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Department of Computer Engineering
Academic Term II: 23-24

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

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Practical No:	8
Title:	Programming in PROLOG
Date of Performance:	25/03/2024
Date of Submission:	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(Correct)	02(Partial)	01 (Tried)	
3	Coding Standards (03): Comments/indentation/Naming conventions Test Cases /Output	03(All used)	02 (Partial)	01 (rarely followed)	
4	Post Lab Assignment (03)	03(done well)	2 (Partially Correct)	1(submitted)	
Total					

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, _) :-
3     write('Move top disk from '),
4     write(Source),
5     write(' to '),
6     write(Destination),
7     nl.
8
9 hanoi(N, Source, Destination, Aux) :-
10    N > 1,
11    M is N - 1,
12    hanoi(M, Source, Aux, Destination),
13    hanoi(1, Source, Destination, _),
14    hanoi(M, Aux, Destination, Source).
15
16 % Example usage:
17 % To solve Tower of Hanoi problem with 3 disks
18 ?- hanoi(3, 'Source', 'Destination', 'Aux').
19
20
```

Output:

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. The top part is the output of a cell, displaying the recursive steps of a 3-disk Tower of Hanoi problem. The steps are listed as "Move top disk from Source to Destination", "Move top disk from Source to Aux", and "Move top disk from Destination to Aux" in a repeating sequence. The output ends with the value "true". Below the text are interactive buttons: "Next", "10", "100", "1,000", and "Stop". The bottom part of the notebook shows the input cell with the code `hanoi(3, 'Source', 'Destination', 'Aux').` and a "Run!" button.

```
hanoi(3, 'Source', 'Destination', 'Aux').
```

Move top disk from Source to Destination
Move top disk from Source to Aux
Move top disk from Destination to Aux
Move top disk from Source to Destination
Move top disk from Aux to Source
Move top disk from Aux to Destination
Move top disk from Source to Destination
Move top disk from Source to Destination
Move top disk from Source to Aux
Move top disk from Destination to Aux
Move top disk from Source to Destination
Move top disk from Aux to Source
Move top disk from Aux to Destination
Move top disk from Source to Destination

true


Next 10 100 1,000 Stop

```
?- hanoi(3, 'Source', 'Destination', 'Aux').
```

Examples History Solutions ☐ table results Run!

B) N-queen

Source code:

 **SWISH** File Edit Examples Help
Program Program +

```
1 :- use_module(library(clpfd)).  
2  
3 % Step 1: Initialize N queens and insert in Qs  
4 n_queens(N, Qs) :-  
5     length(Qs, N),  
6     Qs ins 1..N,  
7     safe_queens(Qs).  
8  
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([], _, _).  
19  
20 % Step 5: If Q meets no attack, declare Q as safe and add to safe_queens  
21 safe_queens([Q|Qs], Q0, D0) :-  
22     Q0 #\= Q,  
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:

```
n_queens(8, Qs), label(Qs), write(Qs), nl, fail.
```

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

```
?- n_queens(8, Qs), label(Qs), write(Qs), nl, fail.
```

Examples History Solutions

☐ table results Run!

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

```
[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