# 25 Distinct Initial States of 9-Puzzle (empty slot is denoted by 'X'):

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
1	1	1	1	1
4   2   3	X   3   6	4   2   3	7   4   3	2   3   6
5   X   6   	2   8   5	7 6 9	8   2   5	7   4   5
7   8   9	4   7   9	8   5   X	X   9   6	8   X   9   
6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
1	1	1	1	1
5   4   3	4   2   3	5   6   4	X   2   3	4   2   3
7   2   6	5   X   9	7   3   X	4   5   6	7   5   X
X   8   9   	7   6   8	8   2   9	7   8   9	6 8 9
11)	12)	13)	14)	15)
1	X	1	1	1
4   2   3	1   2   3	4   2   3	4   2   3	4   2   3
5   6   X	4   5   6	5   6   9	8   6   9	X   5   6
7   8   9	7 8 9	7   8   X	5   X   7	7 8 9
16)	17)	18)	19)	20)
1	1	1	1	1
5   X   3	2   3   6	2   X   6	2   X   3	2   3   6
2   4   6	7   X   5	4   3   5	4   5   6	X   8   5
7   8   9	8   4   9	7   8   9	7   8   9	4 7 9
21)	22)	23)	24)	25)
1	1	1	1	1
2   3   6	4   6   2	2   3   6	4   2   3	4   3   X
4   X   5	5   8   3	7   5   9	7   X   6	7 2 6
7   8   9	X   7   9   	X   8   4   	8   5   9	8   5   9

Source code:

### solution.py

```
from state import print_solution_path
from search import BBS, A_star_search
from puzzle import generate
from write_to_file import write_to_csv, write_to_txt
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    As heuristic function
        h (sum of Eucledian distances of the tiles from their goal positions)
        has been used
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    @date: 21/3/2019
    Generating N distinct puzzles
def generate_n_puzzles(n):
    distinct puzzles = []
    while len(distinct_puzzles) != n:
        puzzle = generate()
        if puzzle not in distinct_puzzles:
            distinct_puzzles.append(puzzle)
    return distinct_puzzles
###### GENERATING 25 Distinct Puzzles ######
puzzles = generate_n_puzzles(25)
index = 1
path = None
# X and Y values for the puzzle solved with BBS and A*
data = []
for puzzle in puzzles:
    path, num_moves_bbs = BBS(puzzle)
    path, num_moves_a_star = A_star_search(puzzle)
    data.append([index, num moves bbs, num moves a star])
    index += 1
```

```
# Write puzzles (initial states) to txt
write_to_txt(puzzles)

# Writing result into csv file
write_to_csv(data)

# Print the trace for the last puzzle
print("\n\n---Solution trace for last puzzle!----\n\n")
if path:
    print_solution_path(path)
```

#### search.py

```
import math
import copy
from state import generate_next_states
from puzzle import GOAL, find_index
   Branch and Bound Search
def BBS(puzzle):
    # Queue with one element
    queue = list()
    queue.append({'path': [puzzle], 'h value': 0})
   while len(queue) != 0:
        first = queue.pop(0)
        paths = []
        # Next states of the last node of the popped path
        next_states = generate_next_states(first['path'][-1])
        for state in next_states:
            path = tuple(first['path'])
            # Rejecting paths with loops
            if state not in path:
                path = list(path)
                path.append(state)
                paths.append({'path': path, 'h_value': len(path)})
        # Adding paths to the queue
        for path in paths:
            queue.append(path)
        # Sorting the queue by path cost
        queue = sorted(queue, key = lambda k: k['h_value'])
        # Check if goal is found!
        if len(queue) != 0 and GOAL in queue[0]['path']:
            num_moves = len(queue[0]['path']) - 1
```

```
print('-----
            print("Solved with BBS")
           print("Number of moves: ", num_moves)
           print('----\n')
            return queue[0]['path'], num_moves;
        elif len(queue) == 0:
            print("No path is found\n")
    return None, None;
   A* search
def A_star_search(puzzle):
    # Queue with one element
    queue = list()
    queue.append({'path': [puzzle], 'h_value': eucledian_distance(puzzle)})
   while len(queue) != 0:
        first = queue.pop(0)
        paths = []
        # Next states of the last node of the popped path
        next states = generate next states(first['path'][-1])
        for state in next states:
            path = tuple(first['path'])
            # Rejecting paths with loops
            if state not in path:
               path = list(path)
               path.append(state)
               paths.append({'path': path, 'h_value': len(path) + eucledian_distance(path[-1])})
        # Adding paths to the queue
        for path in paths:
            queue.append(path)
        # Sorting the queue by path cost
        queue = sorted(queue, key = lambda k: k['h_value'])
        # Removing redundant paths with the same reaching node
        temp = []
        reach_nodes = []
        for path in queue:
            if path['path'][-1] not in reach_nodes:
                reach_nodes.append(path['path'][-1])
               temp.append(path)
        queue = copy.deepcopy(temp)
        # Check if goal is found!
        if len(queue) != 0 and GOAL in queue[0]['path']:
            num_moves = len(queue[0]['path']) - 1
```

```
print('-----
           print("Solved with A*")
           print("Number of moves: ", num_moves)
           print('-----
           return queue[0]['path'], num_moves;
       elif len(queue) == 0:
           print("No path is found\n")
    return None, None;
   Finding Eucledian distance of the given state from goal
def eucledian distance(state):
   distance = 0
   for i in range(0, len(state)):
        for j in range(0, len(state[i])):
           value = state[i][j]
           if value is 'X':
               continue
           m, n = find_index(GOAL, value)
           distance += math.sqrt((i - m) * (i - m) + (j - n) * (j - n))
    return distance
```

#### puzzle.py

```
1.1.1
    Finding any tile indices from the puzzle
def find_index(puzzle, value):
    for i in range(len(puzzle)):
        for j in range(len(puzzle[i])):
            if puzzle[i][j] == value:
                return (i, j)
    return None
1.1.1
    Finding neighbors of a tile with the given index
    in the puzzle
def find possible moves(puzzle):
    # Location of empty slot
    (i, j) = find_index(puzzle, 'X')
    # Possible moves
    moves = []
    # Up
    if i > 1 or (i == 1 \text{ and } j == 0):
        moves.append('up')
    # Down
    if i < len(puzzle) - 1:</pre>
        moves append('down')
    # Right
    if i > 0 and j < len(puzzle[i]) - 1:
        moves.append('right')
    # Left
    if i > 0 and j > 0:
        moves.append('left')
    return moves
1.1.1
    Randomly move the empty tile to an available spot
def move_random(puzzle):
    # Possible moves
    moves = find_possible_moves(puzzle)
    # Choice index
    choice = moves[random.randint(0, len(moves) - 1)]
    # Moving the tile according to random choice
    return move(puzzle, choice)
1.1.1
   Moving a tile in the given direction
```

**if** dh == 1:

elif dh == -1:

elif dv == 1:

elif dv == -1:

statement += 'left'

statement += 'right'

statement += 'up'

```
def move(puzzle, dir):
     # Location of Empty slot
     (x_i, x_j) = find_index(puzzle, 'X')
     puzzle_cp = copy.deepcopy(puzzle)
     # Apply move
     if dir is 'up':
         puzzle\_cp[x\_i - 1][x\_j], puzzle\_cp[x\_i][x\_j] = puzzle\_cp[x\_i][x\_j], puzzle\_cp[x\_i - 1][x\_j]
     elif dir is 'down':
         puzzle\_cp[x_i + 1][x_j], puzzle\_cp[x_i][x_j] = puzzle\_cp[x_i][x_j], puzzle\_cp[x_i + 1][x_j]
     elif dir is 'right':
         elif dir is 'left':
         puzzle\_cp[x\_i][x\_j - 1], puzzle\_cp[x\_i][x\_j] = puzzle\_cp[x\_i][x\_j], puzzle\_cp[x\_i][x\_j - 1]
     return puzzle_cp
state.py
from puzzle import find_index, find_possible_moves, move, GOAL
    Generating next states for the given state of puzzle
   Note: states are sorted according to their distance (Manhattan) to goal
def generate_next_states(puzzle):
    next_states = []
    moves = find_possible_moves(puzzle)
    for m in moves:
        state = move(puzzle, m)
        next states.append(state)
    return next_states
    Get the move type between 2 states: from state1 to state2
def move statement(state1, state2):
    (i1, j1) = find_index(state1, 'X')
(i2, j2) = find_index(state2, 'X')
    dh = j2 - j1
    dv = i2 - i1
   moved tile = state1[i2][j2]
    statement = str(moved_tile) + " moved "
```

```
statement += 'down'
    else:
        statement = ""
    return statement + "\n"
    Printing the puzzle state in a pretty format
def print_state(state):
    print('----')
    for i in state:
        for j in i:
            if j is i[0]:
            print('|', end='')
print(j + '|', end='')
        print('\n---
    print('\n')
    Printing the solution path
def print_solution_path(path):
    cur_state = None
    for state in path:
        if cur_state:
           print(move_statement(cur_state, state))
        print_state(state)
        print("----
        cur_state = state
write to file.py
import csv
   Writing the given data in rows to a csv file
def write_to_csv(data):
    with open('../data/result.csv', 'w') as writeFile:
        writer = csv.writer(writeFile)
        writer.writerow(['Puzzle #', '# of moves (beam width 2)', '# of moves (beam
width 3)'])
        for row in data:
            writer.writerow(row)
   Writing the puzzles to a text file in a 'pretty format'
def write to txt(puzzles):
    with open('../data/puzzles.txt', 'w') as writeFile:
        index = 1
        for puzzle in puzzles:
            writeFile.write(str(index) + ")\n")
            writeFile.write('---\n')
            for i in puzzle:
                for j in i:
```

**if** j **is** i[0]:

```
writeFile.write('| ')
    writeFile.write(j + ' | ')
    writeFile.write('\n---\n')
writeFile.write('\n')
index += 1
```

## Result Graph:

