VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"JnanaSangama", Belgaum -590014, Karnataka.



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Submitted by

Archit Mehrotra (1BM21CS031)

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING in COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



B.M.S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (Autonomous Institution under VTU) BENGALURU-560019 Oct 2023-Feb 2024

B. M. S. College of Engineering, Bull Temple Road, Bangalore 560019 (Affiliated To Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum) Department of Computer Science and Engineering



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled "ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE" carried out by Archit Mehrotra (1BM21CS031), who is bonafide student of B. M. S. College of Engineering. It is in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the year 2022-23. The Lab report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Artificial Intelligence Lab - (22CS5PCAIN) work prescribed for the said degree.

Dr. K Panimozhi, Dr. Jyothi S Nayak Assistant Professor Professor and Head Department of CSE Department of CSE BMSCE, Bengaluru BMSCE, Bengaluru Table of Contents

SL No Name of Experiment Page No 1 Implement Tic –Tac –Toe Game 1-6 7-9 Implement 8 puzzle problem 3 Implement Iterative deepening search algorithm. 10-12 4 Implement A* search algorithm. 13-17 5 Implement vaccum cleaner agent. 18-21 6 Create a knowledge base using prepositional logic and 22-23 show that the given query entails the knowledge base or not. 7 Create a knowledge base using prepositional logic and 24-27 prove the given query using resolution 8 28-32 Implement unification in first order logic 9 Convert a given first order logic statement into 33-36 Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF). 10 Create a knowledge base consisting of first order 37-40 logic statements and prove the given query using forward reasoning.

1.Implement Tic -Tac -Toe Game.

```
tic=[]
import random
def board(tic):
for i in range(0,9,3):
print("+"+"-"*29+"+")
print("|"+" "*9+"|"+" "*9+"|"+" "*9+"|")
print("|"+""*3,tic[0+i],""*3+"|"+""*3,tic[1+i],""*3+"|"+""*3,tic[2+i],""*3+"|")
print("|"+" "*9+"|"+" "*9+"|"+" "*9+"|")
print("+"+"-"*29+"+")
def update_comp():
global tic,num
for i in range(9):
if tic[i]==i+1:
num=i+1
tic[num-1]='X'
if winner(num-1)==False:
#reverse the change
tic[num-1]=num
else:
return
for i in range(9):
if tic[i]==i+1:
num=i+1
tic[num-1]='O'
if winner(num-1)==True:
tic[num-1]='X'
return
```

```
else:
tic[num-1]=num
       num=random.randint(1,9)
while num not in tic:
num=random.randint(1,9)
else:
tic[num-1]='X'
def update_user():
global tic,num
num=int(input("enter a number on the board :"))
while num not in tic:
num=int(input("enter a number on the board :"))
else:
tic[num-1]='O'
def winner(num):
if tic[0] = tic[4] and tic[4] = tic[8] or tic[2] = tic[4] and tic[4] = tic[6]:
return True
if tic[num]==tic[num-3] and tic[num-3]==tic[num-6]:
return True
if tic[num//3*3] = tic[num//3*3+1] and tic[num//3*3+1] = tic[num//3*3+2]:
return True
return False
try:
for i in range(1,10):
```

```
tic.append(i)
count=0
#print(tic)
board(tic)
while count!=9:
if count%2==0:
   print("computer's turn :")
        update_comp()
board(tic)
count+=1
else:
print("Your turn :")
update_user()
board(tic)
count+=1
if count>=5:
if winner(num-1):
print("winner is ",tic[num-1]) break
else:
continue
except:
```

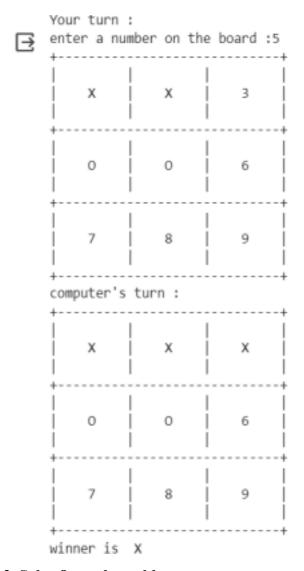
print("\nerror\n")

2

OUTPUT

[1, 2, 3	, 4, 5,	6, 7,	8,	9]	
1		2		3	
4		5 		6	
7		8 		9	
computer's turn :					
1		x		3	
4	 	5 		6	
7		8		9	
Your turn :					

0	Your turn :						
_	enter a number on the board :4						
∃	1	x	3				
	0	5	6				
	7	8	9				
	computer's turn :						
	 x	х	3				
	0	5	6				
	7	8	9				
	Your turn : enter a number on the board :5						



2 .Solve 8 puzzle problems.

```
def bfs(src,target):
    queue=[]
    queue.append(src)
    exp=[]
    while len(queue)>0:
    source=queue.pop(0)
    #print("queue",queue)
    exp.append(source)

    print(source[0],'|',source[1],'|',source[2])
    print(source[3],'|',source[4],'|',source[5])
    print(source[6],'|',source[7],'|',source[8])
```

```
print("----")
if source==target:
print("Success")
return
poss moves to do=[]
poss moves to do=possible moves(source,exp)
#print("possible moves",poss_moves_to_do) for
move in poss_moves_to_do:
if move not in exp and move not in queue:
#print("move",move)
queue.append(move)
def
possible_moves(state,visited_states):
b=state.index(0)
#direction array
                                             7
d=[]
if b not in [0,1,2]:
d.append('u')
if b not in [6,7,8]:
       d.append('d')
if b not in [0,3,6]:
d.append('l')
if b not in [2,5,8]:
d.append('r')
pos_moves_it_can=[]
```

```
for i in d:
pos_moves_it_can.append(gen(state,i,b))
return [move_it_can for move_it_can in pos_moves_it_can if move_it_can not in
visited states]
def gen(state,m,b):
temp=state.copy()
if m=='d':
temp[b+3],temp[b]=temp[b],temp[b+3]
if m=='u':
temp[b-3],temp[b]=temp[b],temp[b-3]
if m=='l':
temp[b-1],temp[b]=temp[b],temp[b-1]
if m=='r':
temp[b+1],temp[b]=temp[b],temp[b+1]
return temp
src=[1,2,3,4,5,6,0,7,8]
target=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,0]
                                             8
bfs(src,target)
```

OUTPUT

```
1 | 2 | 3
4 | 5 | 6
0 | 7 | 8
1 | 2 | 3
0 | 5 | 6
4 | 7 | 8
1 | 2 | 3
4 | 5 | 6
7 | 0 | 8
0 | 2 | 3
1 | 5 | 6
4 | 7 | 8
1 | 2 | 3
5 | 0 | 6
4 | 7 | 8
1 | 2 | 3
4 | 0 | 6
7 | 5 | 8
1 | 2 | 3
4 | 5 | 6
7 | 8 | 0
```

3. Implement Iterative deepening search algorithm.

```
def id_dfs(puzzle, goal, get_moves):
    import itertools
#get_moves -> possible_moves
    def dfs(route, depth):
    if depth == 0:
    return
    if route[-1] == goal:
    return route
    for move in get_moves(route[-1]):
    if move not in route:
    next_route = dfs(route + [move], depth - 1) if
```

9

```
next_route:
return next route
for depth in itertools.count():
route = dfs([puzzle], depth)
if route:
return route
def possible_moves(state):
b = state.index(0) \# ) indicates White space -> so b has index of it.
d = [] # direction
if b not in [0, 1, 2]:
d.append('u')
if b not in [6, 7, 8]:
d.append('d')
if b not in [0, 3, 6]:
d.append('l')
                                                10
if b not in [2, 5, 8]:
d.append('r')
pos_moves = []
for i in d:
pos_moves.append(generate(state, i, b))
return pos_moves
def generate(state, m, b):
temp = state.copy()
```

```
if m == 'd':
temp[b+3], temp[b] = temp[b], temp[b+3] if
m == 'u':
temp[b - 3], temp[b] = temp[b], temp[b - 3] if
m == '1':
temp[b-1], temp[b] = temp[b], temp[b-1] if
m == 'r':
temp[b + 1], temp[b] = temp[b], temp[b + 1]
return temp
# calling ID-DFS
initial = [1, 2, 3, 0, 4, 6, 7, 5, 8]
goal = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 0]
route = id dfs(initial, goal, possible moves)
                                              11
if route:
print("Success!! It is possible to solve 8 Puzzle problem")
print("Path:", route)
else:
print("Failed to find a solution")
```

Success! I It is possible to solve 8 Parrile problem
PWTH: [[1, 2, 3, 0, 4, 6, 7, 5, 0], [1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 6, 7, 5, 0], [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 0, 0], [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 0, 0]]

4. Implement A* search algorithm.

```
class Node:

def __init__(self,data,level,fval):

""" Initialize the node with the data, level of the node and the calculated fvalue """

self.data = data

self.level = level

self.fval = fval

def generate_child(self):

""" Generate child nodes from the given node by moving the blank space
either in the four directions {up,down,left,right} """

x,y = self.find(self.data,'_')

""" val_list contains position values for moving the blank space in either of the
4 directions [up,down,left,right] respectively. """

val_list = [[x,y-1],[x,y+1],[x-1,y],[x+1,y]]
```

```
children = []
for i in val list:
child = self.shuffle(self.data,x,y,i[0],i[1])
if child is not None:
child node = Node(child,self.level+1,0)
children.append(child node)
return children
def shuffle(self,puz,x1,y1,x2,y2):
""" Move the blank space in the given direction and if the position value are out of
limits the return None """
if x2 \ge 0 and x2 \le len(self.data) and y2 \ge 0 and y2 \le len(self.data):
temp_puz = []
temp puz = self.copy(puz)
temp = temp_puz[x2][y2]
                                              13
temp_puz[x2][y2] = temp_puz[x1][y1]
temp_puz[x1][y1] = temp
return temp puz
else:
return None
def copy(self,root):
""" Copy function to create a similar matrix of the given node"""
temp = []
for i in root:
t = []
for j in i:
t.append(j)
temp.append(t)
```

```
return temp
def find(self,puz,x):
""" Specifically used to find the position of the blank space """ for
i in range(0,len(self.data)):
for j in range(0,len(self.data)):
if puz[i][j] == x:
return i,j
class Puzzle:
def __init__(self,size):
""" Initialize the puzzle size by the specified size, open and closed lists to empty """
self.n = size
self.open = []
self.closed = []
                                                14
def accept(self):
""" Accepts the puzzle from the user """
puz = []
for i in range(0,self.n):
temp = input().split(" ")
puz.append(temp)
return puz
def f(self,start,goal):
""" Heuristic Function to calculate hueristic value f(x) = h(x) + g(x) """
return self.h(start.data,goal)+start.level
def h(self,start,goal):
```

```
""" Calculates the different between the given puzzles """
temp = 0
for i in range(0,self.n):
for j in range(0,self.n):
if start[i][j] != goal[i][j] and start[i][j] != ' ':
temp += 1
return temp
def process(self):
""" Accept Start and Goal Puzzle state"""
print("Enter the start state matrix \n")
start = self.accept()
print("Enter the goal state matrix \n")
goal = self.accept()
                                                 15
start = Node(start, 0, 0)
start.fval = self.f(start,goal)
""" Put the start node in the open list"""
self.open.append(start)
print("\n\n")
while True:
cur = self.open[0]
print("")
print(" | ")
print(" | ")
print(" \\'/ \n")
for i in cur.data:
for j in i:
```

```
print(j,end=" ")
print("")
""" If the difference between current and goal node is 0 we have reached the goal
if(self.h(cur.data,goal) == 0):
break
for i in cur.generate_child():
i.fval = self.f(i,goal)
self.open.append(i)
self.closed.append(cur)
del self.open[0]
""" sort the opne list based on f value """
self.open.sort(key = lambda x:x.fval,reverse=False)
puz = Puzzle(3)
puz.processs
                                               16
```

OUTPUT

```
Enter the start state matrix
\Box
    1 2 3
   4 5 6
    7 8
   Enter the goal state matrix
    123
    4 5 6
   78_
    123
    456
    _ 78
    \'/
    1 2 3
    456
    7 _ 8
     \'/
    1 2 3
    4 5 6
    78_
```

5. Implement vaccum cleaner agent.

def vacuum_world():

```
goal state = {'A': '0', 'B': '0'}
cost = 0
location input = input("Enter Location of Vacuum")
status input = input("Enter status of " + location input)
status input complement = input("Enter status of other room")
if location input == 'A':
# Location A is Dirty.
print("Vacuum is placed in Location A")
if status input == '1':
print("Location A is Dirty.")
# suck the dirt and mark it as clean
cost += 1 #cost for suck
print("Cost for CLEANING A " + str(cost))
print("Location A has been Cleaned.")
if status input complement == '1':
# if B is Dirty
print("Location B is Dirty.")
print("Moving right to the Location B. ") cost += 1
#cost for moving right print("COST for moving
RIGHT" + str(cost)) # suck the dirt and mark it as
clean
cost += 1 #cost for suck
print("COST for SUCK " + str(cost))
print("Location B has been Cleaned. ")
                                              18
else:
```

print("No action" + str(cost))

```
# suck and mark clean
    print("Location B is already clean.") if
             status input == '0':
print("Location A is already clean") if
status input complement == '1':# if B is Dirty
print("Location B is Dirty.")
print("Moving RIGHT to the Location B. ") cost += 1
#cost for moving right print("COST for moving
RIGHT " + str(cost)) # suck the dirt and mark it as
clean cost += 1 #cost for suck print("Cost for SUCK"
+ str(cost)) print("Location B has been Cleaned. ")
else:
print("No action " + str(cost))
print(cost)
# suck and mark clean
print("Location B is already clean.")
else:
print("Vacuum is placed in location B") #
Location B is Dirty.
if status input == '1':
print("Location B is Dirty.")
# suck the dirt and mark it as clean cost
+= 1 # cost for suck
print("COST for CLEANING " + str(cost))
print("Location B has been Cleaned.")
                                              19
if status input complement == '1':
# if A is Dirty
```

print("Location A is Dirty.")

```
print("Moving LEFT to the Location A. ") cost += 1
# cost for moving right print("COST for moving
LEFT" + str(cost)) # suck the dirt and mark it as
clean cost += 1 # cost for suck
print("COST for SUCK " + str(cost))
       print("Location A has been Cleaned.")
else:
print(cost)
# suck and mark clean
print("Location B is already clean.")
if status input complement == '1': # if A is Dirty
print("Location A is Dirty.")
print("Moving LEFT to the Location A. ") cost += 1
# cost for moving right print("COST for moving
LEFT " + str(cost)) # suck the dirt and mark it as
clean cost += 1 # cost for suck
print("Cost for SUCK " + str(cost))
print("Location A has been Cleaned. ") else:
print("No action " + str(cost))
# suck and mark clean
print("Location A is already clean.")
                                             20
# done cleaning
print("GOAL STATE: ")
print(goal state)
print("Performance Measurement: " + str(cost))
print("0 indicates clean and 1 indicates dirty")
```

```
vacuum world()
```

OUTPUT:

```
0 indicates clean and 1 indicates dirty
Enter Location of Vacuumb
Enter status of b1
Enter status of other room1
Vacuum is placed in location B
Location B is Dirty.
COST for CLEANING 1
Location B has been Cleaned.
Location A is Dirty.
Moving LEFT to the Location A.
COST for moving LEFT2
COST for SUCK 3
Location A has been Cleaned.
GOAL STATE:
{'A': '0', 'B': '0'}
Performance Measurement: 3
```

21

6. Create a knowledge base using prepositional logic and show that the given query entails the knowledge base or not .

from sympy import symbols, And, Not, Implies, satisfiable

```
def create_knowledge_base():
# Define propositional symbols
p = symbols('p')
q = symbols('q')
r = symbols('r')

# Define knowledge base using logical statements
knowledge_base = And(
Implies(p, q), # If p then q
Implies(q, r), # If q then r
Not(r) # Not r
)
```

```
return knowledge_base
def query_entails(knowledge_base, query):
# Check if the knowledge base entails the query
entailment = satisfiable(And(knowledge base, Not(query)))
# If there is no satisfying assignment, then the query is entailed
return not entailment
if __name__ == "__main__":
# Create the knowledge base
kb = create knowledge base()
# Define a query
                                            22
query = symbols('p')
# Check if the query entails the knowledge base
result = query_entails(kb, query)
# Display the results
print("Knowledge Base:", kb)
print("Query:", query)
print("Query entails Knowledge Base:", result)
```

OUTPUT:

```
Knowledge Base: ~r & (Implies(p, q)) & (Implies(q, r))
Query: p
Query entails Knowledge Base: False
```

7. Create a knowledge base using prepositional logic and prove the given query using resolution

```
import re

def main(rules, goal):
  rules = rules.split(' ')
  steps = resolve(rules, goal)
  print('\nStep\t|Clause\t|Derivation\t')
  print('-' * 30)
  i = 1
  for step in steps:
  print(f' {i}.\t| {step}\t| {steps[step]}\t')
  i += 1

def negate(term):
  return f'~{term}' if term[0] != '~' else term[1]

def reverse(clause):
  if len(clause) > 2:
```

```
t = split_terms(clause)
return f'\{t[1]\}v\{t[0]\}'
return "
def split_terms(rule):
\exp = '(\sim *[PQRS])'
terms = re.findall(exp, rule)
return terms
split_terms('~PvR')
                                               24
OUTPUT:
        ['~P', 'R']
def contradiction(goal, clause):
contradictions = [f{goal}v{negate(goal)}', f{negate(goal)}v{goal}']
return clause in contradictions or reverse(clause) in contradictions
def resolve(rules, goal):
temp = rules.copy()
temp += [negate(goal)]
steps = dict()
for rule in temp:
steps[rule] = 'Given.'
steps[negate(goal)] = 'Negated conclusion.'
i = 0
while i < len(temp):
n = len(temp)
j = (i + 1) \% n
```

```
clauses = []
while j != i:
terms1 = split terms(temp[i])
terms2 = split terms(temp[j])
for c in terms1:
if negate(c) in terms2:
t1 = [t \text{ for } t \text{ in terms } 1 \text{ if } t != c]
t2 = [t \text{ for } t \text{ in terms 2 if } t != negate(c)]
gen = t1 + t2
if len(gen) == 2:
                                                  25
if gen[0] != negate(gen[1]):
clauses += [f'\{gen[0]\}v\{gen[1]\}']
else:
if contradiction(goal,f'{gen[0]}v{gen[1]}'):
temp.append(f'\{gen[0]\}v\{gen[1]\}')
steps["] = f"Resolved {temp[i]} and {temp[j]} to {temp[-1]}, which is in turn null. \
\nA contradiction is found when {negate(goal)} is assumed as true. Hence, {goal} is
true."
return steps
        elif len(gen) == 1:
clauses += [f'\{gen[0]\}']
else:
if contradiction(goal,f'{terms1[0]}v{terms2[0]}'):
temp.append(f'{terms1[0]}v{terms2[0]}')
steps["] = f"Resolved \{temp[i]\} and \{temp[j]\} to \{temp[-1]\}, which is in turn null. \setminus
\nA contradiction is found when {negate(goal)} is assumed as true. Hence, {goal} is true."
return steps
for clause in clauses:
if clause not in temp and clause != reverse(clause) and reverse(clause) not in temp:
```

```
temp.append(clause) steps[clause] = f'Resolved \ from \ \{temp[i]\} \ and \ \{temp[j]\}.' \ j = (j+1) % n i += 1 return \ steps
```

$$rules = 'Rv\sim P \ Rv\sim Q \sim RvP \sim RvQ' \ \#(P^{Q}) <=>R:$$

$$(Rv\sim P)v(Rv\sim Q)^{(\sim}(RvP)^{(\sim}(RvQ) \ goal = 'R'$$

$$main(rules, goal)$$

Step	Clause	Derivation
1.	Rv~P	Given.
2.	Rv~Q	Given.
3.	~RvP	Given.
4.	~RvQ	Given.
5.	~R	Negated conclusion.
6.		Resolved Rv~P and ~RvP to Rv~R, which is in turn null.
A contr	adiction	is found when ~R is assumed as true. Hence, R is true.

```
rules = 'PvQ \sim PvR \sim QvR' \#P = vQ, P = >Q : \sim PvQ, Q = >R, \sim QvR goal = 'R' main(rules, goal)
```

8. Implement unification in first order logic

import re

```
def getAttributes(expression):
expression = expression.split("(")[1:]
expression = "(".join(expression)
expression = expression[:-1]
expression = re.split("(?
def getInitialPredicate(expression):
return expression.split("(")[0]
def isConstant(char):
return char.isupper() and len(char) == 1
def isVariable(char):
return char.islower() and len(char) == 1
def replaceAttributes(exp, old, new):
attributes = getAttributes(exp)
for index, val in enumerate(attributes):
```

```
if val == old:
attributes[index] = new
predicate = getInitialPredicate(exp) return
predicate + "(" + ",".join(attributes) + ")"
def apply(exp, substitutions):
for substitution in substitutions:
new, old = substitution
exp = replaceAttributes(exp, old, new)
                                              28
return exp
def checkOccurs(var, exp):
if exp.find(var) == -1:
return False
return True
def getFirstPart(expression):
attributes = getAttributes(expression)
return attributes[0]
def getRemainingPart(expression):
predicate = getInitialPredicate(expression)
attributes = getAttributes(expression)
newExpression = predicate + "(" + ",".join(attributes[1:]) + ")"
return newExpression
```

```
def unify(exp1, exp2):
if exp1 == exp2:
return []
if isConstant(exp1) and isConstant(exp2):
if exp1 != exp2:
return False
if isConstant(exp1):
return [(exp1, exp2)]
                                              29
if isConstant(exp2):
return [(exp2, exp1)]
if isVariable(exp1):
if checkOccurs(exp1, exp2):
return False
else:
return [(exp2, exp1)]
if isVariable(exp2):
if checkOccurs(exp2, exp1):
return False
else:
return [(exp1, exp2)]
if getInitialPredicate(exp1) != getInitialPredicate(exp2):
print("Predicates do not match. Cannot be unified")
return False
```

```
attributeCount1 = len(getAttributes(exp1))
attributeCount2 = len(getAttributes(exp2))
if attributeCount1 != attributeCount2:
return False
head1 = getFirstPart(exp1)
head2 = getFirstPart(exp2)
initialSubstitution = unify(head1, head2)
if not initialSubstitution:
return False
                                              30
if attributeCount1 == 1:
return initialSubstitution
tail1 = getRemainingPart(exp1)
tail2 = getRemainingPart(exp2)
if initialSubstitution != []:
tail1 = apply(tail1, initialSubstitution)
tail2 = apply(tail2, initialSubstitution)
remainingSubstitution = unify(tail1, tail2)
if not remainingSubstitution:
return False
initialSubstitution.extend(remainingSubstitution)
return initialSubstitution
```

exp1 = "knows(X)"

```
exp2 = "knows(Richard)"
substitutions = unify(exp1, exp2)
print("Substitutions:")
print(substitutions)
OUTPUT
exp1 = "knows(A,x)"
\exp 2 = \text{"knows}(y, \text{mother}(y))\text{"}
substitutions = unify(exp1, exp2)
                                               31
print("Substitutions:")
print(substitutions)
                                                                 32
9. Convert a given first order logic statement into Conjunctive Normal Form
(CNF). def getAttributes(string):
expr = '
```

matches = re.findall(expr, string)

```
return [m for m in str(matches) if m.isalpha()]
def getPredicates(string):
expr = '[a-z\sim]+
return re.findall(expr, string)
def DeMorgan(sentence):
string = ".join(list(sentence).copy())
string = string.replace('~~',")
flag = '[' in string
string = string.replace('~[',")
string = string.strip(']')
for predicate in getPredicates(string):
string = string.replace(predicate, f'~{predicate}')
s = list(string)
for i, c in enumerate(string):
if c == '|':
s[i] = '&'
elif c == '&':
s[i] = '|'
string = ".join(s)
string = string.replace('~~',")
return f'[{string}]' if flag else string
                                                  33
def Skolemization(sentence):
SKOLEM_CONSTANTS = [f(chr(c))' \text{ for c in range}(ord('A'), ord('Z')+1)]
statement = ".join(list(sentence).copy())
matches = re.findall('[\forall \exists].', statement)
```

```
for match in matches[::-1]:
  statement = statement.replace(match, ")
  statements = re.findall('
]', statement)
  for s in statements:
  statement = statement.replace(s, s[1:-1])
  for predicate in getPredicates(statement):
  attributes = getAttributes(predicate)
  if ".join(attributes).islower():
  statement = statement.replace(match[1],SKOLEM CONSTANTS.pop(0)) else:
  aL = [a for a in attributes if a.islower()]
  aU = [a for a in attributes if not a.islower()][0]
 statement = statement.replace(aU, f'{SKOLEM CONSTANTS.pop(0)}({aL[0] if len(aL)
else match[1]})')
  return statement
import re
def fol to cnf(fol):
 statement = fol.replace("<=>", "_")
  while '_' in statement:
 i = statement.index('_')
 new\_statement = '[' + statement[:i] + '=>' + statement[i+1:] + '] \& [' + statement[i+1:] + '=>' + statement[i+1:] + '=>' + statement[i+1:] + '=>' + statement[i+1:] + '=>' + statement[i+1:] + '] \& [' + statement[i+1:] + '=>' + statement[i+1:] + '= + statement[i+1:] + '
+ statement[:i] + ']'
  statement = new_statement
 statement = statement.replace("=>", "-")
```

```
expr = '
statements = re.findall(expr, statement)
for i, s in enumerate(statements):
if '[' in s and ']' not in s:
statements[i] += ']'
for s in statements:
statement = statement.replace(s, fol to cnf(s))
while '-' in statement:
i = statement.index('-')
br = statement.index('[') if '[' in statement else 0
new_statement = '\sim' + statement[br:i] + '|' + statement[i+1:]
statement = statement[:br] + new statement if br > 0 else new statement
while '~∀' in statement:
i = statement.index('\sim \forall')
statement = list(statement)
statement[i], statement[i+1], statement[i+2] = '\exists', statement[i+2], '~'
statement = ".join(statement)
while '~∃' in statement:
i = statement.index('\sim \exists')
s = list(statement)
s[i], s[i+1], s[i+2] = '\forall', s[i+2], '\sim'
statement = ".join(s)
statement = statement.replace('\sim[\forall','[\sim\forall')
statement = statement.replace('\sim[\exists','[\sim\exists')]
expr = '(\sim [\forall |\exists].)'
statements = re.findall(expr, statement)
                                                    35
for s in statements:
statement = statement.replace(s, fol to cnf(s))
```

```
expr = '\sim
statements = re.findall(expr, statement)
for s in statements:
statement = statement.replace(s, DeMorgan(s))
return statement
print(Skolemization(fol to cnf("animal(y)<=>loves(x,y)")))
print(Skolemization(fol_to_cnf("\forall x[\forall y[animal(y)=>loves(x,y)]]=>[\exists z[loves(z,x)]]")))
print(fol_to_cnf("[american(x)&weapon(y)&sells(x,y,z)&hostile(z)]=>criminal(x)"))
OUTPUT
36
10. Create a knowledge base consisting of first order logic statements and prove the
given query using forward reasoning
import re
def isVariable(x):
return len(x) == 1 and x.islower() and x.isalpha()
```

def getAttributes(string):

expr = '

```
matches = re.findall(expr, string)
return matches
def getPredicates(string):
\exp r = '([a-z\sim]+)[^k]+
return re.findall(expr, string)
class Fact:
def __init__(self, expression):
self.expression = expression
predicate, params = self.splitExpression(expression)
self.predicate = predicate
self.params = params
self.result = any(self.getConstants())
def splitExpression(self, expression):
predicate = getPredicates(expression)[0]
params = getAttributes(expression)[0].strip('()').split(',')
return [predicate, params]
                                               37
def getResult(self):
return self.result
def getConstants(self):
return [None if isVariable(c) else c for c in self.params]
def getVariables(self):
return [v if isVariable(v) else None for v in self.params]
```

```
def substitute(self, constants):
c = constants.copy()
f = f''\{self.predicate\}(\{','.join([constants.pop(0) if isVariable(p) else p for p in \})\}
self.params])})"
return Fact(f)
class Implication:
def init (self, expression):
self.expression = expression
1 = expression.split('=>')
self.lhs = [Fact(f) for f in 1[0].split('&')]
self.rhs = Fact(1[1])
def evaluate(self, facts):
constants = \{\}
new lhs = []
for fact in facts:
for val in self.lhs:
if val.predicate == fact.predicate:
for i, v in enumerate(val.getVariables()):
if v:
                                                 38
constants[v] = fact.getConstants()[i]
new_lhs.append(fact)
predicate, attributes = getPredicates(self.rhs.expression)[0],
str(getAttributes(self.rhs.expression)[0])
for key in constants:
if constants[key]:
attributes = attributes.replace(key, constants[key])
expr = f'{predicate} {attributes}'
```

```
return Fact(expr) if len(new lhs) and all([f.getResult() for f in new lhs]) else None
```

```
class KB:
def __init__(self):
self.facts = set()
self.implications = set()
def tell(self, e):
if '=>' in e:
self.implications.add(Implication(e))
else:
self.facts.add(Fact(e))
for i in self.implications:
res = i.evaluate(self.facts)
if res:
self.facts.add(res)
def query(self, e):
facts = set([f.expression for f in self.facts])
i = 1
print(f'Querying {e}:')
for f in facts:
if Fact(f).predicate == Fact(e).predicate:
                                                   39
print(f \setminus \{i\}, \{f\}')
i += 1
def display(self):
print("All facts: ")
for i, f in enumerate(set([f.expression for f in self.facts])):
```

 $print(f \setminus \{i+1\}, \{f\}')$

kb = KB()

kb.tell('missile(x)=>weapon(x)')

kb.tell('missile(M1)')

kb.tell('enemy(x,America)=>hostile(x)')

kb.tell('american(West)')

kb.tell('enemy(Nono,America)')

kb.tell('owns(Nono,M1)')

kb.tell('missile(x)&owns(Nono,x)=>sells(West,x,Nono)')

kb.tell('american(x)&weapon(y)&sells(x,y,z)&hostile(z)=>criminal(x)')

kb.query('criminal(x)')

kb.display()

OUTPUT

