

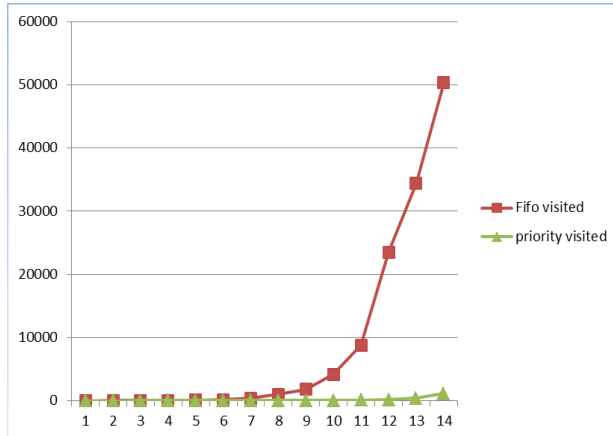
1) From the data collected for N moves from 1 to 14:

FIFO uses far more space and time to calculate the solution as the N increases. Whereas priority Queue takes a lot less space and is faster.

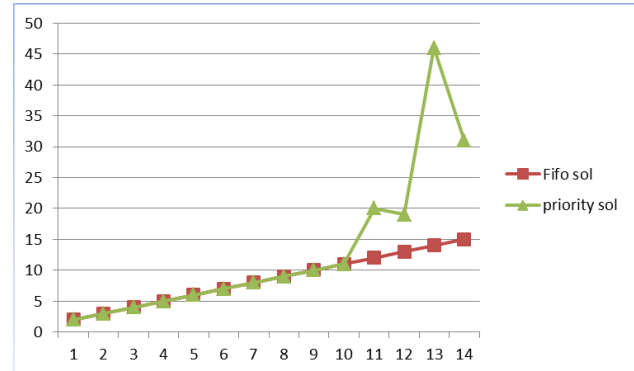
But as the N increases the priority queue solution path for the solution exceeds the solution path with FIFO.

I divided the graph in 3 graphs as FIFO visited node count was far greater than other data.

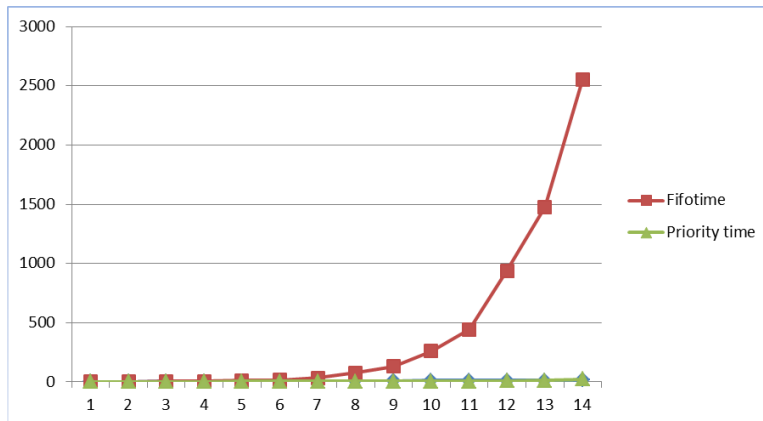
VISITED Count DATA:



SOLUTION count:



TIME TAKEN:



2) I have 5 classes:

1. State : stores the puzzle .
2. Node: stores the puzzle and its parent that calculated it as a neighbor
3. BFS: takes the state and solves the puzzle
4. Solver: takes the input for the puzzle
5. HashTable: to store the visited states.

Random Puzzle Generator

```

public class PuzzleMaker {

    State goalState;
    Node goalNode;
    Node puzzle;
    Node lastNode;

    public PuzzleMaker(String[] goal)
    {
        goalState = new State(goal);
        goalNode = new Node(goalState, null);
    }

    public Node make(int moves)
    {
        //moves equals N
        Node cur = goalNode;
        lastNode = cur;
        boolean next = false;
        for(int i = 0; i < moves; i++) //loops until the puzzle takes N
steps
        {
            next = false;
            ArrayList<State> temp = cur.getCurState().neighbours();

            while(next != true) //runs until it finds the next move
            {
                int direction = getDirection(0, temp.size() - 1);

                Node tempNode = cur;
                State curState = temp.get(direction);
                tempNode = new Node(curState, cur);

                if(!lastState(tempNode)) //checks if it is not going
to undo last move
                {
                    cur = tempNode;
                    lastNode = cur.getParent();
                    next = true;
                }
            }
            puzzle = cur;
            return puzzle;
        }

        /**
         * Helper function to make sure it is not going to Undo last move
         * @param n
         * @return true if it undos the last move
         */
        public boolean lastState(Node n)
        {
    
```

```
        if(lastNode == null)
        {
            return false;
        }
        else if(lastNode.equals(n))
        {
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Helper function to get the random direction it will move.
     * @param min to get range
     * @param max to get range
     * @return direction
     */
    public int getDirection(int min, int max)
    {
        int range = (max - min) + 1;
        int direction = (int) (Math.random()*range);
        return direction;
    }
}
```