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Time limit: 120 minutes. Total score is 20. Make sure you have SWI prolog installed!

Get the zip file from your Courseville assignment page and unzip/extract them into your computer.

Each question's file must be done in its corresponding folder.

1. (3 marks) A familyQuiz.pl program, with all facts for parent and age, is provided in folder Question1:

Create file familyFunc.pl (Don't forget to add :-reconsult('familyQuiz.pl'). in its first line) in folder Question1. Write the following prolog predicate.

youngestGrandparent(X)

This predicate is true when X is the youngest grandparent.

Example runs of familyFunc.pl are as follows:

```
?- youngestGrandparent(X).
X = b2;
X = b2;
false.
```

- 2. (6 marks) Create a file 'hanoi.pl' in folder Question2. Then write the following function:
 - a) (5 marks) hanoi(N,A,B,C). This predicate prints out all the moves for moving N disks from peg A to peg B, with peg C as a spare peg. The moves must follow the rule for tower of Hanoi (you are allowed to search for rules of the moves and how to write the code in C++, Java and Python). All parameters are considered to be input.

For checking, the following queries give the following results:

?- hanoi(1,a,b,c).	?- hanoi(4,a,b,c).
Move disk 1 from peg a to peg b.	Move disk 1 from peg a to peg c.
true .	Move disk 2 from peg a to peg b.
	Move disk 1 from peg c to peg b.
?- hanoi(3,a,b,c).	Move disk 3 from peg a to peg c.
Move disk 1 from peg a to peg b.	Move disk 1 from peg b to peg a.
Move disk 2 from peg a to peg c.	Move disk 2 from peg b to peg c.
Move disk 1 from peg b to peg c.	Move disk 1 from peg a to peg c.
Move disk 3 from peg a to peg b.	Move disk 4 from peg a to peg b.
Move disk 1 from peg c to peg a.	Move disk 1 from peg c to peg b.
Move disk 2 from peg c to peg b.	Move disk 2 from peg c to peg a.
Move disk 1 from peg a to peg b.	Move disk 1 from peg b to peg a.
true .	Move disk 3 from peg c to peg b.
	Move disk 1 from peg a to peg c.
	Move disk 2 from peg a to peg b.
	Move disk 1 from peg c to peg b.
	true .

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- b) (1 mark) hanoisave(N,A,B,C). This works just like hanoi(N,A,B,C), but moves are not printed on screen. Instead, they are written to a file 'result.pl'.
- (6 marks) Create a file removeN.pl in folder Question3.
 Write predicate removeN(N,List1,Remain,Removed).

This predicate returns true when:

- **List1** is a list (considered as an input).
- **N** is the number of data (from the front of the list) that you want to remove from **List1** (considered as an input).
- Remain is List1, after removing the first N data (considered as an output).
- **Removed** is the list of **N** data removed from **List1**, in the order that they are removed (considered as an output).

For checking, the following queries give the following results:

?- removeN(-1,[a,b,c,d,e,f],X,Y).	?- removeN(3,[a,b,c,d,e,f],X,Y).
X = [a, b, c, d, e, f],	X = [d, e, f],
Y = [].	Y = [a, b, c].
?- removeN(0,[a,b,c,d,e,f],X,Y). X = [a, b, c, d, e, f], Y = [].	?- removeN(5,[a,b,c,d,e,f],X,Y). X = [f], Y = [a, b, c, d, e].
?- removeN(1,[a,b,c,d,e,f],X,Y). X = [b, c, d, e, f], Y = [a].	?- removeN(7,[a,b,c,d,e,f],X,Y). X = [], Y = [a, b, c, d, e, f].

4. (5 marks) Create a file maxCommon.pl in folder Question4.
Write predicate maxCommon(List1,List2,M). This predicate is true when List1 and List2 are input lists of integer and M is the largest value that is in both List1 and List2. M is considered to be an output.

For checking, the following queries give the following results:

?- maxCommon([],[3,4,5],M).	
false.	?- maxCommon([1,2,3],[3,4,5],M).
	M = 3;
?- maxCommon([1,2],[],M).	<u>false.</u>
false.	
	?- maxCommon([10,1,8,7],[3,4,5,7,8,9],M).
?- maxCommon([1,8,7],[3,4,5],M).	M = 8;
false.	false.

How to submit:

Zip all folders (Question1 to Question4) into {your_id}.zip (For example: 6131070221.zip) and attach it to assignment on Courseville.