

SEARCH

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CS30 – Spring 2015

Admin

Assignment 7 due tomorrow

Assignment 8 out soon

Talk today

4:15 in Rose Hills Theatre

A few last things about classes

Look at rectangle3.py code

- ▣ Taking objects of the same type as parameters (e.g. equals)
- ▣ Calling methods inside the class
- ▣ Instance variables do NOT have to be the same thing as the parameters for the constructor

Assignment 7 comments

Think about how you want to use the objects (i.e. your program) and let that motivate the class design, i.e. the methods, etc.

Class names should be capitalized

- ▣ CamelCase class names that are multiple words
 - ▣ class PomonaStudent
 - ▣ class WalkieTalkie
 - ▣ class StarWarsCreature

"pass"

Assignment 7 comments

If your program requires a file to work (i.e. to read data from):

- ❑ create a folder: first-last-assign7
- ❑ put *both* the .py file and the .txt file in there
- ❑ zip of the folder and submit that

Be careful about filenames!

- ❑ files have extensions (that are sometimes hidden by the OS). On mac, you can do CMD+I to get information about the file, including the full filename
- ❑ We're only reading .txt file (other files have formatting information!)
 - Wing saves files just as text files automatically (though you'll need to make sure to include the .txt extension)
 - TextEdit: Format -> Make Plain Text
 - Windows: Use notepad (or in Word, "Save as..." and select .txt)

Other ways of reading from a file

```
reader = open("myfile.txt", "r")
```

Read the whole file:

```
for line in reader:
    # do something with each line of the file
```

Read **one** line of the file:

```
next_line = reader.readline()
```

Do dictionary example!

What is AI?

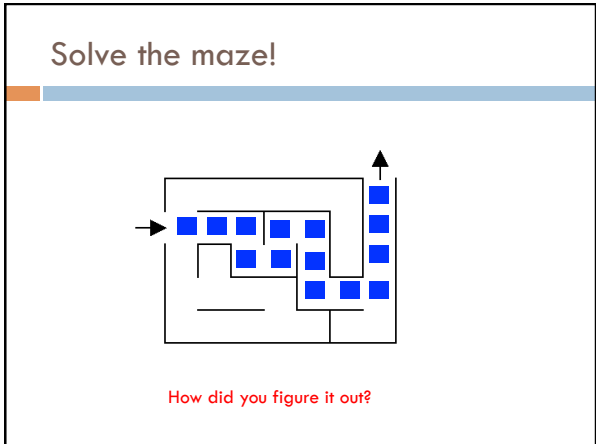
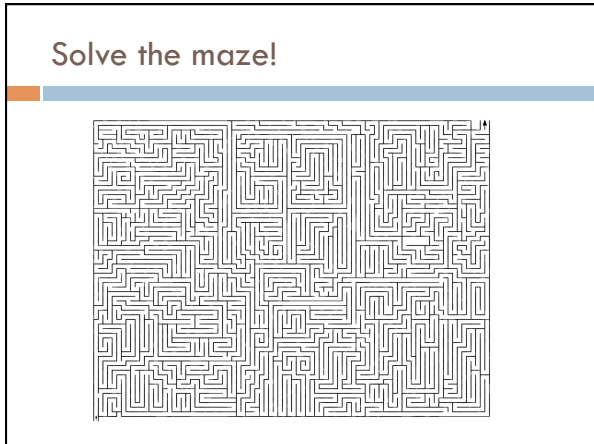
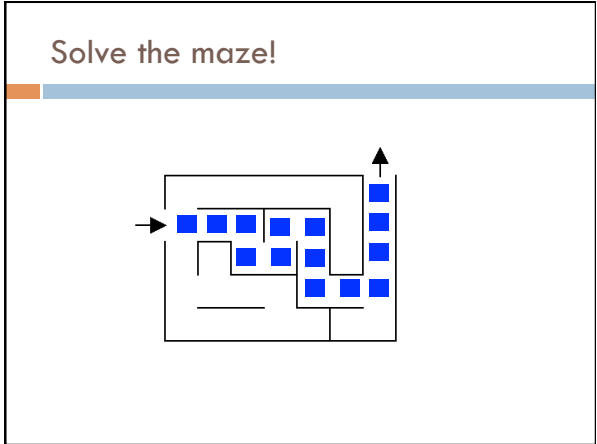
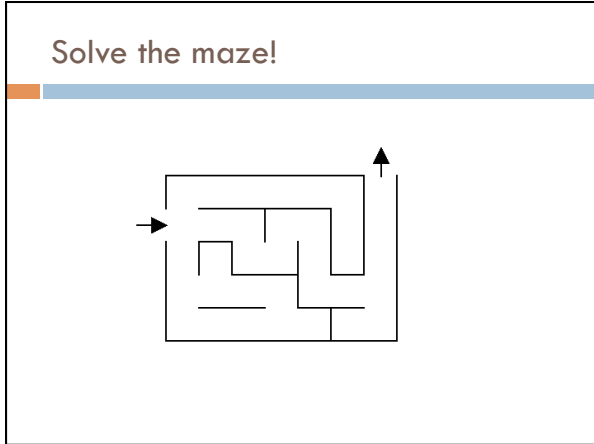
Think like a human Cognitive Modeling	Think rationally Logic-based Systems
Act like a human Turing Test	Act rationally Rational Agents

Rest of the semester

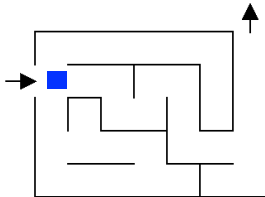
What is AI?

Think like a human Cognitive Modeling	Think rationally Logic-based Systems
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Next couple of weeks

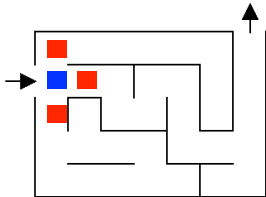


One approach



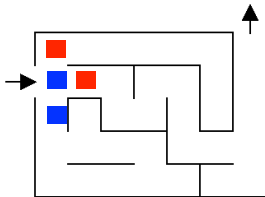
What now?

One approach



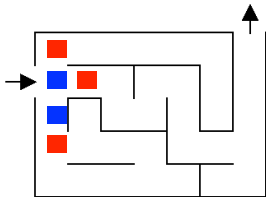
Three choices

One approach



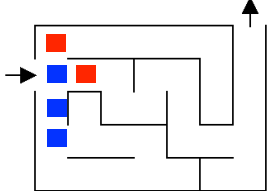
Pick one!
What now?

One approach



Still three options!
Which would you explore/pick?

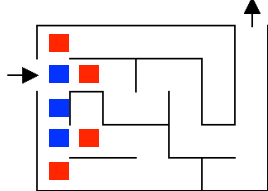
One approach



Most people go down a single path until they realize that it's wrong

The diagram shows a maze with a single path of blue squares starting from the left and ending at a dead end. A red square is at the top left, and another red square is at the top right. An arrow points to the start of the path, and another arrow points to the dead end.

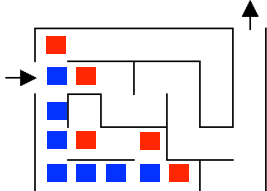
One approach



Keep exploring

The diagram shows a maze with multiple paths of blue squares starting from the left and exploring different directions. A red square is at the top left, and another red square is at the top right. An arrow points to the start of the paths, and another arrow points to the top right.

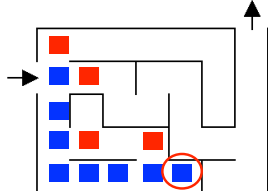
One approach



Keep exploring

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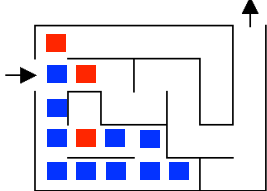
One approach



What now?

The diagram shows a maze with multiple paths of blue squares starting from the left and exploring different directions. A red square is at the top left, and another red square is at the top right. An arrow points to the start of the paths, and another arrow points to the top right. A red circle highlights a blue square at the end of a path.

One approach

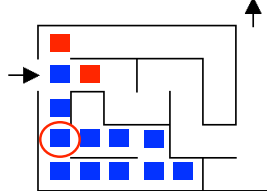


Are we stuck?

No. Red positions are just possible options we haven't explored

The diagram shows a maze with a starting point on the left indicated by a right-pointing arrow. A path of blue squares leads from the start to a dead end. From this dead end, three red squares represent unexplored options. A black arrow points upwards from the top of the maze, indicating the direction of the search.

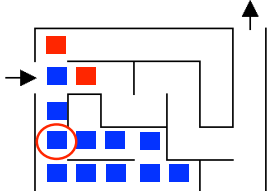
One approach



How do we know not to go left?

The diagram is identical to the previous one, but a red circle highlights the blue square at the dead end, questioning the decision to not explore the leftward path.

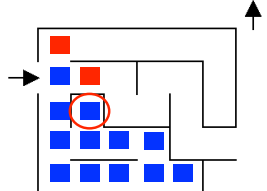
One approach



Have to be careful and keep track of where we've been if we can loop

The diagram is identical to the previous one, but a red circle highlights a blue square in a lower part of the maze, suggesting a potential loop that requires tracking visited positions.

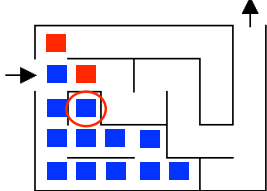
One approach



Now what?

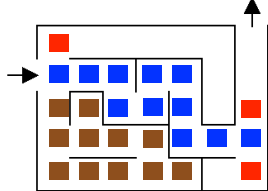
The diagram is identical to the previous one, but a red circle highlights a blue square in a different part of the maze, posing the question of what to do next.

One approach



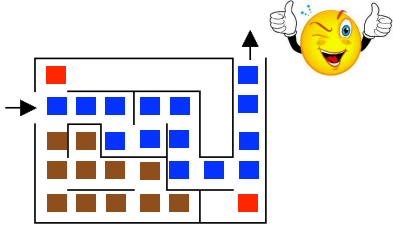
Now what?

One approach



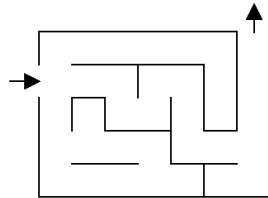
Now what?

One approach



Now what?

Search problems



What information do we need to know to figure out a solution?

Search problems

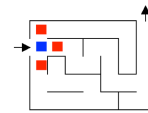
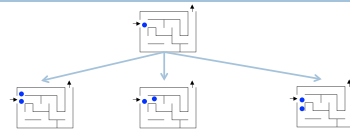
Where to start

Where to finish (goal)

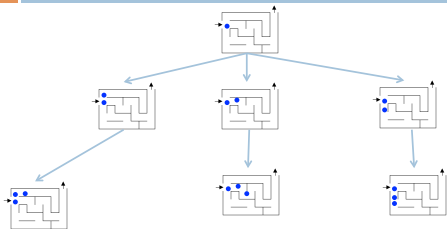
What the "world" (in this case a maze) looks like

- ▣ We'll define the world as a collection of discrete states
- ▣ States are connected if we can get from one state to another by taking a particular action
- ▣ This is called the "state space"

State space example

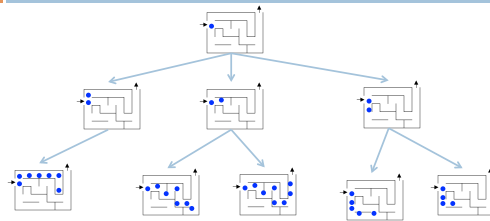


State space example



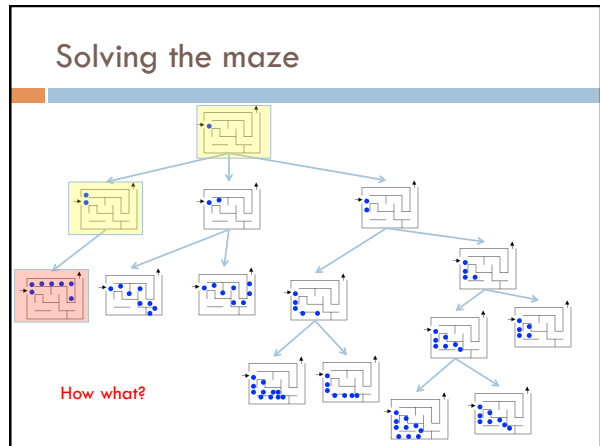
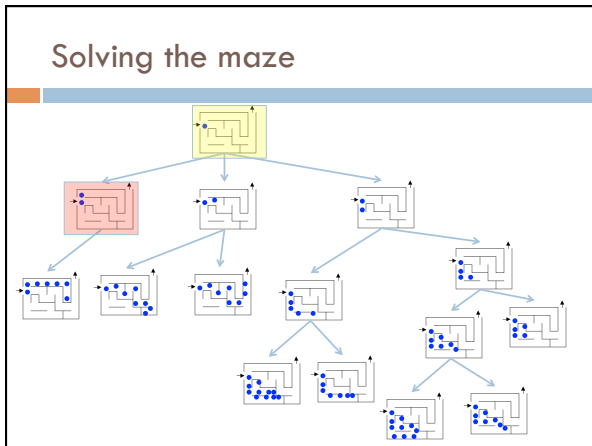
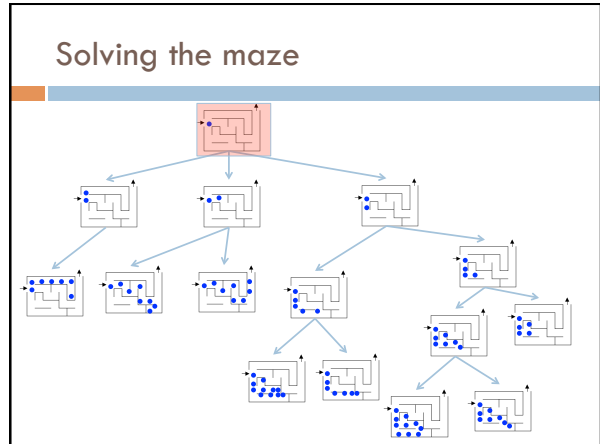
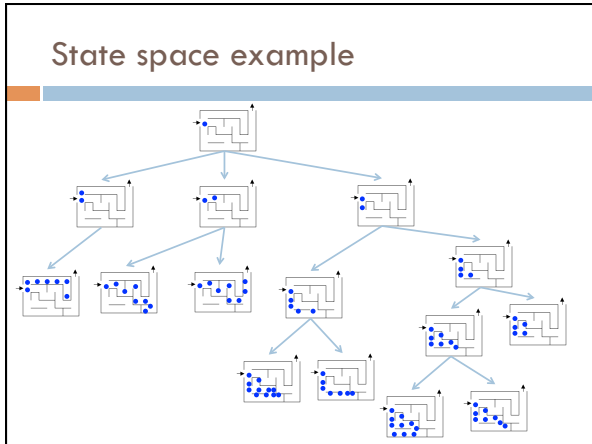
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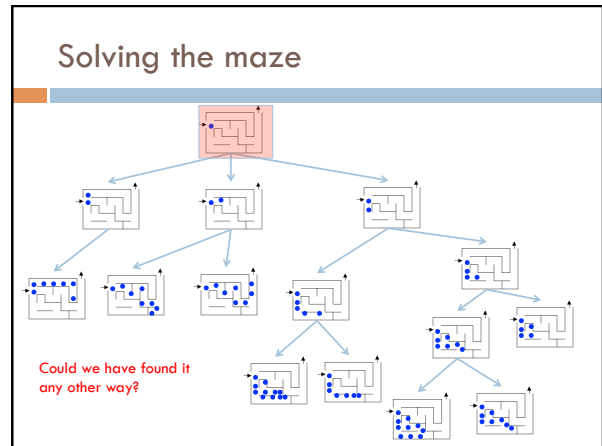
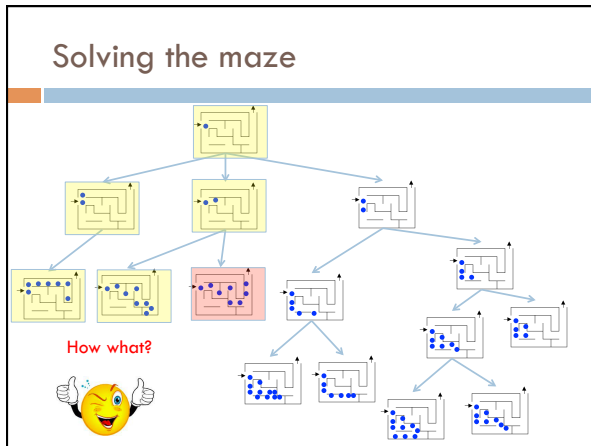
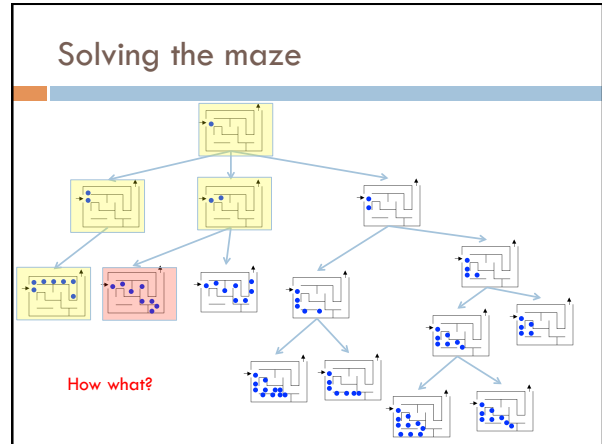
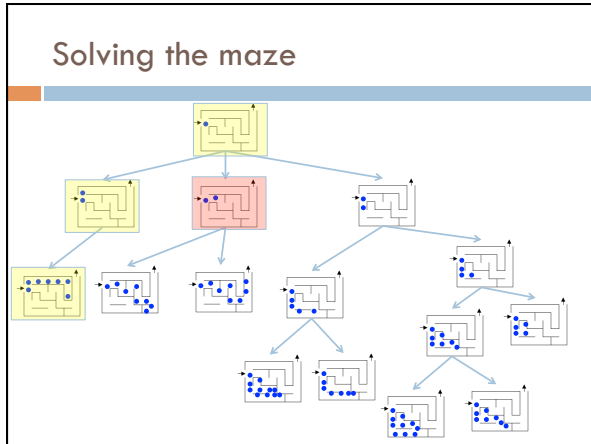
State space example



For a given problem, still could have different state-spaces

How many more states are there?



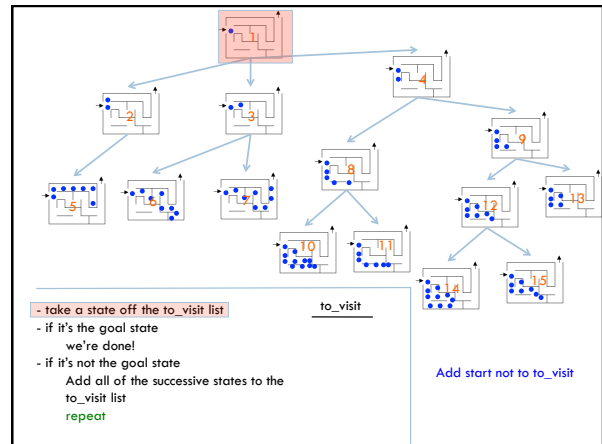
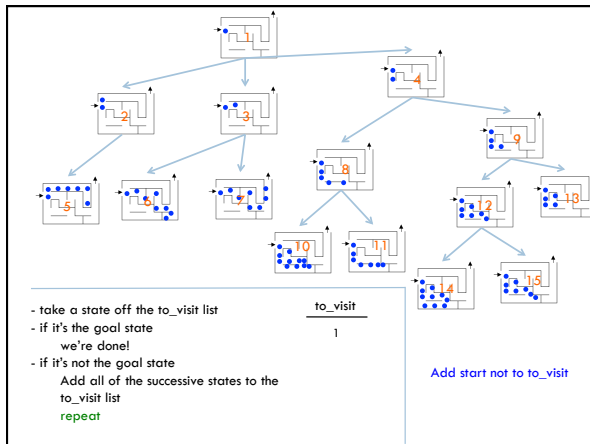
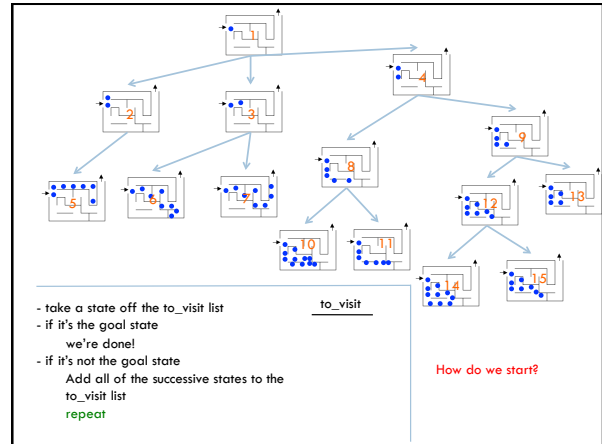


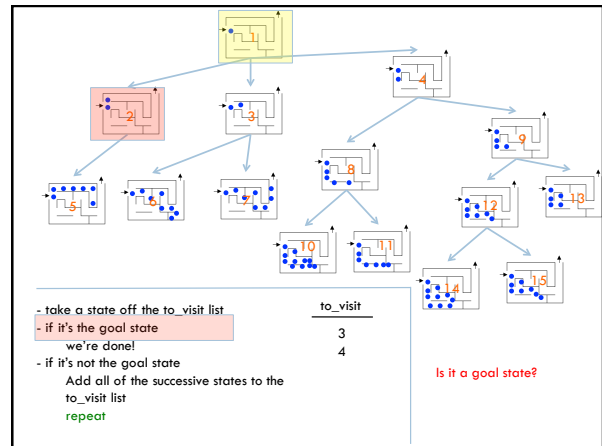
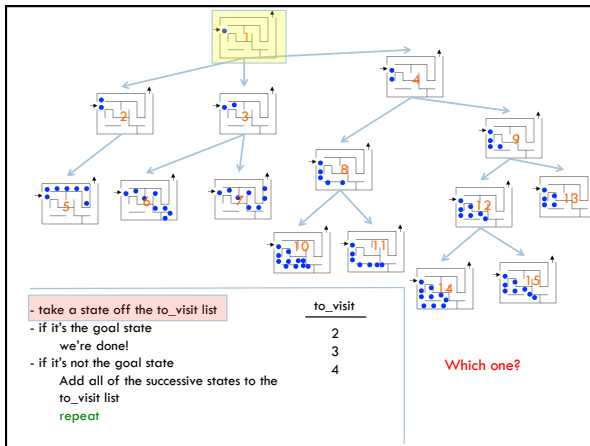
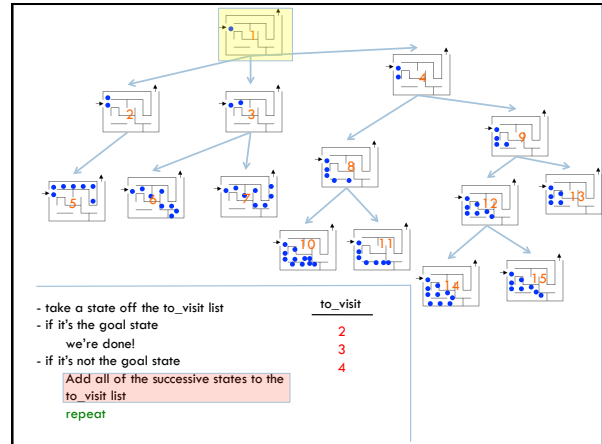
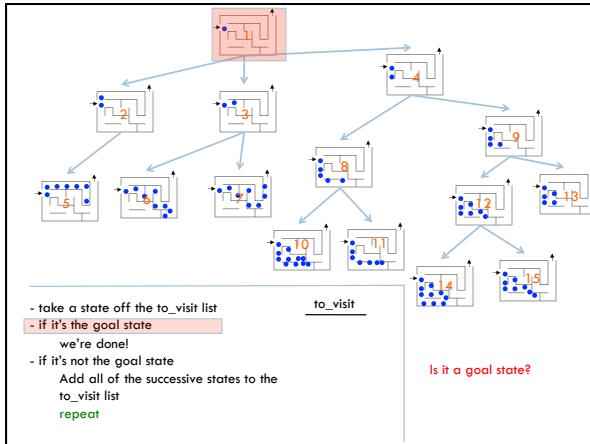
Search algorithm

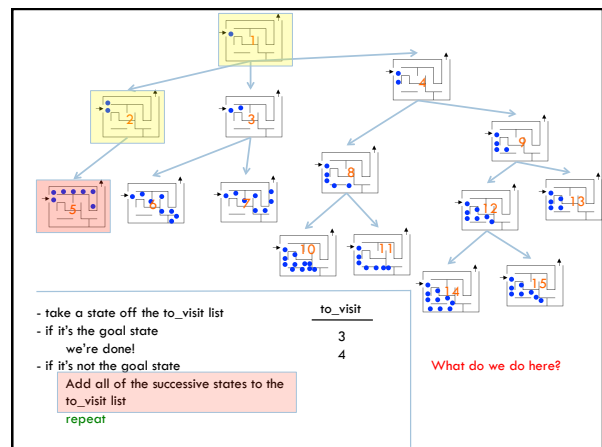
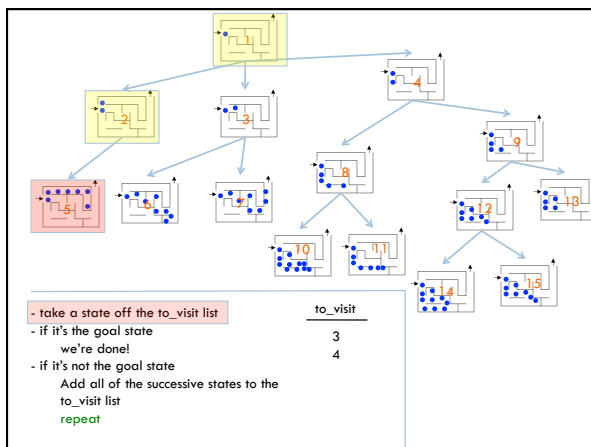
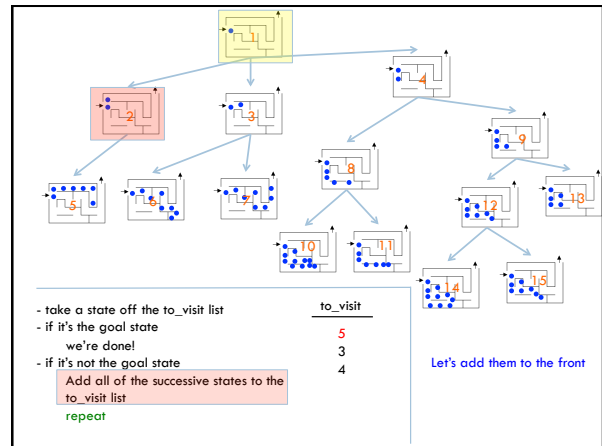
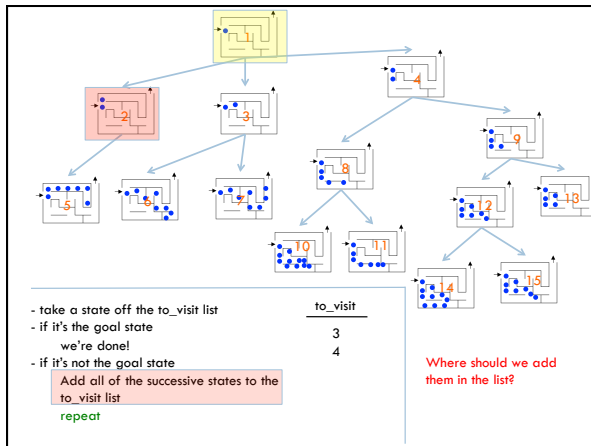
Keep track of a list of states that we *could* visit, we'll call it "to_visit"

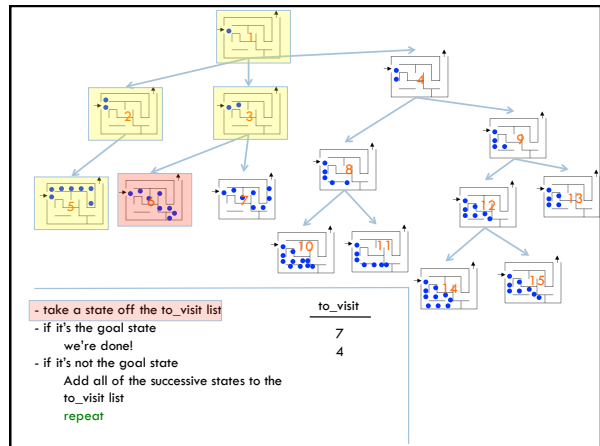
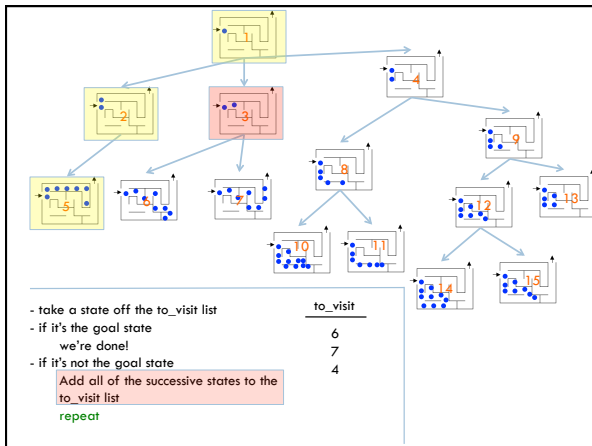
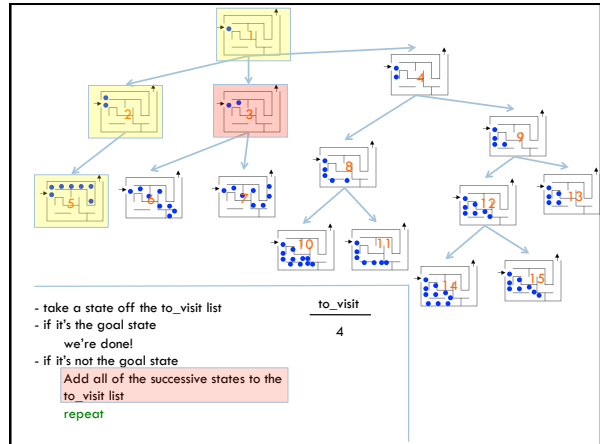
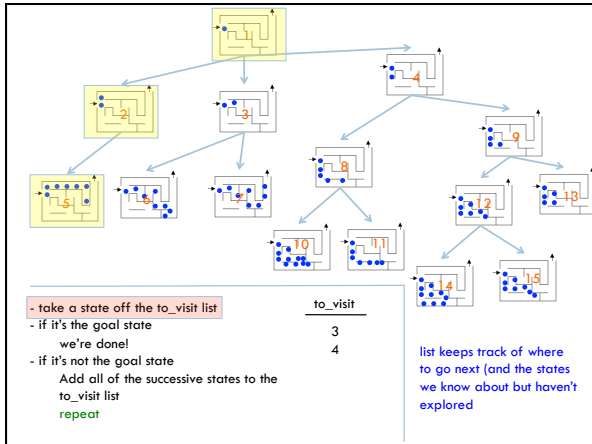
General idea:

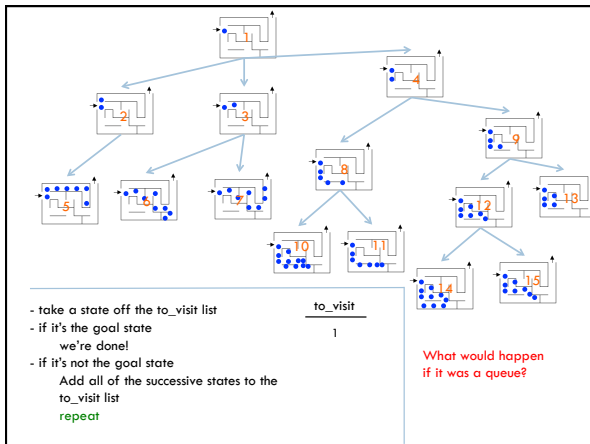
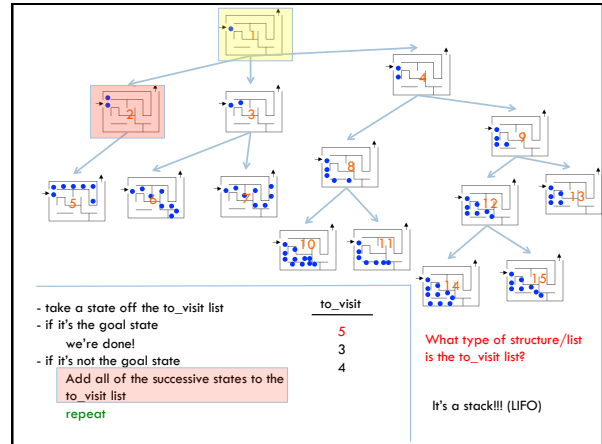
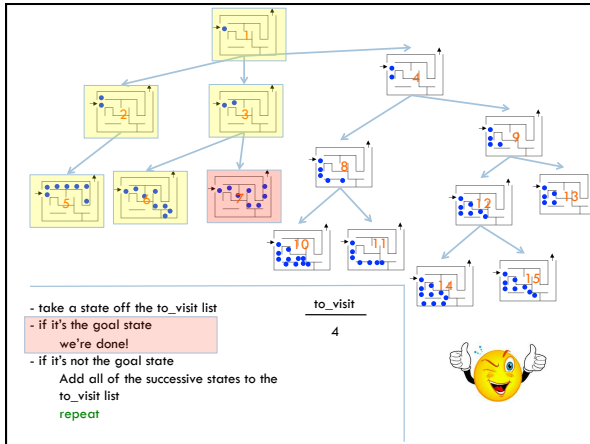
- take a state off the to_visit list
- if it's the goal state
 - we're done!
- if it's not the goal state
 - Add all of the successive states to the to_visit list
 - repeat











Search algorithm

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 it's not the goal state
 - Add all of the successive states to the to_visit list

Search algorithms

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 it's not the goal state
 - Add all of the successive states to the to_visit list

Depth first search (DFS): to_visit is a stack
Breadth first search (BFS): to_visit is a queue