

# CSC242: Artificial Intelligence

Lecture 4  
Local Search

# Upper Level Writing

- Topics due to me by next class!
- First draft due Mar 4
- Goal: final paper 15 pages +/- 2 pages
  - 12 pt font, 1.5 line spacing
- Get in touch early!

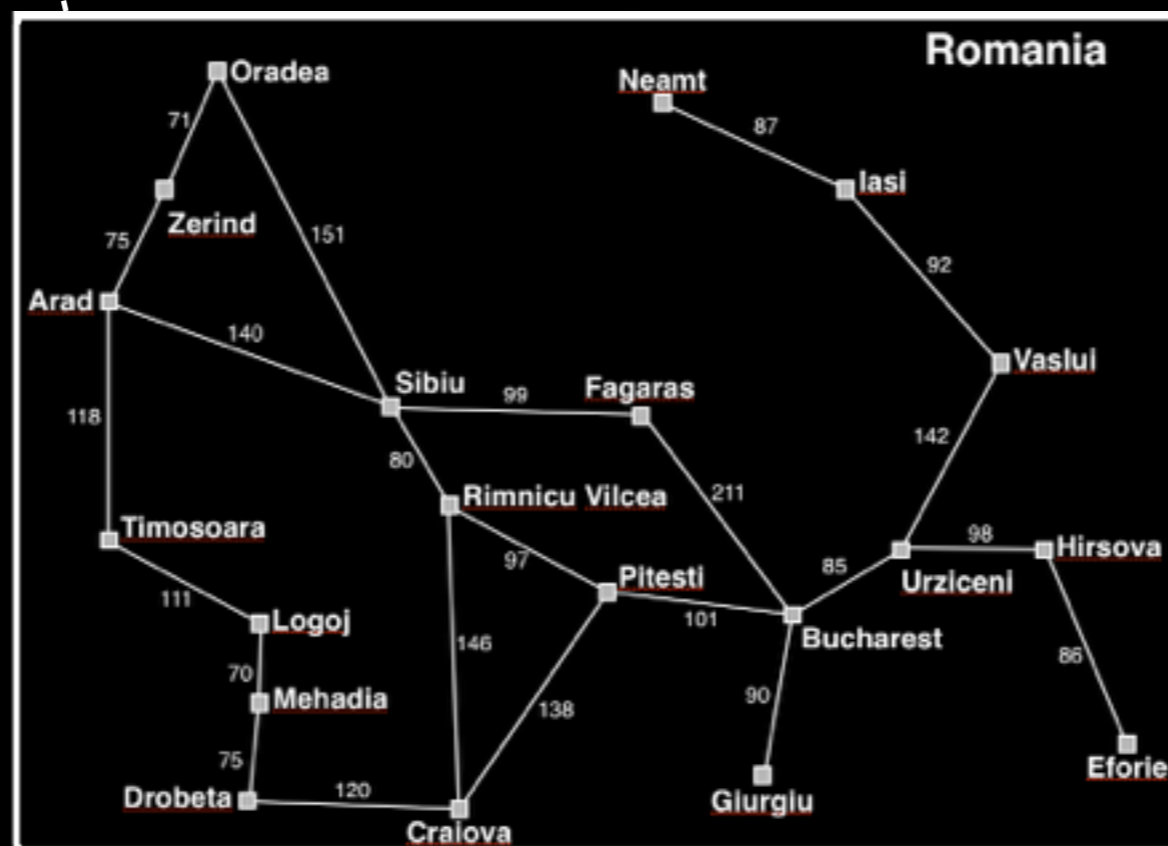
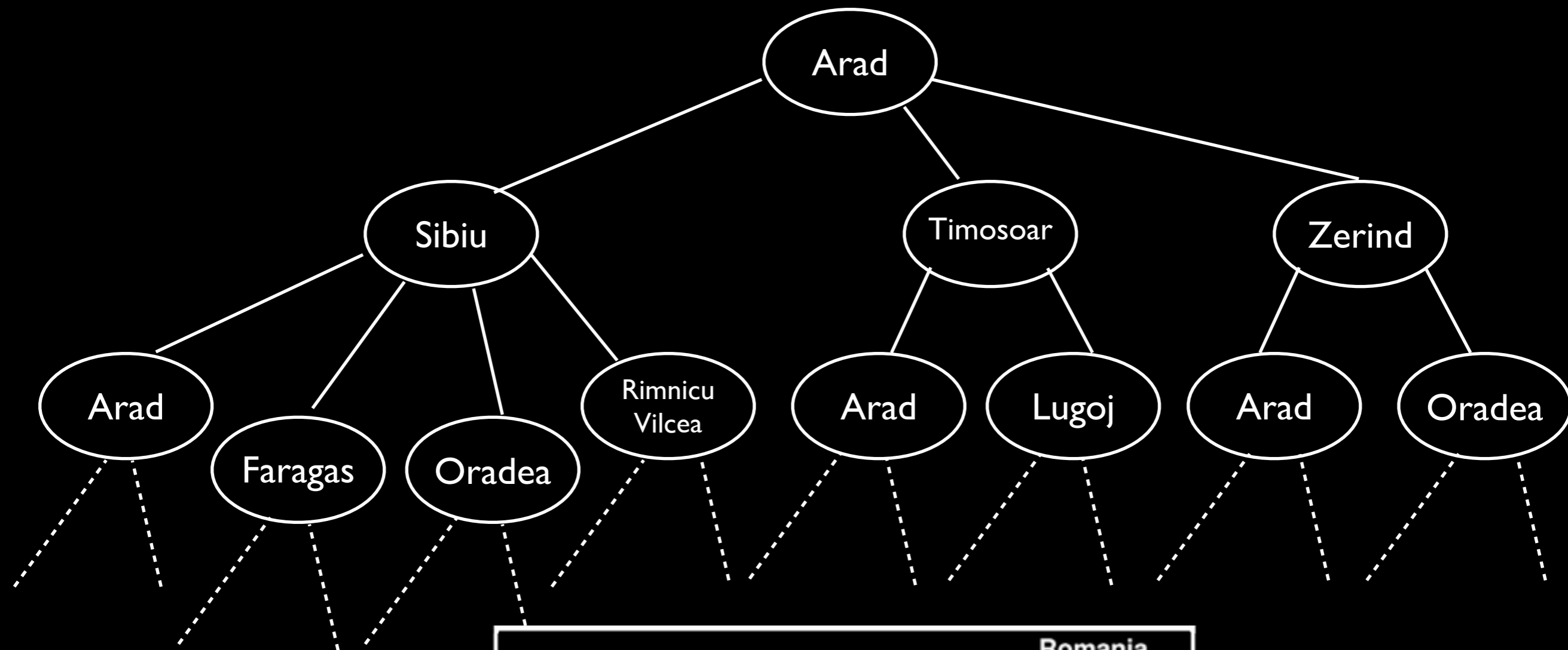
# Assignments

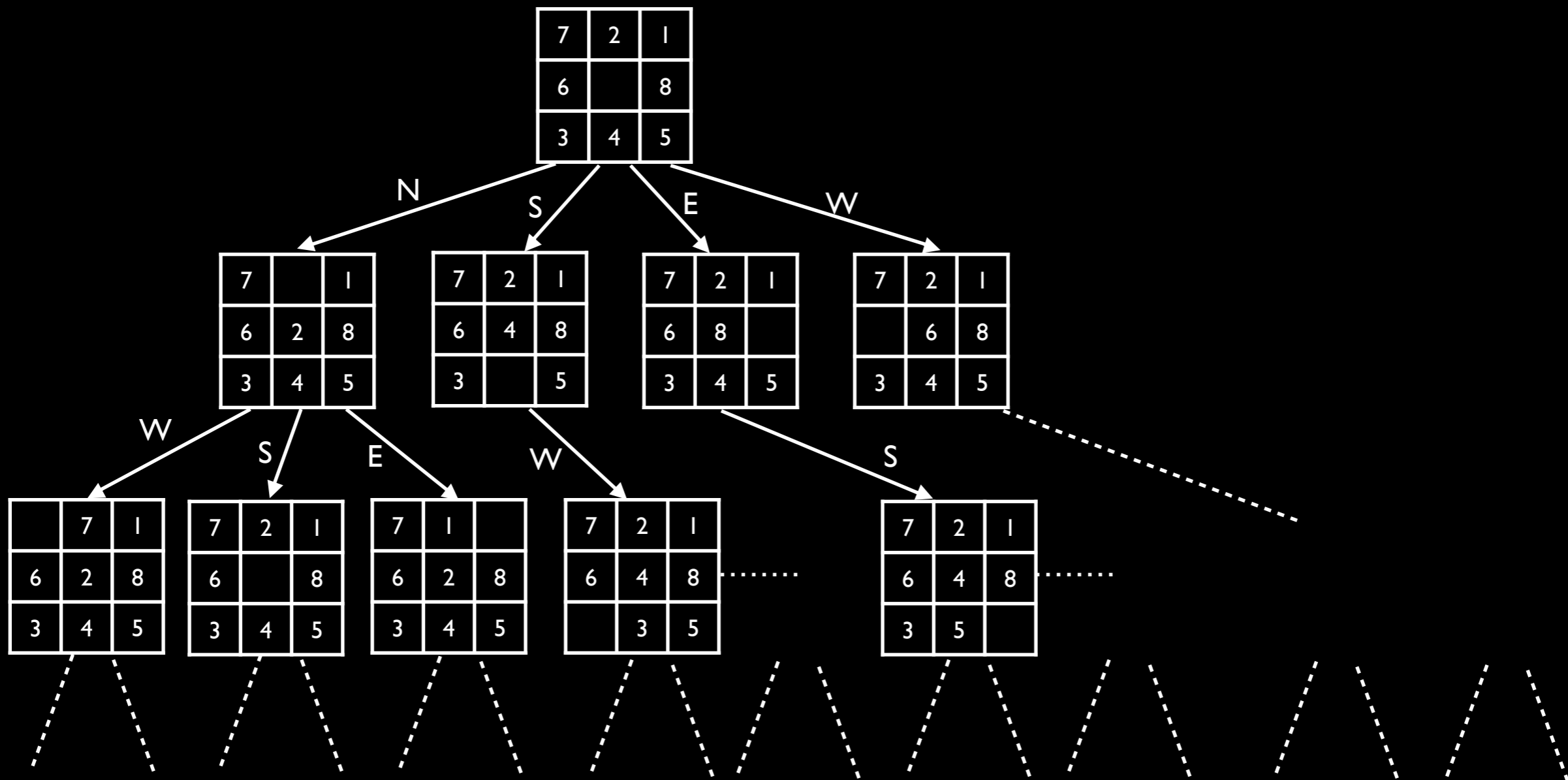
- Homework 1
  - Will be posted on BB tonight
  - Solutions will be given out (hardcopy) in class Tuesday
- Project 1: Othello
  - Will be posted Tuesday night

# Local Search

States + Actions + Transition Model  
=  
State Space

The set of all states reachable from the initial state by some sequence of actions





```
Solution graphSearch(Problem p) {
    Set<Node> frontier = new Set<Node>(p.getInitialState());
    Set<Node> explored = new Set<Node>();
    while (true) {
        if (frontier.isEmpty()) {
            return null;
        }
        Node node = frontier.selectOne();
        if (p.isGoalState(node.getState())) {
            return node.getSolution();
        }
        explored.add(node);
        for (Node n : node.expand()) {
            if (!explored.contains(n)) {
                frontier.add(n);
            }
        }
    }
}
```



```
Solution graphSearch(Problem p) {
    Set<Node> frontier = new Set<Node>(p.getInitialState());
    Set<Node> explored = new Set<Node>();
    while (true) {
        if (frontier.isEmpty()) {
            return null;
        }
        Node node = frontier.selectOne();
        if (p.isGoalState(node.getState())) {
            return node.getSolution();
        }
        explored.add(node);
        for (Node n : node.expand()) {
            if (!explored.contains(n)) {
                frontier.add(n);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

# Search Strategies

	BFS	DFS	IDS	Greedy	A*
Complete?	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Optimal?	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Time	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^m)$	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^m)$	$O(b^{\epsilon d})$
Space	$O(b^d)$	$O(bm)$	$O(bd)$	$O(b^m)$	$O(b^d)$

\* If step costs are identical

† With an admissible heuristic

# Systematic Search

- Enumerates paths from initial state
- Records what alternatives have been explored at each point in the path

# Systematic Search

- Enumerates paths from initial state
- Records what alternatives have been explored at each point in the path

Good:

# Systematic Search

- Enumerates paths from initial state
- Records what alternatives have been explored at each point in the path

Good: Systematic → Exhaustive

# Systematic Search

- Enumerates paths from initial state
- Records what alternatives have been explored at each point in the path

Good: Systematic → Exhaustive

Bad:

# Systematic Search

- Enumerates paths from initial state
- Records what alternatives have been explored at each point in the path

Good: Systematic → Exhaustive

Bad: Exponential time and/or space

The Problem Last Class!



#### HELP RESOURCES

- [Installing Java](#)
- [Disable Java](#)
- [Using Java](#)
- [General Questions](#)
- [Mobile Java](#)
- [Security](#)
- [Support Options](#)



Find expert help on Java installation and setup

[Get Help Now!](#)

## Why are Java applications blocked by your security settings with the latest Java?

 [Printable Version](#)

This article applies to:

- **Java version(s): 7.0**

### SYMPTOMS

Trying to run the Java applications with Java version 7 Update 51, generates messages that says

Java applications are blocked by your security settings.

Missing Application-Name manifest attribute

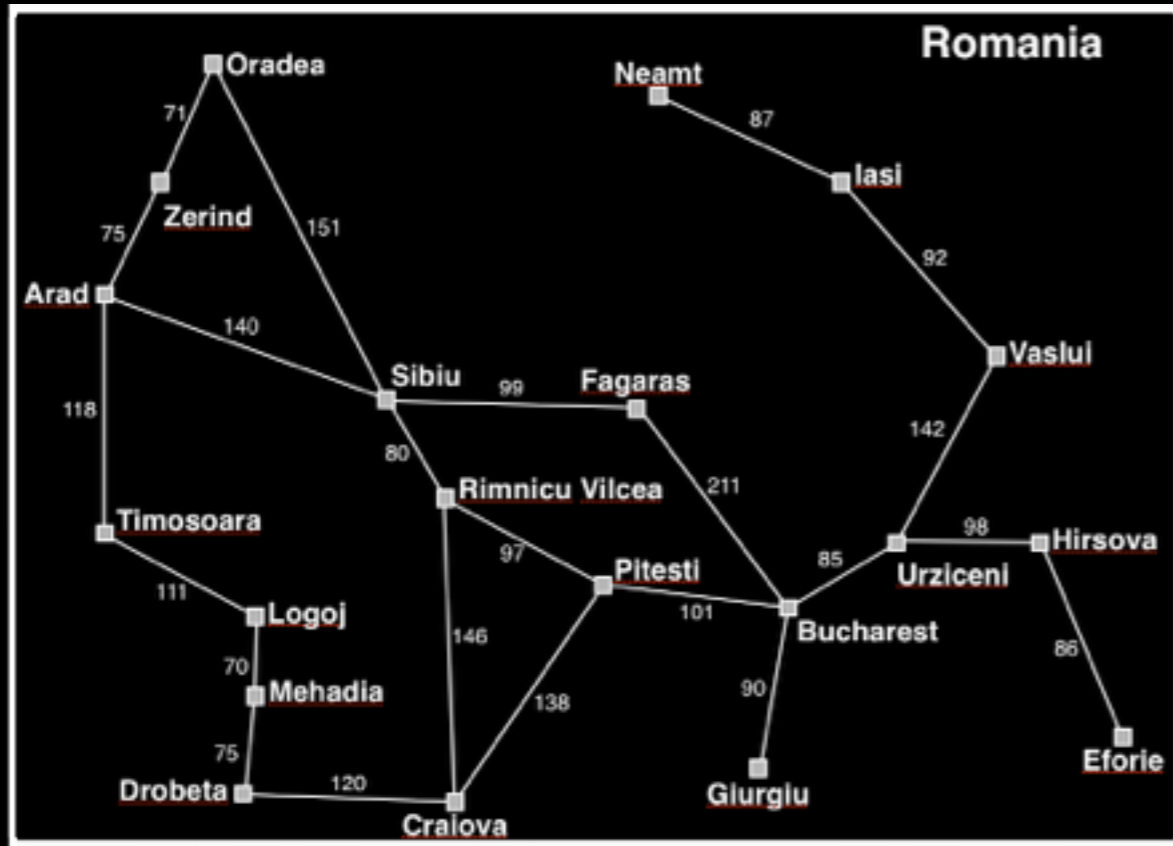
Missing required Permissions manifest attribute in main jar

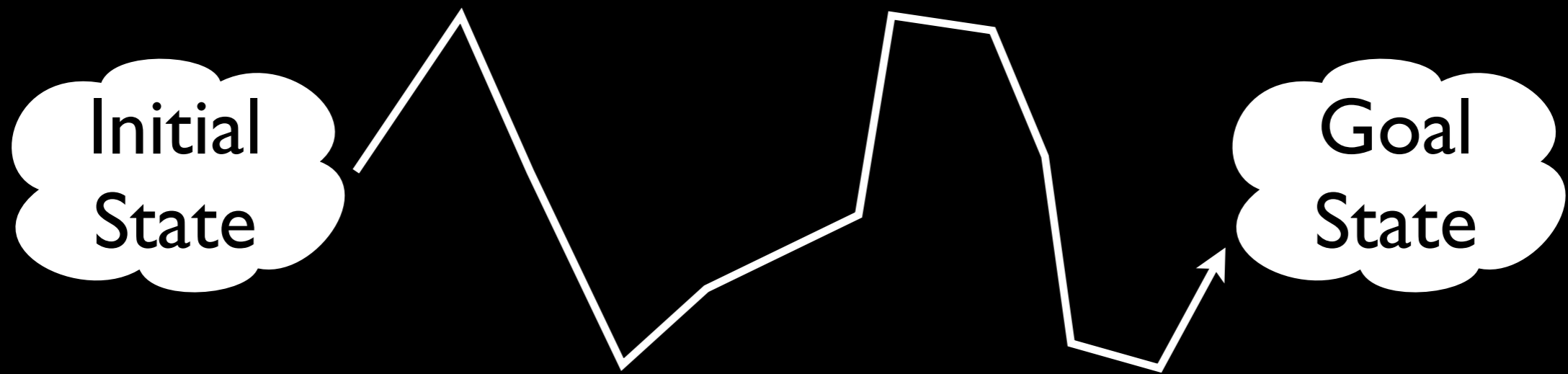
### CAUSE

Starting with Java 7 Update 51, Java has enhanced security model to make user system less vulnerable to the external exploits. The new version of Java does not allow users to run the applications that are not signed (Unsigned), Self signed (not signed by trusted authority) and the applications that are missing permission attributes.



# Local Search



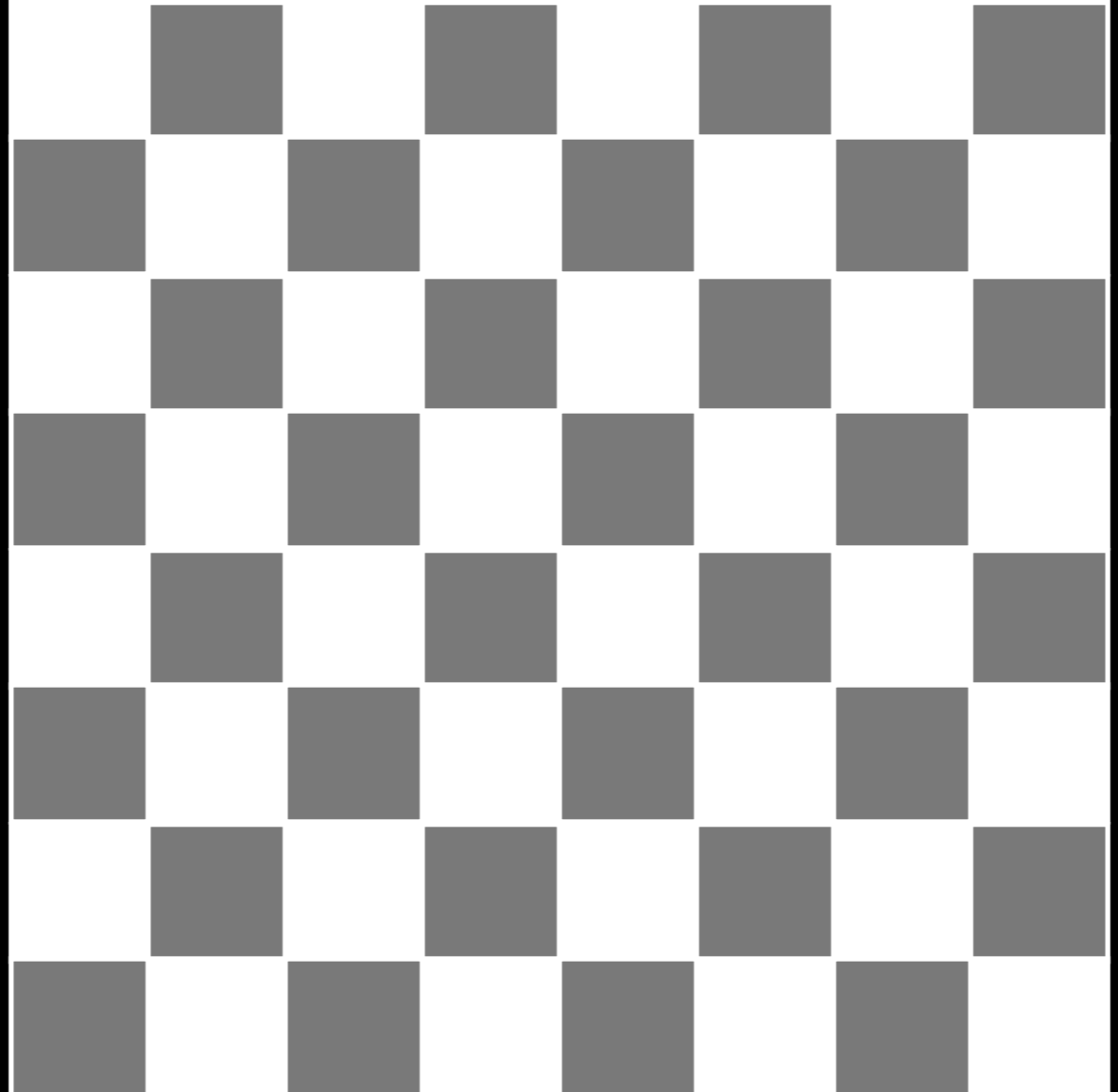


A white, cloud-like shape with a scalloped border, containing the text "Initial State".

**Initial  
State**

A white, cloud-like shape with a scalloped border, containing the text "Goal State".

**Goal  
State**



# N-Queens as State-Space Search Problem



# N-Queens as State-Space Search Problem

- State

# N-Queens as State-Space Search Problem

- State
- Actions

# N-Queens as State-Space Search Problem

- State
- Actions
- Transition Model

# N-Queens as State-Space Search Problem

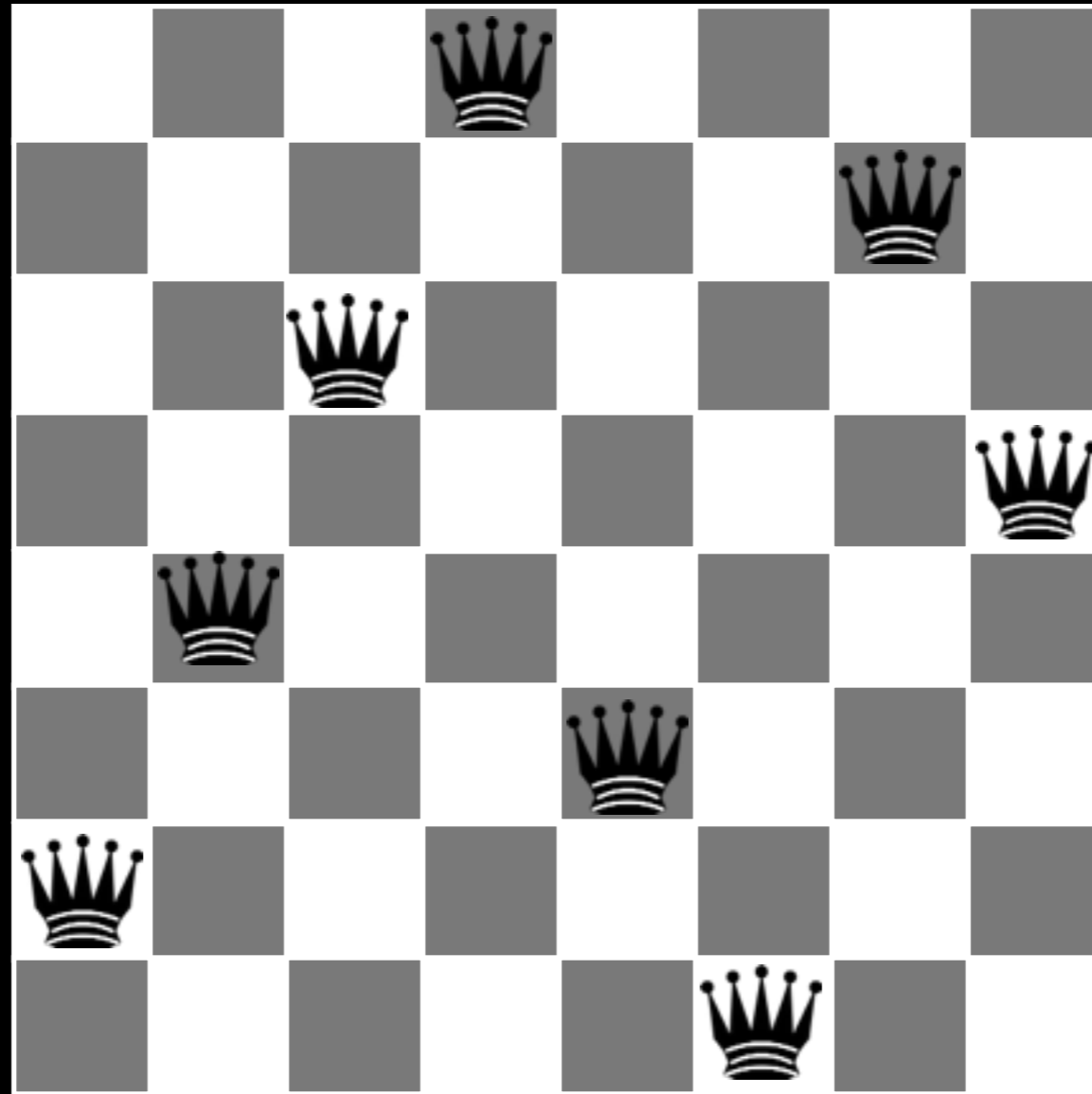
- State
- Actions
- Transition Model
- Initial State

# N-Queens as State-Space Search Problem

- State
- Actions
- Transition Model
- Initial State
- Goal State(s)/Test

# N-Queens as State-Space Search Problem

- State
- Actions
- Transition Model
- Initial State
- Goal State(s)/Test
- Step costs



# Local Search



# Local Search

- Evaluates and modifies a small number of current states
- Does not record history of search (paths, explored set, etc.)

# Local Search

- Evaluates and modifies a small number of current states
- Does not record history of search (paths, explored set, etc.)

Good:

# Local Search

- Evaluates and modifies a small number of current states
- Does not record history of search (paths, explored set, etc.)

Good: Very little (constant) memory

# Local Search

- Evaluates and modifies a small number of current states
- Does not record history of search (paths, explored set, etc.)

Good: Very little (constant) memory

Bad:

# Local Search

- Evaluates and modifies a small number of current states
- Does not record history of search (paths, explored set, etc.)

Good: Very little (constant) memory

Bad: May not explore all alternatives

# Local Search

- Evaluates and modifies a small number of current states
- Does not record history of search (paths, explored set, etc.)

Good: Very little (constant) memory

Bad: May not explore all alternatives

=> Incomplete

```
Solution graphSearch(Problem p) {
    Set<Node> frontier = new Set<Node>(p.getInitialState());
    Set<Node> explored = new Set<Node>();
    while (true) {
        if (frontier.isEmpty()) {
            return null;
        }
        Node node = frontier.selectOne();
        if (p.isGoalState(node.getState())) {
            return node.getSolution();
        }
        explored.add(node);
        for (Node n : node.expand()) {
            if (!explored.contains(n)) {
                frontier.add(n);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
State localSearch(Problem p) {
    Set<Node> frontier = new Set<Node>(p.getInitialState());
    Set<Node> explored = new Set<Node>();
    while (true) {
        if (frontier.isEmpty()) {
            return null;
        }
        Node node = frontier.selectOne();
        if (p.isGoalState(node.getState())) {
            return node.getSolution();
        }
        explored.add(node);
        for (Node n : node.expand()) {
            if (!explored.contains(n)) {
                frontier.add(n);
            }
        }
    }
}
```



```
State localSearch(Problem p) {
    Set<Node> frontier = new Set<Node>(p.getInitialState());
    Set<Node> explored = new Set<Node>();
    while (true) {
        if (frontier.isEmpty()) {
            return null;
        }
        Node node = frontier.selectOne();
        if (p.isGoalState(node.getState())) {

        }
        explored.add(node);
        for (Node n : node.expand()) {
            if (!explored.contains(n)) {
                frontier.add(n);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
State localSearch(Problem p) {  
  
    while (true) {  
  
        if (p.isGoalState(node.getState())) {  
  
            }  
  
        for (Node n : node.expand()) {  
  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
State localSearch(Problem p) {
    Node node = new Node(p.getInitialState());
    while (true) {

        if (p.isGoalState(node.getState())) {
            }

        for (Node n : node.expand()) {

            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
State localSearch(Problem p) {
    Node node = new Node(p.getInitialState());
    while (true) {

        if (p.isGoalState(node.getState())) {
            return node.getState();
        }

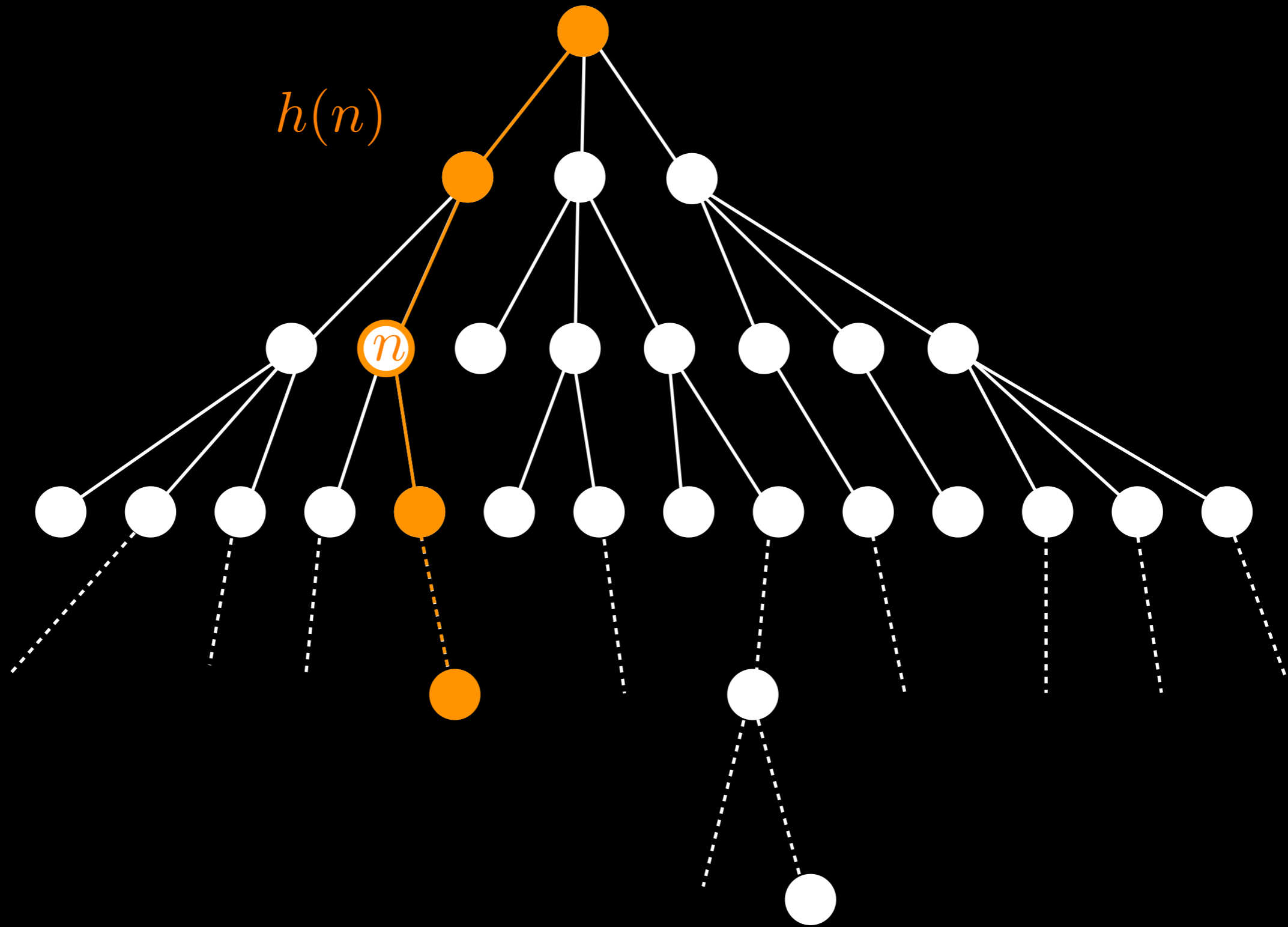
        for (Node n : node.expand()) {

        }
    }
}
```

```
State localSearch(Problem p) {
    Node node = new Node(p.getInitialState());
    while (true) {

        if (p.isGoalState(node.getState())) {
            return node.getState();
        }

        for (Node n : node.expand()) {
            ???
        }
    }
}
```



```
State localSearch(Problem p) {
    Node node = new Node(p.getInitialState());
    while (true) {
        Node next = node;
        for (Node n : node.expand()) {
            if (p.value(n) >= p.value(next)) {
                next = n;
            }
        }
        if (next == node) {
            return node.getState();
        } else {
            node = next;
        }
    }
}
```

# Hill-climbing Search

- Move through state space in the direction of increasing value (“uphill”)



# Hill-climbing Search

- Move through state space in the direction of increasing value (“uphill”)



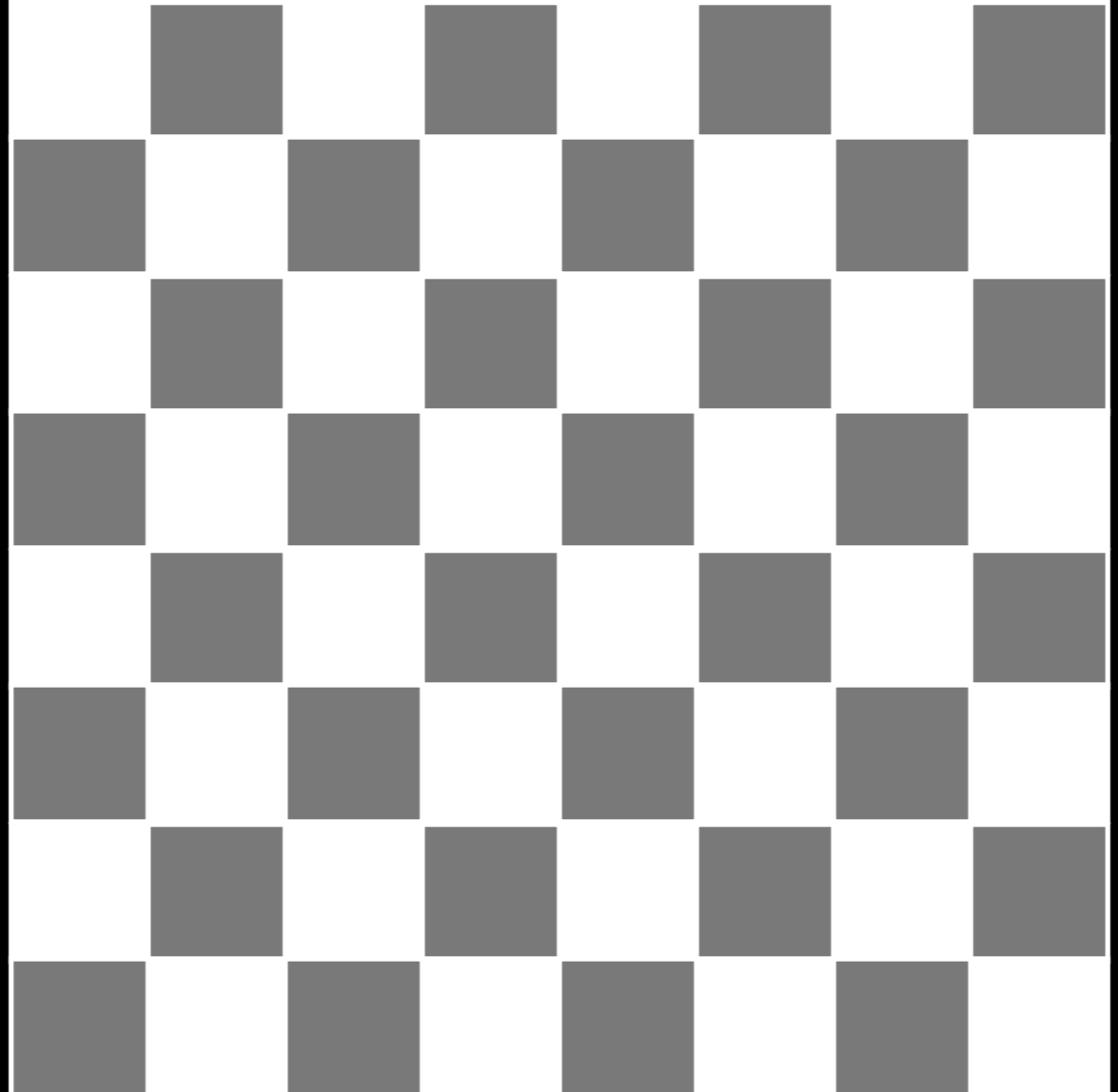
State-space landscape

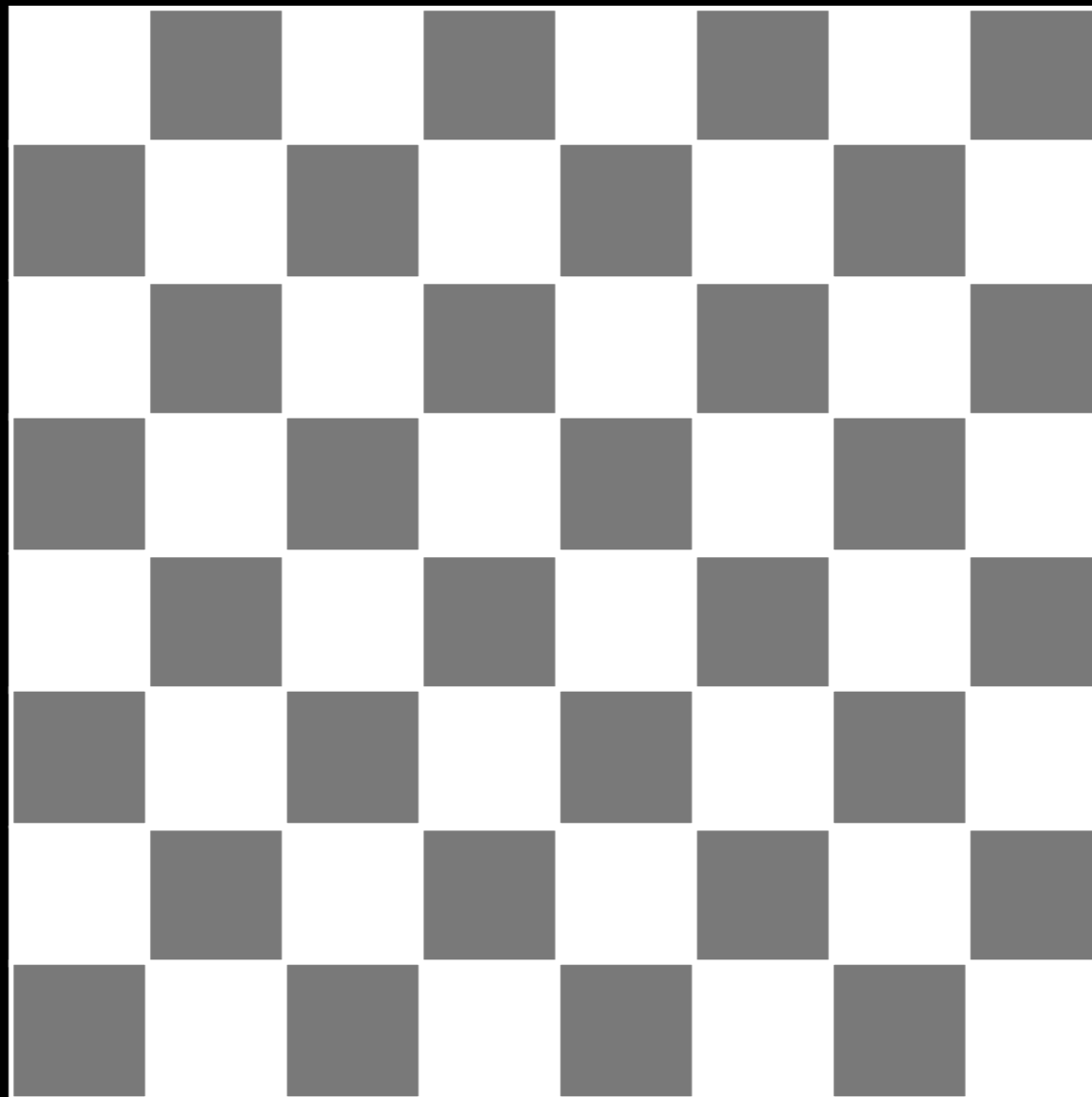
# Hill-climbing Search

- Move through state space in the direction of increasing value (“uphill”)

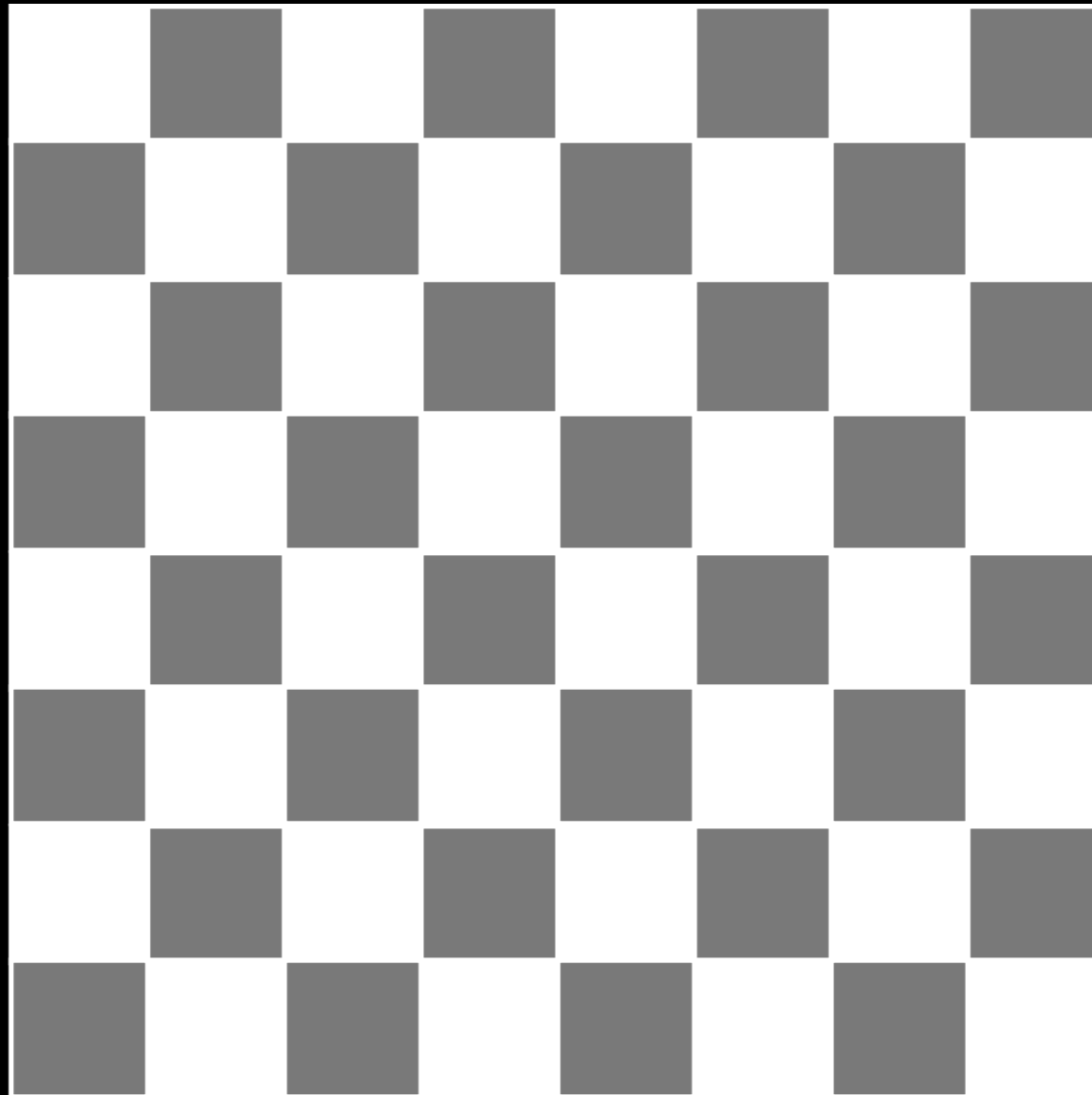


State-space landscape



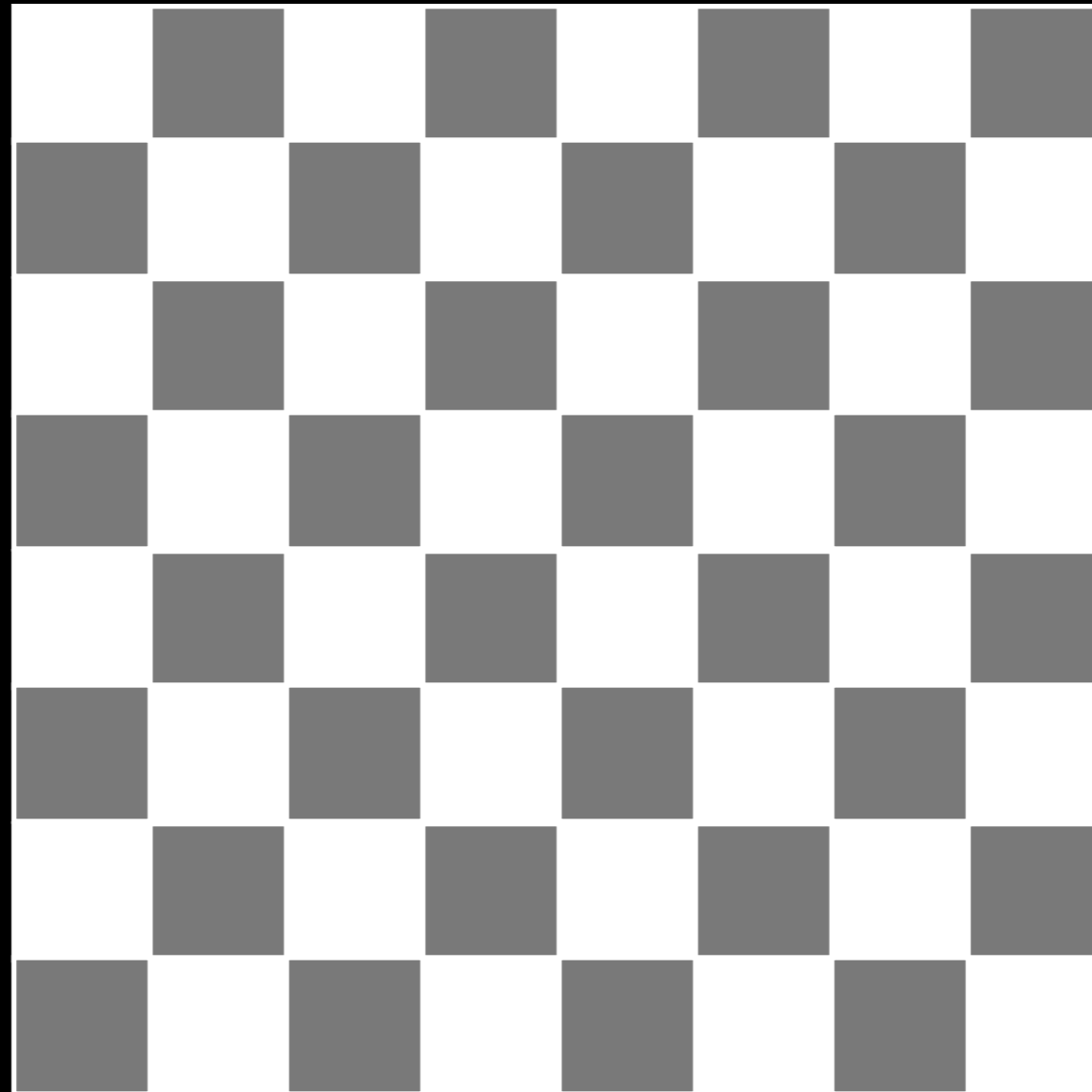


State:  $[r_0, \dots, r_7]$



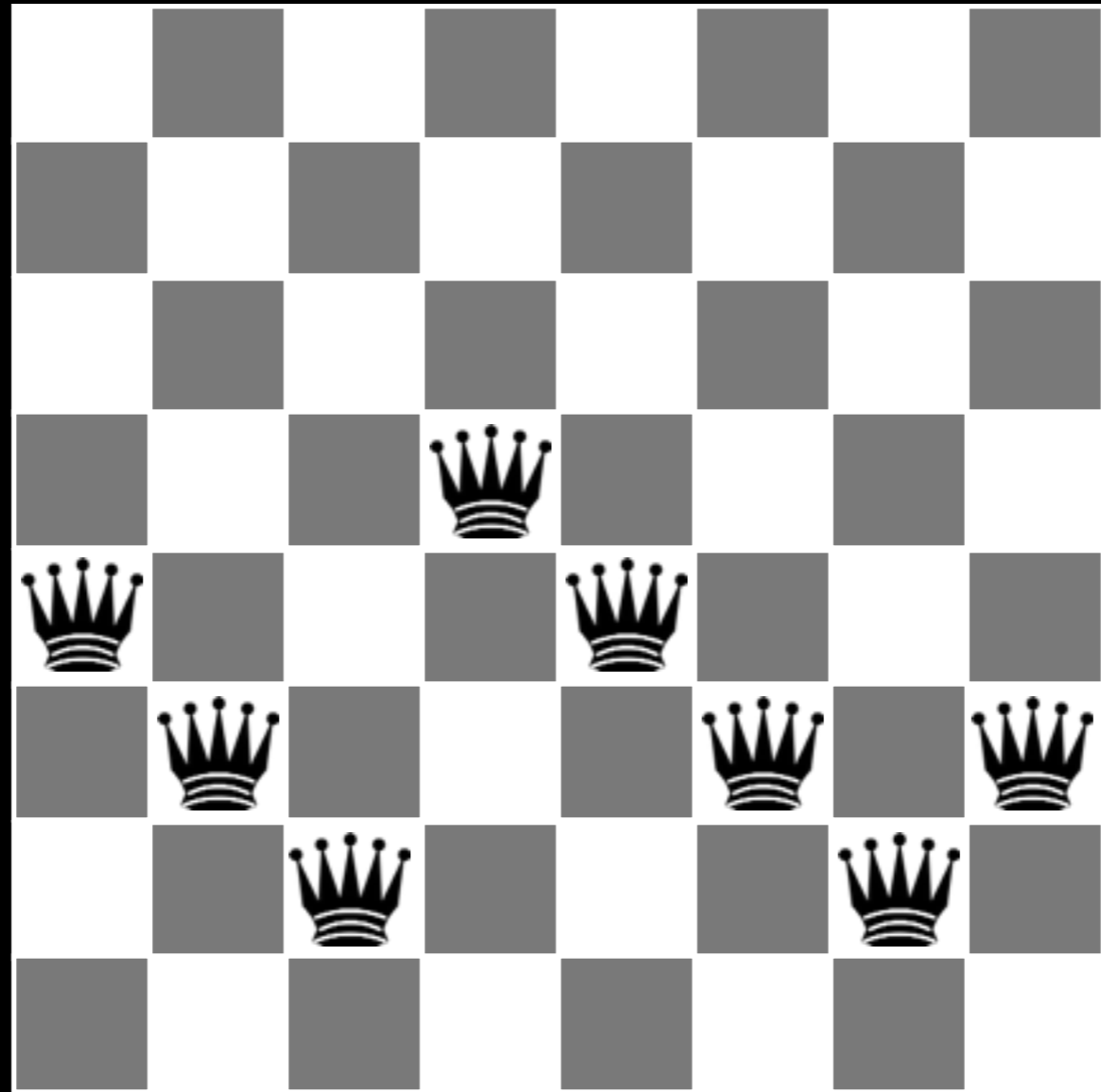
State:  $[r_0, \dots, r_7]$

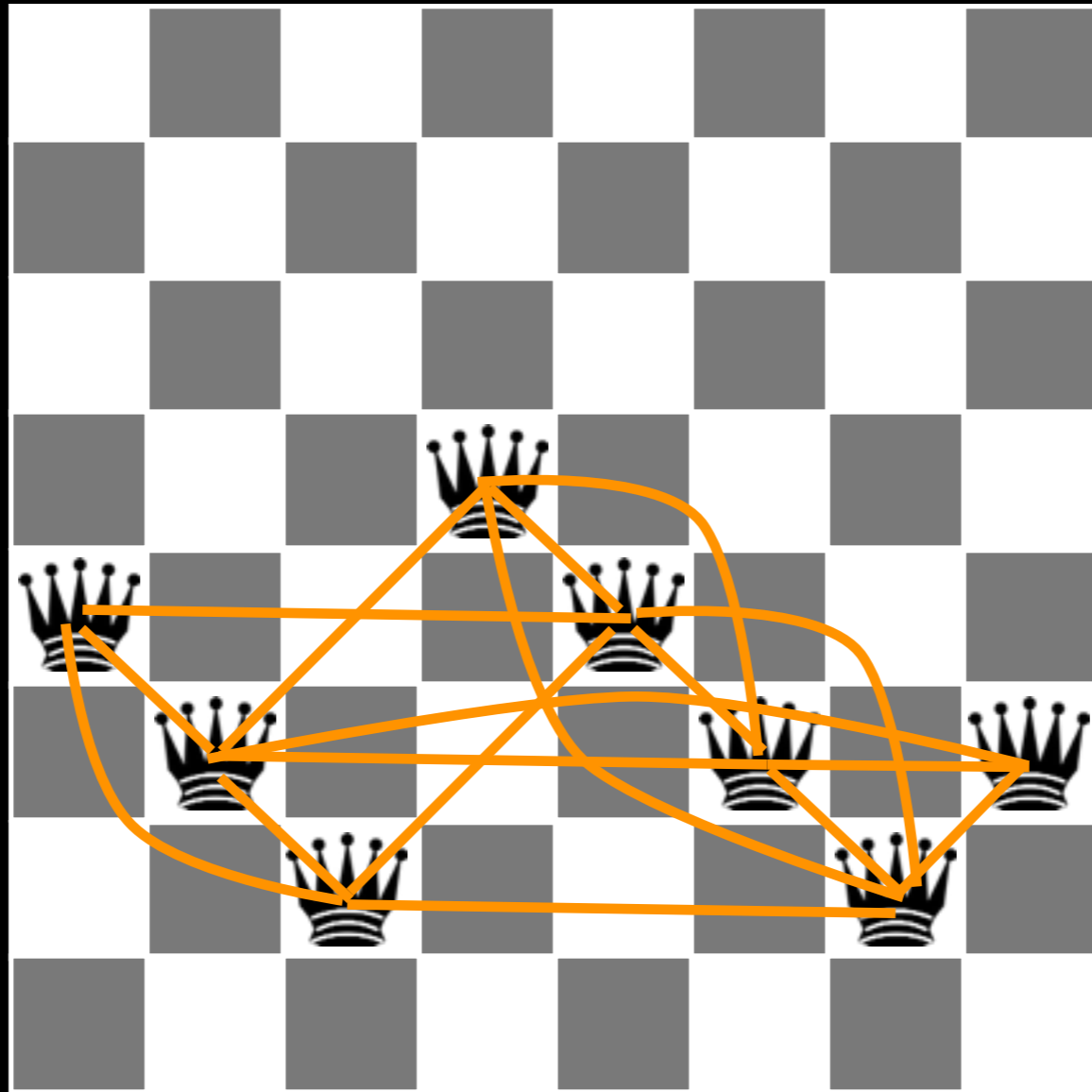
Action:  $\langle i, r_i \rangle$



State:  $[r_0, \dots, r_7]$       Action:  $\langle i, r_i \rangle$

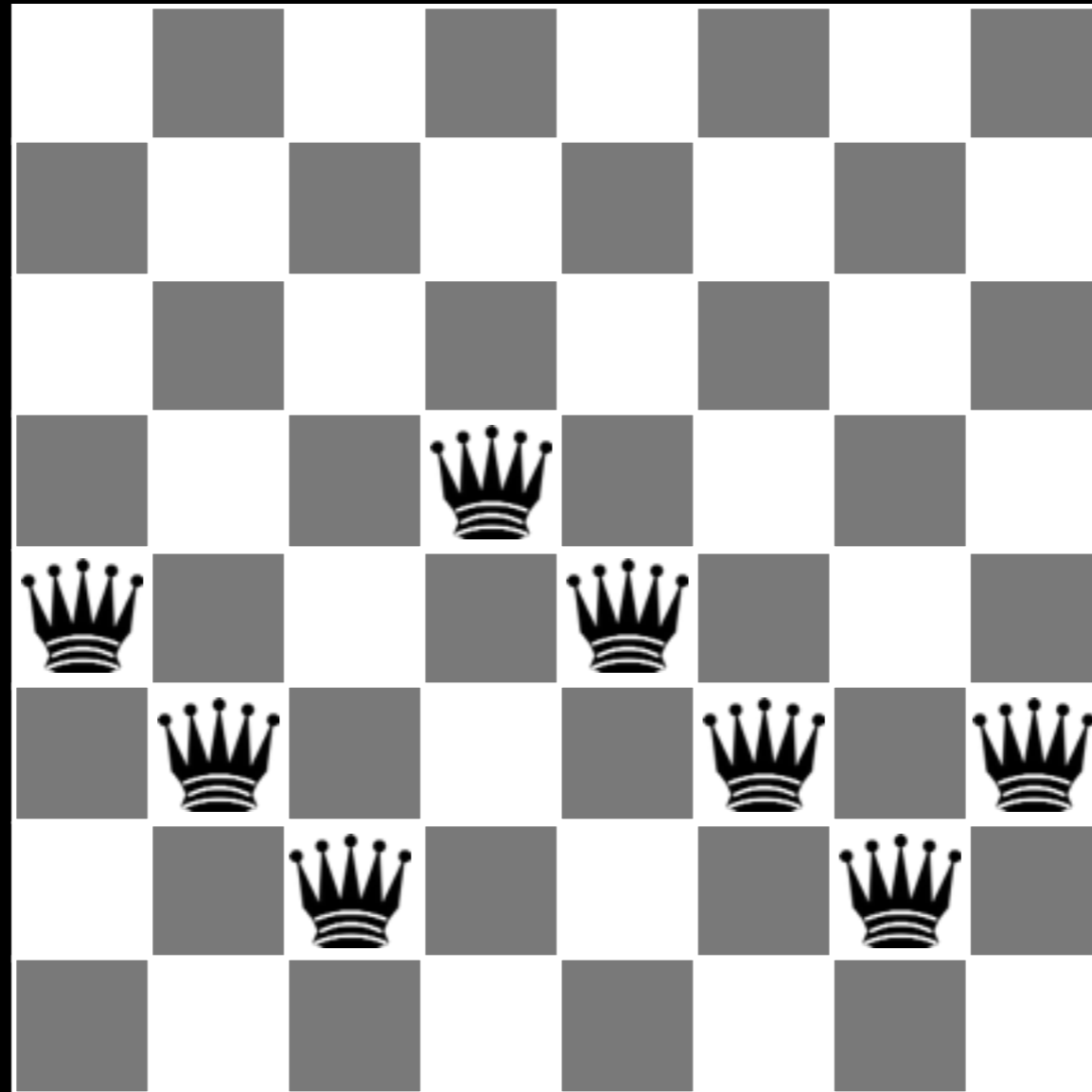
$h(n) = \#$  of pairs of queens attacking each other





$$h(n) = 17$$





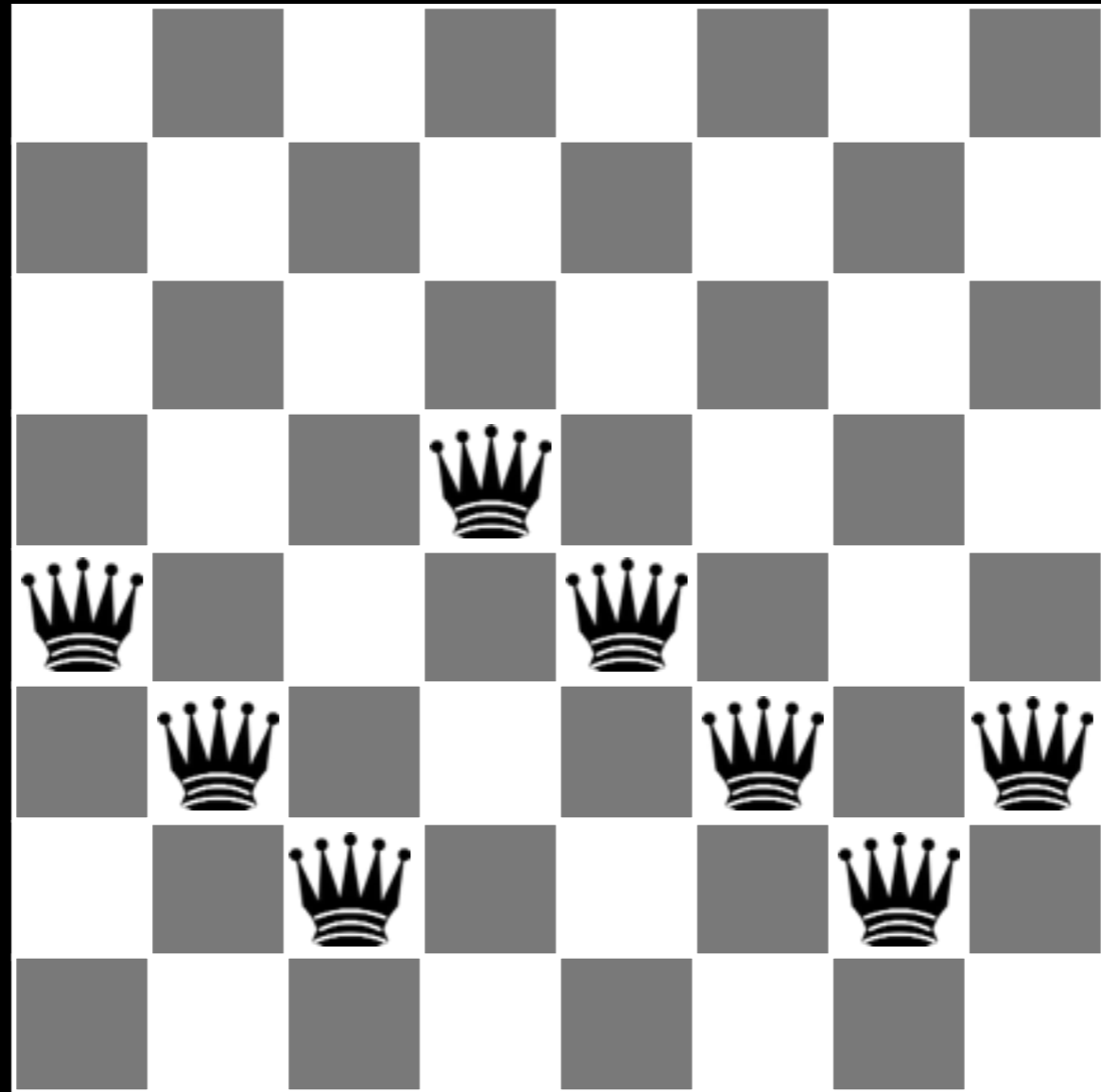
$$h(n) = 17$$

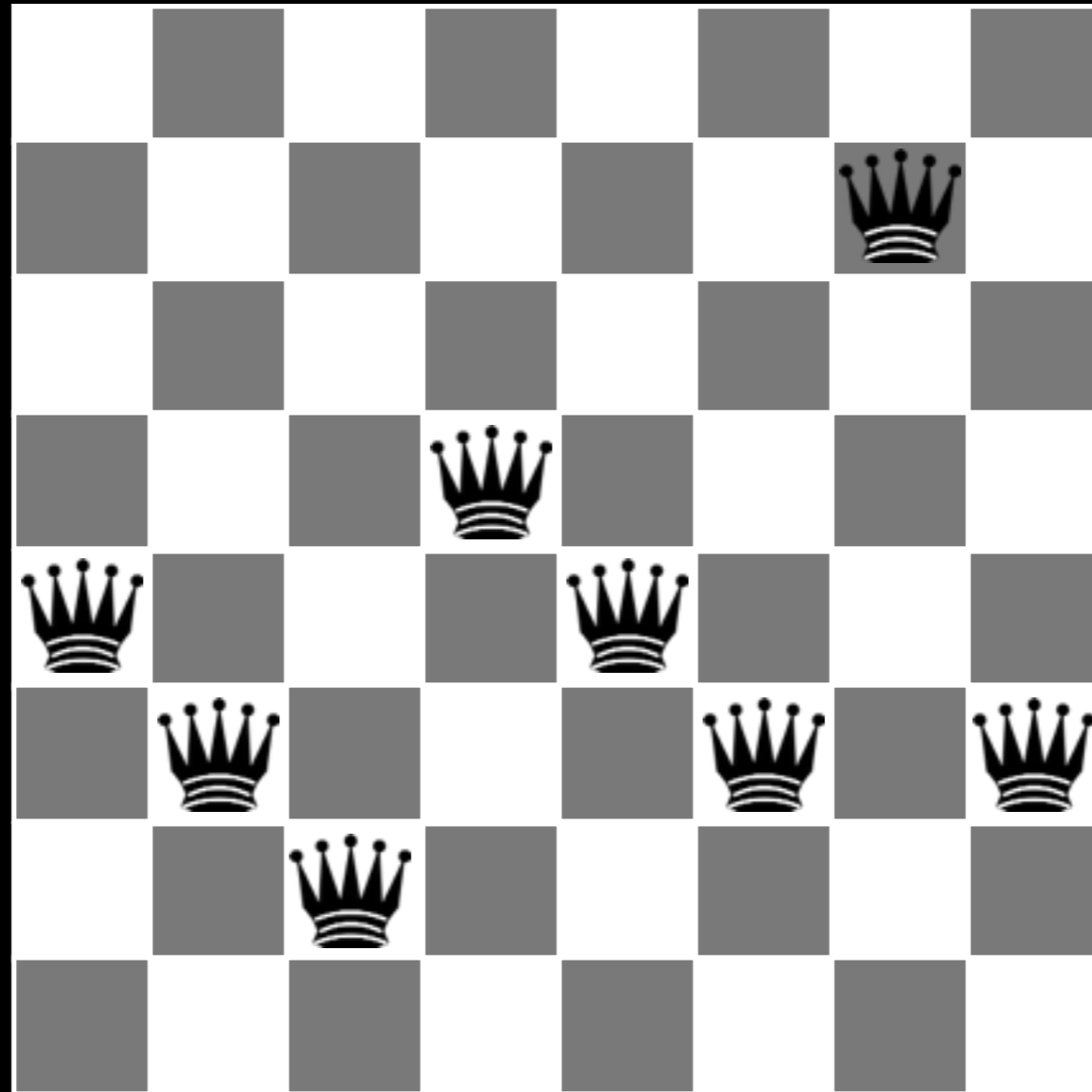
18	12	14	13	13	12	14	14
14	16	13	15	12	14	12	16
14	12	18	13	15	12	14	14
15	14	14	♔	13	16	13	16
♔	14	17	15	♔	14	16	16
17	♔	16	18	15	♔	15	♔
18	14	♔	15	15	14	♔	16
14	14	13	17	12	14	12	18

$$h(n) = 17$$

18	12	14	13	13	12	14	14
14	16	13	15	12	14	12	16
14	12	18	13	15	12	14	14
15	14	14	♔	13	16	13	16
♔	14	17	15	♔	14	16	16
17	♔	16	18	15	♔	15	♔
18	14	♔	15	15	14	♔	16
14	14	13	17	12	14	12	18

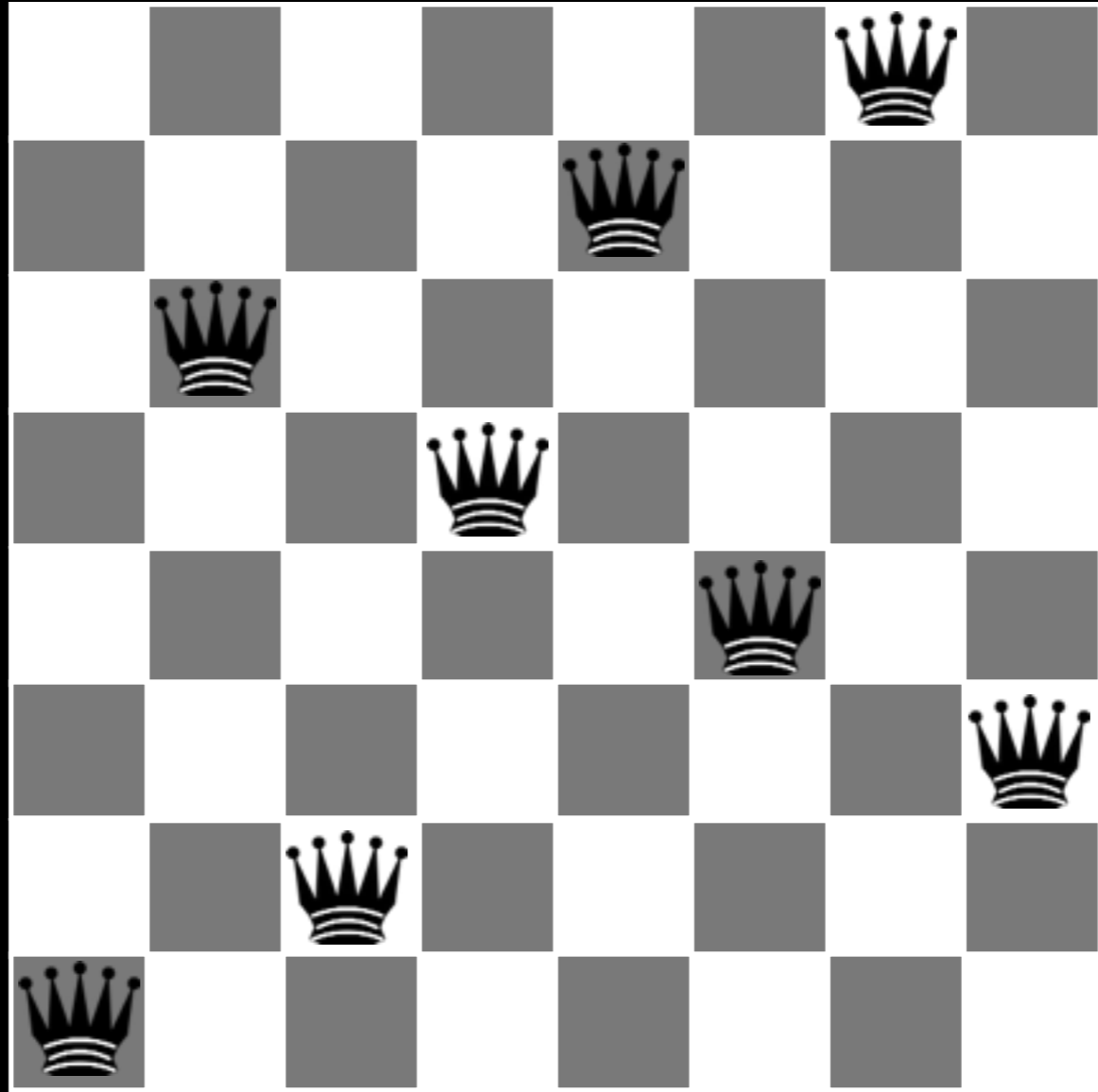
$$h(n) = 17$$

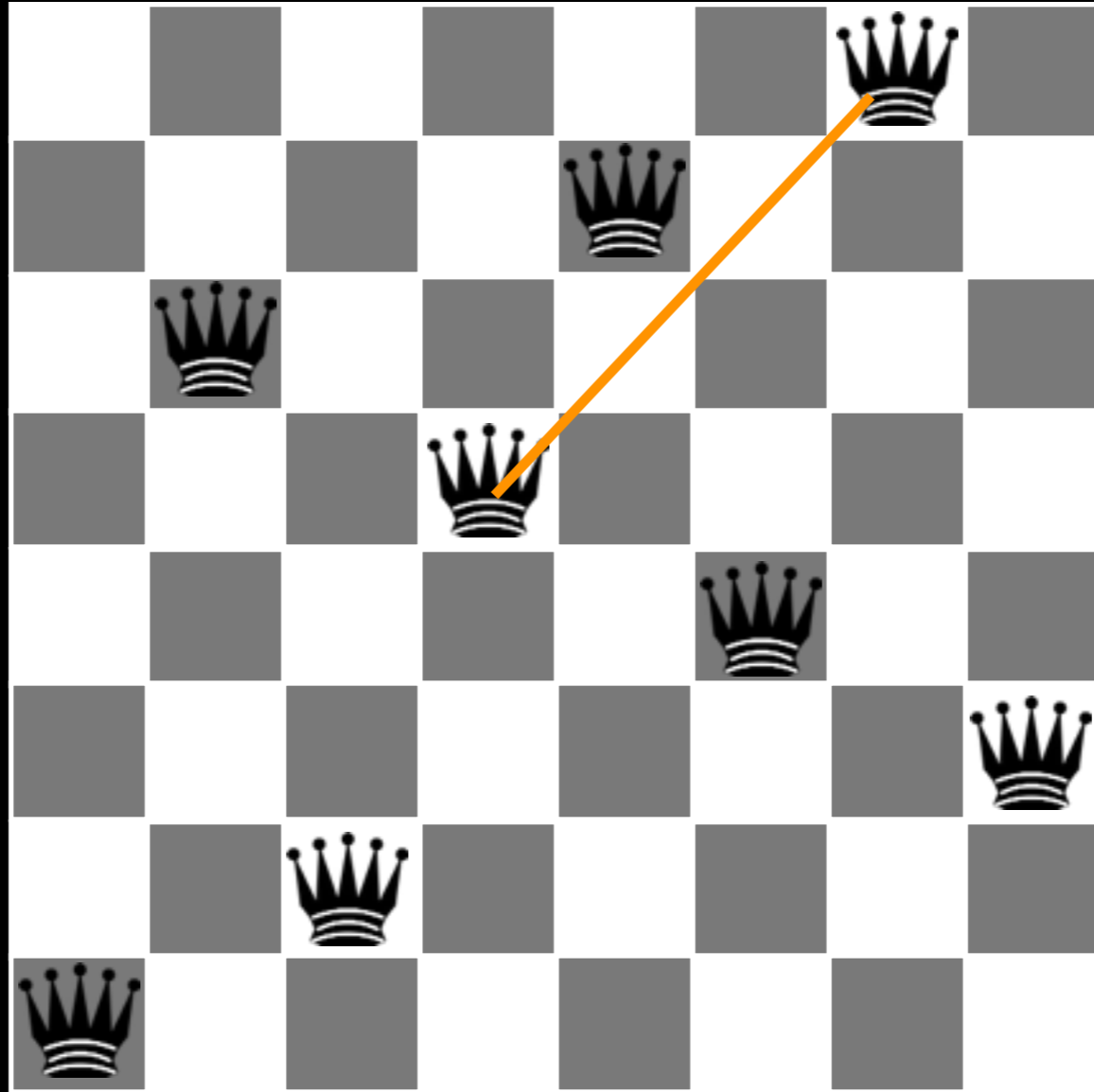




$$h(n) = 12$$

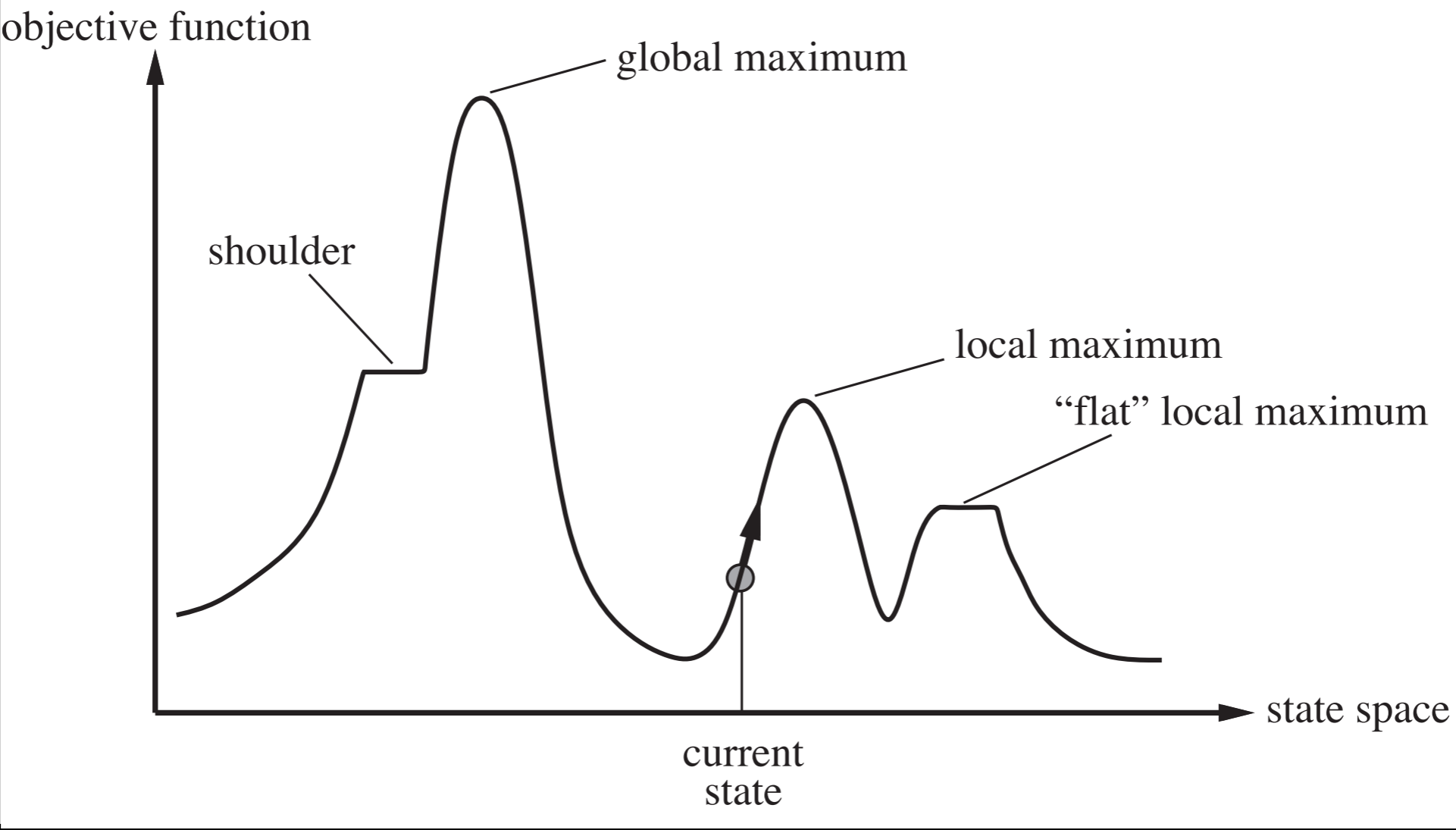
```
State hillClimb(Problem p) {
    Node node = new Node(p.getInitialState());
    while (true) {
        Node next = null;
        for (Node n : node.expand()) {
            if (p.value(n) >= p.value(node)) {
                next = n;
            }
        }
        if (next == null) {
            return node.getState();
        } else {
            node = next;
        }
    }
}
```

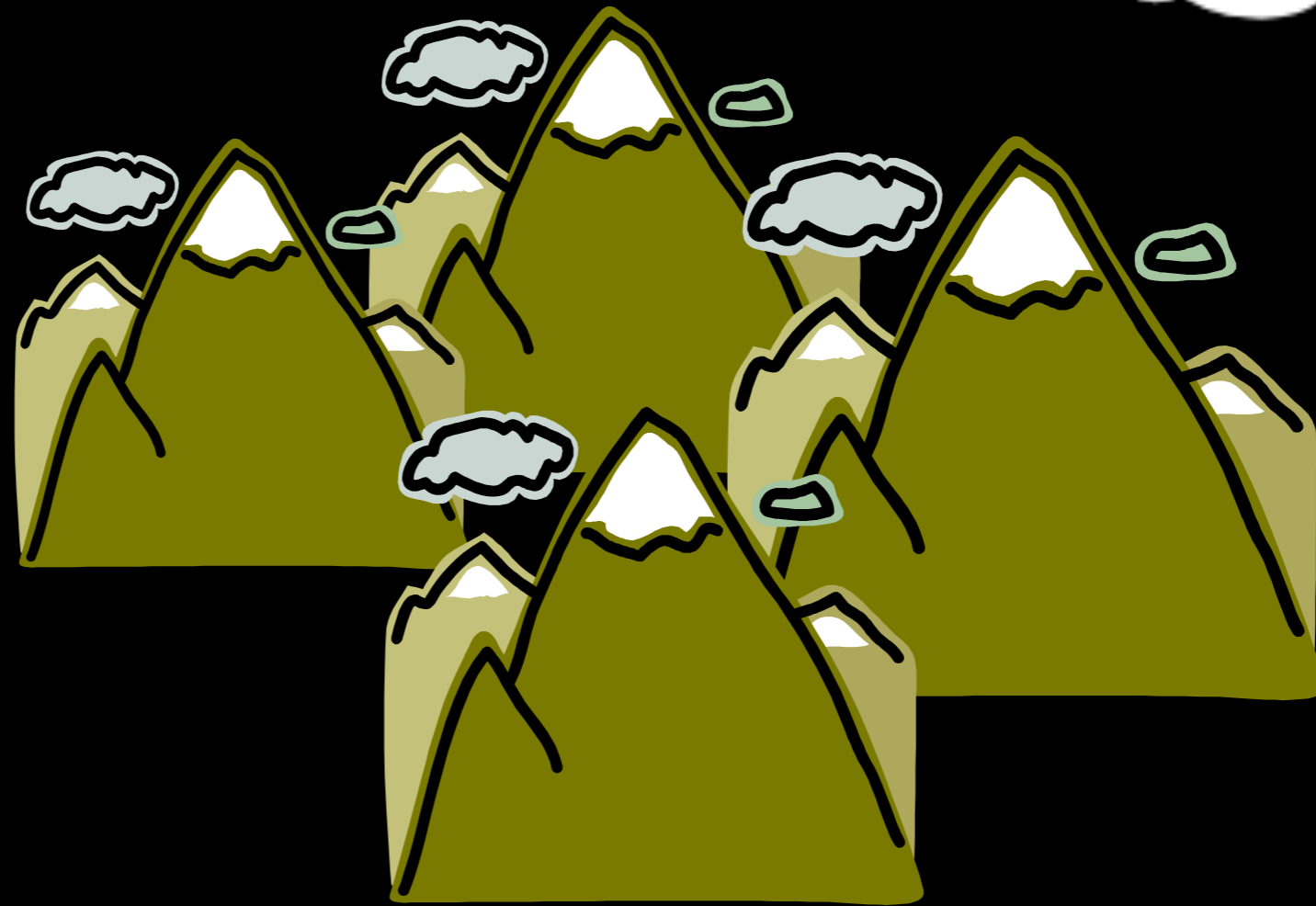




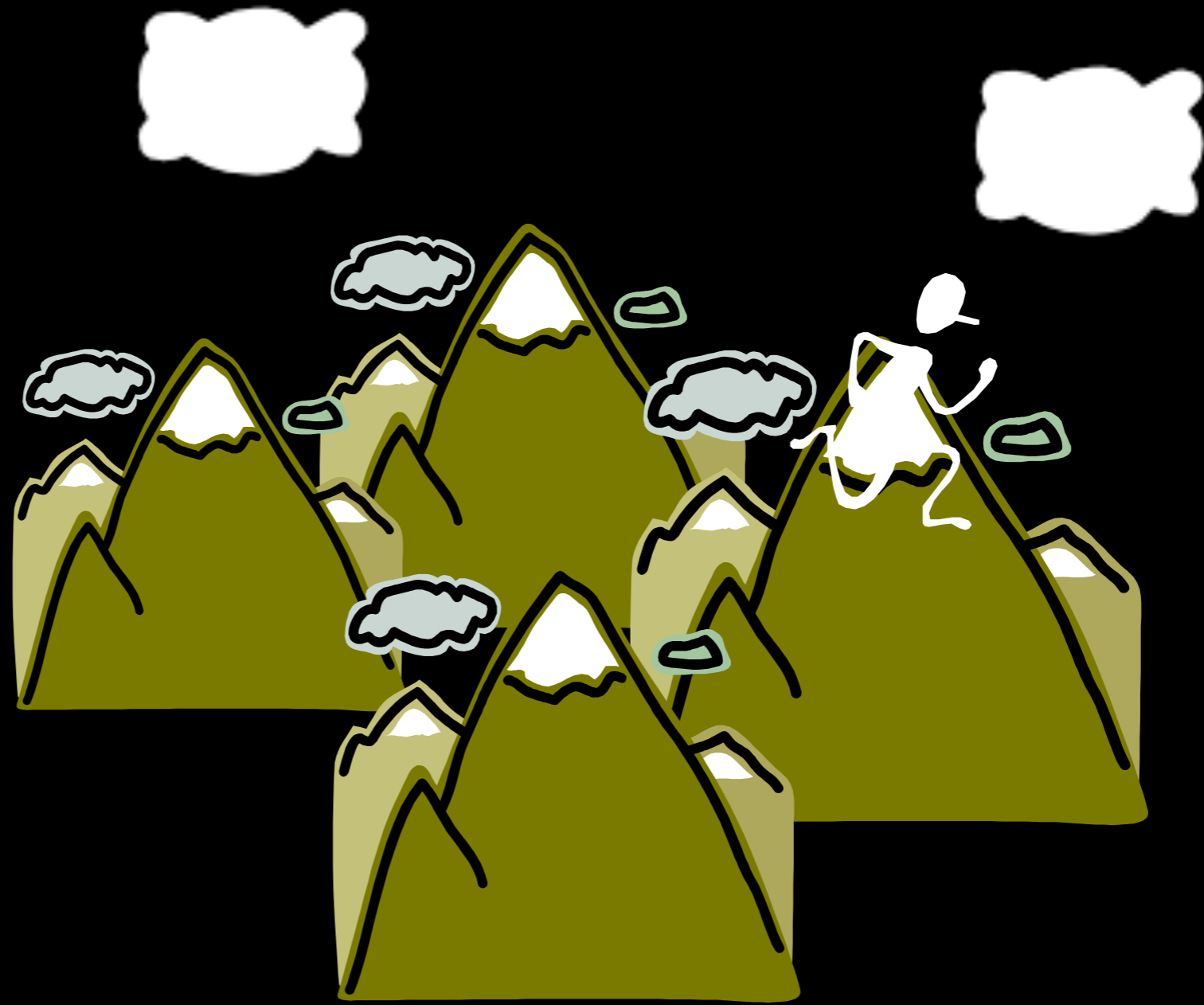
$$h(n) = 1$$















If at first you don't succeed, try again.

```
State randomRestart(Problem p) {
    while (true) {
        p.setInitialState(new random State);
        State solution = hillClimb(p);
        if (p.isGoal(solution)) {
            return solution;
        }
    }
}
```



```
State randomRestart(Problem p) {
    while (true) {
        p.setInitialState(new random State);
        State solution = hillClimb(p);
        if (p.isGoal(solution)) {
            return solution;
        }
    }
}
```

Does it work?

```
State randomRestart(Problem p) {  
    while (true) {  
        p.setInitialState(new random State);  
        State solution = hillClimb(p);  
        if (p.isGoal(solution)) {  
            return solution;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Does it work? Yes (but)

```
State randomRestart(Problem p) {  
    while (true) {  
        p.setInitialState(new random State);  
        State solution = hillClimb(p);  
        if (p.isGoal(solution)) {  
            return solution;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Does it work? Yes (but)

How well does it work?

```
State randomRestart(Problem p) {  
    while (true) {  
        p.setInitialState(new random State);  
        State solution = hillClimb(p);  
        if (p.isGoal(solution)) {  
            return solution;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Does it work? Yes (but)

How well does it work?

Prob of success =  $p$       Expected # of tries =  $1/p$

```

State randomRestart(Problem p) {
    while (true) {
        p.setInitialState(new random State);
        State solution = hillClimb(p);
        if (p.isGoal(solution)) {
            return solution;
        }
    }
}

```

Does it work? Yes (but)

How well does it work?

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{Prob of success} = p & \text{Expected \# of tries} = 1/p \\
 = 0.14 & \approx 7
 \end{array}$$

```
State randomRestart(Problem p) {
    while (true) {
        p.setInitialState(new random State);
        State solution = hillClimb(p);
        if (p.isGoal(solution)) {
            return solution;
        }
    }
}
```

Randomness



```
State randomRestart(Problem p) {
  while (true) {
    p.setInitialState(new random State);
    State solution = hillClimb(p);
    if (p.isGoal(solution)) {
      return solution;
    }
  }
}
```

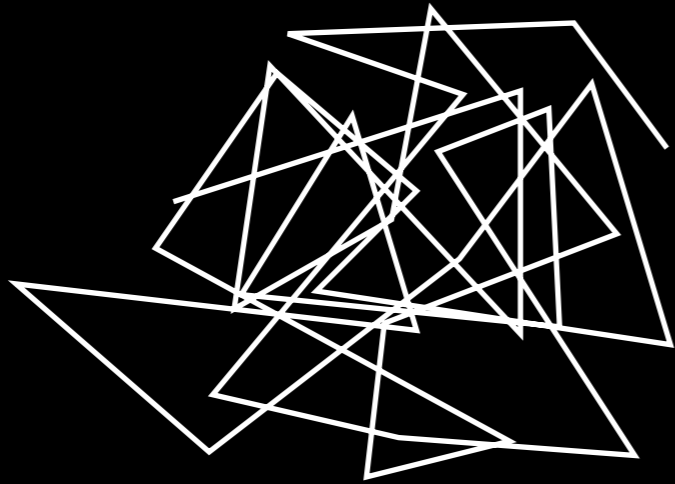
Randomness

Stochastic hill climbing



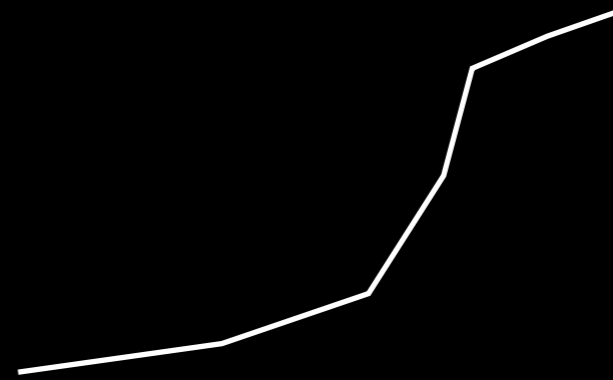
# Randomness in Search

Pure random walk



Complete,  
but horribly slow

Greedy local search



Incomplete,  
but fast

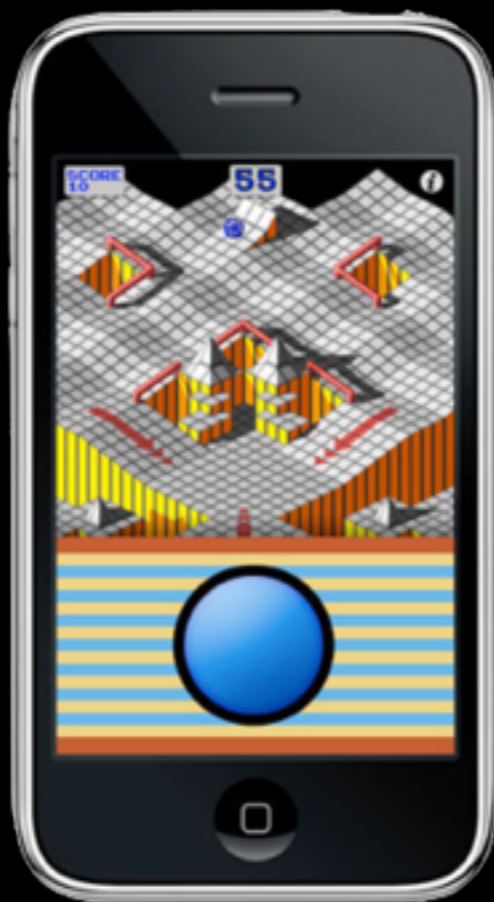


# 《《《MARBLE》》》 MADNESS™

Amiga Version by:  
Larry Reed

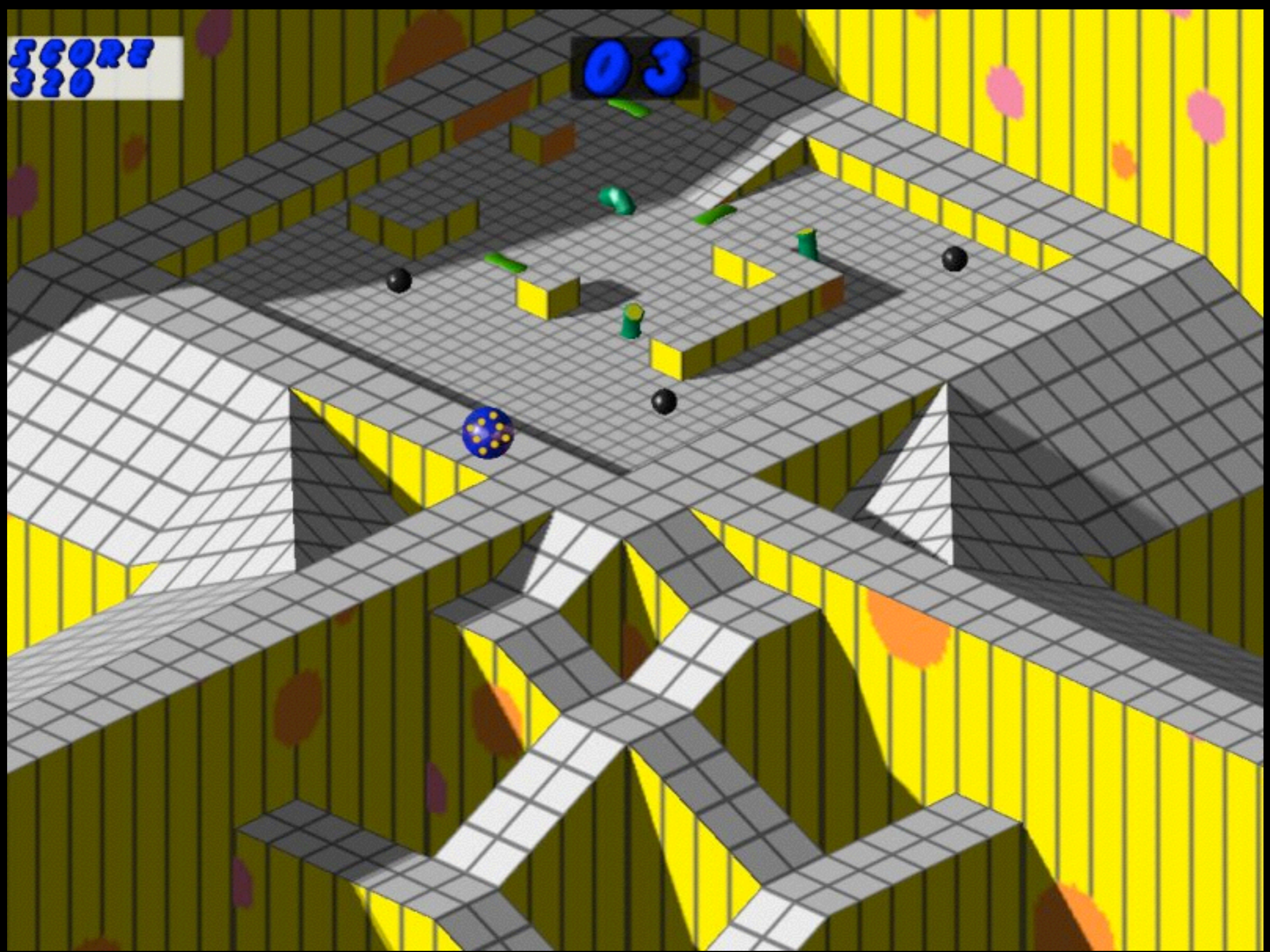


Copyright (c) 1984, 1986  
Atari Games Corp. & Electronic Arts



SCORE  
320

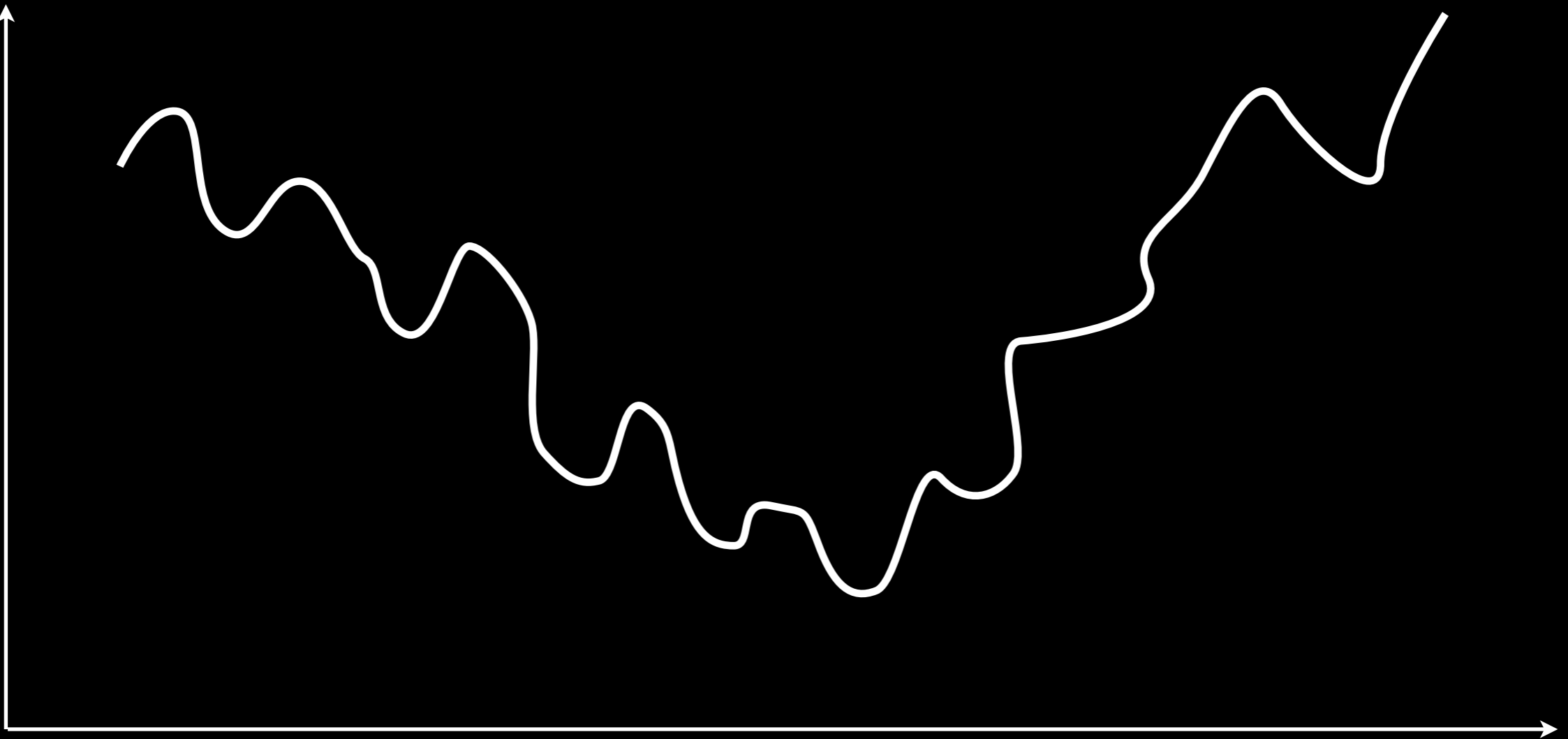
03



# Simulated Annealing

- Follow landscape down towards global minimum of state cost function
- Occasionally allow an upward move (“shake”) to get out of local minima
- Don’t shake so hard that you bounce out of global minimum

Cost



State space

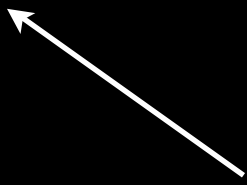
# Annealing

- A heat treatment that alters the microstructure of a material causing changes in properties such as strength and hardness and ductility
- High temp => Atoms jumping around
- Low temp => Atoms settle into position

```

State simulatedAnnealing(Problem p, Schedule schedule) {
    Node node = new Node(p.getInitialState());
    for (t=1; true; t++) {
        Number T = schedule(t);
        if (T == 0) {
            return node;
        }
        Node next = randomly selected successor of node
        Number deltaE = p.cost(node) - p.cost(next);
        if (deltaE > 0 || Math.exp(-deltaE/T) > new Random(1)) {
            node = next;
        }
    }
}

```

$$e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{T}}$$




# Simulated Annealing



# Simulated Annealing

Complete?

# Simulated Annealing

Complete?

Yes, but.

# Simulated Annealing

Complete?

Yes, but.

Optimal?

# Simulated Annealing

Complete?            Yes, but.

Optimal?             Yes, but.

# Simulated Annealing

Complete?            Yes, but.

Optimal?            Yes, but.

“If the schedule lowers  $T$  slowly enough, and the search space is connected, simulated annealing will find a global minimum with probability approaching one.”

# Local Search

- Evaluates and modifies a small number of current states
- Does not record history of search

Good: Very little (constant) memory

Bad: May not explore all alternatives

=> Incomplete

# Local Beam Search

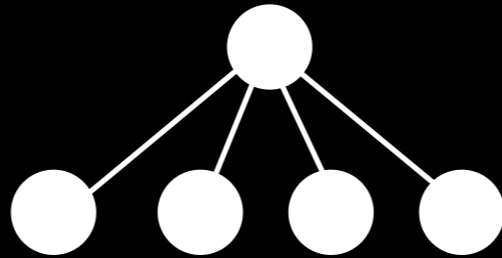
- During hill-climbing:
  - Keep track of  $k$  states rather than just one
  - At each step, generate all successors of all  $k$  states ( $k*b$  of them)
  - Keep the most promising  $k$  of them

# Local Search

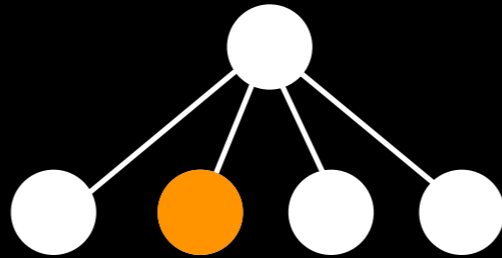




# Local Search



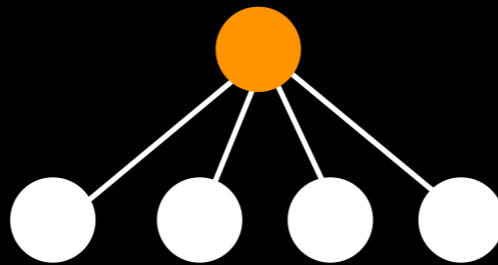
# Local Search



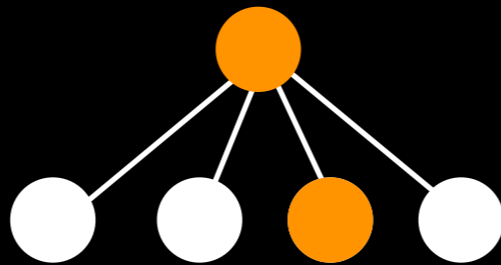
# Local Search



# Local Search



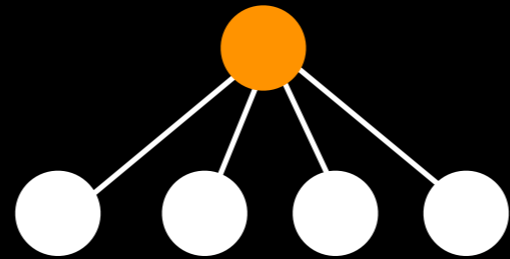
# Local Search



# Local Search



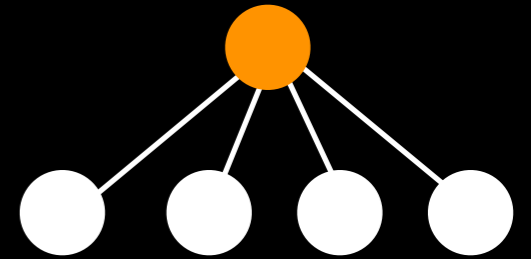
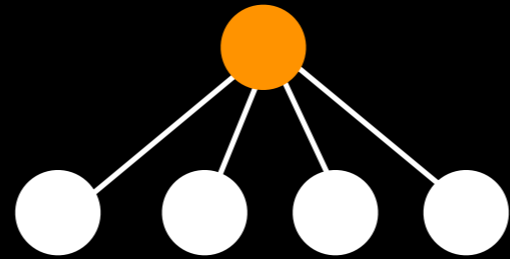
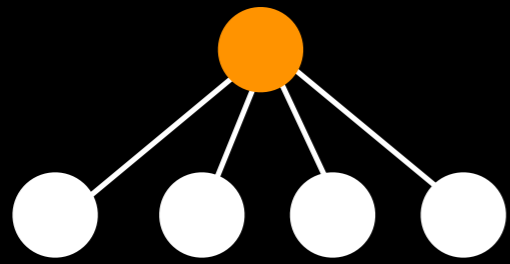
# Local Search



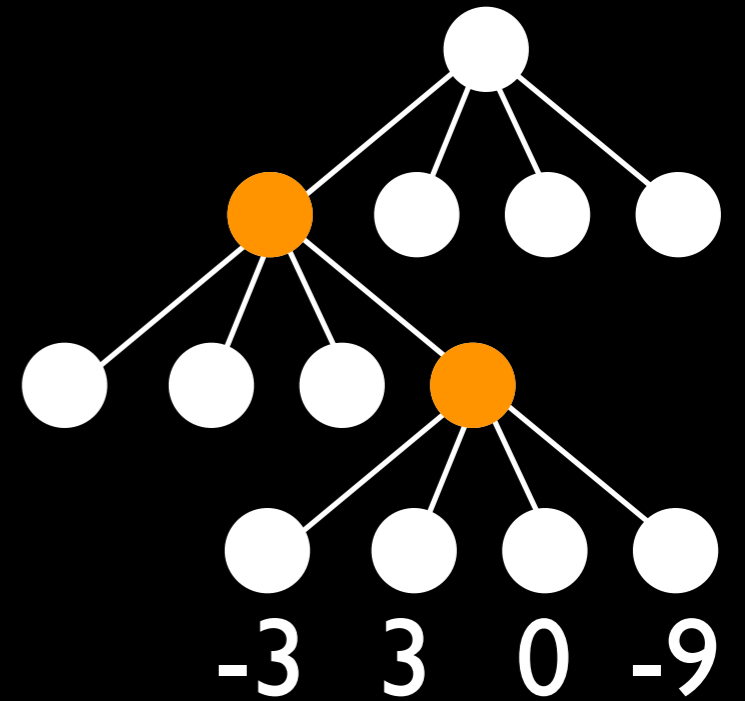
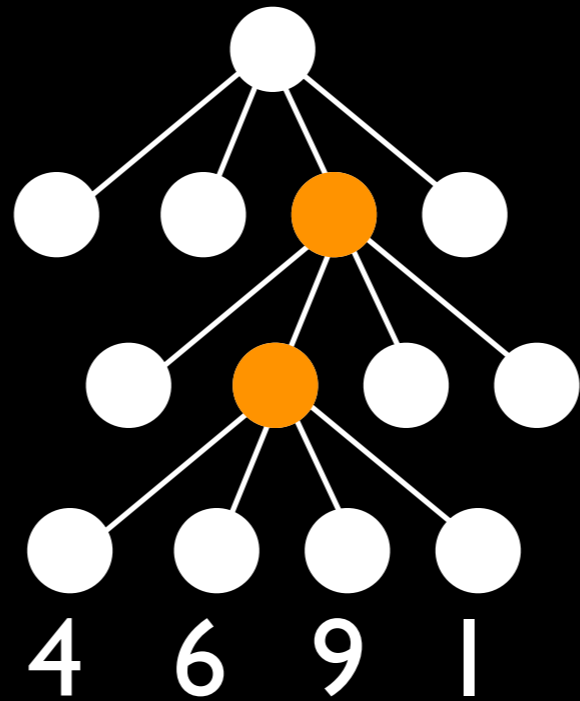
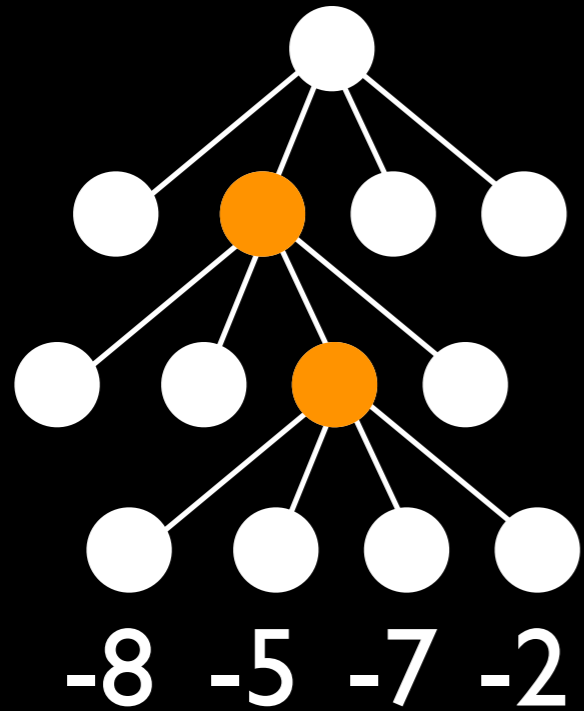
# Parallel Local Search



# Parallel Local Search



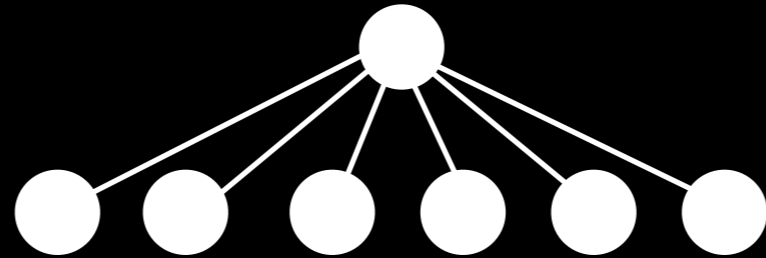
# Parallel Local Search



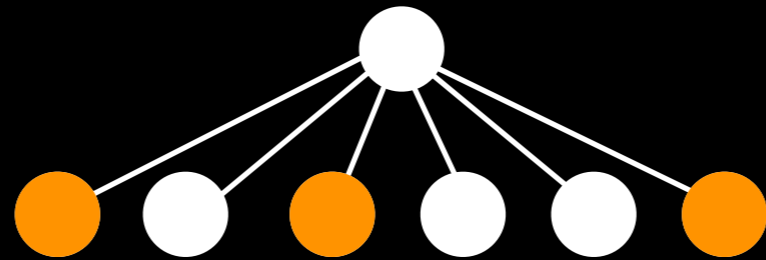
# Local Beam Search



# Local Beam Search



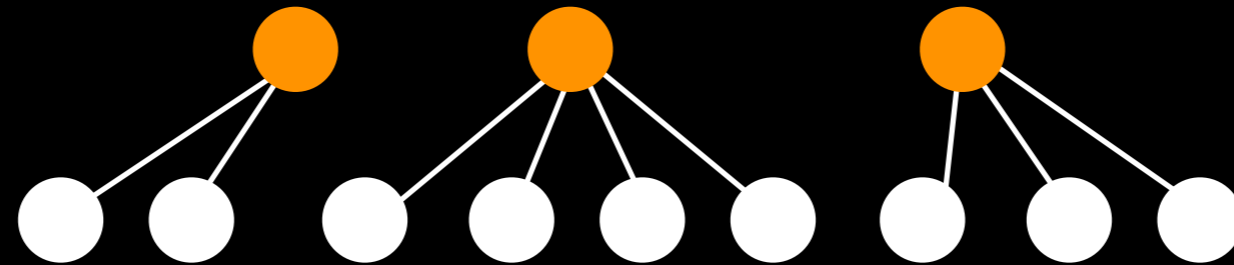
# Local Beam Search



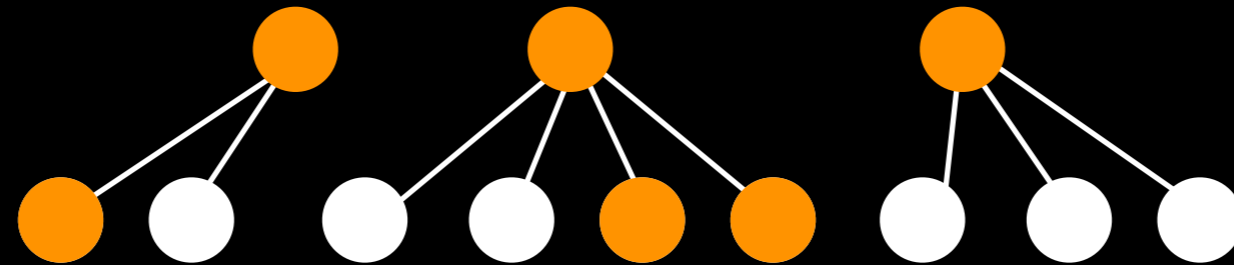
# Local Beam Search



# Local Beam Search

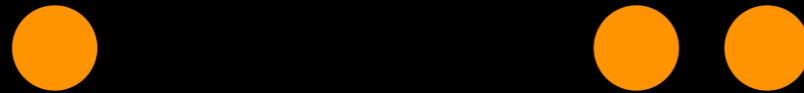


# Local Beam Search

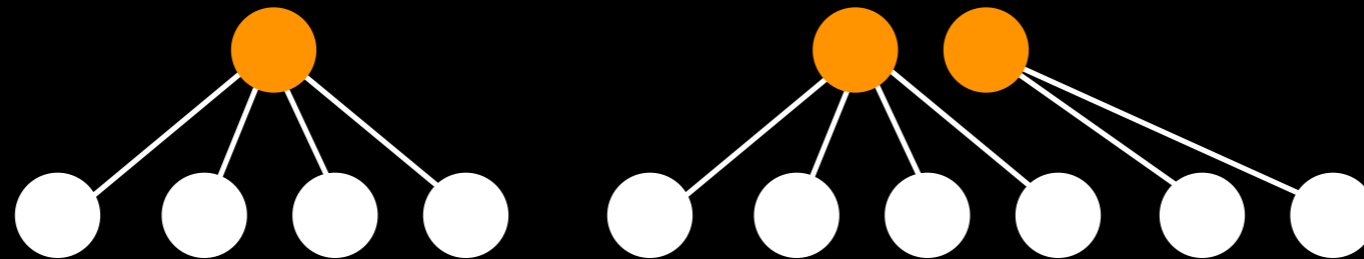




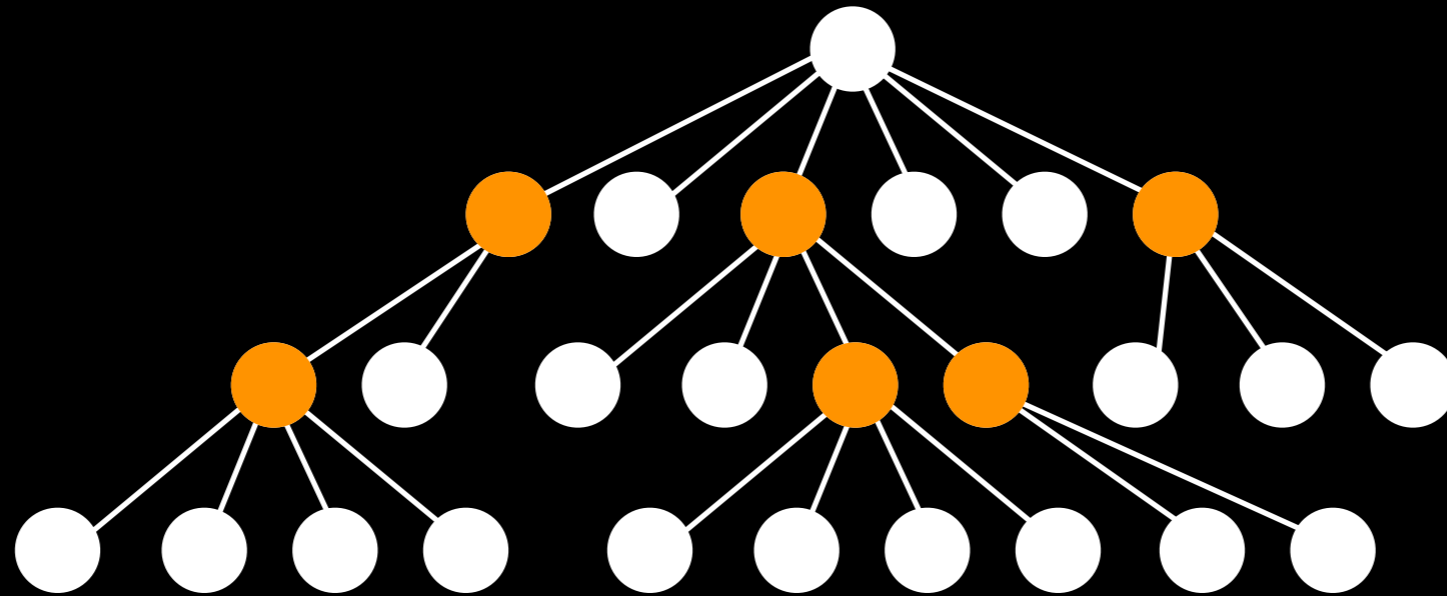
# Local Beam Search

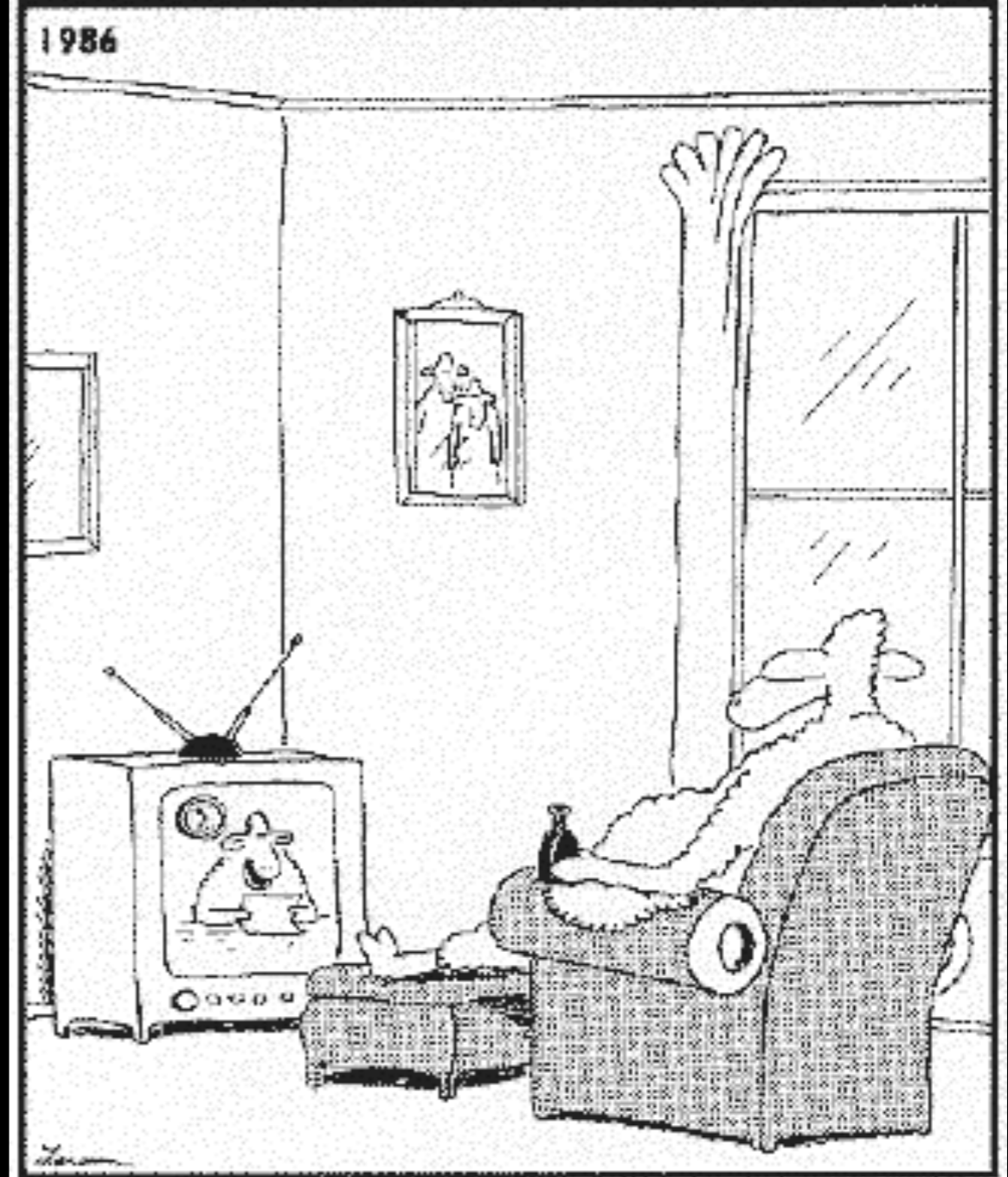


# Local Beam Search



# Local Beam Search





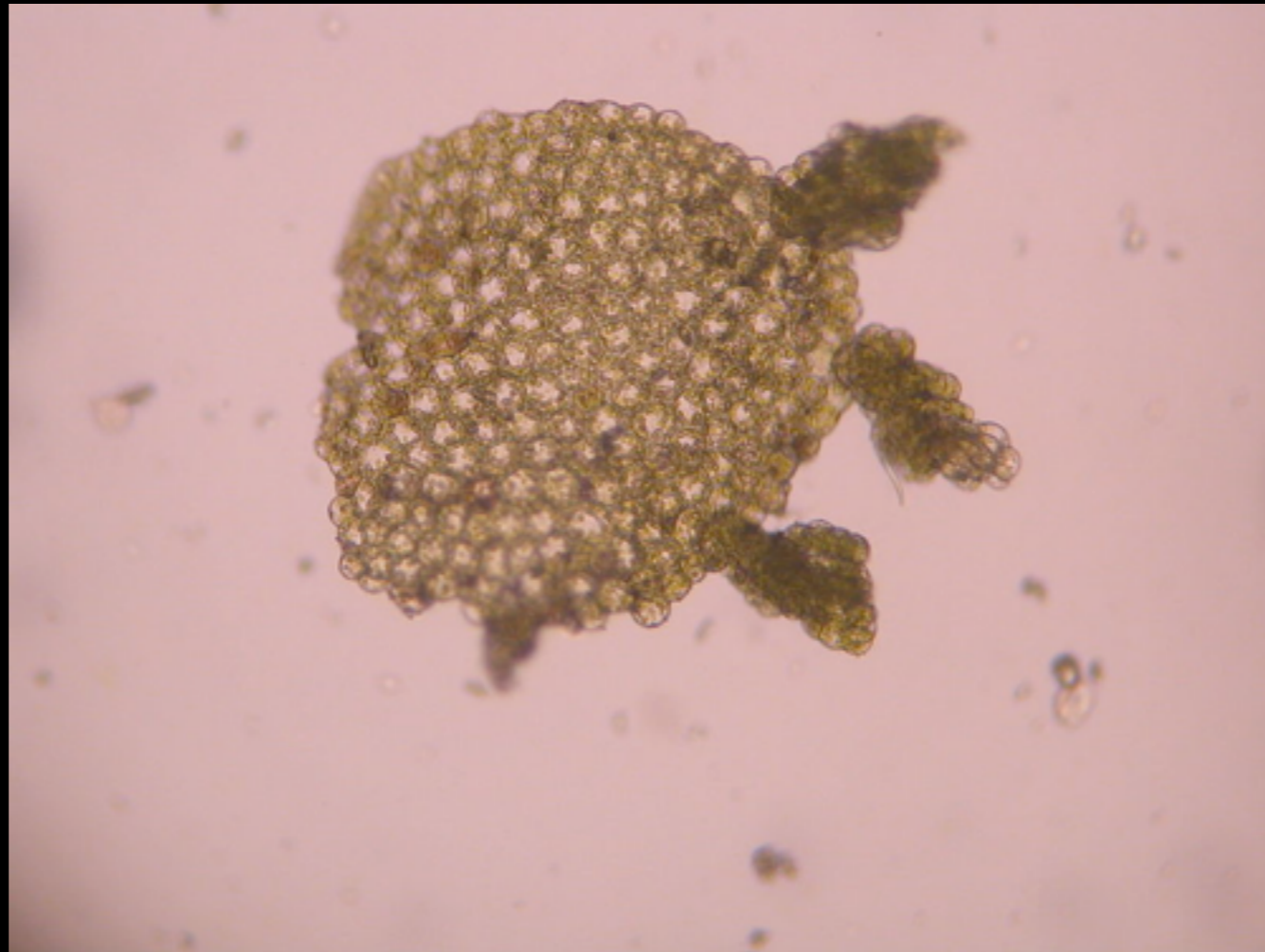
"And this report just in. ... Apparently, the grass is greener on the other side."

# Local Beam Search

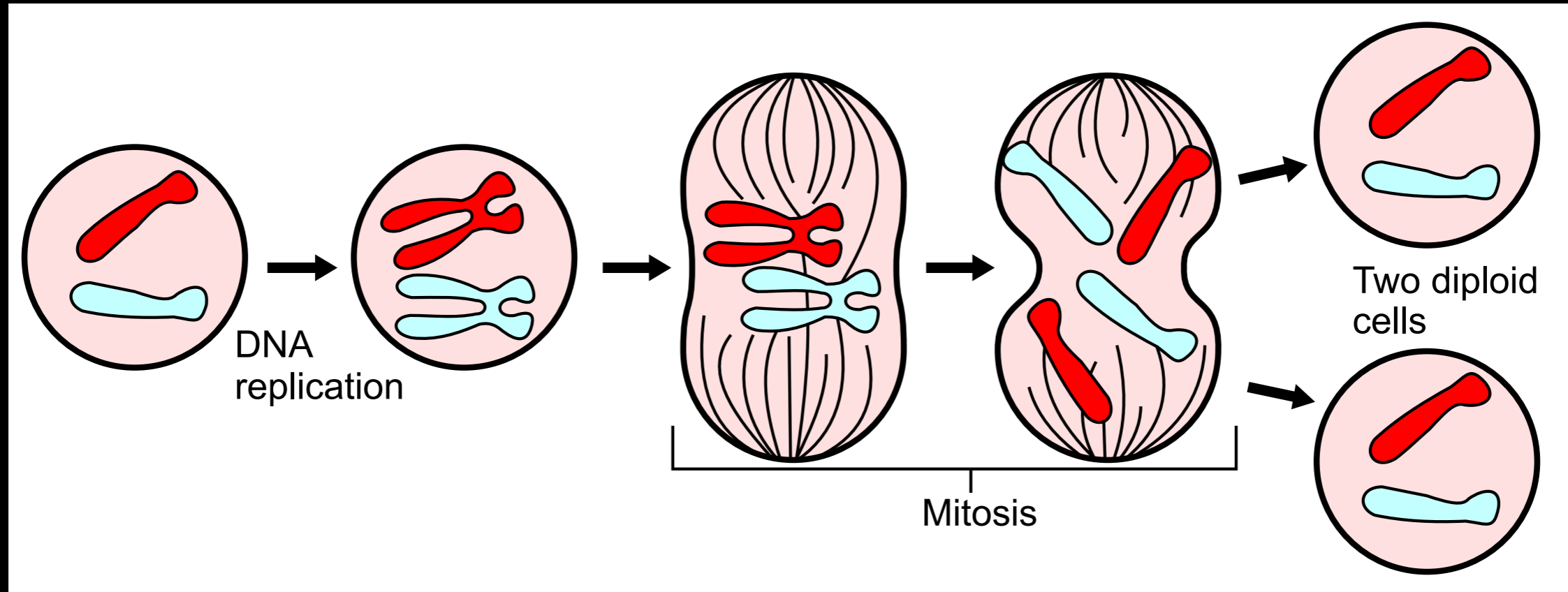
- During hill-climbing:
  - Keep track of  $k$  states rather than just one
  - At each step, generate all successors of all  $k$  states ( $k*b$  of them)
  - Keep the most promising  $k$  of them



# Asexual Reproduction



# Mitosis



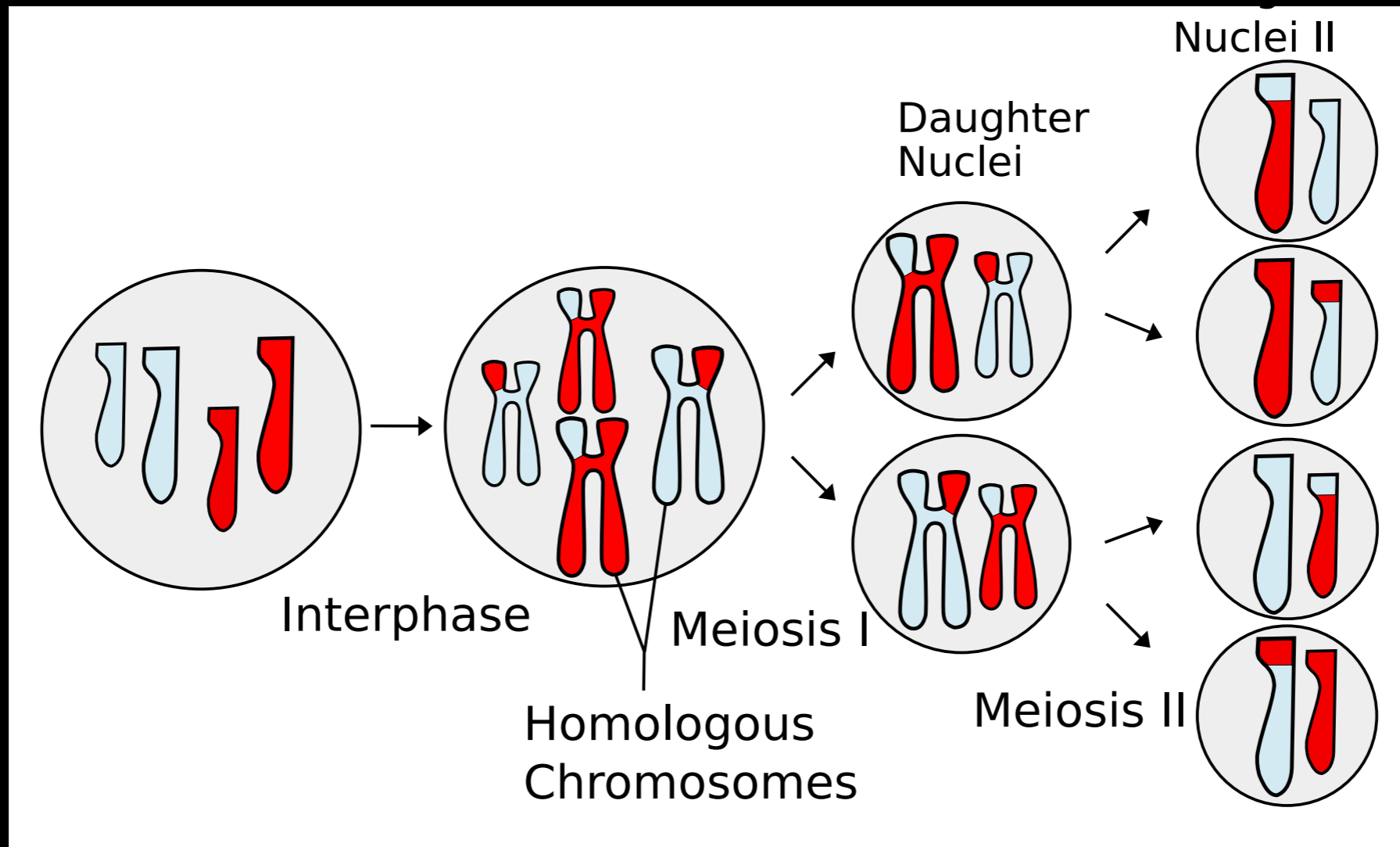




# Sexual Reproduction



# Meiosis

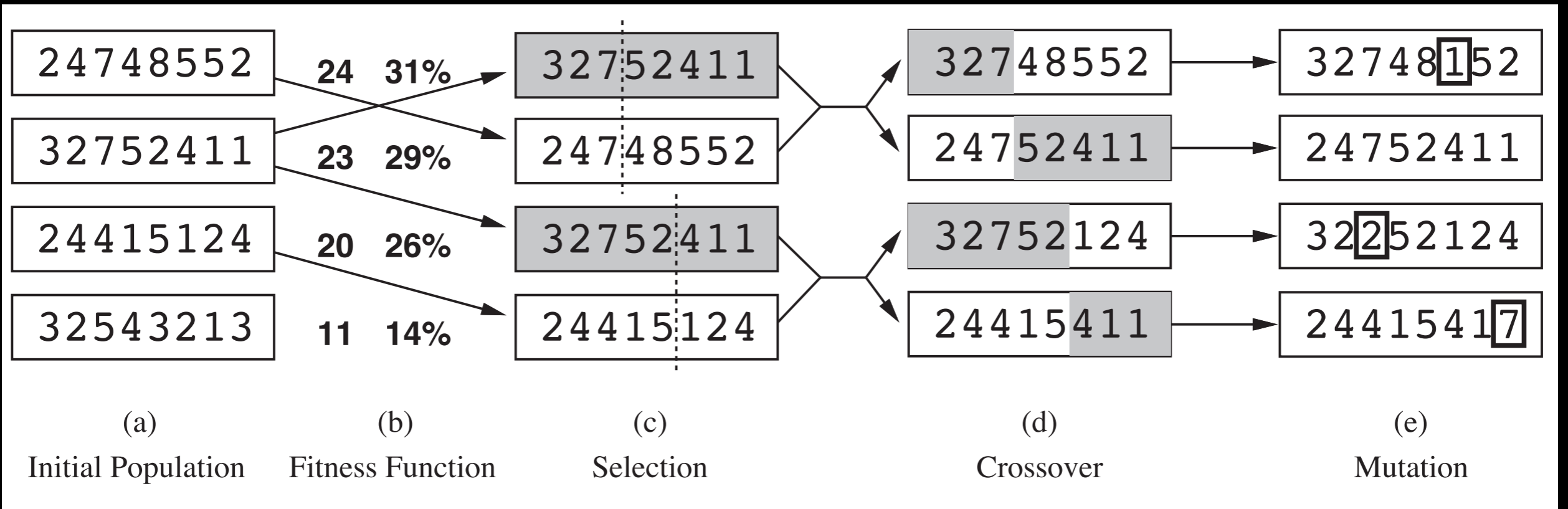


# Genetic Algorithms

- Start with  $k$  random states
- Select pairs of states and have them “mate” to produce “offspring”
- Most fit (highest-scoring) individuals reproduce more often

# Genetic Algorithms

- States encoded as “chromosomes” (linear sequences, a.k.a. strings)
- During mating:
  - Crossover: swap chunks of code
  - Mutation: randomly change bits of code



# Genetic Algorithms

- States encoded as “chromosomes” (linear sequences, a.k.a. strings)
- During mating:
  - Crossover: swap chunks of code
  - Mutation: randomly change bits of code

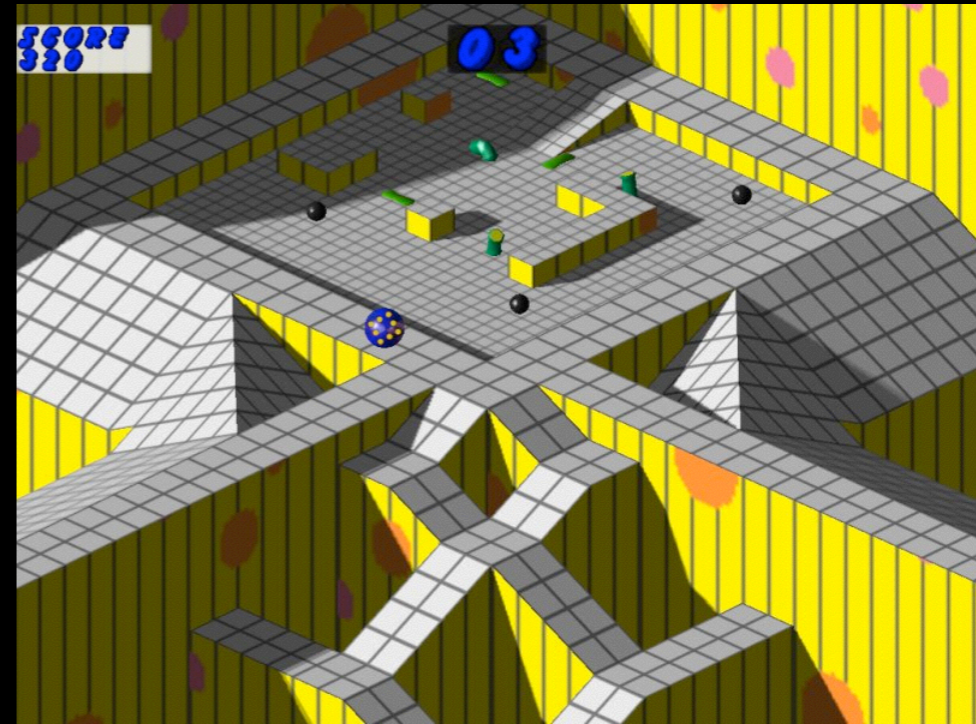
# GA Summary

- A version of stochastic local beam search with a special way to generate successor states (motivated by a naive biology analogy)
- “Much work remains to be done to identify the conditions under which genetic algorithms perform well.”

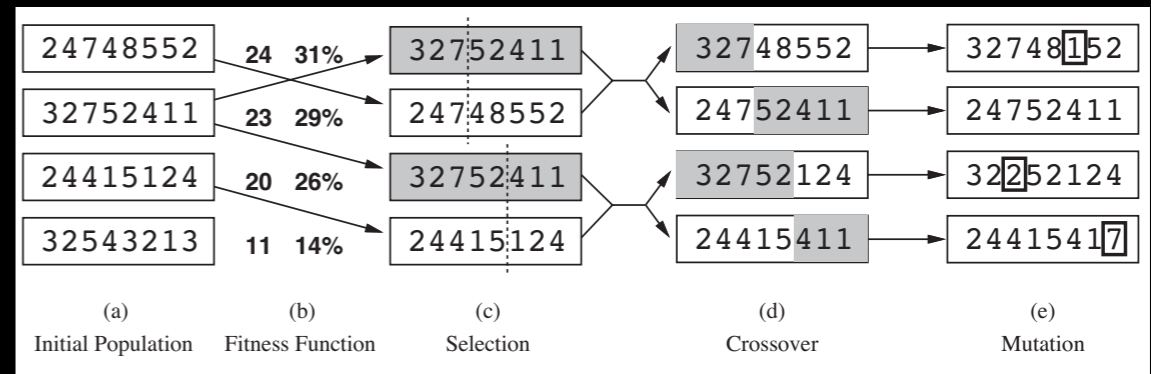




# Hill-climbing



# Simulated Annealing



# Genetic Algorithms

# Local Beam Search

- Evaluates and modifies a small number of current states

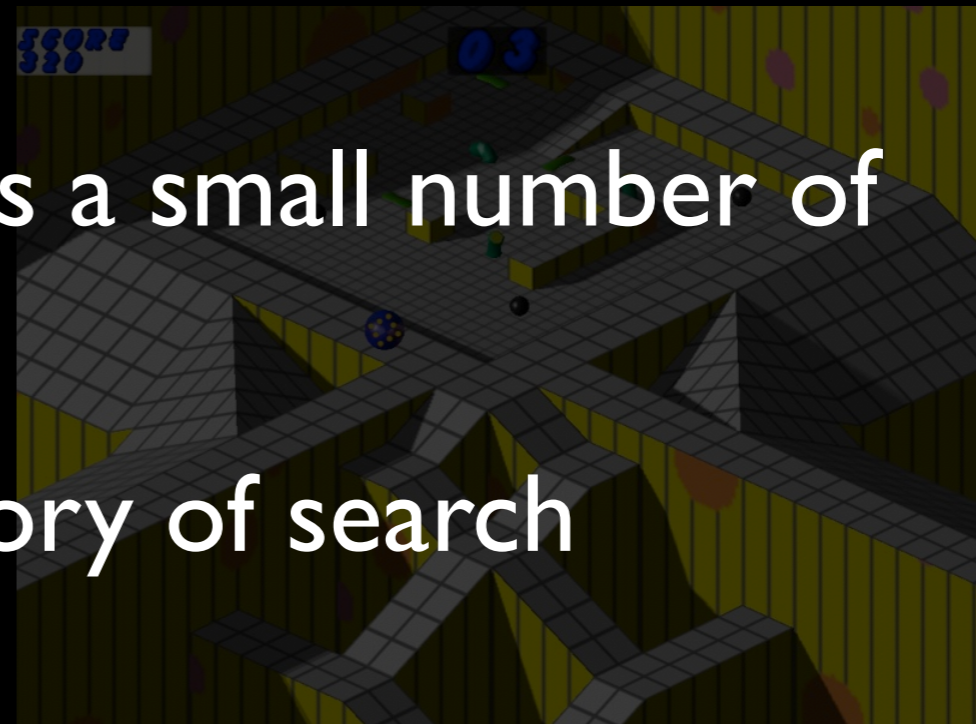
- Does not record history of search

Hill-climbing

Good: Very little (constant) memory

Bad: May not explore all alternatives

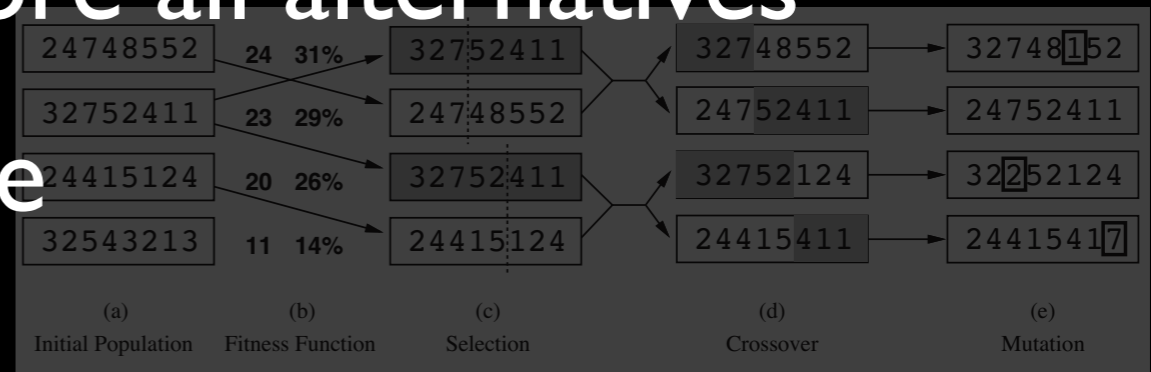
=> Incomplete



Simulated Annealing



Local Beam Search



Genetic Algorithms

For next time:  
AIMA 5.0–5.2.2

Upper-level writing: Topics due:

What subject will you be writing about?

What questions about it will you try to answer?

Homework 1: Do it (really!)