VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

“JnanaSangama”, Belgaum -590014, Karnataka.

LAB REPORT
on

Artificial Intelligence (23CS5PCAIN)

Submitted by

Kavana M A (1BM23CS145)

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of
BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
in
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

B.M.S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
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B.M.S. College of Engineering,

Bull Temple Road, Bangalore 560019

(Affiliated To Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum)

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled "Artificial Intelligence (23CS5PCAIN)" carried out by **Kavana M A (1BM23CS145),** who is bonafide student of **B.M.S. College of Engineering.** It is in partial fulfillment for the award of **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering** of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum. The Lab report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of an Artificial Intelligence (23CS5PCAIN) work prescribed for the said degree.

Surabhi S Assistant Professor Department of CSE, BMSCE	Dr. Kavitha Sooda Professor & HOD Department of CSE, BMSCE

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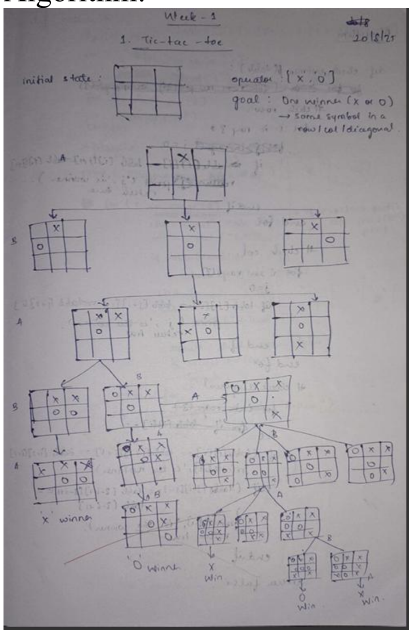
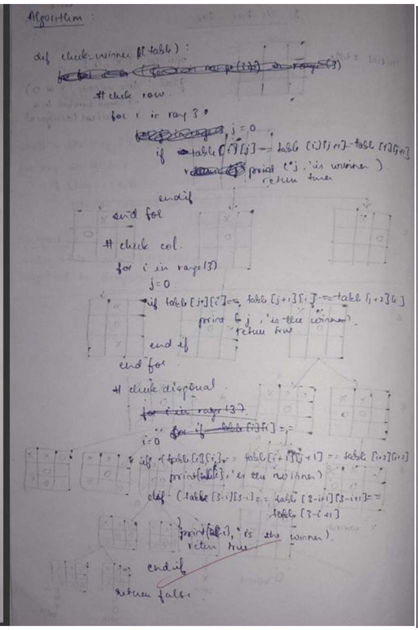
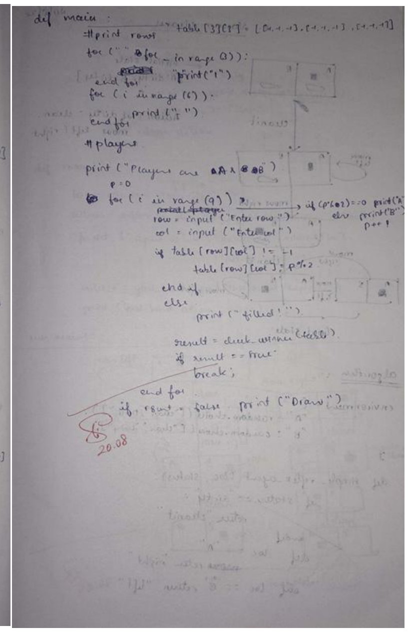
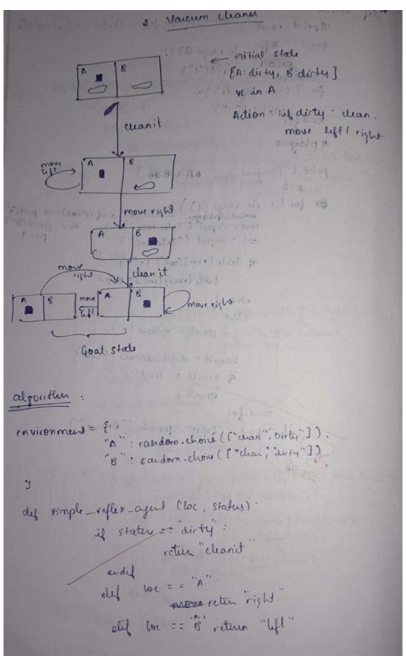
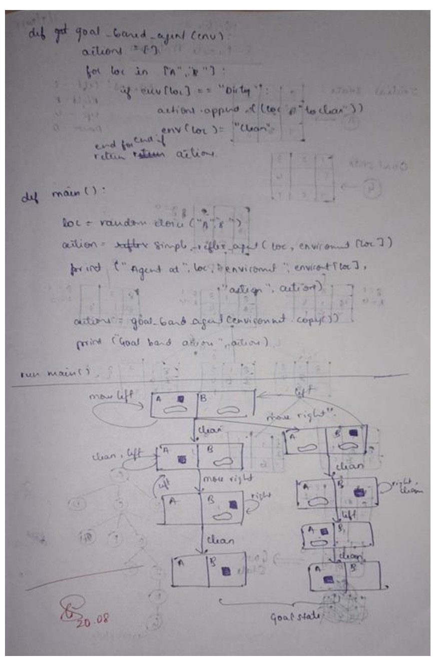
Github Link:
https://github.com/kavana-ma/AI_Lab

Program 1
Implement Tic –Tac –Toe Game
Implement vacuum cleaner agent

Algorithm:

Code:

```
#tic_tac_toe
def print_board(board):
    for row in board:
```

```
        print(" | ".join(row))
        print("--" * 5)

def check_winner(board, player):
    # Check rows
    for row in board:
        if all(cell == player for cell in row):
            return True

    # Check columns
    for col in range(3):
        if all(board[row][col] == player for row in range(3)):
            return True

    # Check diagonals
    if all(board[i][i] == player for i in range(3)) or \
       all(board[i][2 - i] == player for i in range(3)):
        return True

    return False

def tic_tac_toe():
    board = [[" " for _ in range(3)] for _ in range(3)]
    players = ["X", "O"]
    moves = 0

    while moves < 9:
        print_board(board)
        player = players[moves % 2]
        print(f"Player {player}'s turn")

        row = int(input("Enter row (0-2): "))
        col = int(input("Enter col (0-2): "))

        if board[row][col] == " ":
            board[row][col] = player
            moves += 1
        else:
            print("Cell already taken, try again!")
            continue

        if check_winner(board, player):
            print_board(board)
            print(f"Player {player} wins!")
            return

    print_board(board)
```

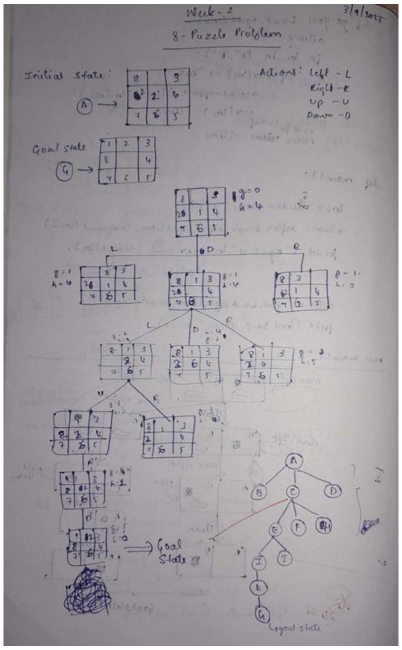
```
    print("It's a draw!")

# Run the game
tic_tac_toe()
```

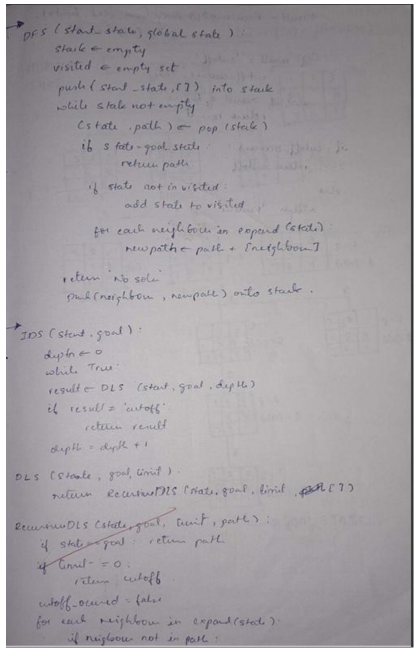
```
#vaccum cleaner
import random

# Environment: 2 rooms A and B, both start dirty
environment = {
    "A": "Dirty",
    "B": "Dirty"
}

# Simple Reflex Agent
def simple_reflex_agent(location, status):
    if status == "Dirty":
        return "Cleanit please"
    elif location == "A":
        return "Right"
    else:
        return "Left"

# Goal-Based Agent
def goal_based_agent(env):
    actions = []
    for location in ["A", "B"]:
        if env[location] == "Dirty":
            actions.append((location, "toClean"))
            env[location] = "Clean"
    return actions

# Simulation
def run_simulation():
    print("Initial Environment:", environment)

    # Reflex agent
    location = random.choice(["A", "B"])
    action = simple_reflex_agent(location, environment[location])
    print(f"Reflex Agent at {location} sees {environment[location]} -> Action: {action}")

    # Goal-based agent
    actions = goal_based_agent(environment.copy())
    print("Goal-Based Agent Actions:", actions)

run_simulation()
```

Program 2

Implement 8 puzzle problems using Depth First Search (DFS)
Implement Iterative deepening search algorithm

Algorithm:



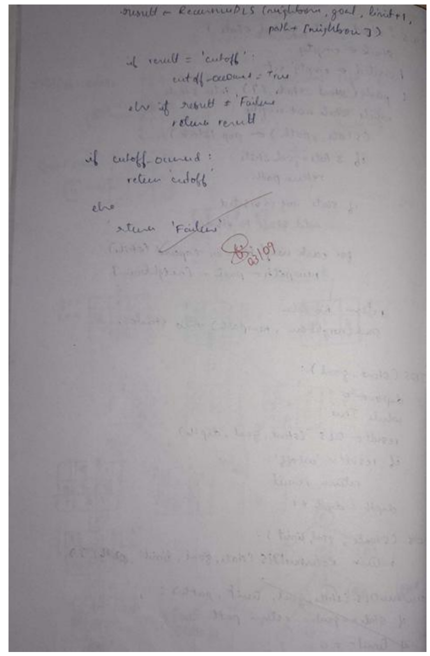


DFS (start_state, global state) :
stack ← empty
visited ← empty set
push (start_state, [ ]) into stack
while stack not empty :
(state , path) ← pop (stack)
if state = goal state :
return path
if state not in visited :
add state to visited
for each neighbour in expand (state) :
newpath ← path + [neighbour]
return 'No soln'
push (neighbour , newpath) onto stack .

IDS (start , goal) :
depth ← 0
while True :
result ← DLS (start , goal , depth)
if result ≠ 'cutoff' :
return result
depth = depth + 1

DLS (state , goal, limit) :
return RecursiveDLS (state, goal , limit , [ ])

RecursiveDLS (state, goal, limit , path) :
if state = goal : return path
if limit = 0 :
return cutoff
cutoff_occured = false
for each neighbour in expand (state) :
if neighbour not in path :



result ← RecursiveDLS (neighbour , goal , limit-1,
path + [neighbour])
if result = 'cutoff' :
cutoff-occured = True
else if result ≠ 'Failure'
return result
if cutoff-occured :
return 'cutoff'
else
return 'Failure'
03/09

Code:

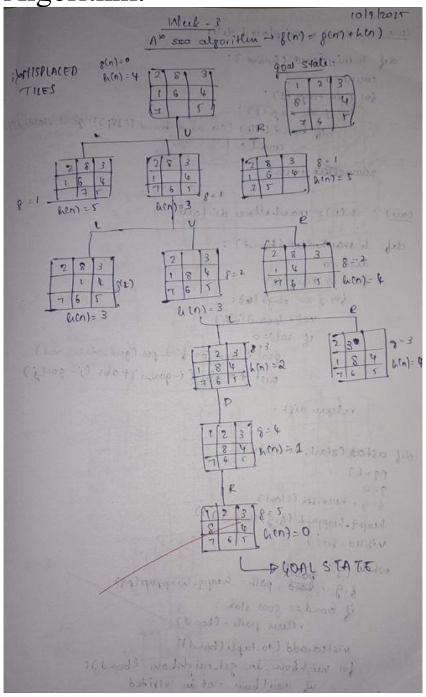
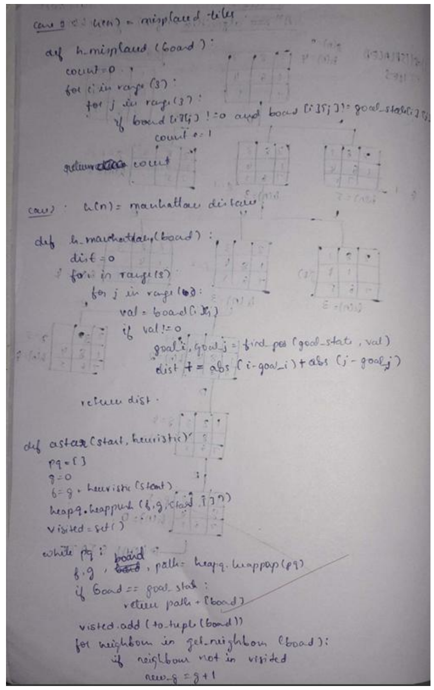
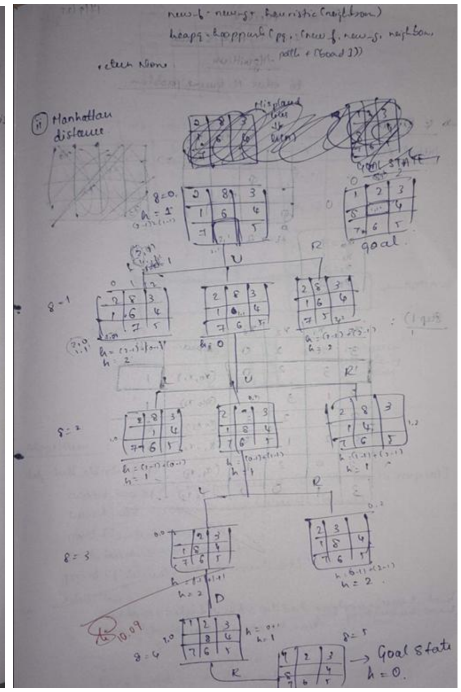
```
from collections import deque
import copy

goal_state = [[1, 2, 3],
              [4, 5, 6],
              [7, 8, 0]]

moves = [(-1,0), (1,0), (0,-1), (0,1)]

def find_blank(state):
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            if state[i][j] == 0:
                return i, j

def get_neighbors(state):
    neighbors = []
    x, y = find_blank(state)
    for dx, dy in moves:
        nx, ny = x + dx, y + dy
        if 0 <= nx < 3 and 0 <= ny < 3:
            new_state = copy.deepcopy(state)
            new_state[x][y], new_state[nx][ny] = new_state[nx][ny], new_state[x][y]
            neighbors.append(new_state)
```

```
    return neighbors

def is_goal(state):
    return state == goal_state

def print_state(state):
    for row in state:
        print(row)
    print()

def dfs(start_state, limit=50):
    stack = [(start_state, [])]
    visited = set()

    while stack:
        state, path = stack.pop()
        state_tuple = tuple(tuple(row) for row in state)

        if state_tuple in visited:
            continue
        visited.add(state_tuple)

        if is_goal(state):
            return path + [state]

        if len(path) >= limit:
            continue

        for neighbor in get_neighbors(state):
            stack.append((neighbor, path + [state]))
    return None

def dls(state, depth, path, visited):
    if is_goal(state):
        return path + [state]
    if depth == 0:
        return None

    state_tuple = tuple(tuple(row) for row in state)
    visited.add(state_tuple)

    for neighbor in get_neighbors(state):
        neighbor_tuple = tuple(tuple(row) for row in neighbor)
        if neighbor_tuple not in visited:
            result = dls(neighbor, depth - 1, path + [state], visited)
            if result:
                return result
```

```
    return None

def ids(start_state, max_depth=50):
    for depth in range(max_depth):
        visited = set()
        result = dls(start_state, depth, [], visited)
        if result:
            return result
    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    start_state = [[1, 2, 3],
                   [4, 0, 6],
                   [7, 5, 8]]

    print("DFS Solution:")
    sol_dfs = dfs(start_state, limit=20)
    if sol_dfs:
        for step in sol_dfs:
            print_state(step)
    else:
        print("No solution found with DFS")

    print("\nIDS Solution:")
    sol_ids = ids(start_state, max_depth=20)
    if sol_ids:
        for step in sol_ids:
            print_state(step)
    else:
        print("No solution found with IDS")
```

Program 3
Implement A* search algorithm

Algorithm:

Code:
```
import heapq

goal_state = [[1,2,3],
              [8,0,4],
              [7,6,5]]

moves = [(1,0), (-1,0), (0,1), (0,-1)]

def to_tuple(board):
    return tuple(tuple(row) for row in board)

def find_pos(board, value):
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            if board[i][j] == value:
                return (i, j)

# Heuristic 1: misplaced tiles
def h_misplaced(board):
    count = 0
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            if board[i][j] != 0 and board[i][j] != goal_state[i][j]:
                count += 1
```

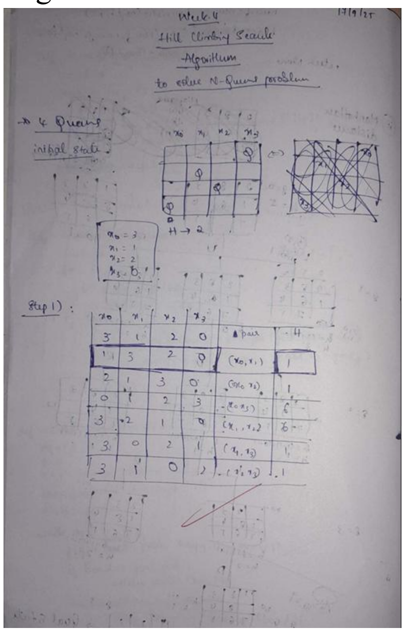
```
    return count

# Heuristic 2: manhattan distance
def h_manhattan(board):
    dist = 0
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            val = board[i][j]
            if val != 0:
                goal_i, goal_j = find_pos(goal_state, val)
                dist += abs(i - goal_i) + abs(j - goal_j)
    return dist

def get_neighbors(board):
    neighbors = []
    x, y = find_pos(board, 0)
    for dx, dy in moves:
        nx, ny = x + dx, y + dy
        if 0 <= nx < 3 and 0 <= ny < 3:
            new_board = [list(row) for row in board]
            new_board[x][y], new_board[nx][ny] = new_board[nx][ny], new_board[x][y]
            neighbors.append(new_board)
    return neighbors

def print_board(board):
    for row in board:
        print(' '.join(str(x) for x in row))
    print()

def astar(start, heuristic):
    pq = []
    g = 0
    f = g + heuristic(start)
    heapq.heappush(pq, (f, g, start, []))
    visited = set()

    while pq:
        f, g, board, path = heapq.heappop(pq)
        if board == goal_state:
            return path + [board]

        visited.add(to_tuple(board))

        for neighbor in get_neighbors(board):
            if to_tuple(neighbor) not in visited:
                new_g = g + 1
                new_f = new_g + heuristic(neighbor)
```

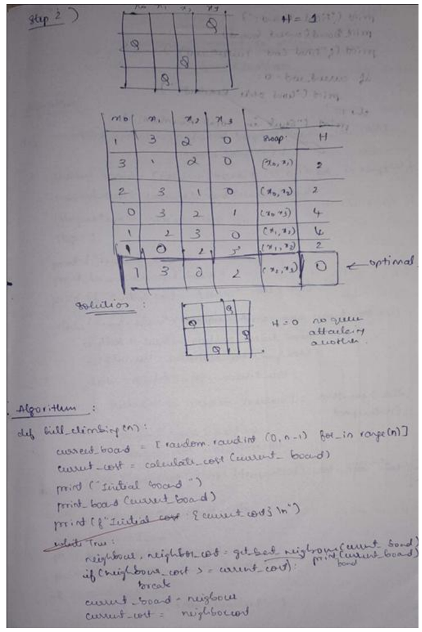
```
            heapq.heappush(pq, (new_f, new_g, neighbor, path + [board]))
    return None

start_state1 = [[1,2,3],
            [4,0,6],
            [7,5,8]]

start_state2 = [
    [2, 8, 3],
    [1, 6, 4],
    [7, 0, 5]
]

start_state3 = [
    [8, 0, 3],
    [2, 1, 4],
    [7, 6, 5]
]

print("Using Misplaced Tiles:")
solution = astar(start_state3, h_misplaced)
print("Steps:", len(solution)-1)
for step, board in enumerate(solution):
    print(f"Step {step}:")
    print_board(board)

print("Using Manhattan Distance:")
solution = astar(start_state3, h_manhattan)
print("Steps:", len(solution)-1)
for step, board in enumerate(solution):
    print(f"Step {step}:")
    print_board(board)
```

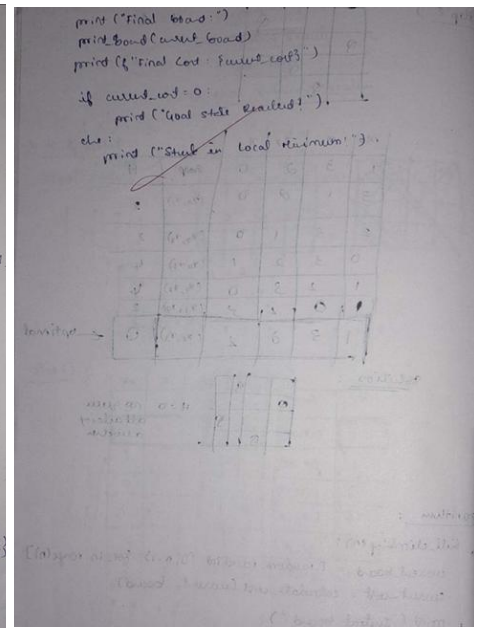
Program 4

Implement Hill Climbing search algorithm to solve N-Queens problem

Algorithm:







Code:

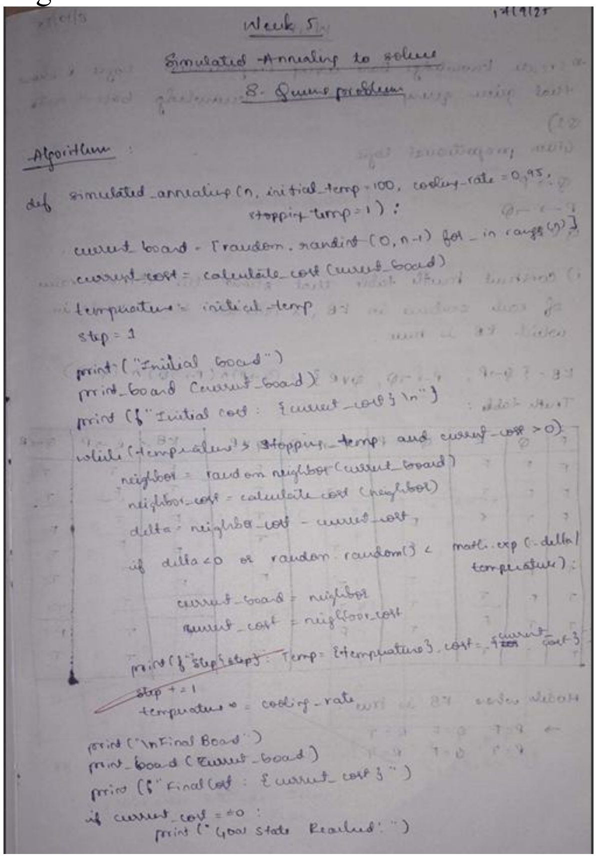
```
import random

def print_board(board):
    n = len(board)
    for i in range(n):
        row = ["Q" if board[i] == j else "." for j in range(n)]
        print(" ".join(row))
    print()

def calculate_cost(board):
    """Heuristic: number of pairs of queens attacking each other"""
    n = len(board)
    cost = 0
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(i + 1, n):
            if board[i] == board[j] or abs(board[i] - board[j]) == abs(i - j):
                cost += 1
    return cost

def get_best_neighbor(board):
    n = len(board)
    best_board = list(board)
    best_cost = calculate_cost(board)

    for row in range(n):
```

```
        for col in range(n):
            if board[row] != col:
                neighbor = list(board)
                neighbor[row] = col
                cost = calculate_cost(neighbor)
                if cost < best_cost:
                    best_cost = cost
                    best_board = neighbor
    return best_board, best_cost

def hill_climbing(n):
    current_board = [random.randint(0, n - 1) for _ in range(n)]
    current_cost = calculate_cost(current_board)

    print("Initial Board:")
    print_board(current_board)
    print(f"Initial Cost: {current_cost}\n")

    step = 1
    while True:
        neighbor, neighbor_cost = get_best_neighbor(current_board)
        print(f"Step {step}:")
        print("Current Board:")
        print_board(current_board)
        print(f"Current Cost: {current_cost}")
        print(f"Best Neighbor Cost: {neighbor_cost}\n")

        if neighbor_cost >= current_cost:
            break

        current_board = neighbor
        current_cost = neighbor_cost
        step += 1

    print("Final Board:")
    print_board(current_board)
    print(f"Final Cost: {current_cost}")

    if current_cost == 0:
        print("Goal State Reached!")
    else:
        print("Stuck in Local Minimum!")

# Run for 4-Queens
hill_climbing(4)
```

Program 5

Simulated Annealing to Solve 8-Queens problem

Algorithm:



Week 5

Simulated Annealing to solve 8- Queens problem

Algorithm :

```
def simulated_annealing (n, initial_temp = 100, cooling_rate = 0.95,
                         stopping_temp = 1) :
    current board = [random. randint (0, n-1) for _ in range (n)]
    current_cost = calculate_cost (current_board)
    temperature = initial_temp
    step = 1
    print ("Initial board")
    print_board (current_board)
    print (f"Initial cost : {current_cost} \n")
    while (temperature > stopping_temp and current_cost > 0):
        neighbor = random neighbor (current_board)
        neighbor_cost = calculate cost (neighbor)
        delta = neighbor_cost - current_cost,
        if delta < 0 or random. random() < math. exp (-delta/
                                                temperature):
            current_board = neighbor
            current_cost = neighbor_cost
        print (f"Step {step}: Temp= {temperature}. cost = {current_cost}
        step += 1
        temperature *= cooling_rate
    print ("\nFinal Board")
    print_board (current_board)
    print (f"Final cost : {current_cost}")
    if current_cost == 0 :
        print ("Goal State Reached!")
```

Code:

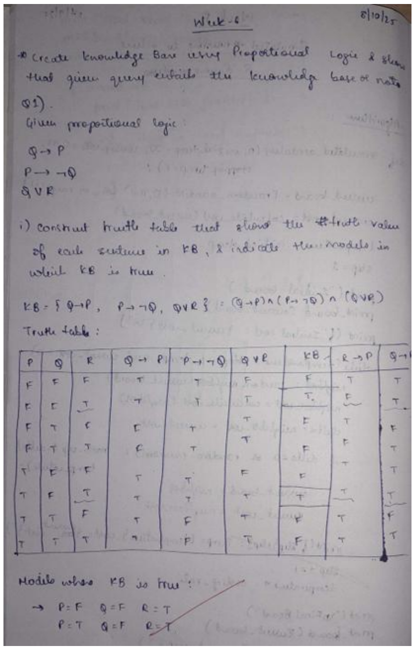
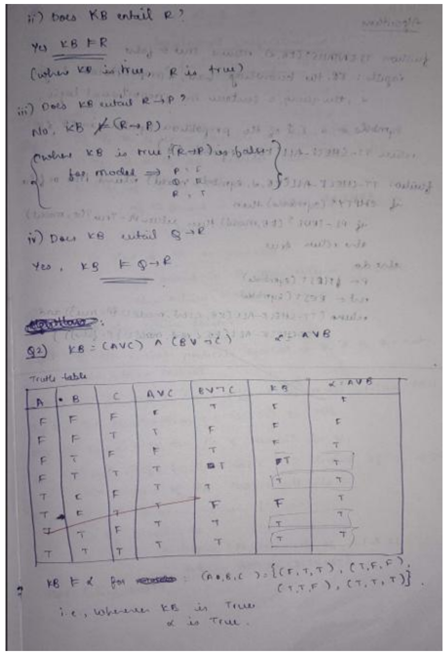
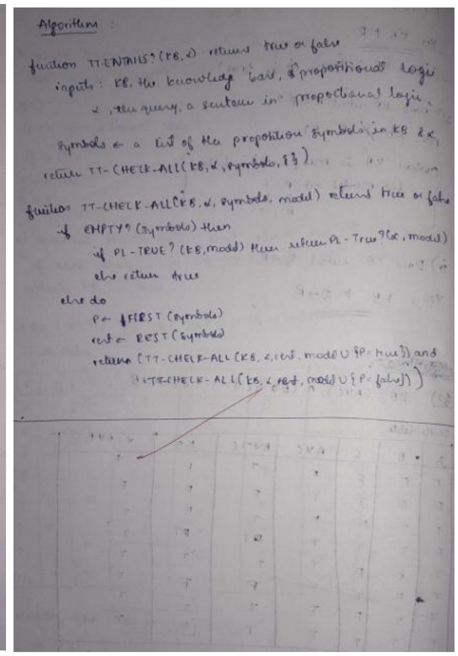
```
import random
import math

def print_board(board):
    n = len(board)
    for i in range(n):
        row = ["Q" if board[i] == j else "." for j in range(n)]
        print(" ".join(row))
    print()

def calculate_cost(board):
    """Heuristic: number of pairs of queens attacking each other"""
    n = len(board)
    cost = 0
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(i + 1, n):
            if board[i] == board[j] or abs(board[i] - board[j]) == abs(i - j):
                cost += 1
    return cost
```

```
def random_neighbor(board):
    """Generate a random neighboring board by moving one queen"""
    n = len(board)
    neighbor = list(board)
    row = random.randint(0, n - 1)
    col = random.randint(0, n - 1)
    neighbor[row] = col
    return neighbor

def simulated_annealing(n, initial_temp=100, cooling_rate=0.95, stopping_temp=1):
    current_board = [random.randint(0, n - 1) for _ in range(n)]
    current_cost = calculate_cost(current_board)
    temperature = initial_temp
    step = 1

    print("Initial Board:")
    print_board(current_board)
    print(f"Initial Cost: {current_cost}\n")

    while temperature > stopping_temp and current_cost > 0:
        neighbor = random_neighbor(current_board)
        neighbor_cost = calculate_cost(neighbor)
        delta = neighbor_cost - current_cost

        # Acceptance probability
        if delta < 0 or random.random() < math.exp(-delta / temperature):
            current_board = neighbor
            current_cost = neighbor_cost

        print(f"Step {step}: Temp={temperature:.3f}, Cost={current_cost}")
        step += 1
        temperature *= cooling_rate

    print("\nFinal Board:")
    print_board(current_board)
    print(f"Final Cost: {current_cost}")

    if current_cost == 0:
        print("Goal State Reached!")
    else:
        print("Terminated before reaching goal.")

# Run for 8-Queens
simulated_annealing(8)
```

Program 6

Create a knowledge base using propositional logic and show that the given query entails the knowledge base or not.

Algorithm:

Code:

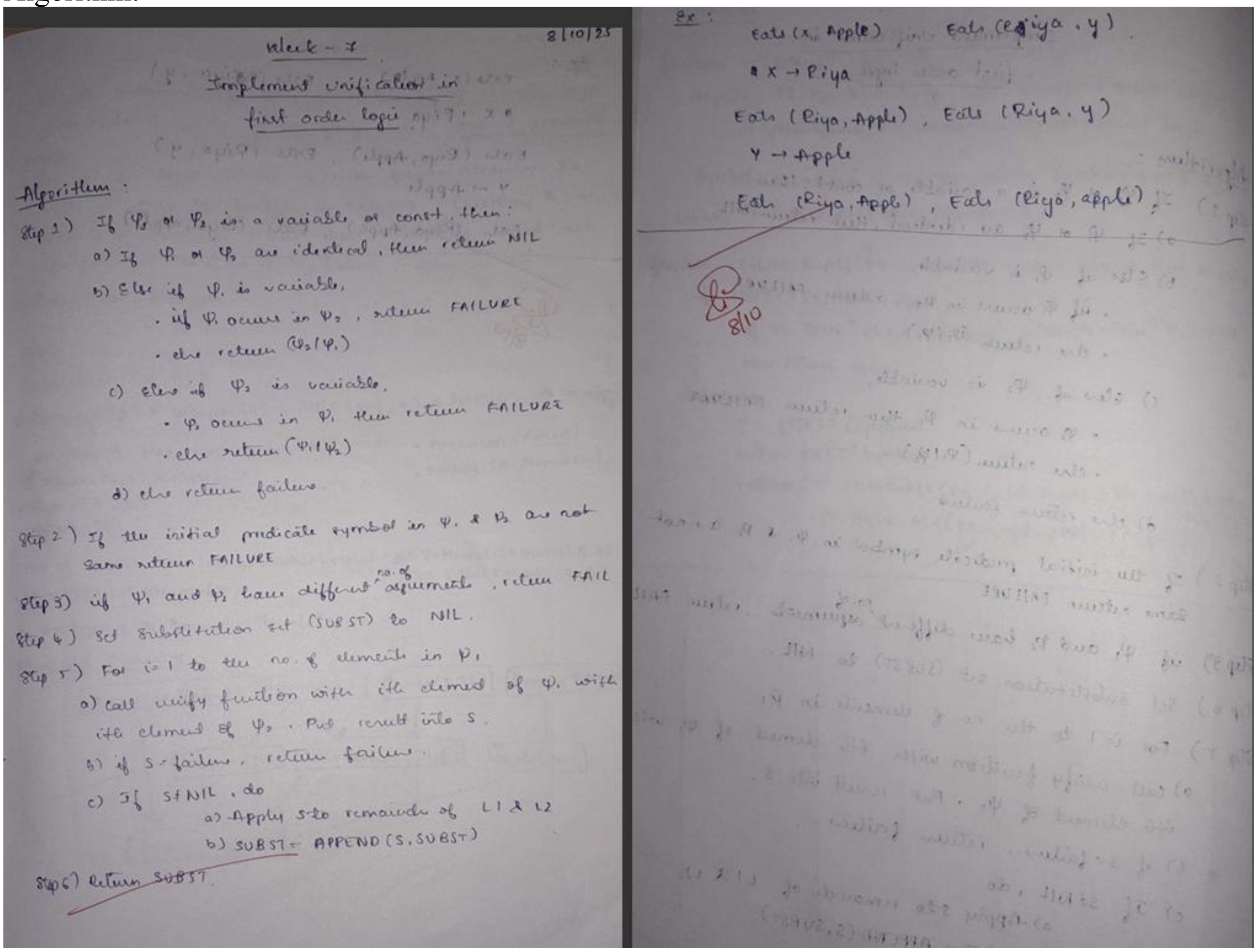
```
import itertools
import re

def evaluate(expr, model):
    """
    Evaluate a propositional logic expression under a given model (assignment).
    Supported operators:
      ~ : NOT
      ^ : AND
      v : OR
      ->: IMPLIES
      <->: BICONDITIONAL
    """

    # Replace biconditional and implication first
    expr = expr.replace("<->", " == ")
    expr = expr.replace("->", " <= ")

    # Replace negation ~ with explicit parentheses (not X)
    expr = re.sub(r'~(\w+)', r'(not \1)', expr)
    expr = re.sub(r'~\(([^)]+)\)', r'(not (\1))', expr)

    # Replace AND and OR
    expr = expr.replace("^", " and ")
```

```
    expr = expr.replace("v", " or ")

    # Replace symbols with their boolean values in the model
    for sym, val in model.items():
        expr = re.sub(r'\b' + re.escape(sym) + r'\b', str(val), expr)

    # Evaluate the final Python boolean expression
    return eval(expr)


def tt_entails(kb, query, symbols):
    """
    Truth-table enumeration to check if KB entails Query.
    Prints the truth table and returns True if entails, else False.
    """

    entails = True
    models = list(itertools.product([True, False], repeat=len(symbols)))

    print("Truth Table Evaluation:\n")
    header = " | ".join(symbols) + " | KB | Query | KB ⇒ Query"
    print(header)
    print("-" * len(header) * 2)

    for values in models:
        model = dict(zip(symbols, values))
        kb_val = evaluate(kb, model)
        query_val = evaluate(query, model)
        implication = (not kb_val) or query_val

        if kb_val and not query_val:
            entails = False

        row = " | ".join(['T' if v else 'F' for v in values])
        row += f" | {'T' if kb_val else 'F'}  | {'T' if query_val else 'F'}    | {'T' if implication else 'F'}"
        print(row)

    print("\nResult:")
    if entails:
        print("The Knowledge Base entails the Query (KB ⊨ Query)")
    else:
        print("The Knowledge Base does NOT entail the Query (KB ⊭ Query)")


# Example usage:

kb = "(Q -> P) ^ (P -> ~Q) ^ (Q v R)"
```

```
symbols = ["P", "Q", "R"]

queries = ["R", "R -> P", "Q -> R"]

for query in queries:
    print(f"\nEvaluating Query: {query}\n")
    tt_entails(kb, query, symbols)
    print("\n" + "="*50 + "\n")
```

Program 7
Implement unification in first order logic

Algorithm:



Week - 7 8/10/25

Implement unification in first order logic

Algorithm:

Step 1) If Ψ1 or Ψ2 is a variable or const, then:
a) If Ψ1 or Ψ2 are identical, then return NIL
b) Else if Ψ1 is variable,
. if Ψ1 occurs in Ψ2, return FAILURE
. else return (Ψ2/Ψ1)
c) Else if Ψ2 is variable,
. Ψ2 occurs in Ψ1 then return FAILURE
. else return (Ψ1/Ψ2)
d) else return failure

Step 2) If the initial predicate symbol in Ψ1 & Ψ2 are not same return FAILURE

Step 3) if Ψ1 and Ψ2 have different no. of arguments, return FAIL

Step 4) Set Substitution set (SUBST) to NIL.

Step 5) For i=1 to the no. of elements in Ψ1
a) call unify function with ith element of Ψ1 with ith element of Ψ2. Put result into S.
b) if S = failure, return failure.
c) If S ≠ NIL, do
a) Apply S to remainder of L1 & L2
b) SUBST = APPEND(S, SUBST)

Step 6) return SUBST

Ex:
Eats(x, Apple) , Eats(Riya, y)
x → Riya
Eats(Riya, Apple) , Eats(Riya, y)
y → Apple
Eats(Riya, Apple) , Eats(Riya, apple)

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Code:

```
def is_variable(x):
    return isinstance(x, str) and x.islower()

def is_constant(x):
    return isinstance(x, str) and x[0].isupper()

def occurs_check(var, expr, subst):
    """Check if var occurs in expr after applying current substitution"""
    if var == expr:
        return True
    elif isinstance(expr, list):
        return any(occurs_check(var, e, subst) for e in expr)
    elif expr in subst:
        return occurs_check(var, subst[expr], subst)
    return False
```

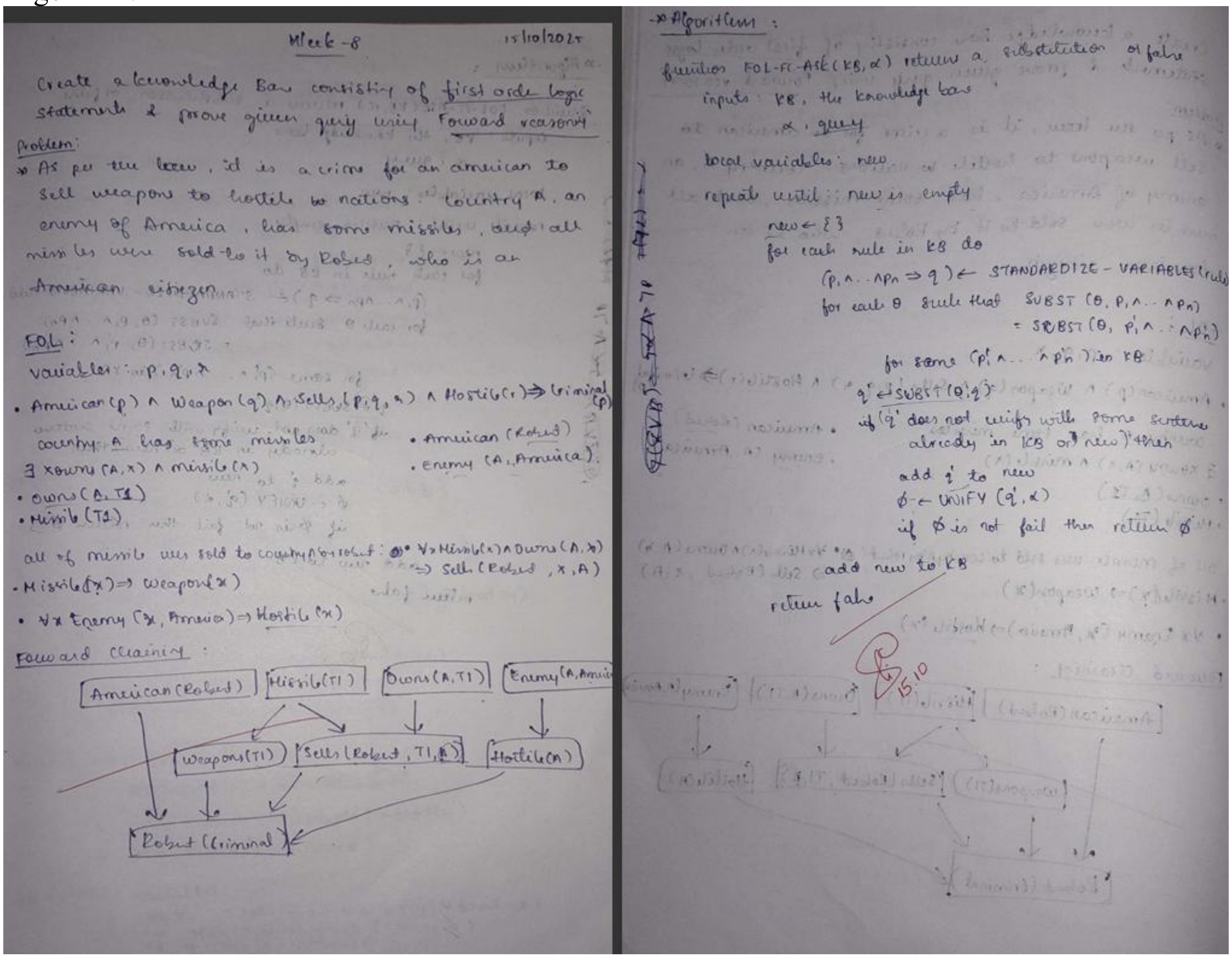
```
def unify(x, y, subst=None, depth=0):
    """Main unification function with debug prints"""
    indent = "  " * depth
    if subst is None:
        print(indent + f"Substitution failed.")
        return None
    print(indent + f"Unify({x}, {y}) with subst = {subst}")

    if x == y:
        print(indent + "Terms are identical, no change.")
        return subst
    elif is_variable(x):
        return unify_var(x, y, subst, depth)
    elif is_variable(y):
        return unify_var(y, x, subst, depth)
    elif isinstance(x, list) and isinstance(y, list):
        if len(x) != len(y):
            print(indent + "Lists have different lengths. Fail.")
            return None
        for xi, yi in zip(x, y):
            subst = unify(xi, yi, subst, depth + 1)
            if subst is None:
                print(indent + "Failed to unify list elements.")
                return None
        return subst
    else:
        print(indent + "Cannot unify different constants or structures. Fail.")
        return None

def unify_var(var, x, subst, depth):
    indent = "  " * depth
    if var in subst:
        print(indent + f"{var} is in subst, unify({subst[var]}, {x})")
        return unify(subst[var], x, subst, depth + 1)
    elif is_variable(x) and x in subst:
        print(indent + f"{x} is in subst, unify({var}, {subst[x]})")
        return unify(var, subst[x], subst, depth + 1)
    elif occurs_check(var, x, subst):
        print(indent + f"Occurs check failed: {var} occurs in {x}")
        return None
    else:
        print(indent + f"Add {var} -> {x} to subst")
        subst[var] = x
        return subst

# Example expressions
expr1 = ['f', 'X', ['g', 'Y']]
```

```
expr2 = ['f', 'a', ['g', 'b']]

print("Starting Unification:\n")
result = unify(expr1, expr2, subst={})
print("\nFinal Unification Result:", result)
```

Program 8

Create a knowledge base consisting of first order logic statements and prove the given query using forward reasoning.

Algorithm:



Code:

```
import re

class KnowledgeBase:
    def __init__(self):
        self.facts = set()
        self.rules = []

    def add_fact(self, fact):
        self.facts.add(fact)

    def add_rule(self, head, body, label=None):
        self.rules.append({"head": head, "body": body, "label": label})

def substitute(expr, subs):
```

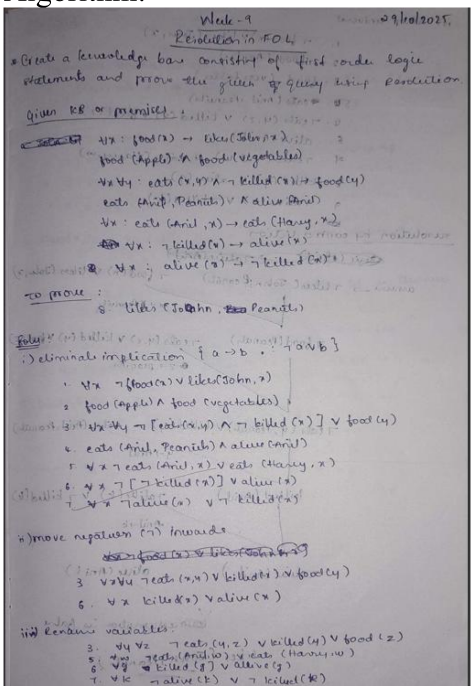
```
    for var, val in subs.items():
        expr = re.sub(r'\b' + var + r'\b', val, expr)
    return expr

def extract_predicate(expr):
    m = re.match(r'(\w+)\(([^()]*)\)', expr)
    if not m:
        return None, []
    pred, args = m.groups()
    args = [a.strip() for a in args.split(',') if a.strip()]
    return pred, args

def unify(pattern, fact):
    p_pred, p_args = extract_predicate(pattern)
    f_pred, f_args = extract_predicate(fact)
    if p_pred != f_pred or len(p_args) != len(f_args):
        return None
    subs = {}
    for pa, fa in zip(p_args, f_args):
        if pa[0].islower():
            if pa in subs:
                if subs[pa] != fa:
                    return None
            else:
                subs[pa] = fa
        elif pa != fa:
            return None
    return subs

def forward_chain(kb, query):
    derived = True
    steps = []
    while derived:
        derived = False
        for rule in kb.rules:
            body = rule["body"]
            head = rule["head"]
            label = rule["label"]

            matches = [{}]
            for cond in body:
                new_matches = []
                for m in matches:
                    for fact in kb.facts:
                        subs = unify(cond, substitute(fact, m))
                        if subs is not None:
                            combined = {**m, **subs}
```

```
                    consistent = True
                    for k in combined:
                        if k in m and m[k] != combined[k]:
                            consistent = False
                            break
                    if consistent:
                        new_matches.append(combined)
            matches = new_matches

        for subs in matches:
            new_fact = substitute(head, subs)
            if new_fact not in kb.facts:
                kb.facts.add(new_fact)
                derived = True
                steps.append({
                    "rule": label,
                    "substitution": subs,
                    "premises": [substitute(c, subs) for c in body],
                    "derived": new_fact
                })
                print(f"Derived: {new_fact} by rule {label} with substitution {subs}")
    return steps

def print_proof(query, steps):
    derived_by = {step["derived"]: step for step in steps}

    def print_tree(goal, indent=""):
        if goal not in derived_by:
            print(f"{indent}- {goal}")
        else:
            step = derived_by[goal]
            print(f"{indent}- {goal}  [derived by: {step['rule']}]")
            for p in step["premises"]:
                print_tree(p, indent + "  ")

    print(f"\nProof tree for query '{query}':")
    print_tree(query)

# -------------------------
# Create knowledge base
# -------------------------
kb = KnowledgeBase()


kb.add_fact("Owns(A, t1)")
kb.add_fact("Missile(t1)")
kb.add_fact("American(Robert)")
```

```
kb.add_fact("Enemy(A, America)")

kb.add_rule("Criminal(p)", ["American(p)", "Weapon(q)", "Sells(p, q, r)", "Hostile(r)"],
label="R_crime")
kb.add_rule("Sells(Robert, x, A)", ["Missile(x)", "Owns(A, x)"], label="R_sells_by_robert")
kb.add_rule("Weapon(x)", ["Missile(x)"], label="R_missile_weapon")
kb.add_rule("Hostile(x)", ["Enemy(x, America)"], label="R_enemy_hostile")

query = "Criminal(Robert)"

steps = forward_chain(kb, query)

print("\n=== Knowledge Base Facts after Forward Chaining ===")
for f in sorted(kb.facts):
    print(" -", f)

print("\nDerivation steps:")
for i, step in enumerate(steps, 1):
    print(f"Step {i}: rule {step['rule']}")
    print("  substitution:", step["substitution"])
    print("  premises used:")
    for p in step["premises"]:
        print("    -", p)
    print("  derived:", step["derived"], "\n")

print("=== Query Result ===")
if query in kb.facts:
    print(f"Query '{query}' is TRUE (derived)")
else:
    print(f"Query '{query}' could NOT be derived")

print_proof(query, steps)
```

Program 9
Create a knowledge base consisting of first order logic statements and prove the given query using Resolution

Algorithm:



Week - 9 9/10/2025.

Resolution in FOL

- Create a knowledge base consisting of first order logic statements and prove the given query using resolution.

Given KB or premises:

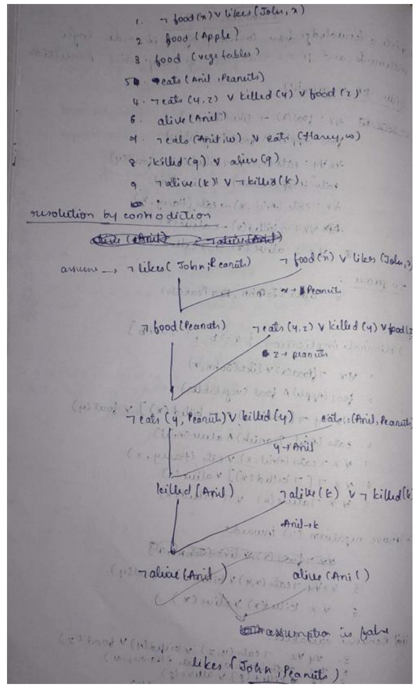
∀x : food(x) → likes(John, x)
food(Apple) ∧ food(vegetables)
∀x ∀y : eats(x, y) ∧ ¬ killed(x) → food(y)
eats(Anil, Peanuts) ∧ alive(Anil)
∀x : eats(Anil, x) → eats(Harry, x)
∀x : ¬ killed(x) → alive(x)
∀x : alive(x) → ¬ killed(x)

To prove :
8. likes(John, Peanuts)

Soln:
i) eliminate implication { a → b : ¬a ∨ b }
1. ∀x ¬food(x) ∨ likes(John, x)
2. food(Apple) ∧ food(vegetables)
3. ∀x ∀y ¬[eats(x, y) ∧ ¬ killed(x)] ∨ food(y)
4. eats(Anil, Peanuts) ∧ alive(Anil)
5. ∀x ¬eats(Anil, x) ∨ eats(Harry, x)
6. ∀x ¬[¬killed(x)] ∨ alive(x)
7. ∀x ¬alive(x) ∨ ¬ killed(x)

ii) move negation (¬) inwards
~~∀x ¬food(x) ∨ likes(John, x)~~
3. ∀x∀y ¬eats(x, y) ∨ killed(x) ∨ food(y)
6. ∀x killed(x) ∨ alive(x)

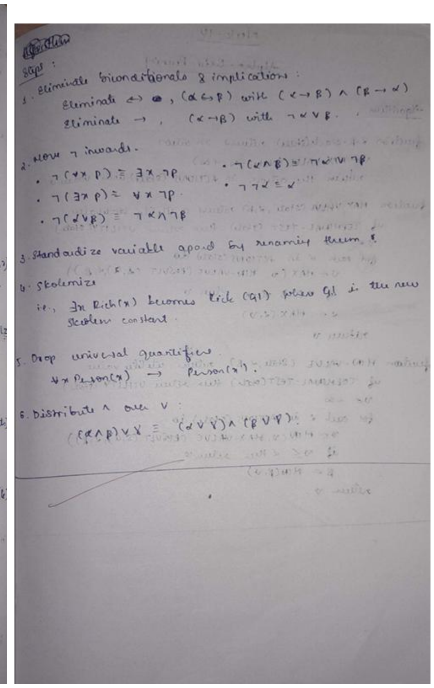
iii) Rename variables.
3. ∀y ∀z ¬eats(y, z) ∨ killed(y) ∨ food(z)
5. ∀w ¬eats(Anil, w) ∨ eats(Harry, w)
6. ∀g killed(g) ∨ alive(g)
7. ∀k ¬alive(k) ∨ ¬ killed(k)



1. ¬food(x) ∨ likes(John, x)
2. food(Apple)
3. food(vegetables)
5. eats(Anil, Peanuts)
4. ¬eats(y, z) ∨ killed(y) ∨ food(z)
6. alive(Anil)
7. ¬eats(Anil, w) ∨ eats(Harry, w)
8. killed(g) ∨ alive(g)
9. ¬alive(k) ∨ ¬killed(k)

resolution by contradiction

assume → ¬likes(John, Peanuts) ¬food(x) ∨ likes(John, x)
x → Peanuts
¬food(Peanuts) ¬eats(y, z) ∨ killed(y) ∨ food(z)
z → peanuts
¬eats(y, Peanuts) ∨ killed(y) eats(Anil, Peanuts)
y → Anil
killed(Anil) ¬alive(k) ∨ ¬killed(k)
Anil → k
¬alive(Anil) alive(Anil)
assumption is false
likes(John, Peanuts)



Steps :
1. Eliminate biconditionals & implications :
Eliminate ↔, (α ↔ β) with (α → β) ∧ (β → α)
Eliminate →, (α → β) with ¬α ∨ β.
2. Move ¬ inwards.
- ¬(∀x p) ≡ ∃x ¬p
- ¬(∃x p) ≡ ∀x ¬p
- ¬(α ∨ β) ≡ ¬α ∧ ¬β
- ¬(α ∧ β) ≡ ¬α ∨ ¬β
- ¬¬α ≡ α
3. Standardize variable apart by renaming them.
4. Skolemize
i.e., ∃x Rich(x) becomes Rich(G1) where G1 is the new Skolem constant.
5. Drop universal quantifiers
∀x Person(x) → Person(x).
6. Distribute ∧ over ∨ :
(α ∧ β) ∨ γ ≡ (α ∨ γ) ∧ (β ∨ γ).

Code:

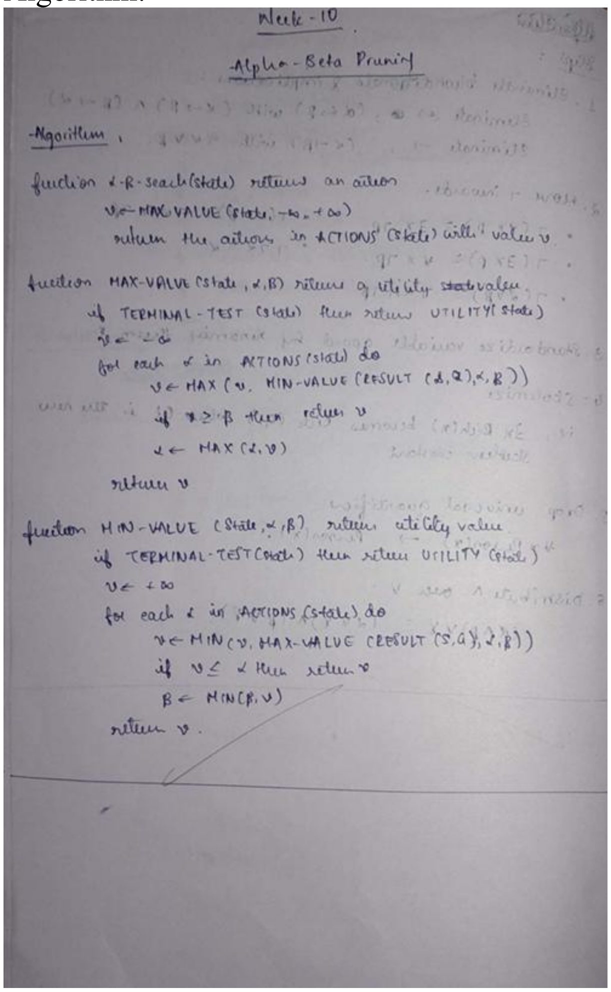
```
# STEP 1. Input FOL Statements

FOL_statements = {
    'a': "∀x: food(x) → likes(John, x)",
    'b': "food(Apple) ∧ food(Vegetables)",
    'c': "∀x∀y: eats(x, y) ∧ ¬killed(x) → food(y)",
    'd': "eats(Anil, Peanuts) ∧ alive(Anil)",
    'e': "∀x: eats(Anil, x) → eats(Harry, x)",
    'f': "∀x: ¬killed(x) → alive(x)",
    'g': "∀x: alive(x) → ¬killed(x)",
    'h': "likes(John, Peanuts)"
}

print("=== STEP 1: Given FOL Statements ===")
for key, val in FOL_statements.items():
    print(f"{key}. {val}")

# STEP 2. Eliminate Implications

print("=== STEP 2: After Removing Implications ===")

CNF_imp_removed = {
    'a': "¬food(x) ∨ likes(John, x)",
```

```
    'b1': "food(Apple)",
    'b2': "food(Vegetables)",
    'c': "¬eats(x, y) ∨ killed(x) ∨ food(y)",
    'd1': "eats(Anil, Peanuts)",
    'd2': "alive(Anil)",
    'e': "¬eats(Anil, x) ∨ eats(Harry, x)",
    'f': "killed(x) ∨ alive(x)",
    'g': "¬alive(x) ∨ ¬killed(x)",
    'h': "likes(John, Peanuts)"
}

for key, val in CNF_imp_removed.items():
    print(f"{key}. {val}")

# STEP 3. Standardize Variables and Drop Quantifiers

print("=== STEP 3: Standardized Variables (Dropped Quantifiers) ===")
for key, val in CNF_imp_removed.items():
    print(f"{key}. {val}")

# STEP 4. Final CNF Knowledge Base

print("=== STEP 4: Final CNF Clauses ===")

CNF_clauses = [
    "¬food(x) ∨ likes(John, x)",
    "food(Apple)",
    "food(Vegetables)",
    "¬eats(y, z) ∨ killed(y) ∨ food(z)",
    "eats(Anil, Peanuts)",
    "alive(Anil)",
    "¬eats(Anil, w) ∨ eats(Harry, w)",
    "killed(g) ∨ alive(g)",
    "¬alive(k) ∨ ¬killed(k)",
    "likes(John, Peanuts)"
]

for i, clause in enumerate(CNF_clauses, start=1):
    print(f"{i}. {clause}")

# STEP 5. Resolution Proof (Text-Based)

print("=== STEP 5: Resolution Proof ===")

steps = [
    ("1", "Negate Goal", "¬likes(John, Peanuts)"),
    ("2", "Resolve (1) with (¬food(x) ∨ likes(John, x)) using {x/Peanuts}", "¬food(Peanuts)"),
```

```
    ("3", "Resolve (2) with (¬eats(y,z) ∨ killed(y) ∨ food(z)) using {z/Peanuts}", "¬eats(y,Peanuts) ∨
killed(y)"),
    ("4", "Resolve (3) with (eats(Anil, Peanuts)) using {y/Anil}", "killed(Anil)"),
    ("5", "Resolve (4) with (¬alive(k) ∨ ¬killed(k)) using {k/Anil}", "¬alive(Anil)"),
    ("6", "Resolve (5) with (alive(Anil))", "⊥ (Contradiction)")
]

for num, action, result in steps:
    print(f"Step {num}: {action}")
    print(f"      ⇒ {result}\n")

print("Contradiction reached ⇒ Therefore, John likes Peanuts is TRUE.\n")
```

Program 10
Implement Alpha-Beta Pruning.

Algorithm:



Week - 10

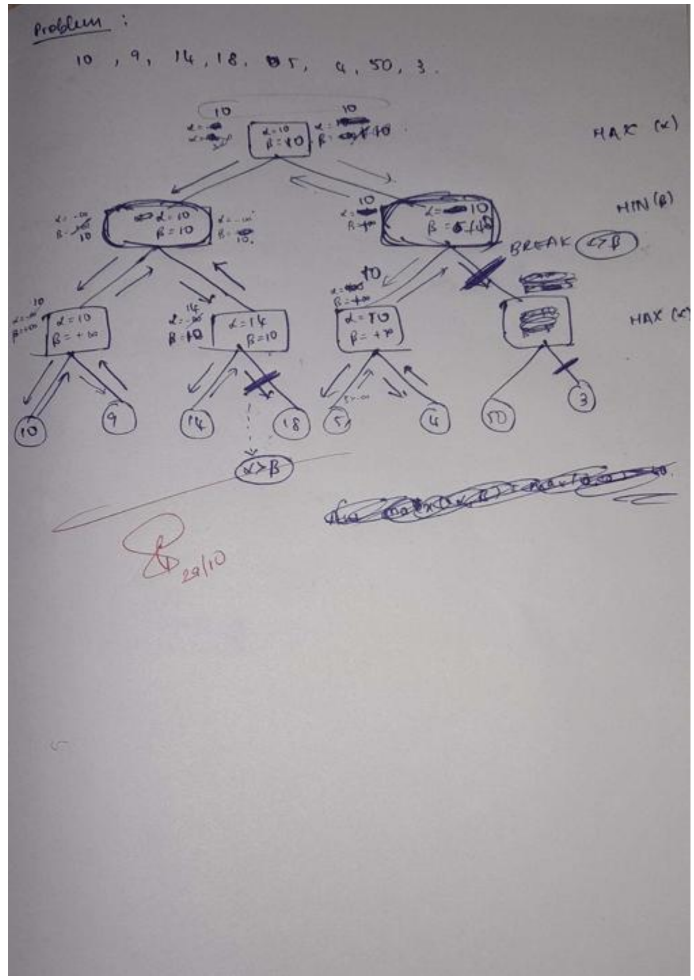
Alpha - Beta Pruning

Algorithm :

function α-β-search(state) returns an action
v ← MAX-VALUE (state, -∞, +∞)
return the action in ACTIONS (state) with value v

function MAX-VALUE (state, α, β) returns a utility value
if TERMINAL-TEST (state) then return UTILITY (state)
v ← -∞
for each a in ACTIONS (state) do
v ← MAX (v, MIN-VALUE (RESULT (s, a), α, β))
if v ≥ β then return v
α ← MAX (α, v)
return v

function MIN-VALUE (state, α, β) returns utility value
if TERMINAL-TEST (state) then return UTILITY (state)
v ← +∞
for each a in ACTIONS (state) do
v ← MIN (v, MAX-VALUE (RESULT (s, a), α, β))
if v ≤ α then return v
β ← MIN (β, v)
return v.



Code:

```
import math

# ---------------------------------------------
# Define the game tree structure
# ---------------------------------------------
game_tree = {
    'A': ['B', 'C'],
    'B': ['D', 'E'],
    'C': ['F', 'G'],
    'D': ['L1', 'L2'],
    'E': ['L3', 'L4'],
    'F': ['L5', 'L6'],
    'G': ['L7', 'L8'],
    'L1': 10,
    'L2': 9,
    'L3': 14,
```

```
    'L4': 18,
    'L5': 5,
    'L6': 4,
    'L7': 50,
    'L8': 3
}

# -------------------------------------------
# Pretty print the game tree as ASCII art
# -------------------------------------------
def print_tree():
    print("\nGame Tree Structure:\n")
    print("                A (MAX)")
    print("              /        \\")
    print("          B (MIN)       C (MIN)")
    print("         /     \\       /     \\")
    print("      D (MAX)  E (MAX)  F (MAX)  G (MAX)")
    print("     /   \\     /   \\     /   \\     /   \\")
    print("    10    9   14   18   5    4   50    3")
    print("\n-------------------------------------------\n")


# -------------------------------------------
# Alpha-Beta Pruning Implementation (with detailed trace)
# -------------------------------------------
def alphabeta(node, depth, alpha, beta, maximizing_player):
    indent = "  " * depth  # indentation for better readability

    # If leaf node
    if isinstance(game_tree[node], int):
        print(f"{indent}Reached leaf {node} with value {game_tree[node]}")
        return game_tree[node]

    # MAX node
    if maximizing_player:
        print(f"{indent}Exploring MAX node {node} (depth={depth}), α={alpha}, β={beta}")
        max_eval = -math.inf
        for child in game_tree[node]:
            print(f"{indent}--> Exploring child {child} of {node}")
            eval = alphabeta(child, depth + 1, alpha, beta, False)
            max_eval = max(max_eval, eval)
            alpha = max(alpha, eval)
            print(f"{indent}Updated MAX node {node}: value={max_eval}, α={alpha}, β={beta}")
            if beta <= alpha:
                print(f"{indent}!!! Pruning at MAX node {node} (β={beta} ≤ α={alpha})")
                break
        return max_eval
```

```
    # MIN node
    else:
        print(f"{indent}Exploring MIN node {node} (depth={depth}), α={alpha}, β={beta}")
        min_eval = math.inf
        for child in game_tree[node]:
            print(f"{indent}--> Exploring child {child} of {node}")
            eval = alphabeta(child, depth + 1, alpha, beta, True)
            min_eval = min(min_eval, eval)
            beta = min(beta, eval)
            print(f"{indent}Updated MIN node {node}: value={min_eval}, α={alpha}, β={beta}")
            if beta <= alpha:
                print(f"{indent}!!! Pruning at MIN node {node} (β={beta} ≤ α={alpha})")
                break
        return min_eval


# --------------------------------------------
# Run the algorithm
# --------------------------------------------
print_tree()
print("Starting Alpha-Beta Pruning...\n")

best_value = alphabeta('A', 0, -math.inf, math.inf, True)

print("\n--------------------------------------------")
print(f" Best achievable value at root (A): {best_value}")
print("--------------------------------------------")
```