

```

import random

def cost(state):

    attacking_pairs = 0
    n = len(state)
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(i + 1, n):
            if state[i] == state[j] or abs(state[i] - state[j]) == abs(i - j):
                attacking_pairs += 1
    return attacking_pairs

def print_board(state):

    n = len(state)
    board = [['.' for _ in range(n)] for _ in range(n)]
    for i in range(n):
        board[state[i]][i] = 'Q'

    for row in board:
        print(" ".join(row))

def get_neighbors(state):

    neighbors = []
    n = len(state)
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(i + 1, n):
            neighbor = list(state)
            neighbor[i], neighbor[j] = neighbor[j], neighbor[i]
            neighbors.append(tuple(neighbor))
    return neighbors

def hill_climbing(initial_state):

    current = initial_state
    print(f"Initial state:")
    print_board(current)
    print(f"Cost: {cost(current)}")
    print('-' * 20)

    while True:
        neighbors = get_neighbors(current)

        next_state = min(neighbors, key=lambda x: cost(x))
        print(f"Next state:")
        print_board(next_state)

```

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print(f"Cost: {cost(next_state)}")
print('-' * 20)

if cost(next_state) >= cost(current):
    print(f"Solution found:")
    print_board(current)
    print(f"Cost: {cost(current)}")
    return current
current = next_state

if __name__ == "__main__":
    initial_state = (3, 1, 2, 0)

solution = hill_climbing(initial_state)
```



🔍 Commands | + Code | + Text | ▶ Run all ▾

```
[ ] ⏴ # Run Hill Climbing algorithm
      solution = hill_climbing(initial_state)

[?] ↗ Initial state:
... Q
. Q ...
... Q .
Q . .
Cost: 2
-----
Next state:
... Q
Q . .
... Q .
. Q .
Cost: 1
-----
Next state:
... Q .
Q . .
... Q
. Q .
Cost: 0
-----
Next state:
... Q .
. Q .
... Q
Q . .
Cost: 1
-----
Solution found:
... Q .
Q . .
... Q
. Q .
Cost: 0
```

LAB-1Hill Climbing Search Algorithm

Function Hill climbing (problem) returns a state
that is (a local maximum)

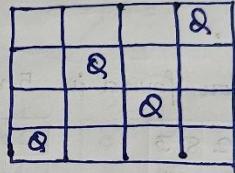
```

curr ← MakeNode (problem INITIAL-STATE)
loop do
    neighbours ← a highest valued successor
    if neighbour value ≤ curr.value then
        return curr.state
    curr ← neighbour

```

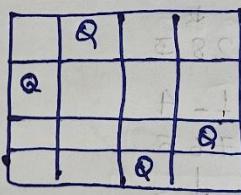
$$\cdot x_0 = 3, x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 0$$

$$\text{cost} = 2.$$



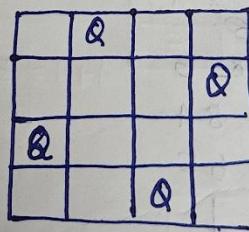
$$\cdot x_0 = 1, x_1 = 0, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 2.$$

$$\text{cost} = 2 + 1 + 1 = 4$$



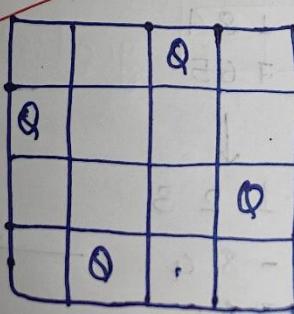
$$\cdot x_0 = 1, x_1 = 3, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 2.$$

$$\text{cost} = 0.$$



$$\cdot x_0 = 3, x_1 = 2, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 1$$

$$\text{cost} = 2.$$

Out→ Simulated

Output \Rightarrow

Enter no. of queens: 8 .

Solution found at step 623.

Position format :

0 3 1 7 4 6 0 2 5

Heuristic 0 .

Output : =

Enter the no. queens (N) : 4

Initial state (heuristic 4) :

Q . Q .
. . . Q
. . . .
. . Q .

Step 1 : (h = 1)

Q . . .
. . . Q
Q . . .
. . Q .

Step 2: ($h=0$)

\leftarrow praktisches Verfahren

state definition \rightarrow source

• & cycles switching event \rightarrow T

• . . . & ob $C < T$ winter

source of & mode change, weather \rightarrow fresh

fresh, fresh \rightarrow fresh, snow \rightarrow EA

next $0 < EA \neq$

Reached local min at step 2, $h=0$

~~solution found after restart~~

~~Time \rightarrow new time \rightarrow new~~

fibres

T snowfall

winter time

years inactive

\leftarrow Engeln

S : cleanup for one winter

Engeln gets to benefit winterised

: benefit winterised

E O D A F L S

O site switch

\rightarrow Engeln

A : (H) cleanup car with benefit

: (A site switch) state definition

• A • A

A . . .

. . . .

A . . .