Prolog

In Text: Chapter 16

Prolog

- A logic programming language
- Prolog programs consist of collections of statements
- There are only a few kinds of statements in Prolog, but they can be complex
  - Fact statements, rule statements, and goal statements
- All prolog statements are constructed from terms

Fact Statements

- Correspond to Headless Horn clauses
- Fact statements are propositions that are assumed to be true, and from which new information can be inferred
- E.g., female(shelley).
  female(mary).
  mother(mary, shelley).

Rule Statements

- Correspond to Headed Horn clauses
- They describe implication rules between propositions, or logical relationship between them: if a set of given conditions are satisfied, what conclusion can be drawn
- The consequent of a statement is a single term, while the antecedent can be either a single term or conjunction

Conjunctions

- The AND operation in conjunctions is implied in Prolog
- The structures that specify atomic propositions in a conjunction are separated by commas
- The commas can be considered as AND operators

Rule Statements

- E.g., grandparent(X, Z) :- parent(X, Y), parent(Y, Z),
  where X, Y, and Z are universal objects
  - It states that if there are instantiations of X, Y, and Z such that parent (X, Y) is true, and parent (Y, Z) is true, then for those same instantiations of X, Y, and Z, grandparent(X, Z) is true

Goal Statements

- Also correspond to Headless Horn clauses
- **Goal statements** are propositions describing the theorem that we want the system to either prove or disprove
  - E.g., man(fred)
- Because goal statements and some nongoal statements have the same form, a Prolog implementation must have some means to distinguish between the two

Goal Statement

```
(assert(rainy(seattle))).
(assert(rainy(rochester))).
rainy(C).
```

The Prolog interpreter would respond with:

```
C = seattle
```

Seattle is returned first, because it comes first in the database

Goal Statement

- If we want to find all possible solutions, we can ask the interpreter to continue by typing a semicolon:

```
C = seattle ;
C = rochester.
```

Another Example

```
(assert(takes(jane_doe, his201)).
(assert(takes(jane_doe, cs254)).
(assert(takes(ajit_chandra, art302)).
(assert(takes(ajit_chandra, cs254)).
(assert((classmates(X, Y) :- takes(X,
Z),  takes(Y, Z))).
```

What does the following query return?

```
classmates(jane_doe, X).
```

```
 X = jane_doe;
 X = jane_doe;
 X = ajit_chandra.
```

How should we modify the rule so that the student is not considered as a classmate of himself or herself?

```
classmates(X, Y) :- takes(X, Z),
takes(Y, Z), X\=Y.
```

- Can we define propositions in the following way?

```
takes(jane doe, his201).
```

- No. The prolog interpreter will complain. Instead, we can define the proposition as below:

```
takes(‘jane doe’, his201).
```

Prolog Programs

- ASSERT (define)
  - FACTS about OBJECTS
  - RULES("CLAUSES") that inter-relate facts
- Ask QUESTIONS about objects and their relationship
  - GOALS

Some Prolog FACTS

```
| ?-  (assert (father (michael, cathy))).
| ?-  (assert (father (chuck, michael))).
| ?-  (assert (father (chuck, julie))).
| ?-  (assert (father (david, chuck))).
| ?-  (assert (father (sam, melody))).
| ?-  (assert (mother (cathy, melody))).
| ?-  (assert (mother (hazel, michael))).
| ?-  (assert (mother (hazel, julie))).
| ?-  (assert (mother (melody, sandy))).
| ?-  (assert (made_of (moon, green_cheese))).
```

Some Prolog RULES

- A person's parent is their mother or father

```
| ?-  (assert ((parent(X, Y) :-  father(X, Y); mother (X, Y)))).
```

- A person's grandfather is the father of one of their parents

```
| ?-  (assert ((grandfather(X,Y) :- father(X, A), parent(A, 
Y)))).
```

Some Prolog QUESTIONS

- Is chuck the parent of julie ?

```
| ?-  parent(chuck, julie).
```

- Is john the father of cathy ?

```
| ?-  father(john, cathy).
```

Note:

- **No "assert"s**
- **No use of variables**

Prolog Notes

- <u>atoms</u>: symbolic values of Prolog
  - father (bill, mike)
  - Strings of letters, digits, and underscores starting with a <u>lower case</u> letter
- <u>variable</u>: unbound entity
  - father (X, mike)
  - Strings of letters, digits, and underscores starting with an <u>UPPER CASE</u> letter
  - Variables are <u>not</u> bound to type by declaration

Prolog Notes

- FACTS: UNCONDITIONAL ASSERTIONS OF "TRUTH"

  (assert(mother(carol, jim))).

  - assumed to be true
  - contains no variables
  - stored in database

Prolog Notes

- RULES: ASSERTIONS from which conclusions can be drawn if given conditions are true
  (assert((parent(X, Y) :-father(X, Y); mother (X, Y)))).
  - contains variables for instantiation
  - also stored in database

An Example

FACTS

```
| ?-   (assert(color(banana, yellow))).
| ?-   (assert(color(squash, yellow))).
| ?-   (assert(color(apple, green))).
| ?-   (assert(color(peas, green))).

| ?-   (assert(fruit(banana))).
| ?-   (assert(fruit(apple))).
| ?-   (assert(vegetable(squash))).
| ?-   (assert(vegetable(peas))).
```

bob eats green colored vegetables

```
RULE        | ?-   (assert((eats(bob, X) :-  color(X,
 green), vegetable(X)))).
```

An Example

```
(assert ((eats(bob, X) :-
        color(X, green),
        vegetable(X)))).
```

Does bob eat apples ?

```
| ?- eats(bob, apple).
        color(apple, green) => match
        vegetable(apple)    => no
```

false

Does bob eat squash ?

```
| ?- eats(bob, squash).
        color(squash, green) => no
```

false

What does bob eat ?

```
| ?- eats(bob, X).
        color(banana, green) => no
        color(squash, green) => no
        color(apple, green)    => yes
             vegetable(apple)  => no
        color(peas, green)     => yes
             vegetable(peas)   => yes
```

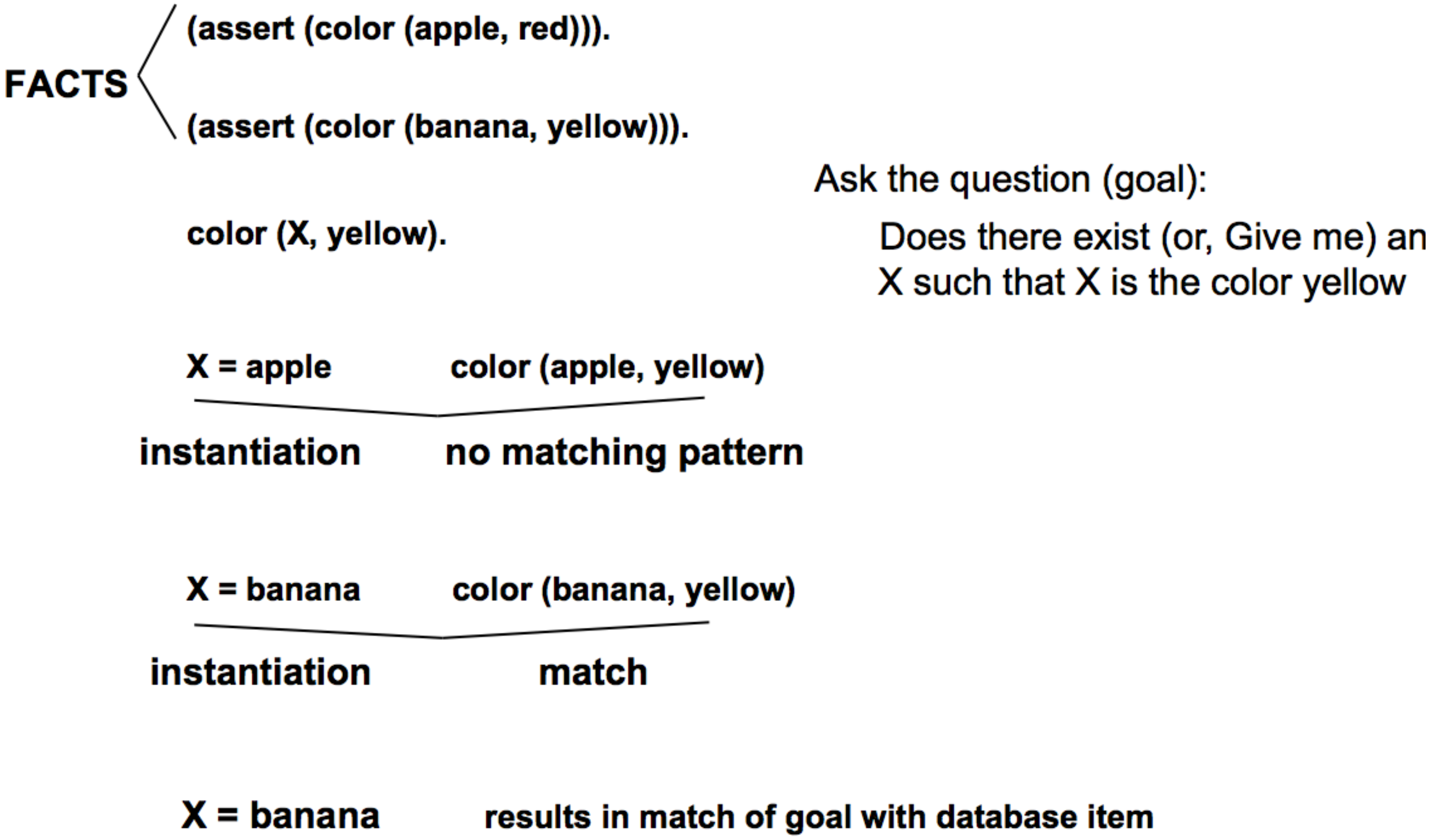
therefore X = peas

Prolog Notes

INSTANTIATION: binding of a variable to value (and thus, a type)

UNIFICATION: Process of finding an instantiation of a variable for which “match” is found in the database of facts and rules

Instantiation & Unification



FACTS

(assert (color (apple, red))).

(assert (color (banana, yellow))).

color (X, yellow).

Ask the question (goal):

Does there exist (or, Give me) an X such that X is the color yellow

X = apple color (apple, yellow)

instantiation no matching pattern

X = banana color (banana, yellow)

instantiation match

X = banana results in match of goal with database item

Prolog Notes

- DISJUNCTIVE RULES: X if Y or Z

```
(assert ((parent(X, Y) :-  father(X, Y))))).
(assert ((parent(X, Y) :-  mother(X, Y)))).
```

or

```
(assert ((parent(X, Y) :-  father(X, Y);
  mother(X, Y)))).
```

Prolog Notes

- CONJUNCTIVE RULES: X if Y AND Z

  (assert((father(X, Y) :- parent(X, Y), male(X)))).

- NEGATION RULES: X if Not Y

  (assert((good(X) :- not(bad(X))))).

  (assert((mother(X, Y) :- parent(X, Y), not(male(X))))).

“Older” Example

```
older(george, john).
older(alice, george).
older(john, mary).
older(X, Z) :- older(X, Y), older(Y, Z).
```

- When we ask a query that will result in TRUE, we get the right answer:

```
?- older(george, mary).
```

- When we ask a query that will result in FALSE, we get into an endless loop

```
?- older(mary, john).
```

Left Recursion Problem

- The first element in older is the predicate that is repeatedly tried
- To solve the problem, remove the older rule and replace with:

  ```
      is_older(X, Y) :- older(X, Y).
      is_older(X, Z) :- older(X, Y),
  is_older(Y, Z).
  ```

- Now:

  ```
      ?- is_older(mary, john).
      false
  ```

Prolog Notes

- Prolog is more than “LOGIC”
  - Math
  - List manipulation

Consult File Format

[x]. or consult(x).

- File x.pl:

```
husband(tommy, claudia).
husband(mike, effie).
mother(claudia, sannon).
mother(effie, jamie).
father(X, Y) :- mother(W, Y), husband(X, W).
parent(X, Y) :-father(X, Y); mother(X, Y).
```

- Note: No assert's, but can still state **Facts and Rules**

Consult File

- Cannot state question/goal in a consult file

```
| ?- consult(x).
```

Suggested Approach to Specifying Solution

- Use a consult file to define facts and rules
  - Instantiate prolog
  - “consult” file interactively
  - Interactively ask questions to see if facts/ rules yield expected results
  - Change consult as needed
    - Need to reinitiate prolog and re”consult”

Suggested Approach to Specifying Solution (cont'd)

- Construct I/O redirected file to include
  - Consult file and queries, e.g.,

    swipl < input.fle

  - You may use ";" to ask "Is there another answer?"
    - The initial query CANNOT have anything on the line after the ".", and
    - There must be a blank line after ";"

input.fle

```
consult(cnslt).
query1.
;

query2.
```

SWI-Prolog: Access & Nuance

- SWI-Prolog on Rlogin is located in the directory:

  -
    ```
    /home/staff/arthur/bin/swipl
    ```
- swipl prints output to STDERR (file descriptor 2). To redirect output to a file you must precede “>” with a “2” :

  -
    ```
    swipl < input.fle  2> output.fle
    ```

Prolog – Issues/Limitations

- "Closed World"
  - the only truth is that known to the system
- Efficiency
  - theorem proving can be extremely time consuming
- Resolution order control
  - Prolog always starts with left side of a goal, and always searches database from the top. You have some control by choice of order in the propositions and by structuring database.

Prolog – Issues/Limitations

- Prolog uses backward chaining (start with goal and attempt to find sequence of propositions that leads to facts in the database).
- In some cases forward chaining (start with facts in the database and attempt to find a sequence of propositions that leads to the goal) can be more efficient.
- Prolog always searches depth-first, though breadth-first can work better in some cases.