

CS 461 Homework 2

Serkan Demirci - 21201619

Batuhan Tüter - 21200624

Section 1

We used Java programming to implement for solving 8 puzzle problem.

*Code is available at:

<https://github.com/tuterbatuhan/EightPuzzle/>

We tested our program for 4 different beam width (W) values in order of $W = 1, 2, 3, 4$. We applied these test cases into 2 different implementation of beam search, since it was not stated clearly that which implementation is required from us:

1. When our algorithm finds a previously visited state, it discards that state and it does not include that state into count of beam width (W).

Our results for 1000 board configurations:

	W = 1	W = 2	W = 3	W = 4
# of solution found	155	1000	1000	1000

2. When our algorithm finds a previously visited state, it discards that state but it includes that state into count of beam width (W).

Our results for 1000 board configurations:

	W = 1	W = 2	W = 3	W = 4
# of solution found	1	991	1000	1000

An example output taken from our program:

1000 distinct board configuration will be tested using beam sort (w = 1):

Example Solution :

Initial Configuration of the puzzle:

```
-----  
|1||3||6|  
-----  
| ||2||8|  
-----  
|4||7||5|  
-----
```

Move 1 : DOWN

```
-----  
|1||3||6|  
-----  
|4||2||8|  
-----  
| ||7||5|  
-----
```

Move 2 : RIGHT

```
-----  
|1||3||6|  
-----  
|4||2||8|  
-----  
|7|| ||5|  
-----
```

Move 3 : RIGHT

```
-----  
|1||3||6|  
-----  
|4||2||8|  
-----  
|7||5|| |  
-----
```

Move 4 : UP

```
-----  
|1||3||6|  
-----  
|4||2|| |  
-----  
|7||5||8|  
-----
```

Move 5 : UP

```
-----  
|1||3|| |  
-----  
|4||2||6|  
-----
```

```
-----  
|7||5||8|  
-----
```

Move 6 : LEFT

```
-----  
|1||  ||3|  
-----  
|4||2||6|  
-----  
|7||5||8|  
-----
```

Move 7 : DOWN

```
-----  
|1||2||3|  
-----  
|4||  ||6|  
-----  
|7||5||8|  
-----
```

Move 8 : DOWN

```
-----  
|1||2||3|  
-----  
|4||5||6|  
-----  
|7||  ||8|  
-----
```

Move 9 : RIGHT

```
-----  
|1||2||3|  
-----  
|4||5||6|  
-----  
|7||8||  |  
-----
```

Successfully solved 1 of 1000 puzzles

CODES:

EightPuzzle.java

```
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Queue;
import java.util.Set;

/**
 * Driver class that tests beam search on the Eight Puzzle problem
 */
public class EightPuzzle
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        final int TEST_SIZE = 1000; // # of tests
        final int W = 2; // Beam size

        System.out.println(TEST_SIZE + " distinct board configuration will be tested"
            + " using beam sort (w = " + W + "): ");

        // Create a new state factory with given
        StateFactory factory = new StateFactory();

        // Create startStates and goal state using factory
        Set<State> set = factory.getRandomStates(TEST_SIZE);
        State goalState = factory.getSolvedState();

        int solvedCount=0; // # of solved puzzles
        Path solutionPath;
        boolean solutionPrinted = false;
        for(State s : set)
        {
            solutionPath = beamSearch(s, goalState, W);
            if(solutionPath != null) // If solved
                solvedCount++;

            if (!solutionPrinted && solutionPath!=null)
            {
                System.out.println("Example Solution : ");
                System.out.println(solutionPath);
                solutionPrinted = true;
            }
        }

        System.out.println("Successfully solved " + solvedCount + " of " + TEST_SIZE + "
puzzles");
    }

    /**
     * Performs beam search with beam width w to find a path from start state and goal state
     * It might not be able to find any path when the width of the beam is small or heuristic
     * is not guiding the goal state or there is no path from start state to goal state.
     * If solution cannot be found it returns null, otherwise it returns the path that starts
     from startState
     * and lead to the goal state.
     *
     * @param startState Starting state for the search.
     * @param goalState Goal state of the search
     * @param w Width of the beam
     * @return Path if solution found, otherwise null.
     */
    public static Path beamSearch(State startState, State goalState, int w){
        // Hash set is used to check whether any state is already visited
        // Eliminates cycles
        Set<State> visitedStates = new HashSet<>();

        // Agenda holds paths that is visited.
        // It is used to determine next states that will be searched.
        Queue<Path> agenda = new LinkedList<>();

        agenda.offer(new Path(startState)); // Enqueue start state (standard search starting)
```

```

//Search loop. Runs until a solution is found or no solution is found.
while(!agenda.isEmpty())
{
    Path curPath = agenda.poll();
    State curState = curPath.getLastState();

    //Gets the possible moves from current state
    //Returned neighbour states are sorted according to their heuristic scores.
    List<State> neighbours = curState.getNeighbours();

    int remainingBests = w;//Stores how many beam is added in this iteration

    for (State s : neighbours)
    {
        //If all of the beams is added exit the for loop
        if(remainingBests==0)
            break;

        if(!visitedStates.contains(s))//If not already visited
            if(s.equals(goalState))
                return new Path(curPath,s); // Solution found
            else
            {
                agenda.offer(new Path(curPath,s));
                remainingBests--; //Implementation 1
            }
        //
        remainingBests--; //Implementation 2
    }

    //Add last visited state into visitedStates
    visitedStates.add(curState);

}

return null;//Solution is not found
}
}

```

Path.java

```

import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Stack;

/**
 * Describes a path of states that is found by valid moves.
 */
public class Path {
    //Path is an immutable stack data structure

    private Path tail; //Tail stores rest of the path
    private State head; //Last state in path

    /**
     * Constructs a new Path by adding a state to the end of the given path
     * @param p Path that will be used
     * @param s State that will be added at the end of the path
     */
    public Path(Path p, State s){
        tail=p;
        head=s;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new path with initial state
     * @param s Initial state
     */
    public Path(State s)
    {
        this(null,s);
    }
}

```

```

/**
 * Returns last state added in the path
 */
public State getLastState(){
    return head;
}

/**
 * Returns the list of States in the Path.
 * First item of the list is the first added State.
 * Last item is the last state added.
 * @return
 */
public List<State> toList()
{
    //Since items are ordered reverse in stack, A reversal is needed.
    List<State> list = new LinkedList<>();
    Stack<State> stack = new Stack<>();

    Path cur = this;
    while(cur!=null)
    {
        stack.push(cur.head);
        cur=cur.tail;
    }

    while(!stack.isEmpty())
        list.add(stack.pop());

    return list;
}

/**
 * Returns a string that describes path.
 */
public String toString(){
    Stack<State> stack = new Stack<>();
    Path cur = this;
    while(cur!=null)
    {
        stack.push(cur.head);
        cur=cur.tail;
    }

    System.out.println("Initial Configuration of the puzzle:");

    StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();

    int moveCounter = 0;
    while(!stack.isEmpty())
    {
        if (moveCounter != 0)
            builder.append("\nMove " + moveCounter + " : ");

        appendMove(builder, stack.pop());
        moveCounter++;
    }

    return builder.toString();
}

/**
 * Utility function for toString method of the Path
 * @param builder StringBuilder that move will be recorded
 * @param state Current State that will be recorded
 */
private static void appendMove(StringBuilder builder, State state)
{
    State.MoveType lastMove = state.getLastMove();
    String move = "";
    if (lastMove != null)
        move = lastMove.name();

    builder.append(move + "\n");
    builder.append(state.toString());
}

```

}

State.java

```
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Represents a configuration of the 8 puzzle
 *
 */
public class State {
    public static final byte EMPTY = 9; // Id of the empty puzzle piece
    byte emptyIndice = 0; //stores place of the empty puzzle piece
    private byte [] board = new byte [9]; //Stores id's of the pieces in board

    private int score = -1; //Heuristic value that shows how does it close to the solution
    private int hash = -1; //Hash value of the state

    public enum MoveType {UP,DOWN,LEFT,RIGHT}; // Possible moves of the empty puzzle piece

    private MoveType lastMove; //Shows the last move that generated this state.
                                //lastMove is not considered when
checking whether 2 state is //equal.

    /**
     * Initializes a state that is solved.
     */
    public State()
    {
        for (byte i=0; i<9;i++){
            board[i] = (byte) (i+1);
        }
        emptyIndice = 8;
        this.lastMove = null;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new state that is clone of given state
     * @param state State to be copied
     */
    public State(State state) {
        for (byte i=0; i<9;i++){
            board[i] = state.board[i];
        }
        emptyIndice = state.emptyIndice;
        this.lastMove = state.lastMove;
    }

    /**
     * Initializes a state whose board configuration is given as board
     * @param board Configuration of board
     */
    public State(byte[] board) {
        this.score = 0;
        for (byte i=0; i<9;i++)
        {
            this.board[i] = board[i];
            if (board[i]==EMPTY)
                emptyIndice = i;
        }
        this.lastMove = null;
    }

    /**
     * Utility method that generates a new state created from a move.
     * NOTE: This method does not check whether move is valid.
     * @param type Type of the move
     * @return New State generated from current state
     */
    private State move(MoveType type){
        State s = new State(this);
        switch(type){
            case UP:
                s.emptyIndice-=3;
                break;
        }
    }
}
```

```

        case DOWN:
            s.emptyIndice+=3;
            break;
        case LEFT:
            s.emptyIndice-=1;
            break;
        case RIGHT:
            s.emptyIndice+=1;
            break;
    }

    s.lastMove = type;
    s.board[this.emptyIndice]=this.board[s.emptyIndice];
    s.board[s.emptyIndice]=this.board[this.emptyIndice];
    return s;
}

/**
 * Utility method for sorting a list of states with respect to their heuristic scores.
 * @param list List of State to be sorted.
 */
private static void sort(List<State> list){
    Collections.sort(list,new Comparator<State>() {

        @Override
        public int compare(State s1, State s2) {
            return s1.getScore() - s2.getScore();
        }
    });
}

/**
 * Returns the States that can be generated from this state using valid moves.
 *
 * @return List of States whose elements are ordered with respect to heuristic score
 */
public List<State> getNeighbours(){
    List <State> list = new LinkedList<State>();

    switch(emptyIndice){
        case 0:
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.RIGHT));
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.DOWN));
            break;
        case 1:
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.LEFT));
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.RIGHT));
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.DOWN));
            break;
        case 2:
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.LEFT));
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.DOWN));
            break;
        case 3:
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.UP));
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.RIGHT));
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.DOWN));
            break;
        case 4:
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.UP));
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.LEFT));
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.RIGHT));
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.DOWN));
            break;
        case 5:
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.UP));
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.LEFT));
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.DOWN));
            break;
        case 6:
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.UP));
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.RIGHT));
            break;
        case 7:
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.UP));
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.RIGHT));
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.LEFT));
            break;
        case 8:
            list.add(this.move(MoveType.UP));
    }
}

```



```

        list.add(this.move(MoveType.LEFT));
        break;
    }
    sort(list); // Sort state wrt their heuristic score
    return list;
}

/**
 * Calculates and returns the heuristic score of the state
 * @return An integer value that is obtained from heuristic.
 */
private int getScore()
{
    if (score == -1) // If method called first time
    {
        // Calculate score
        score = 0;

        for (int i = 0 ; i < board.length ; i++)
            if (board[i] != i + 1)
                score += 1;
    }

    return score;
}

/**
 * Compares the state with an object.
 * @return True if they are equivalent
 */
@Override
public boolean equals(Object o){
    if(o instanceof State)
        return equals((State)o);
    else
        return false;
}

/**
 * Compares 2 states.
 * It compares hash values of the states since they are unique
 * @param s2 other state
 * @return True if states are same
 */
public boolean equals(State s2)
{
    return this.hashCode() == s2.hashCode();
}

/**
 * Calculates a unique hash for state.
 * Hash code is unique for every configuration
 *
 * @return Hash value of the state
 */
@Override
public int hashCode()
{
    if (hash == -1) // If method called first time
    {
        // Calculate hash
        hash = 0;
        for (int i = 0 ; i < board.length ; i++)
            hash = hash*10 + board[i];
    }
    return hash;
}

/**
 * Returns the last move that is done to the previous state to get this state
 * @return Last move. If the state does not have an ancestor State it will return null
 */
public MoveType getLastMove()
{
    return lastMove;
}

```

```

/**
 * Returns a string that describes state
 */
public String toString(){
    StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();
    builder.append("\n-----\n");

    for(int i=0;i<this.board.length;i++){
        builder.append('|');
        builder.append(this.board[i] == EMPTY ? " ":this.board[i] );
        builder.append('|');
        if(i%3==2)
            builder.append("\n-----\n");
    }
    return builder.toString();
}
}

```

StateFactory.java

```

import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.Set;

/**
 * State factory class is used to generate different states for 8 puzzle problem
 */
public class StateFactory
{
    private final Random rng;//Random Number Generator

    /**
     * Initializes StateFactory class
     *
     * @param seed is the starting seed of the random number generator
     *         that is used for random operations off this class.
     */
    public StateFactory(long seed)
    {
        rng = new Random(seed);
    }

    /**
     * Initializes StateFactory class
     * Randomly selects a seed for the random number generator
     */
    public StateFactory()
    {
        rng = new Random();
    }

    /**
     * When called, it creates a new solvable random State(board) for 8 puzzle problem.
     * @return Solvable state.
     */
    public State getRandomState(){
        byte[] board = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9};
        do
            shuffle(board);//Like a boss
        while(!isSolvable(board));

        return new State(board);
    }

    /**
     * Checks whether given board is solvable.
     * -> This method is inherited from; Solvability of the Tiles Game by Mark Ryan
     * http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/~mdr/teaching/modules04/java2/TilesSolvability.html
     *
     * @param board Location of the pieces in board
     * @return True if puzzle is solvable using valid moves
     */
}

```

```

private boolean isSolvable(byte[] board)
{
    byte inversionVariable = 0;

    for (int i=0;i<board.length;i++)
        if (board[i]!=State.EMPTY)
            for(int k=i+1;k<board.length;k++)
                if(board[k]!=State.EMPTY && board[k]>board[i])
                    ++inversionVariable;

    return inversionVariable%2==0;
}

/**
 * Shuffles an array.
 * @param array
 */
private void shuffle (byte [] array){
    byte n = (byte) array.length;
    for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {
        // Get a random index of the array past i.
        byte random = (byte) (i + rng.nextInt(n - i));
        // Swap the random element with the present element.
        byte randomElement = array[random];
        array[random] = array[i];
        array[i] = randomElement;
    }
}

/**
 * Returns Set of random solvable states.
 * Since it returns a set, elements of the set is distinct.
 * @param size Size of the List that will be returned.
 * @return Set that containing distinct puzzle board states
 */
public Set<State> getRandomStates(int size)
{
    //181440 is the max number of valid(solvable) board configurations
    //181440 = 9! / 2;
    if (size > 181440)
    {
        System.out.println("Warning: Size cannot be bigger than max number"
            + " of distinct states which is 181440. Setting size to max
value");

        Thread.dumpStack();
        size = 181440;
    }

    Set<State> set = new HashSet<>();

    while(set.size()<size)
        set.add(this.getRandomState());

    return set;
}

/**
 * Returns the solved state
 * @return State that represent solved puzzle
 */
public State getSolvedState()
{
    return new State();
}
}

```