Search Algorithms

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In what order will BFS and DFS visit these states? (assuming they're added to to_visit left-to-right)

- Add the start state to to_visit.
- Repeat:
 - Take a state off the to_visit list.
 - If it's the goal state:
 - We're done!
 - If not:
 - Add all successor states to to_visit.





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- Add the start state to to_visit.
- Repeat:
 - Take a state off the to_visit list.
 - If it's the goal state:
 - We're done!
 - If not:
 - Add all successor states to to_visit.

```
def dfs(start_state):
    s = Stack()
    return search(start state, s)
```

```
def bfs(start_state):
  q = Queue()
  return search(start_state, q)
```

```
def search(start_state, to_visit):
    to_visit.add(start_state)
```

```
while not to_visit.is_empty():
    current = to_visit.remove()
```

```
if current.is_goal():
    return current
else:
    for s in current.next_states():
        to_visit.add(s)
```

return None



```
def search(state):
    if state.is_goal():
        return state
    else:
        for s in state.next_states():
            result = search(s)
            if result != None:
                return result
```

return None





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def search(state):
    if state.is_goal():
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        for s in state.next_states():
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Ordering?



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def search(state):
    if state.is_goal():
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Ordering? 1, 2, 5



```
def search(state):
    if state.is_goal():
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    else:
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            if result != None:
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```



return None

Ordering? 1, 2, 5

What algorithm is this?



```
def search(state):
    if state.is_goal():
        return state
    else:
        for s in state.next_states():
            result = search(s)
            if result != None:
                return result
```

```
return None
```

```
def search(state):
    if state.is_goal():
        return [state]
    else:
        result = []
    for s in state.next_states():
        result += search(s)
```

return result

What is the difference?

```
def search(state):
    if state.is_goal():
        return state
    else:
        for s in state.next_states():
            result = search(s)
            if result != None:
                return result
```

```
def search(state):
    if state.is_goal():
        return [state]
    else:
        result = []
    for s in state.next_states():
        result += search(s)
```

return None

return result

What is the difference?

Returns **all** solutions, not just one.





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- How can we represent a state?
- How do we know if we're at a solution?
- How many next states does each state have?

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How can we get the next states?

How can we represent a state?





How can we represent a state?

 $(\begin{array}{ccccc} (0, 1, 1, 1), \\ (1, 0, 0, 0), \\ (1, 1, 0, 1), \\ (1, 0, 0, 0) \end{array})$





How do we know if we're at a solution?





How do we know if we're at a solution?

```
def is vert solution(state):
  for x in range(len(state)):
    for y in range(len(state[0])):
      first = state[x][0]
      if state[x][y] != first:
        return False
  return True
def is horiz solution(state):
  for y in range(len(state[0])):
    for x in range(len(state)):
      first = state[0][y]
      if state[x][y] != first:
        return False
  return True
```

- How many next states does each state have?
- How can we get the next states?



- How many next states does each state have?
- How can we get the next states?

```
def swizzle(state):
  lstate = as list(state)
  save = lstate[1][1]
  lstate[1][1] = lstate[1][2]
  lstate[1][2] = lstate[2][2]
  lstate[2][2] = lstate[2][1]
  lstate[2][1] = save
  return as tuple(lstate)
. . .
def next states(state):
  return [ pull column(state, x) for x in range(len(state)) ]
       + [ pull row(state, y) for y in range(len(state[0])) ]
       + [ swizzle(state), swozzle(state) ]
```



Demo





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Search With Memory

```
def search(state):
    if state.is_goal():
        return [state]
    else:
        result = []
    for s in state.next_states():
        result += search(s)
```

return result

```
def search(state, visited):
    # remember this state
    visited[state] = True

    if state.is_goal():
        return [state]
    else:
        result = []

    for s in state.next_states():
        # check if it's already visited
        if not(s in visited):
            result += search(s, visited)
```

return result



More Demo

	S											T			r	: reset map	
								\square							R	: switch map typ	be
						h									1	: change scaLe	
															m	: toggle search r	node
												+			Μ	: special search	mode
n type: reems							Ē								v	: cycle condition	S
node: broadth																	
tion: preduti										_	_				z	: reset search	
lion. none			-												space	: step once	
npo: fast					Р		6								enter	: pause/unpause	
aths: no															1	: change tempo	
															n	: toggle path dra	awind
ited: 48																cvcle condition	s
risit: 11																	
ngth: <unknown></unknown>															click	: toggle wall at o	curso
														r	ight-click	: erase at cursor	
															s	: place start at o	cursor
															g	: place goal at c	ursor
															1-4	: place key 1–4	
															ctrl-1-4	: place lock 1–4	

Breadth or Depth?



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- What is the best case?
- What is the worst case?
- ► Time? Memory?



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- How do these depend on the search space?

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- What is the best case?
- What is the worst case?
- ► Time? Memory?
- How do these depend on the search space?
- Quality of solutions?



Breadth or Depth?

For a solution at depth d in a space with branching factor B and max depth M:

BFS

- Best case:
 - ▶ Consider ~ B^d nodes
 - Remember $\sim B^d$ nodes
- Worst case:
 - Same as the best case
- Features:
 - Consistent (but expensive)
 - Finds shortest paths

DFS

- Best case:
 - Consider d nodes
 - Remember d nodes
- Worst case:
 - ▶ Consider ~ B^M nodes
 - Remember $\sim B^M$ nodes
- Features:
 - Inconsistent
 - Can save memory if there aren't cycles



Something More?



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