

DEERWALK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



LAB 2: INTRODUCTION TO PROLOG **(ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)**

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SUBMITTED TO:

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BIRODH RIJAL

KATHMANDU, NEPAL

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A. Load "family.pl" and find the answer to the following questions:

(a) Is Abraham a parent of Bart?

parent(abraham, bart).

false.

No, Abraham is not the parent of Bart.

(b) Is Lisa a child of Mona?

parent(mona, lisa).

false.

No, Lisa is not the parent of Mona.

(c) Who are Bart's parent?

parent(X, bart).

X = homer ;

X = marge.

Bart's parent are Homer and Marge.

(d) Who are Homer's children?

parent(homer, X).

X = bart ;

X = lisa.

Homer's children are Bart and Lisa.

B. Add the following facts to the database using only the parent predicate:

(a) Maggie is the daughter of Homer and Marge.

parent(homer, maggie).

parent(marge, maggie).

(b) Selma is the parent of Ling.

parent(selma, ling).

C. Find the answer to the following queries:

(a) Who are the grandchildren of Abraham?

parent(abraham, X), parent(X, Y).

X = homer,

Y = bart ;

X = homer,

Y = lisa.

The grandchildren of Abraham are Bart and Lisa.

(b) Who are the grandchildren of Clancy who have Marge as a parent?

parent(clancy, X), parent(marge, Y).

X = marge,

Y = bart ;

X = marge,

Y = lisa.

The grandchildren of Clancy who have Marge as parent are Bart and Lisa.

D. Augment the database with predicates to distinguish between male and female persons.

male(abraham).

male(homer).

female(mona).

female(clancy).

female(marge).

male(jackie).

female(selma).

female(patty).

male(bart).

female(lisa).

E. Query the database to find out:

(a) Who are the male children of Marge?

parent(marge, X), male(X).

X = bart ;

false.

The male child of Marge is Bart.

(b) Who is Lisa's father?

parent(X, lisa), male(X).

X = homer ;

false.

Lisa's father is Homer.

(c) Who is Bart's grandfather?

parent(X, Y), male(X), parent(Y, bart).

X = abraham,

Y = homer ;

X = jackie,

Y = marge ;

false.

Bart's grandfather are Abraham and Jackie.

F. Augment the database with rules and predicate for the following relations:

(a) mother

mother(X, Y):- parent(X, Y), female(X).

(b) father

father(X, Y):- parent(X, Y), male(X).

(c) grandfather

grandfather(X, Y):- parent(X, Z), parent(Z, Y), male(X).

(d) grandmother

grandmother(X, Y):- parent(X, Z), parent(Z, Y), female(X).

G. Add the different relation to your database, which is true if its two arguments are not the same, and is defined as follows. Do not worry about the definition for now, it will be eventually taught.

different(X,X):-!,fail.

different(X,Y).

H. Now, augment the database with rules and predicates for the following relations:

(i) sister: so that sister(X,Y) is true if X is the sister of Y

sister(X,Y):- parent(Z, X), parent(Z, Y), female(X).

(ii) brother: so that brother(X,Y) is true if X is the brother of Y

brother(X,Y):- parent(Z, X), parent(Z, Y), male(X).

(iii) aunt: so that aunt(X,Y) is true if X is the aunt of Y

aunt(X,Y):- parent(Z, Y), sister(X, Z).

(iv) uncle: so that uncle(X,Y) is true if X is the uncle of Y

uncle(X, Y):- parent(Z, Y), brother(X, Z).

(v) cousin: so that cousin(X,Y) is true if X is the cousin of Y

cousin(X, Y):- aunt(Z, Y), parent(Z, X).

cousin(X, Y):- uncle(Z, Y), parent(Z, X).

(vi) siblings: so that siblings(X,Y) is true if X is the cousin of Y

siblings(X, Y):- cousin(X, Y).

I. Create your own family tree. Only use the parent relation and male/female predicate. Consult your parents if needed.

male(sushil).

male(suraj).

female(laxmi).

male(kesharman).

female(minmaya).

male(ram).

female(bhimmaya).

parent(suraj, sushil).

parent(laxmi, sushil).

parent(keshaman, suraj).

parent(minmaya, surja).

parent(ram, laxmi).

parent(bhimmaya, laxmi).

J. Extra credit: Implement a rule for ancestor relation which is true if X is the ancestor of Y.

ancestor(X, Y):- parent(X, Z), parent(Z, Y).