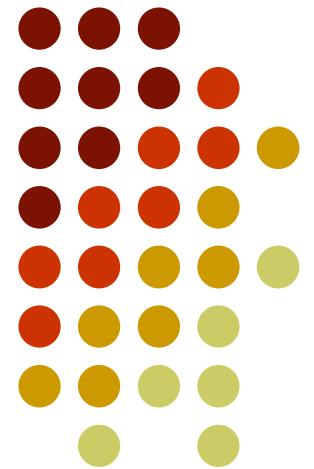


Introduction to Prolog

CS181: Programming Languages





Topics:

- Facts, rules, questions
- Operators
- Variables, constants
- Interpreter environment



Facts

- Facts can be as simple as:

``It is raining today' .`

or

`jill .`

- Useful facts usually contain **predicates**:

`boy(jack) .`

`girl(jill) .`

`friends(jack, jill) .`

`go(jack, jill, 'up the hill') .`

`give(jack, jill, crown) .`

Facts



- Names of constants and predicates begin with a lower case letter.
- The predicate (attribute or relationship, if you will) is written first, and the following objects are enclosed by a pair of parenthesis and separated by commas.
- Every fact ends with the period character “.”.



Order

- Order is generally speaking arbitrary, but once you decide on the order, you should be consistent. For example:

`eating(vladimir, burger) .`

intuitively means that “Vladimir is eating a burger”. We could have chosen to put the object of eating (i.e. food) first:

`eating(burger, vladimir) .`

which we can interpret as “A burger is being eaten by Vladimir”. The order is arbitrary in that sense.



Order

- However,
`eating(vladimir, burger) .`
by no means implies that
`eating(burger, vladimir) .`
for clearly
`eating(vladimir, burger) .`
`eating(burger, vladimir) .`
mean different things.
- Rule of thumb is to use ‘intuitive’ order, sticking to the English language when possible.



Rules

- Rules are used to express dependency between a fact and another fact:

```
child(X, Y) :- parent(Y, X) .
```

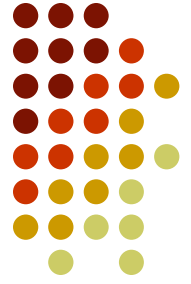
```
odd(X) :- not even(X) .
```

or a group of facts:

```
son(X, Y) :- parent(Y, X) , male(X) .
```

```
child(X, Y) :- son(X, Y) ; daughter(X, Y) .
```

- Remember that Prolog stands for ‘Programming in Logic’?



Logical operators

Prolog	Read as	Logical operation
<code>:-</code>	IF	Implication
<code>,</code>	AND	Conjunction
<code>;</code>	OR	Disjunction
<code>not</code>	NOT	Negation



Questions

- A question starts with the “?-” symbol (and ends with a “.”). For example:

```
?- eating(vladimir, burger) .  
yes
```

```
?- eating(vladimir, X) .  
X = burger
```

- Facts, rules and questions are commonly referred to as **clauses**.



Variables

- Remember the X of the previous slide? X is a variable.
- Variables start with an upper case letter.
- Another example of using variables:

```
?- eating(X, Y) .  
X = vladimir  
Y= burger
```



Anonymous variables

- If we need to use a variable because the rule requires it, but that variable will never be subsequently used, we can resort to using the anonymous variable, denoted by an underscore, “_”.
- For example:

```
?- eating(vladimir, _).  
yes
```



Constants

- In Prolog, constants are either:
 - numbers
 - words starting with a lower case letter
 - enclosed in single quotes
- So, `vladimir` and `burger` and `jack` and `jill` and `'It is raining today'` were constants.



Arithmetic operators

Symbol	Operation
+	addition
-	subtraction
*	multiplication
/	real division
//	integer division
mod	modulus
**	power



Arithmetic operators

- For example, in questions:

```
?- X is 3*4.
```

```
X = 12
```

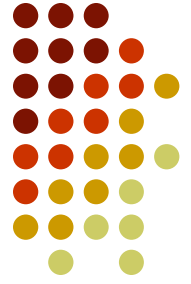
- Or in rules:

```
plus(X, Y, Z) :- Z is X + Y.
```



Relational operators

Operator	Meaning
$X = Y$	equal to
$X \neq Y$	not equal to
$X < Y$	less than
$X > Y$	more than
$X \leq Y$	less than or equal to
$X \geq Y$	more than or equal to



Relational operators

- For example, in questions:

`?- age(X, Y), Y < 30.`

- Or in rules:

`minimum(M, N, M) :- M =< N.`

`minimum(M, N, N) :- N =< M.`



Interpreter environment

- `?- help(what).` Give help on predicate *what*.
Actually, help has more options.
Try `?- help(help).` to see them all.
- `?- apropos(what).` Display predicates, functions and sections that have ``what'` (or ``What'`, etc.) in their summary description.
- `?- halt.` Terminates the interpreter.
- `?- consult(file).` Load a program from a local file.
- `?- [filename].` Synonymous with `consult`.



Interpreter environment

- ?- listing(*what*). Lists all lines that start with the predicate *what*.
- ?- listing. List all lines of the loaded program.
- ; If there is more than one answer to a question, Prolog will pause after the first one. Typing “;” and hitting enter will lead Prolog to look for the following answers. Just hitting enter will make Prolog stop looking for answers.



References:

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