

# CZ3005 Artificial Intelligence

Lab Exercise 3: Introduction to Prolog

**DSAI** 

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## Exercise 1 – The Smart Phone Rivalry

## 1.1 – Translate the natural language statements to First Order Logic (FOL)

sumsum, a competitor of appy, developed some nice smart phone technology called galacticas3, all of which was stolen by stevey, who is a boss. It is unethical for a boss to steal business from rival companies. A competitor of appy is a rival. Smart phone technology is business.

- company(appy).
- company(sumsum).
- competitor(sumsum, appy).
- smartPhoneTechnology(galacticas3).
- developed(galacticas3, sumsum).
- boss(stevey).
- steal(stevey, galacticas3).
- ∀ comp competitor(comp, appy) ∨ competitor(appy, comp) ⇒ rival(comp)
- ∀ tech smartPhoneTechnology(tech) ⇒ business(tech)
- ∀ person, tech, comp boss(person) ∧ steal(person, tech) ∧ business(tech) ∧ developed(tech, comp) ∧ rival(comp) ⇒ unethical(person)

## 1.2 - Prolog clauses (LiewZhiLi\_qn1\_2.pl)

```
company(appy).
company(sumsum).
competitor(sumsum, appy).
smartPhoneTechnology(galacticas3).
developed(galacticas3, sumsum).
boss(stevey).
steal(stevey, galacticas3).
rival(Comp):- competitor(Comp, appy);competitor(appy, Comp).
business(Tech):- smartPhoneTechnology(Tech).
unethical(Person):- boss(Person), steal(Person, Tech), business(Tech), developed(Tech, Comp),
rival(Comp).
```

## 1.3 – Trace of proof that Stevey is unethical

```
?- unethical(stevey).
true .
?- trace, unethical(stevey).
   Call: (11) unethical(stevey) ? creep
   Call: (12) boss(stevey) ? creep
Exit: (12) boss(stevey) ? creep
   Call: (12) steal(stevey, _8550) ? creep
   Exit: (12) steal(stevey, galacticas3) ? creep
   Call: (12) business(galacticas3) ? creep
   Call:
          (13) smartPhoneTechnology(galacticas3) ? creep
   Exit: (13) smartPhoneTechnology(galacticas3) ? creep
   Exit: (12) business(galacticas3) ? creep
   Call: (12) developed(galacticas3, _8814) ? creep
Exit: (12) developed(galacticas3, sumsum) ? creep
   Call: (12) rival(sumsum) ? creep
   Call: (13) competitor(sumsum, appy) ? creep
   Exit: (13) competitor(sumsum, appy) ? creep
          (12) rival(sumsum) ? creep
   Exit:
   Exit: (11) unethical(stevey) ? creep
true
[trace] ?-
```

## Exercise 2 - The Royal Family

2.1 - Prolog clauses for Q2 Part 1 (LiewZhiLi\_qn2\_1.pl)

```
offspring(prince, charles).
offspring(princess, ann).
offspring(prince, andrew).
offspring(prince, edward).
male(X):- offspring(prince, X).
female(Y):- offspring(princess, Y).
older(charles, ann).
older(ann, andrew).
older(andrew, edward).
is older(A, B):- older(A, B).
is_older(A, B):- older(A, M), is_older(M, B).
then(A, B):- offspring(prince, A), offspring(princess, B).
then(A, B):- offspring(prince, A), offspring(prince, B), is older(A, B).
then(A, B):- offspring(princess, A), offspring(princess, B), is_older(A, B).
successors(X, Y):-insert sort(X, Y).
insert_sort(X, Y) :- i_sort(X, [], Y).
i_sort([], Acc, Acc).
i_sort([H|T], Acc, Y) :- insert(H, Acc, NewAcc), i_sort(T, NewAcc, Y).
insert(X, [], [X]).
insert(X, [Y|T], [X, Y|T]) :- then(X, Y).
insert(X, [Y|T], [Y|NewT]) := not(then(X, Y)), insert(X, T, NewT).
oldRoyalSuccession(OldRoyalSuccession):- findall(Y,offspring(_,Y), Offsprings),
successors(Offsprings,OldRoyalSuccession).
```

### **Explanation:**

- 1. We define the facts for the four offsprings: prince charles, princess ann, prince andrew, prince edward.
- 2. Next, we define the order of birth for the four offsprings.
- 3. Then, define the rules to determine which is the older offspring.
  - a. There are 2 definitions of is\_older(A,B).
  - b. A is older than B OR
  - c. A is older than M who is older than B.
- 4. Since the old Royal succession rule states than the throne is passed down along the male line according to the order of birth followed by the female line according to the order of birth, we define 3 definitions of then(A,B) rules.
- 5. We use a sorting algorithm called insertion sort to sort the offspring to get a list of offspring following the abovementioned order.
- 6. The result is OldRoyalSuccession = [charles, andrew, edward, ann].

### 2.2 - Trace of proof for old Royal succession

```
SWI-Prolog (AMD64, Multi-threaded, version 8.2.1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            le fait Seting Run Debug Help
- oldRoyalSuccession (OldRoyalSuccession).
(IdRoyalSuccession) - (charles, andrew, edvard, ann] ,
- trace. oldRoyalSuccession(OldRoyalSuccession).
(Call: (11) oldRoyalSuccession(D374) 7 creep
(Call: (12) findalIL_0860 oftspring[ 0858, 0860) , 08920) 7 creep
(Call: (12) findalIL_0860 oftspring[ 0858, 0860) , 0 creep
(Call: (13) findalIL_0860 oftspring[ 0858, 0860) , 0 creep
(Call: (14) fispring[ 0858, 0860) 7 creep
(Call: (15) fispring[ 0858, 0860) 7 creep
(Call: (16) fispring[ 0858, 0860) 7 creep
(Call: (17) oftspring[ 0858, 0860) 7 creep
(Call: (18) fispring[ 0858, 0860) 7 creep
(Call: (19) fispring[ 0858, 0860) 7 creep
(
File Edit Settings Run Debug Help
```

```
e Edit Setting Run Debug Help
Fall: (19) is_older(cadrad, charles) ? creep
Fall: (19) is_older(andrew, charles) ? creep
Redo: (18) is_older(andrew, charles) ? creep
Redo: (18) is_older(andrew, charles) ? creep
Call: (19) of spring(princess, andrew) ? creep
Fall: (19) of spring(princess, andrew) ? creep
Fall: (19) of spring(princess, andrew) ? creep
Call: (19) insert(andrew, [charles, ann], _12420) ? creep
Call: (19) insert(andrew, [charles, ann], _12420) ? creep
Call: (19) insert(andrew, charles) ? creep
Call: (19) of spring(prince, andrew) ? creep
Call: (20) of spring(prince, andrew) ? creep
Call: (20) of spring(prince, andrew) ? creep
Fall: (20) of spring(prince, andrew) ? creep
Call: (21) of spring(prince, andrew) ? creep
Call: (21) of spring(prince, andrew) ? creep
Call: (20) of spring(prince, andrew) ? creep
Call: (21) of spring(prince, andrew) ? creep
Call: (21) of spring(prince, andrew) ? creep
Call: (21) older(andrew, charles) ? creep
Call: (21) is_older(edward, charles) ? creep
Call: (22) older(edward, charles) ? creep
Call: (21) is_older(edward, charles) ? creep
Call: (22) older(edward, charles) ? creep
Call: (23) older(edward, charles) ? creep
Call: (24) older(edward, charles) ? creep
Call: (25) older(edward, charles) ? creep
Call: (26) older(edward, charles) ? creep
Call: (27) older(edward, charles) ? creep
Call: (28) older(edward, charles) ? creep
Call: (29) older(edward, charles) ? creep
Call: (20) olfspring(princess, andrew) ? creep
Call: (20) olfspring(princess, andrew) ? creep
Call: (20) olfspring(princess, charles) ? creep
Call: (21) older(
     SWI-Prolog (AMD64, Multi-threaded, version 8.2.1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  ×
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```

```
Edit Steings Run Debug Help
Dedic (20) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Call: (21) offspring(prince, edward) ? creep
Call: (21) offspring(prince, charles) ? creep
Call: (21) offspring(prince, charles) ? creep
Call: (21) offspring(prince, charles) ? creep
Call: (21) is_older(edward, charles) ? creep
Call: (21) is_older(edward, charles) ? creep
Call: (22) older(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (21) is_older(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (22) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (23) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (23) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (24) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (25) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (26) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (27) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (27) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (28) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (29) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (20) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (21) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (22) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic (23) then(edward, charles) ? creep
Pedic
   SWI-Prolog (AMD64, Multi-threaded, version 8.2.1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     File Edit Settings Run Debug Help
   SWI-Prolog (AMD64, Multi-threaded, version 8.2.1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     ×
File Edit Settings Run Debug Help
```

```
SWI-Prolog (AMD64, Multi-threaded, version 8.2.1)

File Edit Settings Run Debug Help

Exit: (17) i_sort([edward], [charles, andrew, ann], [charles, andrew, edward, ann]) ? creep

Exit: (16) i_sort([andrew, edward], [charles, ann], [charles, andrew, edward, ann]) ? creep

Exit: (15) i_sort([ann, andrew, edward], [charles, andrew, edward, ann]) ? creep

Exit: (14) i_sort([charles, ann, andrew, edward], [], [charles, andrew, edward, ann]) ? creep

Exit: (13) insert_sort([charles, ann, andrew, edward], [], [charles, andrew, edward, ann]) ? creep

Exit: (12) successors([charles, ann, andrew, edward], [[charles, andrew, edward, ann]) ? creep

Exit: (11) oldRoyalSuccession([charles, andrew, edward, ann]) ? creep

OldRoyalSuccession = [charles, andrew, edward, ann],

[trace] ?-
```

## 2.3 - Prolog clauses for Q2 Part 2 (LiewZhiLi\_qn2\_2.pl)

```
offspring(prince, charles).
offspring(princess, ann).
offspring(prince, andrew).
offspring(prince, edward).
male(X):- offspring(prince, X).
female(Y):- offspring(princess, Y).
older(charles, ann).
older(ann, andrew).
older(andrew, edward).
is older(A, B):- older(A, B).
is_older(A, B):- older(A, M), is_older(M, B).
successors(X, Y) :- insert_sort(X, Y).
insert_sort(X, Y) :- i_sort(X, [], Y).
i_sort([], Acc, Acc).
i_sort([H|T], Acc, Y) :- insert(H, Acc, NewAcc), i_sort(T, NewAcc, Y).
insert(X, [], [X]).
insert(X, [Y|T], [X, Y|T]) :- is\_older(X, Y).
insert(X, [Y|T], [Y|NewT]) :- not(is_older(X, Y)), insert(X, T, NewT).
newRoyalSuccession(NewRoyalSuccession):- findall(Y,offspring( ,Y), Offsprings),
successors(Offsprings,NewRoyalSuccession).
```

#### **Explanation:**

- 1. Since the new Royal succession rule states than the throne is passed down according to the order of birth irrespective of the gender of the offspring, we can remove the 3 definitions of then(A,B) rules.
- 2. In the insertion sort algorithm, instead of using the then(A,B) rules, we can now use the is\_older() rules to get the new Royal succession ordered by birth.
- 3. The result is NewRoyalSuccession = [charles, ann, andrew, edward].

#### 2.4 - Trace of proof for new Royal succession

```
SWI-Prolog (AMD64, Multi-threaded, version 8.2.1)
                                                                                         File Edit Settings Run Debug Help
?- newRoyalSuccession(NewRoyalSuccession).
NewRoyalSuccession = [charles, ann, andrew, edward] ,
```

```
SWI-Prolog (AMD64, Multi-threaded, version 8.2.1)
                                                                       File Edit Settings Run Debug Help
                                       andrewl) ? creep
```