Example programs

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Overview

- Classifying terms
  - Weight Conversion
- Working with Lists
- Working with Structures
  - Board Example
- Linked Lists
- Binary Trees

[ref.: Clocksin, Chap 6 & 7]
[also Prof. Zbigniew Stachniak’s notes]

Weight conversion

- Problem:
  - Convert Pounds to Kilos and vice versa
  - Show an error message and fail if no inputs given
  - Show an error message and fail if given input is not a number

Some useful built-in predicates:

var(X)	succeeds if X is a variable and is not instantiated
nonvar(X)	succeeds if var(X) fails
atom(X)	succeeds if X stands for an atom e.g. adam, 'George', ...
number(X)	succeeds if X stands for a number
atomic(X)	succeeds if X stands for a number or an atom
integer(X)	Succeeds if X stands for an integer.

Weight Conversion- code

```
convert(Pounds, Kilos):-            % If no inputs given
        var(Pounds), var(Kilos), !,
        write('No inputs!'), nl, fail.

convert(Pounds, _):-                % If Pounds is known, but not a number
        nonvar(Pounds), \+number(Pounds), !,
        write('Inputs must be numbers!'), nl, fail.

convert(_, Kilos):-                 % If Kilos is known, but not a number
        nonvar(Kilos), \+number(Kilos), !,
        write('Inputs must be numbers!'), nl, fail.

convert(Pounds, Kilos):-            % If Pounds is known
        number(Pounds), !,
        Kilos is Pounds * 0.45359.

convert(Pounds, Kilos):-            % Otherwise
        Pounds is Kilos/0.45359.
```

Weight conversion- queries

```
17 ?- convert(X,Y).
No inputs!
false.

18 ?- convert(20,Y).
Y = 9.0718.

19 ?- convert(X,9).
X = 19.8417.

20 ?- convert(20,9.0718).
true.

21 ?- X=5, convert(X,Y).
X = 5,
Y = 2.26795.

22 ?- convert(X,a).
Inputs must be numbers!
false.
```

Working with Lists

- Find the first element of a list.

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

- Find the last element of a list.

```
last(X, [X]).
last(X, [H|T]) :- last(X, T).
```

- Shift the elements of a list to left.

```
lshift([H|T], L) :- append(T, [H], L).
```

```
?- lshift([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], L).
L = [2, 3, 4, 5, 1].
```

Working with Lists (2)

```
?- lshift(L, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]).
L = [5, 1, 2, 3, 4].
```

- Shift the elements of a list to the right.

```
rshift(L, R):- lshift(R, L).
```

- Shift the elements of a list to the right N times.

```
good(N):-        integer(N), N >= 0.
rshift(L, N, R):-
        \+good(N), !,
        write('N must be a known positive integer.'), nl, fail.
rshift(L, 0, L).
rshift(L, N, R):-
        N>0,
        rshift(L, R1), N1 is N-1, rshift(R1, N1, R).
```

Working with Lists (3)

- Change the N^{th} element of a list
  - Assuming we already checked for the possible errors (e.g. N<1 or N> length of list)
  - *setPosition (L1, N, X, L2)* returns list L2 which is the same as list L1, except that its N^{th} element is changed to X.

```
?- setPosition([1, 2, 3, 4], 2, z, L).
L = [1, z, 3, 4]

setPosition([_|L], 1, X, [X|L]).
setPosition([H|L1], N, X, [H|L2]):-
                          N > 1,
                          N1 is N-1,
                          setPosition(L1, N1, X, L2).
```

See more examples of list processing in Clocksin, Section 7.5.

Board example:
Input a board position number

- Get an **<u>integer</u>** from 1 to 9 from user, set the corresponding board position to ‘x’.

```
getXPosition(N):-
        write('Enter a position (1-9): '),
        read(N),
        integer(N), N > 0, N <10, !.

getXPosition(N):-   getXPosition(N).
```

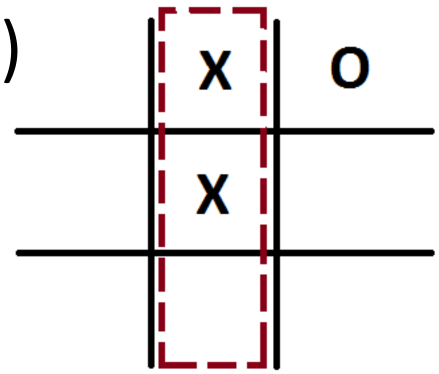
- or use **repeat**

```
getXPosition(N):-
        repeat,
        write('Enter a position (1-9): '),
        read(N),
        integer(N), N > 0, N <10, !.
```

Working with structures

- The board is a structure b(B1, B2, ..., B9)

  For example, this board is shown as
  b(e,x,o, e,x,e, e,e,e)



- How can we access the components, especially if we don't know anything about the structure.

- Useful built-in predicates:

functor(T, F, N)	means "T is a structure with functor F and arity N".
arg(N, T, A)	Returns the N^{th} argument of T.
T =.. L	means "L is a list of functor of T and its arguments"

Working with structures- examples

```
?- functor(s(a,b,c), F, N).
F = s, N = 3.

?- functor(c, F, N).
F = c, N = 0.

?- functor(T, book, 2).
T = book(_G48, _G49).

?- arg(2, s(a,b,c), X).
X = b.

?- arg(2, [a, b, c], X).
X = [b, c] .
```

```
?- s(a,b,c) =.. L.
L= [s, a, b, c].

?- s(a,b,c) =.. [H|L].
H = s, L = [a, b, c].

?- T =.. [g,1].
T= g(1).

?- [a, b, c] =.. [H|T].
H = '.', T = [a, [b,c]].
```

Board example: Set a board position

- Set a board position to X

```
setPosBoard(OldB, N, X, NewB) :-
        OldB =.. [H|L1],
        setPosition(L1, N, X, L2),
        NewB =.. [H|L2].
```

- Ask the position from user and set that position to 'x'

```
nextX(OldB, NewB):-
        getXPosition(N),
        setPosBoard(OldB,N,x,NewB).
```

Board example: Set a board position if available

- But we also have to make sure the board position is available

```
nextX(OldB, NewB):-
        getXPosition(N),                      % ask where to play
        checkPosition(OldB, N),!,             % is it available
        setPosBoard(OldB, N, x, NewB).
                                              % set the board to x

nextX(OldB, NewB):-                           % else error message
        write('Not an empty board position!'),
        nl,
        nextX(OldB, NewB).
```

Board example: Checking a position on board

- Is the board position containing an ‘e’?
  - Reminder: we decided to have e in any empty position.

```
checkPosition(B, N) :-
    arg(N, B, X),          % get position N on board
    X = e.                 % check if it is e
```

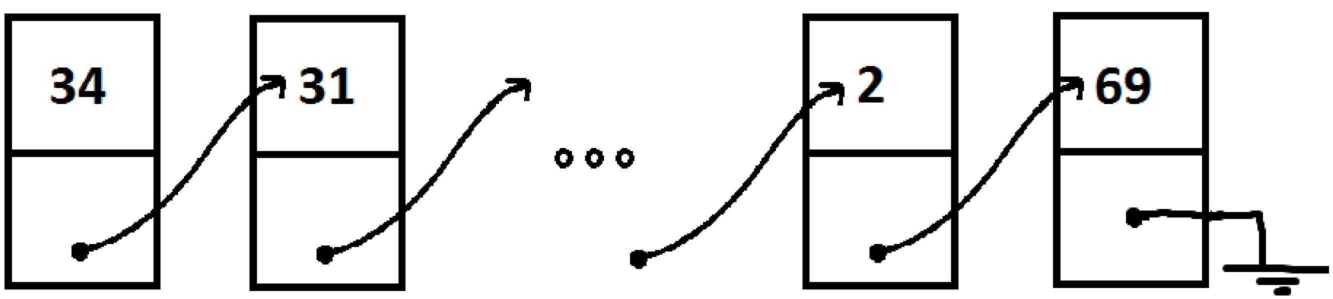
Linked Lists

- We can define linked lists as a structure with two arguments: data and link

llist(Data, Link)

llist(34,llist(31,...,llist(2,llist(69,end))...))

– Used the constant ‘end’ to mark the end of the linked list.
– It is possible to have a more complicated Data, or more arguments for llist.



Linked Lists- search & insert

- Write *search(X, LL)* which succeeds if X is a data in a linked list LL.

```
search(_, end):- fail.
search(X, llist(X, _)).
search(X, llist(_,Rest)) :- search(X, Rest).
```

- Write *insert(X, LL1, LL2)* which inserts X in front of LL1 to get LL2.

```
insert(X, LL1, llist(X, LL1)).
```

- Exercise:
  - write delete(X, LL1, LL2) which deletes all occurrence of X in LL1 to get LL2.

Ordered Linked Lists

- Write *add(X, LL1, LL2)* which inserts X in an **ordered** link list LL1 to get LL2.

```
add(X, end, llist(X, end)).
add(X, llist(Y, Rest), llist(X, llist(Y, Rest))):-
                                                  X =< Y.

add(X, llist(Y, Rest), llist(Y, Rest2)) :-
                                                  X>Y,
                                                  add(X, Rest, Rest2).


?- add(34,end, R1), add(31, R1, R2),
     add(2, R2, R3), add(69, R3, Result).
R1 = llist(34, end),
R2 = llist(31, llist(34, end)),
R3 = llist(2, llist(31, llist(34, end))),
Result= llist(2,llist(31,llist(34,llist(69,end))));
false
```

Ordered Linked Lists (cont.)

- Exercise:
  1. Modify add to skip adding an element if it is already in the linked list.
  2. Modify add to work with terms, use **X@=<Y**, **X@>Y**, etc

- Write *del(X, L1, L2)* to delete X from an ordered linked list:

```
del(X, Old, New) :- add(X, New, Old).

?- add(5, llist(1,llist(2,end)), R),
     del(2, R, Final).
R = llist(1, llist(2, llist(5, end))),
Final = llist(1, llist(5, end)) ;
false.
```

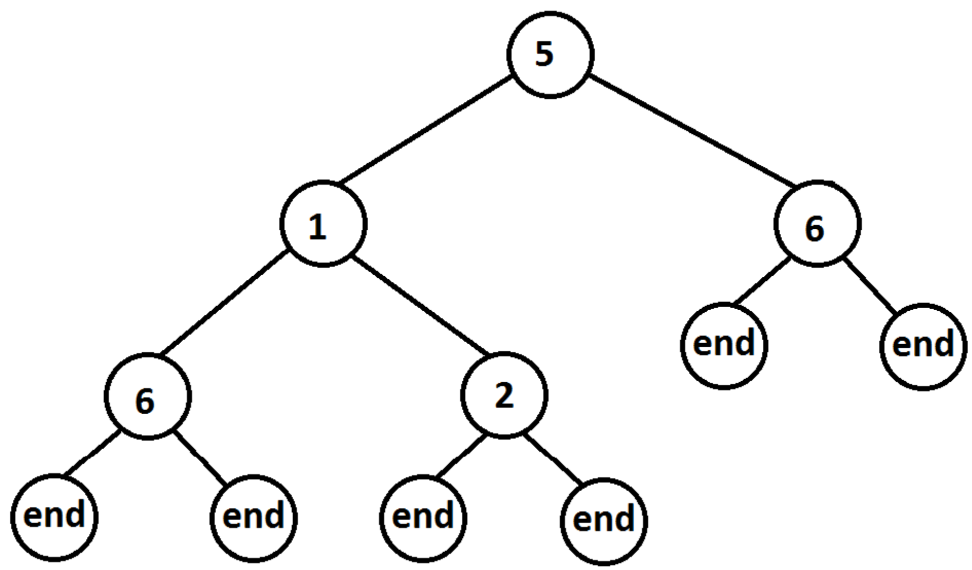
Binary Trees

- Each node **Root** in a binary tree has two children, **Left** and **Right**.

  t(Left, Root, Right)

- Unless it is a leaf, which can be denoted as ‘end’.

  t(t(t(end, 6,end),
  1,t(end,2,end)),
  5, t(end,6,end)))



Binary Trees- counting elements

- Counting the elements in a binary tree

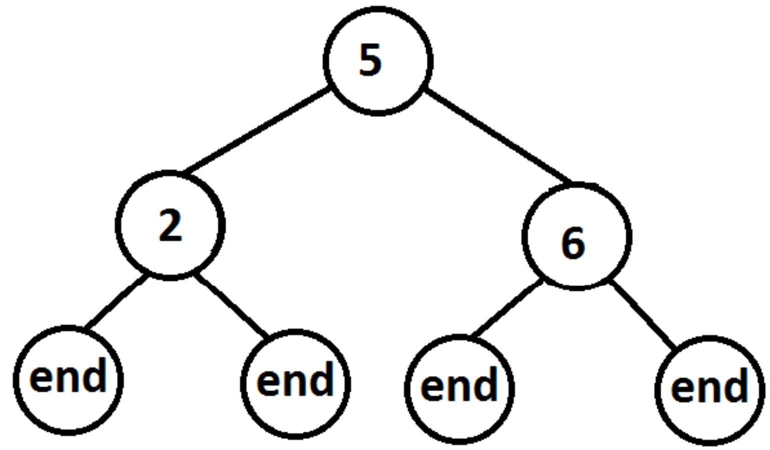
```
count(end,0).
count(t(Left, Root, Right), N) :-
                        count(Left, N1),
                        count(Right, N2),
                        N is N1 + N2 +1.

?- count(t( t( t(end, 6,end),1, t(end,2,end)), 5, t(end,6,end)),
     N).
N = 5.
```

Sorted Binary Trees

- A binary tree is sorted if

  Left < Root <= Right

- Searching for an item in a sorted binary tree:




```
lookup(Item, t(Left, Item, Right)).
lookup(Item, t(Left, Root, Right)):-
                              Item < Root,
                              lookup(Item, Left).
lookup(Item, t(Left, Root, Right)):-
                              Item > Root,
                              lookup(Item, Right).
```

Sorted Binary Trees- add items

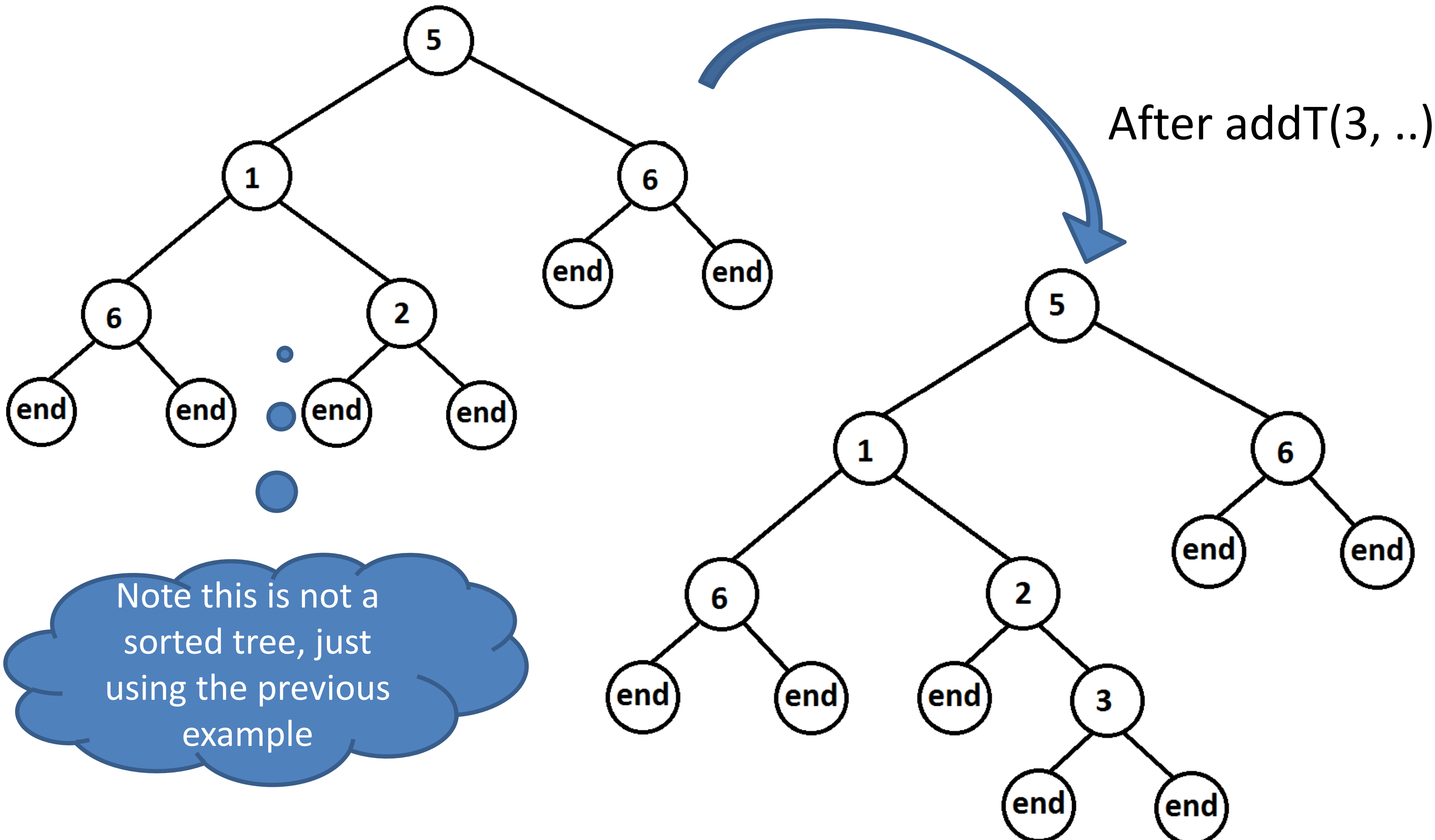
- Adding an item in a sorted binary tree

```
addT(X, end, t(end, X, end)).              % if empty tree
addT(X, t(L, Root, R), t(L1, Root, R)):-
                                           X < Root,
                                           addT(X, L, L1).
addT(X, t(L, Root, R), t(L, Root, R1)):-
                                           X >= Root,
                                           addT(X, R, R1).
```

```
?- addT(3,t( t( t(end, 6,end),1, t(end,2,end)), 5, t(end,6,end)), L).
L = t(t(t(end, 6, end), 1, t(end, 2, t(end, 3, end))), 5, t(end, 6, end))
```

Note this is not a sorted tree, just using the previous example

Sorted Binary Trees- add items



Sorted Binary Trees- delete items

- Deleting an item from a sorted binary tree

```
delT(X, t(end, X, R), R).
delT(X, t(L, X, end), L).
delT(X, t(L, X, R), t(L, Y, R1)):-        delMin(R, Y, R1).
delT(X, t(L, A, R), t(L1, A, R)):-        X < A,
                                          delT(X, L, L1).
delT(X, t(L, A, R), t(L, A, R1)):-        X > A,
                                          delT(X, R, R1).

delMin(t(end, Y, R), Y, R).
delMin(t(L, Root, R), Y, t(L1, Root, R)):- delMin(L, Y, L1).
```

- Exercise: What is the property of node Y in delMin(T1,Y,T2)?