

```

1.
from collections import deque
graph = {}
def add_edge(u, v):
    graph.setdefault(u, []).append(v)
    graph.setdefault(v, []).append(u)
# Build graph
add_edge('A', 'B')
add_edge('A', 'C')
add_edge('B', 'D')
add_edge('C', 'E')
print("Graph:")
print(graph)
# Recursive DFS
def dfs(visited, graph, root):
    if root not in visited:
        print(root, end=' ')
        visited.add(root)
        for neighbour in graph[root]:
            dfs(visited, graph, neighbour)
# Recursive BFS
def bfs_recursive(visited, graph, queue):
    if not queue:
        return
    node = queue.popleft()
    if node not in visited:
        print(node, end=' ')
        visited.add(node)
        for neighbour in graph[node]:
            if neighbour not in visited:
                queue.append(neighbour)
        bfs_recursive(visited, graph, queue)
# Call DFS
print("\nDFS Traversal:")
visited = set()
dfs(visited, graph, 'A')
# Call BFS (Recursive)
print("\nBFS Traversal:")
visited = set()
queue = deque(['A'])
bfs_recursive(visited, graph, queue)

2.
import heapq
def heuristic(a, b):
    # Manhattan distance
    return abs(a[0] - b[0]) + abs(a[1] - b[1])
def a_star(grid, start, goal):
    rows, cols = len(grid), len(grid[0])
    open_set = []
    heapq.heappush(open_set, (0 + heuristic(start, goal), 0, start, [start])) # (f, g, node, path)
    visited = set()
    while open_set:
        f, g, current, path = heapq.heappop(open_set)
        if current in visited:
            continue
        visited.add(current)
        if current == goal:
            return path
        neighbors = [
            (current[0] + dx, current[1] + dy)
            for dx, dy in [(-1, 0), (1, 0), (0, -1), (0, 1)]
        ]
        for neighbor in neighbors:
            x, y = neighbor
            if 0 <= x < rows and 0 <= y < cols and grid[x][y] == 0:
                if neighbor not in visited:
                    new_g = g + 1
                    new_f = new_g + heuristic(neighbor, goal)
                    heapq.heappush(open_set, (new_f, new_g, neighbor, path + [neighbor]))
    return None # No path found
# Example Grid
grid = [
    [0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
    [1, 1, 0, 1, 0],
    [0, 0, 0, 1, 0],
    [0, 1, 1, 1, 0],
    [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
]
start = (0, 0)
goal = (4, 4)
path = a_star(grid, start, goal)
if path:
    print("Path found:", path)
else:
    print("No path found.")

3.
def selection_sort(arr):
    n = len(arr)
    for i in range(n):
        min_index = i
        # Find the minimum element in the remaining unsorted array

```

```

for j in range(i + 1, n):
    if arr[j] < arr[min_index]:
        min_index = j
# Swap the found minimum with the first unsorted element
arr[i], arr[min_index] = arr[min_index], arr[i]
return arr
# Example usage
arr = [64, 25, 12, 22, 11]
sorted_arr = selection_sort(arr)
print("Sorted array:", sorted_arr)

```

4.

```

def print_board(board):
    """ Function to print the board with 'Q' for queens and '.' for empty spaces """
    for row in board:
        print(" ".join("Q" if col else "." for col in row))
    print()
def solve_n_queens(n):
    """ Function to solve the N-Queens problem using Backtracking + Branch and Bound """
    board = [[0]*n for _ in range(n)] # Initialize the board
    col_used = [False] * n
    # Columns under attack
    diag1 = [False] * (2*n - 1)
    # Diagonal (row + col) under attack
    diag2 = [False] * (2*n - 1)
    # Diagonal (row - col + (n-1)) under attack
    def backtrack(row):
        """ Helper function to place queens row by row """
        if row == n: # All queens placed successfully
            print_board(board)
            return True # Found a valid solution
        for col in range(n):
            # Check if placing a queen in this column and diagonals is safe (no conflict)
            if not col_used[col] and not diag1[row + col] and not diag2[row - col + n - 1]:
                # Place the queen
                board[row][col] = 1
                col_used[col] = diag1[row + col] = diag2[row - col + n - 1] = True
                # Print board after placing the queen
                print(f"Placing queen at ({row}, {col}):")
                print_board(board)
                # Recursively place queen in the next row
                if backtrack(row + 1):
                    return True
        # Backtrack: remove queen and reset constraints
        board[row][col] = 0
        col_used[col] = diag1[row + col] = diag2[row - col + n - 1] = False
        print(f"Backtracking from ({row}, {col}):")
        print_board(board)
        return False # No valid placement found in this row
    # Start the backtracking process from the first row
    if not backtrack(0):
        print("No solution exists.")
    else:
        print("Solution found!")
# Example usage: Solving the 4-Queens problem
n = 4
solve_n_queens(n)

```

5.

```

# Simple Customer Support Chatbot in Python
def chatbot():
    print("Welcome to ShopSmart Support!")
    print("Type 'exit' to end the chat.")
    while True:
        user_input = input("You: ").lower()
        if user_input in ["hi", "hello", "hey"]:
            print("Bot: Hello! How can I assist you today?")
        elif "order" in user_input:
            print("Bot: You can check your order status in 'My Orders' section.")
        elif "refund" in user_input or "return" in user_input:
            print("Bot: To request a refund or return, go to your recent orders and select 'Request Return'.")
        elif "delivery" in user_input or "shipping" in user_input:
            print("Bot: Most deliveries are made within 3-5 business days. You can track your order online.")
        elif "account" in user_input:
            print("Bot: You can manage your account settings from the Profile section.")
        elif user_input == "exit":
            print("Bot: Thank you for contacting ShopSmart. Have a great day!")break
        else:
            print("Bot: I'm sorry, I didn't understand that. Could you please rephrase?")
# Run the chatbot
chatbot()

```

6.

```

def evaluate_performance(attendance, projects_completed, teamwork_score):
    if attendance >= 90 and projects_completed >= 5 and teamwork_score >= 8:
        return "Excellent"
    elif attendance >= 75 and projects_completed >= 3 and teamwork_score >= 6:
        return "Good"
    elif attendance >= 60 and projects_completed >= 2 and teamwork_score >= 5:
        return "Average"
    else:
        return "Needs Improvement"

```

```
def main():
    print("=== Employee Performance Evaluation System ===")
    try:
        attendance = float(input("Enter attendance percentage (0-100): "))
        projects_completed = int(input("Enter number of projects completed: "))
        teamwork_score = float(input("Enter teamwork score (1-10): "))
        result = evaluate_performance(attendance, projects_completed, teamwork_score)
        print(f"\nPerformance Rating: {result}")
    except ValueError:
        print("Invalid input. Please enter numeric values only.")
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

8.

```
$ curl -o  
https://dl.google.com/dl/cloudsdk/channels/rapid/downloads/google-cloud-sdk-380.0.0-linux  
x86_64.tar.gz
```

```
$ ./google-cloud-sdk/install.sh  
$ gcloud init
```

9.

```
public class Email {  
    public void sendMail(String [] addresses, String [] subjects, String [] messages) {  
        Messaging.SingleEmailMessage [] emails = new Messaging.SingleEmailMessage[] {};  
        Integer totalMails= addresses.size();  
        for(Integer i=0; i<totalMails; i++) {  
            Messaging.SingleEmailMessage email = new Messaging.SingleEmailMessage();  
            email.setSubject(subjects[i]);  
            email.setToAddresses(new List<String> { addresses[i] });  
            email.setPlainTextBody(messages[i]);  
            emails.add(email);  
        }  
        Messaging.sendEmail(emails); }  
}
```