EX.NO: 7

INTRODUCTION TO PROLOG

<u>AIM</u>

To learn PROLOG terminologies and write basic programs.

TERMINOLOGIES

1. 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

2. Variables: -

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

Ex:

Dog Apple_420

3. 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) $f(g(X,_),7)$

4. Facts: -

A fact is a predicate followed by a dot.

Ex:

bigger_animal(whale). life_is_beautiful.

5. Rules: -

A 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).

```
SOURCE CODE:
KB1:
woman(mia).
woman(jody).
woman(yolanda).
playsAirGuitar(jody).
party.
Query 1: ?-woman(mia).
Query 2: ?-playsAirGuitar(mia).
Query 3: ?-party.
Query 4: ?-concert.
OUTPUT: -
 ?- woman(mia).
 true.
 ?- playsAirGuitar(mia).
 ?- party.
 true.
 ?- concert.
 ERROR: Unknown procedure: concert/0 (DWIM could not correct goal)
KB2:
happy(yolanda).
listens2music(mia).
Listens2music(yolanda):-happy(yolanda).
playsAirGuitar(mia):-listens2music(mia).
playsAirGuitar(Yolanda):-listens2music(yolanda).
OUTPUT: -
?- playsAirGuitar(mia).
true .
?- playsAirGuitar(yolanda).
true.
?-
KB3:
likes(dan, sally).
likes(sally,dan).
likes(john,brittney).
married(X,Y) := likes(X,Y), likes(Y,X).
friends(X,Y):-likes(X,Y); likes(Y,X).
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OUTPUT: -
?- likes(dan,X).
X = sally.
?- married(dan,sally).
true.
?- married(john,brittney).
false.
KB4:
food(burger).
food(sandwich).
food(pizza).
lunch(sandwich).
dinner(pizza).
meal(X):-food(X).
OUTPUT:
      food(pizza).
?- meal(X),lunch(X).
X = sandwich .
?- dinner(sandwich).
false.
?-
KB5:
owns(jack,car(bmw)).
owns(john,car(chevy)).
owns(olivia,car(civic)).
```

owns(jane,car(chevy)).
sedan(car(bmw)).
sedan(car(civic)).
truck(car(chevy)).

OUTPUT:

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/-
| owns(john,X).
X = car(chevy).
?- owns(john,_).
true.
?- owns(Who,car(chevy)).
Who = john ,
?- owns(jane,X),sedan(X).
false.
?- owns(jane,X),truck(X).
X = car(chevy).
```

RESULT:

Thus the python code is implemented successfully and the output is verified.