

TOPIC : MORE PROLOG PROGRAMS

Write a Prolog program to implement `sumlist(L, S)` so that `S` is the sum of a given list `L`.

```
sumlist([],0).
```

```
sumlist([H|T],S):-sumlist(T,S1),S is H+S1.
```

Write a Prolog program to implement two predicates `evenlen(List)` and `oddden(List)` so that they are true if their argument is a list of even or odd length respectively

```
evelen([]).
```

```
evelen([_|[_|List]]):-evelen(List).
```

```
oddden([_]).
```

```
oddden([_|[_|List]]):-oddden(List).
```

Write a Prolog program to implement `nth_element(N, L, X)` where `N` is the desired position, `L` is a list and `X` represents the `N`th element of `L`.

```
nth_element(1,[H|T],H).
```

```
nth_element(N,[H|T],X):-N1 is N-1,nth_element(N1,T,X).
```

Write a program in PROLOG to implement `remove_dup(L, R)` where `L` denotes the list with some duplicates and the list `R` denotes the list with duplicates removed.

```
member(X,[X|_]).
```

```
member(X,[_|Y]):-member(X,Y).
```

```
remove_dup(L,M):-dupacc(L,[],M).
```

```
dupacc([],A,A).
```

```
dupacc([H|T],A,L):-member(H,A),dupacc(T,A,L),!
```

```
dupacc([H|T],A,L):-dupacc(T,[H|A],L).
```

Write a Prolog program to implement `maxlist(L, M)` so that `M` is the maximum number in the list

```
max(X,Y,Z):- X>Y,Z is X.
```

```
max(X,Y,Z):- X=<Y,Z is Y.
```

```
maxlist([],0):-!.
```

```
maxlist([R],R):-!.
```

```
maxlist([H|T],R):-maxlist(T,R1),max(H,R1,R),!.
```

Write a prolog program to implement `insert_nth(I, N, L, R)` that inserts an item `I` into `N`th position of list `L` to generate a list `R`.

```
insertn(Item,List,1,[Item|List]).
```

```
insertn(Item,[H|List],Pos,[H|Result]):-Pos is Pos-1,insertn(Item,List,Pos1,Result).
```

Write a Program in PROLOG to implement `sublist(S, L)` that checks whether the list `S` is the sublist of list `L` or not. (Check for sequence or the part in the same order).

```
sublist([],[]).
```

```
sublist([First|Rest],[First|Sub]):- sublist(Rest,Sub).
```

```
sublist([_|Rest],Sub):-sublist(Rest,Sub).
```

Write a Prolog program to implement `delete_nth(N, L, R)` that removes the element on `N`th position from a list `L` to generate a list `R`.

```
removen([_|List],1,List).
```

removen([H|List],Pos,[H|Result]):-Pos1 is Pos-1, removen(List,Pos1,Result).

Write a program in PROLOG to implement merge (L1, L2, L3) where L1 is first ordered list and L2 is second ordered list and L3 represents the merged list.

merge(X,[],X).

merge([],Y,Y).

merge([X|X1],[Y|Y1],[X|Z]):-X<Y,!,merge(X1,[Y|Y1],Z).

merge([X|X1],[Y|Y1],[X,Y|Z]):-X=Y,!,merge(X1,Y1,Z).

merge([X|X1],[Y|Y1],[Y|Z]):-X>Y,!,merge([X|X1],Y1,Z).

Write a PROLOG program that will take grammar rules in the following format:

NT \square (NT | T)*

Where NT is any nonterminal, T is any terminal and Kleene star (*) signifies any number of repetitions, and generate the corresponding top-down parser, that is:

sentence \square noun-phrase, verb-phrase

determiner \square [the]

will generate the following:

sentence (I, O) :- noun-phrase(I,R), verb-phrase (R,O).

determiner ([the|X], X) :- !.

sentence(X, Y):-np(X,Z),vp(Z, Y).

np(X, Y):-det(X,Z),noun(Z, Y).

vp(X, Y):-verb(X,Z),np(Z, Y).

vp(X, Y):-verb(X, Y).

det([a|X],X).

det([an|X],X).

det([the|X],X).

noun([boy|X],X).

noun([girl|X],X).

noun([song|X],X).

noun([apple|X],X).

verb([sing|X],X).

verb([sings|X],X).

verb([eats|X],X).

Write a prolog program that implements Semantic Networks (ATN/RTN).

class(person).

class(male).

class(female).

class(height).

class(weight).

class(age).

isa(male,person).

isa(female,person).

isa(jane,female).

isa(john,male).

isa(david,male).

owns(john,house).

owns(jane,house).

owns(david,car).

hasprop(person,[height,weight,age]).

hasa(john,height,171).

hasa(john,weight,70).

```
hasa(john,age,31).
hasa(jane,height,154).
hasa(jane,weight,49).
hasa(jane,age,24).
hasa(david,height,167).
hasa(david,weight,69).
hasa(david,age,28).
isperson(X):-isa(X,person),!.
isperson(X):-isa(Y,person),isa(X,Y).
get_prop(X,[H|[]],P):-hasa(X,H,Y),append([], [Y],P).
get_prop(X,[H|T],P):-get_prop(X,T,P1),hasa(X,H,Y),append([Y],P1,P).
prop_of(X,P):-isperson(X),hasprop(person,P1),get_prop(X,P1,P),!.
hascar(X1):-isperson(X1),\+(class(X1)),owns(X1,car).
```

References/Resources

- Dan. W. Patterson, Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems, Prentice Hall, 2004
- Elaine Rich, Kevin Knight, & Shivashankar B Nair, Artificial Intelligence, McGraw Hill, 3rd ed.,2009

NOTE: Please go through the above programs carefully and practice them (on machine if possible).