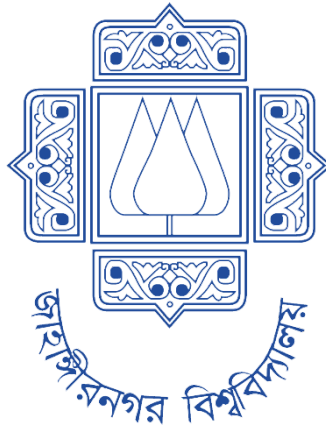


Institute of Information Technology (IIT)
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Lab Report: 01

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Lab Report # Day 01

Example 1:

Clause:

```
goal(brazil,4).
goal(germany,3).
goal(france,1).
goal(argentina,2).
goal(portugal,5).
goal(japan,1).
go:-
write('enter section A country name'),nl,
read(X),nl,
goal(X,Y),nl,
write('Section A country score is '),nl,
write(Y),nl,
write('enter section B country name'),nl,
read(P),nl,
goal(P,Q),nl,
write('Section B country score is '),nl,
write(Q),nl,
compare(Y,Q).
compare(Y,Q):-
Y>Q,nl,
write('Section A country is the winner');
Y<Q,nl,
write('Section B country is the winner');
Y:=Q,nl,
write('Draw in both section').
```

Queries:

1. ?- go.
2. brazil.
3. portugal.

Result :

```

?-
% c:/Users/USER/Desktop/Prolog/class_2.pl compiled 0.00 sec, 8 cl
?-
|      go.
enter section A country name
|: brazil.

Section A country score is
4
enter section B country name
|: portugal.

Section B country score is
5

Section B country is the winner
true .

?-

```

Example 2:

Clause:

```

boy(tom).
boy(bob).
girl(alice).
girl(lili).
p_pair(X,Y) :- boy(X),girl(Y).

```

Queries:

1. `?- p_pair(X,Y).`

Result :

```

?-
% c:/Users/USER/Desktop/Prolog/prac7.pl compiled 0.02 sec, 0 clauses
?-
|      p_pair(X,Y).
X = tom,
Y = alice ;
X = tom,
Y = lili ;
X = bob,
Y = alice ;
X = bob,
Y = lili.

?- ■

```

Example 3:

Clause:

```
isDigesting(X,Y):- justAte(X,Y).  
isDigesting(X,Y):- justAte(X,Z), isDigesting(Z,Y).  
justAte(mosquito,blood(john)).  
justAte(frog,mosquito).  
justAte(stork,frog).
```

Queries:

1. ?- isDigesting(stork,mosquito).

Result :

```
?-  
% c:/Users/USER/Desktop/Prolog/prac7.pl compiled 0.00 sec, 0 clauses  
?-  
|      isDigesting(stork,mosquito).  
true .  
?-
```

Example 4:**Clause:**

```
factorial(0, 1).  
factorial(N, Result) :-  
    N > 0,  
    N1 is N - 1,  
    factorial(N1, SubResult),  
    Result is N * SubResult.
```

Queries:

1. ?- factorial(4, Result).
2. ?- factorial(0, Result).
3. ?- factorial(110, Result).

Result :

Example 5:

Queries:

1. `?-descend(anna,donna).`
2. `?- descend(A,B).`

Result:

```
% c:/Users/USER/Desktop/Prolog/anna.pl compiled 0.00 sec, 6 clauses
?- descend(anna,donna).
true .

?- descend(A,B).
A = anna,
B = bridget ;
A = bridget,
B = caroline ;
A = caroline,
B = donna ;
A = donna,
B = emily ;
A = anna,
B = caroline ;
A = anna,
B = donna ;
A = anna,
B = emily ;
A = bridget,
B = donna ;
A = bridget,
B = emily ;
A = caroline,
B = emily ;
- -
```

Example 7:

Clause:

[mia, vincent, jules, yolanda].

Queries:

1. `?- [Head |Tail]=[mia, vincent, jules, yolanda].`

Result:

Clause:

```
?- [Head |Tail ]=[mia, vincent, jules, yolanda].  
Head = mia,  
Tail = [vincent, jules, yolanda].
```

?- ■

Example 8:

Clause:

```
[[ ], dead(z), [2, [b,c]], [ ], Z, [2, [b,c]]]
```

Queries:

1. ?- [Head |Tail]=[[], dead(z), [2, [b,c]], [], Z, [2, [b,c]]].

Result:

```
?- [Head |Tail ]=[ [ ], dead(z), [2, [b,c]], [ ], Z, [2, [b,c]]].  
Head = [ ],  
Tail = [dead(z), [2, [b, c]], [ ], Z, [2, [b, c]]].  
  
?- [[ ], dead(z), [2, [b,c]], [ ], Z, [2, [b,c]]]
```

Example 9:

Clause:

```
[dead(z)]
```

Queries:

1. ?- [Head |Tail]=[dead(z)].

Result:

```
--
?- [Head |Tail ]=[dead(z)].
Head = dead(z),
Tail = [].
?-
```

Example 10:**Clause:**

$[X Y] = []$

Queries:

1. $?- [X|Y] = []$.

Result:

```
?- [X|Y] = [ ].
false.
?- ■
```

Example 11:**Clause:**

$[[], dead(z), mia]$.

Queries:

1. $?- [X,Y|Tail] = [[], dead(z), mia]$.

Result:

```
?- [X,Y|Tail] = [[ ], dead(z), mia] .
X = [],
Y = dead(z),
Tail = [mia].
```


Example 12:

Clause:

$[X1, X2, X3, X4 | Tail] = [mia, vincent, marsellus, jody, yolanda].$

Queries:

1. $?- [X1, X2, X3, X4 | Tail] = [mia, vincent, marsellus, jody, yolanda].$

Result:

```
?- [X1,X2,X3,X4|Tail] = [mia, vincent, marsellus, jody, yolanda].  
X1 = mia,  
X2 = vincent,  
X3 = marsellus,  
X4 = jody,  
Tail = [yolanda].
```

Example 13:

Clause:

$member(b, [a, b, c]).$
 $member(b, [a, [b, c]]).$
 $member([b, c], [a, [b, c]]).$

Queries:

1. $?- member(b, [a, b, c]).$
2. $?- member(b, [a, [b, c]]).$
3. $?- member([b, c], [a, [b, c]]).$

Result:

```
?- member(b,[a,b,c]).
true.

?- member(b,[a,[b,c]]).
false.

?- member([b,c],[a,[b,c]]).
true.
```

Example 14:

Clause:

```
list_concat([],L,L).
list_concat([X1|L1],L2,[X1|L3]) :- list_concat(L1,L2,L3).
```

Queries:

1. ?- list_concat([1,2],[a,b,c],NewList).
2. ?- list_concat([[1,2,3],[p,q,r]],[a,b,c],NewList).

Result:

```
?-
% c:/Users/USER/Desktop/Prolog/prac9.pl compiled 0.00 sec, 0 clauses
?-
|      list_concat([1,2],[a,b,c],NewList).
NewList = [1, 2, a, b, c].

?- list_concat([[1,2,3],[p,q,r]],[a,b,c],NewList).
NewList = [[1, 2, 3], [p, q, r], a, b, c].

?-
```

Example 15:

Clause:

```
list_delete(X, [X], []).
list_delete(X,[X|L1], L1).
list_delete(X, [Y|L2], [Y|L1]) :- list_delete(X,L2,L1).
```

Queries:

1. ?-list_delete(a,[a,e,i,o,u],NewList).
2. list_delete(X,[a,e,i,o,u],[a,e,o,u]).

3.?- list_delete(a,[a],NewList)

Result:

```
?- list_delete(a,[a,e,i,o,u],NewList).
NewList = [e, i, o, u] ,

?-
|   list_delete(X,[a,e,i,o,u],[a,e,o,u]).
X = i ,

?- list_delete(a,[a],NewList).
NewList = [] ,
```

Example 16:

Clause:

```
list_member(X,[X|_]).
list_member(X,[_|TAIL]) :- list_member(X,TAIL).
add_item(A,T,T) :- list_member(A,T),!.
add_item(A,T,[A|T]).
```

Queries:

1. ?-add_item(dena,[hiyana,dona,mia],L).
2. ?- add_item(a,[e,i,o,u],NewList).
- 3.?- add_item(tamim,[taimur,prachi,orthy],NewList).

Result:

```
?-
% c:/Users/USER/Desktop/Prolog/prac11.pl compiled 0.00 sec, 0 clause:
?- add_item(dena,[hiyana,dona,mia],L).
L = [dena, hiyana, dona, mia].

?- add_item(a,[e,i,o,u],NewList).
NewList = [a, e, i, o, u].

?- add_item(tamim,[taimur,prachi,orthy],NewList).
NewList = [tamim, taimur, prachi, orthy].

?- ■
```

Example 17:

Clause:

```
equal_length([], []).  
equal_length([_|T1], [_|T2]) :- equal_length(T1, T2).
```

Queries:

1. ?-equal_length([], []).
2. ?- equal_length([1, 2, 3], [a, b, c]).
- 3.?- equal_length([1, 2, 3], [a, b, c, d]).
- 4.?-equal_length([a, b, c], [_, _, _]).
- 5.?- equal_length([1, 2, 3], []).

Result:

```
?-  
% c:/Users/USER/Desktop/Prolog/equallength.pl compiled 0.00 sec, 2 clauses  
?-  
|   equal_length([], []).  
true.  
  
?- equal_length([1, 2, 3], [a, b, c]).  
true.  
  
?- equal_length([1, 2, 3], [a, b, c, d]).  
false.  
  
?- equal_length([a, b, c], [_, _, _]).  
true.  
  
?- equal_length([1, 2, 3], []).  
false.  
~
```

Example 18:

Clause:

```
max(A,B,C):-  
    A>B,  
    A>C,  
    write(A).  
max(A,B,C):-  
    A>B,  
    write(C).  
max(_ ,B,C):-  
    B>C,  
    write(B).  
max(_ ,_ ,C):-  
    write(C).  
  
get_maxnumber(A,B,C):-  
    max(A,B,C).
```

Queries:

1. ?-max(5,48, 443).
2. ?- max(5,48, 3).
- 3.?- max(-4,-2,-1).

Result:

```
% c:\Users\USER\Desktop\Prolog\max.pl compiled 0.00 sec, -  
.  
?- max(5,48, 443).  
443  
true.  
  
?- max(5,48, 3).  
48  
true.  
  
?- max(-4,-2,-1).  
-1  
true.  
~
```

Example 19:

Clause:

```
list_length([],0).  
list_length([_|TAIL],N) :- list_length(TAIL,N1), N is N1 + 1.
```

Queries:

1. ?-list_length([a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j],Length).
2. ?- list_length([a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,s,j,w,v,r,j],Length).
- 3.?- list_length([tamim,zannat,hossain,nazat,nahian,taimur],Length).

Result:

```
?- list_length([a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j],Length).  
Length = 10.  
  
?- list_length([a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,s,j,w,v,r,j],Length).  
Length = 15.  
  
?- list_length([tamim,zannat,hossain,nazat,nahian,taimur],Length).  
Length = 6.
```