Consider the following clause in the context of the monkey and bananas problem.

\texttt{legal\_move([B,M,M,n,H], \textit{climb\_on}, [B,M,M,y,H])}.

1. What is the name of the move (a.k.a. action, a.k.a. operator) defined by the clause?
   \textbf{Answer:} \textit{climb\_on}

2. What two conditions on states are needed in order for the move to be applicable?
   \textbf{Answer}: the monkey and the box must be in the same location, and the monkey must not be on the box.

3. What aspect (a.k.a. feature) of the state changes after the application of the move defined by the clause?
   \textbf{Answer}: whether the monkey is on the box; the monkey is off the box before the move; it is on the box after the move