

# **Laboratory Manual**

For

**Knowledge Systems**

**(IT 714)**

B.Tech (IT)

SEM VII



June 2010

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## **LABWORK BEYOND CURRICULA**

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## Sample experiment

**1. Aim:-** To make a knowledge system for medical diagnosis . The system should store the various disease and their symptoms. On being prompted system should respond with information related to symptoms of a given disease.

**2. Tools / Apparatus:** Turbo Prolog GUI software.

### 3. STANDARD PROCEDURES:

#### 3.1 Analyzing the Problem:

Analyze real life system and find out the various facts and rules in the system to be designed. Find the various attributes (variables ) needed to store this information.

#### 3.2 Designing solution:

Define the contents of three sections of prolog program as follows-

1. Define Domain section :-

Define various variables and symbols needed for problem.

(Similar to definition part of conventional programming )

In given example, there are two symbolic names needed to store the disease and indication parameters .

2. Define Predicates:-

Different relation between symbols and variables are to be declared .  
(similar to defining function prototype in conventional programming)

For example:- in given example there is only one relation namely symptom between disease and indication.

3. Define Clauses:-

Various facts and rules supporting the predicates declared are to be defined . For example:- various facts indicating symptoms of various disease are found and stored as facts .The format for storing facts is same as defined in predicates section.

#### 3.3 Implementing ,compiling and executing the Solution

- Start Turbo Prolog
- Select the Edit mode
- Type in the program

The screenshot shows the Prolog editor window titled "D:\prolog\PROLOG.EXE". The menu bar includes Files, Edit, Run, Compile, Options, and Setup. The status bar at the bottom shows "Line 1 Col 1 D:\PROLOG\SYMPTOM.PRO Indent". The main text area contains the following Prolog code:

```
domains
    disease, indication = symbol
predicates
    symptom(disease, indication)
clauses
    symptom(chicken_pox, high_fever).
    symptom(chicken_pox, chills).
    symptom(flu, chills).
    symptom(cold, mild_body_ache).
    symptom(flu, severe_body_ache).
    symptom(cold, runny_nose).
    symptom(flu, runny_nose).
    symptom(flu, moderate_cough).
```

Below the code area are two panels: "Message" and "Trace". The Message panel shows the following text:

```
Load WORK.PRO
Load D:\PROLOG\EXAMPLES\EXAMPL11.PRO
Load D:\PROLOG\SYMPTOM.PRO
```

The Trace panel is empty. The status bar at the bottom shows "F2-Save F3-Load F6-Switch F9-Compile Alt-X-Exit".

- Exit the Editor using Esc.
  - Save the program
  - Select Run (which compiles the program for you in memory)
    - Once you have followed these steps you will see the following prompt in the Dialog Panel:
- Goal:
- Using a Prolog program is essentially about asking questions. To ask the executing Prolog program a question you specify the Goal.

### 3.4 Testing the solution

The screenshot shows the Prolog editor window titled "D:\prolog\PROLOG.EXE". The menu bar includes Files, Edit, Run, Compile, Options, and Setup. The status bar at the bottom shows "Line 1 Col 2 D:\PROLOG\SYMPTOM.PRO Indent". The main text area contains the same Prolog code as the previous screenshot.

Below the code area are two panels: "Message" and "Trace". The Message panel shows the following text:

```
Load D:\PROLOG\EXAMPLES\EXAMPL11.PRO
Load D:\PROLOG\SYMPTOM.PRO
Compiling D:\PROLOG\SYMPTOM.PRO
symptom
```

The Trace panel is empty. The Dialog panel, located to the right of the main text area, contains the following text:

```
Goal: symptom(X,runny_nose)
X=cold
X=flu
2 Solutions
Goal:
```

The status bar at the bottom shows "F2-Save F3-Load F5-Zoom F6-Next F8-Previous goal Shift-F10-Resize F10-End".

- If the goal is symptom (X,runny\_nose), it should respond with all the matching indications of runny\_nose after looking up in the facts stored in the clauses section,as shown in above snapshot.
- Turbo Prolog will respond with True and prompt for another goal.
- Possible outcomes of specifying a goal:
  1. The goal will succeed; that is, it will be proven true.
  2. The goal will fail; Turbo Prolog will not be able to match the goal with any facts in the program.
  3. The execution will fail because of an error in the program.

## Tools / Apparatus: Turbo Prolog GUI software .

### EXPERIMENT1

Aim:- Turbo Prolog features and format.

Procedure:-

- Write a simple prolog program to study fact, verification, domain, predicate and clauses section.(see program on pg 41 of book)

Example:-

The screenshot displays the Turbo Prolog GUI with the following components:

- Menu Bar:** Files, Edit, Run, Compile, Options, Setup.
- Status Bar:** Line 1, Col 2, D:\PROLOG\SYMPTOM.PRO, Indent.
- Main Text Area:**

```
domains
    disease, indication = symbol
predicates
    symptom(disease, indication)
clauses
    symptom(chicken_pox, high_fever).
    symptom(chicken_pox, chills).
    symptom(flu, chills).
    symptom(cold, mild_body_ache).
    symptom(flu, severe_body_ache).
    symptom(cold, runny_nose).
    symptom(flu, runny_nose).
    symptom(flu, moderate_cough).
```
- Options Dialog:** Goal: symptom(X,runny\_nose), X=cold, X=flu, 2 Solutions, Goal:.
- Message Window:** Load D:\PROLOG\EXAMPLES\EXAMPL11.PRO, Load D:\PROLOG\SYMPTOM.PRO, Compiling D:\PROLOG\SYMPTOM.PRO, symptom.
- Trace Window:** (Empty)
- Footer:** F2-Save, F3-Load, F5-Zoom, F6-Next, F8-Previous goal, Shift-F10-Resize, F10-End.

## **EXPERIMENT2**

Aim:- WAP Using variables in Prolog

Procedure:-

- Write a Prolog program containing facts related to following predicates

a) Location (city, state)

b) Stays (person, city) in clauses section.

Display (i) list of person, state and city

Example:-

Output:- Person= ram City=anand State=Gujarat  
Person= Lakshman City=anand State=Gujarat  
Person= Seeta City=Baroda State=Gujarat  
Person= Ravan City=Columbo State=Srilanka

(ii) Given person staying in which state .

Example:-

Output:- Person= ram State=Gujarat

### **EXPERIMENT3**

Aim:- WAP for Usage of rules in Prolog

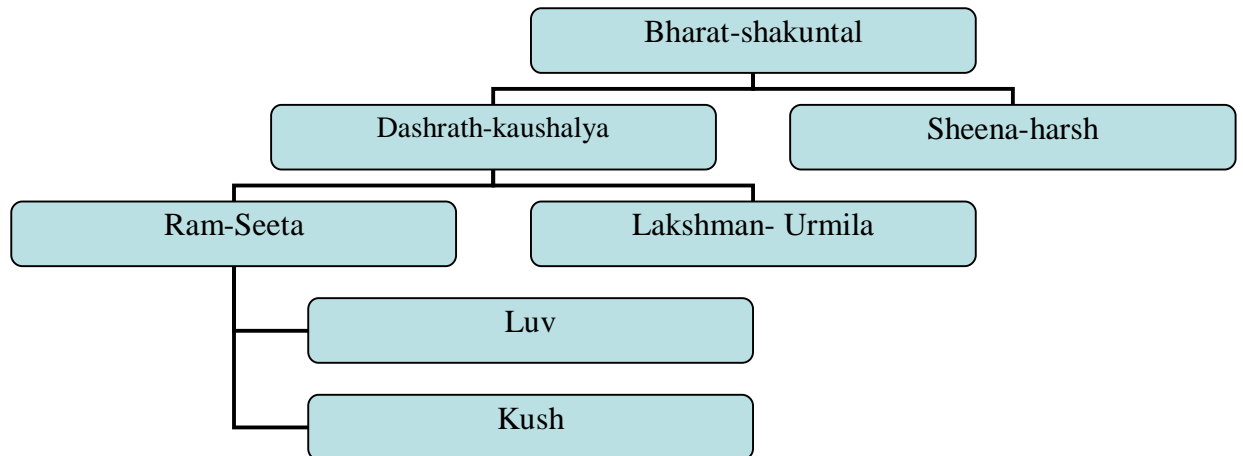
Procedure:-

->Create a family tree program(of EXP2) to include following rules –

- M is the mother of P *if* she is a parent of P and is female
- F is the father of P *if* he is a parent of P and is male
- X is a sibling of Y *if* they both have the same parent.
- Then add rules for grandparents,uncle-aunt,sister and brother .

Based on the facts , define goals to answer questions related to family tree.

Example:- Suppose family tree is as follows-



Output:- goal :-grandfather(Luv,X)

X=Dashrath

Goal:-father(Luv,X)

X=Ram

Goal:-sibling(luv,X)

X=kush

Goal:-aunt(luv,X)

X=Urmila

goal:-uncle(luv,X)

X=lakshman



## **EXPERIMENT4**

Aim:- WAP for using Input, Output and fail predicates in prolog -

Procedure:-

Write program using write, writef, readint, readchar, readln, readreal predicates

- Store facts of employee name, age, job location, marital status and gender.  
Display (i) list of married & unmarried employees  
(ii) List of male & female employees  
(iii) List of employees for given job location

Example:- Output :-

\*\*\*\*\*OPTIONS\*\*\*\*\*

1. Display list of married employees
2. Display list of unmarried employees
3. Display list of male employees
4. Display list of female employees
5. Display list of employees at a given location

Enter your choice:-

5

Enter location :-

Anand

List of employees staying at “anand” are

Sr No. Name of employee

1. Ram
2. Lakshman

.....

- Create a small set of facts and rules on who is the ancestor of whom.  
Display i) who is ancestor of given person.  
ii) Complete list i.e who is ancestor of whom.

Example:-[with reference to above given family tree in experiment3)

i) Input person's name-Luv

Output :- Ancestors of “luv” is-

Ram ,Lakshman

ii) Output:- person    Ancestor

Luv	Ram ,Lakshman
Ram	Dashrath ,Sheena
Lakshman	Dashrath,Sheena
Dashrath	Bharat

## EXPERIMENT5

Aim:- Write programs for studying Usage of arithmetic operators in Prolog

Procedure:-Write programs to-

- Accept name of the student, rollno, his subject name ,maximum marks and obtained marks in the subject. (Take marks of atleast 6 subjects ) . Compute the percentage of a student. Display his result with other information. Use variables, arithmetic operators, I/O predicates appropriately.

Example:-

Output:- Enter name of student:- “ram”

Enter roll number of student-IT1

Enter subject information for 6 subjects :-

Subject name- “daa” Max marks:-150 Obtained marks:-120

Subject name- “oopd” Max marks:-150 Obtained marks:-110

Subject name- “cn” Max marks:-150 Obtained marks:-100

Subject name- “dc” Max marks:-100 Obtained marks:-60

Subject name- “amp” Max marks:-150 Obtained marks:-140

Subject name- “cpi” Max marks:-150 Obtained marks:-30

\*\*\*\*\*RESULT\*\*\*\*\*

Student name:-“ram” Roll no-“IT1”

Subject names-“daa” ,”oopd”, “cn”,”dc”,”amp”,”cpi”

Total max marks-.... Total Obtained marks- ....

% percentage - .....

- Accept department, designation, name, age, basic salary, house rent allowance(HRA) of an employee . Compute dearness allowance (DA) which is 15% of basic salary . Determine the gross salary(basic salary+HRA+DA) of the employee. Display all information of the employee.

(Use variables, rules, I/O predicates, arithmetic operators as per needed).

Example:-

Output:- Enter employee name:- xyz

Enter department :-IT

Enter age:-43

Enter basic salary-50,000

Enter HRA:- 2000

-----

### **PAYSLIP**

Employee Name is -xyz

Department-IT

BA-50,000

DA - 7500

HRA-2000

Gross salary- 59500/-

## **EXPERIMENT6**

Aim :- Write program to study usage of cut,not,fail predicates in prolog.

Procedure:-

Write a prolog program having facts in clauses section for predicate *student(studentname,branchname)* .Use cut !, fail, not predicates to →

- Display list of all students
- Display list of students for given specific branch.
- Display list of students excluding specific branch

Example:- Output:- \*\*\*\*\*MENU\*\*\*\*\*

- 1) Display list of all students
  - 2) Display list of students for given specific branch.
  - 3) Display list of students excluding specific branch
- Enter your choice-

3

Enter branch name to be excluded from result –

CE

List of all students except from CE branch are ->

Student name- Department

Harsh – IT

Deep-EC

Heena-IC

Do you want to continue?

“y”

\*\*\*\*\*MENU\*\*\*\*\*

- 1) Display list of all students
- 2) Display list of students for given specific branch.
- 3) Display list of students excluding specific branch

Enter your choice-2

Enter name of branch for which student list needed –

CE

List of all students in CE branch are ->

Student name- Department

Amardeep – CE

Anand-CE

Do you want to continue?

“y”

\*\*\*\*\*MENU\*\*\*\*\*

- 1) Display list of all students

- 2) Display list of students for given specific branch.
- 3) Display list of students excluding specific branch

Enter your choice-1

Student name- Department

Harsh – IT

Deep-EC

Heena-IC

Amardeep – CE

Anand-CE

### **EXPERIMENT 7**

Aim:-Write program to study usage of recursion in prolog

Procedure:-

- Write predicate fact(n) ,which finds and display factorial of a given number .  
Example:- Output:-  
Goal :- fact(5)  
 $5! = 5*4*3*2*1 = 120$  .
- Write predicate fibonacci (n) ,which finds the series for first “n” values .  
Example:- Output:-  
Total number of numbers needed in output?  
6  
Fibonacci series of first ‘6’ numbers:-  
“1,1,2,3,5,8”

### **EXPERIMENT 8**

Aim:-Write programs to study usage of logical , arithmetic ,string operators in Prolog .

Procedure:-

- Write a predicate max(num1,num2,num3) which finds and displays maximum number from three given numbers and min(num1,num2,num3) which finds and displays minimum number of three given numbers ,use logical operators.

Example : Output

Enter three numbers : 1 2 3  
maximum is "3" , minimum is "1"

- Write a predicate which accepts integer number as an input and displays its square .It should also find its positive square root value ,if its sqrt is integer, otherwise display 'NA' .Use arithmetic operators /in-built conversion predicates to achieve this.

Example1 :- Output:-

Enter no. : 3  
3(number) , 9 (square) ,NA(square root not possible)

Example1 :- Output:- Enter no. 4

4 (number), 16 (square) , 2(square root)

- Write a program to find substring from a given string. The substring should start from 1<sup>st</sup> location of source string and should contain the entered number of characters from the source string.

Example:-

Output:-Enter source string:

"tested"

Enter number of characters needed in substring:

"4"

Original String is : "tested"

Substring is "test"

### **EXPERIMENT 9**

Aim:- WAP for studying usage of 1) compound object and 2) list in prolog

Procedure:-

1) Write a program to maintain inventory items using a **compound object**.

The format of compound object should be

(item type, item (no, description, qty, cost))

Item-type can be fg-finish good, sf-semi finish good, rm-raw material,

Write appropriate predicates to

i) Accept from user the details of atleast 10 such objects

ii) Display the details of objects entered by user.

Example:-

Output:- enter information of 10 items

Enter item type .....

Enter item number .....

Enter item description.....

Enter quantity of item....

Enter cost of item.....

.....

.....

The details of objects entered are as follows-→

<u>Item type</u>	<u>Item number</u>	<u>description</u>	<u>quantity</u>	<u>cost</u>
Fg	1	keyboard	10	2000
Rm	2	plasticbox	10	300
Sf	3	keypad	10	500

2) Find and display odd and even numbers from a given input list of integers

Example:-

Output:- Enter list of 10 integer numbers

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Even numbers -> 2,4,6,8,10

Odd numbers-> 1,3,5,7,9

## **EXPERIMENT10**

Aim:- WAP for studying usage of dynamic database in prolog

Procedure:-

- Store facts of student(name, branch, semester , percentage) dynamically.
- Use asserta predicate to enter new data in dynamic database.
- Use retract predicate to delete a given data from dynamic db.
- Create appropriate predicate to search and display some specified students details.
- Create appropriate predicate to list all the students having percentage greater than some specified value.

Example :- Output:-

```
*****MENU*****
1) enter new student details
2) delete a student data
3) display specific student details
4) list of students having % greater then specified %
5) Exit
Enter your choice:-
4
Enter minimum % -
60
The student details having % greater than “60 “ are
Std name  std branch  semester    %
Ram       IT          7           61
Lakshman  CE          7           69
.....
Do you want to continue? (y/n)
y
*****MENU*****
1) enter new student details
2) delete a student data
3) display specific student details
4) list of students having % greater then specified %
5) Exit
Enter your choice:-
2
Enter student name to be deleted:-
Ram
Record deleted successfully .
Do you want to continue? (y/n)
```



```
y
*****MENU*****
1) enter new student details
2) delete a student data
3) display specific student details
4) list of students having % greater then specified %
5) Exit
Enter your choice:- 5
Thankyou ...have a good day
```

### **EXPERIMENT 11**

Write a prolog program to solve a murder mystery problem. Design a system which stores rules to judge a person as culprit. Rules can be like- the person should have access to weapon by which murder was done, he should be at the crime site at the occurrence of crime, and he had a motive to conduct the crime and so on. Then based on facts and rules, the culprit should be identified.

### EXPERIMENT 12

Expert system for household appliances- The problems can be related to any household appliance like refrigerator. The problems can be like led not glowing, not cooling properly, not defrosting etc. The system should store a set of symptoms related to a particular problem and its solution. Then it should ask a series of questions and attempt to diagnose the problem, based on the indications of problem reported by user.

## References

- Introduction to turbo prolog
  - Carl Townsend. – bpb publications
- Artificial Intelligence
  - Rich and Knight – tata mcgraw hill