

GEBZE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING

**2023-2024 FALL CSE341 PROGRAMMING
LANGUAGES HOMEWORK-4 REPORT**

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- **Part-1**

- Question Explanation
 - In this part of the homework, you are asked to write a simple expert system in Prolog for scheduling pickup and deliveries in a small college campus
- Solving Approach
 - First of all, system control is object status on deliver or not
 - If object status on deliver
 - Return Person Id and Total Time to deliver
 - If object status not on deliver
 - Gets personals information's:
 - Weight Capacity
 - Load Carrying Hours
 - Is On Job
 - Location
 - Checking personals working on the current hour
 - If True control of User is on Job
 - If Not in Job, check personal can handle heavy.
 - If Personal can print PersonX: TotalTime
 - Otherwise print PersonX is not available or PersonX Cannot Handle It. It Is Too Heavy.
 - After evaluating all persons system says OBJECT TRANSFER by and gives his/her information. This person has already defined in the beginning of code.
 - For finding best path system uses dijkstra algorithm.

- Code Explanation

- First 55 lines are used for definitions which is defined in homework pdf.

- `available_person_for_object(ObjectId, PersonId, TotalTime)`

- This function declared twice.
 - First Declaration
 - Tries to find object is on transit.
 - Return Person Id and Total Time.
 - Second Declaration
 - Tries to find best path for each personal.
 - It uses dijkstra algorithm.
 - Control of :
 - Weight Capacity
 - Working Hours (in list each number is a load carrying times)
 - Is working
 - Location
 - Print all person time or excuses.
 - Returns Person Id and Total Time for object defined personal.

- `split_location_distance`

- It gets, Location and returns (update) distance.
- First declaration is base case.
- Second declaration is recursive function.

- `find_distance`

- This function helps to find the distance between two places it uses dijkstra algorithm.

- `neighbourhood`

- Dijkstra algo Computes the shortest path from the Start node to the End node.

- `min_dist`

- Finds the minimum distance between two nodes.

- `dijkstra`

- First declaration is base case.
- Second declaration is regular dijkstra algorithm.

- `choose_v`

- choice of next vertex to expand.

- `diff`
 - Removes vertices already in Closed from NB.

- `merge`
 - First declaration is a base case.
 - Overall, this merge/4 function iterates through the first list of vertices and distances, updating the open list (NewOpen) based on certain conditions for each vertex-distance pair encountered in the list.

- `remove`
 - First declaration is a base case.
 - Removes X element to NT.

- Output
 - Test Personel:

- `delivery_personnel(1, 10, [4, 8, 12, 16, 20], none, adminOffice).`
`% id, capacity, working hours, currentDeliveryJob, location`
- `delivery_personnel(2, 10, [5, 9, 13, 17, 21], none, cafeteria).`
- `delivery_personnel(3, 10, [4, 8, 12, 16, 20], none, instituteY).`

- Test Object

- `% objects to be delivered`
- `object(obj1, 8, adminOffice, instituteX, low, 1). % id, weight,`
`source, destination, priority, delivery_personnel`
- `object(obj2, 5, cafeteria, instituteX, medium, 1).`
- `object(obj3, 5, socialSciencesBuilding, instituteY, low,`
`in_transit(2)).`
- `object(obj4, 5, library, instituteX, high, 1).`
- `object(obj5, 5, engineeringBuilding, instituteY, high, 1).`

```
?- available_person_for_object(obj1, PersonId, TotalTime).
Person1 : +11
Person2 is not available at this time.
Person3 : +15
OBJECT TRANSFER by :
PersonId = 1,
TotalTime = 11 []
```

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- Time = 8
- Person2 is working on 5,9,13,17,21 so it cannot available.

```
?- available_person_for_object(obj2, PersonId, TotalTime).
Person1 is not available at this time.
Person1 : +14
Person3 is not available at this time.
OBJECT TRANSFER by :
PersonId = 1,
TotalTime = 14 █
```

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- Time = 9
- Person1-3 are working 4,8,12,16,2

```
?- available_person_for_object(obj4, PersonId, TotalTime).
Person1 : +11
Person2 is not available at this time.
Person3 : +13
OBJECT TRANSFER by :
PersonId = 1,
TotalTime = 11 □
```

-
- Time = 8
- Person1-3 are working 4,8,12,16,2

- Part – 2

- Solving approach

- Data loading:
 - Load the Iris dataset using pandas.
- Data preparation:
 - Separate features X and target y and split the data into training and testing sets.
- Model Creation and Training:
 - Create a decision tree classifier, train it using the training data.
- Generate Decision Rule:
 - Print the rules and copy to txt.
- Export this rules to Prolog:
 - Using printed rules, defined all information about the iris data and test it.

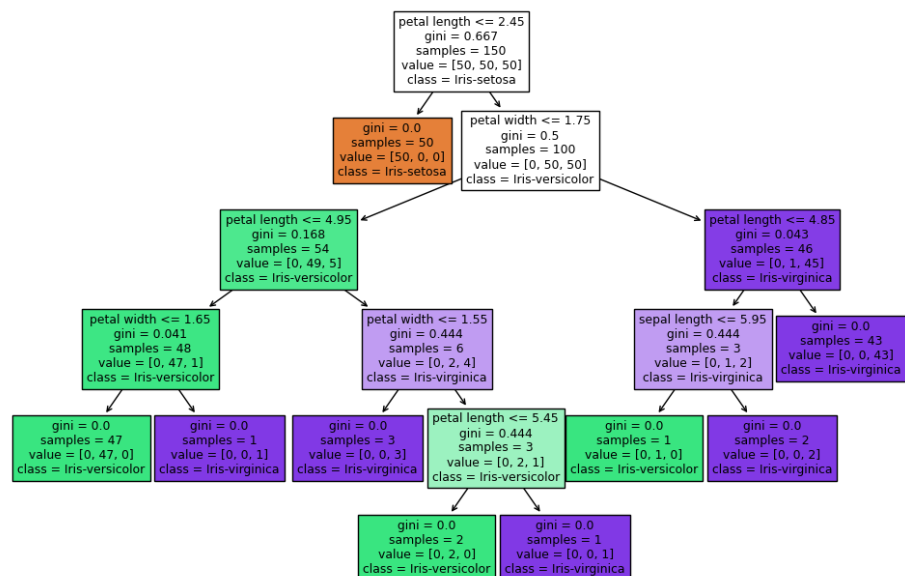
- Output:

```

mens1s@Ahmet-MacBook-Air-3 hw4 % python3 decision.py
|--- petal_length <= 2.45
|--- class: Iris-setosa
|--- petal_length > 2.45
|--- petal_width <= 1.75
|--- petal_length <= 4.95
|--- petal_width <= 1.65
|--- class: Iris-versicolor
|--- petal_width > 1.65
|--- class: Iris-virginica
|--- petal_length > 4.95
|--- petal_width <= 1.55
|--- class: Iris-virginica
|--- petal_width > 1.55
|--- petal_length <= 5.45
|--- class: Iris-versicolor
|--- petal_length > 5.45
|--- class: Iris-virginica
|--- petal_width > 1.75
|--- petal_length <= 4.85
|--- sepal_width <= 3.10
|--- class: Iris-virginica
|--- sepal_width > 3.10
|--- class: Iris-versicolor
|--- petal_length > 4.85
|--- class: Iris-virginica

```

- This output can be change because of random statement.



```

?- classify(4.9,2.4,3.3,1.0).
Iris-versicolor
true.

?- 

```

