

Lab-05

Implementing Hill Climb Searching Algorithm for
n queens problem.function HILL-CLIMBING (problem) returns a
state that is a local maximumcurrent \leftarrow MAKE-NODE (problem : INITIAL STATE)

loop do

neighbor \leftarrow a highest-valued successor of currentif neighbor.VALUE \leq current.VALUE then
return current.STATEcurrent \leftarrow neighbor

Pseudocode

function hillClimb(n):

Step 1: Initialize

Step 2: board \leftarrow random_board(n)

curr_conflicts = calc_conflicts(board)

loop:

Step 2: Generate neighbors

best_neighbors = None

lowest_conflicts = curr_conflicts

for each column in board:

for each row in 0 to n-1:

if row \neq board[column]:

new_board = copy(board)

new_board[column] = row
calc_conflicts(new_board)

if conflicts < lowest_conflicts:

best_neighbor = new_board

lowest_conflicts = conflicts

Step 3: check if best_neighbor is an improvement

if lowest_conflicts \geq current_conflicts

return board

Step 4: Update to best neighbor
 $board = \text{best_neighbor}$
 $\text{current_conflicts} = \text{lowest_conflicts}$
 function random board(n):
 $board = \text{array of size } n$
 for each idemn: $board[idemn] = \text{random row}$

function calculate_conflicts(board):

$\text{conflicts} = 0$

for each i and j

if $board[i] \neq board[j]$ or

also $(board[i] - board[j]) \neq abs(i - j)$

$\text{conflicts} += 1$

return conflicts.

✓ Execute

	0	1	2	3
0				Q
1		Q		
2			Q	
3	Q			

$n=2$

	0	1	2	3
0				Q
1	Q			
2			Q	
3		Q		

$n=1$

	0	1	2	3
0				Q
1		Q		
2	Q			
3			Q	

$n=1$

	0	1	2	3
0	Q			Q
1		Q		
2			Q	Q
3				Q

$n=3$

	0	1	2	3
0				Q
1		Q		
2	Q			
3	Q			

	0	1	2	3
0		Q		
1			Q	
2			Q	
3	Q			

	0	1	2	3
0			Q	
1		Q		
2				Q
3	Q			

	1	0	3	2	st	stabil
0						
1	8					
2				8		
3		8				

final state

if (board[i] == board[j])

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