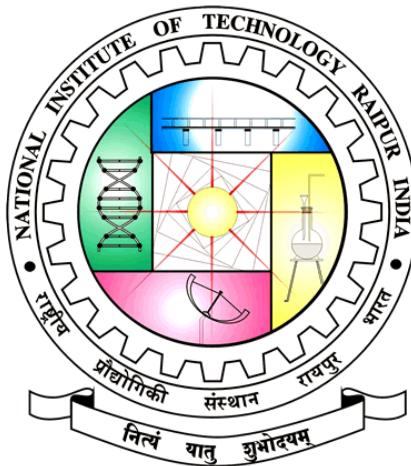


NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY RAIPUR



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Artificial Intelligence & Expert Systems

Lab Course Code: CS20721(CS)

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COURSE – B. TECH.

SEMESTER – 7TH

Experiment: 17

Aim: Write a prolog program to find the rules for parent, child, male, female, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, ancestor given the facts about father and wife only.

Program:

```
/* all the males */
male(james1).
male(charles1).
male(charles2).
male(james2).
male(george1). male(paul).
male(sam).

/* all the females */
female(catherine).
female(elizabeth). female(sophia).
female(claudia). female(fay).

/* parent child relationship */
parent(charles1,
james1). parent(elizabeth, james1).
parent(charles2, charles1). parent(catherine,
charles1). parent(james2, charles1).
parent(sophia, elizabeth). parent(george1,
sophia). parent(george1, sam).
parent(catherine, fay). parent(charles2, fay).
parent(james2, fay). parent(sophia, paul).
parent(elizabeth, claudia). parent(charles1,
claudia).

/* married relationship */
married(james1, claudia). married( claudia,
james1). married(charles1, fay).
married(fay, charles1).
married(elizabeth, paul). married(paul,
elizabeth). married(sophia, sam).
married(sam, sophia).

/*rule for father */
father(Child, Dad) :- male(Dad),
parent(Child, Dad).
/*rule for mother */
mother(Child, Mom) :- female(Mom), parent(Child,
Mom).

/*rule for daughter */
daughter(Child, Parent) :- female(Child), parent(Child, Parent).

/* rule for son*/
son(Child, Parent) :- male(Child),
parent(Child, Parent).
```

```

/*rule for brother */
brother(Sibling, Bro) :- male(Bro), father(Sibling, Father), father(Bro, Father), Bro \= Sibling,
                           mother(Sibling, Mother), mother(Bro, Mother).

/*rule for sister */
sister(Sibling, Sis) :- female(Sis), father(Sibling, Father), father(Sis, Father), Sis \= Sibling,
                           mother(Sibling, Mother), mother(Sis, Mother).

/*rule for aunt */
aunt(Kid, Auntie) :- female(Auntie), parent(Kid, Parent), sister(Parent, Auntie).
aunt(Kid, Auntie) :- female(Auntie), parent(Kid, Person), brother(Person, Brother), married(Auntie, Brother).

/*rule for uncle */
uncle(Kid, UncleBuck) :- male(UncleBuck), parent(Kid, Parent), brother(Parent, UncleBuck).
uncle(Kid, UncleBuck) :- male(UncleBuck), parent(Kid, Person), sister(Person, Sister),
                           married(UncleBuck, Sister). /*rule for ancestor*/
ancestor(Person, Ancestor) :- parent(Person, Ancestor).
ancestor(Person, Ancestor) :- parent(Person, Parent), ancestor(Parent, Ancestor).

```

Output:

The screenshot shows two separate query results. The first result for 'aunt(catherine.elizabeth)' is displayed in a window with a title bar, a toolbar with buttons for 'Next' (highlighted), '10', '100', '1,000', and 'Stop', and a status bar indicating 'true'. The second result for 'ancestor(sophia.claudia)' is also in a similar window. Both windows have standard OS X window controls (minimize, maximize, close).

```

?- aunt(catherine.elizabeth).
true
Next 10 100 1,000 Stop

?- ancestor(sophia.claudia).
true
Next 10 100 1,000 Stop

```

The screenshot shows three separate query results. The first result for 'brother(elizabeth,charles1)' is in a window with a title bar, a toolbar with 'true' (highlighted), 'Next' (disabled), and '1000' (disabled), and a status bar indicating 'true'. The second result for 'sister(charles2,catherine)' is in a window with a title bar, a toolbar with 'true' (disabled), 'Next' (disabled), and '1000' (disabled), and a status bar indicating 'true'. The third result for 'uncle(sophia,charles1)' is in a window with a title bar, a toolbar with 'true' (disabled), 'Next' (disabled), and '1000' (disabled), and a status bar indicating 'true'. All windows have standard OS X window controls.

```

?- brother(elizabeth,charles1).
true
Next 10 100 1,000 Stop

?- sister(charles2,catherine).
true
Next 10 100 1,000 Stop

?- uncle(sophia,charles1).
true
Next 10 100 1,000 Stop

```

 `father(charles1,james1).` ✖

`true` t

`Next` `10` `100` `1,000` `Stop`

 `mother(james2,fay).` ✖

`true` t

 `son(james2,charles1).` ✖

`true` t

`Next` `10` `100` `1,000` `Stop`

 `daughter(elizabeth,james1).` ✖

`true` t

`Next` `10` `100` `1,000` `Stop`

Experiment ; 18

Aim: Write a program to find the length last element of a given list.

Program:

```
length(X):- util(X,Count), write("The length of list
```

```
is:"),write(Count). util([],X):-
```

```
X=0.
```

```
util([_|T],Count):- util(T,Temp), Count is Temp+1.
```

```
last([X]):write("The last element of list is: "),write(X).
```

```
last([_|T]):last(T).
```



```
length([a,b,c,d]).  
The length of list is: 4  
true  
length([a,b,c,d,e,f]).  
The length of list is: 6  
true
```



```
last([1,2,3,4,5,6]).  
The last element of list is: 6  
true  
Next 10 100 1,000 Stop  
last([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]).  
The last element of list is: 10  
true
```

Experiment:19

Aim: Write a program to delete the first occurrence and also all occurrences of a particular element in a given list.

Program:

```
deleteAll(_,[],[]). deleteAll(X,[H|T],[H|NT]):-  
    H\=X,deleteAll(X,T,NT). deleteAll(X,[X|T],NT):-  
    deleteAll(X,T,NT).
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following content:

```
deleteAll/[5,[1,2,5,6,5,7,5],X].  
X = [1, 2, 6, 7]  
Next 10 100 1,000 Stop
```

The window has standard operating system controls (minimize, maximize, close) at the top right. At the bottom, there are buttons for "Next", "10", "100", "1,000", and "Stop".

EXPERIMENT : 20

Aim: Write a program to find union and intersection of two given sets represented as lists.

Program:

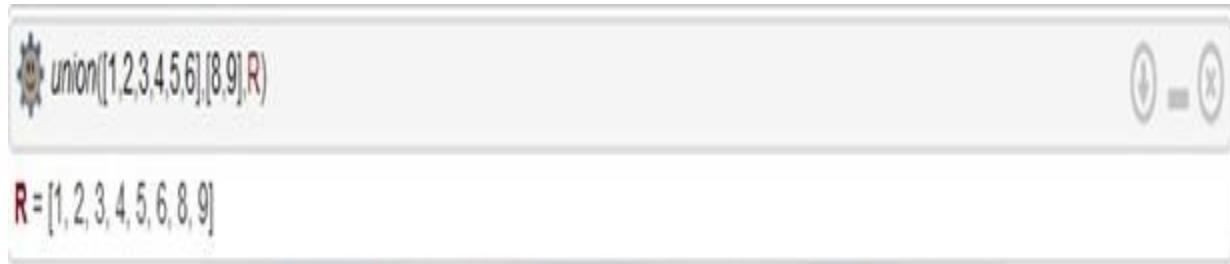
```
union([X|Y],Z,W) :- member(X,Z), union(Y,Z,W).
```

```
union([X|Y],Z,[X|W]) :- \+ member(X,Z),
```

```
union(Y,Z,W). union([],Z,Z).
```



Output:



Experiment:22

Aim: Write a program given the knowledge base, If x is on the top of y, y supports x. If x is above y and they are touching each other, x is on top of y. A cup is above a book. The cup is touching that book. Convert the following into wffs, clausal form; Is it possible to deduce that 'The book supports the cup'.

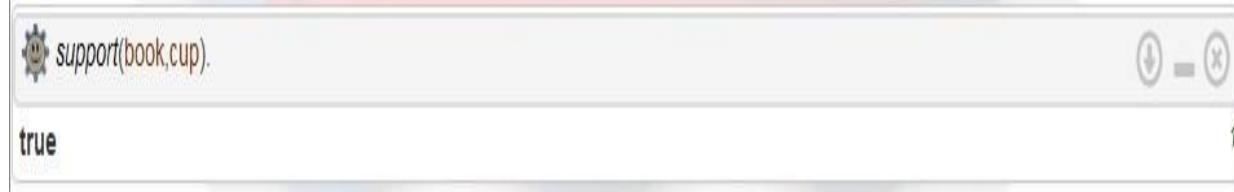
Program:

```
above(cup,book). touch(cup,book).
```

```
support(Y,X) :-
```

```
above(X,Y),touch(X,Y).
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following content:

```
support(book,cup).
true
```

Experiment:23

Aim: Solve the classical Water Jug problem of AI.

Program:

```
start(2,0):write(' 4lit Jug: 2 | 3lit Jug:  
0|'),nl, write('~~~~~'),nl,  
write('Goal Reached!  
Congrats!!'),nl, write('~~~~~').  
  
start(X,Y):write(' 4lit Jug: '),  
write(X),  
write('| 3lit Jug: '),  
write(Y),  
write('|'),nl, write(' Enter the  
move::'), read(N), contains(X,Y,N).  
contains(_,Y,1):-start(4,Y).  
contains(X,_,2):-start(X,3).  
contains(_,Y,3):-start(0,Y).  
contains(X,_,4):-start(X,0).  
contains(X,Y,5):-N is Y-  
4+X,start(4,N). contains(X,Y,6):-N  
is X-3+Y,start(N,3).  
contains(X,Y,7):-N is  
X+Y,start(N,0). contains(X,Y,8):-N  
is X+Y,start(0,N). main():-write('  
Water Jug Game '),nl, write('Intial
```

State: 4lit Jug- 0lit'),nl, write(' 3lit
Jug- 0lit'),nl, write('Final
State: 4lit Jug- 2lit'),nl, write(' 3lit
Jug- 0lit'),nl, write('Follow the Rules:
write('Rule 2: Fill 3lit Jug'),nl,
write('Rule 3: Empty 4lit Jug'),nl,
write('Rule 4: Empty 3lit Jug'),nl,
write('Rule 5: Pour water from 3lit
Jug to fill 4lit Jug'),nl, write('Rule 6:
Pour water from 4lit Jug to fill 3lit
Jug'),nl, write('Rule 7: Pour all of
water from 3lit Jug to 4lit Jug'),nl,
write('Rule 8: Pour all of water from
4lit Jug to 3lit Jug'),nl, write(' 4lit Jug:
0 | 3lit Jug: 0'),nl, write(' Enter the
move::'), read(N), contains(0,0,N)

Output:

```
main.  
Water Jug Garry'  
Initial State: 4lit Jug—0lit  
3lit Jug—0lit  
Final State: 4lit Jug—2lit  
3lit Jug—0lit  
Follow the Rules:  
Rule 1: Fill 4lit Jug  
Rule 2: Fill 3lit Jug  
Rule3: Empty 4lit Jug  
Rule4: Empty 3lit Jug  
Rule 5: Pour water from 3lit Jug to 4lit Jug  
Rule 6: Pour water from 4lit Jug to 3lit Jug  
Rule7: Pour all of water from 3lit Jug to 4lit Jug  
Rule8: Pour all of water from 4lit Jug to 3lit Jug  
4lit Jug: 0 | 3lit Jug: 0  
Enter the move.:  
4lit Jug: 4|3lit Jug: 0|  
Enter the move.:  
4lit Jug: 1|3lit Jug:3|  
Enter the move.:;  
4lit Jug: 1|3lit Jug: 0|  
Enter the move.:;  
8  
4lit Jug: 0| 3lit Jug: 1|  
Enter the move.:  
4lit Jug: 4|3lit Jug: 1|  
Enter the move.:;  
4lit Jug: 2|3lit Jug: 3|  
Enter the move.:;  
4lit Jug: 2 | 3lit Jug: 0|  
Goal Reached! CongraB!!  
true
```

Experiment:24

Aim :Solve the classical Monkey Banana problem of AI.

Program:

```
move(state(middle,onbox,middle,hasnot), grasp,  
state(middle,onbox,middle,has)). move(state(P,onfloor,P,H), climb,  
state(P,onbox,P,H)). move(state(P1,onfloor,P1,H), drag(P1,P2),  
state(P2,onfloor,P2,H)). move(state(P1,onfloor,B,H), walk(P1,P2),  
state(P2,onfloor,B,H)). canget(state(_,_,_,has)). canget(State1)  
:move(State1,_,State2), canget(State2).
```

Output:

