



Informed and Uninformed Search

8-puzzle Solution

Submitted to

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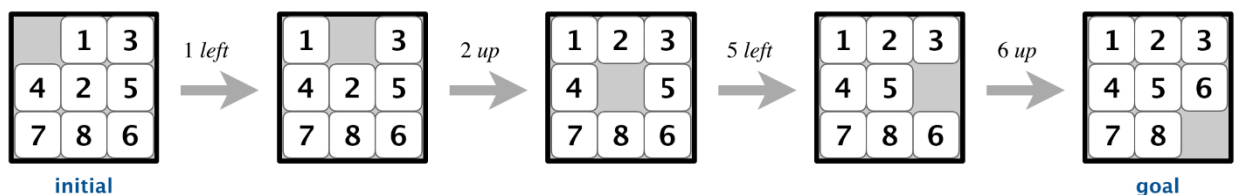
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I. Problem Formulation

➤ Introduction

8-puzzle It is 3x3 matrix with 8 square blocks containing 1 to 8 and a blank square. The main idea of 8 puzzle is to reorder these of the squares adjacent to blank block can squares into a numerical order of 1 to 8 and last square as blank. Each move up, down, left or right depending on the edges of the matrix.



➤ Generic Algorithm review

It begin by visiting the root node of the search tree, given by the initial state. Three major things happen in sequence in order to visit a node:

1. we remove a node from the frontier set.
2. we check the state against the goal state to determine if a solution has been found.
3. if the result of the check is false, we then expand the node. To expand a node, we generate successor nodes adjacent to the current node, and add them to the frontier set. If these successor nodes are already in the frontier set, or have already been visited, then they should not be added to the frontier again.

This describes the life-cycle of a visit, and is the basic order of operations for search agents (1) remove, (2) check, and (3) expand.

II. DFS search

➤ DFS Search Algorithm.

DFS is an uninformed search algorithm. perform **a depth-first search.**
A List which is used as a (LIFO) Stack.

- Create an empty list (explored), this list will states that have been visited
- Create another list(frontier) that contains just the starting state, this list contains states that have not been visited
- Create an empty map contains previous state of each state has been visited
- While the 2nd-list not empty

- I. Remove it from frontier list by using List.pop() and put it in explored-list
 - If the state is goal
 - Return path from goal state to initial state
(recursively from constructed map)
 - If the state isn't goal
 - If next state has been visited before(check from explored)
 - ignore it
 - If next state isn't in visited list(explored list)
 - Put it in explored list
- II. Repeat the loop
- III. If the non-visited list(frontier-list) is empty and never found the goal,
No solution possible

➤ DFS Search PseudoCode.

```

function DEPTH-FIRST-SEARCH(initialState, goalTest)
  returns SUCCESS or FAILURE :

  frontier = Stack.new(initialState)
  explored = Set.new()

  while not frontier.isEmpty():
    state = frontier.pop()
    explored.add(state)

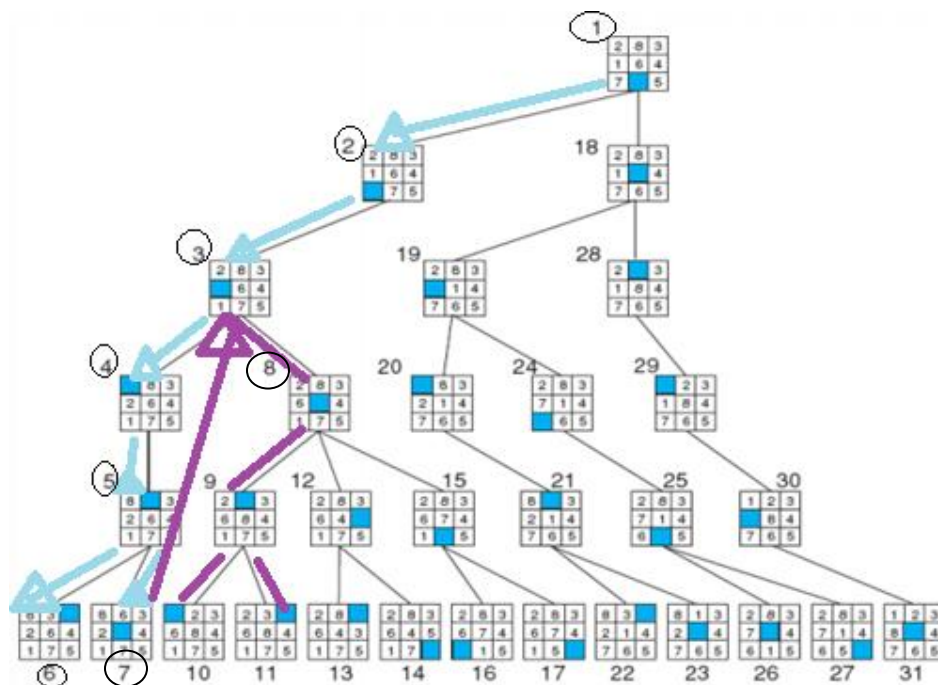
    if goalTest(state):
      return SUCCESS(state)

    for neighbor in state.neighbors():
      if neighbor not in frontier  $\cup$  explored:
        frontier.push(neighbor)

  return FAILURE

```

- DFS Searches branch by branch with each branch pursued to maximum depth.



III. A* search

➤ Introduction

A* is recursive algorithm that calls itself until a solution is found. In this algorithm we consider two heuristic functions, euclidean distance heuristic and manhattan distance heuristic. In this part we have implemented the state space generation using both the heuristics.

A* is an **informed search algorithm**. It is a combination of uniform cost search and best first search, which avoids expanding expensive paths.

Calculating $g(n)$ which is a measure of step cost for each move made from current state to next state, initially it is set to zero. For each of the heuristic we have implemented $f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$, where $h(n)$ is the heuristic function used.

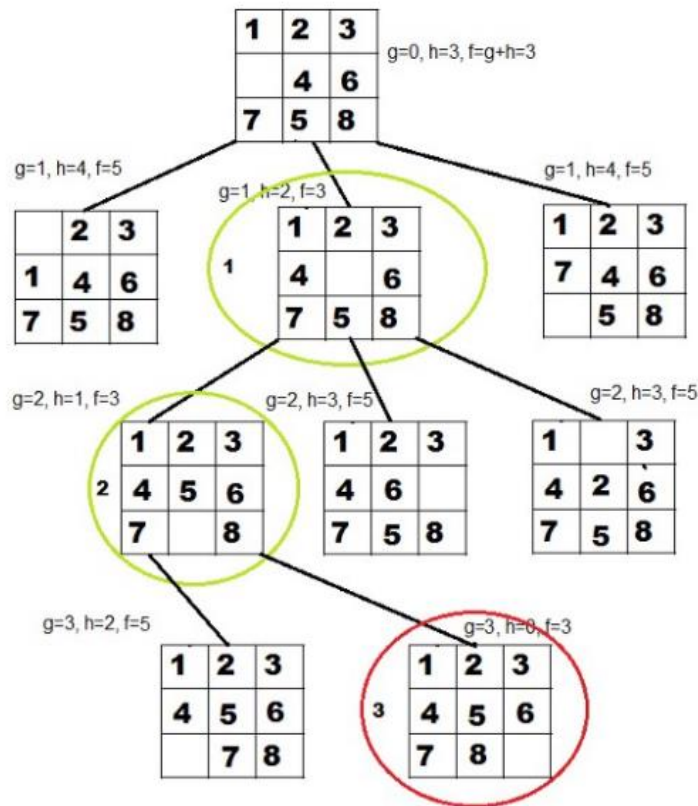
In this part, we have used the optimality of A* by not allowing any node generation of previously traversed nodes. Used two sets they are closed set and open set to implement this functionality of A* algorithm. Closed set stores all the previously expanded nodes and open set (priority queue) which stores all of the non-duplicate nodes and sorts them according to $f(n)$ value.

➤ A* Algorithm

- A* algorithm keeps a track of each visited node which helps in ignoring the nodes that are already visited, saving a huge amount of time.
- A min heap which will take a node (cost, current state) as input, which will heapify it according to the cost calculated depending on the type of the Heuristic algorithm.
- It also has a list that holds all the nodes that are not visited to be explored and it chooses the most optimal node from this list, thus saving time not exploring less optimal nodes.
- we use two lists 'frontier list' and 'explored list', the frontier list contains all the nodes that are being generated and are not existing in the explored list and each node explored after its neighboring nodes are discovered is put in the explored list and the neighbors are put in the frontier list this is how the nodes expand
- Each node has a pointer to its parent to retrace the path to the parent
- Initially, the frontier list holds the Initial node. The next node chosen from the frontier list is based on its **cost**, the node with the least cost is picked up and explored.
- $F(n) = h(n) + g(n)$, we can calculate the $h(n)$ by comparing the current state and goal state.

➤ How A* solves the 8-Puzzle problem.

- Move the empty space in all the possible directions in the start state and calculate the $f(n)$ for each state (Expanding the current state).
- After expanding the current state, it is pushed into the **explored list** and the newly generated states are pushed into the **frontier list**.
- A state with the least $f(n)$ is selected and expanded again.
- Loop this process until the goal state occurs as the current state.



➤ A* Search PseudoCode.

```
function A-STAR-SEARCH(initialState, goalTest)
  returns SUCCESS or FAILURE : /* Cost  $f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$  */

  frontier = Heap.new(initialState)
  explored = Set.new()

  while not frontier.isEmpty():
    state = frontier.deleteMin()
    explored.add(state)

    if goalTest(state):
      return SUCCESS(state)

    for neighbor in state.neighbors():
      if neighbor not in frontier  $\cup$  explored:
        frontier.insert(neighbor)
      else if neighbor in frontier:
        frontier.decreaseKey(neighbor)

  return FAILURE
```

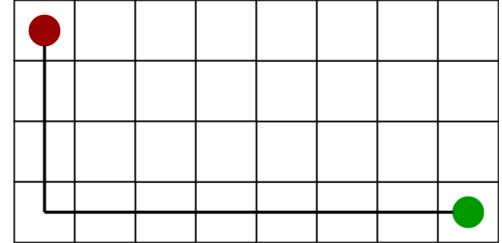
IV. Heuristic Functions

The heuristic function is a way to inform the search regarding the direction to a goal , It provides an information to estimate which neighboring node will lead to the goal.

V. Manhattan Distance

The Manhattan distance heuristic is used for its ability to estimate the number of moves required to bring a given puzzle state to the solution state.

Manhattan distance heuristic function measures the least steps needed for each of the tiles in the 8-puzzle initial or current state to arrive to the goal state position



It's the sum of absolute values of differences between goal state (i, j) coordinates and current state (l, m) coordinates respectively, i.e. $|i - l| + |j - m|$

➤ pseudo code

```
function manhattan distance(node, goal) =  
  
dx = abs (node.x - goal.x)  
  
dy = abs (node.y - goal.y)  
  
return dx + dy
```

➤ Example

- In this heuristic, we are allowed to move only in four directions only (right, left, top, bottom)
we find the heuristic value required to reach the final state from initial state. The cost function, $g(n) = 0$ (initial state)
The value is obtained, as "1" in the current state is 1 horizontal distance away than the "1" final state. Same goes for all no .
So total value for $h(n)$ is $1+2+0+0+2+2+0+3=10$. Total cost function $f(n)$ is equal to $10+0=10$

8	1	3
4		2
7	6	5

board

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	0	0	2	2	0	3

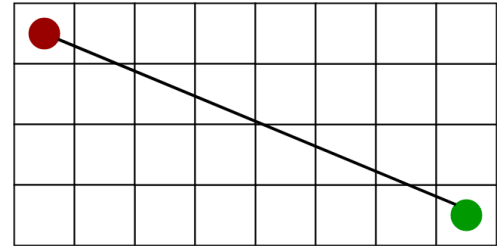
Manhattan = 10
(1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 3)

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

goal

VI. Euclidean Distance

Euclidean distance heuristic use this heuristic when we are allowed to move in any directions



It is the sqrt (sum of values of squaring of differences between goal state (i, j) coordinates and current state (l, m) coordinates respectively,) i.e. $\sqrt{(x_l - x_i)^2 + (y_m - y_j)^2}$

➤ Pseudo code

```
function eclidean distance(node, goal) =  
  
dx = (node.x - goal.x)  
  
dy = (node.y - goal.y)  
  
return sqrt(dx + dy)
```

➤ Example

- In this heuristic, we are allowed to move in any directions we find the heuristic value required to reach the final state from initial state. The cost function, $g(n) = 0$ (initial state)
The value is obtained, as "1" in the current state is 1 horizontal distance away than the "1" final state. Same goes for all no . , 2 can move in diagonal
So total value for $h(n)$ is $1+1+0+0+1+1+0+1=5$. Total cost function $f(n)$ is equal to $5+0=5$.

8 1 3
4 2
7 6 5

initial

1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8

goal

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1

Euclidean = 5 + 0

VII. Program Structure

➤ Source Code

- DFS

```
5 def dfs(initialState): # dfs search
6     frontier = [initialState] # first put the initial states in a frontier list
7     explored = [] # create an empty explored list
8     maxDepth = 0
9     if_frontier = 0
10
11     while len(frontier) > 0: # pass over all the elements in the frontier list
12         state = frontier.pop()
13         if not state:
14             continue
15
16         depth = frontier.count(None)
17         maxDepth = max(maxDepth, depth)
18         explored.append(state.matrix_to_list())
19         if check_if_goal(state):
20             return reachGoal(state, len(explored), depth)
21
22         depthLimit = 50 # max depth
23         if depth < depthLimit:
24             row = len(frontier)
25             for neighbour in state.children(): # loop over all the neighbours of the state
26                 if not check_if_explored(neighbour, explored): # check if the neighbour in the explored list
27                     if not check_if_explored(neighbour, frontier): # check if the neighbour in the frontier list
28                         if_frontier = 1 # if the neighbour in the frontier list append it
29                         frontier.append(neighbour)
30
31             if if_frontier == 1: # if frontier flag = 1 insert the row in the frontier list and toggle the flag
32                 frontier.insert(row, None)
33                 if_frontier = 0
34
35     return False
36
```

- A*

```
def astar(initialState, type): # A* search
    frontier = [] # create an empty frontier list
    explored = [] # create an empty explored list

    if type == "manhattan":
        cost = calculate_manhattan(initialState)
    else:
        cost = calculate_eculedian(initialState)

    node = (cost, initialState) # create new node
    heapq.heappush(frontier, node) # push the node to the frontier list
    while len(frontier) > 0: # loop over all the nodes in the frontier list and explore them
        state = heapq.heappop(frontier)[1]
        explored.append(state.matrix_to_list())

        if check_if_goal(state): # stop when reach the goal
            depth = 0
            temp = state
            while temp: # calculate the depth of the node
                depth += 1
                temp = temp.parent
            return reachGoal(state, len(explored), depth)

        for neighbour in state.children(): # check all the neighbours of the node
            if not check_if_explored(neighbour, explored): # check if the node is not explored
                # if the node is not the frontier list calculate its cost and add it to the frontier list
                if not check_if_frontier(neighbour, [state for cost, state in frontier]):
                    if type == "manhattan":
                        cost = calculate_manhattan(neighbour)
                    else:
                        cost = calculate_eculedian(neighbour)
                    node = (cost, neighbour)
                    heapq.heappush(frontier, node)

    return False
```

- **Manhattan**

```
return False

# function to calculate the cost of the manhattan method
def calculate_manhattan(state):
    tiles = state.matrix_to_list()
    h = state.cost
    for i in range(len(tiles)):
        if tiles[i] != 0:
            currentCellX, currentCellY, goalCellX, goalCellY = get_dim(
                i, tiles[i], state.size)
            h += (abs(currentCellX - goalCellX) + abs(currentCellY - goalCellY))
    return h
```

- **Euclidean**

```
# function to calculate the cost of the euclidean method
def calculate_euclidean(state):
    tiles = state.matrix_to_list()
    h = state.cost
    for i in range(len(tiles)):
        if tiles[i] != 0:
            currentCellX, currentCellY, goalCellX, goalCellY = get_dim(
                i, tiles[i], state.size)
            h += ((currentCellX - goalCellX) ** 2 + (currentCellY - goalCellY) ** 2) ** 0.5
    return h
```

➤ Sample Run

❖ TestCase:1

- DFS

```
(venv) C:\Users\tokay\PycharmProjects\8PuzzleProject>python3 algorithm.py 1,2,5,3,4,0,6,7,8 dfs
-----> Input
01 02 05
03 04 00
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
01 02 05
03 00 04
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
01 02 05
00 03 04
06 07 08
-----> Move Down
01 02 05
06 03 04
00 07 08
-----> Move Right
01 02 05
06 03 04
07 00 08
-----> Move Right
01 02 05
06 03 04
-----> Move Right
01 02 05
06 03 04
07 08 00
-----> Move Up
01 02 05
06 03 00
07 08 04
-----> Move Left
01 02 05
06 00 03
07 08 04
-----> Move Left
01 02 05
00 06 03
07 08 04
-----> Move Down
01 02 05
07 06 03
00 08 04
```

To run program

```

-----> Move Right
01 02 05
07 06 03
08 00 04
-----> Move Right
01 02 05
07 06 03
08 04 00
-----> Move Up
01 02 05
07 06 00
08 04 03
-----> Move Left
01 02 05
07 00 06
08 04 03
-----> Move Left
01 02 05
00 07 06
08 04 03
-----> Move Down
01 02 05
08 07 06
00 04 03
-----> Move Right
01 02 05
08 07 06
04 00 03
-----> Move Right
01 02 05
08 07 06
04 03 00
-----> Move Up
01 02 05
08 07 00
04 03 06
-----> Move Left
01 02 05
08 00 07
04 03 06
-----> Move Left
01 02 05
00 08 07
04 03 06
-----> Move Down
01 02 05
04 08 07
00 03 06

```



```
-----> Move Right
01 02 05
04 08 07
03 00 06
-----> Move Right
01 02 05
04 08 07
03 06 00
-----> Move Up
01 02 05
04 08 00
03 06 07
-----> Move Left
01 02 05
04 00 08
03 06 07
-----> Move Left
01 02 05
00 04 08
03 06 07
-----> Move Down
01 02 05
03 04 08
00 06 07
-----> Move Right
01 02 05
03 04 08
06 00 07
-----> Move Up
01 02 05
03 00 08
06 04 07
-----> Move Up
01 00 05
03 02 08
06 04 07
-----> Move Left
00 01 05
03 02 08
06 04 07
-----> Move Down
03 01 05
00 02 08
06 04 07
-----> Move Right
03 01 05
02 00 08
06 04 07
```

```
-----> Move Down
03 01 05
00 02 08
06 04 07
-----> Move Right
03 01 05
02 00 08
06 04 07
-----> Move Down
03 01 05
02 04 08
06 00 07
-----> Move Right
03 01 05
02 04 08
06 07 00
-----> Move Up
03 01 05
02 04 00
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
03 01 05
02 00 04
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
03 01 05
00 02 04
06 07 08
-----> Move Up
00 01 05
03 02 04
06 07 08
-----> Move Right
01 00 05
03 02 04
06 07 08
-----> Move Right
01 05 00
03 02 04
06 07 08
-----> Move Down
01 05 04
03 02 00
06 07 08
```

```

-----> Move Left
01 05 04
03 00 02
06 07 08
-----> Move Up
01 00 04
03 05 02
06 07 08
-----> Move Right
01 04 00
03 05 02
06 07 08
-----> Move Down
01 04 02
03 05 00
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
01 04 02
03 00 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Up
01 00 02
03 04 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
01 04 02
03 00 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Up
01 00 02
03 04 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
00 01 02
03 04 05
06 07 08
**** DONE ****

```

```

Path:  -> Input -> Move Left -> Move Left -> Move Down -> Move Right -> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Left -> Move Down -> Move Right -> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Left ->
-> Move Left -> Move Down -> Move Right -> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Left -> Move Down -> Move Right -> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Left -> Move Down -> Mov
e Right -> Move Up -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Down -> Move Right -> Move Down -> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Left -> Move Up -> Move Right -> Move Right -> Move Down ->
-> Move Left -> Move Up -> Move Right -> Move Down -> Move Left -> Move Up -> Move Left

```

```

Cost: 49
Nodes Expanded: 10765
Depth: 49
Running Time: 38.7660 sec

```

- A* Manhattan

```
(venv) C:\Users\tokay\PycharmProjects\8PuzzleProject>python3 algorithm.py 1,2,5,3,4,0,6,7,8 a*
manhattan / euclidean ? manhattan
-----> Input
01 02 05
03 04 00
06 07 08
-----> Move Up
01 02 00
03 04 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
01 00 02
03 04 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
00 01 02
03 04 05
06 07 08
**** DONE ****
Path:  -> Input -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Left
Cost: 3
Nodes Expanded: 4
Depth: 4
Running Time: 6.5198 sec
```

To run program

- A* Euclidean

```
(venv) C:\Users\tokay\PycharmProjects\8PuzzleProject>python3 algorithm.py 1,2,5,3,4,0,6,7,8 a*
manhattan / euclidean ? euclidean
-----> Input
01 02 05
03 04 00
06 07 08
-----> Move Up
01 02 00
03 04 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
01 00 02
03 04 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
00 01 02
03 04 05
06 07 08
**** DONE ****
Path:  -> Input -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Left
Cost: 3
Nodes Expanded: 4
Depth: 4
Running Time: 4.6871 sec
```

To run program

❖ TestCase:2

- DFS

```
(venv) C:\Users\tokay\PycharmProjects\8PuzzleProject>python3 algorithm.py 3,1,2,0,4,5,6,7,8 dfs
-----> Input
03 01 02
00 04 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Right
03 01 02
04 00 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Right
03 01 02
04 05 00
06 07 08
-----> Move Down
03 01 02
04 05 08
06 07 00
-----> Move Left
03 01 02
04 05 08
06 00 07
-----> Move Left
03 01 02
04 05 08
00 06 07
-----> Move Up
03 01 02
00 05 08
04 06 07
-----> Move Right
03 01 02
05 00 08
04 06 07
-----> Move Right
03 01 02
05 08 00
04 06 07
-----> Move Down
03 01 02
05 08 07
04 06 00
-----> Move Left
03 01 02
05 08 07
04 00 06
-----> Move Left
03 01 02
05 08 07
00 04 06
-----> Move Up
03 01 02
00 08 07
05 04 06
-----> Move Right
03 01 02
08 00 07
05 04 06
-----> Move Right
03 01 02
08 07 00
05 04 06
-----> Move Down
03 01 02
08 07 06
05 04 00
-----> Move Left
03 01 02
08 07 06
05 00 04
-----> Move Left
03 01 02
08 07 06
00 05 04
```

To run program

```

-----> Move Up
03 01 02
00 07 06
08 05 04
-----> Move Right
03 01 02
07 00 06
08 05 04
-----> Move Right
03 01 02
07 06 00
08 05 04
-----> Move Down
03 01 02
07 06 04
08 05 00
-----> Move Left
03 01 02
07 06 04
08 00 05
-----> Move Left
03 01 02
07 06 04
00 08 05
-----> Move Up
03 01 02
00 06 04
07 08 05
-----> Move Right
03 01 02
06 00 04
07 08 05
-----> Move Right
03 01 02
06 04 00
07 08 05
-----> Move Down
03 01 02
06 04 05
07 08 00
-----> Move Left
03 01 02
06 04 05
07 00 08
-----> Move Up
03 01 02
06 00 05
07 04 08
-----> Move Up
03 00 02
06 01 05
07 04 08
-----> Move Right
03 02 00
06 01 05
07 04 08
-----> Move Down
03 02 05
06 01 00
07 04 08
-----> Move Left
03 02 05
06 00 01
07 04 08
-----> Move Down
03 02 05
06 04 01
07 00 08

```

```

-----> Move Left
03 02 05
06 04 01
00 07 08
-----> Move Up
03 02 05
00 04 01
06 07 08
-----> Move Right
03 02 05
04 00 01
06 07 08
-----> Move Right
03 02 05
04 01 00
06 07 08
-----> Move Up
03 02 00
04 01 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
03 00 02
04 01 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
00 03 02
04 01 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Down
04 03 02
00 01 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Right
04 03 02
01 00 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Up
04 00 02
01 03 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
00 04 02
01 03 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Down
01 04 02
00 03 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Down
01 04 02
00 03 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Right
01 04 02
03 00 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Up
01 00 02
03 04 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
00 01 02
03 04 05
06 07 08
**** DONE ****

```

```

Path:  -> Input -> Move Right -> Move Right -> Move Down -> Move Left -> Move Left -> Move Up -> Move Right -> Move Right -> Move Down -> Move Left -> Move Left -> Move Up -> Move Right
-> Move Right -> Move Down -> Move Left -> Move Left -> Move Up -> Move Right -> Move Right -> Move Down -> Move Left -> Move Left -> Move Up -> Move Right -> Move Right -> Move Down -> M
ove Left -> Move Up -> Move Up -> Move Right -> Move Down -> Move Left -> Move Down -> Move Left -> Move Up -> Move Right -> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Left -> Move Down -
> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Down -> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Left

```

```

Cost: 49
Nodes Expanded: 9925
Depth: 49
Running Time: 43.1230 sec

```

• A* Manhattan

```

(venv) C:\Users\tokay\PycharmProjects\8PuzzleProject>python3 algorithm.py 3,1,2,0,4,5,6,7,8 a*
manhattan / euclidean ? manhattan
-----> Input
03 01 02
00 04 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Up
00 01 02
03 04 05
06 07 08
**** DONE ****
Path:  -> Input -> Move Up
Cost: 1
Nodes Expanded: 2
Depth: 2
Running Time: 5.8353 sec

```

To run program

• A* Euclidean

```

(venv) C:\Users\tokay\PycharmProjects\8PuzzleProject>python3 algorithm.py 3,1,2,0,4,5,6,7,8 a*
manhattan / euclidean ? euclidean
-----> Input
03 01 02
00 04 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Up
00 01 02
03 04 05
06 07 08
**** DONE ****
Path:  -> Input -> Move Up
Cost: 1
Nodes Expanded: 2
Depth: 2
Running Time: 7.7401 sec

```

To run program

❖ TestCase:3

- DFS

```
(venv) C:\Users\MRKAT\PycharmProjects\8PuzzleProject>python3 algorithm.py 0,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1 dfs
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "C:\Users\MRKAT\PycharmProjects\8PuzzleProject\algorithm.py", line 185, in <module>
    main()
  File "C:\Users\MRKAT\PycharmProjects\8PuzzleProject\algorithm.py", line 158, in main
    raise Exception(
Exception: **PUZZLE CANNOT BE SOLVED, DEPTH LIMIT MAY EXCEED 50**

(venv) C:\Users\MRKAT\PycharmProjects\8PuzzleProject>
```

To run program

- A* Manhattan

```
(venv) C:\Users\tokay\PycharmProjects\8PuzzleProject>python3 algorithm.py 0,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1 a*
manhattan / euclidean ? manhattan
-----> Input
00 08 07
06 05 04
03 02 01
-----> Move Down
06 08 07
00 05 04
03 02 01
-----> Move Right
06 08 07
05 00 04
03 02 01
-----> Move Right
06 08 07
05 04 00
03 02 01
-----> Move Up
06 08 00
05 04 07
03 02 01
-----> Move Left
06 00 08
05 04 07
03 02 01
-----> Move Down
06 04 08
05 00 07
03 02 01
-----> Move Left
06 04 08
00 05 07
03 02 01
-----> Move Up
00 04 08
06 05 07
03 02 01
-----> Move Right
04 00 08
06 05 07
03 02 01
-----> Move Down
04 05 08
06 00 07
03 02 01
-----> Move Down
04 05 08
06 02 07
03 00 01
```

To run program

```

-----> Move Right
04 05 08
06 02 07
03 01 00
-----> Move Up
04 05 08
06 02 00
03 01 07
-----> Move Up
04 05 00
06 02 08
03 01 07
-----> Move Left
04 00 05
06 02 08
03 01 07
-----> Move Down
04 02 05
06 00 08
03 01 07
-----> Move Down
04 02 05
06 01 08
03 00 07
-----> Move Left
04 00 05
06 02 08
03 01 07
-----> Move Down
04 02 05
06 00 08
03 01 07
-----> Move Down
04 02 05
06 01 08
03 00 07
-----> Move Left
04 02 05
06 01 08
00 03 07
-----> Move Up
04 02 05
00 01 08
06 03 07
-----> Move Right
04 02 05
01 00 08
06 03 07

```

```

-----> Move Right
04 02 05
01 00 08
06 03 07
-----> Move Down
04 02 05
01 03 08
06 00 07
-----> Move Right
04 02 05
01 03 08
06 07 00
-----> Move Up
04 02 05
01 03 00
06 07 08
-----> Move Up
04 02 00
01 03 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
04 00 02
01 03 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
00 04 02
01 03 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Down
01 04 02
00 03 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Right
01 04 02
03 00 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Up
01 00 02
03 04 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
00 01 02
03 04 05
06 07 08
**** DONE ****

```

Path: -> Input -> Move Down -> Move Right -> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Down -> Move Left -> Move Up -> Move Right -> Move Down -> Move Down -> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Down -> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Down -> Move Left -> Move Up -> Move Right -> Move Down -> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Left -> Move Down -> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Left

```

Cost: 30
Nodes Expanded: 18441
Depth: 31
Running Time: 366.2906 sec

```

- A* Euclidean

```
(venv) C:\Users\tokay\PycharmProjects\8PuzzleProject>python3 algorithm.py 0,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1 a*
manhattan / euclidean ? euclidean
-----> Input
00 08 07
06 05 04
03 02 01
-----> Move Right
08 00 07
06 05 04
03 02 01
-----> Move Right
08 07 00
06 05 04
03 02 01
-----> Move Down
08 07 04
06 05 00
03 02 01
-----> Move Down
08 07 04
06 05 01
03 02 00
-----> Move Left
08 07 04
06 05 01
03 00 02
-----> Move Up
08 07 04
06 00 01
03 05 02
-----> Move Left
08 07 04
00 06 01
03 05 02
-----> Move Up
00 07 04
08 06 01
03 05 02
-----> Move Right
07 00 04
08 06 01
03 05 02
-----> Move Right
07 04 00
08 06 01
03 05 02
-----> Move Down
07 04 01
08 06 00
03 05 02
```

To run program

```
-----> Move Down
07 04 01
08 06 02
03 05 00
-----> Move Left
07 04 01
08 06 02
03 00 05
-----> Move Up
07 04 01
08 00 02
03 06 05
-----> Move Left
07 04 01
00 08 02
03 06 05
-----> Move Down
07 04 01
03 08 02
00 06 05
-----> Move Right
07 04 01
03 08 02
06 00 05
-----> Move Up
07 04 01
03 00 02
06 08 05
-----> Move Up
07 00 01
03 04 02
06 08 05
-----> Move Left
00 07 01
03 04 02
06 08 05
-----> Move Down
03 07 01
00 04 02
06 08 05
-----> Move Right
03 07 01
04 00 02
06 08 05
-----> Move Up
03 00 01
04 07 02
06 08 05
```

```

-----> Move Right
03 01 00
04 07 02
06 08 05
-----> Move Down
03 01 02
04 07 00
06 08 05
-----> Move Down
03 01 02
04 07 05
06 08 00
-----> Move Left
03 01 02
04 07 05
06 00 08
-----> Move Up
03 01 02
04 00 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Left
03 01 02
00 04 05
06 07 08
-----> Move Up
00 01 02
03 04 05
06 07 08
**** DONE ****

```

```

Path: -> Input -> Move Right -> Move Right -> Move Down -> Move Down -> Move Left -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Up -> Move Right -> Move Right -> Move Down -> Move Down -> Move Left ->
-> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Down -> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Up -> Move Left -> Move Down -> Move Right -> Move Up -> Move Right -> Move Down -> Move Down -> Move Left -> Move Up
-> Move Left -> Move Up
Cost: 30
Nodes Expanded: 29464
Depth: 31
Running Time: 1975.5996 sec

```

VIII. Conclusion

Based on our result, in case of Euclidian's algorithm for A* is best search algorithm compared to DFS algorithm and Manhattan's algorithm