

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

“JnanaSangama”, Belgaum -590014, Karnataka.



LAB REPORT on

Artificial Intelligence (23CS5PCAIN)

Submitted by

Sai Kruthin CR (1BM22CS232)

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



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



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled “Artificial Intelligence (23CS5PCAIN)” carried out by **Sai Kruthin CR (1BM22CS232)**, who is bonafide student of **B.M.S. College of Engineering**. It is in partial fulfillment for the award of **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering** of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum. 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.

Dr. Seema Patil Assistant Professor Department of CSE, BMSCE	Dr. Jyothi S Nayak Professor & HOD Department of CSE, BMSCE
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Github Link: <https://github.com/Kruthincr/5AI.git>

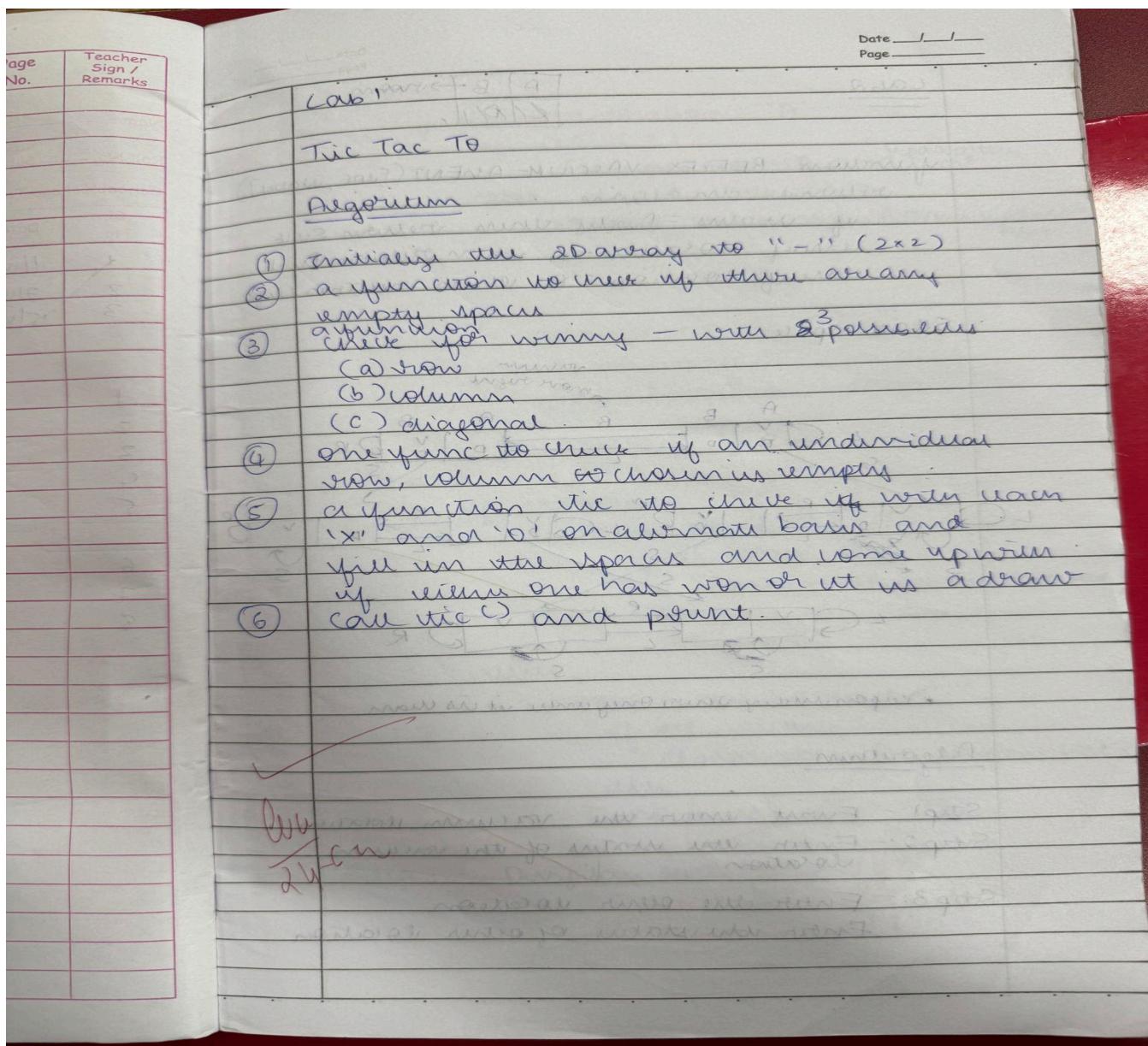
Program 1

Implement Tic – Tac – Toe Game

Implement vacuum cleaner agent

Tic-Tac-Toe

Algorithm:



Code:

```
def check_win(board, r, c):
    if board[r - 1][c - 1] == 'X':
        ch = "O"
    else:
        ch = "X"
    if ch not in board[r - 1] and '-' not in board[r - 1]:
        return True
    elif ch not in (board[0][c - 1], board[1][c - 1], board[2][c - 1]) and '-' not in (board[0][c - 1],
board[1][c - 1], board[2][c - 1]):
        return True
    elif ch not in (board[0][0], board[1][1], board[2][2]) and '-' not in (board[0][0], board[1][1],
board[2][2]):
        return True
    elif ch not in (board[0][2], board[1][1], board[2][0]) and '-' not in (board[0][2], board[1][1],
board[2][0]):
        return True
    return False

def displayb(board):
    print(board[0])
    print(board[1])
    print(board[2])

board=[['-','-','-'],['-','-','-'],['-','-','-']]
displayb(board)
xo=1
flag=0
while '-' in board[0] or '-' in board[1] or '-' in board[2]:

    if xo==1:
        print("enter position to place X:")
        x=int(input())
        y=int(input())
        if(x>3 or y>3):
            print("invalid position")
            continue
        if(board[x-1][y-1]=='-'):
            board[x-1][y-1]='X'
            xo=0
            displayb(board)
        else:
            print("invalid position")
            continue
        if(check_win(board,x,y)):
```

```

print("X wins")
flag=1
break
else :
    print("enter position to place O:")
    x=int(input())
    y=int(input())
    if(x>3 or y>3):
        print("invalid position")
        continue
    if(board[x-1][y-1]=='-'):
        board[x-1][y-1]='O'
        xo=1
        displayb(board)
    else:
        print("invalid position")
        continue
    if(check_win(board,x,y)):
        print("O wins")
        flag=1
        break
if flag==0:
    print("Draw")
print("Game Over")

```

```

[ "-", "-", "-"]
[ "-", "-", "-"]
[ "-", "-", "-"]
enter position to place X:
1
1
[ "x", "-", "-"]
[ "-", "-", "-"]
[ "-", "-", "-"]
enter position to place O:
1
1
[ "x", "o", "-"]
[ "-", "-", "-"]
[ "-", "-", "-"]
enter position to place X:
2
2
[ "x", "o", "-"]
[ "x", "-", "-"]
[ "-", "-", "-"]
enter position to place O:
2
2
[ "x", "o", "-"]
[ "x", "o", "-"]
[ "-", "-", "-"]
enter position to place X:
3
1
[ "x", "o", "-"]
[ "x", "o", "-"]
[ "x", "-", "-"]
X wins
Game Over

```

```
[', ', ', ']
[', ', ', ']
[', ', ', ']
enter position to place X:
1
1
['X', ' ', '']
[', ', '']
[', ', '']
enter position to place O:
2
2
['X', ' ', '']
[', 'O', '']
[', ' ', '']
enter position to place X:
3
3
['X', ' ', '']
[', 'O', '']
[', ' ', 'X']
enter position to place O:
1
2
['X', 'O', '']
[', 'O', '']
[', ' ', 'X']
enter position to place X:
3
2
['X', 'O', '']
[', 'O', '']
[', 'X', 'X']
enter position to place O:
3
1
['X', 'O', '']
[', 'O', '']
[', 'X', 'X']
```

```
enter position to place X:
2
1
['X', 'O', '']
['X', 'O', '']
['O', 'X', 'X']
enter position to place O:
2
3
['X', 'O', '']
['X', 'O', 'O']
['O', 'X', 'X']
enter position to place X:
1
3
['X', 'O', 'X']
['X', 'O', 'O']
['O', 'X', 'X']
Draw
Game Over
```

Vacuum Cleaner Algorithm

Date / /
Page / /

Lab 2

A	B	→ room
C	D	↓

function REFLEX-VACUUM AGENT(Sensor, status)

return own location

if status = Disturb then return Suck

if location = A then return Right

if location = B then return Left

Start space

Suck

return

(A)

A → B

B → A

A → C

C → D

D → C

C → B

B → D

D → B

B → A

A → D

D → A

A → C

C → D

D → C

C → B

B → D

D → B

B → A

A → D

D → A

A → C

C → D

D → C

C → B

B → D

D → B

Date / /
Page / /

Step 4:

if vacuum location = 'A'

if status = 1
Clean the room A and update.

if alt-status = 1
Clean the room B and update.

if alt-status = 1
Clean room B and update.

if alt-status = 1
Clean room A and update.

* keep moving from room A to room B

while

do

Date / /
Page / /

Algorithm

Step 1:- First wash the vacuum location

Step 2:- Enter the location of the vacuum

Step 3:- Enter the start location

Enter the status of start location

if start wash A

if start wash B

if alt-start wash

Date / /
Page / /

Code:

```
count = 0
def rec(state, loc):
    global count
    if state['A'] == 0 and state['B'] == 0:
        print("Turning vacuum off")
        return

    if state[loc] == 1:
        state[loc] = 0
        count += 1
        print(f"Cleaned {loc}.")
    next_loc = 'B' if loc == 'A' else 'A'
    state[loc] = int(input(f"Is {loc} clean now? (0 if clean, 1 if dirty): "))
    if(state[next_loc]!=1):
        state[next_loc]=int(input(f"Is {next_loc} dirty? (0 if clean, 1 if dirty): "))
    if(state[loc]==1):
```

```

rec(state,loc)
else:
    next_loc = 'B' if loc == 'A' else 'A'
    dire="left" if loc=="B" else "right"
    print(loc,"is clean")
    print(f"Moving vacuum {dire}")
    if state[next_loc] == 1:
        rec(state, next_loc)

state = {}
state['A'] = int(input("Enter state of A (0 for clean, 1 for dirty): "))
state['B'] = int(input("Enter state of B (0 for clean, 1 for dirty): "))
loc = input("Enter location (A or B): ")
rec(state, loc)
print("Cost:",count)
print(state)

```

```

Enter state of A (0 for clean, 1 for dirty): 0
Enter state of B (0 for clean, 1 for dirty): 0
Enter location (A or B): A
Turning vacuum off
Cost: 0
{'A': 0, 'B': 0}

```

```

Enter state of A (0 for clean, 1 for dirty): 0
Enter state of B (0 for clean, 1 for dirty): 1
Enter location (A or B): A
A is clean
Moving vacuum right
Cleaned B.
Is B clean now? (0 if clean, 1 if dirty): 0
Is A dirty? (0 if clean, 1 if dirty): 0
B is clean
Moving vacuum left
Cost: 1
{'A': 0, 'B': 0}

```

```

Enter state of A (0 for clean, 1 for dirty): 1
Enter state of B (0 for clean, 1 for dirty): 0
Enter location (A or B): A
Cleaned A.
Is A clean now? (0 if clean, 1 if dirty): 0
Is B dirty? (0 if clean, 1 if dirty): 0
A is clean
Moving vacuum right
Cost: 1
{'A': 0, 'B': 0}

```

```

Enter state of A (0 for clean, 1 for dirty): 1
Enter state of B (0 for clean, 1 for dirty): 1
Enter location (A or B): A
Cleaned A.
Is A clean now? (0 if clean, 1 if dirty): 0
A is clean
Moving vacuum right
Cleaned B.
Is B clean now? (0 if clean, 1 if dirty): 0
Is A dirty? (0 if clean, 1 if dirty): 0
B is clean
Moving vacuum left
Cost: 2
{'A': 0, 'B': 0}

```

Program 2

Implement 8 puzzle problems using Depth First Search (DFS)

Implement Iterative deepening search algorithm

8 puzzle using DFS

Algorithm:

*	1	2	3
8		4	
7	6	5	

Date _____

goal page _____

2	8	3
1	6	4
7	5	

initial

R

(b)

2	8	3
1	6	4
7	5	

$$g(n) = 1$$

$$h(n) = 6$$

$$f(n) = 7$$

Nimhaman's distance

$$g(n) = 1$$

$$h(n) = 4$$

$$f(n) = 5$$

Nimhaman's distance

2	8	3
1	6	4
7	5	

$$g(n) = 1$$

$$h(n) = 6$$

$$f(n) = 7$$

$$g(n) = 7$$

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

$$g(n) = 7$$

(One jumps (match
no. 0))

unseen to
get logical state*)

do this. R

initial

goal

$$2$$

$$8$$

$$3$$

$$1$$

$$4$$

$$7$$

$$6$$

$$5$$

$$2$$

$$8$$

$$3$$

$$1$$

$$4$$

$$7$$

$$6$$

$$5$$

$$g(n) = 2$$

$$g(n) = 2$$

$$g$$

$$g$$

$$g(n) = 2$$

$$g(n) = 2$$

Code:

```
def dfs(initial_board, zero_pos):
    stack = [(initial_board, zero_pos, [])]
    visited = set()

    while stack:
        current_board, zero_pos, moves = stack.pop()

        if is_goal(current_board):
            return moves, len(moves) # Return moves and their count

        visited.add(tuple(current_board))

        for neighbor_board, neighbor_pos in get_neighbors(current_board, zero_pos):
            if tuple(neighbor_board) not in visited:
                stack.append((neighbor_board, neighbor_pos, moves + [neighbor_board]))
```

```

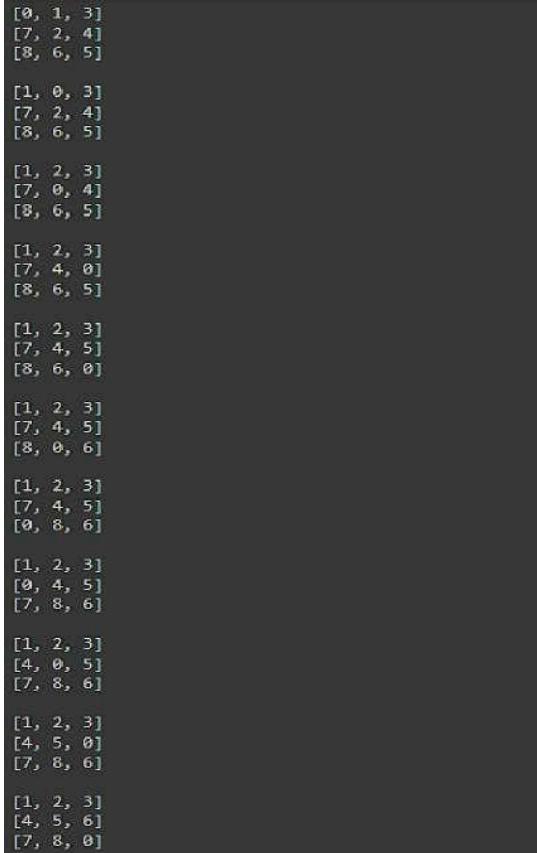
return None, 0 # No solution found, return count as 0

# Initial state of the puzzle
initial_board = [1, 2, 3, 0, 4, 6, 7, 5, 8]
zero_position = (1, 0) # Position of the empty tile (0)

# Solve the puzzle using DFS
solution, move_count = dfs(initial_board, zero_position)

if solution:
    print("Solution found with moves ({} moves):".format(move_count))
    for move in solution:
        print_board(move)
        print() # Print an empty line between moves
else:
    print("No solution found.")

```



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

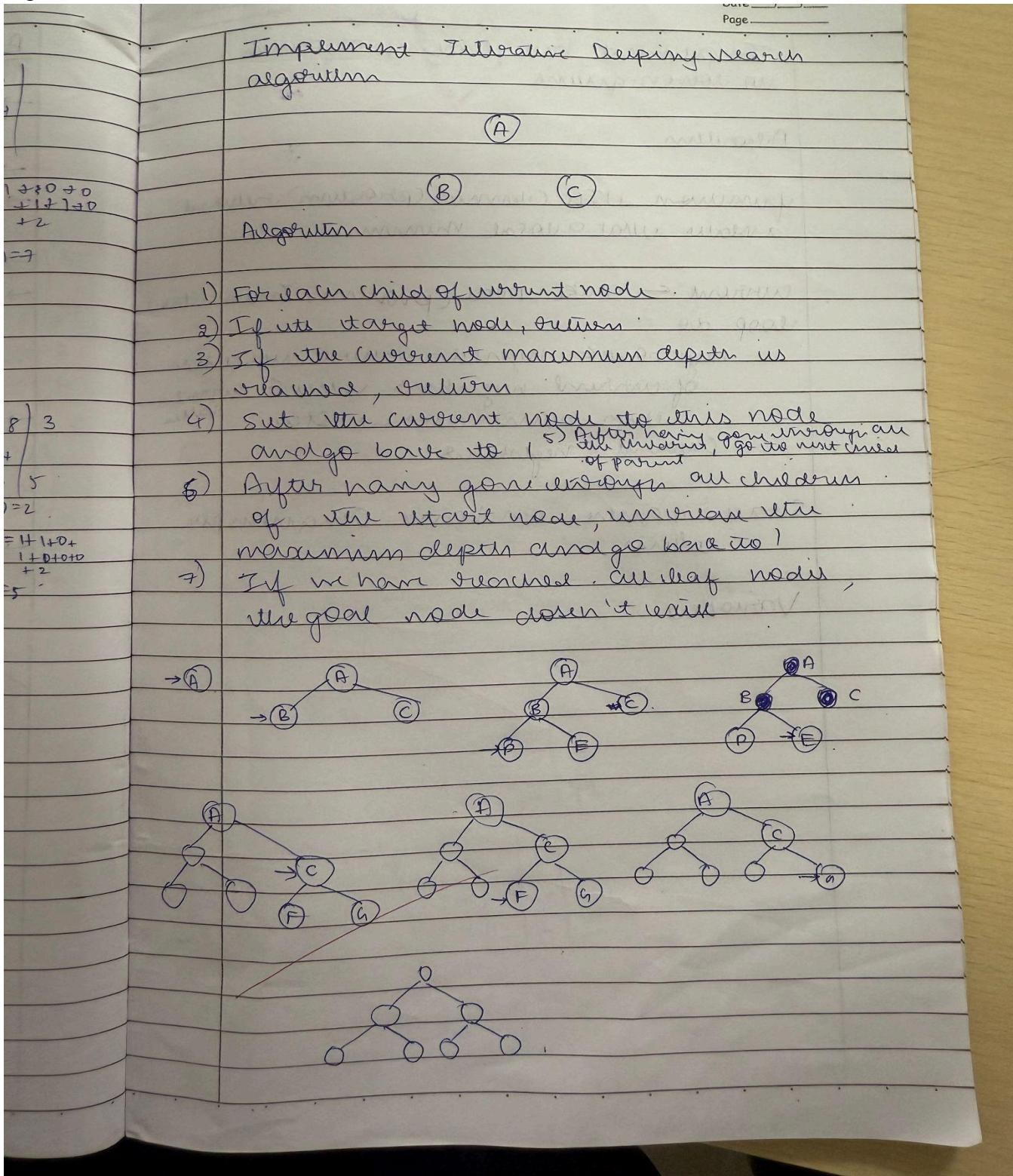
[1, 2, 3]
[4, 0, 5]
[7, 8, 6]

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

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

Implement Iterative deepening search algorithm

Algorithm:



Code:

```
from collections import deque

class PuzzleState:
    def __init__(self, board, zero_pos, moves=0, previous=None):
        self.board = board
        self.zero_pos = zero_pos # Position of the zero tile
        self.moves = moves      # Number of moves taken to reach this state
        self.previous = previous # For tracking the path

    def is_goal(self, goal_state):
        return self.board == goal_state

    def get_possible_moves(self):
        moves = []
        x, y = self.zero_pos
        directions = [(-1, 0), (1, 0), (0, -1), (0, 1)] # Up, Down, Left, Right
        for dx, dy in directions:
            new_x, new_y = x + dx, y + dy
            if 0 <= new_x < 3 and 0 <= new_y < 3:
                new_board = [row[:] for row in self.board]
                moves.append((new_board, (new_x, new_y), self.moves + 1, self))
        return moves
```

```

        # Swap the zero tile with the adjacent tile
        new_board[x][y], new_board[new_x][new_y] = new_board[new_x][new_y],
new_board[x][y]
        moves.append((new_board, (new_x, new_y)))
    return moves

def ids(initial_state, goal_state, max_depth):
    for depth in range(max_depth):
        visited = set()
        result = dls(initial_state, goal_state, depth, visited)
        if result:
            return result
    return None

def dls(state, goal_state, depth, visited):
    if state.is_goal(goal_state):
        return state
    if depth == 0:
        return None

    visited.add(tuple(map(tuple, state.board))) # Mark this state as visited
    for new_board, new_zero_pos in state.get_possible_moves():
        new_state = PuzzleState(new_board, new_zero_pos, state.moves + 1, state)
        if tuple(map(tuple, new_board)) not in visited:
            result = dls(new_state, goal_state, depth - 1, visited)
            if result:
                return result
    visited.remove(tuple(map(tuple, state.board))) # Unmark this state
    return None

def print_solution(solution):
    path = []
    while solution:
        path.append(solution.board)
        solution = solution.previous
    for board in reversed(path):
        for row in board:
            print(row)
        print()

# Define the initial state and goal state
initial_state = PuzzleState(
    board=[[1, 2, 3],
           [4, 0, 5],
           [7, 8, 6]],
    zero_pos=(1, 1)
)

```

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

# Perform Iterative Deepening Search
max_depth = 20 # You can adjust this value
solution = ids(initial_state, goal_state, max_depth)

if solution: print("Solution
    found:")
    print_solution(solution)
else:
    print("No solution found.")
```

```
solution found:
[1, 2, 3]
[4, 0, 5]
[7, 8, 6]

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

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

Program 3

Implement A* search algorithm
Algorithm

no
dups
w/o

~~goal~~

~~h=1~~

α	8	3		3	goal
1	6	4	$+1^*$	$+0^*$	
7	5		$+1^*$	$+18^*$	
			7	8	Date _____ Page _____

left | up | right

(a)

$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 8 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 6 & 4 \\ \hline 7 & 5 & \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 8 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 4 & \\ \hline 7 & 6 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 8 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 6 & 4 \\ \hline 7 & 5 & \\ \hline \end{array}$
$g(n)=1$	$g(n)=1$	$g(n)=1$

$n=5$ $h(n)=3$ $h(n)=5$

$f(n)=6$ $f(n)=4$ $f(n)=6$

L

U

R

$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 8 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 4 & \\ \hline 7 & 6 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 8 & 4 \\ \hline 7 & 6 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 8 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 6 & 4 \\ \hline 7 & 5 & \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 8 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 4 & \\ \hline 7 & 6 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$g(n)=2$	$g(n)=2$	$g(n)=2$	$g(n)=2$

$g(n)=3$

$f(n)=3$

$h(n)=5$

u

R

D

$g(n)=3$

v

X

$g(n)=3$

$g(n)=3$

$h(n)=4$

$h(n)=4$

$g(n)=3$

$g(n)=3$

$h(n)=4$

$h(n)=4$

$g(n)=3$

$g(n)=3$

$h(n)=3$

$h(n)=3$

$g(n)=3$

$g(n)=3$

$h(n)=3$

$h(n)=3$

$g(n)=5$

$h(n)=0$

$f(n)=5$

R

D

B

$g(n)=5$

$h(n)=0$

$f(n)=5$

B

$g(n)=5$

no
dups
w/o

~~goal~~

~~h=1~~

α	8	3		3	goal
1	6	4	$+1^*$	$+0^*$	
7	5		$+1^*$	$+18^*$	
			7	8	Date _____ Page _____

left | up | right

(a)

$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 8 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 6 & 4 \\ \hline 7 & 5 & \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 8 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 4 & \\ \hline 7 & 6 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 8 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 6 & 4 \\ \hline 7 & 5 & \\ \hline \end{array}$
$g(n)=1$	$g(n)=1$	$g(n)=1$

$n=5$ $h(n)=3$ $h(n)=5$

$f(n)=6$ $f(n)=4$ $f(n)=6$

L

U

R

$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 8 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 4 & \\ \hline 7 & 6 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 8 & 4 \\ \hline 7 & 6 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 8 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 6 & 4 \\ \hline 7 & 5 & \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 8 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 4 & \\ \hline 7 & 6 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$g(n)=2$	$g(n)=2$	$g(n)=2$	$g(n)=2$

$g(n)=3$

$f(n)=3$

$h(n)=5$

u

R

D

$g(n)=3$

v

X

$g(n)=3$

$g(n)=3$

$h(n)=4$

$h(n)=4$

$g(n)=3$

$g(n)=3$

$h(n)=4$

$h(n)=4$

$g(n)=3$

$g(n)=3$

$h(n)=3$

$h(n)=3$

$g(n)=3$

$g(n)=3$

$h(n)=3$

$h(n)=3$

$g(n)=5$

$h(n)=0$

$f(n)=5$

R

D

B

$g(n)=5$

$h(n)=0$

$f(n)=5$

B

$g(n)=5$

Code:

Misplaced Tiles

```
def mistil(state, goal):
    count = 0
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            if state[i][j] != goal[i][j]:
                count += 1
    return count
```

```
def findmin(open_list, goal):
    minv = float('inf')
    best_state = None
    for state in open_list:
        h = mistil(state['state'], goal)
        f = state['g'] + h
        if f < minv:
            minv = f
            best_state = state
    open_list.remove(best_state)
    return best_state
```

```
def operation(state):
    next_states = []
    blank_pos = find_blank_position(state['state'])
    for move in ['up', 'down', 'left', 'right']:
        new_state = apply_move(state['state'], blank_pos, move)
        if new_state:
            next_states.append({
                'state': new_state,
                'parent': state,
                'move': move,
                'g': state['g'] + 1
            })
    return next_states
```

```
def find_blank_position(state):
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            if state[i][j] == 0:
                return i, j
    return None
```

```
def apply_move(state, blank_pos, move):
    i, j = blank_pos
    new_state = [row[:] for row in state]
    if move == 'up' and i > 0:
```

```

        new_state[i][j], new_state[i - 1][j] = new_state[i - 1][j], new_state[i][j]
    elif move == 'down' and i < 2:
        new_state[i][j], new_state[i + 1][j] = new_state[i + 1][j], new_state[i][j]
    elif move == 'left' and j > 0:
        new_state[i][j], new_state[i][j - 1] = new_state[i][j - 1], new_state[i][j]
    elif move == 'right' and j < 2:
        new_state[i][j], new_state[i][j + 1] = new_state[i][j + 1], new_state[i][j]
    else:
        return None
    return new_state

def print_state(state):
    for row in state:
        print(''.join(map(str, row)))

initial_state = [[2,8,3], [1,6,4], [7,0,5]]
goal_state = [[1,2,3], [8,0,4], [7,6,5]]
open_list = [ {'state': initial_state, 'parent': None, 'move': None, 'g': 0} ]
visited_states = []

while open_list:
    best_state = findmin(open_list, goal_state)
    print("Current state:")
    print_state(best_state['state'])
    h = mistil(best_state['state'], goal_state)
    f = best_state['g'] + h
    print(f"g(n): {best_state['g']}, h(n): {h}, f(n): {f}")
    if best_state['move'] is not None:
        print(f"Move: {best_state['move']} ")
    print()
    if mistil(best_state['state'], goal_state) == 0:
        goal_state_reached = best_state
        break
    visited_states.append(best_state['state'])
    next_states = operation(best_state)
    for state in next_states:
        if state['state'] not in visited_states:
            open_list.append(state)

moves = []
while goal_state_reached['move'] is not None:
    moves.append(goal_state_reached['move'])
    goal_state_reached = goal_state_reached['parent']
moves.reverse()

print("\nMoves to reach the goal state:", moves)
print("\nGoal state reached:")

```

```
print_state(goal_state)
```

```
Current state:  
2 8 3  
1 6 4  
7 0 5  
g(n): 0, h(n): 5, f(n): 5  
  
Current state:  
2 8 3  
1 0 4  
7 6 5  
g(n): 1, h(n): 3, f(n): 4  
Move: up  
  
Current state:  
2 0 3  
1 8 4  
7 6 5  
g(n): 2, h(n): 4, f(n): 6  
Move: up  
  
Current state:  
2 8 3  
0 1 4  
7 6 5  
g(n): 2, h(n): 4, f(n): 6  
Move: left  
  
Current state:  
0 2 3  
1 8 4  
7 6 5  
g(n): 3, h(n): 3, f(n): 6  
Move: left  
  
Current state:  
1 2 3  
0 8 4  
7 6 5  
g(n): 4, h(n): 2, f(n): 6  
Move: down
```

```
Current state:  
1 2 3  
8 0 4  
7 6 5  
g(n): 5, h(n): 0, f(n): 5  
Move: right
```

```
Moves to reach the goal state: ['up', 'up', 'left', 'down', 'right']
```

```
Goal state reached:  
1 2 3  
8 0 4  
7 6 5
```

```

Manhattan Distance
def manhattan_distance(state, goal):
    distance = 0
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            tile = state[i][j]
            if tile != 0: # Ignore the blank space (0)
                # Find the position of the tile in the goal state
                for r in range(3):
                    for c in range(3):
                        if goal[r][c] == tile:
                            target_row, target_col = r, c
                            break
                # Add the Manhattan distance (absolute difference in rows and columns)
                distance += abs(target_row - i) + abs(target_col - j)
    return distance

def findmin(open_list, goal):
    minv = float('inf')
    best_state = None
    for state in open_list:
        h = manhattan_distance(state['state'], goal) # Use Manhattan distance here
        f = state['g'] + h
        if f < minv:
            minv = f
            best_state = state
    open_list.remove(best_state)
    return best_state

def operation(state):
    next_states = []
    blank_pos = find_blank_position(state['state'])
    for move in ['up', 'down', 'left', 'right']:
        new_state = apply_move(state['state'], blank_pos, move)
        if new_state:
            next_states.append({
                'state': new_state,
                'parent': state,
                'move': move,
                'g': state['g'] + 1
            })
    return next_states

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

```

```

        return i, j
    return None

def apply_move(state, blank_pos, move):
    i, j = blank_pos
    new_state = [row[:] for row in state]
    if move == 'up' and i > 0:
        new_state[i][j], new_state[i - 1][j] = new_state[i - 1][j], new_state[i][j]
    elif move == 'down' and i < 2:
        new_state[i][j], new_state[i + 1][j] = new_state[i + 1][j], new_state[i][j]
    elif move == 'left' and j > 0:
        new_state[i][j], new_state[i][j - 1] = new_state[i][j - 1], new_state[i][j]
    elif move == 'right' and j < 2:
        new_state[i][j], new_state[i][j + 1] = new_state[i][j + 1], new_state[i][j]
    else:
        return None
    return new_state

def print_state(state):
    for row in state:
        print(''.join(map(str, row)))

# Initial state and goal state
initial_state = [[2,8,3], [1,6,4], [7,0,5]]
goal_state = [[1,2,3], [8,0,4], [7,6,5]]

# Open list and visited states
open_list = [ {'state': initial_state, 'parent': None, 'move': None, 'g': 0} ]
visited_states = []

while open_list:
    best_state = findmin(open_list, goal_state)

    print("Current state:")
    print_state(best_state['state'])

    h = manhattan_distance(best_state['state'], goal_state) # Using Manhattan distance here
    f = best_state['g'] + h
    print(f'g(n): {best_state["g"]}, h(n): {h}, f(n): {f}')

    if best_state['move'] is not None:
        print(f'Move: {best_state["move"]}')
    print()

    if h == 0: # Goal is reached if h == 0
        goal_state_reached = best_state
        break

```

```

visited_states.append(best_state['state'])
next_states = operation(best_state)

for state in next_states:
    if state['state'] not in visited_states:
        open_list.append(state)

# Reconstruct the path of moves
moves = []
while goal_state_reached['move'] is not None:
    moves.append(goal_state_reached['move'])
    goal_state_reached = goal_state_reached['parent']
moves.reverse()

print("\nMoves to reach the goal state:", moves)
print("\nGoal state reached:")
print_state(goal_state)

```

```

Current state:
2 8 3
1 6 4
7 0 5
g(n): 0, h(n): 5, f(n): 5

Current state:
2 8 3
1 0 4
7 6 5
g(n): 1, h(n): 4, f(n): 5
Move: up

Current state:
2 0 3
1 8 4
7 6 5
g(n): 2, h(n): 3, f(n): 5
Move: up

Current state:
0 2 3
1 8 4
7 6 5
g(n): 3, h(n): 2, f(n): 5
Move: left

Current state:
1 2 3
0 8 4
7 6 5
g(n): 4, h(n): 1, f(n): 5
Move: down

```

```
Current state:  
1 2 3  
8 0 4  
7 6 5  
g(n): 5, h(n): 0, f(n): 5  
Move: right
```

```
Moves to reach the goal state: ['up', 'up', 'left', 'down', 'right']
```

```
Goal state reached:  
1 2 3  
8 0 4  
7 6 5
```

Program 4

Implement Hill Climbing search algorithm to solve N-Queens problem

Algorithm:

Implement hill climbing algorithm
to solve 8-queens

Algorithm

function HILL CLIMBING (problem) returns
a state that a local minimum

current \leftarrow make-node (problem, Initial-State)

loop do

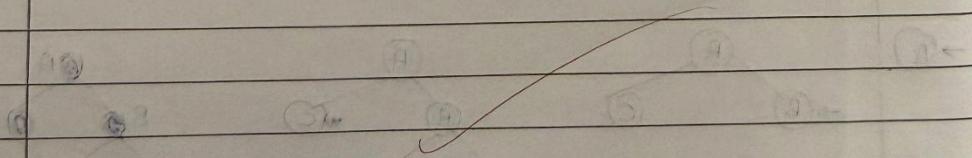
 neighbour \leftarrow highest-valued successor
 of current neighbour-value \leq current

 then return current state

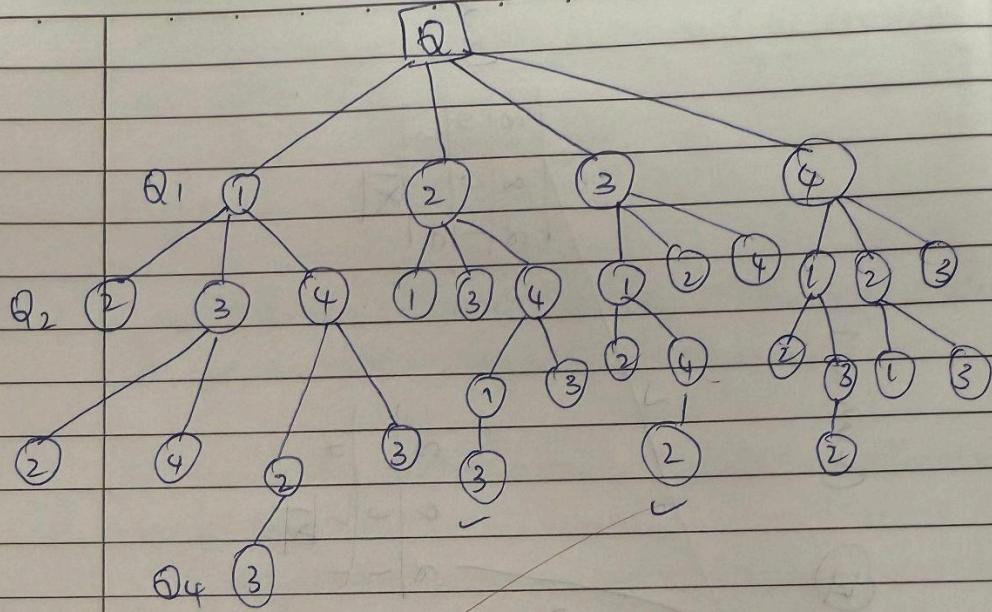
 current \leftarrow neighbour

Start - queen on board 0 in first
column

Varieties, initial when 8 queen



Date _____
Page _____



Code:

```
import random

def calculate_conflicts(board):
    conflicts = 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):
                conflicts += 1
```

```

return conflicts

def hill_climbing(n):
    cost=0
    while True:
        # Initialize a random board
        current_board = list(range(n))
        random.shuffle(current_board)
        current_conflicts = calculate_conflicts(current_board)

        while True:
            # Generate neighbors by moving each queen to a different position
            found_better = False
            for i in range(n):
                for j in range(n):
                    if j != current_board[i]: # Only consider different positions
                        neighbor_board = list(current_board)
                        neighbor_board[i] = j
                        neighbor_conflicts = calculate_conflicts(neighbor_board)
                        if neighbor_conflicts < current_conflicts:
                            print_board(current_board)
                            print(current_conflicts)
                            print_board(neighbor_board)
                            print(neighbor_conflicts)
                            current_board = neighbor_board
                            current_conflicts = neighbor_conflicts
                            cost+=1
                            found_better = True
                            break
                if found_better:
                    break

            # If no better neighbor found, stop searching
            if not found_better:
                break

        # If a solution is found (zero conflicts), return the board
        if current_conflicts == 0:
            return current_board, current_conflicts, cost

def print_board(board):
    n = len(board)
    for i in range(n):
        row = ['.] * n
        row[board[i]] = 'Q' # Place a queen
        print(''.join(row))
    print()

```

```
print("====")
# Example Usage
n = 4
solution, conflicts, cost = hill_climbing(n)
print("Final Board Configuration:")
print_board(solution)
print("Number of Cost:", cost)
=====
Q . . .
. . . Q
. . Q .
. Q . .
4
Q . . .
Q . . .
. . Q .
. Q . .
3
Q . . .
Q . . .
. . Q .
. Q . .
3
. . Q .
Q . . .
. . Q .
. Q . .
2
. . Q .
Q . . .
. . Q .
. Q . .
2
. . . Q
Q . . .
. . Q .
. Q . .
1
Final Board Configuration:
. Q . .
. . . Q
Q . . .
. . Q .
```

Program 5

Simulated Annealing to Solve 8-Queens problem

Algorithm:

Lab 5

Date _____
Page _____

Simulated Annealing algorithm

function simulated Annealing (problem, schedule)
 return a solution state

 unint problem, a problem
 schedule, a mapping from time to
 temperature

 current \leftarrow MAKE-NODE (problem, Initial-state)

 for $t = 1$ to ∞

$T \leftarrow$ schedule(t)

 if $T = 0$ Then return current

 next \leftarrow a randomly selected successor

$\Delta E \leftarrow$ nextValue - currentValue

 if $\Delta E > 0$ then current \leftarrow next

 else current \leftarrow next only with
 probability $e^{-\Delta E/T}$

Sudoku using Simulated annealing

09: [[5 3 4 6 7 8 1 9 2]] 10: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 11: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]]
12: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 13: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 14: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]]
15: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 16: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 17: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]]
18: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 19: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 20: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]]
21: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 22: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 23: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]]
24: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 25: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 26: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]]
27: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 28: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 29: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]]
30: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 31: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]] 32: [[6 7 2 1 9 5 8 3 4 1]]

Opp. to Robot - Safe path: "End of walkoff line" at

Best path moves $[(0,0), (0,1), (0,2), (1,2), (2,2),$
 $(2,1), (2,0), (2,-1), (2,-2), (3,0), (4,0),$
 $(3,1), (4,1), (4,0), (3,0), (2,0), (2,1), (2,0)]$

Path cost :

PP at 20000 ft reduces the ad. 1.3 ratio
by 0.10 due to the reduction of the gas constant.
and the ad. 1.3 ratio is reduced by 0.02.
With ad. ratio = 1.3
it is 1.0 + 0.02 = 1.02
~~0.02~~ (1.02)^2 = 1.0404 ~ 1.04 ad.

Code:

```
import numpy as np
from scipy.optimize import dual_annealing

def queens_max(position):
    # This function calculates the number of pairs of queens that are not attacking each other
    position = np.round(position).astype(int) # Round and convert to integers for queen positions
    n = len(position)
    queen_not_attacking = 0

    for i in range(n - 1):
        no_attack_on_j = 0
        for j in range(i + 1, n):
            # Check if queens are on the same row or on the same diagonal
            if position[i] != position[j] and abs(position[i] - position[j]) != (j - i):
                no_attack_on_j += 1
        if no_attack_on_j == n - 1 - i:
            queen_not_attacking += 1
    if queen_not_attacking == n - 1:
        queen_not_attacking += 1
    return -queen_not_attacking # Negative because we want to maximize this value

# Bounds for each queen's position (0 to 7 for an 8x8
chessboard) bounds = [(0, 8) for _ in range(8)]

# Use dual_annealing for simulated annealing optimization
result = dual_annealing(queens_max, bounds)

# Display the results
best_position = np.round(result.x).astype(int)
best_objective = -result.fun # Flip sign to get the number of non-attacking queens

print('The best position found is:', best_position)
print('The number of queens that are not attacking each other is:', best_objective)
```

The best position found is: [0 8 5 2 6 3 7 4]
The number of queens that are not attacking each other is: 8

Program 6

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

Algorithm:

Lab-6

Propositional logic

Implementation of DPLL algorithm for propositional entailment

Code to count acknowledge base using propositional logic and show that it's giving query entails knowledge base or not

Algorithm implementation

function TT-Tentails (KB, d) returns true
inputs: KB , knowledge base, a sentence in propositional logic

Symbols - a list of the proposition symbols in KB and d

return TT-CheckAll ($KB, d, \text{symbols}, \text{model}$)

function TT-CheckAll ($KB, d, \text{symbols}, \text{model}$)
return true if d is a tautology

if EMPTY? (symbols) then

 if P-Taut? (KB, model) then return

 PL-Taut? (d, model)

 true return true

 otherwise

 true end

 P \in FIRST (symbols)

 rest \in REST (symbols)

 return (TT-CheckAll ($KB, d - P, \text{rest}$))

Truth Table for Conjunction

P	Q	$\neg P$	$P \wedge Q$	$\neg P \vee Q$	$P \Rightarrow Q$
false	false	true	false	false	true
false	true	true	false	true	true
true	false	false	false	false	false
true	true	false	true	true	true

$$\alpha = A \vee B$$

$$KB = (A \vee C) \wedge (B \vee \neg C)$$

A	B	C	$A \vee C$	$B \vee \neg C$	KB	α
false	false	false	false	true	false	false
false	false	true	true	false	false	false
false	true	false	false	true	false	false
false	true	true	true	true	true	false
true	false	false	false	false	false	false
true	false	true	true	false	false	false
true	true	false	true	false	false	false
true	true	true	true	true	true	false

OP See

8/8
12/1/24

Code:

```
#Create a knowledge base using propositional logic and show that the given query entails the
knowledge base or not.
import itertools

# Function to evaluate an expression
def evaluate_expression(a, b, c, expression):
    # Use eval() to evaluate the logical expression
    return eval(expression)

# Function to generate the truth table and evaluate a logical expression
def truth_table_and_evaluation(kb, query):
    # All possible combinations of truth values for a, b, and c
    truth_values = [True, False]
    combinations = list(itertools.product(truth_values, repeat=3))

    # Reverse the combinations to start from the bottom (False -> True)
    combinations.reverse()

    # Header for the full truth table
    print(f'{a}:<5 {b}:<5 {c}:<5 {KB}:<20 {Query}:<20')

    # Evaluate the expressions for each combination
```

```

for combination in combinations:
    a, b, c = combination

    # Evaluate the knowledge base (KB) and query expressions
    kb_result = evaluate_expression(a, b, c, kb)
    query_result = evaluate_expression(a, b, c, query)

    # Replace True/False with string "True"/"False"
    kb_result_str = "True" if kb_result else "False"
    query_result_str = "True" if query_result else "False"

    # Convert boolean values of a, b, c to "True"/"False"
    a_str = "True" if a else "False"
    b_str = "True" if b else "False"
    c_str = "True" if c else "False"

    # Print the results for the knowledge base and the query
    print(f'{a_str}<5} {b_str}<5} {c_str}<5} {kb_result_str}<20} {query_result_str}<20}")

# Additional output for combinations where both KB and query are true
print("\nCombinations where both KB and Query are True:")
print(f'{a}<5} {b}<5} {c}<5} {KB}<20} {Query}<20}")

# Print only the rows where both KB and Query are True
for combination in combinations:
    a, b, c = combination

    # Evaluate the knowledge base (KB) and query expressions
    kb_result = evaluate_expression(a, b, c, kb)
    query_result = evaluate_expression(a, b, c, query)

    # If both KB and query are True, print the combination
    if kb_result and query_result:
        a_str = "True" if a else "False"
        b_str = "True" if b else "False"
        c_str = "True" if c else "False"
        kb_result_str = "True" if kb_result else "False"
        query_result_str = "True" if query_result else "False"
        print(f'{a_str}<5} {b_str}<5} {c_str}<5} {kb_result_str}<20} {query_result_str}<20}")

# Define the logical expressions as strings
kb = "(a or c) and (b or not c)" # Knowledge Base
query = "a or b" # Query to evaluate

# Generate the truth table and evaluate the knowledge base and query
truth_table_and_evaluation(kb, query)

```

a	b	c	KB	Query
False	False	False	False	False
False	False	True	False	False
False	True	False	False	True
False	True	True	True	True
True	False	False	True	True
True	False	True	False	True
True	True	False	True	True
True	True	True	True	True

Combinations where both KB and Query are True:

a	b	c	KB	Query
False	True	True	True	True
True	False	False	True	True
True	True	False	True	True
True	True	True	True	True

Program 7

Implement unification in first order logic

Algorithm:

Lab-7

Unification in first order logic

unify (Ψ_1, Ψ_2)

Step 1:- If Ψ_1 or Ψ_2 is a variable or constant, then

(a) If Ψ_1 or Ψ_2 are identical, then return NIL

(b) Else if Ψ_1 is a variable,

a) Then if Ψ_1 occurs in Ψ_2 , then
return FAILURE

b) Else return $((\Psi_2/\Psi_1))$.

c) Else if Ψ_2 is a variable

a. If Ψ_2 occurs in Ψ_1 , then FAILURE

b. Else return $((\Psi_1/\Psi_2))$.

(d) Else return FAILURE

Step 2:- If the initial predicate symbols in
 Ψ_1 and Ψ_2 are not same, then return FAILURE

Step 3:- If Ψ_1 and Ψ_2 have a different number
of arguments, then return FAILURE

Step 4:- Set Substitution set (SUBST) to NIL

Step 5:- For $i=1$ to the number of elements in Ψ ,

(a) Call unify function with the i^{th} element of Ψ_1 and i^{th} element of Ψ_2 and put result into S.

(b) If $S = \text{Failure}$ then return FAILURE

(c) If $S = \text{NIL}$ then do,

a. Apply S to remainder of
both L1 and L2

b. $S \cup \text{SUBST} = \text{APPEND}(S, \text{SUBST})$

Step 6:- Return SUBST.

Q $\Psi = P(f(a), g(y))$
 $\Psi_2 = P(x, x)$

→ cannot unify because $f(a)$ can't be converted to x because initial predicate symbol is not the same

(a) $\Psi_1 = P(b, x, f(g(z)))$
 $\Psi_2 = P(z, f(y), f(y))$

We can unify

SUBST $T = \{z \rightarrow b, x \rightarrow f(y), y \rightarrow g(z)\}$

in FAILURE

in FAILURE

number

19/11/11

to NCI

with Ψ ,

with

unifiers

FAILURE

in

BS(T)

Code:

```
import re
```

```
def occurs_check(var, x):
    """Checks if var occurs in x (to prevent circular substitutions)."""
    if var == x:
        return True
    elif isinstance(x, list): # If x is a compound expression (like a function or predicate)
        return any(occurs_check(var, xi) for xi in x)
    return False

def unify_var(var, x, subst):
    """Handles unification of a variable with another term."""
    pass
```

```

if var in subst: # If var is already substituted
    return unify(subst[var], x, subst)
elif isinstance(x, (list, tuple)) and tuple(x) in subst: # Handle compound expressions
    return unify(var, subst[tuple(x)], subst)
elif occurs_check(var, x): # Check for circular references
    return "FAILURE"
else:
    # Add the substitution to the set (convert list to tuple for hashability)
    subst[var] = tuple(x) if isinstance(x, list) else x
return subst

def unify(x, y, subst=None):
    """
    Unifies two expressions x and y and returns the substitution set if they can be unified.
    Returns 'FAILURE' if unification is not possible.
    """
    if subst is None:
        subst = {} # Initialize an empty substitution set

    # Step 1: Handle cases where x or y is a variable or constant
    if x == y: # If x and y are identical
        return subst
    elif isinstance(x, str) and x.islower(): # If x is a variable
        return unify_var(x, y, subst)
    elif isinstance(y, str) and y.islower(): # If y is a variable
        return unify_var(y, x, subst)
    elif isinstance(x, list) and isinstance(y, list): # If x and y are compound expressions (lists)
        if len(x) != len(y): # Step 3: Different number of arguments
            return "FAILURE"

    # Step 2: Check if the predicate symbols (the first element) match
    if x[0] != y[0]: # If the predicates/functions are different
        return "FAILURE"

    # Step 5: Recursively unify each argument
    for xi, yi in zip(x[1:], y[1:]): # Skip the predicate (first element)
        subst = unify(xi, yi, subst)
        if subst == "FAILURE":
            return "FAILURE"
    return subst
else: # If x and y are different constants or non-unifiable structures
    return "FAILURE"

def unify_and_check(expr1, expr2):
    """
    Attempts to unify two expressions and returns a tuple:
    (is_unified: bool, substitutions: dict or None)
    """

```

```

"""
result = unify(expr1, expr2)
if result == "FAILURE":
    return False, None
return True, result

def display_result(expr1, expr2, is_unified, subst):
    print("Expression 1:", expr1)
    print("Expression 2:", expr2)
    if not is_unified:
        print("Result: Unification Failed")
    else:
        print("Result: Unification Successful")
        print("Substitutions:", {k: list(v) if isinstance(v, tuple) else v for k, v in subst.items()})

def parse_input(input_str):
    """Parses a string input into a structure that can be processed by the unification algorithm."""
    # Remove spaces and handle parentheses
    input_str = input_str.replace(" ", "")

    # Handle compound terms (like p(x, f(y)) -> ['p', 'x', ['f', 'y']])
    def parse_term(term):
        # Handle the compound term
        if '(' in term:
            match = re.match(r'([a-zA-Z0-9_]+)(.*)', term)
            if match:
                predicate = match.group(1)
                arguments_str = match.group(2)
                arguments = [parse_term(arg.strip()) for arg in arguments_str.split(',')]
                return [predicate] + arguments
        return term

    return parse_term(input_str)

# Main function to interact with the user
def main():
    while True:
        # Get the first and second terms from the user
        expr1_input = input("Enter the first expression (e.g., p(x, f(y))): ")
        expr2_input = input("Enter the second expression (e.g., p(a, f(z))): ")

        # Parse the input strings into the appropriate structures
        expr1 = parse_input(expr1_input)
        expr2 = parse_input(expr2_input)

        # Perform unification
        is_unified, result = unify_and_check(expr1, expr2)

```

```

# Display the results
display_result(expr1, expr2, is_unified, result)

# Ask the user if they want to run another test
another_test = input("Do you want to test another pair of expressions? (yes/no): ").strip().lower()
if another_test != 'yes':
    break

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

Enter the first expression (e.g., p(x, f(y))): p(b,x,f(g(z)))
Enter the second expression (e.g., p(a, f(z))): p(z,f(y),f(y))
Expression 1: ['p', '(b', 'x', ['f', '(g(z))']]]
Expression 2: ['p', '(z', ['f', '(y)', ['f', '(y)']]]
Result: Unification Successful
Substitutions: {'(b': '(z', 'x': ['f', '(y)', '(g(z))'): '(y)')}
Do you want to test another pair of expressions? (yes/no): yes
Enter the first expression (e.g., p(x, f(y))): p(x,h(y))
Enter the second expression (e.g., p(a, f(z))): p(a,f(z))
Expression 1: ['p', '(x', ['h', '(y)']]]
Expression 2: ['p', '(a', ['f', '(z)']]]
Result: Unification Failed
Do you want to test another pair of expressions? (yes/no): yes
Enter the first expression (e.g., p(x, f(y))): p(f(a),g(y))
Enter the second expression (e.g., p(a, f(z))): p(x,x)
Expression 1: ['p', '(f(a)', ['g', '(y)']]]
Expression 2: ['p', '(x', 'x)']
Result: Unification Successful
Substitutions: {'(f(a)': '(x', 'x)': ['g', '(y)']]}
Do you want to test another pair of expressions? (yes/no): no

```

Program 8

Create a knowledge base consisting of first order logic statements and prove the given query using forward reasoning.

Algorithm:

Lab-8

Create a knowledge base consisting of your own logic statements and prove the given query using forward reasoning.

function FOL-FC-ASK(KB, α) returns a substitution or false

inputs: KB , the knowledge base, a set of first-order definite clauses and α , the query, an atomic sentence

local variable: new, the new sentences inferred on each iteration

repeat until new is empty
 $new \leftarrow \emptyset$

for each rule in KB do

$(\theta \wedge \dots \wedge p_n \Rightarrow q) \leftarrow \text{STANDARDIZE-VARIABLE}(\theta, \alpha)$

for each θ such that $\text{SUBSET}(\theta, p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_n) = \text{SUBSET}(\theta, p'_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p'_n)$

for some $p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_n$ in KB

$q' \leftarrow \text{SUBSET}(\theta, p)$

If q' does not unify with some sentence already in KB or new then add q' to new

$\phi \leftarrow \text{UNIFY}(q', \alpha)$

If ϕ is not fail then return ϕ

add new to KB
return false

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Code:

```

# Define the knowledge base (KB) as a set of facts
KB = set()

# Premises based on the provided FOL problem
KB.add('American(Robert)')
KB.add('Enemy(America, A)')
KB.add('Missile(T1)')
KB.add('Owns(A, T1)')

# Define inference rules
def modus_ponens(fact1, fact2, conclusion):
    """ Apply modus ponens inference rule: if fact1 and fact2 are true, then conclude conclusion """
    if fact1 in KB and fact2 in KB:
        KB.add(conclusion)
        print(f"Inferred: {conclusion}")

def forward_chaining():
    """ Perform forward chaining to infer new facts until no more inferences can be made """
    # 1. Apply: Missile(x) → Weapon(x)
    if 'Missile(T1)' in KB:
        KB.add('Weapon(T1)')
        print(f"Inferred: Weapon(T1)")

    # 2. Apply: Sells(Robert, T1, A) from Owns(A, T1) and Weapon(T1)
    if 'Owns(A, T1)' in KB and 'Weapon(T1)' in KB:
        KB.add('Sells(Robert, T1, A)')
        print(f"Inferred: Sells(Robert, T1, A)")

    # 3. Apply: Hostile(A) from Enemy(A, America)
    if 'Enemy(America, A)' in KB:
        KB.add('Hostile(A)')
        print(f"Inferred: Hostile(A)")

    # 4. Now, check if the goal is reached (i.e., if 'Criminal(Robert)' can be inferred)
    if 'American(Robert)' in KB and 'Weapon(T1)' in KB and 'Sells(Robert, T1, A)' in KB and 'Hostile(A)' in KB:
        KB.add('Criminal(Robert)')
        print("Inferred: Criminal(Robert)")

    # Check if we've reached our goal
    if 'Criminal(Robert)' in KB:
        print("Robert is a criminal!")
    else:
        print("No more inferences can be made.")

# Run forward chaining to attempt to derive the conclusion
forward_chaining()

```

```
Inferred: Weapon(T1)
Inferred: Sells(Robert, T1, A)
Inferred: Hostile(A)
Inferred: Criminal(Robert)
Robert is a criminal!
```

Program 9

Create a knowledge base consisting of first order logic statements and prove the given query using Resolution

Algorithm:

Lab - 9

Convert a given FOL statement into
Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF)

Algorithm

1. Convert all sentences to CNF
2. Negate conclusion S and 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 (call them parent clauses)
 - b. Resolve them together, perform all required unifications
 - c. If resultant is the empty clause, a contradiction has been found (i.e. S follows from the premises)
 - d. If not, add resultant to the premises

If we succeed in step 4, we have proved the conclusion.

Given KB

John likes all kinds of food
Apple and vegetables are food
anything anyone eats and not killed is food
And eats peanuts and likes alim.
Harry eats everything except and eats
anyone who is alive implies alim

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error

odd

John likes peanuts

→ food(x) ∨ likes(John, x)

food(apple)

food(vegetable)

keats(y, z) ∨ killed(y) ∨ food(z)

keats(Anil, peanuts)

alarm(Anil)

7keats(Anil, w) ∨ keats(Harry, w)

killed(g) ∨ alarm(g)

7 alarm(k) ∨ 7 killed(t)

likes(John, peanuts)

7 likes(John, peanuts)

7 food(Peanuts)

7 keats(y, peanuts) ∨ killed(y)

alarm(Anil)

7 alarm(Anil)

{ y }

Code:

```
# Define the knowledge base (KB)
KB = {
    "food(Apple)": True,
    "food(vegetables)": True,
    "eats(Anil, Peanuts)": True,
    "alive(Anil)": True,
    "likes(John, X)": "food(X)", # Rule: John likes all food
    "food(X)": "eats(Y, X) and not killed(Y)", # Rule: Anything eaten and not killed is food
    "eats(Harry, X)": "eats(Anil, X)", # Rule: Harry eats what Anil eats
    "alive(X)": "not killed(X)", # Rule: Alive implies not killed
    "not killed(X)": "alive(X)", # Rule: Not killed implies alive
}

# Function to evaluate if a predicate is true based on the KB
def resolve(predicate):
    # If it's a direct fact in KB
    if predicate in KB and isinstance(KB[predicate], bool):
        return KB[predicate]

    # If it's a derived rule
    if predicate in KB:
        rule = KB[predicate]
        if " and " in rule: # Handle conjunction
            sub_preds = rule.split(" and ")
            return all(resolve(sub.strip()) for sub in sub_preds)
        elif " or " in rule: # Handle disjunction
            sub_preds = rule.split(" or ")
            return any(resolve(sub.strip()) for sub in sub_preds)
        elif "not " in rule: # Handle negation
            sub_pred = rule[4:] # Remove "not "
            return not resolve(sub_pred.strip())
        else: # Handle single predicate
            return resolve(rule.strip())

    # If the predicate is a specific query (e.g., likes(John, Peanuts))
    if "(" in predicate:
        func, args = predicate.split("(")
        args = args.strip(")").split(", ")
        if func == "food" and args[0] == "Peanuts":
            return resolve("eats(Anil, Peanuts)") and not resolve("killed(Anil)")
        if func == "likes" and args[0] == "John" and args[1] == "Peanuts":
            return resolve("food(Peanuts)")

    # Default to False if no rule or fact applies
    return False
```

```
# Query to prove: John likes Peanuts
query = "likes(John, Peanuts)"
result = resolve(query)

# Print the result
print(f'Does John like peanuts? {"Yes" if result else "No"}')
Does John like peanuts? Yes
```

Program 10

Implement Alpha-Beta Pruning.

Algorithm:

Alpha Beta Pruning Algorithm

→ Alpha(α) - Beta(β) proposes to compute and find the optimal path without looking at every node in the game tree

→ Max contains Alpha(α) and Min contains Beta(β) bound during the calculation

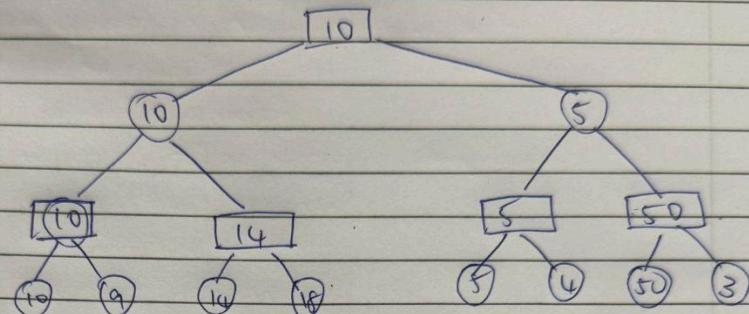
→ In β both MIN and MAX node, we return when $d \geq p$ which compares with its parent node only

→ Both minimax and Alpha(α) - Beta(β) cut off give same path

→ Alpha(α) - Beta(β) gives optimal solution as it takes less time to get the value for the root node

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Beta(β)

the solution
the value for

Code:

```
# Alpha-Beta Pruning Implementation
def alpha_beta_pruning(node, alpha, beta, maximizing_player):
    # Base case: If it's a leaf node, return its value (simulating evaluation of the
    # node) if type(node) is int:
    return node

    # If not a leaf node, explore the children
    if maximizing_player:
        max_eval = -float('inf')
        for child in node: # Iterate over children of the maximizer node
            eval = alpha_beta_pruning(child, alpha, beta, False)
            max_eval = max(max_eval, eval)
            alpha = max(alpha, eval) # Maximize alpha
            if beta <= alpha: # Prune the branch
                break
        return max_eval
    else:
        min_eval = float('inf')
        for child in node: # Iterate over children of the minimizer node
```

```

eval = alpha_beta_pruning(child, alpha, beta, True)
min_eval = min(min_eval, eval)
beta = min(beta, eval) # Minimize beta
if beta <= alpha: # Prune the branch
    break
return min_eval

# Function to build the tree from a list of numbers
def build_tree(numbers):
    # We need to build a tree with alternating levels of maximizers and minimizers
    # Start from the leaf nodes and work up
    current_level = [[n] for n in numbers]

    while len(current_level) > 1:
        next_level = []
        for i in range(0, len(current_level), 2):
            if i + 1 < len(current_level):
                next_level.append(current_level[i] + current_level[i + 1]) # Combine two nodes
            else:
                next_level.append(current_level[i]) # Odd number of elements, just carry forward
        current_level = next_level
    return current_level[0] # Return the root node, which is a maximizer

# Main function to run alpha-beta pruning
def main():
    # Input: User provides a list of numbers
    numbers = list(map(int, input("Enter numbers for the game tree (space-separated): ").split()))

    # Build the tree with the given numbers
    tree = build_tree(numbers)

    # Parameters: Tree, initial alpha, beta, and the root node is a maximizing player
    alpha = -float('inf')
    beta = float('inf')
    maximizing_player = True # The root node is a maximizing player

    # Perform alpha-beta pruning and get the final result
    result = alpha_beta_pruning(tree, alpha, beta, maximizing_player)

    print("Final Result of Alpha-Beta Pruning:", result)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

```

Enter numbers for the game tree (space-separated): 10 9 14 18 5 4 50 3
Final Result of Alpha-Beta Pruning: 50

```

