8 – Puzzle using A* Algorithm

INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS

PROJECT DOCUMENTATION REPORT

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8-PUZZLE FORMULATION:

- The 8-puzzle consists of an area divided into a grid, 3 by 3 for the 8-puzzle.
- On each grid square is a tile, except for one square which remains empty. Thus, there are eight tiles in the 8-puzzle. Tiles are numbered to 8 for the 8-puzzle, so that each tile can be uniquely identified.
- The aim of the puzzle is to get to the final configuration of tiles i.e. goal state from another given configuration i.e. initial state by sliding the individual tiles around the grid until the goal state is achieved.

Four Directional Moves: The empty tile can be swapped with another tile by moving it in four possible directions i.e. up, down, left, right depending on the positions of the rest of the tiles. The tiles are moved in every iteration until the goal state is obtained.

• The 8 puzzle problem can be solved using Blind Search Algorithms or Heuristics Search Techniques.

• Breadth First Search(BFS) and Depth First Search(DFS) algorithms are the two commonly used blind search techniques.

There are two heuristic search techniques used to solve the 8 puzzle problem:

- 1. **Misplaced Tiles Heuristic:** The heuristic is based upon number of misplaced tiles from their goal state.
- 2. Manhattan Distance Heuristic: The distance between two points measured along axes at right angles.

This project shows the implementation of both the heuristics using the A* algorithm.

A * search algorithm is used to solve this puzzle which illustrates a general artificial intelligence methodology. It is an informed search algorithm which is used in path findings and graph traversals. It is a combination of uniform cost search (UCS) and best first search (greedy), which avoids expanding expensive paths. A* star uses admissible heuristics which is optimal as it avoids over-estimating the path to goal state. The evaluation function A* uses for calculating the distance is:

- f(n) = g(n) + h(n)
- where $g(n) = \cos t$ so far to reach n,
- h(n) = estimated cost from n to goal,
- f(n) =estimated total cost of path through n to goal

PROGRAM STRUCTURE

The programming language used for this project is Python 3. The program consists of one Class, various methods and a main function .

Variables:

- puzzle -- stores the user input values of initial state from 0-8
- goal -- stores the user input values of goal state from 0-8
- Optimal_path --- finds the Optimal path from sample space after every move.
- expand -- stores the total number of nodes generated.
- state -- retrieving the number of nodes expanded using this variable.

Class:

• Execution —contains a method named heuristic_method which takes an integer input and calculates heuristics i.e., Manhattan distance or Misplaced tiles based on user's input. It also calculates and prints the number of nodes expanded and generated.

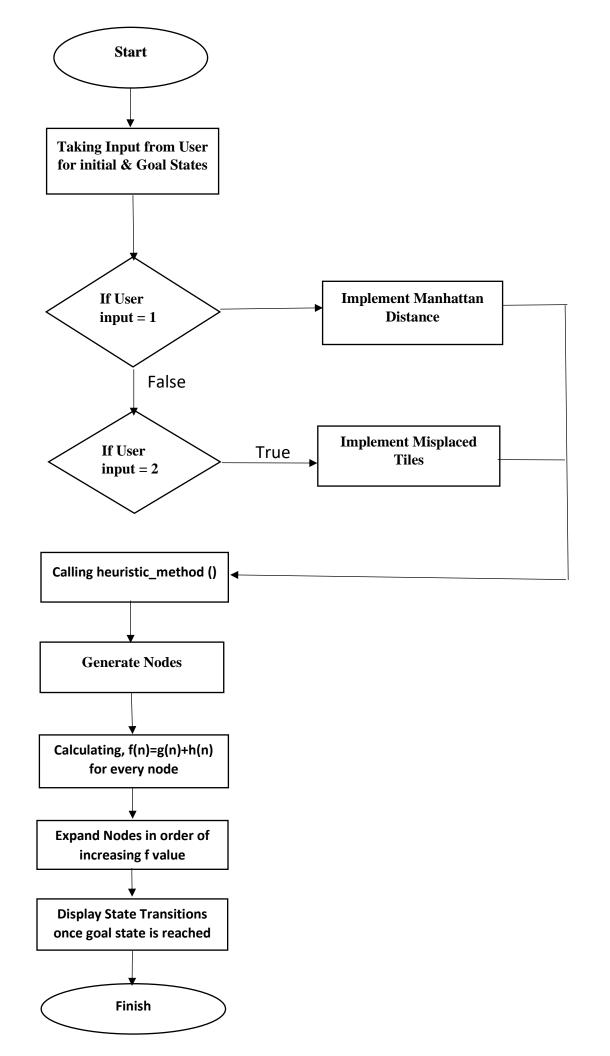
Methods:

• heuristic_method – This method takes an integer input from user for the heuristic function to be used i.e Manhattan distance or Misplaced tiles and calculates the solution from initial state to goal state accordingly.

Functions:

- Manhattan_evaluate -- This function solves the 8-puzzle problem using manhattan heuristic. In this function g(n), h(n) and f(n) are calculated and a priority queue is used to store the node fn and position value as key value pair.
 - Here, f(n) = g(n) + h(n), h(n) calculates the sum of number of steps each tile in the current state needs to take to reach to goal state. g(n) is the step cost of each step made.
- Misplaced_evaluate -- This function solves the 8-puzzle problem using Misplaced Tiles heuristic. In this function g(n), h(n) and f(n) are calculated and a priority queue is used to store the node fn and position value as key value pair.
 - Here, f(n) = g(n) + h(n) h(n) calculates the number of misplaced tiles in current state as compared to goal state. g(n) is the path cost for each step made.
- Optimal_solution -- This function takes all the states as input and traverses through each of the states to find the best solution and returns the best optimal solution.
- manhattan_distance -- This function calculates the Manhattan distance of each element in the initial matrix by calculating the absolute difference between the initial state and the goal state.
- misplaced_tiles This function calculates the misplaced tiles of each element in the initial matrix by simply calculating the number of tiles that differs from the goal position.
- main This function takes user inputs for both the initial state and goal state respectively and then calls the heuristic method in Execution class such that it calculates heuristics based on user's input.

Program Flow – The flow chart in the next page illustrates the diagrammatic execution of the workflow of 8puzzle using A* Star Search algorithm.



EXECUTION RESULTS:

Example 1

Initial state: 1 2 3 7 4 5 6 8 0 Goal State: 1 2 3 8 6 4 7 5 0

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Example 2

Initial state: 2 8 1 3 4 6 7 5 0 Goal State: 3 2 1 8 0 4 7 5 6

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Example 3:

Initial State: 8 3 5 4 1 6 2 7 0 Final State: 1 2 3 8 0 4 7 6 5

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Example 4:

Initial State: 0 1 3 4 2 5 7 8 6 Final State: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 0

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Example 5:

Initial State: 2 8 3 1 6 4 7 0 5 Final State: 1 2 3 8 0 4 7 6 5

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Example 6:

Initial State: 1 2 0 4 5 3 7 8 6 Final State: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 0

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Summary Table

Initial State	Goal State	Misplaced Tiles	Manhattan Distance
1 2 3	1 2 3	Nodes Expanded: 23	Nodes Expanded: 9
7 4 5	8 6 4	Nodes Generated: 44	Nodes Generated: 19
680	7 5 0		
281	3 2 1	Nodes Expanded: 7	Nodes Expanded: 4
3 4 6	8 0 4	Nodes Generated: 15	Nodes Generated: 13
7 5 0	7 5 6		
8 3 5	1 2 3	Nodes Expanded: 175	Nodes Expanded: 16
4 1 6	8 0 4	Nodes Generated: 321	Nodes Generated: 29
270	765		
013	1 2 3	Nodes Expanded: 4	Nodes Expanded: 4
4 2 5	4 5 6	Nodes Generated: 10	Nodes Generated: 10
786	780		
283	1 2 3	Nodes Expanded: 6	Nodes Expanded: 5
164	8 0 4	Nodes Generated: 14	Nodes Generated: 12
7 0 5	765		
1 2 0	1 2 3	Nodes Expanded: 2	Nodes Expanded: 2
453	4 5 6	Nodes Generated: 4	Nodes Generated: 4
786	780		

Conclusion

The 8 puzzle algorithm is solved using A* algorithm which uses heuristics such as manhattan distance and misplaced tile.

Reference

- 1. http://www.sfu.ca/~tjd/310summer2019/a1.html
- 2. https://stackoverflow.com/
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- 4. http://www.github.com
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