

Foundations of Artificial Intelligence

B4. State-Space Search: Data Structures for Search Algorithms

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State-Space Search: Overview

Chapter overview: state-space search

- B1–B3. Foundations
- B4–B8. Basic Algorithms
 - B4. Data Structures for Search Algorithms
 - B5. Tree Search and Graph Search
 - B6. Breadth-first Search
 - B7. Uniform Cost Search
 - B8. Depth-first Search and Iterative Deepening
- B9–B15. Heuristic Algorithms

Introduction

Finding Solutions in State Spaces



How can we **systematically find a solution?**

Search Algorithms

- We now move to **search algorithms**.
- As everywhere in computer science, suitable **data structures** are a key to good performance.
 - ↪ **common** operations must be **fast**
- Well-implemented search algorithms process up to $\sim 30,000,000$ states/second on a single CPU core.
 - ↪ bonus materials (Burns et al. paper)

this chapter: some **fundamental data structures** for search

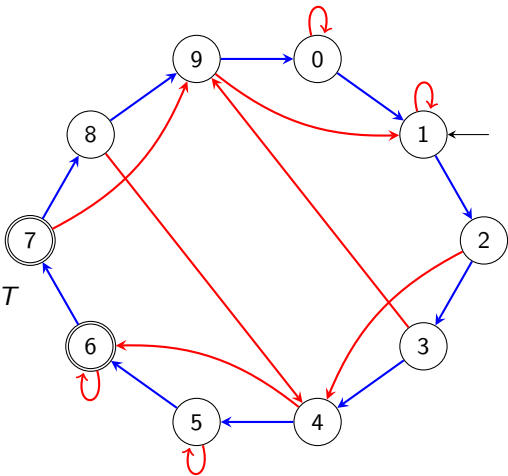
Preview: Search Algorithms

- **next chapter:** we introduce search algorithms
- **now:** short **preview** to motivate data structures for search

Running Example: Reminder

bounded inc-and-square:

- $S = \{0, 1, \dots, 9\}$
- $A = \{inc, sqr\}$
- $cost(inc) = cost(sqr) = 1$
- T s.t. for $i = 0, \dots, 9$:
 - $\langle i, inc, (i + 1) \bmod 10 \rangle \in T$
 - $\langle i, sqr, i^2 \bmod 10 \rangle \in T$
- $s_1 = 1$
- $S_G = \{6, 7\}$



Search Algorithms: Idea

iteratively create a **search tree**:

- starting with the **initial state**,

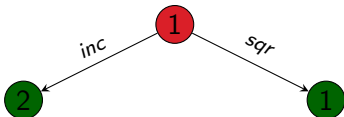
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Search Algorithms: Idea

iteratively create a **search tree**:

- starting with the **initial state**,
- repeatedly **expand** a state by **generating** its **successors**
(which state depends on the used search algorithm)

German: expandieren, erzeugen

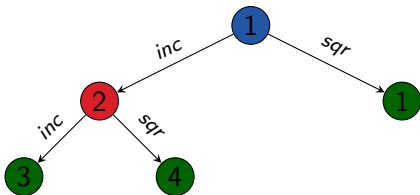


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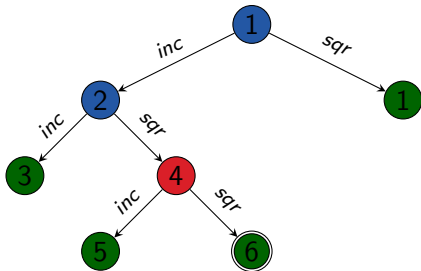


Search Algorithms: Idea

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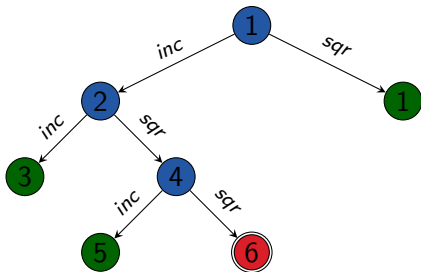


Search Algorithms: Idea

iteratively create a **search tree**:

- starting with the **initial state**,
- repeatedly **expand** a state by **generating** its **successors** (which state depends on the used search algorithm)
- stop when a **goal state** is expanded (sometimes: generated)
- or **all reachable states** have been considered

German: expandieren, erzeugen



Fundamental Data Structures for Search

We consider three abstract data structures for search:

- **search node**: stores a state that has been reached, how it was reached, and at which cost
 - ↪ nodes of the example search tree
- **open list**: efficiently organizes leaves of search tree
 - ↪ set of leaves of example search tree
- **closed list**: remembers expanded states to avoid duplicated expansions of the same state
 - ↪ inner nodes of a search tree

German: Suchknoten, Open-Liste, Closed-Liste

Not all algorithms use all three data structures, and they are sometimes implicit (e.g., on the CPU stack)

Search Nodes

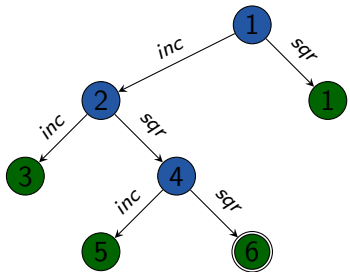
Search Nodes

Search Node

A **search node** (**node** for short) stores a state that has been reached, how it was reached, and at which cost.

Collectively they form the so-called **search tree** (**Suchbaum**).

Data Structure: Search Nodes



attributes of search node n :

- $n.state$ state associated with n
- $n.parent$ search node that generated n (**none** for the root node)
- $n.action$ action leading from $n.parent$ to n (**none** for the root node)
- $n.path_cost$ cost of path from s_1 to $n.state$ that results from following parent references (traditionally denoted by $g(n)$)

... and sometimes additional attributes

Search Nodes: Java

Search Nodes (Java Syntax)

```
public interface State {  
}  
  
public interface Action {  
}  
  
public class SearchNode {  
    State state;  
    SearchNode parent;  
    Action action;  
    int pathCost;  
}
```

Implementing Search Nodes

- **reasonable implementation** of search nodes is easy
- **advanced aspects:**
 - Do we need explicit nodes at all?
 - Can we use lazy evaluation?
 - Should we manually manage memory?
 - Can we compress information?

Operations on Search Nodes: `make_root_node`

Generate root node of a search tree:

```
function make_root_node()
```

```
node := new SearchNode
```

```
node.state := init()
```

```
node.parent := none
```

```
node.action := none
```

```
node.path_cost := 0
```

```
return node
```

Operations on Search Nodes: `make_node`

Generate child node of a search node:

```
function make_node(parent, action, state)  
node := new SearchNode  
node.state := state  
node.parent := parent  
node.action := action  
node.path_cost := parent.path_cost + cost(action)  
return node
```

Operations on Search Nodes: `extract_path`

Extract the path to a search node:

```
function extract_path(node)
```

```
path := ⟨⟩
```

```
while node.parent ≠ none:
```

```
    path.append(node.action)
```

```
    node := node.parent
```

```
path.reverse()
```

```
return path
```

Open Lists

Open Lists

Open List

The **open list** (also: **frontier**) organizes the leaves of a search tree.

It must support two operations efficiently:

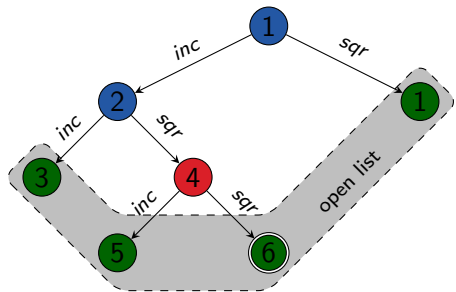
- determine and remove the next node to expand
- insert a new node that is a candidate node for expansion

Remark: despite the name, it is usually a very bad idea to implement open lists as simple **lists**.

Open Lists: Modify Entries

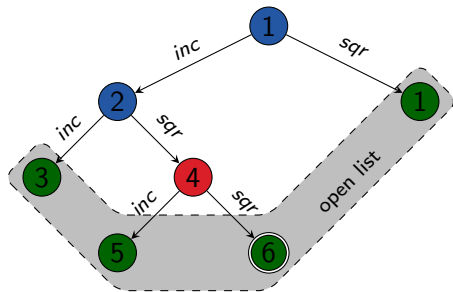
- Some implementations support **modifying** an open list entry when a shorter path to the corresponding state is found.
 - This complicates the implementation.
- ↪ We do not consider such modifications and instead use **delayed duplicate elimination** (↪ later).

Interface of Open Lists

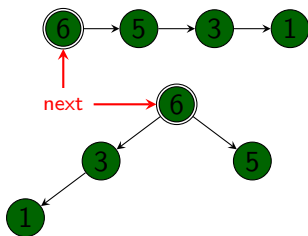


- open list *open* organizes leaves of search tree with the methods:
 - open.is_empty()* test if the open list is empty
 - open.pop()* remove and return the next node to expand
 - open.insert(n)* insert node *n* into the open list
- *open* determines strategy which node to expand next (depends on algorithm)
- underlying data structure choice depends on this strategy

Interface of Open Lists



examples: deque, min-heap



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Closed Lists

Closed Lists

Closed List

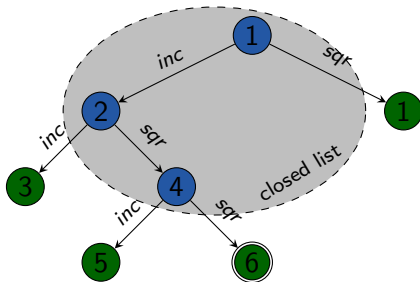
The **closed list** remembers expanded states to avoid duplicated expansions of the same state.

It must support two operations efficiently:

- insert a node whose state is not yet in the closed list
- test if a node with a given state is in the closed list; if yes, return it

Remark: despite the name, it is usually a very bad idea to implement closed lists as simple **lists**. (Why?)

Interface and Implementation of Closed Lists



- closed list *closed* keeps track of expanded states with the methods:
 - closed.insert(n)* insert node *n* into *closed*;
if a node with this state already exists in *closed*, replace it
 - closed.lookup(s)* test if a node with state *s* exists in the closed list;
if yes, return it; otherwise, return **none**
- efficient implementation often as **hash table** with states as keys

Summary

Summary

- **search node:**
represents states reached during search
and associated information
- **node expansion:**
generate successor nodes of a node by applying all actions
applicable in the state belonging to the node
- **open list** or **frontier:**
set of nodes that are currently candidates for expansion
- **closed list:**
set of already expanded nodes (and their states)