

# Artificial Intelligence Lab Assignment

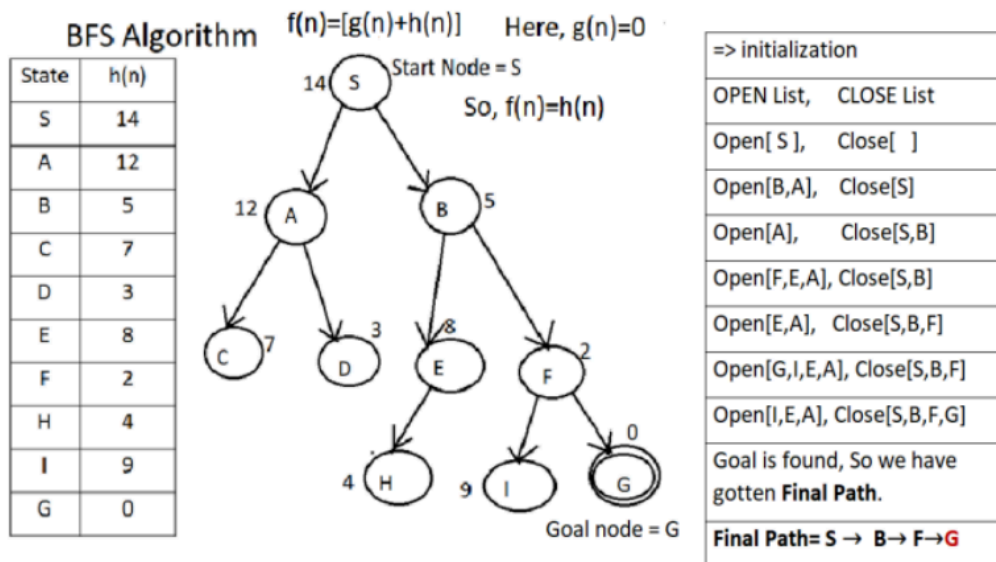
## Searching Algorithms

### Best First Search:

Here is the **Google Colab** link to Best First Search: [🔗 Best\\_First\\_Search\\_Algorithm.ipynb](#)

We implemented the algorithm using Python and illustrated it with the following example.

### Example for Best-First Search (BFS)



Sample Code is given below and Code with detailed explanation can be found in Google Colab.

```
import heapq
def best_first_search(graph, start, goal, heuristic):
    # Priority queue to store (heuristic, node)
    open_list = []
    heapq.heappush(open_list, (heuristic[start], start))

    # Dictionary to keep track of visited nodes and their
    # parents
    close_list = []
```

```

    while open_list:
        # Get the node with the lowest heuristic value
        current_heuristic, current_node =
heapq.heappop(open_list)
        close_list.append(current_node)

        # Check if we've reached the goal
        if current_node == goal:
            break

        # Explore neighbors
        for neighbor in graph[current_node]:
            if neighbor not in close_list:
                heapq.heappush(open_list, (heuristic[neighbor],
neighbor))

    if goal in close_list:
        return close_list
    else:
        return None

def best_first_search(graph, start, goal, heuristic):
    # Priority queue to store (heuristic, node)
    open_list = []
    heapq.heappush(open_list, (heuristic[start], start))

    # Dictionary to keep track of visited nodes and their
parents
    close_list = []

    while open_list:
        # Get the node with the lowest heuristic value
        current_heuristic, current_node =
heapq.heappop(open_list)
        close_list.append(current_node)

```

```

        # Check if we've reached the goal
        if current_node == goal:
            break

        # Explore neighbors
        for neighbor in graph[current_node]:
            if neighbor not in close_list:
                heapq.heappush(open_list, (heuristic[neighbor],
neighbor))

        if goal in close_list:
            return close_list
        else:
            return None
start_node = 'S'
goal_node = 'G'

path = best_first_search(graph, start_node, goal_node,
heuristic)
print("Best-First Search Path:", path)

```

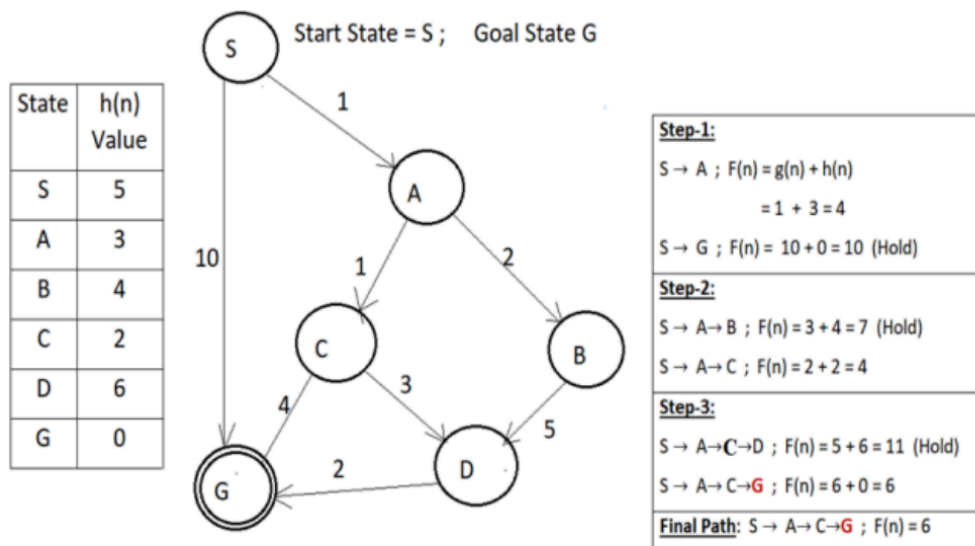
**Output:** Best-First Search Path: ['S', 'B', 'F', 'G']

# A\* Search Algorithm

Here is the **Google Colab** link to A\* Search Algorithm: [A\\_Star\\_Search\\_Algorithm.ipynb](#)

We implemented the algorithm using Python and illustrated it with the following example.

## Example for A\* search Algorithm



## Example for A\* search Algorithm

<b>Step-1:</b> Initialization; Start State = S; Goal State = G;	=> initialization
<b>Step-2:</b> $S \rightarrow A$ ; $F(n) = g(n) + h(n)$ $= 1 + 3 = 4$ $S \rightarrow G$ ; $F(n) = 10 + 0 = 10$ (Hold)	OPEN List, CLOSE List Open[ S ], Close[ ] Open[A,G], Close[S] Open[G], Close[S,A]
<b>Step-3:</b> $S \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$ ; $F(n) = 3 + 4 = 7$ (Hold) $S \rightarrow A \rightarrow C$ ; $F(n) = 2 + 2 = 4$	Open[C,B,G], Close[S,A ] Open[G,D,B,G], Close[S,A,C] Open[D,B,G], Close[S,A,C,G]
<b>Step-4:</b> $S \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$ ; $F(n) = 5 + 6 = 11$ (Hold) $S \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow G$ ; $F(n) = 6 + 0 = 6$	Lower cost goal is found. So, we have gotten <b>Final Path</b> . <b>Final Path= S → A → C → G</b>
<b>Final Path:</b> $S \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow G$ ; $F(n) = 6$	

Sample Code is given below and Code with detailed explanation can be found in Google Colab.

```
import heapq
# Define a graph as an adjacency list
graph = {
    'S': [('A', 1), ('G', 10)],
    'A': [('B', 2), ('C', 1)],
    'B': [('D', 5)],
    'C': [('D', 3), ('G', 4)],
    'D': [('G', 2)],
    'G': []
}

# Define heuristic values for each node
heuristic = {
    'S': 5,
    'A': 3,
    'B': 4,
    'C': 2,
    'D': 6,
    'G': 0
}

def a_star_search(graph, start, goal, heuristic):
    open_list = []
    heapq.heappush(open_list, (heuristic[start], start))

    close_list = []
    g_cost = {node: float('inf') for node in graph}
    g_cost[start] = 0

    while open_list:
        current_f, current_node = heapq.heappop(open_list)
        close_list.append(current_node)

        if current_node == goal:
```

```

        break

    for neighbor, step_cost in graph[current_node]:
        if neighbor not in close_list:
            temp_g = g_cost[current_node] + step_cost
            if temp_g < g_cost[neighbor]:
                g_cost[neighbor] = temp_g
                f_cost = temp_g + heuristic[neighbor]
                heapq.heappush(open_list, (f_cost,
neighbor))

    if goal in close_list:
        return close_list
    else:
        return None

start_node = 'S'
goal_node = 'G'

path = a_star_search(graph, start_node, goal_node,
heuristic)
print("A* Search Path:", path)

```

**Output:** A\* Search Path: ['S', 'A', 'C', 'G']

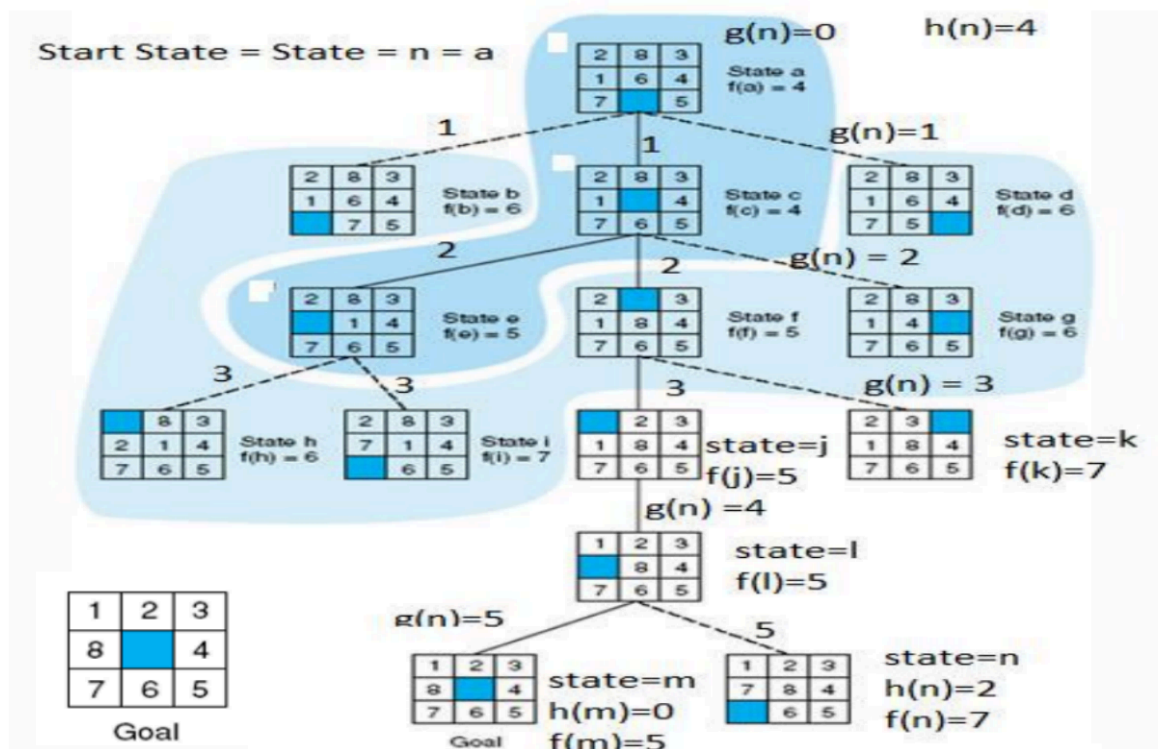
# Heuristic Search (8 puzzle problem)

Here is the Google Colab link to the Heuristic Search Algorithm:

[Heuristic\\_Search\(8\\_Puzzle\\_Problem\).ipynb](#)

We implemented the algorithm using Python and illustrated it with the following example.

## Example Heuristic Search



Sample Code is given below and Code with detailed explanation can be found in Google Colab.

```
from heapq import heappush, heappop
import numpy as np
# Start state of the 8-puzzle
START_STATE = [
    [2, 8, 3],
    [1, 6, 4],
    [7, 0, 5]
```

```

]

# Goal state of the 8-puzzle
GOAL_STATE = [
    [1, 2, 3],
    [8, 0, 4],
    [7, 6, 5]
]

# Directions for moving the blank tile (up, down, left, right)
MOVES = [(0, -1), (0, 1), (-1, 0), (1, 0)]

# Helper function to calculate heuristic value
def heuristic(state):
    distance = 0
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            if state[i][j] != 0 and abs(state[i][j] -
GOAL_STATE[i][j]) != 0:
                distance += 1
    return distance

# Find the position of the blank tile (0)
def find_blank(state):
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            if state[i][j] == 0:
                return (i, j)
    return None

# Generate possible moves from the current state
def generate_moves(state):
    blank_row, blank_col = find_blank(state)
    moves = []
    for dr, dc in MOVES:
        new_row, new_col = blank_row + dr, blank_col + dc
        if 0 <= new_row < 3 and 0 <= new_col < 3:

```



```

        new_state = [row[:] for row in state]
        new_state[blank_row][blank_col],
new_state[new_row][new_col] = new_state[new_row][new_col],
new_state[blank_row][blank_col]
        moves.append(new_state)

    return moves

# Check if the current state is the goal state
def is_goal(state):
    return state == GOAL_STATE

# A* search algorithm
# A* search algorithm
def a_star_search(start_state):
    for row in start_state:
        print(row)
    print('\nExpanding the Start State\n')
    open_list = []
    heappush(open_list, (heuristic(start_state), 0, start_state,
[])) # (f(n), g(n), state, path)
    visited = set()

    while open_list:
        _, g, current_state, path = heappop(open_list)
        if is_goal(current_state):
            return path + [current_state] # Return the solution
path

        if tuple(map(tuple, current_state)) in visited:
            continue
        visited.add(tuple(map(tuple, current_state)))

    print('-----')

    idx = 0
    heuristic_values = []
    for move in generate_moves(current_state):

```

```

        if tuple(map(tuple, move)) not in visited:
            idx = idx + 1
            print(idx, ":")
            for row in move:
                print(row)
            print()
            print(f"f(n) = {heuristic(move) + g + 1}")
            heuristic_values.append(heuristic(move) + g + 1)
            print()
            heappush(open_list, (g + 1 + heuristic(move), g +
1, move, path + [current_state]))

        print(f"Expanding Matrix: {np.argmin(heuristic_values) +
1} (lowest heuristic value)")
        print()

    return None

solution = a_star_search(START_STATE)

if solution:
    print("Solution found! Steps:")
    for step in solution:
        for row in step:
            print(row)
        print()
else:
    print("No solution found.")

```

### Output of the 8 puzzle problem with visualization:

[2, 8, 3]

[1, 6, 4]

[7, 0, 5]

Expanding the Start State

-----

1 :

[2, 8, 3]

[1, 6, 4]

[0, 7, 5]

$f(n) = 6$

2 :

[2, 8, 3]

[1, 6, 4]

[7, 5, 0]

$f(n) = 6$

3 :

[2, 8, 3]

[1, 0, 4]

[7, 6, 5]

$f(n) = 4$

Expanding Matrix: 3 (lowest heuristic value)

-----

1 :

[2, 8, 3]

[0, 1, 4]

[7, 6, 5]

$f(n) = 5$

2 :

[2, 8, 3]

[1, 4, 0]

[7, 6, 5]

$f(n) = 6$

3 :

[2, 0, 3]

[1, 8, 4]

[7, 6, 5]

$f(n) = 5$

Expanding Matrix: 1 (lowest heuristic value)

-----

1 :

[0, 2, 3]

[1, 8, 4]

[7, 6, 5]

$f(n) = 5$

2 :

[2, 3, 0]

[1, 8, 4]

[7, 6, 5]

$f(n) = 7$

Expanding Matrix: 1 (lowest heuristic value)

-----

1 :

[0, 8, 3]

[2, 1, 4]

[7, 6, 5]

$f(n) = 6$

2 :

[2, 8, 3]

[7, 1, 4]

[0, 6, 5]

$$f(n) = 7$$

Expanding Matrix: 1 (lowest heuristic value)

-----

1 :

[1, 2, 3]

[0, 8, 4]

[7, 6, 5]

$$f(n) = 5$$

Expanding Matrix: 1 (lowest heuristic value)

-----

1 :

[1, 2, 3]

[8, 0, 4]

[7, 6, 5]

$$f(n) = 5$$

2 :

[1, 2, 3]

[7, 8, 4]

[0, 6, 5]

$$f(n) = 7$$

Expanding Matrix: 1 (lowest heuristic value)

Solution found! Steps:

[2, 8, 3]

[1, 6, 4]

[7, 0, 5]

[2, 8, 3]

[1, 0, 4]

[7, 6, 5]

[2, 0, 3]

[1, 8, 4]

[7, 6, 5]

[0, 2, 3]

[1, 8, 4]

[7, 6, 5]

[1, 2, 3]

[0, 8, 4]

[7, 6, 5]

[1, 2, 3]

[8, 0, 4]

[7, 6, 5]