Department of Computer Engineering

Academic Term II: 22-23

Class: B.E (Comp A), SemVI Subject Name: Artificial Intelligence

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Practical No:	7
Title:	Write any One program : Traveling Salesman problem Prolog Programing (Knowledge Engineering- Advance)
Date of Performance:	20/03/2023
Date of Submission:	03/04/2023

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(Correc t)	02(Partial)	01 (Tried)	
3	Coding Standards (03): Comments/indention/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(submitte d)	
Total					

Signature of the Teacher

The Travelling Salesman Problem (TSP)

```
% Define the cities to be visited
                                                                                  ?- tsp([c,a,b,d,e], Dist).
                                                                                  Dist = 7.242640687119285.
city(a, 0, 0).
city(b, 1, 1).
city(c, 2, 2).
city(d, 3, 3).
city(e, 4, 4).
% Define the distance between two cities
distance(X, Y, D) :-
 city(X, X1, Y1),
  city(Y, X2, Y2),
  D is sqrt((X2 - X1) ** 2 + (Y2 - Y1) ** 2).
\% Define the path as a list of cities
path([], 0).
path([X], 0).
path([X,Y|T], Dist) :-
  path([Y|T], Dist1),
  distance(X, Y, D),
  Dist is Dist1 + D.
\% Find the shortest path that visits every city exactly once
tsp(Path, Dist) :-
  findall(D, (perm([a,b,c,d,e], Path), path(Path, D)), DList),
  min_list(DList, Dist).
% Permute the elements of a list
perm([], []).
perm(List, [H|Perm]) :-
  select(H, List, Rest),
  perm(Rest, Perm).
```

CONCLUSION:

The tsp predicate is used to find the shortest path that visits every city exactly once. The predicate takes two arguments: Path, which will be bound to the shortest path found, and Dist, which will be bound to the length of the shortest path.

This output indicates that the shortest path that visits every city exactly once, starting from c and going to $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow c$, has a length of approximately 7.24 units.