

FAI Experiments Code

➤ Program – Propositional Logic

```
def evaluate_expression(p, q, expression):
    if expression == "p and q":
        return p and q
    elif expression == "p or q":
        return p or q
    elif expression == "not p":
        return not p
    elif expression == "not q":
        return not q
    else:
        return None

def truth_table(expression):
    print("p | q | Result")
    print("--|---|-----")
    for p in [True, False]:
        for q in [True, False]:
            result = evaluate_expression(p, q, expression)
            print(f"{int(p)} | {int(q)} | {int(result)}")

expression = "p and q"
truth_table(expression)
```

Output –

```
p | q | Result
| | 1 | 1 | 1
1 | 0 | 0
0 | 1 | 0
0 | 0 | 0
```

Program – Predicate Logic

```
def is_prime(x):
    if x < 2:
        return False
    for i in range(2, int(x ** 0.5) + 1):
        if x % i == 0:
            return False
    return True
```

```

def universal_quantification(predicate, domain):
    return all(predicate(x) for x in domain)

def existential_quantification(predicate, domain):
    return any(predicate(x) for x in domain)

domain = range(1, 21)

print("All numbers are prime:", universal_quantification(is_prime, domain))
print("There exists a prime number:", existential_quantification(is_prime, domain))

```

Output –

```

All numbers are prime: False
There exists a prime number: True

```

➤ Best First Search (BFS)

```

from queue import PriorityQueue

v = 14
graph = [[] for i in range(v)]

def best_first_search(actual_Src, target, n):
    visited = [False] * n
    pq = PriorityQueue()
    pq.put((0, actual_Src))
    visited[actual_Src] = True
    while pq.empty() == False:
        u = pq.get()[1]
        print(u, end=" ")
        if u == target:
            break
        for v, c in graph[u]:
            if visited[v] == False:
                visited[v] = True
                pq.put((c, v))
    print()

def addedge(x, y, cost):
    graph[x].append((y, cost))
    graph[y].append((x, cost))

```

```
addedge(0, 1, 3)
addedge(0, 2, 6)
addedge(0, 3, 5)
addedge(1, 4, 9)
addedge(1, 5, 8)
addedge(2, 6, 12)
addedge(2, 7, 14)
addedge(3, 8, 7)
addedge(8, 9, 5)
addedge(8, 10, 6)
addedge(9, 11, 1)
addedge(9, 12, 10)
addedge(9, 13, 2)
```

```
source = 0
target = 9
best_first_search(source, target, v)
```

Output –

```
0 1 3 2 8 9
```

➤ Depth First Search (DFS)

Program –

```
graph = {
'5': ['3', '7'],
'3': ['2', '4'],
'7': ['8'],
'2': [],
'4': ['8'],
'8': []
}
visited = set()
def dfs(visited, graph, node):
if node not in visited:
print(node)
visited.add(node)
for neighbour in graph[node]:
dfs(visited, graph, neighbour)
print("Following is the Depth-First Search")
dfs(visited, graph, '5')
```

Output –

Following is the Depth-First Search

5
3
2
4
8
7

➤ Breadth First Search (BFS)

Program –

```
graph = {  
'5': ['3', '7'],  
'3': ['2', '4'],  
'7': ['8'],  
'2': [],  
'4': ['8'],  
'8': []  
}  
visited = []  
queue = []  
def bfs(visited, graph, node):  
    visited.append(node)  
    queue.append(node)  
    while queue:  
        m = queue.pop(0)  
        print(m, end=" ")  
        for neighbour in graph[m]:  
            if neighbour not in visited:  
                visited.append(neighbour)  
                queue.append(neighbour)  
    print("Following is the Breadth-First Search")  
    bfs(visited, graph, '5')
```

Output –

Following is the Breadth-First Search

5 3 7 2 4 8

➤ Tic Tac Toe game using heuristics

Program – Without heuristic function

```
class TicTacToe:
    def __init__(self):
        self.board = [' '] * 9
        self.current_player = 'X'
        self.winning_combinations = [
            [0, 1, 2], [3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8], # Rows
            [0, 3, 6], [1, 4, 7], [2, 5, 8], # Columns
            [0, 4, 8], [2, 4, 6] # Diagonals
        ]
    def print_board(self):
        print(" 0 | 1 | 2 ")
        print("-----")
        print(" 3 | 4 | 5 ")
        print("-----")
        print(" 6 | 7 | 8 ")
        print("Current Board:")
        for i in range(0, 9, 3):
            print(f" {self.board[i]} | {self.board[i+1]} | {self.board[i+2]} ")
            if i < 6:
                print("-----")
    def is_winner(self, player):
        for combo in self.winning_combinations:
            if all(self.board[i] == player for i in combo):
                return True
        return False
    def is_board_full(self):
        return ' ' not in self.board
    def is_valid_move(self, move):
        return 0 <= move < 9 and self.board[move] == ' '
    def make_move(self, move, player):
```

```

self.board[move] = player
def switch_player(self):
self.current_player = 'O' if self.current_player == 'X' else 'X'
def play(self):
while not self.is_game_over():
self.print_board()
move = int(input(f"{self.current_player}'s turn. Enter your move (0-8): "))
if self.is_valid_move(move):
self.make_move(move, self.current_player)
if self.is_winner(self.current_player):
self.print_board()
print(f"{self.current_player} wins!")
break
elif self.is_board_full():
self.print_board()
print("It's a draw!")
break
else:
self.switch_player()
else:
print("Invalid move. Try again.")
def is_game_over(self):
return self.is_winner('X') or self.is_winner('O') or self.is_board_full()
if __name__ == "__main__":
game = TicTacToe()
game.play()

```

Output –

0 | 1 | 2

3 | 4 | 5

6 | 7 | 8

Current Board:

| |

| |

| |

X's turn. Enter your move (0-8): 1

0 | 1 | 2

3 | 4 | 5

6 | 7 | 8

Current Board:

| X |

| |

| |

O's turn. Enter your move (0-8): 2

0 | 1 | 2

3 | 4 | 5

6 | 7 | 8

Current Board:

| X | O

| |

| |

X's turn. Enter your move (0-8): 3

0 | 1 | 2

3 | 4 | 5

6 | 7 | 8

Current Board:

| X | O

X | |

| |

O's turn. Enter your move (0-8): 5

0 | 1 | 2

3 | 4 | 5

6 | 7 | 8

Current Board:

| X | O

X | | O

| |

X's turn. Enter your move (0-8): 6

0 | 1 | 2

3 | 4 | 5

6 | 7 | 8

Current Board:

| X | O

X | | O

X | |

O's turn. Enter your move (0-8): 8

0 | 1 | 2

3 | 4 | 5

6 | 7 | 8

Current Board:

| X | O

X | | O

X | | O

O wins!

➤ Program – With heuristic function

```
class TicTacToe:
    def __init__(self):
        self.board = [' '] * 9
        self.current_player = 'X'
        self.winning_combinations = [
            [0, 1, 2], [3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8], # Rows
            [0, 3, 6], [1, 4, 7], [2, 5, 8], # Columns
            [0, 4, 8], [2, 4, 6] # Diagonals
        ]
    def print_board(self):
        print(" 0 | 1 | 2 ")
        print("-----")
        print(" 3 | 4 | 5 ")
        print("-----")
        print(" 6 | 7 | 8 ")
        print("Current Board:")
        for i in range(0, 9, 3):
            print(f" {self.board[i]} | {self.board[i+1]} | {self.board[i+2]} ")
            if i < 6:
                print("-----")
    def is_winner(self, player):
        for combo in self.winning_combinations:
            if all(self.board[i] == player for i in combo):
                return True
        return False
    def is_board_full(self):
        return ' ' not in self.board
```

```
def is_game_over(self):
    return self.is_winner('X') or self.is_winner('O') or self.is_board_full()
def make_move(self, move, player):
    self.board[move] = player
def evaluate_board(self):
    if self.is_winner('X'):
        return -1 # 'X' wins
    elif self.is_winner('O'):
        return 1 # 'O' wins
    else:
        return 0 # Draw
def determine_best_move(self):
    for i in range(9):
        if self.board[i] == ' ':
            return i
def play(self):
    while not self.is_game_over():
        self.print_board()
        if self.current_player == 'X':
            move = int(input("Enter your move (0-8): "))
        else:
            move = self.determine_best_move()
        if move in range(9) and self.board[move] == ' ':
            self.make_move(move, self.current_player)
        if self.is_winner(self.current_player):
            self.print_board()
            print(f"{self.current_player} wins!")
            break
        elif self.is_board_full():
```

```
self.print_board()
print("It's a draw!")
break
else:
self.current_player = 'O' if self.current_player == 'X' else 'X'
else:
print("Invalid move. Try again.")
if __name__ == "__main__":
game = TicTacToe()
game.play()
```

Output –

0 | 1 | 2

3 | 4 | 5

6 | 7 | 8

Current Board:

| |

| |

| |

Enter your move (0-8): 0

X | |

| |

| |

Current Board:

X | |

| |

O | |

Enter your move (0-8): 1

X | X |

| |

O | |

Current Board:

X | X | O

| |

O | |

Enter your move (0-8): 4

X | X | O

| X |

```

O | |
Current Board:
X | X | O
-----
O | X |
-----
O | |
Enter your move (0-8): 8
X | X | O
-----
O | X |
-----
O | | X
X wins!

```

➤ **A simple Expert system for a traffic light controller (using class and knowledge base method)**

```

class TrafficLightController:
def __init__(self):
self.knowledge_base = {
'weather': None,
'time_of_day': None,
'traffic_density': None,
'previous_state': None
}
def update_knowledge_base(self, weather, time_of_day, traffic_density):
self.knowledge_base['weather'] = weather
self.knowledge_base['time_of_day'] = time_of_day
self.knowledge_base['traffic_density'] = traffic_density
def decide_traffic_light_state(self):
# Rules for deciding traffic light state based on the knowledge base
if self.knowledge_base['weather'] == 'clear' and self.knowledge_base['time_of_day'] == 'day':
if self.knowledge_base['traffic_density'] == 'low':
return 'green'
elif self.knowledge_base['traffic_density'] == 'medium':
return 'yellow'

```

```
elif self.knowledge_base['traffic_density'] == 'high':
    return 'red'
elif self.knowledge_base['weather'] == 'rainy' or self.knowledge_base['weather'] == 'foggy':
    return 'yellow'
elif self.knowledge_base['time_of_day'] == 'night':
    return 'red'
else:
    return 'green'
# Example usage:
controller = TrafficLightController()
# Update knowledge base with current conditions
controller.update_knowledge_base('clear', 'day', 'low')
# Decide traffic light state
state = controller.decide_traffic_light_state()
print("Traffic Light State:", state)
```

Output –

Traffic Light State: green

➤ Program – Expert System for diagnosing a medical condition based on symptoms provided by the user

```
class MedicalDiagnosisSystem:
    def __init__(self):
        self.knowledge_base = {
            'fever': None,
            'cough': None,
            'fatigue': None,
            'headache': None
```

```

}
def update_symptoms(self, fever, cough, fatigue, headache):
self.knowledge_base['fever'] = fever
self.knowledge_base['cough'] = cough
self.knowledge_base['fatigue'] = fatigue
self.knowledge_base['headache'] = headache
def diagnose_condition(self):
# Check for symptoms and diagnose the condition
if self.knowledge_base['fever'] and self.knowledge_base['cough'] and
self.knowledge_base['headache']:
return "You may have the flu."
elif self.knowledge_base['fever'] and self.knowledge_base['fatigue']:
return "You may have a viral infection."
elif self.knowledge_base['cough'] and self.knowledge_base['fatigue']:
return "You may have a respiratory infection."
elif self.knowledge_base['headache']:
return "You may have a migraine."
else:
return "Unable to diagnose the condition based on provided symptoms."
# Example usage:
diagnosis_system = MedicalDiagnosisSystem()
# Get symptoms from the user
fever = input("Do you have a fever? (yes/no): ").lower() == 'yes'
cough = input("Do you have a cough? (yes/no): ").lower() == 'yes'
fatigue = input("Do you experience fatigue? (yes/no): ").lower() == 'yes'
headache = input("Do you have a headache? (yes/no): ").lower() == 'yes'
# Update symptoms in the system
diagnosis_system.update_symptoms(fever, cough, fatigue, headache)
# Diagnose the condition

```

```
diagnosis = diagnosis_system.diagnose_condition()
print("Diagnosis:", diagnosis)
```

Output –

```
Do you have a fever? (yes/no): yes
Do you have a cough? (yes/no): yes
Do you experience fatigue? (yes/no): no
Do you have a headache? (yes/no): yes
Diagnosis: You may have the flu.
```

➤ Develop a simple expert system - for Car Troubleshooting.

```
class ExpertSystem:
    def __init__(self):
        self.rules = {
            "dead_battery": ["car_won't_start", "lights_dim"],
            "bad_fuel_pump": ["car_won't_start", "no_fuel_pressure"],
            "faulty_starter_motor": ["car_won't_start", "clicking_sound"],
            "bad_alternator": ["car_won't_start", "dead_battery", "alternator_not_charging"],
            "clogged_air_filter": ["car_running_rough", "poor_gas_mileage"],
            "faulty_oxygen_sensor": ["car_running_rough", "check_engine_light_on"],
            "bad_spark_plugs": ["car_running_rough", "engine_misfiring"],
            "low_transmission_fluid": ["car_slipping_gears", "transmission_leaking_fluid"],
            "bad_transmission_solenoids": ["car_slipping_gears", "transmission_not_shifting"],
            "bad_engine_mounts": ["car_vibrating", "engine_noise"],
            "worn_out_brake_pads": ["car_squealing", "brake_pedal_spongy"]
        }

    def diagnose(self, symptoms):
        possible_problems = []
        for problem, symptoms_list in self.rules.items():
            if all(symptom in symptoms for symptom in symptoms_list):
                possible_problems.append(problem)
        return possible_problems

    def get_subsets(self, lst):
        return [lst[i:j] for i in range(len(lst)) for j in range(i + 1, len(lst) + 1)]

def main():
    expert_system = ExpertSystem()
    print("Car Troubleshooting Expert System")
    print("-----")
    symptoms = input("Enter symptoms (comma separated): ").split(',')
    symptoms = [symptom.strip() for symptom in symptoms]
```



```

possible_problems = expert_system.diagnose(symptoms)
if possible_problems:
    print("Possible problems:")
    for problem in possible_problems:
        print("-", problem)
else:
    print("No possible problems found.")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

Output –

Car Troubleshooting Expert System

Enter symptoms (comma separated): car_won't_start, lights_dim

Possible problems:

- dead_battery

➤ Develop a simple expert system - for Financial Investment Advisor

```

class ExpertSystem:
    def __init__(self):
        self.rules = {
            "conservative_investor": ["low_risk_tolerance", "long_term_investment_horizon"],
            "moderate_investor": ["medium_risk_tolerance",
"medium_term_investment_horizon"],
            "aggressive_investor": ["high_risk_tolerance", "long_term_investment_horizon"],
            "balanced_investor": ["medium_risk_tolerance", "long_term_investment_horizon"],
            "income_investor": ["low_risk_tolerance", "short_term_investment_horizon"],
            "growth_investor": ["medium_risk_tolerance", "short_term_investment_horizon"],
            "speculative_investor": ["high_risk_tolerance", "short_term_investment_horizon"]
        }

    def recommend_investment(self, risk_tolerance, investment_horizon):
        possible_investments = []
        for investment, requirements in self.rules.items():
            if (risk_tolerance in requirements) and (investment_horizon in requirements):
                possible_investments.append(investment)
        return possible_investments if possible_investments else ["balanced_investor"]

def main():
    expert_system = ExpertSystem()
    print("Financial Investment Advisor Expert System")
    print("-----")

```

```

while True:
    risk_tolerance = input("Enter your risk tolerance (low, medium, high): ").lower()
    investment_horizon = input("Enter your investment horizon (short-term, medium-term, long-term): ").lower()

    possible_investments = expert_system.recommend_investment(risk_tolerance,
investment_horizon)
    print("Suitable investment plan:")
    print("-" * 30)
    for investment in possible_investments:
        print("-", investment)
    print("-" * 30)
    break

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

Output –

Financial Investment Advisor Expert System

Enter your risk tolerance (low, medium, high): medium

Enter your investment horizon (short-term, medium-term, long-term): medium-term

Suitable investment plan:

- balanced_investor

➤ Implementation of computational graph using TensorFlow core.

```
import tensorflow as tf
```

```
# Step 1: Define the graph
```

```
# Create TensorFlow constants
```

```
a = tf.constant(5.0, name='a')
```

```
b = tf.constant(3.0, name='b')
```

```
# Perform operations
```

```
add = tf.add(a, b, name='add')
```

```
sub = tf.subtract(a, b, name='sub')
```

```
mul = tf.multiply(a, b, name='mul')
```

```
div = tf.divide(a, b, name='div')
```

```
# Step 2: Execute the graph
```

```
# Using TensorFlow 2.x eager execution, operations are executed immediately
```

```

print("Addition: ", add.numpy())
print("Subtraction: ", sub.numpy())
print("Multiplication: ", mul.numpy())
print("Division: ", div.numpy())

# Step 3: Building a more complex graph with placeholders
# Placeholders are replaced with tf.function in TensorFlow 2.x
@tf.function
def compute(x, y):
    add = tf.add(x, y)
    sub = tf.subtract(x, y)
    mul = tf.multiply(x, y)
    div = tf.divide(x, y)
    return add, sub, mul, div

# Define inputs
x = tf.constant(10.0)
y = tf.constant(2.0)

# Execute the function
results = compute(x, y)
print("Results with tf.function:")
print("Addition: ", results[0].numpy())
print("Subtraction: ", results[1].numpy())
print("Multiplication: ", results[2].numpy())
print("Division: ", results[3].numpy())

```

Output –

```

Addition: 8.0
Subtraction: 2.0
Multiplication: 15.0
Division: 1.6666666666666667
Results with tf.function:
Addition: 12.0
Subtraction: 8.0
Multiplication: 20.0
Division: 5.0

```