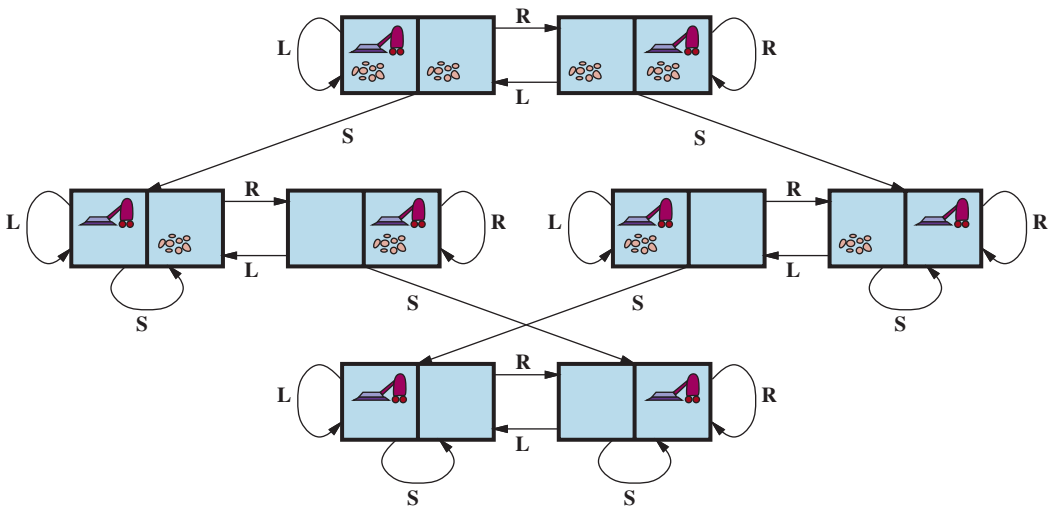

Figure 3.2 The state-space graph for the two-cell vacuum world. There are 8 states and three actions for each state: L = *Left*, R = *Right*, S = *Suck*.

the agent can pick up, push, or otherwise act upon; a wall or other impassible obstacle in a cell prevents an agent from moving into that cell. The **vacuum world** from Section 2.1 can be formulated as a grid world problem as follows:

- **States**: A state of the world says which objects are in which cells. For the vacuum world, the objects are the agent and any dirt. In the simple two-cell version, the agent can be in either of the two cells, and each cell can either contain dirt or not, so there are $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8$ states (see Figure 3.2). In general, a vacuum environment with n cells has $n \cdot 2^n$ states.
- **Initial state**: Any state can be designated as the initial state.
- **Actions**: In the two-cell world we defined three actions: *Suck*, move *Left*, and move *Right*. In a two-dimensional multi-cell world we need more movement actions. We could add *Upward* and *Downward*, giving us four **absolute** movement actions, or we could switch to **egocentric actions**, defined relative to the viewpoint of the agent—for example, *Forward*, *Backward*, *TurnRight*, and *TurnLeft*.
- **Transition model**: *Suck* removes any dirt from the agent's cell; *Forward* moves the agent ahead one cell in the direction it is facing, unless it hits a wall, in which case the action has no effect. *Backward* moves the agent in the opposite direction, while *TurnRight* and *TurnLeft* change the direction it is facing by 90°.
- **Goal states**: The states in which every cell is clean.
- **Action cost**: Each action costs 1.

Sokoban puzzle

Another type of grid world is the **sokoban puzzle**, in which the agent's goal is to push a number of boxes, scattered about the grid, to designated storage locations. There can be at most one box per cell. When an agent moves forward into a cell containing a box and there is an empty cell on the other side of the box, then both the box and the agent move forward.