

AI LAB MANUAL

Exp 3: Constraint Satisfaction Problem

Name:	SHAMUNESH P
Reg.no:	RA1911030010122
Problem:	Constraint Satisfaction Problem
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Constraint Satisfaction Problem:

Constraint satisfaction problems are mathematical questions defined as a set of objects whose state must satisfy a number of constraints or limitations. CSPs represent the entities in a problem as a homogeneous collection of finite constraints over variables, which is solved by constraint satisfaction methods.

Code: (Python)

```
def solutions():
```

```
    all_solutions = list()
```

```
    for s in range(9, -1, -1):
```

```
        for e in range(9, -1, -1):
```

```
            for n in range(9, -1, -1):
```

```
                for d in range(9, -1, -1):
```

```
                    for m in range(9, 0, -1):
```

```
                        for o in range(9, -1, -1):
```

```
                            for r in range(9, -1, -1):
```

```
                                for y in range(9, -1, -1):
```

```
                                    if len(set([s, e, n, d, m, o, r, y])) == 8:
```

```
                                        send = 1000 * s + 100 * e + 10 * n + d
```

```
                                        more = 1000 * m + 100 * o + 10 * r + e
```

```
                                        money = 10000 * m + 1000 * o + 100 * n  
                                        + 10 * e + y
```

if send + more == money:

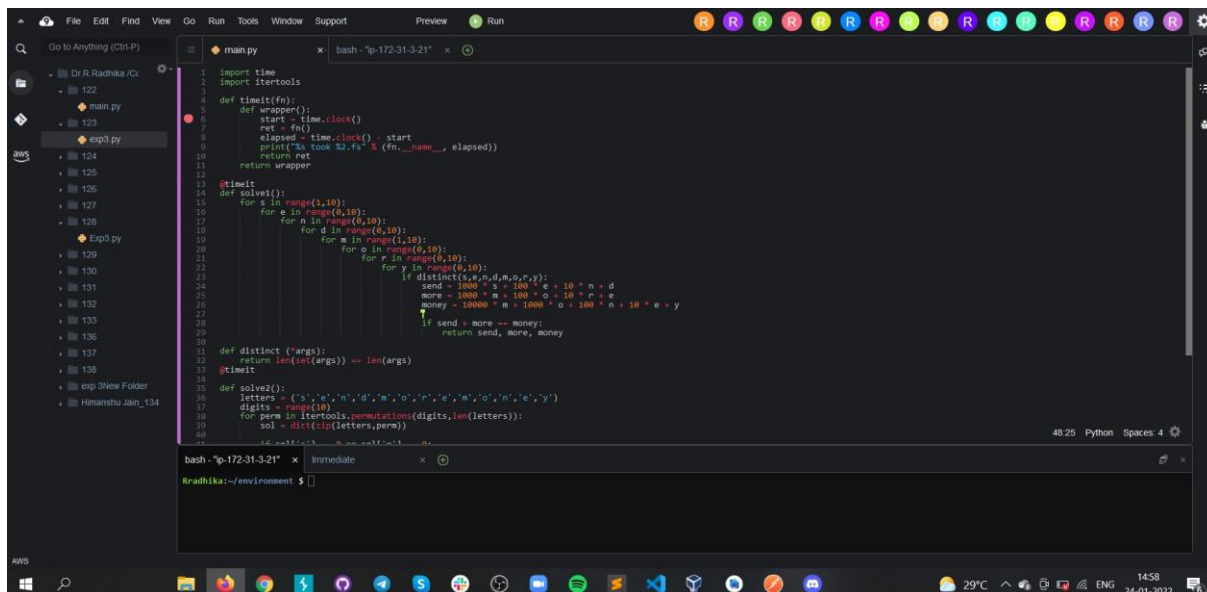
```
    all_solutions.append((send, more,
                           money))
```

```
return all_solutions
```

```
print(solutions())
```

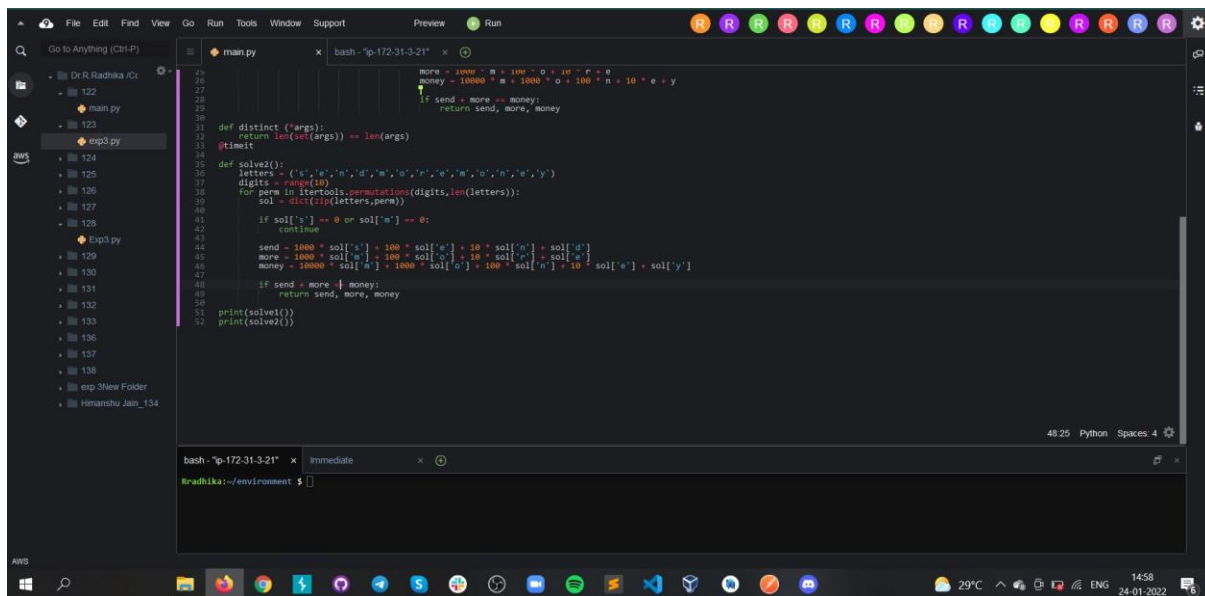
Implementation:

Screenshots



The screenshot shows a code editor with a Python script named `main.py`. The script defines a `timet` decorator and a `solve1` function. The `solve1` function iterates over digits 0-9 for variables `s`, `n`, `d`, `e`, `r`, `o`, `m`, and `y`, and checks if the equation `send + more == money` holds. It also includes a `distinct` function to check for unique digits and a `solve2` function that uses `itertools.permutations` to generate possible digit assignments. The script is run in a terminal window, and the output shows the solutions found.

```
1 import time
2 import itertools
3
4 def timet(fn):
5     def wrapper():
6         start = time.clock()
7         ret = fn()
8         elapsed = time.clock() - start
9         print("%s took %.2f s" % (fn.__name__, elapsed))
10        return ret
11    return wrapper
12
13 @timet
14 def solve1():
15     for s in range(1,10):
16         for n in range(0,10):
17             for d in range(0,10):
18                 for e in range(0,10):
19                     for r in range(0,10):
20                         for o in range(0,10):
21                             for m in range(0,10):
22                                 for y in range(0,10):
23                                     if distinct([s,n,d,e,r,o,m,y]):
24                                         send = 1000 * s + 100 * e + 10 * n + d
25                                         more = 1000 * m + 100 * o + 10 * r + e
26                                         money = 10000 * s + 1000 * e + 100 * n + 10 * e + y
27                                         if send + more == money:
28                                             return send, more, money
29
30 def distinct(*args):
31     return len(set(args)) == len(args)
32
33 @timet
34 def solve2():
35     letters = ('s','e','n','d','m','o','r','e','m','o','n','e','y')
36     digits = range(10)
37     for perm in itertools.permutations(digits, len(letters)):
38         sol = dict(zip(letters, perm))
39         if solve1():
40             return sol
```



Output:

