Started on	Friday, 25 April 2025, 2:32 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 25 April 2025, 7:33 PM
Time taken	5 hours
Overdue	3 hours
Grade	<b>100.00</b> out of 100.00

Question **1**Correct

Mark 20.00 out of 20.00

## Write a Python program for Bad Character Heuristic of Boyer Moore String Matching Algorithm

# For example:

Input	Result					
ABAAAABCD ABC	Pattern	occur	at	shift	=	5

## Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

## Reset answer

```
1 def preprocess_strong_suffix(shift, bpos, pat, m):
        i = m
 2
 3
        j = m + 1
 4
        bpos[i] = j
        while i > 0:
 5
            while j \leftarrow m and pat[i - 1] != pat[j - 1]:
 6
 7
                if shift[j] == 0:
 8
                    shift[j] = j - i
                j = bpos[j]
 9
10
            i -= 1
            j -= 1
11
12
            bpos[i] = j
    def preprocess_case2(shift, bpos, pat, m):
13
        j = bpos[0]
14
15
        for i in range(m + 1):
16
            if shift[i] == 0:
                shift[i] = j
17
18
            if i == j:
19
                j = bpos[j]
20 ,
    def search(text, pat):
        s = 0
21
22
        m = len(pat)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	ABAAAABCD ABC	Pattern occur at shift = 5	Pattern occur at shift = 5	~

Passed all tests! ✓

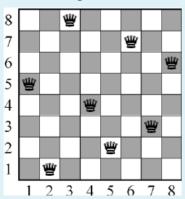
```
Question 2

Correct

Mark 20.00 out of 20.00
```

You are given an integer **N**. For a given **N** x **N** chessboard, find a way to place '**N**' queens such that no queen can attack any other queen on the chessboard.

A queen can be attacked when it lies in the same row, column, or the same diagonal as any of the other queens. **You have to print one such configuration**.



#### Note

Get the input from the user for N . The value of N must be from 1 to 8

If solution exists Print a binary matrix as output that has 1s for the cells where queens are placed

If there is no solution to the problem print "Solution does not exist"

#### For example:

Input	R	Result				
5	1	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	1	0	
	0	1	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	1	
	0	0	1	0	0	

# Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
global N
 2
    N = int(input())
 3 ,
    def printSolution(board):
 4
        for i in range(N):
 5
            for j in range(N):
 6
                print(board[i][j], end = " ")
            print()
 7
 8
    def isSafe(board, row, col):
9
        for i in range(col):
10
            if board[row][i] == 1:
11
                return False
12
        for i, j in zip(range(row, -1, -1),
                        range(col, -1, -1)):
13
            if board[i][j] == 1:
14
15
                return False
16
        for i, j in zip(range(row, N, 1),
17
                        range(col, -1, -1)):
18
            if board[i][j] == 1:
19
                return False
20
        return True
    def solveNQUtil(board, col):
21
22 🔻
          if col>=N:
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	5	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	~
		0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 1 0	
		0 1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	
		0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 1	
		0 0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0 0	
~	2	Solution does not exist	Solution does not exist	~
~	8	1000000	10000000	~
		0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	
		0 0 0 0 1 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 1	
		0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	
		0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	
		0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	
		00100000	00100000	

Passed all tests! 🗸

```
Question 3
Correct
Mark 20.00 out of 20.00
```

Create a python program to find the Hamiltonian path using Depth First Search for traversing the graph .

## For example:

Test	Result								
hamiltonian.findCycle()	['A',	'Β',	'C',	'D',	'Ε',	'F',	'G',	'H',	'A']
	['A',	Ή',	·G',	.F.,	.E.,	.D.,	٠,٠,	.B.,	. A . ]

## Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

#### Reset answer

```
1 v class Hamiltonian:
 2
        def __init__(self, start):
 3
            self.start = start
            self.cycle = []
 4
            self.hasCycle = False
 5
        def findCycle(self):
 6
 7
            self.cycle.append(self.start)
 8
            self.solve(self.start)
        def solve(self, vertex):
9
            if vertex == self.start and len(self.cycle) == N+1:
10
                self.hasCycle = True
11
12
                self.displayCycle()
13
                return
14
            for i in range(len(vertices)):
                if adjacencyM[vertex][i] == 1 and visited[i] == 0:
15
16
                    nbr = i
                    visited[nbr] = 1
17
                    self.cycle.append(nbr)
18
                    self.solve(nbr)
19
20
                    visited[nbr] = 0
21
                    self.cycle.pop()
22 ₹
        def displayCycle(self):
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
*	hamiltonian.findCycle()	['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'A'] ['A', 'H', 'G', 'F', 'E', 'D', 'C', 'B', 'A']	'A']	~

## Passed all tests! 🗸

```
Question 4
Correct
Mark 20.00 out of 20.00
```

Write a python program to implement Boyer Moore Algorithm with Good Suffix heuristic to find pattern in given text string.

## For example:

Input	Result					
ABAAABAACD	pattern	occurs	at	shift	=	0
ABA	pattern	occurs	at	shift	=	4

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
Reset answer
```

```
1 def preprocess_strong_suffix(shift, bpos, pat, m):
 2
        i = m
3
        j = m + 1
        bpos[i] = j
 4
 5
        while i > 0:
 6
            while j \le m and pat[i - 1] != pat[j - 1]:
 7
                if shift[j] == 0:
 8
                    shift[j] = j - i
                j = bpos[j]
 9
            i -= 1
10
11
            j -= 1
            bpos[i] = j
12
13 ,
   def preprocess_case2(shift, bpos, pat, m):
14
        j = bpos[0]
15
        for i in range(m + 1):
            if shift[i] == 0:
16
17
               shift[i] = j
            if i == j:
18
19
                j = bpos[j]
   def search(text, pat):
20
21
        s = 0
        m = len(pat)
22
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	ABAAABAACD ABA	pattern occurs at shift = 0 pattern occurs at shift = 4	pattern occurs at shift = 0 pattern occurs at shift = 4	~
~	SaveethaEngineering Saveetha veetha	pattern occurs at shift = 2 pattern occurs at shift = 22	<pre>pattern occurs at shift = 2 pattern occurs at shift = 22</pre>	~

Passed all tests! 🗸

```
Question 5
Correct
Mark 20.00 out of 20.00
```

Write a python program to implement knight tour problem using warnsdorff's algorithm

## For example:

Test	Input	Result
a.warnsdroff((x,y))	8 8 3 3	board: [21, 32, 17, 30, 39, 36, 15, 42] [18, 29, 20, 35, 16, 41, 54, 37] [33, 22, 31, 40, 53, 38, 43, 14] [28, 19, 34, 1, 44, 49, 60, 55] [23, 2, 27, 52, 61, 56, 13, 50] [8, 5, 24, 45, 48, 51, 62, 59] [3, 26, 7, 10, 57, 64, 47, 12] [6, 9, 4, 25, 46, 11, 58, 63]

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
Reset answer
```

```
KNIGHT_MOVES = [(2, 1), (1, 2), (-1, 2), (-2, 1), (-2, -1), (-1, -2), (1, -2), (2, -1)]
1
 2 ,
    class KnightTour:
3
        def __init__(self, board_size):
 4
            self.board_size = board_size # tuple
            self.board = []
 5
 6
            for i in range(board_size[0]):
                temp = []
 7
                for j in range(board_size[1]):
 8
 9
                    temp.append(0)
                self.board.append(temp) # empty cell
10
11
            self.move = 1
        def print_board(self):
12 1
            print('board:')
13
            for i in range(self.board_size[0]):
14
15
                print(self.board[i])
        def warnsdroff(self, start_pos, GUI=False):
16
17
            self.board[start_pos[0]][start_pos[1]] = self.move
            current_pos = start_pos
18
19
            while self.move < self.board_size[0] * self.board_size[1]:</pre>
20
                next_pos = self.find_next_pos(current_pos)
21 ▼
                if not next pos:
22
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
~	a.warnsdroff((x,y))	8	board:	board:	~
		8	[21, 32, 17, 30, 39, 36, 15, 42]	[21, 32, 17, 30, 39, 36, 15, 42]	
		3	[18, 29, 20, 35, 16, 41, 54, 37]	[18, 29, 20, 35, 16, 41, 54, 37]	
		3	[33, 22, 31, 40, 53, 38, 43, 14]	[33, 22, 31, 40, 53, 38, 43, 14]	
			[28, 19, 34, 1, 44, 49, 60, 55]	[28, 19, 34, 1, 44, 49, 60, 55]	
			[23, 2, 27, 52, 61, 56, 13, 50]	[23, 2, 27, 52, 61, 56, 13, 50]	
			[8, 5, 24, 45, 48, 51, 62, 59]	[8, 5, 24, 45, 48, 51, 62, 59]	
			[3, 26, 7, 10, 57, 64, 47, 12]	[3, 26, 7, 10, 57, 64, 47, 12]	
			[6, 9, 4, 25, 46, 11, 58, 63]	[6, 9, 4, 25, 46, 11, 58, 63]	

Passed all tests! 🗸