## **PROLOG EXERCISES**

- 1. Assume given a set of facts of the form father(name1, name2) (name1 is the father of name2).
  - 1. Define a predicate brother(X,Y) which holds iff x and y are brothers.
  - 2. Define a predicate cousin(x, y) which holds iff x and y are cousins.
  - 3. Define a predicate grandson(X,Y) which holds iff x is a grandson of Y.
  - 4. Define a predicate descendent(X,Y) which holds iff x is a descendent of Y.
  - 5. Consider the following genealogical tree:

```
father(a,b). % 1
father(a,c). % 2
father(b,d). % 3
father(b,e). % 4
father(c,f). % 5
```

whose graphical representation is:



Say which answers, and in which order, are generated by your definitions for the queries

```
?- brother(X,Y).
?- cousin(X,Y).
?- grandson(X,Y).
?- descendent(X,Y).
```

Justify your answers by drawing the SLD-tree (akas Prolog search tree) for each query, at least schematically.

2. Consider the following predicates.

Write the following predicates friend(X,Y),  $does_not_like(X,Y)$ , enemies(X,Y).

3. Consider the following database:

```
owns(k0, book('David Copperfied', 'Charles Dickens')).
owns(k1, book('Tale of Two Cities', 'Charles Dickens')).
owns(k2, book('Tale of Two Cities', 'Charles Dickens')).
owns(k3, dvd('Tale of Two Cities')).
owns(k4, book('Moby Dick', 'Herman Melville')).

borrowed(k2, 'Homer', 44). * he last value represent the date when the book is due.*
borrowed(k4, 'Homer', 46).
borrowed(k3, 'Lisa', 92).
borrowed(k0, 'Lisa', 92).
```

Write the following queries:

- A) What books has Homer borrowed?
- B) Libraries want to track overdue books. Write a predicate for checking when a borrowed item is overdue.