# U18CO018 Shubham Shekhaliya Lab Assignment 5 AIML

Implement 8 Puzzle problem using below algorithms in Python. Compare the complexity of both algorithms.

#### Code:-

```
from collections import deque
import time
#goal state
goal_state = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,0]
class Node:
   def __init__(self, state, parent, operator, depth, cost):
       self.state = state
       self.parent = parent
       self.operator = operator # i.e. left , right , up, down
       self.depth = depth
       self.cost = cost
       self.heuristic=None
def display_board(state):
   print( "----")
   print( "| %i | %i | %i | " % (state[0], state[1], state[2]))
   print( "----")
   print( "| %i | %i | %i | " % (state[3], state[4], state[5]))
   print( "----")
    print( "| %i | %i | %i | " % (state[6], state[7], state[8]))
   print( "----")
def heuristic(state, goal): # here heuristic is number of misplaced tiles
   not match = 0
   for i in range(0,9):
       if state.state[i] != goal[i]:
           not_match += 1
    state.heuristic = not match
def create_node(state,parent,operator,depth,cost):
```

```
return Node(state,parent,operator,depth,cost)
def move_left(state):
    new state = state[:]
    index = new_state.index(0)
    if index not in [0,3,6]:
        new_state[index-1],new_state[index] = new_state[index],new_state[index-1]
        return new state
    return None
def move right(state):
    new_state = state[:]
    index = new state.index(0)
    if index not in [2,5,8]:
        new_state[index+1],new_state[index] = new_state[index],new_state[index+1]
        return new state
    return None
def move up(state):
    new_state = state[:]
    index = new_state.index(0)
    if index not in [0,1,2]:
        new_state[index],new_state[index-3] = new_state[index-3],new_state[index]
        return new_state
    return None
def move_down(state):
    new_state = state[:]
    index = new_state.index(0)
    if index not in [6,7,8]:
        new_state[index],new_state[index + 3] = new_state[index + 3],new_state[in
dex]
        return new_state
    return None
def expand_node(node):
    expanded nodes = []
    expanded_nodes.append(create_node(move_up(node.state),node,'u'
                                                           ,node.depth+1,0))
    expanded_nodes.append(create_node(move_down(node.state),node,'d',
                                                           node.depth+1,0))
```

#### 1. Breadth First Search

```
def bfs(start,goal):
    start time = time.time()
    start_node = create_node(start,None,None,0,0)
    queue = deque()
    current = start_node
    path = []
    while current.state != goal:
        temp = expand_node(current)
        for item in temp:
            queue.append(item)
        current = queue.popleft()
    while (current.parent != None):
        path.insert(0,current.operator)
        current = current.parent
    print(path)
   print("--- %s seconds ---" % (time.time() - start_time))
```

## 2. Depth First Search

```
def dfsHelper(list,goal):
    start_time = time.time()
    temp_node = create_node(list,None,None,0,0)
    def dfs(start_node,goal,depth):
        if depth>10:
                            # recursion limit
            return [False,None]
        if(start_node.state == goal):
            return [True,[]]
        temp = expand_node(start_node)
        for item in temp:
            [ans,path] = dfs(item,goal,depth+1)
            if(ans == True):
                if(item.operator != None):
                    path.append(item.operator)
                return [True,path]
        return [False,None]
    [a,b] = dfs(temp_node,goal,0)
    if(a == True):
        print(b[::-1])
    else:
        print("No Solution Exists")
   print("--- %s seconds ---" % (time.time() - start_time))
```

#### 3. Uniform Cost Search

```
def ucs(start,goal):
    start time = time.time()
    start_node = create_node(start,None,None,0,0)
    pq = []
    path = []
    current = start_node
    while current.state != goal:
        temp = expand_node(current)
        for item in temp:
            item.depth += current.depth
            pq.append(item)
        pq.sort(key = lambda x:x.depth) #sort according to depth
        current = pq.pop(0)
    while (current.parent != None):
        path.insert(0,current.operator)
        current = current.parent
    print(path)
    print("--- %s seconds ---" % (time.time() - start_time))
```

# 4. Greedy Best First Search

```
def greedy(start,goal):
    start_time = time.time()
    start_node = create_node(start,None,None,0,0)

pq = []
  path = []

current = start_node

while current.state != goal:
    temp = expand_node(current)
    for item in temp:
        heuristic(item,goal)
        pq.append(item)
    pq.sort(key = lambda x:x.heuristic)  #heuristic value wise sort
    current = pq.pop(0)
```

```
while (current.parent != None):
    path.insert(0,current.operator)
    current = current.parent

print(path)
print("--- %s seconds ---" % (time.time() - start_time))
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    list=[1,0,2,4,5,3,7,8,6]
    display_board(list)
    print("\n\nUsing dfs")
    dfsHelper(list,goal_state)
    print("\n\nUsing bfs")
    bfs(list,goal_state)
    print("\n\nUsing Uniform cost search")
    ucs(list,goal_state)
    print("\n\nUsing Greedy Best first search")
    greedy(list,goal_state)
```

### **Output:-**

```
D:\xampp\htdocs\Assignments>python -u "d:\xampp\htdocs\Assignments\AIML\Assignment-5.py"

| 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | 5 | 3 |
| 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Using dfs
['d', 'u', 'd', 'u', 'd', 'u', 'r', 'd', 'd']
| --- 0.0010290145874023438 seconds ---

Using bfs
['r', 'd', 'd']
| --- 0.0009646415710449219 seconds ---

Using Uniform cost search
['r', 'd', 'd']
| --- 0.002441339874267578 seconds ---

Using Greedy Best first search
['r', 'd', 'd']
| --- 0.0 seconds ---

D:\xampp\htdocs\Assignments>
```

# Which algorithm is best suited for implementing 8 Puzzle problem and why?

- Greedy Best Search is most suitable algorithm as it use heuristic value an explore fewer node for traversal.
- It is more efficient than that of BFS and DFS.
- Time complexity of Best first search is much less than Breadth first search. The Best first search allows us to switch between paths by gaining the benefits of both breadth first and depth first search