CS 560: Homework 4

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Question 1:

My initial thought was to add a n(0) predicate but then we would have the problem of being able to have expressions like s(0) == s(n(s(0))), resulting in the same number being represented in two different ways. Therefore, it seems that they best way to extend the scheme is to add another constant. We will add the constant -0, which will represent a negative zero. The s(x) in increment the numerical value of x in the direction of the sign of x. Examples of the way this would work follows:

```
s('0') = 1

s(s('0')) = 2

s(s(s('0'))) = 3

s('-0') = -1

s(s('-0')) = -2

s(s(s('-0'))) = -3
```

If we ensure that we dont map -0 to 0 and instead map s(-0) to -1 we will have a number system where there will be exactly one representation for each numerical value.

Question 2:

The language of this question confused me. There seems to be a mixing of Prolog and Datalog in the instructions: "check your definition in Prolog with 'succ(s(s(s(0))),X)'". It is my understanding that functions are meaningless in Prolog and are treated as constants. Therefore there is no way to parse the s() predicates and I believe that they would have to be hard coded. As a result I am turnning in both a Datalog definition and a working simple Prolog line to cover my bases.

Datalog

```
% if X is greater than 0
succ(X,s(X)) :- lt(0,X)
% if X is less than 0
succ(s(X),X) :- lt(X,0)
```

Prolog

Here I am also adding a predecessor function to aid in the next question.

```
% simple addition of 1
succ(X,Y) :- Y is X+1.
% predecessor function
pred(X,Y) :- Y is X-1.
```

Question 3:

Question 4:

The following is a query and its ouput using the above predicates:

```
?- multicolortower4(9,List).
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1];
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red2];
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red3];
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red4];
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red5];
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red6] ;
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red7];
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, gre1];
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, gre2];
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, gre3];
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, blu1];
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, blu2];
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, yel1];
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, bla1];
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red2, red1];
List = [red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red1, red2, red2];
. . .
. . .
```

Question 5:

```
% Base Case: any block will be different in empty list
differentFromList(Block,[]) :- block(Block).
% recurse through list and ensure Block is not equal to Top
differentFromList(Block,[Top|Rest]) :-
        block(Block),
        not(Block = Top),
        differentFromList(Block, Rest).
% mct5: This function adds Height blocks to list and
% ensures that the blocks that are added are not
% already in the list. This builds the list on the
% way in to minimize the search space.
% Base Case: 0 hight will return Out with List
mct5(0,List,Out) :-
        Out = List.
% Build on way in in at the recursive call
mct5(Height,List,Out) :-
        Height > 0,
        Height < 14, % only 13 blocks
        block(Top),
        differentFromList(Top,List), % distinct
        NewHeight is Height-1,
```

mct5(NewHeight,[Top|List],Out). % build

The following is a guery and its outus using the above predicates:

```
?- multicolortower5(9,List).
List = [gre2, gre1, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [gre3, gre1, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [blu1, gre1, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [blu2, gre1, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [yel1, gre1, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [bla1, gre1, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [gre1, gre2, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [gre3, gre2, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [blu1, gre2, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [blu2, gre2, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [yel1, gre2, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [bla1, gre2, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [gre1, gre3, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [gre2, gre3, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [blu1, gre3, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
List = [blu2, gre3, red7, red6, red5, red4, red3, red2, red1];
```

Question 6:

```
% performs way in list building while checking to ensure that
% any two touching blocks do not have the same color.
mct6(1,List,Out) :-
    Out = List.
mct6(Height,[Tl|List],Out) :- % needs top of list to check for color
    Height > 1,
    Height < 14,
    block(Top),
    differentFromList(Top,List),
    differentcolor(Top,Tl), % ensure color difference
    NewHeight is Height-1,
    mct6(NewHeight,[Top|[Tl|List]],Out).

% same purpose as in question 5
multicolortower6(Height,List) :-
    mct6(Height,_,List).</pre>
```

The following is a query and its ouput using the above predicates:

```
?- multicolortower6(9,List).
List = [blu2, red4, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
List = [yel1, red4, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
List = [bla1, red4, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
List = [blu2, red5, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
List = [yel1, red5, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
List = [bla1, red5, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
List = [blu2, red6, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
List = [yel1, red6, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
List = [bla1, red6, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
List = [blu2, red7, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
List = [yel1, red7, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
List = [bla1, red7, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
List = [red4, yel1, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
List = [red5, yel1, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
List = [red6, yel1, blu1, red3, gre3, red2, gre2, red1, gre1];
. . .
. . .
```

Question 7:

```
In [8]: # Question 7
       import random
       from hw4standard import *
       # time seed random variable
       from datetime import datetime
       random.seed(datetime.now())
       def prove(query,kb):
           #*********************
           answer = query.copy() # Make a copy of query so query is not altered.
           answer.insert(0,findvariables(query,[])) # add variables from query
           answer[0].insert(0,'yes') # add 'yes'
           #******************
           print("Initial answer clause is %s \n\n" % prettyclause(answer))
           while len(answer) > 1:
              #give answer clause fresh variables
              answer = freshvariables(answer)
              matches = []
              for r in kb:
                  #unify right most atom for scripting ease
                  if unify(answer[-1],r[0],{}):
                     matches.append(r)
              if matches == []:
                  print("No rules match %s" % prettyexpr(answer[-1]))
                  return False
              #***********************
              print(prettyclause(answer)) # output formatting
              # Unification
              a = answer[-1] # right-most atom
              b = matches[random.randint(0,len(matches)-1)] # random match
              sub = {} # get subs
              unify(a,b[0],sub)
              # Substitution
              resolution = substitute(b, sub) # sub for match to be used in resolu
              answer = substitute(answer, sub) # sub current answer clause
              # output formatting
              print("Resolve with: ",prettyclause(b))
              print("Substitution: " ,sub, "\n\n")
              # Replace
              answer = answer[:-1] # cut right-most atom
              for a in resolution[1:]: answer.append(a) # add resolution body
               #************************
```

print(prettyclause(answer))

```
In [9]: kb = [[['animal','X'],['dog','X']],
             [['gets_pleasure','X','feeding'],['animal','X']],
             [['likes','X','Y'],['animal','Y'],['owns','X','Y']],
             [['does','X','Y','Z'],['likes','X','Y'],['gets_pleasure','Y','Z']],
            [['dog','fido']],
             [['owns','mary','fido']]]
        query=[['does','mary','X','Y']]
        multiprove(query,kb)
        Iteration 0
        Initial answer clause is yes(X,Y) \le does(mary,X,Y)
        yes(_546,_547) \le does(mary,_546,_547)
        Resolve with: does(X,Y,Z) \le likes(X,Y) ^ gets_pleasure(Y,Z)
        Substitution: {'X': 'mary', 'Y': '_546', 'Z': '_547'}
        yes(_548,_549) <= likes(mary,_548) ^ gets_pleasure(_548,_549)</pre>
        Resolve with: gets_pleasure(X,feeding) <= animal(X)</pre>
        Substitution: {'X': '_548', '_549': 'feeding'}
        yes(_550,feeding) \le likes(mary,_550) ^ animal(_550)
        Resolve with: animal(X) \le dog(X)
        Substitution: {'X': '_550'}
        yes(_551,feeding) <= likes(mary,_551) ^ dog(_551)</pre>
        Resolve with: dog(fido)
        Substitution: {'_551': 'fido'}
        yes(fido,feeding) <= likes(mary,fido)</pre>
        Resolve with: likes(X,Y) <= animal(Y) ^ owns(X,Y)
        Substitution: {'X': 'mary', 'Y': 'fido'}
        yes(fido,feeding) <= animal(fido) ^ owns(mary,fido)</pre>
        Resolve with: owns(mary, fido)
        Substitution: {}
        yes(fido,feeding) <= animal(fido)</pre>
        Resolve with: animal(X) \le dog(X)
        Substitution: {'X': 'fido'}
```

yes(fido, feeding) <= dog(fido)</pre>

```
Resolve with: dog(fido)
Substitution: {}

yes(fido, feeding)
Proved on iteration 0
------
```

Out[9]: True

Question 8:

Iteration 0 Initial answer clause is $yes(X,Y) \le has_tree(n(X,e(e4),Y),n(n1,n(n2,e(e4),Y)))$ 1),e(e2)),n(n3,e(e3),n(n4,e(e4),e(e5))))) $yes(359096, 359097) \le has_tree(n(359096, e(e4), 359097), n(n1, n(n2, e(e4), 359097)))$ 1),e(e2)),n(n3,e(e3),n(n4,e(e4),e(e5))))) Resolve with: has_tree(T,n(N,LT,RT)) <= has_tree(T,RT)</pre> Substitution: {'T': ['n', '_359096', ['e', 'e4'], '_359097'], 'N': 'n1', 'LT': ['n', 'n2', ['e', 'e1'], ['e', 'e2']], 'RT': ['n', 'n3', ['e', 'e 3'], ['n', 'n4', ['e', 'e4'], ['e', 'e5']]]} $yes(_359098,_359099) \le has_tree(n(_359098,e(e4),_359099),n(n3,e(e3),n(n3,e($ 4,e(e4),e(e5)))) Resolve with: has tree(T,n(N,LT,RT)) <= has tree(T,LT) Substitution: {'T': ['n', '_359098', ['e', 'e4'], '_359099'], 'N': 'n3', 'LT': ['e', 'e3'], 'RT': ['n', 'n4', ['e', 'e4'], ['e', 'e5']]} No rules match has_tree(n(_359100,e(e4),_359101),e(e3)) Iteration 1 Initial answer clause is $yes(X,Y) \le has_tree(n(X,e(e4),Y),n(n1,n(n2,e(e4),Y)))$ 1),e(e2)),n(n3,e(e3),n(n4,e(e4),e(e5))))) $yes(359102, 359103) \le has tree(n(359102,e(e4), 359103),n(n1,n(n2,e(e4), a2,e(e4), a3,e(e4), a3$ 1),e(e2)),n(n3,e(e3),n(n4,e(e4),e(e5))))) Resolve with: has_tree(T,n(N,LT,RT)) <= has_tree(T,LT)</pre> Substitution: {'T': ['n', '_359102', ['e', 'e4'], '_359103'], 'N': 'n1', 'LT': ['n', 'n2', ['e', 'e1'], ['e', 'e2']], 'RT': ['n', 'n3', ['e', 'e 3'], ['n', 'n4', ['e', 'e4'], ['e', 'e5']]]}

```
yes(_359104,_359105) \le has_tree(n(_359104,e(e4),_359105),n(n2,e(e1),e(e4),e(e4),_359105))
2)))
Resolve with: has tree(T,n(N,LT,RT)) <= has tree(T,RT)
Substitution: {'T': ['n', '_359104', ['e', 'e4'], '_359105'], 'N': 'n2',
'LT': ['e', 'e1'], 'RT': ['e', 'e2']}
No rules match has_tree(n(_359106,e(e4),_359107),e(e2))
Iteration 2
Initial answer clause is yes(X,Y) \le has_tree(n(X,e(e4),Y),n(n1,n(n2,e(e4),Y)))
1),e(e2)),n(n3,e(e3),n(n4,e(e4),e(e5)))))
yes(359108, 359109) \le has_tree(n(359108, e(e4), 359109), n(n1, n(n2, e(e4), 259108)))
1),e(e2)),n(n3,e(e3),n(n4,e(e4),e(e5)))))
Resolve with: has_tree(T,n(N,LT,RT)) <= has_tree(T,RT)</pre>
Substitution: {'T': ['n', '_359108', ['e', 'e4'], '_359109'], 'N': 'n1',
'LT': ['n', 'n2', ['e', 'e1'], ['e', 'e2']], 'RT': ['n', 'n3', ['e', 'e
3'], ['n', 'n4', ['e', 'e4'], ['e', 'e5']]]}
yes(_359110,_359111) \le has_tree(n(_359110,e(e4),_359111),n(n3,e(e3),n(n3)))
4,e(e4),e(e5))))
Resolve with: has tree(T,n(N,LT,RT)) <= has tree(T,RT)
Substitution: {'T': ['n', '_359110', ['e', 'e4'], '_359111'], 'N': 'n3',
'LT': ['e', 'e3'], 'RT': ['n', 'n4', ['e', 'e4'], ['e', 'e5']]}
yes(_359112,_359113) \le has_tree(n(_359112,e(e4),_359113),n(n4,e(e4),e(e4))
5)))
Resolve with: has_tree(T,n(N,LT,RT)) <= has_tree(T,LT)</pre>
Substitution: {'T': ['n', '359112', ['e', 'e4'], '359113'], 'N': 'n4',
'LT': ['e', 'e4'], 'RT': ['e', 'e5']}
No rules match has tree(n(_359114,e(e4),_359115),e(e4))
Iteration 3
Initial answer clause is yes(X,Y) \le has_tree(n(X,e(e4),Y),n(n1,n(n2,e(e4),Y)))
1),e(e2)),n(n3,e(e3),n(n4,e(e4),e(e5)))))
yes(_359116,_359117) \le has_tree(n(_359116,e(e4),_359117),n(n1,n(n2,e(e4),_359117))
1),e(e2)),n(n3,e(e3),n(n4,e(e4),e(e5)))))
Resolve with: has_tree(T,n(N,LT,RT)) <= has_tree(T,RT)</pre>
Substitution: {'T': ['n', '_359116', ['e', 'e4'], '_359117'], 'N': 'n1',
'LT': ['n', 'n2', ['e', 'e1'], ['e', 'e2']], 'RT': ['n', 'n3', ['e', 'e
3'], ['n', 'n4', ['e', 'e4'], ['e', 'e5']]]}
yes(_359118,_359119) \le has_tree(n(_359118,e(e4),_359119),n(n3,e(e3),n(n3)))
4,e(e4),e(e5))))
```

```
Resolve with: has_tree(T,n(N,LT,RT)) <= has_tree(T,LT)</pre>
Substitution: {'T': ['n', '_359118', ['e', 'e4'], '_359119'], 'N': 'n3',
'LT': ['e', 'e3'], 'RT': ['n', 'n4', ['e', 'e4'], ['e', 'e5']]}
No rules match has_tree(n(_359120,e(e4),_359121),e(e3))
Iteration 4
Initial answer clause is yes(X,Y) \le has_tree(n(X,e(e4),Y),n(n1,n(n2,e(e4),Y)))
1),e(e2)),n(n3,e(e3),n(n4,e(e4),e(e5)))))
yes( 359122, 359123) <= has_tree(n(_359122,e(e4),_359123),n(n1,n(n2,e(e
1),e(e2)),n(n3,e(e3),n(n4,e(e4),e(e5)))))
Resolve with: has tree(T,n(N,LT,RT)) <= has tree(T,RT)
Substitution: {'T': ['n', '_359122', ['e', 'e4'], '_359123'], 'N': 'n1', 'LT': ['n', 'n2', ['e', 'e1'], ['e', 'e2']], 'RT': ['n', 'n3', ['e', 'e
3'], ['n', 'n4', ['e', 'e4'], ['e', 'e5']]]}
yes(_359124,_359125) \le has_tree(n(_359124,e(e4),_359125),n(n3,e(e3),n(n3,e(e3),e(e4),_359125))
4,e(e4),e(e5))))
Resolve with: has_tree(T,n(N,LT,RT)) <= has_tree(T,RT)</pre>
Substitution: {'T': ['n', '_359124', ['e', 'e4'], '_359125'], 'N': 'n3',
'LT': ['e', 'e3'], 'RT': ['n', 'n4', ['e', 'e4'], ['e', 'e5']]}
yes(_359126,_359127) <= has_tree(n(_359126,e(e4),_359127),n(n4,e(e4),e(e
5)))
Resolve with: has tree(T,T)
Substitution: {'T': ['n', 'n4', ['e', 'e4'], ['e', 'e5']], '_359126': 'n
4', '_359127': ['e', 'e5']}
yes(n4,e(e5))
Proved on iteration 4
```

Out[58]: True

Question 9:

This code does not work. Below are two different attempts that I made to solve this problem. The first tries to call a function recursivly and hold the frontier in the recursion. The second tries to maintain the frontier in a list in the the for loop of the program. I have not had success. These functions are both capable of solving the first query as the output demonstrates, but are unable to solve the second query. Something is wrong with the way they move from child back up to parent nodes. They either get stuck in an infinite loop or terminate without completing the proof. I ran out of time to solve the problem.

```
In [54]: def depth_first(answerclause,kb):
             answer = answerclause.copy()
             # fresh
             answer = freshvariables(answer)
             # get list of matches for right most pred
             matches = []
             for r in kb:
                  if unify(answer[-1],r[0],{}):
                     matches.append(r)
             if matches == []: return False
             for m in matches:
                 print(prettyclause(answer))
                 a = answer[-1]
                 b = m
                 sub = \{\}
                 unify(a,b[0],sub)
                 resolution = substitute(b, sub)
                 answer = substitute(answer, sub)
                  #print("matches: ", matches[0])
                 print("Resolve with: ",prettyclause(b))
                 print("Substitution: " ,sub, "\n\n")
                 answer = answer[:-1]
                  if len(resolution) > 0:
                      for z in resolution[1:]: answer.append(z)
                      answer.append(resolution)
                  if len(answer)==1:
                      print(prettyclause(answer))
                      return True
                  if depth first(answer,kb): return True
             return False
         def dfr(query,kb):
             print("QUERY: ", prettyclause(query),"\n\n")
             # add yes to answer clause
             answer = query.copy()
             answer.insert(0,findvariables(query,[])) # add variables from query
             answer[0].insert(0,'yes') # add 'yes'
             return depth_first(answer,kb)
```

```
In [55]: | dfr(query,kb)
         QUERY: does(mary, X, Y)
         yes(_359084,_359085) <= does(mary,_359084,_359085)
         Resolve with: does(X,Y,Z) \le likes(X,Y) ^ gets pleasure(Y,Z)
         Substitution: {'X': 'mary', 'Y': '_359084', 'Z': '_359085'}
         yes(_359086,_359087) <= likes(mary,_359086) ^ gets_pleasure(_359086,_3590
         Resolve with: gets pleasure(X,feeding) <= animal(X)</pre>
         Substitution: {'X': '_359086', '_359087': 'feeding'}
         yes(_359088,feeding) <= likes(mary,_359088) ^ animal(_359088)</pre>
         Resolve with: animal(X) \le dog(X)
         Substitution: { 'X': ' 359088'}
         yes(_359089,feeding) <= likes(mary,_359089) ^ dog(_359089)</pre>
         Resolve with: dog(fido)
         Substitution: {'_359089': 'fido'}
         yes(fido,feeding) <= likes(mary,fido)</pre>
         Resolve with: likes(X,Y) \le animal(Y) \circ owns(X,Y)
         Substitution: {'X': 'mary', 'Y': 'fido'}
         yes(fido, feeding) <= animal(fido) ^ owns(mary, fido)</pre>
         Resolve with: owns(mary, fido)
          Substitution:
                         {}
         yes(fido,feeding) <= animal(fido)</pre>
         Resolve with: animal(X) \le dog(X)
         Substitution: {'X': 'fido'}
         yes(fido, feeding) <= dog(fido)</pre>
         Resolve with: dog(fido)
         Substitution:
                         {}
         yes(fido, feeding)
Out[55]: True
```

```
In [56]: # Question 7
         import random
         from hw4standard import *
         # time seed random variable
         from datetime import datetime
         random.seed(datetime.now())
         def deep(query,kb,front):
            #******************
            answer = query.copy() # Make a copy of query so query is not altered.
            answer.insert(0,findvariables(query,[])) # add variables from query
            answer[0].insert(0,'yes') # add 'yes'
            #******************
            print("Initial answer clause is %s \n\n" % prettyclause(answer))
            while len(answer) > 1:
                #give answer clause fresh variables
                answer = freshvariables(answer)
                matches = []
                for r in kb:
                    #unify right most atom for scripting ease
                    if unify(answer[-1],r[0],{}):
                        matches.append(r)
                        front.append(r)
                if matches == []:
                    if front == []:
                        print("No rules match %s" % prettyexpr(answer[0]))
                        return False
                    else:
                        front.pop()
                        deep(front[-1],kb,front)
                #**********************
                print(prettyclause(answer)) # output formatting
                # Unification
                a = answer[-1] # right-most atom
                b = front.pop() # random match
                sub = {} # get subs
                unify(a,b[0],sub)
                # Substitution
                resolution = substitute(b, sub) # sub for match to be used in resolu
                answer = substitute(answer, sub) # sub current answer clause
                # output formatting
                print("Resolve with: ",prettyclause(b))
print("Substitution: ",sub, "\n\n")
                # Replace
                answer = answer[:-1] # cut right-most atom
                for a in resolution[1:]: answer.append(a) # add resolution body
```

```
In [57]: deep(query,kb,[])
         Initial answer clause is yes(X,Y) \le does(mary,X,Y)
         yes(_359090,_359091) <= does(mary,_359090,_359091)
         Resolve with: does(X,Y,Z) \le likes(X,Y) ^ gets_pleasure(Y,Z)
         Substitution: {'X': 'mary', 'Y': '_359090', 'Z': '_359091'}
         yes(_359092,_359093) <= likes(mary,_359092) ^ gets_pleasure(_359092,_3590
         93)
         Resolve with: gets_pleasure(X,feeding) <= animal(X)</pre>
         Substitution: {'X': '_359092', '_359093': 'feeding'}
         yes(_359094,feeding) <= likes(mary,_359094) ^ animal(_359094)</pre>
         Resolve with: animal(X) \le dog(X)
         Substitution: {'X': '_359094'}
         yes(_359095, feeding) \le likes(mary,_359095) ^ dog(_359095)
         Resolve with: dog(fido)
         Substitution: {'_359095': 'fido'}
         yes(fido,feeding) <= likes(mary,fido)</pre>
         Resolve with: likes(X,Y) \le animal(Y) \circ owns(X,Y)
         Substitution: {'X': 'mary', 'Y': 'fido'}
         yes(fido,feeding) <= animal(fido) ^ owns(mary,fido)</pre>
         Resolve with: owns(mary, fido)
         Substitution:
                        {}
         yes(fido, feeding) <= animal(fido)</pre>
         Resolve with: animal(X) \le dog(X)
         Substitution: {'X': 'fido'}
         yes(fido,feeding) <= dog(fido)</pre>
         Resolve with: dog(fido)
         Substitution:
                        {}
         yes(fido,feeding)
Out[57]: True
```