

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

“JnanaSangama”, Belgaum -590014, Karnataka.



LAB REPORT

on

Artificial Intelligence (23CS5PCAIN)

Submitted by

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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)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled “Artificial Intelligence (23CS5PCAIN)” carried out by **BHAVYA J MAKADIA (1BM23CS064)**, who is a 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. The Lab report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of an Artificial Intelligence (23CS5PCAIN) work prescribed for the said degree.

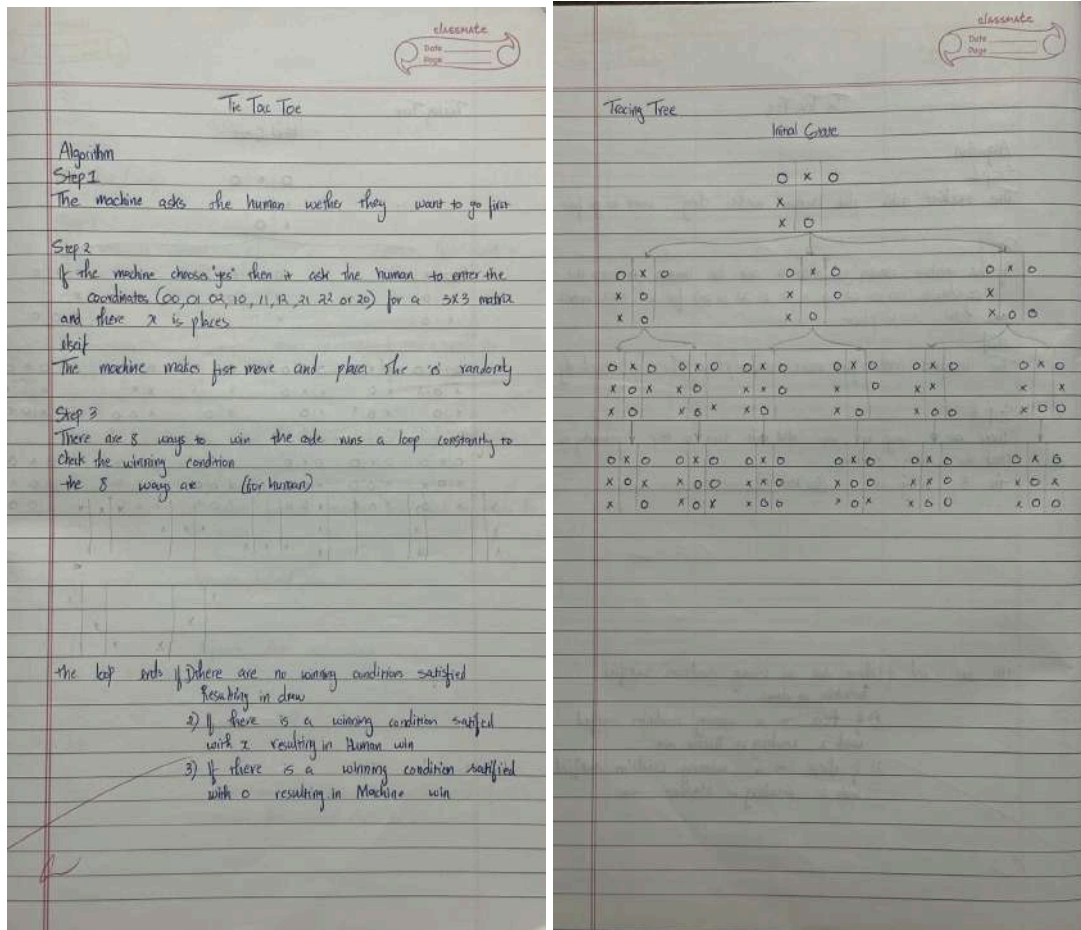
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Program 1: Implement Tic –Tac –Toe Game & Implement vacuum cleaner agent.

ALGORITHM (Tic-Tac-Toe) :



CODE (Tic-Tac-Toe) :

```
def computer_move():  
    best_move = minimax_recurse(game_board, active_player, 0)  
    print("The best move is ", best_move)  
    make_move(game_board, best_move, active_player)  
  
    print("COMPUTER MOVE DONE")  
  
def minimax_recurse(game_board, player, depth):  
    winner = is_winner(game_board)  
    if winner == active_player:
```

```

    return 1
elif winner is not None and winner != active_player:
    return -1
elif len(get_move_list(game_board)) == 0:
    return 0

if player == player1:
    other_player = player2
else:
    other_player = player1

if player == active_player:
    alpha = -1
else:
    alpha = 1

movelist = get_move_list(game_board)
best_move = None

for move in movelist:
    board2 = [list(row) for row in game_board] # Create a copy of the board

    make_move(board2, move, player)

    subalpha = minimax_recurse(board2, other_player, depth + 1)

    if player == active_player:
        if depth == 0 and alpha <= subalpha:
            best_move = move
            alpha = max(alpha, subalpha)
        if alpha == 1: # Alpha-beta pruning
            if depth == 0:
                return best_move
            return alpha

    else:
        alpha = min(alpha, subalpha)
        if alpha == -1: # Alpha-beta pruning
            return alpha

if depth == 0:
    return best_move
return alpha

```

```
# BOARD FUNCTIONS
```

```
game_board = [['1','2','3'], ['4','5','6'], ['7','8','9']] # Changed to strings to avoid confusion with  
available moves
```

```
def print_board(board) :
```

```
    for row in board :  
        print(row)
```

```
def make_move(game_board, player_move, active_player):
```

```
    x = 0  
    y = 0  
    try:  
        player_move = int(player_move)  
    except ValueError:  
        print("Invalid input. Please enter a number.")  
        return game_board
```

```
    if player_move == 1 :  
        x = 0  
        y = 0  
    elif player_move == 2 :  
        x = 0  
        y = 1  
    elif player_move == 3 :  
        x = 0  
        y = 2  
    elif player_move == 4 :  
        x = 1  
        y = 0  
    elif player_move == 5 :  
        x = 1  
        y = 1  
    elif player_move == 6 :  
        x = 1  
        y = 2  
    elif player_move == 7 :  
        x = 2  
        y = 0  
    elif player_move == 8 :  
        x = 2  
        y = 1  
    elif player_move == 9 :
```

```

        x = 2
        y = 2
    else :
        print ("value is out of range")
        return game_board

    if game_board[x][y] == "O" or game_board[x][y] == "X" :
        print("move not available")
        return game_board

    game_board[x][y] = str(active_player)
    return game_board

def is_winner(board):
    for i in range (0,3) :
        if board[i][0] == player1 and board[i][1] == player1 and board[i][2] == player1 :
            return player1

        if board[i][0] == player2 and board[i][1] == player2 and board[i][2] == player2 :
            return player2

    # checking for columns
    for i in range(0,3):
        if board[0][i] == player1 and board[1][i] == player1 and board[2][i] == player1:
            return player1
        if board[0][i] == player2 and board[1][i] == player2 and board[2][i] == player2:
            return player2

    # checking for diagonals
    if board[0][0] == player1 and board[1][1] == player1 and board[2][2] == player1 :
        return player1
    if board[0][0] == player2 and board[1][1] == player2 and board[2][2] == player2 :
        return player2

    if board[2][0] == player1 and board[1][1] == player1 and board[0][2] == player1 :
        return player1
    if board[2][0] == player2 and board[1][1] == player2 and board[0][2] == player2 :
        return player2

    return None

def get_move_list (game_board) :
```

```

move = []

for row in game_board :
    for i in row :
        if i.isdigit():
            move.append(int(i))
return move

# Main Loop
player1 = "X"
player2 = "O"
print_board(game_board)
while True :
    active_player = player1
    # this is for player move
    print(get_move_list(game_board))
    player_move = input("Please insert your move >>> ")
    game_board = make_move(game_board,player_move,active_player)
    print_board(game_board)

    if is_winner(game_board) == player1 :
        print("Player1 is the winner")
        break
    if is_winner(game_board) == player2 :
        print("Player2 is the winner")
        break
    if len(get_move_list(game_board)) == 0:
        print("It's a tie!")
        break
    print(get_move_list(game_board))
    # computer time
    active_player = player2
    computer_move()
    print_board(game_board)
    if is_winner(game_board) == player1 :
        print("Player1 is the winner")
        break
    if is_winner(game_board) == player2 :
        print("Player2 is the winner")
        break
    if len(get_move_list(game_board)) == 0:
        print("It's a tie!")
        break

```


OUTPUT:

```
['1', '2', '3']
['4', '5', '6']
['7', '8', '9']
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
Please insert your move >>> 7
['1', '2', '3']
['4', '5', '6']
['X', '8', '9']
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9]
The best move is 5
COMPUTER MOVE DONE
['1', '2', '3']
['4', '0', '6']
['X', '8', '9']
[1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9]
Please insert your move >>> 3
['1', '2', 'X']
['4', '0', '6']
['X', '8', '9']
[1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9]
The best move is 8
COMPUTER MOVE DONE
['1', '2', 'X']
['4', '0', '6']
['X', '0', '9']
[1, 2, 4, 6, 9]
Please insert your move >>> 2
['1', 'X', 'X']
['4', '0', '6']
['X', '0', '9']
[1, 4, 6, 9]
The best move is 1
COMPUTER MOVE DONE
['0', 'X', 'X']
['4', '0', '6']
['X', '0', '9']
[4, 6, 9]
Please insert your move >>> 9
['0', 'X', 'X']
['4', '0', '6']
['X', '0', 'X']
[4, 6]
The best move is 6
COMPUTER MOVE DONE
['0', 'X', 'X']
['4', '0', '0']
['X', '0', 'X']
[4]
Please insert your move >>> 4
['0', 'X', 'X']
['X', '0', '0']
['X', '0', 'X']
It's a tie!
```

ALGORITHM (Vacuum Cleaner) :

classmate

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Lab-2

Vacuum Cleaner

Algorithm / Logic

Step 1
The vacuum cleaner moves in a straight line until it encounters a wall or dirt.

Step 2
If it encounters dirt, it cleans it and it moves straight. else if it encounters a wall it checks left or right.

Step 3
When the room is clean (ie matrix is 0) then the room is clean.

$\begin{bmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

VC starts from a starting point and it traces the 2x2 matrix.

$\begin{bmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Approach decided so turn.

$\begin{bmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Approach dirt so clean.

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

End reached.

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

After reaching and it retraces it and if no x occurred then room clean.

CODE (Vacuum cleaner) :

```
import random

# Define environment
rooms = {
    'A': random.choice(['Clean', 'Dirty']),
    'B': random.choice(['Clean', 'Dirty']),
    'C': random.choice(['Clean', 'Dirty']),
    'D': random.choice(['Clean', 'Dirty'])
}

# Initial position of the agent
agent_position = random.choice(['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])

# Display current state
def display_state():
    print(f'Agent is in Room {agent_position}')
    for room, status in rooms.items():
        print(f'Room {room}: {status}')
    print()

# Rule-based agent logic with smart movement
def vacuum_agent():
    global agent_position
    steps = 0

    # Keep track of cleaned rooms
    cleaned_rooms = set()

    while len(cleaned_rooms) < 4:
        display_state()

        # Clean current room if dirty
        if rooms[agent_position] == 'Dirty':
            print(f'Cleaning Room {agent_position}')
            rooms[agent_position] = 'Clean'
            cleaned_rooms.add(agent_position)
        else:
            print(f'Room {agent_position} is already clean.')
            cleaned_rooms.add(agent_position)

    # Decide next move only if not all rooms are clean
    if len(cleaned_rooms) < 4:
```

```

# Move to the next room that is still dirty
for next_room in ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D']:
    if next_room not in cleaned_rooms:
        agent_position = next_room
        break

steps += 1
print(f'Step {steps} complete.\n')

print("All rooms are clean!")
display_state()

vacuum_agent()

```

OUTPUT :

```

Agent is in Room B
Room A: Clean
Room B: Dirty
Room C: Clean
Room D: Dirty

Cleaning Room B
Step 1 complete.

Agent is in Room A
Room A: Clean
Room B: Clean
Room C: Clean
Room D: Dirty

Room A is already clean.
Step 2 complete.

Agent is in Room C
Room A: Clean
Room B: Clean
Room C: Clean
Room D: Dirty

Room C is already clean.
Step 3 complete.

Agent is in Room D
Room A: Clean
Room B: Clean
Room C: Clean
Room D: Dirty

Cleaning Room D
Step 4 complete.

All rooms are clean!
Agent is in Room D
Room A: Clean
Room B: Clean
Room C: Clean
Room D: Clean

```

Program 2 : Implement 8-puzzle

ALGORITHM :

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Lab-3

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	

Algorithm

Step 1:
Create a 3x3 matrix Assign the first 8 elements as A,B,C,D,E,F,G & H respectively. Map each number to a alphabet 1-A, 2-B etc

Step 2:
Use the random function to shuffle the blocks. Display the puzzle

Step 3:
Start solving.
Run a for loop.

- Each block is checked and their cost is calculated
- Cost is the distance of that blocks current position from the correct position
- Cost of all blocks are summed and stored
- The next move is predicted on the basis of the lowest sum, i.e. on moving which block does the cost sum reduce. So make each move such that the cost reduces
- Log every move
- After every move check if winning condition is satisfied

Step 4
When winning condition is satisfied display as win

```
graph TD
    Root["1 2 3  
4 5 6  
7 8   
"]
    L["1 2 3  
6 7 8  
4 5   
"]
    M["1 2 3  
5 6 7  
4 8   
"]
    R["1 2 3  
4 5 6  
7 8   
"]
    Root --> L
    Root --> M
    Root --> R
    L --> CS5L["CS → 5"]
    M --> CS5M["CS → 5"]
    R --> CS5R["CS → 5"]
    CS5M --> Next["Get next step"]
```

CODE :

```
import heapq

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

moves = [(-1, 0), (1, 0), (0, -1), (0, 1)]

def is_valid(x, y):
    return 0 <= x < 3 and 0 <= y < 3

def find_blank(state):
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            if state[i][j] == 0:
                return i, j

def state_to_tuple(state):
    return tuple(tuple(row) for row in state)

def manhattan_distance(state):
    distance = 0
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            value = state[i][j]
            if value == 0:
                continue
            goal_x, goal_y = divmod(value - 1, 3)
            distance += abs(i - goal_x) + abs(j - goal_y)
    return distance

def a_star(start_state):
    visited = set()
    priority_queue = []
    # f(n) = g(n) + h(n)
    heapq.heappush(priority_queue, (manhattan_distance(start_state), 0, start_state, []))

    while priority_queue:
        f, g, current_state, path = heapq.heappop(priority_queue)

        if current_state == goal_state:
            return path + [current_state]
```

```

visited.add(state_to_tuple(current_state))
x, y = find_blank(current_state)

for dx, dy in moves:
    nx, ny = x + dx, y + dy
    if is_valid(nx, ny):
        new_state = [row[:] for row in current_state]
        new_state[x][y], new_state[nx][ny] = new_state[nx][ny], new_state[x][y]

        if state_to_tuple(new_state) not in visited:
            g_new = g + 1
            h_new = manhattan_distance(new_state)
            f_new = g_new + h_new
            heapq.heappush(priority_queue, (f_new, g_new, new_state, path + [current_state]))

return None

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

solution_path = a_star(start_state)

if solution_path:
    print("Solution found in", len(solution_path) - 1, "moves:")
    for step in solution_path:
        for row in step:
            print(row)
        print("-----")
else:
    print("No solution found.")

```

OUTPUT :

```

Solution found in 3 moves:
[1, 2, 3]
[0, 4, 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]
-----

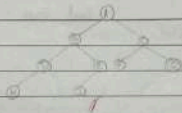
```


Program 3: Implement IDDFS

ALGORITHM :

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BK 8-Block puzzle using IDDFS



Search 1: A
Search 2: A → B → C
Search 3: A → B → D → E → C → F → G

Algorithm

Step 1:
Initialise a Tree with non-null nodes.

Step 2:
Set a Target node or destination node.

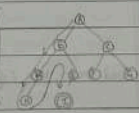
Step 3:
Start a while loop condition (if current node not equal to goal node continue)

- Keep a count, starting from zero, this represents the level we are searching.
- While the all the nodes of the count level are unexplored explore them.
- Increment the 'count' if goal node isn't reach in a particular level.
- break

Step 4:
Return found with the level

For I

Search 1: A
Search 2: A → B → C
Search 3: A → B → D → E → C → F → G
Search 4: A → B → D → H → E → I



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

Start State Goal State

1 2 3
5 0 2
4 7 8

UP Left Right Down

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

UP Down

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

Right

1 0 3
4 5 6
7 8 2

Right

1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8 0

Total moves: 4: Left → Down → Right → Right

Output

No of node

9

Enter nodes

A B C D E F G H

CODE :

```
from collections import deque

# Directions for movement
MOVES = {
    'Up': -3,
    'Down': 3,
    'Left': -1,
    'Right': 1
}

# Define the goal state
GOAL_STATE = (1, 2, 3,
              4, 5, 6,
              7, 8, 0)

# Valid indices for moves
def valid_moves(index):
    moves = []
    row, col = divmod(index, 3)

    if row > 0: moves.append('Up')
    if row < 2: moves.append('Down')
    if col > 0: moves.append('Left')
    if col < 2: moves.append('Right')

    return moves

# Apply move to a state
def apply_move(state, move):
    idx = state.index(0)
    new_idx = idx + MOVES[move]

    # Special case for left/right edge wrapping
    if move == 'Left' and idx % 3 == 0:
        return None
    if move == 'Right' and idx % 3 == 2:
        return None

    state = list(state)
    state[idx], state[new_idx] = state[new_idx], state[idx]
    return tuple(state)
```

```

# DFS with depth limit
def dls(state, depth, visited, path):
    if state == GOAL_STATE:
        return path

    if depth == 0:
        return None

    visited.add(state)
    for move in valid_moves(state.index(0)):
        next_state = apply_move(state, move)
        if next_state and next_state not in visited:
            result = dls(next_state, depth - 1, visited.copy(), path + [(move, next_state)])
            if result:
                return result
    return None

# IDDFS main function
def iddfs(start_state, max_depth=50):
    for depth in range(max_depth):
        print(f"\n--- Iteration {depth + 1}: Depth Limit = {depth} ---")
        visited = set()
        path = dls(start_state, depth, visited, [])
        if path is not None:
            return path
    return None

# Function to print the puzzle state in a readable format
def print_state(state):
    for i in range(0, 9, 3):
        print(state[i:i+3])
    print()

# Example usage
if __name__ == '__main__':
    start = (1, 2, 3,
            4, 5, 6,
            0, 7, 8)

    print("Initial State:")
    print_state(start)

    solution = iddfs(start)
    if solution:

```

```
print(f'Solution found in {len(solution)} moves:')
current_state = start
for move, state in solution:
    print(f'Move: {move}')
    print_state(state)
    current_state = state
else:
    print("No solution found.")
```

OUTPUT :

```
Initial State:
(1, 2, 3)
(4, 5, 6)
(0, 7, 8)

--- Iteration 1: Depth Limit = 0 ---

--- Iteration 2: Depth Limit = 1 ---

--- Iteration 3: Depth Limit = 2 ---
Solution found in 2 moves:
Move: Right
(1, 2, 3)
(4, 5, 6)
(7, 0, 8)

Move: Right
(1, 2, 3)
(4, 5, 6)
(7, 8, 0)
```

Program 4: Implement Hill Climbing & Simulated Annealing

ALGORITHM :

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Hill Climbing & Simulated Annealing

Algorithm

★ Hill Climbing Algorithm

Step 1 :- Initialize the required parameters and the problem space

Step 2 :- Start the for loop:

Condition: Only proceed to the next step if that step leads to a better state than the current state.
If not then stop.

Step 3 :- Output the result

★ Simulated Annealing Pseudocode

Step 1: Initialize the required parameter, heuristic parameters & problem space

Step 2: Start the loop:

Condition: Based on heuristics go to the next step if the heuristics fails to move on to the next step then do so even if the next step isn't better than the current step. Stop when a solution is achieved (solution with the heuristics, it may or may not be the best)

Step 3:

temp = Ann-temp

iterate:

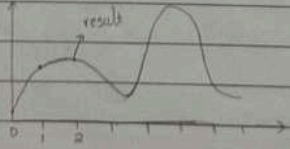
$\alpha = \text{Ann-temp} * \text{delta} + \alpha$

history.add(heuristic(α))

res = max(history.state)

Step 3: Output result.

Hillclimbing trace



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Hill climbing Pseudocode

function Hill(problem)
 return a state that is local max

curr ← Make NODE C problem (Initial state)

do
 neighbour ← a high value successor of curr
 if neighbour value < curr
 return curr state
 curr ← neighbour

Initial state Hill climb tracing

1	1	2	0
	0		
		0	
0			

$[1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 0] = 2$
 $[0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 0] = 3$
 $[3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 0] = 3$
 $[3 \ 3 \ 2 \ 0] = 3$
 $[3 \ 0 \ 2 \ 0] = 2$
 $[3 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0] = 3$
 $[3 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0] = 3$
 $[3 \ 1 \ 3 \ 0] = 3$
 $[3 \ 1 \ 2 \ 1] = 2$
 $[3 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2] = 2$

			0
0			
		0	
0			

$[3 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] = 2$
 $[2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 0] = 2$
 $[1 \ 1 \ 3 \ 0] = 2$
 $[0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 0] = 3$
 $[3 \ 1 \ 2 \ 0] = 2$
 $[3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 0] = 3$
 $[0 \ 3 \ 2 \ 0] = 3$
 $[3 \ 0 \ 2 \ 1] = 1$
 $[3 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] = 3$

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$[3 \ 0 \ 3 \ 0] = 2$
 $[3 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] = 3$
 $[3 \ 0 \ 2 \ 1] = 1$
 $[3 \ 2 \ 0 \ 1] = 2$
 $[3 \ 4 \ 1 \ 0] = 3$
 $[3 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2] = 3$
 $[3 \ 1 \ 0 \ 2] = 1$

			0
0		0	
	0		
		0	

$[3 \ 1 \ 0 \ 2] = 1$
 $[1 \ 3 \ 0 \ 2] = 0$

Final state:

		0	
			0
0			
		0	

 $[1 \ 3 \ 0 \ 3]$

★ Simulated Annealing Output

Initial $[2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 1]$
 curr = $[2 \ 1 \ 1]$ $n = 3$
 random = $[2 \ 1 \ 3]$ $n_{\text{neighbour}} = 2$
 $\Delta E = 2 - 5 = -1 < 0$
 curr = $[2 \ 1 \ 3]$ $n = 4$
 $t = 10 \times 0.9 = 9$
 curr = $[2 \ 1 \ 3]$ $n = 3$
 random = $[2 \ 1 \ 3]$ $n = 2$
 neighbour = $[2 \ 1 \ 3]$ $n = 1$ $\Delta E = 0$

Damage
2/1/20

$\Delta E = 1 - 2 = -1 < 0$
 $t = 9 \times 0.9 = 81$
 Ans = $[2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 3]$

CODE (Hill Climbing) :

```
import random
def heuristic(board):
    h = 0
    n = len(board)
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(i+1, n):
            if board[i] == board[j] or abs(board[i]-board[j]) == abs(i-j):
                h += 1
    return h

def hill_climbing_restart(initial_board, max_restarts=100):
    N = len(initial_board)
    board = [x-1 for x in initial_board] # 0-based
    h = heuristic(board)

    restart_count = 0
    while h != 0 and restart_count < max_restarts:
        steps = 0
        while True:
            best_board = board[:]
            best_h = h
            for col in range(N):
                for row in range(N):
                    if row != board[col]:
                        neighbor = board[:]
                        neighbor[col] = row
                        h_neighbor = heuristic(neighbor)
                        if h_neighbor < best_h:
                            best_board = neighbor
                            best_h = h_neighbor
                steps += 1
            if best_h >= h: # stuck
                break
            board = best_board
            h = best_h
            if h == 0:
                break
        if h == 0:
            print(f'Solution found after {restart_count} restarts and {steps} steps.')
            break
        # Random restart
        board = [random.randint(0, N-1) for _ in range(N)]
```

```

        h = heuristic(board)
        restart_count += 1

    return [x+1 for x in board], h

# User input
N = int(input("Enter number of queens (N): "))
print(f"Enter the initial positions of {N} queens (row numbers 1 to {N}):")
initial_board = list(map(int, input().split()))

solution, h_val = hill_climbing_restart(initial_board)
print("Final board:", solution)
print("Heuristic H =", h_val)

```

OUTPUT (Hill Climbing) :

```

Enter number of queens (N): 4
Enter the initial positions of 4 queens (row numbers 1 to 4):
3 4 1 2
Solution found after 0 restarts and 3 steps.
Final board: [2, 4, 1, 3]
Heuristic H = 0

=== Code Execution Successful ===

Enter number of queens (N): 4
Enter the initial positions of 4 queens (row numbers 1 to 4):
1 2 1 4
Solution found after 1 restarts and 2 steps.
Final board: [2, 4, 1, 3]
Heuristic H = 0

=== Code Execution Successful ===

```

CODE (Simulated Annealing):

```

from datetime import datetime
import random, time, math
from copy import deepcopy, copy
import decimal

class Board:
    def __init__(self, queen_count=4):
        self.queen_count = queen_count
        self.reset()

    def reset(self):

```

```

self.queens = [-1 for i in range(0, self.queen_count)]

for i in range(0, self.queen_count):
    self.queens[i] = random.randint(0, self.queen_count - 1)
    # self.queens[row] = column

def calculateCost(self):
    threat = 0

    for queen in range(0, self.queen_count):
        for next_queen in range(queen+1, self.queen_count):
            if self.queens[queen] == self.queens[next_queen] or abs(queen - next_queen) ==
abs(self.queens[queen] - self.queens[next_queen]):
                threat += 1

    return threat

@staticmethod
def calculateCostWithQueens(queens):
    threat = 0
    queen_count = len(queens)

    for queen in range(0, queen_count):
        for next_queen in range(queen+1, queen_count):
            if queens[queen] == queens[next_queen] or abs(queen - next_queen) ==
abs(queens[queen] - queens[next_queen]):
                threat += 1

    return threat

@staticmethod
def toString(queens):
    board_string = ""

    for row, col in enumerate(queens):
        board_string += "(%s, %s)\n" % (row, col)

    return board_string

def getLowerCostBoard(self):
    displacement_count = 0
    temp_queens = self.queens
    lowest_cost = self.calculateCost(temp_queens)

```



```

    for i in range(0, self.queen_count):
        temp_queens[i] = (temp_queens[i] + 1) % (self.queen_count - 1)

    for j in range(queen+1, self.queen_count):
        temp_queens[j] = (temp_queens[j] + 1) % (self.queen_count - 1)

def __str__(self):
    board_string = ""

    for row, col in enumerate(self.queens):
        board_string += "(%s, %s)\n" % (row, col)

    return board_string

class SimulatedAnnealing:
    def __init__(self, board):
        self.elapsedTime = 0;
        self.board = board
        self.temperature = 4000
        self.sch = 0.99
        self.startTime = datetime.now()

    def run(self):
        board = self.board
        board_queens = self.board.queens[:]
        solutionFound = False

        for k in range(0, 170000):
            self.temperature *= self.sch
            board.reset()
            successor_queens = board.queens[:]
            dw = Board.calculateCostWithQueens(successor_queens) -
Board.calculateCostWithQueens(board_queens)
            exp = decimal.Decimal(decimal.Decimal(math.e) ** (decimal.Decimal(-dw) *
decimal.Decimal(self.temperature)))

            if dw > 0 or random.uniform(0, 1) < exp:
                board_queens = successor_queens[:]

        if Board.calculateCostWithQueens(board_queens) == 0:
            print("Solution:")
            print(Board.toString(board_queens))

```

```

        self.elapsedTime = self.getElapsedTime()
        print("Success, Elapsed Time: %sms" % (str(self.elapsedTime)))
        solutionFound = True
        break

    if solutionFound == False:
        self.elapsedTime = self.getElapsedTime()
        print("Unsuccessful, Elapsed Time: %sms" % (str(self.elapsedTime)))

    return self.elapsedTime

def getElapsedTime(self):
    endTime = datetime.now()
    elapsedTime = (endTime - self.startTime).microseconds / 1000
    return elapsedTime

if __name__ == '__main__':
    board = Board()
    print("Board:")
    print(board)
    SimulatedAnnealing(board).run()

```

OUTPUT (Simulated Annealing):

```

Board:
(0, 1)
(1, 0)
(2, 1)
(3, 3)

Solution:
(0, 2)
(1, 0)
(2, 3)
(3, 1)

Success, Elapsed Time: 7.9ms

```

Program 5: A* Algorithm

ALGORITHM :

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A* Algorithm

```

func AStar(Start, goal)
    open ← priority queue ordered by f = g + h
    g[Start] = 0
    h[Start] = heuristic
    push(open, Start)
    while open is not empty
        curr ← pop(open)
        if curr == goal
            return re-construct - path(parent, curr)
        for each n of curr
            new_g ← g[curr] + 1
            if n not in g or new_g < g[n]
                g[n] ← new_g
                h[n] ← heuristic
                push(open, n)
                parent[n] ← curr
    return failure
    
```

Output

Initial state: $g=0, h=4, f=4$

1	2	3
5	0	6
4	7	8

Step 1: move Left ($g=1, h=3, f=4$)

1	2	3
0	5	6
4	7	8

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Step 2: Move Right Down ($g=2, h=2, f=4$)

1	2	3
4	5	6
0	7	8

Step 3: Move Right ($g=3, h=1, f=4$)

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	0	8

Step 4: Move Right ($g=4, h=0, f=4$)

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	0	8

final state

CODE :

```
import heapq
```

```
class PuzzleState:
```

```

    def __init__(self, board, parent=None, move="", depth=0, cost=0):
        self.board = board
        self.parent = parent
        self.move = move
        self.depth = depth
        self.cost = cost
    
```

```

    def __lt__(self, other):
        return self.cost < other.cost
    
```

```
def blank_pos(self):
```

```

    return self.board.index(0)

def expand(self):
    b = self.blank_pos()
    row, col = divmod(b, 3)
    dirs = {
        "Up": (row - 1, col),
        "Down": (row + 1, col),
        "Left": (row, col - 1),
        "Right": (row, col + 1)
    }
    nxt = []
    for mv, (r, c) in dirs.items():
        if 0 <= r < 3 and 0 <= c < 3:
            idx = r * 3 + c
            nb = self.board[:]
            nb[b], nb[idx] = nb[idx], nb[b]
            nxt.append(PuzzleState(nb, self, mv, self.depth + 1))
    return nxt

def build_path(self):
    p, node = [], self
    while node:
        p.append((node.move, node.board, node.depth))
        node = node.parent
    return list(reversed(p))

def misplaced_tiles(state, goal):
    return sum(1 for i in range(9) if state.board[i] not in (0, goal[i]))

def manhattan_distance(state, goal):
    d = 0
    for i, v in enumerate(state.board):
        if v != 0:
            r1, c1 = divmod(i, 3)
            r2, c2 = divmod(goal.index(v), 3)
            d += abs(r1 - r2) + abs(c1 - c2)
    return d

def a_star(start, goal, h):
    opened = []
    closed = set()
    nodes = 0
    s = PuzzleState(start)

```

```

s.cost = h(s, goal)
heapq.heappush(opened, s)

while opened:
    cur = heapq.heappop(opened)
    nodes += 1

    if cur.board == goal:
        return cur.build_path(), nodes

    closed.add(tuple(cur.board))

    for nxt in cur.expand():
        if tuple(nxt.board) in closed:
            continue
        nxt.cost = nxt.depth + h(nxt, goal)
        heapq.heappush(opened, nxt)

return None, nodes

def print_solution(path, total_nodes):
    print("Steps:\n")
    for mv, st, d in path:
        label = "Start" if mv == "" else f"Move {mv}"
        print(f"{label} | Depth {d}")
        for i in range(0, 9, 3):
            print(" ".join(str(x) if x != 0 else " " for x in st[i:i+3]))
        print()
    print(f"Total Moves: {len(path)-1}")
    print(f"Nodes Expanded: {total_nodes}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    start = [1, 2, 3,
             4, 0, 6,
             7, 5, 8]

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

    print("A* (Misplaced Tiles)\n")
    sol1, n1 = a_star(start, goal, misplaced_tiles)
    if sol1:
        print_solution(sol1, n1)

```

```

else:
    print("No solution.")

print("\nA* (Manhattan Distance)\n")
sol2, n2 = a_star(start, goal, manhattan_distance)
if sol2:
    print_solution(sol2, n2)
else:
    print("No solution.")

```

OUTPUT :

```

A* (Misplaced Tiles)

Steps:

Start | Depth 0
1 2 3
4 6
7 5 8

Move Down | Depth 1
1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8

Move Right | Depth 2
1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8

Total Moves: 2
Nodes Expanded: 3

A* (Manhattan Distance)

Steps:

Start | Depth 0
1 2 3
4 6
7 5 8

Move Down | Depth 1
1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8

Move Right | Depth 2
1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8

Total Moves: 2
Nodes Expanded: 3

```

Program 6: Propositional Logic

ALGORITHM :

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Lab-8
Propositional Logic

1. Pseudocode

```

function Ttable(KB < Symbols, models)
    if isEmpty(Symbols) then
        if P1-TRUE (KB model) then
            return P1-TRUE (s, model)
        else
            return true
    else do
        P ← First(Symbols)
        rest ← Rest(Symbols)
        return (TT.Check(KB, s, rest, model(VIP-true)) and
                TT.Check(KB, s, rest, model(VIP-false)))

function TT.Check(KB, s, rest, model)
    input: KB, Knowledge base, sentence in P1, query
    Symbol ← a list of propositional symbols in KB & s
    return TT.Check(KB, s, rest, Symbol)
    
```

i) Truth Table

P	Q	R	$\neg Q$	$Q \rightarrow P$	$P \rightarrow \neg Q$	$Q \vee R$	KB
F	F	F	T	T	T	F	F
F	F	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	F	F	T	T	F
F	T	T	F	F	F	T	F
T	F	F	T	T	T	F	F
T	F	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	F	F	T	T	F
T	T	T	F	F	F	T	F

R is true whenever KB is true
 \therefore KB entails R

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ii) Does KB entail $R \rightarrow P$?

KB	$R \rightarrow P$
F	T
T	F
F	T
F	F
F	T
T	T
F	T
F	T

In row 2 $R \rightarrow P$ is false when KB is true
 \therefore KB doesn't entail $R \rightarrow P$

iii) Does KB entail $Q \rightarrow R$?

KB	$Q \rightarrow R$
F	T
T	T
F	F
F	T
T	T
F	F
F	F
F	F

Whenever $Q \rightarrow R$ is true $Q \rightarrow R$ is true
 \therefore KB entails $Q \rightarrow R$

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ii) Does KB entail R ?

Output

TT

KB true when

$P = F, Q = T, R = T$
 $P = T, Q = F, R = F$
 $P = T, Q = T, R = F$
 $P = T, Q = T, R = T$

CODE :

```
import itertools
```

```
# Logical operations
```

```
def implies(a, b):
```

```
    return not a or b
```

```
def or_operator(a, b):
```

```
    return a or b
```

```
def not_operator(a):
```

```
    return not a
```

```
# Constructing the truth table
```

```

def construct_truth_table():
    truth_values = [True, False]
    truth_table = []

    # Generate all combinations for Q, P, R
    for values in itertools.product(truth_values, repeat=3):
        Q, P, R = values

        # Evaluate KB sentences
        q_implies_p = implies(Q, P)
        p_implies_not_q = implies(P, not_operator(Q))
        q_or_r = or_operator(Q, R)

        # KB =  $(Q \rightarrow P) \wedge (P \rightarrow \neg Q) \wedge (Q \vee R)$ 
        kb_is_true = q_implies_p and p_implies_not_q and q_or_r

        # Entailment expressions
        entail_r = R
        entail_r_implies_p = implies(R, P)
        entail_q_implies_r = implies(Q, R)

        # Add row to truth table
        truth_table.append((
            Q, P, R,
            q_implies_p, p_implies_not_q, q_or_r,
            kb_is_true,
            entail_r, entail_r_implies_p, entail_q_implies_r
        ))
    return truth_table

# Print the truth table nicely
def print_truth_table(truth_table):
    header = [
        "Q", "P", "R",
        "Q -> P", "P -> ~Q", "Q v R",
        "KB (all true)",
        "R", "R -> P", "Q -> R"
    ]

    # Calculate the width for each column based on header length + padding
    # We ensure a minimum width of 3 for readability
    col_widths = [max(len(h) + 2, 3) for h in header]

    # Format and print the header row

```



```

# {h:^{w}} centers the text 'h' within width 'w'
header_row = " | ".join(f"{h:^{w}}" for h, w in zip(header, col_widths))
print(header_row)
print("-" * len(header_row))

for row in truth_table:
    # Format True/False as T/F
    vals = ["T" if val else "F" for val in row]

    # Print the row using the same column widths calculated above
    formatted_row = " | ".join(f"{v:^{w}}" for v, w in zip(vals, col_widths))
    print(formatted_row)

# Generate and print truth table
truth_table = construct_truth_table()
print_truth_table(truth_table)

# Additionally, check entailment by verifying if for all models where KB is true, entailment is true
def check_entailment(truth_table, entailment_index):
    for row in truth_table:
        kb_true = row[6]
        entailment_val = row[entailment_index]
        if kb_true and not entailment_val:
            return False
    return True

print("\nEntailment Results:")
print(f'Does KB entail R? {check_entailment(truth_table, 7)}')
print(f'Does KB entail R -> P? {check_entailment(truth_table, 8)}')
print(f'Does KB entail Q -> R? {check_entailment(truth_table, 9)}')

```

OUTPUT :

Q	P	R	Q -> P	P -> ~Q	Q v R	KB (all true)	R	R -> P	Q -> R
T	T	T	T	F	T	F	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	F	T	F	F	T	F
T	F	T	F	T	T	F	T	F	T
T	F	F	F	T	T	F	F	T	F
F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	T
F	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	F	T
F	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	T

Entailment Results:

Does KB entail R? True

Does KB entail R -> P? False

Does KB entail Q -> R? True

Program 7: Unification

Algorithm:

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Unification

Algorithm

Unify(F_1, F_2)

1. If $F_1 == F_2$
return {}
2. If F_1 is a variable
return { $F_1 = F_2$ }
3. If F_2 is a variable
return { $F_2 = F_1$ }
4. If F_1 & F_2 are compound expression:
If their function names or number of argument differ:
return failed
else
sub = {}
For each pair of argument (a_1, a_2):
 $\theta = \text{Unify}(a_1, a_2)$
if $\theta = \text{Failed}$
return failed
apply θ to all current sub
add θ to sub
return sub
5. else
return failed

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Q 1) $P(x, g(y, z)) \& P(f(x), g(f(x), a))$

$f(x) = f(g(x))$
 $x = g(x)$
 $g(y) = g(f(x))$
 $y = f(x)$

MGU $\theta = \{x \rightarrow g(x), y \rightarrow f(x)\}$
 $z = \text{free variable}$

2) $Q(x, f(x)) \& Q(f(y), y)$

$x \rightarrow f(y)$
 $y \rightarrow f(y)$
 $f(f(y)) = y$
 $y = y$

y is a variable but occurs inside $f(f(y))$ so not applicable
Not Unified, leads to infinite recursion

3) $P(x, g(x)) \& P(y(y), g(g(z)))$

$x \rightarrow g(y)$
 $g(x) \rightarrow g(g(y))$
 $x \rightarrow g(z)$
 $y \rightarrow z$

MGU $\theta = \{x \rightarrow g(x), x \rightarrow g(y), y \rightarrow z, z \rightarrow y\}$

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CODE :

```
class Variable:
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name

    def __eq__(self, other):
        return isinstance(other, Variable) and self.name == other.name

    def __hash__(self):
        return hash(self.name)

    def __repr__(self):
        return self.name
```

```
class Constant:
```

```

def __init__(self, value):
    self.value = value

def __eq__(self, other):
    return isinstance(other, Constant) and self.value == other.value

def __hash__(self):
    return hash(self.value)

def __repr__(self):
    return str(self.value)

class Function:
    def __init__(self, name, args):
        self.name = name
        self.args = args

    def __eq__(self, other):
        return (isinstance(other, Function) and
                self.name == other.name and
                len(self.args) == len(other.args) and
                all(a == b for a, b in zip(self.args, other.args)))

    def __hash__(self):
        return hash((self.name, tuple(self.args)))

    def __repr__(self):
        return f'{self.name}({', '.join(map(str, self.args))})'

def unify(term1, term2, substitution=None):
    """
    Unifies two first-order logic terms and returns the MGU (substitution)
    or None if unification is not possible.
    """
    if substitution is None:
        substitution = {}

    # Apply existing substitutions
    term1 = substitute(term1, substitution)
    term2 = substitute(term2, substitution)

    if term1 == term2:
        return substitution
    elif isinstance(term1, Variable):

```

```

        return unify_var(term1, term2, substitution)
    elif isinstance(term2, Variable):
        return unify_var(term2, term1, substitution)
    elif isinstance(term1, Function) and isinstance(term2, Function):
        if term1.name != term2.name or len(term1.args) != len(term2.args):
            return None # Function symbols or arity don't match
        for arg1, arg2 in zip(term1.args, term2.args):
            substitution = unify(arg1, arg2, substitution)
        if substitution is None:
            return None # Sub-unification failed
        return substitution
    else:
        return None # Cannot unify different types (e.g., Constant and Function)

def unify_var(var, x, substitution):
    """Handles unification when one of the terms is a variable."""
    if var in substitution:
        return unify(substitution[var], x, substitution)
    elif x in substitution:
        return unify(var, substitution[x], substitution)
    elif occurs_check(var, x, substitution):
        return None # Occurs check fails
    else:
        substitution[var] = x
        return substitution

def occurs_check(var, term, substitution):
    """Checks if a variable occurs within a term, preventing infinite substitutions."""
    term = substitute(term, substitution) # Apply current substitutions
    if var == term:
        return True
    elif isinstance(term, Function):
        return any(occurs_check(var, arg, substitution) for arg in term.args)
    return False

def substitute(term, substitution):
    """Applies a given substitution to a term."""
    if isinstance(term, Variable):
        return substitution.get(term, term)
    elif isinstance(term, Function):
        return Function(term.name, [substitute(arg, substitution) for arg in term.args])
    return term

if __name__ == "__main__":

```

```

# Define terms
x, y, z = Variable('x'), Variable('y'), Variable('z')
a, b = Constant('a'), Constant('b')
f = Function('f', [x, Constant('b')])
g = Function('g', [Constant('a'), y])
h = Function('h', [z])

print(f"Unify(f(x, b), f(a, y)): {unify(Function('f', [x, b]), Function('f', [a, y]))}")
print(f"Unify(g(a, y), g(a, b)): {unify(Function('g', [a, y]), Function('g', [a, b]))}")
print(f"Unify(x, f(x, b)): {unify(x, Function('f', [x, b]))}") # Occurs check failure
print(f"Unify(f(x, y), f(a, g(z))): {unify(Function('f', [x, y]), Function('f', [a, Function('g',
[z])]))}")
print(f"Unify(P(x, A), P(B, y)): {unify(Function('P', [x, Constant('A')]), Function('P',
[Constant('B'), y]))}")
print("\n--- Requested Tests ---")

# 1. p(f(x), g(y), y) and p(f(g(z)), g(f(a)), f(a))
term1_1 = Function('p', [Function('f', [x]), Function('g', [y]), y])
term1_2 = Function('p', [Function('f', [Function('g', [z])]), Function('g', [Function('f', [a])]),
Function('f', [a])])
print(f"Unify(p(f(x), g(y), y), p(f(g(z)), g(f(a)), f(a))): {unify(term1_1, term1_2)}")

# 2. q(x, f(x)) and q(f(y), y)
term2_1 = Function('q', [x, Function('f', [x])])
term2_2 = Function('q', [Function('f', [y]), y])
print(f"Unify(q(x, f(x)), q(f(y), y)): {unify(term2_1, term2_2)}")

# 3. p(x, g(x)) and p(g(y), g(g(z)))
term3_1 = Function('p', [x, Function('g', [x])])
term3_2 = Function('p', [Function('g', [y]), Function('g', [Function('g', [z])])])
print(f"Unify(p(x, g(x)), p(g(y), g(g(z)))): {unify(term3_1, term3_2)}")

```

OUTPUT :

```

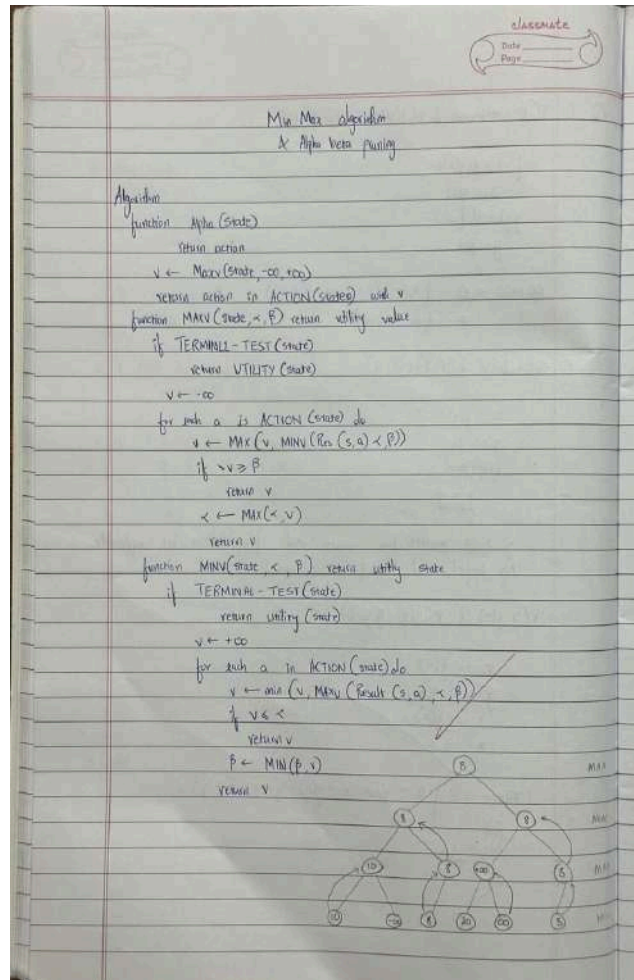
Unify(f(x, b), f(a, y)): {x: a, y: b}
Unify(g(a, y), g(a, b)): {y: b}
Unify(x, f(x, b)): None
Unify(f(x, y), f(a, g(z))): {x: a, y: g(z)}
Unify(P(x, A), P(B, y)): {x: B, y: A}

--- Requested Tests ---
Unify(p(f(x), g(y), y), p(f(g(z)), g(f(a)), f(a))): {x: g(z), y: f(a)}
Unify(q(x, f(x)), q(f(y), y)): None
Unify(p(x, g(x)), p(g(y), g(g(z)))): {x: g(y), y: z}

```

Program 8: MinMax & AlphaBeta

ALGORITHM :



CODE :

```
def alpha_beta(node, depth, alpha, beta, maximizing_player, path):
    # Base case: if node is a leaf (integer), return its value and path
    if isinstance(node, int):
        return node, path

    if maximizing_player:
        value = float('-inf')
        best_path = None
        for child in node.children:
            child_value, child_path = alpha_beta(
                child, depth + 1, alpha, beta, False, path + [child]
```

```

for i, child in enumerate(node):
    child_value, child_path = alpha_beta(
        child, depth + 1, alpha, beta, False, path + [i]
    )

    if child_value > value:
        value = child_value
        best_path = child_path

    # Artifact '62' removed here
    alpha = max(alpha, value)

    if alpha >= beta:
        print(f" [PRUNE] MAX (Depth {depth}): Alpha ({alpha}) >= Beta ({beta})")
        break

return value, best_path

else:
    value = float('inf')
    best_path = None

for i, child in enumerate(node):
    child_value, child_path = alpha_beta(
        child, depth + 1, alpha, beta, True, path + [i]
    )

    if child_value < value:
        value = child_value
        best_path = child_path

    beta = min(beta, value)

    if beta <= alpha:
        print(f" [PRUNE] MIN (Depth {depth}): Beta ({beta}) <= Alpha ({alpha})")
        break

return value, best_path

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # Tree structure with artifact '63' removed
    tree = [
        [

```

```

        [10, 11],
        [9, 12]
    ],
    [
        [14, 15],
        [13, 14]
    ],
    ],
    [
        [
            [5, 2],
            [4, 1]
        ],
        [
            [3, 22],
            [20, 21]
        ],
    ],
]

print("Starting Alpha-Beta Pruning...\n" + "-"*30)

value, best_path = alpha_beta(tree, 0, float('-inf'), float('inf'), True, [])

print("-" * 30)
print(f"FINAL MINIMAX VALUE AT ROOT: {value}")
print(f"BEST PATH INDICES: {best_path}")

```

OUTPUT :

```

Starting Alpha-Beta Pruning...
-----
[PRUNE] MIN (Depth 3): Beta (9) <= Alpha (10)
[PRUNE] MAX (Depth 2): Alpha (14) >= Beta (10)
[PRUNE] MIN (Depth 3): Beta (5) <= Alpha (10)
[PRUNE] MIN (Depth 3): Beta (4) <= Alpha (10)
[PRUNE] MIN (Depth 1): Beta (5) <= Alpha (10)
-----
FINAL MINIMAX VALUE AT ROOT: 10
BEST PATH INDICES: [0, 0, 0, 0]

```


Program 9: Forward Chaining & Conversion to CNF

ALGORITHM :

classmate
Date _____
Page _____

Lab-10

CNF form of

$$\forall x [\neg \forall y \neg (\text{Animal}(y) \vee \text{Loves}(x, y)) \vee [\exists y \text{Loves}(y, x)]]$$

$$\forall x [\neg \forall y (\neg \text{Animal}(y) \wedge \neg \text{Loves}(x, y)) \vee [\exists y \text{Loves}(y, x)]]$$

$$\forall x [\exists y (\text{Animal}(y) \vee \text{Loves}(x, y)) \vee [\exists y \text{Loves}(y, x)]]$$

$$\forall x [\exists y (\text{Animal}(y) \vee \text{Loves}(x, y)) \vee [\exists z \text{Loves}(z, x)]]$$

$$\forall x [\exists y \exists z (\text{Animal}(y) \vee \text{Loves}(x, y) \vee \text{Loves}(z, x))]$$

$$\forall x [\exists y (\text{Animal}(y) \vee \text{Loves}(x, y)) \vee \text{Loves}(x, g(x)) \vee \text{Loves}(h(x), x)]$$

$$\text{Animal}(g(x)) \vee \text{Loves}(x, y(x)) \vee \text{Loves}(h(x), x)$$

Knowledge Base

Mae (Marcus)

Pompeian (Marcus)

$\forall x (\text{Pompeian}(x) \rightarrow \text{Roman}(x))$

$\forall x (\text{Roman}(x) \rightarrow \text{Legal}(x))$

$\forall x (\text{Man}(x) \rightarrow \text{Person}(x))$

$\forall x (\text{Person}(x) \rightarrow \text{Mortal}(x))$

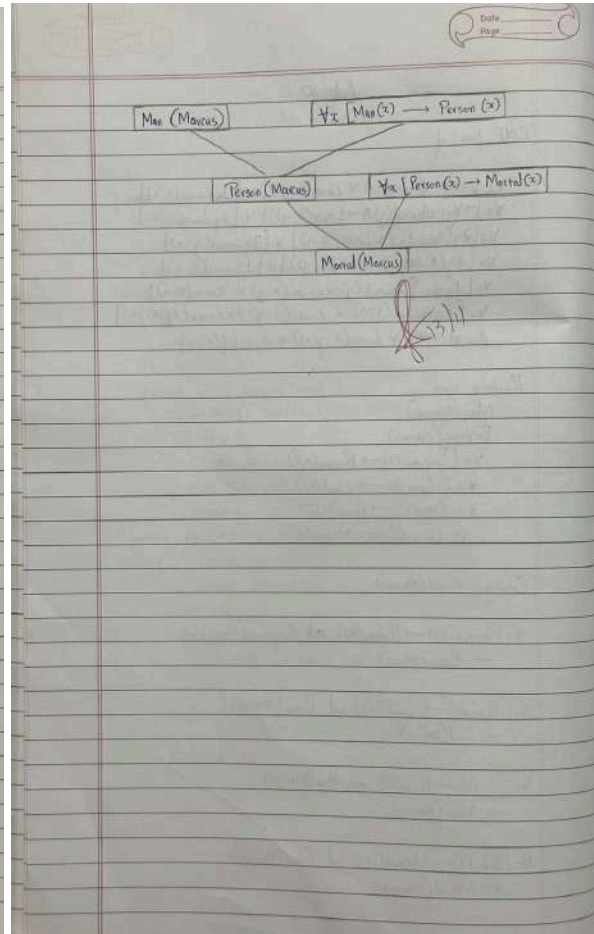
Query: Mortal (Marcus)

$\forall x (\text{Pompeian}(x) \rightarrow \text{Roman}(x))$ and Pompeian (Marcus)
 $\Rightarrow \text{Roman}(\text{Marcus})$

$\forall x (\text{Roman}(x) \rightarrow \text{Legal}(x))$ and Roman (Marcus)
 $\Rightarrow \text{Legal}(\text{Marcus})$

$\forall x (\text{Man}(x) \rightarrow \text{Person}(x))$ and Mae (Marcus)
 $\Rightarrow \text{Person}(\text{Marcus})$

$\forall x (\text{Person}(x) \rightarrow \text{Mortal}(x))$ and Person (Marcus)
 $\Rightarrow \text{Mortal}(\text{Marcus})$



CODE (Forward Chaining) :

```
import re
```

```
def isVariable(x):
```

```
    return len(x) == 1 and x.islower() and x.isalpha()
```

```
def getAttributes(string):
```

```
    expr = r'\([^\)]+\)'
```

```
    matches = re.findall(expr, string)
```

```
    return matches
```

```
def getPredicates(string):
```

```
    expr = r'([a-zA-Z~]+)\([^\&|]+\)'
```

```
    return re.findall(expr, string)
```

```

class Fact:
    def __init__(self, expression):
        self.expression = expression.strip()
        predicate, params = self.splitExpression(expression)
        self.predicate = predicate
        self.params = params

    def splitExpression(self, expression):
        predicate = getPredicates(expression)[0]
        params = getAttributes(expression)[0].strip('(').split(',')
        return [predicate, [p.strip() for p in params]]

    def substitute(self, var_map):
        params = [var_map.get(p, p) for p in self.params]
        return Fact(f'{self.predicate}({','.join(params)})')

    def __repr__(self):
        return self.expression

class Implication:
    def __init__(self, expression):
        self.expression = expression.strip()
        lhs, rhs = expression.split('=>')
        self.lhs = [Fact(f.strip()) for f in lhs.split('&')]
        self.rhs = Fact(rhs.strip())

    def infer(self, known_facts):
        substitutions = {}

        for fact in self.lhs:
            matched = False
            for known in known_facts:
                if known.predicate == fact.predicate:
                    mapping = {}
                    for i, param in enumerate(fact.params):
                        if isVariable(param):
                            mapping[param] = known.params[i]
                        elif param != known.params[i]:
                            break
                    else:
                        substitutions.update(mapping)
                        matched = True
                        break

```

```

        if not matched:
            return None

    return self.rhs.substitute(substitutions)

class KB:
    def __init__(self):
        self.facts = set()
        self.implications = set()

    def tell(self, expr):
        if '=>' in expr:
            self.implications.add(Implication(expr))
        else:
            self.facts.add(Fact(expr))

    def infer_all(self):
        added = True
        while added:
            added = False
            for rule in self.implications:
                new_fact = rule.infer(self.facts)
                if new_fact and new_fact.expression not in [f.expression for f in self.facts]:
                    print(f'Derived: {new_fact.expression}')
                    self.facts.add(new_fact)
                    added = True

    def ask(self, query):
        print(f'\nQuerying {query}:')
        self.infer_all()
        facts = [f.expression for f in self.facts]
        if query in facts:
            print(f'Yes, {query.split('(')[1].strip('')} is {query.split('(')[0]}'.")
        else:
            print(f'No, cannot infer {query}.')

    def display(self):
        print("\nAll facts in Knowledge Base:")
        for i, f in enumerate(sorted([f.expression for f in self.facts])):
            print(f'\t{i+1}. {f}')

def main():
    kb = KB()
    n = int(input("Enter number of FOL expressions: "))

```

```

print("Enter expressions:")
for _ in range(n):
    kb.tell(input().strip())

query = input("Enter query: ").strip()
kb.ask(query)
kb.display()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

OUTPUT (Forward Chaining):

```

Enter number of FOL expressions: 6
Enter expressions:
Man(Marcus)
Pompeian(Marcus)
Pompeian(x) => Roman(x)
Roman(x) => Loyal(x)
Man(x) => Person(x)
Person(x) => Mortal(x)
Enter query: Mortal(Marcus)

Querying Mortal(Marcus):
Derived: Person(Marcus)
Derived: Roman(Marcus)
Derived: Mortal(Marcus)
Derived: Loyal(Marcus)
Yes, Marcus is Mortal.

All facts in Knowledge Base:
1. Loyal(Marcus)
2. Man(Marcus)
3. Mortal(Marcus)
4. Person(Marcus)
5. Pompeian(Marcus)
6. Roman(Marcus)

```

CODE (CNF):

```
import re

def getAttributes(string):
    expr = r'\([^)]+\)'
    matches = re.findall(expr, string)
    return [m for m in str(matches) if m.isalpha()]

def getPredicates(string):
    expr = r'[A-Za-z~]+\([A-Za-z,]+\)'
    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(s):
        if c == 'V':
            s[i] = '^'
        elif c == '^':
            s[i] = 'V'

    string = ".join(s)
    string = string.replace('~', "
    return f'[{string}]' if flag else string
```

```

def Skolemization(sentence):
    SKOLEM_CONSTANTS = [f'{chr(c)}' for c in range(ord('A'), ord('Z')+1)]
    statement = ".join(list(sentence).copy())
    matches = re.findall('[\u2200 \u2203].', statement)

    for match in matches[::-1]:
        statement = statement.replace(match, "")

    statements = re.findall(r'\[[^\]]+\]', 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(predicate, predicate)
        else:
            aL = [a for a in attributes if a.islower()]
            aU = [a for a in attributes if not a.islower()][0] if attributes else ""
            if aU:
                statement = statement.replace(aU, f'{SKOLEM_CONSTANTS.pop(0)}' + (aL[0] if
len(aL) else match[1]))
    return statement

def clean_output(expr):
    # Remove multiple brackets and redundant negations
    expr = expr.replace('~', '')
    while '[' in expr or ']' in expr:
        expr = expr.replace('[', '[').replace(']', ']')

    expr = expr.strip('[] ')

```

```

# Remove redundant outer brackets like [(p | q)] -> p | q
if expr.startswith('(') and expr.endswith(' '):
    expr = expr[1:-1]

# Replace internal redundant patterns
expr = re.sub(r'\s+', ' ', expr)
return expr

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] + ']'
        statement = new_statement

    statement = statement.replace("=>", "-")

    expr = r'\([^\)]+\)'
    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 = '~' + statement[br:i] + 'V' + statement[i+1:]
        statement = statement[:br] + new_statement if br > 0 else new_statement

```

while ' $\sim \forall$ ' in statement:

```
i = statement.index('~\forall')
```

```
statement = list(statement)
```

```
statement[i], statement[i+1], statement[i+2] = '\exists', statement[i+2], '~'
```

```
statement = ''.join(statement)
```

while ' $\sim \exists$ ' in statement:

```
i = statement.index('~\exists')
```

```
s = list(statement)
```

```
s[i], s[i+1], s[i+2] = '\forall', s[i+2], '~'
```

```
statement = ''.join(s)
```

```
statement = statement.replace('~[\forall]', '[~\forall]')
```

```
statement = statement.replace('~[\exists]', '[~\exists]')
```

```
expr = r'(~[\forall\exists].)'
```

```
statements = re.findall(expr, statement)
```

for s in statements:

```
statement = statement.replace(s, fol_to_cnf(s))
```

```
expr = r'~\[^\]+\'
```

```
statements = re.findall(expr, statement)
```

for s in statements:

```
statement = statement.replace(s, DeMorgan(s))
```

```
return statement
```

```
def main():
```

```
    print("\n" + "="*50)
```

```
    print(" FOL to CNF Converter (Simplified Output)")
```

```
    print("="*50)
```



```

print("Supports:  $\forall$ ,  $\exists$ ,  $\sim$ ,  $\&$ ,  $|$ ,  $>>$ ,  $\<=>$ , brackets [] () {}")
print("NOTE: Use 'V' for OR inside the formula if needed.")
print("-" * 50)
fol = input("Enter FOL formula: ").strip()
    print("-" * 50)
try:
    raw_cnf = fol_to_cnf(fol)
    result = Skolemization(raw_cnf)
    cleaned = clean_output(result)
    print(f'Original:  {fol}')
    print(f'CNF Form:  {cleaned}')
except Exception as e:
    print("\nError: Could not parse the formula.")
    print("Details:", e)
print("="*50 + "\n")
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

OUTPUT (CNF):

```

=====
      FOL to CNF Converter (Simplified Output)
=====
Supports:  $\forall$ ,  $\exists$ ,  $\sim$ ,  $\&$ ,  $|$ ,  $>>$ ,  $\<=>$ , brackets [] () {}
NOTE: Use 'V' for OR inside the formula if needed.
-----
Enter FOL formula:  $\forall x[\sim \forall y \sim (\text{Animal}(y) \vee \text{Loves}(x,y))] \vee [\exists y \text{ Loves}(y,x)]$ 
-----
Original:    $\forall x[\sim \forall y \sim (\text{Animal}(y) \vee \text{Loves}(x,y))] \vee [\exists y \text{ Loves}(y,x)]$ 
CNF Form:    $\text{Animal}(y) \vee \text{Loves}(x,y)] \vee [\text{Loves}(y,x$ 
=====

```

Program 10: Resolution

ALGORITHM :

classmate
 Date _____
 Page _____

Lab-11 Resolution

*** Algorithm**

1. Convert all sentence to CNF
2. Negate conclusion S & convert result to CNF
3. Add negated conclusion S to the premise clauses
4. Repeat until contradiction or no progress is made
 - a. Select 2 clauses
 - b. Resolve them together, performing all required unification
 - c. If resultant is the empty clause a contradiction has been found
 - d. If not, add resultant to premises

Eg

$\forall x (\text{allergies}(x) \rightarrow \text{sneeze}(x))$
 $\neg \text{allergies}(x) \vee \text{sneeze}(x)$
 $\text{cat}(y) \wedge \text{allergies}(\text{cat}(x)) \rightarrow \text{allergies}(x)$
 $\neg \text{cat}(y) \vee \neg \text{allergies}(\text{cat}(x)) \vee \text{allergies}(x)$
 $\text{cat}(\text{Felix})$
 $\text{allergies}(\text{cat}(\text{Mary}))$

To Prove : $\text{sneeze}(\text{Mary}) \rightarrow \neg \text{sneeze}(\text{Mary})$

Resolution

```

    graph TD
      A["¬allergies(x) ∨ sneeze(x)"] -- "x/z" --> B["sneeze(z) ∨ ¬cat(y) ∨ ¬allergicat(z)"]
      C["¬cat(y) ∨ allergicat(z) ∨ allergies(z)"] -- "y/z" --> B
      B -- "y/Felix" --> D["sneeze(z) ∨ ¬allergicat(z)"]
      E["cat(Felix)"] --> D
      D -- "z/Mary" --> F["allergicat(Mary)"]
      G["allergicat(Mary)"] --> H["sneeze(Mary)"]
      I["¬sneeze(Mary)"] --> H
      H --> J["□"]
  
```

(Note: In the original image, a large 'X' is drawn over the final steps, indicating a contradiction.)

CODE :

```
from sympy import symbols
from sympy.logic.boolalg import Implies, And, Or, Not, to_cnf
from sympy.logic.inference import satisfiable

# Define symbols
Food = symbols('Food')
Apple = symbols('Apple')
Vegetables = symbols('Vegetables')
Peanuts = symbols('Peanuts')
John_likes_x = symbols('John_likes_x')
Anil_eats_x = symbols('Anil_eats_x')
Harry_eats_x = symbols('Harry_eats_x')
Alive_x = symbols('Alive_x')
Killed_x = symbols('Killed_x')

# Knowledge Base in propositional logic
# a. John likes all kind of food -> For each food x, John_likes_x if Food(x)
kb = And(
    Implies(Food, John_likes_x), # a
    Implies(Or(Apple, Vegetables), Food), # b
    Implies(And(Anil_eats_x, Not(Killed_x)), Food), # c
    And(Anil_eats_x, Alive_x), # d
    Implies(Anil_eats_x, Harry_eats_x), # e
    Implies(Alive_x, Not(Killed_x)), # f
    Implies(Not(Killed_x), Alive_x) # g
)

# We want to prove: John likes peanuts -> John_likes_x for Peanuts
# Assume the negation of the goal for resolution
goal_negation = Not(John_likes_x)

# Combine KB with negated goal
combined = And(kb, goal_negation)

# Check satisfiability
sat_result = satisfiable(combined)

if sat_result:
    print("The combined knowledge base and the negation of the goal is satisfiable.")
    print("This means that there is a scenario where the KB is true and John does NOT like peanuts.")
```

```
print("Therefore, we cannot prove that John likes peanuts from the given knowledge base using  
resolution.")  
else:  
    print("The combined knowledge base and the negation of the goal is unsatisfiable.")  
    print("This means that there is no scenario where the KB is true and John does NOT like  
peanuts simultaneously.")  
    print("By the principle of resolution (reductio ad absurdum), this implies that John likes  
peanuts MUST be true given the knowledge base.")  
    print("Therefore, John likes peanuts is proven!")
```

OUTPUT :

```
The combined knowledge base and the negation of the goal is unsatisfiable.  
This means that there is no scenario where the KB is true and John does NOT like peanuts simultaneously.  
By the principle of resolution (reductio ad absurdum), this implies that John likes peanuts MUST be true given the knowledge base.  
Therefore, John likes peanuts is proven!
```