
Prolog:

Programming in Logic

The original declarative programming language

- Courses in programming languages ...
 - Prolog is always the declarative language they teach.
 - (imperative, functional, object-oriented, declarative)
- Alain Colmeraeur & Philippe Roussel, 1971-1973
 - With help from theorem proving folks such as Robert Kowalski
 - Original project: Type in French statements & questions
 - Computer needed NLP and deductive reasoning
 - Efficiency by David Warren, 1977 (compiler, virtual machine)
 - Colmeraeur & Roussel wrote 20 years later:

"Prolog is so simple that one has the sense that sooner or later someone had to discover it ... that period of our lives remains one of the happiest in our memories.
 - "We have had the pleasure of recalling it for this paper over almonds accompanied by a dry martini."

Constants vs. Variables

- Variables start with A,B,...Z or underscore:
 - Food, Person, Person2, _G123
- Constant "atoms" start with a,b,...z or appear in single quotes:
 - josie, curry, 'CS325'
 - Other kinds of constants besides atoms:
 - Integers -7, real numbers 3.14159, the empty list []
 - `eats(josie,curry)` is technically a constant **structure**
- Nothing stops you from putting constants into constraints:
 - `eats(josie, Food).` % what Food does Josie eat? (2 answers)
 - `eats(Person, curry).` % what Person eats curry? (2 answers)
 - `eats(josie, Food), eats(Person, Food).` % who'll share what with Josie?
 - `Food=curry, Person=sam`

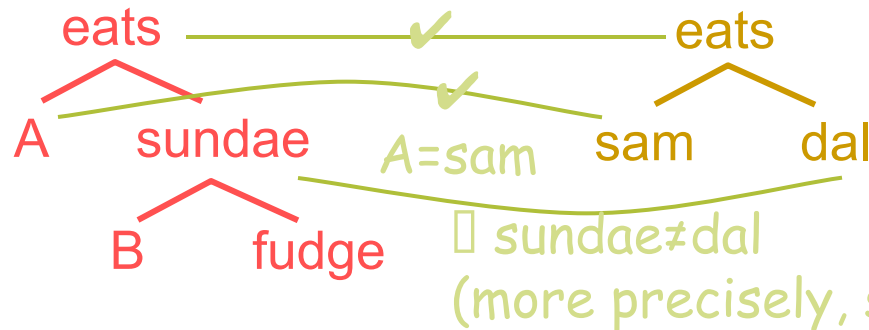
How does matching happen?

- `eats(sam, dal).`
 - `eats(josie, sundae(vanilla, caramel)).`
 - `eats(rajiv, sundae(mintchip, fudge)).`
 - `eats(robot('C-3PO'), Anything). % variable in a fact`
-
- Query: `eats(A, sundae(B,fudge)).`
 - Answer: `A=rajiv, B=mintchip`

How does matching happen?

- **eats(sam, dal).**
- eats(josie, sundae(vanilla, caramel)).
- eats(rajiv, sundae(mintchip, fudge)).
- eats(robot('C-3PO'), Anything). % variable in a fact

- Query: eats(A, sundae(B, fudge)).
- What happens when we try to match this against facts?

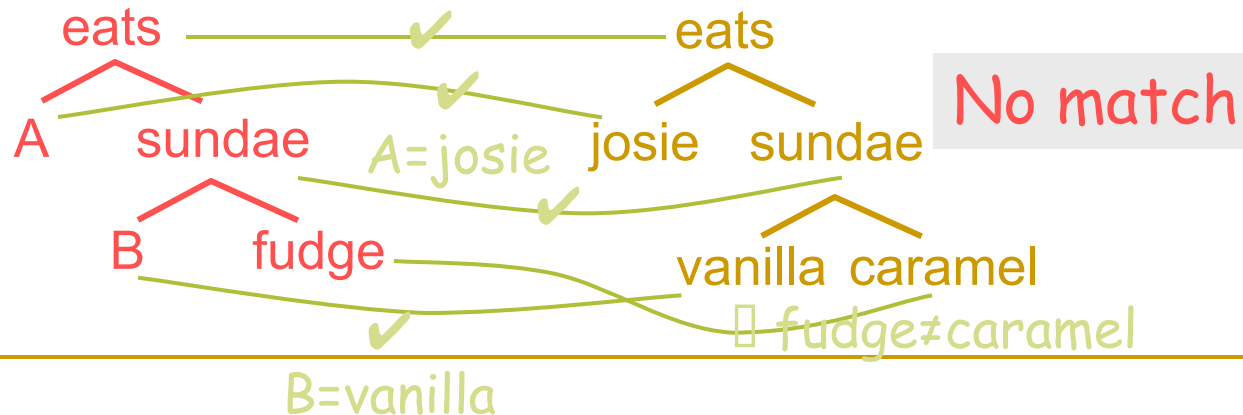


No match

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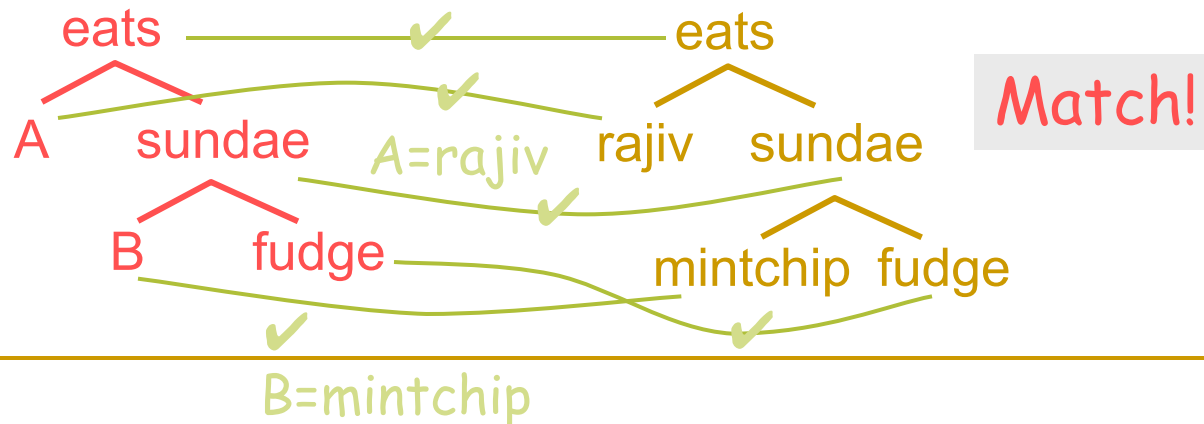
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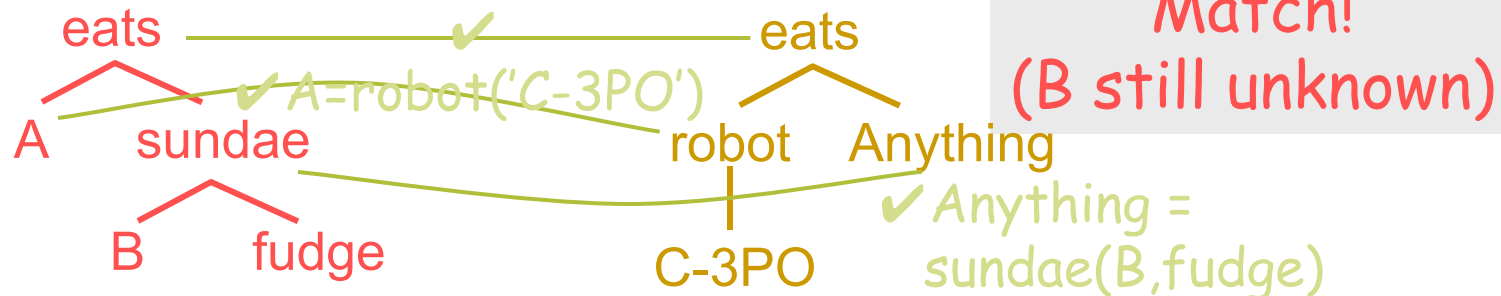
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- **`eats(robot('C-3PO'), Anything).`** % variable in a fact

- Query: `eats(A, sundae(B,fudge)); icecream(B).`
- What happens when we try to match this against facts?



How does matching happen?

- eats(sam, dal).
- eats(josie, sundae(vanilla, caramel)).
- eats(rajiv, sundae(mintchip, fudge)).
- **eats(robot('C-3PO'), Something) :- food(Something).**
- food(dal). icecream(vanilla).
- food(fudge). icecream(chocolate).
- **food(sundae(Base, Topping)) :- icecream(Base),
 food(Topping).**

- Query: `eats(robot(A), sundae(B,fudge))`.
- Answer: `A='C-3PO'`, B can be any kind of ice cream

Family trees (just Datalog here) ...

female(sarah).
female(rebekah).
female(hagar_concubine).
female(milcah).
female(bashemath).
female(mahalath).
female(first_daughter).
female(second_daughter).
female(terahs_first_wife).
female(terahs_second_wife).
female(harans_wife).
female(lots_first_wife).
female(ismaels_wife).
female(leah).
female(kemuels_wife).
female(rachel).
female(labans_wife).

male(terah). male(abraham).
male(nahor). male(haran).
male(isaac). male(ismael). male(uz).
 male(kemuel). male(bethuel).
male(lot). male(iscah).
male(esau). male(jacob).
male(massa). male(hadad).
male(laban). male(reuel).
male(levi3rd). male(judah4th).
male(aliah). male(elak).
male(moab). male(ben-ammi).

Family trees (just Datalog here) ...

father(terah, sarah).
father(terah, abraham).
father(terah, nahor).
father(terah, haran).
father(abraham, isaac).
father(abraham, ismael).
father(nahor, uz).
father(nahor, kemuel).
father(nahor, bethuel).
father(haran, milcah).
father(haran, lot).
father(haran, iscah).
father(isaac, esau).
father(isaac, jacob).
father(ismael, massa).
father(ismael, mahalath).
father(ismael, hadad).
father(ismael, bashemath).
father(esau, reuel).
father(jacob, levi3rd).
father(jacob, judah4th).
father(esau, aliah).
father(esau, elak).
father(kemuel, aram).
father(bethuel, laban).
father(bethuel, rebekah).
father(lot, first_daughter).
father(lot, second_daughter).
father(lot, moab).
father(lot, ben_ammi).
father(laban, rachel).
father(laban, leah).

mother(terahs_second_wife, sarah).
mother(terahs_first_wife, abraham).
mother(terahs_first_wife, nahor).
mother(terahs_first_wife, haran).
mother(sarah, isaac).
mother(hagar_concubine, ismael).
mother(milcah, uz).
mother(milcah, kemuel).
mother(milcah, bethuel).
mother(harans_wife, milcha).
mother(harans_wife, lot).
mother(harans_wife, iscah).
mother(rebekah, esau).
mother(rebekah, jacob).
mother(ismaels_wife, massa).
mother(ismaels_wife, mahalath).
mother(ismaels_wife, hadad).
mother(ismaels_wife, bashemath).
mother(bethuels_wife, laban).
mother(bethuels_wife, rebekah).
mother(lots_first_wife, first_daughter).
mother(lots_first_wife, second_daughter).
mother(first_daughter, moab).
mother(second_daughter, ben_ammi).
mother(bashemath, reuel).
mother(leah, levi3rd).
mother(leah, judas4th).
mother(mahalath, aliah).
— mother(mahalath, elak).
mother(lebans_wife, rachel).
mother(lebans_wife, leah).

Family trees (just Datalog here) ...

- husband(terah, terahs_first_wife).
husband(terah, terahs_second_wife).
husband(abraham, sarah).
husband(abraham, hagar_concubine).
husband(nahor, milcah).
husband(haran, harans_wife).
husband(isaac, rebekah).
husband(ismael, ismaels_wife).
husband(kemuel, kemuels_wife).
husband(bethuel, bethuels_wife).
husband(lot, lots_first_wife).
husband(lot, first_daughter).
husband(lot, second_daughter).
husband(esau, bashemath).
husband(jacob, leah).
husband(jacob, rachel).
husband(esau, mahalath).
husband(laban, labans_wife).
- wife(X, Y):- husband(Y, X).
- married(X, Y):- wife(X, Y).
- married(X, Y):- husband(X, Y).

convention in
these slides

Does husband(X,Y) mean
"X is the husband of Y"

or

"The husband of X is Y"?

Conventions vary ... pick one and stick to it!

Tower of Hanoi

```
move(1,X,Y,_) :-  
    write(' Move top disk from '),  
    write(X),  
    write(' to '),  
    write(Y),  
    nl.
```

```
move(N,X,Y,Z) :-  
    N>1,  
    M is N-1,  
    move(M,X,Z,Y),  
    move(1,X,Y,_),  
    move(M,Z,Y,X).
```

```
?- move(3,left,right,center).
```

```
move(3,left,right,center) if
  move(2,left,center,right) and ] *
  move(1,left,right,center) and
  move(2,center,right,left). ] **
```

In order to satisfy the goal ?- move(3,left,right,center) do this :
satisfy the goal ?-move(2,left,center,right), and then
satisfy the goal ?-move(1,left,right,center), and then
satisfy the goal ?-move(2,center,right,left).

Also, we could write the declarative readings for N=2:
move(2,left,center,right) if] *
 move(1,left,right,center) and
 move(1,left,center,right) and
 move(1,right,center,left).

```
move(2,center,right,left) if ] **
  move(1,center,left,right) and
  move(1,center,right,left) and
  move(1,left,right,center).
```
