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### **Predicates in Prolog** domains list=integer\* predicates union(list,list,list) member(integer, list) append(list,list,list) delete1(integer,list,list) deleteall(integer, list, list) occur(integer, list, integer) replace(integer,integer,list,list) intersection(list,list,list) setdiff(list,list,list) samelist(list,list) equal(list, list) equiv(list, list) rev(list,list) sum(list,integer) palin(list) merger(list, list, list) clauses member(X,[X|]). $member(X,[H|T]):-H \Leftrightarrow X,member(X,T).$ $delete1(\ ,[],[]).$ delete1(X,[H|T1],[H|T2]):-H <> X, delete1(X,T1,T2).delete1(X,[X|T1],T1).deleteall( ,[],[]). $deleteall(X,[H|T1],[H|T2]):-H \lt X, deleteall(X,T1,T2).$ deleteall(X,[X|T1],T2):-deleteall(X,T1,T2). union([],[],[]). union( $\prod, L, L$ ). union(L,[],L). union([H1|T1],[H2|T2],[H1|NT]):-H1=H2,union(T1,T2,NT). union([H1|T1],[H2|T2],[H1|NT]):-H1<>H2,deleteall(H1,[H2|T2],NL),union(T1,NL,NT). intersection([],[],[]).intersection([], ,[]).intersection(,[],[]). intersection([H1|T1],[H2|T2],[H1|NT]):-H1=H2,intersection(T1,T2,NT). intersection([H1|T1],[H2|T2],NT):- $H1 \Leftrightarrow H2$ ,intersection(T1,[H2|T2],NT). occur(X,[],0). occur(X,[H|T],N):-X=H,occur(X,T,M),N=M+1. $occur(X,[H|T],N):-X \Leftrightarrow H,occur(X,T,M),N=M.$ setdiff([],[],[]).

```
setdiff(L,[],L). \\ setdiff([],\_,[]). \\ setdiff([H1|T1],[H2|T2],NT):-H1=H2,setdiff(T1,T2,NT). \\ setdiff([H1|T1],[H2|T2],[H1|NT]):-H1 \\ \rightarrow H2,setdiff(T1,[H2|T2],NT). \\ append([],[],[]). \\ append(L,[],L). \\ append([],L,L). \\ append([H1|T1],L2,[H1|T3]):-append(T1,L2,T3). \\ rev([],[]). \\ rev([H|T],NL):-rev(T,NT),append(NT,[H],NL). \\ samelist([],[]). \\ samelist([H1|T1],[H2|T2]):-H1=H2,samelist(T1,T2). \\ equal([],[]). \\ equal([H1|T1],[H2|T2]):-member(H1,[H2|T2]),delete1(H1,[H2|T2],L3),equal(T1,L3). \\ \end{aligned}
```

### **Construction of Family tree in Prolog**

```
domains
person=symbol
predicates
father(person,person)
mother(person, person)
husband(person,person)
wife(person, person)
son(person,person)
daughter(person, person)
chacha(person,person)
chachi(person,person)
mama(person,person)
mami(person, person)
brother(person,person)
sister(person,person)
bua(person,person)
jija(person,person)
mausi(person,person)
male(person)
female(person)
dada(person,person)
dadi(person,person)
nana(person, person)
nani(person,person)
bhabhi(person,person)
clauses
```

```
father("prithviraj", "rajkapoor").
father("prithviraj", "shammi").
father("prithviraj", "shashi").
father("rajkapoor", "randhir").
father("rajkapoor", "rishi").
father("rajkapoor", "rajiv").
father("rajkapoor","ritu").
father("randhir", "karishma").
father("randhir","kareena").
father("rishi", "ranveer").
father("shashi","kunal").
father("shashi", "sanjna").
```

```
father("rajan","nikhil").
husband("rajkapoor", "krishna").
husband("shammi", "geeta").
husband("shashi", "jenifer").
husband("randhir", "babita").
husband("rishi", "neetu").
husband("rajan", "ritu").
husband("sanjay", "karishma").
husband("nikhil", "shewta").
wife(X,Y):-husband(Y,X).
dada(X,Y):-father(X,Z),father(Z,Y).
dadi(X,Y):-wife(X,Z),dada(Z,Y).
mother(X,Y):-wife(X,Z),father(Z,Y).
son(X,Y):-father(Y,X),male(X).
daughter(X,Y):-father(Y,X),female(X).
nana(X,Y):-father(X,Z),mother(Z,Y).
nani(X,Y):-mother(X,Z),mother(Z,Y).
brother(X,Y):-father(Z,Y), father(Z,X), male(X), X > Y.
sister(X,Y):-father(Z,Y),father(Z,X),female(X),X\leqY.
iiia(X,Y):-husband(X,Z),sister(Z,Y).
bhabhi(X,Y):-wife(X,Z),brother(Z,Y).
chacha(X,Y):-brother(X,Z),father(Z,Y).
chachi(X,Y):-wife(X,Z),chacha(Z,Y).
mama(X,Y):-brother(X,Z),mother(Z,Y).
mami(X,Y):-wife(X,Z),mama(Z,Y).
mausi(X,Y):-sister(X,Z),mother(Z,Y).
bua(X,Y):-sister(X,Z),father(Z,Y).
male(X):-husband(X, ).
male("rajiv").
male("kunal").
male("ranveer").
male("prithviraj").
female(X):-wife(X, ).
female("sanjna").
female("kareena").
```

### **Building of Haryana Map in prolog**

```
domains
city=symbol
distance=integer
path=city*
predicates
Road(city,city,distance,path)
st route(city,city,distance,path)
rev route(city,city,distance,path)
append(path,path,path)
reverse(path,path)
route(city,city,distance,path)
clauses
Road("hodal","palwal",30,["hodal"]).
Road("palwal","fbd",25,["palwal"]).
Road("fbd", "delhi", 35, ["fbd"]).
Road("delhi", "sonipat", 45, ["delhi"]).
Road("sonipat", "panipat", 50, ["sonipat"]).
Road("panipat","karnal",35,["panipat"]).
Road("karnal","yamunagar",60,["karnal"]).
Road("yamunagar","kkr",50,["yamunagar"]).
Road("karnal","kkr",35,["karnal"]).
Road("kkr", "ambala", 40, ["kkr"]).
Road("ambala", "chd", 55, ["ambala"]).
st route(C1,C2,D,P):-Road(C1,C2,D,P).
st route(C1,C2,D,P):-
st route(C1,X,D1,P1),Road(X,C2,D2,P2),D=D1+D2,append(P1,P2,P).
rev route(C1,C2,D,P):-st route(C2,C1,D,P1),reverse(P1,P).
reverse([],[]).
reverse([H|T1],L2):-reverse(T1,L1),append(L1,[H],L2).
append([],L,L).
append(L, [], L).
append([H|T1],L2,[H|T3]):-append(T1,L2,T3).
route(C1,C2,D,P):-st route(C1,C2,D,P).
route(C1,C2,D,P):-rev route(C1,C2,D,P).
```

## Source code to sort a list of unsorted list using Quick Sort in Prolog

```
domains
list=integer*
predicates
gsort(list,list)
partition(integer,list,list,list)
append(list,list,list)
clauses
qsort([],[]).
qsort([X|T1],SL):-partition(X,T1,LEL,GL),qsort(LEL,SL1),qsort(GL,SL2),append(SL1,
[X|SL2],SL).
partition( ,[],[],[]).
partition(X,[H|T2],[H|T3],L4):-H<=X,partition(X,T2,T3,L4).
partition(X,[H|T2],L3,[H|T4]):-H>X,partition(X,T2,L3,T4).
append(L,[],L).
append([],L,L).
append([H|T1],L2,[H|L3]):-append(T1,L2,L3).
```

### Source code to traverse a graph using BFS in prolog

```
domains
list=symbol*
predicates
bfs(list,symbol,list)
append(list,list,list)
child(symbol, list)
clauses
child(a,[b,c,d]).
child(b,[e,f]).
child(c,[g]).
child(d,[h,i]).
child(e,[]).
child(f,[]).
child(g,[k]).
child(h,[1]).
child(i, []).
child(k,[]).
child(1,[]).
append([],L,L).
append(\overline{[H|T1]},\!L2,\![H|T3])\text{:-append}(T1,\!L2,\!T3).
bfs([],_,[]).
bfs([H| ],H,[H]).
bfs([H|T],X,[H|T3]):-H<>X,
                    child(H,L1),
                    append(T,L1,Nt),
                   bfs(Nt,X,T3).
```

### Source code to traverse a graph using DFS in prolog

```
domains
list=symbol*
predicates
dfs(list,symbol,list)
append(list,list,list)
child(symbol, list)
clauses
child(a,[b,c,d]).
child(b,[e,f]).
child(c,[g]).
child(d,[h,i]).
child(e,[]).
child(f,[]).
child(g,[k]).
child(h,[1]).
child(i, []).
child(k,[]).
child(1,[]).
append([],L,L).
/*append(L,[],L).
append([],[],[]).*/
append([H|T1],L2,[H|T3]):-append(T1,L2,T3).
dfs([],_,[]).
dfs([H]],H,[H]).
dfs([H|T],X,[H|T3]):-H \Leftrightarrow X,
                   child(H,L1),
                   append(L1,T,Nt),
                   dfs(Nt,X,T3).
```

### **Develop a Medical Expert System in Prolog**

```
domains
sym = s1;s2;s3;s4;s5;s6
dis=d1;d2;d3;d4
med=m1;m2;m3;m4
pat=p1;p2;p3;p4
database
pat sym yes(pat,sym)
pat sym no(pat,sym)
pat dis yes(pat,dis)
pat dis no(pat,dis)
predicates
has sym(pat,sym)
has dis(pat,dis)
tell med(pat)
clear
clauses
pat sym yes(p1,s1).
pat sym yes(p1,s2).
pat sym yes(p2,s2).
pat sym yes(p3,s4).
pat sym yes(p4,s5).
pat sym yes(p4,s2).
has sym(P,S):-pat sym yes(P,S),!.
has sym(P,S):-pat sym no(P,S),!,fail.
has sym(P,S):-write("\n Mr ",P,"do u have
symtom", S, "(y/n)?"), readln(Ans), Ans="y", assert(pat sym yes(P,S)); assert(pat sym no(
P,S)).
has dis(P,d1):-pat dis yes(P,d1).!.
has dis(P,d1):-pat dis no(P,d1),!,fail.
has dis(P,d1):-has sym(P,s1),has sym(P,s3),has sym(P,s5).
has dis(P,d2):-pat dis yes(P,d2).!.
has dis(P,d2):-pat dis no(P,d2),!,fail.
has dis(P,d2):-has sym(P,s2),has sym(P,s4),has sym(P,s5).
has dis(P,d3):-pat dis yes(P,d3).!.
has dis(P,d3):-pat dis no(P,d3),!,fail.
has dis(P,d3):-has sym(P,s2),has sym(P,s3),has sym(P,s5).
has dis(P,d4):-pat dis yes(P,d4).!.
has dis(P,d4):-pat dis no(P,d4),!,fail.
has dis(P,d4):-has sym(P,s1),has sym(P,s4),has sym(P,s5).
tell med(P):-has dis(P,d1),write("\n Mr",P,"do take medicine",m1).
```

```
\label{eq:continuous_problem} \begin{split} &\text{tell\_med}(P)\text{:-has\_dis}(P,d2), \text{write}("\n Mr",P,"do take medicine",m2).} \\ &\text{tell\_med}(P)\text{:-has\_dis}(P,d3), \text{write}("\n Mr",P,"do take medicine",m3).} \\ &\text{tell\_med}(P)\text{:-has\_dis}(P,d4), \text{write}("\n Mr",P,"do take medicine",m4).} \\ &\text{clear:-retract}(\text{pat\_sym\_yes}(\_,\_)), \text{fail.} \\ &\text{clear:-retract}(\text{pat\_dis\_yes}(\_,\_)), \text{fail.} \\ &\text{clear:-retract}(\text{pat\_dis\_yes}(\_,\_)), \text{fail.} \\ &\text{clear:-retract}(\text{pat\_dis\_no}(\_,\_)), \text{fail.} \\ \end{split}
```

clear.

### Source code of 8-Puzzle problem in Prolog

```
domains
list=integer*
listoflist=list*
predicates
children(list, listoflist)
bfs(listoflist,list,listoflist)
append(listoflist,listoflist,listoflist)
samelist(list,list)
clauses
samelist([X],[X]).
samelist([H1|T1],[H2|T2]):-H1=H2,samelist(T1,T2).
children([0,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H],[[A,0,B,C,D,E,F,G,H],[C,A,B,0,D,E,F,G,H]]).
children([A,0,B,C,D,E,F,G,H],[[0,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H],[A,B,0,C,D,E,F,G,H],
[A,D,B,C,0,E,F,G,H]).
children([A,B,0,C,D,E,F,G,H],[[A,0,B,C,D,E,F,G,H],[A,B,E,C,D,0,F,G,H]]).
children([A,B,C,0,D,E,F,G,H],[[0,B,C,A,D,E,F,G,H],[A,B,C,F,D,E,0,G,H],
[A,B,C,D,0,E,F,G,H]).
children([A,B,C,D,0,E,F,G,H],[[A,0,C,D,B,E,F,G,H],[A,B,C,D,G,E,F,0,H],
[A,B,C,0,D,E,F,G,H],[A,B,C,D,E,0,F,G,H]]).
children([A,B,C,D,E,0,F,G,H],[[A,B,0,D,E,C,F,G,H],[A,B,C,D,E,H,F,G,0],
[A,B,C,D,0,E,F,G,H]).
children([A,B,C,D,E,F,0,G,H],[[A,B,C,0,E,F,D,G,H],[A,B,C,D,E,F,G,0,H]]).
children([A,B,C,D,E,F,G,0,H],[[A,B,C,D,0,F,G,E,H],[A,B,C,D,E,F,0,G,H],
[A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,0]]).
children([A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,0],[[A,B,C,D,E,F,G,0,H],[A,B,C,D,E,0,G,H,F]]).
append([],[L],[L]).
append([[H]|T1],[L2],[[H]|T3]):-append(T1,[L2],T3).
/*bfs([], ,[]).
bfs([H| ],[A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,0],[H]).
bfs([H|T],[A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,0],[H|T3]):-H <> X,
                 children([H],L1),
                 append(T,L1,Nt),
                 bfs(Nt,X,T3).*/
bfs([L1| ],L2,[L1]):-samelist(L1,L2),!.
bfs([L1|T1],L2,[Path]):-
not(samelist(L1,L2)),children(L1,L3),append(T1,L3,Nlist),bfs(Nlist,L2,
[Npath]),append([L1],[Npath],[Path]).
```