



JNIESTRT'S
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(Approved by AICTE New Delhi & Govt. of Maharashtra, Affiliated to University of Mumbai)
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

ACADEMIC YEAR :- 2021-22(EVEN SEM)

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TITLE:- IMPLEMENTING FIRST ORDER LOGIC USING - PARSING OF
CONTEXT FREE GRAMMAR USING PROLOG

Date of Performance	Date of Evaluation	Marks (10)					Sign / Remark
		A	B	C	D	E	
		2	3	2	2	1	
08/03/22	15/03/22						
		Total Marks					



Roll No: 77
Deepak

Date: 08-3-22

Date	Experiment	Grade:
08-03-22	Exp 7- Implementing First Order Logic using Prolog: Parsing of Context Free Grammar	Sign:

Aim: To implement first order logic - parsing of context free grammar using prolog.

Theory:

- Prolog is a programming language used in creating AI.
- Prolog is classified as a logic programming language.
- We will use list in prolog.
- For each non-terminal we will construct a Prolog procedure to recognize strings generated by that non-terminal.
- Each procedure will have two arguments.
- The first will be an input parameter consisting of the representing the input string.
- The second will be an output argument, and will be set by the procedure to



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the remainder of the input string from an initial segment matched by the non-terminal has been removed.

Problem Statement:

Consider the grammar for a small subset of English sentences [stated in Backus Naur Form].

$\langle s \rangle ::= \langle np \rangle, \langle vp \rangle$
 $\langle np \rangle ::= \langle det \rangle, \langle n \rangle$
 $\langle vp \rangle ::= \langle tv \rangle, \langle np \rangle / \langle v \rangle$
 $\langle det \rangle ::= \text{the / a / an / every}$
 $\langle n \rangle ::= \text{boy / elephant / plane}$
 $\langle tv \rangle ::= \text{loves / likes}$
 $\langle v \rangle ::= \text{walks}$

Predicate:

$s(\text{stringlist}, \text{empty list})$.

↓

i.e. non-terminals



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Proof tree / Search tree:

$s([a, \text{boy}, \text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elephant}], [])$

↓
true

$s([a, \text{boy}, \text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elephant}], [])$

① ↓

$np([a, \text{boy}, \text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elephant}], [])$

② ↓

$det([a, \text{boy}, \text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elephant}], [])$

④ ↓

$det([\text{boy}, \text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elephant}], [])$

⑤ ↓

$n([\text{boy}, \text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elephant}], [])$

⑤ ↓

$n([\text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elephant}], [])$

③ ↓

$vp([\text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elephant}], [])$

⑥ ↓

$tv([\text{an}, \text{elephant}], [])$

② ↓

$np([\text{an}, \text{elephant}], [])$

④ ↓

$det([\text{an}, \text{elephant}], [])$

⑦ ↓

$det([\text{elephant}], [])$

③ ↓

$n([\text{elephant}], [])$

③ ↓

$n([], [])$

↓
true (succeed)



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$s([a, \text{boy}, \text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elphant}], [1])$.

↓

False

$s([a, \text{boy}, \text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elphant}], [1])$

① ↓

$np([a, \text{boy}, \text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elphant}], [1])$

② ↓

$det([a, \text{boy}, \text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elphant}], [1])$

④ ↓

$det([\text{boy}, \text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elphant}], [1])$

⑤ ↓

$n([\text{boy}, \text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elphant}], [1])$

⑤ ↓

$n([\text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elphant}], [1])$

③ ↓

$vp([\text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elphant}], [1])$

⑥ ↓

$tv([\text{likes}, \text{an}, \text{elphant}], [1])$

⑥ ↓

$tv([\text{an}, \text{elphant}], [1])$

② ↓

$np([\text{an}, \text{elphant}], [1])$

④ ↓

$det([\text{an}, \text{elphant}], [1])$

④ ↓

$det([\text{elphant}], [1])$

⑤

↓
 $n([\text{elphant}], [1])$

↓

fails. (false)

```
SWI-Prolog -- d:/Prolog/Parsing-of_CFG.pl
File Edit Settings Run Debug Help
Welcome to SWI-Prolog (threaded, 64 bits, version 8.4.2)
SWI-Prolog comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. This is free software.
Please run ?- license, for legal details.

For online help and background, visit https://www.swi-prolog.org
For built-in help, use ?- help(Topic). or ?- apropos(Word).

?-
% d:/prolog/parsing-of_cfg compiled 0.00 sec, -2 clauses
% d:/prolog/parsing-of_cfg compiled 0.02 sec, 0 clauses
?- s([a, boy, likes, an ,elephant], []).
true .

?- s([the, park, loves, every, elephant], []).
true .

?- s([every, elephant, likes, an, apple], []).
true .

?- s([every, elephant, walks], []).
true.

?- s([a, boy, lks, an, elpnt], []).
false.

?-
```

```
parsing-of_cfg.pl [modified]
File Edit Browse Compile Prolog Pce Help
parsing-of_cfg.pl [modified]

/*
s([a, boy, likes, an ,elephant], []).
s([the, park, loves, every, elephant], []).
s([every, elephant, likes, an, apple], []).
s([every, elephant, walks], []).
*/

s(S0,S) :- np(S0,S1), vp(S1,S).
np(S0,S) :- det(S0,S1), n(S1,S).
vp(S0,S) :- tv(S0,S1), np(S1,S).
vp(S0,S) :- v(S0,S).
det(S0,S) :- S0=[the|S].
det(S0,S) :- S0=[a|S].
det(S0,S) :- S0=[an|S].
det(S0,S) :- S0=[every|S].
n(S0,S) :- S0=[boy|S].
n(S0,S) :- S0=[elephant|S].
n(S0,S) :- S0=[park|S].
n(S0,S) :- S0=[apple|S].
tv(S0,S) :- S0=[loves|S].
tv(S0,S) :- S0=[likes|S].
v(S0,S) :- S0=[walks|S].
```




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Conclusion: Hence, I have learned how to implement first order logic - parsing of context free grammar using prolog.