

Logic Programming

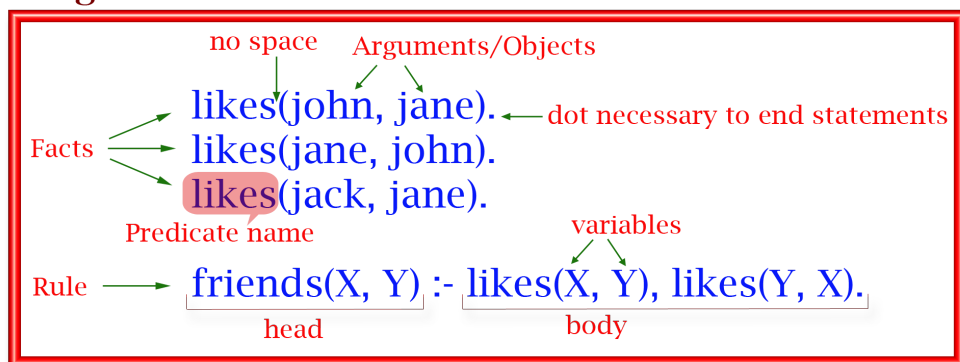
A Courseware

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Prolog Examples

sample program & query window figure with notations

Program Window



Query Window

?- likes(john, jane). ← dot necessary

true. ← answer from prolog interpreter

sign on

prolog query

prompt

variables

?- friends(X, Y).

X = john,

Y = jane ; ← type ; to get next solution

X = jane,

Y = john.

prolog examples with explanations

Prolog always performs depth-first-search, Matches facts & rules (i.e. knowledge base) in top-down manner and resolves the goals or subgoals in left-to-right manner. Most important thing to keep in mind while writing prolog program - "order of writing facts & rules always matters".

Example 1 : Below food table shows the facts, rules, goals and their english meanings.

Facts

| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| food(burger). | // burger is a food |
| food(sandwich). | // sandwich is a food |
| food(pizza). | // pizza is a food |
| lunch(sandwich). | // sandwich is a lunch |
| dinner(pizza). | // pizza is a dinner |

English meanings

Rules

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| meal(X) :- food(X). | // Every food is a meal OR Anything is a meal if it is a food |
|---------------------|--|

Queries / Goals

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ?- food(pizza). | // Is pizza a food? |
| ?- meal(X), lunch(X). | // Which food is meal and lunch? |
| ?- dinner(sandwich). | // Is sandwich a dinner? |

[EXAMPLE - 1 EXPLANATION & MORE](#)

Example 2 : Below student-professor relation table shows the facts, rules, goals and their english meanings.

Facts

studies(charlie,
csc135). // charlie studies
csc135
studies(olivia, csc135). // olivia studies csc135
studies(jack, csc131). // jack studies csc131
studies(arthur, csc134). // arthur studies csc134

teaches(kirke, csc135). // kirke teaches csc135

teaches(collins,
csc131). // collins teaches
csc131

teaches(collins,
csc171). // collins teaches
csc171

teaches(juniper,
csc134). // juniper teaches
csc134

Rules

professor(X, Y) :- // X is a professor of Y
teaches(X, if X teaches C and Y
C), studies(Y, C). studies C.

Queries / Goals

?- studies(charlie,
What). // charlie studies what?
OR
What does charlie
study?

?- professor(kirke,
Students). // Who are the students
of professor kirke.

[EXAMPLE - 2 EXPLANATION & MORE](#)

Try it yourself in SWI-prolog : Use above Example 1 & Example 2 and try below queries by yourself and find out why did you get those answers.

From Example 1 :

- (1) ?- meal(X), dinner(X).
- (2) ?- meal(What).
- (3) ?- meal(X), dinner(Y).

From Example 2 :

- (1) ?- studies(Who, csc135). (hint : after getting first solution type ';' to find all the possible solutions)

Fun Bonus : Using Example-2 just copy paste below query and see the result -

```
?- studies(charlie, Which), teaches(Who,Which), write('charlie studies '),  
write(Which), write(' and professor '), write(Who), write(' teaches '),  
write(Which).
```

More Prolog Programming Examples

[Example - 3 Arithmetic](#)

[Example - 4 Car & Owner
Love](#)

[Example - 5 List in Prolog](#)

[Example - 6 Own pet &](#)

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