TOWERS OF HANOI - PROLOG

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◆ GENERAL IDEA:

THE BOUNDARY CONDITION OCCURS WHEN THERE ARE NO DISCS ON THE SOURCE POLE.

MOVE N-1 DISCS FROM THE SOURCE POLE TO THE SPARE POLE, USING THE DESTINATION AS
A SPARE. (RECURSIVE MOVE!)

MOVE A SINGLE DISC FROM THE SOURCE POLE TO THE DESTINATION POLE.

• FINALLY, MOVE N-1 DISCS FROM THE SPARE TO THE DESTINATION, USING THE SOURCE AS THE SPARE.

+ BOUNDARY CONDITION:

► BOUNDARY CONDITION OCCURS WHEN THERE ARE NO DISCS ON THE SOURCE POLE.

◆ RECURSIVE CASE:

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MOVE(N, A, B, C) :-
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M IS N-1,

MOVE(M, A, C, B), INFORM(A, B), MOVE(M, C, B, A).

INFORM(X, Y) :-

WRITE([MOVE, A, DISC, FROM, THE, X, POLE, TO, THE, Y, POLE]),

NL.

- ► The Predicate 'move' has four arguments:
 - \rightarrow The first argument (N): number of discs to be moved.
 - ightarrow The other three arguments are atoms that name the poles for moving the discs, which are

left/A: the source

centre/B: destination

right/C: spare

► The predicate 'inform' uses write to print out the names of the poles that are involved in moving a disc.

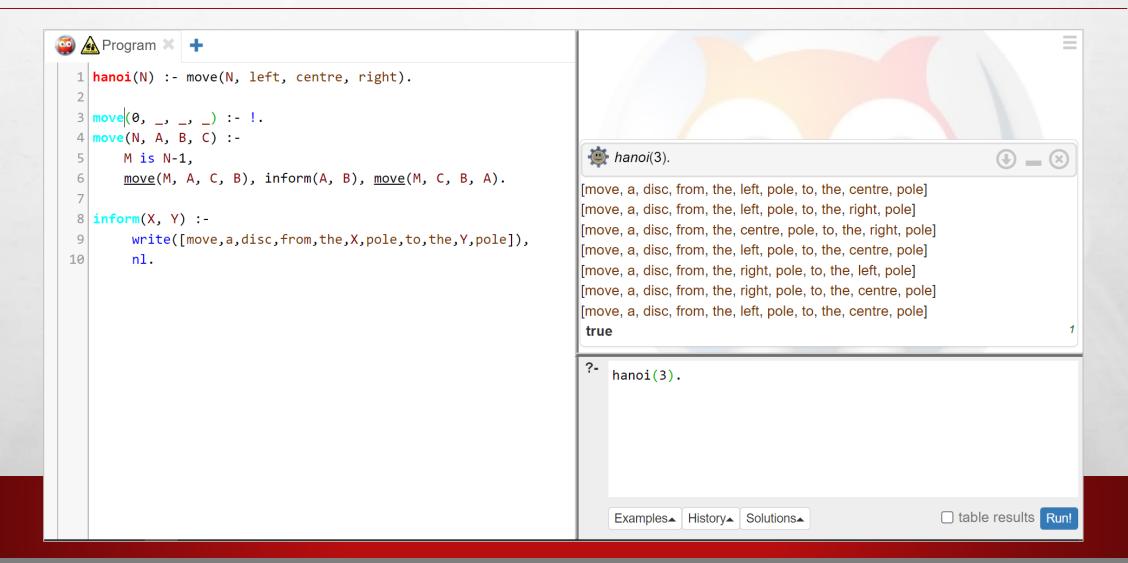
◆ CODE:

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HANOI(N):- MOVE(N, LEFT, CENTRE, RIGHT).
MOVE(0, _, _, _) :- !.
MOVE(N, A, B, C) :-
  M IS N-1,
  MOVE(M, A, C, B), INFORM(A, B), MOVE(M, C, B, A).
INFORM(X, Y):-
   WRITE([MOVE,A,DISC,FROM,THE,X,POLE,TO,THE,Y,POLE]),
   NL.
```

hanoi(N): means to print out the sequence of moves when N discs are on the source pole.

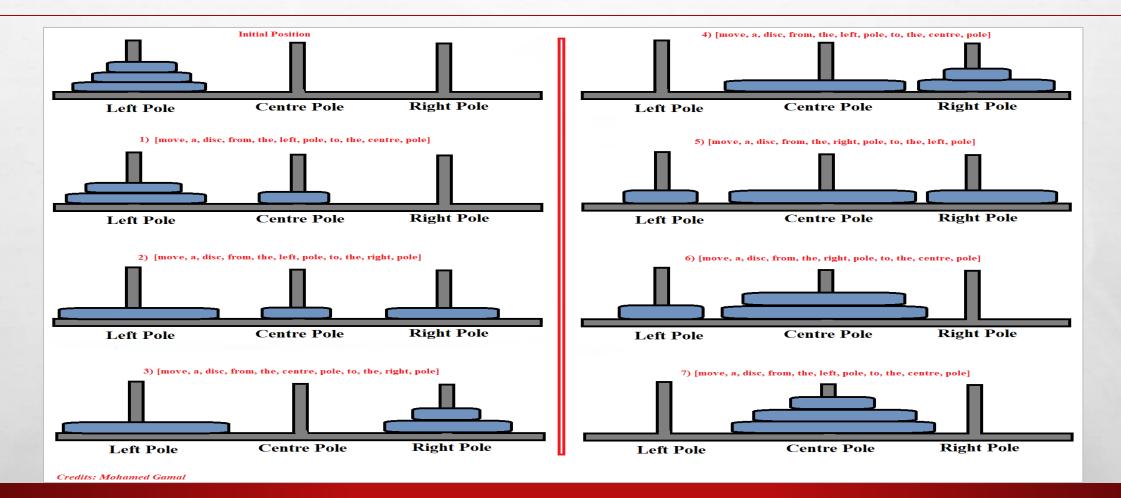
CODE (CONT.):

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◆ LIVE SIMULATION:



https://mathsisfun.com/games/towerofhanoi.html



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