# National University of Computer & Emerging Sciences, Karachi

# Spring -2023 AL2002-Artificial Intelligence - Lab Lab 05

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Task 01:

```
import random
    # Define the genes to be used in the population
    GENES = '''abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP
    QRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890, .-;:_!"#%&/()=?@${[]}'
    # Define the target string to be generated
    TARGET = "Artificial Intelligence Lab"
    # Define the size of the population
    POPULATION_SIZE = 70
    # Define the maximum number of generations to run
    MAX_GENERATIONS = 1000
    # Define the mutation rate
    MUTATION_RATE = 0.1
    # Define a function to generate a random chromosome
    def generate_chromosome():
        return [random.choice(GENES) for _ in range(len(TARGET))]
    # Define a function to calculate the fitness score of a chromosome
    def calculate_fitness(chromosome):
        return sum([1 for i in range(len(TARGET)) if chromosome[i] != TARGET[i]])
    # Define a function to select parents for crossover
    def selection(population):
        return random.choices(population, weights=[1/fitness for fitness in [calculate_fitness(chromosome) for chromosome in population]], k=2)
    # Define a function to perform crossover
    def crossover(parent1, parent2):
    crossover_point = random.randint(0, len(TARGET) - 1)
        child1 = parent1[:crossover_point] + parent2[crossover_point:]
        child2 = parent2[:crossover_point] + parent1[crossover_point:]
        return child1, child2
```

```
\ensuremath{\text{\#}} Define the main function to run the genetic algorithm
def run_genetic_algorithm():
   # Generate the initial population
    population = [generate_chromosome() for _ in range(POPULATION_SIZE)]
    # Iterate over generations
    for generation in range(MAX_GENERATIONS):
         # Evaluate the fitness of each chromosome in the population
        fitness_scores = [calculate_fitness(chromosome) for chromosome in population]
        # Check if we've reached the target
        if 0 in fitness_scores:
            index = fitness_scores.index(0)
return ''.join(population[index]), generation
        # Select parents for crossover
        parent1, parent2 = selection(population)
        # Perform crossover to generate two children
        child1, child2 = crossover(parent1, parent2)
        # Perform mutation on the children
        mutated child1 = mutation(child1)
        mutated_child2 = mutation(child2)
        # Add the children to the population
        population.append(mutated_child1)
        {\tt population.append(mutated\_child2)}
         # Remove the two least fit chromosomes from the population
        least_fit_index = fitness_scores.index(max(fitness_scores))
del population[least_fit_index]
         del fitness_scores[least_fit_index]
        second_least_fit_index = fitness_scores.index(max(fitness_scores))
del population[second_least_fit_index]
    # Return the best chromosome and the number of generations it took to reach it
    index = fitness_scores.index(min(fitness_scores))
    return ''.join(population[index]), MAX_GENERATIONS
```

```
# Run the genetic algorithm and print the results
best_chromosome, generations = run_genetic_algorithm()
print(f"Target: {TARGET}")
print(f"Best Chromosome: {best_chromosome}")
print(f"Generations: {generations}")
```

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Target: Artificial Intelligence Lab

Best Chromosome: H9&Wfi1iaJ Cn"@#ligln1x yPb

Generations: 1000

```
[ ] import numpy as np
      import random
     # Define the cities and distances
cities = ["A", "B", "C", "D"]
distances = np.array([
        [0, 3, 6, 2],
[3, 0, 4, 7],
        [6, 4, 0, 4],
[2, 7, 4, 0],
     # Define the genetic algorithm parameters
POPULATION_SIZE = 20
      MUTATION_RATE = 0.1
      NUM_GENERATIONS = 50
      # Create the initial population
      def create_population(size):
           population = []
for i in range(size):
                chromosome = list(range(1, len(cities)))
random.shuffle(chromosome)
                chromosome.insert(0, 0)
               chromosome.append(0)
                population.append(chromosome)
           return population
      # Calculate the fitness of a chromosome
      def calculate_fitness(chromosome):
           distance = 0
for i in range(len(chromosome)-1):
    distance += distances[chromosome[i], chromosome[i+1]]
           fitness = 1/distance
           return fitness
      # Perform mutation on a chromosome
      def mutate(chromosome):
   idx1, idx2 = random.sample(range(1,4), 2)
           chromosome[idx1], chromosome[idx2] = chromosome[idx2], chromosome[idx1]
return chromosome
      # Select parents for crossover
           fitnesses = [calculate_fitness(chromosome) for chromosome in population]
total_fitness = sum(fitnesses)
probabilities = [fitness/total_fitness for fitness in fitnesses]
           parents = random.choices(population, weights=probabilities, k=2)
           return parents
```

```
recurn parents
    # Perform crossover on parents to create offspring

def crossover(parent), parent2):

crossover_point = random_randint(i, len(parenti)-2)

child: = parent1[:crossover_point] + [i for i in parent2 if i not in parent1[:crossover_point]] + parent1[crossover_point:]

child: = parent2[:crossover_point] + [i for i in parent1 if i not in parent2[:crossover_point]] + parent2[crossover_point:]

return child:, child:
     # Run the genetic algorithm and print the best solution best_solution = genetic_algorithm() best_distance = 1/calculate_fitness(best_solution)
      print("Best solution: {}, Distance: {:.4f}".format(best_solution, best_distance))
```

```
class Board:
    der _init_(self, state, g, h):
        self.state = state
        self.state = state
        self.state = state
        self.h + h

der _it_(self, other):
        return self.sp = self.h < other.g + other.h

def _eq_(self, other):
        return self.state = other.state

def _hash_(self):
        return self.state = other.state

def _hash_(self):
        return self.h = 0

def is_goal(self):
        return self.h = 0

def get_successors(self):
        successors = []
        rec_index = self.state.index(0)
        row, col = rec_index // 3, zero_index % 3

        for or, do in [(0, 1), (0, -1), (1, 0), (-1, 0)]:
        net_row, new_coll = row = ny, coll = coll =
```

```
[ ] def solve_B_puzzle(initial_state):
    initial_board * Board(initial_state, 0, manhattan_distance(initial_state))
    open_list = (linitial_board)
    closed_ist = set()

while open_list:
    current_board.s_goal():
    return current_board.s_goal():
    return current_board.s_goal():
    return current_board.get_successors():
    if successor in current_board.get_successors():
    if successor in closed_set:
        continue

if successor in closed_set:
        continue

if successor in cont_list:
        heapu_heaposh(open_list, successor)
    else:
        existing_board = open_list(open_list.index(successor))
    if existing_board = open_list(open_list.index(successor))

if existing_board = nuccessor.get
    existing_board.n = nuccessor.get
    existing_board.n = nuccessor.get
    return None

Initial_state(0):

print(initial_state(0):1)
print(initial_state(0):1)
print(initial_state(0):1)
print(initial_state(0):1)
print(initial_state(0):1)
print(final_state(0):1)
```

```
result = solve_8_puzzle(initial_state)
    if result is not None:
       num_moves, final_state = result
       print("Solution found in {} moves: ".format(num_moves))
       print(final_state[0:3])
       print(final_state[3:6])
       print(final_state[6:9])
       print("No solution found")
   print()
Initial state:
    [1, 2, 3]
    [0, 4, 6]
    [7, 5, 8]
    Solution found in 3 moves:
    [1, 2, 3]
    [4, 5, 6]
    [7, 8, 0]
```

```
292
      import heapq
294 vdef get_blank_pos(state):
295 v for i in range(3):
            for j in range(3):
                if state[i][j] == 0:
                     return (i, j)
29
300
    v def manhattan_distance(state):
       distance = 0
         ➡or i in range(3):
             for j in range(3):
                 value = state[i][j]
                  if value != 0:
                     target_row = (value - 1) // 3
                      target_col = (value - 1) % 3
                     distance += abs(i - target_row) + abs(j - target_col)
          return distance
311 ∨ def get_neighbors(state):
          neighbors = []
          i, j = get_blank_pos(state)
             new_state = [row[:] for row in state]
             new_state[i][j], new_state[i-1][j] = new_state[i-1][j], new_state[i][j]
             neighbors.append(new_state)
             new_state = [row[:] for row in state]
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
```

```
[ ] import numpy as np
import random
                      # Define the cities and distances cities = ["A", "B", "C", "D"] distances = np.array([ [0, 3, 6, 2], [3, 0, 4, 7], [6, 4, 0, 4], [2, 7, 4, 0], ])
                        # Define the genetic algorithm parameters
POPULATION_SIZE = 20
MUTATION_RATE = 0.1
NUM_GENERATIONS = 50
                        # Create the initial population
def create_population(size):
    population = []
    for i in range(size):
        chromosome = list(range(1, len(cities)))
        random.shuffle(chromosome)
        chromosome.insert(0, 0)
                                              chromosome.append(0)
population.append(chromosome)
return population
                         # Calculate the fitness of a chromosome
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def calculate_fitness(chromosome):
    distance = 0
    for i in range(len(chromosome)-1):
        distance =+ distances[chromosome[i], chromosome[i+1]]
    fitness = 1/distance
    return fitness
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                         def mutate(chromosome):
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chromosome[idx1], chromosome[idx2] = chromosome[idx2], chromosome[idx1]
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   total_fitness = sum(fitnesses)
   probabilities = [fitness/total_fitness for fitness in fitnesses]
   parents = rendom.choices(population, weights=probabilities, k=2)
   return parents
        # Perform crossover on parents to create offspring

def crossover(parent1, parent2):
    crossover_point = random.randint(1, len(parent1)-2)
    child1 = parent1[:crossover_point] + [i for i in parent2 if i not in parent1[:crossover_point1] + parent1[crossover_point] + [i for i in parent1 if i not in parent2[:crossover_point]] + parent2[crossover_point1] + parent2[crossover_point1] + parent2[crossover_point2] + parent2[crossover_point3] + parent3[crossover_point3] + parent3
     return child, child2

# Perform the genetic algorithm
def genetic_algorithm():
population = create_population(POPULATION_SIZE)
for generation in range(MUM_GENERATIONS):
new_population = []
for in range(POPULATION_SIZE):
parentl, parent2 = select_parents(population)
child1, child2 = crossover(parent1, parent2)
if random.uniform(0, 1) < NUTATION_BATE:
child1 = mutate(child1)
if random.uniform(0, 1) < NUTATION_BATE:
child2 = mutate(child2)
new_population.append(child1)
new_population.append(child1)
new_population.append(child2)
population = new_population
best_chromosome = ass(population, key=calculate_fitness)
print("Generation (): Best chromosome = (), Fitness = {:.4f}".format(generation+1, best_chromosome, calculate_fitness(best_chromosome))))
return best_chromosome
          # Run the genetic algorithm and print the best solution
best_solution = genetic_algorithm()
best_distance = 1/calculate_fitness(best_solution)
print("Best solution: {}, Distance: {:.4f}".format(best_solution, best_distance))
```

```
import random
    # Define the genes to be used in the population
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    # Define the target string to be generated
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    # Define the size of the population
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    # Define the maximum number of generations to run
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    # Define the mutation rate
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    # Define a function to generate a random chromosome
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    # Define a function to calculate the fitness score of a chromosome
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    def selection(population):
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    def crossover(parent1, parent2):
    crossover_point = random.randint(0, len(TARGET) - 1)
        child1 = parent1[:crossover_point] + parent2[crossover_point:]
        child2 = parent2[:crossover_point] + parent1[crossover_point:]
        return child1, child2
```

```
\ensuremath{\text{\#}} Define the main function to run the genetic algorithm
def run genetic algorithm():
    # Generate the initial population
    population = [generate_chromosome() for _ in range(POPULATION_SIZE)]
    # Iterate over generations
    for generation in range(MAX_GENERATIONS):
         # Evaluate the fitness of each chromosome in the population
         fitness_scores = [calculate_fitness(chromosome) for chromosome in population]
         # Check if we've reached the target
         if 0 in fitness_scores:
            index = fitness_scores.index(0)
             return ''.join(population[index]), generation
        # Select parents for crossover
        parent1, parent2 = selection(population)
         # Perform crossover to generate two children
        child1, child2 = crossover(parent1, parent2)
         # Perform mutation on the children
        mutated_child1 = mutation(child1)
mutated_child2 = mutation(child2)
         # Add the children to the population
         population.append(mutated_child1)
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         # Remove the two least fit chromosomes from the population
         least_fit_index = fitness_scores.index(max(fitness_scores))
         del population[least_fit_index]
         del fitness_scores[least_fit_index]
second_least_fit_index = fitness_scores.index(max(fitness_scores))
         del population[second_least_fit_index]
    # Return the best chromosome and the number of generations it took to reach it
    index = fitness_scores.index(min(fitness_scores))
return ''.join(population[index]), MAX_GENERATIONS
```