

Prolog Programming Assignment

Page:

Date: / /

1]

How does the queries in kb.pl file are executed?

→

code : loves (vincent , mia).
loves (marcellus , mia).
loves (pumpkin , honey-bunny).
loves (honey-bunny , pumpkin).

jealous (X,Y):-
loves (X,Z),
loves (Y,Z).

Query1 : ? - loves (X, mia).

output: X = vincent

X = Marcellus

Explanation: Here as we know vincent loves Mia as well as Marcellus loves Mia. Thus the kb assumes that X is either vincent or Marcellus.

Query2 : ? - jealous (X,Y)

output X = Y, X = Vincent

X = vincent

Y = Marcellus

X = Marcellus

X = Y, Y = Marcellus

X = Y, Y = pumpkin

X = Y, Y = Honey-bunny.

Explanation: As there is no fixed parameters in our query, the query will produce output of

every jealous (X, Y) pair on our prolog code.

The jealous () 'rule follows

jealous (X, Y) :- loves (X, Z), loves (Y, Z).

Initially, X and Y both were associated to vincent, i.e. self association. It then follows reflexive property for the rest of the prolog code.

2] How does the queries in lists.pl are executed?

→ Code: Suffix (xs, ys) :-
append (-, ys, xs).

Prefix (xs, ys) :-
append (ys, -, xs).

Sublist (xs, ys) :-
Suffix (xs, zs),
Prefix (zs, ys).

rev ([], []).
rev ([H|T], L) :-
rev (T, T),
append (T, [H], L)

Query 1: ?- Sublist ([a,b,c,d,e], [c,d]).

Output: True.

Explanation: A Sublist procedure looks for a match between the first elements of the sublist

and the main-list. Here, $[c, d]$ is the sub-list of the main-list $[a, b, c, d, e]$. As the main list contains the sublist $[c, d]$, the output is true. Else, the output would have been false.

Query 2: ?- suffix($[a, b, c]$, Zs)

Output: Zs = $[a, b, c]$

Zs = $[b, c]$

Zs = $[c]$

Zs = $[\]$

false

Explanation: Suffix in general eliminates the front element from a list. Here, by using Suffix procedure, $[a, b, c]$ elements are removed from a and continues until all the elements are removed. As there are no more elements in the list, the output will be displayed as 'False'.

Q.3] Programming create a Prolog code to find factorial of a number?

→ Code: factorial(0, 1).
factorial(N, F):-
N > 0,
N is N-1,
factorial(N, F1),
N is N*F1.

Query: ? - factorial (3, w).

Output: w = 6

Q.4] In examples data set movies.pl write query strings and results of query execution for any of 5 tasks:

a] In which year was the movie American Beauty released?

Query: ? - movie (american-beauty, Y).

Output: Y = 1999

b] Find the movies released in year 2000.

Query: ? - movie (M, 2000).

Output: M = down-from-the-mountain.

M = O-brother-where-art-thou.

M = ghost-world

c] Find movies released before 2000

Query: ? - movie (M, Y), Y < 2000

Output: M = american-beauty

Y = 1999

M = gina

X = 1987

M = borton-fink

X = 1991

d] Find the movies released after 1990.

Query: ?- movie (M, Y), Y > 1990.

Output: M = american-beauty
Y = 1999

M = borton-fink

Y = 1991

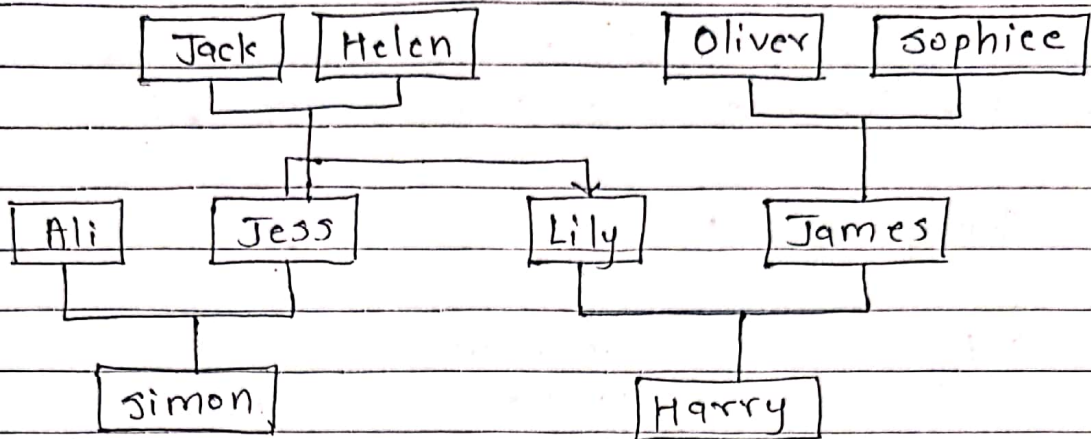
e] Find a director of a movie in which Scarlett Johansson appeared.

Query: ?- actress (M ; Scarlett-johansson) -, director (M, D)

Output: D = peter-webber,
M = girl-with-a-pearl-earring.

Q.5] Draw a family tree of you/any arbitrary family which has the following relations mother, father, daughter, son, grandson, grandmother, sibling, uncle, person, male, female. You need to convert it into KB and write atleast 6 Queries and Query results on your KB.

→ Diagram:



* Family Tree *

Query 1: ?-mother-of (x, jess).

Output: x = helen

Query 2: ? parent-of (x, simon).

Output: x = jess

Query 3: ?-sister-of (x, lily).

Output: x = jess

Query 4: ?-parent-of (x, harry).

Output: x = lily
x = james.

Query 5: ?-aunt-of (x, simon)

Output: x = lily

Query 6: ? grandfather-of (x, harry).

Output: x = jack.