

\* lab-03 :-

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\* solve 8 puzzle problems using DFS and Manhattan distance

→ The 8 puzzle problem consisting of a 3x3 grid with tiles which are numbered from 1 to 8 and one empty space. the goal is to rearrange the tiles to reach a specified end state.

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	-

 → end state.

\* algorithm :-

initialize :

- \* create a stack to store the states to be explored. (stack data structure used by DFS)

- \* Add initial state to the stack

- \* Keep track of states that have been explored as visited set.

while the stack is not empty :-

- pop the top state from

- check if the current state is the goal state.

- return - if yes

- Mark the current state as visited

- Generate all moves to reach end state.

- \* calculate the manhattan distance

prioritize moves using manhattan distance

- \* Repeat the same thing until you get a end state.

- \* Return result : If the goal is reached give it as output or else the puzzle is unsolved.

\* Manhattan distance :-

\* Initialization

- start with the initial state of the puzzle.
- Define the goal state of the puzzle.
- check the current state of the puzzle.
- cost of reaching that state
- path of moves that led to that state

\* calculate the Manhattan distance.

- compute the Manhattan distance b/w the current position & the target position of that tile.
- calculate the sum of distances of all tiles.

\* Begin search :- check if this state matches the goal state.

if yes, return the path that led to this state  
or else continue exploring neighboring states

\* Explore the neighboring states.

For each valid move:

\* compute the total cost for reaching the new state (path length + Manhattan distance)

if the state has been visited before mark it as visited otherwise continue to explore

\* Repeat till you get end state.

\* Return the solution path.

if the goal is reached give it as output  
otherwise the puzzle is unsolved

initial state.

1	2	3
4	0	5
6	7	8

1. up : moves the empty tile up



1 0 3

4 2 5

6 7 8

\* Down : Moves the empty tile down

1 2 3

4 7 5

6 0 8

\* Left : Moves the empty tile to the left

1 2 3

0 4 5

6 7 8

\* DFS:

1. Initialize:

- create a stack and push the initial state onto it

- create a set to track visited states.

2. while the stack is not empty:

a. Pop the top state from the stack.

b. If this state is the goal return the solution path.

c. If the state is not visited

- Mark it as visited.

- push all possible new states (by moving the empty tile on to the stack)

\* If the goal state is not reached return "No solution found."

\* Initial state.

1 2 3

4 0 5

6 7 8

\* up : swap with 2, resulting in  
 1 0 3  
 4 2 5  
 6 7 8

\* Down : swap with 7, resulting in  
 1 2 3  
 4 7 5  
 6 0 8

\* Left : swap with 4, resulting in  
 1 2 3  
 0 4 5  
 6 7 8

code: DFS

class Node:

```
def __init__(self, state, parent = None, move = None):
    self.state = state
    self.parent = parent
    self.move = move
```

```
def print_puzzle(state):
    for i in range(0, 9, 3):
        print(state[i:i+3])
```

```
def get_neighbors(node):
    neighbors = []
    state = node.state
    blank_index = state.index(0)
```

```
    move = 1
    'up' : -3
    'down' : 3
```



```

'up' : -1
'right' : 1
}

```

```

For move, pos change in moves items():
    new_blank_index = blank_index + pos_change
    if move == 'left' & blank_index % 3 == 0:
        continue
    if move == 'right' and blank_index % 3 == 2:
        continue
    if new_blank_index < 0 or new_blank_index >= 9:
        continue
    new_state = state[:]
    new_state[blank_index], new_state[new_blank_index] = new_state[new_blank_index], new_state[blank_index]

```

*Solved*  
8/10/24

\* code:

```

def manhattan_distance function
    distance = 0
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            if state[i][j] != 0:
                goal_i = (state[i][j] - 1) // 3
                goal_j = (state[i][j] - 1) % 3
                distance += abs(i - goal_i) + abs(j - goal_j)
    return distance.

def get_neighbors(state):
    neighbors = []
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):

```

## Lab 03:

### 8-Puzzel Game

Code:-

Using Depth First Search (DFS)

class SlidingPuzzle:

```
def __init__(self, board, empty_pos, path=[]):
```

```
    self.board = board
```

```
    self.empty_pos = empty_pos
```

```
    self.path = path
```

```
def is_solved(self):
```

```
    return self.board == [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 0]
```

```
def get_moves(self):
```

```
    x, y = self.empty_pos
```

```
    possible_moves = []
```

```
    for dx, dy in [(-1, 0), (1, 0), (0, -1), (0, 1)]:
```

```
        nx, ny = x + dx, y + dy
```

```
        if 0 <= nx < 3 and 0 <= ny < 3:
```

```
            new_board = self.board[:]
```

```
            new_board[x * 3 + y], new_board[nx * 3 + ny] = new_board[nx * 3 + ny], new_board[x * 3 + y]
```

```
            possible_moves.append((new_board, (nx, ny)))
```

```
    return possible_moves
```

```
def depth_first_search(initial_puzzle):
```

```
    stack, visited = [initial_puzzle], set()
```

```
    while stack:
```

```
        current_puzzle = stack.pop()
```

```
        if current_puzzle.is_solved():
```

```
            return current_puzzle.path
```

```

visited.add(tuple(current_puzzle.board))

for new_board, new_empty_pos in current_puzzle.get_moves():
    new_state = SlidingPuzzle(new_board, new_empty_pos, current_puzzle.path + [new_board])
    if tuple(new_board) not in visited:
        stack.append(new_state)

return None


def display_board(board):
    for i in range(0, 9, 3):
        print(board[i:i + 3])
    print()


def main():
    initial_board = [1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 5, 7, 8, 6]
    empty_pos = initial_board.index(0)
    initial_puzzle = SlidingPuzzle(initial_board, (empty_pos // 3, empty_pos % 3))

    print("Initial state:")
    display_board(initial_board)

    solution = depth_first_search(initial_puzzle)

    if solution:
        print("Solution found:")
        for step in solution:
            display_board(step)
    else:
        print("No solution found.")


if __name__ == "__main__":

```

main()

Output:-

Initial state:

[1, 2, 3]

[4, 0, 5]

[7, 8, 6]

Solution found:

[1, 2, 3]

[4, 5, 0]

[7, 8, 6]

[1, 2, 3]

[4, 5, 6]

[7, 8, 0]

Code:-

Using Manhattan Distance

class SlidingPuzzleSolver:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, initial\_state):

self.initial\_state = initial\_state

self.goal\_state = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 0]]

def manhattan\_distance(self, state):

distance = 0

for i in range(3):

for j in range(3):

if state[i][j] != 0:

goal\_i = (state[i][j] - 1) // 3

goal\_j = (state[i][j] - 1) % 3

distance += abs(i - goal\_i) + abs(j - goal\_j)

return distance

def get\_neighbors(self, state):



```

i, j = next((i, j) for i in range(3) for j in range(3) if state[i][j] == 0)
moves = [(i - 1, j), (i + 1, j), (i, j - 1), (i, j + 1)]
return [self.swap(state, i, j, x, y) for x, y in moves if 0 <= x < 3 and 0 <= y < 3]

```

```

def swap(self, state, i1, j1, i2, j2):
    new_state = [row[:] for row in state]
    new_state[i1][j1], new_state[i2][j2] = new_state[i2][j2], new_state[i1][j1]
    return new_state

```

```

def dfs_with_manhattan(self, state, visited=set()):
    if state == self.goal_state:
        return [state]
    visited.add(str(state))
    neighbors = sorted(self.get_neighbors(state), key=lambda x: self.manhattan_distance(x))
    for neighbor in neighbors:
        if str(neighbor) not in visited:
            path = self.dfs_with_manhattan(neighbor, visited)
            if path:
                return [state] + path
    return None

```

```

def solve(self):
    solution = self.dfs_with_manhattan(self.initial_state)
    return solution

```

```

initial_state = [[int(x) for x in input(f"Enter row {i + 1}: ").split()] for i in range(3)]
solver = SlidingPuzzleSolver(initial_state)
solution = solver.solve()

```

```

if solution:

```

```
print("Solution found:")
```

```
for state in solution:
```

```
    print(*state, sep='\n', end='\n\n')
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("No solution found.")
```

Output:-

```
>> type heap , copyright , creator of heap() 1
==== RESTART: C:/Users/User/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python39-64/Python.exe
Enter row 1: 1 0 3
Enter row 2: 4 2 6
Enter row 3: 7 5 8
Solution found:
[1, 0, 3]
[4, 2, 6]
[7, 5, 8]

[1, 2, 3]
[4, 0, 6]
[7, 5, 8]

[1, 2, 3]
[4, 5, 6]
[7, 0, 8]

[1, 2, 3]
[4, 5, 6]
[7, 8, 0]
```