALSTATE is reached or the program halts because of indeterminism.

The program halts under the following conditions:

- (1) If the maximum heuristic value available among the possible states is lower than the current state.
- (2) If all the heuristic values are same among the possible states.

Saksham you will have to read this,,, If you are a true lover then you will confess your true love for her,,, **I did read and soon I surely will.**

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