EX.NO: 7

DATE:

INTRODUCTION TO PROLOG

AIM

To learn PROLOG terminologies and write basic programs.

TERMINOLOGIES

• Atomic Terms: -

Atomic terms are usually strings made up of lower- and uppercase letters, digits, and the underscore, starting with a lowercase letter.

Ex:

dog ab c 321

• Variables: -

Variables are strings of letters, digits, and the underscore, starting with a capital letter or an underscore.

Ex:

Dog Apple 420

• Compound Terms: -

Compound terms are made up of a PROLOG atom and a number of arguments (PROLOG terms, i.e., atoms, numbers, variables, or other compound terms) enclosed in parentheses and separated by commas.

Ex:

```
is_bigger(elephant,X)
f(g(X,_),7)
```

- Facts: -
 - fact is a predicate followed by a dot.

Ex:

```
bigger_animal(whale). life is beautiful.
```

- Rules: -
 - rule consists of a head (a predicate) and a body (a sequence of predicates separated by commas).

Ex:

```
is\_smaller(X,Y):-is\_bigger(Y,X).
```

aunt(Aunt,Child):-sister(Aunt,Parent),parent(Parent,Child).

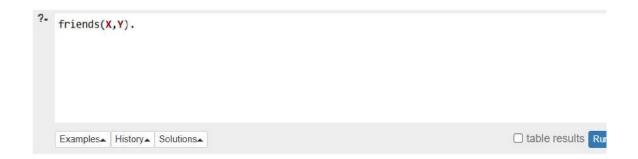
CODE:

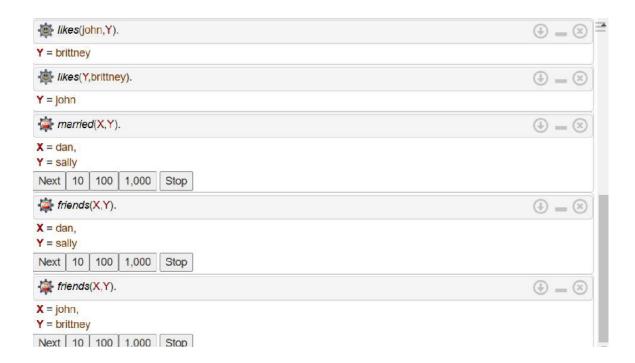
```
SWISH File Edit Examples Help

Program 

likes(john,brittney).
likes(dan,sally).
likes(sally,dan).
married(X,Y) :- likes(X,Y) , likes(Y,X).
friends(X,Y) :- likes(X,Y) ; likes(Y,X).
```

OUTPUT: -





RESULT:

Thus the program is successfully executed and output is verified