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1. Prolog
2. “namu is a mammal
   1. Mammal(namu)
3. “if something is a mammal, it must be an animal
   1. Animal(something) :- mammal(Something)
   2. Animal <- mammal
   3. backwards
4. Errors given where where compiler crapped the bed (gprolog)
5. Top down search engine
6. Good at subgoals
7. Declarative language
   1. No control structure
   2. Just goes on what we give it
8. Writing parsers is easy in prolog
9. No need for for loops
10. Atoms- lowest level of info
    1. Predicate and 0 or more arguments
    2. Argument number- arity
11. Append
    1. Join 2 lists
    2. Have to say- find a z so that z is the appended version of b and c
12. How to use
    1. Make database offline
    2. Start prolog
    3. Import
       1. Consult(“source”)
    4. Queries
       1. ?-male(Charlie)
          1. Is charlie a male
13. Variables assigned by binding/unification/matching
14. Can find more than one matches by using ;
15. Swiprolog- older
16. No control structure
    1. Write database and make inquiries
17. Periods at the ends of statements
18. Databases
    1. Rules and info
    2. All variables have uppercase identifiers
19. Logic
    1. Predicate calculus