

# Concepts of programming languages

## Prolog

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# What is logic programming?

Logic programming is a type of programming paradigm which is largely based on formal logic. Any program written in a logic programming language is a set of sentences in logical form, expressing facts and rules about some problem domain. In logic programming, rules are written in the form of clauses:

$H :- B_1, \dots, B_n.$

and are read declaratively as logical implications:

$H \text{ if } B_1 \text{ and } \dots \text{ and } B_n.$

$H$  - head of the rule;  $B_1, \dots, B_n$  - the body;  $H$  - facts



# What is Prolog?

Prolog(PROgramming in LOGic) is a logic programming language that allows us to “program” with declarative knowledge. The language was first conceived by a group around Alain Colmerauer in Marseille, France, in the early 1970s and the first Prolog system was developed in 1972 by Colmerauer with Philippe Roussel. It was developed from a foundation of logical theorem proving and originally used for research in natural language processing.



# What is Prolog?

- ▶ A general-purpose logic programming language.
- ▶ One of the first and most popular logic programming language available.
- ▶ Originally intended as a way to process natural language.

SWI Prolog (<http://www.swi-prolog.org/>) one of the most mature implementations of Prolog.



# Application of Prolog

Prolog is still being used nowadays in various industrial, medical & commercial areas to:

- ▶ build expert systems that solve complex problems without the help of humans (e.g. automatically planning, monitoring, controlling and troubleshooting complex systems)
- ▶ build decision support systems that aid organizations in decision-making (e.g. decision systems for medical diagnoses)
- ▶ online support service for customers, etc.



# Knowledge database

- ▶ Prolog programs have two parts: a database (of facts and rules), and an interactive “query” tool.
- ▶ Prolog databases are “consulted” (loaded), and then the query tool is used to “make queries” (ask questions) about the database.
- ▶ How queries are answered is generally beyond the control of the programmer; Prolog uses a depth-first search to figure out how to answer queries.
- ▶ “Programs” written in Prolog are “executed” by performing queries.

