


1.

 `unionlist([a, b, [c], [d, e]], [a, [c], [d, e], f], Q).`

`Q = [b, a, [c], [d, e], f]`

?- `unionlist([a, b, [c], [d, e]], [a, [c], [d, e], f], Q).`

2.

 `elements([b, [a, [d, c], e]], X).`

`X = 5`

?- `elements([b, [a, [d, c], e]], X).`

e = exit
L = call

el = elements

KARAN
SAHU | KXS190007

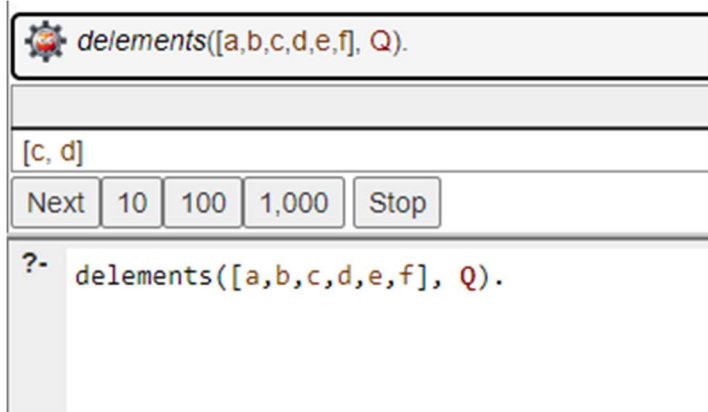
(1)	1	C	el(Lb, [A, [d, c], e], -5030)
(2)	2	C	el(Lb, -5348)
(2)	2	e	el(Lb, 1)
(3)	2	C	el([A, [d, c], e], -5350)
(4)	3	C	el([A, [d, c], e], -5356)
(5)	4	C	el(A, -5354)
(5)	4	e	el(A, 1)
(6)	4	C	el([A, c], e, -5358)
(7)	5	C	el([A, c], e, -5356)
(8)	6	C	el([A, c], -5360)
(8)	6	e	el(A, 1)
(9)	6	C	el([c], -5362)
(10)	7	C	el(c, -5364)
(10)	7	e	el(c, 1)
(11)	7	C	el([c], -5366)
(11)	7	e	el([c], 0)
(12)	7	C	-5362 is 1+0
(12)	7	e	1 is 1+0
(9)	6	e	el([c], 1)
(13)	6	C	-5358 is 1+1
(13)	6	e	2 is 1+1
(7)	5	C	el([d, c], 2)
(14)	5	C	el([c], -5380)
(15)	6	C	el(c, -5382)
(15)	6	e	el(e, 1)
(16)	6	C	el([c], -5384)
(16)	6	e	el([c], 0)
(17)	6	C	-5380 is 1+0
(17)	6	e	1 is 1+0
(14)	5	e	el([e], 1)
(15)	5	C	-5356 is 2+1
(15)	5	e	3 is 2+1
(6)	4	e	el([A, c], e, 3)
(19)	4	C	-5352 is 5+3
(19)	4	e	4 is 7+3
(4)	3	e	el([A, c], e, 4)
(20)	3	C	el([c], -5404)
(20)	3	e	el([c], 0)
(21)	3	C	-5350 is 4+0
(21)	3	e	4 is 4+0
(3)	2	e	el([A, [d, c], e], 4)
(22)	2	C	-5030 is 1+4
(22)	2	e	5 is 1+4
(1)	1	e	el(Lb, [A, [d, c], e], 5)

X=5

(1)	1	call	elements([b, [a, [d, c], e]], -5030)
(2)	2	call	elements(b, -5348)
(2)	2	exit	elements(b, 1)
(3)	2	call	elements([[a, [d, c], e]], -5350)
(4)	3	call	Elements([a, [d, c], e]], -5356)
(5)	4	call	elements(a, -5354)
(5)	4	exit	elements(a, 1)
(6)	4	call	elements([d, c], e], -5356)
(7)	5	call	elements([d, c], -5358)
(8)	6	call	elements(d, -5360)
(8)	6	exit	elements(d, 1)
(9)	6	call	elements([c], -5362)
(10)	7	call	elements(c, -5364)
(10)	7	exit	elements(c, 1)
(11)	7	call	elements([], -5366)
(11)	7	exit	elements([], 0)
(12)	7	call	-5362 is 1+0
(12)	7	exit	1 is 1+0
(9)	6	exit	elements([c] , 1)
(13)	6	call	-5358 is 1+1
(13)	6	exit	2 is 1+1
(7)	5	exit	elements([d,c], 2)
(14)	5	call	elements([e] , -5380)
(15)	6	call	elements(e, -5382)
(15)	6	exit	elements(e, 1)
(16)	6	call	elements([], -5384)
(16)	6	exit	elements([], 0)
(17)	6	call	-5380 is 1+0
(17)	6	exit	1 is 1+0
(14)	5	exit	elements([e], 1)
(18)	5	call	-5356 is 2+1
(18)	5	exit	3 is 2+1
(6)	4	exit	elements([[d,c],e] , 3)
(19)	4	call	-5352 is 1+3
(19)	4	exit	4 is 3+1
(4)	3	exit	elements([a[d,c],e] , 4)
(20)	3	call	elements([], -5404)
(20)	3	exit	elements([], 0)
(21)	3	call	-5350 is 4+0
(21)	3	exit	4 is 4+0
(3)	2	exit	elements([[a, [d, c], e]], 4)
(22)	2	call	-5030 is 1+4
(22)	2	exit	5 is 1+4
(1)	1	exit	elements([b, [a, [d, c], e]], 5)

X=5

3.



The image shows a Prolog query interface. At the top, a query box contains the predicate `delements([a,b,c,d,e,f], Q).`. Below this, the result `[c, d]` is displayed. A row of buttons includes `Next`, `10`, `100`, `1,000`, and `Stop`. At the bottom, a prompt `?-` is followed by the query `delements([a,b,c,d,e,f], Q).`

4.

a.




The image shows a Prolog query interface. The query box contains `mother(X,george).` with window control buttons (download, close) on the right. Below the query box, the result `X = catherine` is shown. At the bottom, a prompt `?-` is followed by the query `mother(X,george).`

b.



The image shows a Prolog query interface. The query box contains `father(X, george).` with window control buttons (download, close) on the right. Below the query box, the result `X = william` is shown. At the bottom, a prompt `?-` is followed by the query `father(X, george).`

c.


 `brother(X, george).`

`louis`

`louis`

`?- brother(X, george).`

d.




 `sister(X, george).`

`charlotte`

`charlotte`

`?- sister(X, george).`

e.





 `grandfather(X, george).`   

`X = charles`

`false`

`?- grandfather(X, george).`

f.

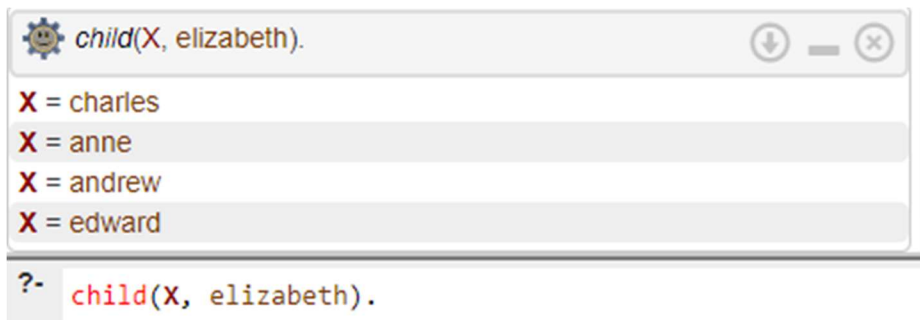
 `grandmother(X, george).`   

`X = diana`

`false`

`?- grandmother(X, george).`

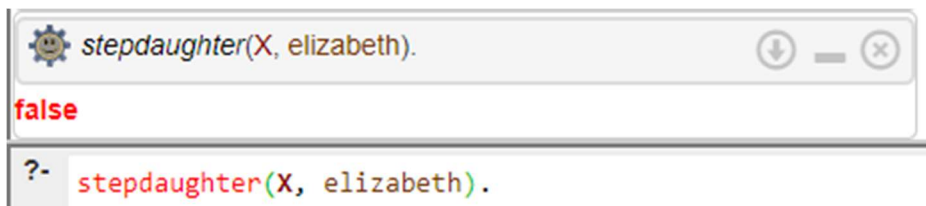
g.



A Prolog query window titled "child(X, elizabeth)." with a gear icon and window controls. It displays four solutions for X: "X = charles", "X = anne", "X = andrew", and "X = edward". Below the window, the query "?- child(X, elizabeth)." is shown in a text input field.

```
child(X, elizabeth).  
X = charles  
X = anne  
X = andrew  
X = edward  
?- child(X, elizabeth).
```

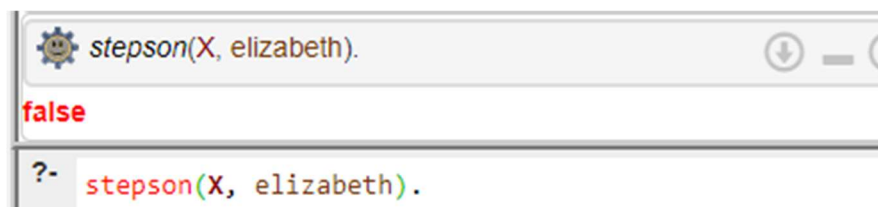
h.



A Prolog query window titled "stepdaughter(X, elizabeth)." with a gear icon and window controls. It displays the result "false". Below the window, the query "?- stepdaughter(X, elizabeth)." is shown in a text input field.

```
stepdaughter(X, elizabeth).  
false  
?- stepdaughter(X, elizabeth).
```

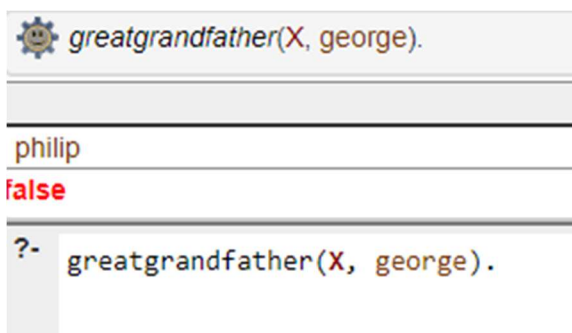
i.



A Prolog query window titled "stepson(X, elizabeth)." with a gear icon and window controls. It displays the result "false". Below the window, the query "?- stepson(X, elizabeth)." is shown in a text input field.

```
stepson(X, elizabeth).  
false  
?- stepson(X, elizabeth).
```

j.



A Prolog query window titled "greatgrandfather(X, george)." with a gear icon and window controls. It displays the result "philip". Below the window, the query "?- greatgrandfather(X, george)." is shown in a text input field.

```
greatgrandfather(X, george).  
philip  
false  
?- greatgrandfather(X, george).
```

k.

⚙️ aggregate_all(count, female(X), Count).			⬇️	⌵	⌵
X		Count			
X		17			1

?- aggregate_all(count, female(X), Count).

l.

⚙️ equal_to_family(X, 1).
harryfamily
false


?- equal_to_family(X, 1).

m.

⚙️ equal_to_family(X, 2).
andrewfamily
edwardfamily
peterfamily
zarafamily
charlesfamily
annefamily

?- equal_to_family(X, 2).


n.

 `bigger_than_family(X, 1).`

andrewfamily
edwardfamily
williamfamily
peterfamily
zarafamily
elizabethfamily
charlesfamily
annefamily

?- `bigger_than_family(X, 1).`

5.

 `map(Waller, Harris, Walker, Montgomery, Liberty, FortBend, Colorado, Austin, Chambers, Galveston, Brazoria, Matagora, Wharton)`

Waller	Harris	Walker	Montgomery	Liberty	FortBend	Colorado	Austin	Chambers	Galveston	Brazoria	Matagora	Wharton	
blue	red	blue	yellow	blue	white	yellow	red	yellow	blue	yellow	red	blue	1

?- `map(Waller, Harris, Walker, Montgomery, Liberty, FortBend, Colorado, Austin, Chambers, Galveston, Brazoria, Matagora, Wharton)`

6.


a.

 `caseslist(L), sum(L,X).`

L	X	
[20, 39, 310, 307, 434, 200]	1310	1

?- `caseslist(L), sum(L,X).`

b.

 `lesscasesthan(X,100).`

groupA
groupB

?- `lesscasesthan(X,100).`

c.

deathlist(L), maxlist(L,X), deaths(Groups, X)

L	X	Groups	
[0, 2, 4, 6, 23, 24]	24	groupF	1

?- deathlist(L), maxlist(L,X), deaths(Groups, X)

d.

morecasesthan(X,100), lessdeathsthan(X, 5).

groupC

false

?- morecasesthan(X,100), lessdeathsthan(X, 5).

e.

deathlist(L), maxlist(L, X), deaths(LargestDeath, X), caseslist(E), maxlist(E, Y), cases(LargestCases, Y).

L	X	LargestDeath	E	Y	LargestCases	
[0, 2, 4, 6, 23, 24]	24	groupF	[20, 39, 310, 307, 434, 200]	434	groupE	1

?- deathlist(L), maxlist(L, X), deaths(LargestDeath, X), caseslist(E), maxlist(E, Y), cases(LargestCases, Y).

f.

deathlist(L), minlist(L, X), deaths(LowestDeath, X), caseslist(E), minlist(E, Y), cases(LowestCases, Y), hospitalizedlist(N), minlist(N, Z), hospitalized(Lowesthospitalized, Z).

L	X	LowestDeath	E	Y	LowestCases	N	Z	Lowesthospitalized	
[0, 2, 4, 6, 23, 24]	0	groupA	[20, 39, 310, 307, 434, 200]	20	groupA	[5, 6, 22, 55, 79, 80]	5	groupA	1

?- deathlist(L), minlist(L, X), deaths(LowestDeath, X), caseslist(E), minlist(E, Y), cases(LowestCases, Y), hospitalizedlist(N), minlist(N, Z), hospitalized(Lowesthospitalized, Z).

g.

cases(groupA,X), cases(groupB,Y),cases(groupC,Z),sum([X,Y,X], Sum).

X	Y	Z	Sum	
20	39	310	79	1

?- cases(groupA,X), cases(groupB,Y),cases(groupC,Z),sum([X,Y,X], Sum).

h.

deaths(groupD, X), moredeathsthan(ANSWER, X)

X	ANSWER	
6	groupE	1
6	groupF	2

?- deaths(groupD, X), moredeathsthan(ANSWER, X)

i.

X	Y	LargerDeath	LargerCases	
6	307	groupE	groupE	1

?- deaths(groupD, X), cases(groupD, Y), moredeathsthan(LargerDeath, X), morecasesthan(LargerCases, Y), LargerDeath = LargerCases.

j.

X	Y	LargerDeath	LargerCases	
6	307	groupE	groupC	1
6	307	groupE	groupE	2
6	307	groupF	groupC	3
6	307	groupF	groupE	4

?- deaths(groupD, X), cases(groupD, Y), moredeathsthan(LargerDeath, X), morecasesthan(LargerCases, Y).

k.

deathlist(L), sum(L,X), aggregate_all(count, deaths(_,Y), Count), Average is X/Count.

L	X	Y	Count	Average	
[0, 2, 4, 6, 23, 24]	59	Y	6	9.833333333333334	1


?- deathlist(L), sum(L,X), aggregate_all(count, deaths(_,Y), Count), Average is X/Count.

L.

X	Y	
groupC	groupC	1
groupD	groupD	2

?- morehospitalizedthan(X, 20), lesshospitalizedthan(Y, 60), X=Y.

m.

 `lesshospitalizedthan(X, 20).`


groupA

groupB

?-

lesshospitalizedthan(X, 20).

n.

 `equaldeathsthan(X,0).`

X

groupA

false

?-

equaldeathsthan(X,0).