

Department of Information Technology

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Prolog Programming Assignment.

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Subject :- IS Lam.

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)

Query 1: ?- loves (x, mia)

Output : x = vincent

          x = marcellus

Explanation : Here as we know vincent loves mia as well as marcellus loves mia. Thus we kb assumes that x is either vincent or marcellus.

Query 2 : ?- 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.

$\text{Jealous}(X, Y) :- \text{loves}(X, Z), \text{loves}(Y, Z)$

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

2] How does the queries in list pl are executed?

Code:  $\text{Suffix}(Xs, Ys) :-$   
 $\text{append}(-, Ys, Xs);$

$\text{Prefix}(Xs, Ys) :-$   
 $\text{append}(Ys, -, Xs).$

$\text{Sublist}(Xs, Ys) :-$   
 $\text{suffix}(Xs, Zs),$   
 $\text{prefix}(Zs, Ys).$

$\text{nrev}([], []).$   
 $\text{nrev}([H] \cup \emptyset, L) :-$   
 $\text{nrev}(\emptyset, T),$   
 $\text{append}(T, [H], L)$

Query:  $?- \text{sublist}([a, b, c, d, e], [c, d]).$

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 sublist of the mainlist  $[a, b, c, d, e]$ . 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 elements 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,  
 N1 is N-1,  
 factorial(N1,F1),  
 N is N\*F1

Query : ?- factorial(3,w).

Output :- w=6



Q.4 In examples data set movies p.l 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, X), Y < 2000

Output : M = american-beauty

Y = 1999

M = anna

X = 1987

M = boston-link

Y = 1991

d) Find the movies released after 1990

Query :- ?- movie (m, Y), Y > 1990

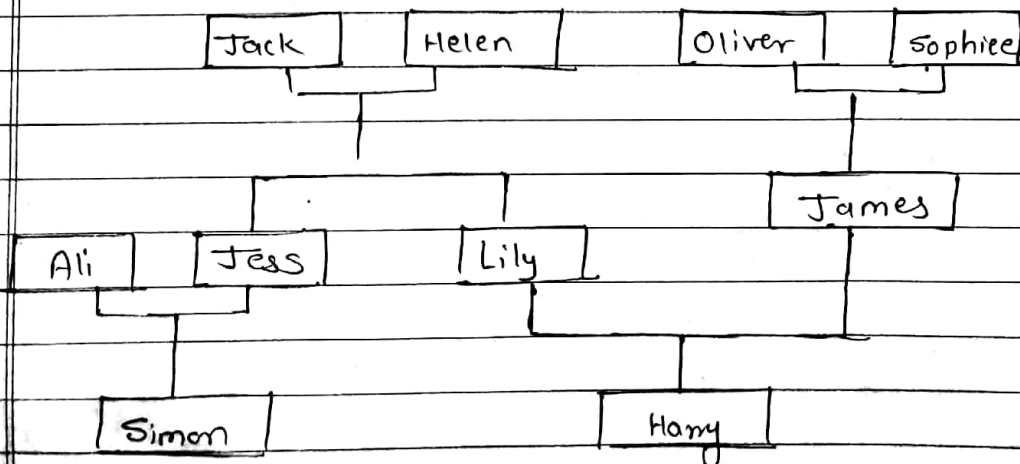
Output :- M = american-beauty  
Y = 1999

M = barton-fink  
Y = 1991

e) Find a director of a movie in which scarlett Johansson appear.

Query : ?- actress (m, Scarlett-Johansson) - director (m, D)  
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 KQ and write atleast 6 queries and Query results on your K.B



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