

1) a) $\text{max} = \text{fn} : \text{int list} \rightarrow \text{int}$

$\text{fun max}(\text{nil}) = 0$

$\mid \text{max}(y::ys) = \text{if } y > \text{max}(ys) \text{ then } y$
 $\text{else } y = \text{max}(ys)$

a) gut, 1/1

b) $\text{nth} = \text{fn} : \text{int list} * \text{int} \rightarrow \text{list}$

$\text{fun nth}(\text{nil}, x) = 0$

$\mid \text{nth}(y::ys, x) \text{ if } x = 1 \text{ then } y$
 $\text{else nth}(ys, x-1)$

x sollte vermutlich 0 sein, außer man arbeitet mit Sprachen wie matlab wo Listen mit 1 beginnen 2/2

c) $\text{reverse} = \text{fn} : 'a \text{ list} \rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$

$\text{fun reverse}(y::ys) \text{ if length}(l) > 2 \text{ then reverse}(ys) : y$
 $\text{else } ys : y$

den :: Operator kann man hier nicht verwenden, da muss die Liste immer rechts stehen, muss hier also $\text{reverse}(xs) @ [x]$ sein, anstelle von length besser mit Patternmatching arbeiten

es fehlt noch mindestens das Match für die leere Liste

c) 1/2

d) $\text{insert} = \text{fn} : 'a * 'a \text{ list} * ('a * 'a \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$

$\text{fun insert}(x, y::ys, op) = \underline{\text{insert}(x, y::ys, op(x, y))}$

ergibt für Rückgabe nicht so viel Sinn

$\mid \text{insert}(x, y::ys) \text{ if } op(x, y) = \text{true}$

hier fehlt wieder mindestens ein Match

$\text{then } x::y::ys$

$\text{else insert}(x, ys)$

$\mid op(x, y) \text{ if } x (op) y \text{ then true}$
 else false

was ist das?

d) 1/2

②

haschild(alice, charlie).

haschild(bob, charlie).

haschild(edith, alice).

woman(alice).

woman(edith).

man(bob).

man(charlie).

parent(x) :- haschild(x, _), (woman(x); man(x)).

grandparent(x) :- haschild(x, y), haschild(y, _), (woman(x); man(x)).

father(x) :- haschild(x, _), man(x).

mother(x) :- haschild(x, _), woman(x).

grandfather(x) :- grandparent(x), man(x).

grandmother(x) :- grandparent(x), woman(x).

■ ?- woman(alice).

true.

■ ?- man(alice).

false.

■ ?- haschild(X, charlie).

X = alice ; X = bob.

■ ?- parent(X).

X = alice ; X = bob ; X = edith.

■ ?- grandmother(X).

X = edith.

■ ?- parent(charlie).

X = alice ; X = bob.

muss false sein, charlie hat kein Kind und kann daher kein parent sein

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1  package de.uni_oldenburg.inf.omp.rulebook.labyrinth.Aufgabe3;
2
3  import java.util.HashMap;
4  import java.util.List;
5  import java.util.Map;
6
7  import com.deliveredtechnologies.rulebook.Fact;
8  import com.deliveredtechnologies.rulebook.FactMap;
9  import com.deliveredtechnologies.rulebook.Result;
10 import com.deliveredtechnologies.rulebook.annotation.Given;
11 import com.deliveredtechnologies.rulebook.annotation.Rule;
12 import com.deliveredtechnologies.rulebook.annotation.Then;
13 import com.deliveredtechnologies.rulebook.annotation.When;
14 import com.deliveredtechnologies.rulebook.model.runner.RuleBookRunner;
15
16 public class Labyrinth {
17     @Rule
18     public class RuleNavigation {
19         private Chamber chamber;
20         @Given
21         private List<Chamber> chambers;
22         @When
23         public boolean when () {
24             return chamber.hasAdjacent();
25         }
26         @Then
27         public void then () {
28             System.out.println("Moving to chamber" + chamber.getName() + ".");
29             if (chamber.isTreasure()){
30                 System.out.println("Treasure found!");
31                 chamber.setTreasure(true);
32             } else {
33                 chamber.getRandomAdjacent().addAdjacent(chamber);
34             }
35         }
36     }
37     public static void main(String[] args) {
38         /*
39          * A-B-C D
40          * |  |
41          * E F-G-H
42          * |  |
43          * I-J-K-L
44          * |  |
45          * M-N-O-P
46          */
47         Map<Character, Chamber> labyrinth = new HashMap<>();
48         for (char n = 'A'; n <= 'P'; n++) {
49             labyrinth.put(n, new Chamber(Character.toString(n)));
50         }
51         labyrinth.get('A').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('B'));
52         labyrinth.get('B').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('C'));
53         labyrinth.get('A').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('E'));
54         labyrinth.get('C').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('G'));
55         labyrinth.get('D').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('H'));
56         labyrinth.get('F').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('G'));
57         labyrinth.get('G').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('H'));

```

chamber muss irgendwo gesetzt werden,
Rückgabewert der Regel fehlt, 5/6

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58     labyrinth.get('E').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('I'));
59     labyrinth.get('G').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('K'));
60     labyrinth.get('I').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('J'));
61     labyrinth.get('J').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('K'));
62     labyrinth.get('K').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('L'));
63     labyrinth.get('J').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('N'));
64     labyrinth.get('L').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('P'));
65     labyrinth.get('M').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('N'));
66     labyrinth.get('N').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('O'));
67     labyrinth.get('O').addAdjacent(labyrinth.get('P'));
68     labyrinth.get('A').setEntrance(true);
69     labyrinth.get('P').setTreasure(true);
70     Chamber next = labyrinth.get('A');
71     FactMap<Chamber> facts = new FactMap<>();
72     RuleBookRunner ruleBook = new RuleBookRunner("de.uni_oldenburg.inf.
omp.rulebook.labyrinth");
73     while (next != null) {
74         facts.clear();
75         facts.setValue("chamber", next);
76         ruleBook.run(facts);
77         next = (Chamber) ruleBook.getResult().orElse(new Result<>(null)).getValue
78     };
79     }
80 }
81 }
82 }
83

```