1. What is the most salient point between the commonalities and differences

of queries formulated in SQL and those expressed in Prolog?

The most salient commonality is that both SQL and Prolog can be used to specify conditions and criteria for querying data, even in the case of an unknown value in a query.

The most salient difference is their approach to querying the data. SQL is best used with data stored in a relational database as it focuses on data retrieval and manipulation. By contrast, prolog is a logic programming language and is best used for knowledge representation and logical inference.

2. Did you follow the same 'logic' when writing the queries in both languages?

As we did the SQL queries first, that process was a foundation for our initial approach to the Prolog queries. However, in the process of creating different rules in the part 2 of the assignment, we began to deviate from the logic we used in part one. We found that in the case of the SQL queries, it was easier to work backwards in some cases (find which tables are needed to answer the query, then determine the JOIN or WHERE). In the case of the Prolog queries, it was important to come up with foundational rules first to build our queries off of.

3. What are the differences between the way the "data" and the "queries" are represented in SQL?

4. What are the differences between the way the "data" and the

"rules/queries" are represented in Prolog?