Announcements

- Python 2 instead of Python 3
- Projects 1 .. 5: Teams of 1 or 2
  - individual submission
  - include names as comments in header
- Homework starting this week
  - edX
  - Piazza

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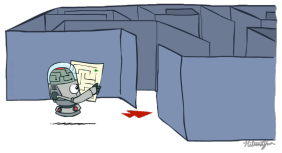
CSC 481: Artificial Intelligence

BFS, Uniform Cost



Instructor: Marco Alvarez

University of Rhode Island

[These slides were created by Dan Klein and Pieter Abbeel for CS188 Intro to AI at UC Berkeley.
All CS188 materials are available at http://ai.berkeley.edu.]

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Today

- Uninformed Search Methods
  - Breadth-First Search
  - Uniform-Cost Search

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Breadth-First Search

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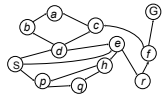
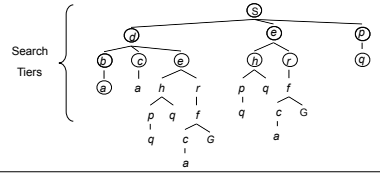
Breadth-First Search

Strategy: expand a shallowest node first

Implementation: Fringe is a FIFO queue





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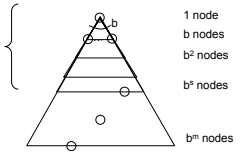
Breadth-First Search (BFS) Properties

- What nodes does BFS expand?
  - Processes all nodes above shallowest solution
  - Let depth of shallowest solution be s
  - Search takes time $O(b^s)$
- How much space does the fringe take?
  - Has roughly the last tier, so $O(b^s)$
- Is it complete?
  - s must be finite if a solution exists, so yes!
- Is it optimal?
  - Only if costs are all 1 (more on costs later)



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Quiz: DFS vs BFS

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Quiz: DFS vs BFS

- When will BFS outperform DFS?
- When will DFS outperform BFS?

[Demo: dfs/bfs maze water (L2D6)]

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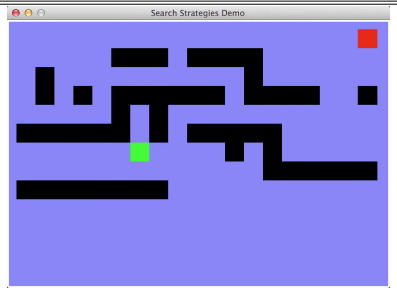
Video of Demo Maze Water DFS/BFS (part 1)



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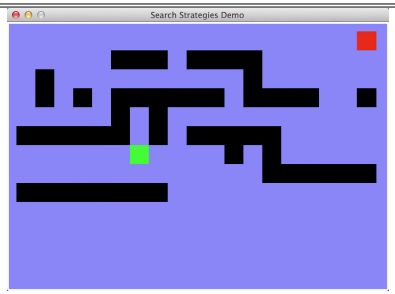
Video of Demo Maze Water DFS/BFS (part 2)



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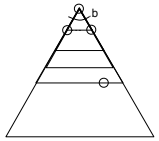
Iterative Deepening

- Idea: get DFS's space advantage with BFS's time / shallow-solution advantages
  - Run a DFS with depth limit 1. If no solution…
  - Run a DFS with depth limit 2. If no solution…
  - Run a DFS with depth limit 3. …..
- Isn't that wastefully redundant?
  - Generally most work happens in the lowest level searched, so not so bad!



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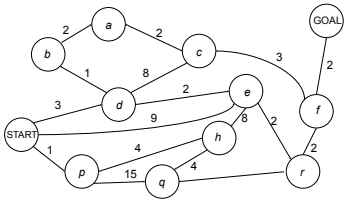
Cost-Sensitive Search



BFS finds the shortest path in terms of number of actions.
It does not find the least-cost path. We will now cover a similar algorithm which does find the least-cost path.

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Uniform Cost Search

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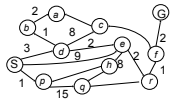
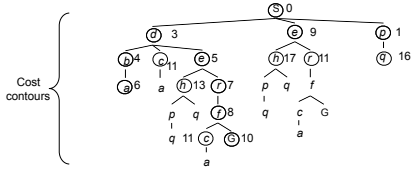
Uniform Cost Search

Strategy: expand a cheapest node first:

Fringe is a priority queue (priority: cumulative cost)





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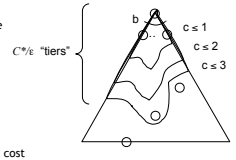
Uniform Cost Search (UCS) Properties

- What nodes does UCS expand?
  - Processes all nodes with cost less than cheapest solution!
  - If that solution costs C^* and arcs cost at least ε, then the "effective depth" is roughly C^*/ε
  - Takes time $O(b^{C^*/\varepsilon})$ (exponential in effective depth)
- How much space does the fringe take?
  - Has roughly the last tier, so $O(b^{C^*/\varepsilon})$
- Is it complete?
  - Assuming best solution has a finite cost and minimum arc cost is positive, yes!
- Is it optimal?
  - Yes! (Proof next lecture via A*)



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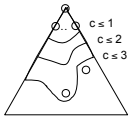
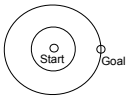
Uniform Cost Issues

- Remember: UCS explores increasing cost contours
- The good: UCS is complete and optimal!
- The bad:
  - Explores options in every "direction"
  - No information about goal location
- We'll fix that soon!





[Demo: empty grid UCS (L2D5)]
[Demo: maze with deep/shallow water DFS/BFS/UCS (L2D7)]

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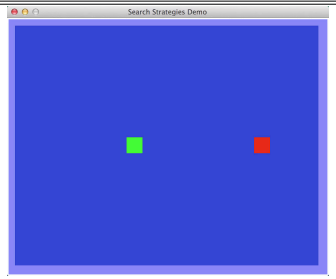
Video of Demo Empty UCS



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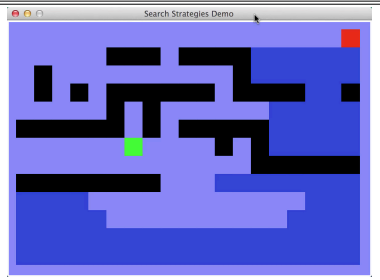
Video of Demo Maze with Deep/Shallow Water --- DFS, BFS, or UCS? (part 1)



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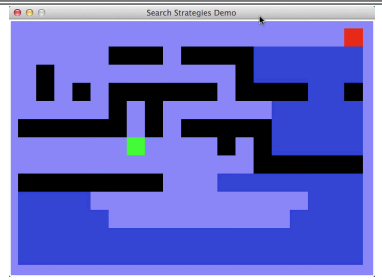
Video of Demo Maze with Deep/Shallow Water --- DFS, BFS, or UCS? (part 2)



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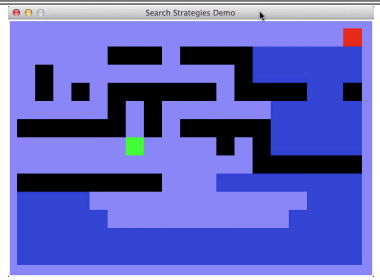
Video of Demo Maze with Deep/Shallow Water --- DFS, BFS, or UCS? (part 3)



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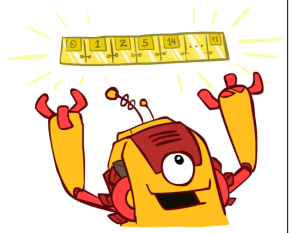
The One Queue

- All these search algorithms are the same except for fringe strategies
  - Conceptually, all fringes are priority queues (i.e. collections of nodes with attached priorities)
  - Practically, for DFS and BFS, you can avoid the log(n) overhead from an actual priority queue, by using stacks and queues
  - Can even code one implementation that takes a variable queuing object



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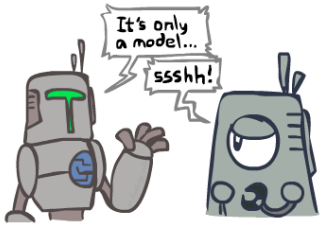
Search and Models

- Search operates over models of the world
  - The agent doesn't actually try all the plans out in the real world!
  - Planning is all "in simulation"
  - Your search is only as good as your models…



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