

רשות רכבת ישראל
20271728

21 מינ

לען

:class Node
מחלקה שמשמשת ייצוג ל- "Node" כך שהיא מאפשרת לדוחף אותם לבניית הנתונים ולהשתמש בהם בצורה נוחה יותר ושהקוד יהיה קריא יותר. מימוש בלי המחלקה הוא מהלץ אותו לבצע העברות tuples רבות וזה היה מקשה מאוד על כתיבת וקריאה הקוד. הערכים שנשמרים לכל עצם במחלקה הם: המצביע של הצומת.

הצומת שמנתה הגנו לצומת הנוכחי, לצורך חישוב הדרך שבוצעה בהגעה אליו היעד. הפעולה שבוצעה בשביל להגעה לצומת הנוכחי (הפעולה שנלקחה מהצומת הקודם בשביל שהמצביע הנוכחי יהיה המצביע הנוכחי). והקדימות של הצומת בטור הקדימות (כאשר לא ממושת תור קדימות ערך זה ימולא ע"ז 0 וכן זה לא ישפיע על המימויים השונים). לא בוצע מימוש לצומת העוקבת מכיוון שככלים להיות מספר רב של צמתים עוקבם וכן מכיוון שימושו של דבר כזה היה מזכיר יכולת חישובית לא סבירה, כמו כן שחישוב כזה היה מבטל את הצורך במטריה מכיוון שהוא מבטל את החשיבות ביוריסטיקה במימושים השונים כי זה פשוט שם אחר ל- H* מהצומת.

```
def __init__(self, state, predecessor, action, priority=0):  
    self.state = state  
    self.predecessor = predecessor  
    self.action = action  
    self.priority = priority
```

def firstSearch(problem: SearchProblem, type_of_search: int):

פונקציה שמבצעת את הליבה של חיפוש bfs ו- dfs. מכיוון ששתי הפונקציות זהות (חוון מבניית הנתונים שבו הן משתמשות) החלטתי למשן אותן ביחד תוך שימוש במבנה נתונים אחר בהתאם לסוג החיפוש שמתבצע. כאשר dfs מומוש עם שימוש במחסנית (העברת הפרמטר 1 כזוזה לפונקציה) וכשה bfs מומוש עם שימוש בתור (העברת הפרמטר 2 כזוזה לפונקציה)

```
def firstSearch(problem: SearchProblem, type_of_search: int):  
    """  
    A function that performs the core of bfs and dfs search.  
    Since the two functions are the same (except for the data structure they use) I decided to implement them together  
    using a different data structure depending on the type of search  
    """  
    if type_of_search == 1:  
        frontier = util.Stack()  
    elif type_of_search == 2:  
        frontier = util.Queue()  
    explored = dict()  
    # add Node(state, predecessor, action) to the data structure according his Style(dfs,bfs)  
    frontier.push(Node(problem.getStartState(), None, None))  
    while not frontier.isEmpty():  
        node = frontier.pop()  
        if problem.isGoalState(node.state):  
            actions = list()  
            while node.action is not None:  
                actions.append(node.action)  
                node = node.predecessor  
            actions.reverse()  
            return actions  
        if node.state not in explored:  
            explored.update({node.state: node})  
            for successor in problem.getSuccessors(node.state):  
                successor_as_node = Node(successor[0], node, successor[1])  
                frontier.push(successor_as_node)  
    return list()
```

אנו מודים לך על רפורם זה ונקודות

1/21/19 Rev: 06
208271778: 1/2

10/10/19 Rev: 06

DFS will mark work and DFS ignore work
and ignore work until we find the
solution. It is not possible to
use this because we can't find the
solution from the start.

```
def depthFirstSearch(problem: SearchProblem):
```

```
    """
```

Search the deepest nodes in the search tree first.

Your search algorithm needs to return a list of actions that reaches the goal. Make sure to implement a graph search algorithm.

To get started, you might want to try some of these simple commands to understand the search problem that is being passed in:

```
print("Start:", problem.getStartState())
print("Is the start a goal?", problem.isGoalState(problem.getStartState()))
print("Start's successors:", problem.getSuccessors(problem.getStartState()))
"""
return firstSearch(problem, 1)
```

אנו נזקק למשתנה אחד שיבוא מפונקציית ה-
succesors. פונקצייתsuccesors מקבלת כ-
Argument אחד שהוא State ומחזירה Dictionary
הו Dictionary יכיל כל State אחד כ-
Key ו-List של Actions כ-Value.

20271728 3.2

1) מתקיימת (1) אם ורק אם כל פון ב הינו
כל פון פון עם גורם אחד ומי

```
def breadthFirstSearch(problem: SearchProblem):
    """Search the shallowest nodes in the search tree first."""
    return firstSearch(problem, 2)
```

2) אם כל BFS פון פון נור פון
2) מתקיימת "firstSearch" של פון פון

11/11/19
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3 the

```
def uniformCostSearch(problem: SearchProblem):
```

השימוש של הפונקציה הוא כמו שmoboa בספר בעמוד 84 (3.14). תור שימוש בתור קדימות מהמחלקה `util` עבור `frontier`, ושימוש במילון עבור `explored` וזאת בשביל למזער את הסיבוכיות של בדיקת הימצאות הצומת ב-`explored`.

```
def uniformCostSearch(problem: SearchProblem):
    """
    Search the node of the least total cost first.
    The realization of the function is as presented in the book.
    Using "priority queue" from "util" for frontier, and using "dictionary" for explored and this is to reduce the
    complexity of node exploration in explored.
    """
    frontier = util.PriorityQueue()
    explored = dict()
    # add Node(state, predecessor, action) to the Priority Queue while the priority is 0
    frontier.push(Node(problem.getStartState(), None, None), 0)
    while not frontier.isEmpty(): #there are more to Node waiting to checked
        node = frontier.pop()
        if problem.isGoalState(node.state):
            actions = list()
            while node.action is not None: #This node is not the initial state.
                actions.append(node.action)
                node = node.predecessor
            actions.reverse()#Since we added the actions to the list from the destination to the beginning(where the direction of
            #the action is the way to the destination)
            return actions
        if node.state not in explored:
            explored.update({node.state: node}) #Update as explained in the task file. So if the node is not explored - then the
            #update will insert it. And if it is in explored then the node will be updated to the better priority value.
            for successor in problem.getSuccessors(node.state):#Adds the successors
                successor_as_node = Node(successor[0], node, successor[1], successor[2]+node.priority)
                frontier.push(successor_as_node, successor_as_node.priority)
    return list() #failure
```

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Concerns prior concerns to current as well as the current
. (Priority) ~~order~~

Priority = $g(b) + h(n)$

שְׁנִים בְּנֵי נָהָר לְכַנּוֹת יְמִינָה וְבְנֵי נָהָר גְּדוּלָה

לעומת זה מילויו של המונח כוונתית מושג על ידי נסיבותיו.

```
def aStarSearch(problem: SearchProblem, heuristic=nullHeuristic):
```

Search the node that has the lowest combined cost and heuristic first.

Similar to the uniformCostSearch function except for the changes as presented in the book on page 112 and as explained in Dvir's recorded lecture on the site.

```
frontier = util.PriorityQueue()
explored = dict()
# add Node(state, predecessor, action) to the Priority Queue while the priority is 0
frontier.push(Node(problem.getStartState(), None, None, heuristic(problem.getStartState(), problem), heuristic(problem.getStartState(), problem)))
while not frontier.isEmpty(): #there are more to Node waiting to checked
    node = frontier.pop()
    if problem.isGoalState(node.state):
        actions = list()
        while node.action is not None: #This node is not the initial state.
            actions.append(node.action)
            node = node.predecessor
        actions.reverse()#Since we added the actions to the list from the destination to the beginning(where the direction of action is the way to the destination)
        return actions
    if node.state not in explored:
        explored.update({node.state: node}) #Update as explained in the task file. So if the node is not explored - then the state will insert it. And if it is in explored then the node will be updated to the better priority value.
        for successor in problem.getSuccessors(node.state): #Adds the successors
            successor_as_node = Node(successor[0], node, successor[1], successor[2]+node.priority)
            frontier.update(successor_as_node, successor_as_node.priority + heuristic(successor[0], problem))
return list() #failure
```

ארכון כרכ' (ל') יג, ג'

return list() #failure

figure 3.26 pg 370 figure 3.15 pg 370 record grade 48 in 20

A*	UCS	BFS	DFS	FCFS	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ✓✓✓ ✓✓✓	
✓	✓	✓	X	✓✓✓ ✓✓✓ ✓✓✓	✓✓✓
54	54	54	208	208 208 208 208	208 208
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1/1/1	
535	682	682	576	576	576 576 576
456	456	456	212	212 212 212	212 212 212
2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4
2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4
3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1
1 3.5 3.5	3.5 3.5	3.5 3.5	2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2
1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2
9	11.5	11.5	13	11.5	11.5
1	2.5	2.5	4	8.0 8.0	8.0 8.0

ניר רענן
20271728

הה

def getStartState(self):

מחזירה את מצב התחלה במרחב הבעה של Corners, לא את מרחב המצב המלא של פקמן (כנדרש במטלה)

מצב חיפוש בבעיה זו (בעיית פינות) הוא tuple שבו:

((מצב פינה 4, מצב פינה 3, מצב פינה 2, מצב פינה 1, מיקום פקמן))
(pacmanPosition, corner1status, corner2status, corner3status, corner4status)

Pacman (x, y) של מספרים שלמים המציינים את מיקומו של pacmanPosition

Corners_Status: אינדיקטורים בוליאניים כאשר אמת פירושו שהסתוכן היה בפינה המתאימה וערך אם לא היה בפינה הנ"ל

```
class CornersProblem(search.SearchProblem):
    """
    This search problem finds paths through all four corners of a layout.

    You must select a suitable state space and successor function
    """

    def __init__(self, startingGameState: pacman.GameState):
        """
        Stores the walls, pacmans starting position and corners.
        """
        self.walls = startingGameState.getWalls()
        self.startingPosition = startingGameState.getPacmanPosition()
        top, right = self.walls.height-2, self.walls.width-2
        self.corners = ((1,1), (1,top), (right, 1), (right, top))
        for corner in self.corners:
            if not startingGameState.hasFood(*corner):
                print('Warning: no food in corner ' + str(corner))
        self._expanded = 0 # DO NOT CHANGE; Number of search nodes expanded
        # Please add any code here which you would like to use
        # in initializing the problem
        # As written in the assignment, no more code is required here.

    def getStartState(self):
        """
        Returns the start state in Corners Problem space, not the full Pacman state space (as required in the task)
        A search state in this problem(Corners Problem) is a
        tuple ( pacmanPosition, corner1status, corner2status, corner3status, corner4status ) where:
            pacmanPosition: a tuple (x,y) of integers specifying Pacmans position
            Corners_Status: a boolean indicator while true means the corner visited in this GameState
        """
        StartState = (self.startingPosition, False, False, False, False)
        return StartState

    def isGoalState(self, state: Any):
        """
        Returns whether this search state is a goal state of the problem.
        Only if all corners have been marked as "visited"
        """
        for cornerStatus in state[1:]:
            if cornerStatus is False: #not visited
                return False
        return True
```

הה ה - המרחב כירטוס
הה ה אלגוריתם

הה ה נסחף מכוכב
הה ה כודן מכך זה
הה ה אוניברסיטאות

הה ה נסחף מכוכב
הה ה יתכן כוכב ג' ו כוכב ג' ו כוכב ג'
הה ה True וזה אוניברסיטאות

MP Review
2022-12-28

5th place

over the opponent is the legal moves and return the opponents' actions
checkd boolean to self.corners to reverse

self.corners = ((1,1), (1,top), (right, 1), (right, top))

A search state = tuple (pacmanPosition, corner1status, corner2status, corner3status, corner4status)

```
def getSuccessors(self, state: Any):
    """
    Returns successor states, the actions they require, and a cost of 1.

    As noted in search.py:
        For a given state, this should return a list of triples, (successor,
        action, stepCost), where 'successor' is a successor to the current
        state, 'action' is the action required to get there, and 'stepCost'
        is the incremental cost of expanding to that successor
    """

    successors = []
    for action in [Directions.NORTH, Directions.SOUTH, Directions.EAST, Directions.WEST]:
        # Add a successor state to the successor list if the action is legal
        # Here's a code snippet for figuring out whether a new position hits a wall:
        # x,y = currentPosition
        # dx, dy = Actions.directionToVector(action)
        # nextx, nexty = int(x + dx), int(y + dy)
        # hitsWall = self.walls[nextx][nexty]
        x, y = state[0]
        dx, dy = Actions.directionToVector(action)
        nextx, nexty = int(x + dx), int(y + dy)
        hitsWall = self.walls[nextx][nexty]
        if hitsWall is False:
            checkd_boolean = [False] * 4
            # checkd_boolean is like the corner_state in places 1-4 - a boolean indicator,
            # while true means the corner visited in this GameState
            for i in range(len(self.corners)):
                if ((nextx, nexty) == self.corners[i]) or state[i + 1]:
                    # if the current position is one of the corners or the corner already checked
                    checkd_boolean.append(True)
                else:
                    # means not visited
                    checkd_boolean.append(False)
            # appending type: (successor((pacmanPosition, corner1status, corner2status, corner3status, corner4status),
            # , action, stepCost))
            successors.append(((nextx, nexty), checkd_boolean[0], checkd_boolean[1], checkd_boolean[2],
                               checkd_boolean[3]), action, 1))
    self._expanded += 1 # DO NOT CHANGE
    return successors
```

מתקדם
הנמצא
בזיהויים

1121 P Rev. 10e
208271728 350

Gore

```
def recursive_path(not_visted_corners, currentPosition, min_path=sys.maxsize):
```

.cornersHeuristic זוהי פונקציית עזר עבור הפונקציה

מכיוון שמספר הפיניות הכולל ה"סטנדרטי" הוא מספר סופי (ולא גדול בכלל), אפשר לפתור בעיה קלה יותר שתהיה עם המרחק האויררי של הפיניות שעדיין לא עברו ביקור ולא הגבלות נוספות על האפשרות להגעה אליהן. וככיוון שזו בעיה נראית במלואה עם סוכן יחיד דטרמיניסטי סטטיית סדידה וידועה אז אין בעיה לחפש כאן את התוצאה הטובה ביותר ללא שימוש באלגוריתמים מיחדים.

କାନ୍ଦିଲ ପରିମାଣ

```
def recursive_path(not_visted_corners, currentPosition, min_path=sys.maxsize):
```

This is an help function for the cornersHeuristic function.
Since the number of corners("standard" corner layout) is a finite number (and not large at all[4]), it is possible to solve an easier problem that will be with the Manhattan distance of the corners that have not yet been visited and without further restrictions on the possibility of reaching them. And since this is a:
1.fully observable 2.single agent 3.deterministic 4.episodic 5.static 6.discrete and 7.well-known problem
then there is no problem to look here for the best result without the use of special algorithms , and because of that, this is good heuristic for the real problem.

And we will find the shortest way from Pacman's current location to all the corners we have not yet visited using a direct calculation like in the introduction to cs course.

```

if len(not_visted_corners) == 0:
    return 0 # The path of the remaining way is 0 because this is the goal state in this problem
for corner in not_visted_corners:
    path = util.manhattanDistance(corner, currentPosition)
    if path < min_path: # otherwise it will not update the min_path
        path = path + recursive_path([c for c in not_visted_corners if c != corner], corner, min_path)
        # such that it will be the lower bound that can achieved from the state to a goal of the problem
        min_path = min(min_path, path)
return min_path

```

כְּמַדְבֵּר כָּלָל וְנִפְגַּשׁ אֶת־עֲמָקָם

```
def cornersHeuristic(state: Any, problem: CornersProblem):
```

A heuristic for the CornersProblem that you defined.

state: The current search state
(a data structure you chose in your search problem)

problem: The `CornersProblem` instance for this layout.

This function should always return a number that is a lower bound on the shortest path from the state to a goal of the problem; i.e. it should be admissible (as well as consistent).

```

corners = problem.corners # These are the corner coordinates
walls = problem.walls # These are the walls of the maze, as a Grid (game.py)
currentPosition = state[0]
if state[1:] == (True, True, True, True): # The path of the remaining way is 0 because this is the goal state in this
problem
    return 0
not_visted_corners = list()
for i in range(1, 5, 1):
    if not state[i]: # mean the boolean indicator is false
        not_visted_corners.append(corners[i - 1]) # corners are in 0-3 index and corner_state(inside State) are in 1-4
index's
return recursive_path(not_visted_corners, currentPosition)

```

הנ'ו כריסטיאן קראטץ' (1863-1938) היה אחד מגדולי הארכיטקטנים הגרמניים. הוא ייסד את בית הספר הטכני הגבוה בברלין ועיצב מבני ציבור רבים, כולל את בניין האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים.

W.W.P. Rev. 3:00

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:7 Re

क्रिया के द्वारा विभिन्न विकासी प्रक्रियाएँ होती हैं।

What does each country call its natural resources?

2. *Conjunto de los países que más crecieron en el periodo 1990-2000*

For example, if $P_1 \leftarrow P_1 \cup \{v\}$, $P_2 \leftarrow P_2 \cup \{v\}$, then (P_1, P_2) is a new node in N .

— 22/10/2024 09:52:11 — 22/10/2024 09:52:22 — 22/10/2024 09:52:33 —

(BSC)

גְּדוֹלָה מְאֻמָּנָה וְאַתְּ נִזְבֵּחַ כִּי תְּהִלֵּתִים בְּרִיתְמָה

48 n(8) 100% N₂H₄ 100% H₂O₂ 100% H₂

ପ୍ରମାଣ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜାଲ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

לכוד ברכות כבש נקנינה כרעןpacman@localhost:~\$

16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25.

old over-the-counter drugs

175

```
def foodHeuristic(state: Tuple[Tuple, List[List]], problem: FoodSearchProblem):
    """
        Your heuristic for the FoodSearchProblem goes here.
    
```

Your heuristic for the food search problem goes here

This heuristic must be consistent to ensure correctness. First, try to come up with an admissible heuristic; almost all admissible heuristics will be consistent as well.

If using A* ever finds a solution that is worse uniform cost search finds, your heuristic is *not* consistent, and probably not admissible! On the other hand, inadmissible or inconsistent heuristics may find optimal solutions, so be careful.

The state is a tuple (pacmanPosition, foodGrid) where foodGrid is a Grid (see game.py) of either True or False. You can call foodGrid.asList() to get a list of food coordinates instead.

If you want access to info like walls, capsules, etc., you can query the problem. For example, `problem.walls` gives you a Grid of where the walls are.

If you want to ***store*** information to be reused in other calls to the heuristic, there is a dictionary called `problem.heuristicInfo` that you can use. For example, if you only want to count the walls once and store that value, try: `problem.heuristicInfo['wallCount'] = problem.walls.count()` Subsequent calls to this heuristic can access `problem.heuristicInfo['wallCount']`

```
position, foodGrid = state
foodList = foodGrid.asList()
heuristic = 0
if len(foodList) == 0: # no more food
    heuristic = 0 # 0 in default
elif len(foodList) == 1:
    food = foodList.pop(0)
    heuristic = util.manhattanDistance(position, food)
elif len(foodList) >= 2:
    for firstFood in foodList:
        for secondFood in foodList:
            V12 = util.manhattanDistance(firstFood, secondFood)
            # The heuristic using the relaxed problem - the manhattan distance between two food's that f(n)=h(n)+g(n)<=f*(n)
            if V12 >= heuristic:
                Vp1 = util.manhattanDistance(position, firstFood)
                Vp2 = util.manhattanDistance(position, secondFood)
                heuristic = V12 + min(Vp1, Vp2)
# using two heuristics ways, for case of non-straight grid for the game, see readme for deeper explanation.
```

רשותן בירנשטיין פס

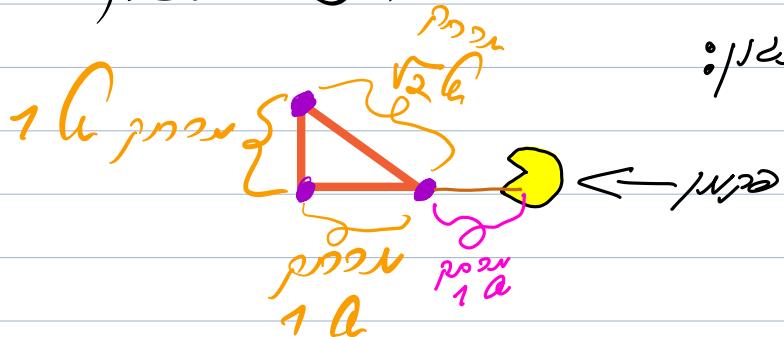
בכלי ייעוץ מושלם פס

```
# using two heuristics ways. for case of non-straight grid for the game. see readme for deeper explanation.  
return max( heuristic, len(foodList))
```

Уральск
20271778

• 70 Re per.)

תְּמִימָנֶה בְּרִית מִצְרַיִם וְעֵדָה בְּרִית מִצְרַיִם



Answers

cerdita enrico's car 60 100
trickyPath
27 28 29 30 arm
570 1000 trickyPath

MP Rev: 0e

202271778 : 5.0

Goal \rightarrow Pac

isGoalState(*self*, *state*: Tuple[int, int]):
 State

```
def isGoalState(self, state: Tuple[int, int]):
```

"""
 The state is Pacman's position. Fill this in with a goal test that will
 complete the problem definition.
 """

```
    x, y = state  
    foodGrid = self.food;  
    foodList = foodGrid.asList()  
    for food in foodList: # finding a path to any food  
        fx, fy = food  
        if fx == x and fy == y:  
            return True  
    return False
```

findPathToClosestDot(*self*)
 Agent *Search* *Method*
 breadth first search UCS -> *every* *path* *to* *any* *dot*
 shortest *path* *to* *any* *dot*

All your BFS -> every step of appears
in order to reach the closest dot
"ClosestDotSearchAgent"

BFS *search* *uses* *level* *order* *and* *explores*
frontier *is* *the* *set* *of* *nodes* *at* *current* *level*
PacMan *moves* *to* *the* *nearest* *dot* *in* *frontier*
new *level* *consists* *of* *dots* *that* *are* *one* *step* *from*
the *frontier* *and* *not* *in* *walls* *or* *dots* *already* *explored*
return *list* *of* *actions* *to* *closest* *dot*

ClosestDotSearchAgent

```
def findPathToClosestDot(self, gameState: pacman.GameState):
```

"""
 Returns a path (a list of actions) to the closest dot, starting from
 gameState.
 """

```
# Here are some useful elements of the startState
```

```
startPosition = gameState.getPacmanPosition()
```

```
food = gameState.getFood()
```

```
walls = gameState.getWalls()
```

```
problem = AnyFoodSearchProblem(gameState)
```

```
# we already solve such type of problem - using the uniform cost search we made in search.py
```

```
return search.uniformCostSearch(problem)
```