

# Termes composés

- prédicat etudiant
  - etudiant(jim, white, 17, main, ottawa, ontario, 10, 12, 83, ...) exprimant « l'étudiant jim white habite à l'adresse 17 main à ottawa, ontario et qui est né le 10/12/83 ...» ;
- Utilisation des termes composés:
  - etudiant(*nom*(john, white), *adresse*(17, main, ottawa, ontario),  
*naissance*(10, 12, 83), ...)
- On peut alors interroger Prolog de plusieurs manières:
  - ?- etudiant(*nom*(john, \_), X, *naissance*(\_, \_, Y)).
  - ?- etudiant(X, *adresse*(\_, \_, \_, quebec), \_).
  - ?- etudiant(X, *adresse*(\_, \_, ottawa, \_), *naissance*(\_, \_, Y)),  
Y>87.

# Base de données et Prolog

- ▶ Le Prolog peut s'avérer très performant lorsqu'il s'agit de gérer une base de données
  - Chacune des entités sont représentées à l'aide de faits
  - En utilisant des structures, des listes.

# Des livres à la bibliothèque

- ▶ Un identificateur, un titre et les auteurs

```
book(cn(qa76, c203, 1984),  
      [programming, in, logic],  
      [nm(k, clark), nm(f, McCabe)]).
```

```
book(cn(qa76, b123, 1986),  
      [prolog, programming, for, artificial, intelligence],  
      [nm(ivan, bratko)]).
```

# Les lecteurs

- ▶ Le nom, l'identificateur, l'adresse et le nombre de livres empruntés

```
reader(nm(ann, blake), 33333,  
       addr([100, main], ottawa, k1a2b2),3).  
reader(nm(jim, brady), 12345,  
       addr([2, second], ottawa, k1n3m3),0).  
reader(nm(tony, carp), 666666,  
       addr([3, third], ottawa, k1k4p4),0).
```

# Un prêt

loan(3333,  
      cn(qa76, c203, 1984),  
      date(nov, 25, 2014)).

loan(765432,  
      cn(qa77, r56, 1977),  
      date(oct, 20, 2014)).

# Une requête

```
?- book(cn(X, Y, 1986), Title, Authors),  
    \+ loan(_, cn(X, Y, 1986), _).
```

X = qa76

Y = b123

Title = [prolog, programming, for, artificial, intelligence]

Authors = [nm(ivan, bratko)]

# Une relation

```
wrote(Auth, CallN, Title) :-  
    book(CallN, Title, Authors),  
    member(Auth, Authors).
```

# Gérer les prêts – partie statique

```
borrowed(Name, Title) :-  
    reader(Name, Id, _Addr, _),  
    loan(Id, CallN, _DateDue),  
    book(CallN, Title, _Auths).
```

# Gérer les prêts – partie dynamique

`:– dynamic book/3, reader/4, loan/3.`

```
newLoan(Cn, Id, Due) :-  
    assert(loan(Id, Cn, Due)).
```

```
?– newLoan(cn(qa76, b123, 1986),  
           12345,  
           date(nov, 15, 1986)).
```

# Cachage de l'information

- ▶ L'appel à `dynamic` informe l'interpréteur que la définition d'un prédicat peut changer en cours d'exécution
  - ▶ Le prédicat `assert` peut être utilisé pour mémoriser des solutions
  - ▶ Attention: il ne faut pas abuser de `assert`;
    - Avec celui-ci des relations fausses à un moment peuvent devenir vraie plus tard.
- ?- `solve(probleme, solution), assertz(solve(problem,solution)).`

# Gérer les prêt...

```
returns(Id, Cn) :-  
    retract(loan(Id, Cn, _Due)),  
    retract(reader(Nm, Id, A, N)),  
    N1 is N - 1,  
    assert(reader(Nm, Id, A, N1)).
```

# Exemple

?- listing([loan, reader]).

loan(33333, cn(qa76, c283, 1984), date(nov, 25, 1986)).

loan(765432, cn(qa77, r56, 1977), date(oct, 20, 1985)).

loan(12345, cn(qa76, b123, 1986), date(nov, 15, 1986)).

reader(nn(ann, blake), 33333, addr([180, main], ottawa, k1a2b2), 3).

reader(nn(jim, brady), 12345, addr([2, second], ottawa, k1n3m3), 6).

reader(nn(tony, carp), 66666, addr([3, third], ottawa, k1k4p4), 6).

Yes

?- returns(33333, cn(qa76, c283, 1984)).

Yes

?- listing([loan, reader]).

loan(765432, cn(qa77, r56, 1977), date(oct, 20, 1985)).

loan(12345, cn(qa76, b123, 1986), date(nov, 15, 1986)).

reader(nn(jim, brady), 12345, addr([2, second], ottawa, k1n3m3), 6).

reader(nn(tony, carp), 66666, addr([3, third], ottawa, k1k4p4), 6).

reader(nn(ann, blake), 33333, addr([180, main], ottawa, k1a2b2), 3).

Yes

# Exemple

```
:-
    dynamic lettre/2.

alphabet([a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z]).  

lettre(A, B):-
    alphabet(C),
    lettre(A, C, B),
    asserta(lettre(A,B)).  

lettre(A, [A|_], 1).
lettre(A, [B|C], D):-
    \+(A=B),
    lettre(A, C, E),
    D is E+1.
```

# Exemple

?- lettre(s,X).  
X = 19 .

?- lettre(h,X).  
X = 8 .

?- lettre(b,X).  
X = 2 .

4 ?- listing.

: - dynamic lettre/2.

lettre(A, C) :-  
    alphabet(B),  
    lettre(A, B, C),  
    assert(lettre(A, C)).

lettre(A, [A|\_], 1).  
lettre(A, [B|C], D) :-  
    \+ A=B,  
    lettre(A, C, E),  
    D is E+1.  
alphabet([a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z]).  
true.

# Générateur de solutions

- ▶ Mémorisation d'une table de multiplication

```
maketable :- L=[0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9],  
          member(X,L),  
          member(Y,L),  
          Z is X*Y,  
          assert(product(X,Y,Z)),  
          fail.
```

# Machine à états

:-dynamic here/1.

```
room(kitchen).  
room(office).  
room(hall).  
room('dining room').  
room(cellar).  
location(desk, office).  
location(apple, kitchen).  
location(flashlight, desk).  
location('washing machine', cellar).  
location(broccoli, kitchen).  
location(crackers, kitchen).  
location(computer, office).  
here(kitchen).
```

# Exemple

```
door(office, hall).
door(kitchen, office).
door(hall, 'dining room').
door(kitchen, cellar).
door('dining room', kitchen).
connect(X,Y) :- door(X,Y).
connect(X,Y) :- door(Y,X).
```

```
can_go(Place):-
    here(X),
    connect(X, Place).
```

# Exemple

```
goto(Place):-  
    can_go(Place),  
    move(Place),  
    look.  
  
move(Place):-  
    retract(here(X)),  
    asserta(here(Place)).
```

```
look :-  
    here(Place),  
    write('You are in the '), write(Place), nl,  
    write('You can see:'), nl,  
    list_things(Place),  
    write('You can go to:'), nl,  
    list_connections(Place).
```

# Exemple

```
list_connections(Place) :-  
    findall(X,connect(Place, X),B),  
    tab(2),  
    write(B),  
    nl.
```

```
list_things(Place) :-  
    findall(X,location(X, Place),B),  
    tab(2),  
    write(B),  
    nl.
```

# Prédicat clause

- ▶ Lorsqu'un prédicat est déclaré dynamique, son existence peut être vérifiée:

```
:-
    dynamic a/2.
    a(1,2).
    a(3,4).
    a(X,Y) :- b(X), b(Y).
```

```
?- clause(a(X,Y),B).
X = 1,
Y = 2,
B = true ;
X = 3,
Y = 4,
B = true ;
B = (b(X), b(Y)).
```

# Retirer des prédictats

```
p(A) :-  
    a(A).  
  
p(A) :-  
    a(A),  
    b(A).  
  
p(A) :-  
    a(A),  
    b(A),  
    c(A).
```

```
?- retract((p(X):-a(X),b(X))).  
true .  
  
?- listing(p).  
:- dynamic p/1.  
  
p(A) :-  
    a(A).  
  
p(A) :-  
    a(A),  
    b(A),  
    c(A).  
  
true.
```

# Retirer tous les prédictats

```
?- retractall(p(Y)).  
true.
```

```
?- listing(p).  
:- dynamic p/1.
```

true.

# Tic Tac Toe

```
:- dynamic board/1.  
board([A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I]).  
mark(Player, [X|_],1,1) :- var(X), X=Player.  
mark(Player, [_,X|_],2,1) :- var(X), X=Player.  
mark(Player, [_,_,X|_],3,1) :- var(X), X=Player.  
mark(Player, [_,_,_,X|_],1,2) :- var(X), X=Player.  
mark(Player, [_,_,_,_,X|_],2,2) :- var(X), X=Player.  
mark(Player, [_,_,_,_,_,X|_],3,2) :- var(X), X=Player.  
mark(Player, [_,_,_,_,_,_,X|_],1,3) :- var(X), X=Player.  
mark(Player, [_,_,_,_,_,_,_,X|_],2,3) :- var(X), X=Player.  
mark(Player, [_,_,_,_,_,_,_,_,X|_],3,3) :- var(X), X=Player.
```

# Tic Tac Toe

```
record(Player,X,Y) :-  
    board(B),  
    mark(Player,B,X,Y),  
    retract(board(Bi)),  
    assert(board(B)).
```

```
?- record(x,1,1), board(B), findall((X,Y),mark(o,B,X,Y),Moves).
```

# Tic Tac Toe

```
value(Board,100) :- win(Board,o), !.  
value(Board,-100) :- win(Board,x), !.  
value(Board,E) :-  
    findall(o,open(Board,o),MAX),  
    length(MAX,Emax),      % # lines open to o  
    findall(x,open(Board,x),MIN),  
    length(MIN,Emin),      % # lines open to x  
    E is Emax - Emin.
```

# Tic Tac Toe

```
win([Z1,Z2,Z3|_],P) :- Z1==P, Z2==P, Z3==P.  
win([_|_,_|_,Z1,Z2,Z3|_],P) :- Z1==P, Z2==P, Z3==P.  
win([_|_,_|_,_|_,_|_,Z1,Z2,Z3],P) :- Z1==P, Z2==P, Z3==P.  
win([Z1,_,_|_,Z2,_,_|_,Z3,_,_|_],P) :- Z1==P, Z2==P, Z3==P.  
win([_|,Z1,_,_|_,Z2,_,_|_,Z3,_|_],P) :- Z1==P, Z2==P, Z3==P.  
win([_|_,_|,Z1,_,_|_,Z2,_,_|_,Z3],P) :- Z1==P, Z2==P, Z3==P.  
win([Z1,_,_|_,_|_,Z2,_,_|_,Z3],P) :- Z1==P, Z2==P, Z3==P.  
win([_|_,_|_,Z1,_,_|_,Z2,_,_|_,Z3,_|_],P) :- Z1==P, Z2==P, Z3==P.
```

# Tic Tac Toe

```
open([Z1,Z2,Z3|_],Player) :- (var(Z1) | Z1 == Player),  
    (var(Z2) | Z2 == Player), (var(Z3) | Z3 == Player).  
open([_,_,_,Z1,Z2,Z3|_],Player) :- (var(Z1) | Z1 == Player),  
    (var(Z2) | Z2 == Player), (var(Z3) | Z3 == Player).  
open([_,_,_,_,_,Z1,Z2,Z3],Player) :- (var(Z1) | Z1 == Player),  
    (var(Z2) | Z2 == Player), (var(Z3) | Z3 == Player).  
open([Z1,_,_,Z2,_,_,Z3,_,_],Player) :- (var(Z1) | Z1 == Player),  
    (var(Z2) | Z2 == Player), (var(Z3) | Z3 == Player).  
open([_,Z1,_,_,Z2,_,_,Z3,_],Player) :- (var(Z1) | Z1 == Player),  
    (var(Z2) | Z2 == Player), (var(Z3) | Z3 == Player).  
open([_,_,Z1,_,_,Z2,_,_,Z3],Player) :- (var(Z1) | Z1 == Player),  
    (var(Z2) | Z2 == Player), (var(Z3) | Z3 == Player).  
open([Z1,_,_,_,Z2,_,_,_,Z3],Player) :- (var(Z1) | Z1 == Player),  
    (var(Z2) | Z2 == Player), (var(Z3) | Z3 == Player).  
open([_,_,Z1,_,_,Z2,_,_,Z3,_],Player) :- (var(Z1) | Z1 == Player),  
    (var(Z2) | Z2 == Player), (var(Z3) | Z3 == Player).
```