Notes: Prolog, ILP, ALP, TAL, ASP and examples

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1 Prolog

Based on rules, ie `dog(a).` means the fact 'a is a dog'. Rules can be derived from other rules by implications `:-` or, more naturally, $\leftarrow$. For example we can write `animal(A) :- dog(A).`, which would mean `A is an animal` $\leftarrow$ `A is a dog`. Worth mentioning that A is a variable, meaning that $\forall A : A$ is a dog $\rightarrow A$ is an animal.