Experiment-2

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Aim: To implement the fire extinguisher using BFS and DFS

Theory:

- Depth-first Search (DFS):
 - 1. DFS always expands DEPTH-FIRST to the deepest node in the current frontier of the search tree.
 - 2. The search proceeds immediately to the deepest level of the search tree, where the nodes have no successors.
 - 3. DFS uses a LIFO queue.
 - 4. Visits children before siblings.
- Breadth-first Search (BFS):
 - 1. BFS is a simple strategy in which the root node is expanded first, then all the successors of the root node are expanded next, then their successors, and so on.
 - 2. All the nodes are expanded at a given depth in the search tree before any nodes at the next level are expanded.
 - 3. BFS uses a FIFO queue.
 - 4. Visits siblings before children.

Problem Statement:

An intelligent fire extinguisher system that detects fire in a cell of a given grid and turns on the extinguisher system not only to extinguish fire but also to contain it. It also provides all the paths available to a trapped person so that he/she can rescue himself/herself safely.

Working:

In current implementation, we are using a function to randomly ignite fire at random places in the given grid.

- 1) Once the fire has started, the system uses a BFS function to find all the cells that are in the first frontier and surround the cell on fire. It starts the fire extinguisher system of these surrounding cells as well as cells on fire so as to contain fire and extinguish it.
- 2) Once the extinguisher systems are online, we now ask the user to provide his location within the grid. Once the position is provided, the system again runs a BFS on grid from the trapped position and calculates the distance of each cell which is not on fire and is accessible from the trapped position. We assume that only one exit door exists and it is at the lower right corner of the grid. After calculating the distance, we get the minimum distance required to reach the door. After that, we run a DFS on the same grid from the exit door location till we find out each path that leads to the trapped position. In this way, we get all the paths that are available for the trapped person to rescue himself.

(We have selected one random available path and showed it in the output GUI)

Code:

fireExtinguisher.py

```
from tkinter import *
from tree import Node, Holder
import random
import copy
def create grid(grid size length, grid size breadth, event=None):
  w = grid size length*100+1 # Get current width of canvas
       c.create line([(i, 0), (i, h)], tag='grid line')
   for i in range(0, h, 100):
       c.create line([(0, i), (w, i)], tag='grid line')
def checkBound(x, y):
 if x \ge 0 and y \ge 0 and x < grid size length and <math>y < grid size breadth and
(grid[x][y]).fire == False:
root = Tk()
c = Canvas(root, height=1000, width=1000, bg='white')
c.pack(fill=BOTH, expand=True)
dx = [0, 1, 0, -1]
dy = [-1, 0, 1, 0]
grid size breadth = int(input("Enter number of rows in grid: "))
grid size length = int(input("Enter number of columns in grid: "))
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```
c.create rectangle(grid size length*100+50, 50, grid size length*100+100,
100, fill='red')
c.create_text(grid_size_length*100+150, 75, fill='black', text=f"Fire",
font=('Helvetica 15 bold'))
c.create rectangle(grid size length*100+50, 150, grid size length*100+100,
200, fill='blue')
c.create text(grid size length*100+200, 175, fill='black',
text=f"Extinguisher On", font=('Helvetica 15 bold'))
c.create rectangle(grid size length*100+50, 250, grid size length*100+100,
300, fill='purple')
c.create_text(grid_size_length*100+200, 275, fill='black', text=f"Fire +
Extinguisher", font=('Helvetica 15 bold'))
c.create rectangle(grid size length*100+50, 350, grid size length*100+100,
400, fill='cyan')
c.create text(grid size length*100+200, 375, fill='black', text=f"Selected
path", font=('Helvetica 15 bold'))
c.create rectangle(grid size length*100+50, 450, grid size length*100+100,
500, fill='yellow')
c.create text(grid size length*100+200, 475, fill='black', text=f"Stucked
person", font=('Helvetica 15 bold'))
c.create rectangle(grid size length*100+50, 550, grid size length*100+100,
600, fill='black')
c.create text(grid size length*100+200, 575, fill='black', text=f"Exit",
font=('Helvetica 15 bold'))
c.bind('<Configure>',create grid(grid size length, grid size breadth))
grid = [[None for _ in range(grid_size_breadth)] for _ in
range(grid size length)]
for i in range(grid size length):
 for j in range(grid size breadth):
```

```
grid[i][j] = Node()
no of points = int(input("Enter number of points where fire has been
detected: "))
fire point = []
while no_of_points > 0:
x = random.randint(1, grid size length)
y = random.randint(1, grid size breadth)
if (x, y) not in fire point and (x, y) != (grid size length-1,
grid size breadth-1):
   fire point.append((x, y))
  no_of_points -= 1
for i in fire point:
c.create rectangle((i[0]-1)*100, (i[1]-1)*100, (i[0]-1)*100+100,
(i[1]-1)*100+100, fill='red')
for point in fire point:
grid[point[0] - 1][point[1] - 1].fire = True
def BFS():
visited = [[False for in range(grid size length)] for in
range(grid size breadth)]
 queue = []
extinguisers_turned_on = []
no of extinguishers = 0
 for i in range(grid_size_length):
   for j in range(grid size breadth):
    if grid[i][j].fire == True:
      no_of_extinguishers += 1
      queue.append((i, j))
 dy = [-1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, -1, -1]
```

```
while len(queue) > 0:
  current = queue[0]
  queue.pop(0)
  x = current[0]
  visited[x][y] = 1
  for i in range(8):
    yy = y + dy[i]
     if xx < 0 or yy < 0 or xx >= grid size length or <math>yy >=
grid size breadth or grid[xx][yy] == False or visited[xx][yy]:
     extinguisers turned on.append((xx + 1, yy + 1))
 return extinguisers turned on
 = input()
extinguisers turned on = BFS()
for ele in extinguisers turned on:
if ele in fire point:
  extinguisers turned on.remove(ele)
print(set(extinguisers turned on))
for i in fire point:
c.create_rectangle((i[0]-1)*100, (i[1]-1)*100, (i[0]-1)*100+100,
(i[1]-1)*100+100, fill='purple')
for i in set(extinguisers turned on):
c.create rectangle((i[0]-1)*100, (i[1]-1)*100, (i[0]-1)*100+100,
(i[1]-1)*100+100, fill='blue')
print("Extinguishers online")
dx = [0, 1, 0, -1]
dy = [-1, 0, 1, 0]
def _BFS(x, y):
```

```
found = False
queue = []
cur = Holder(x, y)
 (grid[cur.x][cur.y]).dis = 0
queue.append(cur)
while len(queue) > 0:
  cur = queue[0]
  queue.pop(0)
  if (cur.x == grid size length - 1) and (cur.y == grid size breadth - 1):
    found = True
  for i in range(4):
    nt = copy.deepcopy(cur)
    nt.x += dx[i]
    nt.y += dy[i]
    if checkBound(nt.x, nt.y) and grid[nt.x][nt.y].dis == -1:
       (grid[nt.x][nt.y]).dis = (grid[cur.x][cur.y]).dis + 1
      queue.append(nt)
 for i in range(grid size length):
  for j in range(grid size breadth):
text=f"{grid[i][j].dis}", font=('Helvetica 15 bold'))
input()
return found
path = []
ans = []
def DFS(stuck_co_ordinate, x, y, d):
  onePath = list()
  onePath.append(tuple((grid size length - 1, grid size breadth - 1)))
    onePath.append(ans[i])
  path.append(onePath)
 for i in range(4):
  nx = x + dx[i]
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```
ny = y + dy[i]
   if checkBound(nx, ny) and (grid[x][y]).dis - 1 == (grid[nx][ny]).dis:
     ans.append(tuple((nx, ny)))
    DFS (stuck co ordinate, nx, ny, d+1)
    ans.pop()
stuck co ordinate = tuple(map(int, input("Are you stuck? tell us your
location: ").strip().split()))
stuck co ordinate = tuple((stuck co ordinate[0] - 1, stuck co ordinate[1] -
1))
if grid[grid size length-1][grid size breadth-1].fire == True:
c.create rectangle((grid size length-1)*100, (grid size breadth-1)*100,
grid size length*100, grid size breadth*100, fill='black')
c.create rectangle((grid size length-1)*100, (grid size breadth-1)*100,
grid size length*100, grid size breadth*100, fill='maroon')
if not BFS(stuck co ordinate[0], stuck co ordinate[1]):
print("""Sorry to inform you that there is no path available from your
position\n
make a way for you\n
 DFS(stuck co ordinate, grid size length - 1, grid size breadth - 1, 0)
 if len(path) > 0:
  print("Follow one of these paths")
   for i in path:
    i.append(i.pop(0))
       print(f"({j[0] + 1}, {j[1] + 1})", end=" -> ")
    print("\n")
   selectedPath = random.randint(0, len(path)-1)
   for j in path[selectedPath]:
     c.create rectangle((j[0])*100, (j[1])*100, j[0]*100+100, j[1]*100+100,
fill='cyan')
```

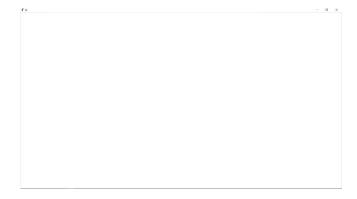
```
c.create_rectangle(stuck_co_ordinate[0]*100, stuck_co_ordinate[1]*100,
stuck_co_ordinate[0]*100+100, stuck_co_ordinate[1]*100+100, fill='yellow')
root.mainloop()
```

tree.py

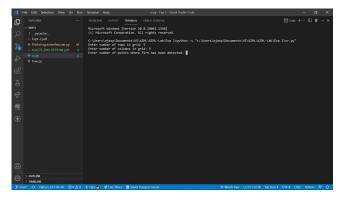
```
class Node:
    def __init__(self):
        self.fire = False # If fire is there in this node, turn self.fire = True
        self.DFS = False # If you explore this node using BFS, turn self.BFS =
True
        self.BFS = False # If you explore this node using DFS, turn self.DFS =
True
        self.dis = -1

class Holder:
    def __init__(self, x, y) -> None:
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
```

Input/Output:



Started



Grid Size defined

Fire

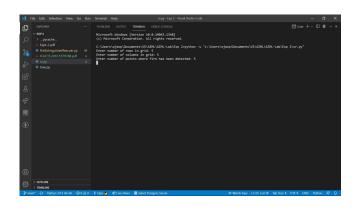
Extenguisher On

Fire + Extinguisher

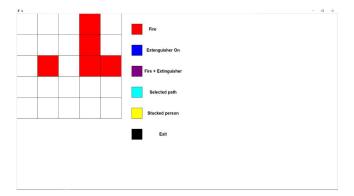
Selected path

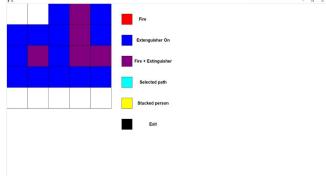
Stucked person

Ext



Grid with legends





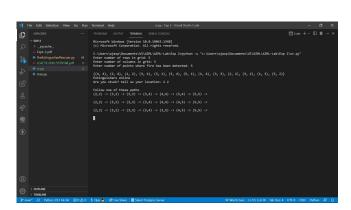
Fire starts at random places



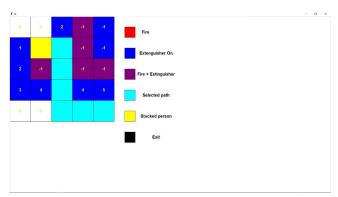
Extinguisher system ONLINE!



Trapped position provided



Working of BFS is shown by mentioning distances in the cell itself



All the available paths are printed

One path is selected randomly

Conclusion:

This experiment takes place on a floor that is divided into a grid of size NxM. Each node is equipped with two extinguishers as well as a sensor. If any of the nodes catch fire, the BFS search is launched to locate all of the nodes in the next frontier, and the fire extinguishers are activated to put out the fire. If the location of a person who has become stuck in one of the nodes is known, a BFS search is run from that place to discover the shortest path to the exit door in the room's lower right corner. Because there may be several shortest paths, we use DFS to offer the user with all available paths so that he or she can escape the room. As a result, we learned how to use DFS and BFS algorithms.

Links:

• Yash Patel: https://github.com/yash19pro/AI-ML-Lab

• Ojas Patil: https://github.com/PatilOjas/AIML-Lab

Video is available on both of the above Github repositories.