

Code:

```
graph = {'A':['B', 'E', 'C'],  
        'B':['A', 'D', 'E'],  
        'D':['B', 'E'],  
        'E':['A', 'D', 'B'],  
        'C':['A', 'F', 'G'],  
        'F':['C'],  
        'G':['C']  
        }
```

```
visited = []
```

```
queue = []
```

```
def bfs(visited, graph, start_node, goal_node):
```

```
    visited.append(start_node)
```

```
    queue.append(start_node)
```

```
    while queue:
```

```
        m = queue.pop(0)
```

```
        print(m)
```

```
        if m == goal_node:
```

```
            print("Node is Found !!! ")
```

```
            break
```

```
        else:
```

```
            for n in graph[m]:
```

```
                if n not in visited:
```

```
                    visited.append(n)
```

```
                    queue.append(n)
```

```
print("The BFS Traversal is : ")
```

```
bfs(visited, graph, 'A', 'D')
```

```
#DFS
```

```
graph = {'A':['B', 'E', 'C'],
        'B':['A', 'D', 'E'],
        'D':['B', 'E'],
        'E':['A', 'D', 'B'],
        'C':['A', 'F', 'G'],
        'F':['C'],
        'G':['C']
}
```

```
visited = []
```

```
stack = []
```

```
def dfs(graph, start, goal):
```

```
    print("DFS traversal is: ")
```

```
    stack.append(start)
```

```
    visited.append(start)
```

```
    while stack:
```

```
        node = stack[-1]
```

```
        stack.pop()
```

```
        print("Node: ", node)
```

```
        if node == goal:
```

```
            print("Goal node found!")
```

```
            return
```

```
        for n in graph[node]:
```

```
            if n not in visited:
```

```
                visited.append(n)
```

```
                stack.append(n)
```

```
dfs(graph, 'A', "D")
```

Output:

The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook running in a web browser at `localhost:8888/notebooks/Al%20Practicals/4.ipynb`. The notebook has a single code cell containing the following Python code:

```
dfs(graph, 'A', 'D')
```

The output of the code cell is as follows:

```
The BFS Traversal is :  
A  
B  
E  
C  
D  
Node is Found !!!  
DFS traversal is:  
Node: A  
Node: C  
Node: G  
Node: F  
Node: E  
Node: D  
Goal node found!
```

Below the code cell, there are two input prompts:

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]:
```

The Jupyter Notebook interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, running, and saving. The status bar at the bottom indicates the system temperature is 32°C, the time is 11:36, and the date is 17-05-2023.

Code:

```
import copy

final = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,-1]]
initial = [[1,2,3],[-1,4,6],[7,5,8]]

#function to find heuristic cost
def gn(state, finalstate):

    count = 0

    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            if(state[i][j]!=-1):
                if(state[i][j] != finalstate[i][j]):
                    count+=1

    return count

def findposofblank(state):

    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            if(state[i][j] == -1):
                return [i,j]

def move_left(state, pos):

    if(pos[1]==0):
        return None

    retarr = copy.deepcopy(state)

    retarr[pos[0]][pos[1]],retarr[pos[0]][pos[1]-1] = retarr[pos[0]][pos[1]-1],retarr[pos[0]][pos[1]]

    return retarr

def move_up(state, pos):

    if(pos[0]==0):
        return None

    retarr = copy.deepcopy(state)

    #for i in state:

        #retarr.append(i)
```

```
    retarr[pos[0]][pos[1]],retarr[pos[0]-1][pos[1]] = retarr[pos[0]-1][pos[1]],retarr[pos[0]][pos[1]]
```

```
    return retarr
```

```
def move_right(state, pos):
```

```
    if(pos[1]==2):
```

```
        return None
```

```
    retarr = copy.deepcopy(state)
```

```
    #for i in state:
```

```
        #retarr.append(i)
```

```
    retarr[pos[0]][pos[1]],retarr[pos[0]][pos[1]+1] =  
retarr[pos[0]][pos[1]+1],retarr[pos[0]][pos[1]]
```

```
    return retarr
```

```
def move_down(state, pos):
```

```
    if(pos[0]==2):
```

```
        return None
```

```
    retarr = copy.deepcopy(state)
```

```
    retarr[pos[0]][pos[1]],retarr[pos[0]+1][pos[1]] =  
retarr[pos[0]+1][pos[1]],retarr[pos[0]][pos[1]]
```

```
    return retarr
```

```
def printMatrix(matricesArray):
```

```
    print("")
```

```
    counter = 1
```

```
    for matrix in matricesArray:
```

```
        print("Step {}".format(counter))
```

```
        for row in matrix:
```

```
            print(row)
```

```
        counter+=1
```

```
    print("")
```

```
def eightPuzzle(initialstate, finalstate):
```

```
    hn=0
```

```
    explored = []
```

```
    while(True):
```

```

explored.append(initialstate)

if(initialstate == finalstate):
    break

hn+=1

left = move_left(initialstate, findposofblank(initialstate))
right = move_right(initialstate, findposofblank(initialstate))
up = move_up(initialstate, findposofblank(initialstate))
down = move_down(initialstate, findposofblank(initialstate))

fnl=1000
fnr=1000
fnu=1000
fnd=1000

if(left!=None):
    fnl = hn + gn(left,finalstate)

if(right!=None):
    fnr = hn + gn(right,finalstate)

if(up!=None):
    fnu = hn + gn(up,finalstate)

if(down!=None):
    fnd = hn + gn(down,finalstate)

minfn = min(fnl, fnr, fnu, fnd)

if((fnl == minfn) and (left not in explored)):
    initialstate = left

elif((fnr == minfn) and (right not in explored)):
    initialstate = right

elif((fnu == minfn) and (up not in explored)):
    initialstate = up

elif((fnd == minfn) and (down not in explored)):
    initialstate = down

printMatrix(explored)

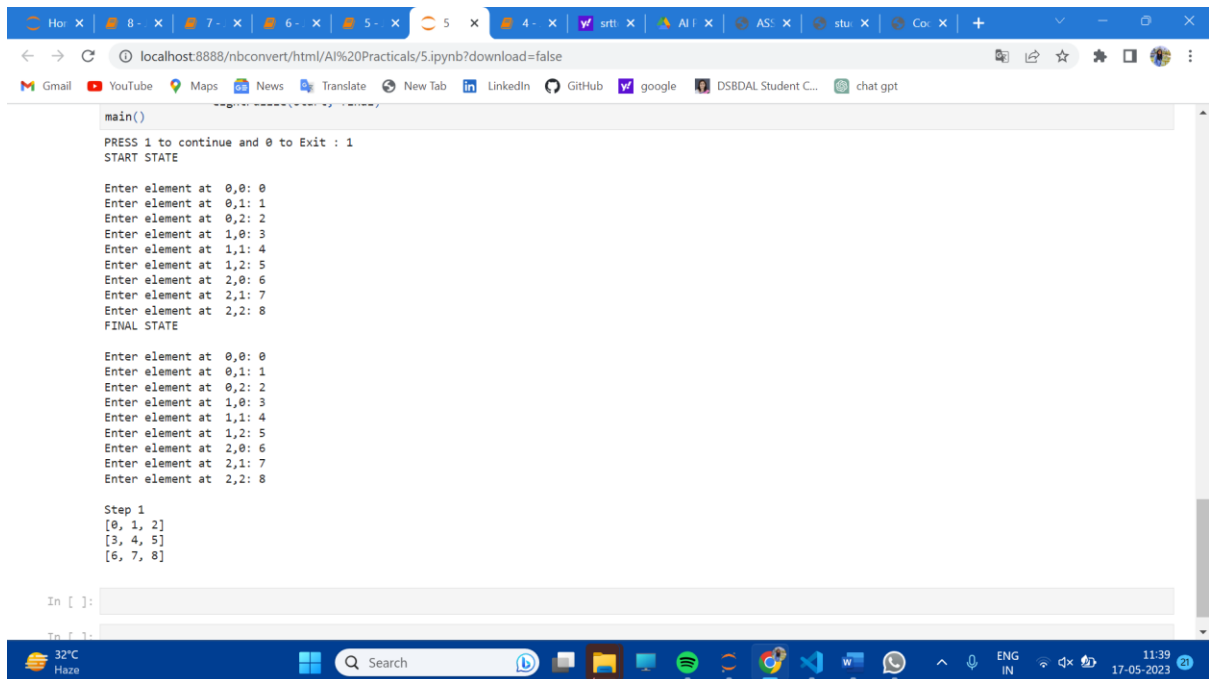
#eightPuzzle(initial, final)

```

```
def main():
    while(True):
        ch = int(input("PRESS 1 to continue and 0 to Exit : "))
        if(not ch):
            break
        start = []
        print("START STATE\n")
        for i in range(3):
            arr=[]
            for j in range(3):
                a = int(input("Enter element at {},{}: ".format(i,j)))
                arr.append(a)
            start.append(arr)
        final = []
        print("FINAL STATE\n")
        for i in range(3):
            arr=[]
            for j in range(3):
                a = int(input("Enter element at {},{}: ".format(i,j)))
                arr.append(a)
            final.append(arr)
        eightPuzzle(start, final)

main()
```

Output:



```
main()
PRESS 1 to continue and 0 to Exit : 1
START STATE

Enter element at 0,0: 0
Enter element at 0,1: 1
Enter element at 0,2: 2
Enter element at 1,0: 3
Enter element at 1,1: 4
Enter element at 1,2: 5
Enter element at 2,0: 6
Enter element at 2,1: 7
Enter element at 2,2: 8
FINAL STATE

Enter element at 0,0: 0
Enter element at 0,1: 1
Enter element at 0,2: 2
Enter element at 1,0: 3
Enter element at 1,1: 4
Enter element at 1,2: 5
Enter element at 2,0: 6
Enter element at 2,1: 7
Enter element at 2,2: 8

Step 1
[0, 1, 2]
[3, 4, 5]
[6, 7, 8]
```

In []:

To f 1:

32°C Haze 11:39 17-05-2023

Code:

```
""" Python3 program to solve N Queen Problem  
using Branch or Bound """
```

```
N = 8
```

```
""" A utility function to print solution """
```

```
def printSolution(board):  
    for i in range(N):  
        for j in range(N):  
            print(board[i][j], end = " ")  
        print()
```

```
""" A Optimized function to check if
```

```
a queen can be placed on board[row][col] """
```

```
def isSafe(row, col, slashCode, backslashCode,  
          rowLookup, slashCodeLookup,  
          backslashCodeLookup):  
    if (slashCodeLookup[slashCode[row][col]] or  
        backslashCodeLookup[backslashCode[row][col]] or  
        rowLookup[row]):  
        return False  
    return True
```

```
""" A recursive utility function
```

```
to solve N Queen problem """
```

```
def solveNQueensUtil(board, col, slashCode, backslashCode,  
                    rowLookup, slashCodeLookup,  
                    backslashCodeLookup):
```

```
    """ base case: If all queens are
```

```

placed then return True """
if(col >= N):
    return True
for i in range(N):
    if(isSafe(i, col, slashCode, backslashCode,
            rowLookup, slashCodeLookup,
            backslashCodeLookup)):

        """ Place this queen in board[i][col] """
        board[i][col] = 1
        rowLookup[i] = True
        slashCodeLookup[slashCode[i][col]] = True
        backslashCodeLookup[backslashCode[i][col]] = True

        """ recur to place rest of the queens """
        if(solveNQueensUtil(board, col + 1,
                                slashCode, backslashCode,
                                rowLookup, slashCodeLookup,
                                backslashCodeLookup)):
            return True

    """ If placing queen in board[i][col]
    doesn't lead to a solution,then backtrack """

    """ Remove queen from board[i][col] """
    board[i][col] = 0
    rowLookup[i] = False
    slashCodeLookup[slashCode[i][col]] = False
    backslashCodeLookup[backslashCode[i][col]] = False

    """ If queen can not be place in any row in

```

```
        this column col then return False """  
    return False
```

""" This function solves the N Queen problem using
Branch or Bound. It mainly uses solveNQueensUtil() to
solve the problem. It returns False if queens
cannot be placed, otherwise return True or
prints placement of queens in the form of 1s.
Please note that there may be more than one
solutions, this function prints one of the
feasible solutions. """

```
def solveNQueens():
```

```
    board = [[0 for i in range(N)]  
              for j in range(N)]  
  
    # helper matrices  
    slashCode = [[0 for i in range(N)]  
                  for j in range(N)]  
    backslashCode = [[0 for i in range(N)]  
                      for j in range(N)]  
  
    # arrays to tell us which rows are occupied  
    rowLookup = [False] * N  
  
    # keep two arrays to tell us  
    # which diagonals are occupied  
    x = 2 * N - 1  
    slashCodeLookup = [False] * x  
    backslashCodeLookup = [False] * x  
  
    # initialize helper matrices
```

```

for rr in range(N):
    for cc in range(N):
        slashCode[rr][cc] = rr + cc
        backslashCode[rr][cc] = rr - cc + 7

if(solveNQueensUtil(board, 0, slashCode, backslashCode,
                    rowLookup, slashCodeLookup,
                    backslashCodeLookup) == False):

    print("Solution does not exist")
    return False

# solution found
printSolution(board)
return True

# Driver Code
solveNQueens()

```

Output:

The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook environment. The browser address bar shows the URL `localhost:8888/notebooks/AI%20Practicals/6.ipynb`. The notebook interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, cell execution, and code editing. The code cell contains the following text:

```
# Driver Code
solveNQueens()
```

The output of the code cell is a 10x10 grid of 0s and 1s, representing a solution to the N-Queens problem. The grid is as follows:

1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Below the grid, the output is displayed as `Out[2]: True`. At the bottom of the notebook interface, there is an input prompt `In []:`.

The Windows taskbar at the bottom of the screen shows the date and time as 12:23 on 17-05-2023, along with various system icons and a search bar.

Code:

```
import time
import random

name = input("Hello, what is your name? ")

time.sleep(2)
print("Hello " + name)

feeling = input("How are you today? ")

time.sleep(1)
if "good" in feeling:
    print("I'm feeling good too!")
else:
    print("I'm sorry to hear that!")

time.sleep(1)
favcolour = input("What is your favourite colour? ")

colours = ["Red", "Green", "Blue"]

time.sleep(1)
print("My favourite colour is " + random.choice(colours))

mood = input("What are you doing today? ")
mood = ["dancing", "reading", "playing", "watching TV", "hiking"]
time.sleep(1)
print("I feel like " + random.choice(mood) + " today")

love=input("Do you have a girlfriend? ")
```

```
love = ["Yes", "No"]
```

```
time.sleep(1)
```

```
input("cool")
```

```
food = input("Which food type do you like most? ")
```

```
food=["Asian", "Japanese", "Italian", "Chinese", "Latin"]
```

```
time.sleep(1)
```

```
print("I mostly like " + random.choice(food))
```

```
sport = input("Which sport do you love to watch the most? ")
```

```
sport=["cirket", "Baseball", "Soccer", "Rugby", "Athletics"]
```

```
time.sleep(1)
```

```
print("I love to watch " + random.choice(sport))
```

```
time.sleep(1)
```

```
print("I love talking with you!")
```

```
peak = input("Do you know the height of world's tallest mountain? ")
```

```
time.sleep(1)
```

```
print("8848")
```

```
print("Anyone can answer that.")
```

```
planet = input("How many planet are there in this solar system")
```

```
time.sleep(1)
```

```
print("I guess there are 8 planets")
```

```
horscope = input("What is the name of your horscope? ")
```

```
horscope=["Leo", "Cancer", "Capricorn", "Pisces", "Virgo"]
```

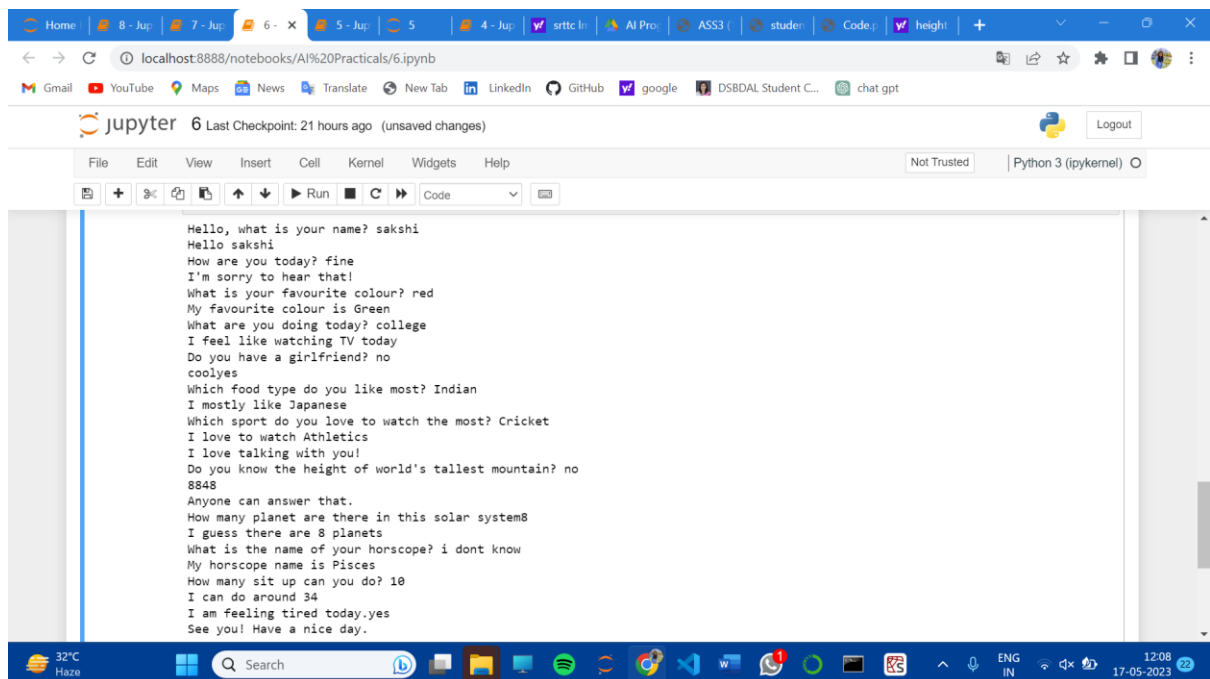
```
time.sleep(1)
```

```
print("My horscope name is " + random.choice(horscope))
```

```
exe = input("How many sit up can you do? ")
exe=["15", "34", "25", "40", "50"]
time.sleep(1)
print("I can do around " + random.choice(exe))
```

```
tired = input("I am feeling tired today.")
time.sleep(1)
print("See you! Have a nice day.")
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook running on a local host. The notebook contains a series of input and output statements that simulate a chat conversation. The output shows the program's responses to various user inputs, including greetings, personal information, and answers to specific questions. The interface includes a menu bar with options like File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. The status bar at the bottom indicates the current kernel is Python 3 (ipykernel) and shows the system clock as 12:08 on 17-05-2023.

```
Hello, what is your name? sakshi
Hello sakshi
How are you today? fine
I'm sorry to hear that!
What is your favourite colour? red
My favourite colour is Green
What are you doing today? college
I feel like watching TV today
Do you have a girlfriend? no
cool yes
Which food type do you like most? Indian
I mostly like Japanese
Which sport do you love to watch the most? Cricket
I love to watch Athletics
I love talking with you!
Do you know the height of world's tallest mountain? no
8848
Anyone can answer that.
How many planet are there in this solar system? 8
I guess there are 8 planets
What is the name of your horoscope? i dont know
My horoscope name is Pisces
How many sit up can you do? 10
I can do around 34
I am feeling tired today. yes
See you! Have a nice day.
```


Code:

This is simplest Student data management program in python

Create class "Student"

class Student:

Constructor

```
def __init__(self, name, rollno, m1, m2):
```

```
    self.name = name
```

```
    self.rollno = rollno
```

```
    self.m1 = m1
```

```
    self.m2 = m2
```

Function to create and append new student

```
def accept(self, Name, Rollno, marks1, marks2):
```

use ' int(input()) ' method to take input from user

```
    ob = Student(Name, Rollno, marks1, marks2)
```

```
    ls.append(ob)
```

Function to display student details

```
def display(self, ob):
```

```
    print("Name : ", ob.name)
```

```
    print("RollNo : ", ob.rollno)
```

```
    print("Marks1 : ", ob.m1)
```

```
    print("Marks2 : ", ob.m2)
```

```
    print("\n")
```

Search Function

```
def search(self, rn):
```

```
    for i in range(ls.__len__()):
```

```
        if(ls[i].rollno == rn):
```

```
            return i
```

```
# Delete Function
```

```
def delete(self, rn):
```

```
    i = obj.search(rn)
```

```
    del ls[i]
```

```
# Update Function
```

```
def update(self, rn, No):
```

```
    i = obj.search(rn)
```

```
    roll = No
```

```
    ls[i].rollno = roll
```

```
# Create a list to add Students
```

```
ls = []
```

```
# an object of Student class
```

```
obj = Student("", 0, 0, 0)
```

```
print("\nOperations used, ")
```

```
print("\n1.Accept Student details\n2.Display Student Details\n3.Search Details of a  
Student\n4.Delete Details of Student\n5.Update Student Details\n6.Exit")
```

```
# ch = int(input("Enter choice:"))
```

```
# if(ch == 1):
```

```
obj.accept("A", 1, 100, 100)
```

```
obj.accept("B", 2, 90, 90)
```

```
obj.accept("C", 3, 80, 80)
```

```
# elif(ch == 2):
```

```
print("\n")
print("\nList of Students\n")
for i in range(ls.__len__()):
    obj.display(ls[i])
```

```
# elif(ch == 3):
print("\n Student Found, ")
s = obj.search(2)
obj.display(ls[s])
```

```
# elif(ch == 4):
obj.delete(2)
print(ls.__len__())
print("List after deletion")
for i in range(ls.__len__()):
    obj.display(ls[i])
```

```
# elif(ch == 5):
obj.update(3, 2)
print(ls.__len__())
print("List after updation")
for i in range(ls.__len__()):
    obj.display(ls[i])
```

```
# else:
print("Thank You !")
```

Output:

```
Operations used,
1. script Student details
2. display Student details
3. search details of a student
4. delete details of student
5. update Student details
6. exit

List of Students

Name : A
RollNo : 1
Marks1 : 100
Marks2 : 100

Name : B
RollNo : 2
Marks1 : 100
Marks2 : 100

Name : C
RollNo : 3
Marks1 : 100
Marks2 : 100

Student found,
Name : B
RollNo : 2
Marks1 : 100
Marks2 : 100

2. List after deletion
Name : A
RollNo : 1
Marks1 : 100
Marks2 : 100

Name : C
RollNo : 3
Marks1 : 100
Marks2 : 100

3. List after updation
Name : A
RollNo : 1
Marks1 : 100
Marks2 : 100

Name : C
RollNo : 3
Marks1 : 100
Marks2 : 100

Thank You !
```