

# P8.py



# 8 puzzle in python

- Look at a simple implementation of an eight puzzle solver in python
- [p8.py](#)
- Solve using A\* with three different heuristics
  - NIL:  $h = 1$
  - OOP:  $h = \#$  of tiles out of place
  - MHD:  $h =$  sum of manhattan distance between each tile's current & goal positions
- All three are admissible

# What must we model?

- A state
- Goal test
- Actions
- Result of doing action in state
- Heuristic function

# Representing states and actions

- Represent state as string of nine characters with blank as \*

E.g.: `s = '1234*5678'`

1	2	3
4	*	5
6	7	8

- Position of blank in state S is

```
> s.index(' * ')
```

```
4
```

- Represent an action as one of four possible ways to move the blank:

up down right left

# Legal Actions

```
def actions8(s): # returns list of possible actions in state s
```

```
    action_table = {  
        0:['down', 'right'],  
        1:['down', 'left', 'right'],  
        2:['down', 'left'],  
        3:['up', 'down', 'right'],  
        4:['up', 'down', 'left', 'right'],  
        5:['up', 'down', 'left'],  
        6:['up', 'right'],  
        7:['up', 'left', 'right'],  
        8:['up', 'left'] }  
    return action_table[s.index('*')]
```

0	1	2
3	4	5
6	7	8

Function maps a **position** to a list of **possible moves** for a tile in that position

# Result of action A on state S

```
def result8(S, A):
    blank = S.index('*')    # blank position
    if A == 'up':
        swap = blank - 3
        return S[0:swap] + '*' + S[swap+1:blank] + S[swap] + S[blank+1:]
    elif A == 'down':
        swap = blank + 3
        return S[0:blank] + S[swap] + S[blank+1:swap] + '*' + S[swap+1:]
    elif A == 'left':
        swap = blank - 1
        return S[0:swap] + '*' + S[swap] + S[blank+1:]
    elif A == 'right':
        swap = blank + 1
        return S[0:blank] + S[swap] + '*' + S[swap+1:]
    raise ValueError('Unrecognized action: ' + A)
```

# Heuristic functions

```
class P8_h1(P8):  
    """ Eight puzzle using a heuristic function that counts number  
    of tiles out of place """  
    name = 'Out of Place Heuristic (OOP)'  
  
    def h(self, node):  
        """OOP 8 puzzle heuristic: number of tiles 'out of place'  
        between a node's state and the goal"""  
        mismatches = 0  
        for (t1, t2) in zip(node.state, self.goal):  
            if t1 != t2: mismatches += 1  
        return mismatches
```

# Path\_cost method

Since path cost is just the number of steps, we can use the default version define in Problem

```
def path_cost(self, c, state1, action, state2):
```

```
    """Return cost of a solution path that arrives at state2 from  
    state1 via action, assuming cost c to get up to state1. If problem  
    is such that the path doesn't matter, this function will only look at  
    state2. If the path does matter, it will consider c and maybe state1  
    and action. The default method costs 1 for every step in the path."""
```

```
    return c + 1
```



# How can we test this?

- Need solvable test problems that aren't too hard
  - Recall that the state space has two disjoint sets!
  - Generating a random initial & goal states will result in no possible solution 50% of the time
- Idea: take a random walk of  $N$  steps from the goal
  - Resulting state is solvable in  $\leq N$  moves
  - Ensure random walk has no loops for a better test
- What metrics can we use to compare heuristics?
  - # of states generated, # of states expanded, effective branching factor (efb), and run time

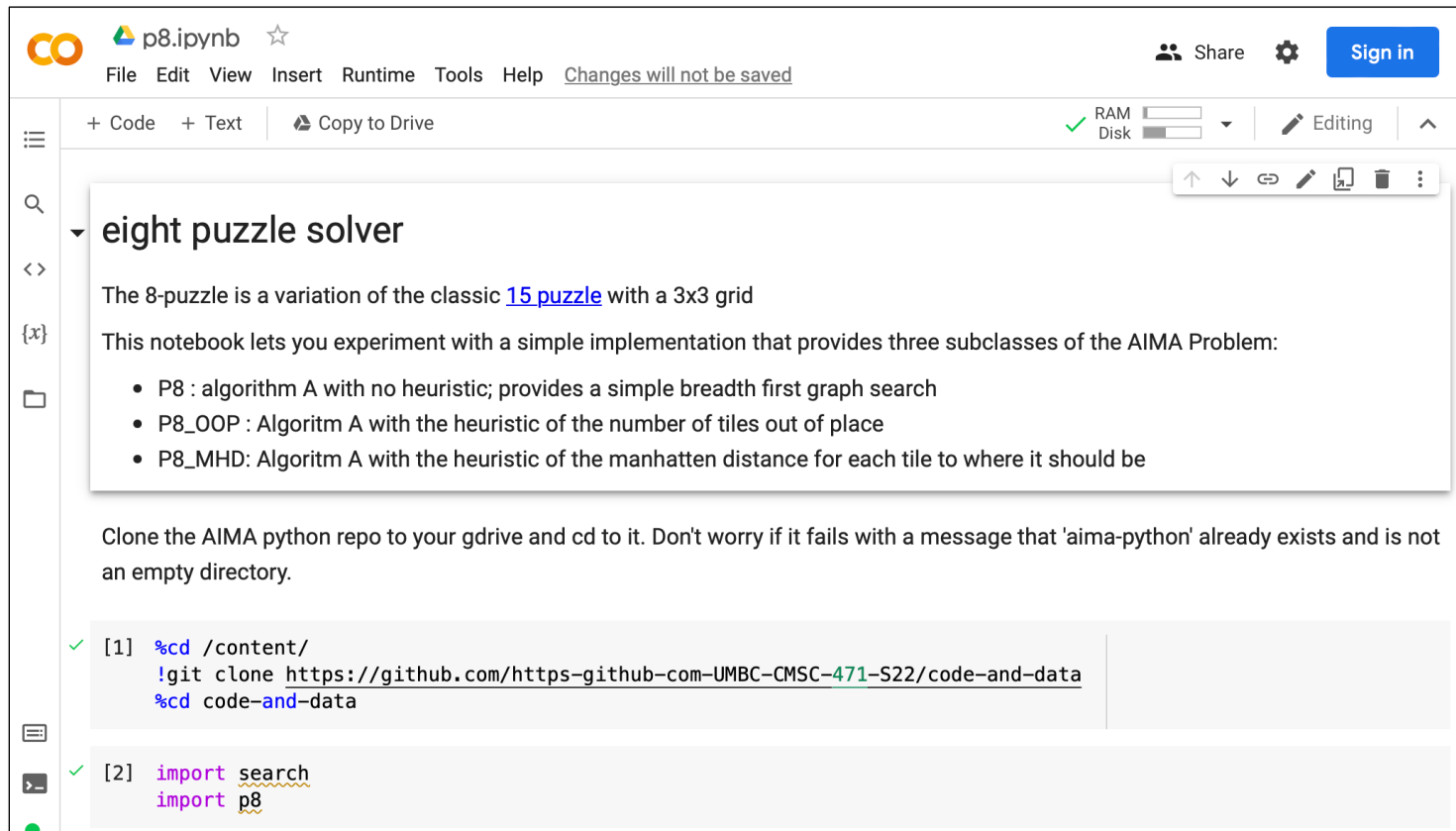
# Example

- Generate tests of different distances from  $*12345678$   
15 steps:  $4*3275681 \Rightarrow *12345678$   
19 steps:  $4258361*7 \Rightarrow *12345678$
- Solve using three heuristics, collect data

heuristic used	solution length	states generated	successors computed	effective branching fac.	runtime in seconds
NIL	15	14,386	5,173	1.77	5.47145
OOP	15	761	283	1.46	0.02097
MHD	15	87	31	1.26	0.00086
NIL	19	78,872	28,567	1.72	159.1051
OOP	19	3,906	1,457	1.47	0.4217
MHD	19	499	185	1.32	0.1238

# P8 Problem on Colab

- See our collection of [AI notebooks on Colab](#) and the [code and data](#) in our repo
- [P8.ipynb](#) which uses [p8.py](#) and [search.py](#)



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. At the top, the title bar says 'p8.ipynb' with a star icon. Below it is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Runtime', 'Tools', and 'Help'. A status bar indicates 'Changes will not be saved'. On the right, there are 'Share' and 'Sign in' buttons. The left sidebar shows a file explorer with a folder icon. The main content area has a toolbar with '+ Code', '+ Text', and 'Copy to Drive'. Below this, there's a section titled 'eight puzzle solver' with a dropdown arrow. The text in this section reads: 'The 8-puzzle is a variation of the classic [15 puzzle](#) with a 3x3 grid. This notebook lets you experiment with a simple implementation that provides three subclasses of the AIMA Problem:'. A bulleted list follows: 'P8 : algorithm A with no heuristic; provides a simple breadth first graph search', 'P8\_OOP : Algorithm A with the heuristic of the number of tiles out of place', and 'P8\_MHD: Algorithm A with the heuristic of the manhattan distance for each tile to where it should be'. Below the list, there's a paragraph: 'Clone the AIMA python repo to your gdrive and cd to it. Don't worry if it fails with a message that 'aima-python' already exists and is not an empty directory.' At the bottom, there are two code cells. The first cell, labeled '[1]', contains the commands: '%cd /content/', '!git clone https://github.com/https-github-com-UMBC-CMSC-471-S22/code-and-data', and '%cd code-and-data'. The second cell, labeled '[2]', contains the commands: 'import search' and 'import p8'. Both cells show a green checkmark indicating successful execution.