University of Southampton

COMP2208: Intelligent Systems

Comparison of Search Methods

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1 APPROACH 1

1 Approach

In order to analyse the differences in scalability, I decided to build a framework that would allow me to minimise the time spent on writing code. At the moment, I am most familiar with Java, therefore that is the language I chose to build my solution in. My code is nowhere near "good" or optimised (in terms of real time running, not nodes expanded), but it works.

I decided to implement a monitoring thread to print out the current search status. This means that the number of nodes evaluated, how long the search has been running (in real time), and the amount of memory currently in use.

1.1 The Setup

I tried to keep data structures simple and minimalistic. The state of the puzzle is stored in a **Node**. A **Node** has a **Grid** (which represents the state of the puzzle), a parent node reference, a depth (used for IDS), and a priority (used for A*). A **Grid** has a width/height, a 2D array of characters (representing blocks), and a HashMap that maps characters to their position.

1.2 The Framework

I created a framework whereby the program parameters can be manipulated via the command line.

```
-е, — exit [STATE]
                      Specifies exit state.
-h, --height [HEIGHT] Sets the grid height.
   --help
                      Prints this help message.
-i, -interval [TIME] Sets the refresh interval (in ms) - for monitoring search status.
-r, --ran [STATE]
                      Specifies the seed used for the pseudo-random number.
-s, -start [STATE]
                      Specifies the start state
-t, --type [TYPE]
                      Specifies the search type:
                      BFS - Breadth First Search
                      DFS - Depth First Search
                      IDS - Iterative Deepening Search
                      A* - A* Heuristic Search
-w, -width [WIDTH]
                      Sets the grid width.
```

This framework allowed me to create scripts to automate my searching. It also allowed me to inject different start/finish grids, as well as injecting different grid sizes - all without having to rewrite any of my code.

In addition, I allowed the input of the random number seed. This helped during debugging my program. If a DFS search didn't work with one random number, I could provide the random number and debug that case.

1.3 The Organisation

My code was organised as following. All my code is available in Appendix A.

```
|-- BlocksWorld.java
|-- blocksworld
    |-- Block.java
     -- Grid.java
    -- GridController.java
    -- Node.java
    -- Pair.java
     -- Position.java
      exceptions
        |-- InvalidBlockIDException.java
        |-- Invalid Direction Exception.java
        \-- InvalidPositionException.java
        search
        |-- AStar.java
        |-- BFS. java
        |-- DFS.java
        |-- IDS.java
        ∖-- Search.java
   run.sh
  - test.sh
```

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I chose to organise my code this way to make it easier for me to add features and group common features together.

1.4 The Scripts

I created a couple of shell scripts to aid my data collection and semi-automate running puzzles. The most useful script, test.sh (see Appendix A.16), took a CSV file of puzzle states and executed a given search type on the entire set, then dumped the output to a file. It saved a long time of running lots of puzzles against all the searches. run.sh (see Appendix A.15) is effectively a script that aliases the running of my java program.

2 Evidence

A **Grid** state is represented in a grid of dimensions $H \times W$. The agent is represented by a '*', blanks are represented by '-', and blocks are represented by a lowercase letter. In the evidence provided, the number above a **Grid** state is the node number.

When a search is running, the current status of the search is displayed. This include the number of nodes evaluated (time complexity), the length of real time the search has been running, and the amount of used memory (space complexity).

2.1 Breadth First Search

Appendix B.1 shows the order that the program evaluated nodes. It is evident that BFS is working correctly as the tiles appear to jump around if the nodes are being read in number order. Here, the first layer of the tree are nodes 1 & 2. Nodes 3 to 5 are the second layer children of node 1. Nodes 6 to 8 are the second layer children of node 2. Nodes 9 through 11 are the third layer children of node 3. And so forth for the remainder of the nodes shown.

Example output from a BFS search running is shown in Appendix C.1. Here, you can see the memory usage, my implementation of BFS fits the expected space complexity. Since the

2.2 Depth First Search

The order of nodes evaluated is shown in Appendix B.2. With these set of nodes, the movement of the agent is fluid from state to state. Therefore, it can be concluded that the implementation of DFS is working correctly.

Appendix C.2 shows the trace of a DFS running. It shows how few nodes were evaluated (in comparison to BFS), but then the solution is inherently long (compared to the optimal solution). I think this conclusively proves that my implementation of DFS is working correctly.

2.3 Iterative Deepening Search

My implementation of IDS logs when the maximum search depth increases. In the output log - as shown in Appendix B.3 - it can be seen that the nodes processed follow the expected order for IDS. When the depth is increased, it is evident that the search restarts again from the root node and proceeds to search down to the maximum depth.

In addition, the memory usage (space complexity), as shown in the output in Appendix C.3, seems to follow no trend. I believe this is due to the nodes on the fringe (at maximum depth) being removed as they aren't a solution. This would explain why the footprint of IDS stays so small when it is running.

2.4 A* Heuristic Search

With A* Heuristic Search, it is more difficult to prove that the algorithm is working correctly. Appendix B.4 shows the output log for A* Search. It is more difficult to see how my implementation of A* prioritises its node selection, however, I believe it to be working correctly. Appendix C.4 shows that very few nodes were evaluated (compared to other optimal searches such as BFS), and yet the optimal solution was found.

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3 Scalability

I use the term **complexity** synonymously with difficulty in regards to searching throughout this report. In this report, the difficulty/complexity number is the length of the optimal solution for a problem.

To investigate the scalability of all 4 searches, I decided to start with the given problem and work backwards. The base (given) problem required a minimum of 14 moves to solve and since my searches printed out the list of states to complete the puzzle, I used this printout to form puzzles of different complexities. This is how I controlled the "Problem Difficulty".

As mentioned in Section 1.4, I wrote a script to automate running puzzles of different complexities. I used the output from the base puzzle to create a CSV of states to test. These states ranged from a complexity of 1, to 14 (the base problem). I ran this test script of all 4 of the search types.

The graph in Appendix D.3 displays my findings. It is important to note that I've used a logarithmic scale on the y axis to enhance the readability of the graph.

The most striking element of this graph is how "random" the line for DFS is. This shows that the complexity of DFS is not directly linked to the difficulty of the puzzle. This is to be expected for DFS as there is no "real" logic to how it searches – it tries random moves until it finds a solution.

The lines for BFS/IDS seem to intertwine and have the same gradient. Having the same gradient shows that both search methods increase at roughly the same exponential rate (in regards to time complexity against problem difficulty). There are times where IDS time complexity is less than BFS complexity. This is most probably due to the location of the solution node. Since BFS searches left to right, top to bottom and IDS searches from top to bottom, left to right, if the solution is on the bottom left of the tree, IDS will find it before BFS.

Finally, it's important to note how dramatic the difference between A* and BFS/IDS are in terms of time complexity. With A* the heuristics make all the difference between an efficient search and an inefficient search. In this investigation, my heuristic function is inadmissible as it is the sum of the Manhattan Distance, Depth of the Node, and the number of blocks in the incorrect position. With this heuristic function, the time complexity for A* increases exponentially with the problem difficulty, but not to the same extent as that of BFS/IDS. At a problem with difficulty of "14", A* had a time complexity 3 orders of magnitude smaller than BFS/IDS.

Overall, this graph shows the striking difference in time complexities. I can safely conclude that the best search method, of the 4 compared, is A* Heuristic Search. It is evident that using the heuristic function mentioned previously, A* search has a time complexity magnitudes smaller, than that of IDS/BFS. This effectively rules IDS/BFS out. DFS, although sometimes providing good time complexity for some random seeds, is ultimately a poor choice if you are wanting to find the optimal solution.

4 Extras & Limitations

4.1 Extras

4.1.1 Complexity vs Problem Size

I decided to go a little further whilst investigating the complexity for different problem sizes. I collected data for puzzles on different grid sizes. I used grids sized 2x2, 3x3 and 5x5.

The graphs for these grids are available in Appendix D.1, Appendix D.2, Appendix D.3, and Appendix D.4. These graphs only reinforce my conclusions in the previous section.

With DFS, the conclusions of randomness and being erratic are shown conclusively. For example, a problem with difficulty of 1 (1 move to solve the puzzle) took DFS 2,604,225 evaluations to find a solution – the solution was 2,604,224 moves too long (compared to the optimal solution). But on the other hand, a problem that took 3.9 million evaluations using A* (as yet to be solved using DFS/IDS), solved by DFS by evaluating only 826,179 nodes. However, the major caveat being the solution from A* was 21 moves long, and the solution from DFS was 826,179 moves long.

4.1.2 Space Complexity vs Time Complexity

In this section, I decided to look at the trends between Time Complexity (number of nodes evaluated) and Space Complexity (indicated by RAM usage). The graphs are included in the Appendix. Where a trendline has been plotted, it should in theory have a y-intercept of 0, however, due to the overhead of loaded classes and the JVM, this base usage is in fact approximately 30MB.

BFS Complexity The graph in Appendix D.5 shows a fairly linear trend. As the time complexity increases, the space complexity increases at the same rate. This is to be completely expected because a Breadth First Search does not allow for nodes to be removed from memory.

DFS Complexity The graph in Appendix D.6 shows a linear trend. As the time complexity increases, the space complexity increases at roughly the same rate. This graph is not as conclusive due to the massive steps every so often. However, I attribute this to garbage collection.

To minimise interruptions and reduce CPU usage, garbage collection does not run all the time, but periodically. There are several measures that are watched and trigger garbage collection; these include time intervals, heap size. In the case of this graph, I believe garbage collection was being trigger when the heap grew too big. Then garbage collection kicked in and removed a lot of junk (unused/orphaned objects) from the heap.

It is obvious that my implementation of DFS is not optimal, otherwise this memory profile would be less obvious. Anyway, I believe that this graph shows that the time complexity and space complexity are linearly linked.

IDS Complexity The graph in Appendix D.7 shows absolutely not trend whatsoever. Unlike the dodgy garbage collection in the DFS graph (Appendix D.6) I think garbage collection has worked really well for IDS.

It is noted that the maximum memory usage is 151MB. This was when IDS had evaluated just over 11 million nodes. IDS works by searching top to bottom until it reaches a limit, then left to right. If it does not find a solution, it increases its depth limit and tries again. Because of this, when IDS hits the limit on the left side of the tree, those nodes are removed from memory as it travels to the right hand side. This means that IDS has a very small space complexity footprint – and this is reflected in my findings.

A* Heuristic Complexity The graph in Appendix D.8 shows a linear trend. I attribute thickness of the "line" to be due to garbage collection – yet again.

A* works by expanding nodes, evaluating their "goodness" (also know as priority), and then expanding nodes from the "good" nodes. This strategy minimises the amount of nodes that are looked at, but means that almost all nodes end up being stored in a Priority Queue. Therefore, as the number of nodes expanded increases, then the space complexity footprint will also increase. I strongly believe that my graph shows this to be true.

4.2 Limitations

To produce my data for scalability, I only tested 1 grid for each problem difficulty. If I had more forethought and time, I would've tested the searches against a number of different permutations for each problem difficulty. This would exclude rotated and reflected puzzles, but would include unique different puzzles. For example, I only tested the searches against the puzzle labelled A, I would have liked to test against other puzzles with a difficulty of 2 as well – some examples are shown below.

```
A: B: C:
---- ---- a---
ba-- -b-- *b--
```

Although I do not think that testing against different states with the same difficulty would have affected my conclusions, I would still have preferred to use more data.

This report only looked at square grids. However, my code did not actually limit the input to have to be square in proportion. I definitely could have investigated the effect that different sized grids had on the effectiveness of the searches, but considering this report's purpose was to compare and contrast the effectiveness of different tree search algorithms, I figured this would have been a little too far out of the scope of the report. In addition, I don't think that non-square grids would have had any affect on my outcomes – but that is a claim to be investigated more thoroughly in the future.

Optimal Coding I believe I was a bit overambitious whilst trying to investigate 5x5 grids. Even though A* and DFS could find the solution for a 5x5 with a difficulty of 21, both IDS and BFS could not solve puzzles with a difficulty greater than 15. I ran the tests on heavy duty servers (with enough resources) for about an hour or so, but each time the search approached using 26GB of RAM (yes, really, 26GB) it seemed to stall completely. I tried changing servers and tweaking JVM settings, but ultimately, I attribute this limitation to my unoptimised code.

Appendices

A Code

A.1 BlocksWorld.java

```
import blocksworld. Grid;
import blocksworld.GridController;
import blocksworld. Pair;
import blocksworld. Position;
import blocksworld.exceptions.InvalidBlockIDException;
import blocksworld.exceptions.InvalidPositionException;
import blocksworld.search.*;
import org.omg.CORBA.DynAnyPackage.Invalid;
import java.text.ParseException;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
* BlocksWorld
  * @author Huw Jones
  * @since 08/10/2016
public class BlocksWorld {
         public static void main(String[] args) {
                  List < String > argList = Arrays.asList(args);
                   BlocksWorld.header();
                   try {
                             if (argList.contains("-help")) {
                                      help();
                                      return;
                            }
                             int width = -1;
                             int height = -1;
                             int refresh = -1;
                            Long seed = null;
                             if (argList.contains("-height") || argList.contains("-h")) {
                                      int index = (argList.contains("-h")) ? argList.indexOf("-h") : argList.indexOf
                                                ("--height");
                                      height = getInt(argList, index);
                             if (argList.contains("-width") || argList.contains("-w")) {
                                      int index = (argList.contains("-w")) ? argList.indexOf("-w") : argList.indexOf
                                              ("--width");
                                      width = getInt(argList, index);
                            }
                             \begin{array}{lll} if & (argList.contains("--interval") \mid | & argList.contains("-i")) \mid \{ & int \mid index = (argList.contains("-i")) \mid ? & argList.indexOf("-i") \mid : & argList.indexO
                                              ("--interval");
                                      refresh = getInt(argList, index);
                            }
                             if (width ==-1 || height ==-1) {
                                      System.out.println("Please_specify_width/height.");
                             }
                             if (argList.contains("--ran") || argList.contains("-r")) {
                                      int index = (argList.contains("-r")) ? argList.indexOf("-r") : argList.indexOf
                                               ("---ran");
                                      seed = getSeed(argList, index);
                            }
                             if (!argList.contains("-type") && !argList.contains("-t")) {
                                      System.out.println("Please_specify_a_search_type._(See_help_for_more_details)"
                                               );
```

```
return:
          }
          int index = (argList.contains("-t")) ? argList.indexOf("-t") : argList.indexOf("-
          try {
              String type = argList.get(index + 1);
              Grid startGrid = null;
              Grid exitGrid = null;
               if (argList.contains("--start") || argList.contains("-s")){
                   int startIndex = (argList.contains("-s")) ? argList.indexOf("-s") :
                        argList.indexOf("--start");
                    startGrid = parseState(argList.get(startIndex + 1), width, height);
               if (argList.contains("-exit") | argList.contains("-e")) {
                   int exitIndex = (argList.contains("-e")) ? argList.indexOf("-e") : argList
                        .indexOf("-exit");
                    exitGrid = parseState(argList.get(exitIndex + 1), width, height);
              search(type, startGrid, exitGrid, seed, refresh);
          } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
              System.out.println("No_option_was_specified_for_" + argList.get(index));
     } catch (ParseException ex) {
         System.out.println("Failed_to_read_input:_" + ex.getMessage());
     } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException ex) {
          System.out.println("No_argument_specified:_" + ex.getMessage());
      catch (IllegalArgumentException ex) {
         System.out.println("No_input_provided_for_option:_" + ex.getMessage());
}
 * Prints out programme header info
private static void header() {
    System.out.println("Usage:_BlocksWorld_[OPTION]...");
     System.out.println("COMP2208_BlocksWorld_Search_Tool.\n");
}
 * Prints out help
private static void help() {
     BlocksWorld.header();
     System.out.println("___h,__height_[height]\tSets_the_grid_height.");
System.out.println("___height_[height]\tSets_the_grid_height.");
System.out.println("___i,__height_[TIME]\tSets_the_refresh_interval_(in_ms)__for_
          monitoring_search_status.");
     System.out.println("___r,_—ran_[STATE]\tSpecifies_the_seed_used_for_the_pseudo-random
          _number.");
     System.out.println("\_\_-s,\_\_-start\_[STATE] \setminus tSpecifies\_the\_start\_state");\\ System.out.println("\_\_-t,\_\_-type\_[TYPE] \setminus tSpecifies\_the\_search\_type: \\ \setminus r \setminus n \setminus t \setminus tBFS\_-\_ = respectively.
          Breadth\_First\_Search \backslash r \backslash t \backslash t \backslash t DFS\_-\_Depth\_First\_Search \backslash r \backslash t \backslash t \backslash t DS\_-\_Iterative\_
          Deepening \_Search\r\h\t\t\t\A*\_-\_A*\_Heuristic <math>\_Search");
     System.out.println("\_\_-w, \_-width\_[WIDTH] \setminus tSets\_the\_grid\_width.");
private \ static \ int \ getInt(List < String > args \,, \ int \ argIndex) \ throws \ ParseException \,,
     ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException, IllegalArgumentException {
     String widthStr = args.get(argIndex + 1);
if (widthStr.substring(0, 1).equals("'")) {
          throw new IllegalArgumentException ("No_option_was_specified_for_" + args.get (
              argIndex));
     return Integer.parseInt(widthStr);
private static long getSeed(List<String> args, int argIndex) throws ParseException,
     ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException\;,\;\;IllegalArgumentException\;\;\{
     String\ seedStr = args.get(argIndex + 1);
     return Long.parseLong(seedStr);
```

```
private static Grid parseState(String state, int src_width, int src_height) throws
    ParseException {
    List < String > substrs = Arrays.asList(state.split(":"));
    try {
         int width = Integer.parseInt(substrs.get(0));
         int height = Integer.parseInt(substrs.get(1));
if(width != src_width || height != src_height){
             throw new ParseException ("Height/Width_in_state_does_not_match_provided_height
                 /width.", 0);
         Grid g = GridController.createGrid(width, height);
         String row;
         char symbol;
         for (int i = 2; i < substrs.size(); i++) {
             row = substrs.get(i);
             for (int x = 0; x < g.getWidth(); x++) {
                 symbol = row.charAt(x);
                      if (symbol >= 'a' && symbol <= 'z') {
                       g.placeBlock(symbol, new Position(x, i - 2));
else if (symbol = '*') {
                          try {
                              g.placeAgent(x, i - 2);
                          } catch (InvalidBlockIDException ex){
                               System.out.println("Multiple_agents_detected..._skipping");
                 } catch (InvalidPositionException e) {
                      e.printStackTrace();
             }
         }
         return g;
    } catch (NumberFormatException ex) {
        throw new ParseException(ex.getMessage(), 0);
}
private static void search (String type, Grid startState, Grid exitState, Long seed, int
    refreshTime) {
    Search search = null;
    switch (type) {
         case "BFS":
             search = new BFS();
             break;
         case "DFS":
             search = new DFS();
             break;
         case "IDS":
             search = new IDS();
         case "A*":
             search = new AStar();
             break;
         default:
             header();
             System.out.println(String.format("Type_'%s'_was_not_recognised.", type));
             return:
    if (search == null) return;
if (startState != null) {
         search.setStartState(startState);
    if (exitState != null) {
         search.setExitState(exitState);
    if (seed != null) {
         search.setSeed(seed);
    if (refreshTime != -1L) {
         search.setRefreshTime(refreshTime);
    search.run();
```

} !

A.2 Grid.java

```
package blocksworld;
import blocksworld.exceptions.InvalidBlockIDException;
import blocksworld.exceptions.InvalidPositionException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
{\color{red} \mathbf{import}} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{java.util.NoSuchElementException} \hspace{0.1cm};
import java.util.stream.Collectors;
* Grid
* Holds the state of the grid
* @author Huw Jones
* @since 08/10/2016
public class Grid {
    private int width;
    private int height;
    private char[][] grid;
private HashMap<Character, Position> blocks;
     * Creates a new grid with a specified width and height
     * @param width Width of new grid
* @param height Height of new grid
    public Grid(int width, int height) {
        this. width = width;
         this.height = height;
        this.grid = new char[width][height];
         this.blocks = new HashMap <> ();
    }
     * Returns the width of the grid
     * @return Grid Width
    public int getWidth() {
        return width;
     * Returns the height of the grid
     * @return Grid Height
    public int getHeight() {
        return height;
     * Places the agent to the grid at position (x, y)
     * @param x x-coord
     * @param y y-coord
     * @throws InvalidPositionException Thrown if the given position is invalid
    public void placeAgent(int x, int y) throws InvalidPositionException,
        InvalidBlockIDException {
        placeAgent(new Position(x, y));
    }
     * Places the agent to the grid at position P(x, y)
     * @param position Position P(x, y)
     * @throws InvalidPositionException Thrown if the given position is invalid
    public void placeAgent(Position position) throws InvalidPositionException,
```

```
InvalidBlockIDException {
    if(this.blocks.containsKey('*')){
         throw new InvalidBlockIDException('*');
    this.placeBlock('*', position);
}
 * Adds a block to the grid at position (x, y) with the ID blockID.  
* Throws an exception if the position is invalid
 * @param blockID ID of the block, must be unique
* @param position Position of the block
 * @throws InvalidPositionException Thrown if the position is invalid
public void placeBlock(char blockID, Position position) throws InvalidPositionException {
    if (!isPositionValid(position)) {
         throw new InvalidPositionException(position);
    try {
         {\color{red}\textbf{this}}.\,{\rm grid}\,[\,{\rm position}.\,{\rm getX}\,()\,]\,[\,{\rm position}.\,{\rm getY}\,()\,]\,\,=\,\,{\rm blockID}\,;
    } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException ex) {
         ex.printStackTrace();
    // Prevent adding null chars to the block HashMap
    if (blockID == Character.MIN_VALUE) return;
    this.blocks.put(blockID, position);
}
 * Returns whether a position is valid on the grid
 * @param position Position to check
 * @return False if position is not valid
public boolean isPositionValid(Position position) {
    return isPositionValid(position.getX(), position.getY());
 * Returns whether a position is valid on the grid
 * @param x x-coord
 * @param y y-coord
 * @return False if position is not valid
public boolean isPositionValid(int x, int y) {
    return (x < this.width && y < this.height && x >= 0 && y >= 0);
 * Places a block on the grid
 * @param block Block to place
 * @throws InvalidPositionException Thrown if the position is invalid
public void placeBlock(Block block) throws InvalidPositionException {
    placeBlock(block.getID(), block.getPosition());
 * Gets the agent block
 * @return Agent block
 * @throws NoSuchElementException If the block was not found
public Block getAgent() throws NoSuchElementException {
    return getBlock('*');
* Gets the Block with blockID
 * @param blockID Block to fetch
 * @return Block
```

```
* @throws NoSuchElementException If block was not found
public Block getBlock(char blockID) throws NoSuchElementException {
    if (!this.blocks.containsKey(blockID)) {
        throw new NoSuchElementException("No_such_block_with_ID:_" + blockID);
    return new Block(blockID, this.blocks.get(blockID));
 * Gets the list of blocks in the grid
* @return List of Blocks
public ArrayList<Block> getBlocks() {
    // Map the HashMap to an ArrayList<Block>
    return this.blocks.entrySet().stream().map(map -> new Block(map.getKey(), map.getValue
        ())).collect(Collectors.toCollection(ArrayList::new));
@Override\\
public String toString() {
    String grid = "";
    try {
        Character block;
        for (int y = 0; y < this.height; y++) {
            for (int x = 0; x < this.width; x++) {
                block = this.grid[x][y];
grid += (block != Character.MIN_VALUE) ? block : "-";
            grid += "\n";
    } catch (Exception ex){
        ex.printStackTrace();
    return grid;
}
```

A.3 GridController.java

```
package blocksworld;
import blocksworld.exceptions.InvalidBlockIDException;
import blocksworld.exceptions.InvalidDirectionException;
import blocksworld.exceptions.InvalidPositionException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
* Grid Controller
* @author Huw Jones
* @since 08/10/2016
public class GridController {
    public static Grid placeBlock (Grid grid, char blockID, Position position) throws
        InvalidPositionException {
        grid.placeBlock(blockID, position);
        return grid;
    public static Grid placeBlock(Grid grid, char blockID, int x, int y) throws
        InvalidPositionException {
        grid.placeBlock(blockID, new Position(x, y));
        return grid;
    public static Grid placeBlock(Grid grid, Block block) throws InvalidPositionException {
        grid.placeBlock(block.getID(), block.getPosition());
        return grid;
    public \ static \ Grid \ place Agent (Grid \ grid \ , \ int \ x \ , \ int \ y) \ throws \ Invalid Position Exception \ ,
        InvalidBlockIDException {
        grid.placeAgent(x, y);
        return grid;
    public static Grid placeAgent(Grid grid, Position position) throws
        InvalidPositionException, InvalidBlockIDException {
        grid.placeAgent(position);
        return grid;
    }
    public static Grid move (Grid grid, DIRECTION direction) throws Invalid Direction Exception {
        if (!canMove(grid, direction))
            throw new InvalidDirectionException(direction, grid.getAgent().getPosition(),
                getNewAgentPosition(grid, direction));
        // Get position where agent is *going* to move to
        Position newAgentPosition = getNewAgentPosition(grid, direction);
        Grid newGrid = GridController.createGrid(grid.getWidth(), grid.getHeight());
        ArrayList < Block > oldBlocks = grid.getBlocks();
        ArrayList < Block > newBlocks = new ArrayList <>();
        Block oldBlock = null;
        Block\ oldAgent = null;
        for (Block block : oldBlocks) {
            if (block.getID() == '*') {
                oldAgent = block;
            } else if (block.getPosition().equals(newAgentPosition)) {
                oldBlock = block;
            } else {
                newBlocks.add(block);
        if (oldAgent != null) {
            newBlocks.add( \\ \underline{new} \ Block( \ '*', \ newAgentPosition));
            if (oldBlock != null)
                newBlocks.add(new Block(oldBlock.getID(), oldAgent.getPosition()));
```

```
for (Block block : newBlocks) {
        try {
            newGrid.placeBlock(block);
        } catch (InvalidPositionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
    }
    return newGrid;
public static boolean canMove(Grid grid, DIRECTION direction) {
    try {
        getNewAgentPosition(grid, direction);
    } catch (InvalidDirectionException ex) {
       return false;
    return true;
private static Position getNewAgentPosition(Grid grid, DIRECTION direction) throws
    InvalidDirectionException {
    Position \ old Position = grid.getAgent().getPosition();\\
    int old_x = oldPosition.getX();
    int old_y = oldPosition.getY();
    int new_x = -1;
    int new_y = -1;
    switch (direction) {
        case NORTH:
            new_x = old_x;
            new_y = old_y - 1;
            break;
        case EAST:
            new_x = old_x + 1;
            new_y = old_y;
            break;
        case SOUTH:
            new_x = old_x;
            new_y = old_y + 1;
            break;
        case WEST:
            new_{-}x = old_{-}x - 1;
            new_y = old_y;
            break;
    }
    Position newPosition = new Position (new_x, new_y);
    if (!grid.isPositionValid(new_x, new_y))
        throw new InvalidDirectionException (direction, oldPosition, newPosition);
    return newPosition;
}
public static Grid createGrid(int width, int height) {
    return new Grid(width, height);
{\tt public} enum DIRECTION {
    NORTH,
    EAST.
    SOUTH,
    WEST
```

A.4 Node.java

```
package blocksworld;
* Node
* Stores a grid state
 * @author Huw Jones
 * @since 08/10/2016
public class Node {
   private Grid grid = null;
    private Node parent;
    private int depth;
    private Integer priority = null;
   private Node() {
       this. depth = 0;
   public Node(Node parent) {
        this.parent = parent;
        // Cheap way to calculate depth of this node
        this.depth = parent.getDepth() + 1;
    public int getDepth() {
       return depth;
    public static Node createRootNode() {
       return new Node();
    public Grid getGrid() {
       return grid;
    public void setGrid(Grid grid) {
       if (grid != null) this.grid = grid;
    public int getPriority() {
       return priority;
    public void setPriority(int priority) {
       if (this.priority = null) {
            this.priority = priority;
    public Node getParent() {
       return parent;
```

A.5 Pair.java

```
package blocksworld;
* Holds a Pair of Values
* @author Huw Jones
* @since 08/10/2016
public class Pair<K, V> {
    private K key;
    private V value;
    public Pair(K key, V value) {
        this.key = key;
        this.value = value;
    public K getKey() {
        return key;
    public V getValue() {
        return value;
    @Override\\
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (!(obj instanceof Pair)) return false;
        Pair p = (Pair) obj;
        return this.key = p.key && this.value = p.value;
    @Override
    public String toString() {
    return String.format("(%s, _%s)", key, value);
```

A.6 Position.java

A.7 InvalidBlockIDException.java

```
package blocksworld.exceptions;

/**
 * Thrown if an invalid Block ID was specified
 *
 * @author Huw Jones
 * @since 08/10/2016
 */
public class InvalidBlockIDException extends Exception {

    /**
    * Constructs a new exception with {@code null} as its detail message.
    * The cause is not initialized, and may subsequently be initialized by a
    * call to {@link #initCause}.
    */
    public InvalidBlockIDException(char c) {
        super("Invalid_BlockID: " + c);
    }
}
```

A.8 InvalidDirectionException.java

```
package blocksworld.exceptions;
import blocksworld.GridController;
import blocksworld.Pair;

/**
    * Thrown if an invalid direction was given
    *
          * @author Huw Jones
          * @since 08/10/2016
          */
public class InvalidDirectionException extends Exception {
          public InvalidDirectionException(GridController.DIRECTION d, Pair oldPos, Pair newPos) {
                super("Cannot_move_in_direction:_" + d + ",_from_position_" + oldPos + ",_to_" + newPos);
          }
}
```

A.9 InvalidPositionException.java

```
package blocksworld.exceptions;

import blocksworld.Position;

/**
    * Thrown if an invalid position was specified
    *
    * @author Huw Jones
    * @since 08/10/2016
    */
public class InvalidPositionException extends Exception {
        public InvalidPositionException(int x, int y) {
            super(String.format("Invalid_position_at_(%d, _%d)", x, y));
        }

        public InvalidPositionException(Position position) {
            this(position.getX(), position.getY());
        }
}
```

A.10 AStar.java

```
package blocksworld.search;
import blocksworld.*;
import blocksworld.exceptions.InvalidDirectionException;
import java.util.*;
* A* Search
 * @author Huw Jones
* @since 27/11/2016
public class AStar extends Search {
    PriorityQueue<Node> nodeQueue;
    * Set up the initial environment before running the search \ast/
    @Override
    protected void preRun() {
    this.nodeQueue = new PriorityQueue <> (new PriorityComparator());
        this.rootNode = Node.createRootNode();
        this.rootNode.setGrid(this.startGrid);
    }
     * Where the actual search runs
    @Override
    protected void runSearch() throws Exception {
        ArrayList < GridController.DIRECTION> directions = new ArrayList <> (4);
        Arrays.stream (GridController.DIRECTION.values()).forEach(directions::add);
        this.currentNode = rootNode;
        while_loop:
        while (true)
            numberOfNodes++;
               Check the if the node satisfies the exit condition
            if (this.checkExitCondition(currentNode.getGrid())) {
                completed(currentNode);
                break;
            }
            for (GridController.DIRECTION direction : directions) {
                      / Process the move and store the new state in the node
                     Node newNode = new Node(currentNode);
                     newNode.setGrid(
                             GridController.move(
                                     newNode.getParent().getGrid(),
                                      direction
                             )
                    );
                     // Calculate the node heuristic score and add it to the queue
                     newNode.setPriority(
                             calculate Priority (newNode)
                     nodeQueue.add(newNode);
                  catch (InvalidDirectionException e) {
            // Process the next node
            nextNode();
        }
   }
    @Override
    protected void nextNode() {
        currentNode = nodeQueue.poll();
```

```
* Calculates the priority (heuristic score) of the node
 * @param node Node to calculate score for
   @return Score for that node
private int calculatePriority(Node node) {
    int score = 0;
    score += getManhattanDistance(node.getGrid());
    score += getTilesInCorrectPlace(node.getGrid());
    score += node.getDepth();
    return score;
}
 * Calculates the Manhattan Distance Heuristic
 * @param grid Grid to calculate
 * @return score
private int getManhattanDistance(Grid grid) {
    int score = 0;
    ArrayList < Block > blocks = grid.getBlocks();
    for (Block block : blocks) {
        try {
             // Get the difference between the exit position and the current block position
            Position difference = this.exitGrid
                     .getBlock(block.getID())
                     .getPosition()
                     . \ subtract (\ block \ . \ get Position (\ ) \ ) \ ;
            // Add the X/Y distance from target block position (distance not displacement,
                 hence Math.abs)
            score += Math.abs(difference.getX());
            score += Math.abs(difference.getY());
        } catch (NoSuchElementException ex) {
    return score;
 * Calculates the number of tiles in the correct place
 * @param grid Grid to calculate
 * @return score
private int getTilesInCorrectPlace(Grid grid) {
    ArrayList < Block > blocks = grid.getBlocks();
    int score = 0;
    for (Block block : blocks) {
        try {
               Increment score for every incorrectly positioned block
            if (!this.exitGrid.getBlock(block.getID()).getPosition().equals(block.
                 getPosition())) score++;
        } catch (NoSuchElementException ex) {
    }
    return score:
}
 * Finds the highest priority node (node with lowest score)
 * Used to sort the PriorityQueue
private class PriorityComparator implements Comparator<Node> {
    @Override
    public int compare(Node o1, Node o2) {
        return o1.getPriority() - o2.getPriority();
}
```

A.11 BFS.java

```
package blocksworld.search;
import blocksworld.GridController;
import blocksworld.GridController.DIRECTION;
import blocksworld.Node;
import blocksworld. Pair;
import blocksworld.exceptions.InvalidDirectionException;
import java.util.Queue;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentLinkedQueue;
* Breadth First Search
* @author Huw Jones
* @since 21/10/2016
public class BFS extends Search {
    private Queue<Pair<Node, DIRECTION>> nodeQueue;
    * Set up the initial environment before running the search
    @Override
    protected void preRun() {
        this.nodeQueue = new ConcurrentLinkedQueue <>();
        this.rootNode = Node.createRootNode();
        this.rootNode.setGrid(this.startGrid);
   }
     * Where the actual search runs
    @Override\\
    protected void runSearch() {
       this.currentNode = rootNode;
        while (true) {
            if (currentDirection != null) {
                try {
                    currentNode.setGrid(
                            GridController.move(
                                    currentNode.getParent().getGrid(),
                                     currentDirection
                    );
                    numberOfNodes++;
                    if (this.checkExitCondition(currentNode.getGrid())) {
                        completed(currentNode);
                        break;
                } catch (InvalidDirectionException e) {
                    nextNode();
                    continue;
                }
            }
            for (DIRECTION direction : DIRECTION.values()) {
                nodeQueue.add(new Pair <> (new Node(currentNode), direction));
            nextNode();
        }
   }
   @Override
    protected void nextNode() {
        currentPair = nodeQueue.poll();
        currentNode = currentPair.getKey();
        currentDirection = currentPair.getValue();
```

A.12 DFS.java

```
package blocksworld.search;
import blocksworld.GridController;
import blocksworld.GridController.DIRECTION;
import blocksworld.Node;
import blocksworld. Pair;
import blocksworld.exceptions.InvalidDirectionException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.Stack;
* Depth First Search
 * @author Huw Jones
* @since 27/10/2016
public class DFS extends Search {
    private Stack<Pair<Node, DIRECTION>> nodeStack;
   @Override
    protected void preRun() {
       this.nodeStack = new Stack <>();
        this.rootNode = Node.createRootNode();
        this.rootNode.setGrid(this.startGrid);
   @Override
    protected void runSearch() {
        // Init
        ArrayList <DIRECTION> directions = new ArrayList <>(4);
        Arrays.stream (DIRECTION.values ()).for Each (directions::add);\\
        currentNode = rootNode;
        while (true) {
            if (currentDirection != null) {
                try {
                    currentNode.setGrid(
                            GridController.move(
                                    currentNode.getParent().getGrid(),
                                    currentDirection
                    numberOfNodes++;
                    if (this.checkExitCondition(currentNode.getGrid())) {
                        completed(currentNode);
                        break;
                } catch (InvalidDirectionException e) {
                    nextNode();
                    continue;
                }
            }
            Collections.shuffle(directions, this.random);
                (DIRECTION direction : directions) {
                nodeStack.push(new Pair<>(new Node(currentNode), direction));
            nextNode();
        }
   }
   @Override
    protected void nextNode() {
        currentPair = nodeStack.pop();
        currentNode = currentPair.getKey();
```

```
currentDirection = currentPair.getValue();
}
```

A.13 IDS.java

```
package blocksworld.search;
import blocksworld.GridController;
import blocksworld.GridController.DIRECTION;
import blocksworld.Node;
import blocksworld. Pair;
import blocksworld.exceptions.InvalidDirectionException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.Stack;
* Iterative Deepening Search
 * @author Huw Jones
* @since 12/11/2016
public class IDS extends Search {
    private Stack<Pair<Node, DIRECTION>> nodeStack;
    private ArrayList < DIRECTION > directions;
    private int depth;
     * Set up the initial environment before running the search
    @Override
    protected void preRun() {
        this.nodeStack = new Stack <>();
        this.rootNode = Node.createRootNode();
        this.rootNode.setGrid(this.startGrid);
        directions = new ArrayList <>(4);
        Arrays.stream \, (DIRECTION.\, values \, () \, ) \, .\, for Each \, (\, directions :: add) \, ;
        currentNode = rootNode;
        currentPair = null;
        currentDirection = null;
    }
     * Where the actual search runs
    @Override
    protected void runSearch() {
        while (true) {
// Check if we've hit the depth limit
            if (currentNode.getDepth() > depth) {
                 // If we have no more nodes in the stack, increase the depth
                 if(this.nodeStack.size() == 0) {
                     increaseDepth();
                  else {
                     // Otherwise continue processing the stack
                     nextNode();
                 continue;
            }
            if (currentDirection != null) {
                 try {
                     // Process the move and store the new state in the node
                     current Node . set Grid (
                             GridController.move(
                                      currentNode.getParent().getGrid(),
                                      {\tt currentDirection}
                             )
                     numberOfNodes++;
                     // Check if the grid meets the exit condition, if so, exit the search
                     if (this.checkExitCondition(currentNode.getGrid())) {
                         completed(currentNode);
```

```
break;
            } catch (InvalidDirectionException e) {
                if(nodeStack.size() == 0){
                    increaseDepth();
                } else {
                    nextNode();
                continue;
            }
        }
        Collections.shuffle(directions, this.random);
        // Push new directions on the stack to be processed
        for (DIRECTION direction : directions) {
            nodeStack.push(new Pair <> (new Node(currentNode), direction));
        nextNode();
    System.out.println("Max_Iterative_Depth:");
    System.out.println(depth);
* Gets the next node off of the stack
@Override\\
protected void nextNode() {
   currentPair = nodeStack.pop();
    currentNode = currentPair.getKey();
    currentDirection = currentPair.getValue();
}
* Increases the depth of the search
private void increaseDepth(){
   // Reset the search environment
    preRun();
    // Increment depth
    depth++;
    // Log new depth
    System.out.println("\r\nDepth_increased: _"+ depth);
}
```

A.14 Search.java

```
package blocksworld.search;
import blocksworld.*;
import blocksworld.exceptions.InvalidBlockIDException;
{\bf import} \quad blocks world \ . \ exceptions \ . \ Invalid Position Exception \ ;
import java.text.NumberFormat;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Locale;
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.Stack;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;
* Abstract Search Class
 * @author Huw Jones
 * @since 11/10/2016
public abstract class Search {
    protected Grid startGrid;
    protected long randomSeed;
    protected Random random;
    protected long numberOfNodes = 0;
    protected Grid exitGrid;
    protected Node rootNode;
    protected Node currentNode;
    protected Pair<Node, GridController.DIRECTION> currentPair;
    protected GridController.DIRECTION currentDirection = null;
    private boolean completed = false;
    private long startTime;
    private int refreshTime = 100;
    public Search() {
         this.randomSeed = new Random().nextLong();
         this.buildGrid();
         this.createExitGrid();
         Runtime.getRuntime().addShutdownHook(new Thread() {
              @Override\\
              public void run() {
                   System.out.print("\r\n\r\n");
         });
    }
     * Builds the default 4x4 grid
    private void buildGrid() {
         startGrid = GridController.createGrid(4, 4);
         try {
              GridController.placeBlock(startGrid, 'a', 0, 3);
GridController.placeBlock(startGrid, 'b', 1, 3);
GridController.placeBlock(startGrid, 'c', 2, 3);
GridController.placeAgent(startGrid, 3, 3);
         } catch (InvalidPositionException | InvalidBlockIDException e) {
              e.printStackTrace();
    }
     * Builds the defualt exit grid state
    void createExitGrid() {
         this.exitGrid = GridController.createGrid(this.startGrid.getWidth(), this.startGrid.
              getHeight());
              GridController.placeBlock(exitGrid, 'a', 1, 1);
GridController.placeBlock(exitGrid, 'b', 1, 2);
GridController.placeBlock(exitGrid, 'c', 1, 3);
         } catch (InvalidPositionException e) {
              e.printStackTrace();
```

```
* Sets the random number seed
 * @param seed Seed
public void setSeed(long seed) {
    this.randomSeed = seed;
 * Runs the search
public void run() {
    System.out.println("Creating_random_seed...");
    this.random = new Random(this.randomSeed);
    System.out.println\left(String.format("Random\_seed:\_\%d.", \ \ this.randomSeed)\right);
    System.out.println("Running_Search::preRun");
    this.preRun();
    System.out.println("Start_State:");
    System.out.println(this.startGrid.toString());
    System.out.println("Exit_State:");
    System.out.println(this.exitGrid.toString());
    System.out.println("Running_Search::runSearch");
        Thread t = new Thread(new Monitor(), "MonitorThread");
         t.setDaemon(true);
         this.startTime = System.nanoTime();
         t.start();
        this.runSearch();
    } catch (Exception ex) {
    System.out.println("Error_running_search.");
        ex.printStackTrace();
    }
}
 * Called when a search completes.
 * It dumps the solution and stats to console
 * @param exitNode Node that solves the puzzle
protected void completed(Node exitNode) {
    this.completed = true;
    System.out.println("\r\n\r\n
System.out.println("Solution_found.");
    System.out.println("Solution_as_follows:");
    System.out.println(this.getSolution(exitNode));
    System.out.println("\r\n=System.out.println("Start_State:\r\n");
    System.out.println(this.startGrid.toString());
    System.out.println(
    System.out.println("Exit_State:\r\n");
    System.out.println(this.exitGrid.toString());
    System.out.println(
    System.out.println("Random_Seed:");
    System.out.println(this.randomSeed);
    System.out.println(
    System.out.println("Nodes_Expanded:");
    System.out.println(this.numberOfNodes);
    System.out.println("=
                                                            =");
 * Set up the initial environment before running the search
abstract protected void preRun();
 * Where the actual search runs
abstract protected void runSearch() throws Exception;
/**
```

```
* Builds the solution from the exit node
 * @param endNode End Node that is in the exit state
 * @return String that is the solution
public String getSolution(Node endNode) {
    // Using a stack so we can reverse the order of the nodes easier
    Stack<String> states = new Stack<>();
    Node currentNode = endNode;
    // Dump all nodes on the stack whilst the parent isn't null
    // Only the root node has a null parent
    do {
         if (currentNode != null) {
            if (currentNode.getGrid() != null) {
                 states.add(currentNode.getGrid().toString());
    } while ((currentNode = currentNode.getParent()) != null);
    // Count moves whilst looping through the stack and append grid state to the sting
    StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();
    String currentString;
    int moves = 0;
    while (states.size() != 0) {
        currentString = states.pop();
builder.append("\n");
         builder.append(moves);
        builder.append(":");
builder.append("\n");
         builder.append(currentString);
        moves++;
    return builder.toString();
}
 * Checks whether or not a grid meets the exit criteria
 * @param grid Grid to check
 * @return true if the exit condition has been reached
protected boolean checkExitCondition(Grid grid) {
    // Lambda to get blocks (excluding the agent "*")
    List < Block > blocks = grid.get Blocks().stream().filter(b -> b.getID() != '*').collect(
        Collectors.toList());
    // Assume we're complete
    boolean exitReached = true;
    Block comparisonBlock;
    // Loop through the block and AND the matching block result
    for (Block block : blocks) {
        comparisonBlock = this.exitGrid.getBlock(block.getID());
         exitReached &= comparisonBlock.getPosition().equals(block.getPosition());
    return exitReached;
}
 * Gets the monitor thread interval refresh time
* @return Interval refresh time (in ms)
public int getRefreshTime() {
    return refreshTime;
 * Sets the refresh interval
 * @param time time in ms
public void setRefreshTime(int time) {
    this.refreshTime = time;
* Sets the start grid state
```

```
* @param startGrid Grid to start from
 public void setStartState(Grid startGrid) {
     this.startGrid = startGrid;
 /**
  * Sets the exit grid state
  * @param exitGrid Grid that forms the exit conditions
 public void setExitState(Grid exitGrid) {
     this.exitGrid = exitGrid;
 * Gets the next node
 protected abstract void nextNode();
  * Monitor Thread (provides ongoing stats of the search in console)
 private class Monitor implements Runnable {
     @Override
     public void run() {
         long time;
          long minutes;
          long seconds;
          long memory;
          while (!completed) {
              time = System.nanoTime() - startTime;
              memory = (Runtime.getRuntime().totalMemory() - Runtime.getRuntime().freeMemory
                 ()) / 1048576;
              seconds = time / 1000000000;
              minutes = seconds / 60;
              seconds -= minutes * 60;
              System.out.print(String.format("\responded\_Nodes: \_\%12s\t\t\tElapsed\_Time\_[\%s:\%s])
                  ] \ t \ t \ used \_Memory : \_\%6sMB"
                       Number Format.\,get Number Instance\,(\,Locale\,.\,get\,Default\,(\,)\,\,)\,\,.\,format\,(
                           numberOfNodes),
                       String.format("%2d", minutes).replace('_', '0'),
String.format("%2d", seconds).replace('_', '0'),
                       NumberFormat.getNumberInstance(Locale.getDefault()).format(memory)));
                  Thread.sleep(Search.this.getRefreshTime());
               catch (InterruptedException e) {
        }
   }
}
```

A.15 run.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
java -cp "out/production/COMP2208" -XX:+UseG1GC BlocksWorld $*
```

A.16 test.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
fFlag = false;
tFlag=false;
nFlag=false;
output=".";
testNumber="";
interval=100;
while getopts 'i:n:t:f:o:' flag; do
  case "${flag}" in
    i) interval="${OPTARG}";;
    o) output="${OPTARG}";;
t) type="${OPTARG}"; tFlag=true;;
f) file="${OPTARG}"; fFlag=true;;
    n) testNumber="${OPTARG}"; nFlag=true;;
    *) echo "Unexpected_option_${flag}"; exit;
  esac
done
if ! $fFlag
then
  echo "File_of_states_must_be_provided_with_-f!";
  exit 1
fi
if ! $tFlag
  echo "Search_type_must_be_provided_with_-t!";
  exit 1
if ! $nFlag
then
  echo "Test_number_must_be_provided_with_-n!";
  exit 1
cat "$file" | awk '
BEGIN{
  RS = " \setminus n";
  FS = ",";
  output="'$output'/'$type'-"$1".txt";
split($2, parts, ":");
  height=parts[2];
  width=parts[1];
if($1 == "" || $1 == "'$testNumber'") {
     if(NF = 2){
       system("./run.sh_-i_'sinterval'_-w_\""width"\"_-h_\""height"\"_-t_\"'stype'\"_-s_\""$2"\
"_>_"output);
    } else {
       system("./run.sh_-i_'$interval'_-w_"width"_-h_"height"_-t_\"'$type'\"_-s_\""$2"\"_-e_\""
$3"\"_>_"output);
    }
  }
```

B Output Evidence

B.1 Breadth First Search

1	2	3	4
		*	
*			
abc-	ab*c	abc-	abc*
5	6	7	8
*-	*-	*-	
abc-	ab-c	abc-	a*bc
9	10	11	12
9	10	11	12
-	10	11 *-	12
-	10 *		12 *
-			
*	*	*- *-	 *
* abc-	* abc-	*- abc-	* abc-
* abc-	* abc-	*- abc-	* abc-
* abc-	* abc-	*- abc-	* abc-

B.2 Depth First Search

1	2	3	4
			*-
ab*c	abc*	abc-	abc-
5	6	7	8
c-	c-	c-	c-
ab*-	ab-*	ab*-	ab-*
9	10	11	12
9	10	11	12
			*
 	 	c*	
 		c*	*
 	 	c*	*
c- ab*-	 c- ab-*	c* ab	* c- ab
		c* ab—	*
			* c- ab

B.3 Iterative Deepening Search

Depth 1	increa 2	ised:	1
ab*c	* abc-		
-	increa	sed : 5	2 6 ———
ab*c	abc*	 a*bc	*- ab-c
7	8	9	10
* abc-	abc*	*- abc-	
-	increa 12	13	3 14 ———
* abc-	abc*	* abc-	
15 		17 	
	c- ab*-		

B.4 A* Heuristic Search

1	2	3	4
			*
*		*-	
abc-	ab*c	abc-	abc-
5	6	7	8
		-*	-b
abc*	abc*	abc-	a*c-
9	10	11	12
9	10	11	12
9	10	11 	12
9 -b	10 -b	11 _b*-	12 ——— —b——
 -b— ac*-	-b *ac-	 -b*- ac	 -b ac-*
-bac*-	-b *ac-	 -b*- ac	 -b ac-*
-bac*-	-b *ac-	 -b*- ac	 -b ac-*

C Example Output

C.1 Breadth First Search

Running Search::preRun Running Search::runSearch

ituming	bearen	rungearen						
Expanded	Nodes:	29,378	Elapsed	Time	[00:01]	Used	Memory:	58MB
Expanded		71,154	Elapsed		00:02		Memory:	77MB
Expanded	Nodes:	124,017	Elapsed	Time	[00:03]	Used	Memory:	130MB
Expanded	Nodes:	166,634	Elapsed	Time	[00:04]	Used	Memory:	$120 \mathrm{MB}$
Expanded	Nodes:	236,683	$_{ m Elapsed}$	Time	[00:05]	Used	Memory:	167MB
Expanded	Nodes:	288,347	$_{ m Elapsed}$	Time	[00:06]	Used	Memory:	331MB
Expanded	Nodes:	336,500	$_{ m Elapsed}$	Time	[00:07]		Memory:	286MB
Expanded		398,896	$_{ m Elapsed}$		[00:08]		Memory:	282MB
Expanded		458,833	$_{ m Elapsed}$		[00:09]		Memory:	462 MB
Expanded		496,093	Elapsed		[00:10]		Memory:	355MB
Expanded		574,817	Elapsed		[00:11]		Memory:	603MB
Expanded		625,648	Elapsed		[00:12]		Memory:	528MB
Expanded		687,264	Elapsed		[00:13]		Memory:	479MB
Expanded		765,974	Elapsed		[00:14]		Memory:	724MB
Expanded		819,442	Elapsed		[00:15]		Memory:	$644 \mathrm{MB} \\ 670 \mathrm{MB}$
Expanded Expanded		909,066	Elapsed Elapsed		[00:16]		Memory : Memory :	692MB
Expanded		$998,278 \\ 1,105,581$	Elapsed		[00:17] $[00:18]$		Memory:	765MB
Expanded		1,105,381 $1,179,148$	Elapsed		[00:18]		Memory:	981MB
Expanded		1,175,146 $1,295,061$	Elapsed		[00.13]		Memory:	1,079MB
Expanded		1,370,995	Elapsed		[00:21]		Memory:	1,054MB
Expanded		1,440,684	Elapsed		[00:22]		Memory:	1,011MB
Expanded		1,547,352	Elapsed		[00:23]		Memory:	1,074MB
Expanded		1,654,448	Elapsed		[00:24]		Memory:	1,138MB
Expanded		1,765,672	Elapsed		00:25		Memory:	1,213MB
Expanded		1,856,803	Elapsed		[00:26]		Memory:	1,492MB
Expanded	Nodes:	1,930,003	Elapsed	Time	[00:27]	Used	Memory:	1,444MB
Expanded	Nodes:	2,012,078	Elapsed	Time	[00:28]	Used	Memory:	1,435MB
Expanded	Nodes:	2,100,007	Elapsed	Time	[00:29]	Used	Memory:	1,444MB
Expanded		2,212,357	$_{ m Elapsed}$	Time	[00:30]	Used	Memory:	1,520 MB
Expanded	Nodes:	2,325,635	$_{ m Elapsed}$		[00:31]	Used	Memory:	1,596MB
Expanded		2,438,910	$_{ m Elapsed}$		[00:32]		Memory:	1,673MB
Expanded		2,549,779	Elapsed		[00:33]		Memory:	1,749MB
Expanded		2,664,120	Elapsed		[00:34]		Memory:	1,826MB
Expanded		2,766,546	Elapsed		[00:35]		Memory:	2,153MB
Expanded		2,849,977	Elapsed		[00:36]		Memory:	2,130MB
Expanded		2,970,872	Elapsed		[00:37]		Memory:	2,230MB
Expanded		3,075,584	Elapsed		[00:38]		Memory:	2,283MB
Expanded		3,178,468	Elapsed		[00:39]		Memory:	2,328MB
Expanded		$3,262,110 \\ 3,349,678$	Elapsed Elapsed		[00:40]		Memory:	2,314MB
Expanded Expanded		3,349,078 $3,450,024$	Elapsed		[00:41] $[00:42]$		Memory : Memory :	$^{2,313MB}_{2,362MB}$
Expanded		3,450,024 $3,564,528$	Elapsed		[00:42]		Memory:	2,302 MB $2,439 MB$
Expanded		3,669,360	Elapsed		[00:43]		Memory:	2,772MB
Expanded		3,775,457	Elapsed		[00:44]		Memory:	2,822MB
Expanded		3,843,688	Elapsed		[00:46]		Memory:	2,761MB
Expanded		3,949,632	Elapsed		[00:47]		Memory:	2,812MB
Expanded		4,040,206	Elapsed		[00:48]		Memory:	2,821MB
Expanded		4,127,753	Elapsed		00:49		Memory:	2,821MB
Expanded	Nodes:	4,239,930	Elapsed	Time	[00:50]	Used	Memory:	2,897MB
Expanded	Nodes:	4,352,605	Elapsed	Time	[00:51]	Used	Memory:	2,973MB
Expanded	Nodes:	4,464,891	Elapsed	Time	[00:52]	Used	Memory:	3,049MB
Expanded	Nodes:	4,564,968	$_{ m Elapsed}$	Time	[00:53]	Used	Memory:	3,363MB
Expanded	Nodes:	4,651,719	$_{ m Elapsed}$		[00:54]		Memory:	3,356MB
Expanded		4,747,240	$_{ m Elapsed}$		[00:55]		Memory:	3,380 MB
Expanded		4,842,474	Elapsed		[00:56]		Memory:	3,407MB
Expanded		4,941,967	Elapsed		[00:57]		Memory:	3,438MB
Expanded		5,027,298	Elapsed		[00:58]		Memory:	3,433MB
Expanded		5,140,339	Elapsed		[00:59]		Memory:	3,509MB
Expanded		5,252,009	Elapsed		[01:00]		Memory:	3,585MB
Expanded		5,364,664	Elapsed		[01:01]	Used	Memory:	3,661MB
Expanded		5,477,345	Elapsed		[01:02]		Memory:	3,738MB
Expanded Expanded		5,568,689 $5,674,481$	Elapsed Elapsed		[01:03] [01:04]		Memory : Memory :	4,025MB
Expanded		$5,674,481 \\ 5,744,161$	Elapsed		[01:04]		Memory:	$_{4,082 MB} \ _{4,027 MB}$
Expanded		5,744,161 $5,812,563$	Elapsed		[01:08]		Memory:	3,969MB
Expanded		5,812,303 $5,905,378$	Elapsed		[01:09]		Memory:	4,260MB
Expanded		5,992,149	Elapsed		[01:10]		Memory:	4,256MB
Expanded		6,067,506	Elapsed				Memory:	4,214MB
		-,,	pood		[~ - · + -]	3504		-,1

Expanded	Nodes:	6,150,992	Elapsed	Time	[01:13]	Used	Memory:	4,198MB
Expanded	Nodes:	6,263,272	Elapsed	Time	[01:14]	Used	Memory:	4,275MB
Expanded	Nodes:	6,360,382	Elapsed	Time	[01:15]	Used	Memory:	4,581MB
Expanded	Nodes:	6,405,473	Elapsed	Time	[01:16]	Used	Memory:	4,444MB
Expanded	Nodes:	6,488,545	Elapsed	Time	[01:17]	Used	Memory:	4,428MB
Expanded	Nodes:	6,600,002	Elapsed	Time	[01:18]	Used	Memory:	4,505MB
Expanded	Nodes:	6,696,811	Elapsed	Time	[01:19]	Used	Memory:	4,808MB
Expanded	Nodes:	6,758,005	Elapsed	Time	[01:20]	Used	Memory:	4,724MB
Expanded	Nodes:	6,825,442	Elapsed	Time	[01:21]	Used	Memory:	4,658MB
Expanded	Nodes:	6,939,339	Elapsed	Time	[01:22]	Used	Memory:	4,734 MB
Expanded	Nodes:	7,051,978	Elapsed	Time	[01:23]	Used	Memory:	4,768 MB
Expanded	Nodes:	7,163,761	Elapsed	Time	[01:24]	Used	Memory:	4,844 MB
Expanded	Nodes:	7,274,912	Elapsed	Time	[01:25]	Used	Memory:	$4,921\mathrm{MB}$
Expanded	Nodes:	7,313,015	Elapsed	Time	[01:31]	Used	Memory:	5,039MB
Expanded	Nodes:	7,337,856	Elapsed	Time	[01:32]	Used	Memory:	$5,118\mathrm{MB}$
Expanded	Nodes:	7,454,059	Elapsed	Time	[01:33]	Used	Memory:	5,201 MB
Expanded	Nodes:	7,539,038	Elapsed	Time	[01:34]	Used	Memory:	5,090MB
Expanded	Nodes:	7,637,113	Elapsed	Time	[01:35]	Used	Memory:	5,106MB
Expanded	Nodes:	7,722,598	Elapsed	Time	[01:36]	Used	Memory:	$5,111\mathrm{MB}$
Expanded	Nodes:	7,833,920	Elapsed	Time	[01:37]	Used	Memory:	5,187MB
Expanded	Nodes:	7,873,575	Elapsed	Time	[01:43]	Used	Memory:	5,300MB
Expanded	Nodes:	7,951,934	Elapsed	Time	[01:44]	Used	Memory:	$5,264 \mathrm{MB}$
Expanded	Nodes:	8,048,079	Elapsed	Time	[01:45]	Used	Memory:	5,567MB
Expanded	Nodes:	8,137,070	Elapsed	Time	[01:46]	Used	Memory:	$5,526\mathrm{MB}$
Expanded	Nodes:	8,229,954	Elapsed	Time	[01:47]	Used	Memory:	$5,542\mathrm{MB}$

Solution found. Solution as follows:

abc*

1: ----* abc-

2: -------abc-

3: ------*---abc-

5: ------b---*ac-

6: ------*b-----ac-

-ac-
8:
ba— -*c-
9:
ba— -c*-
10:
ba*- -c
11:
*-
ba—
-c—
12:
-*
ba—
-c—
13:
-a
b*
-c—
14:
-a
*b—
-c—
Start State:

abc*
Exit State:
Exit State.
 _a
_b
-c
Random Seed: -2679893794501661041
Nodos Evpandad
Nodes Expanded: 8,318,621

C.2 Depth First Search

Running Search::preRun Running Search::runSearch 1MB ÆΒ ſΒ

Expanded Expanded Expanded Expanded Expanded	Nodes: Nodes: Nodes: Nodes:	2,766 15,459 33,489 49,812 68,246 85,650	Elapsed Elapsed Elapsed Elapsed Elapsed	Time Time Time Time	[00:00] [00:00] [00:00] [00:01]	Used Used Used Used	Memory: Memory: Memory: Memory: Memory:	1MB 3MB 13MB 55MB 57MB 75MB
Solution Solution Expanded 0:	as follows:	92,972	= Elapsed	Time	[00:01]	Used	Memory:	69MB
abc*								
1:								
ab*c								
2: 								
*- ab-c								
3:								
ab-c								
4:								
-* ab-c								
5:								
 *-								
ab-c								
6: *-								
ab-c								
7: *								
ab-c								
8:								
*								
ab-c								

92965:

.

-a*-
bc—
92966:
-a-*
bc—
92967:
-a*-
bc—
92968:
02000.
-a
bc*-
0.20.40
92969:
-a
bc—
*-
92970:
-a
bc—
-*
_*
92971:
-a
_
b*
-c—
02072.
92972:

-a—
*b
-c—
-c—
-c—
_c
Start State:
Start State:
Start State:
Start State:
Start State: abc*
Start State:
Start State: abc*
Start State: abc*
Start State: abc* Exit State:
Start State: abc* Exit State: -a—
Start State: abc* Exit State:
Start State: abc* Exit State: -a—
Start State: abc* Exit State:
Start State: abc* Exit State:
Start State: abc* Exit State:
Start State: abc* Exit State:abc Random Seed:
Start State: abc* Exit State:
Start State: abc* Exit State:
Start State: abc* Exit State: _abc Random Seed: _6659880257389911118
Start State: abc* Exit State:abc Random Seed:

C EXAMPLE OUTPUT 37

C.3Iterative Deepening Search

Running Search::preRun Running Search::runSearch

Depth increased: 1 Depth increased: 2 Depth increased: 3 Depth increased: 4 Depth increased: 5

Depth increased: 6 870 Elapsed Time [00:00] Used Memory:

189

4,122

Expanded Nodes:

Expanded Nodes:

Depth increased: 7

Depth increased: 8

Expanded Nodes:

Expanded Nodes: 15,569 Elapsed Time [00:00] Used Memory:

Depth increased: 9

Expanded Nodes: 44,117 Elapsed Time [00:01] Used Memory: 87MB

Elapsed Time [00:00]

Elapsed Time [00:00]

Used Memory:

Used Memory:

Used Memory:

71MB

Depth increased: 10

Expanded Nodes: 162,212 Elapsed Time [00:02] Used Memory: 140MB

Depth increased: 11

Expanded Nodes: 302,767 Elapsed Time [00:03] Used Memory: 143MBElapsed Time [00:04] 32MBExpanded Nodes: 465,493 Used Memory:

Depth increased: 12

649,869 [00:05] 4MB Expanded Nodes: Elapsed Time Used Memory: Expanded Nodes: 835,458 Elapsed Time 00:06 Used Memory: 138MB 1,018,926 Elapsed Time 0.0:0.7Used Memory: 104MB Expanded Nodes: Expanded Nodes: 1,167,648 Elapsed Time 80:00Used Memory: 116MBExpanded Nodes: 1,342,004 Elapsed Time 00:09 Used Memory: 57MB

Expanded Nodes: 1,524,357Elapsed Time 00:10 Used Memory: 25MBExpanded Nodes: 1,699,719 Elapsed Time [00:11] Used Memory: $121\!\mathrm{MB}$

Elapsed Time

[00:12]

Depth increased: 13 Expanded Nodes: 1,824,296

1,966,793 Elapsed Time 0.0:1.3Used Memory: 50MB Expanded Nodes: Expanded Nodes: 2,162,291 Elapsed Time 00:14Used Memory: 57MBElapsed Expanded Nodes: 2,348,533 Time 00:15 Used Memory: 37MBExpanded Nodes: 2,540,465 Elapsed Time 00:16 Used Memory: 34MBExpanded Nodes: 2,732,738 Elapsed Time 00:17Used Memory: 31MBExpanded Nodes: 2,920,399 Elapsed Time 00:18 Used Memory: 16MB

Expanded Nodes: 3,103,913 Elapsed Time 00:19Used Memory: 137MBExpanded Nodes: Elapsed Time Used Memory: 3,295,237 00:20 131MB 3,489,259Elapsed Time Expanded Nodes: Used Memory: 0.0:21135MB Expanded Nodes: 3,667,882 Elapsed Time 00:22Used Memory: 89MB

Expanded Nodes: 3,835,332 Elapsed Time 00:23 Used Memory: 10MBExpanded Nodes: Elapsed Time 4,022,25400:24Used Memory: 141MB Expanded Nodes: 4,214,688 Elapsed 00:25 Used Memory: 141MBTime Expanded Nodes: 4,403,704 Elapsed Time 00:26 Used Memory: 127MB

Expanded Nodes: 4,595,737Elapsed Time 00:27Used Memory: 124MBExpanded Nodes: Elapsed 00:28 122MB4,787,754 Time Used Memory: 4.969.529 Elapsed Time Expanded Nodes: 0.0:2.9Used Memory: 85MB Expanded Nodes: 5,147,124 Elapsed Time 00:30Used Memory: 44MB

Expanded Nodes: 5,341,106 Elapsed Time 00:31Used Memory: 40MBElapsed Time Used Memory: Expanded Nodes: 5,515,405 [00:32]133MB Expanded Nodes: 5,676,501 Elapsed Time [00:33] Used Memory: 40MB

Depth increased: 14

Expanded Nodes: 5,853,237 Elapsed Time [00:34] Used Memory: 133MBExpanded Nodes: 6,045,152 Elapsed Time 0.0:35Used Memory: 129MB Expanded Nodes: 6,228,239 Elapsed Time 00:36 Used Memory: 99MB Expanded Nodes: 6,396,529 Elapsed Time [00:37] Used Memory: 24MB

Solution found.

Solution as follows:

abc*

1: ----* abc-

2: --------*-

abc-

3: ------*--

abc-

 $\mathbf{a}\!*\!\mathbf{c}-$

5: -----b---*ac-

6: ------*b-----ac-

7: ____ b*--

-ac-

-c*-

10:

ba*-

-c--

11:

---*-

ba— -c—

12:

-* ba
-c—
13:
-a
b*
-c—
14:
-a
*b—
-c—
Start State:
abc*
Exit State:
-a
-b—
-c—
D., J., C., J
Random Seed: -2736763515611179222
Nodes Expanded: 6430966
Max Iterative Depth:

C EXAMPLE OUTPUT 40

C.4 A* Heuristic Search

Running Search::preRun Running Search::runSearch

Expanded	Nodes:	0	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	38	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	170	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	427	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	741	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	972	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	1,449	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	2,042	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	2,403	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	2,627	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	3,200	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	3,759	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	4,309	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	4,706	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	5,089	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	5,480	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	5,833	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	6,215	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	6,609	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	7,013	Elapsed	Time	[00:00]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	7,438	Elapsed	Time	[00:01]	Used	Memory:	93MB
Expanded	Nodes:	7,548	Elapsed	Time	[00:01]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	8,169	Elapsed	Time	[00:01]	Used	Memory:	
Expanded	Nodes:	8,785	Elapsed	Time	[00:01]	Used	Memory:	
${\bf Expanded}$	Nodes:	8,997	Elapsed	Time	[00:01]	Used	Memory:	

Solution found. Solution as follows:

abc*

1: ----* abc-

abc-

3: --*--abc-

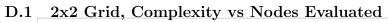
*ac-

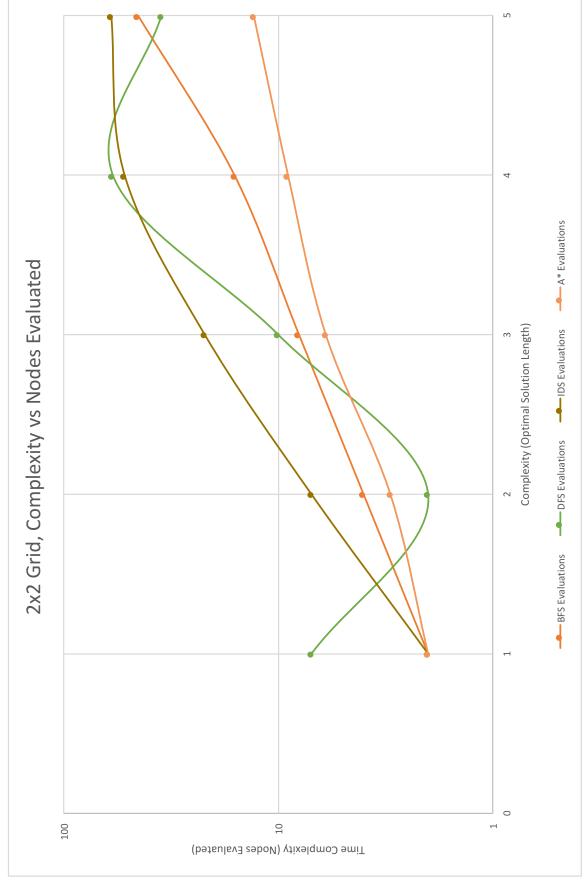
*b---

-ac-

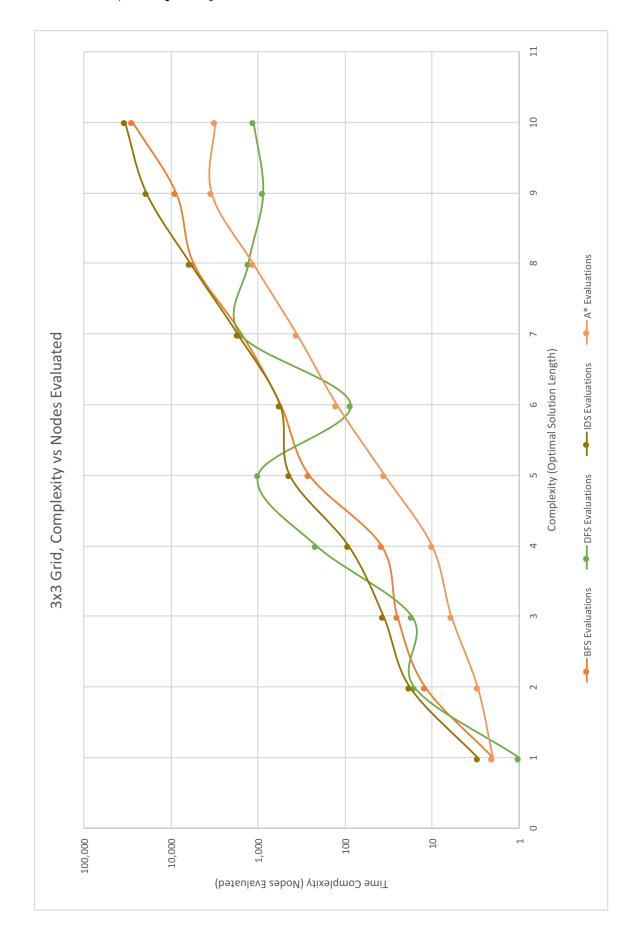
7:
 b*
-ac-
8:
ba—
-*c-
9:
ba—
-c*-
10:
ba*-
-c—
11.
11:
*-
ba—
-c—
12:
-*
ba— -c—
-c—
13:
-a
b* -c
-c—
14:
-a
*b -c
c
Start State:
abc*
Exit State:
 _a
_h
-c—
Dandan, Card
Random Seed: 7965083047300516107
Nodes Expanded:
9,491

D Graphs

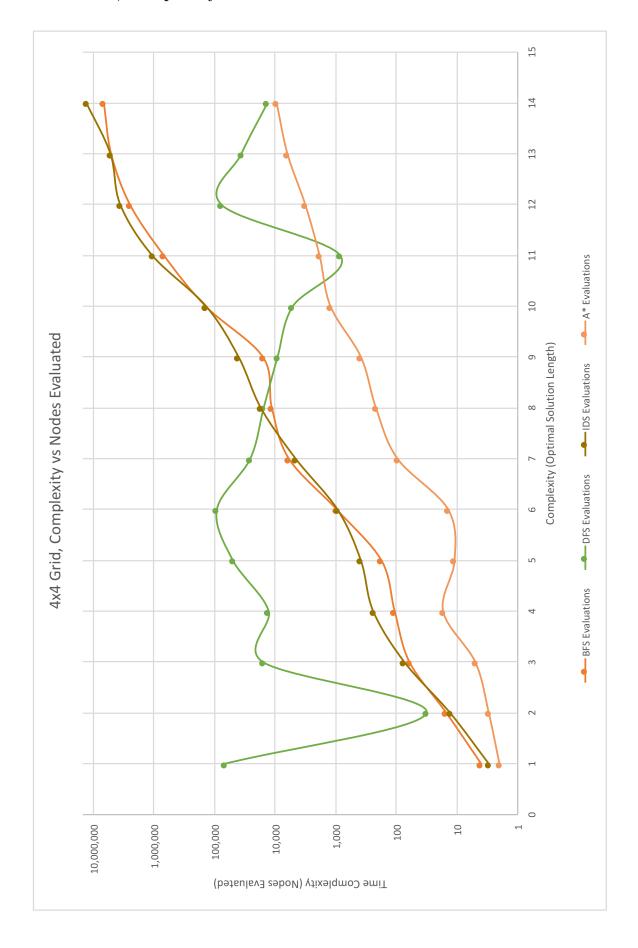




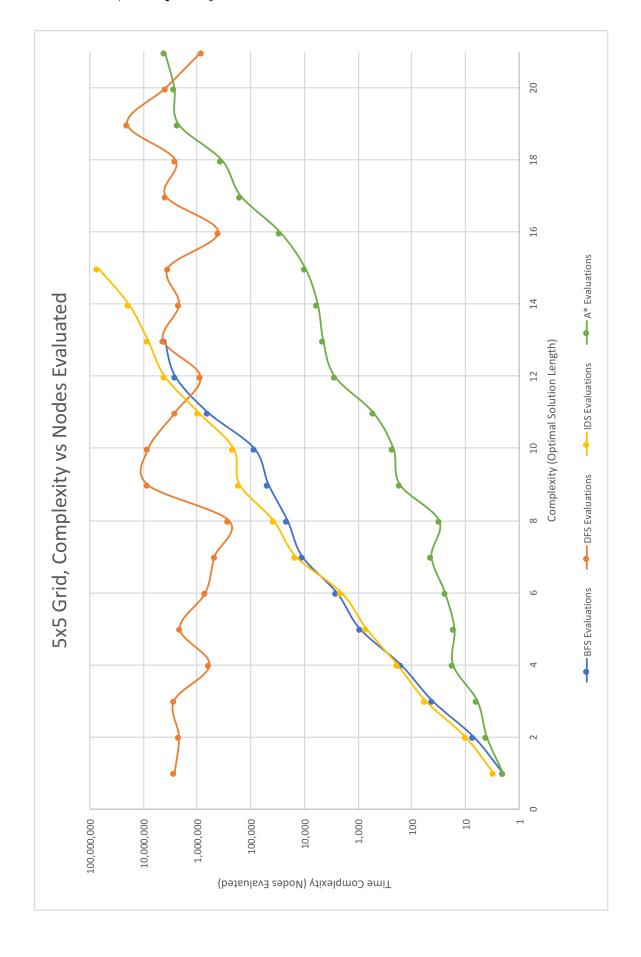
D.2 3x3 Grid, Complexity vs Nodes Evaluated



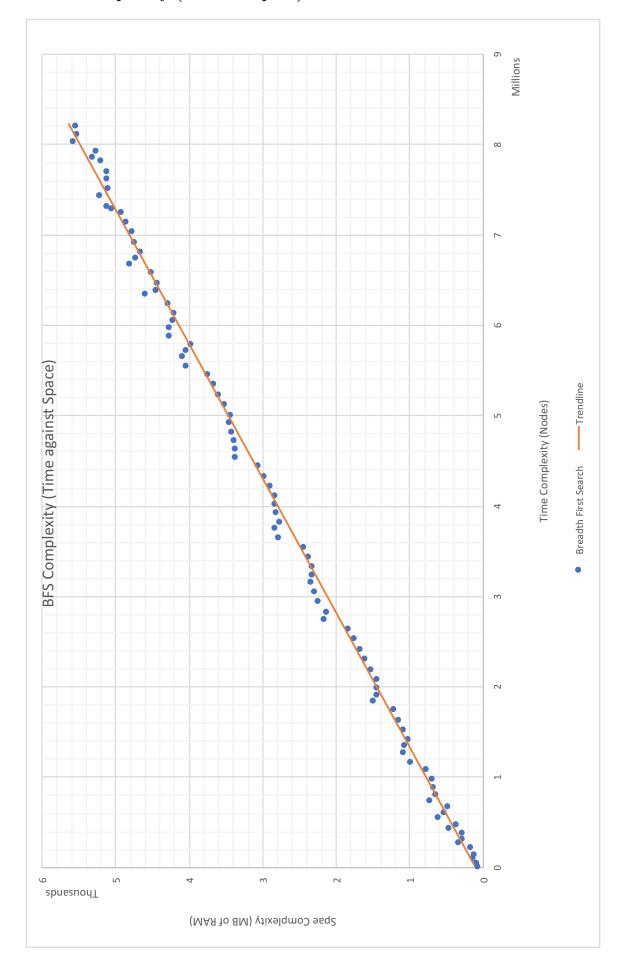
D.3 4x4 Grid, Complexity vs Nodes Evaluated



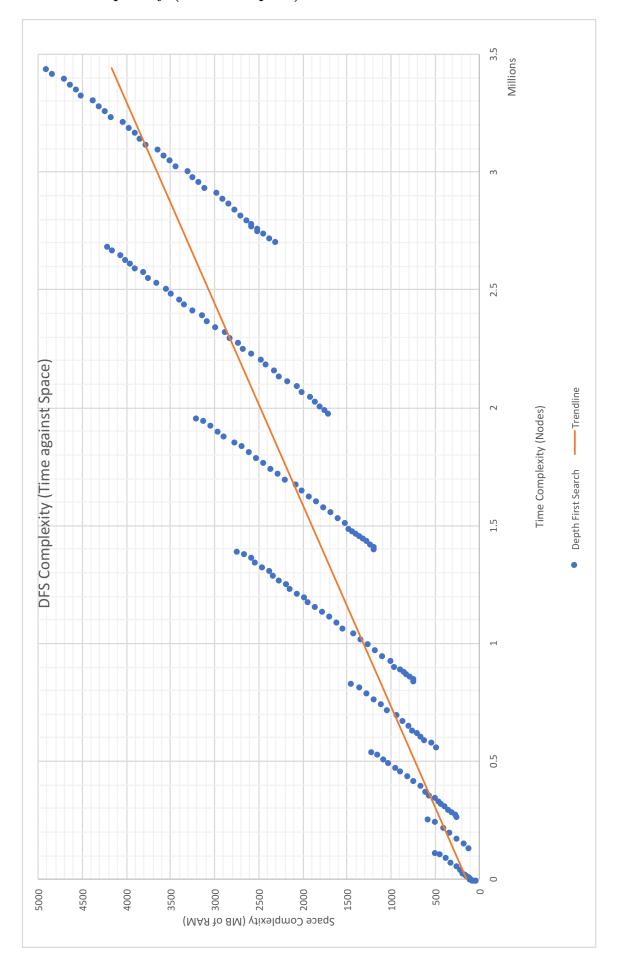
D.4 5x5 Grid, Complexity vs Nodes Evaluated



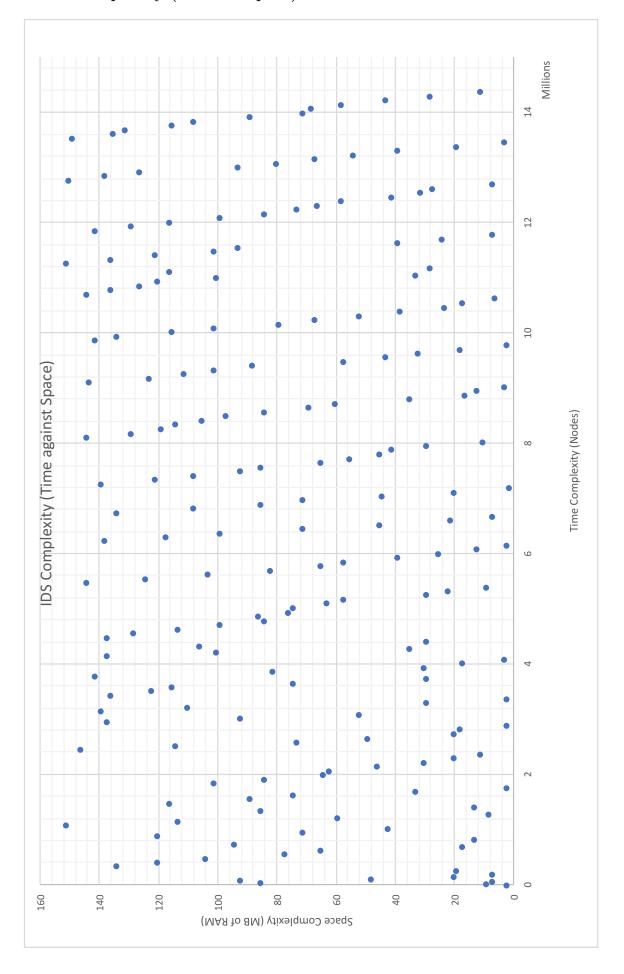
D.5 BFS Complexity (Time vs Space)



D.6 DFS Complexity (Time vs Space)



D.7 IDS Complexity (Time vs Space)



D.8 A* Complexity (Time vs Space)

