# MMAI5000A\_Assignment1

September 29, 2020

## 1 MMAI 5000A AI Fundamentals – Assignment 1

#### Search Algorithms and intro to Python

#### 1.1 Submission

The assignment is due on October 14 at 8:30. Submit standard Python file (i.e. .py) containing the required code.

#### 1.2 Tasks

- Implement Depth-First Search (DFS)
  - It is very similar to BFS, but uses a Last-In-First-Out (LIFO) stack instead of a First-In-First-Out (FIFO) queue.
  - Hint: Check the list section in the Python datastructures docs.
- Run GreedySearch() with Kitchener as root node (initi state) and Listowel as goal name.
  - Build a new search tree, i.e. don't use the one generated by map2searchtree.py.
  - The nodes in this search tree needs to include heuristic, i.e. the heuristic function. E.g. add node['heuristic'] (similar to node['weight']) to node.
  - Only include the locations listed below. The heuristic function is given after each node name and corresponds to the red lines on slide 51 ("Greedy Search: Map example") of lecture 2:

\* Kitchener : 130 \* Guelph : 160 \* Drayton : 100 \* New Hamburg : 110 \* Stratford : 100

\* Stratford: 100 \* St. Marys: 130 \* Mitchell: 100

- Record and return the path (i.e. sequence of nodes) the search algorithm took to reach the goal.
  - Hint: Add node['path'] = [] to node and then record the parent and parent's parent (and so on) when a node is added to the frontier. list.extend() might prove useful. See the Python datastructures docs for more info about Python lists.

#### 1.3 Code provided

## 1.3.1 Search tree

map2searchtree.py - get the latest version from Canvas

#### 1.3.2 Search algorithms

## Breadth-First Search (BFS)

```
[]: # Breadth-first search
     def BFS(init_state, goal_name):
         """Breadth-First Search (BFS)
         Arguments
         init_state : the root node of a search tree
         goal_name : A string, the name of a node, e.g. tree.childrend[0].name
         frontier = [init_state]
         explored = []
         while len(frontier):
             state = frontier.pop() # dequeue
             explored.append(state['name'])
             if state['name'] == goal_name:
                 return True
             for child in state['children']:
                 if child['name'] not in explored:
                     # enqueue: insert node at the beginning
                     frontier.insert(0, child)
         return False
```

## Uniform Cost Search

```
init_state : the root node of a search tree
goal_name : A string, the name of a node, e.g. tree.childrend[0].name
"""
frontier = [init_state]
explored = []

while len(frontier):
    # next state -> state w lowest cost/weight/distance
    state = frontier.pop(find_min_weight(frontier))
    explored.append(state['name'])

if state['name'] == goal_name:
    return True

for child in state['children']:
    if child['name'] not in explored:
        frontier.append(child)

return False
```

### **Greedy Search**

```
[]: # Greedy helper
     def find_min_heuristic(frontier):
         # Helper func to find min of h (the heuristic function)
         min_h_i = 0
         if len(frontier) > 1:
             min_h = frontier[min_h_i]['heuristic']
             for i, state in enumerate(frontier):
                 if state['heuristic'] < min_h:</pre>
                     min h i = i
                     min_h = state['heuristic']
         return min_h_i
     def GreedySearch(init_state, goal_name):
         frontier = [init_state]
         explored = []
         while len(frontier):
             state = frontier.pop(find_min_heuristic(frontier))
             explored.append(state['name'])
             if state['name'] == goal_name:
                 return True
```

```
for child in state['children']:
    if child['name'] not in explored:
        frontier.append(child)

return False
```

Good luck!