untitled1-1

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[3]: from collections import deque
     # Define the graph as an adjacency list
     graph = {
         0: [1, 2],
         1: [0, 3, 4],
         2: [0, 5],
         3: [1],
         4: [1],
         5: [2]
     }
     # Define the BFS function
     def bfs(graph, start_vertex):
         # Initialize the visited set to keep track of visited vertices
         visited = set()
         # Initialize the queue with the starting vertex
         queue = deque([start_vertex])
         # Loop until the queue is empty
         while queue:
             # Dequeue the next vertex from the queue
             current_vertex = queue.popleft()
             # If the current vertex has not been visited yet, print it and mark it_{\sqcup}
      →as visited
             if current_vertex not in visited:
                 print(current_vertex)
                 visited.add(current_vertex)
                 # Enqueue the neighbors of the current vertex that have not been_
      ⇔visited yet
                 for neighbor in graph[current_vertex]:
                     if neighbor not in visited:
                         queue.append(neighbor)
```

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# Call the BFS function with the graph and a starting vertex
    bfs(graph,0)
    0
    1
    2
    3
    4
    5
[4]: def dfs(graph, start):
         visited = set()
         stack = [start]
         while stack:
             vertex = stack.pop()
             if vertex not in visited:
                 visited.add(vertex)
                 print(vertex)
                 stack.extend(neighbor for neighbor in graph[vertex] if neighbor not_
      →in visited)
     # Example usage:
     graph = {
         'A': ['B', 'C'],
         'B': ['A', 'D', 'E'],
         'C': ['A', 'F'],
         'D': ['B'],
         'E': ['B', 'F'],
         'F': ['C', 'E']
     }
    dfs(graph,'A')
    Α
    C
    F
    Ε
    В
    D
[]: import heapq
     class PuzzleNode:
         def _init_(self, state, g_value, heuristic):
             self.state = state
             self.g_value = g_value
```

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self.heuristic = heuristic
    def _lt_(self, other):
        return (self.g_value + self.heuristic) < (other.g_value + other.
 →heuristic)
class EightPuzzleSolver:
    def _init_(self, initial_state, goal_state):
        self.initial_state = initial_state
        self.goal_state = goal_state
        self.moves = [(1, 0), (-1, 0), (0, 1), (0, -1)] # Possible moves:
 ⇒right, left, down, up
    def calculate_heuristic(self, state):
        # Your heuristic function h(x) implementation for the 8-puzzle problem
        # You can use various heuristics such as Manhattan distance, misplaced
 ⇔tiles, etc.
        # For simplicity, let's assume the heuristic is the count of misplaced
 \hookrightarrow tiles.
        misplaced_tiles = sum([1 for i, j in zip(state, self.goal_state) if i !
 →= j])
        return misplaced_tiles
    def is_valid_move(self, x, y):
        return 0 \le x \le 3 and 0 \le y \le 3
    def generate_next_states(self, current_state):
        zero_index = current_state.index(0)
        zero_x, zero_y = zero_index % 3, zero_index // 3
        next_states = []
        for dx, dy in self.moves:
            new_x, new_y = zero_x + dx, zero_y + dy
            if self.is_valid_move(new_x, new_y):
                new_state = current_state[:]
                new_index = new_y * 3 + new_x
                new_state[zero_index], new_state[new_index] =__
 →new_state[new_index], new_state[zero_index]
                next_states.append(new_state)
        return next_states
    def solve_puzzle(self):
```