

## Home Assignment 1, CMPE 252, Section 01, Spring 2023, San Jose State University

*Informative Search using A\* Algorithm and its comparison to uninformed search methods (BFS, Dijkstra)*

All the required utility functions are provided at the beginning of this notebook. There are 8 tasks after the utility functions, and a bonus task (10 additional points to HW1, if solved correctly). **This assignment is individual.** The deadline is Feb 26, 2023, 11:59PM. The submission is in Canvas.

**please submit two separate files (not in a ZIP file) this notebook and its corresponding PDF (File->Download as -> PDF)**

import the necessary libraries

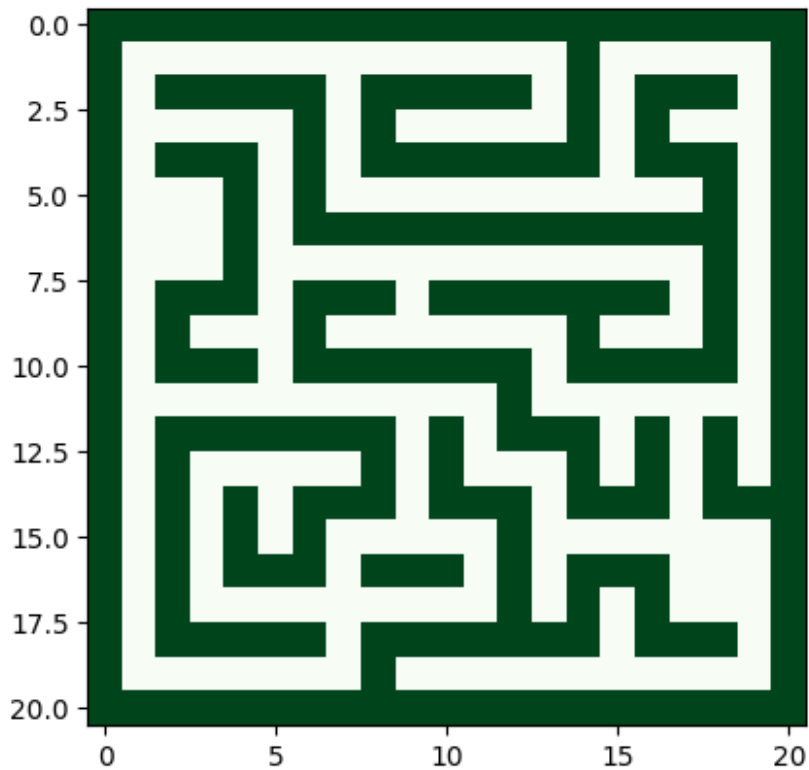
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import sys
import networkx as nx
import time
%matplotlib inline
```

'build\_maze' builds the maze from 'maze\_file.txt'.

```
def build_maze(maze_file):
    """
    para1: filename of the maze txt file
    return mazes as a numpy array walls: 0 - no wall, 1 - wall in the
    maze
    """
    a = open(maze_file, 'r')
    m=[]
    for i in a.readlines():
        m.append(np.array(i.split(" "), dtype="int32"))
    return np.array(m)

# (you are encouraged to look at the API of 'imshow')
plt.imshow(build_maze("maze_20x20.txt"), cmap='Greens')

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1380ec670>
```



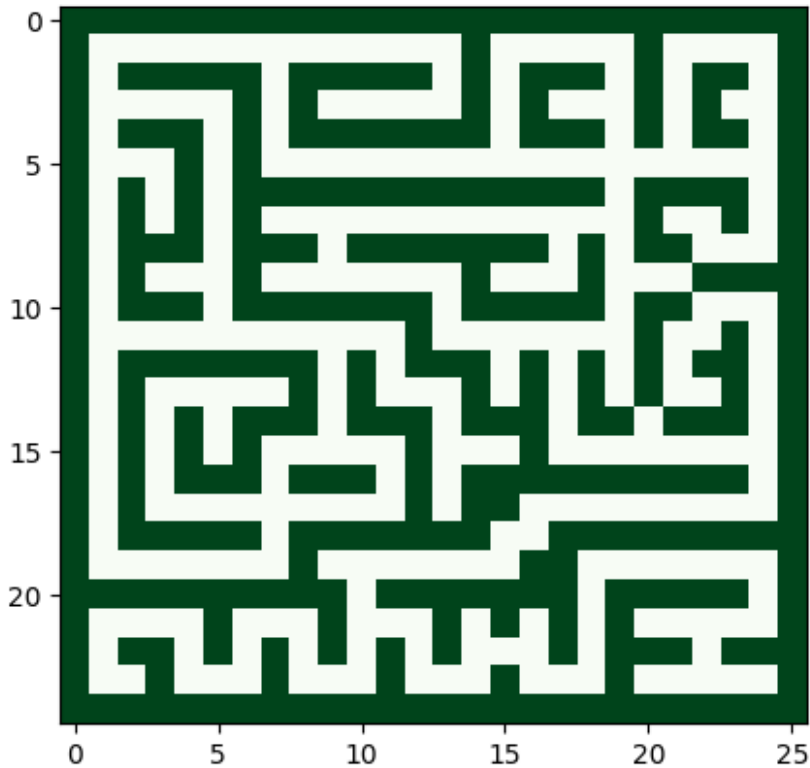
## Task - 1

Build your maze with dimensions 25 x 25 and a similar complexity (number of obstacles/fences) as in the maze provided in 'maze\_20x20.txt'. Check that there exists a path between START at the (1, 1) and the GOAL at (25, 25) in your maze. Store your maze to 'my\_maze\_25x25.txt'. Visualize your maze. Use your maze in the below tasks.

**Visualize the maze:**

```
# (you are encouraged to look at the API of 'imshow')  
plt.imshow(build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt"), cmap='Greens')
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1381342e0>
```



define START and GOAL states within the maze

```
START=(1, 1)
GOAL=(23,24)
# Goal for 50X50 maze is (1,49)
```

'Find\_the\_edges' builds the graph for the maze, assuming that the robot can move only in the four directions (Up, Down, Right, Left).

```
def Find_the_edges(maze):
    '''
    para1: numpy array of the maze structure
    return graph of the connected nodes
    '''
    graph={}
    grid_size=len(maze)
    for i in range(len(maze)):
        for j in range(len(maze[0])):
            if(maze[i][j]!=1):
                adj=[]
                eles=[]
                if i - 1 >= 0:
                    eles.append((i-1,j))
                if i + 1 < grid_size:
                    eles.append((i+1,j))
                if j - 1 >=0:
```

```

        eles.append((i,j-1))
    if j+1< grid_size:
        eles.append((i,j+1))
    for ele in eles:
        if maze[ele[0]][ele[1]] == 0 or maze[ele[0]]
[ele[1]]=='3' :
            adj.append((ele[0],ele[1]))
        graph[(i,j)]=adj
    return graph

```

- **gray cells** means the walls of the maze
- **dark green cells** means the visited cells of the maze
- **light green cells** means the shortest path of the maze
- **light brown** means the unvisited cells of the maze

## Task - 2

A\* algorithm requires a heuristic function. You will try two following heuristics:

- Euclidean distance between the cell coordinates
- Manhattan distance between the cell coordinates

*# implement the Euclidean and Manhattan distance between the 2 nodes, and update the code for A\* accordingly*

```

def Euclidean_distance(node1, node2):
    """
    para1: is a tuple which contains the coorinates of the source node
    para2: is a tuple which contains the coorinates of the source node
    return: Euclidean distance between the 2 nodes
    """
    return ((node1[0] - node2[0])**2 + (node1[1] - node2[1])**2)**0.5
    #pass

```

```

def Manhattan_distance(node1, node2):
    """
    para1: is a tuple which contains the coorinates of the source node
    para2: is a tuple which contains the coorinates of the source node
    return: Manhattan distance between the 2 nodes
    """
    #refer to https://xlinux.nist.gov/dads/HTML/manhattanDistance.html
    return abs(node1[0] - node2[0]) + abs(node1[1] - node2[1])
    #pass

```

Run A\* with these two heuristic functions for W=1 and find the shortest path and its length in the maze. You can update the interface of astar\_path to accept W and a heuristic function

**A\* -search**

```

import heapq

class PriorityQueue:
    def __init__(self):
        self.elements = []

    def empty(self) -> bool:
        return not self.elements

    def put(self, item, priority):
        heapq.heappush(self.elements, (priority, item))

    def get(self):
        return heapq.heappop(self.elements)[1]

def astar_path(graph, start, goal, W, heuristic):
    '''
    para1: connected graph
    para2: Starting node
    para3: ending Node
    return1: list of visited nodes
    return2: nodes of shortest path
    '''
    frontier = PriorityQueue()
    frontier.put(start, 0)
    came_from = {}
    cost_so_far = {}
    came_from[start] = None
    cost_so_far[start] = 0
    while not frontier.empty():
        current = frontier.get()
        if current == goal:
            break
        #print(graph[current])
        for next in graph[current]:
            mazel[current] = -1
            new_cost = cost_so_far[current] + 1
            if next not in cost_so_far or new_cost <
cost_so_far[next]:
                cost_so_far[next] = new_cost
                #####
                #you can make the interface of 'astar_path' more
robust by providing a heuristic as a parameter
                ###
                priority = new_cost + W * heuristic(next, goal)
                frontier.put(next, priority)
                came_from[next] = current
    current = goal
    path = []
    while current != start:

```

```

        path.append(current)
        #print(came_from[current])
        current = came_from[current]
    path.append(start)
    path.reverse()
    return came_from, path
'''
visited nodes - mark them as -3 in maze numpy array
path- mark them as -1 in maze numpy array
and Visualize the maze
'''

'\nvisited nodes - mark them as -3 in maze numpy array \npath- mark
them as -1 in maze numpy array\nand Visualize the maze\n'

weights_euclidean = []
weights_manhattan = []
time_taken_euclidean = []
time_taken_manhattan = []
visited_nodes_euclidean = []
visited_nodes_manhattan = []

A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
mazel = build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
W = 1

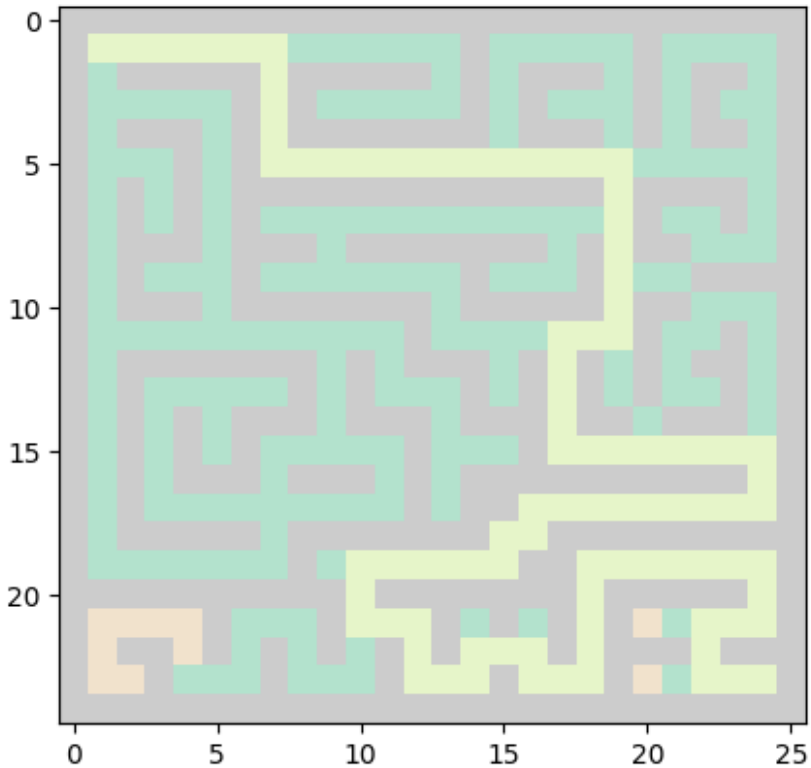
start_time= time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Euclidean_distance)

weights_euclidean.append(W)
time_taken_euclidean.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_euclidean.append(len(came_from))

for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1397009a0>

```



#### A\* search with Manhattan distance as heuristic function

*# A\* search with Manhattan distance as heuristic function*  
*# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.*

```
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
```

```
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
```

```
W = 1
```

```
start_time= time.time()
```

```
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,  
Manhattan_distance)
```

```
weights_manhattan.append(W)
```

```
time_taken_manhattan.append(time.time() - start_time)
```

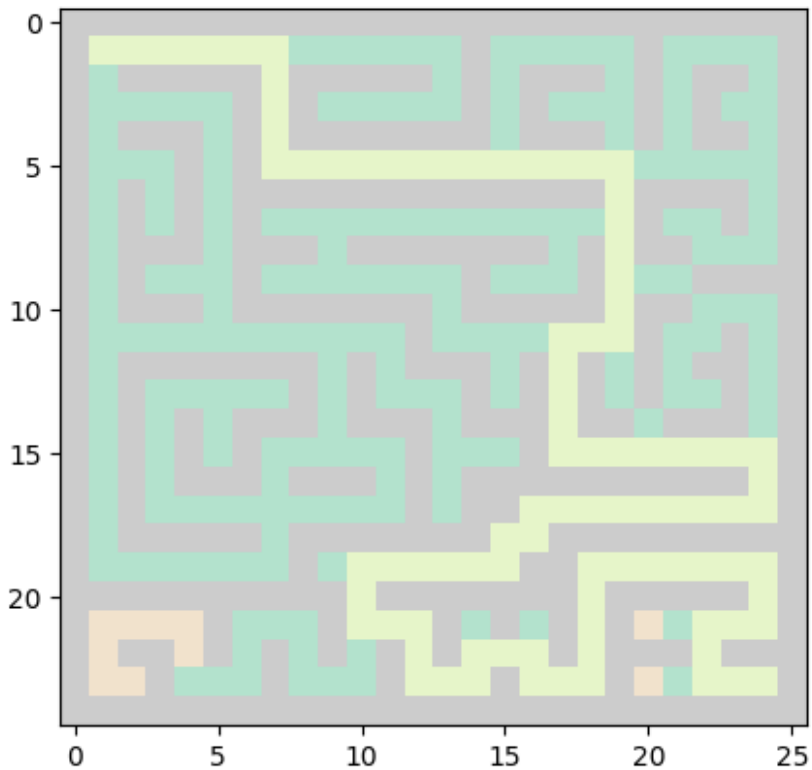
```
visited_nodes_manhattan.append(len(came_from))
```

```
for i in came_from:  
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
```

```
for i in path:  
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1
```

```
plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13b17d760>
```



### Task - 3

In this task you are asked to solve the maze with 4 different weights,  $W$ , in A\* for each of the heuristic function mentioned above. Visualize the solution for each  $W$  and each heuristic on a separate plot in the same format as in the example above (see cell 17). ***Chose a broad set of values for  $W$  to see the difference.***

A\* Search |  $W \Rightarrow 0.1$  | Heuristic  $\Rightarrow$  Euclidean\_distance

```
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
W = 0.1
```

```
start_time= time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Euclidean_distance)
```

```
weights_euclidean.append(W)
time_taken_euclidean.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_euclidean.append(len(came_from))
```

```
for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
```

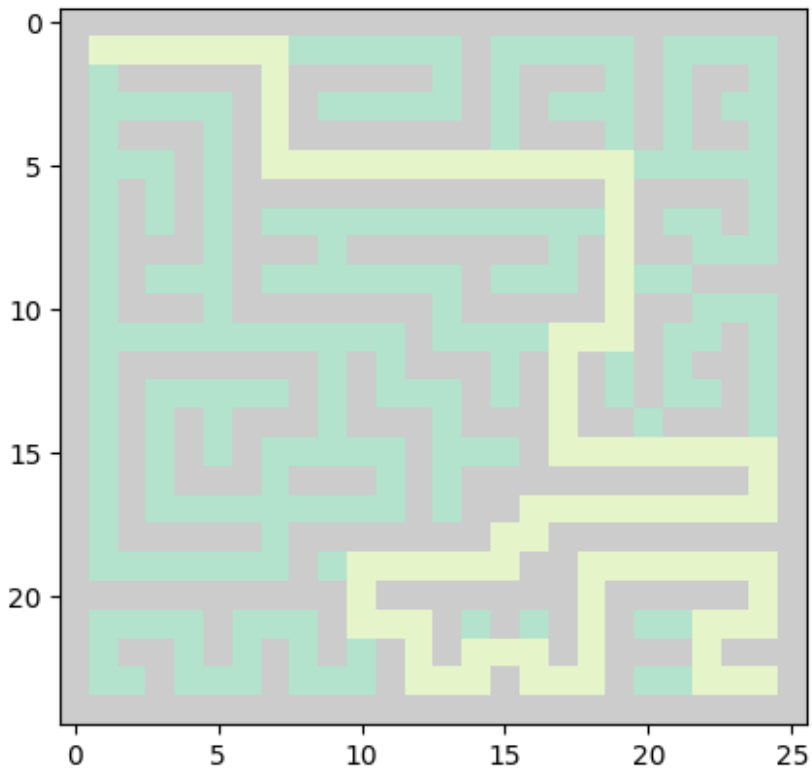


```

    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13b73f040>

```



A\* Search |  $W \Rightarrow 0.3$  | Heuristic  $\Rightarrow$  Euclidean\_distance

```

mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
W = 0.3
start_time= time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Euclidean_distance)

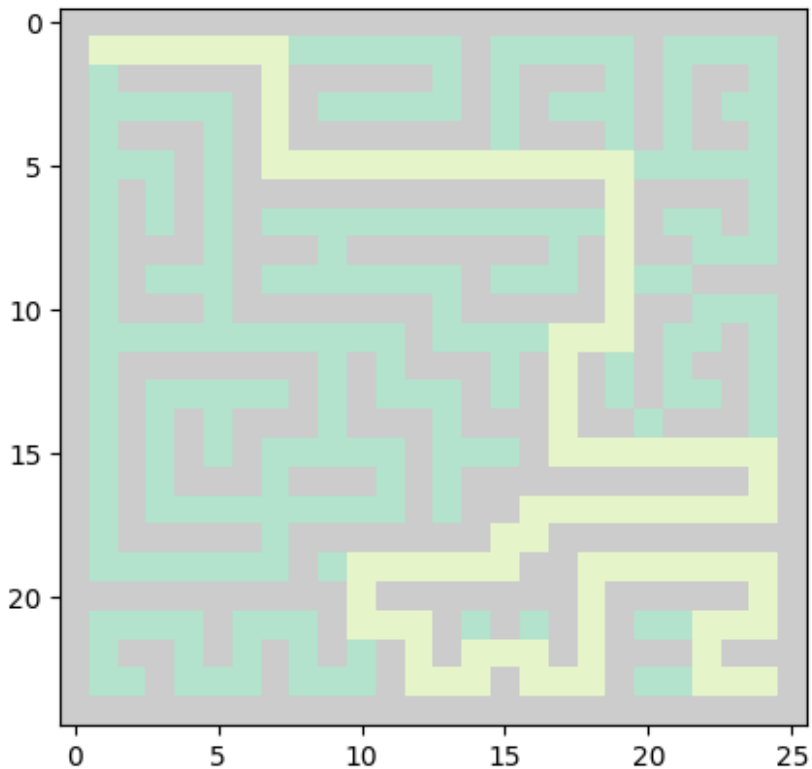
weights_euclidean.append(W)
time_taken_euclidean.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_euclidean.append(len(came_from))

for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')

```

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13b9098b0>



A\* Search | W => 0.6 | Heuristic => Euclidean\_distance

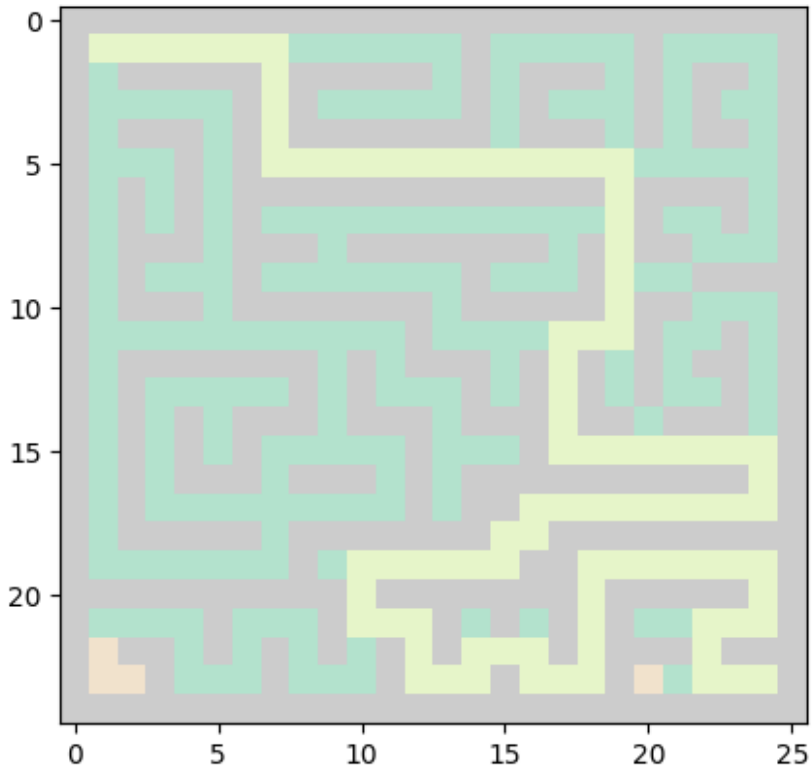
```
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
W = 0.6
start_time= time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Euclidean_distance)

weights_euclidean.append(W)
time_taken_euclidean.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_euclidean.append(len(came_from))

for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
```

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13b96ca90>



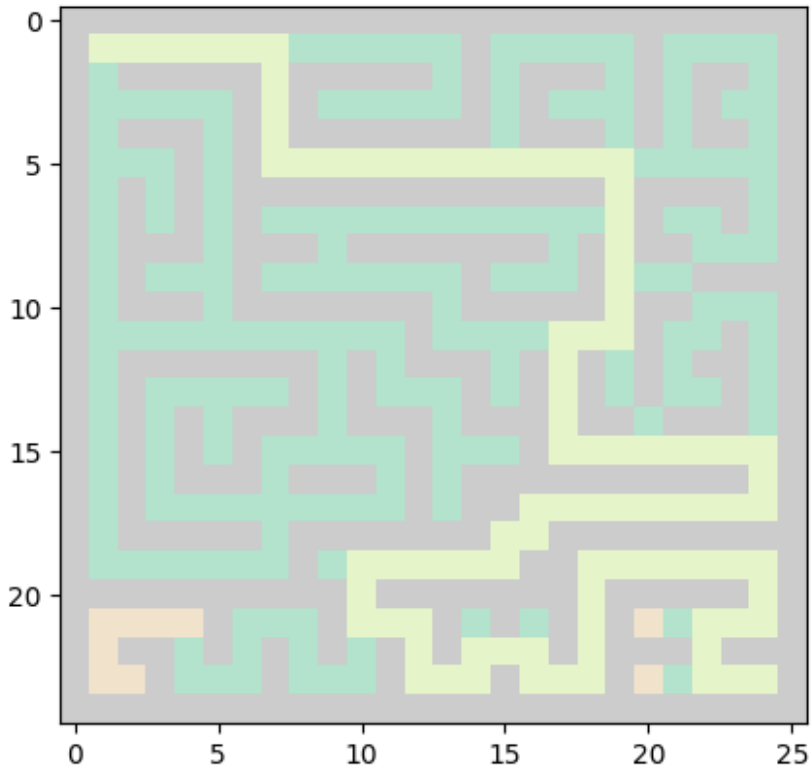
A\* Search |  $W \Rightarrow 0.9$  | Heuristic  $\Rightarrow$  Euclidean\_distance

```
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
W = 0.9
start_time= time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Euclidean_distance)

weights_euclidean.append(W)
time_taken_euclidean.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_euclidean.append(len(came_from))

for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13b9ccb20>
```



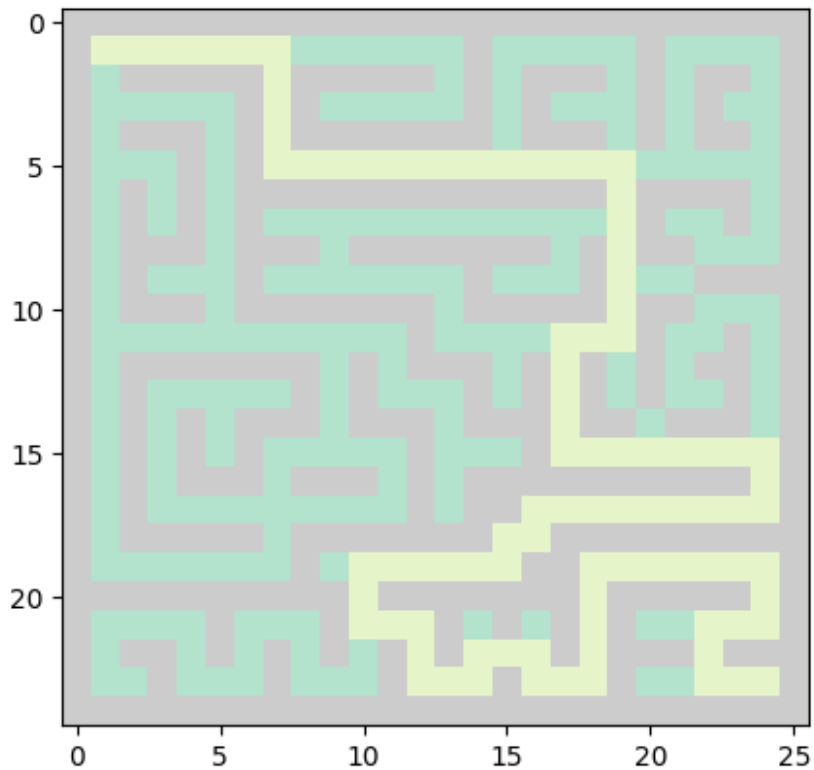
A\* Search | W => 0.1 | Heuristic => Manhattan\_distance

```
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
W = 0.1
start_time= time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Manhattan_distance)

weights_manhattan.append(W)
time_taken_manhattan.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_manhattan.append(len(came_from))

for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13ba2aa90>
```



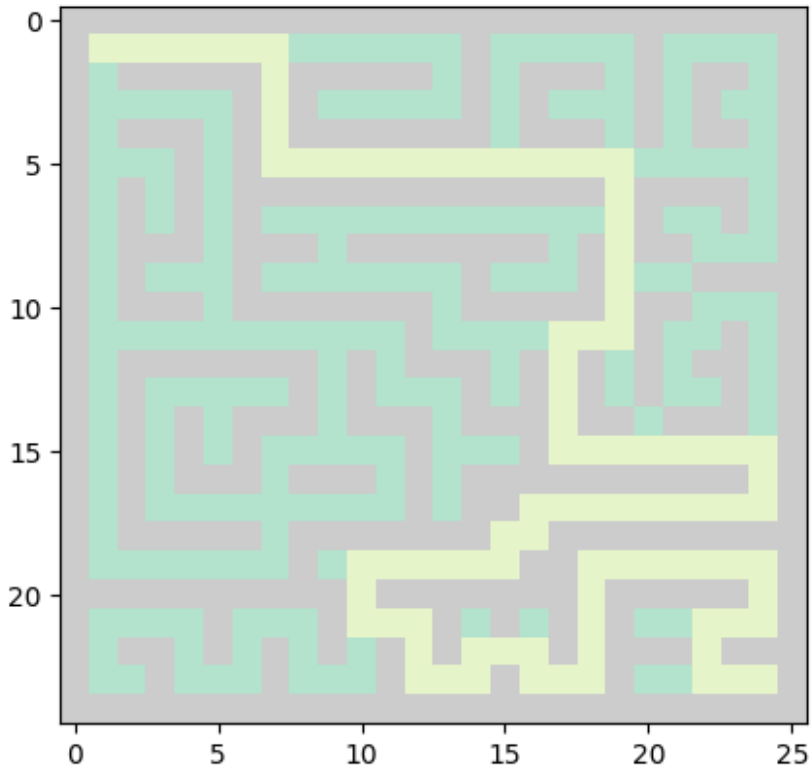
A\* Search |  $W \Rightarrow 0.3$  | Heuristic  $\Rightarrow$  Manhattan\_distance

```
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
W = 0.3
start_time= time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Manhattan_distance)

weights_manhattan.append(W)
time_taken_manhattan.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_manhattan.append(len(came_from))

for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13ba8bca0>
```



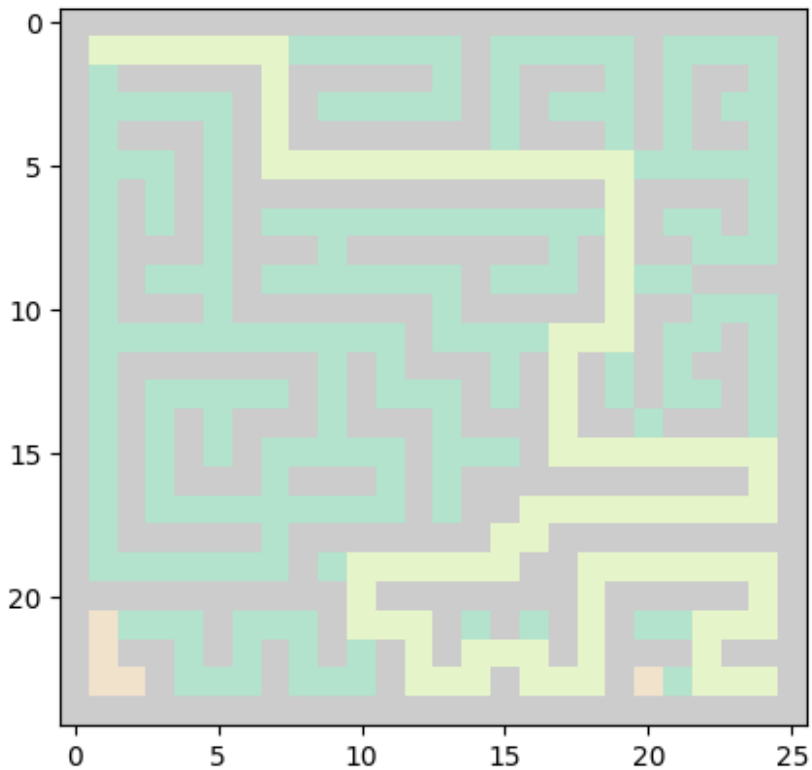
A\* Search |  $W \Rightarrow 0.6$  | Heuristic  $\Rightarrow$  Manhattan\_distance

```
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
W = 0.6
start_time= time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Manhattan_distance)

weights_manhattan.append(W)
time_taken_manhattan.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_manhattan.append(len(came_from))

for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13baeab50>
```



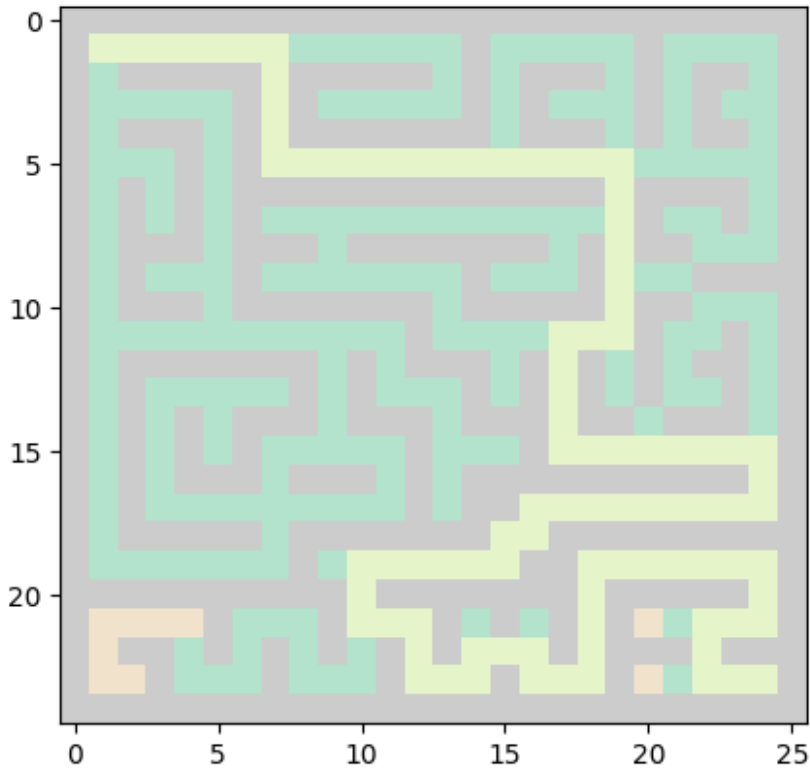
A\* Search |  $W \Rightarrow 0.9$  | Heuristic  $\Rightarrow$  Manhattan\_distance

```
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
W = 0.9
start_time= time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Manhattan_distance)

weights_manhattan.append(W)
time_taken_manhattan.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_manhattan.append(len(came_from))

for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13bb4bd90>
```



**Explain what changes you observe for the different weights and why it occurs.**

It is observed that as we increase weight, the number of states explored decrease for each heuristic function (Euclidean and Manhattan ).

## Task - 4

Plot on `plt.subplot(121)` a) time taken VS Weights

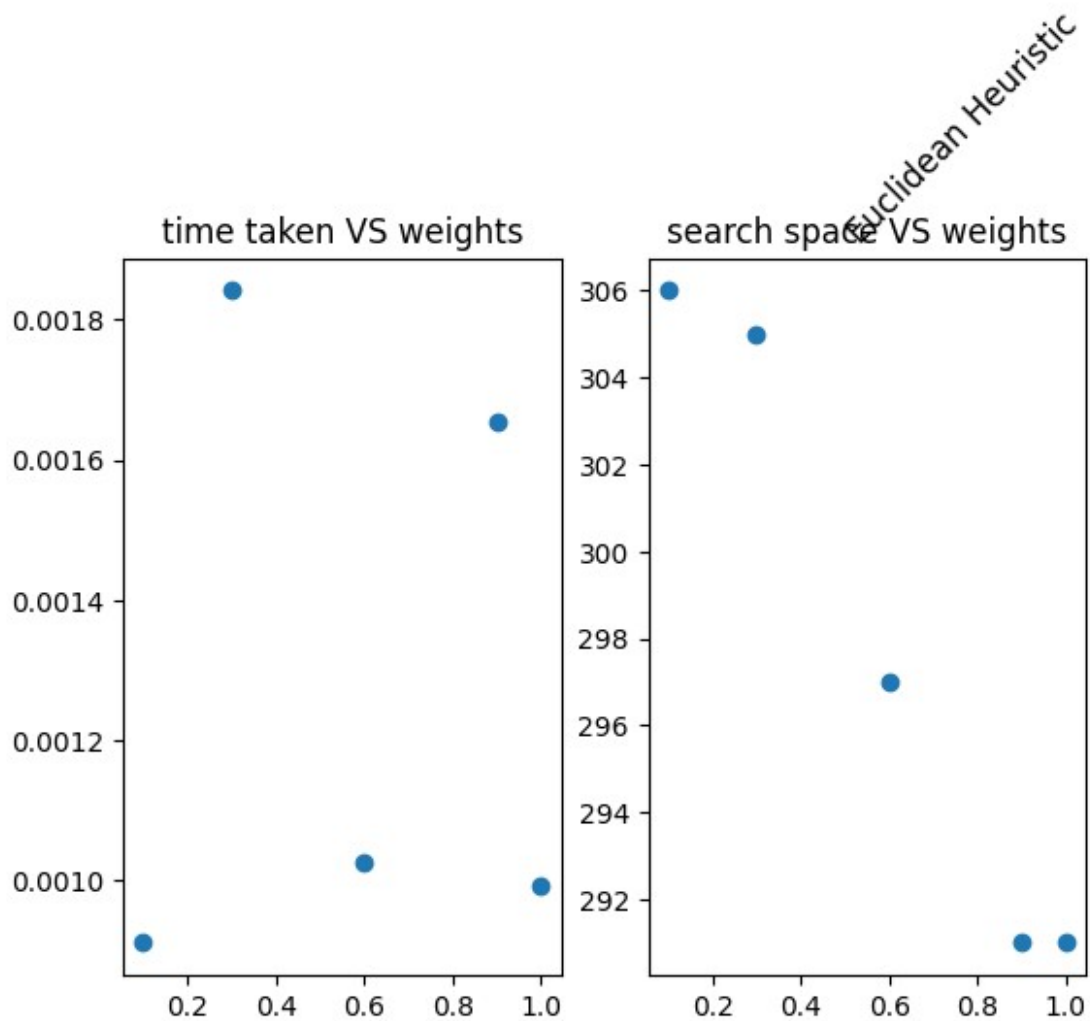
Plot on `plt.subplot(122)` b) search space (expanded nodes) VS Weights

-- add titles, axis labels, and legends.

For Euclidean Heuristic function

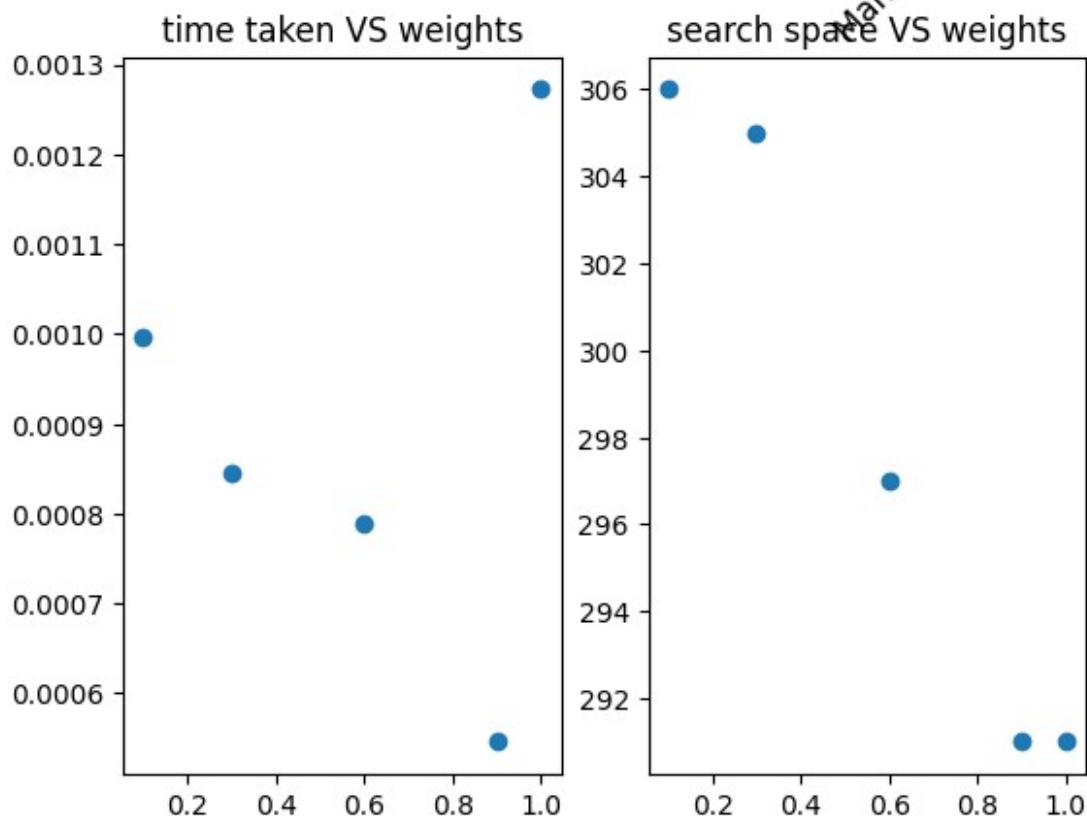
```
fig = plt.figure()
fig.add_subplot(121, title = "time taken VS weights")
plt.scatter(weights_euclidean, time_taken_euclidean)
fig.add_subplot(122, title = "search space VS weights")
plt.scatter(weights_euclidean, visited_nodes_euclidean)
plt.title(label="Euclidean Heuristic", loc="right", rotation = 45)
plt.show()
```





For Manhattan Heuristic function

```
fig = plt.figure()
fig.add_subplot(121, title = "time taken VS weights")
plt.scatter(weights_manhattan, time_taken_manhattan)
fig.add_subplot(122, title = "search space VS weights")
plt.scatter(weights_manhattan, visited_nodes_manhattan)
plt.title(label="Manhattan Heuristic", loc="right", rotation = 45)
plt.show()
```



## Task - 5

Solve the maze with the Dijkstra algorithm, and visualize the solution in the maze. What is the length of the shortest path?

### ***Dijkstra Algorithm***

```
def dijkstra_algorithm(graph, start_node, GOAL):
    '''
    para1: connected graph
    para2: Starting node
    para3: ending Node
    return1: list of visited nodes
    return2: nodes of shortest path
    '''
    unvisited_nodes = list(graph.keys())
```

```

    # We'll use this dict to save the cost of visiting each node and
    update it as we move along the graph
    shortest_path = {}

    # We'll use this dict to save the shortest known path to a node
    found so far
    previous_nodes = {}

    # We'll use max_value to initialize the "infinity" value of the
    unvisited nodes
    max_value = sys.maxsize
    for node in unvisited_nodes:
        shortest_path[node] = max_value
    # However, we initialize the starting node's value with 0
    shortest_path[start_node] = 0

    # The algorithm executes until we visit all nodes
    while GOAL in unvisited_nodes:
        # The code block below finds the node with the lowest score
        current_min_node = None
        for node in unvisited_nodes: # Iterate over the nodes
            if current_min_node == None:
                current_min_node = node
            elif shortest_path[node] <
shortest_path[current_min_node]:
                current_min_node = node

        # The code block below retrieves the current node's neighbors
        and updates their distances
        neighbors = graph[current_min_node]
        for neighbor in neighbors:
            tentative_value = shortest_path[current_min_node] + 1
            if tentative_value < shortest_path[neighbor]:
                shortest_path[neighbor] = tentative_value
                # We also update the best path to the current node
                previous_nodes[neighbor] = current_min_node

        # After visiting its neighbors, we mark the node as "visited"
        unvisited_nodes.remove(current_min_node)

    current = GOAL
    path = []
    while current != start_node:
        path.append(current)
        # print(previous_nodes[current])
        current = previous_nodes[current]
    path.append(start_node)
    path.reverse()
    return previous_nodes, path

```

```

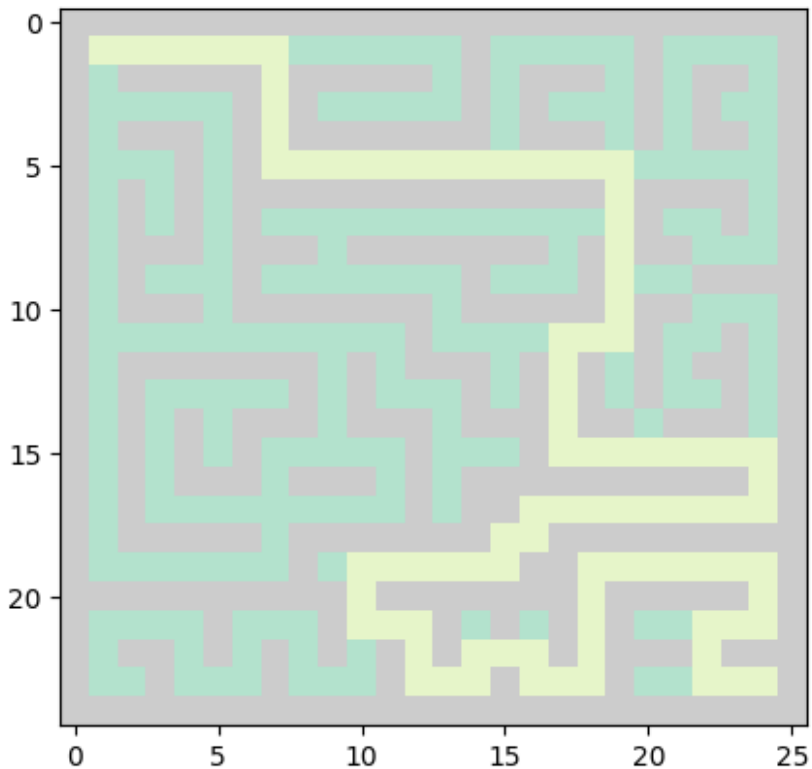
'''
visited nodes - mark them as -3 in maze numpy array
path- mark them as -1 in maze numpy array
and Visualize the maze
'''

'\nvisited nodes - mark them as -3 in maze numpy array \npath- mark
them as -1 in maze numpy array\nand Visualize the maze\n'

maze1=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(maze1)
previous_nodes, path = dijkstra_algorithm(graph, START, GOAL)
for i in previous_nodes:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(maze1, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13851e070>

```



```

print("Length of shortest path via Dijkstras : ",len(path))
Length of shortest path via Dijkstras : 92

```

## Task - 6

Solve the maze with the BFS algorithm, and visualize the solution in the maze. What is the length of the shortest path?

### **Breadth First Search (BFS)**

```
from collections import deque
def BreadthFirst(graph, start, goal):
    '''
    para1: connected graph
    para2: Starting node
    para3: ending Node
    return1: list of visited nodes
    return2: nodes of shortest path
    '''
    queue = deque([[start], start])
    visited = set()

    while queue:
        path, current = queue.popleft()
        #print(path, current)
        if current == goal:
            #print(path)
            return visited, np.array(path)
        if current in visited:
            continue
        #print(current)
        visited.add(current)
        #print(current, graph[current])
        for neighbour in graph[current]:
            #print(graph[current])
            p = list(path)
            p.append(neighbour)
            queue.append((p, neighbour))
    return None
'''
visited nodes - mark them as -3 in maze numpy array
path- mark them as -1 in maze numpy array
and Visualize the maze
'''

'\nvisited nodes - mark them as -3 in maze numpy array \npath- mark
them as -1 in maze numpy array\nand Visualize the maze\n'

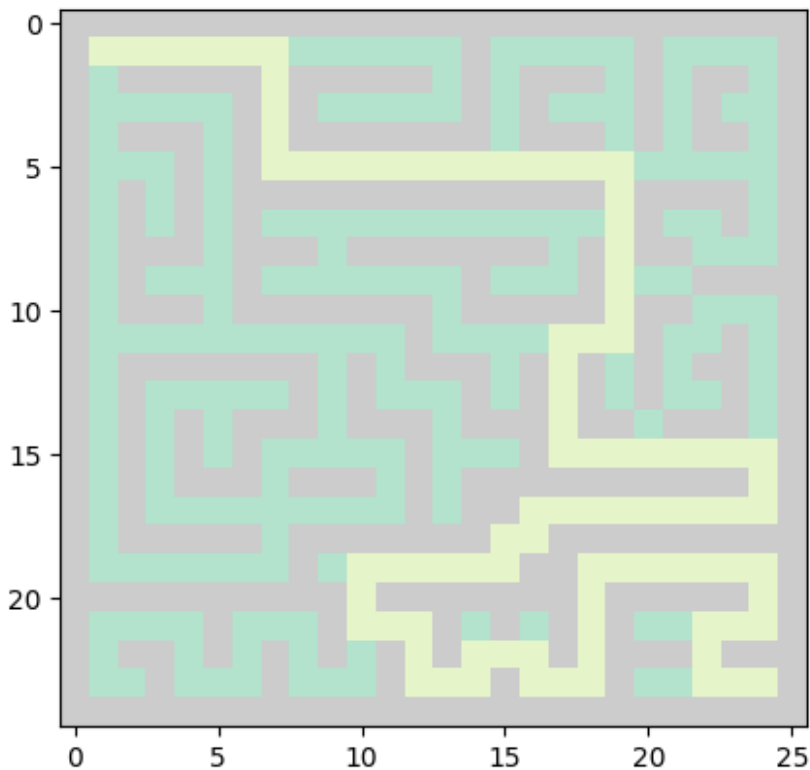
#example for visualization of maze with visited nodes and shortest
path
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
maze1=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(maze1)
#print(graph)
```

```

visited, path = BreadthFirst(graph, START, GOAL)
#print(visited, path)
for i in visited:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x138579ee0>

```



```

print("Length of shortest path via BFS : ",len(path))
Length of shortest path via BFS : 92

```

## Task - 7

Choose 3 random START and GOAL states, and repeat the tasks 2 - 6, and visualize the solution for each. Use W=1 in this task. Explain your observations.

```

START1, GOAL1 = (1, 1), (15, 7)
START2, GOAL2 = (15, 7), (23, 24)
START3, GOAL3 = (1, 15), (1, 23)

```

A\* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function

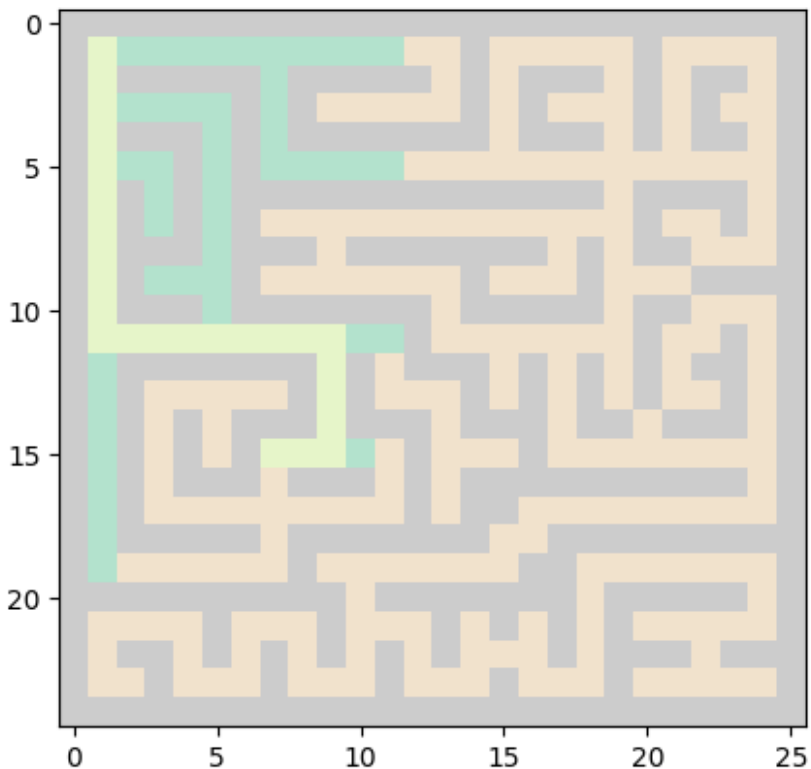
```

# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
maze1=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(maze1)
W = 1
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START1, GOAL1, W,
Euclidean_distance)
for i in came_from:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-3

for i in path:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(maze1, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1385e6730>

```



```

# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
maze1=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(maze1)
W = 1
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START2, GOAL2, W,
Euclidean_distance)
for i in came_from:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-3

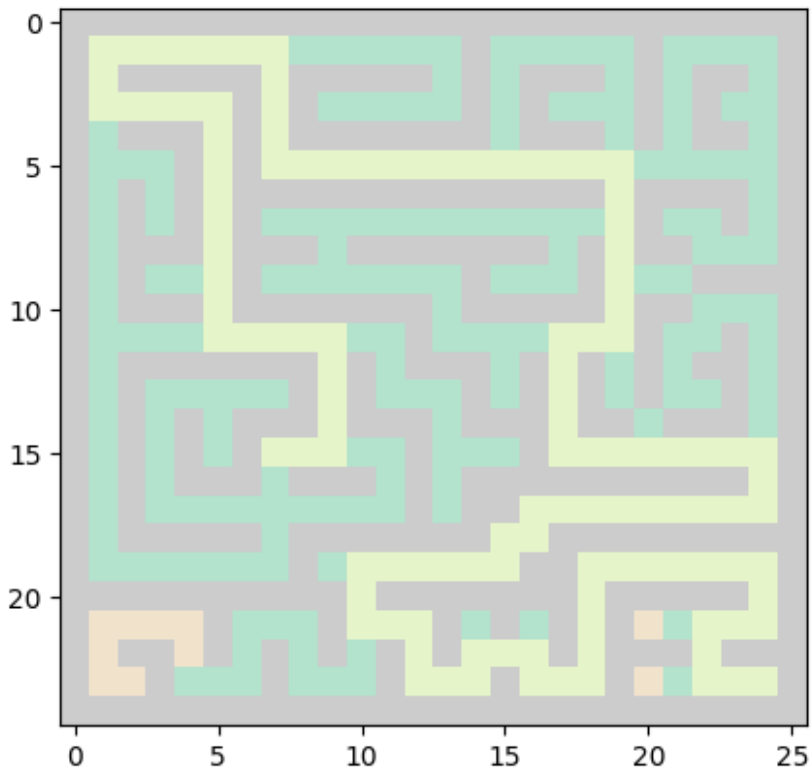
```

```

for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x138741ee0>

```



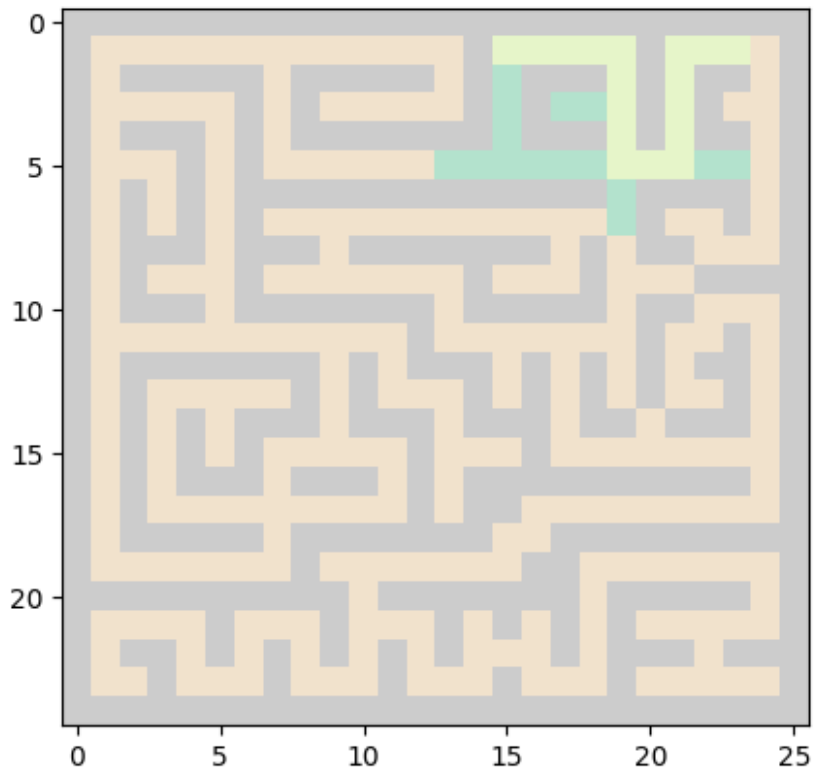
```

# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
W = 1
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START3, GOAL3, W,
Euclidean_distance)
for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1387a1cd0>

```



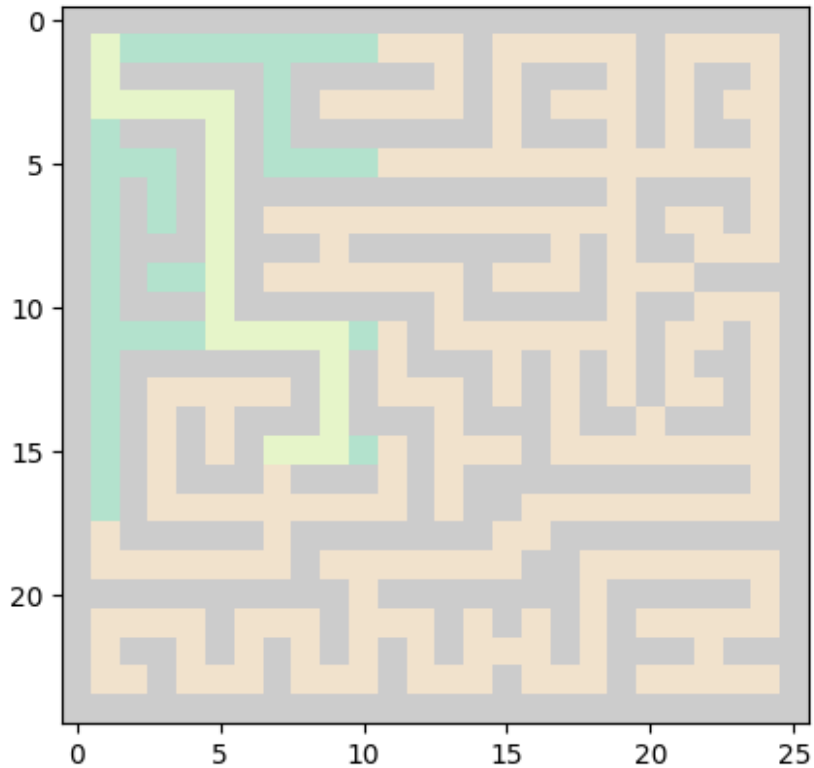


A\* search with Manhattan distance as heuristic function

```
# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
maze1=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(maze1)
W = 1
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START1, GOAL1, W,
Manhattan_distance)
for i in came_from:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-3

for i in path:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-1

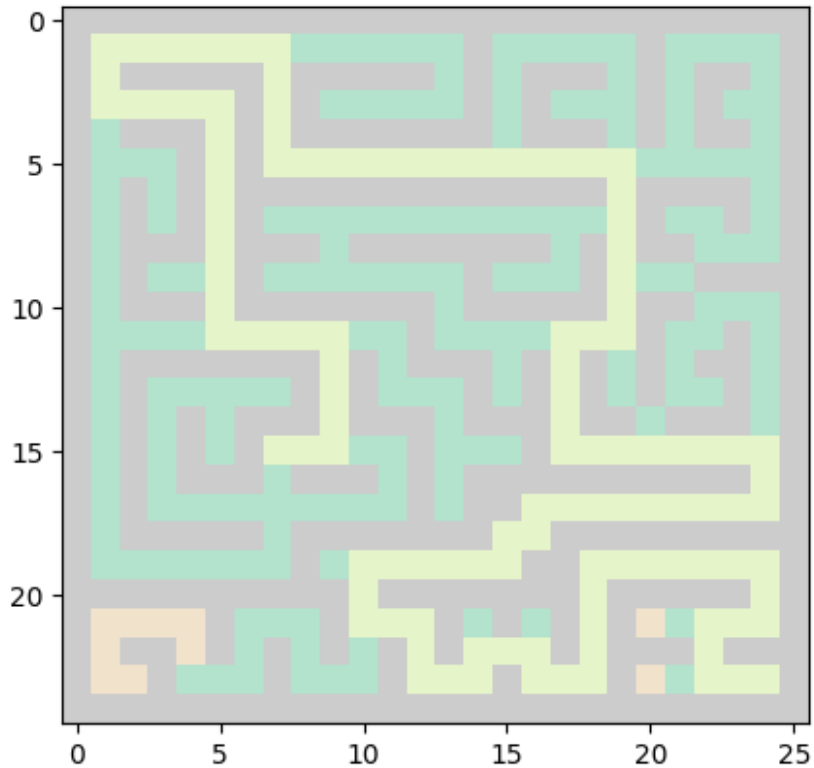
plt.imshow(maze1, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1390710a0>
```



```
# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
maze1=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(maze1)
W = 1
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START2, GOAL2, W,
Manhattan_distance)
for i in came_from:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-3

for i in path:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-1

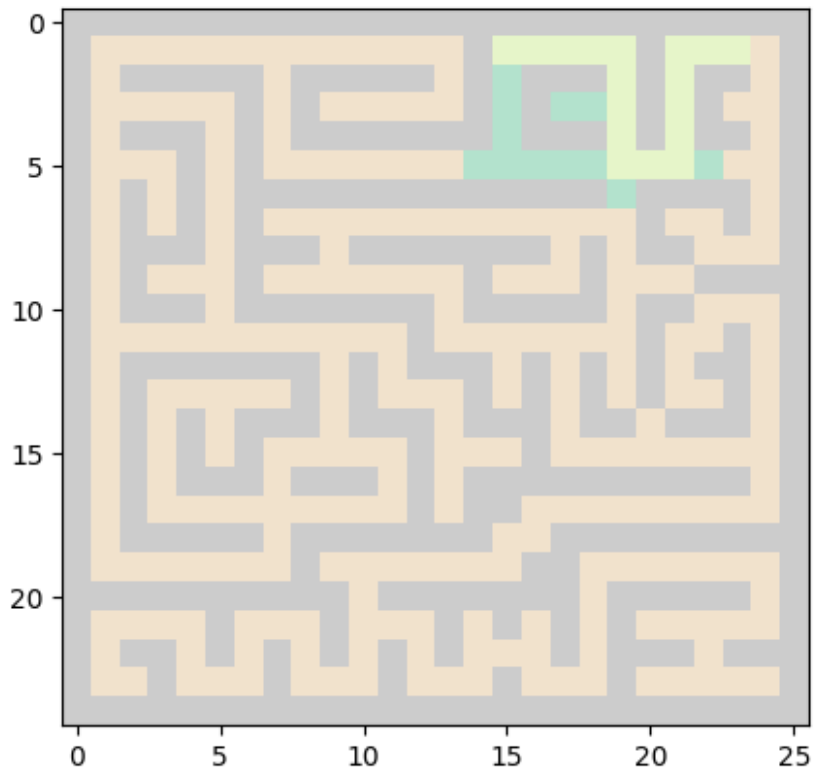
plt.imshow(maze1, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1390c5820>
```



```
# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
maze1=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(maze1)
W = 1
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START3, GOAL3, W,
Manhattan_distance)
for i in came_from:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-3

for i in path:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-1

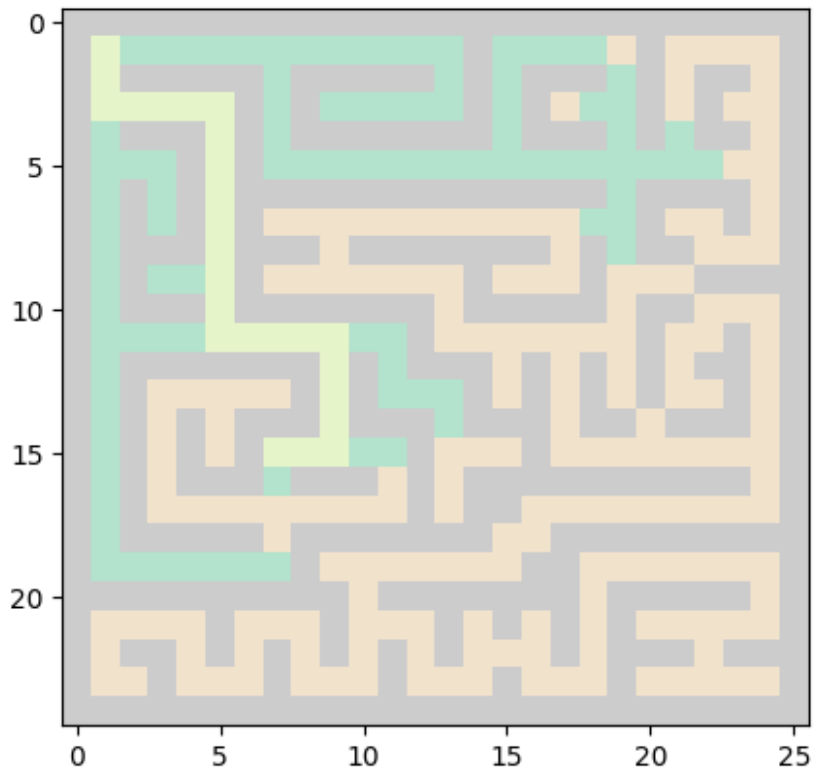
plt.imshow(maze1, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1391264c0>
```



Dijkstra's Algorithm

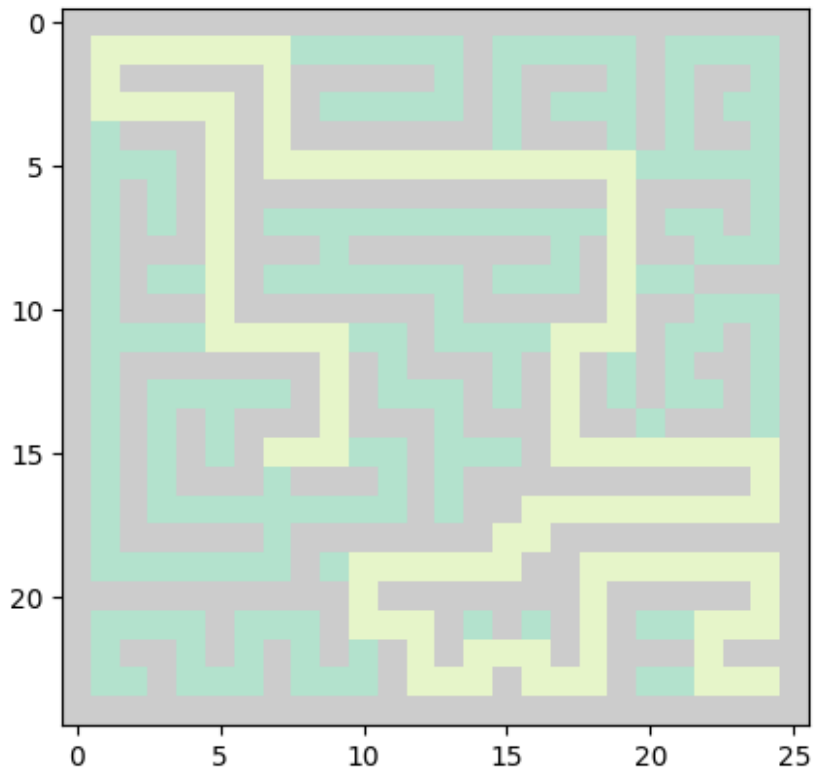
```
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
previous_nodes, path = dijkstra_algorithm(graph, START1, GOAL1)
for i in previous_nodes:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13917fc40>
```



```
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
previous_nodes, path = dijkstra_algorithm(graph, START2, GOAL2)
for i in previous_nodes:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1391cfb80>
```

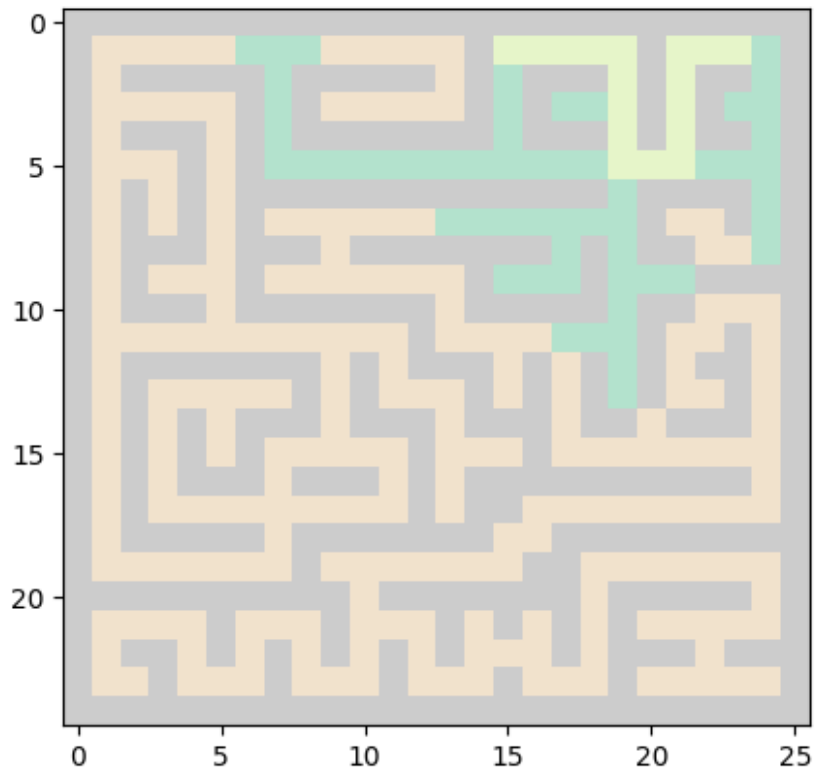


```

maze1=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(maze1)
previous_nodes, path = dijkstra_algorithm(graph, START3, GOAL3)
for i in previous_nodes:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(maze1, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x139234520>

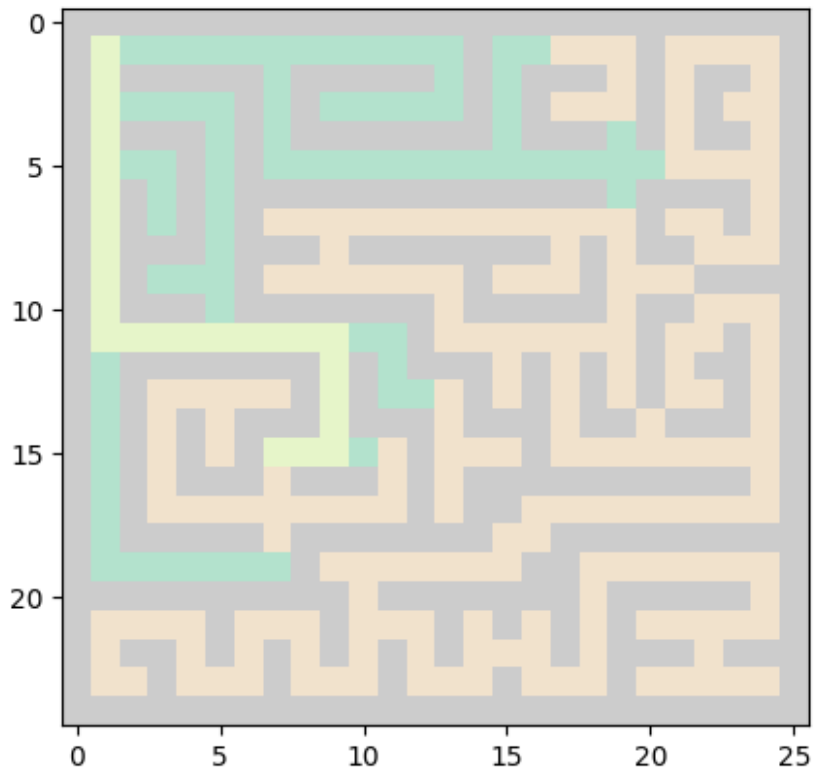
```



BFS

```
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
visited, path = BreadthFirst(graph, START1, GOAL1)
for i in visited:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

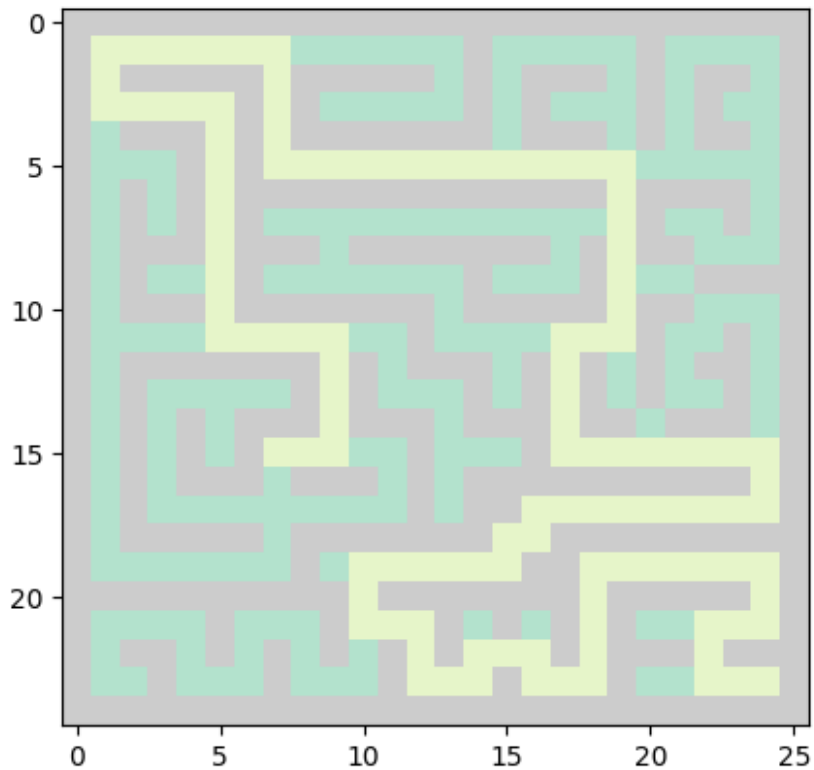
plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x139294280>
```



```
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(mazel)
visited, path = BreadthFirst(graph, START2, GOAL2)
for i in visited:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1392e6be0>
```



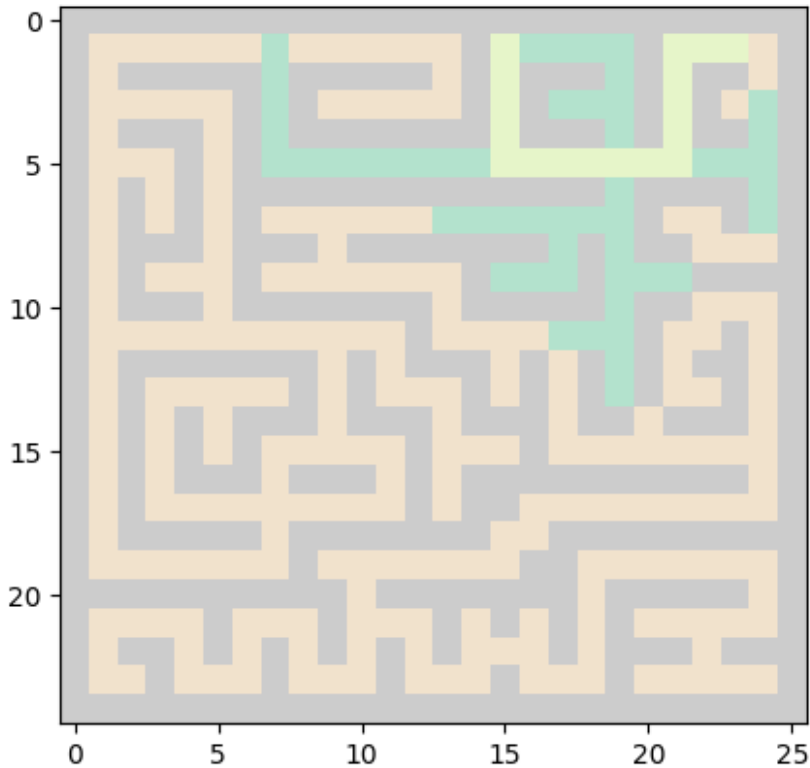


```

maze1=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges(maze1)
visited, path = BreadthFirst(graph, START3, GOAL3)
for i in visited:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(maze1, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1393565b0>

```



## Task - 8

The initially assumption which we made in the `Find_the_edges()` is the robot can only move in UP, DOWN, LEFT and RIGHT. Now it can move diagonally as well. Modify the function and repeat the tasks 1-6 (and visualize the solution for each). Use  $W=1$  in this task (non need in "**Chose a broad set of values for W to see the difference**"). Explain your observations

```
def Find_the_edges_2(maze):
    """
    para1: numpy array of the maze structure
    return graph of the connected nodes
    """

    graph={}
    directions = [(-1,0), (1,0), (0,-1), (0,1), (-1,-1), (-1,1), (1,-1), (1,1)]

    valid = lambda x,y : 0<=x<len(maze[0]) and 0<=y<len(maze)

    for i in range(len(maze)):
        for j in range(len(maze[0])):
            if(maze[i][j]!=1):
                adj=[]
```

```

        eles=[]

        for a,b in directions:
            if valid(i+a, j+b):
                eles.append((i+a, j+b))

        for ele in eles:
            if maze[ele[0]][ele[1]] == 0 or maze[ele[0]]
[ele[1]]=='3' :
                adj.append((ele[0],ele[1]))
        graph[(i,j)] = adj
    return graph

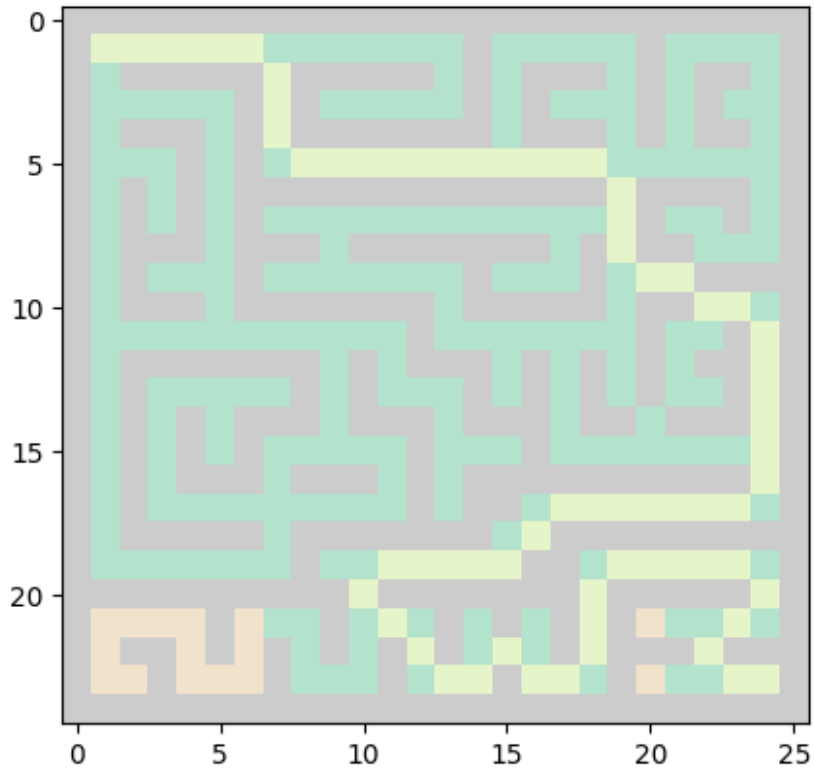
weights_euclidean, weights_manhattan = [], []
time_taken_euclidean, time_taken_manhattan = [], []
visited_nodes_euclidean, visited_nodes_manhattan = [], []

A* Search | W => 1 | Heuristic => Euclidean_distance

# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges_2(mazel)
W = 1
start_time = time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Euclidean_distance)
weights_euclidean.append(W)
time_taken_euclidean.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_euclidean.append(len(came_from))
for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13dc3de20>

```

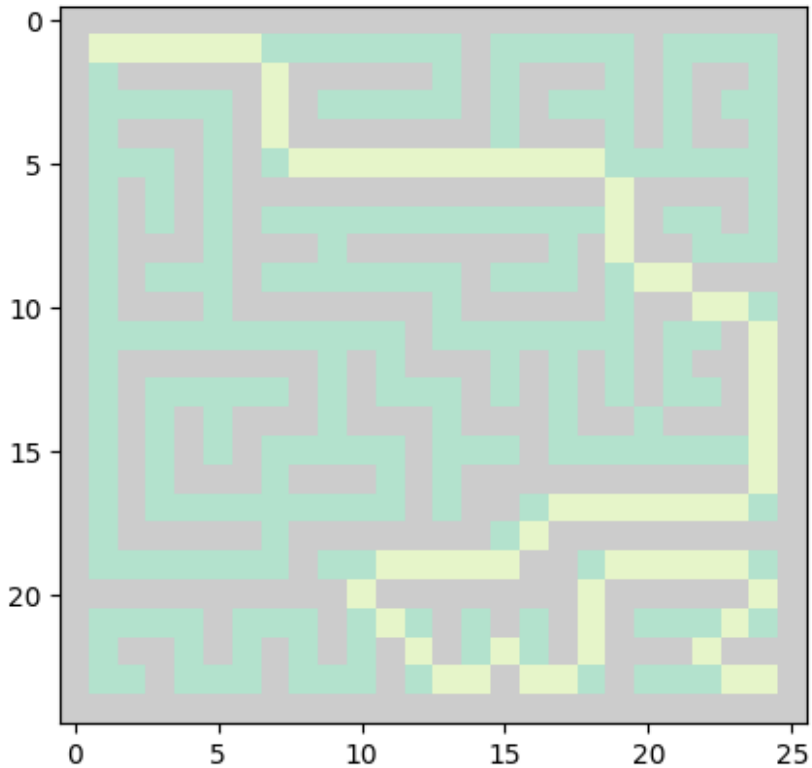


A\* Search | W => 1 | Heuristic => Manhattan\_distance

```
# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges_2(mazel)
W = 1
start_time = time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Manhattan_distance)
weights_manhattan.append(W)
time_taken_manhattan.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_manhattan.append(len(came_from))
for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13dc3fe80>
```

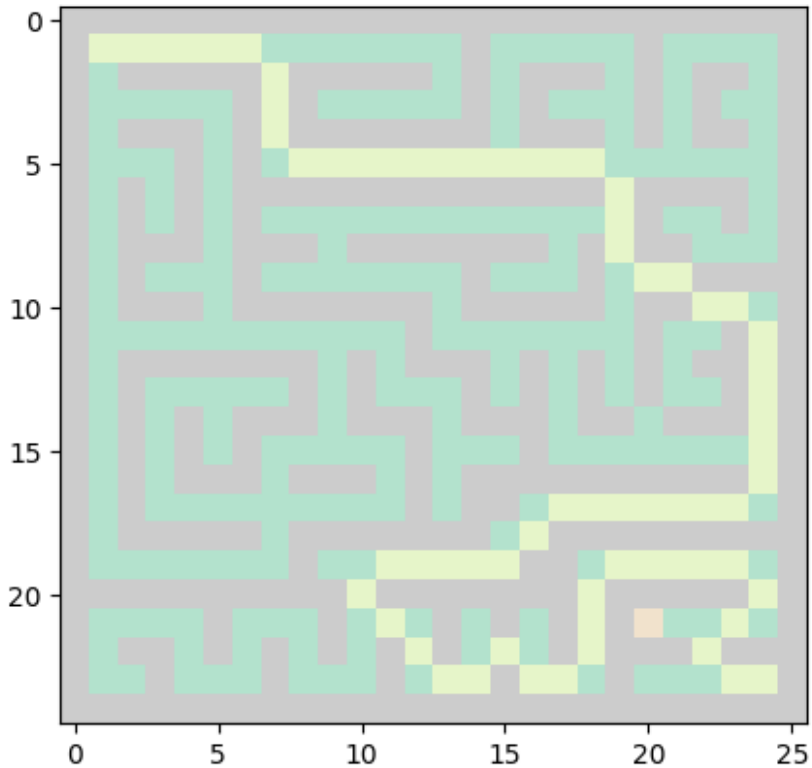




A\* Search |  $W \Rightarrow 0.3$  | Heuristic  $\Rightarrow$  Euclidean\_distance

```
# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges_2(mazel)
W = 0.3
start_time = time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Euclidean_distance)
weights_euclidean.append(W)
time_taken_euclidean.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_euclidean.append(len(came_from))
for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

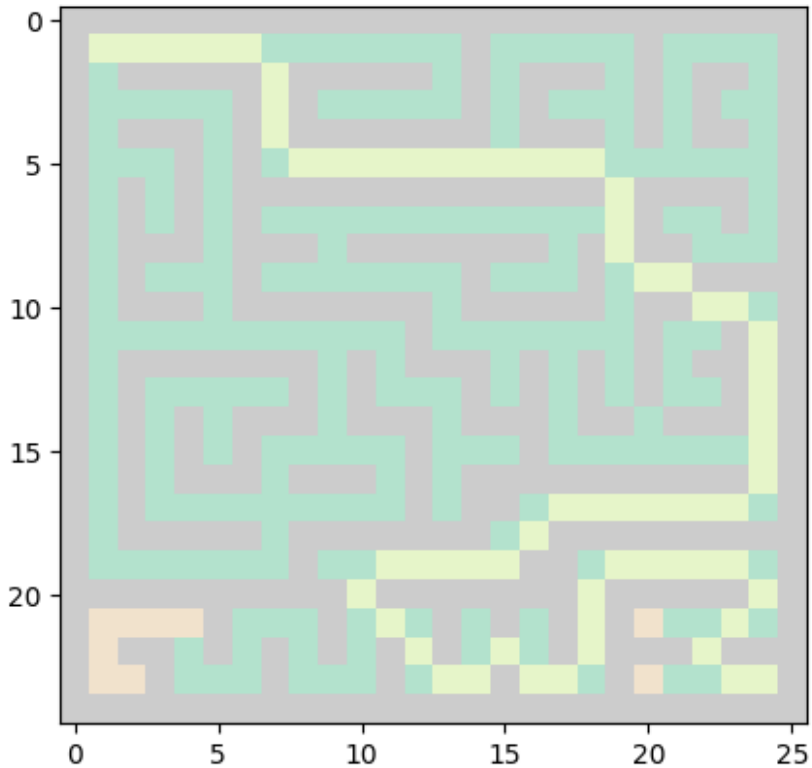
plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13de2e4c0>
```



A\* Search | W => 0.6 | Heuristic => Euclidean\_distance

```
# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges_2(mazel)
W = 0.6
start_time = time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Euclidean_distance)
weights_euclidean.append(W)
time_taken_euclidean.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_euclidean.append(len(came_from))
for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13de89670>
```

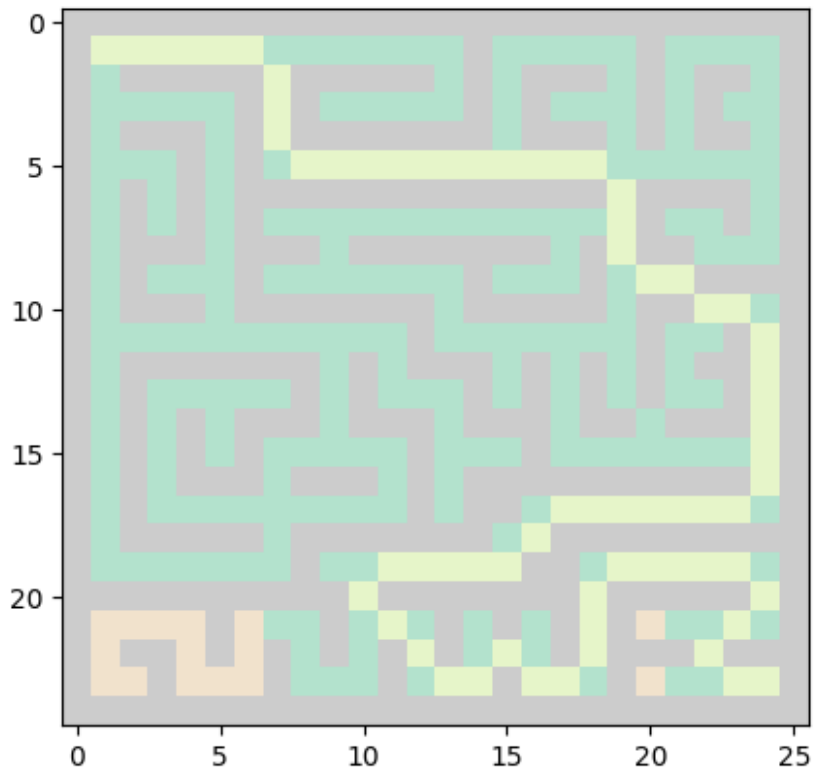


A\* Search |  $W \Rightarrow 0.9$  | Heuristic  $\Rightarrow$  Euclidean\_distance

```
# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges_2(mazel)
W = 0.9
start_time = time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Euclidean_distance)
weights_euclidean.append(W)
time_taken_euclidean.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_euclidean.append(len(came_from))
for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13deeb400>
```

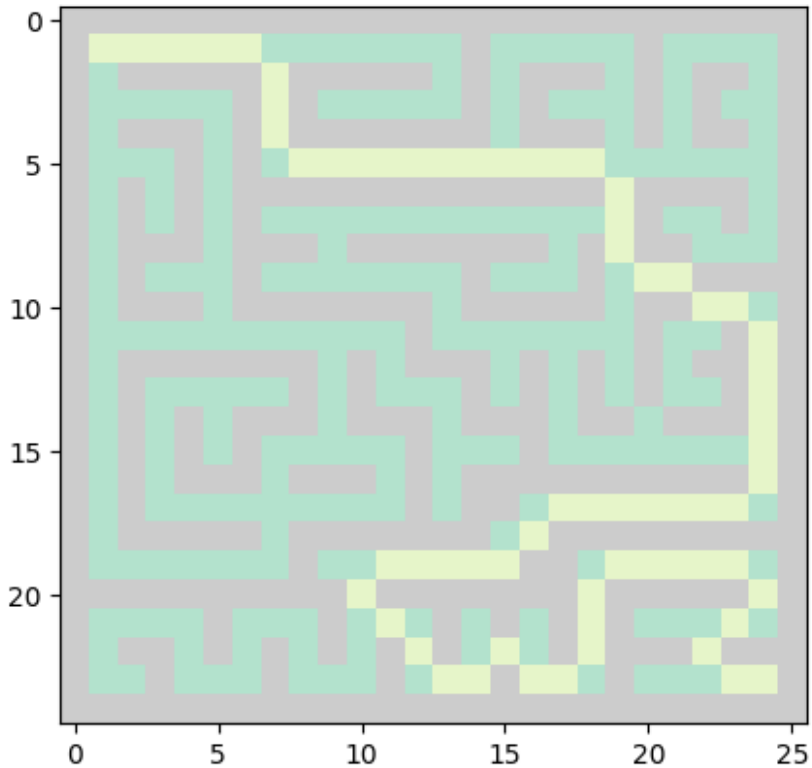




A\* Search |  $W \Rightarrow 0.1$  | Heuristic  $\Rightarrow$  Manhattan\_distance

```
# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges_2(mazel)
W = 0.1
start_time = time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Manhattan_distance)
weights_manhattan.append(W)
time_taken_manhattan.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_manhattan.append(len(came_from))
for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

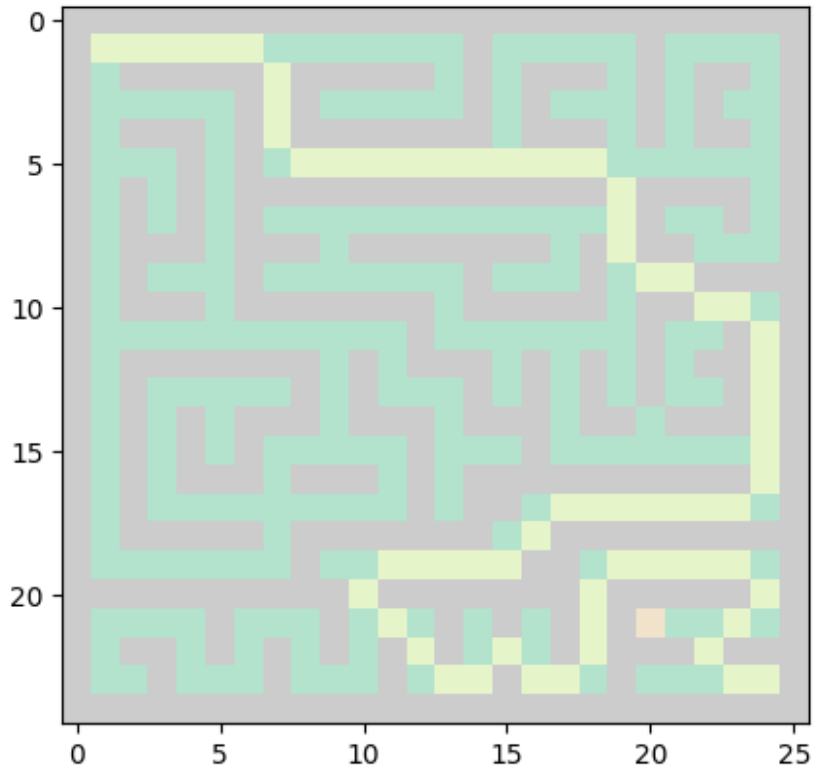
plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13df47670>
```



A\* Search |  $W \Rightarrow 0.3$  | Heuristic  $\Rightarrow$  Manhattan\_distance

```
# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges_2(mazel)
W = 0.3
start_time = time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Manhattan_distance)
weights_manhattan.append(W)
time_taken_manhattan.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_manhattan.append(len(came_from))
for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13dfa6670>
```

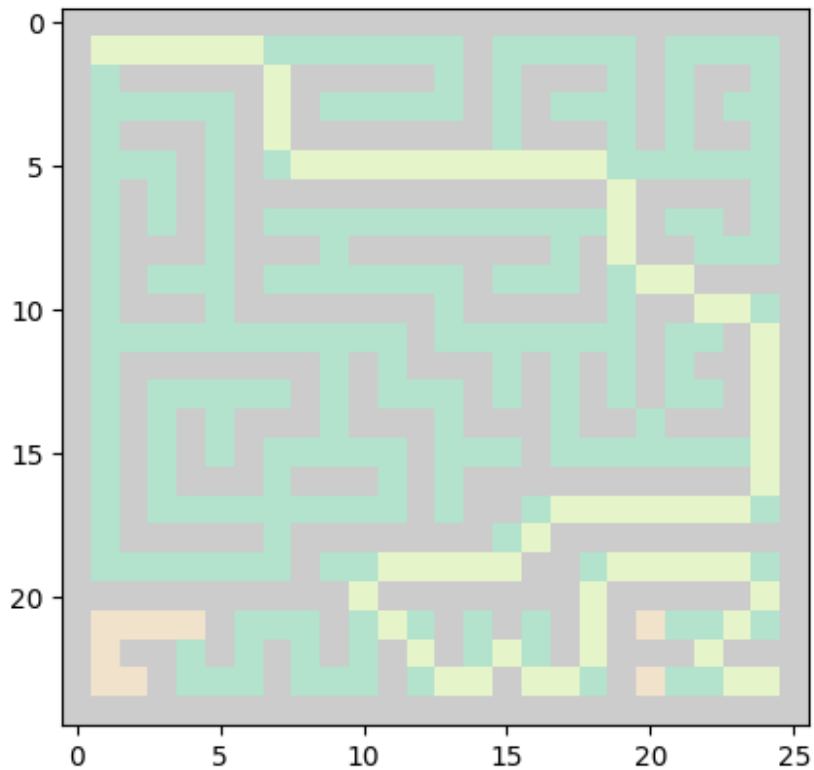


A\* Search | W => 0.6 | Heuristic => Manhattan\_distance

```
# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
maze1=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges_2(maze1)
W = 0.6
start_time = time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Manhattan_distance)
weights_manhattan.append(W)
time_taken_manhattan.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_manhattan.append(len(came_from))
for i in came_from:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    maze1[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(maze1, cmap='Pastel2')

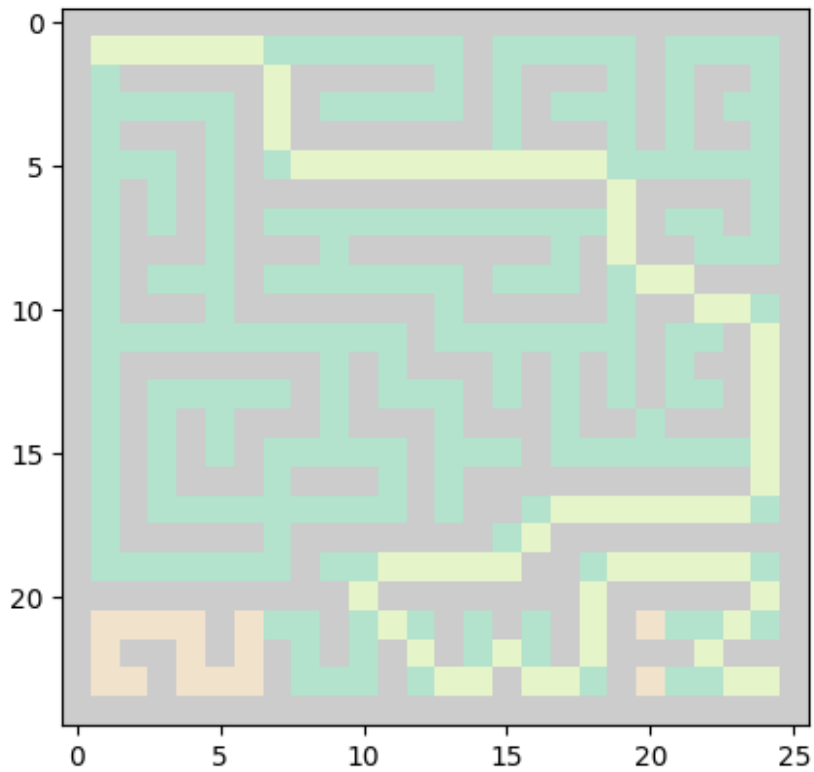
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13e005640>
```



A\* Search | W => 0.9 | Heuristic => Manhattan\_distance

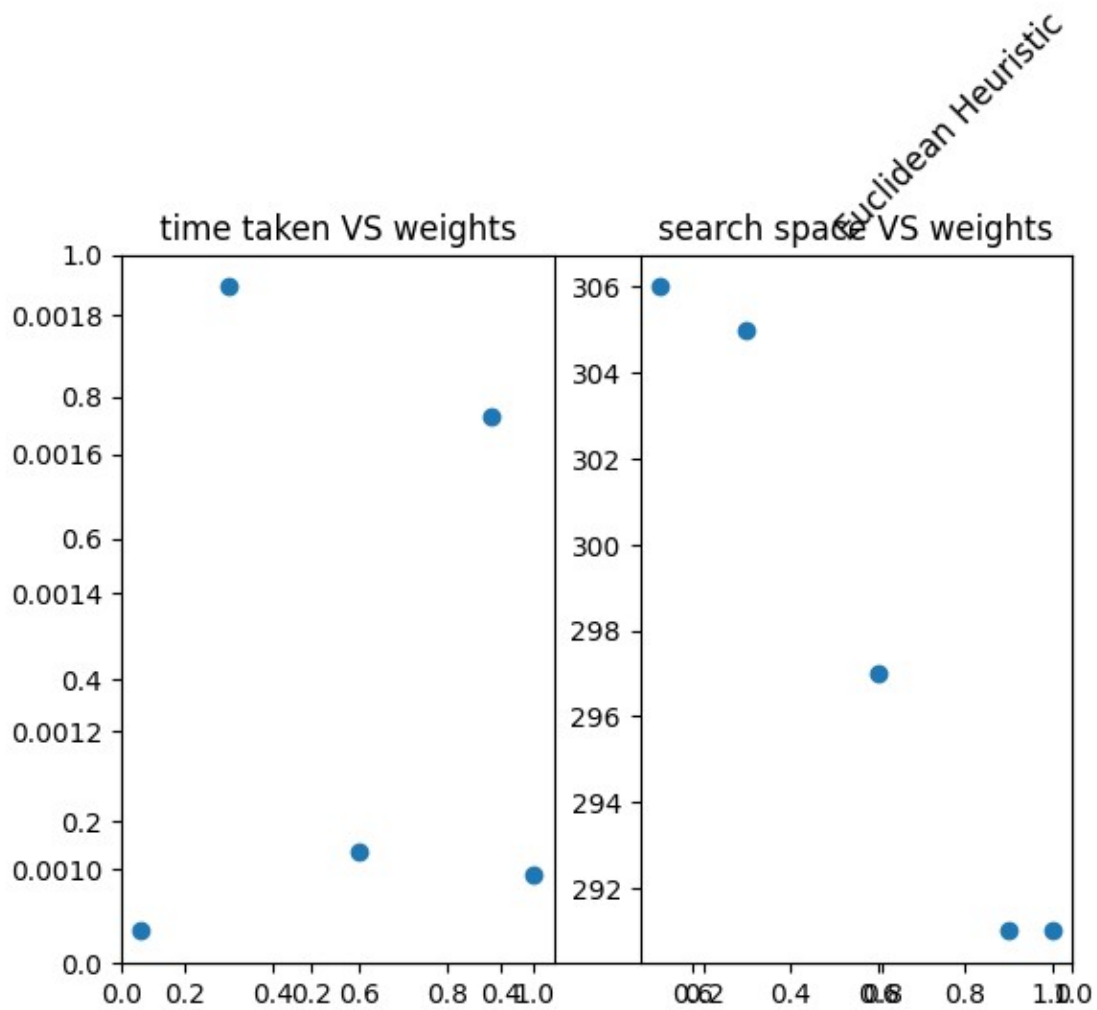
```
# A* search with Euclidean distance as heuristic function
# visited nodes are marked by '-3', the final path is marked by '-1'.
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges_2(mazel)
W = 0.9
start_time = time.time()
came_from, path = astar_path(graph, START, GOAL, W,
Manhattan_distance)
weights_manhattan.append(W)
time_taken_manhattan.append(time.time() - start_time)
visited_nodes_manhattan.append(len(came_from))
for i in came_from:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13dc78e20>
```



For Euclidean Heuristic function

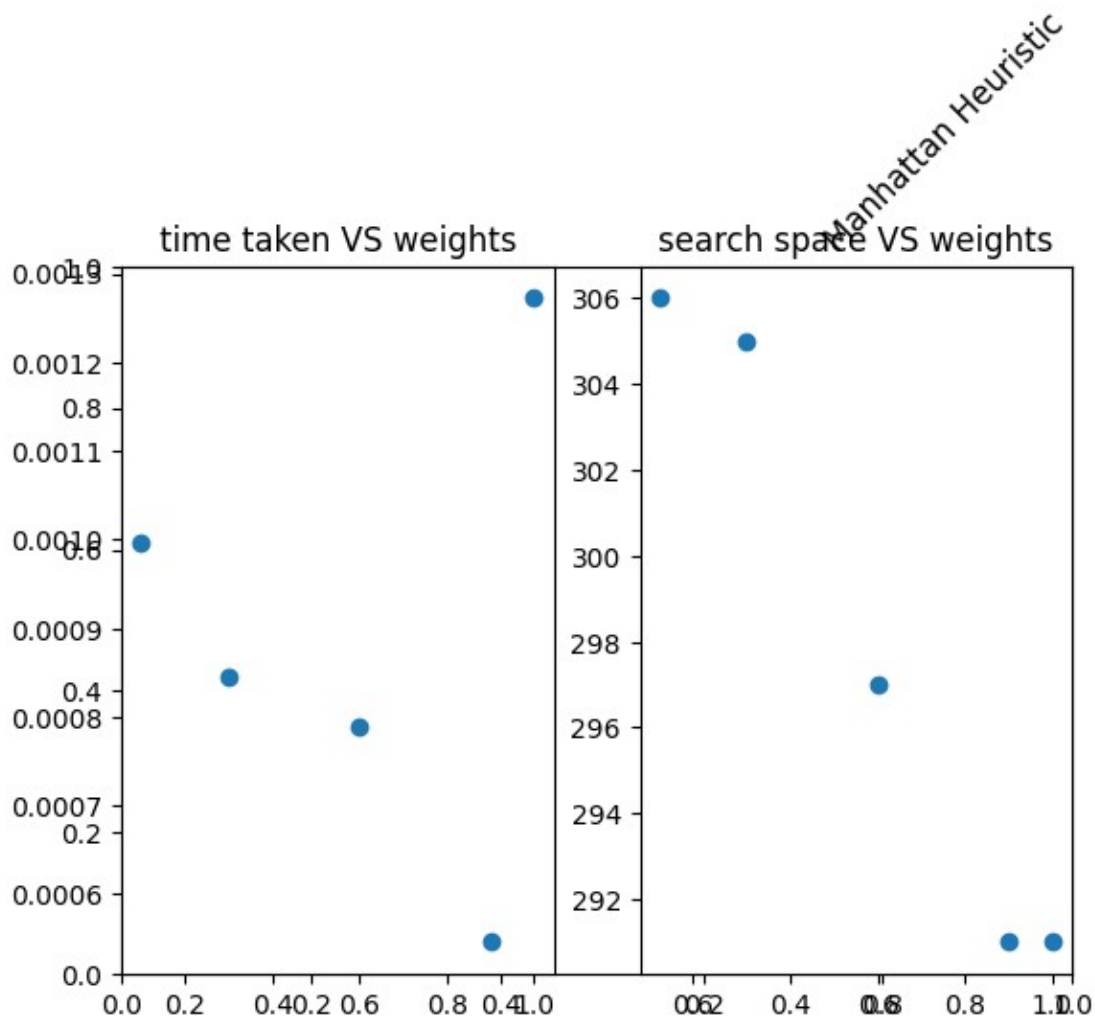
```
fig = plt.figure()
plt.title(label="Euclidean Heuristic", loc="right", rotation = 45)
fig.add_subplot(121, title = "time taken VS weights")
plt.scatter(weights_euclidean, time_taken_euclidean)
fig.add_subplot(122, title = "search space VS weights")
plt.scatter(weights_euclidean, visited_nodes_euclidean)
plt.show()
```



For Manhattan Heuristic function

```
fig = plt.figure()
plt.title(label="Manhattan Heuristic", loc="right", rotation = 45)
fig.add_subplot(121, title = "time taken VS weights")
plt.scatter(weights_manhattan, time_taken_manhattan)
fig.add_subplot(122, title = "search space VS weights")
plt.scatter(weights_manhattan, visited_nodes_manhattan)

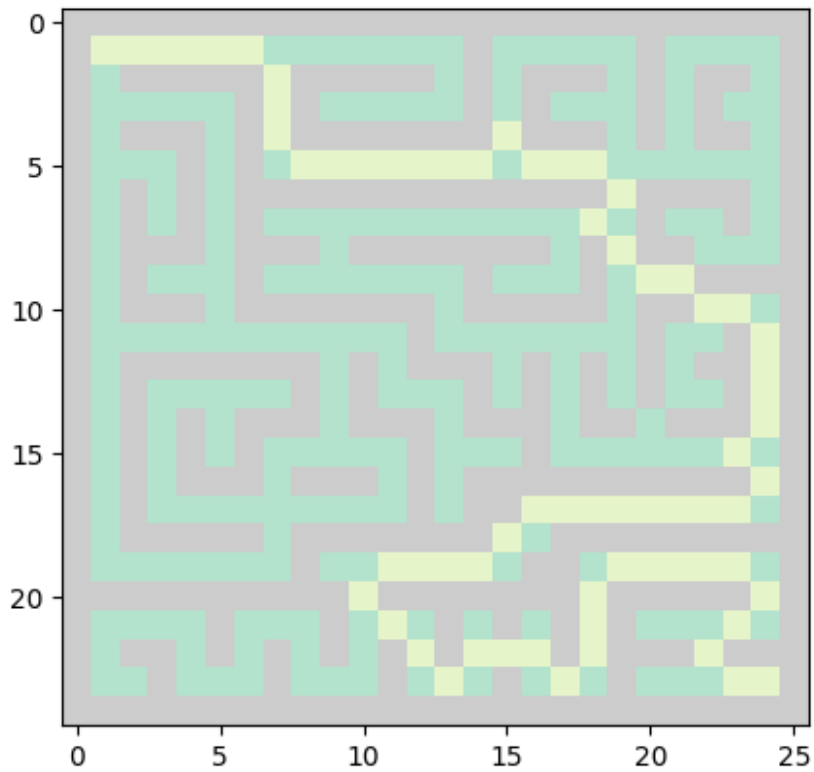
plt.show()
```



Dijkstra's Algorithm

```
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges_2(mazel)
previous_nodes, path = dijkstra_algorithm(graph, START, GOAL)
for i in previous_nodes:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x139778700>
```

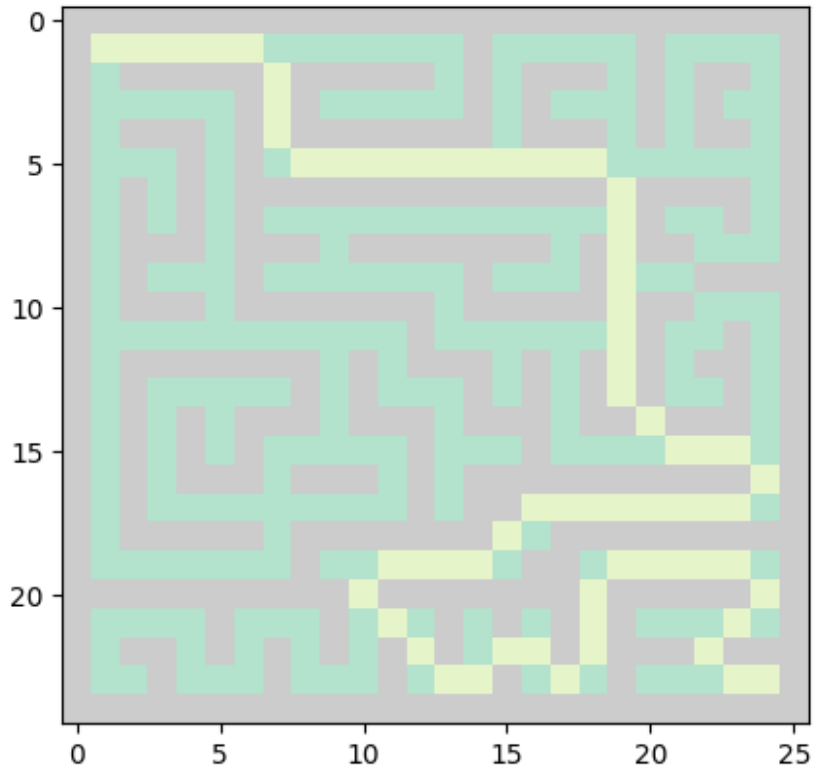


BFS

```
mazel=build_maze("my_maze_25x25.txt")
graph=Find_the_edges_2(mazel)
previous_nodes, path = BreadthFirst(graph, START, GOAL)
for i in previous_nodes:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-3
for i in path:
    mazel[i[0],i[1]]=-1

plt.imshow(mazel, cmap='Pastel2')
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x13975af10>
```





For a maze where travelling diagonal nodes is allowed for the agent, a shorter path length is required to traverse from start to goal node wrt to corresponding path using the same algorithm when travelling to diagonal nodes is not allowed.

### Bonus Task (10 pt): Solving "Sliding Tile Puzzle" with A\*-Search

the initial and the final configurations are given at the image below. you can use **the number of displaced tiles** as a heuristics function,  $h_1$ . Use  $W=1$  add you code and print the

optimal action sequence (which tile to move) from the initial to the final configuration.

## Heuristic functions - Sliding Tile Puzzle

7	2	4
5		6
8	3	1

Start State

	1	2
3	4	5
6	7	8

Goal State

A typical instance of the 8-puzzle. The shortest solution is 26 actions long.

- $h_1$  - the number of displaced tiles (blank not included)

$h_1(\text{Start State}) = 8$ , as all the tiles are out of position  
is it admissible? YES! any tile out of place requires **at least** one move to get to the right position.

```
START_STATE = [[7,2,4],[5,0,6],[8,3,1]]
GOAL_STATE = [[0,1,2],[3,4,5],[6,7,8]]
```

```
def flatten(mat):
    return [mat[i][j] for i in range(len(mat)) for j in
            range(len(mat[0]))]

def displaced_tile_heuristic(mat):
    # return number of tiles not in goal location
    return sum([1 for i,v in enumerate(flatten(mat)) if i!=v ])

def valid_next_states(mat):
    # return valid next states

    valid_moves = list()
    arr = flatten(mat)
    zero_idx = arr.index(0)

    vert_swap = lambda x: 0<=x<8
    hor_swap = lambda x: x//3 == zero_idx//3

    reshape = lambda x : list([x.pop(0) for j in range(3)] for i in
                                range(3))

    if vert_swap(zero_idx+3) :
        #swap_down
```

```

        temp = arr.copy()
        temp[zero_idx], temp[zero_idx+3] = temp[zero_idx+3],
temp[zero_idx]
        valid_moves.append(reshape(temp))

    if vert_swap(zero_idx-3) :
        #swap_up
        temp = arr.copy()
        temp[zero_idx], temp[zero_idx-3] = temp[zero_idx-3],
temp[zero_idx]
        valid_moves.append(reshape(temp))

    if hor_swap(zero_idx+1) :
        #swap_right
        temp = arr.copy()
        temp[zero_idx], temp[zero_idx+1] = temp[zero_idx+1],
temp[zero_idx]
        valid_moves.append(reshape(temp))

    if hor_swap(zero_idx-1) :
        #swap_left
        temp = arr.copy()
        temp[zero_idx], temp[zero_idx-1] = temp[zero_idx-1],
temp[zero_idx]
        valid_moves.append(reshape(temp))

    return valid_moves

import heapq

class PuzzleNode:
    def __init__(self, state, parent=None, g_score=0, h_score=0):
        self.state = state
        self.parent = parent
        self.g_score = g_score
        self.h_score = h_score

    def f_score(self):
        return self.g_score + self.h_score

def astar_image_sliding(start, goal, W = 1):
    """
    para1: Starting node
    para2: ending Node
    para3: W
    return1: list of visited nodes
    return2: nodes of shortest path
    """

```

```

    initial_node = PuzzleNode(start, g_score=0,
h_score=displaced_tile_heuristic(start))

    pq = []
    heapq.heappush(pq, initial_node)
    parent = {}
    visited = set()
    goal_node = None

    while pq:
        current_node = heapq.heappop(pq)
        if current_node.state == goal :
            goal_node = current_node
            path[current_node] = current_node.parent
            break
        visited.add(tuple(flatten(current_node.state)))
        parent[current_node] = current_node.parent

        for next_state in valid_next_states(current_node.state):
            if tuple(flatten(next_state)) in visited : continue
            next_node = PuzzleNode(next_state, current_node,
current_node.g_score + 1, displaced_tile_heuristic(next_state))

            for node in pq:
                if next_node.state == node.state and
next_node.f_score() >= node.f_score() : break
            heapq.heappush(pq, next_node)

    path = []
    current = goal_node
    while current and current.state != start:
        path.append(current.state)
        current = came_from[current]
    path.append(start)
    path.reverse()

    return came_from, path
'''
visited nodes - mark them as -3 in maze numpy array
path- mark them as -1 in maze numpy array
and Visualize the maze
'''

'\nvisited nodes - mark them as -3 in maze numpy array \npath- mark
them as -1 in maze numpy array\nand Visualize the maze\n'

came_from, path = astar_image_sliding(START_STATE, GOAL_STATE)

print(came_from)
print(path)

```

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