



基本编程

加载文件

```
['D:/GK.2010.83a.pl'].
```

退出

```
halt.
```

注释, 结束

```
/* print hello world */
```

```
go :- write("hello world").
```

注释:/* */, 或行注释:%, 结束用“.”来表示。

运行结果

```
?- go.  
hello world  
true.
```

术语

```
dog(jack) . dog(cathy) .  
cat(rose) . cat(mike) .  
animal(X) :- dog(X) .
```

语句(**clauses**)包括事实(**facts**)或规则(**rules**)两类。

例如: dog(fido)是事实, animal(X):-dog(X)是规则。

在dog(fido)中, dog是谓词(**predicate**), fido是实参(argument).

在animal(X):-dog(X)中, X是变量(variable).

Prolog通过问问题(query)来执行。

```
?- animal(jack) .
```

```
true.
```

“?-”后面就是目标问题 (**goal**). 这里prolog会回答两种结果: true 或false.

也可以带着变量问

```
?- animal(X) .
```

```
X = jack ;
```

```
X = cathy.
```

变量用首字母大写的串来表示，事实首字母必须小写。

Prolog找到一个答案后，会回头重新找下一个答案，多个答案用分号隔开。

有些内置的谓词可直接用作goal.

```
?- listing(dog) .
```

```
dog(jack) .
```

```
dog(cathy) .
```

```
true.
```

目标中可以含多个询问，用“,”隔开表示“与”的关系。

```
?- dog(X), cat(Y) .
```

```
X = jack,
```

```
Y = rose ;
```

```
X = jack,
```

```
Y = mike ;
```

```
X = cathy,
```

```
Y = rose ;
```

```
X = cathy,
```

```
Y = mike.
```



数据类型

数: 234, 23.4

字符串: 'Hello World', `\n`是回车换行

函数: `likes(jack,rose)`

变量: X,Y,Z

List: `[a,[b,c,d],e,f]`

有一些内置的常数, 如: `pi, e, inf`.

操作符

操作符的定义

```
:- op(500,xfx,'is_parent').
```

尽管一般是这么使用

```
m is_parent t.
```

但也等同于谓词:

```
?- is_parent(m,t).  
true.
```

常见的算术操作符有:

`+, -, *, /, //, ^, abs(X), max(X, Y), sqrt(X).`

`?- 1 == sin(pi/2) .`

`true.`

常见的逻辑操作符有: `not`, `;`, `,`

输入与输出

输入:

```
sayhi :-
```

```
    write('What is your name ?'),nl,
```

```
    read(X),
```

```
    write('Hi '),tab(2), write(X).
```

运行结果是

```
?- sayhi.
```

```
What is your name ?
```

```
|: 'Hui Li'.
```

```
Hi    Hui Li
```

```
true.
```



又如

```
square :-  
    write('Please input a Num: '),  
    read(Num),  
    do(Num) .  
do(stop) :- !.  
do(Num) :-  
    S is Num * Num,  
    write('Square of  
'), write(Num), write(': '), write(S), nl,  
    square.
```

运行结果是

```
?- square.  
Please input a Num: 5.  
Square of 5: 25  
Please input a Num: |: stop.  
  
true.
```

输出: write

输出ASCII码:

```
?- put(37),nl.
```

```
%
```

```
true.
```



List与字符串操作

读取每一项

```
writeall([]).
```

```
writeall([A|L]):- write(A),nl,writeall(L).
```

```
?- writeall([i,'love','Beijing',[tian,an,men]]).
```

```
i
```

```
love
```

```
Beijing
```

```
[tian,an,men]
```

```
true.
```

内置谓词

```
?- append([a,b,c],[1,2,3],L).
```

```
L = [a, b, c, 1, 2, 3].
```

```
?- member(a,[a,b,c]).
```

```
true.
```

```
?- length([a,b,c],X).
```

```
X = 3.
```

```
?- reverse([a,b,c],X).
```

```
X = [c, b, a].
```

字符串与List的转换

```
?- name('helloworld',L).
```

```
L = [104, 101, 108, 108, 111,  
119, 111, 114, 108|...].
```

```
?-
```

```
name(X,[104,101,108,108,111,119  
,111,114,108,100]).X =  
helloworld.
```

借助List操作实现字符串操作

```
joinNew(Str1,Str2,Str3):-  
    name(Str1,L1),name(Str2,L2),  
    append(L1,L2,Result),  
    name(Str3,Result).  
  
?- joinNew('hello',' world',X).  
X = 'hello world'.
```