

CSCE 580: Introduction to AI
CSCE 581: Trusted AI

Lecture 7: Search – Informed, Heuristics

PROF. BIPLAV SRIVASTAVA, AI INSTITUTE

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Carolinian Creed: “I will practice personal and academic integrity.”

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Organization of Lecture 8

- Introduction Segment
 - Recap of Lecture 7
 - Review of Quiz1
- Main Segment
 - Informed Search
 - Heuristics and Properties
 - Designing Heuristics
- Concluding Segment
 - Course Project Discussion
 - About Next Lecture – Lecture 8
 - Ask me anything

Introduction Section

Recap of Lecture 7

- Goal-directed problem solving agents
- How to formulate problem formulations
- Search concepts
 - Problems of controlled robot navigation, 8-tile, N-queens
- Search strategies
- Quiz 1

Review of Quiz 1

States

- Initial state
- Goal state

Actions

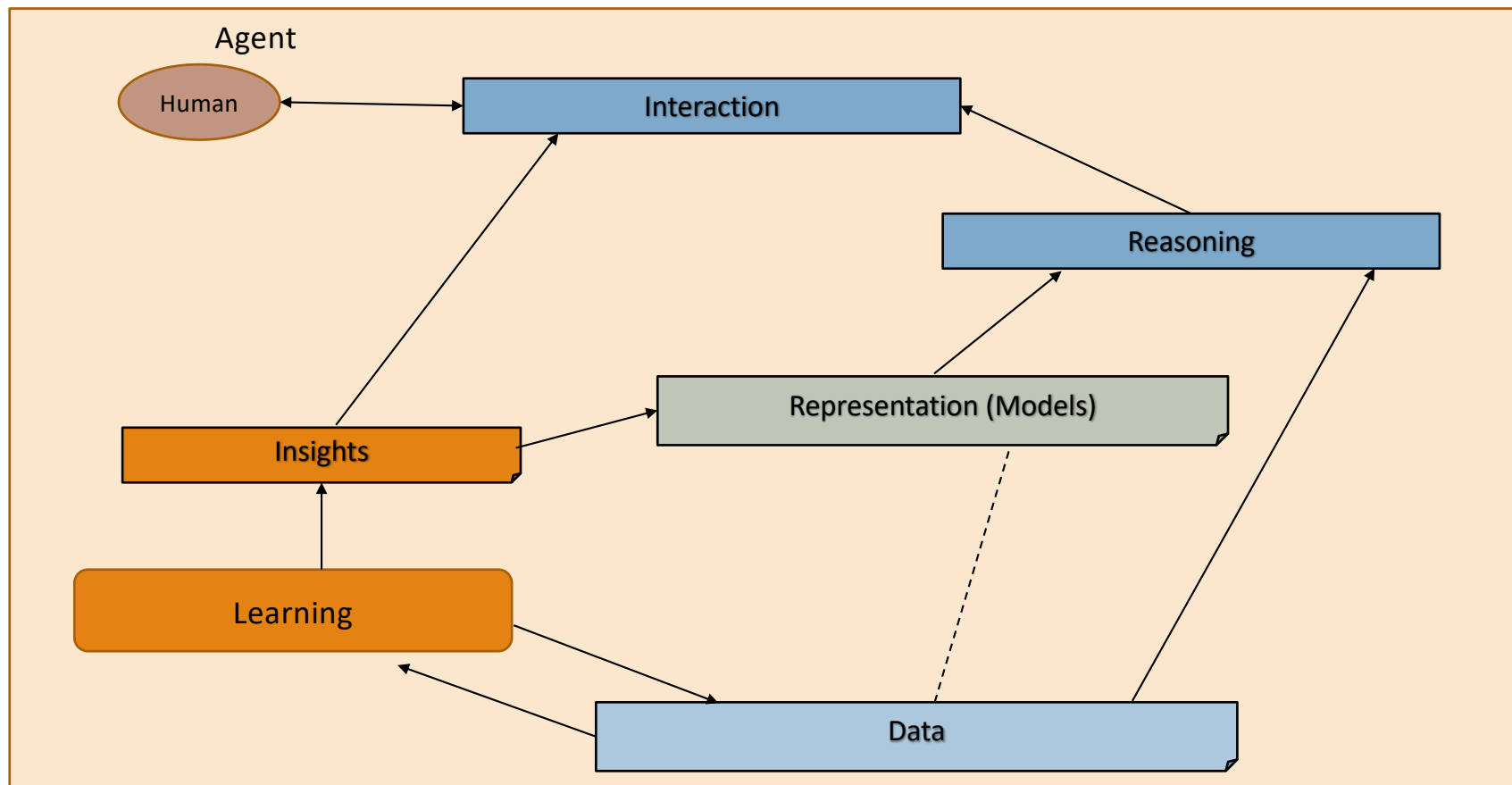
- Transition model
- Action cost

- Transition model: tells what it means to take actions -- how to move from one state to another. So, you will have to come up with a state representation, then decide on actions, and then define function(s) to state what it means to take actions.

Intelligent Agent Model



Relationship Between Main AI Topics



Where We Are in the Course

CSCE 580/ 581 – In This Course

- Week 1: Introduction, Aim: Chatbot / Intelligence Agent
- Weeks 2-3: Data: Formats, Representation and the Trust Problem
- Week 4-5: Search, Heuristics - Decision Making
- Week 6: Constraints, Optimization – Decision Making
- Week 7: Classical Machine Learning – Decision Making, Explanation
- Week 8: Machine Learning - Classification
- Week 9: Machine Learning - Classification – Trust Issues and Mitigation Methods
- Topic 10: Learning neural network, deep learning, Adversarial attacks
- Week 11: Large Language Models – Representation, Issues
- Topic 12: Markov Decision Processes, Hidden Markov models - Decision making
- Topic 13: Planning, Reinforcement Learning – Sequential decision making
- Week 14: AI for Real World: Tools, Emerging Standards and Laws; Safe AI/ Chatbots

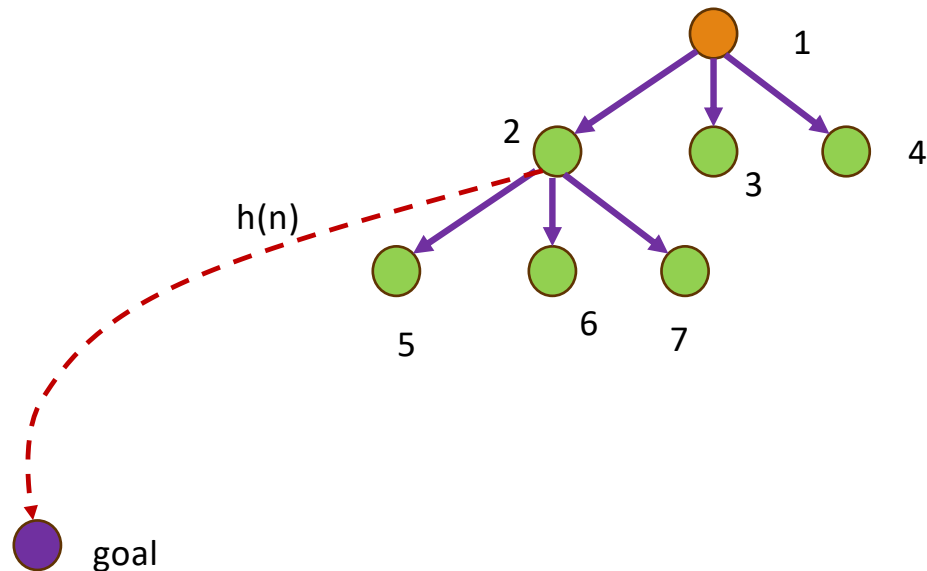
Main Section

Informed Search – Greedy best-first

Uses domain/problem specific hints to guide search

$$f(n) = h(n)$$

- f : estimated cost of best path via n to goal
- h : estimated cost to goal from n // h is also called heuristic function

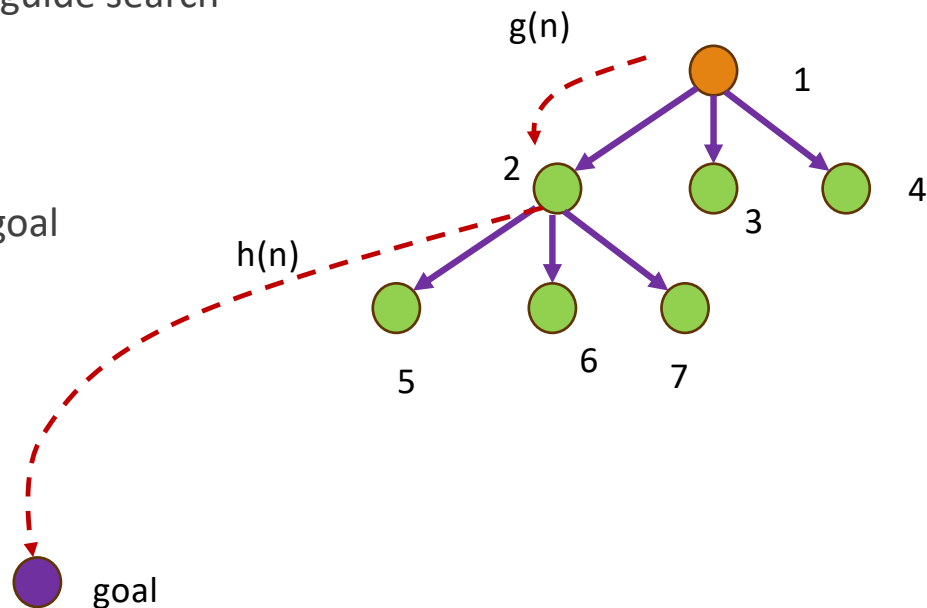


Informed Search – A* search

Uses domain/problem specific hints to guide search

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

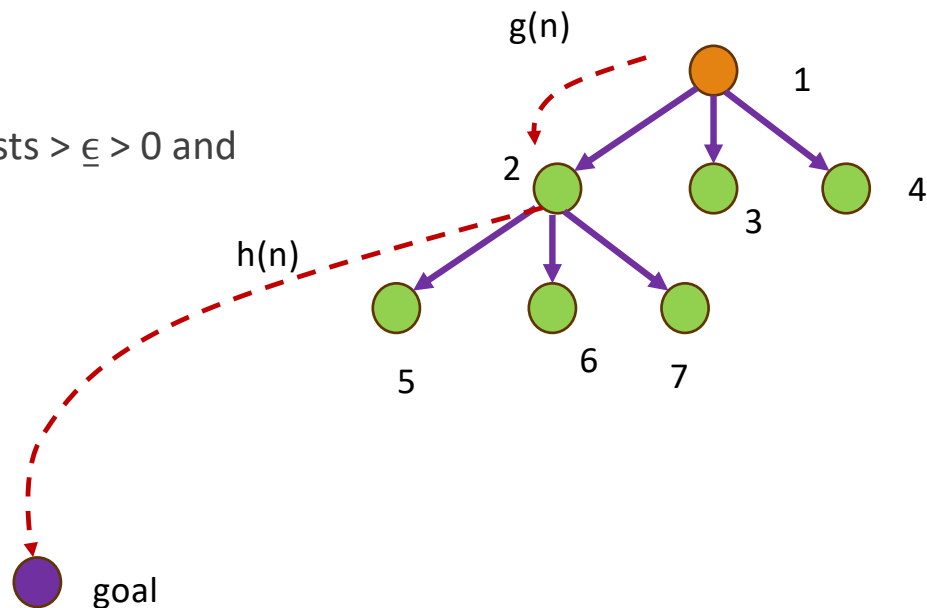
- f: estimated cost of best path via n to goal
- g: cost of best path to n
- h: estimated cost to goal from n



Properties of A* search

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

- **A* is complete**, assuming actions costs $> \epsilon > 0$ and state space has solution or is finite
- **$h(n)$ is admissible**, i.e., never overestimates true cost to reach goal



Finding Heuristics Function

- h1: number of misplaced tiles (excluding blank)
 - $H1(\text{start}) = 8$
- h2: sum of the distance of tiles from goal (excluding blank)
 - $h2(\text{start}) = (3 + 1 + 2) + (2 + 3) + (2 + 2 + 3) = 18$
- True cost: 26

7	2	4
5		6
8	3	1

Start State

	1	2
3	4	5
6	7	8

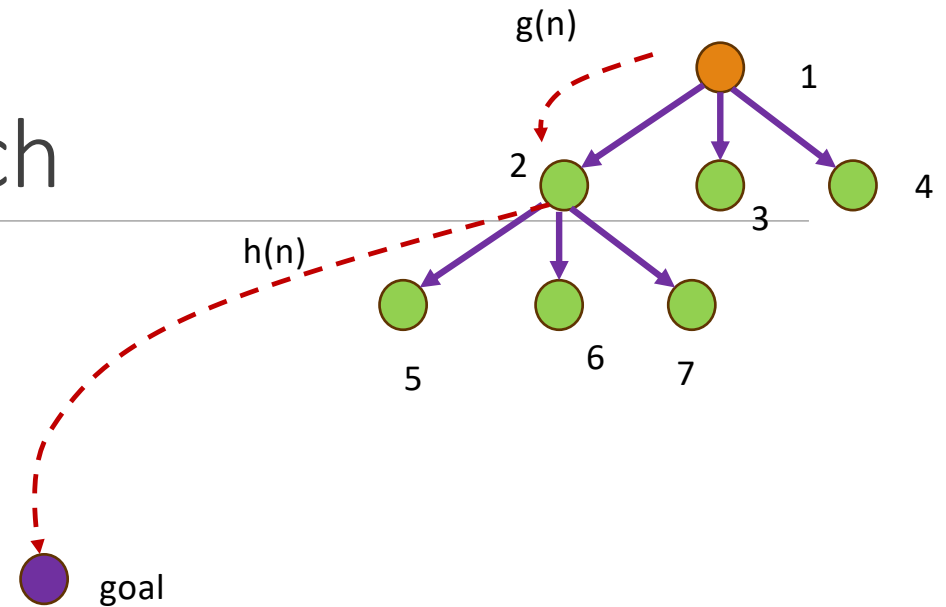
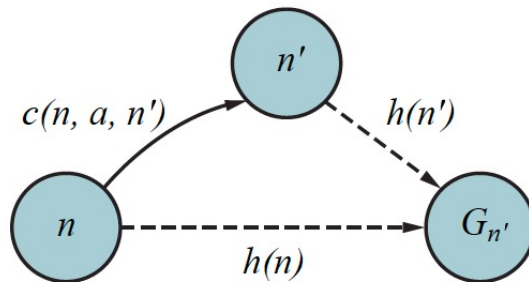
Goal State

Adapted from:
Russell & Norvig, AI: A Modern Approach

Properties of A* search

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

- A **heuristic is consistent** if $h(n) \leq c(n, a, n') + h(n')$

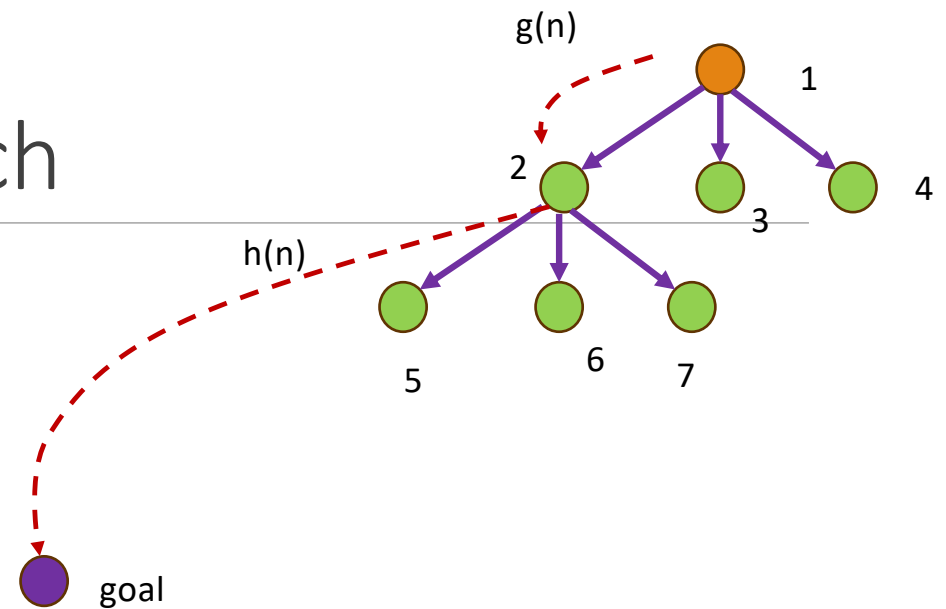


Adapted from:
Russell & Norvig, AI: A Modern Approach

Properties of A* search

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

- A* with consistent heuristic is **optimally efficient**
- A*
 - Any algo using search path and same heuristics at A* will atleast expand these nodes
 - Prunes (removes) search nodes that are not necessary for finding optimal solution

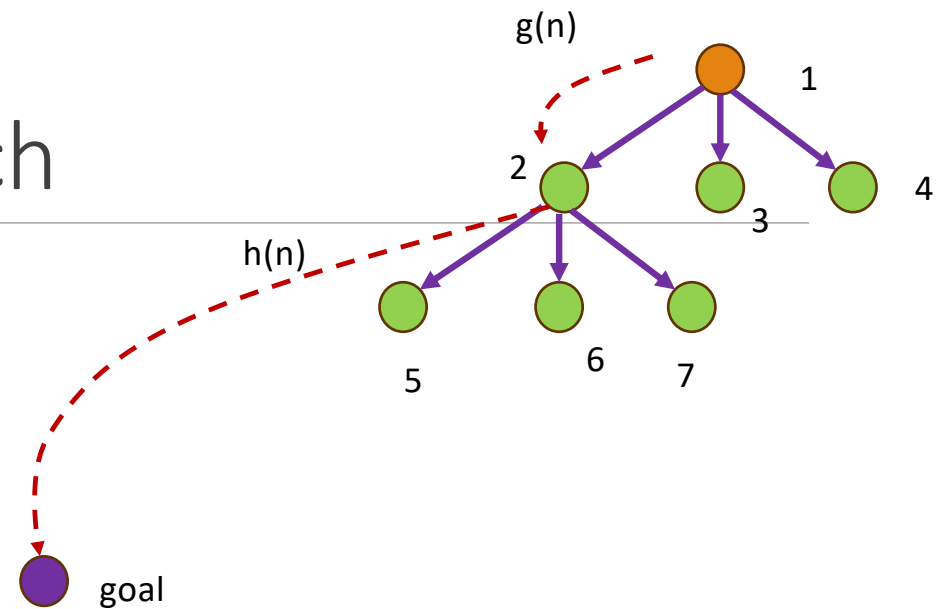


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Type: Satisficing Search

$$f(n) = g(n) + W * h(n)$$

- If heuristic is inadmissible, A* may find just any solution

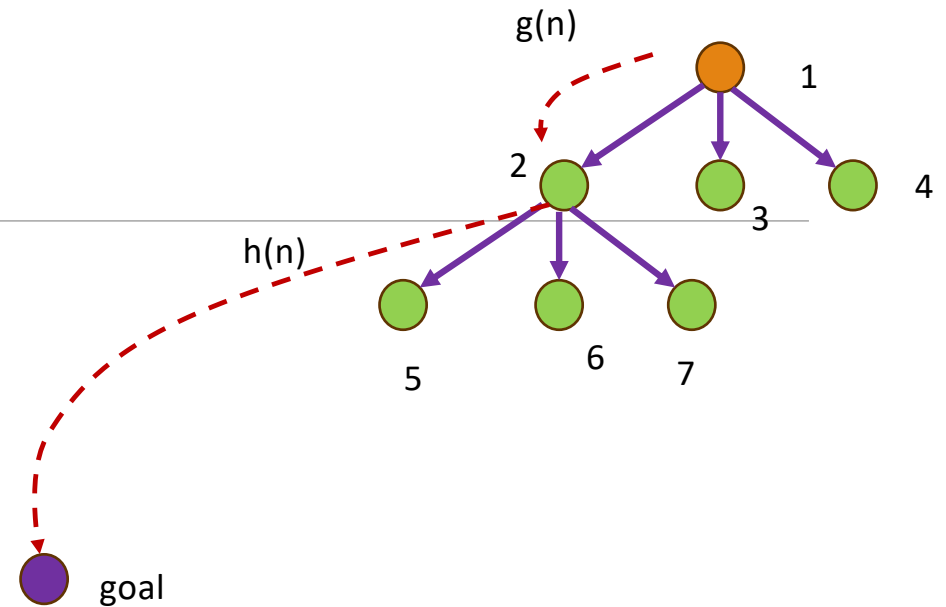


Adapted from:
Russell & Norvig, AI: A Modern Approach

Type: Beam Search

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

- Keep only k (*a parameter*) nodes with the best f -score in frontier
- **Incomplete and sub-optimal,**
but **space efficient**

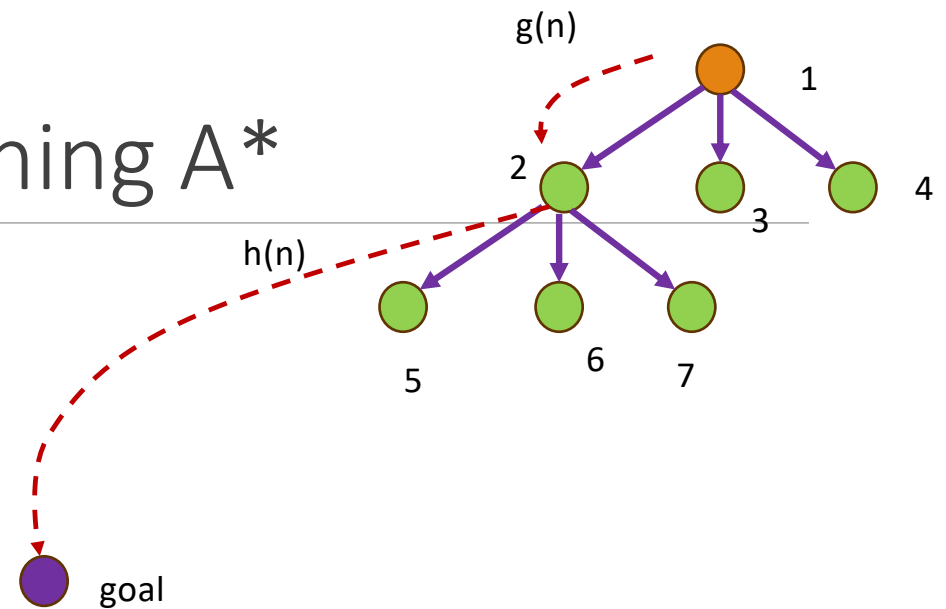


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Type: Iterative Deepening A*

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

- Similar to Iterative Deepening Depth search, but for f-score. **Optimizes memory usage.**
- In each iteration, search until find a node with f-score exceeding threshold; use the node's f-score as the new threshold
- **Iterative search takes more time than A***



Adapted from:
Russell & Norvig, AI: A Modern Approach

Informed Search Types

A* search	$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$	(W = 1)
Uniform-cost search	$f(n) = g(n)$	(W = 0)
Greedy best-first search	$f(n) = h(n)$	(W = infinite)
Weighted A* search	$f(n) = g(n) + W * h(n)$	(1 < W < infinite)

Notes:

Uniform-cost => uninformed

Weighted A* => satisficing

Impact of Heuristics Function

d	Search Cost (nodes generated)			Effective Branching Factor		
	BFS	$A^*(h_1)$	$A^*(h_2)$	BFS	$A^*(h_1)$	$A^*(h_2)$
6	128	24	19	2.01	1.42	1.34
8	368	48	31	1.91	1.40	1.30
10	1033	116	48	1.85	1.43	1.27
12	2672	279	84	1.80	1.45	1.28
14	6783	678	174	1.77	1.47	1.31
16	17270	1683	364	1.74	1.48	1.32
18	41558	4102	751	1.72	1.49	1.34
20	91493	9905	1318	1.69	1.50	1.34
22	175921	22955	2548	1.66	1.50	1.34
24	290082	53039	5733	1.62	1.50	1.36
26	395355	110372	10080	1.58	1.50	1.35
28	463234	202565	22055	1.53	1.49	1.36

Reduces effective
Bbranching factor!

Figure 3.26 Comparison of the search costs and effective branching factors for 8-puzzle problems using breadth-first search, A^* with h_1 (misplaced tiles), and A^* with h_2 (Manhattan distance). Data are averaged over 100 puzzles for each solution length d from 6 to 28.

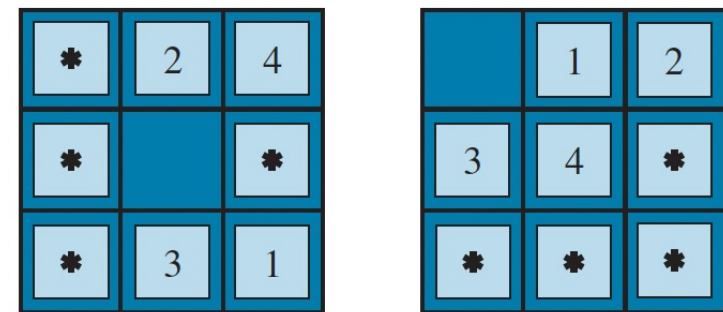
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Choosing From a Choice of (Admissible) Heuristics

- Choose dominating heuristics
 - For n , $h_2(n) \geq h_1(n)$
- If not dominating, choose maximum
 - $h(n) = \max \{h_1(n), h_2(n), \dots, h_k(n)\}$

Creating Heuristics Automatically

- From relaxed problems
 - Formulate a relaxed problem
 - Solve relaxed problem
 - Use solution length as heuristics for original problem
(Relaxed problem heuristics)
- From sub-problems
 - Formulate a sub-problem
 - Solve relaxed sub-problem
 - Store solution of sub-problem
 - Compute admissible heuristic h_{DB} for each node by looking up sub-problem and its solution cost
(Pattern databases)
- Learn heuristics
 - From data: past solutions, relaxed problems, ...
 - **Predict heuristic value**



Start State

Goal State

Adapted from:
Russell & Norvig, AI: A Modern Approach

Coding Example

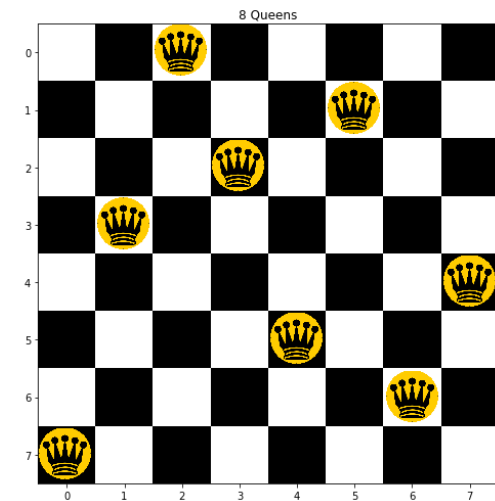
- 8-Puzzle – code notebook
 - <https://github.com/biplav-s/course-ai-tai-f23/blob/main/sample-code/Class6-To-Class9-search.md>

Discussion: Relaxed Problems

- For N-Queens
- Pancake problem

- Many more

<https://www.movingai.com/SAS/index.html>



Adapted from:
Russell & Norvig, AI: A Modern Approach

Uninformed Search Strategies

Search strategies use only the information available in the problem definition. They do not use a measure of distance to goal (uninformed).

- Breadth-first search
- Uniform-cost search
- Depth-first search
- Depth-limited search
- Iterative deepening search
- Bidirectional search

Consideration: type of queue used for the **fringe of the search tree**
(collection of tree nodes that have been generated but not yet expanded)

Adapted from:

1. Russell & Norvig, AI: A Modern Approach
2. Bart Selman's CS 4700 Course

Informed Search – A* search

- Best-first
- A*
- Iterative-deepening A*
- Weighted A*
- Beam search

Course Project

Project Discussion: What Problem Fascinates You ?

- Data
 - Water
 - Finance
 - ...
- Analytics
 - Search, Optimization, Learning, Planning, ...
- Application
 - Building chatbot
- Users
 - Diverse demographics
 - Diverse abilities
 - Multiple human languages

Project execution in sprints

- Sprint 1: (Sep 12 – Oct 5)
 - **Solving**: Choose a decision problem, identify data, work on solution methods
 - **Human interaction**: Develop a basic chatbot (no AI), no problem focus
- Sprint 2: (Oct 10 – Nov 9)
 - **Solving**: Evaluate your solution on problem
 - **Human interaction**: Integrated your choice of chatbot (rule-based or learning-based) and methods
- Sprint 3: (Nov 14 – 30)
 - **Evaluation**: Comparison of your solver chatbot with an LLM-based alternative, like ChatGPT

Project Discussion: Dates and Deliverables

Project execution in sprints

- Sprint 1: (Sep 12 – Oct 5)
 - **Solving**: Choose a decision problem, identify data, work on solution methods
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 - **Evaluation**: Comparison of your solver chatbot with an LLM-based alternative, like ChatGPT

- Oct 12, 2023
 - Project checkpoint
 - In-class presentation
- Nov 30, 2023
 - Project report due
- Dec 5 / 7, 2023
 - In-class presentation

Skeleton: A Basic Chatbot

- Run in an infinite loop until the user wants to quit
- Handle any user response
 - User can quit by typing “Quit” or “quit” or just “q”
 - User can enter any other text and the program has to handle it. The program should write back what the user entered and say – “I do not know this information”.
- Handle known user query types // Depends on your project
 - “Tell me about N-queens”, “What is N ?”
 - “Solve for N=4?”
 - “Why is this a solution? ”
- Handle chitchat // Support at least 5, extensible from a file
 - “Hi” => “Hello”
 - ...
- *Store session details in a file*

Illustrative Project

1. **Title:** Solve and explain solving of n-queens puzzle
2. **Key idea:** Show students how a course project will look like
3. **Who will care when done:** students of the course, prospective AI students and teachers
4. **Data need:** n: the size of game; interaction
5. **Methods:** search
6. **Evaluation:** correctness of solution, quality of explanation, appropriateness of chat
7. **Users:** with and without AI background; with and without chess background
8. **Trust issue:** user may not believe in the solution, may find interaction offensive (why queens, not kings? ...)

Project Discussion: Illustration

1. Create a private Github repository called “CSCE58x-Fall2023-<studentname>-Repo”. Share with Instructor (biplav-s) and TA (kausik-l)
2. Create Google folder called “CSCE58x-Fall2023-<studentname>-SharedInfo”. Share with Instructor (prof.biplav@gmail.com) and TA (lakkarajukausik90@gmail.com)
3. Create a Google doc in your Google repo called “Project Plan” and have the following by next class (Sep 5, 2023)

1. **Title:** Solve and explain solving of n-queens puzzle
2. **Key idea:** Show students how a course project will look like
3. **Who will care when done:** students of the course, prospective AI students and teachers
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Project Illustration: N-Queens

- Sprint 1: (Sep 12 – Oct 5)
 - **Solving**: Choose a decision problem, identify data, work on solution methods
 - Method 1: Random solution
 - Method 2: Search – BFS
 - Method 3: Search - ...
 - **Human interaction**: Develop a basic chatbot (no AI) as outlined
 - Deliverable
 - Code structure in Github
 - ./data
 - ./code
 - ./docs
 - ./test
 - Presentation: Make sprint presentation on Oct 12, 2023

Reference: Project Rubric

- **Project results – 60%**
 - Working system ? – 30%
 - Evaluation with results superior to baseline? – 20%
 - Considered related work? – 10%
- **Project efforts – 40%**
 - Project report – 20%
 - Project presentation (updates, final) – 20%
- **Bonus**
 - Challenge level of problem – 10%
 - Instructor discretion – 10%
- **Penalty**
 - Lack of timeliness as per announced policy (right) - up to 30%

Milestones and Penalties

- Oct 12, 2023
 - Project checkpoint
 - In-class presentation
 - **Penalty: presentation not ready by Oct 10, 2023 [-10%]**
- Nov 30, 2023
 - Project report due
 - **Project report not ready by date [-10%]**
- Dec 5 / 7, 2023
 - In-class presentation
 - **Project presentations not ready by Dec 4, 2023 [-10%]**

Lecture 8: Summary

- We talked about
 - Goal-directed problem solving agents
 - How to formulate problem formulations
 - Search concepts
 - Problems of controlled robot navigation, 8-tile
 - Search strategies

Concluding Section

About Next Lecture – Lecture 9

Lecture 9: Local Search

- Searching in large spaces
 - Hill climbing
 - Simulated Annealing
 - Genetic programming
- Class 10: Adversarial games and search