

# Introduction to Prolog

by  
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a talk given to  
The Linux Supporters Group Adelaide  
July 2009

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# 'Choice Points' in Prolog

- *Prolog's* run-time stack does not function as procedural language stacks do.
- It isn't even a stack in the strict sense; it's several.
- It is no good trying to understand *Prolog* in terms of *Java*, etc.
- If you don't understand how choice points work, you will get nowhere!

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# Genealogy: Male/Female Facts

```
female('Mary of Teck').  
female('Mary').  
female('Elizabeth').  
female('Elizabeth II').  
female('Margaret').  
female('Anne').  
female('Sarah').
```

```
male('George V').  
male('Edward VIII').  
male('George VI').  
male('Henry').  
male('John').  
male('Philip').  
male('Charles').  
male('Andrew').  
male('Edward').  
male('David').
```

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# Genealogy: Parent Facts

```
parent('Mary', 'George V').  
parent('Edward VIII', 'George V').  
parent('George VI', 'George V').  
parent('Henry', 'George V').  
parent('John', 'George V').  
parent('Elizabeth II', 'George VI').  
parent('Margaret', 'George VI').  
parent('Charles', 'Elizabeth II').  
parent('Anne', 'Elizabeth II').  
parent('Andrew', 'Elizabeth II').  
parent('Edward', 'Elizabeth II').  
parent('Sarah', 'Margaret').  
parent('David', 'Margaret').
```

```
parent('Mary', 'Mary of Teck').  
parent('Edward VIII', 'Mary of Teck').  
parent('George VI', 'Mary of Teck').  
parent('Henry', 'Mary of Teck').  
parent('John', 'Mary of Teck').  
parent('Elizabeth II', 'Elizabeth').  
parent('Margaret', 'Elizabeth').  
parent('Charles', 'Philip').  
parent('Anne', 'Philip').  
parent('Andrew', 'Philip').  
parent('Edward', 'Philip').  
parent('Sarah', 'Anthony').  
parent('David', 'Anthony').
```

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# Some Relationships

```
% Child is the inverse of Parent:  
child(Parent,Child) :- parent(Child,Parent).  
% A daughter is female child:  
daughter(Parent, Daughter) :-  
    child(Parent, Daughter), female(Daughter).  
% A Son is a male child  
son(Parent, Son) :- child(Parent, Son), male(Son).  
% A mother is a female parent:  
mother(Child, Mother) :- parent(Child, Mother), female(Mother).  
% A father is a male parent:  
father(Child, Father) :- parent(Child, Father), male(Father).  
% A grandmother is the child's parent's mother:  
grandmother(Person, Grandma) :-  
    parent(Person, Parent), mother(Parent, Grandma).  
% A grandfather is the child's parent's father:  
grandfather(Person, Granddad) :-  
    parent(Person, Parent), father(Parent, Granddad).
```

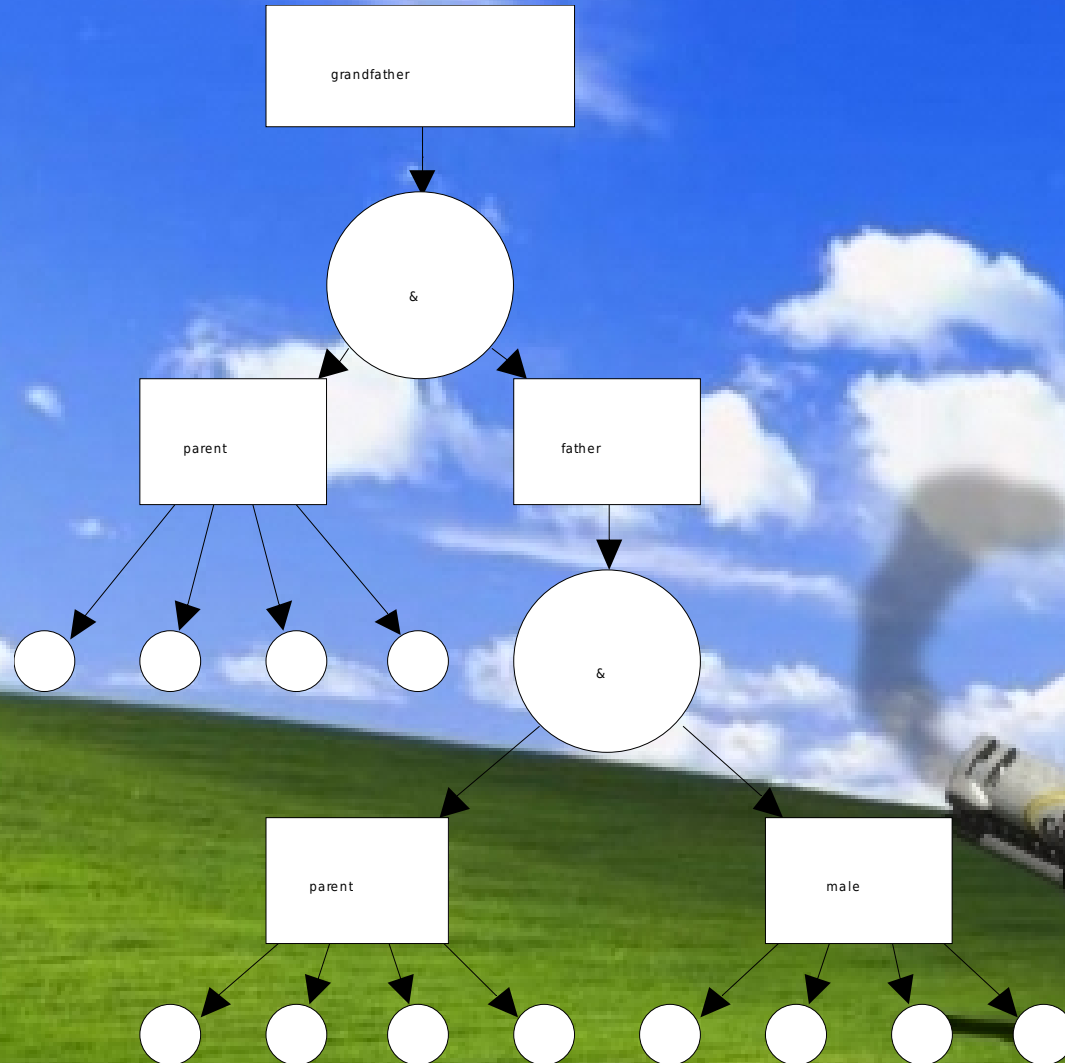
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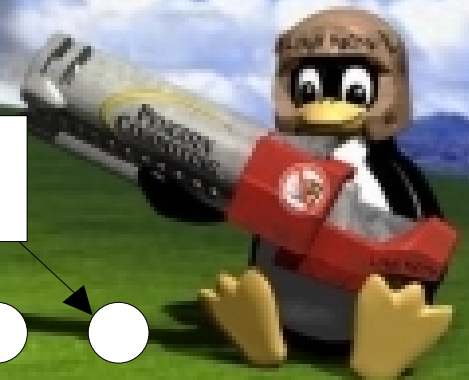
# AND/OR Tree



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# AND/OR Tree for Grandfather

```
grandfather(Person, Grandad)
IF parent(Person, Parent)
  IF parent('Mary', 'George V')
  OR parent('Mary', 'Mary of Teck')
  OR parent('Edward VIII', 'George V')
  OR etc.
AND father(Parent, Grandad)
  IF parent(Child, Father)
    IF parent('Mary', 'George V')
    OR parent('Mary', 'Mary of Teck')
    OR parent('Edward VIII', 'George V')
    OR etc.
  AND male(Father)
    IF male('George V')
    OR male('Edward VIII')
    OR male('George VI')
    OR male('Henry')
    OR male('John')
    OR etc.
```

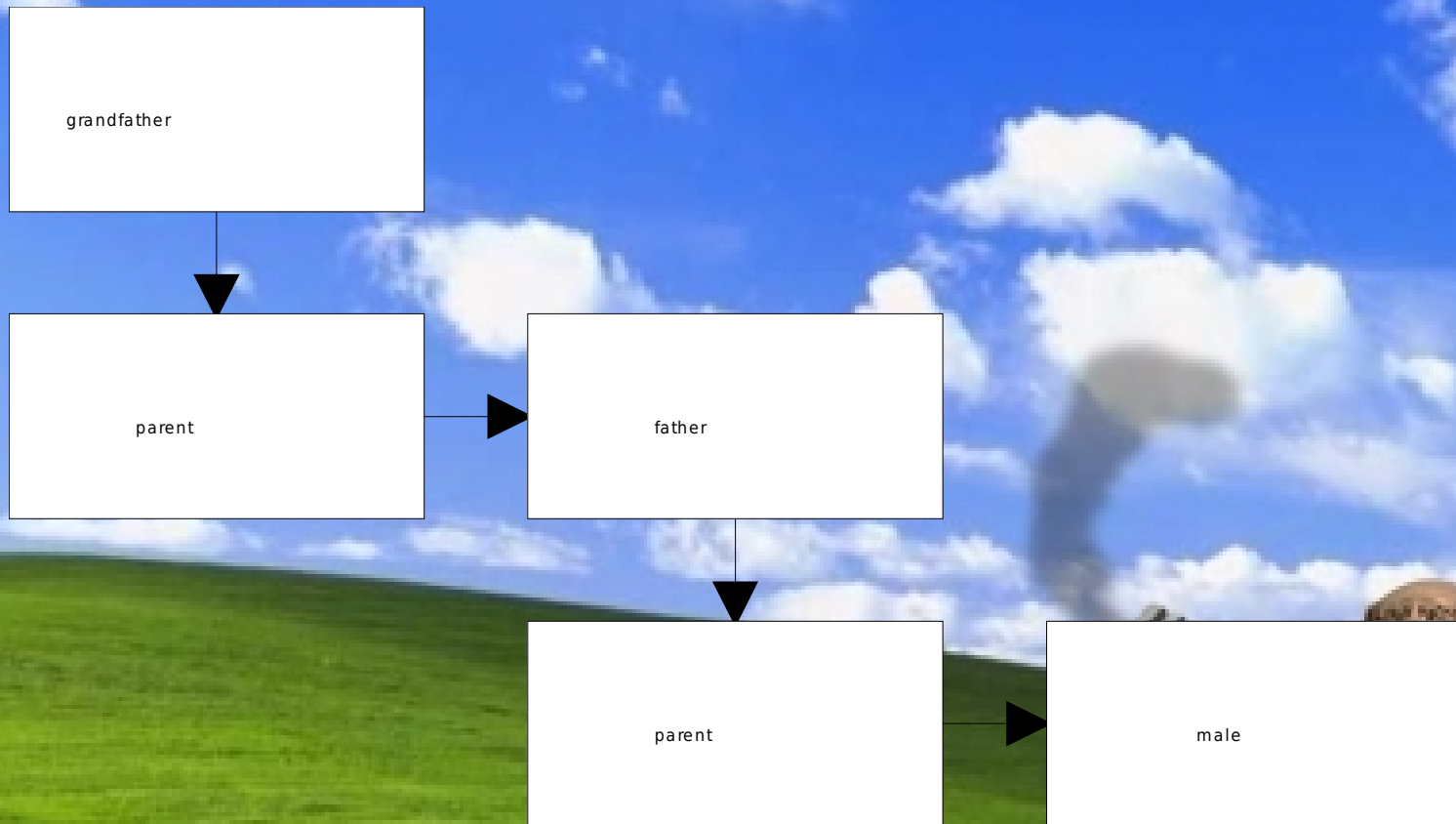
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# 2-dimensional Run-time Stack



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# Tracing Execution

```
> gprolog ← Invoke GNU Prolog
| ?- [royal, family]. ← Consult files
| ?- trace. ← Turn on tracing
The debugger will first creep -- showing everything {trace}
| ?- grandfather('Charles', Who). ← Query
  1 1 Call: grandfather('Charles', _15) ?
  2 2 Call: parent('Charles', _84) ? ← Internal variable
  2 2 Exit: parent('Charles', 'Elizabeth II') ? ← s
  3 2 Call: father('Elizabeth II', _15) ?
  4 3 Call: parent('Elizabeth II', _15) ?
  4 3 Exit: parent('Elizabeth II', 'George VI') ?
  5 3 Call: male('George VI') ?
```

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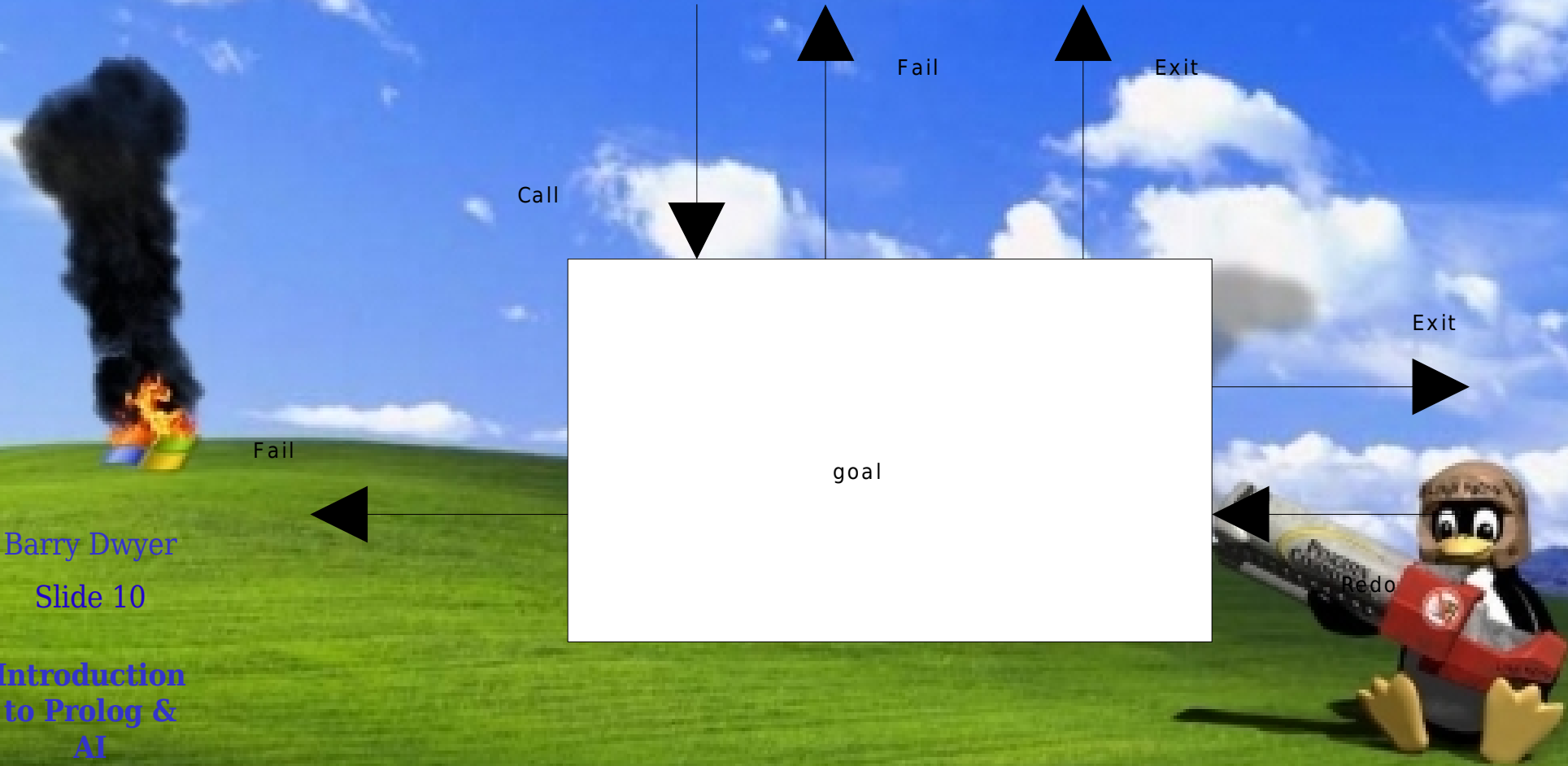
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Search depth    Recursion depth



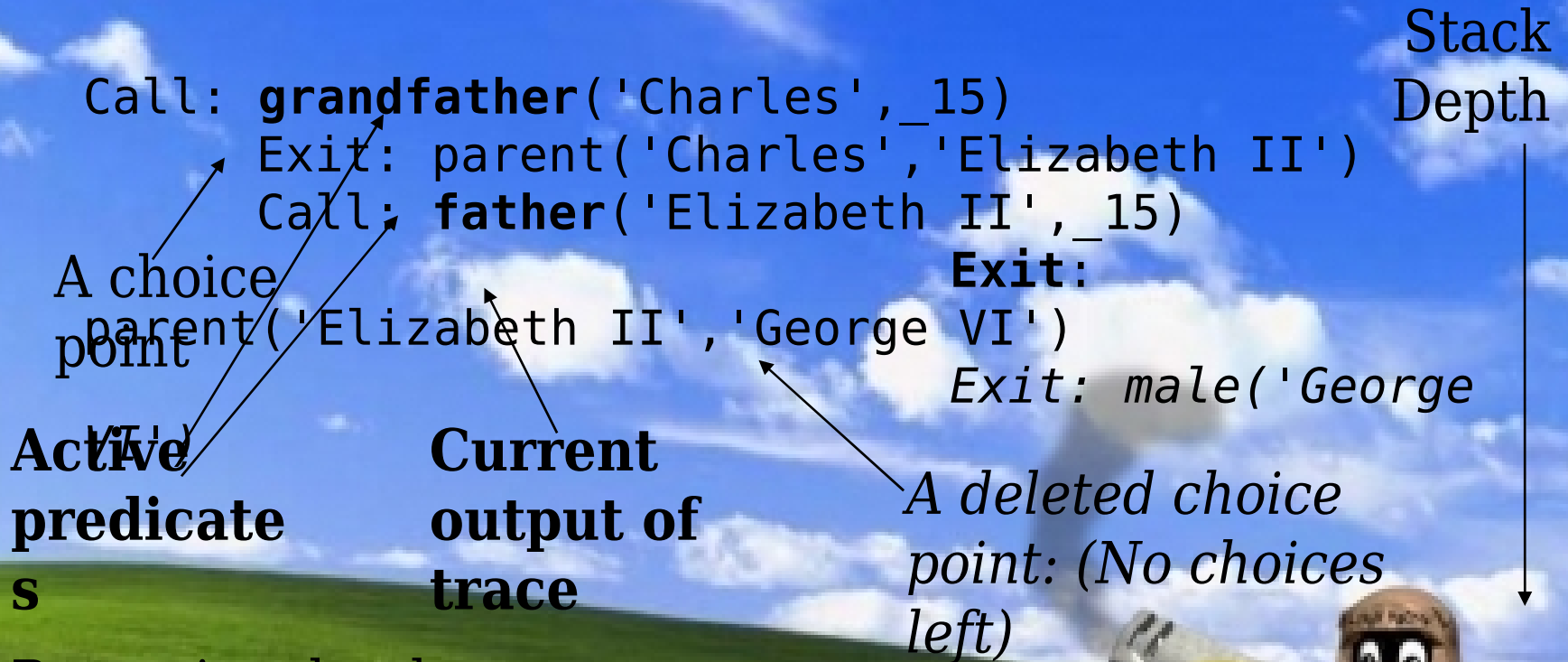
# Box Model of Execution



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# Conventions Used Here



# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

**Call:** `grandfather('Charles',_15)`

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Call: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Call: parent('Charles',_84)
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Call: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
Exit: parent('Charles','Elizabeth II')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Call: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
Exit: parent('Charles','Elizabeth II')  
Call: father('Elizabeth II',_15)
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Call: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
Exit: parent('Charles','Elizabeth II')  
Call: father('Elizabeth II',_15)  
Call:  
parent('Elizabeth II',_15)
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Call: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Exit: parent('Charles','Elizabeth II')  
Call: father('Elizabeth II',_15)  
      Exit:  
parent('Elizabeth II','George VI')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Call: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Exit: parent('Charles','Elizabeth II')  
      Call: father('Elizabeth II',_15)  
            Exit:  
parent('Elizabeth II','George VI')  
      Call: male('George  
VI')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Call: grandfather('Charles',_15)
      Exit: parent('Charles','Elizabeth II')
      Call: father('Elizabeth II',_15)
            Exit:
parent('Elizabeth II','George VI')
      Exit: male('George
VI')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Call: grandfather('Charles',_15)
      Exit: parent('Charles','Elizabeth II')
      Exit: father('Elizabeth II','George VI')
           Exit:
parent('Elizabeth II','George VI')
           Exit: male('George
VI')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Exit: grandfather('Charles', 'George VI')
      Exit: parent('Charles', 'Elizabeth II')
      Exit: father('Elizabeth II', 'George VI')
      Exit:
parent('Elizabeth II', 'George VI')
      Exit: male('George
VI')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Exit: grandfather('Charles', 'George VI')
      Exit: parent('Charles', 'Elizabeth II')
            Exit: father('Elizabeth II', 'George VI')
                  Exit:
parent('Elizabeth II', 'George VI')
                  Exit: male('George
VI')
```

**Who = 'George VI' ? ;**

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Redo: grandfather('Charles', 'George VI')
      Exit: parent('Charles', 'Elizabeth II')
          Exit: father('Elizabeth II', 'George VI')
              Exit:
parent('Elizabeth II', 'George VI')
          Exit: male('George
VI')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Redo: grandfather('Charles', 'George VI')  
      Exit: parent('Charles', 'Elizabeth II')  
      Redo: father('Elizabeth II', 'George VI')  
            Exit:  
parent('Elizabeth II', 'George VI')  
            Exit: male('George  
VI')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Redo: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Exit: parent('Charles','Elizabeth II')  
Redo: father('Elizabeth II',_15)  
      Redo:  
parent('Elizabeth II','George VI')  
      Exit: male('George  
VI')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Redo: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Exit: parent('Charles','Elizabeth II')  
Redo: father('Elizabeth II',_15)  
      Exit:  
parent('Elizabeth II','Elizabeth')  
      Exit: male('George  
VI')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Redo: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Exit: parent('Charles','Elizabeth II')  
Redo: father('Elizabeth II',_15)  
      Exit:  
parent('Elizabeth II','Elizabeth')  
      Call:  
male('Elizabeth')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Redo: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Exit: parent('Charles','Elizabeth II')  
Redo: father('Elizabeth II',_15)  
      Exit:  
parent('Elizabeth II','Elizabeth')  
      Fail:  
male('Elizabeth')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Redo: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Exit: parent('Charles','Elizabeth II')  
      Fail: father('Elizabeth II',_15)  
              Redo:  
parent('Elizabeth II','Elizabeth')  
              Fail:  
male('Elizabeth')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Redo: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Redo: parent('Charles','Elizabeth II')  
      Fail: father('Elizabeth II',_15)  
              Exit:  
parent('Elizabeth II','Elizabeth')  
              Fail:  
male('Elizabeth')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Redo: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Exit: parent('Charles','Philip')  
      Fail: father('Elizabeth II',_15)  
              Exit:  
parent('Elizabeth II','Elizabeth')  
              Fail:  
male('Elizabeth')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Redo: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Exit: parent('Charles','Philip')  
      Call: father('Philip',_15)  
              Exit:  
parent('Elizabeth II','Elizabeth')  
              Fail:  
male('Elizabeth')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Redo: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Exit: parent('Charles','Philip')  
      Call: father('Philip',_15)  
              Call:  
parent('Philip',_15)  
              Fail:  
male('Elizabeth')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Redo: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Exit: parent('Charles','Philip')  
      Call: father('Philip',_15)  
              Fail:  
parent('Philip',_15)  
              Fail:  
male('Elizabeth')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Redo: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Exit: parent('Charles','Philip')  
      Fail: father('Philip',_15)  
              Fail:  
parent('Philip',_15)  
              Fail:  
male('Elizabeth')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Fail: grandfather('Charles',_15)  
      Exit: parent('Charles','Philip')  
      Fail: father('Philip',_15)  
           Fail:  
parent('Philip',_15)  
           Fail:  
male('Elizabeth')
```

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# Prolog Run-Time Stacks

```
Fail: grandfather('Charles', _15)
      Exit: parent('Charles', 'Philip')
      Fail: father('Philip', _15)
           Fail:
parent('Philip', _15)
           Fail:
male('Elizabeth')

(10 ms) no
```

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# Results of Query

```
> gprolog
| ?- [royal, family].
| ?- trace.
The debugger will first creep -- showing everything
{trace}
| ?- grandfather('Charles', Who).
      1          1
grandfather('Charles', _15) ?
      etc.
Who = 'George VI' ? ;
      1          1
grandfather('Charles', _15) ?
      etc.
(10 ms) no
{trace}
notrace.
halt.
>
```

Invoke GNU Prolog

Consult files

Turn on tracing

Query

Call:

Ask for more

Redo:

Out of answers

Turn off trace

Exit Prolog

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# Built-in Operators

Priority	Mode	Operators
1200	xfx	:- -->
1200	fx	:-
1100	xfy	;
1050	xfx	->
1000	xfy	,
900	fy	\+
700	xfx	= \= =.. == \== @< @> @=< @>= is ::= =\= < > ==< >=
500	yfx	+ - \ //
400	yfx	* / // rem mod << >>
200	xfy	** ^
200	fy	+ - \

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# Negation by Failure

```
% Built-in = operator  
X=X.
```

```
% Built-in \= operator  
X\=X :- !,fail.  
_ \= _.
```

```
% Built-in \= operator  
\+P :- call(P), !, fail.  
\= _
```

```
sibling(Person, Sibling) :-  
    mother(Person, Mother),  
    child(Mother, Sibling),  
    Person\=Sibling.
```

```
| ?- sibling('Charles', Who).
```

```
Who = 'Anne' ? ;
```

```
Who = 'Andrew' ? ;
```

```
Who = 'Edward' ? ;
```

```
no
```

```
sibling(Person, Sibling) :-  
    Person\=Sibling,  
    mother(Person, Mother),  
    child(Mother, Sibling)
```

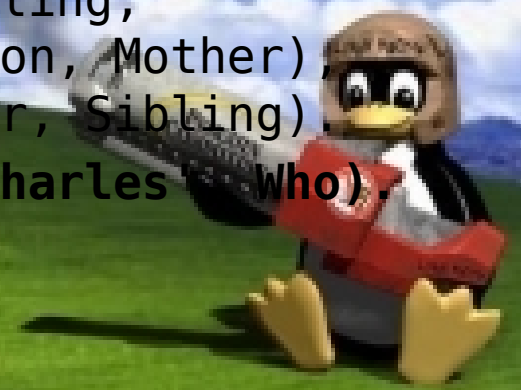
```
| ?- sibling('Charles', Who).
```

```
no
```

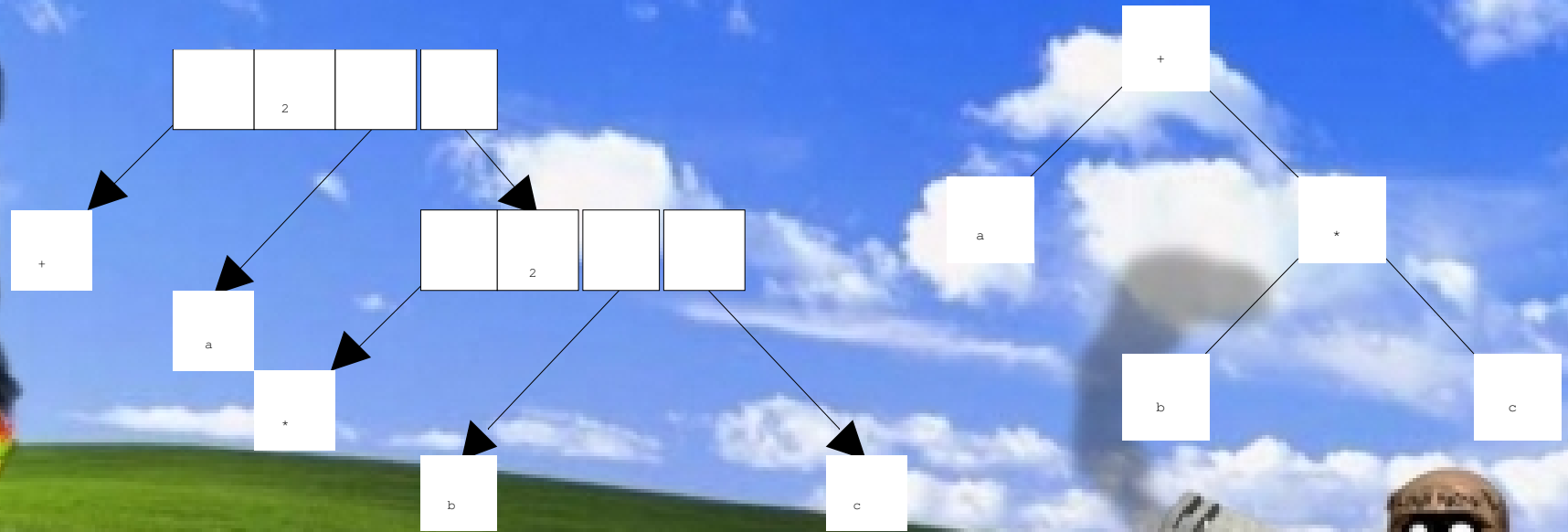
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# How Prolog Stores $a+(b*c)$



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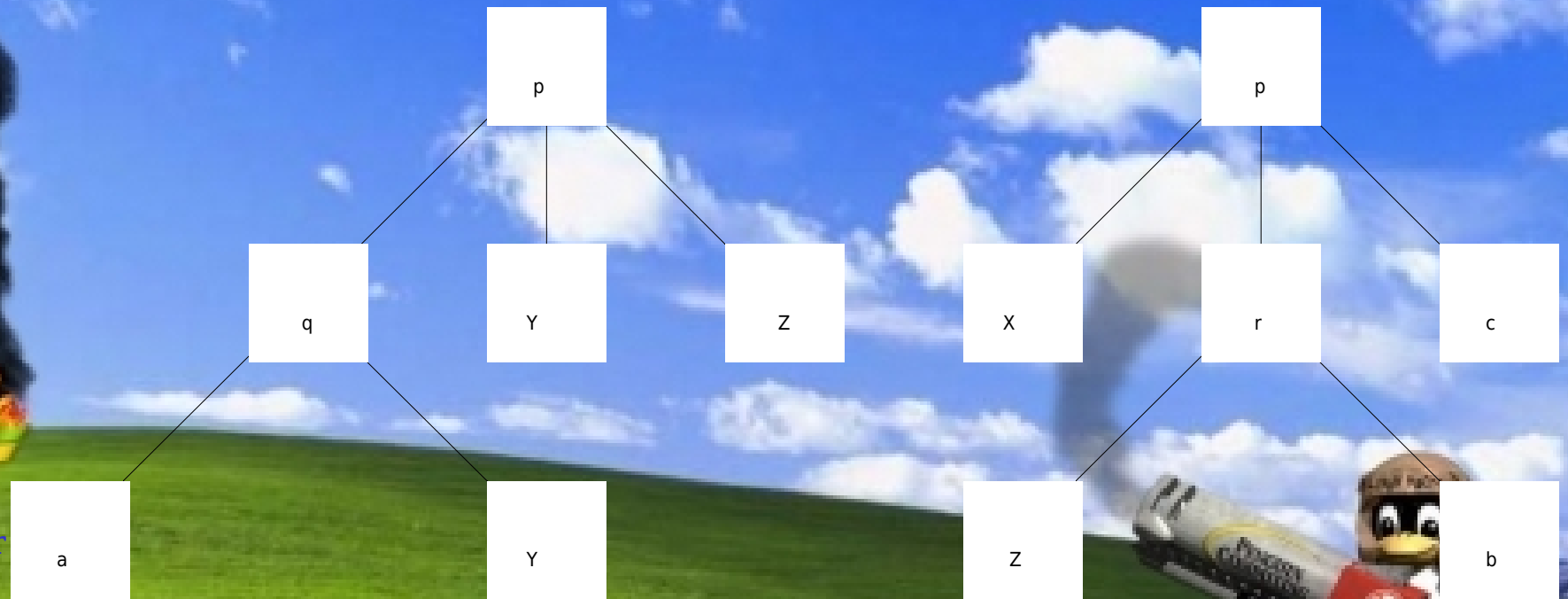
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```
simplify(X*(Y+Z),X*Y+X*Z). % Algebra  
Ans is X*(Y+Z).           % Arithmetic
```

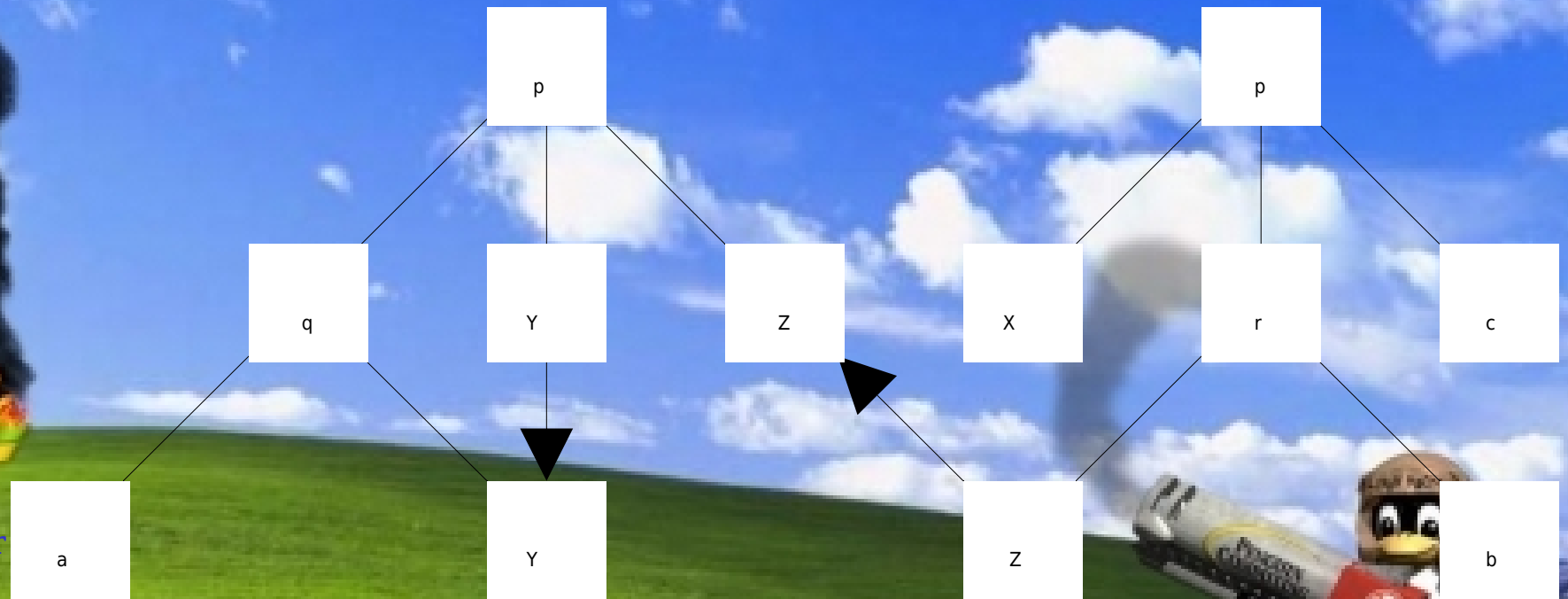


# Prolog Matches Efficiently

$p(q(a, Y), Y, Z) = p(X, r(Z, b), c)$ .



# Link Identical Variables

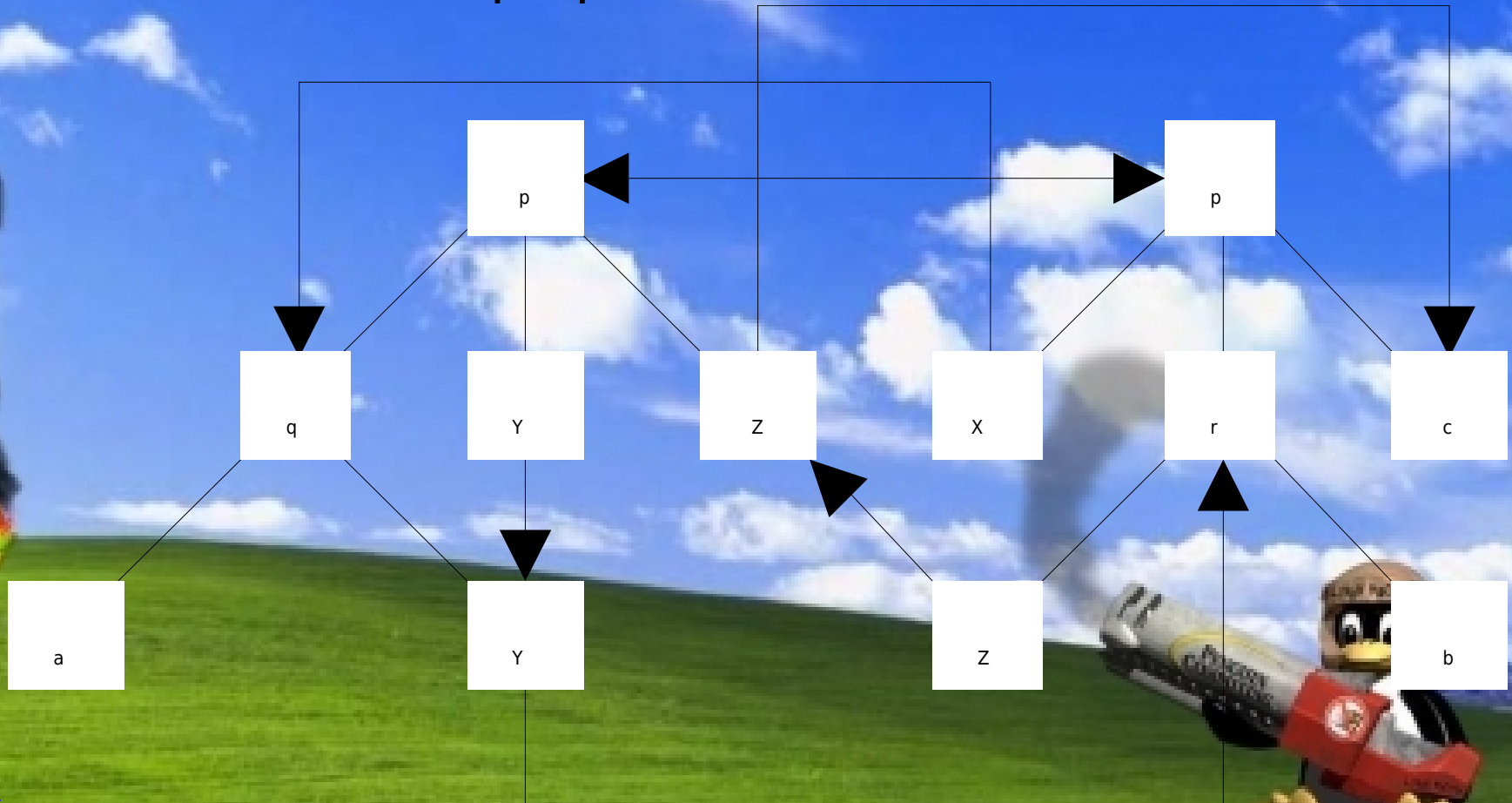


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# Match Corresponding Nodes

Unifier =  $p(q(a, r(c, b)), r(c, b), c)$

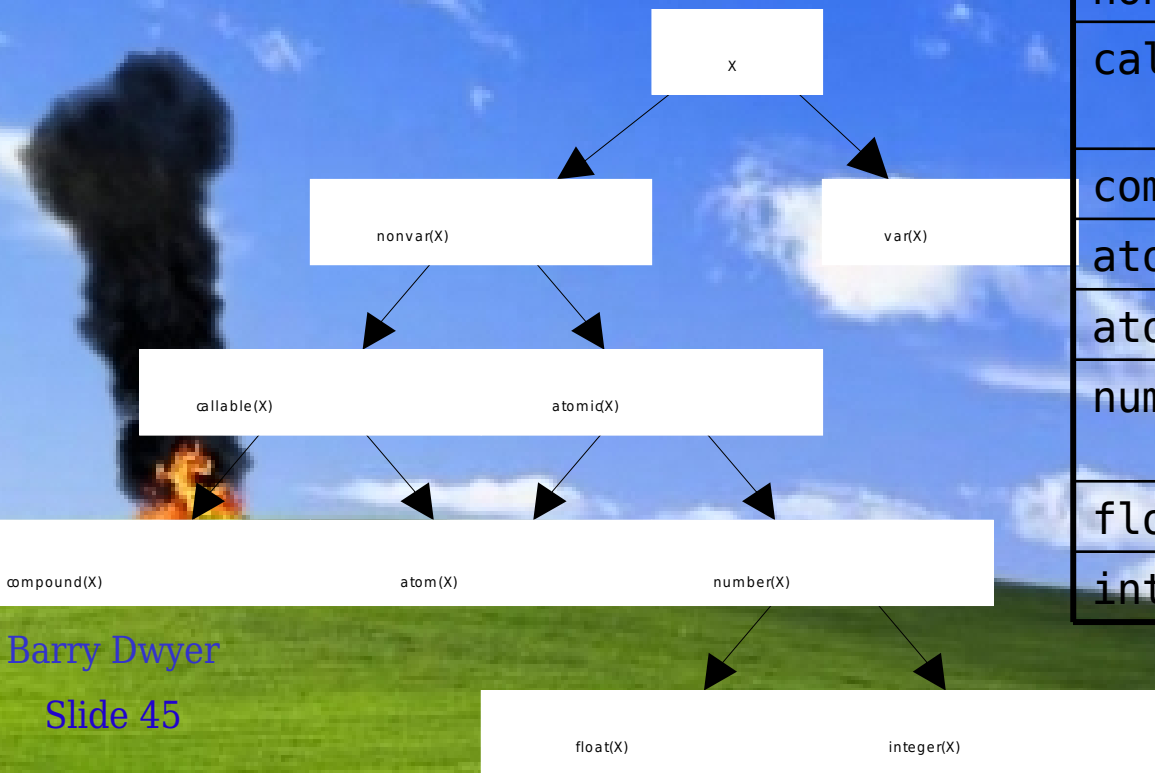


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# Prolog Type Hierarchy



<code>var(X)</code>	X is an unbound variable.
<code>nonvar(X)</code>	X is bound.
<code>callable(X)</code>	X is bound to a structure, or an atom.
<code>compound(X)</code>	X is bound to a structure.
<code>atomic(X)</code>	X is bound to a constant.
<code>atom(X)</code>	X is bound to an atom.
<code>number(X)</code>	X is bound to an integer or float.
<code>float(X)</code>	X is bound to a float.
<code>integer(X)</code>	X is bound to an integer.

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