

Prolog Questions

What are the properties of an imperative programming language?

What is a term in Prolog?

What are the two kinds of constants in Prolog?

What is the syntax of atoms (variables) in Prolog?

What are the two uses of structures in Prolog?

What is the syntax of a clause in Prolog? What does it mean?

What is the head (body) of a clause?

What is a goal clause?

What is a fact (unit clause) in Prolog?

How is conjunction (disjunction) represented in Prolog?

What is the scope of a variable in Prolog?

What is clause (goal) order and how does it affect the results?

Write a pattern for a list with at least two elements where the first element of the list must be the number 111.

Must lists in Prolog be homogeneous?

Is tail recursion possible or useful in Prolog?

What is the scope of an anonymous variable?

What are the four relations from comparing numbers for size?

How does the logical variable differ from a variable in an imperative programming language?

How can we compare numbers for equality or its negation?

Explain the semantics of the predicate *is*.

How is the predicate *is* different from assignment?

Explain the predicates *get0*, *put*, *write*, *nl*, *abort*, and *name*.

What are the inputs to the Prolog interpreter?

What does the Prolog interpreter produce as its result?

What are the five cases in the Unification algorithm?

What is a *most general unifier*?

What is the *occurs check*?