# List of Experiments:

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# EXPERIMENT 1

#Write a Program to Implement Breadth First Search using Python.

graph = {

'A' : ['B','C'],

'B' : ['D', 'E'],

'C' : ['F'],

'D' : [],

'E' : ['F'], 'F' : []

}

visited = [] # List to keep track of visited nodes. queue = [] #Initialize a queue

def bfs(visited, graph, node):

visited.append(node) queue.append(node)

while queue:

s = queue.pop(0) print (s, end = " ")

for neighbour in graph[s]: if neighbour not in visited:

visited.append(neighbour) queue.append(neighbour)

# Driver Code bfs(visited, graph, 'A')

Output:-

A B C D E F

# EXPERIMENT 2

#Write a Program to Implement Depth First Search using Python.

# Using a Python dictionary to act as an adjacency list graph = {

'A' : ['B','C'],

'B' : ['D', 'E'],

'C' : ['F'],

'D' : [],

'E' : ['F'], 'F' : []

}

visited = set() # Set to keep track of visited nodes.

def dfs(visited, graph, node): if node not in visited:

print (node) visited.add(node)

for neighbour in graph[node]: dfs(visited, graph, neighbour)

# Driver Code dfs(visited, graph, 'A')

## Output:-

A B D E F C

# EXPERIMENT 3

#Write a Program to Implement Tic-Tac-Toe game using Python.

# Tic-Tac-Toe Program using # random number in Python

# importing all necessary libraries import numpy as np

import random

from time import sleep

# Creates an empty board def create\_board():

return(np.array([[0, 0, 0],

[0, 0, 0],

[0, 0, 0]]))

# Check for empty places on board def possibilities(board):

l = []

for i in range(len(board)):

for j in range(len(board)):

if board[i][j] == 0:

l.append((i, j))

return(l)

# Select a random place for the player def random\_place(board, player):

selection = possibilities(board) current\_loc = random.choice(selection) board[current\_loc] = player return(board)

# Checks whether the player has three # of their marks in a horizontal row def row\_win(board, player):

for x in range(len(board)): win = True

for y in range(len(board)):

if board[x, y] != player: win = False continue

if win == True:

return(win)

return(win)

# Checks whether the player has three # of their marks in a vertical row

def col\_win(board, player):

for x in range(len(board)): win = True

for y in range(len(board)):

if board[y][x] != player: win = False continue

if win == True:

return(win)

return(win)

# Checks whether the player has three # of their marks in a diagonal row

def diag\_win(board, player): win = True

y = 0

for x in range(len(board)):

if board[x, x] != player: win = False

if win:

return win

win = True if win:

for x in range(len(board)): y = len(board) - 1 - x

if board[x, y] != player: win = False

return win

# Evaluates whether there is # a winner or a tie

def evaluate(board):

winner = 0

for player in [1, 2]:

if (row\_win(board, player) or

col\_win(board,player) or diag\_win(board,player)):

winner = player

if np.all(board != 0) and winner == 0: winner = -1

return winner

# Main function to start the game def play\_game():

board, winner, counter = create\_board(), 0, 1 print(board)

sleep(2)

while winner == 0:

for player in [1, 2]:

board = random\_place(board, player) print("Board after " + str(counter) + " move") print(board)

sleep(2) counter += 1

winner = evaluate(board) if winner != 0:

break

return(winner)

# Driver Code

print("Winner is: " + str(play\_game()))

## Output:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[0 | 0 | 0] |
| [0 | 0 | 0] |
| [0 | 0 | 0]] |

Board after 1 move

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[0 | 0 | 0] |
| [0 | 0 | 0] |
| [1 | 0 | 0]] |

Board after 2 move

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[0 | 0 | 0] |
| [0 | 2 | 0] |
| [1 | 0 | 0]] |

Board after 3 move

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[0 | 1 | 0] |
| [0 | 2 | 0] |
| [1 | 0 | 0]] |

Board after 4 move

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[0 | 1 | 0] |
| [2 | 2 | 0] |
| [1 | 0 | 0]] |

Board after 5 move

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[1 | 1 | 0] |
| [2 | 2 | 0] |
| [1 | 0 | 0]] |

Board after 6 move

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[1 | 1 | 0] |
| [2 | 2 | 0] |
| [1 | 2 | 0]] |

Board after 7 move

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[1 | 1 | 0] |
| [2 | 2 | 0] |
| [1 | 2 | 1]] |

Board after 8 move [[1 1 0]

[2 2 2]

[1 2 1]]

Winner is: 2

# EXPERIMENT 4

# Write a Program to Implement 8-Puzzle problem using Python.

|  |
| --- |
| class Solution: |
| def solve(self, board): |
| dict = {} |
| flatten = [] |
| for i in range(len(board)): |
| flatten += board[i] |
| flatten = tuple(flatten) |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| dict[flatten] = 0 |
|  |
| if flatten == (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8): |
| return 0 |
|  |
| return self.get\_paths(dict) |
| def get\_paths(self, dict): |
| cnt = 0 |
| while True: |
| current\_nodes = [x for x in dict if dict[x] == cnt] |
| if len(current\_nodes) == 0: |
| return -1 |
| for node in current\_nodes: |
| next\_moves = self.find\_next(node) |
| for move in next\_moves: |
| if move not in dict: |
| dict[move] = cnt + 1 |
| if move == (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8): |
| return cnt + 1 |
| cnt += 1 |

|  |
| --- |
| def find\_next(self, node): |
| moves = { |
| 0: [1, 3], |
| 1: [0, 2, 4], |
| 2: [1, 5], |
| 3: [0, 4, 6], |
| 4: [1, 3, 5, 7], |
| 5: [2, 4, 8], |
| 6: [3, 7], |
| 7: [4, 6, 8], |
| 8: [5, 7], |
| } |
| results = [] |
| pos\_0 = node.index(0) |
| for move in moves[pos\_0]: |
| new\_node = list(node) |
| new\_node[move], new\_node[pos\_0] = new\_node[pos\_0], new\_node[move] |
| results.append(tuple(new\_node)) |
|  |
| return results |
| ob = Solution() |
| matrix = [ |

|  |
| --- |
| [3, 1, 2], |
| [4, 7, 5], |
| [6, 8, 0] |
| ] |
| print(ob.solve(matrix)) |

## Output:-

4

# EXPERIMENT 5

## Write a Program to Implement Water-Jug problem using Python.

# This function is used to initialize the

# dictionary elements with a default value. from collections import defaultdict

# jug1 and jug2 contain the value jug1, jug2, aim = 4, 3, 2

# Initialize dictionary with # default value as false.

visited = defaultdict(lambda: False) def waterJugSolver(amt1, amt2):

.

if (amt1 == aim and amt2 == 0) or (amt2 == aim and amt1 == 0):

print(amt1, amt2) return True

if visited[(amt1, amt2)] == False: print(amt1, amt2)

visited[(amt1, amt2)] = True return (waterJugSolver(0, amt2) or

waterJugSolver(amt1, 0) or waterJugSolver(jug1, amt2) or waterJugSolver(amt1, jug2) or waterJugSolver(amt1 + min(amt2, (jug1-amt1)), amt2 - min(amt2, (jug1-amt1))) or waterJugSolver(amt1 - min(amt1, (jug2-amt2)), amt2 + min(amt1, (jug2-amt2))))

else:

return False

print("Steps: ") waterJugSolver(0, 0)

## Output:-

Steps:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 |
| 4 | 3 |
| 0 | 3 |
| 3 | 0 |
| 3 | 3 |

4 2

0 2

# EXPERIMENT 6

# Write a Program to Implement Travelling Salesman Problem using Python.

# Python3 implementation of the approach V = 4

answer = []

# Function to find the minimum weight # Hamiltonian Cycle

def tsp(graph, v, currPos, n, count, cost):

# If last node is reached and it has # a link to the starting node i.e

# the source then keep the minimum # value out of the total cost of

# traversal and "ans"

# Finally return to check for # more possible values

if (count == n and graph[currPos][0]): answer.append(cost + graph[currPos][0]) return

# BACKTRACKING STEP

# Loop to traverse the adjacency list

# of currPos node and increasing the count # by 1 and cost by graph[currPos][i] value for i in range(n):

if (v[i] == False and graph[currPos][i]):

# Mark as visited v[i] = True

tsp(graph, v, i, n, count + 1, cost + graph[currPos][i])

# Mark ith node as unvisited v[i] = False

# Driver code

# n is the number of nodes i.e. V if name == ' main ':

n = 4

graph= [[ 0, 10, 15, 20 ],

[ 10, 0, 35, 25 ],

[ 15, 35, 0, 30 ],

[ 20, 25, 30, 0 ]]

# Boolean array to check if a node # has been visited or not

v = [False for i in range(n)]

# Mark 0th node as visited v[0] = True

# Find the minimum weight Hamiltonian Cycle tsp(graph, v, 0, n, 1, 0)

# ans is the minimum weight Hamiltonian Cycle print(min(answer))

## Output:-

80

# EXPERIMENT 7

# Write a Program to Implement Tower of Hanoi using Python.

# Recursive Python function to solve the tower of hanoi def TowerOfHanoi(n , source, destination, auxiliary):

if n==1:

print "Move disk 1 from source",source,"to destination",destination return

TowerOfHanoi(n-1, source, auxiliary, destination)

print "Move disk",n,"from source",source,"to destination",destination TowerOfHanoi(n-1, auxiliary, destination, source)

# Driver code n = 4

TowerOfHanoi(n,'A','B','C')

# A, C, B are the name of rods

Output:-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Move | disk | 1 | from | rod | A | to | rod | B |
| Move | disk | 2 | from | rod | A | to | rod | C |
| Move | disk | 1 | from | rod | B | to | rod | C |
| Move | disk | 3 | from | rod | A | to | rod | B |
| Move | disk | 1 | from | rod | C | to | rod | A |
| Move | disk | 2 | from | rod | C | to | rod | B |
| Move | disk | 1 | from | rod | A | to | rod | B |
| Move | disk | 4 | from | rod | A | to | rod | C |
| Move | disk | 1 | from | rod | B | to | rod | C |
| Move | disk | 2 | from | rod | B | to | rod | A |
| Move | disk | 1 | from | rod | C | to | rod | A |
| Move | disk | 3 | from | rod | B | to | rod | C |
| Move | disk | 1 | from | rod | A | to | rod | B |
| Move | disk | 2 | from | rod | A | to | rod | C |
| Move | disk | 1 | from | rod | B | to | rod | C |

# EXPERIMENT 8

# Write a Program to Implement Monkey Banana Problem using Python.

'''

Python programming implementation of monkey picking banana problem '''

#Global Variable i i=0

def Monkey\_go\_box(x,y): global i

i=i+1

print('step:',i,'monkey slave',x,'Go to'+y)

def Monkey\_move\_box(x,y): global i

i = i + 1

print('step:', i, 'monkey take the box from', x, 'deliver to' + y)

def Monkey\_on\_box(): global i

i = i + 1

print('step:', i, 'Monkey climbs up the box')

def Monkey\_get\_banana(): global i

i = i + 1

print('step:', i, 'Monkey picked a banana')

import sys

#Read the input operating parameters, codeIn=sys.stdin.read() codeInList=codeIn.split()

#The operating parameters indicate the locations of monkey, banana, and box respectively.

monkey=codeInList[0] banana=codeInList[1] box=codeInList[2]

print('The steps are as follows:')

#Please use the least steps to complete the monkey picking banana task Monkey\_go\_box(monkey, box)

Monkey\_move\_box(box, banana) Monkey\_on\_box() Monkey\_get\_banana()

# EXPERIMENT 9

# Write a Program to Implement Alpha-Beta Pruning using Python.

# working of Alpha-Beta Pruning

# Initial values of Aplha and Beta MAX, MIN = 1000, -1000

# Returns optimal value for current player #(Initially called for root and maximizer)

def minimax(depth, nodeIndex, maximizingPlayer,

values, alpha, beta):

# Terminating condition. i.e # leaf node is reached

if depth == 3:

return values[nodeIndex] if maximizingPlayer:

best = MIN

# Recur for left and right children for i in range(0, 2):

val = minimax(depth + 1, nodeIndex \* 2 + i,

False, values, alpha, beta) best = max(best, val)

alpha = max(alpha, best)

# Alpha Beta Pruning if beta <= alpha:

break

return best

else:

best = MAX

# Recur for left and # right children

for i in range(0, 2):

val = minimax(depth + 1, nodeIndex \* 2 + i,

True, values, alpha, beta)

best = min(best, val) beta = min(beta, best)

# Alpha Beta Pruning if beta <= alpha:

break

return best # Driver Code

if name == " main ":

values = [3, 5, 6, 9, 1, 2, 0, -1]

print("The optimal value is :", minimax(0, 0, True, values, MIN, MAX))

**Output:-**

The optimal value is : 5

# EXPERIMENT 10

# Write a Program to Implement 8-Queens Problem using Python.

# Python program to solve N Queen problem global N

N = 4

def printSolution(board): for i in range(N):

for j in range(N):

print board[i][j],

print

def isSafe(board, row, col):

# Check this row on left side for i in range(col):

if board[row][i] == 1:

return False

# Check upper diagonal on left side

for i, j in zip(range(row, -1, -1), range(col, -1, -1)): if board[i][j] == 1:

return False

# Check lower diagonal on left side

for i, j in zip(range(row, N, 1), range(col, -1, -1)): if board[i][j] == 1:

return False

return True

def solveNQUtil(board, col):

# base case: If all queens are placed # then return true

if col >= N:

return True

for i in range(N):

if isSafe(board, i, col):

# Place this queen in board[i][col] board[i][col] = 1

# recur to place rest of the queens

if solveNQUtil(board, col + 1) == True: return True

board[i][col] = 0

return False def solveNQ():

board = [ [0, 0, 0, 0],

[0, 0, 0, 0],

[0, 0, 0, 0],

[0, 0, 0, 0]

]

if solveNQUtil(board, 0) == False: print "Solution does not exist" return False

printSolution(board) return True

# driver program to test above function solveNQ()

Output:-

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **0** | **0** | **1** | **0** |
| **1** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **0** | **0** | **0** | **1** |
| **0** | **1** | **0** | **0** |