

LPI

Artificial Intelligence and Robotics Assignment B1

Date of Completion :- 9.10.2020

Title:- Puzzle.

Problem Statement:- Solve 8-puzzle problem using A^* algorithm. Assume any initial configuration and define goal configuration clearly.

OR

- Solve following 6-tile problem stepwise using A^* algorithm,

Initial Configuration

B	W	B	W	B	W
---	---	---	---	---	---

Final Configuration

B	B	B	W	W	W
---	---	---	---	---	---

Constraints: Tiles can be shifted left or right 1 or 2 positions with cost 1 and 2 respectively.

Objectives:- Understand 8 puzzle problem
Understand A^* algorithm

Outcome:- Students will be able to implement 8 puzzle problem using A^* algorithm.

Requirements:- Ubuntu OS, python.

Theory:-

It is a heuristic search algorithm for finding paths.

- 1) Consider a square grid having many obstacles and we are given a starting cell and target cell.
- 2) We want to search target cell from the starting cell as quickly as possible.
- 3) At start each step, A* algorithm picks the node according to a value 'f' which is equal to sum of 'g' and 'h'.
- 4) At each step it picks the node cell having least 'f' and process that node.

$$f = g + h.$$

g \rightarrow movement cost to move from the starting point to a given grid following the path generated to get there.
 h \rightarrow movement cost (estimated) to move from that given grid square on the grid to the final destination. This is often referred to as the heuristic which is ~~not~~ nothing but a kind of smart guess.

Algorithm

1. Initialize the open list.
2. Initialize the closed list.
3. put the starting node on the open list
4. while the open list is not empty
 - 1) find the node with the least f on the open list. Call it 'q'
 - 2) pop 'q' off the open list.
 - 3) generate 'q's' successors.
 - 4) for each successor
 - a) if successor is the goal, stop search successor.

$$g = q.g + \text{distance}(\text{successor}, q)$$

$$\text{successor}.h = \text{distance from goal to successor}$$

$$\text{successor}.f = \text{successor}.g + \text{successor}.h$$

b) if a node with the same position as successor is in the open list which has a lower 'f' than successor, skip the successor.

c) if a node with the same position as successor is in the CLOSED list which has a lower 'f' than successor, skip this successor otherwise add the node to the open list.

5) end for

6) end push q on the closed list.

4 end while

Test Case -

1 2 x

4 5 3

7 8 6

initial

1 2 3

4 5 6

7 8 x

final

solved in 18 moves.

1 2 3

~~x~~ 4 6

7 5 8

initial

1 2 3

4 5 6

7 8 x

Final

1 2 3

~~x~~ 4 6

7 5 8

→

1 2 3

4 x 6

7 5 8

→

1 2 3

4 5 6

7 x 8

→

1 2 3

4 5 6

7 8 x

Conclusion:- Thus I understood and implement the 8 puzzle problem and using A* algorithm.

CODE:

```
class Node:
def __init__(self,data,level,fval):
    """ Initialize the node with the data, level of the node and the calculated fvalue """
    self.data = data
    self.level = level
    self.fval = fval

def generate_child(self):
    """ Generate child nodes from the given node by moving the blank space
    either in the four directions {up,down,left,right} """
    x,y = self.find(self.data,'_')
    """ val_list contains position values for moving the blank space in either of
    the 4 directions [up,down,left,right] respectively. """
    val_list = [[x,y-1],[x,y+1],[x-1,y],[x+1,y]]
    children = []
    for i in val_list:
        child = self.shuffle(self.data,x,y,i[0],i[1])
        if child is not None:
            child_node = Node(child,self.level+1,0)
            children.append(child_node)
    return children

def shuffle(self,puz,x1,y1,x2,y2):
    """ Move the blank space in the given direction and if the position value are out
    of limits the return None """
    if x2 >= 0 and x2 < len(self.data) and y2 >= 0 and y2 < len(self.data):
        temp_puz = []
        temp_puz = self.copy(puz)
        temp = temp_puz[x2][y2]
        temp_puz[x2][y2] = temp_puz[x1][y1]
        temp_puz[x1][y1] = temp
        return temp_puz
    else:
        return None

def copy(self,root):
    """ Copy function to create a similar matrix of the given node """
    temp = []
    for i in root:
        t = []
        for j in i:
            t.append(j)
        temp.append(t)
    return temp

def find(self,puz,x):
    """ Specifically used to find the position of the blank space """
    for i in range(0,len(self.data)):
        for j in range(0,len(self.data)):
            if puz[i][j] == x:
                return i,j

class Puzzle:
def __init__(self,size):
    """ Initialize the puzzle size by the specified size,open and closed lists to empty """
    self.n = size
    self.open = []
    self.closed = []

def accept(self):
    """ Accepts the puzzle from the user """
```

```

puz = []
for i in range(0,self.n):
    temp = input().split(" ")
    puz.append(temp)
return puz

def f(self,start,goal):
    """ Heuristic Function to calculate hueristic value f(x) = h(x) + g(x) """
    return self.h(start.data,goal)+start.level

def h(self,start,goal):
    """ Calculates the different between the given puzzles """
    temp = 0
    for i in range(0,self.n):
        for j in range(0,self.n):
            if start[i][j] != goal[i][j] and start[i][j] != '_':
                temp += 1
    return temp

def process(self):
    """ Accept Start and Goal Puzzle state """
    print("Enter the start state matrix \n")
    start = self.accept()
    print("Enter the goal state matrix \n")
    goal = self.accept()

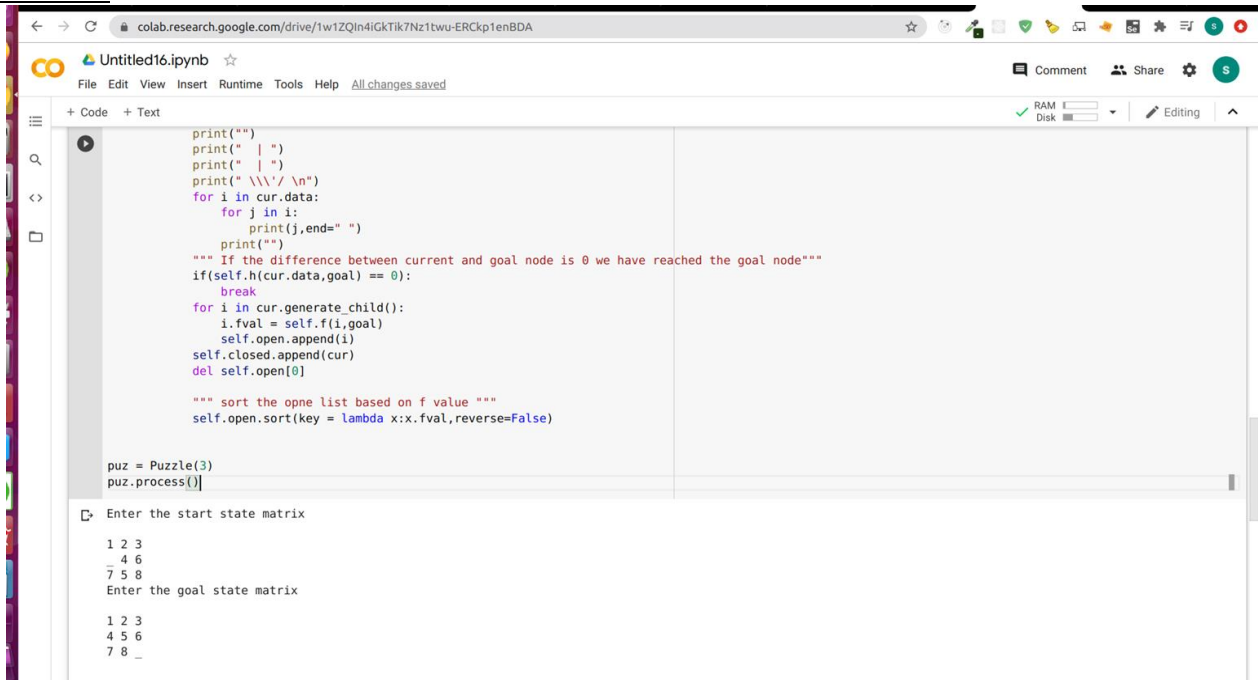
    start = Node(start,0,0)
    start.fval = self.f(start,goal)
    """ Put the start node in the open list """
    self.open.append(start)
    print("\n\n")
    while True:
        cur = self.open[0]
        print("")
        print(" | ")
        print(" | ")
        print(" \\\\/ \n")
        for i in cur.data:
            for j in i:
                print(j,end=" ")
            print("")
        """ If the difference between current and goal node is 0 we have reached the goal node """
        if(self.h(cur.data,goal) == 0):
            break
        for i in cur.generate_child():
            i.fval = self.f(i,goal)
            self.open.append(i)
            self.closed.append(cur)
            del self.open[0]

        """ sort the opne list based on f value """
        self.open.sort(key = lambda x:x.fval,reverse=False)

puz = Puzzle(3)
puz.process()

```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "Untitled16.ipynb". The code is a Python script for a puzzle solver, likely a 3x3 puzzle. It includes a recursive function to generate child states and a main function to process the puzzle. The output shows the start and goal state matrices.

```
print("")
print(" | ")
print(" | ")
print(" \\\'/ \n")
for i in cur.data:
    for j in i:
        print(j,end=" ")
    print("")
""" If the difference between current and goal node is 0 we have reached the goal node"""
if(self.h(cur.data,goal) == 0):
    break
for i in cur.generate_child():
    i.fval = self.f(i,goal)
    self.open.append(i)
self.closed.append(cur)
del self.open[0]

""" sort the opne list based on f value """
self.open.sort(key = lambda x:x.fval,reverse=False)

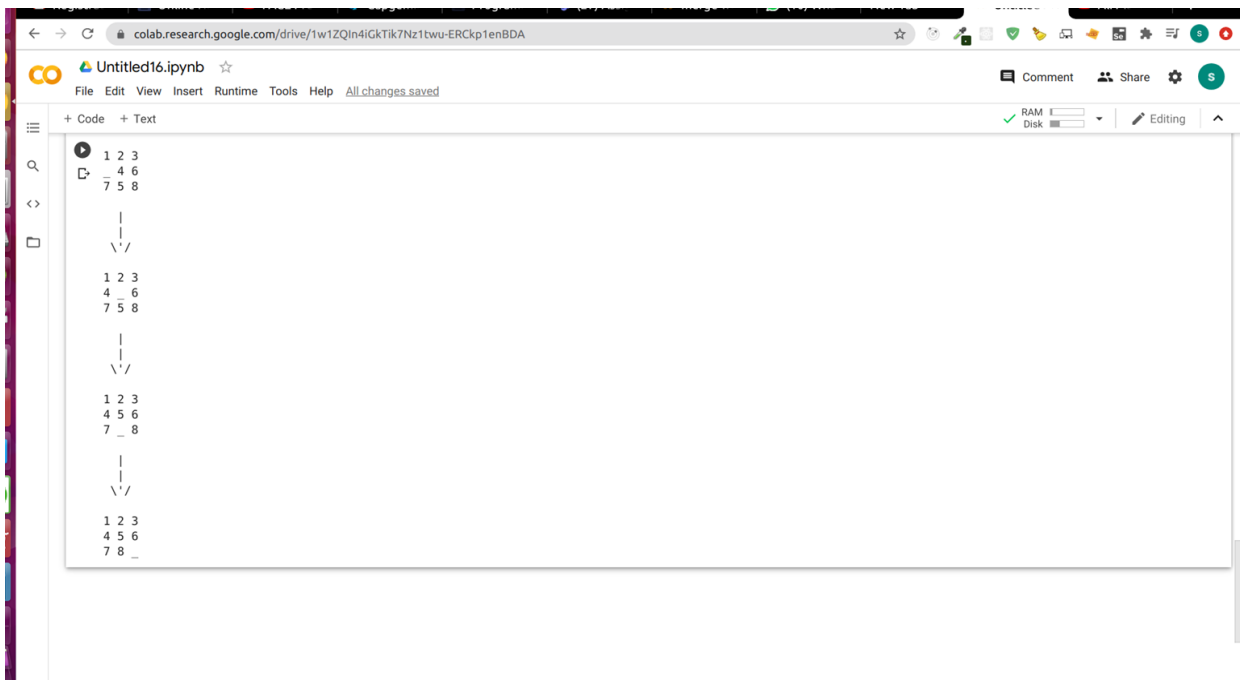
puz = Puzzle(3)
puz.process()
```

Enter the start state matrix

```
1 2 3
_ 4 6
7 5 8
```

Enter the goal state matrix

```
1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8 _
```



The screenshot shows the output of the puzzle solver. It displays the start and goal state matrices, followed by a series of states generated by the solver, each represented by a 3x3 matrix. The states are shown in a sequence, with the goal state being the final one.

```
1 2 3
_ 4 6
7 5 8

|
|
\\\'/

1 2 3
4 _ 6
7 5 8

|
|
\\\'/

1 2 3
4 5 6
7 _ 8

|
|
\\\'/

1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8 _
```