

#USING MANHATTAN DISTANCE

```
import heapq
```

```
# Function to calculate Manhattan distance for the current state
```

```
def manhattan_distance(state, goal):
```

```
    distance = 0
```

```
    for i in range(3):
```

```
        for j in range(3):
```

```
            if state[i][j] != 0:
```

```
                # Find the goal position of the current tile
```

```
                goal_x, goal_y = divmod(goal.index(state[i][j]), 3)
```

```
                distance += abs(i - goal_x) + abs(j - goal_y)
```

```
    return distance
```

```
# Function to get the position of the empty tile (0)
```

```
def get_empty_tile_position(state):
```

```
    for i in range(3):
```

```
        for j in range(3):
```

```
            if state[i][j] == 0:
```

```
                return i, j
```

```
# Function to generate new states by moving the empty tile
```

```
def generate_new_states(state):
```

```
    i, j = get_empty_tile_position(state)
```

```
    possible_moves = []
```

```
    directions = [(-1, 0), (1, 0), (0, -1), (0, 1)] # Up, Down, Left, Right
```

```
    for di, dj in directions:
```

```
        new_i, new_j = i + di, j + dj
```

```
        if 0 <= new_i < 3 and 0 <= new_j < 3:
```

```
            new_state = [row[:] for row in state]
```

```

        # Swap the empty tile with the neighboring tile
        new_state[i][j], new_state[new_i][new_j] = new_state[new_i][new_j], new_state[i][j]
        possible_moves.append(new_state)
    return possible_moves

# Function to print the puzzle state in a readable format
def print_puzzle(state):
    for row in state:
        print(' '.join(str(x) if x != 0 else '_' for x in row))
    print()

# A* algorithm using Manhattan distance with detailed logging
def a_star(start, goal):
    # Flatten the goal state for easy indexing during Manhattan distance calculation
    goal_flat = [num for row in goal for num in row]

    # Priority queue (min-heap) where each entry is (f(n), g(n), state, previous moves)
    queue = []
    heapq.heappush(queue, (manhattan_distance(start, goal_flat), 0, start, []))

    # Set to store visited states
    visited = set()
    visited.add(tuple(tuple(row) for row in start))

    while queue:
        # Select the node with the lowest f(n)
        f, g, current_state, path = heapq.heappop(queue)

        # Print the current step
        print(f'Step {g}:')

```

```

print(f'g(n) = {g}, h(n) = {f - g}')
print("Current puzzle state:")
print_puzzle(current_state)

# If current state is the goal, we are done
if current_state == goal:
    print("Goal state reached!")
    print(f'Total moves: {g}')
    print("Solution path:")
    for step, state in enumerate(path + [current_state], 1):
        print(f'Move {step}:')
        print_puzzle(state)
    return

# Generate possible next states
print("Generated new states (possible moves):")
trial_states = []
for new_state in generate_new_states(current_state):
    if tuple(tuple(row) for row in new_state) not in visited:
        h = manhattan_distance(new_state, goal_flat)
        trial_states.append((g + h + 1, g + 1, new_state, h))
        print(f'g(n) = {g + 1}, h(n) = {h}')
        print_puzzle(new_state)

# Add unvisited states to the queue
print("Evaluating and choosing the best state based on f(n):")
for f_new, g_new, state, h_new in trial_states:
    if tuple(tuple(row) for row in state) not in visited:
        heapq.heappush(queue, (f_new, g_new, state, path + [current_state]))
        visited.add(tuple(tuple(row) for row in state))

```

```
print(f'Chosen state with f(n) = {f_new} (g(n) = {g_new}, h(n) = {h_new}):')
print_puzzle(state)
```

```
print("No solution found")
```

```
return
```

```
# Example usage
```

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

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

```
a_star(start_state, goal_state)
```

output:

```
Step 0:  
g(n) = 0, h(n) = 6  
Current puzzle state:  
2 8 3  
1 6 4  
_ 7 5  
  
Generated new states (possible moves):  
g(n) = 1, h(n) = 7  
2 8 3  
_ 6 4
```

1 7 5

$g(n) = 1, h(n) = 5$

2 8 3

1 6 4

7 _ 5

Evaluating and choosing the best state based on $f(n)$:

Chosen state with $f(n) = 8$ ($g(n) = 1, h(n) = 7$):

2 8 3

_ 6 4

1 7 5

Chosen state with $f(n) = 6$ ($g(n) = 1, h(n) = 5$):

2 8 3

1 6 4

7 _ 5

Step 1:

$g(n) = 1, h(n) = 5$

Current puzzle state:

2 8 3

1 6 4

7 _ 5

Generated new states (possible moves):

$g(n) = 2, h(n) = 4$

2 8 3

1 _ 4

7 6 5

$g(n) = 2, h(n) = 6$

2 8 3

1 6 4

7 5 _

Evaluating and choosing the best state based on $f(n)$:

Chosen state with $f(n) = 6$ ($g(n) = 2, h(n) = 4$):

2 8 3

1 _ 4

7 6 5

Chosen state with $f(n) = 8$ ($g(n) = 2, h(n) = 6$):

2 8 3

1 6 4

7 5 _

Step 2:

$g(n) = 2, h(n) = 4$

Current puzzle state:

2 8 3

1 _ 4

7 6 5

Generated new states (possible moves):

$g(n) = 3, h(n) = 3$

```
2 _ 3
1 8 4
7 6 5
```

$g(n) = 3, h(n) = 5$

```
2 8 3
_ 1 4
7 6 5
```

$g(n) = 3, h(n) = 5$

```
2 8 3
1 4 _
7 6 5
```

Evaluating and choosing the best state based on $f(n)$:

Chosen state with $f(n) = 6$ ($g(n) = 3, h(n) = 3$):

```
2 _ 3
1 8 4
7 6 5
```

Chosen state with $f(n) = 8$ ($g(n) = 3, h(n) = 5$):

```
2 8 3
_ 1 4
7 6 5
```

Chosen state with $f(n) = 8$ ($g(n) = 3, h(n) = 5$):

```
2 8 3
1 4 _
7 6 5
```

Step 3:

$g(n) = 3, h(n) = 3$

Current puzzle state:

```
2 _ 3
1 8 4
7 6 5
```

Generated new states (possible moves):

$g(n) = 4, h(n) = 2$

```
_ 2 3
1 8 4
7 6 5
```

$g(n) = 4, h(n) = 4$

```
2 3 _
1 8 4
7 6 5
```

Evaluating and choosing the best state based on $f(n)$:

Chosen state with $f(n) = 6$ ($g(n) = 4, h(n) = 2$):

```
_ 2 3
1 8 4
7 6 5
```

Chosen state with $f(n) = 8$ ($g(n) = 4$, $h(n) = 4$):

```
2 3 _
1 8 4
7 6 5
```

Step 4:

$g(n) = 4$, $h(n) = 2$

Current puzzle state:

```
_ 2 3
1 8 4
7 6 5
```

Generated new states (possible moves):

$g(n) = 5$, $h(n) = 1$

```
1 2 3
_ 8 4
7 6 5
```

Evaluating and choosing the best state based on $f(n)$:

Chosen state with $f(n) = 6$ ($g(n) = 5$, $h(n) = 1$):

```
1 2 3
_ 8 4
7 6 5
```

Step 5:

$g(n) = 5$, $h(n) = 1$

Current puzzle state:

```
1 2 3
_ 8 4
7 6 5
```

Generated new states (possible moves):

$g(n) = 6$, $h(n) = 2$

```
1 2 3
7 8 4
_ 6 5
```

$g(n) = 6$, $h(n) = 0$

```
1 2 3
8 _ 4
7 6 5
```

Evaluating and choosing the best state based on $f(n)$:

Chosen state with $f(n) = 8$ ($g(n) = 6$, $h(n) = 2$):

```
1 2 3
7 8 4
_ 6 5
```

Chosen state with $f(n) = 6$ ($g(n) = 6$, $h(n) = 0$):

```
1 2 3
8 _ 4
7 6 5
```

Step 6:

$g(n) = 6, h(n) = 0$

Current puzzle state:

```
1 2 3
8 _ 4
7 6 5
```

Goal state reached!

Total moves: 6

Solution path:

Move 1:

```
2 8 3
1 6 4
_ 7 5
```

Move 2:

```
2 8 3
1 6 4
7 _ 5
```

Move 3:

```
2 8 3
1 _ 4
7 6 5
```

Move 4:

```
2 _ 3
1 8 4
7 6 5
```

Move 5:

```
_ 2 3
1 8 4
7 6 5
```

Move 6:

```
1 2 3
_ 8 4
7 6 5
```

Move 7:

```
1 2 3
8 _ 4
7 6 5
```