***PL Homework Assignment 3***

1. Complete the following sentences:
   1. Logic programming systems are also called deductive databases.
   2. The process of pattern matching to make statements identical is called unification.
2. Give a concise answer to each questions below:
   1. What are the differences between procedural programming and logic programming?
      1. Procedural programming and logic programming are different in four ways: Architecture, Syntax, Computation, and Control.
      2. Procedural programming
         1. Von Neumann machine (sequential steps)
         2. Sequence of statements (a, s, I)
         3. Sequential statements execution
         4. Logic and control are mixed together
      3. Logic programming
         1. Abstract model (dealing with objects and their relationships)
         2. Logic formulas (Horn Clauses)
         3. Deduction of the clauses
         4. Logic and control can be separated
   2. What are the deficiencies of Prolog?
      1. Resolution order control
         1. Ordering of pattern matching during resolution
         2. Cut operator
      2. Closed world assumption
         1. It has only the knowledge of its database
         2. A true/fail system rather than a true/false
      3. The negation Problem
         1. Prolog not operator is not equivalent to logical NOT operator
   3. What are the motivations for Logic programming?
      1. Logic is used to represent program
      2. Deductions are used as computation
      3. A higher-level language does more automatically – we can concentrate more on what is to be done and less on how to do it
      4. Ideal: Algorithm = logic (what) + Control (how) – only specify logic and let system take care of control
3. Use the set notation to describe resolution as a refutation system.
   1. Given a set of clauses S & and goal G,

\* negate the goal G

\*{S} U {¬G}

\* existence of contradiction => derivation of empty clause

Based on {S} U {¬G} is inconsistent if {S} U {G} is consistent.

1. Give deduction trees of resolution (a) using (1) and (5); (b) using (2) and (5) for the following set of clauses. Show each level of unification with instantiation (for example {m|Y}).
   1. anc (X, Y) ˅ ~par (X, Y)
   2. anc(X, Y) ˅ ~par (X, Z) ˅ ~anc (Z, Y)
   3. par (d, b)
   4. par (b, m)
   5. ~anc (X, m)
2. Conjunctions and Backtracking. Using the example of "Who teaches what" (see lecture notes in SacCT),
   1. Try to trace through search process for Q2;
   2. Try to trace through Q1, but with sub-goals reversed.
3. Exam problem contribution. Using the Example "Every scientist is logician" (see SacCT example) as a guide, to create a problem with following 4 parts and then give solution to your own problem. Post your problem ((a) - (c)) and solution ((d) - (e)) at your website to share with your classmates. (Note: You may scan/take a picture of hand drawn deduction tree or draw it with a tool digitally)
   1. Write a PROLOG representation of the following facts: (your at least 5 facts in English);
   2. Write a PROLOG representation of the following rule: (your at least 3 rules in English);
   3. Write two PROLOG goal statements to search for answers: (also give 2 W questions in English), and at least one of your goal statements should be a conjunction of two sub goals;
   4. Run each given query in (c) using Prolog and then post the interactive sessions as part of your solution at your website;
   5. Show deduction tree that deducing the answer for one of the W questions above according to Prolog search strategy (a picture to post).