

Uninformed bfs

```
from collections import deque

# Function to perform Breadth First Search on a graph
# represented using adjacency list

def bfs(adjList, startNode, visited):

    # Create a queue for BFS

    q = deque()

    # Mark the current node as visited and enqueue it
    visited[startNode] = True

    q.append(startNode)

    # Iterate over the queue

    while q:

        # Dequeue a vertex from queue and print it

        currentNode = q.popleft()

        print(currentNode, end=" ")

        # Get all adjacent vertices of the dequeued vertex

        # If an adjacent has not been visited, then mark it visited and enqueue it
        for neighbor in adjList[currentNode]:

            if not visited[neighbor]:

                visited[neighbor] = True

                q.append(neighbor)

# Function to add an edge to the graph
```

```
def addEdge(adjList, u, v):  
    adjList[u].append(v)  
  
def main():  
    # Number of vertices in the graph  
    vertices = 5  
  
    # Adjacency list representation of the graph  
    adjList = [[] for _ in range(vertices)]  
  
    # Add edges to the graph  
    addEdge(adjList, 0, 1)  
    addEdge(adjList, 0, 2)  
    addEdge(adjList, 1, 3)  
    addEdge(adjList, 1, 4)  
    addEdge(adjList, 2, 4)  
  
    # Mark all the vertices as not visited  
    visited = [False] * vertices  
  
    # Perform BFS traversal starting from vertex 0  
    print("Breadth First Traversal starting from vertex 0:", end=" ")  
  
    bfs(adjList, 0, visited)  
  
    print('\n')  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    main()
```

Informed best first search

```
from queue import PriorityQueue
```

```
v = 14
```

```
graph = [[] for i in range(v)]
```

```
# Function For Implementing Best First Search
```

```
# Gives output path having lowest cost
```

```
def best_first_search(actual_Src, target, n):
```

```
    visited = [False] * n
```

```
    pq = PriorityQueue()
```

```
    pq.put((0, actual_Src))
```

```
    visited[actual_Src] = True
```

```
    while pq.empty() == False:
```

```
        u = pq.get()[1]
```

```
        # Displaying the path having lowest cost
```

```
        print(u, end=" ")
```

```
        if u == target:
```

```
            break
```

```
        for v, c in graph[u]:
```

```
            if visited[v] == False:
```

```
                visited[v] = True
```

```
                pq.put((c, v))
```

```
    print()
```

```
# Function for adding edges to graph
```

```
def addedge(x, y, cost):  
    graph[x].append((y, cost))  
    graph[y].append((x, cost))
```

The nodes shown in above example(by alphabets) are

implemented using integers addedge(x,y,cost);

```
adddedge(0, 1, 3)
```

```
adddedge(0, 2, 6)
```

```
adddedge(0, 3, 5)
```

```
adddedge(1, 4, 9)
```

```
adddedge(1, 5, 8)
```

```
adddedge(2, 6, 12)
```

```
adddedge(2, 7, 14)
```

```
adddedge(3, 8, 7)
```

```
adddedge(8, 9, 5)
```

```
adddedge(8, 10, 6)
```

```
adddedge(9, 11, 1)
```

```
adddedge(9, 12, 10)
```

```
adddedge(9, 13, 2)
```

```
source = 0
```

```
target = 9
```

```
best_first_search(source, target, v)
```

Local search hill climbing algo

```
def findLocalMaxima(n, arr):  
  
    mx = []  
  
    # Check the first element  
  
    if arr[0] > arr[1]:  
  
        mx.append(0)  
  
    # Check the elements in the middle  
  
    for i in range(1, n - 1):  
  
        if arr[i - 1] < arr[i] > arr[i + 1]:  
  
            mx.append(i)  
  
    # Check the last element  
  
    if arr[-1] > arr[-2]:  
  
        mx.append(n - 1)  
  
    # Print the results  
  
    if len(mx) > 0:  
  
        print("Points of Local maxima are: ", end="")  
  
        print(*mx)  
  
    else:  
  
        print("There are no points of Local maxima.")
```

```
# Main function
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    n = 9
```

```
    arr = [10, 10, 15, 14, 13, 25, 5, 4, 3]
```

```
    findLocalMaxima(n, arr)
```

Aim :- Identify suitable Agent Architecture for the problem

Problem Statement :- Identify Agent architecture for Virtual assistants.

Pseudo Code :-

Initialize VirtualAssistant:

Load profiles, NLP engine, task system

Function HandleUserRequest(user_id,
request): profile =

GetUserProfile(user_id)

goal = IdentifyGoal(ParseRequest(request))

If IsKnownTask(goal):

response = ExecuteTask(goal,
profile) Else:

response = LearnAndHandle(goal)

UpdateUserProfile(user_id, request,
response) return response

Function

ParseRequest(request

): return

NLPParser(request)

```
Function
  IsKnownTask(goal):
  return
  CheckTaskDatabase(goal
  )
```

Function ExecuteTask(goal, profile):

Return TaskExecutor(goal, profile) # Handles specific tasks like setting reminders

```
Function
  LearnAndHandle(goal):
  return
  LearnFromInteraction(goal
  )
```

```
Function UpdateUserProfile(user_id, request,
  response): ModifyUserProfile(user_id,
  request, response)
```

Main loop

For each user_id in ActiveUsers:

```
  response = HandleUserRequest(user_id,
  GetUserRequest(user_id)) SendResponseToUser(user_id,
  response)
```