**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:**



**OUTPUT: -**





**RESULT:**

**Thus the program is successfully executed and output is verified**