## Poll no: 41310 \* Agsignment AIR-4\* Konny + Title: Constraint satisfaction Problem. problem statement: Implement (Ept-orithmetic graph Colourning Problem using Backtracking and Branch-and Bound. \* objective: To learn and implement Constraint Satisfaction problem. \* out Come: Student will be able to implement Consteaint satisfaction problem. \* Software & Horder apparatus: operating System: 64 bit windows or programming language: python or Java. Mouse, key board, computer. # Theory: Constraint satisfaction problem Consists of a set of Voriables, a domain for each voriables a set of constraints. The aim is to choose a value for each Voriable so that the resulting possible world satisfies the constraints, we wanta model of the constraints. A finite CSP has a finite get of Voriables and a finite domain for each Voriable. Many of the methods Consideredin this Chapter only work for finite CSP's although same are designed for

## infinite, even, Continuous domains.

Given csp there are a number of tasks that can be performed!

- 1. Determine whether or not there is a mode
- 2. Find a model.
- 3. Find all of the models or enumerate the
- 4. Count the number of models.
- 5. Find the best model given a measure of how good models ore.
- 6. Determine whether some statement holds in au models.

## Bayeteousing:

Backtracking is an algorithmic technique for solving problems recursively by trying to build a solution incrementally, one piece at a time, removing those solutions that fail to satisfy the Constraints of the problem at any point of time.

Some types of problems in backtracking-1. De cision problem:

We search for a feasible solution.

2. Optimization problem:

We search for the best solution.

3. Enumeration problem:- We find all feasible solution.

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Josed to find optimal solution.

To many optimization problems, especially in

discrease and Combinations optimization.

Systematic enumeration of all Condidate solution.

discording large subsets of fewitless Condidate

by using upper and lower estimated pounds.

of quantity being optimized.

Terminology:

Live node: Is a node that has been generally but whose Children have not yet been generated E-Mode; is a live node whose children are Currently being explored

Dead-node: is a generated node that is not expanded or explored further.

Branch and Bound is the method of state space search in which all children of E-node are generated first.

Test Cases:

N-queens using Backteacking.

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N-queens	using	Branche	Bound.

Conclusion:

and Branch and Bound is solved and Constraint satisfaction problem implementa

Bronch and bound is the method

E-node are generated first

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