



# COMP348

TUTORIAL #I

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# ACKNOLGMENT

- Those slides are inspired by Dr.Mohammad Taleb slides from previous semesters.

# EXERCISE I

- `parent(P, C)` means that P is a parent of C. We have the following facts:

`parent(fred, sally).`

`parent(tina, sally).`

`parent(fred, peter).`

`parent(tina, peter).`

`parent(sally, john).`

`parent(sally, diane).`

`parent(sam, bill).`

- **Question I:** Write down a procedure to define the brothers and uncle relationships.

## EXERCISE I -- CONT.

- **Question2:** what is the output of the following queries

parent(X, sally);

parent(Fred, sally);

parent(Alex, sally);

parent(sally, tina);

parent(sam, bill);

## EXERCISE 2

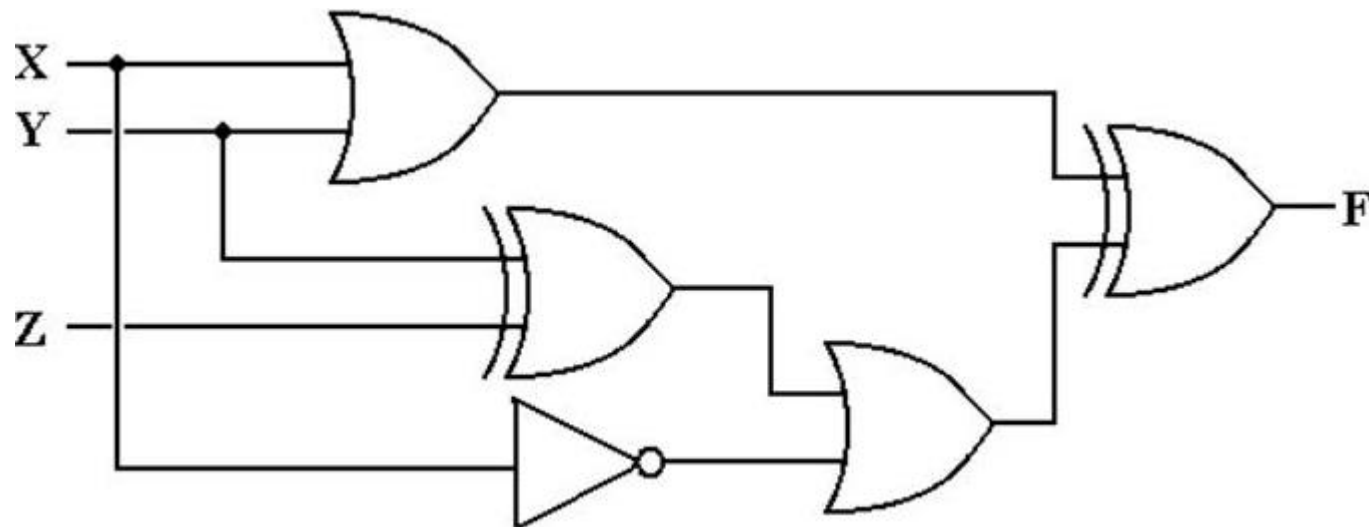
- Some synopsis of the database we are going to use in prolog.
- Database:
  - object(galatea).
  - object(larissa).
  - object(thalassa).
  - mass(mercury, 0.33).
  - mass(venus, 4.87).
  - mass(earth, 5.98).
  - orbits(mercury, sun).
  - orbits(venus, sun).
  - orbits(earth, sun).

## EXERCISE 2 -- CONT.

- **Question 1:** Define a Prolog rule **planet(P)** for the isPlanet relation; where P is a planet if it is an object with mass equal to or greater than 0.3 and P orbits around the sun.
- **Question 2:** Define a Prolog rule **satellite(S)** for the isSatellite relation; where S is a satellite if it is an object orbits around a planet.
- **Question 3:** Demonstrate step-by-step how **satellite(S)** query proceeds until indicating success or failure. You must explain this only in terms of unification, resolution, substitution and instantiation.

## EXERCISE 3

- Using Prolog, design the following circuit.





THANKS...