

## CSCE 330 Fall 2007

### PROGRAM 6

Assigned Tuesday 2007-11-27. Due Thursday 2007-12-06

Write a Prolog program that describes your family tree. Your program should include facts and some rules for family relations going back two generations (grandmother, grandfather, aunt, etc.). Remember that the names of constants in Prolog must start with a lower-case letter! Test your program using the SWI-Prolog interpreter (“pl”) on the Unix or Linux workstations. (The interpreter is at `/usr/local/bin/pl/` on the Linux workstations.)

Submit your work as a text file, called “family.pl,” using the dropbox. Further details are given below.

(Exercise 1.3 from [Clocksin and Mellish, 1994].) Suppose someone has already written Prolog clauses that define the following relationships:

```
father(X,Y) /* X is the father of Y */
mother(X,Y) /* X is the mother of Y */
male(X)     /* X is male */
female(X)   /* X is female */
diff(X,Y)   /* X and Y are different */
```

Write Prolog clauses to define the following relationships:

```
is_mother(X) /* X is a mother */
is_father(X) /* X is a father */
is_son(X)    /* X is a son */
sister_of(X,Y) /* X is a sister of Y */
grandpa_of(X,Y) /* X is a grandfather of Y */
grandma_of(X,Y) /* X is a grandmother of Y */
sibling(X,Y) /* X is a sibling of Y */
aunt(X,Y)    /* X is an aunt of Y */
```

For example, we could write a rule for aunt, provided that we were supplied with (or wrote) rules for female, sibling, and parent:

```
aunt(X,Y) :- female(X), sibling(X,Z), parent(Z,Y).
```

Reference: Clocksin W.F. and C.S. Mellish. *Programming in Prolog (Fourth Edition)*. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1994.