Artificial Intelligence: Local Search

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Contents

| Introduction to the Graphical User Interface(GUI) | 2 |
|---|----|
| Basic Puzzle Evaluation | 3 |
| User Generated Puzzle Evaluation | 5 |
| Basic Hill Climbing | 5 |
| Hill Climbing with Random Restarts | 7 |
| Hill Climbing with Random Walk | 8 |
| Simulated Annealing | 9 |
| Population Based Approach | 10 |
| Puzzle Evaluation | 11 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=5$ | 11 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=7$ | 14 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=9$ | 17 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=11$ | 20 |

| Basic Hill Climbing Approach | 23 |
|--|----|
| Example Puzzle for $n=5$ | 24 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=7$ | 26 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=9$ | 28 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=11$ | 30 |
| Hill Climbing with Random Restarts | 32 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=5$ | 32 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=7$ | 35 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=9$ | 37 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=11$ | 37 |
| Hill Climbing with Random Walks | 38 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=5$ | 38 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=7$ | 38 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=9$ | 38 |
| Example Puzzle for $n=11$ | 38 |
| Simulated Annealing | 39 |
| Proposal and Implementation of a population based approach | 40 |

Introduction to the Graphical User Interface(GUI)

When the Graphical User Interface starts up the user is able to select the type of puzzle evaluation through a drop down menu. The given options include: Basic Puzzle Evaluation, User Generated Puzzle Evaluation, Basic Hill Climbing, Hill Climbing with Random Restarts, Hill Climbing with Random Walk, Simulated Annealing, and Population Based Approach.

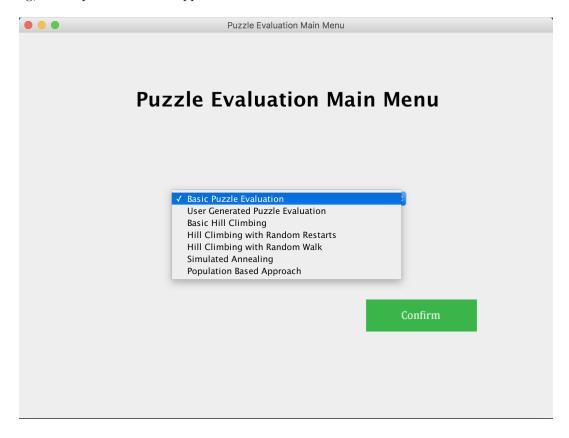


Figure 1: Main Menu of GUI

Each of the options then have their own corresponding window which is comprised of four main tabs: Puzzle Initialization, Puzzle, Puzzle Moves, and Data. The Puzzle Initialization tab is slightly different for each option in regards to the type of input received. The tabs Puzzle and Puzzle moves provide the user with a graphical representation of the generated puzzle as well as a graphical representation of the number of moves that it takes to get to each cell respectively.

Basic Puzzle Evaluation

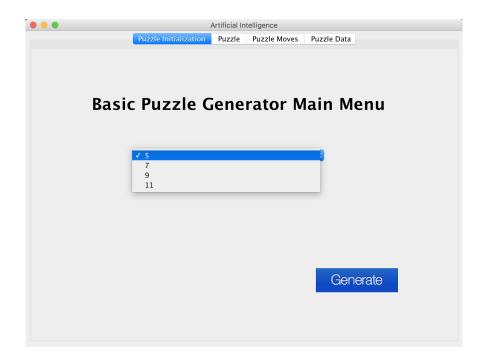


Figure 2: Puzzle Initialization of Basic Evaluation

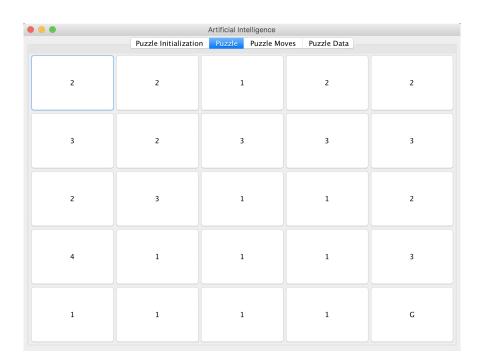


Figure 3: Puzzle Tab of Basic Evaluation

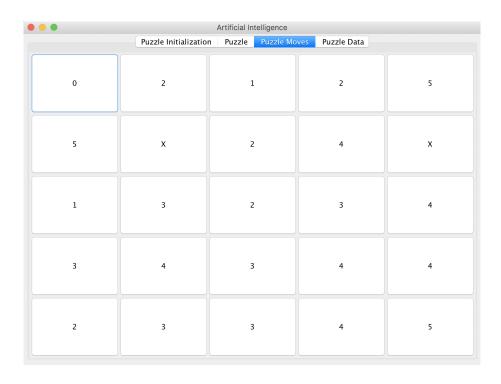


Figure 4: Puzzle Moves Tab of Basic Evaluation

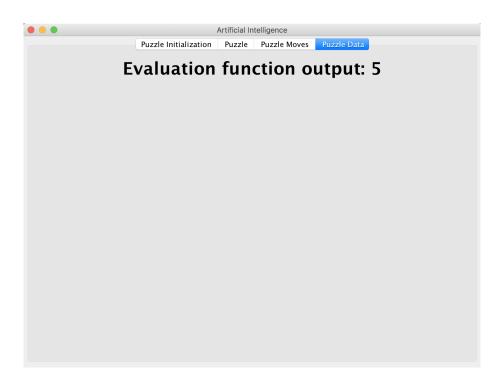


Figure 5: Puzzle Data Tab of Basic Evaluation

User Generated Puzzle Evaluation

The User Generated Puzzle Menu starts up with the default file of ./userPuzzles/assignment.txt, the user is able to change the file name to any location that they wish. The tabs Puzzle, Puzzle Moves, and Puzzle Evaluation are the same as the above examples for the Basic Puzzle Menu.

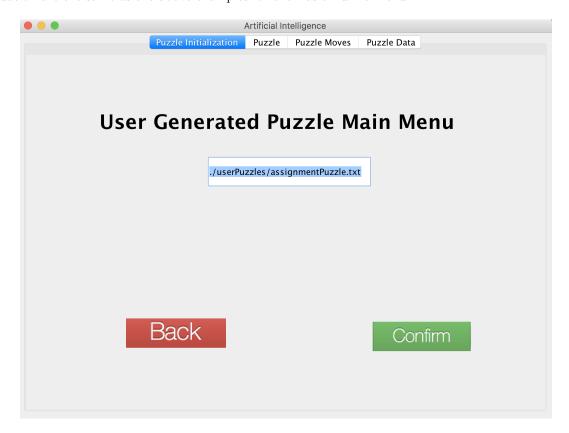


Figure 6: Puzzle Initialization Menu for User Generated Puzzle

Basic Hill Climbing

The Basic Hill Climbing Menu allows input for the size of the puzzle as well as a number of total iterations to perform the hill climbing algorithm. The data menu differs from the first two options in that it now shows a total evaluation time in addition to the evaluation function output.

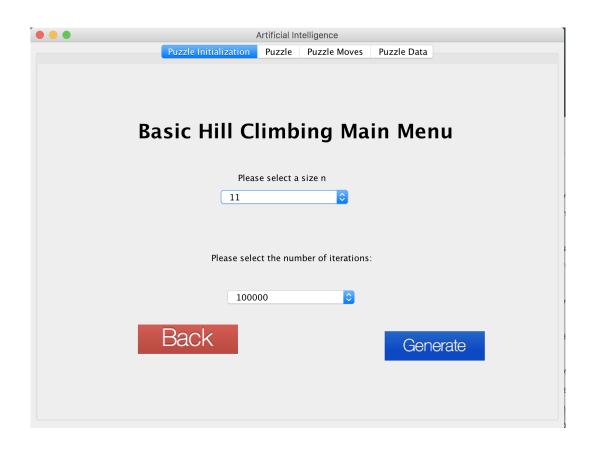


Figure 7: Puzzle Initialization Menu for Basic Hill Climbing

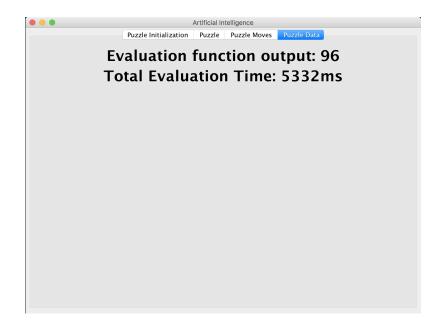


Figure 8: Puzzle Evaluation Tab for Basic Hill Climbing

Hill Climbing with Random Restarts

The Hill Climbing with Random Restarts Menu is similar to the Basic Hill Climbing menu, with the addition of an input option for the number of random restarts that should be performed. The Puzzle, Puzzle Moves, and Evaluation tabs remain unchanged from the previous example.

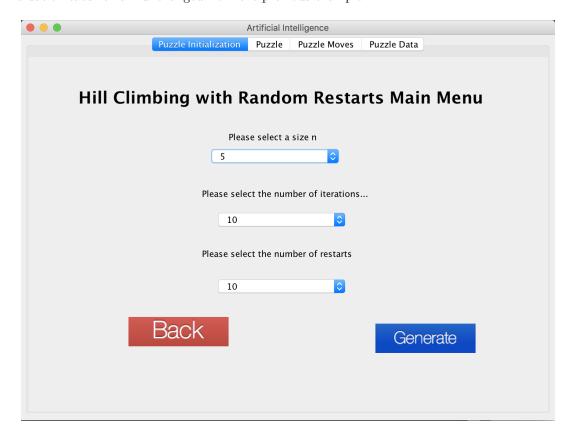


Figure 9: Puzzle Initialization Menu for Hill Climbing with Random Restarts

Hill Climbing with Random Walk

Hill Climbing with Random Walks Menu is the same as Hill Climbing with Random Restarts, but replaces the bottom input option of number of restarts, with the probability of down hill acceptance.

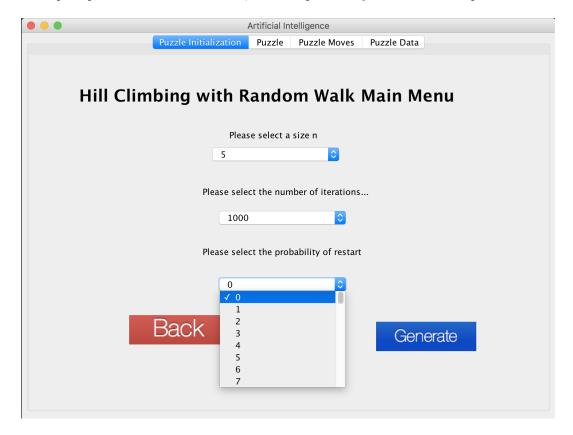


Figure 10: Puzzle Initialization Menu for Hill Climbing with Random Walk

Simulated Annealing

The initialization menu for Simulated annealing includes 4 input options: the size n of the puzzle of the puzzle, the initial temperature T, the total number of iterations, and the decay rate.

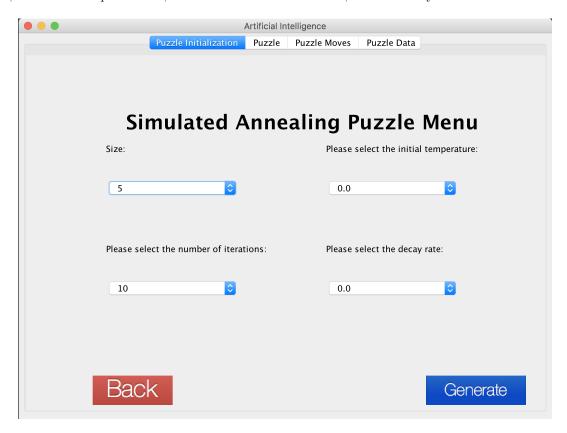


Figure 11: Puzzle Initialization Menu for Basic Hill Climbing

Population Based Approach

Puzzle Evaluation

In your report please include an example of 2 example puzzles for each size of n, where one of the puzzles is solvable and the other is not solvable.

You will be asked during the demo to execute the evaluation puzzle on example puzzles and present the corresponding visualization. INCLUDE OPTION FOR FILE SELECTION?

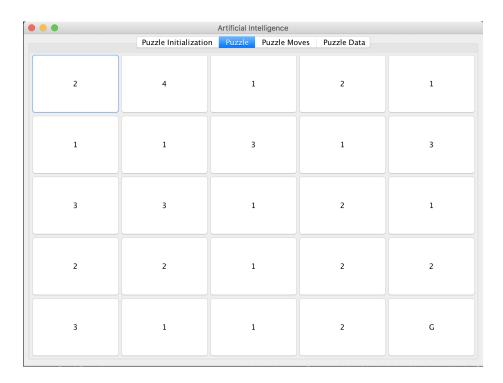


Figure 12: Reachable Goal Puzzle size n = 5

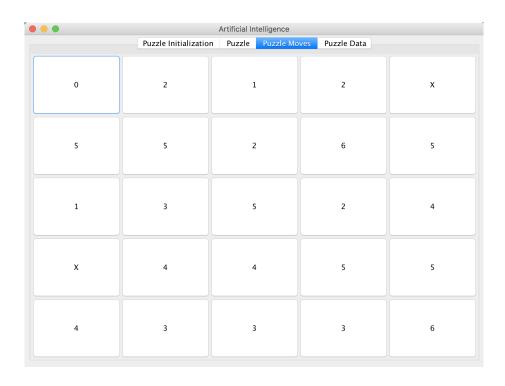


Figure 13: Reachable Goal Puzzle Moves size $n=5\,$

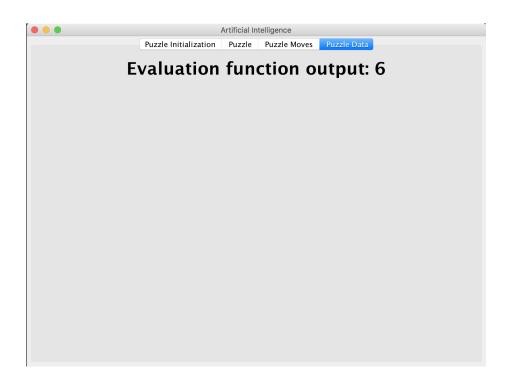


Figure 14: Reachable Goal Puzzle Evaluation size $n=5\,$

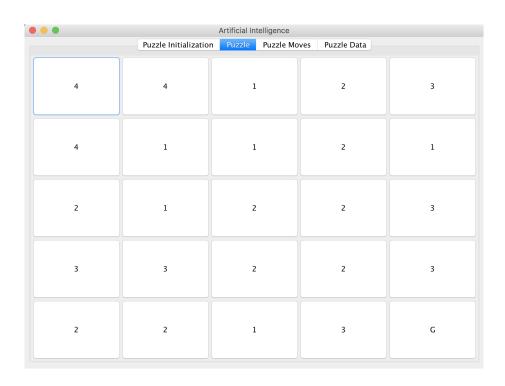


Figure 15: Unreachable Goal Puzzle size $n=5\,$

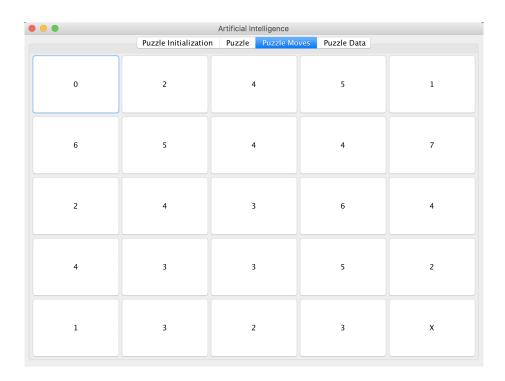


Figure 16: Unreachable Goal Puzzle Moves size $n=5\,$

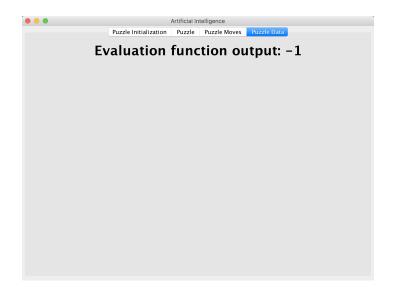


Figure 17: Unreachable Goal Puzzle Evaluation size $n=5\,$

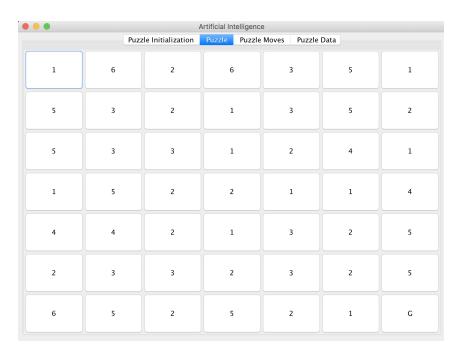


Figure 18: Reachable Goal Puzzle size $\mathbf{n}=7$

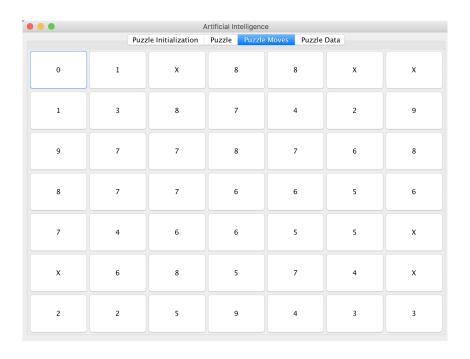


Figure 19: Reachable Goal Puzzle Moves size n=7

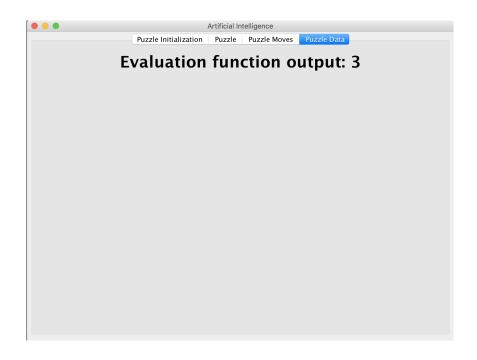


Figure 20: Reachable Goal Puzzle Evaluation size $\mathbf{n}=7$

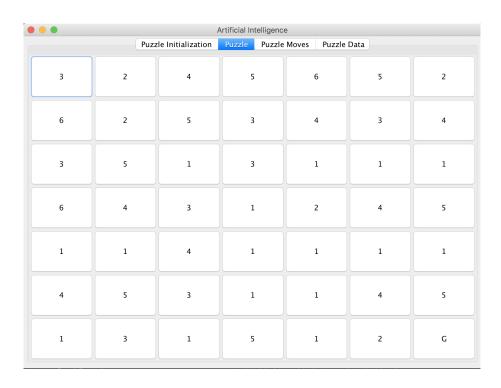


Figure 21: Unreachable Goal Puzzle size $\mathbf{n}=7$

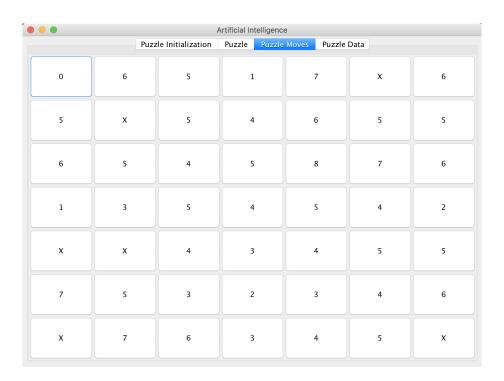


Figure 22: Unreachable Goal Puzzle Moves size n=7

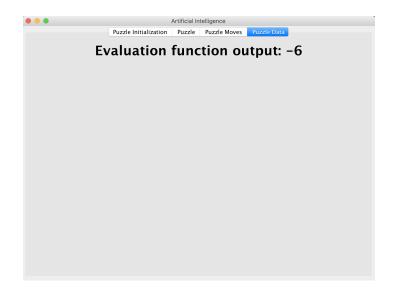


Figure 23: Unreachable Goal Puzzle Evaluation size $n=7\,$

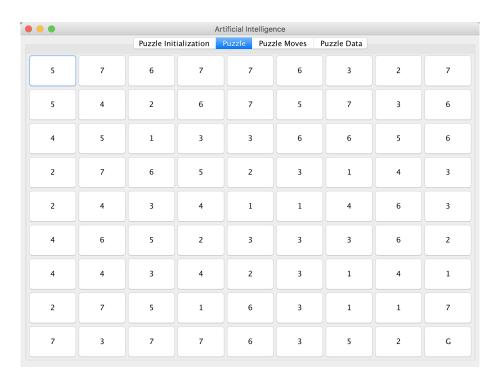


Figure 24: Reachable Goal Puzzle size $n=9\,$

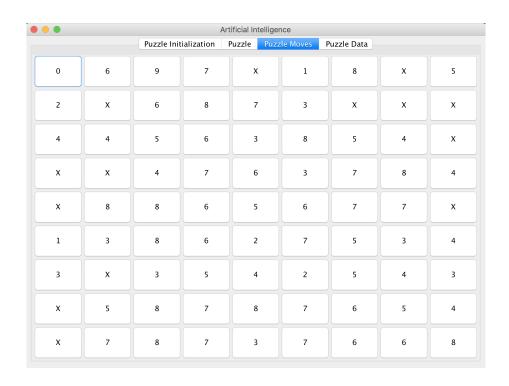


Figure 25: Reachable Goal Puzzle Moves size n=9

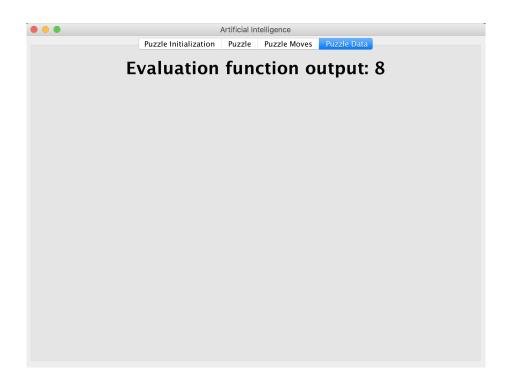


Figure 26: Reachable Goal Puzzle Evaluation size n=9

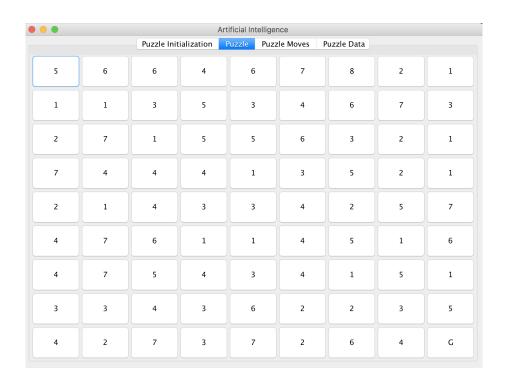


Figure 27: Unreachable Goal Puzzle size n=9

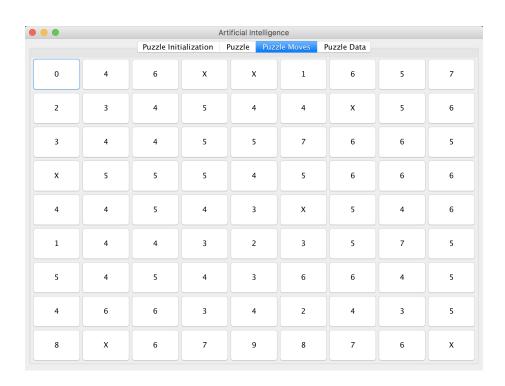


Figure 28: Unreachable Goal Puzzle Moves size n=9

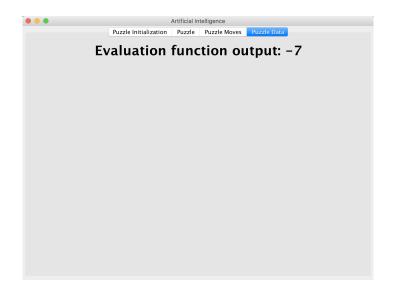


Figure 29: Unreachable Goal Puzzle Evaluation size n=9

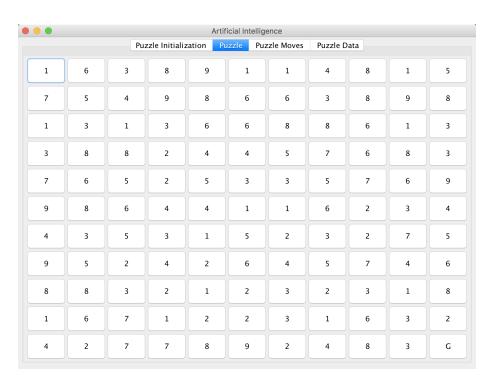


Figure 30: Reachable Goal Puzzle size n=11

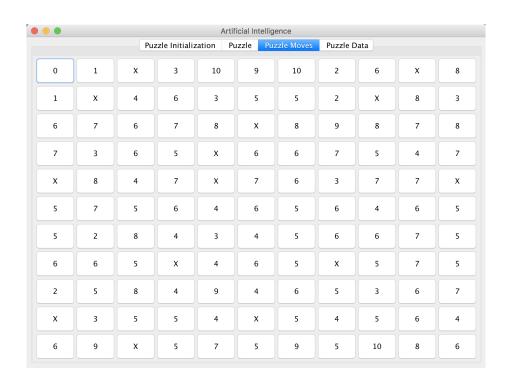


Figure 31: Reachable Goal Puzzle Moves size n=11

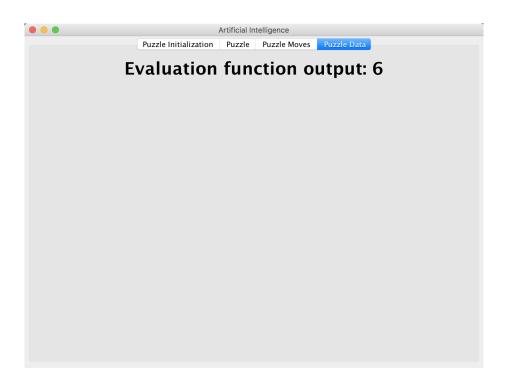


Figure 32: Reachable Goal Puzzle Evaluation size $n=11\,$

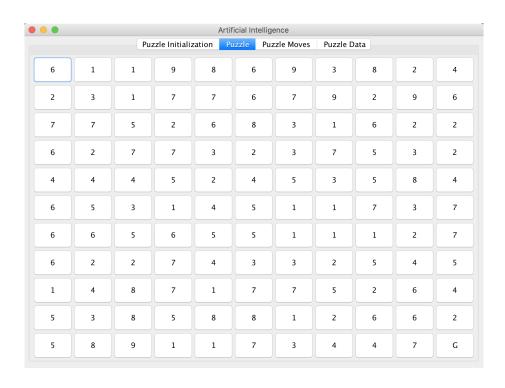


Figure 33: Unreachable Goal Puzzle size n=11

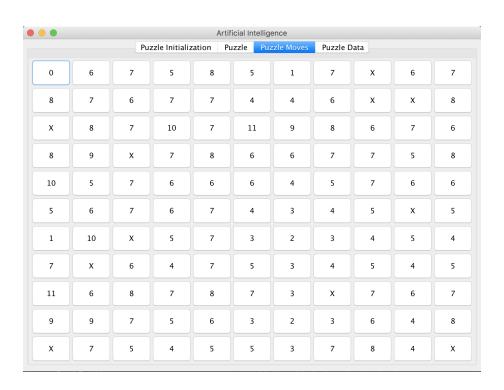


Figure 34: Unreachable Goal Puzzle Moves size n=11

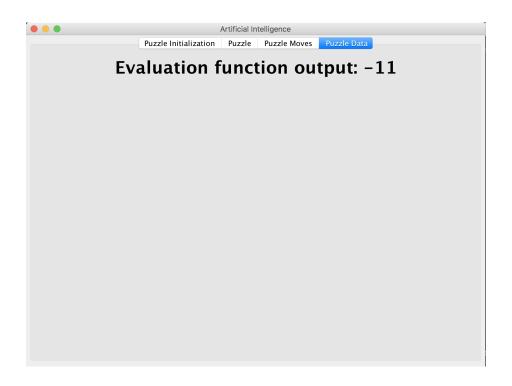


Figure 35: Unreachable Goal Puzzle Evaluation size n=11

Basic Hill Climbing Approach

Your software should receive the number of iterations for the hill climbing approach as input and visualize the final optimized puzzle configuration, its value and the time it took to compute it.

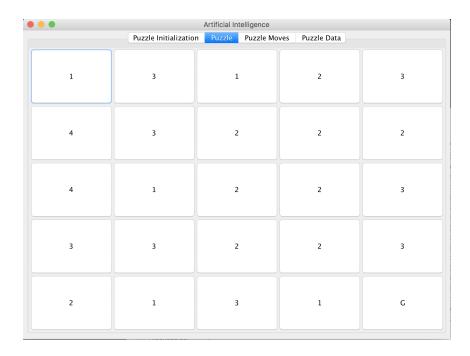


Figure 36: Basic Hill Climbing Best Puzzle after 100,000 iterations for $n=5\,$

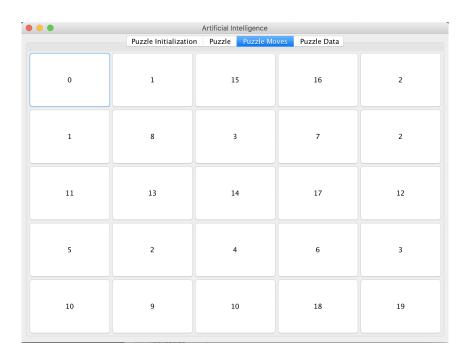


Figure 37: Basic Hill Climbing Puzzle Moves after 100,000 iterations for n=5

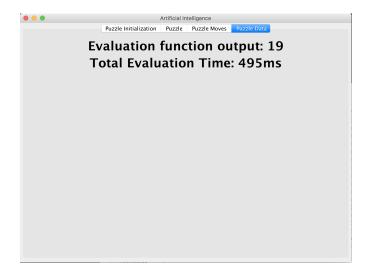


Figure 38: Basic Hill Climbing Puzzle Evaluation after 100,000 iterations for n=5

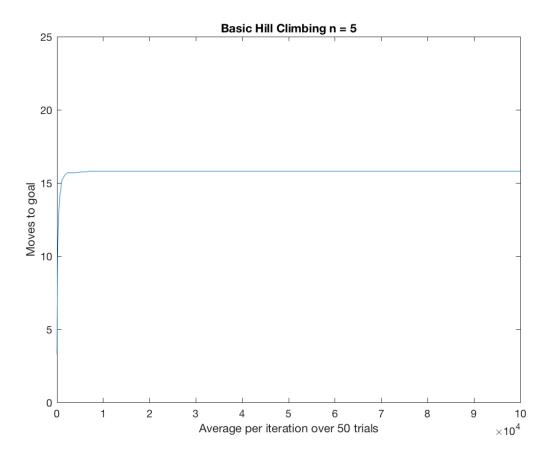


Figure 39: Plot of 100,000 iterations averaged over 50 runs for $n=5\,$

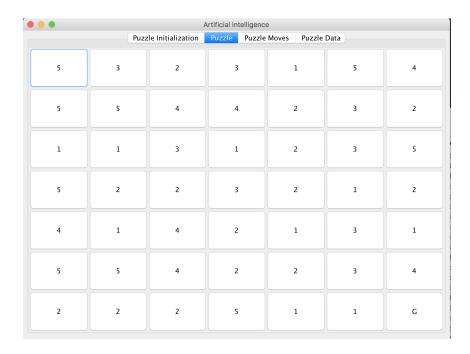


Figure 40: Basic Hill Climbing Best Puzzle after 100,000 iterations for n=7

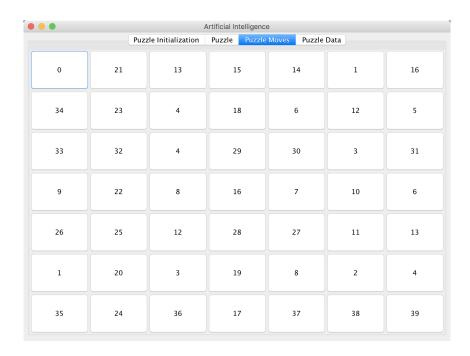


Figure 41: Basic Hill Climbing Puzzle Moves after 100,000 iterations for n=7

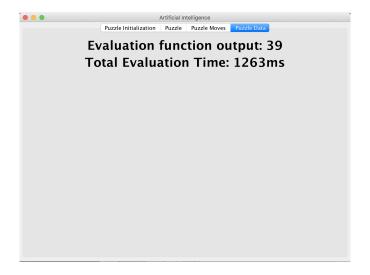


Figure 42: Basic Hill Climbing Puzzle Evaluation after 100,000 iterations for n=7

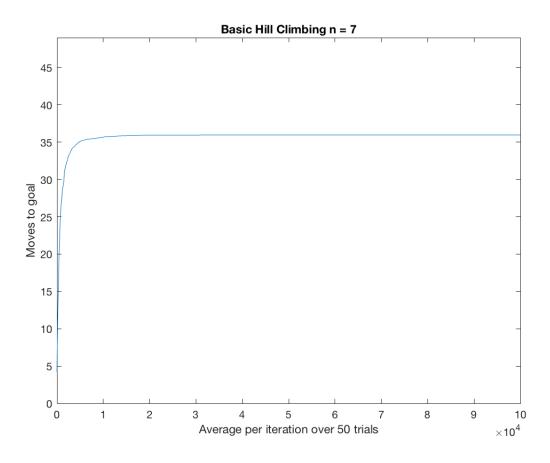


Figure 43: Plot of 100,000 iterations averaged over 50 runs for $n=7\,$

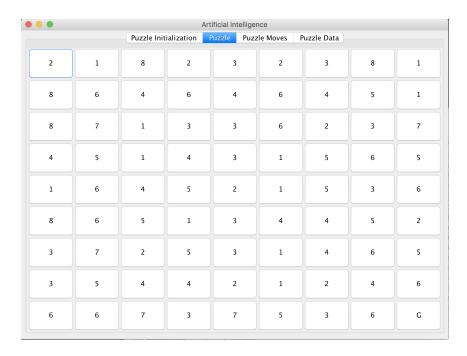


Figure 44: Basic Hill Climbing Best Puzzle after 100,000 iterations for n=9

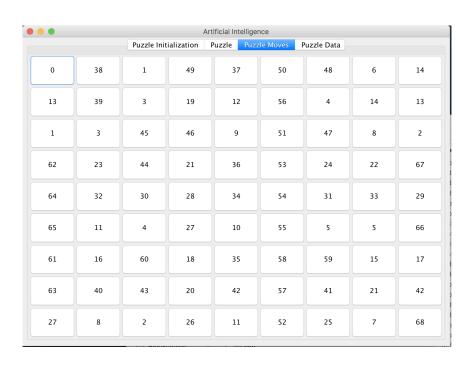


Figure 45: Basic Hill Climbing Puzzle Moves after 100,000 iterations for n=9

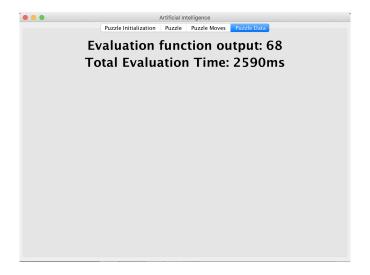


Figure 46: Basic Hill Climbing Puzzle Evaluation after 100,000 iterations for n=9

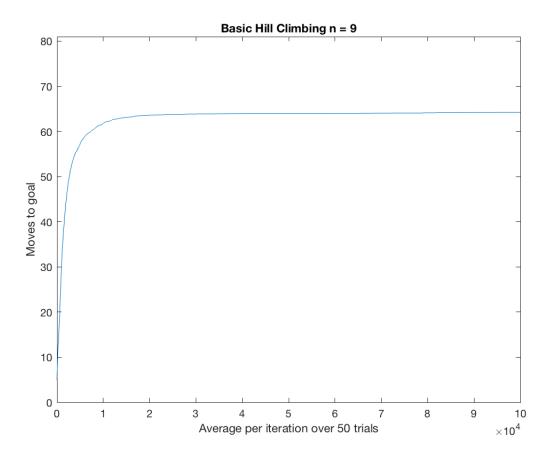


Figure 47: Plot of 100,000 iterations averaged over 50 runs for $n=9\,$

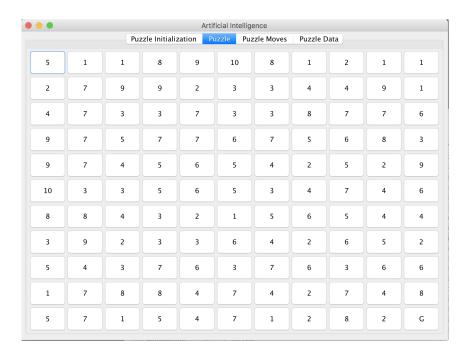


Figure 48: Basic Hill Climbing Best Puzzle after 100,000 iterations for n=11

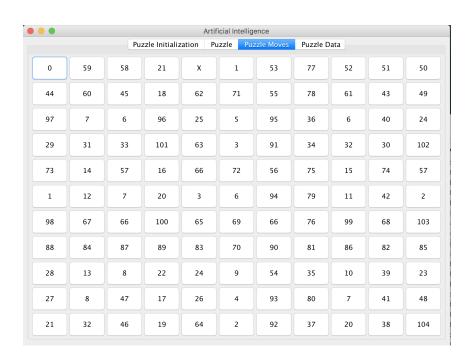


Figure 49: Basic Hill Climbing Puzzle Moves after 100,000 iterations for n=11

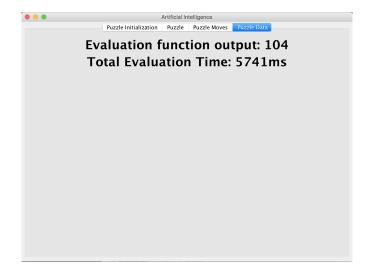


Figure 50: Basic Hill Climbing Puzzle Evaluation after $100{,}000$ iterations for n=11

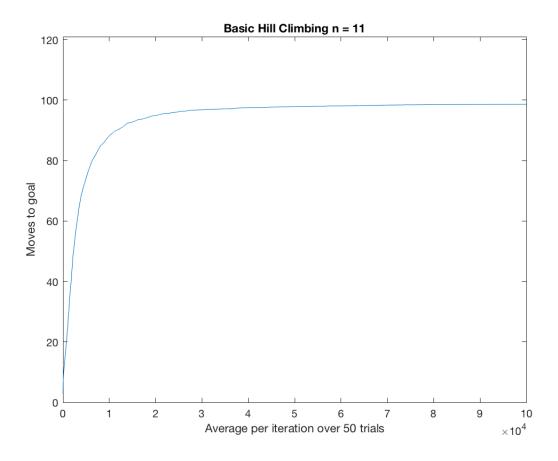


Figure 51: Plot of 100,000 iterations averaged over 50 runs for $n=11\,$

Hill Climbing with Random Restarts

The following puzzles were generated with 10,000 iterations and 10 restarts for a total of 100,000 iterations.

The results are relatively similar to those of

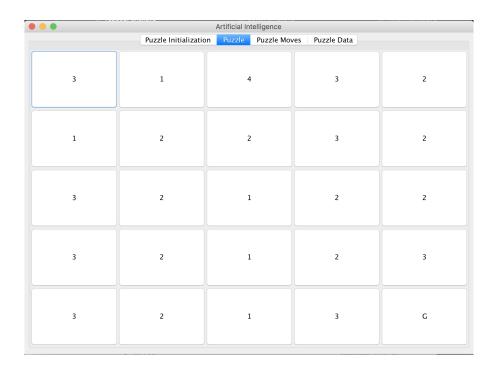


Figure 52: Hill Climbing with Random Restarts Best Puzzle after 100,000 iterations for n=5

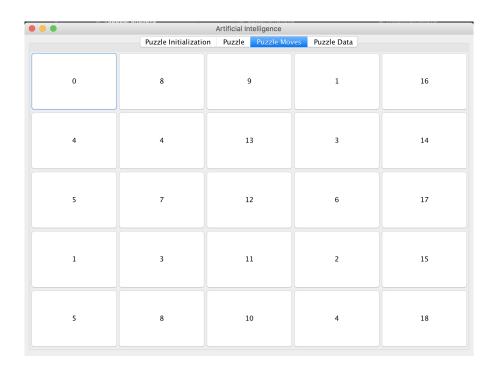


Figure 53: Hill Climbing with Random Restarts Best Puzzle after 100,000 iterations for n=5

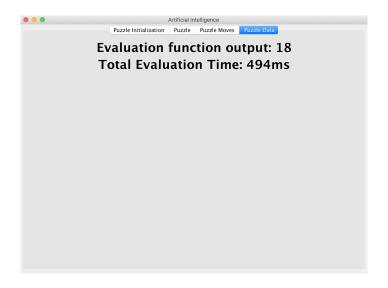


Figure 54: Hill Climbing with Random Restarts Best Puzzle after 100,000 iterations for n=5

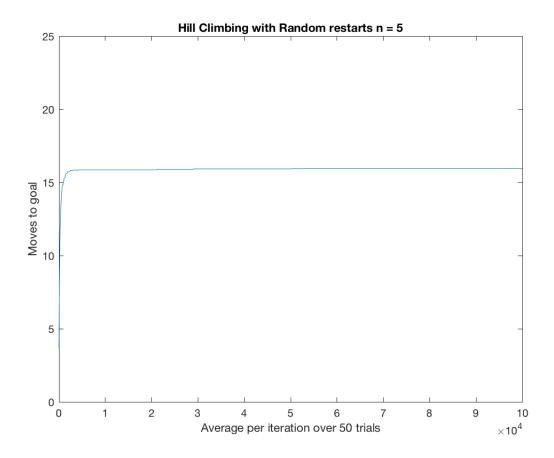


Figure 55: Plot of 100,000 iterations averaged over 50 runs for $n=5\,$

| ● ● ● Artificial Intelligence | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Puzzle Initialization Puzzle Puzzle Moves Puzzle Data | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | G | | | |

Figure 56: Hill Climbing with Random Restarts Best Puzzle after 100,000 iterations for n=7

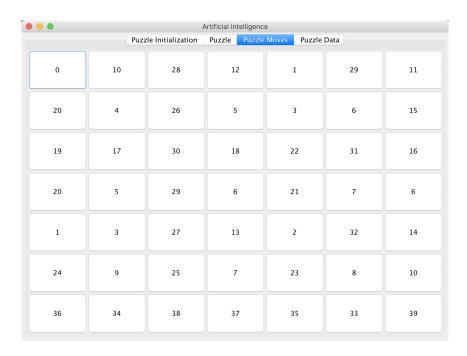


Figure 57: Hill Climbing with Random Restarts Best Puzzle after 100,000 iterations for n=7

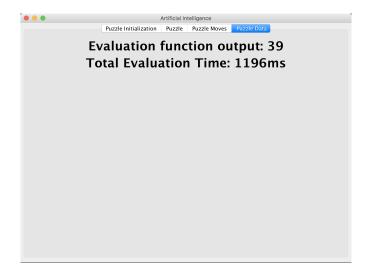


Figure 58: Hill Climbing with Random Restarts Best Puzzle after 100,000 iterations for n=7

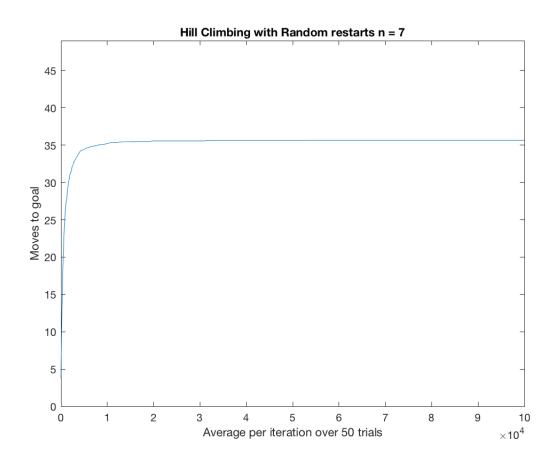


Figure 59: Plot of 100,000 iterations averaged over 50 runs for n=7

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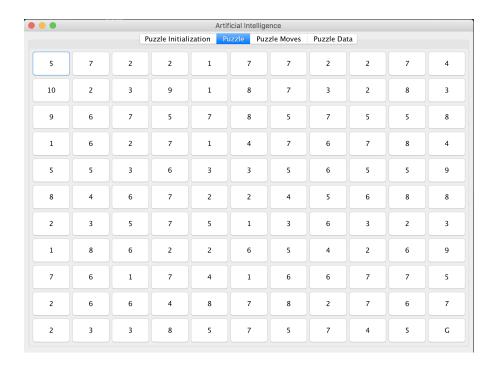


Figure 60: Hill Climbing with Random Restarts Best Puzzle after 100,000 iterations for n=11

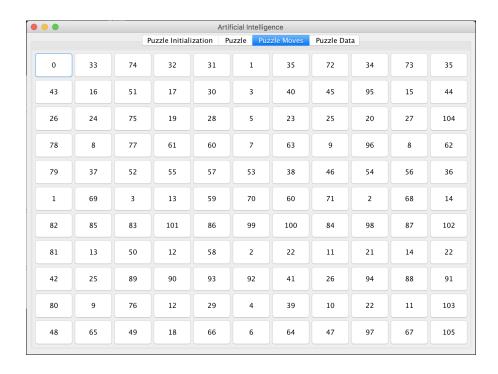


Figure 61: Hill Climbing with Random Restarts Best Puzzle after 100,000 iterations for n=11

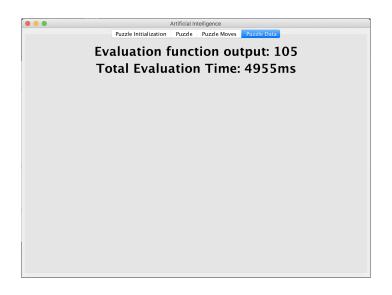


Figure 62: Hill Climbing with Random Restarts Best Puzzle after 100,000 iterations for n=11

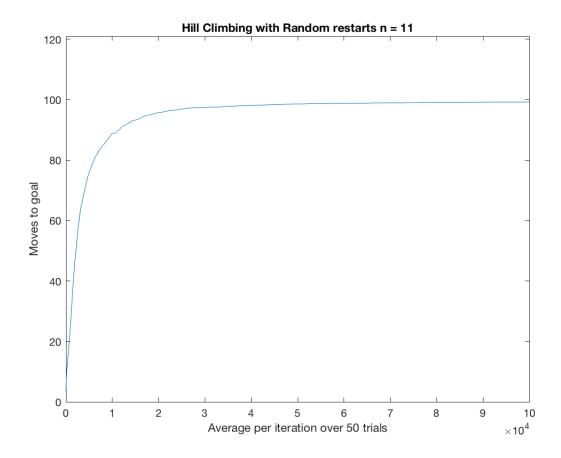


Figure 63: Plot of 100,000 iterations averaged over 50 runs for $n=11\,$

Hill Climbing with Random Walks

Compare the output of the above two processes against the one that utilizes random walks for the same

number of total iterations. i.e. again again visualize the final optimized puzzle configuration, its value and

time it took to compute it.

Your input in this case will be two numbers a) the total number of iterations for hill climbing and

b) the probability of the acceptance of a downhill move

Evaluate the effects of different values for probability p and select the one that works best for this

problem and preferred number of total iterations

Example Puzzle for n=5

Example Puzzle for n = 7

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Example Puzzle for n = 9

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Example Puzzle for n = 11

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41

Simulated Annealing

Proposal and Implementation of a population based approach