

Fr. Conceicao Rodrigues College of Engineering Fr. Agnel Ashram, Bandstand, Bandra (W), Mumbai -400050

# Department of Computer Engineering Academic Term II: 23-24

Class: B.E (Computer), Sem – VI Subject Name: Artificial Intelligence Student

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Programming in PROLOG
25/03/2024
01/04/2024

## **Rubrics for Evaluation:**

Sr. N o	Performance Indicator	Excellent	Good	Below Average	Marks
1	On time Completion & Submission (01)	01 (On Time)	NA	00 (Not on Time)	
2	Logic/Algorithm Complexity analysis (03)	03(Corr ect )	02(Partial)	01 (Tried)	
3	Coding Standards (03): Comments/indention/Nam ing conventions Test Cases /Output	03(All used)	02 (Partial)	01 (rarely followed)	
4	Post Lab Assignment (03)	03(done well)	2 (Partially Correct)	1(submitte d)	
Tot	cal				

Signature of the Teacher:

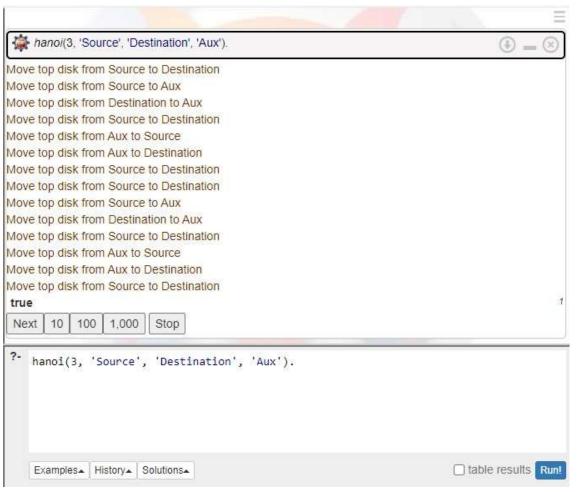
A) Tower of

## **Hanoi Source code:**

```
SWISH
                 File ≠
                         Edit≠
                                 Examples -
                                              Help+
Program × +
1 % Define predicate hanoi/3 for solving Tower of Hanoi problem
2 hanoi(1, Source, Destination, _) :-
      write('Move top disk from '),
4
      write(Source),
5
      write(' to '),
      write(Destination),
6
 7
      nl.
8
9 hanoi(N, Source, Destination, Aux) :-
      N > 1,
10
      M is N - 1,
11
12
      hanoi(M, Source, Aux, Destination),
13
      hanoi(1, Source, Destination, _),
      hanoi (M, Aux, Destination, Source).
14
15
16 % Example usage:
17 % To solve Tower of Hanoi problem with 3 disks
18 ?- hanoi(3, 'Source', 'Destination', 'Aux').
19
```

## **Output:**

20

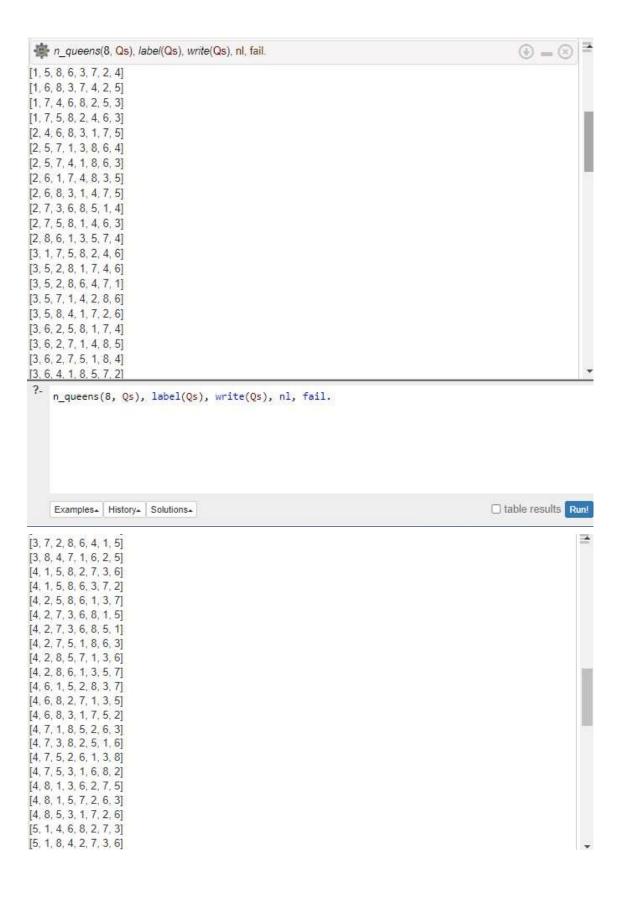


B) N-queen

Source code:

```
SWISH
                   File-
                           Edit-
                                   Examples -
                                                Help-
 Program Program Program
   1 :- use_module(library(clpfd)).
   3 % Step 1: Initialize N queens and insert in Qs
   4 n_queens(N, Qs):-
        length(Qs, N),
   6
        Qs ins 1..N,
        safe_queens(Qs).
   9 % Step 2: Set safe_queens to null
  10 safe_queens([]).
  11
  12 % Step 3: Verify if attack is possible
  13 safe_queens([Q|Qs]) :-
  14
         safe_queens(Qs, Q, 1),
  15
        safe_queens(Qs).
  16
  17 % Step 4: Continue till Qs id matches N
  18 safe_queens([], _, _).
  20 % Step 5: If Q meets no attack, declare Q as safe and add to safe_queens
  21 safe_queens([Q|Qs], Q0, D0) :-
         Q0 #\= Q,
  22
  23
         abs(Q0 - Q) #\= D0,
  24
        D1 #= D0 + 1,
  25
         safe_queens(Qs, Q0, D1).
  26
  27 % Example usage:
  28 % To solve N-Queens problem for N = 8
  29 % Query: ?- n_queens(8, Qs), label(Qs), write(Qs), nl, fail.
  30 % This will find all solutions for placing 8 queens on an 8x8 chessboard.
```

#### **Output:**



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