Class Test (#6)

Total points   3/5   ?

Date: November 20, 2020
Maximum marks: 5 (To be normalized to 3)
Expected time to answer 5 questions: 5-7 minutes
Total time: 10 minutes

The respondent's email address (**f20181119@pilani.bits-pilani.ac.in**) was recorded on submission of this form.

0 of 0 points

Id *

2018A7PS1119P

Name *

Shreyas Bhat Kera

Questions 1-5   3 of 5 points

Consider the following program written in Prolog. Which unifier best suits for 1/1
answering the query own(jerry, book(unix, X)) ?

```
1 owns(X,book(Y,Z)):- has(X,Y), book(Y,Z), author(Z).
2 book(operating_system, silberschatz).
3 has(jerry, operating_system).
4 author(silberschatz).
5 author(maurice).
6 book(unix, maurice).
7 has(jerry, unix).
```

○ {X/jerry}

◉ {X/maurice}

○ None of these

○ {X/silberschatz}

What is the difference between functional programming and logical   1/1
programming paradigms?

○ None of these.

○ The functional programming approach is procedural and the logic programming
   approach is based on the state change.

◉ The functional programming approach is procedural and the logic programming
   approach is declarative.

○ The functional programming approach is based on state change and the logic
   programming approach is procedural.

○ The functional programming approach is declarative and the logic programming
   approach is procedural.

The input to a program written in logic programming language is   0/1

○ A query with an expected answer as true or false

◉ The set of rules representing the real world

○ The set of facts representing the real world instances.

○ None of these

Correct answer

◉ A query with an expected answer as true or false

Consider the following code written in Prolog. What is the difference between 1/1
the terms "book(unix, maurice)" and "has(X,Y), book(Y,Z), author(Z)"? [The
quotes used here only to specify the collection of names]

```
1 owns(X,book(Y,Z)):- has(X,Y), book(Y,Z), author(Z).
2 book(operating_system, silberschatz).
3 has(jerry, operating_system).
4 author(silberschatz).
5 author(maurice).
6 book(unix, maurice).
7 has(jerry, unix).
```

○ "book(unix, maurice)" is a rule and "has(X,Y), book(Y,Z), author(Z)" is the antecedent of
the rule

○ "book(unix, maurice)" is a rule and "has(X,Y), book(Y,Z), author(Z)" is a fact

○ None of these

◉ "book(unix, maurice)" is a fact and "has(X,Y), book(Y,Z), author(Z)" is the antecedent
of the rule

○ "book(unix, maurice)" is a fact and "has(X,Y), book(Y,Z), author(Z)" is the consequent
of the rule

○ "book(unix, maurice)" is a fact and "has(X,Y), book(Y,Z), author(Z)" is a rule

Which of the following statements is correct in reference to the logic   0/1
programming languages?

○ The logic programming language is declarative and the user program is simply the representation of the real world fact and rules.

○ The logic programming language is procedural and the user program is the step by step set of instructions to solve a particular problem.

◉ The logic programming language is declarative and the user program is the step by step set of instructions to solve a particular problem.

○ None of these

Correct answer

◉ The logic programming language is declarative and the user program is simply the representation of the real world fact and rules.

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