

EXP 2:

```
parent(pam, bob). /*pam is parent of bob.*/
parent(tom, bob). /*tom is parent of bob.*/
parent(tom, liz). /*tom is parent of liz.*/
parent(bob, ann). /*bob is parent of ann.*/
parent(bob, pat). /*bob is parent of pat.*/
parent(pat, jim). /*pat is parent of jim.*/
female(pam). /*pam is female.*/
male(tom). /*tom is male.*/
male(bob). /*bob is male.*/
female(liz). /*liz is female.*/
female(pat). /*pat is female.*/
female(ann). /*ann is female.*/
male(jim). /*jim is male.*/
```

```
mother(X,Y):-parent(X,Y),female(X).
father(X,Y):-parent(X,Y),male(X).
haschild(X):-parent(X,_).
sister(X,Y):-parent(Z,X),parent(Z,Y),female(X),X\==Y.
brother(X,Y):-parent(Z,X),parent(Z,Y),male(X),X\==Y.
```

```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  TERMINAL  DEBUG CONSOLE

Warning: /home/universe/Desktop/Students' Folders/9609/AI/exp19609.pl:10:
  Clauses of female/1 are not together in the source-file
    Earlier definition at /home/universe/Desktop/Students' Folders/9609/AI/exp19609.pl:7
    Current predicate: male/1
    Use :- discontiguous female/1. to suppress this message
Warning: /home/universe/Desktop/Students' Folders/9609/AI/exp19609.pl:13:
  Clauses of male/1 are not together in the source-file
    Earlier definition at /home/universe/Desktop/Students' Folders/9609/AI/exp19609.pl:8
    Current predicate: female/1
    Use :- discontiguous male/1. to suppress this message
Welcome to SWI-Prolog (threaded, 64 bits, version 7.6.4)
SWI-Prolog comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. This is free software.
Please run ?- license. for legal details.

For online help and background, visit http://www.swi-prolog.org
For built-in help, use ?- help(Topic). or ?- apropos(Word).

?- mother(pam, bob).
true.

?- father(tom, bob).
true.

?- haschild(bob).
true.

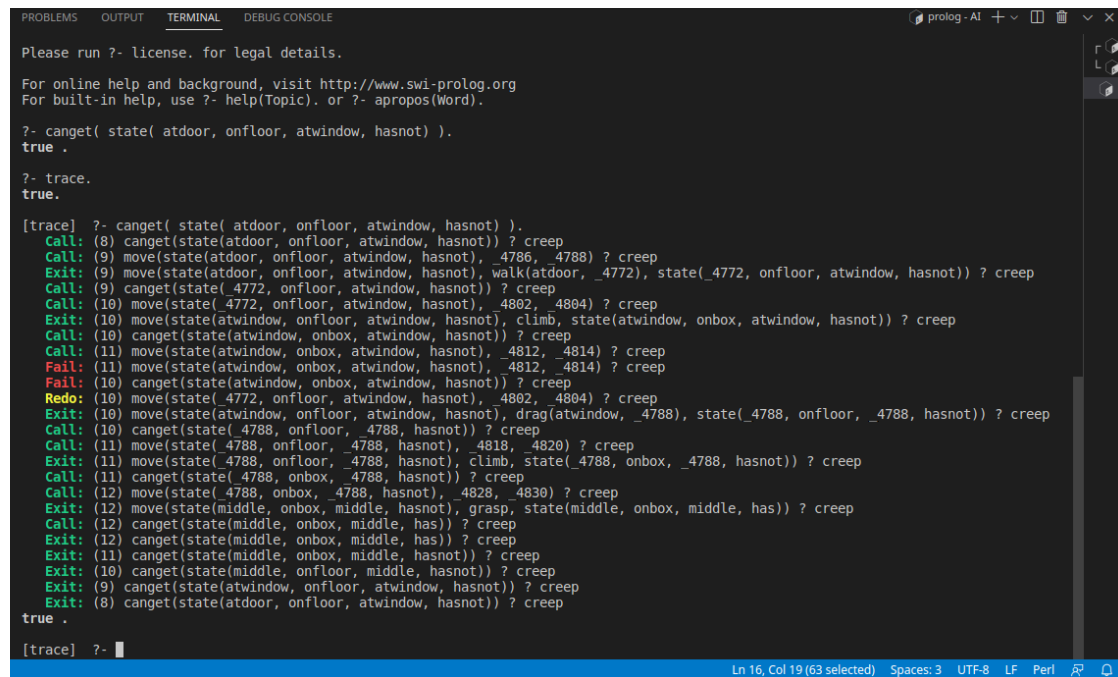
?- sister(ann, pat).
true.

?- brother(jim, ann).
false.

?-
```

EXP 3:

```
move(state(middle,onbox,middle,hasnot),
    grasp,
    state(middle,onbox,middle,has)).
move(state(P,onfloor,P,H),
    climb,
    state(P,onbox,P,H)).
move(state(P1,onfloor,P1,H),
    drag(P1,P2),
    state(P2,onfloor,P2,H)).
move(state(P1,onfloor,B,H),
    walk(P1,P2),
    state(P2,onfloor,B,H)).
canget(state(_,_,_,has)).
canget(State1) :-
    move(State1,_,State2),
    canget(State2).
```



```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE
Please run ?- license. for legal details.
For online help and background, visit http://www.swi-prolog.org
For built-in help, use ?- help(Topic). or ?- apropos(Word).

?- canget( state( atdoor, onfloor, atwindow, hasnot) ).
true .

?- trace.
true.

[trace] ?- canget( state( atdoor, onfloor, atwindow, hasnot) ).
Call: (8) canget(state(atdoor, onfloor, atwindow, hasnot)) ? creep
Call: (9) move(state(atdoor, onfloor, atwindow, hasnot), _4786, _4788) ? creep
Exit: (9) move(state(atdoor, onfloor, atwindow, hasnot), walk(atdoor, _4772), state(_4772, onfloor, atwindow, hasnot)) ? creep
Call: (9) canget(state( _4772, onfloor, atwindow, hasnot)) ? creep
Call: (10) move(state( _4772, onfloor, atwindow, hasnot), _4802, _4804) ? creep
Exit: (10) move(state(atwindow, onfloor, atwindow, hasnot), climb, state(atwindow, onbox, atwindow, hasnot)) ? creep
Call: (10) canget(state(atwindow, onbox, atwindow, hasnot)) ? creep
Call: (11) move(state(atwindow, onbox, atwindow, hasnot), _4812, _4814) ? creep
Fail: (11) move(state(atwindow, onbox, atwindow, hasnot), _4812, _4814) ? creep
Fail: (10) canget(state(atwindow, onbox, atwindow, hasnot)) ? creep
Redo: (10) move(state( _4772, onfloor, atwindow, hasnot), _4802, _4804) ? creep
Exit: (10) move(state(atwindow, onfloor, atwindow, hasnot), drag(atwindow, _4788), state(_4788, onfloor, _4788, hasnot)) ? creep
Call: (10) canget(state( _4788, onfloor, _4788, hasnot)) ? creep
Call: (11) move(state( _4788, onfloor, _4788, hasnot), _4818, _4820) ? creep
Exit: (11) move(state( _4788, onfloor, _4788, hasnot), climb, state(_4788, onbox, _4788, hasnot)) ? creep
Call: (11) canget(state( _4788, onbox, _4788, hasnot)) ? creep
Call: (12) move(state( _4788, onbox, _4788, hasnot), _4828, _4830) ? creep
Exit: (12) move(state(middle, onbox, middle, hasnot), grasp, state(middle, onbox, middle, has)) ? creep
Call: (12) canget(state(middle, onbox, middle, has)) ? creep
Exit: (12) canget(state(middle, onbox, middle, has)) ? creep
Exit: (11) canget(state(middle, onbox, middle, hasnot)) ? creep
Exit: (10) canget(state(middle, onfloor, middle, hasnot)) ? creep
Exit: (9) canget(state(atwindow, onfloor, atwindow, hasnot)) ? creep
Exit: (8) canget(state(atdoor, onfloor, atwindow, hasnot)) ? creep
true .

[trace] ?- 
```

EXP 7:

% A Tic-Tac-Toe program in Prolog. S. Tanimoto, May 11, 2003.

% To play a game with the computer, type

% playo.

% To watch the computer play a game with itself, type

% selfgame.

% Predicates that define the winning conditions:

win(Board, Player) :- rowwin(Board, Player).

win(Board, Player) :- colwin(Board, Player).

win(Board, Player) :- diagwin(Board, Player).

rowwin(Board, Player) :- Board = [Player,Player,Player,_,_,_,_,_].

rowwin(Board, Player) :- Board = [_,_,_,Player,Player,Player,_,_].

rowwin(Board, Player) :- Board = [_,_,_,_,_,Player,Player,Player].

colwin(Board, Player) :- Board = [Player,_,_,Player,_,_,Player,_,_].

colwin(Board, Player) :- Board = [_,Player,_,_,Player,_,_,Player,_,_].

colwin(Board, Player) :- Board = [_,_,Player,_,_,Player,_,_,Player].

diagwin(Board, Player) :- Board = [Player,_,_,_,Player,_,_,_,Player].

diagwin(Board, Player) :- Board = [_,_,Player,_,_,Player,_,_,_].

% Helping predicate for alternating play in a "self" game:

other(x,o).

other(o,x).

game(Board, Player) :- win(Board, Player), !, write([player, Player, wins]).

game(Board, Player) :-

other(Player,Otherplayer),

move(Board,Player,Newboard),

!,

display(Newboard),

game(Newboard,Otherplayer).

move([b,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I], Player, [Player,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I]).

move([A,b,C,D,E,F,G,H,I], Player, [A,Player,C,D,E,F,G,H,I]).

move([A,B,b,D,E,F,G,H,I], Player, [A,B,Player,D,E,F,G,H,I]).

move([A,B,C,b,E,F,G,H,I], Player, [A,B,C,Player,E,F,G,H,I]).

move([A,B,C,D,b,F,G,H,I], Player, [A,B,C,D,Player,F,G,H,I]).

move([A,B,C,D,E,b,G,H,I], Player, [A,B,C,D,E,Player,G,H,I]).

```

move([A,B,C,D,E,F,b,H,I], Player, [A,B,C,D,E,F,Player,H,I]).
move([A,B,C,D,E,F,G,b,I], Player, [A,B,C,D,E,F,G,Player,I]).
move([A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,b], Player, [A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,Player]).

```

```

display([A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I]) :- write([A,B,C]),nl,write([D,E,F]),nl,
write([G,H,I]),nl,nl.

```

```

selfgame :- game([b,b,b,b,b,b,b,b],x).

```

% Predicates to support playing a game with the user:

```

x_can_win_in_one(Board) :- move(Board, x, Newboard), win(Newboard, x).

```

% The predicate orespond generates the computer's (playing o) reponse
% from the current Board.

```

orespond(Board,Newboard) :-
    move(Board, o, Newboard),
    win(Newboard, o),
    !.
orespond(Board,Newboard) :-
    move(Board, o, Newboard),
    not(x_can_win_in_one(Newboard)).
orespond(Board,Newboard) :-
    move(Board, o, Newboard).
orespond(Board,Newboard) :-
    not(member(b,Board)),
    !,
    write('Cats game!'), nl,
    Newboard = Board.

```

% The following translates from an integer description
% of x's move to a board transformation.

```

xmove([b,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I], 1, [x,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I]).
xmove([A,b,C,D,E,F,G,H,I], 2, [A,x,C,D,E,F,G,H,I]).
xmove([A,B,b,D,E,F,G,H,I], 3, [A,B,x,D,E,F,G,H,I]).
xmove([A,B,C,b,E,F,G,H,I], 4, [A,B,C,x,E,F,G,H,I]).
xmove([A,B,C,D,b,F,G,H,I], 5, [A,B,C,D,x,F,G,H,I]).
xmove([A,B,C,D,E,b,G,H,I], 6, [A,B,C,D,E,x,G,H,I]).
xmove([A,B,C,D,E,F,b,H,I], 7, [A,B,C,D,E,F,x,H,I]).
xmove([A,B,C,D,E,F,G,b,I], 8, [A,B,C,D,E,F,G,x,I]).
xmove([A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,b], 9, [A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,x]).
xmove(Board, N, Board) :- write('Illegal move.'), nl.

```

% The 0-place predicate playo starts a game with the user.

playo :- explain, playfrom([b,b,b,b,b,b,b,b]).

explain :-

write("You play X by entering integer positions followed by a period."),
nl,
display([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]).

playfrom(Board) :- win(Board, x), write("You win!").

playfrom(Board) :- win(Board, o), write("I win!").

playfrom(Board) :- read(N),
xmove(Board, N, Newboard),
display(Newboard),
orespond(Newboard, Newnewboard),
display(Newnewboard),
playfrom(Newnewboard).

OUTPUT:

Visual Studio Code interface showing the Explorer, Problems, and Terminal panels. The Explorer panel displays the file structure of the '9609' project, including '9609exp3.pl', 'exp19609.pl', 'tictac.png', and 'tictactoe.pl'. The Problems panel shows a list of errors related to the 'tictactoe.pl' file. The Terminal panel displays the output of the program, showing a sequence of board states and the final result: 'You win! true'.

```
[b,b,b]
[b,x,b]
[b,b,b]

[o,b,b]
[b,x,b]
[b,b,b]

|: 9.
[o,b,b]
[b,x,b]
[b,b,x]

[o,o,b]
[b,x,b]
[b,b,x]

|: 3.
[o,o,x]
[b,x,b]
[b,b,x]

[o,o,x]
[o,x,b]
[b,b,x]

|: 6.
[o,o,x]
[o,x,x]
[b,b,x]

[o,o,x]
[o,x,x]
[o,b,x]

You win!
true
?- 
```

Visual Studio Code interface showing the Explorer, Problems, and Terminal panels. The Explorer panel displays the file structure of the '9609' project, including '9609exp3.pl', 'exp19609.pl', and 'tictactoe.pl'. The Problems panel shows a list of errors related to the 'tictactoe.pl' file. The Terminal panel displays the output of the program, showing a sequence of board states and the final result: 'You win! true'.

```
For built-in help, use ?- help(Topic). or ?- apropos(Word).
?- playo.
You play X by entering integer positions followed by a period.
[1,2,3]
[4,5,6]
[7,8,9]

|: 5
|: .
[b,b,b]
[b,x,b]
[b,b,b]

[o,b,b]
[b,x,b]
[b,b,b]

|: 9.
[o,b,b]
[b,x,b]
[b,b,x]

[o,o,b]
[b,x,b]
[b,b,x]

|: 3.
[o,o,x]
[b,x,b]
[b,b,x]

[o,o,x]
[o,x,b]
[b,b,x]

|: 6.
[o,o,x]
[o,x,x]
[o,x,x]
```

EXP 6:

import heapq

class PuzzleNode:

```
    def __init__(self, state, parent=None, move="Initial"):
```

```
        self.state = state
```

```
        self.parent = parent
```

```
        self.move = move
```

```
        self.depth = 0
```

```
        if parent:
```

```
            self.depth = parent.depth + 1
```

```
    def __lt__(self, other):
```

```
        return self.depth < other.depth
```

```
    def __eq__(self, other):
```

```
        return self.state == other.state
```

```
    def __hash__(self):
```

```
        return hash(str(self.state))
```

```
    def __str__(self):
```

```
        return str(self.state)
```

```
    def get_blank_position(self):
```

```
        for i, row in enumerate(self.state):
```

```
            if 0 in row:
```

```
                return (i, row.index(0))
```

```
    def expand(self):
```

```
        blank_pos = self.get_blank_position()
```

```
        children = []
```

```
        moves = [(0, 1), (0, -1), (1, 0), (-1, 0)] # right, left, down, up
```

```
        for move in moves:
```

```
            new_row, new_col = blank_pos[0] + move[0], blank_pos[1] + move[1]
```

```
            if 0 <= new_row < 3 and 0 <= new_col < 3:
```

```
                new_state = [row[:] for row in self.state]
```

```
                new_state[blank_pos[0]][blank_pos[1]] = new_state[new_row][new_col]
```

```
                new_state[new_row][new_col] = 0
```

```
                children.append(PuzzleNode(new_state, self, move))
```

```
        return children
```

```

def is_goal(self):
    return self.state == [[0, 1, 2],
                          [3, 4, 5],
                          [6, 7, 8]]

def heuristic(self):
    # Manhattan distance heuristic
    distance = 0
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            if self.state[i][j] != 0:
                row, col = divmod(self.state[i][j], 3)
                distance += abs(row - i) + abs(col - j)
    return distance + self.depth

```

```

def a_star_search(initial_state):
    initial_node = PuzzleNode(initial_state)
    frontier = []
    heapq.heappush(frontier, initial_node)

    explored = set()

    while frontier:
        current_node = heapq.heappop(frontier)

        if current_node.is_goal():
            return current_node

        explored.add(current_node)

        for child in current_node.expand():
            if child not in explored:
                heapq.heappush(frontier, child)

    return None

```

```

def print_solution(solution_node):
    path = []
    current_node = solution_node
    while current_node:
        path.append(current_node)
        current_node = current_node.parent

```



```
path.reverse()

for i, node in enumerate(path):
    print("Step:", i, "Move:", node.move)
    print(node.state)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    initial_state = [[1, 2, 3], [0, 4, 6], [7, 5, 8]]
    solution_node = a_star_search(initial_state)
    if solution_node:
        print("Solution found!")
        print_solution(solution_node)
    else:
        print("No solution found!")
```

Output:

