SODUKO SOLVER AGENT

AI PROJECT 4

Introduction:

The goal of the project is to develop a powerful AI Soduko Solving agent, and a Soduko generator which generates puzzles of various difficulties. Which showcases the strength of AI in solving logical puzzles.

Modes:

Mode 1: AI Generated Puzzle

- **Purpose:** This mode showcases the AI's problem-solving capabilities. The user generates a random Sudoku puzzle, and the AI solves it step by step.
- **Algorithms:** Emphasize that the AI utilizes a combination of backtracking and arc consistency for efficient solving.

Mode 2: User Input, AI Solves

- **Purpose:** Allows the user to create a custom Sudoku puzzle and then challenges the AI to solve it.
- GUI Features:
 - o Input mechanism for the user to fill cells on the Sudoku board with numbers.
 - o "Solve" button to trigger the AI's solving process.
 - Visual representation of the AI's solving steps (similar to Mode 1).
- **Algorithms:** The AI employs the same backtracking and arc consistency algorithms as in Mode 1.

Mode 3: Interactive Solving with AI Assistance

- **Purpose:** A collaborative mode where the user attempts to solve the puzzle with real-time guidance from the AI.
- GUI Features:
 - o Input mechanism for the user to enter numbers into cells.
 - o Immediate visual feedback (e.g., highlighting cells in red) if the user enters an invalid number that violates Sudoku rules.
- **Algorithms:** The AI continuously runs in the background, using the <code>is_valid_move()</code> function to check the validity of each user input.

Implementation:

Our Sudoku solver utilizes Constraint Satisfaction Problems (CSP) to crack the puzzles. It translates the Sudoku grid into variables (individual cells) and assigns each a domain of possible values (1-9). Leveraging arc consistency, the solver enforces the core Sudoku rules: no number can appear more than once in its row, column, or sub-grid.

Data Structures:

- **Grid Representation:** The Sudoku puzzle itself is stored as a two-dimensional array, mirroring the familiar 9x9 grid.
- **Variable Domains:** Each cell in the grid is considered a variable. Possible values for a variable (the numbers 1 through 9) are kept track of using lists.
- Arc consistency is implemented using a queue-based algorithm to revise inconsistent values in domains.

Algorithms used:

- **Backtracking Detective:** This algorithm serves a dual purpose. It checks if a given Sudoku puzzle has a valid solution (think of it as an inspector). Additionally, it can be used to generate new, solvable puzzles from scratch (like a puzzle architect!).
- **Arc Consistency Enforcer:** This technique ensures that the domains of connected cells (those in the same row, column, or sub-grid) are consistent with the Sudoku rules. It's applied repeatedly until no further adjustments are needed, guaranteeing a more efficient solving process.
- MRV is utilized to prioritize the selection of the next node, by selecting the one with the least count of legal moves

Assumptions:

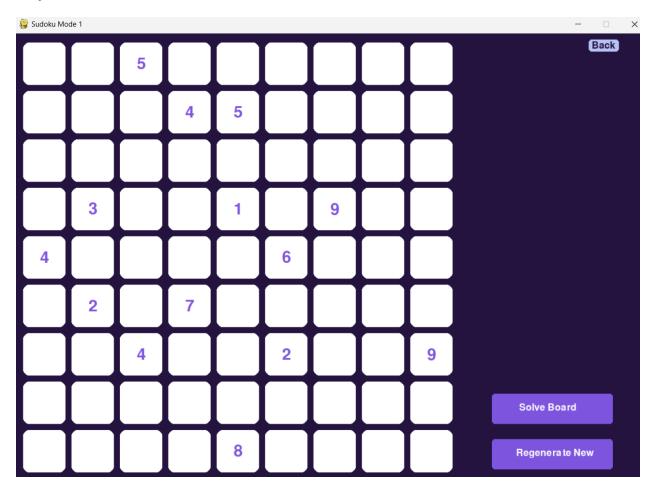
The solver assumes that the user's input in Mode 2 and Mode 3 follows Sudoku rules. Input is kept valid using pygame events The solver uses a depth-first search with backtracking to explore possible solutions.

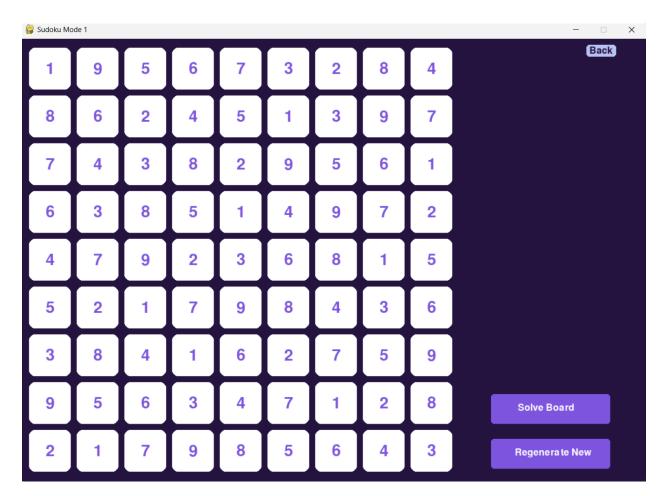
The solver updates the Sudoku grid based on the reduced domains until the entire board is filled.

SUPPORT RUNS:

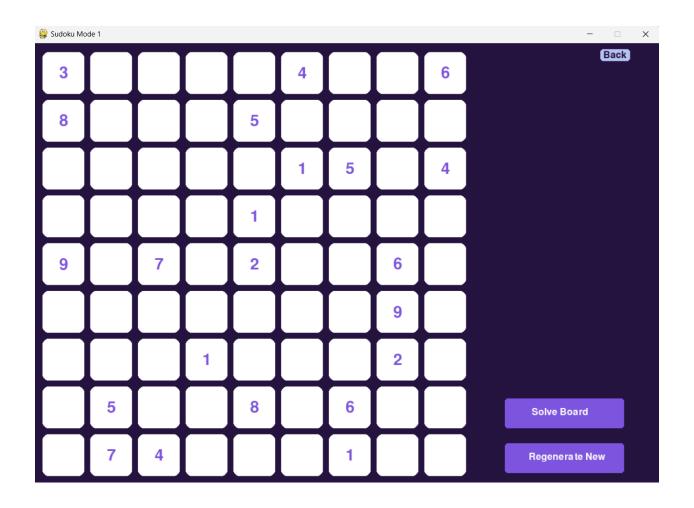
Mode 1:

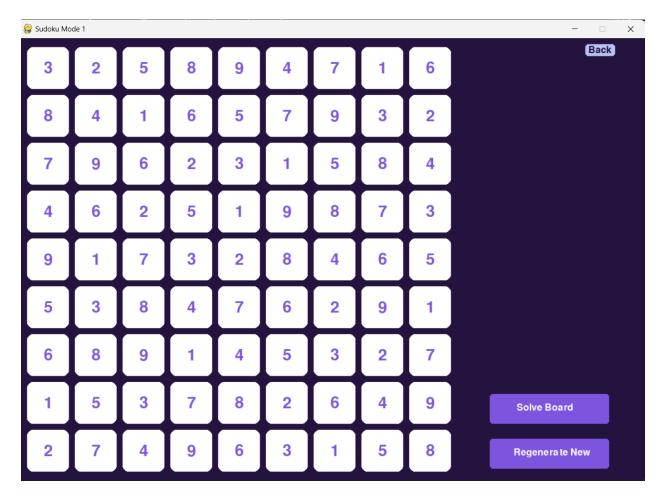
Easy:



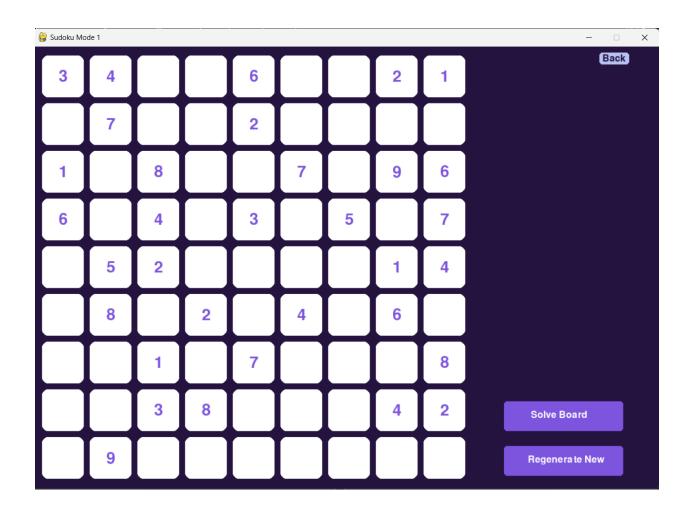


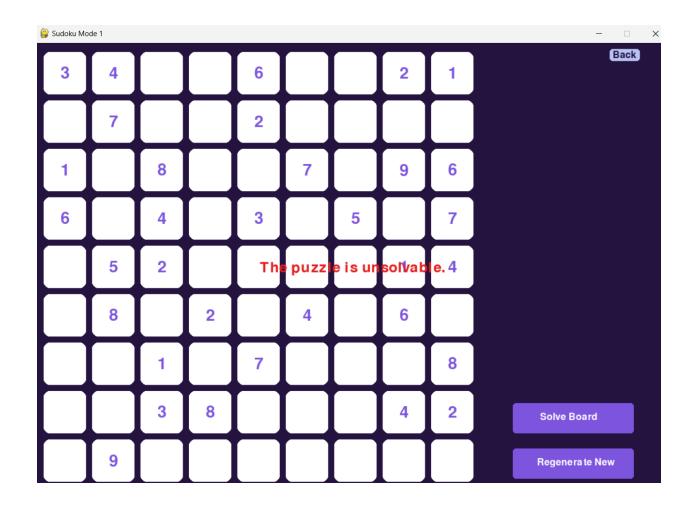
Medium:



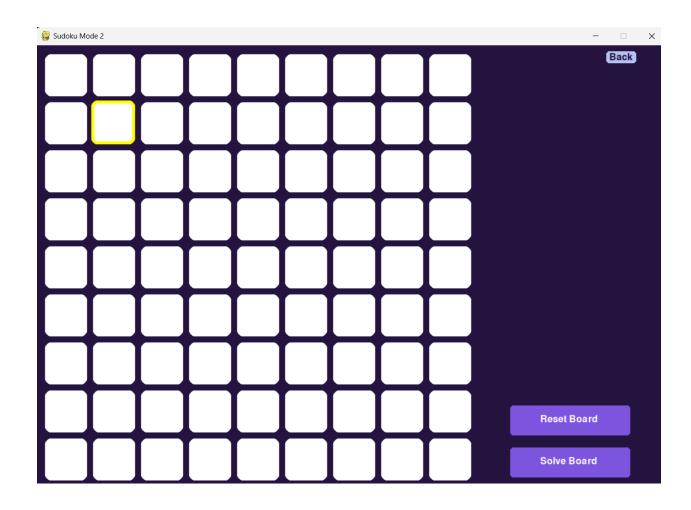


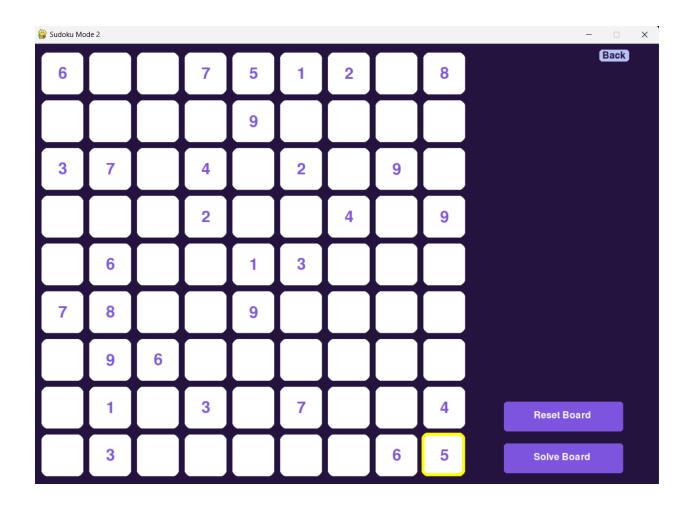
Hard:

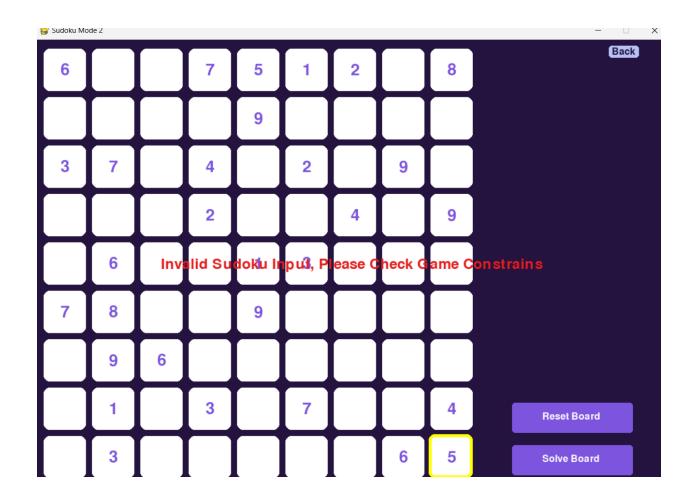




Mode 2:







Solvable Puzzle:

