# CPSC 322 Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

November 17, 2004

# Things...



Term project is due in less than two weeks from today

The final exam will be at noon on Friday, December 10, in MCML 166



A simple observation: if we represent the state of a peg puzzle like this:

[b,-,b,-,r,r]

then generating a new state that results from moving a blue peg one space to the right is nothing more than replacing a subsequence like this [b, -] with a subsequence like this [-, b]. So by scooting along the list above and collecting a new state every time we find a [b, -] and replace it with [-, b], we get this collection of new states:

Similarly, a blue peg jumping over a red peg to the right is just this replacement:

[b,r,-] is replaced by [-,r,b]

Likewise, a red peg moving one space to the left and a red peg jumping over a blue peg to the left are these replacements, respectively:

[-,r] is replaced by [r,-]
[-,b,r] is replaced by [r,b,-]

So if we can construct a procedure to scoot along a list from left to right and replace one occurrence of a given subsequence with another desired subsequence, AND if we can collect all the different lists that result from making those replacements...

...then we have the basis for a move generator for our beloved peg puzzle.

/\* pegpuzzle2.ci \*/

gen\_all\_moves(X,Movelist) <- gen\_all\_blue\_moves(X,Bluemoves) &
 gen\_all\_red\_moves(X,Redmoves) &
 append(Bluemoves,Redmoves,Movelist).</pre>

gen\_all\_blue\_jumps(Board,Newboards) < all\_replacements(Board,[b,r,-],[-,r,b],Newboards).</pre>

```
gen_all_red_slides(Board,Newboards) <-
    all_replacements(Board,[-,r],[r,-],Newboards).</pre>
```

gen\_all\_red\_jumps(Board,Newboards) < all\_replacements(Board,[-,b,r],[r,b,-],Newboards).</pre>

all\_replacements(Board,Oldseq,Newseq,[Newhead|Newrest]) < replace\_subseq(Board,Oldseq,Newseq,Newhead) &
 all\_replacements(Board,Oldseq,Newseq,Newrest) &
 no duplicates([Newhead|Newrest]).</pre>

all\_replacements(Board,Oldseq,Newseq,[]).

replace\_subseq(Oldseq,Oldsubseq,Newsubseq,Newseq) <- append(L1,L2,Oldseq) &</pre>

append(Oldsubseq,L3,L2) &

append(Newsubseq,L3,L4) &

append(L1,L4,Newseq).

#### Move generation in Prolog

```
/* pegpuzzle.pl */
```

```
gen_all_blue_jumps(Board,Newboards) :-
    all_replacements(Board,[b,r,-],[-,r,b],Newboards).
```

```
gen_all_red_slides(Board,Newboards) :-
    all_replacements(Board,[-,r],[r,-],Newboards).
```

```
gen_all_red_jumps(Board,Newboards) :-
    all_replacements(Board,[-,b,r],[r,b,-],Newboards).
```

# Move generation in Prolog

```
all_replacements(Board,Oldseq,Newseq,Y) :-
    bagof(X,replace_subseq(Board,Oldseq,Newseq,X),Y).
```

```
all_replacements(Board,Oldseq,Newseq,[]).
```

```
append(Newsubseq,L3,L4) ,
```

```
append(L1,L4,Newseq).
```

```
append([],Z,Z).
append([A|X],Y,[A|Z]) :- append(X,Y,Z).
```











#### Chapter 6

Chapter 6 in your textbook starts out by talking about expert systems, but it quickly turns into a discussion of how to build the CILOG metainterpreter

Rule-based systems are similar in some ways to deductive reasoning systems, but rule-based systems aren't restricted to logical inference

Still, we could write simple rule-based systems in CILOG if CILOG could write to a data base, but no...

...so we'll wave goodbye to expert systems and move ahead to Chapter 8, which is about...

There are a number of situations where you'd like your man-made artifacts to have some ability to make a plan and then act according to the plan





#### Planners that can do stuff like this....



...have their beginnings in stuff like this...

#### ...have their beginnings in stuff like this...



A

So we'll start at the beginning, and try to figure out how to get a computer to generate a plan to get from here....

B

#### ...to here...



A

B

#### ...and finally to here

A

B

#### Start reading chapter 8