

CPSC 322

Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

October 8, 2004

Things to look for



Your final exam will be from
noon to 3:00pm on Friday, December 10
location to be determined



Search

A physical symbol system exercises its intelligence in problem solving by search -- that is, by generating and progressively modifying symbol structures until it produces a solution structure.

Allen Newell and Herbert A. Simon, "Computer Science as Empirical Inquiry: Symbols and Search"

Graph search - informal

Most problem-solving tasks can be mapped onto the problem of finding a path in a graph

- nodes represent partial solutions
- arcs represent transformations from one partial solution to another
- try to find path along arcs from a start node to a goal node

Graph search - formal

A **directed graph** consists of a set of **nodes** and a set of ordered pairs called **arcs** (links?).

A node n_2 is a **neighbor** of n_1 if there is an arc from n_1 to n_2 .

A **path** is an ordered sequence of nodes such that there is an arc between consecutive nodes in the path

A **cycle** is a nonempty path with start node and end node the same.

A directed graph without cycles is called a **directed acyclic graph**.

How do I do this graph search stuff?

Given a set of start nodes, a set of goal nodes,
and a graph (i.e., the nodes and arcs):

make a “list” of the start nodes - let’s call it the “frontier”

repeat

- if no nodes on the frontier then terminate with failure

- choose one node from the frontier and remove it

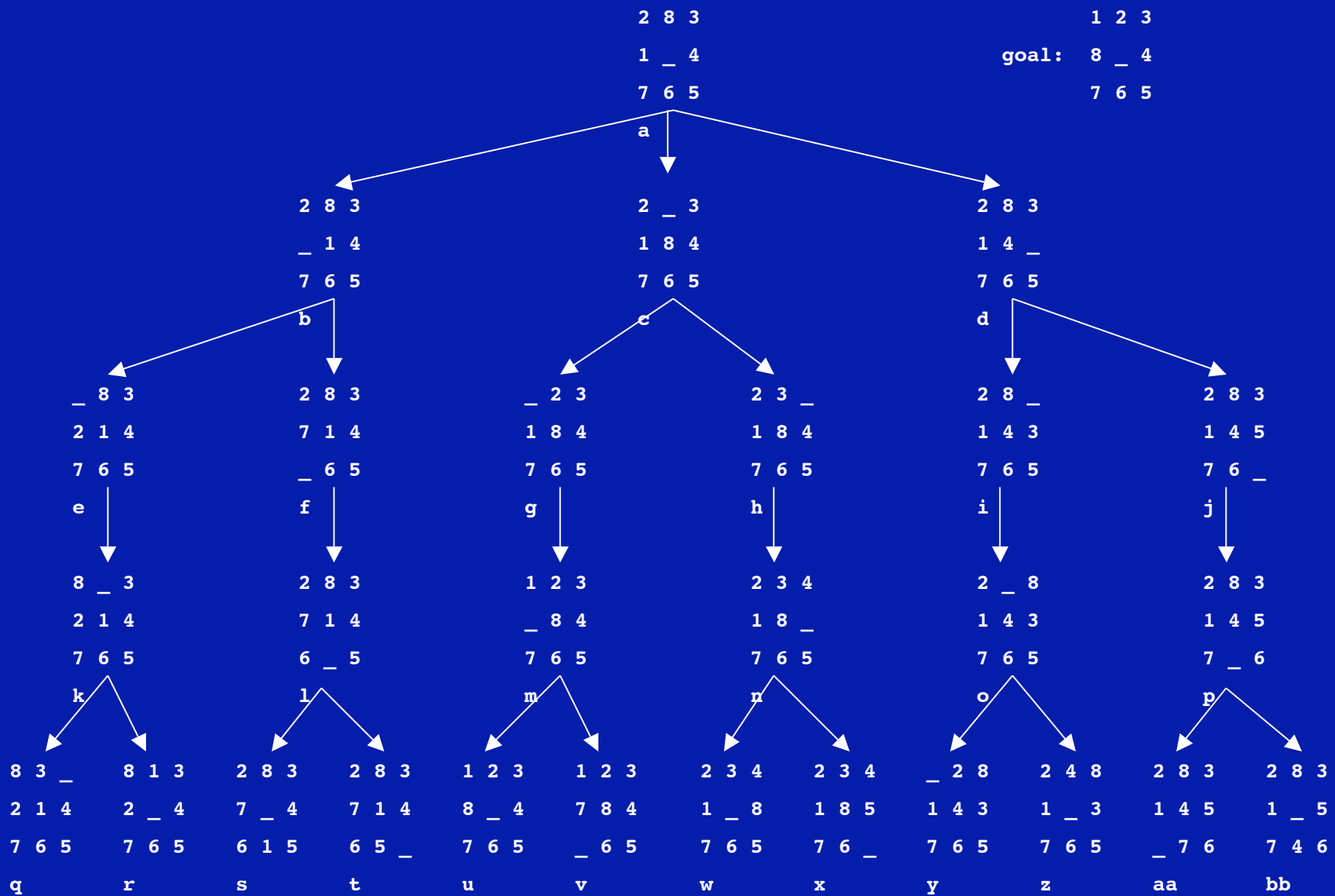
- if the chosen node matches the goal node

 - then terminate with success

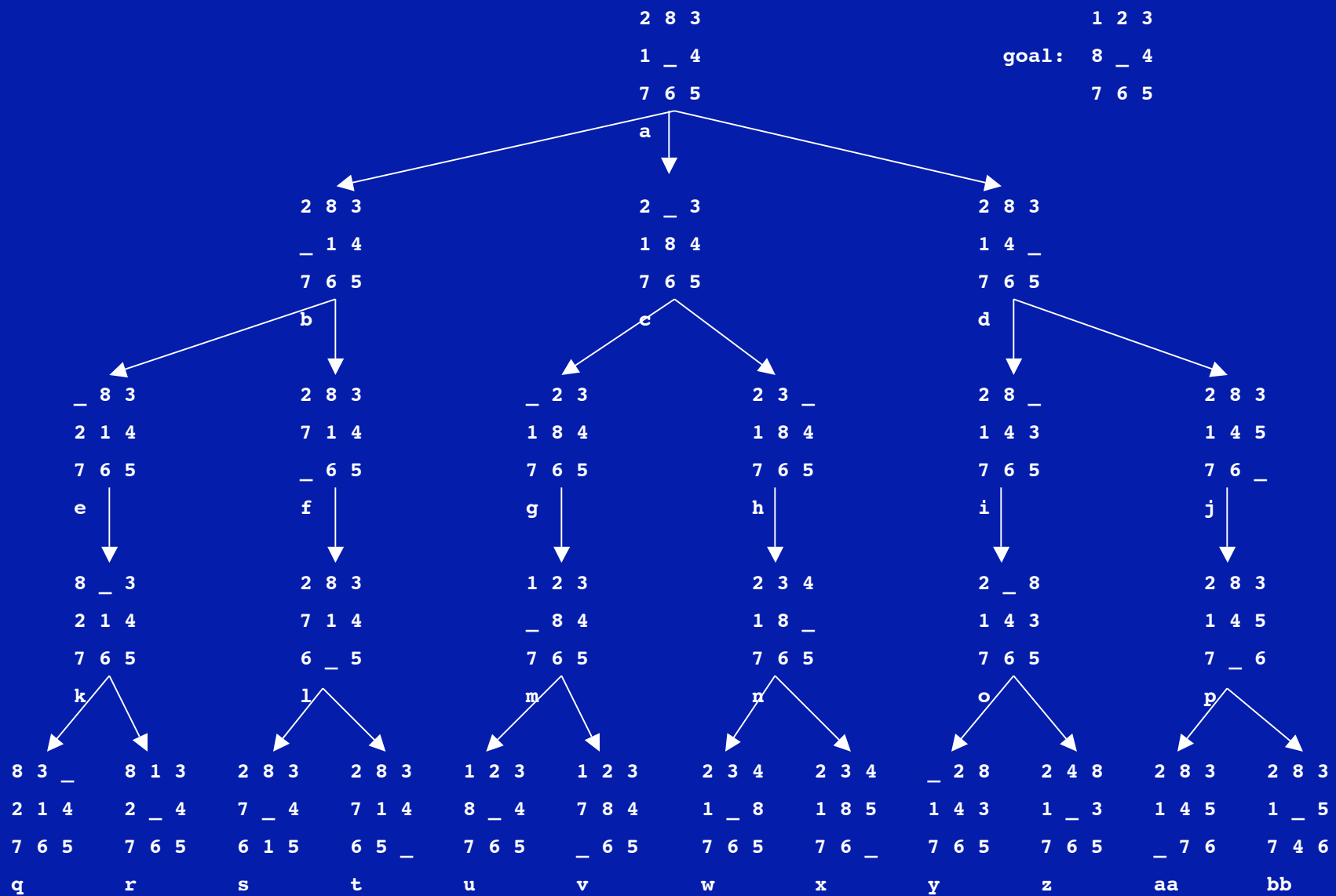
 - else put next nodes (neighbors) on frontier

end repeat

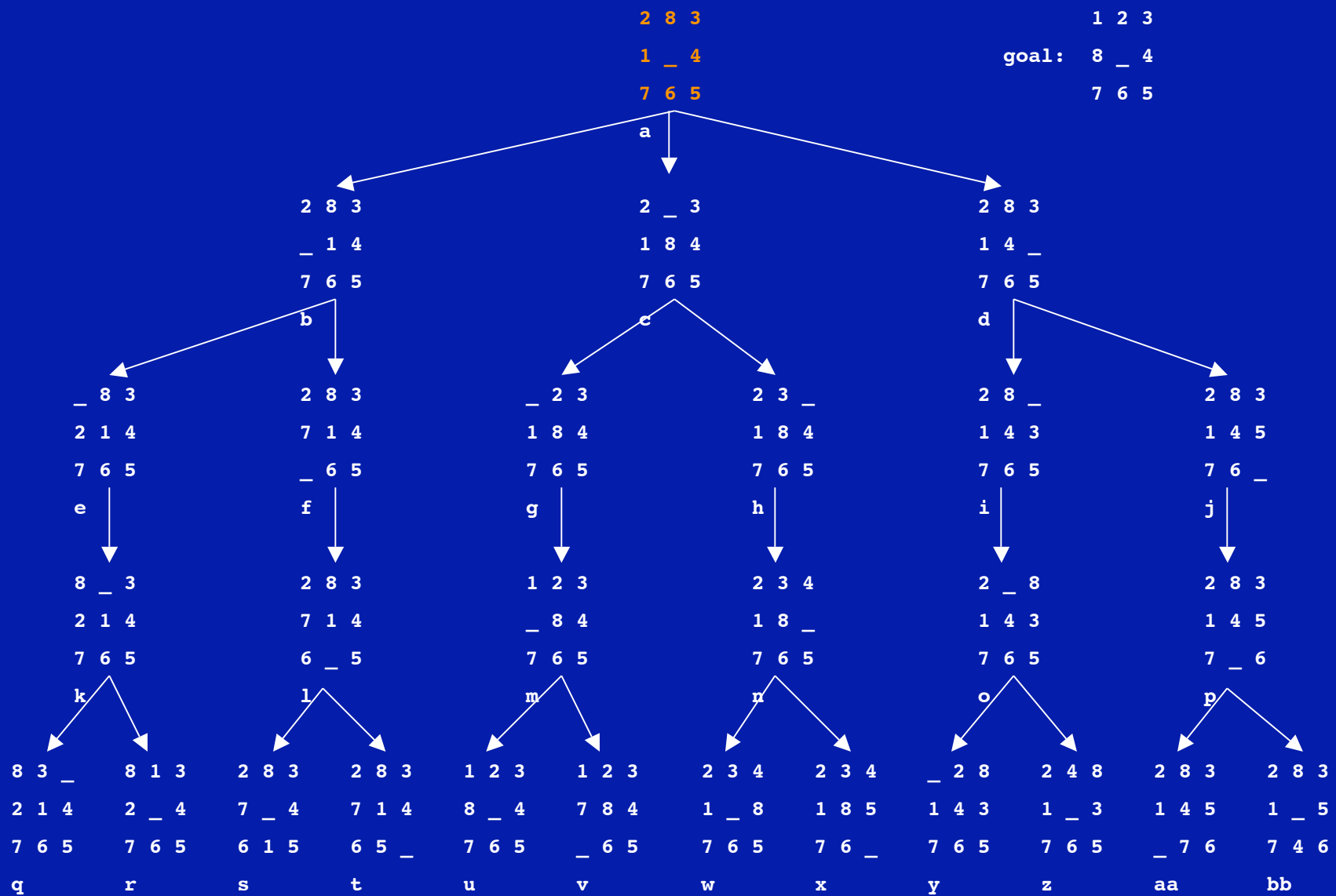
8-Tile Puzzle



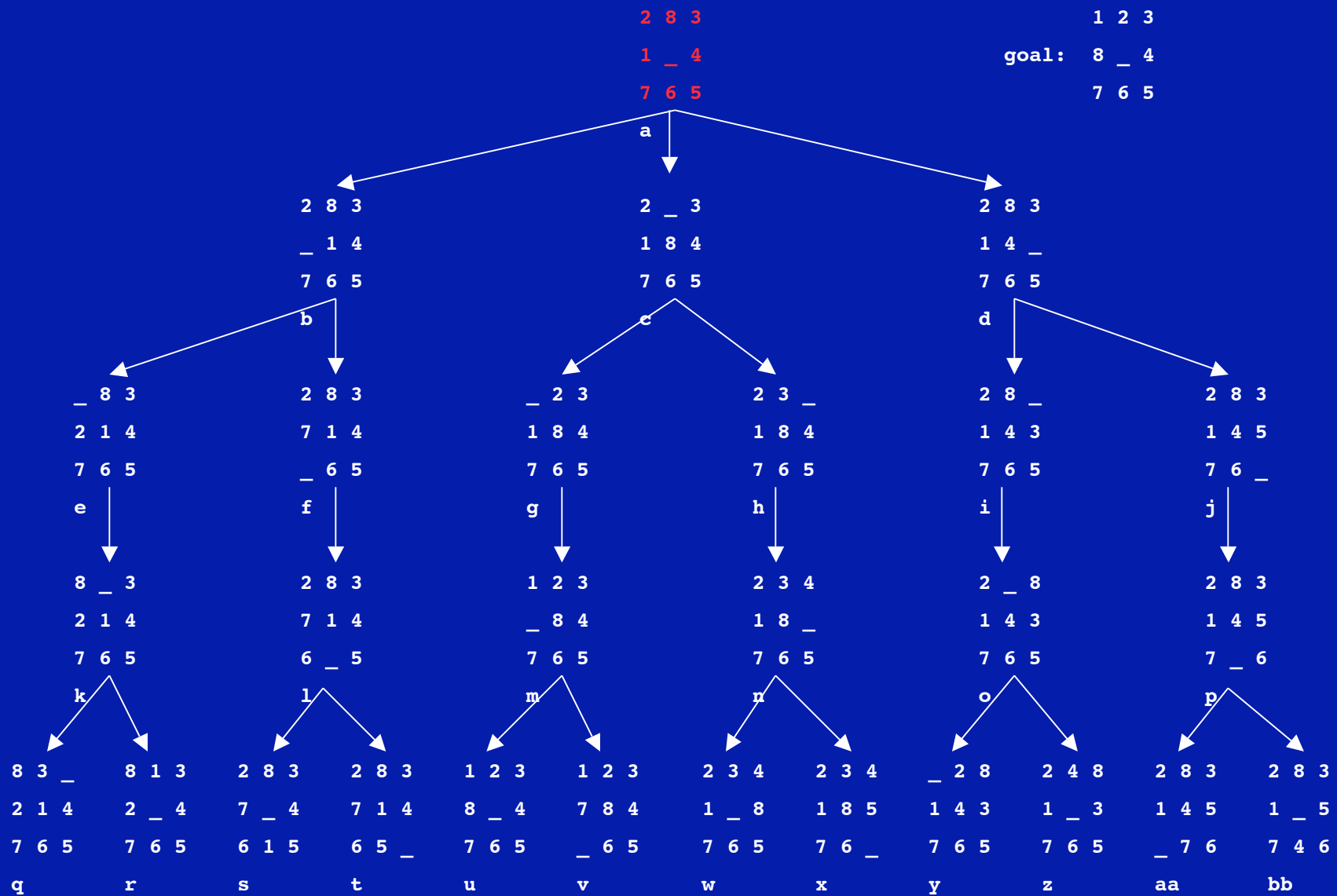
frontier: []



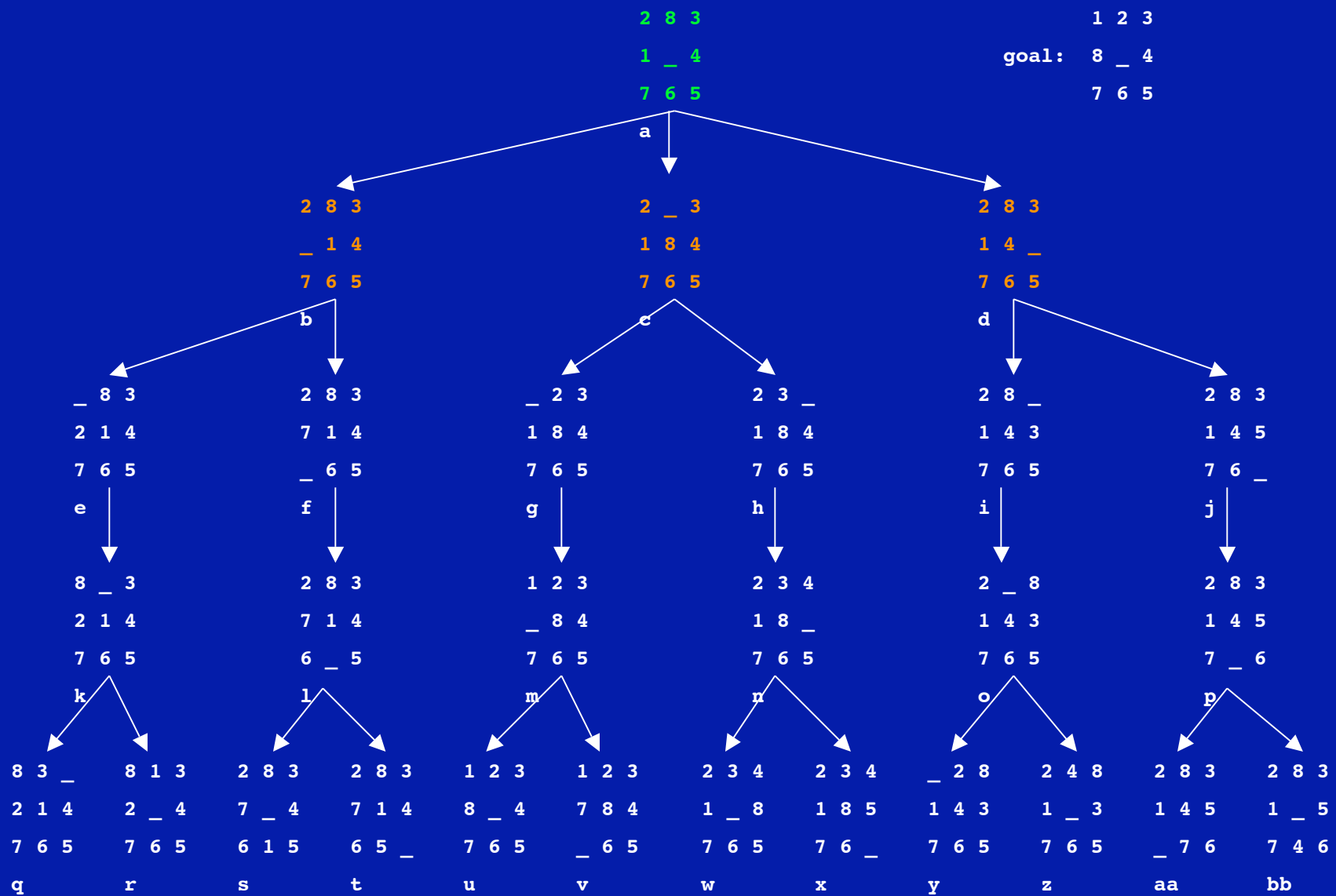
frontier: [a]



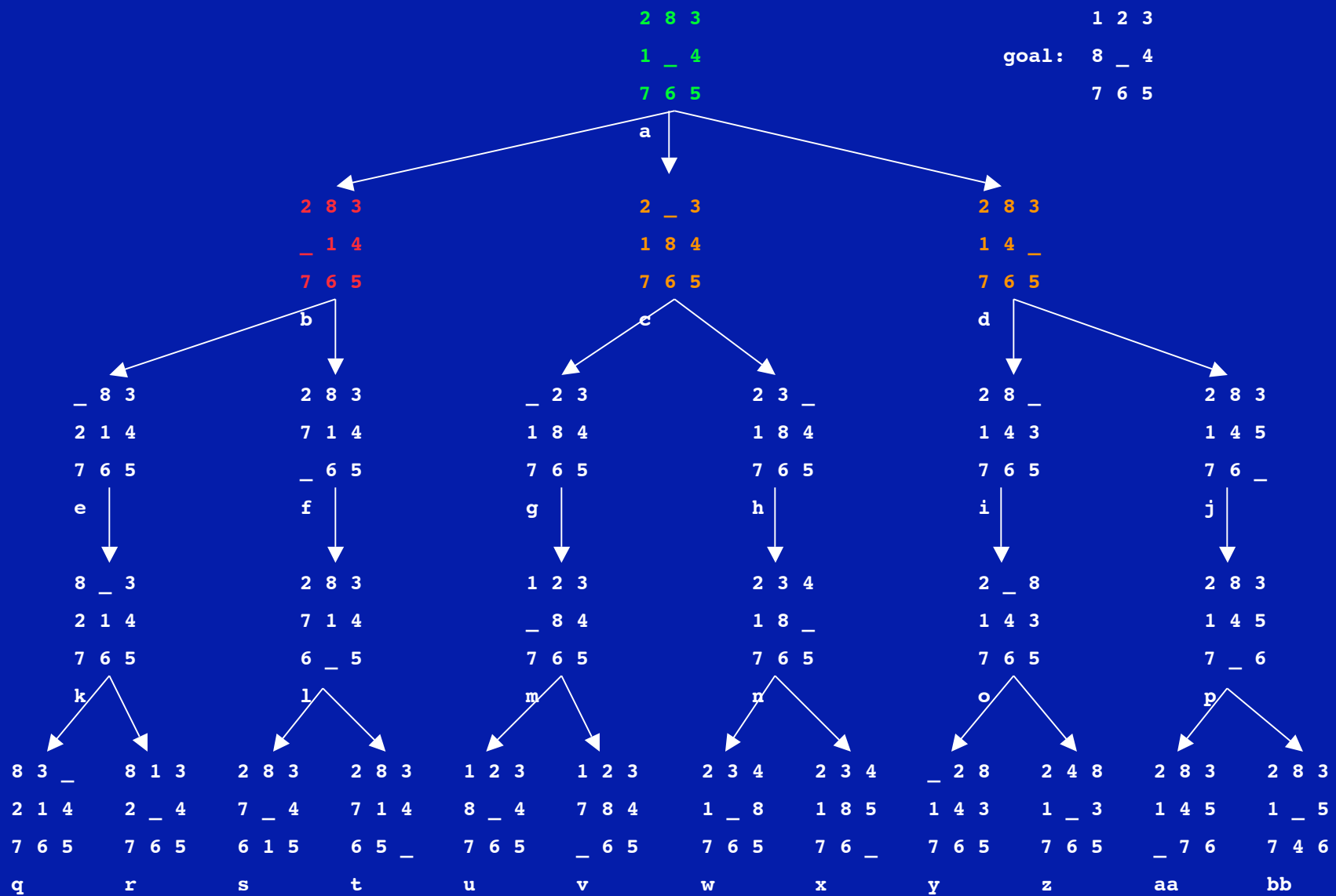
frontier: []



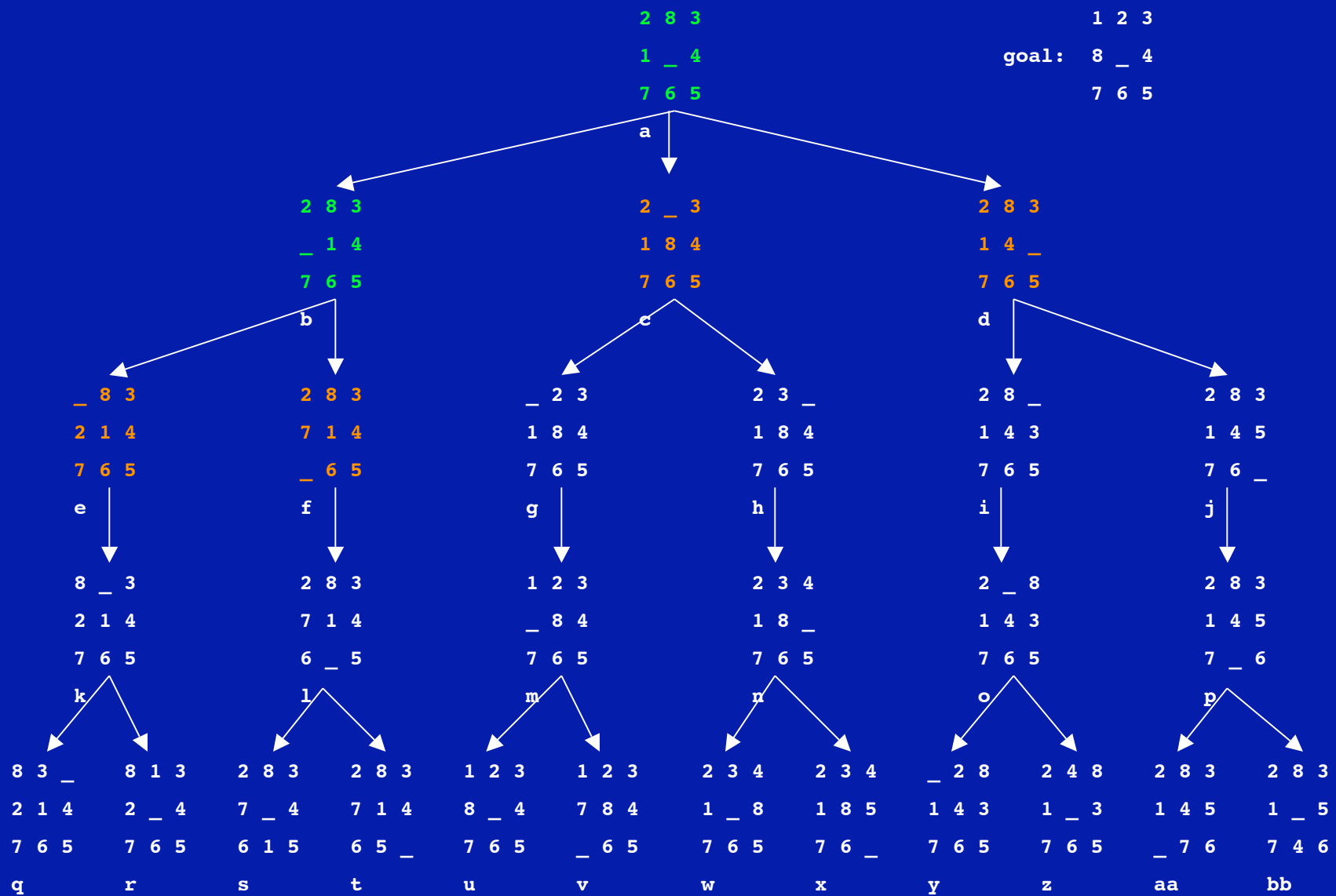
frontier: [b,c,d]



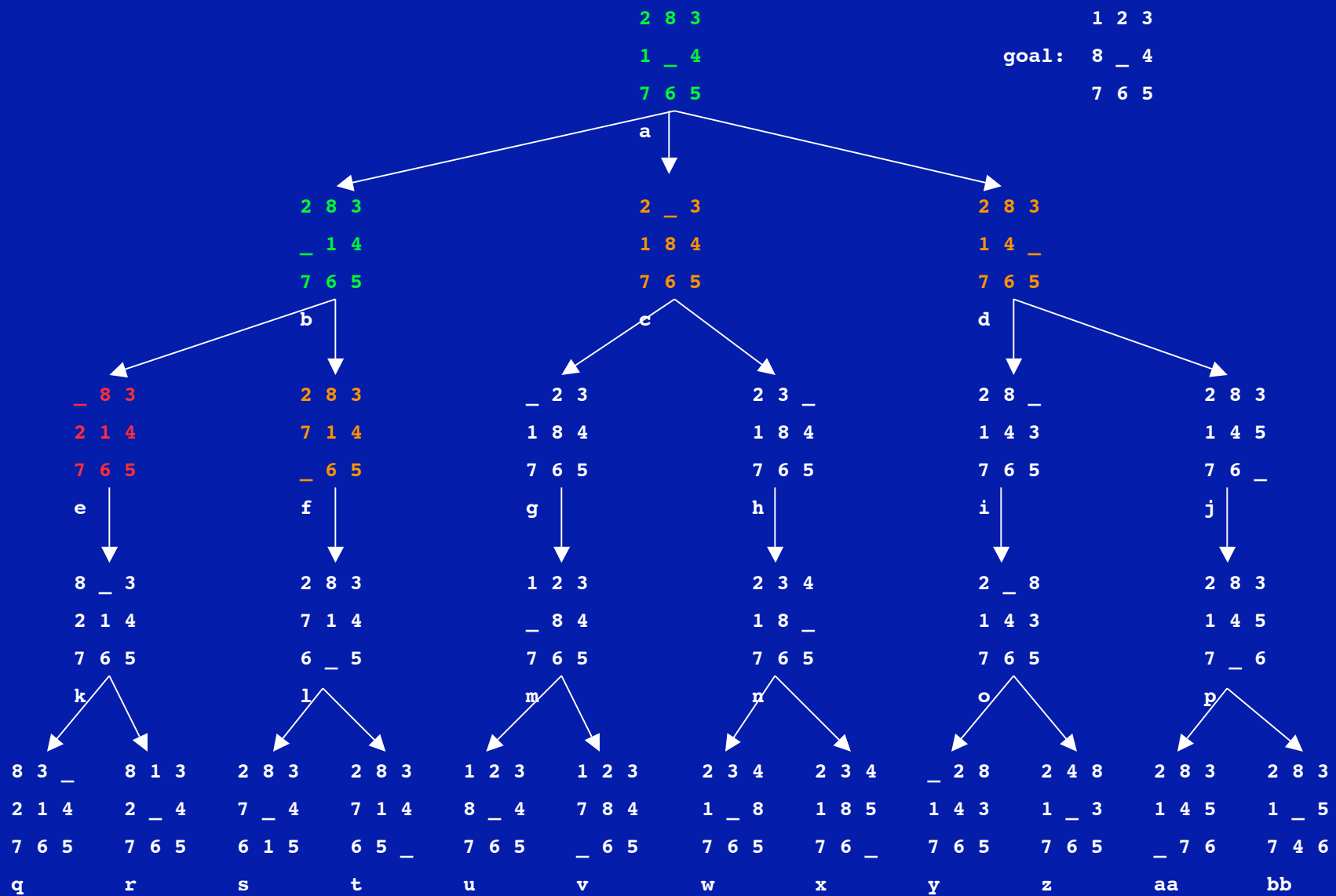
frontier: [c,d]



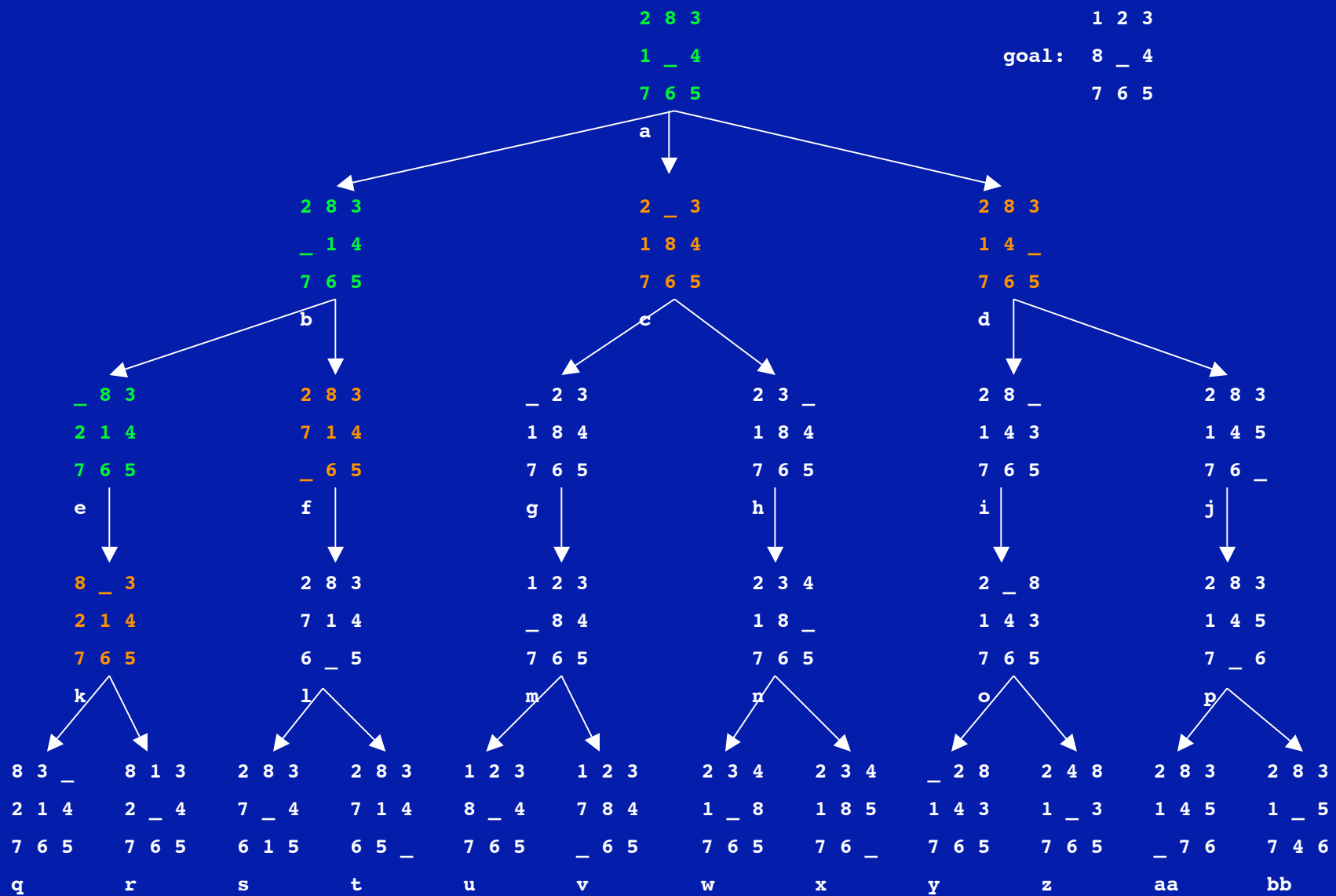
frontier: [e,f,c,d]



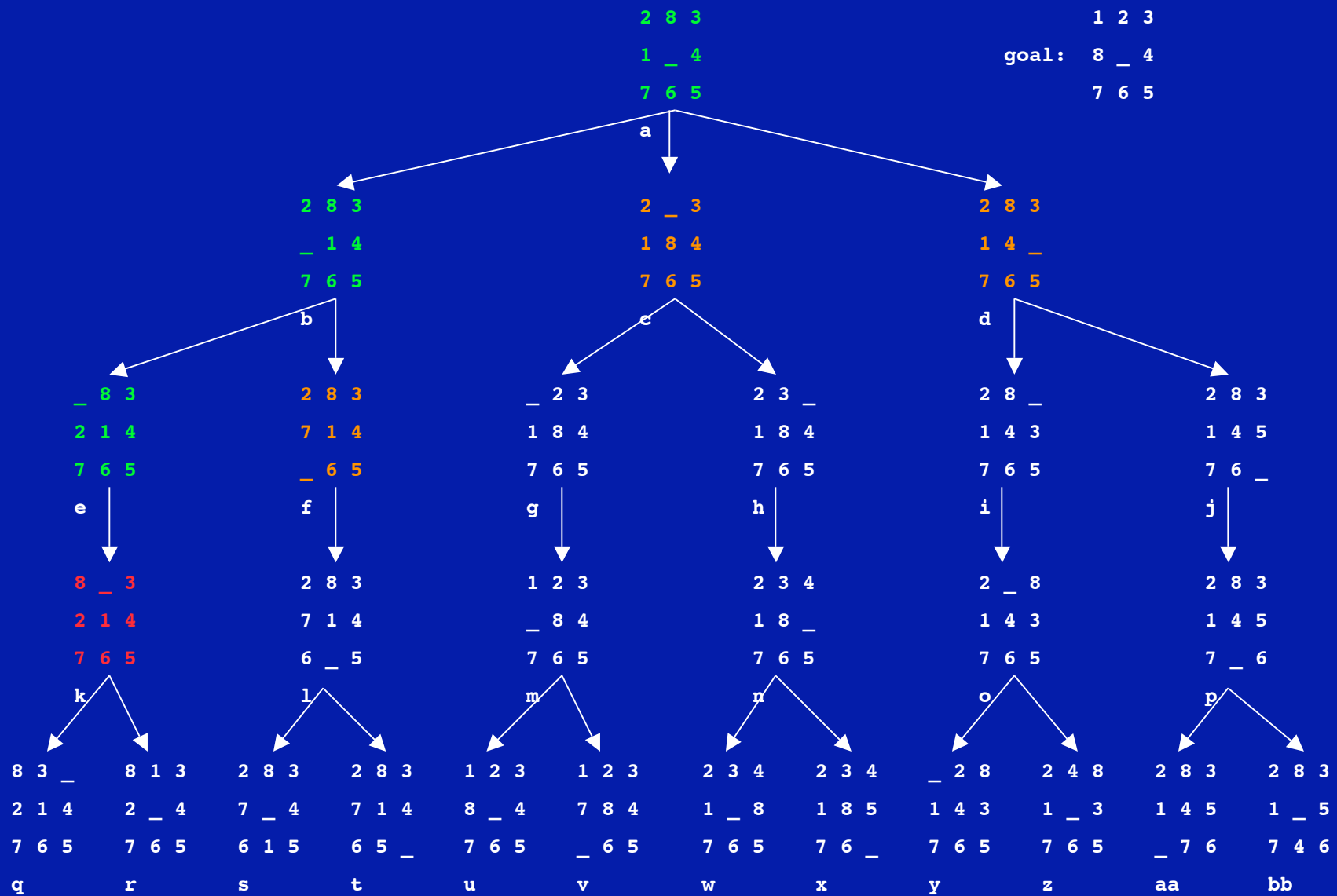
frontier: [f,c,d]



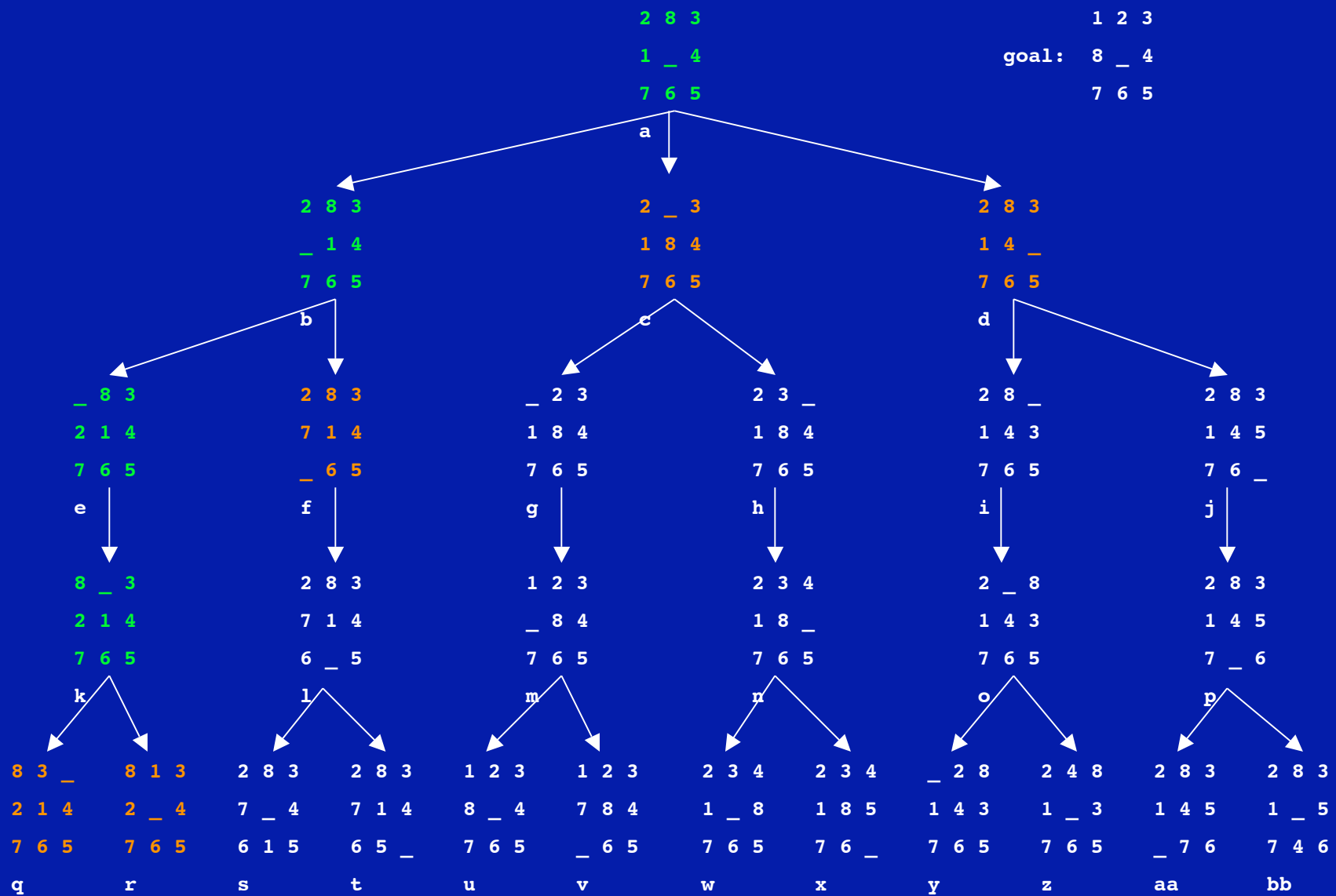
frontier: [k,f,c,d]



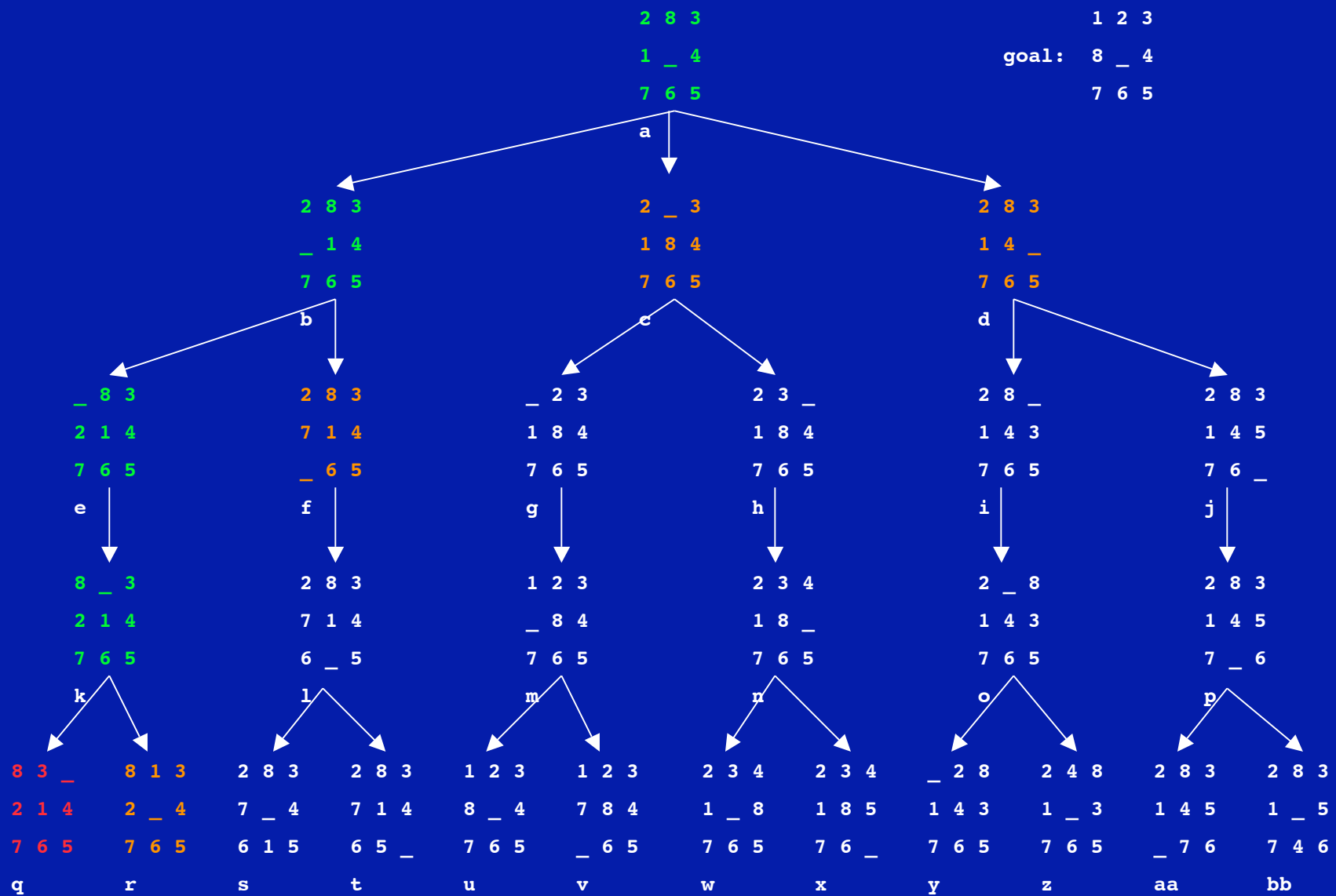
frontier: [f,c,d]



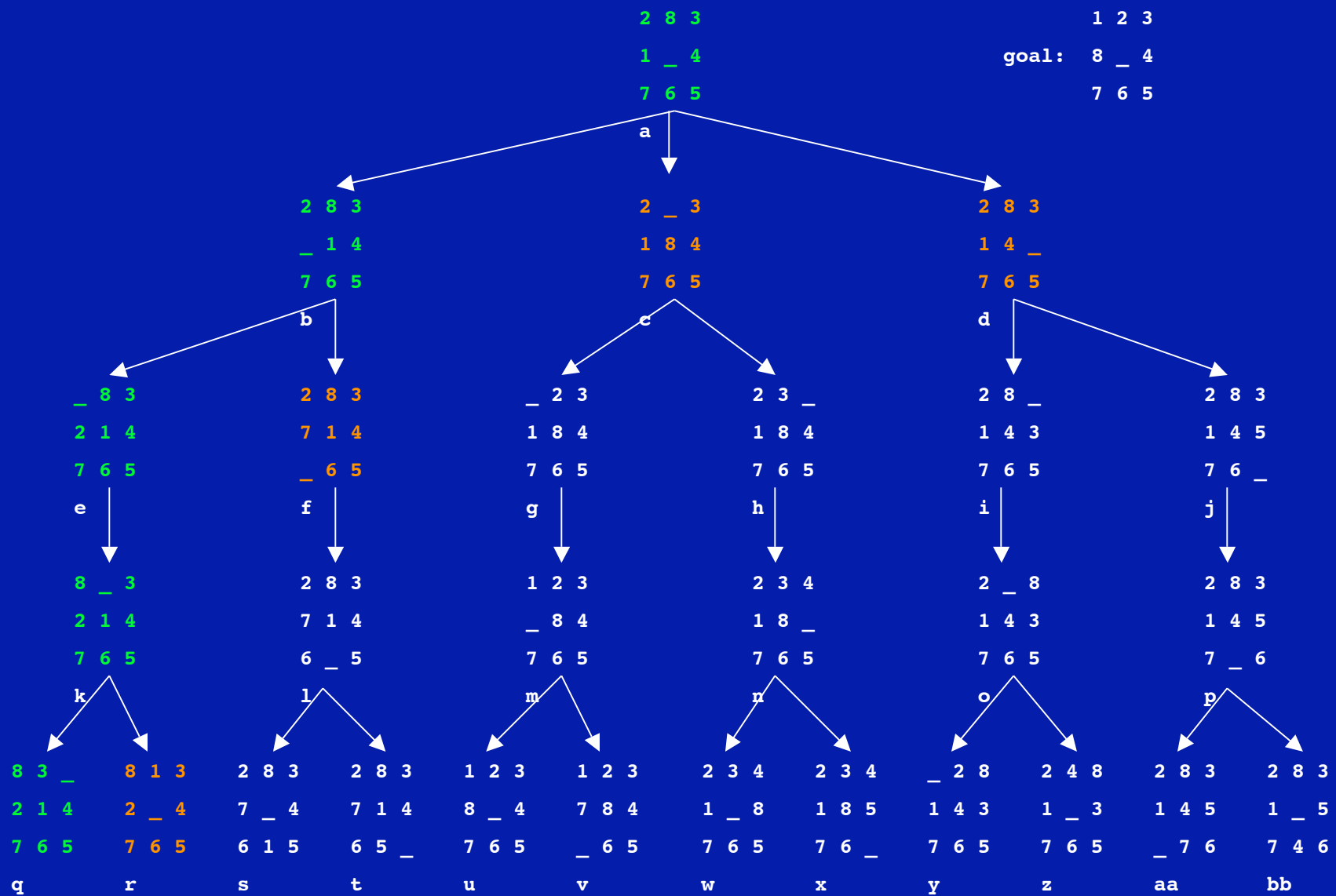
frontier: [q,r,f,c,d]



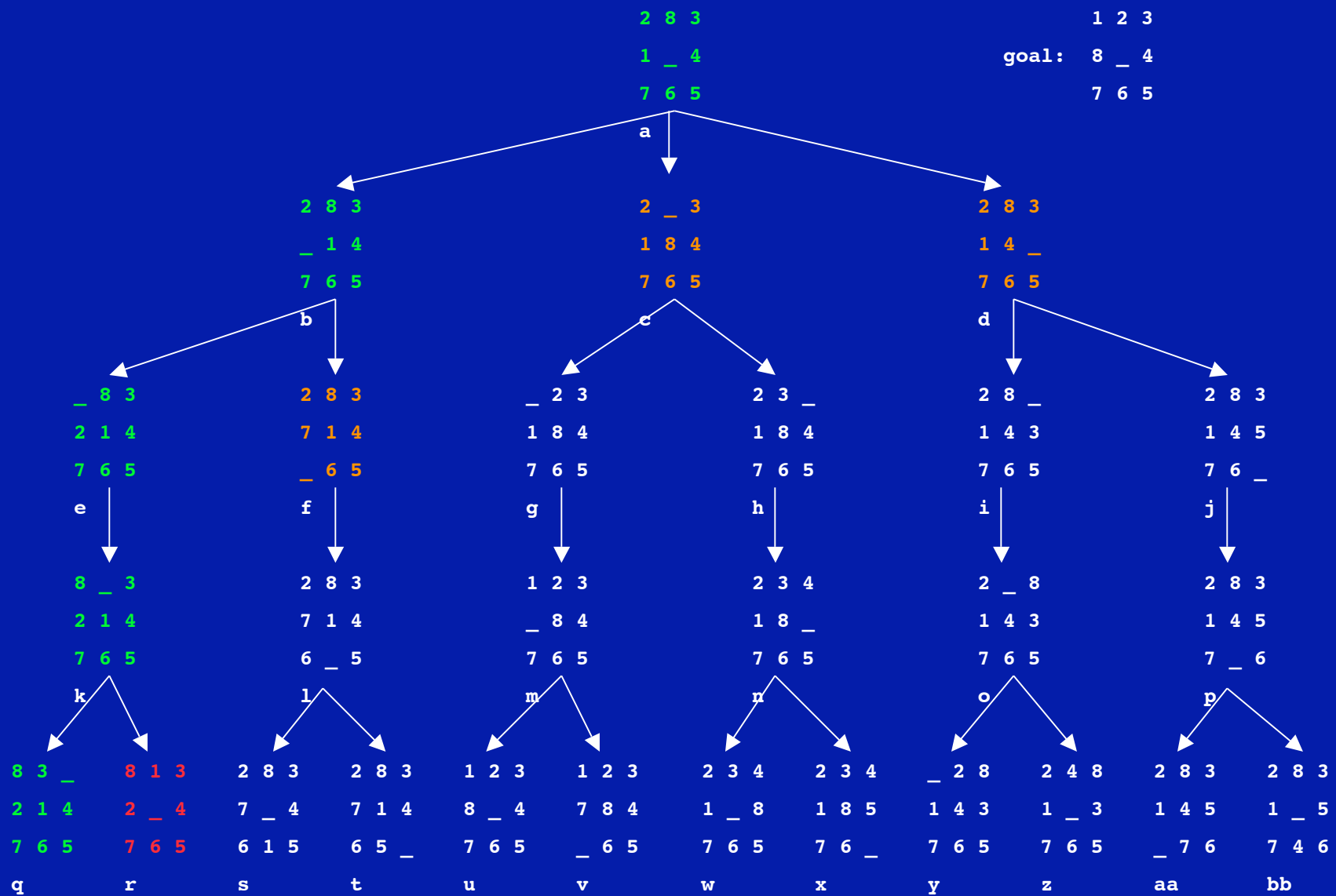
frontier: [r,f,c,d]



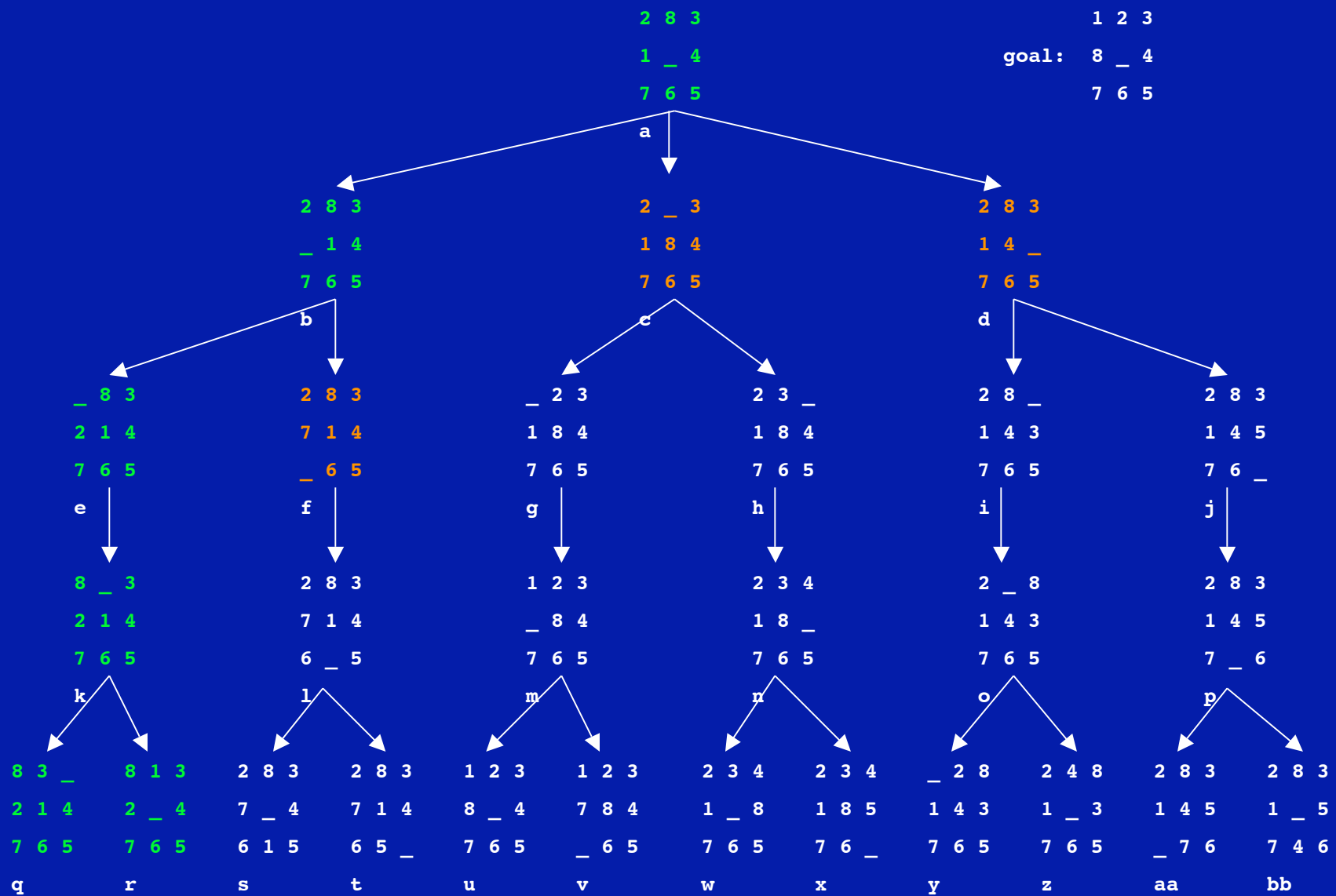
frontier: [r,f,c,d]



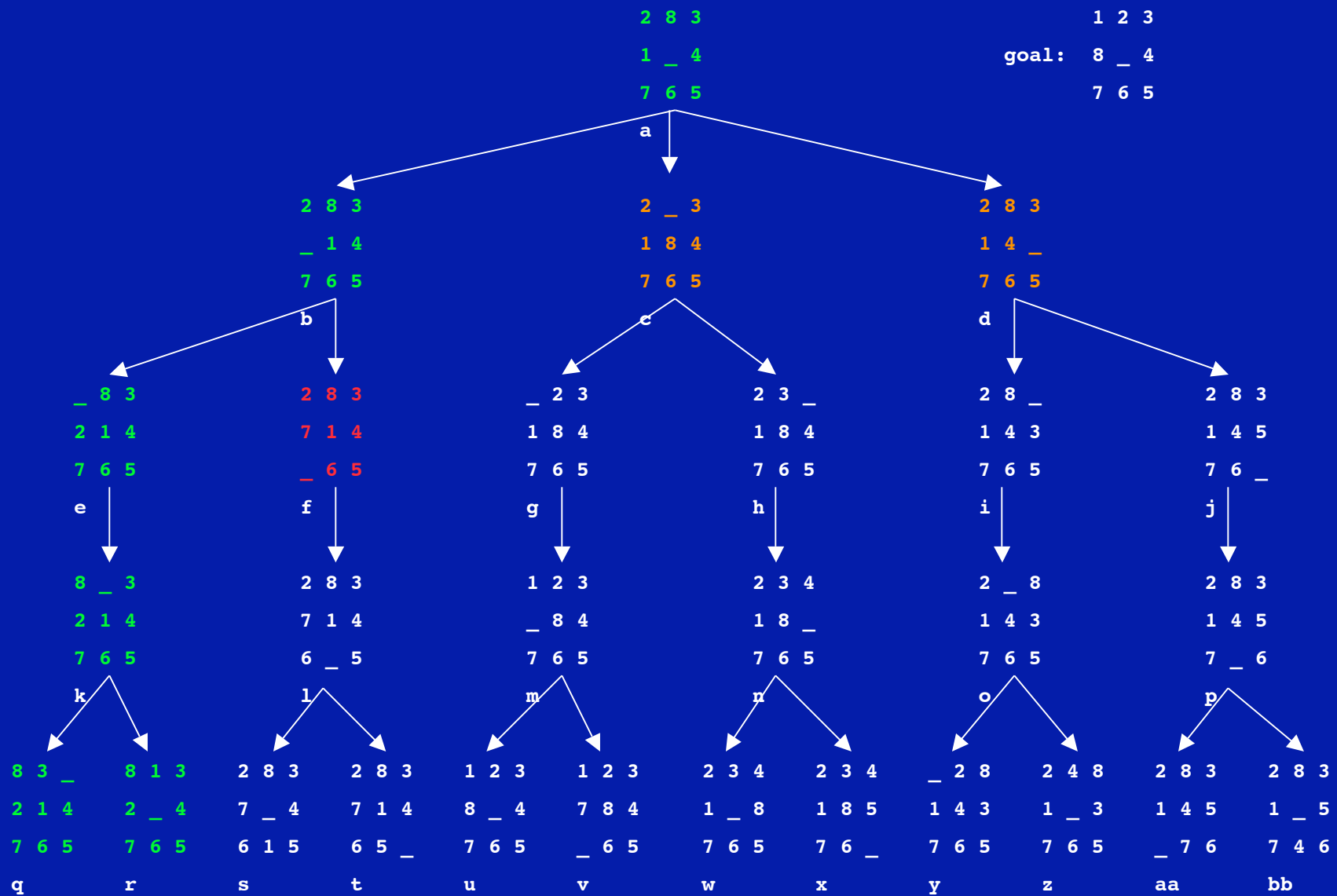
frontier: [f,c,d]



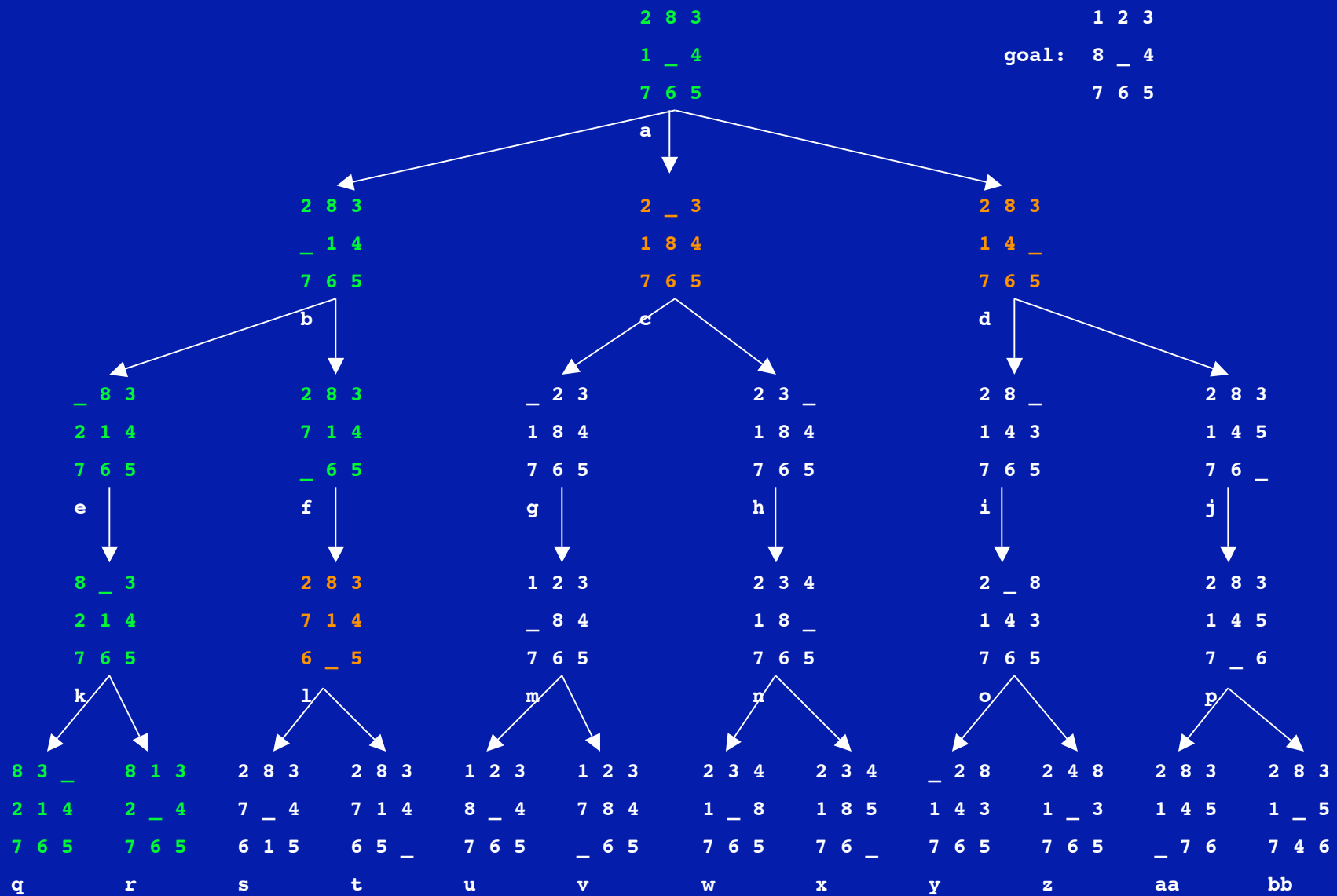
frontier: [f,c,d]



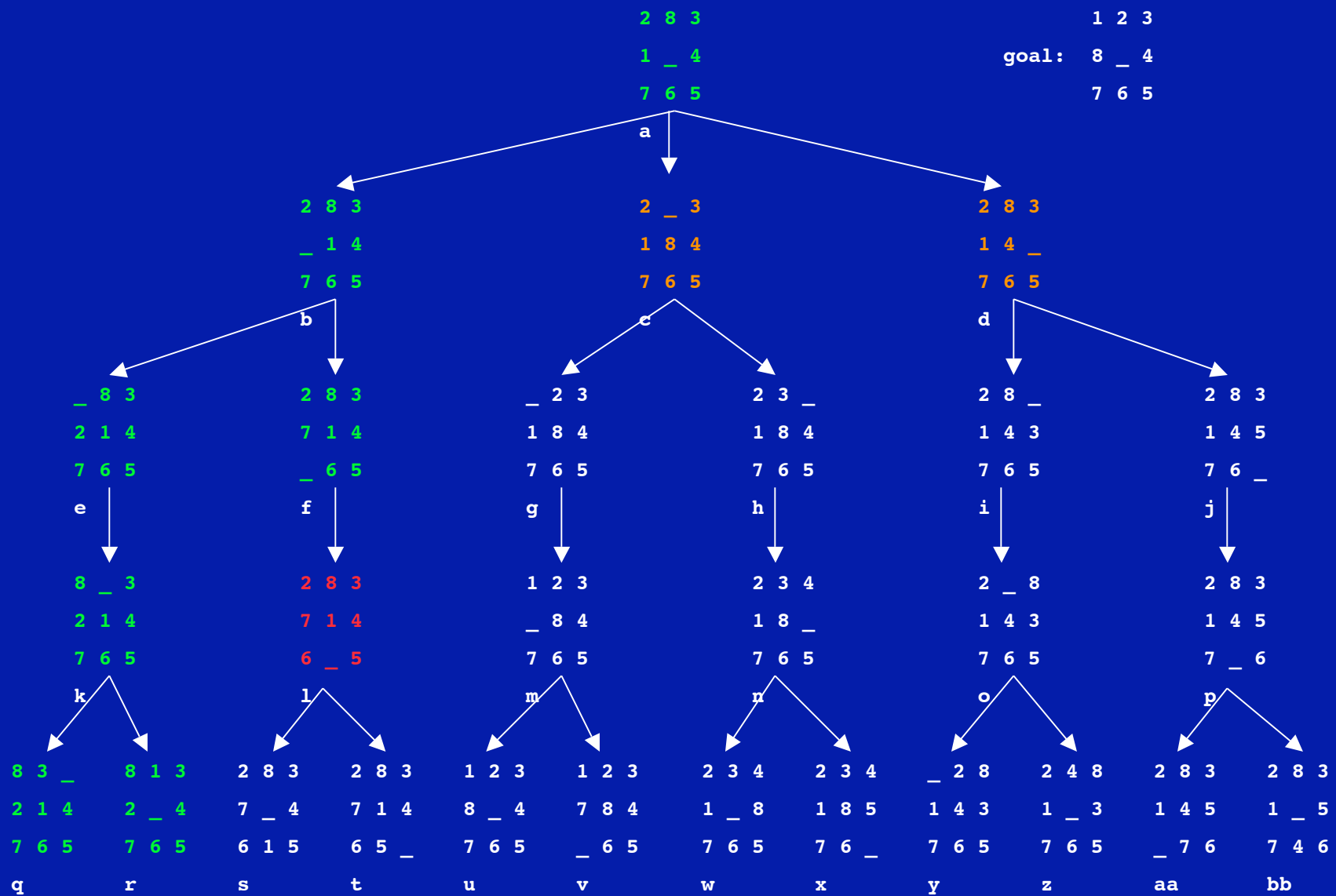
frontier: [c,d]



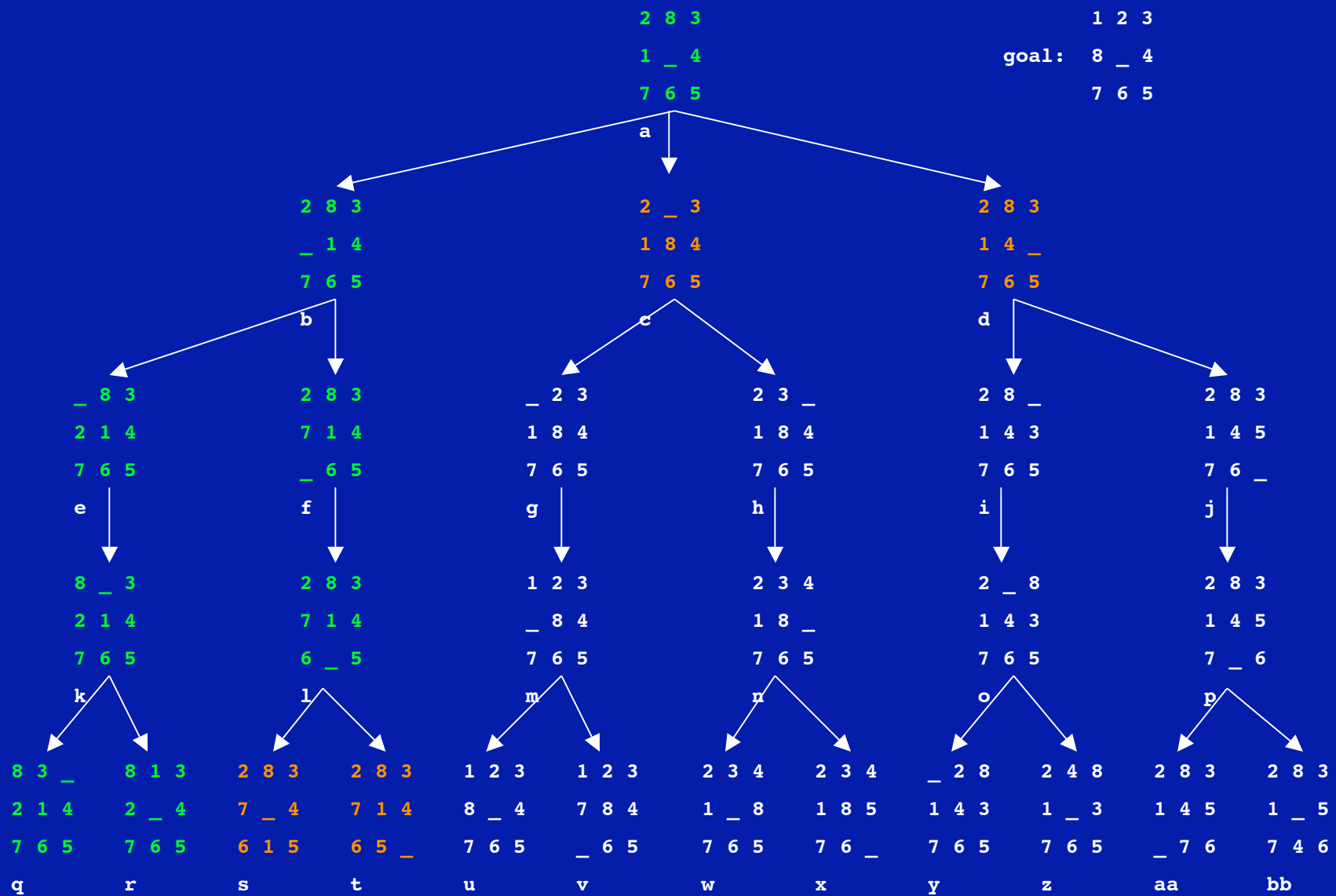
frontier: [l,c,d]



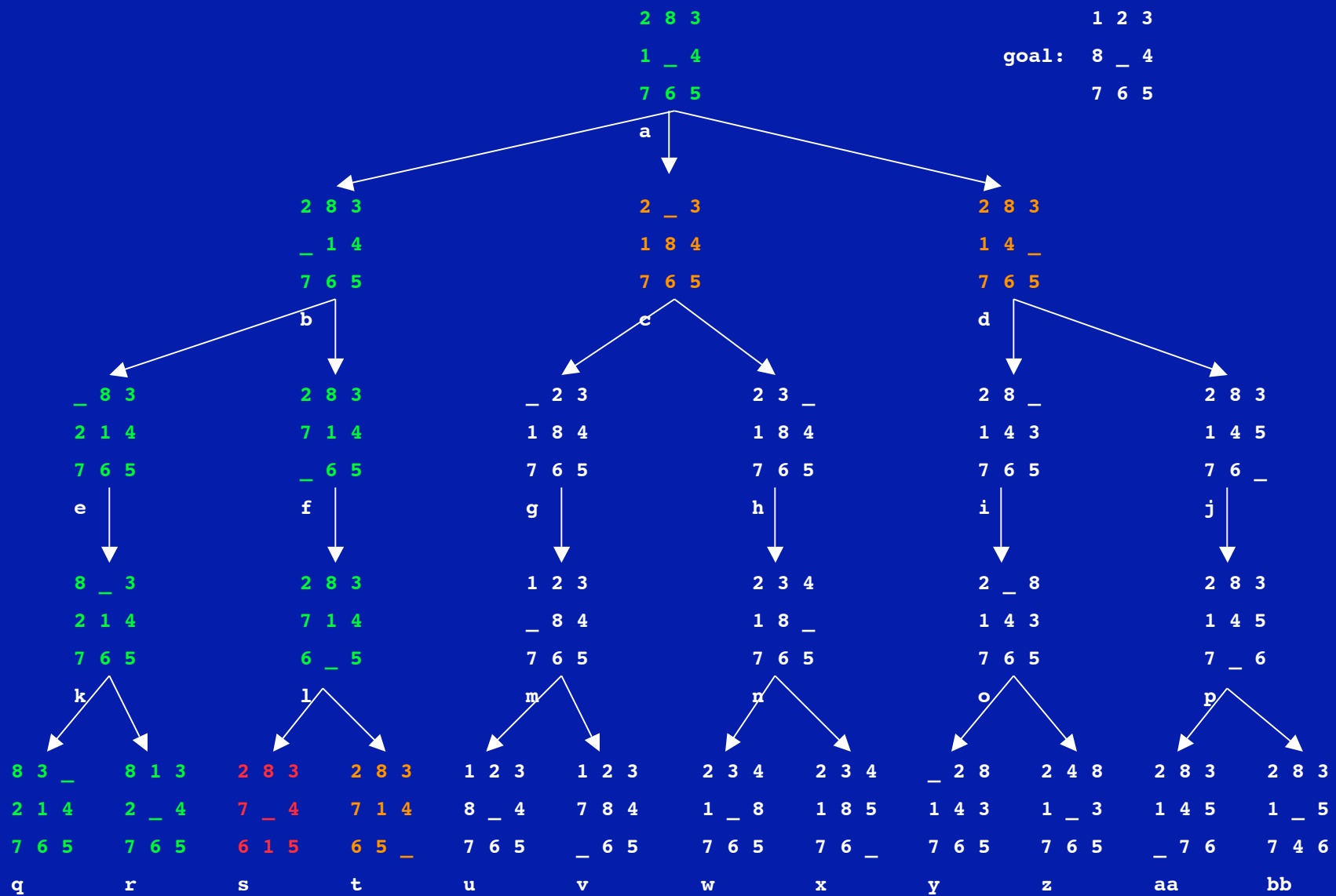
frontier: [c,d]



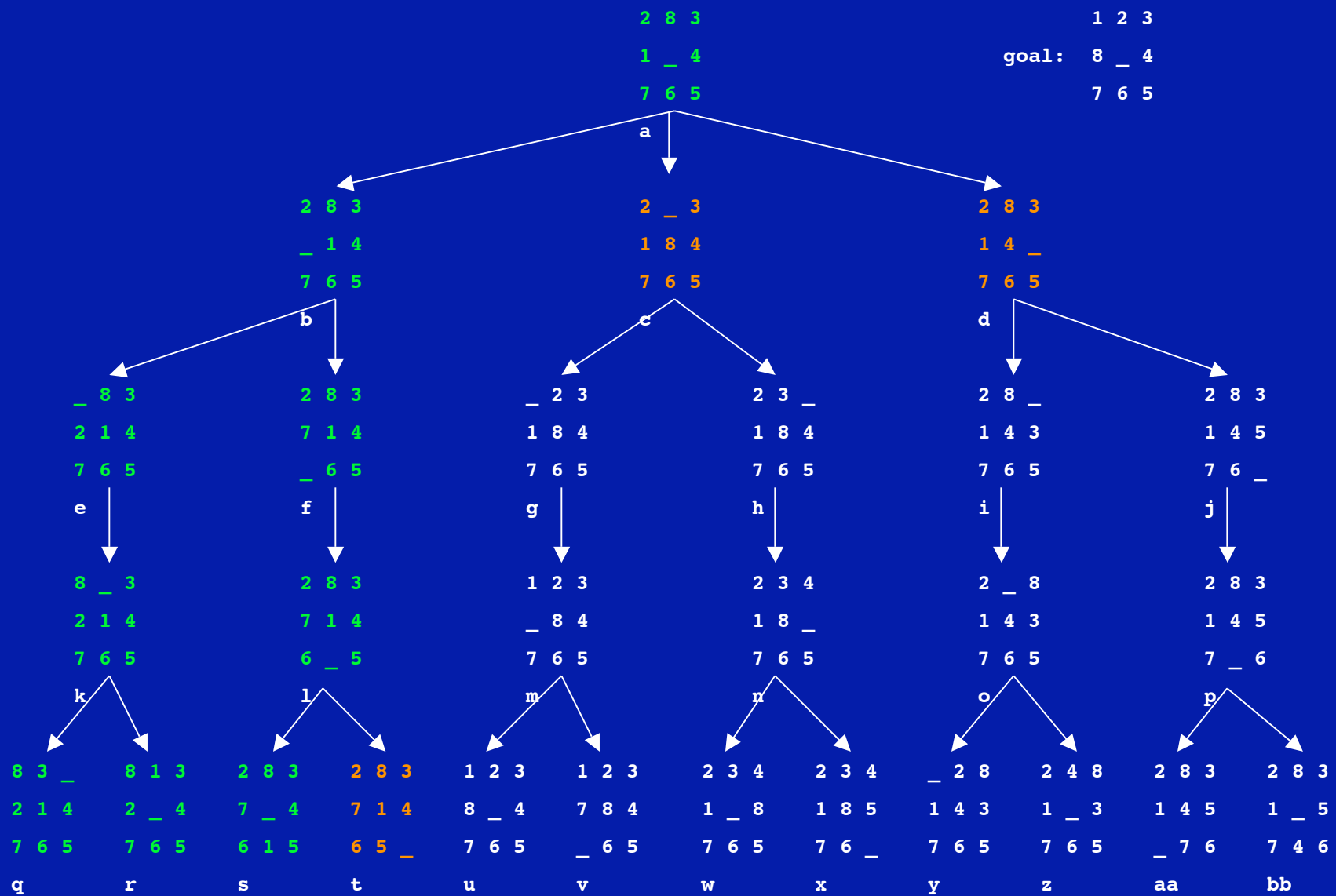
frontier: [s,t,c,d]



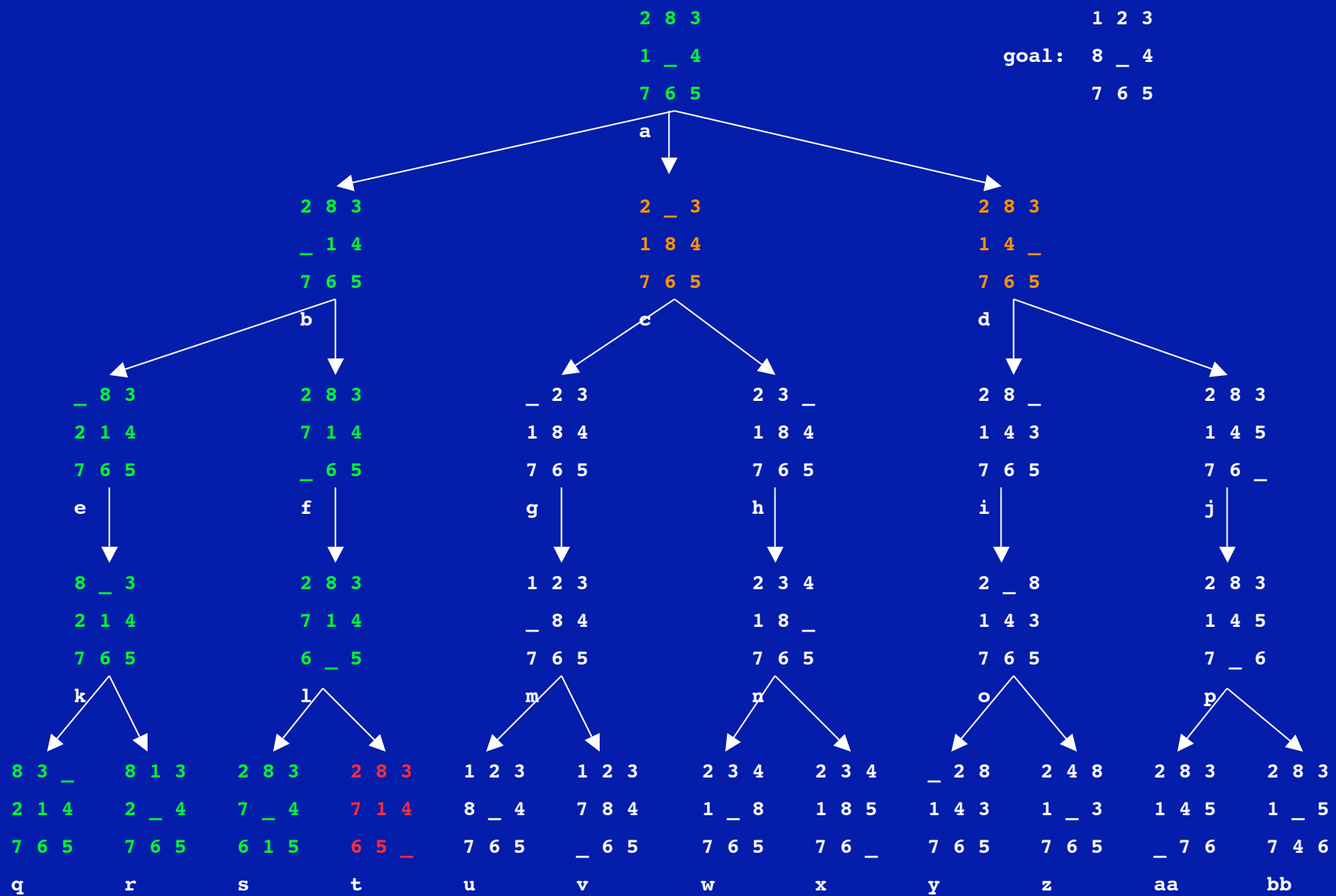
frontier: [t,c,d]



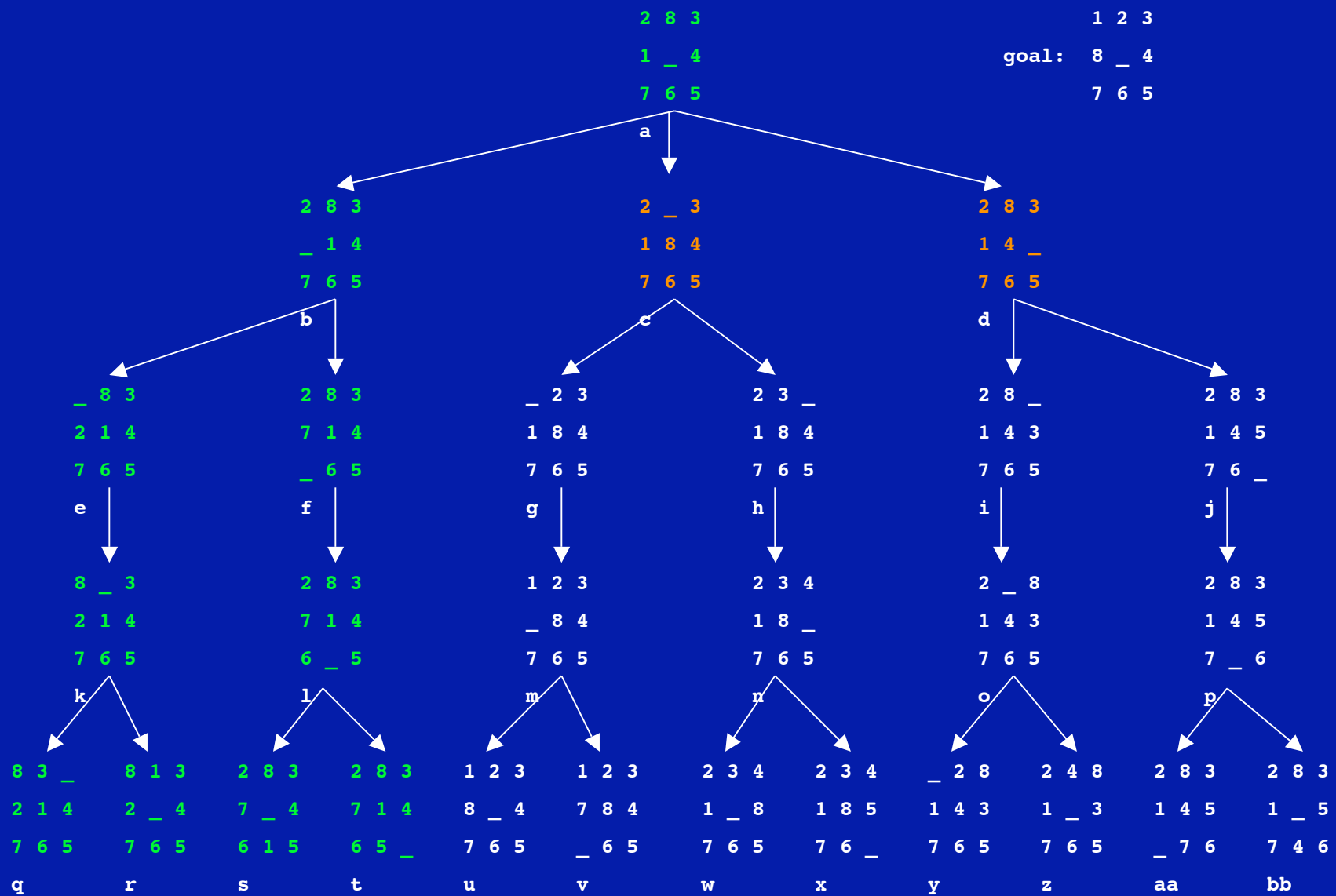
frontier: [t,c,d]



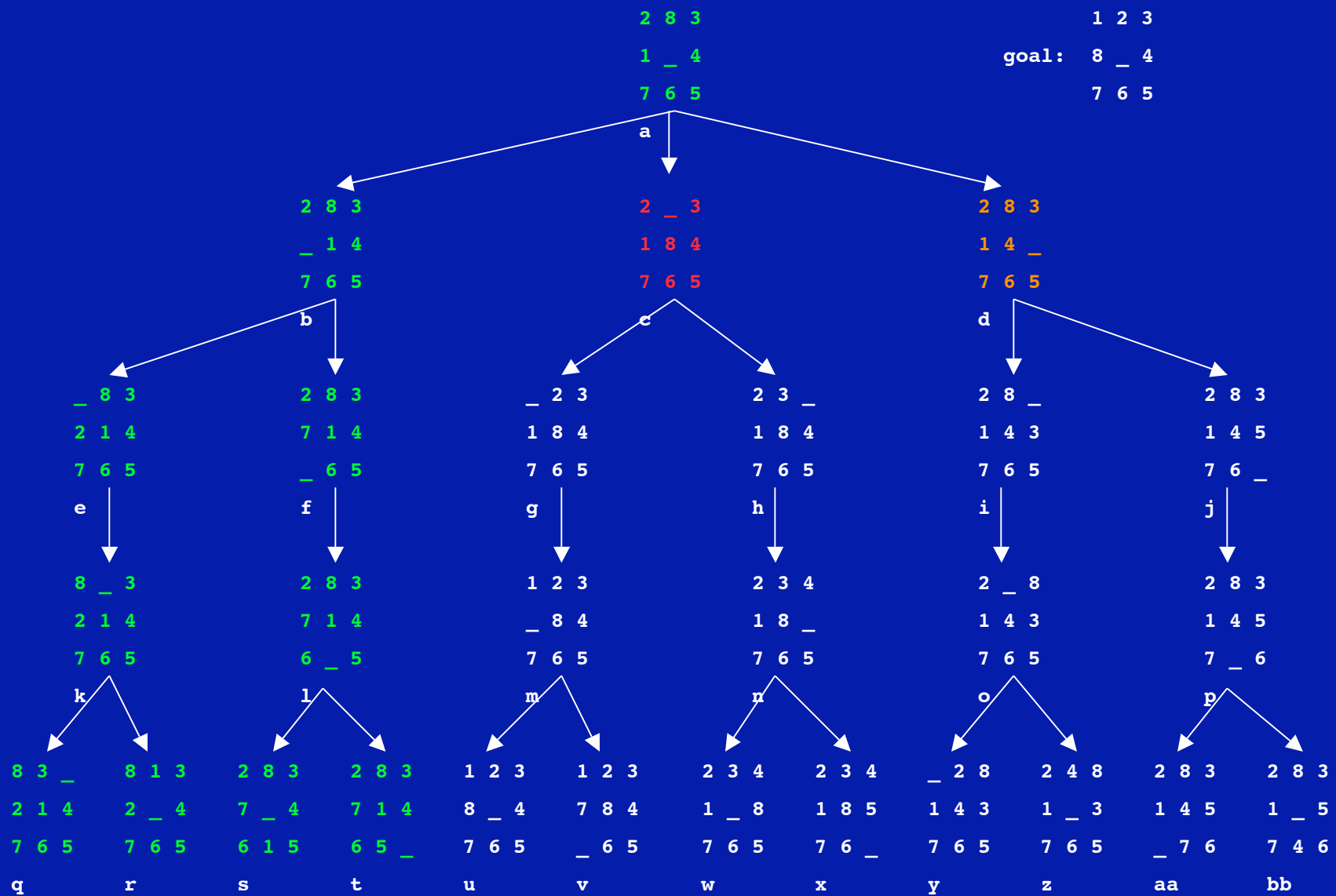
frontier: [c,d]



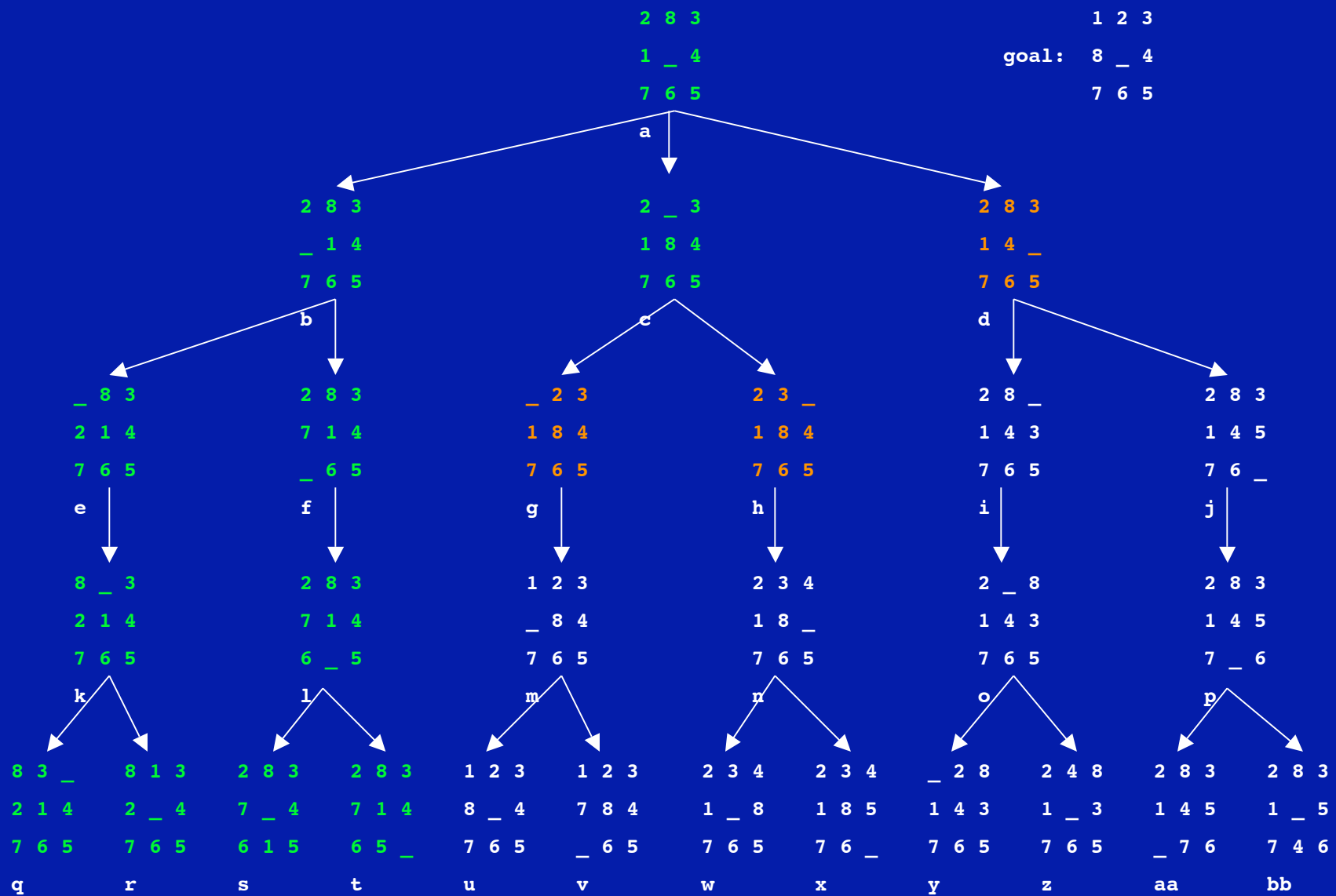
frontier: [c,d]



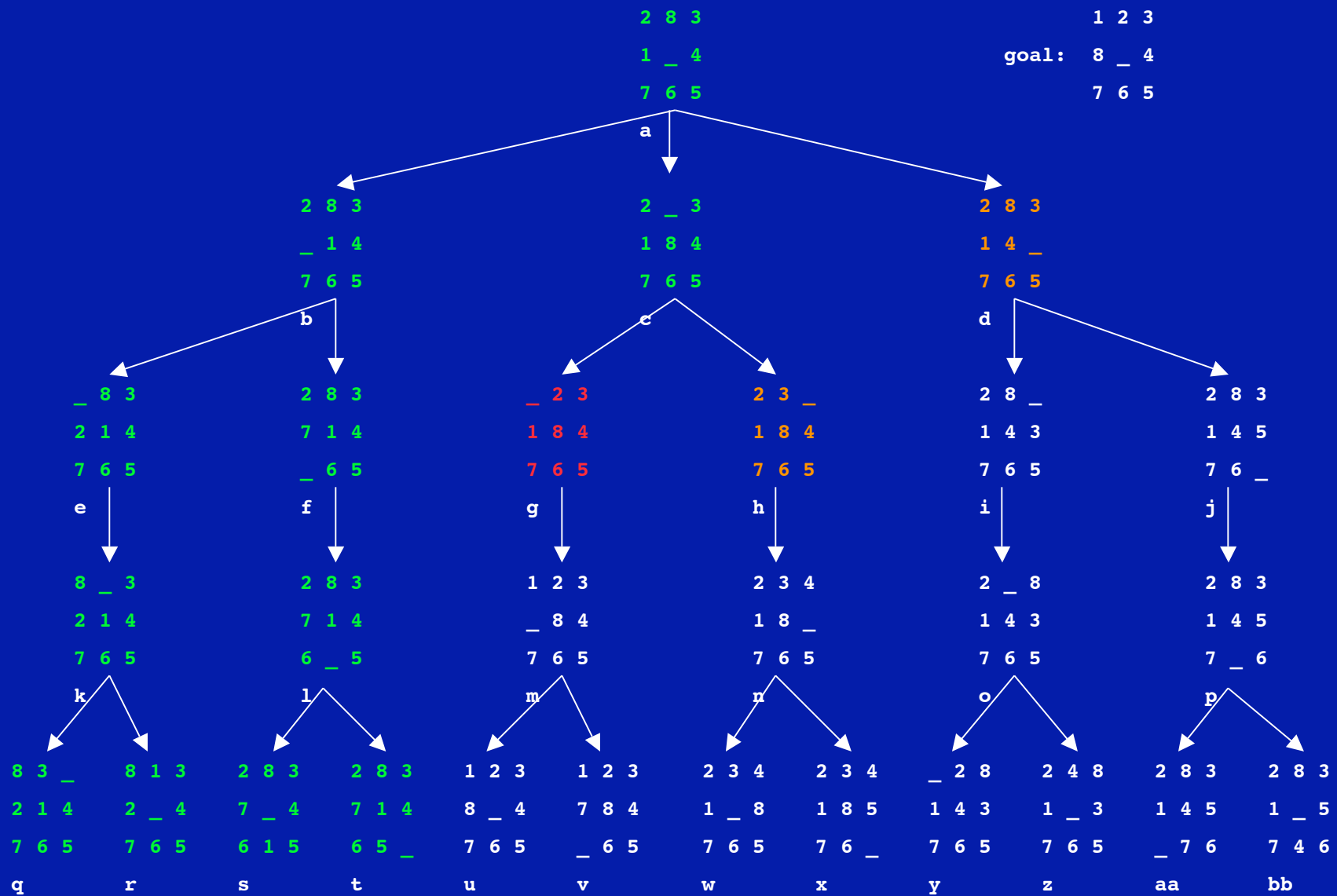
frontier: [d]



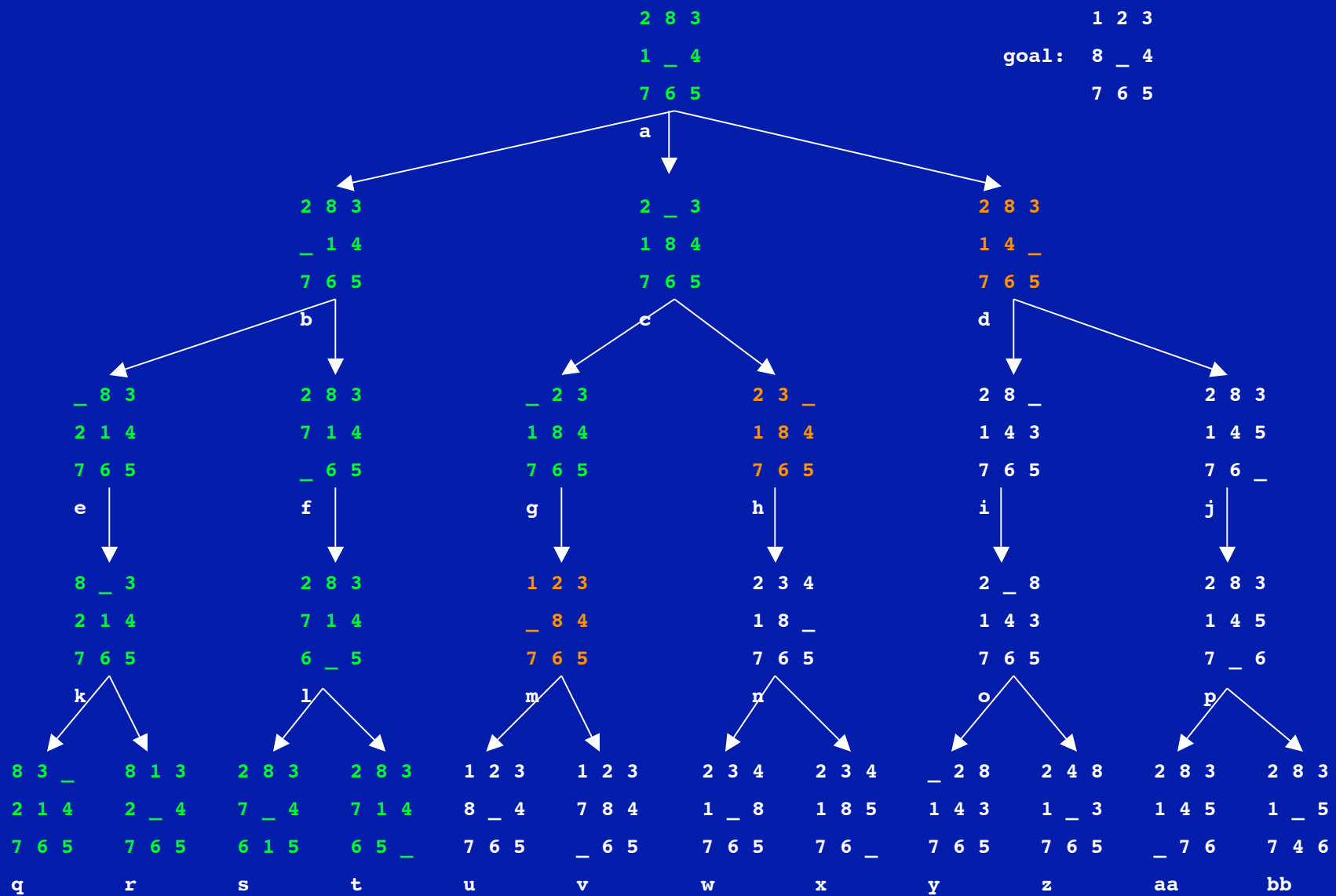
frontier: [g,h,d]



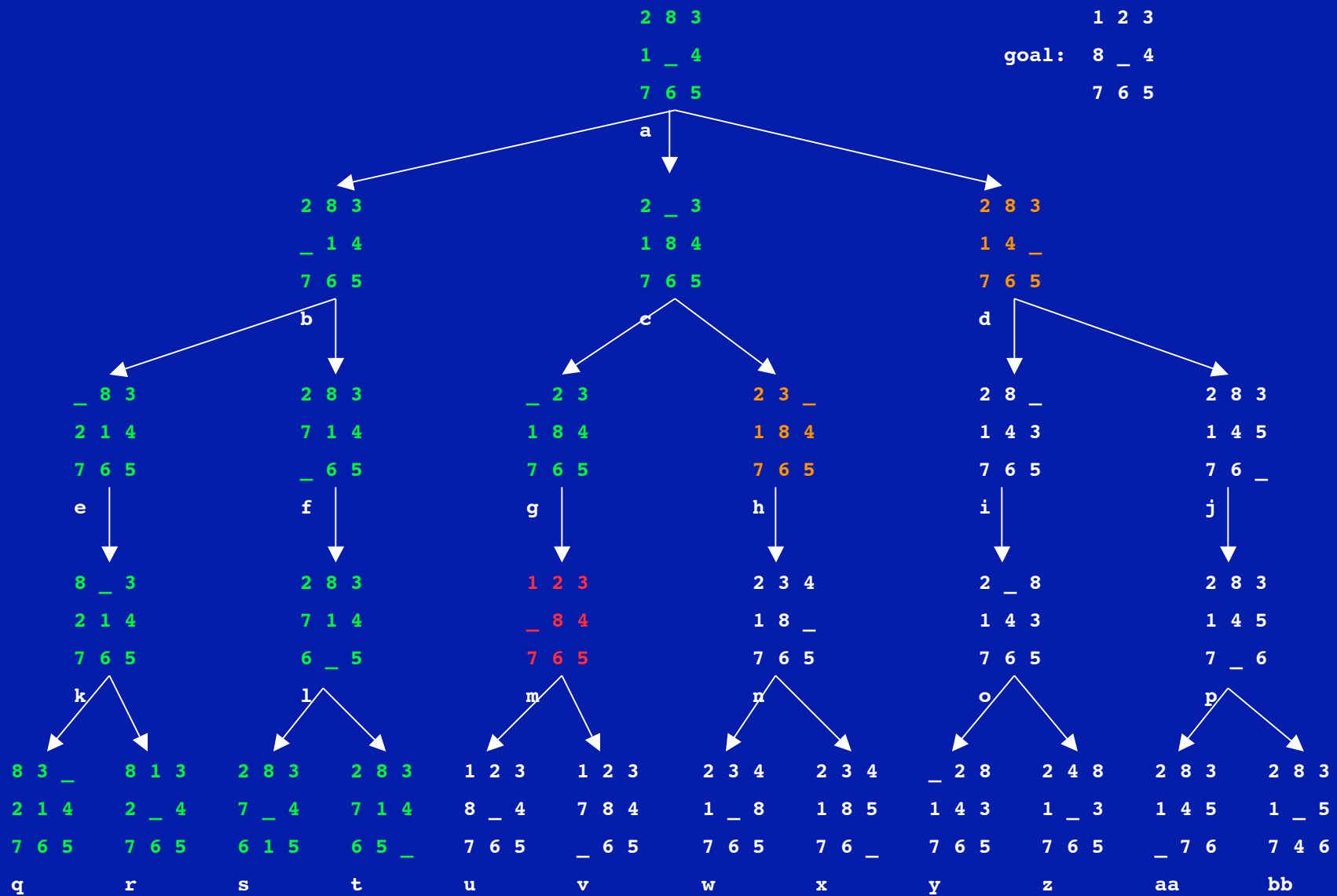
frontier: [h,d]



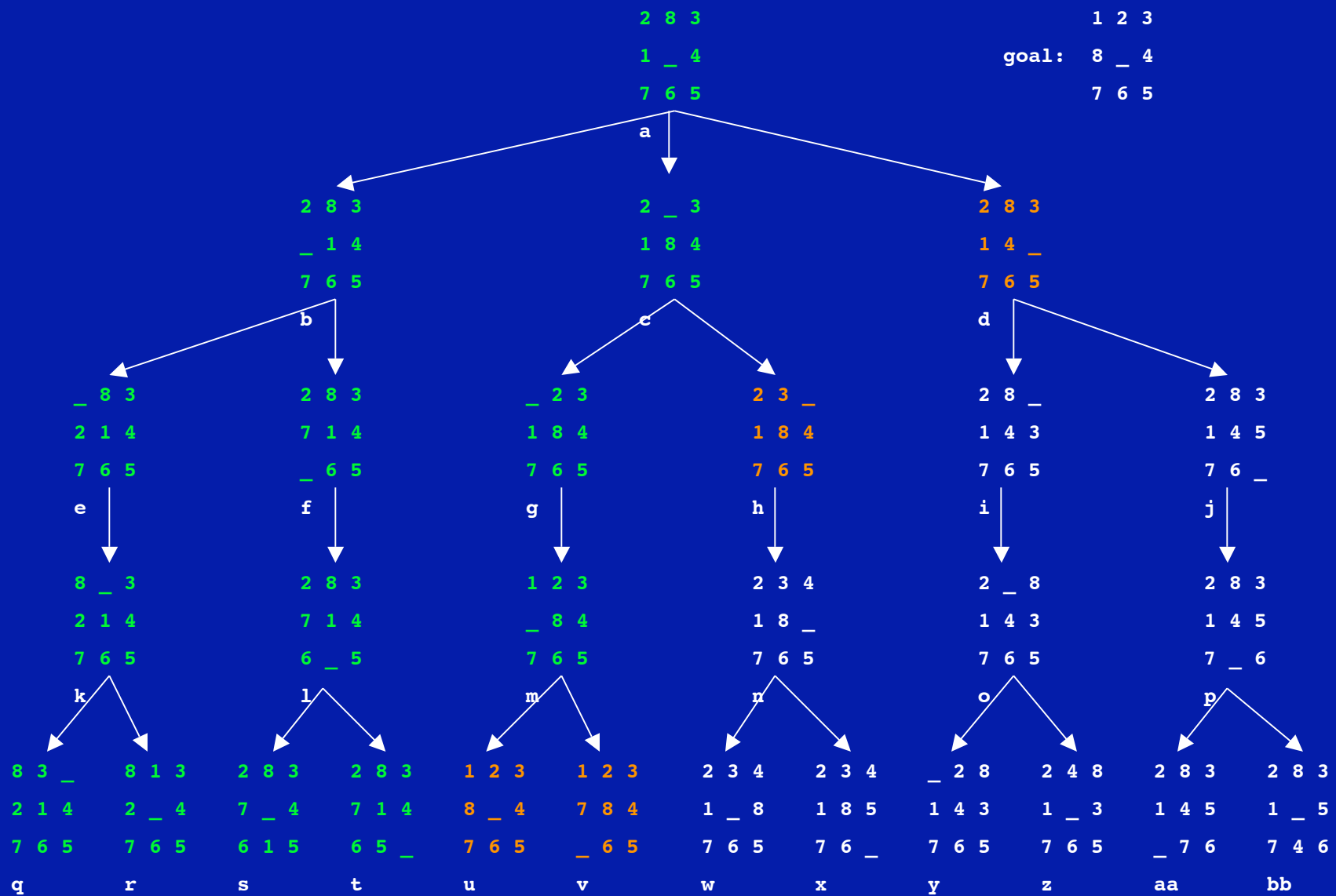
frontier: [m,h,d]



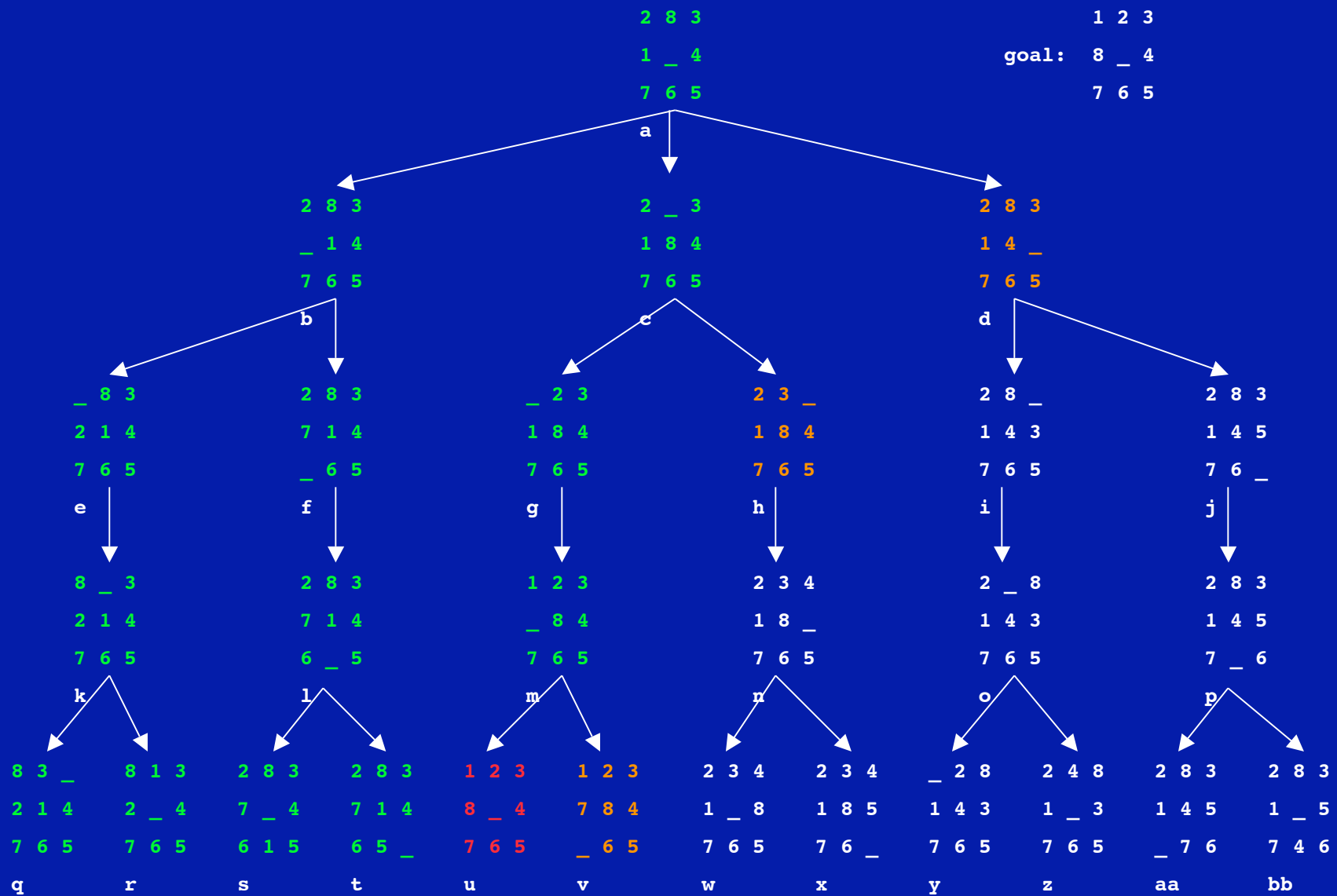
frontier: [h,d]



frontier: [u,v,h,d]



frontier: [v,h,d]



Generic graph search algorithm

Given a set of start nodes, a set of goal nodes,
and a graph (i.e., the nodes and arcs):

make a “list” of the start nodes - let’s call it the “frontier”

repeat

- if no nodes on the frontier then terminate with failure

- choose one node from the frontier and remove it

- if the chosen node matches the goal node

 - then terminate with success

 - else put next nodes (neighbors) on frontier

end repeat

Generic graph search algorithm

Given a set of start nodes, a set of goal nodes,
and a graph (i.e., the nodes and arcs):

make a “list” of the start nodes - let’s call it the “frontier”

repeat

- if no nodes on the frontier then terminate with failure

- choose one node from the **front of** frontier and remove it

- if the chosen node matches the goal node

 - then terminate with success

 - else put next nodes (neighbors) on **front of** frontier

end repeat

Depth-first graph search algorithm

Given a set of start nodes, a set of goal nodes,
and a graph (i.e., the nodes and arcs):

make a “list” of the start nodes - let’s call it the “frontier”

repeat

- if no nodes on the frontier then terminate with failure

- choose one node from the **front of** frontier and remove it

- if the chosen node matches the goal node

 - then terminate with success

 - else put next nodes (neighbors) on **front of** frontier

end repeat

Datalog graph search algorithm

```
search(F0) <- select(Node,F0,F1) ^  
                is_goal(Node).
```

```
search(F0) <- select(Node,F0,F1) ^  
                neighbors(Node,NN) ^  
                add_to_frontier(NN,F1,F2) ^  
                search(F2).
```

Datalog graph search algorithm

```
search(F0) <- select(Node,F0,F1) ^  
               is_goal(Node).
```

```
search(F0) <- select(Node,F0,F1) ^  
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```
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search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) ^  
               neighbors(Node,NN) ^  
               add_to_frontier(NN,F1,F2) ^  
               search(F2).
```

Datalog graph search algorithm

```
search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) ^  
               is_goal(Node).
```

```
search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) ^  
               neighbors(Node,NN) ^  
               add_to_frontier(NN,F1,F2) ^  
               search(F2).
```

interpreting the predicates:

search(F0) is true if there is a path from one element in the list F0 - the frontier - to a goal node

Datalog graph search algorithm

```
search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) ^  
               is_goal(Node).
```

```
search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) ^  
               neighbors(Node,NN) ^  
               add_to_frontier(NN,F1,F2) ^  
               search(F2).
```

interpreting the predicates:

is_goal(N) is true if N is a goal node

Datalog graph search algorithm

```
search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) ^  
                is_goal(Node).
```

```
search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) ^  
                neighbors(Node,NN) ^  
                add_to_frontier(NN,F1,F2) ^  
                search(F2).
```

interpreting the predicates:

neighbors(N,NN) is true if NN is the list of neighbors of node N

Datalog graph search algorithm

```
search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) ^  
               is_goal(Node).
```

```
search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) ^  
               neighbors(Node,NN) ^  
               add_to_frontier(NN,F1,F2) ^  
               search(F2).
```

interpreting the predicates:

choose(N,F0,F1) means N is some element selected from F0 - the frontier - and F1 is the set of nodes remaining when N is removed. This fails if F0 is empty.

Datalog graph search algorithm

```
search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) ^  
                is_goal(Node).
```

```
search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) ^  
                neighbors(Node,NN) ^  
                add_to_frontier(NN,F1,F2) ^  
                search(F2).
```

interpreting the predicates:

add_to_frontier(NN,F1,F2) means that F2 is the new frontier made by adding the list of nodes NN to the old frontier F1

Datalog graph search algorithm

```
search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) ^  
               is_goal(Node).
```

```
search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) ^  
               neighbors(Node,NN) ^  
               add_to_frontier(NN,F1,F2) ^  
               search(F2).
```

So how do you implement choose and add_to_frontier
for depth-first search?

CLOG graph search

```
neighbors([2,8,3,1,0,4,7,6,5],[[2,8,3,0,1,4,7,6,5],[2,0,3,1,8,4,7,6,5],  
    [2,8,3,1,4,0,7,6,5]]).  
neighbors([2,8,3,0,1,4,7,6,5],[[0,8,3,2,1,4,7,6,5],[2,8,3,7,1,4,0,6,5]]).  
neighbors([2,0,3,1,8,4,7,6,5],[[0,2,3,1,8,4,7,6,5],[2,3,0,1,8,4,7,6,5]]).  
neighbors([2,8,3,1,4,0,7,6,5],[[2,8,0,1,4,3,7,6,5],[2,8,3,1,4,5,7,6,0]]).  
neighbors([0,8,3,2,1,4,7,6,5],[[8,0,3,2,1,4,7,6,5]]).  
:  
:  
neighbors([2,3,4,1,0,8,7,6,5],[]).  
neighbors([2,3,4,1,8,5,7,6,0],[]).  
neighbors([0,2,8,1,4,3,7,6,5],[]).  
neighbors([2,4,8,1,0,3,7,6,5],[]).  
neighbors([2,8,3,1,4,5,0,7,6],[]).  
neighbors([2,8,3,1,0,5,7,4,6],[]).  
  
is_goal([1,2,3,8,0,4,7,6,5]).
```

CLOG graph search

```
search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) &  
  neighbors(Node,NN) &  
  add_to_frontier(NN,F1,F2) &  
  search(F2).
```

```
search(F0) <- choose(Node,F0,F1) & is_goal(Node).
```

```
/* choose(N,Flist0,Flist1) <- append([N],Flist1,Flist0). */
```

```
choose(N,[N|Flist],Flist).
```

```
add_to_frontier(Nodelist,Flist1,Flist2) <- append(Nodelist,Flist1,Flist2).
```

Time for a CLOG break!

look at 'puzzle.ci' in Word

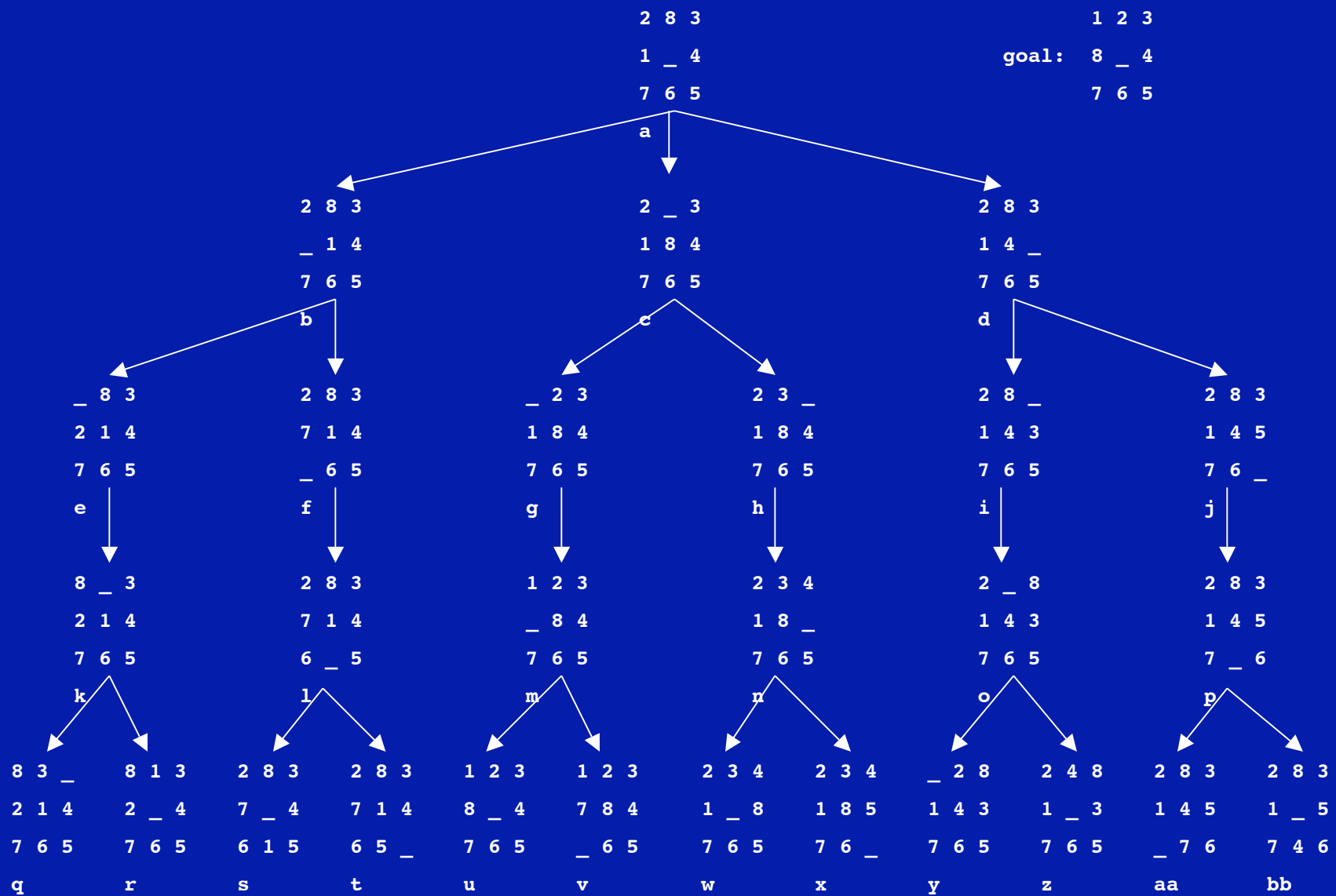
load 'puzzle.ci' in CLOG

cilog: ask search([[2,8,3,1,0,4,7,6,5]]).

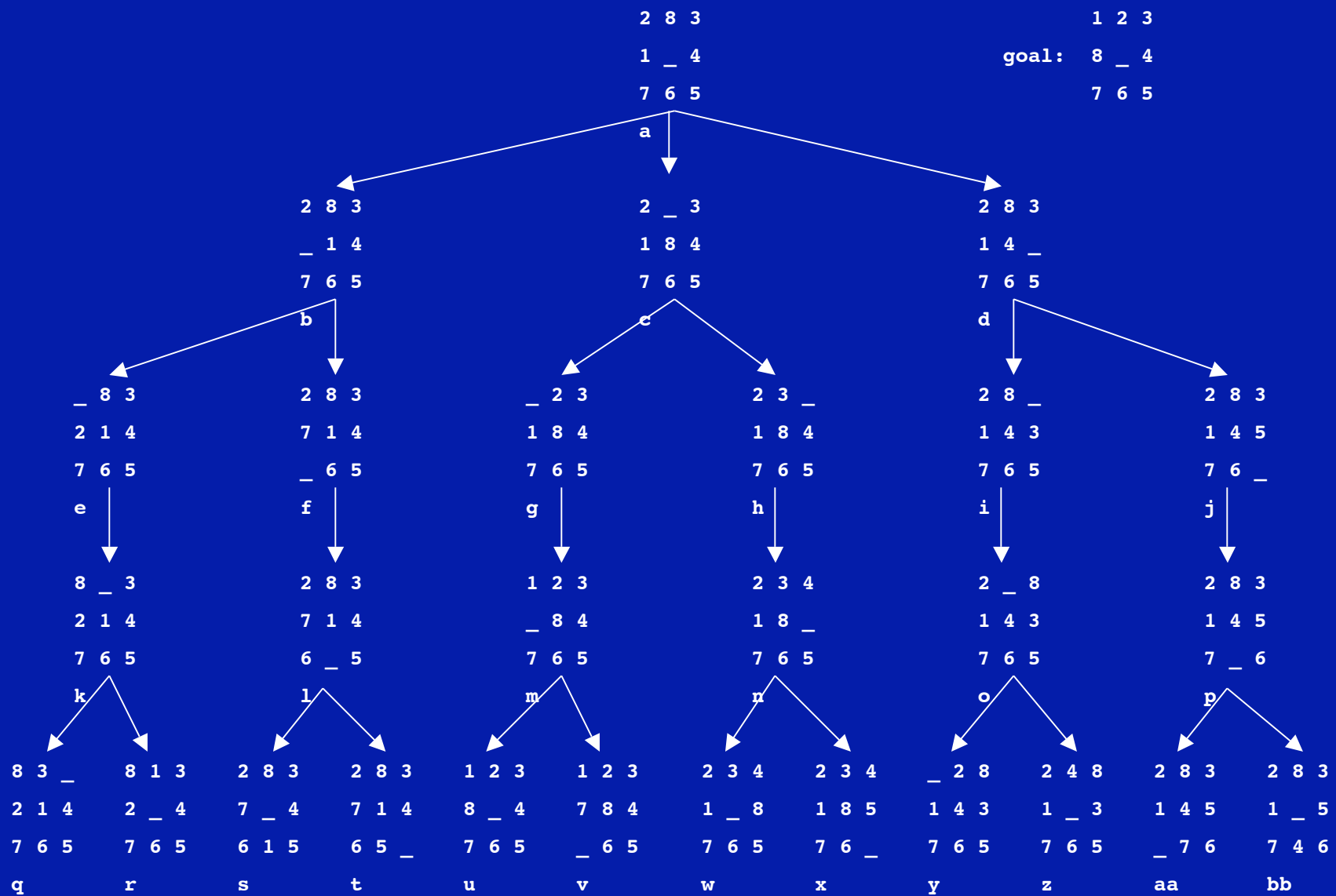
How would you change it all...

...to get breadth-first search instead of depth-first search?

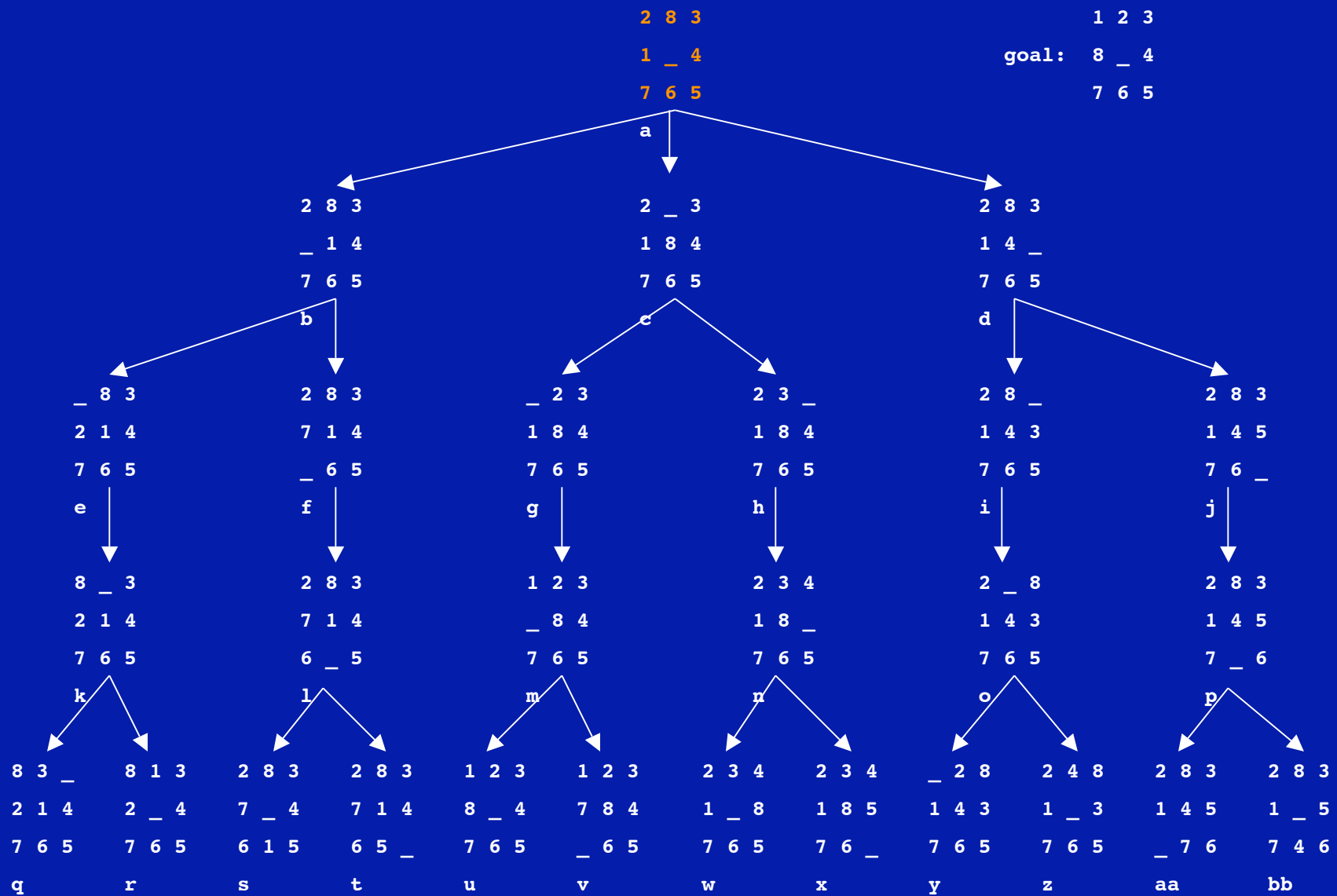
Breadth-first search



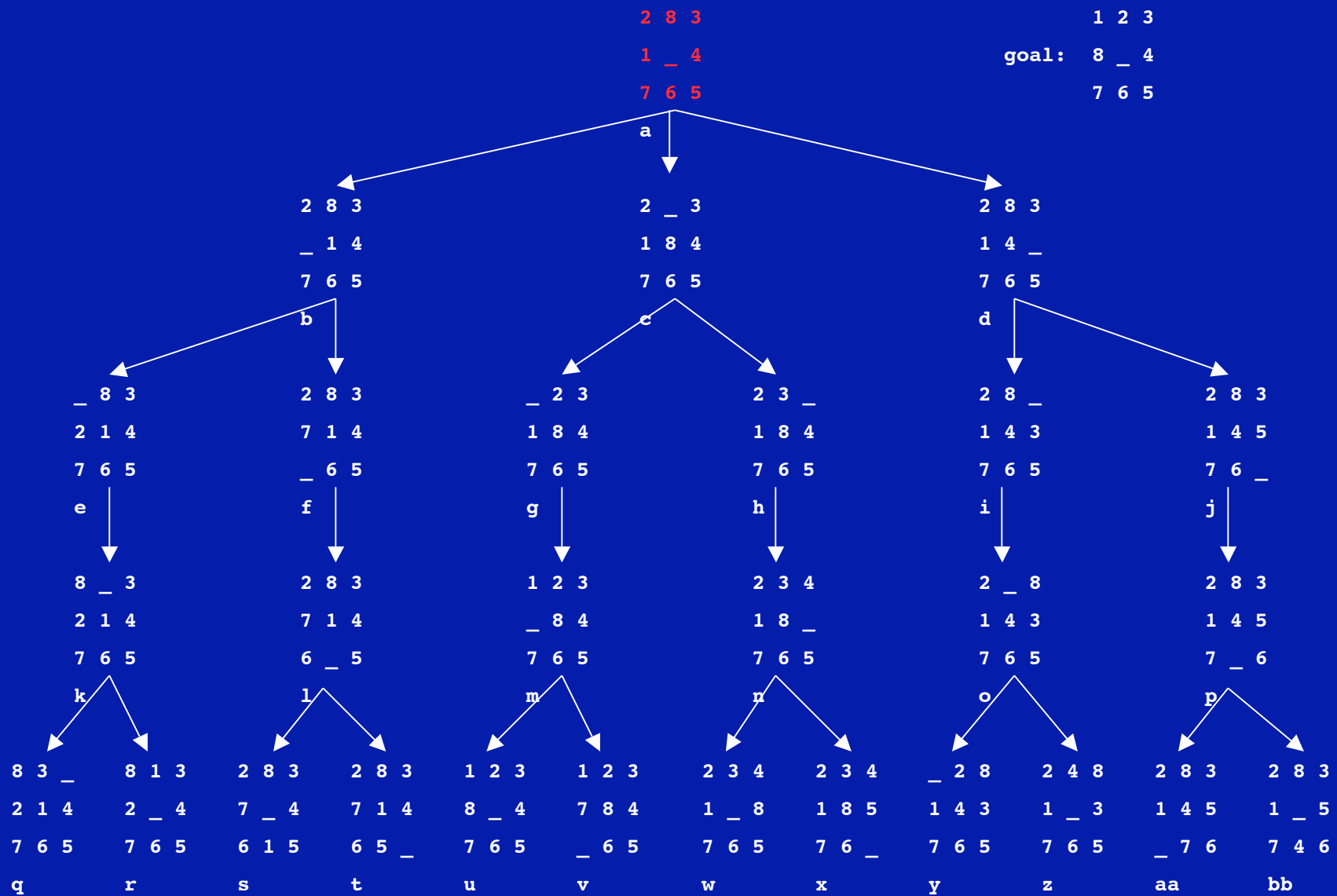
frontier: []



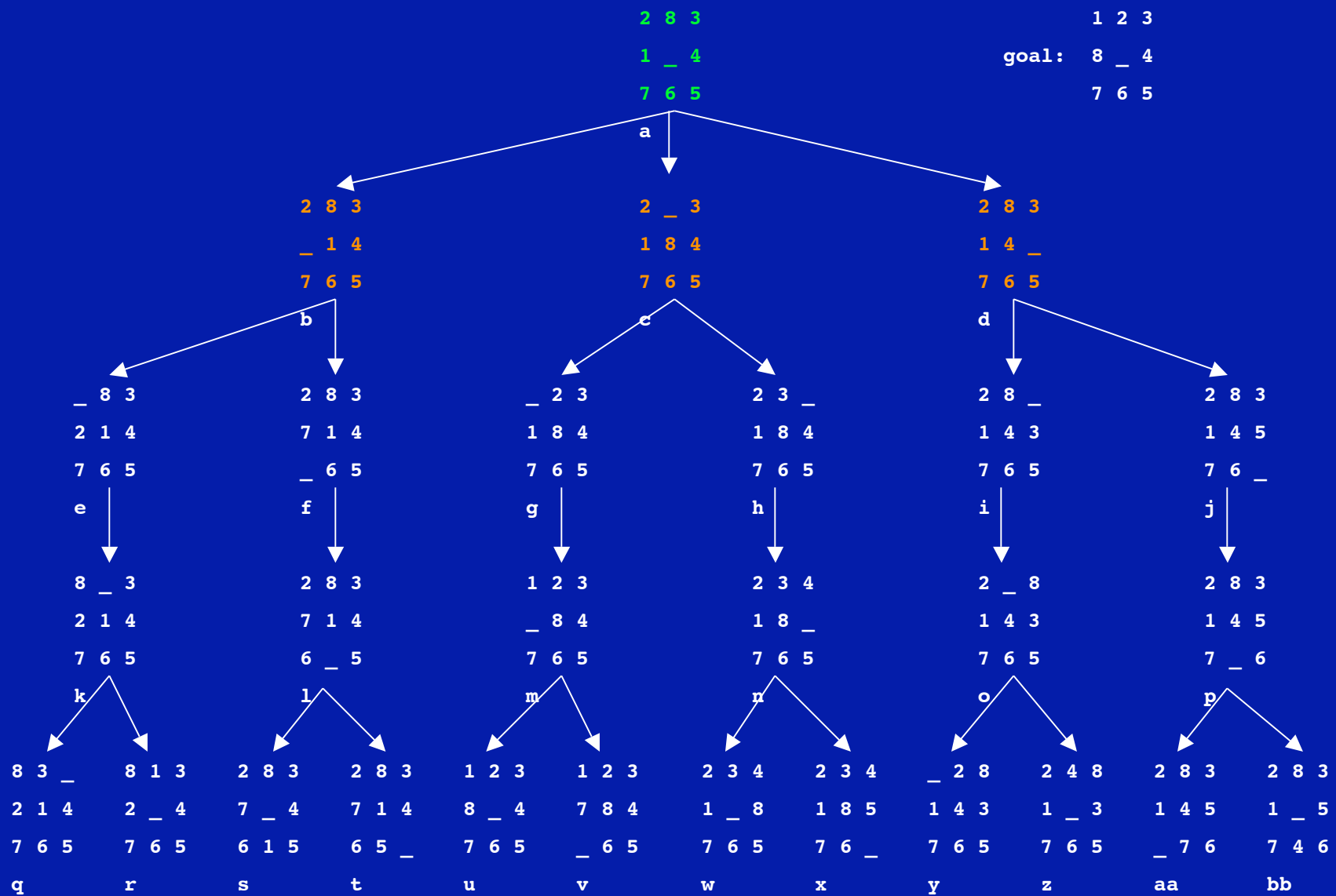
frontier: [a]



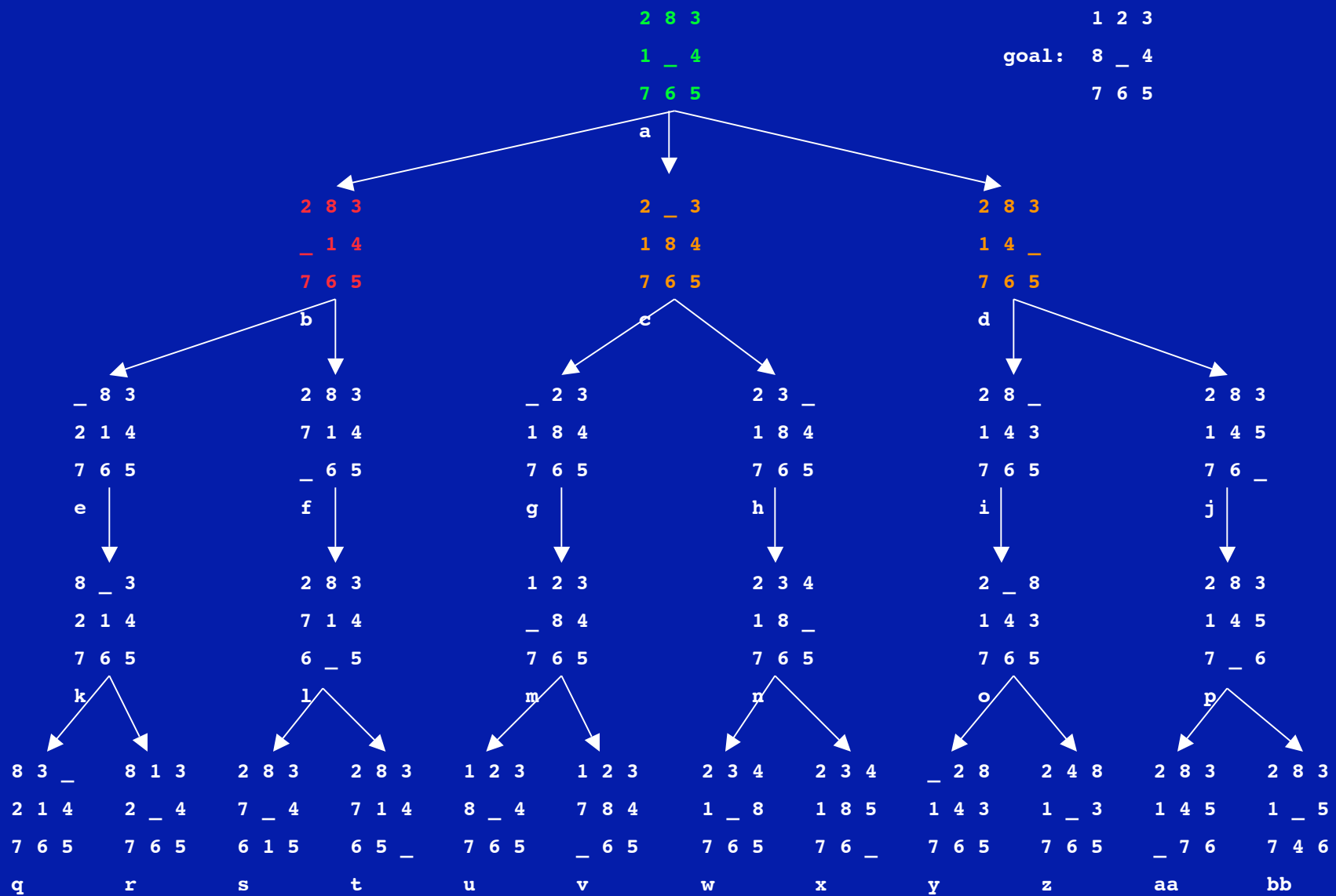
frontier: []



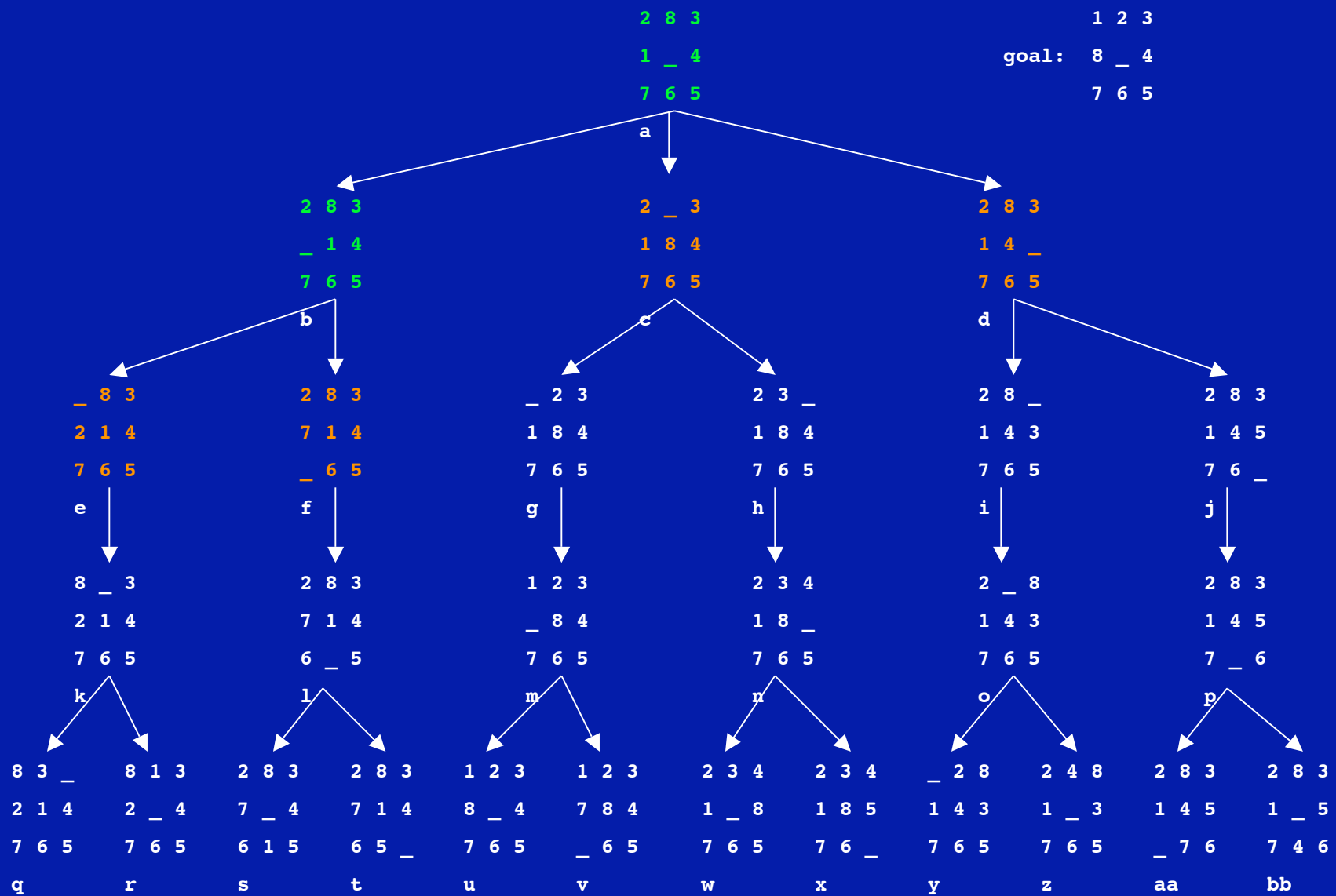
frontier: [b,c,d]



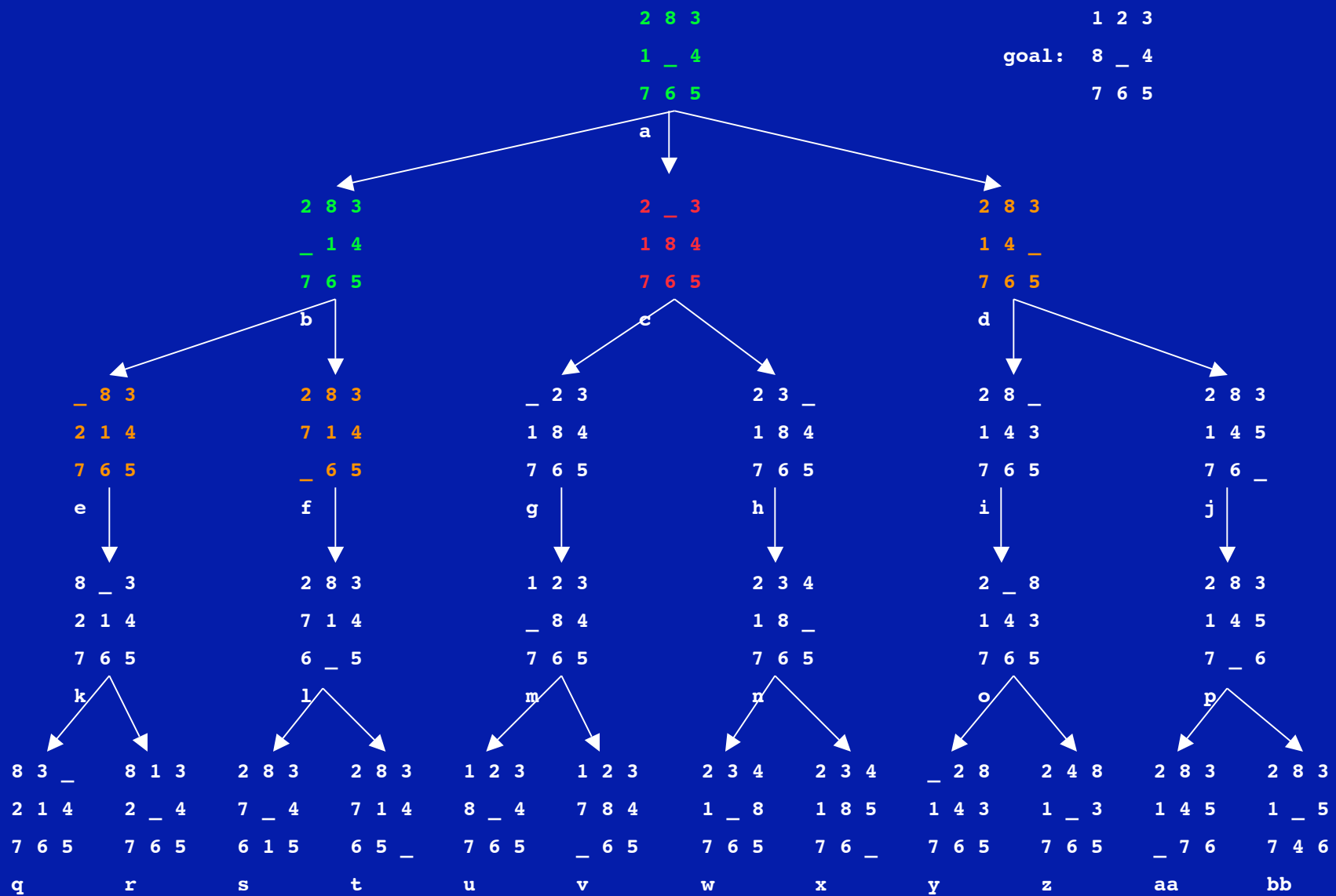
frontier: [c,d]



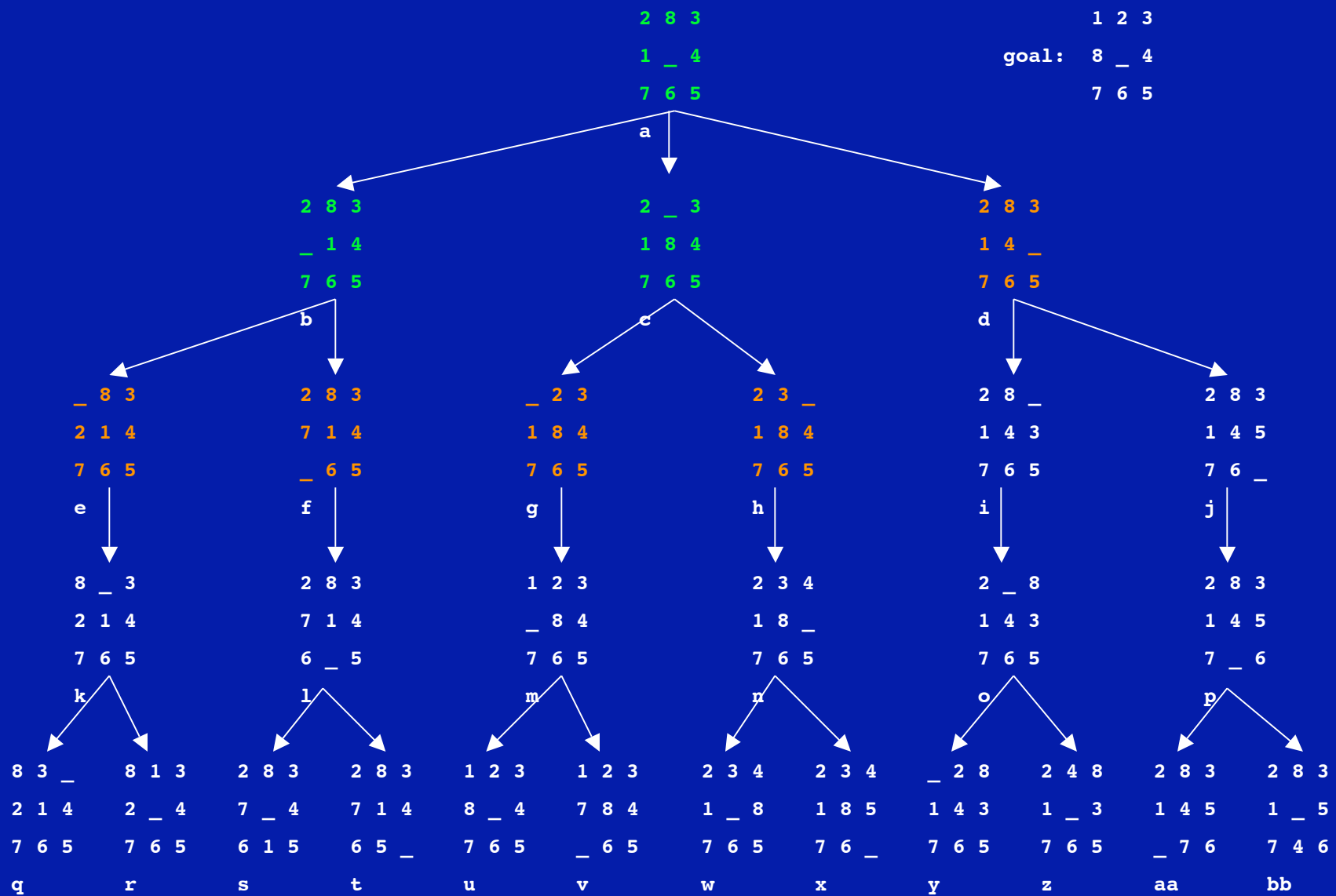
frontier: [c,d,e,f]



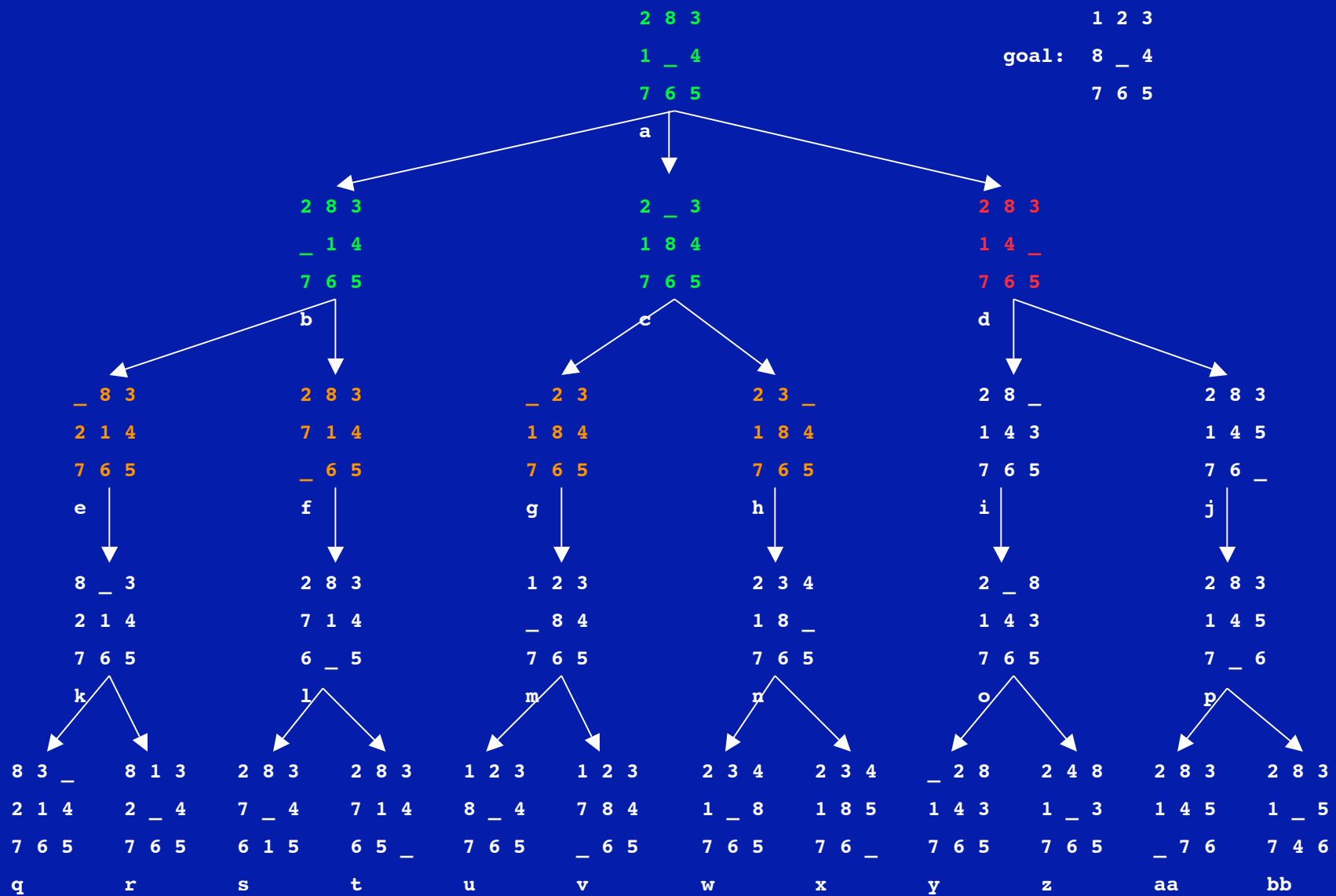
frontier: [d,e,f]



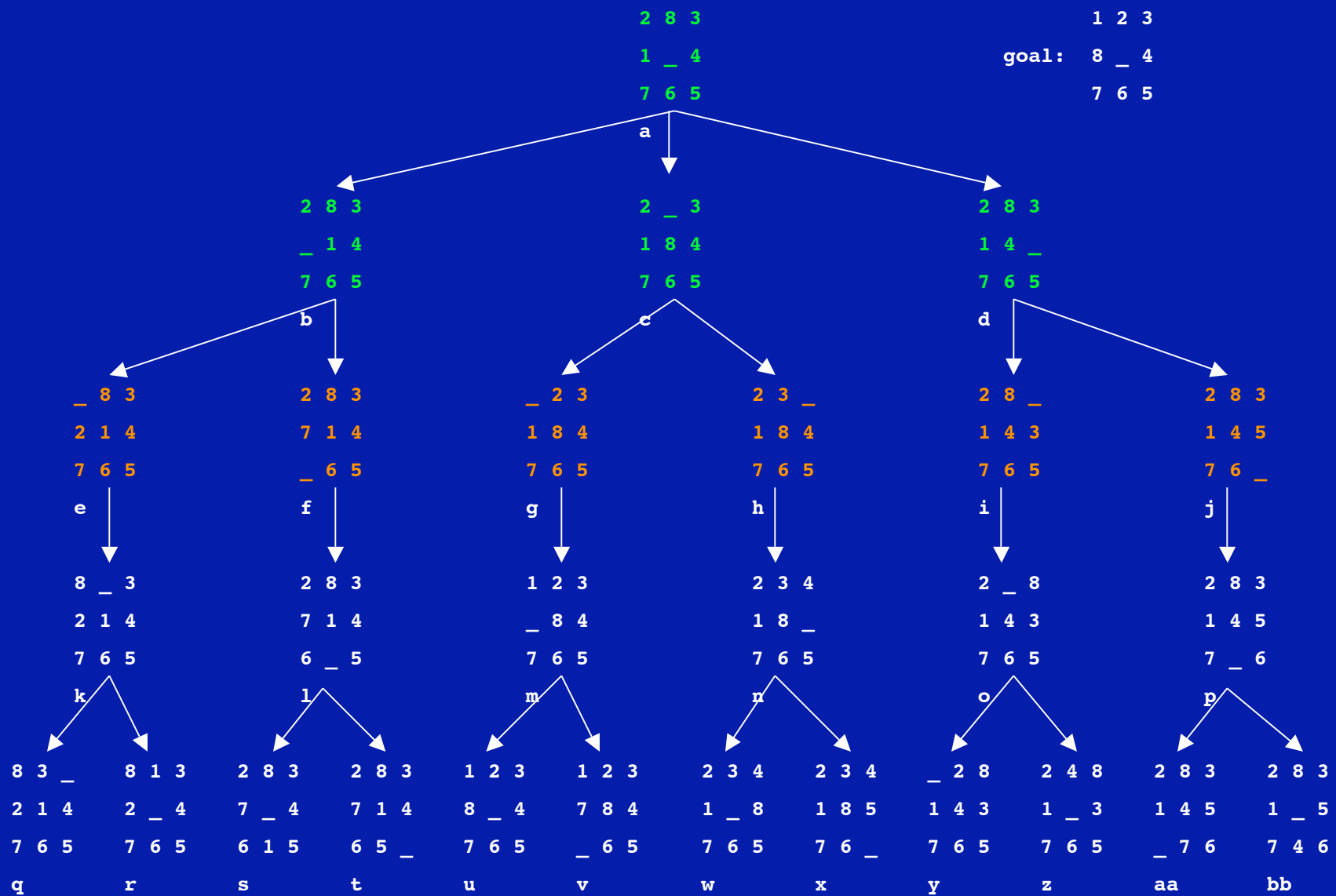
frontier: [d,e,f,g,h]



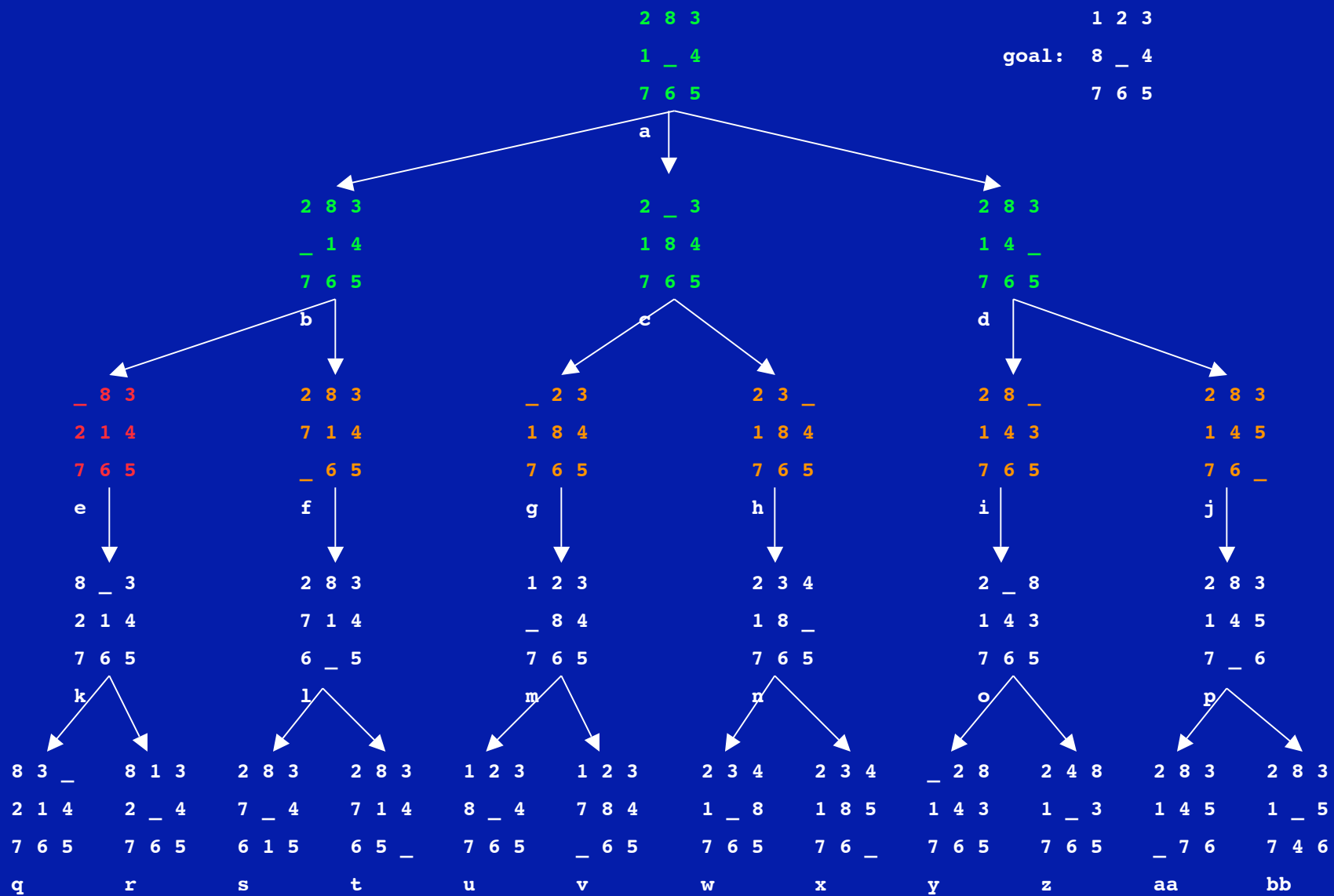
frontier: [e,f,g,h]



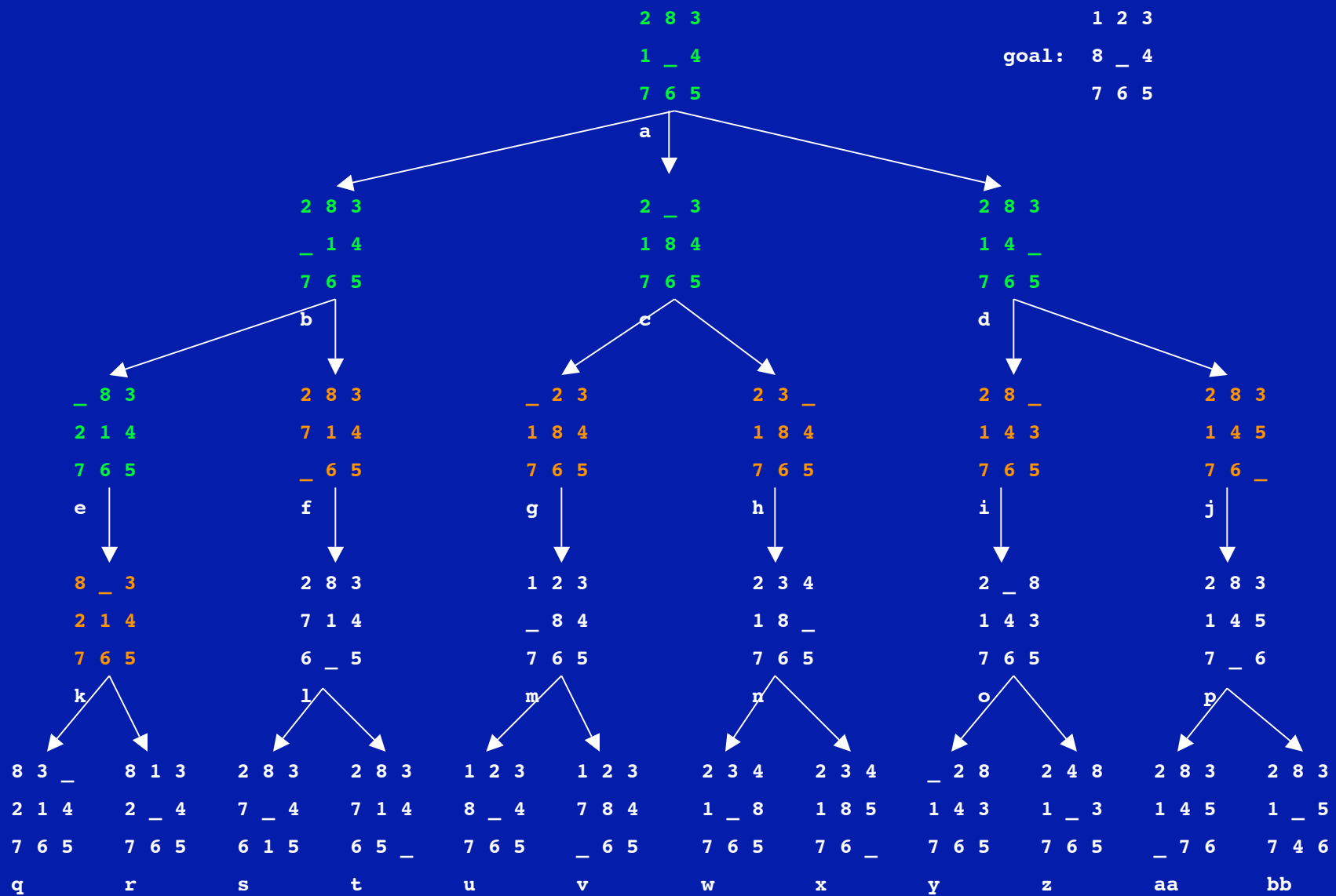
frontier: [e,f,g,h,i,j]



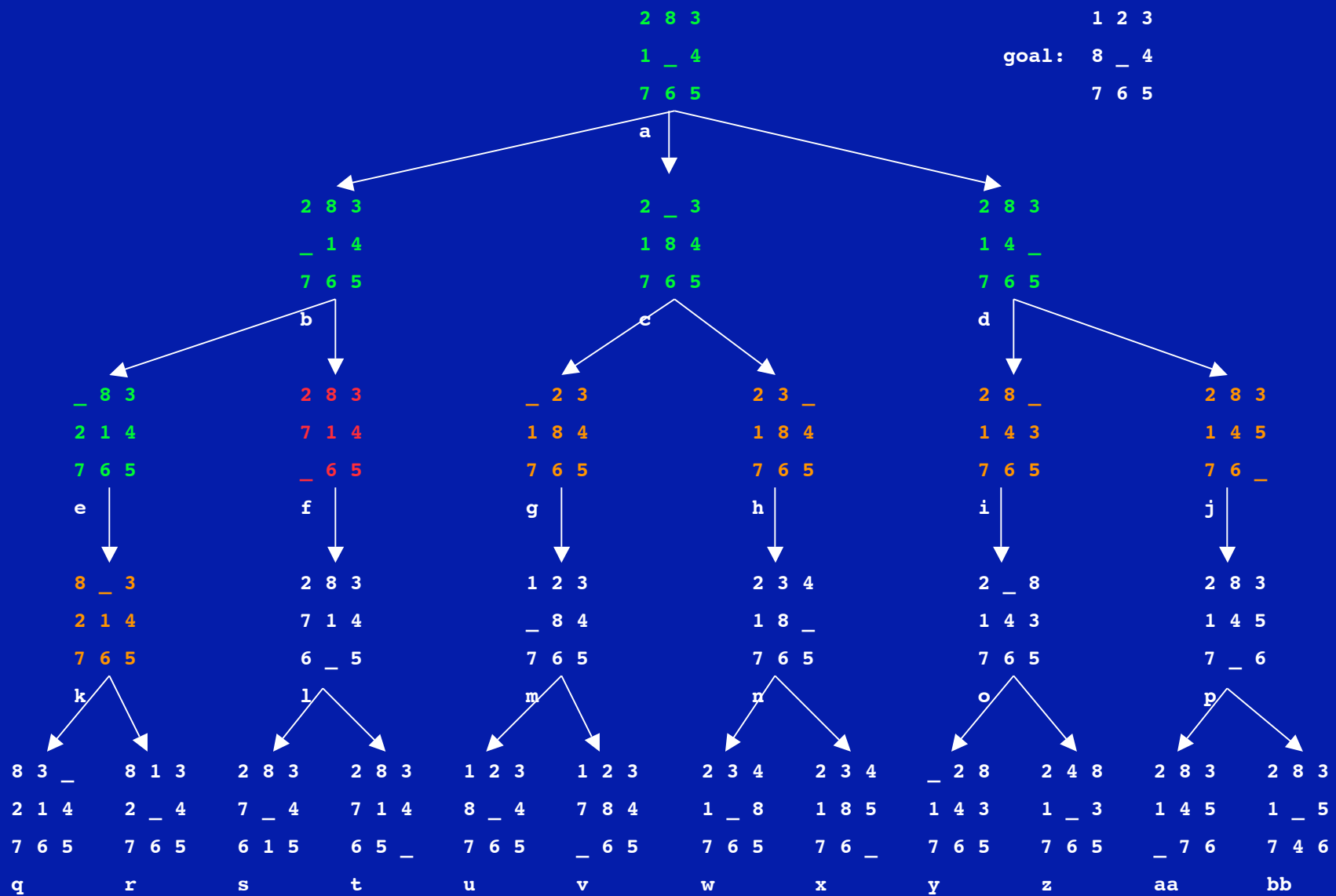
frontier: [f,g,h,i,j]



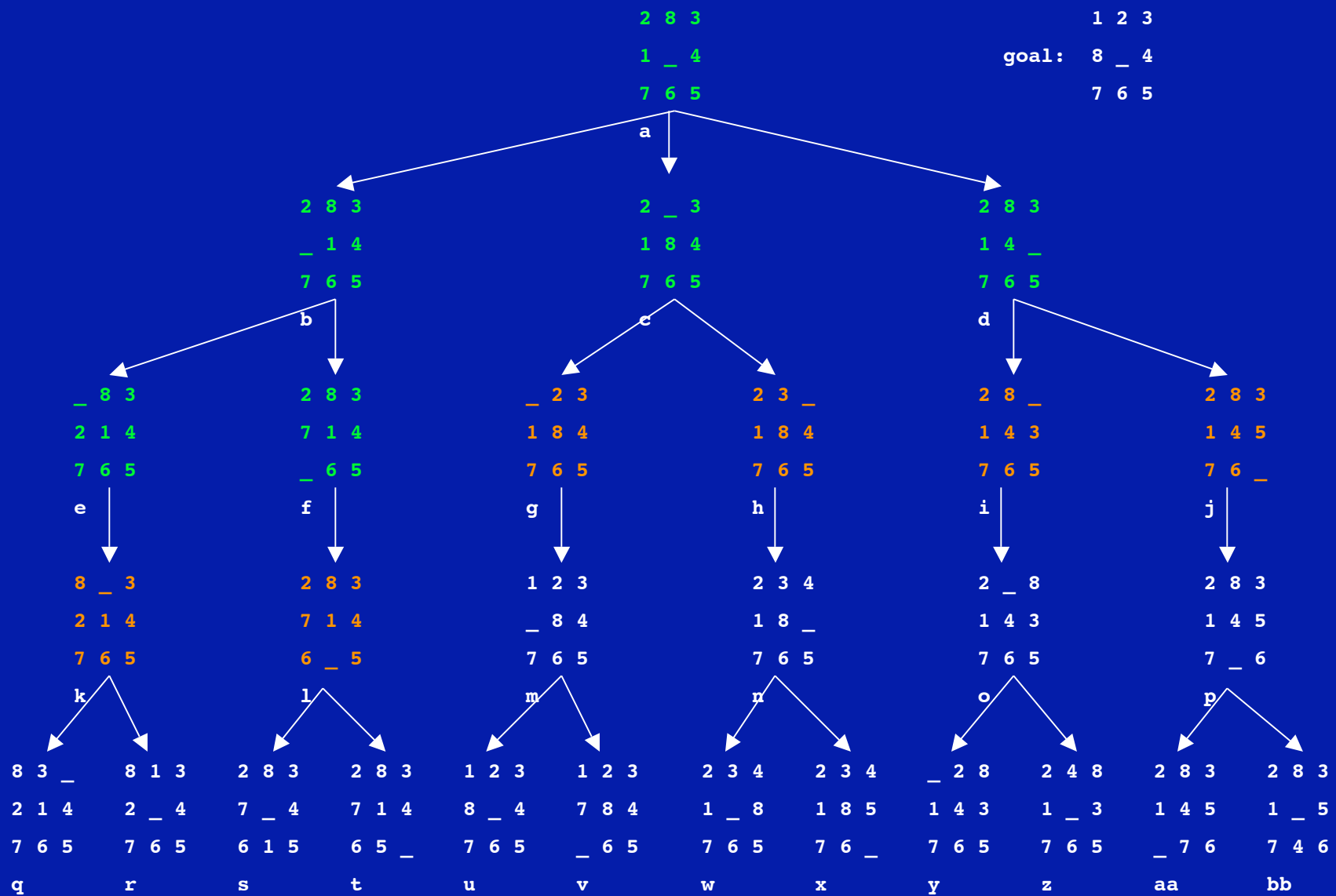
frontier: [f,g,h,i,j,k]



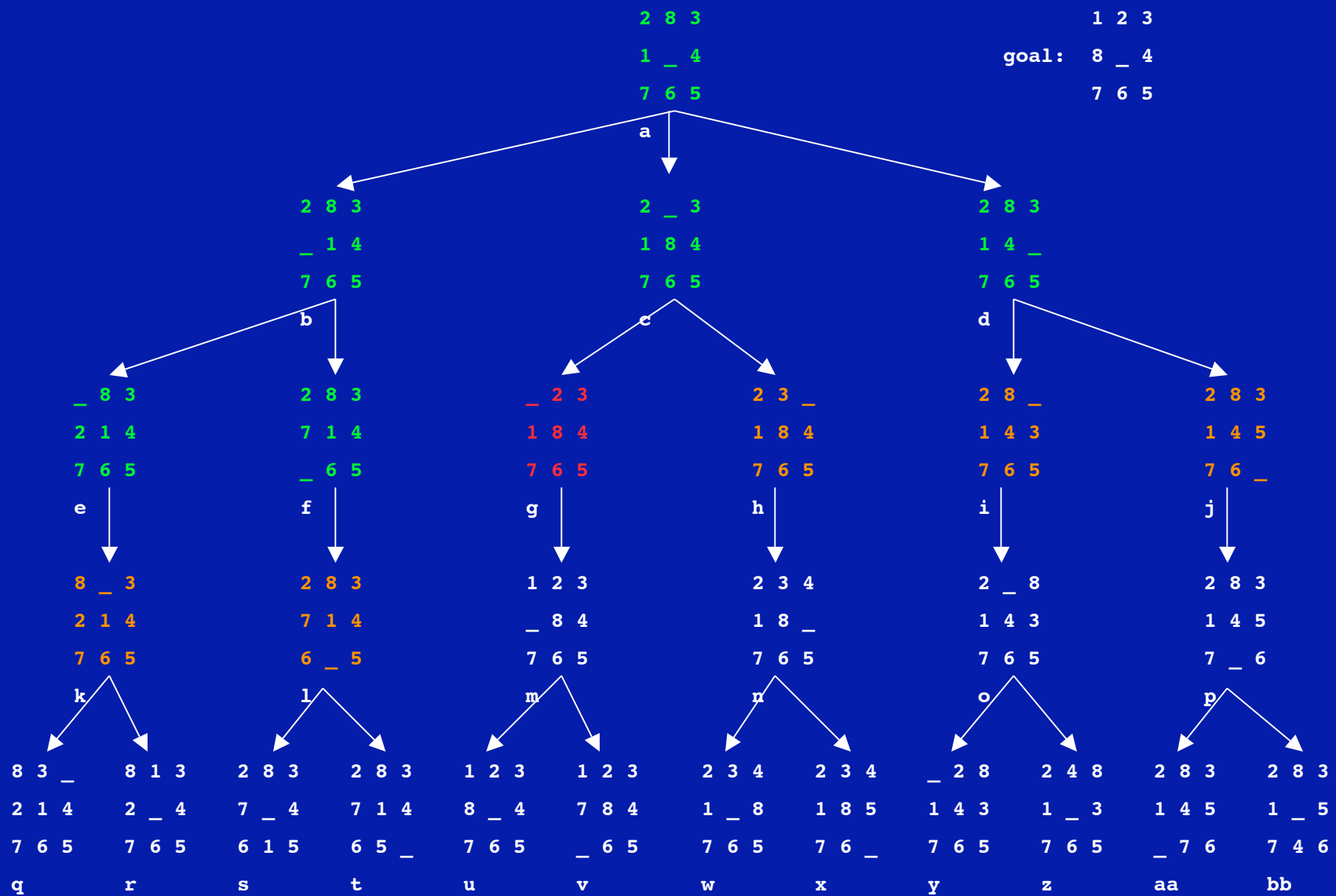
frontier: [g,h,i,j,k]



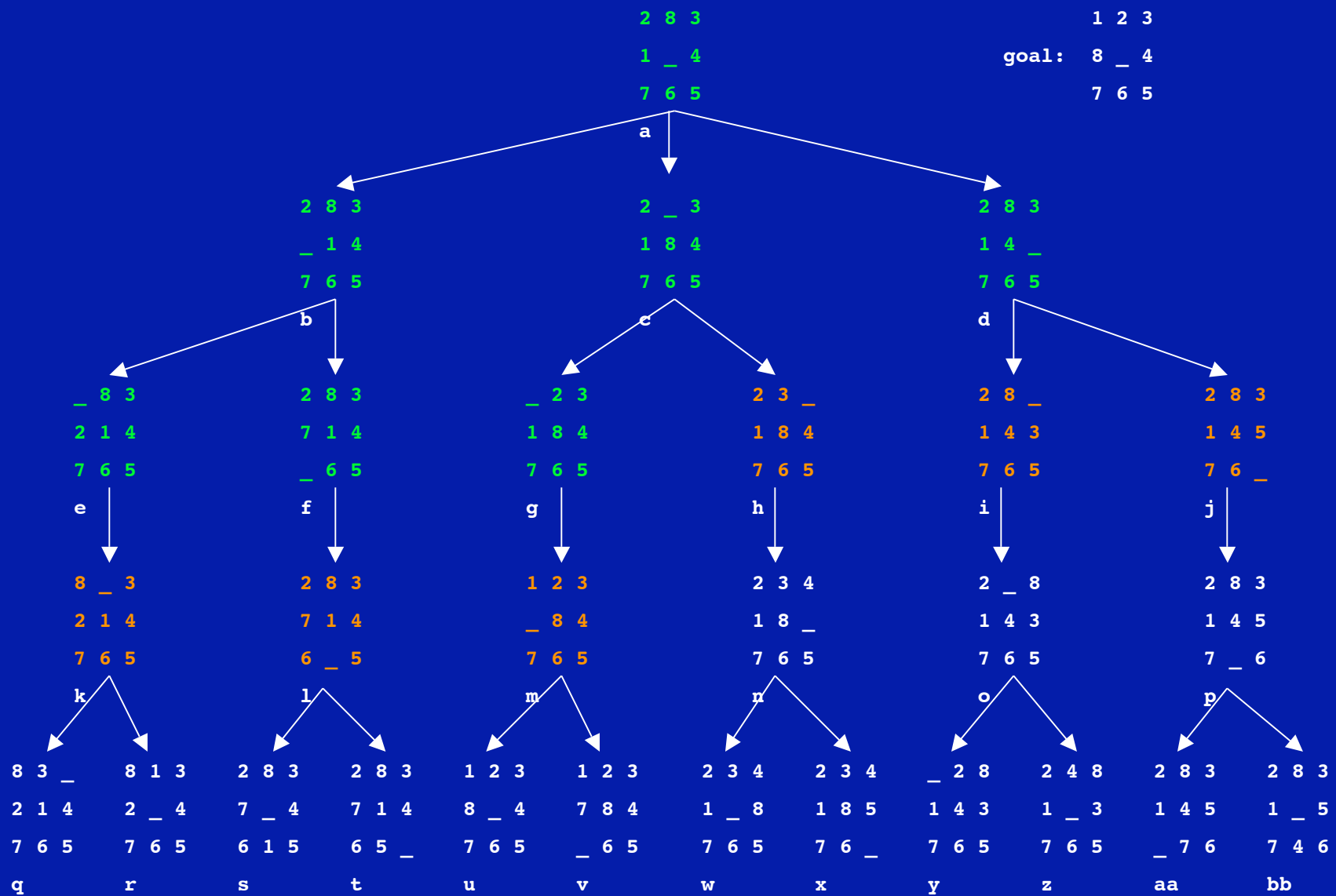
frontier: [g,h,i,j,k,l]



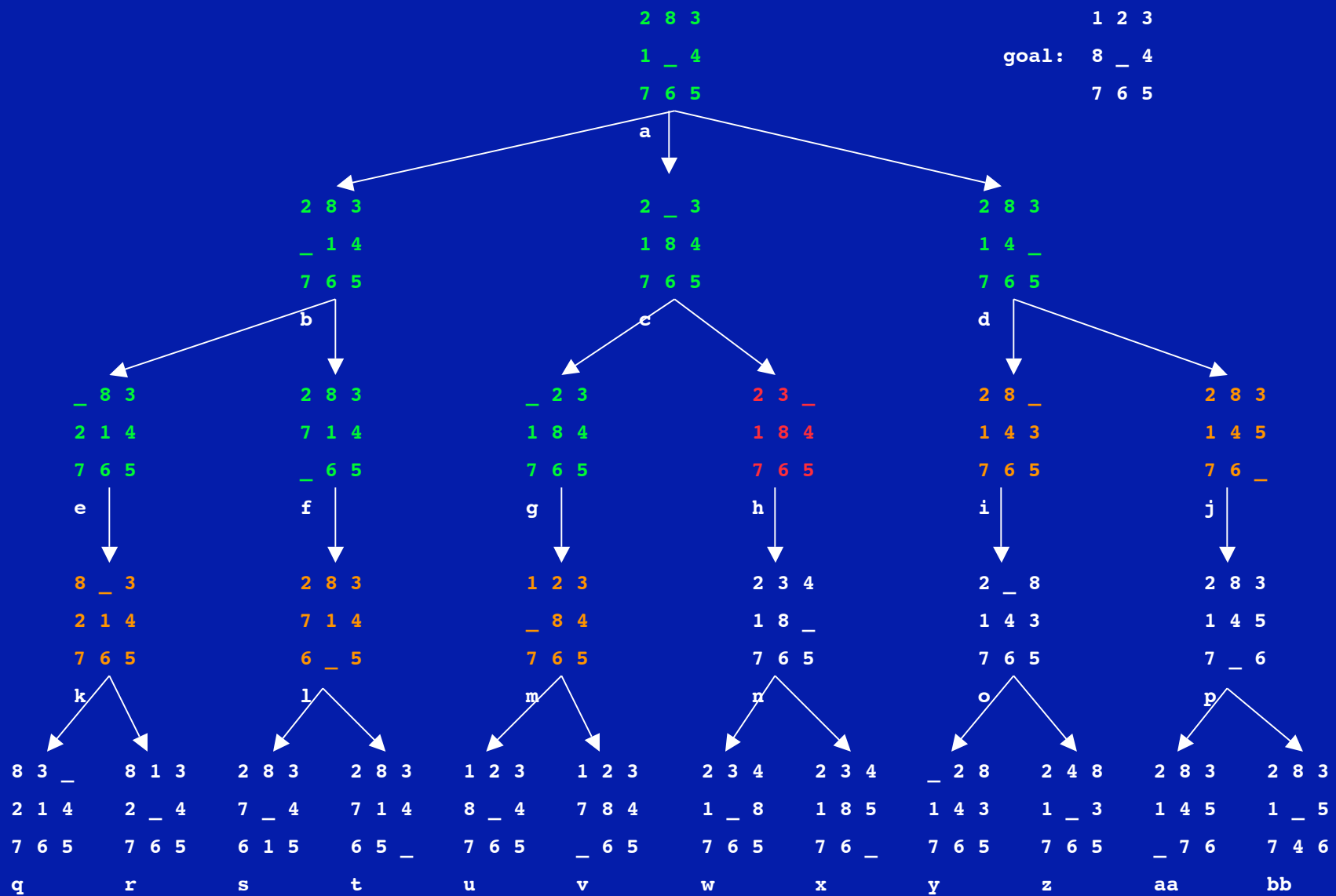
frontier: [h,i,j,k,l]



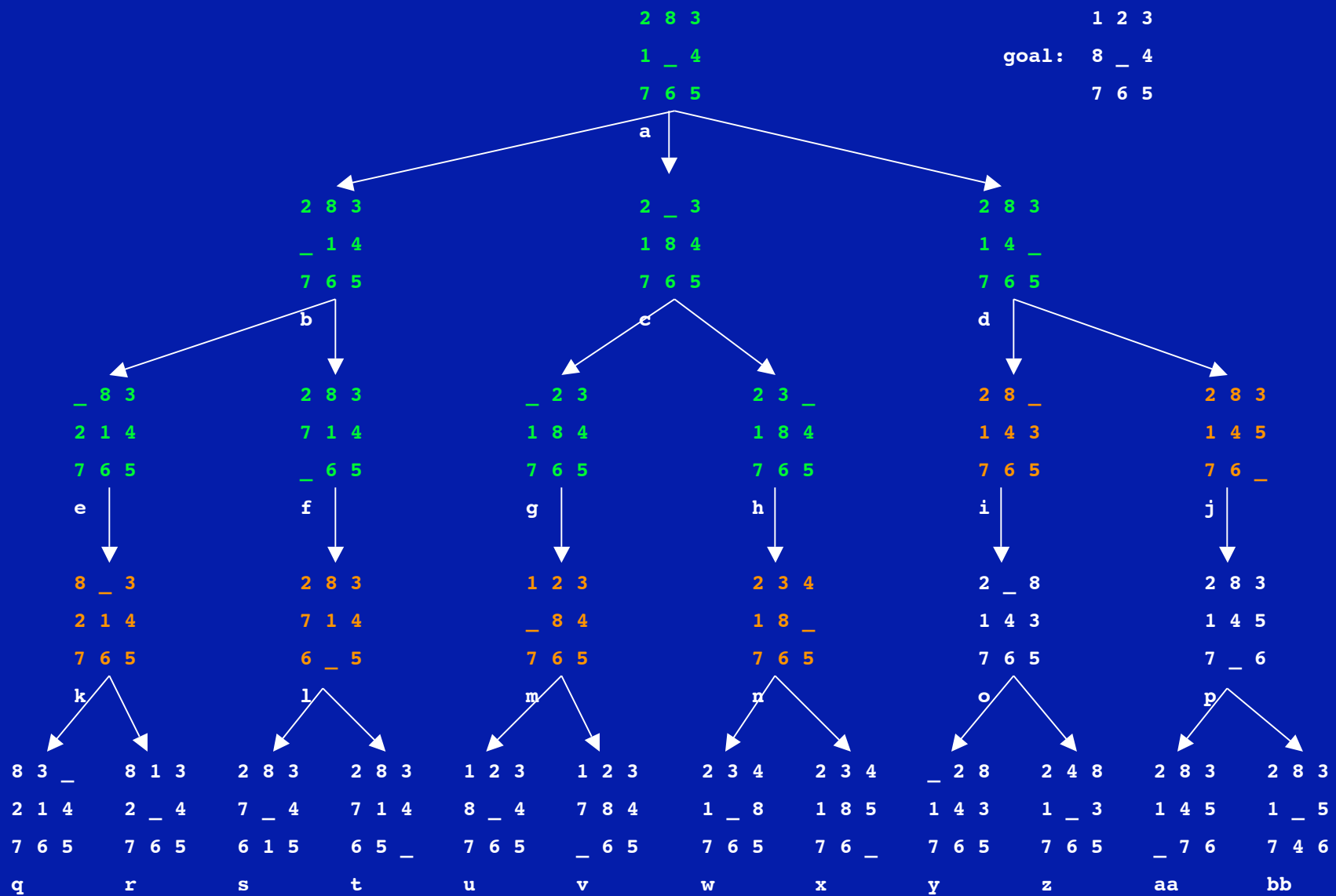
frontier: [h,i,j,k,l,m]



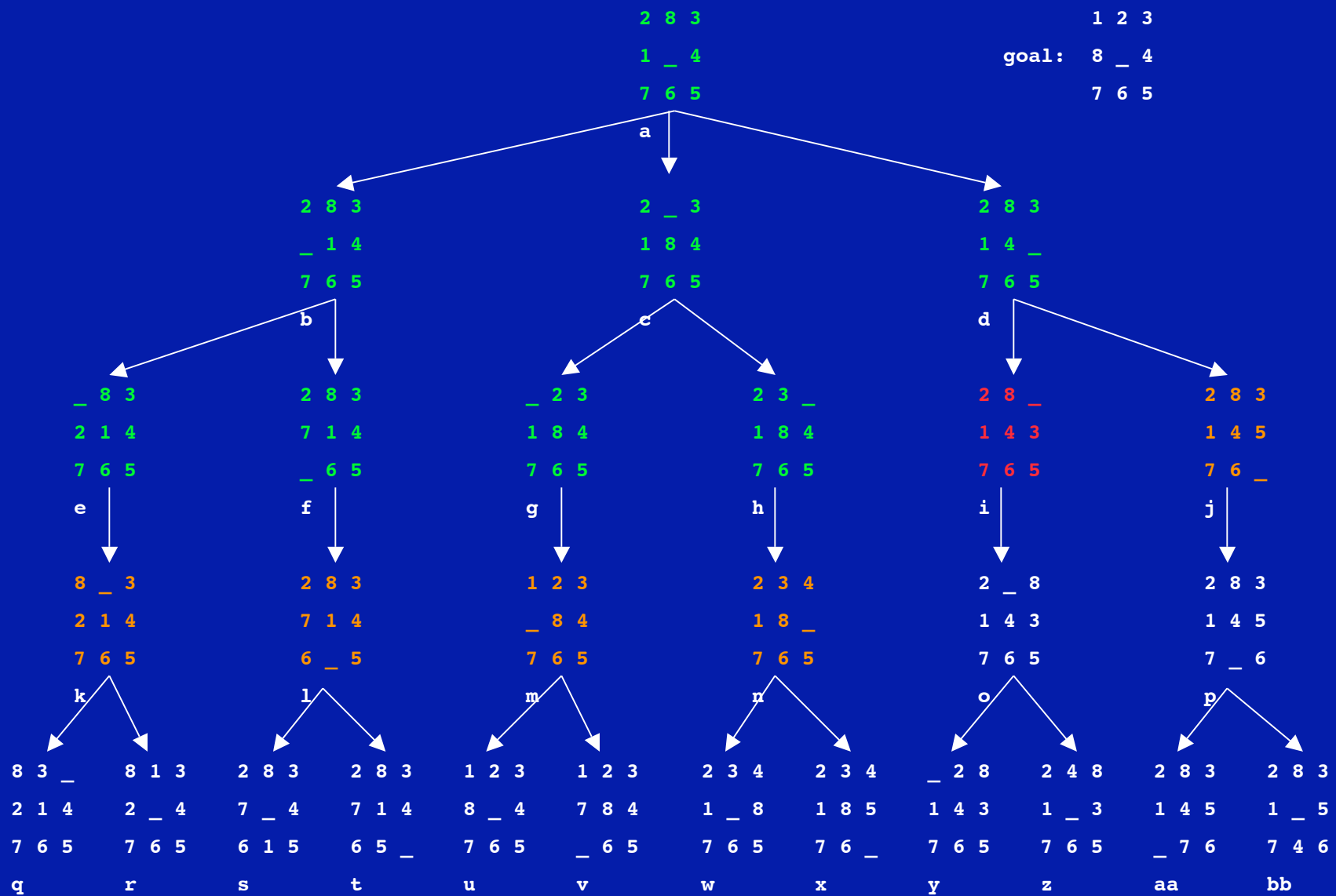
frontier: [i,j,k,l,m]



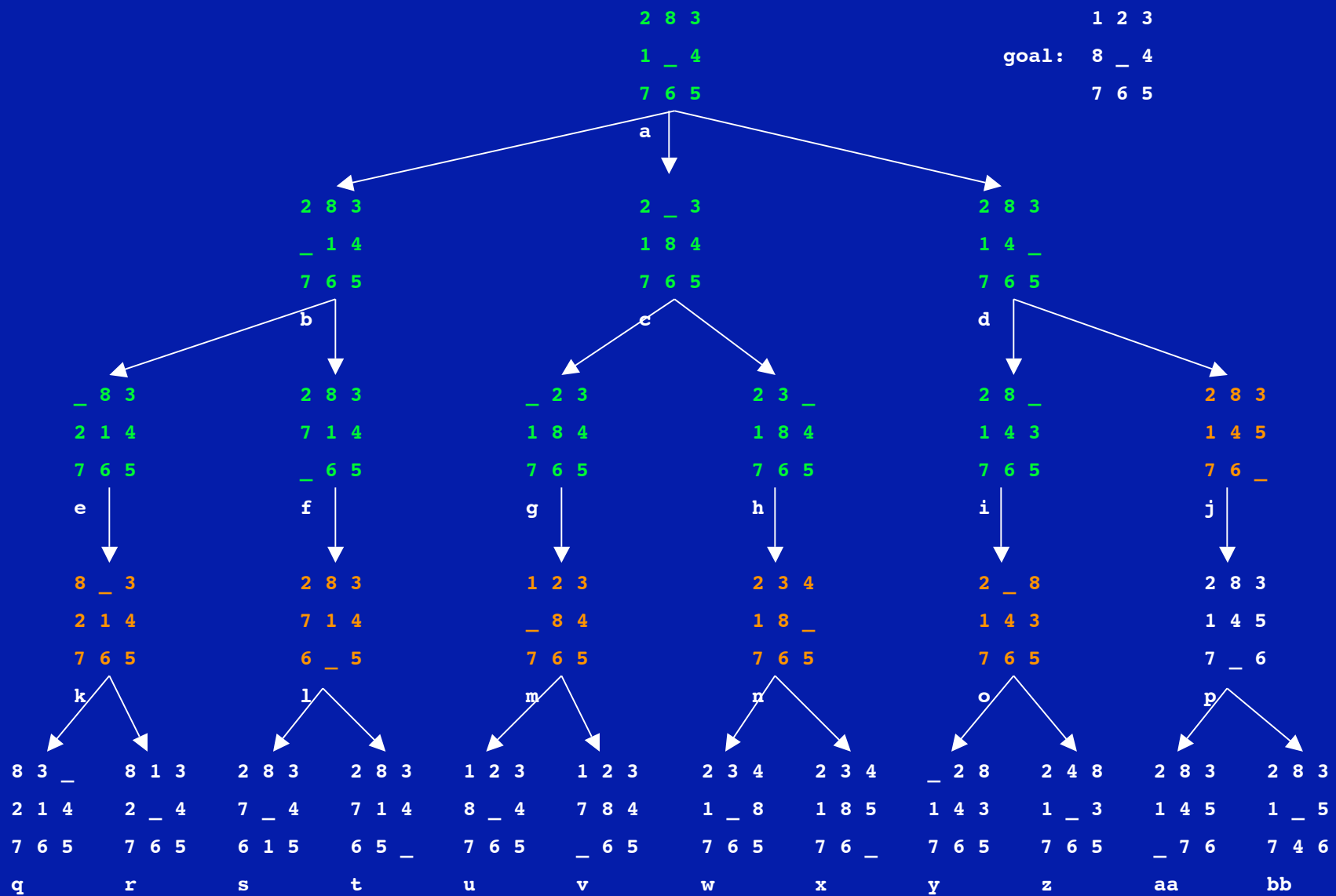
frontier: [i,j,k,l,m,n]



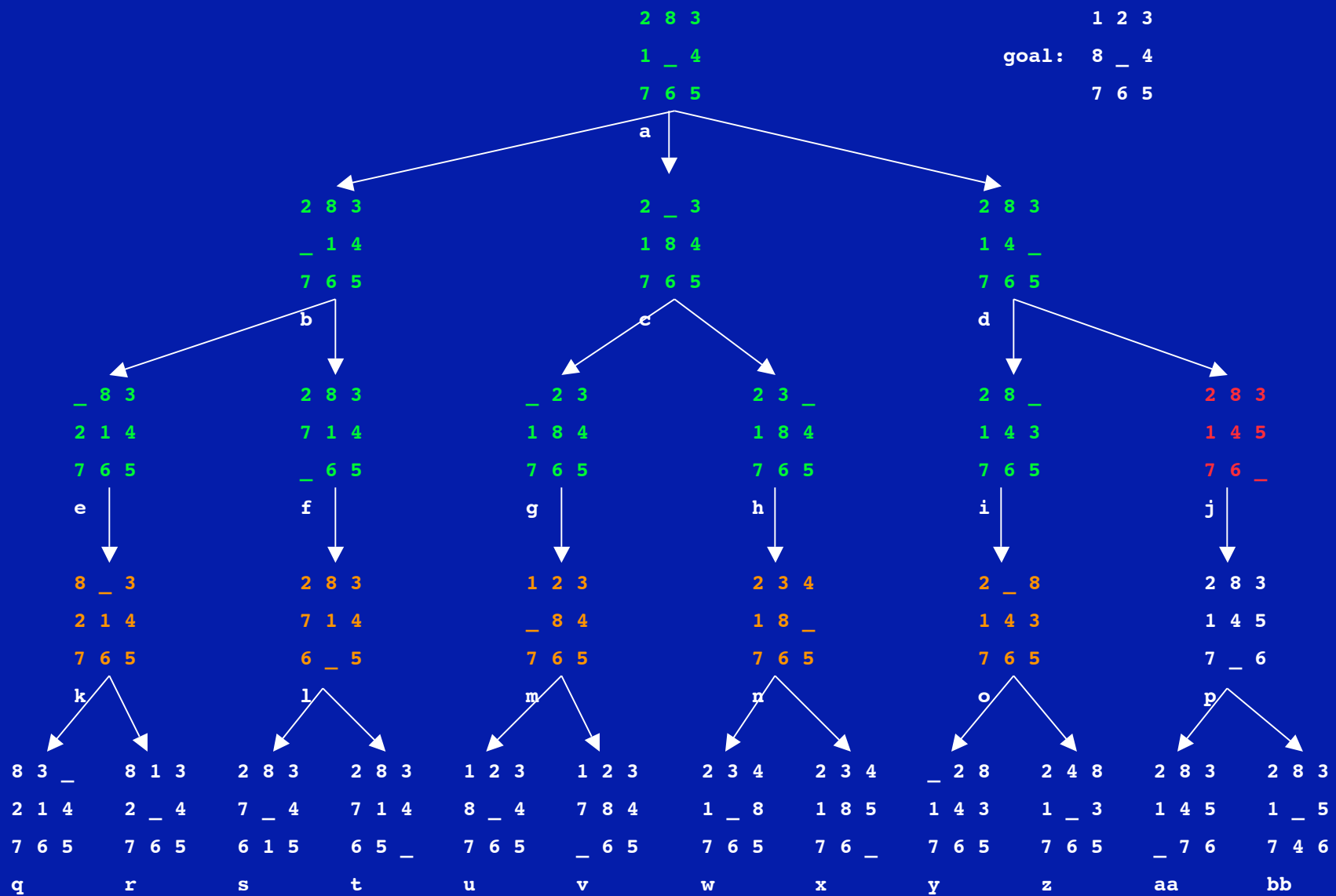
frontier: [j,k,l,m,n]



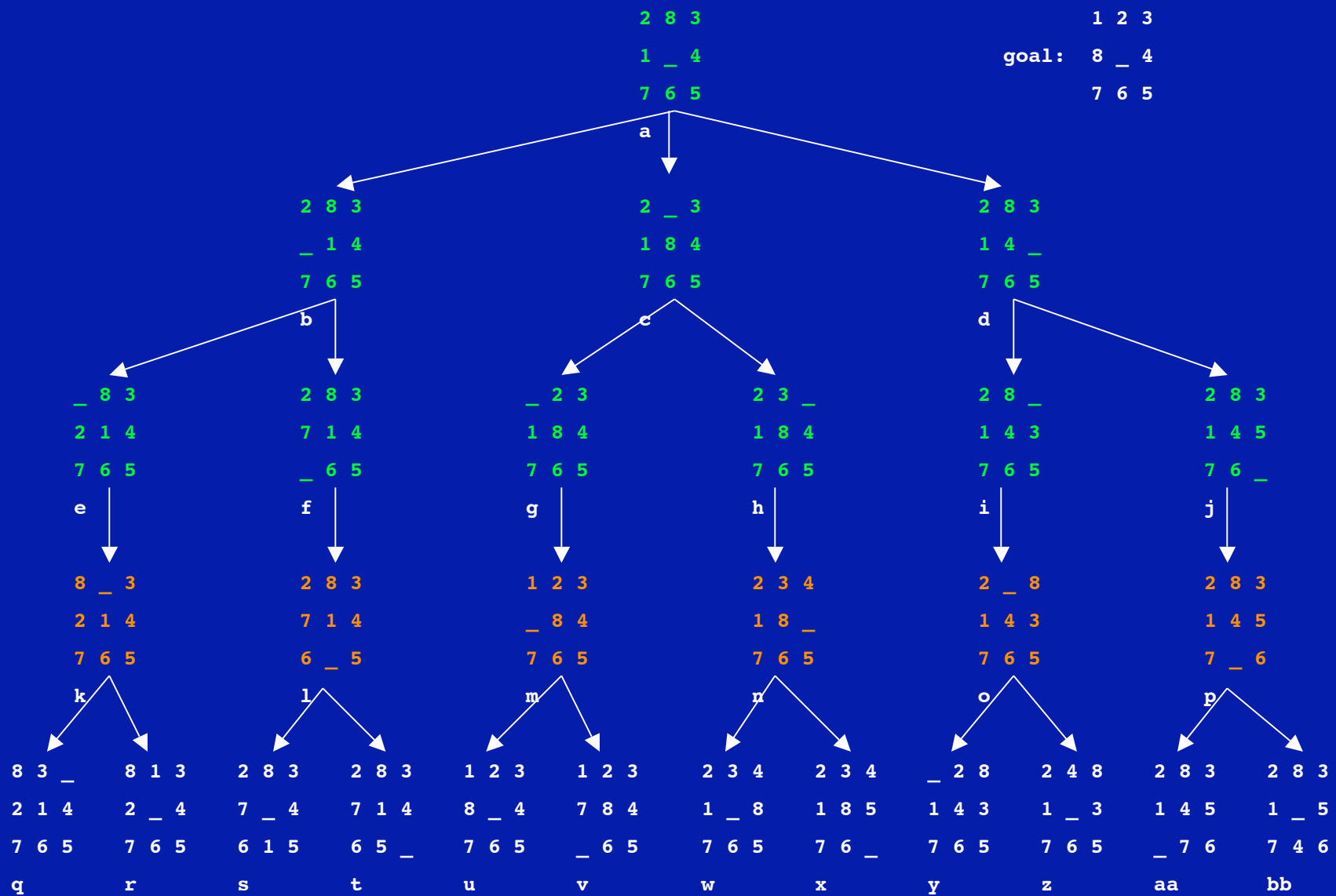
frontier: [j,k,l,m,n,o]



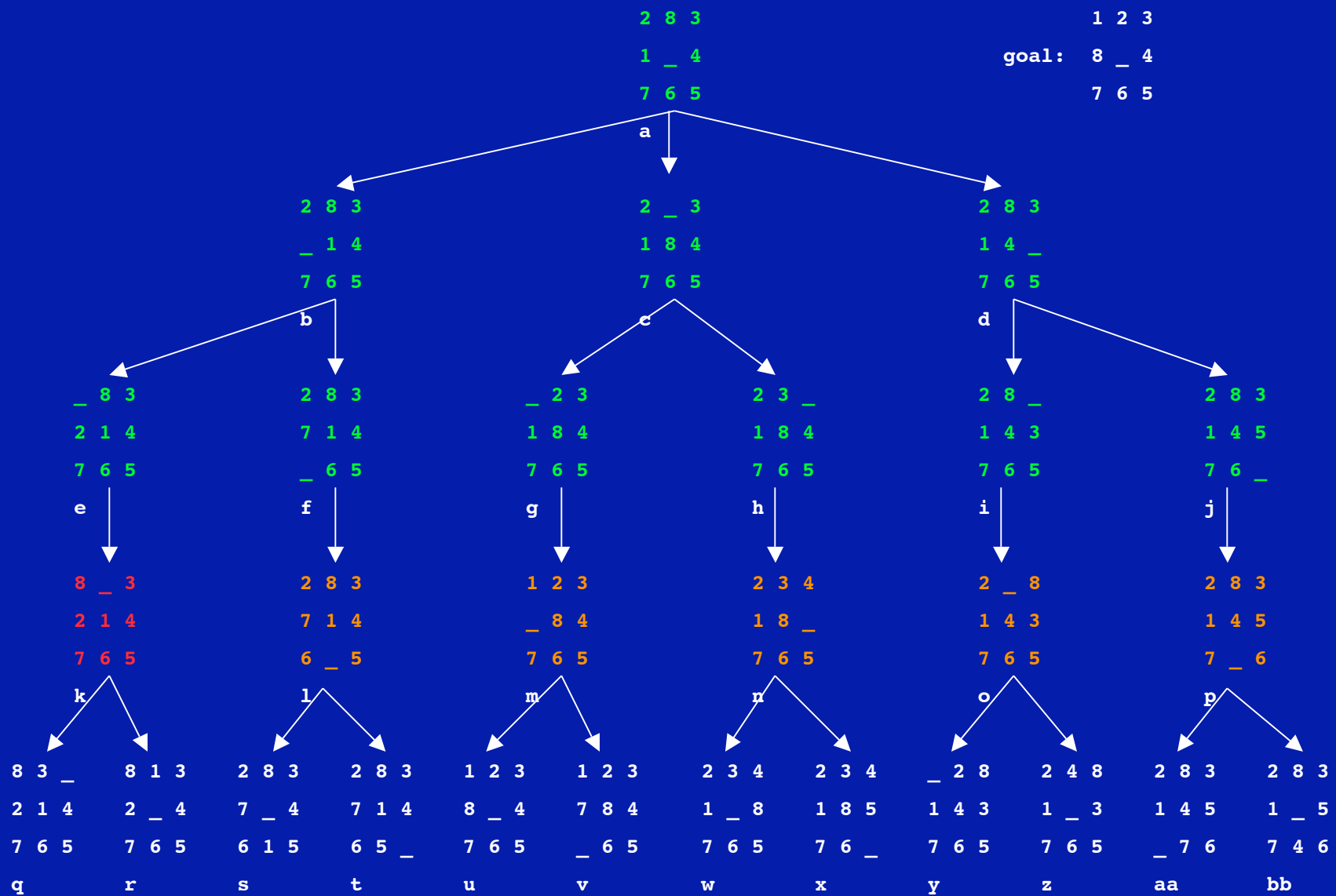
frontier: [k,l,m,n,o]



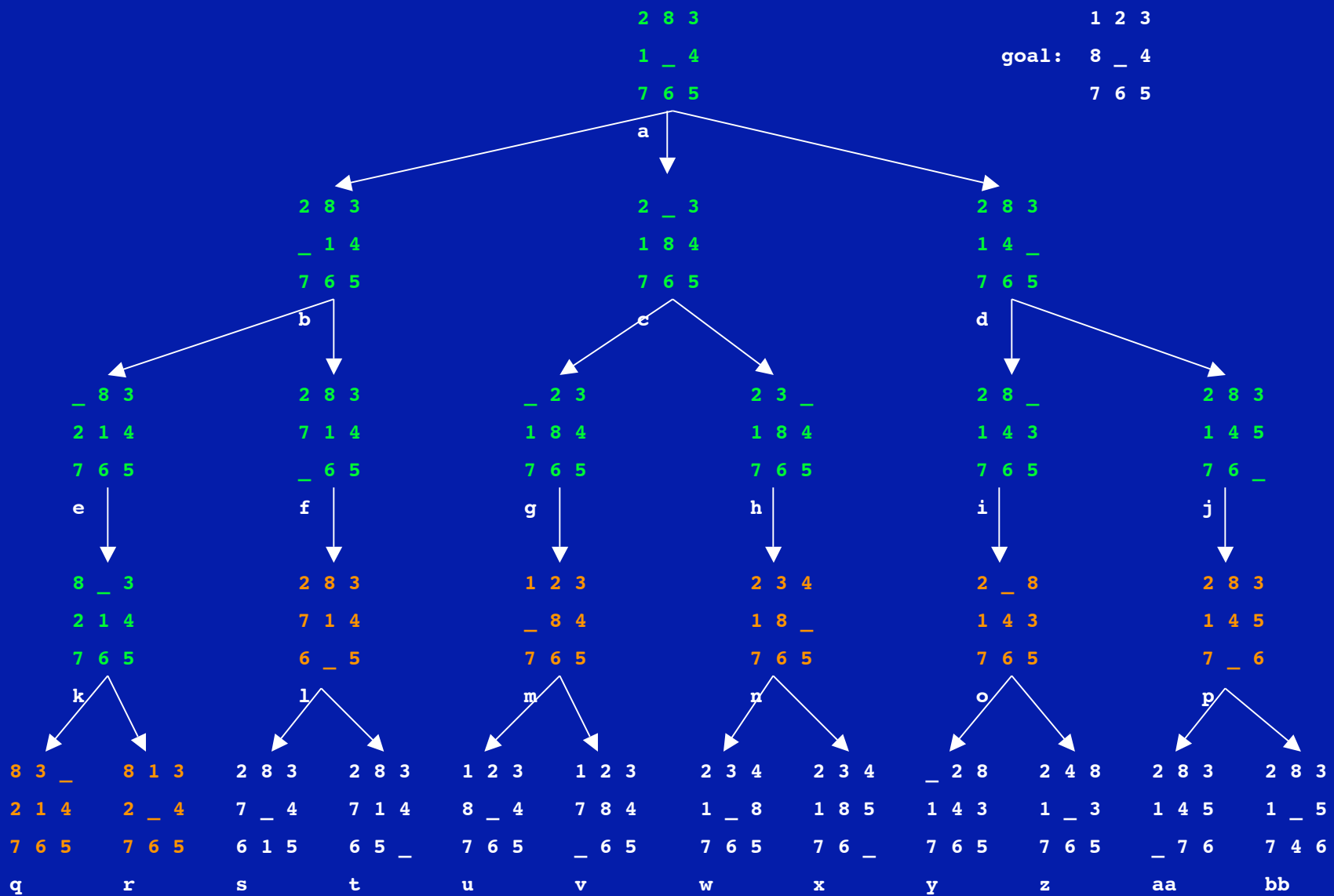
frontier: [k,l,m,n,o,p]



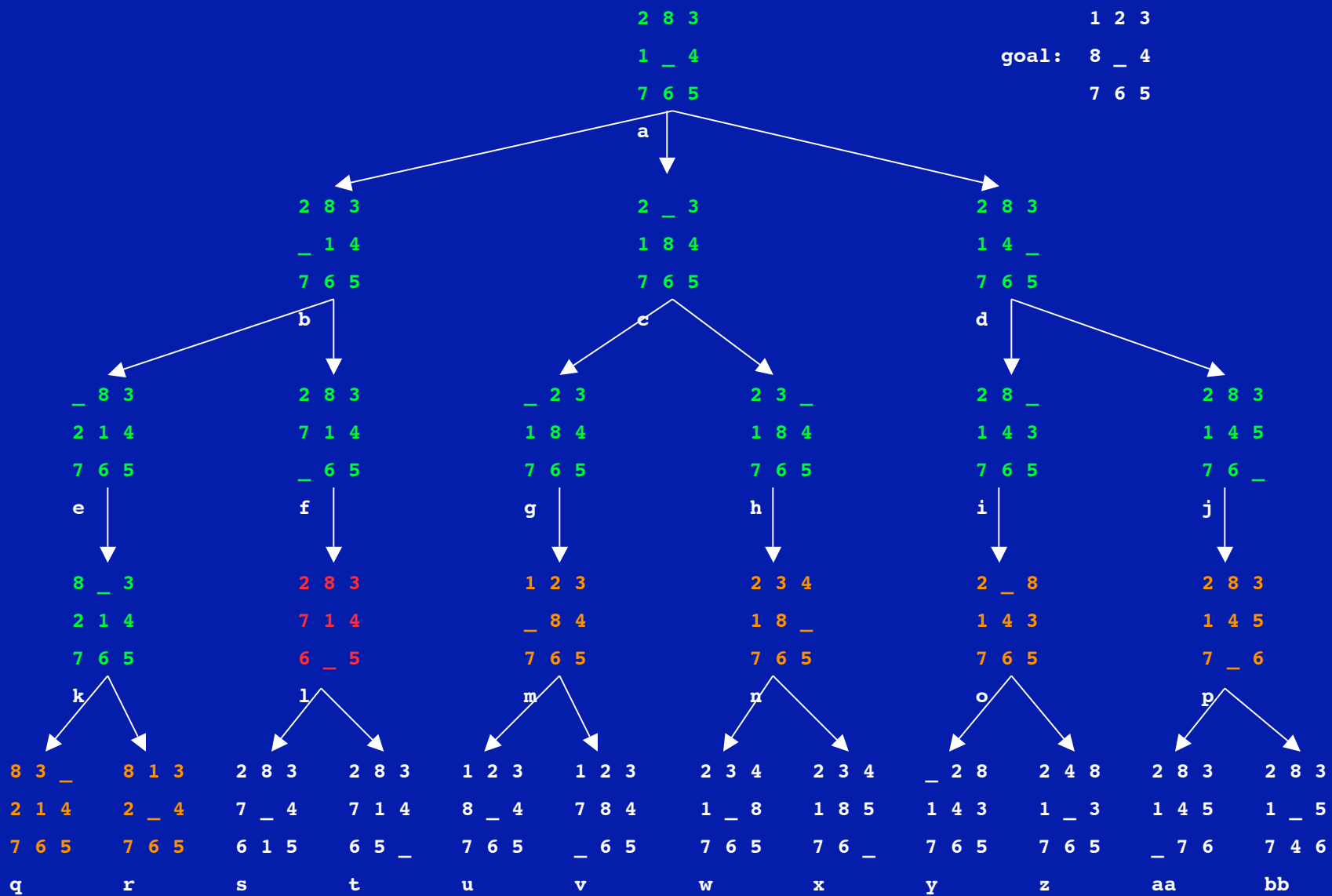
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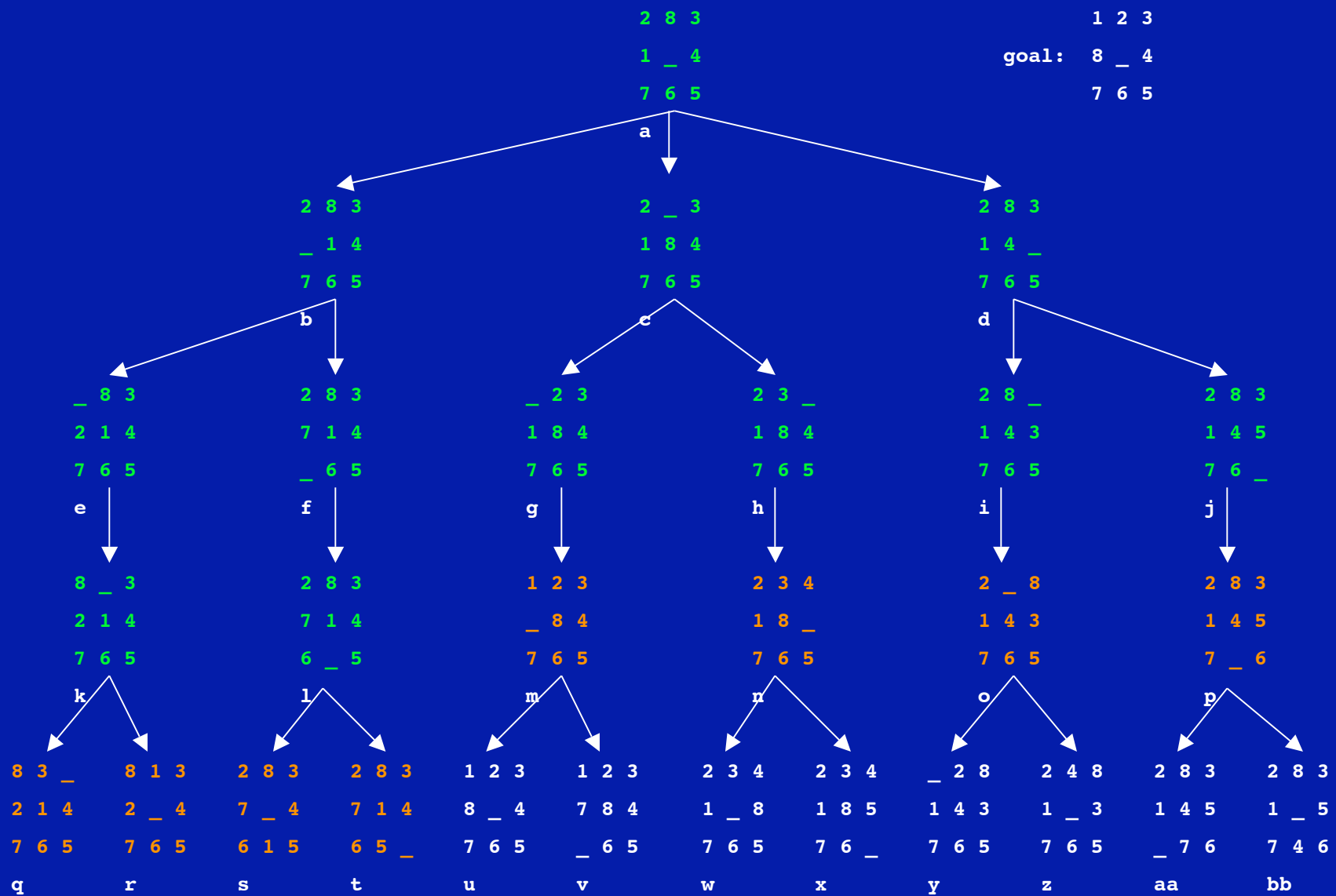
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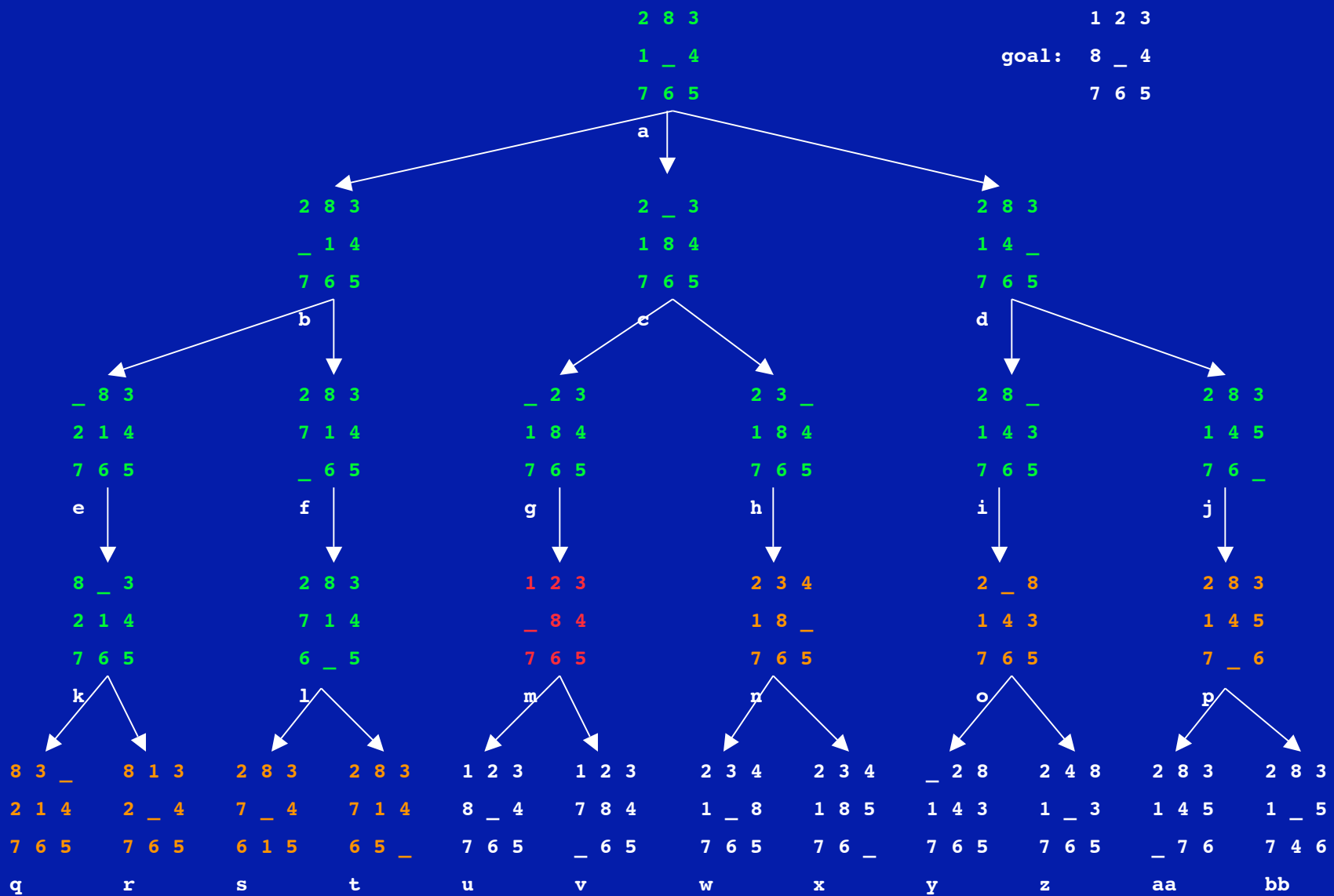
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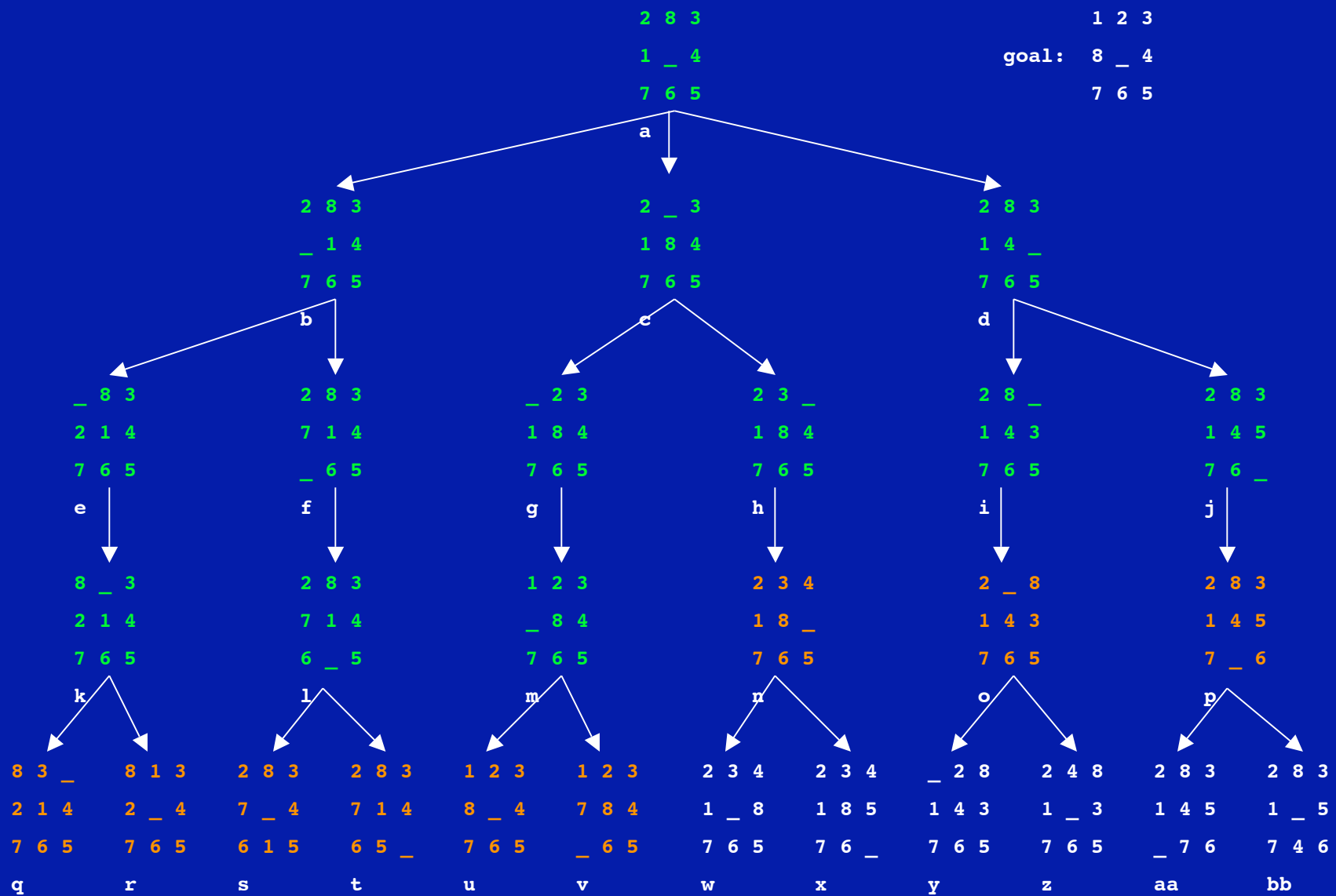
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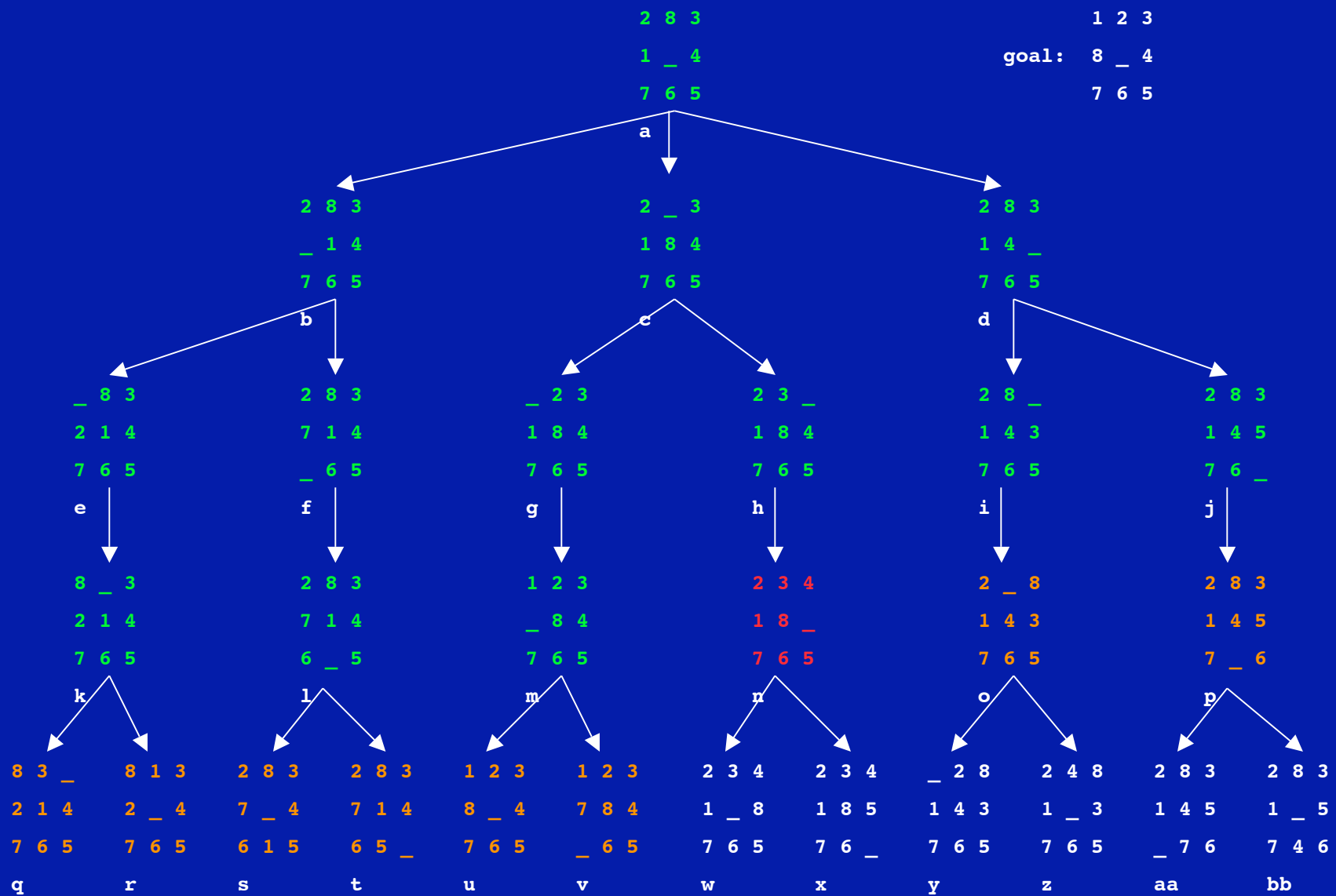
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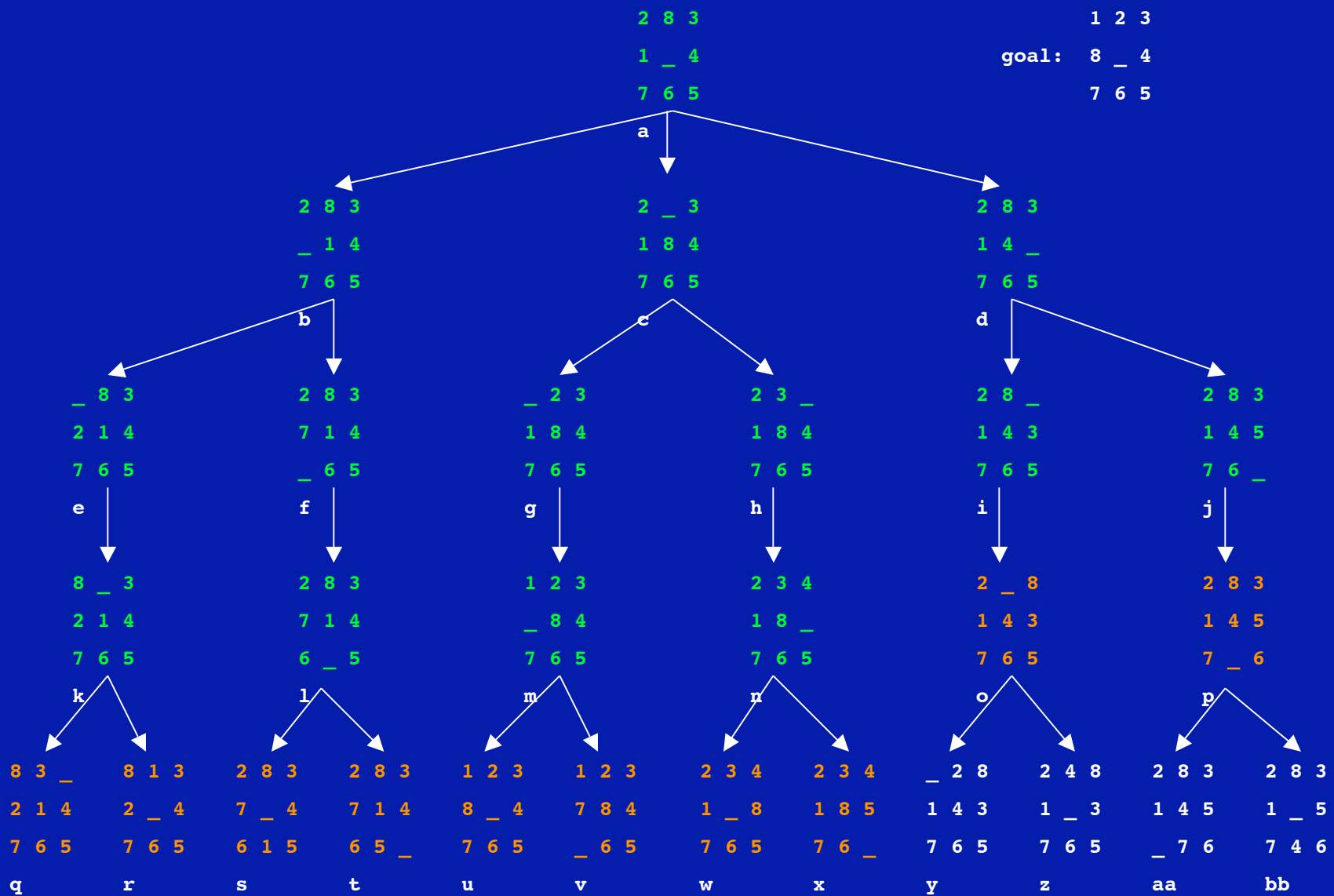
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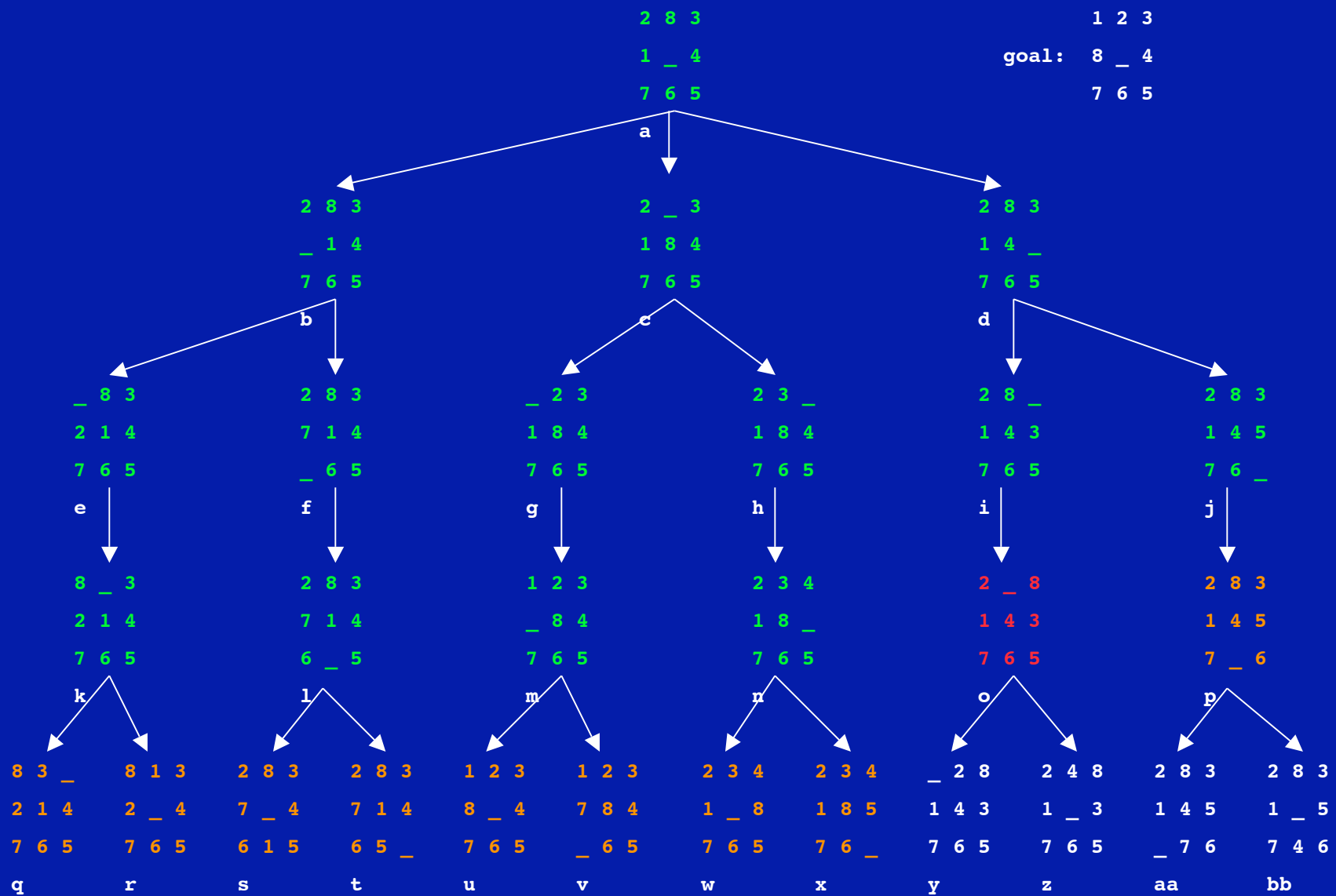
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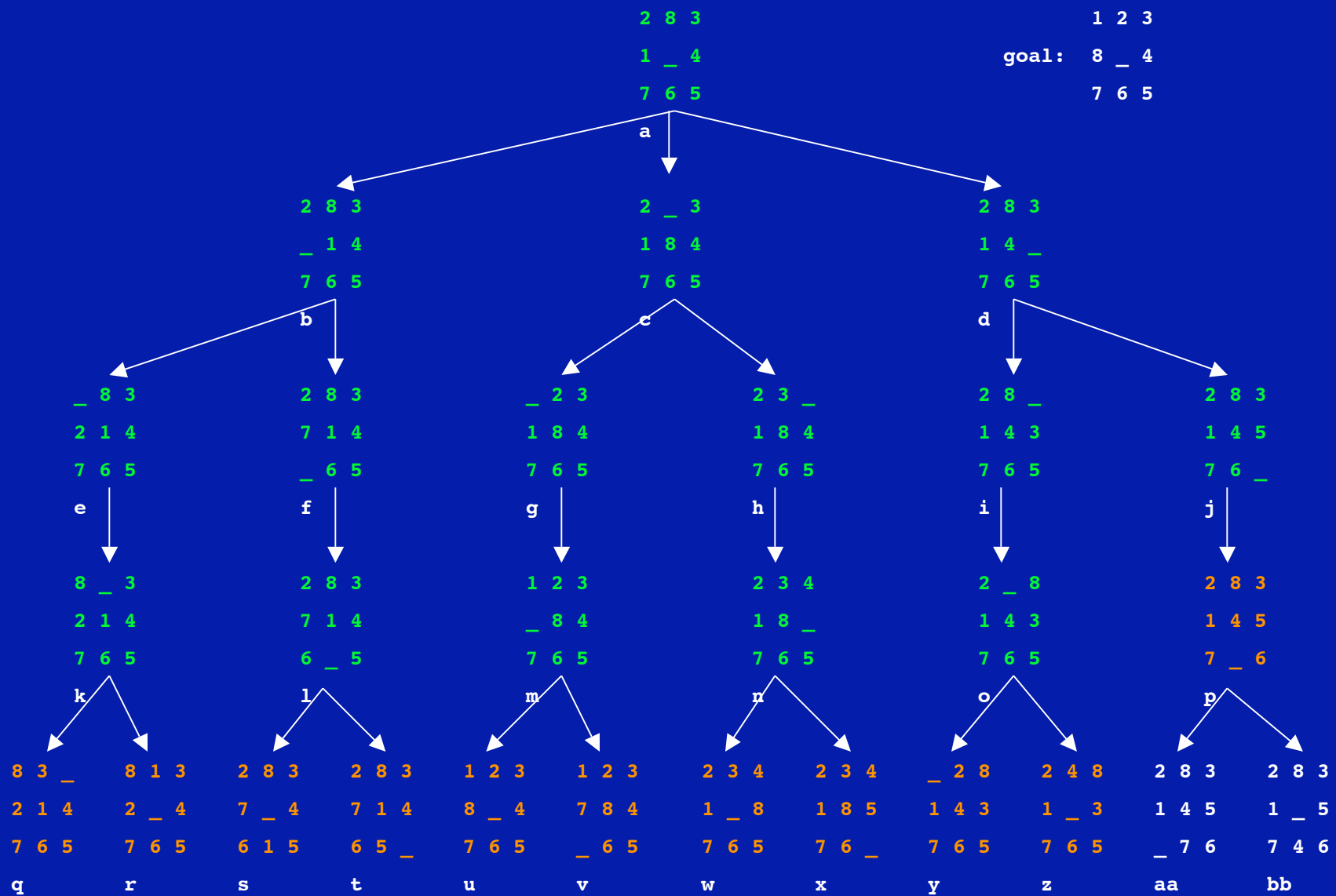
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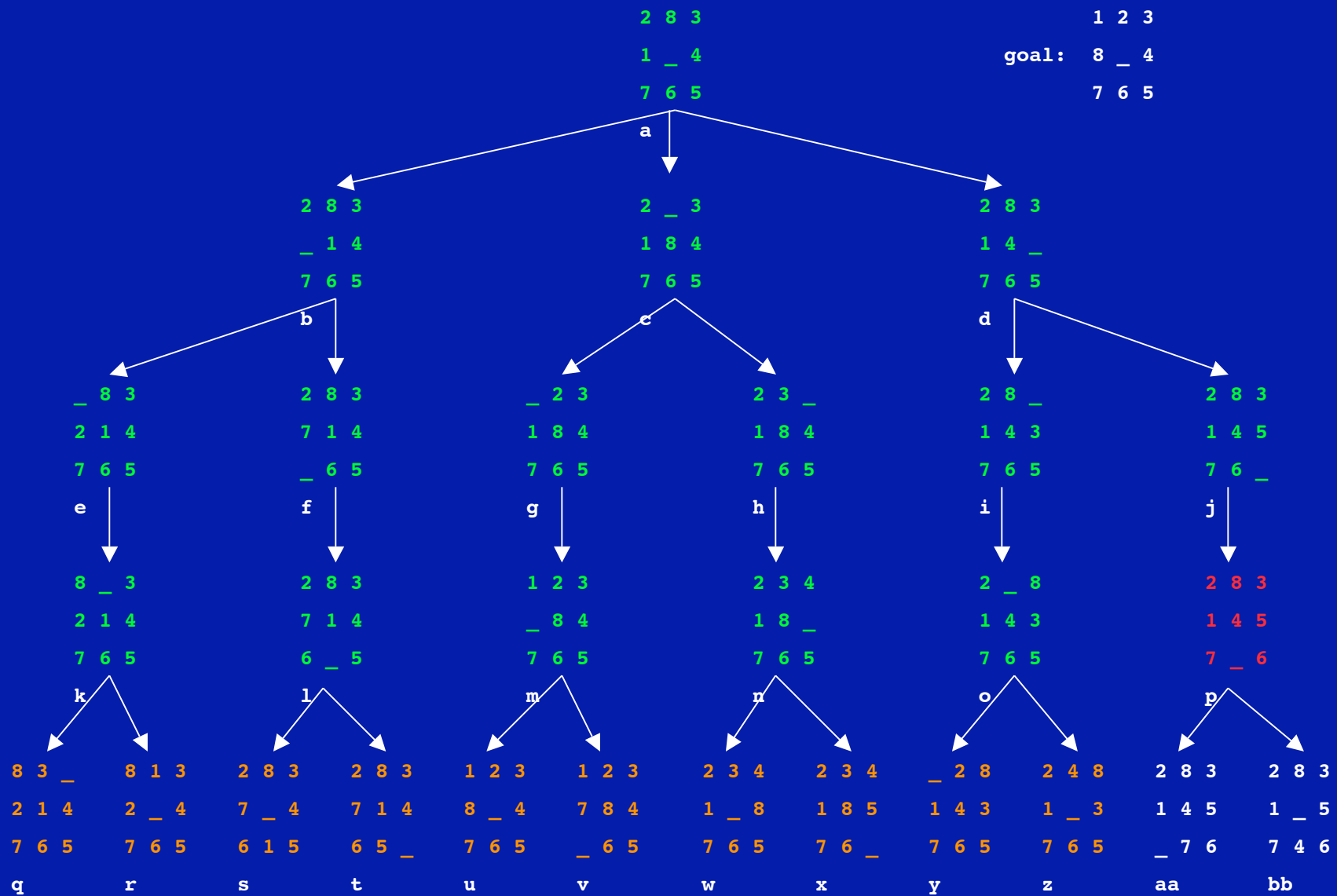
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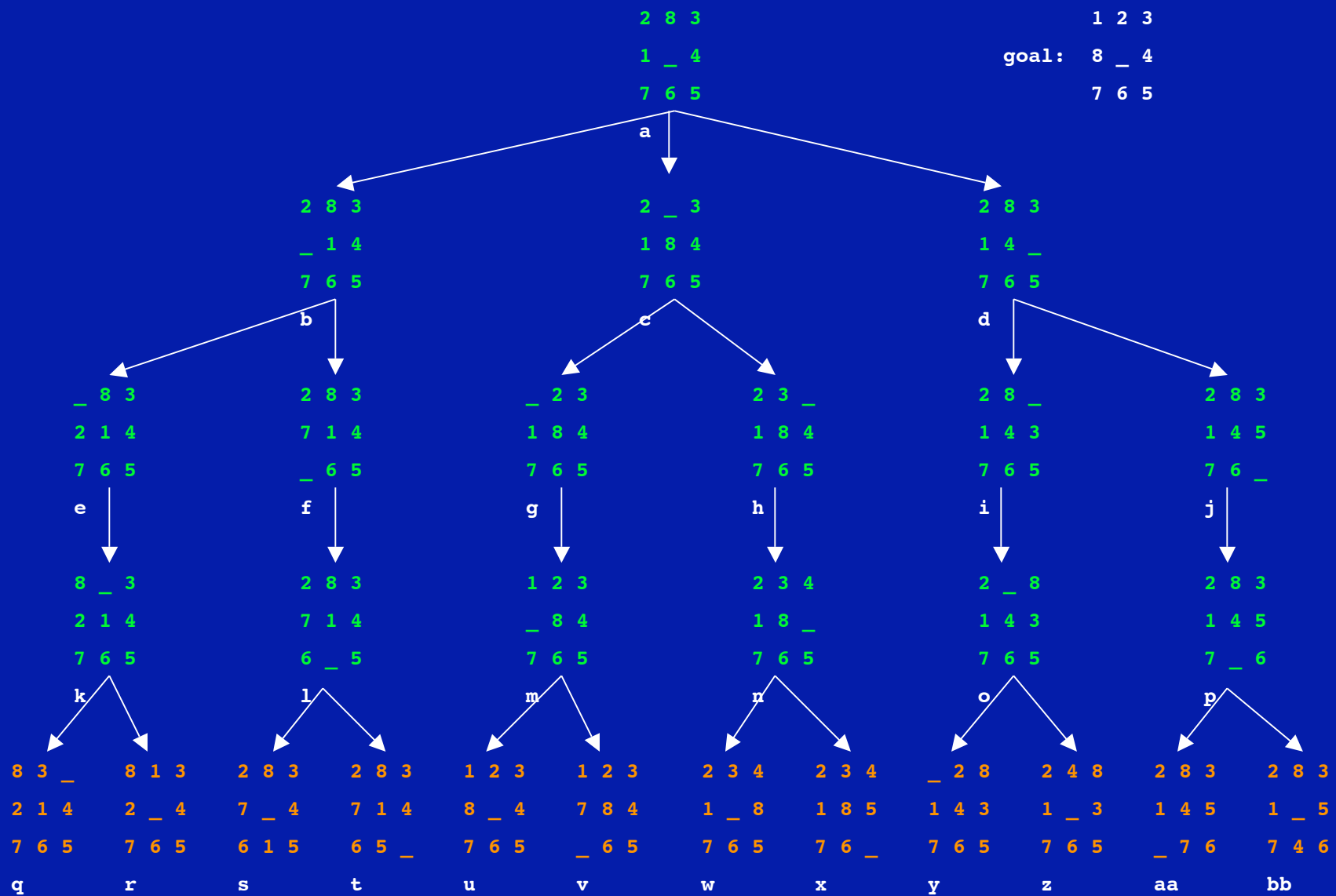
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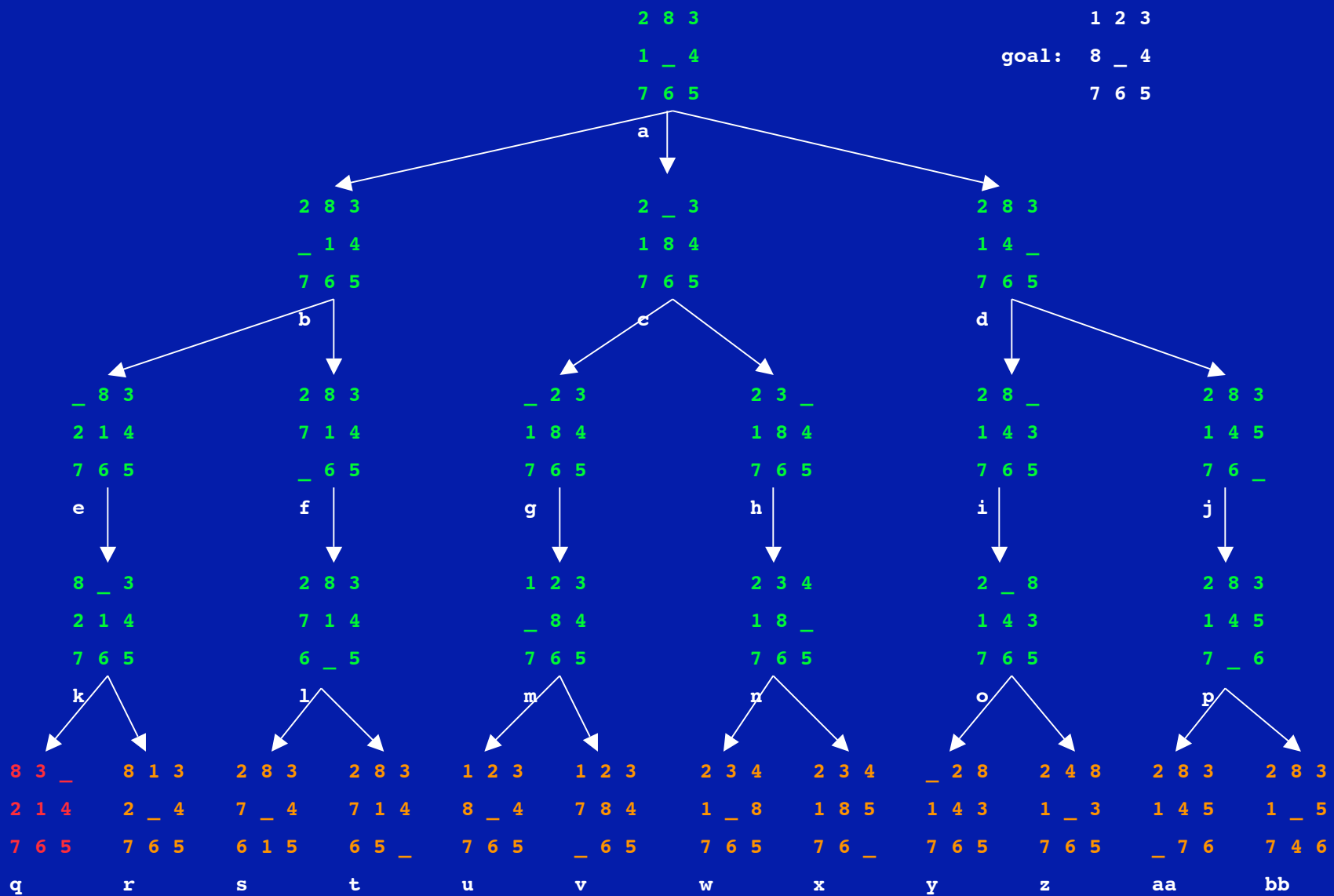
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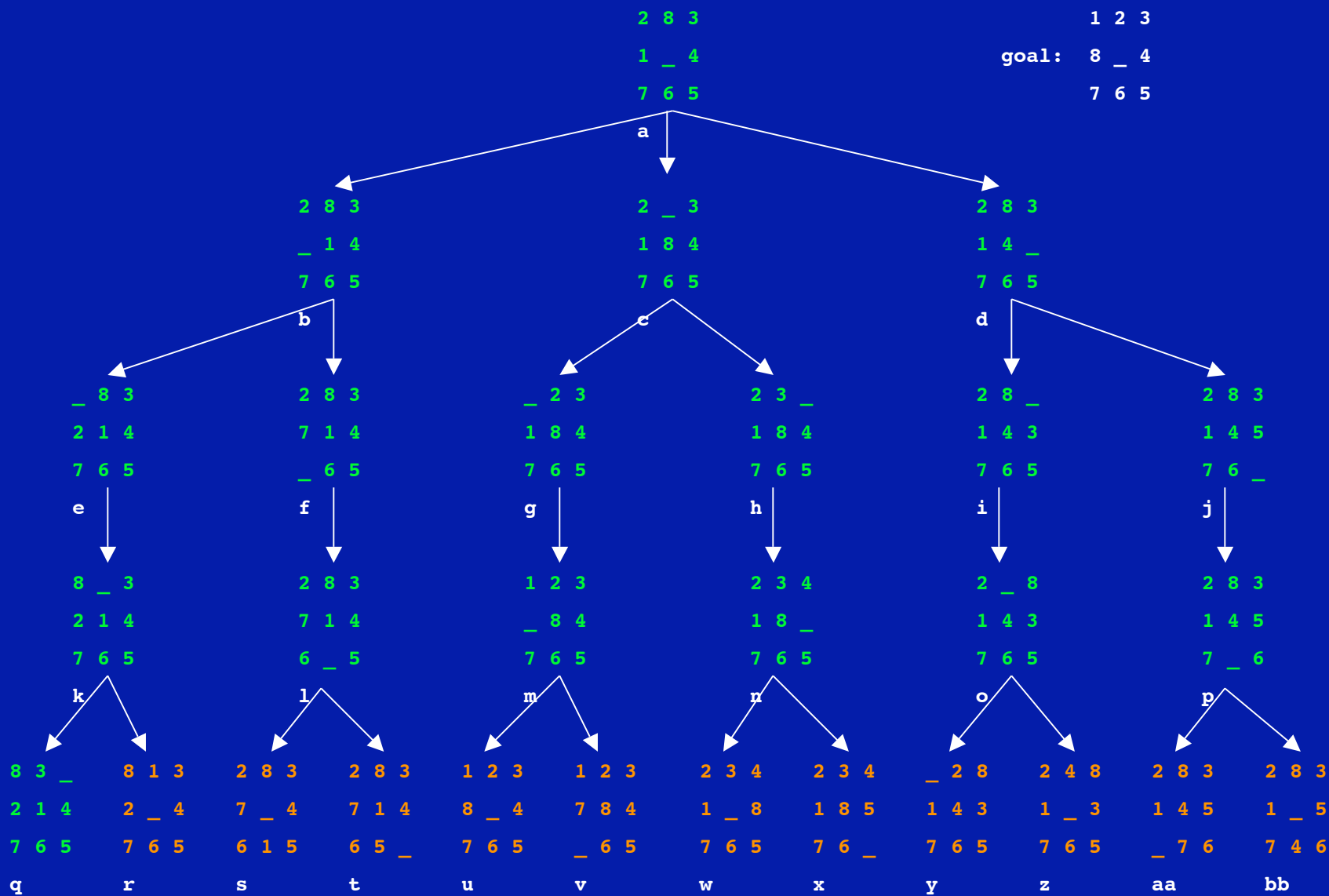
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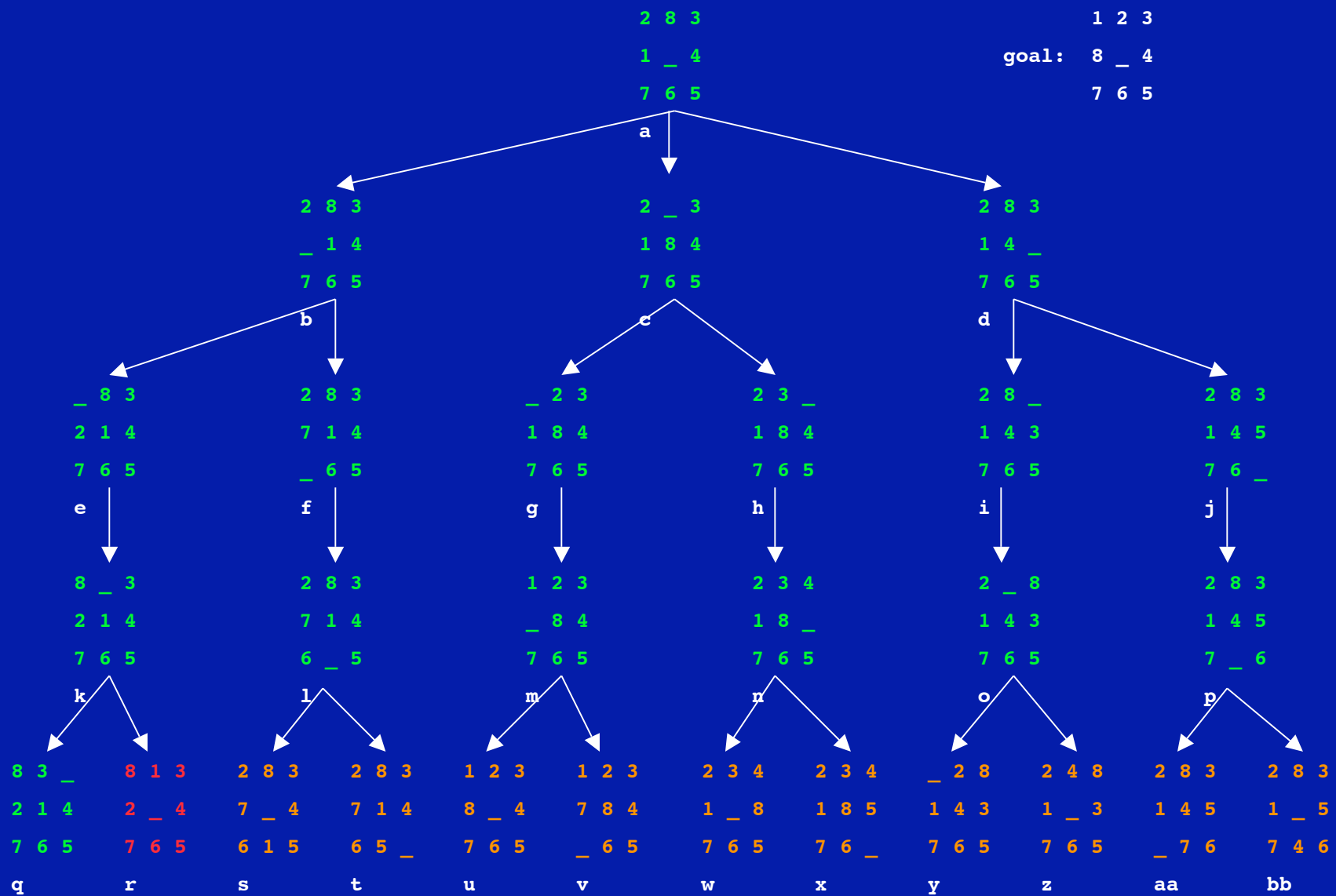
frontier: [r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z,aa,bb]



frontier: [r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z,aa,bb]

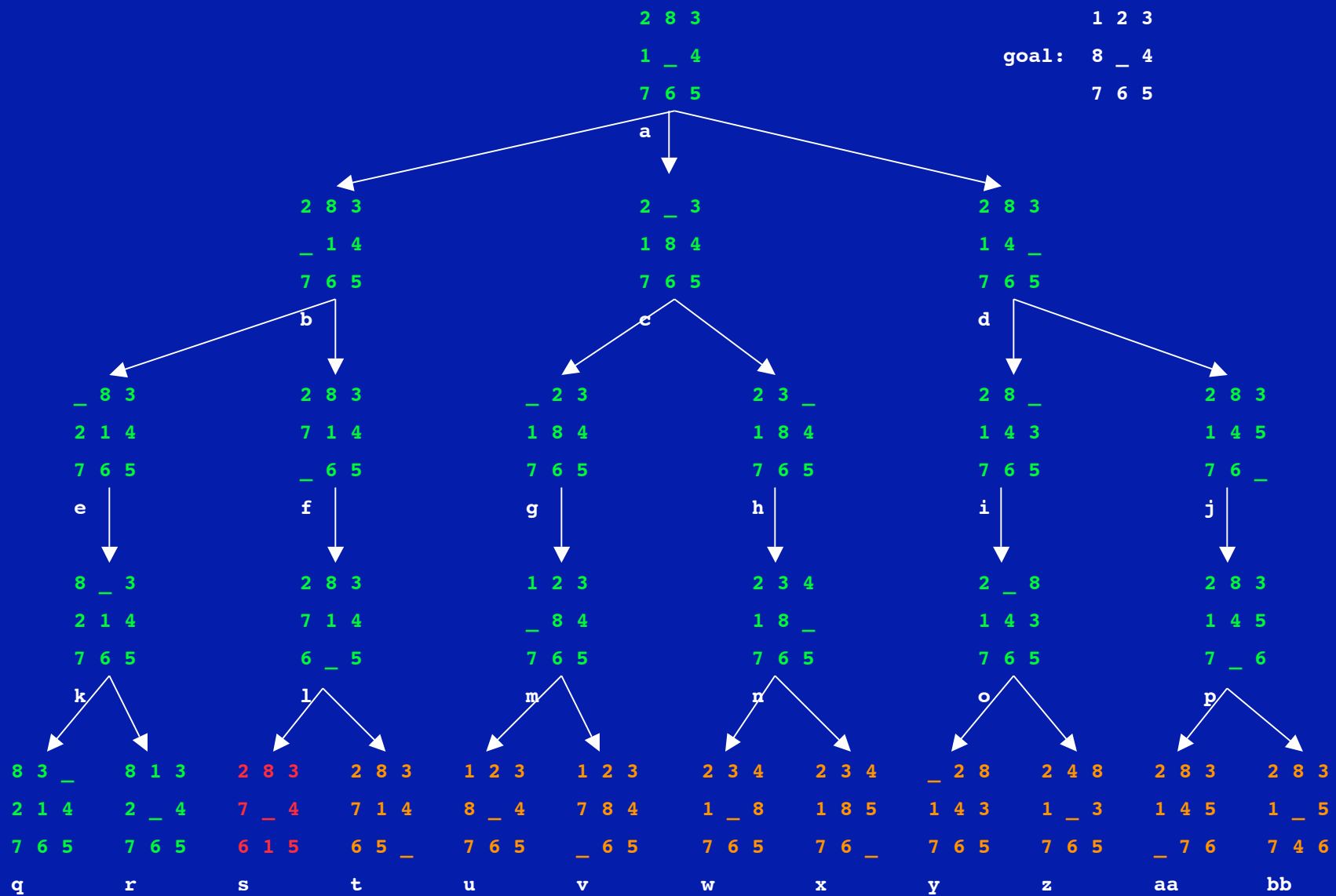


frontier: [s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z,aa,bb]

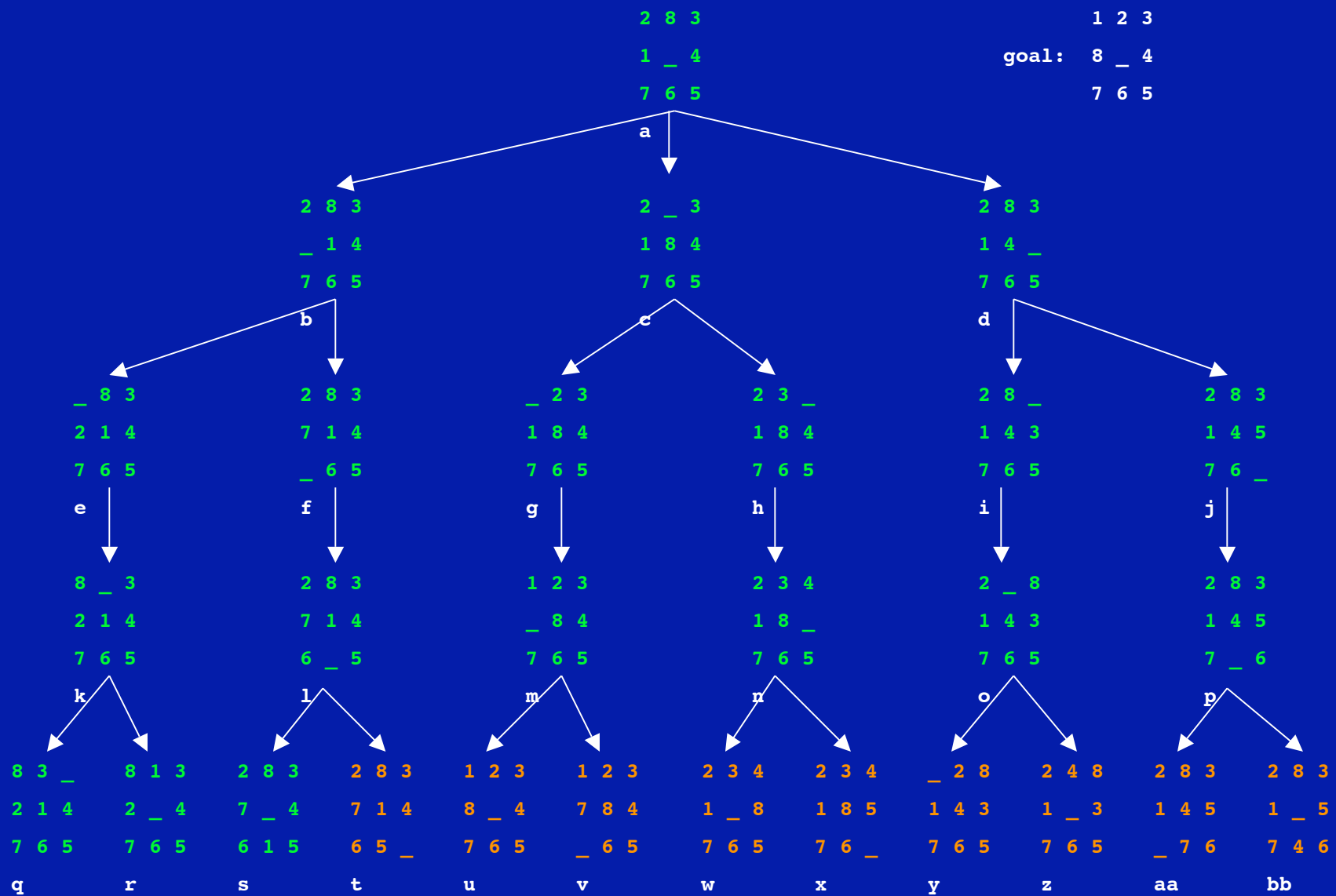


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frontier: [s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z,aa,bb]
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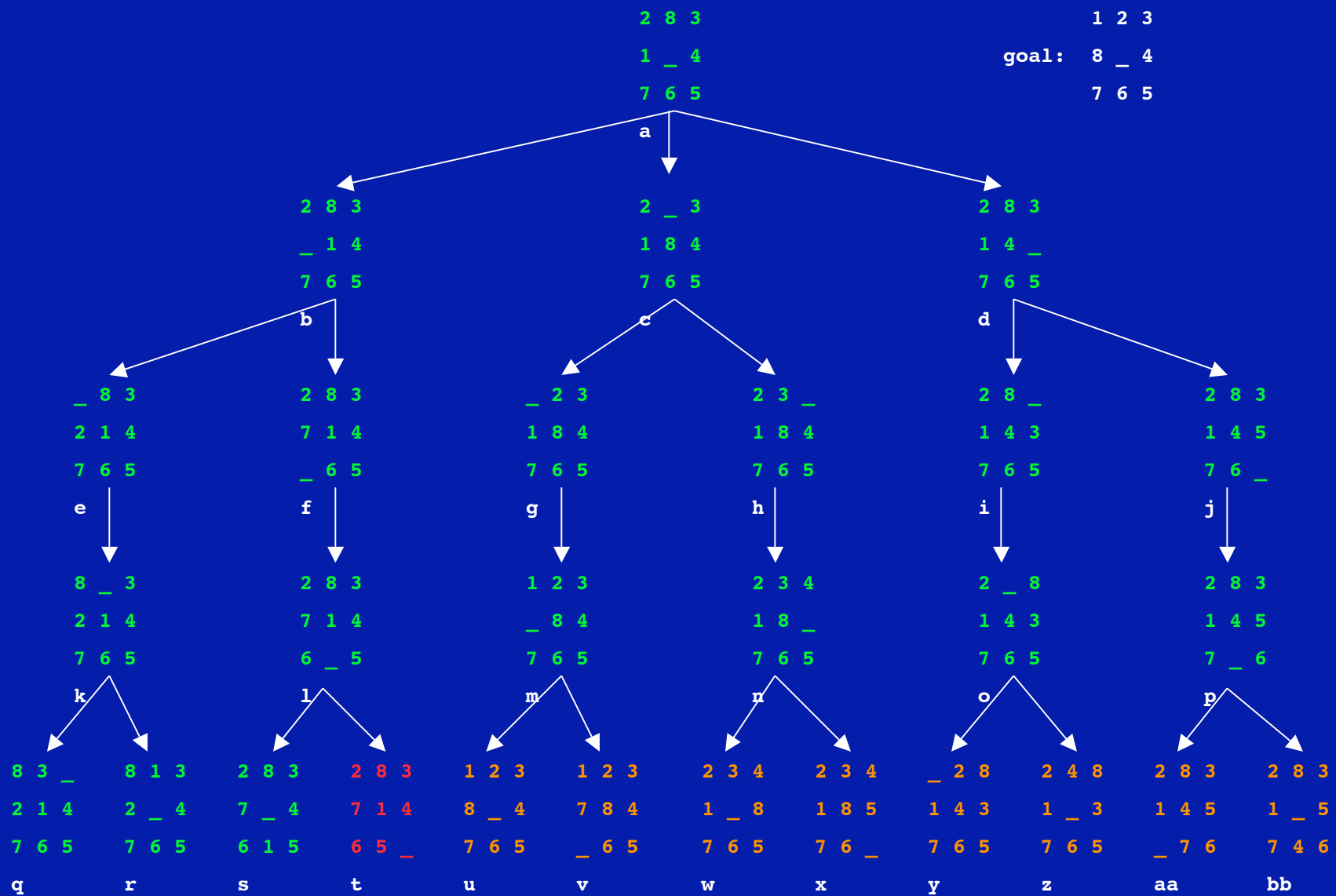
frontier: [t,u,v,w,x,y,z,aa,bb]



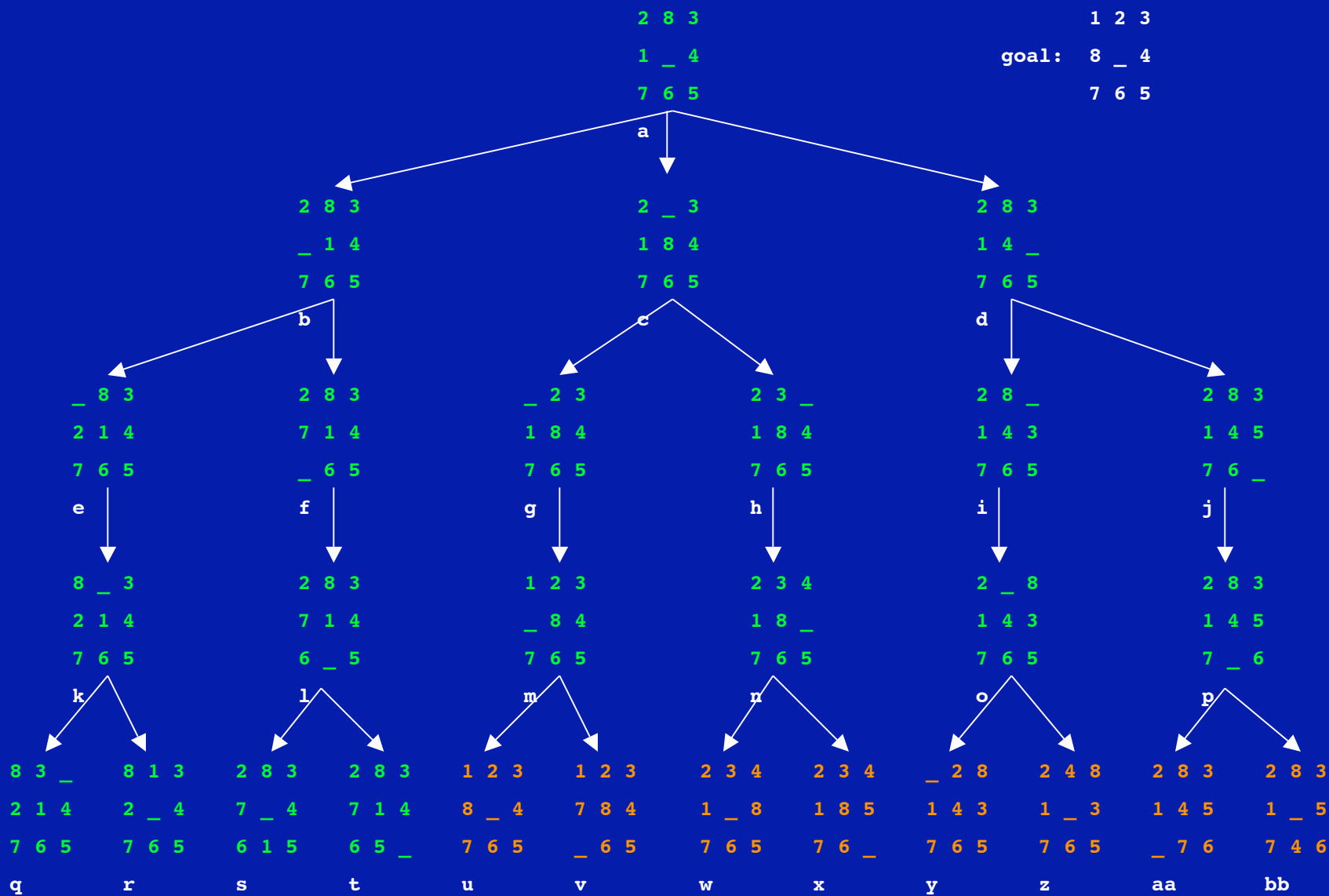
frontier: [t,u,v,w,x,y,z,aa,bb]



frontier: [u,v,w,x,y,z,aa,bb]



frontier: [u,v,w,x,y,z,aa,bb]



frontier: [v,w,x,y,z,aa,bb]

