

AI Lab2

Date : 23-08-2004

Chukka Chanakya Devendra

AP21110011577

Code

```
%parent data
parent(ramesh,nitin).
parent(ramesh,ajit).
parent(ramesh,savita).
parent(ramesh,sachin).
parent(rajni,savita).
parent(rajni,nitin).
parent(rajni,sachin).
parent(rajni,ajit).
parent(sachin,sara).
parent(sachin,arjun).
parent(anjali,sara).
parent(anjali,arjun).

%gender data
male(ramesh).
male(nitin).
male(ajit).
male(sachin).
male(arjun).
female(rajni).
female(savita).
female(anjali).
female(sara).

%functions for questions 3
grandparent(X,Y) :- parent(X,Z),parent(Z,Y). %grandparent relation
mother(X,Y) :- parent(X,Y),female(X). %mother relation
father(X,Y) :- parent(X,Y),male(X). %father relation
brother(X,Y) :- parent(Z,X),parent(Z,Y),male(X),X\=Y. %brother relation
sister(X,Y) :- parent(Z,X),parent(Z,Y),female(X),X\=Y. %sister relation

%functions for question 5
has_atleast_two_children(X) :- parent(X, Y1), parent(X, Y2),Y1 \= Y2,(sister(Y1, Y2) ; brother(Y1, Y2)).
grandchild(X,Y) :- grandparent(Y,X).
aunt(X,Y):-parent(Z,Y),sister(X,Z).
uncle(X,Y) :- parent(Z,Y),brother(X,Z).

%successor relation recursive function
successor(X, Y) :- parent(Y, X).
successor(X, Y) :- parent(Y, Z), successor(X, Z).

%Week2
%relations using anonymous variables
is_grandparent(X) :- parent(X,Y),parent(Y,_).
is_sister(X) :- parent(Z,X),parent(Z,_),female(X).
is_mother(X) :- parent(X,_),female(X).
```

Output Screenshots

```
SWI-Prolog (AMD64, Multi-threaded, version 9.0.4)
File Edit Settings Run Debug Help
Welcome to SWI-Prolog (threaded, 64 bits, version 9.0.4)
SWI-Prolog comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. This is free software.
Please run ?- license. for legal details.

For online help and background, visit https://www.swi-prolog.org
For built-in help, use ?- help(Topic). or ?- apropos(Word).

?-
% c:/Users/MR DEV/.vscode/SEM-V-AI/Lab/Lab2/main.pl compiled 0.00 sec, 35 clauses
?-
  trace, is_grandparent(rakesh).
  |
  |   Call: (11) is_grandparent(rakesh) ? creep
  |   Call: (12) parent(rakesh, _16714) ? creep
  |   Exit: (12) parent(rakesh, nitin) ? creep
  |   Call: (12) parent(nitin, _18410) ? creep
  |   Fail: (12) parent(nitin, _19220) ? creep
  |   Redo: (12) parent(rakesh, _16714) ? creep
  |   Exit: (12) parent(rakesh, ajit) ? creep
  |   Call: (12) parent(ajit, _21650) ? creep
  |   Fail: (12) parent(ajit, _22460) ? creep
  |   Redo: (12) parent(rakesh, _16714) ? creep
  |   Exit: (12) parent(rakesh, savita) ? creep
  |   Call: (12) parent(savita, _24890) ? creep
  |   Fail: (12) parent(savita, _25700) ? creep
  |   Redo: (12) parent(rakesh, _16714) ? creep
  |   Exit: (12) parent(rakesh, sachin) ? creep
  |   Call: (12) parent(sachin, _38130) ? creep
  |   Exit: (12) parent(sachin, sara) ? creep
  |   Exit: (11) is_grandparent(rakesh) ? creep
  |
  true
[trace] ?- trace, is_grandparent(sara).
  |
  |   Call: (11) is_grandparent(sara) ? creep
  |   Call: (12) parent(sara, _34066) ? creep
  |   Fail: (12) parent(sara, _34066) ? creep
  |   Fail: (11) is_grandparent(sara) ? creep
  |
  false
[trace] ?- is_sister(savita).
  |
  |   Call: (10) is_sister(savita) ? creep
  |   Call: (11) parent(_39150, savita) ? creep
  |   Exit: (11) parent(rakesh, savita) ? creep
  |   Call: (11) parent(rakesh, _40846) ? creep
  |   Exit: (11) parent(rakesh, nitin) ? creep
  |   Call: (11) female(savita) ? creep
  |   Exit: (11) female(savita) ? creep
  |   Exit: (10) is_sister(savita) ? creep
  |
  true
[trace] ?- is_mother(anjali).
  |
  |   Call: (10) is_mother(anjali) ? creep
  |   Call: (11) parent(anjali, _48364) ? creep
  |   Exit: (11) parent(anjali, sara) ? creep
  |   Call: (11) female(anjali) ? creep
  |   Exit: (11) female(anjali) ? creep
  |   Exit: (10) is_mother(anjali) ? creep
  |
  true
[trace] ?- 
```

Question 3

(a) `point(A, B) = point(1, 2)`:

This operation will succeed. The resulting instantiations will be:

- A = 1
- B = 2

(b) `plus(2, 2) = 4`:

This operation will fail. In Prolog, we cannot match an arithmetic operation (`plus(2, 2)`) with a number (`4`).

(c) `triangle(point(-1, 0), P2, P3) = triangle(P1, point(1, 0), point(0, Y))`:

This operation will succeed. The resulting instantiations will be:

- P2 = point(1, 0)
- P3 = point(0, Y)
- P1 = -1 (due to the first point's X coordinate)
- Y will remain uninstantiated (it's not provided in the first triangle term)