

CSC 301 Assignment #11

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More Prolog

Define a predicate **myflip/2** whose arguments are both lists, the second being the reverse of the first. For example, **myflip([a,b,c],X)** should give **X=[c,b,a]**. You are **not** allowed to use Prolog built-ins like `reverse/2`.

Test your predicate with the following queries:

?- myflip([a,b,c,d,e,f],X).

?- myflip([a1,a2,a3,a4],X).

reverse_list.pl

myflip([],[]).

myflip([X|Y],Z):- myflip(Y,ReverseY), append(ReverseY,[X],Z).

```
?- consult('reverse_list.pl').
true.

?- myflip([a,b,c,d,e,f],X).
X = [f, e, d, c, b, a].

?- myflip([a1,a2,a3,a4],X).
X = [a4, a3, a2, a1].
```

Hint: You will find it useful to use the **append/3** predicate covered in class. The `append/3` predicate is a built-in predicate in Prolog, so no need to type in the rules. **Do not** use the built-in predicate `reverse` to implement the `myflip` predicate.