A little bit of Lisp

Introduction to Artificial Intelligence
CSCE 476-876, Spring 2005
www.cse.unl.edu/~choueiry/S05-476-876

Read LWH: Chapters 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Every Wedensday: ask your questions on Lisp/xemacs.

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Features of Lisp

1. Interactive: interpreted and compiled
2. Symbolic
3. Functional
4. Second oldest language but still 'widely' used
   (Emacs, AutoCad, MacSyma, Yahoo Store, Orbitz, etc.)

Software/Hardware

- We have Allegro Common Lisp (by Franc Inc.): alisp and mlisp
- There are many old and new dialects (CormanLisp, Kyoto CL, LeLisp, CMU CL, SBCL, ECL, OpenMCL, CLISP, etc.)
- There have also been Lisp machines (Symbolics, Connection Machine, IT Explorer, others?)

Lisp as a functional language

`(function-name arg1 arg2` *etc*`)`

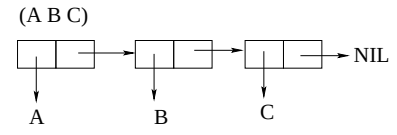
1. Evaluate arguments
2. evaluate function with arguments
3. return the result

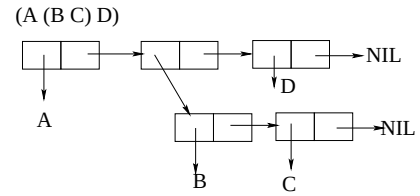
Functions as arguments to other functions:
`(name2 (name1 arg1 arg2` *etc*`) arg3 arg2` *etc*`)`

Symbolic language

- Atoms: numeric atoms (numbers), symbolic atoms (symbols)
  Each symbol has: print-name, plist, package, symbol-value, symbol-function

- Lists:





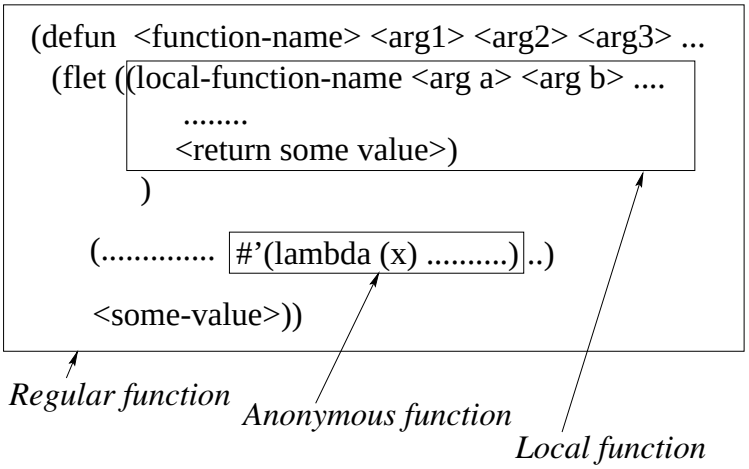
Symbolic expressions: symbols and lists

More constructs

- Data types:
  atoms and lists, packages, strings, structures, vectors,
  bit-vectors, arrays, streams, hash-tables, classes (CLOS), etc.
  NIL, T, numbers, strings: special symbols, evaluate to self
- Basic functions:
  `first (car), rest (cdr), second, tenth`
  `setf`: does not evaluate first argument
  `cons, append, equal`, operations on sets, *etc.*
- Basic macros:
  `defun, defmacro, defstruct, defclass, defmethod,`
  `defvar, defparameter`

- Special forms:
  `let`, `let*`, `flet`, `labels`, `progn`,
- Predicates:
  `listp`, `endp`, `atom`, `numberp`, `symbolp`, `evenp`, `oddp`, *etc.*
- Conditionals:
  `if <test> <then form> <else form>`,
  `when <test> <then form>`,
  `unless <test> <else form>`,
  `cond`,
  `case`
- Looping constructs:
  `dolist`, `dotimes`, `do`, `mapcar`, `loop`,
- Lambda functions

A really functional language



`defun, flet/labels, lambda`

What makes Lisp different?

Paradigms of AI Programming, Norvig

- Built-in support for lists
- Dynamic storage management (garbage collection!)
- Dynamic typing
- First-class functions (dynamically created, anonymous)
- Uniform syntax
- Interactive environment
- Extensibility

Allegro Common Lisp

- Free download: `www.franz.com/downloads/`
- Available on SunOS (csce.unl.edu), and Linux.
- Great integration with emacs
  Check `www.franz.com/emacs/` Check commands distributed by instructor
- Great development environment
  Composer: debugger, inspector, time/space profiler, etc.
  `(require 'composer)`


```
;;; -*- Package: USER; Mode: LISP; Base: 10; Syntax: Common-Lisp -*-


(in-package "USER")


;;;; +=========================================================+
;;;; | Source code for the farmer, wolf, goat, cabbage problem |
;;;; |     from Luger's "Artificial Intelligence, 4th Ed."     |
;;;; |  In order to execute, run the function CROSS-THE-RIVER  |
;;;; +=========================================================+
```

```
;;; +=============================================+
;;; | State definitions and associated predicates |
;;; +=============================================+

(defun make-state (f w g c)
  (list f w g c))

(defun farmer-side (state)
  (nth 0 state))

(defun wolf-side (state)
  (nth 1 state))

(defun goat-side (state)
  (nth 2 state))

(defun cabbage-side (state)
  (nth 3 state))
```



```
;;; +=========================+
;;; | Operator definitions |
;;; +=========================+
(defun farmer-takes-self (state)
  (make-state (opposite (farmer-side state))
              (wolf-side state)
              (goat-side state)
              (cabbage-side state)))

(defun farmer-takes-wolf (state)
  (cond ((equal (farmer-side state) (wolf-side state))
         (safe (make-state (opposite (farmer-side state))
                           (opposite (wolf-side state))
                           (goat-side state)
                           (cabbage-side state))))
        (t nil)))
```

```
(defun farmer-takes-goat (state)
  (cond ((equal (farmer-side state) (wolf-side state))
 (safe (make-state (opposite (farmer-side state))
   (wolf-side state)
   (opposite (goat-side state))
   (cabbage-side state))))
(t nil)))

(defun farmer-takes-cabbage (state)
  (cond ((equal (farmer-side state) (wolf-side state))
 (safe (make-state (opposite (farmer-side state))
   (wolf-side state)
   (goat-side state)
   (opposite (cabbage-side state)))))
(t nil)))
```



```
;;; +====================+
;;; | Utility functions |
;;; +====================+

(defun opposite (side)
  (cond ((equal side 'e) 'w)
        ((equal side 'w) 'e)))

(defun safe (state)
  (cond ((and (equal (goat-side state) (wolf-side state))
              (not (equal (farmer-side state) (wolf-side state))))
         nil)
        ((and (equal (goat-side state) (cabbage-side state))
              (not (equal (farmer-side state) (goat-side state))))
         nil)
        (t state)))
```

```
;;; +========+
;;; | Search |
;;; +========+

(defun path (state goal &optional (been-list nil))
  (cond ((null state) nil)
        ((equal state goal) (reverse (cons state been-list)))
        ((not (member state been-list :test #'equal))
         (or (path (farmer-takes-self state) goal (cons state been-lis
             (path (farmer-takes-wolf state) goal (cons state been-lis
             (path (farmer-takes-goat state) goal (cons state been-lis
             (path (farmer-takes-cabbage state) goal (cons state been-
           )))
```



```
;;; +==================+
;;; | Canned Execution |
;;; +==================+

(defun cross-the-river ()
  (let ((start (make-state 'e 'e 'e 'e))
(goal (make-state 'w 'w 'w 'w)))
    (path start goal)))
```