

## A slow algorithm

Step 1: Allocate a  $8 \times 8$  chessboard to initialize state

(b) Set up an open set to explore different configurations

(c) Set up a visited state to display all different configurations

Step 2: Calculate the number of attacking pairs that the queens should not be in the same row, same column or same diagonal

if  $\text{state}[i] == \text{state}[j] \text{ or } \text{abs}(\text{state}[i] - \text{state}[j]) == |i - j|$  // diagonal

column  $\text{attacks}++$

then we increment the variable attacks to determine attacking pair

open set: {}

Step 3: Assign initial state to open set for the first iteration. If the node is not visited then just put it to the open set, the open set will push the node to heap q. (priority queue)

neighbour = heap-push(open set, Node(new state, g, h))

Step 4: We calculate total estimated cost,  $f = g + h$  where  $g$  is the cost to reach the current state,  $h$  is the no. attacks to reach goal state

Step 5: In the main loop remove the node with the lowest cost

Step 6: We have to determine the next row to place the queen

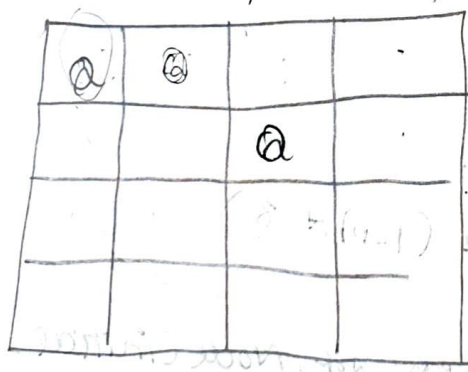
Step 7: This happens in the main loop after doing this we generate new state

update  $g$  and calculate  $h$

# Hill climbing algorithm

- Step 1: Place 8 queens randomly
- Step 2: Find the attacking pairs such that no queens are placed in the same row, same column or same diagonal
- Step 3: Place 8 queens randomly on the chessboard  
state = random.random(0,7) for in range(8)  
current\_attack = calculate\_attack(state)
- Step 4: In the previous state, calculate attacks  
choose one with few attacking pairs
- Step 5: if next\_attack >= current\_attack  
break  
delete the current state  
state = next\_state  
current\_attack = new\_attack
- Step 6: display board

$$g = q + h$$



Proceed

A star algorithm

import heapq

class Node:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, state, g, h):

self.state = state

self.g = g

self.h = h

self.f = g + h

def \_\_lt\_\_(self, other):

return self.f < other.f

def heuristic(state):

attacks = 0

for i in range(len(state)):

for j in range(i+1, len(state)):

if state[i] == state[j] or abs(state[i] - state[j]) == 1:

attacks += 1

attacks += 1

return attacks

def a\_star\_8queens():

initial\_state = tuple([i] \* 8)

open\_set = []

heapq.heappush(open\_set, Node(initial\_state, 0,

heuristic(initial\_state)))

visited = set()

while open\_set:

current\_node = heapq.heappop(open\_set)

current\_state = current\_node.state

if current\_node.h == 0 and -1 not in current\_state:

return current\_state





Hill climbing algorithm

import random

def calculate\_attacks(state):

attacks = 0

for i in range(len(state)):

for j in range(i+1, len(state)):

if state[i] == state[j] or abs(state[i] - state[j]) == 1:

attacks += 1

return attacks

def hill():

state = [random.randint(0, 7) for \_ in range(8)]

ca = calculate\_attacks(state)

for \_ in range(100):

n = []

for r in range(8):

for c in range(8):

if state[r] != c:

next\_state =

n[r] = c

n.append(n)

next\_state = min(n, key=calculate\_attacks)

next\_attacks = calculate\_attacks(next\_state)

if next\_attacks <= current\_attacks:

break

state = next\_state

current\_attacks = next\_attacks

return state, current\_attacks

def display(state):

for r in range(8):

line = ""

for c in range(8):

if state[r] == c:

line += "Q"

line += "

level t = " "

print (line)

print ( )

best\_solution = None

best\_attacks = float('inf')

attempts = 100

for i in range (attempts):

s, a = hill ( )

if attacks < best\_attacks:

best\_solution = solution

best\_attacks = attacks

if best\_attacks == 0:

break

if best\_solution:

print (best\_attacks)

display (best\_solution)

else:

print ("No solution found")

Output:

Best solution found

• • • Q • • •  
• • • • • Q •  
• Q • • • • •  
• • • • • Q •  
• • Q • • • •  
Q • • • • • •  
• • • Q • • •  
• • • • • • Q

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