

Ivan Bratko Prolog Programming For Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence Techniques in Prolog introduces the reader to the use of well-established algorithmic techniques in the field of artificial intelligence (AI), with Prolog as the implementation language. The techniques considered cover general areas such as search, rule-based systems, and truth maintenance, as well as constraint satisfaction and uncertainty management. Specific application domains such as temporal reasoning, machine learning, and natural language are also discussed. Comprised of 10 chapters, this book begins with an overview of Prolog, paying particular attention to Prolog terms and rules (and Prolog facts as special cases); unification; the and-or computation tree induced by a Prolog program and a query; the depth-first, left-to-right traversal of that tree by the standard Prolog interpreter; and built-in predicates such as unification and equality. Subsequent chapters deal with search and representation of graphs in Prolog; backward-chaining methods; truth maintenance systems; and constraint satisfaction. Reasoning with uncertainty, planning and temporal reasoning, and machine learning are also tackled. The book concludes with an assessment of natural language processing and some of the linguistic notions that are easily encoded in Prolog. This monograph will be of interest to both students and practitioners in the fields of AI and computer science.

The fourth edition of this best-selling guide to Prolog and Artificial Intelligence has been updated to include key developments in the field while retaining its lucid approach to these topics. New and extended topics include Constraint Logic Programming, abductive reasoning and partial order planning. Divided into two parts, the first part of the book introduces the programming language Prolog, while the second part teaches Artificial Intelligence using Prolog as a tool for the implementation of AI techniques. This textbook is meant to teach Prolog as a practical programming tool and so it concentrates on the art of using the basic mechanisms of Prolog to solve interesting problems. The fourth edition has been fully revised and extended to provide an even greater range of applications, making it a self-contained guide to Prolog, AI or AI Programming for students and professional programmers.

This book is for people who have done some programming, either in Prolog or in a language other than Prolog, and who can find their way around a reference manual. The emphasis of this book is on a simplified and disciplined methodology for discerning the mathematical structures related to a problem, and then turning these structures into Prolog programs. This book is therefore not concerned about the particular features of the language nor about Prolog programming skills or techniques in general. A relatively pure subset of Prolog is used, which includes the 'cut', but no input/output, no assert/retract, no syntactic extensions such as if then-else and grammar rules, and hardly any built-in predicates apart from arithmetic operations. I trust that practitioners of Prolog programming who have a particular interest in the finer details of syntactic style and language features will understand my purposes in not discussing these matters. The presentation, which I believe is novel for a Prolog programming text, is in terms of an outline of basic concepts interleaved with worksheets. The idea is that worksheets are rather like musical exercises. Carefully graduated in scope, each worksheet introduces only a limited number of new ideas, and gives some guidance for practising them.

The principles introduced in the worksheets are then applied to extended examples in the form of case studies.

The latest edition of a classic text on concurrency and distributed programming - from a winner of the ACM/SIGCSE Award for Outstanding Contribution to Computer Science Education.

The computer programming language Prolog is quickly gaining popularity throughout the world. Since its beginnings around 1970, Prolog has been chosen by many programmers for applications of symbolic computation, including: D relational databases D mathematical logic D abstract problem solving D understanding natural language D architectural design D symbolic equation solving D biochemical structure analysis D many areas of artificial intelligence. Until now, there has been no textbook with the aim of teaching Prolog as a practical programming language. It is perhaps a tribute to Prolog that so many people have been motivated to learn it by referring to the necessarily concise reference manuals, a few published papers, and by the orally transmitted 'folklore' of the modern computing community. However, as Prolog is beginning to be introduced to large numbers of undergraduate and postgraduate students, many of our colleagues have expressed a great need for a tutorial guide to learning Prolog. We hope this little book will go some way towards meeting this need. Many newcomers to Prolog find that the task of writing a Prolog program is not like specifying an algorithm in the same way as in a conventional programming language. Instead, the Prolog programmer asks more what formal relationships and objects occur in his problem.

Paradigms of AI Programming is the first text to teach advanced Common Lisp techniques in the context of building major AI systems. By reconstructing authentic, complex AI programs using state-of-the-art Common Lisp, the book teaches students and professionals how to build and debug robust practical programs, while demonstrating superior programming style and important AI concepts. The author strongly emphasizes the practical performance issues involved in writing real working programs of significant size. Chapters on troubleshooting and efficiency are included, along with a discussion of the fundamentals of object-oriented programming and a description of the main CLOS functions. This volume is an excellent text for a course on AI programming, a useful supplement for general AI courses and an indispensable reference for the professional programmer.

What sets this book apart from others on logic programming is the breadth of its coverage. The authors have achieved a fine balance between a clear and authoritative treatment of the theory and a practical, problem-solving approach to its applications. This edition introduces major new developments in a continually evolving field and includes such topics as concurrency and equational and constraint logic programming.

The emphasis in The Craft of Prolog is on using Prolog effectively. It presents a loose collection of topics that build on and elaborate concepts learned in a first course.

Not long ago" Dennis Merritt wrote one of the best books that I know of about implementing expert systems in Prolog, and I was very glad he published it in our series. The only problem is there are still some unfortunate people around who do not know Prolog and are not sufficiently prepared either to read Merritt's book, or to use this extremely productive language, be it for knowledge-based work or even for everyday programming. Possibly this last statement may surprise

you if you were under the impression that Prolog was an "artificial intelligence language" with very limited application potential. Please believe this editor's statement that quite the opposite is true: for at least four years, I have been using Prolog for every programming task in which I am given the option of choosing the language. Therefore, I 'am indeed happy that Dennis Merritt has written another good book on my language of choice, and that it meets the high standard he set with his prior book, Building Expert Systems in Prolog. All that remains for me to do is to wish you success and enjoyment when taking off on your Adventure in Prolog.

A rigorous and comprehensive textbook covering the major approaches to knowledge graphs, an active and interdisciplinary area within artificial intelligence. The field of knowledge graphs, which allows us to model, process, and derive insights from complex real-world data, has emerged as an active and interdisciplinary area of artificial intelligence over the last decade, drawing on such fields as natural language processing, data mining, and the semantic web. Current projects involve predicting cyberattacks, recommending products, and even gleaning insights from thousands of papers on COVID-19. This textbook offers rigorous and comprehensive coverage of the field. It focuses systematically on the major approaches, both those that have stood the test of time and the latest deep learning methods.

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COMPULOGNet,EuropeanNetworkofExcellenceinComputationalLogic Jo zefStefanInstitute,Ljubljana LPASoftware,Inc.
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This second edition contains revised chapters taking into account recent research advances. More advanced exercises have been included, and "Part II The Prolog Language" has been modified to be compatible with the new Prolog standard. This is a graduate level text that can be used for self-study.

In recent times there has been recognition of the growing influence of cultural theory on historical writing. Foucault, Bourdieu, Butler and Spivak are just some of the thinkers whose ideas have been taken up and deployed by historians. What are these ideas and where do they come from? How have cultural theorists thought about 'history'? And how have historians applied theoretical insights to enhance their own understanding of events in the past? This book provides a wide-ranging and authoritative guide to the often vexed and controversial relationship between history and contemporary theory. It analyses the concepts that concern both theorists and historians, such as power, identity, modernity and postcolonialism, and offers a critical evaluation of them from an historical standpoint. Written in an accessible manner, History and Cultural Theory gives historians and students an invaluable summary of the impact of cultural theory on historiography over the last twenty years, and indicates the likely directions of the subject in the future.

Gain a gentle introduction to the world of Artificial Intelligence (AI) using the Raspberry Pi as the computing platform. Most of the major AI topics will be explored, including expert systems, machine learning both shallow and deep, fuzzy logic control, and more! AI in action will be demonstrated using the Python language on the Raspberry Pi. The Prolog language will also be introduced and used to demonstrate fundamental AI concepts. In addition, the Wolfram language will be used as part of the deep machine learning demonstrations. A series of projects will walk you through how to implement AI concepts with the Raspberry Pi. Minimal expense is needed for the projects as only a few sensors and actuators will be required. Beginners and hobbyists can jump right in to creating AI projects with the Raspberry Pi using this book. What You'll Learn What AI is and—as importantly—what it is not Inference and expert systems Machine learning both shallow and deep Fuzzy logic and how to apply to an actual control system When AI might be appropriate to include in a system Constraints and limitations of the Raspberry Pi AI implementation Who This Book Is For Hobbyists, makers, engineers involved in designing autonomous systems and wanting to gain an education in fundamental AI concepts, and non-technical readers who want to understand what AI is and how it might affect their lives.

Master the new computational tools to get the most out of your information system. This practical guide, the first to clearly outline the situation for the benefit of engineers and scientists, provides a straightforward introduction to basic machine learning and data mining methods, covering the analysis of numerical, text, and sound data.

Get started with the simplest, most powerful prolog ever: Visual Prolog If you want to explore the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI), you need to know your way around Prolog. Prolog - which stands for "programming with logic" - is one of the most effective languages for building AI applications, thanks to its unique approach. Rather than writing a program that spells out exactly how to solve a problem, with Prolog you define a problem with logical Rules, and then set the computer loose on it. This paradigm shift from Procedural to Declarative programming makes Prolog ideal for applications involving AI, logic, language parsing, computational linguistics, and theorem-proving. Now, Visual Prolog (available as a free download) offers even more with its powerful Graphical User Interface (GUI), built-in Predicates, and rather large provided Program Foundation Class (PFC) libraries. A Guide to Artificial Intelligence with Visual Prolog is an excellent introduction to both Prolog and Visual Prolog. Designed for newcomers to Prolog with some conventional programming background (such as BASIC, C, C++, Pascal, etc.), Randall Scott proceeds along a logical, easy-to-grasp path as he explains the beginnings of Prolog, classic algorithms to get you started, and many of the unique features of Visual Prolog. Readers will also gain key insights into application development, application design, interface construction, troubleshooting, and more. In addition, there are numerous sample examples to learn from, copious illustrations and information on helpful resources. A Guide to Artificial Intelligence with Visual Prolog is less like a traditional textbook and

more like a workshop where you can learn at your own pace - so you can start harnessing the power of Visual Prolog for whatever your mind can dream up.

Prolog Programming for Artificial Intelligence Third edition Ivan Bratko The third edition of this best-selling guide to Prolog and Artificial Intelligence has been updated to include key developments in the field while retaining its lucid approach to these topics. Divided into two parts, the first part of the book introduces the programming language Prolog, while the second part teaches Artificial Intelligence using Prolog as a tool for the implementation of AI techniques. Prolog has its roots in logic, however the main aim of this book is to teach Prolog as a practical programming tool. This text therefore concentrates on the art of using the basic mechanisms of Prolog to solve interesting problems. The third edition has been fully revised and extended to provide an even greater range of applications, which further enhance its value as a self-contained guide to Prolog, AI or AI Programming for students and professional programmers alike. Features * Combined approach to Prolog and AI allows flexibility for learning and teaching * Provides a thorough representation of AI, emphasizing practical techniques and Prolog implementations * Prolog programs for use in projects and research are available for download on the World Wide Web. New for this edition: * Constraint Logic Programming * Qualitative Reasoning * Inductive Logic Programming * The addition of belief networks for handling uncertainty * A major update on machine learning * Additional techniques for improving program efficiency * Meta-programming is updated to show how Prolog can be used to implement other languages (including object-oriented programming) * A new Companion Web Site will contain further teaching materials and updates Author: Professor Ivan Bratko leads the AI groups in the Faculty of Computer and Information Science at both Ljubljana University and the Jozef Stefan Institute in Slovenia. He has taught Prolog world-wide as well as applying Prolog in medical expert systems, robot programming, qualitative modelling and computer chess research.

Prolog is a programming language, but a rather unusual one. Prolog" is short for "Programming with Logic", and the link with logic gives Prolog its special character. At the heart of Prolog lies a surprising idea: don't tell the computer what to do. Instead, describe situations of interest, and compute by asking questions. Prolog will logically deduce new facts about the situations and give its deductions back to us as answers. Why learn Prolog? For a start, its "say what the problem is, rather than how to solve it" stance, means that it is a very high level language, good for knowledge rich applications such as artificial intelligence, natural language processing, and the semantic web. So by studying Prolog, you gain insight into how sophisticated tasks can be handled computationally. Moreover, Prolog requires a different mindset. You have to learn to see problems from a new perspective, declaratively rather than procedurally. Acquiring this mindset, and learning to appreciate the links between logic and programming, makes the study of Prolog both challenging and rewarding. Learn

Prolog Now! is a practical introduction to this fascinating language. Freely available as a web-book since 2002 (see www.learnprolognow.org) Learn Prolog Now! has become one of the most popular introductions to the Prolog programming language, an introduction prized for its clarity and down-to-earth approach. It is widely used as a textbook at university departments around the world, and even more widely used for self study. College Publications is proud to present here the first hard-copy version of this online classic. Carefully revised in the light of reader's feedback, and now with answers to all the exercises, here you will find the essential material required to help you learn Prolog now.

The book uses Edinburgh syntax.

Teaching the science and the technology of programming as a unified discipline that shows the deep relationships between programming paradigms. This innovative text presents computer programming as a unified discipline in a way that is both practical and scientifically sound. The book focuses on techniques of lasting value and explains them precisely in terms of a simple abstract machine. The book presents all major programming paradigms in a uniform framework that shows their deep relationships and how and where to use them together. After an introduction to programming concepts, the book presents both well-known and lesser-known computation models ("programming paradigms"). Each model has its own set of techniques and each is included on the basis of its usefulness in practice. The general models include declarative programming, declarative concurrency, message-passing concurrency, explicit state, object-oriented programming, shared-state concurrency, and relational programming. Specialized models include graphical user interface programming, distributed programming, and constraint programming. Each model is based on its kernel language—a simple core language that consists of a small number of programmer-significant elements. The kernel languages are introduced progressively, adding concepts one by one, thus showing the deep relationships between different models. The kernel languages are defined precisely in terms of a simple abstract machine. Because a wide variety of languages and programming paradigms can be modeled by a small set of closely related kernel languages, this approach allows programmer and student to grasp the underlying unity of programming. The book has many program fragments and exercises, all of which can be run on the Mozart Programming System, an Open Source software package that features an interactive incremental development environment.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the part of computer science concerned with designing intelligent computer systems (systems that exhibit characteristics we associate with intelligence in human behavior). This book is the first published textbook of AI in chemical engineering, and provides broad and in-depth coverage of AI programming, AI principles, expert systems, and neural networks in chemical engineering. This book introduces the computational means and methodologies that are used to enable computers to perform intelligent engineering tasks. A key goal is to move beyond the principles of AI into

its applications in chemical engineering. After reading this book, a chemical engineer will have a firm grounding in AI, know what chemical engineering applications of AI exist today, and understand the current challenges facing AI in engineering. Allows the reader to learn AI quickly using inexpensive personal computers Contains a large number of illustrative examples, simple exercises, and complex practice problems and solutions Includes a computer diskette for an illustrated case study Demonstrates an expert system for separation synthesis (EXSEP) Presents a detailed review of published literature on expert systems and neural networks in chemical engineering

Prolog has a declarative style. A predicate definition includes both the input and output parameters, and it allows a programmer to define a desired result without being concerned about the detailed instructions of how it is to be computed. Such a declarative language offers a solution to the software crisis, because it is shorter and more concise, more powerful and understandable than present-day languages. Logic highlights novel aspects of programming, namely using the same program to compute a relation and its inverse, and supporting deductive retrieval of information. This is a book about using Prolog. Its real point is the examples introduced from Chapter 3 onwards, and so a Prolog programmer does not need to read Chapters 1 and 2, which are oriented more to teachers and to students, respectively. The book is recommended for introductory and advanced university courses, where students may need to remember the basics about logic programming and Prolog, before starting doing. Chapters 1 and 2 were also kept for the sake of unity of the whole material. In Chapter 1 a teaching strategy is explained based on the key concepts of Prolog which are novel aspects of programming. Prolog is enhanced as a computer programming language used for solving problems that involve objects and the relationships between objects. This chapter provides a pedagogical tour of prescriptions for the organization of Prolog programs, by pointing out the main drawbacks novices may encounter.

A semantically well-defined programming language widely used in artificial intelligence, Prolog has greatly influenced other programming languages since its introduction in the late 1970s. A user may find Prolog deceptively easy, however, and there are a number of different implementations. In this book Patrice Boizumault draws from his extensive experience in Prolog implementation to describe for students of all levels the concepts, difficulties, and design limits of a Prolog system. Boizumault introduces the specific problems posed by the implementation of Prolog, studies and compares different solutions--notably those of the schools of Marseilles and Edinburgh--and concludes with three examples of implementation. Major points of interest include identifying the important differences in implementing unification and resolution; presenting three features of Prolog II--infinite trees, dif, and freeze--that introduce constraints; thoroughly describing Warren's Abstract Machine (WAM); and detailing a Lisp implementation of Prolog. Originally published in 1993. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available

previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Students explore the idea that thinking is a form of computation by learning to write simple computer programs for tasks that require thought. This book guides students through an exploration of the idea that thinking might be understood as a form of computation. Students make the connection between thinking and computing by learning to write computer programs for a variety of tasks that require thought, including solving puzzles, understanding natural language, recognizing objects in visual scenes, planning courses of action, and playing strategic games. The material is presented with minimal technicalities and is accessible to undergraduate students with no specialized knowledge or technical background beyond high school mathematics. Students use Prolog (without having to learn algorithms: “Prolog without tears!”), learning to express what they need as a Prolog program and letting Prolog search for answers. After an introduction to the basic concepts, *Thinking as Computation* offers three chapters on Prolog, covering back-chaining, programs and queries, and how to write the sorts of Prolog programs used in the book. The book follows this with case studies of tasks that appear to require thought, then looks beyond Prolog to consider learning, explaining, and propositional reasoning. Most of the chapters conclude with short bibliographic notes and exercises. The book is based on a popular course at the University of Toronto and can be used in a variety of classroom contexts, by students ranging from first-year liberal arts undergraduates to more technically advanced computer science students.

The two-volume set LNCS 6593 and 6594 constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Adaptive and Natural Computing Algorithms, ICANNGA 2010, held in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in April 2010. The 83 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from a total of 144 submissions. The first volume includes 42 papers and a plenary lecture and is organized in topical sections on neural networks and evolutionary computation.

Data mining is often referred to by real-time users and software solutions providers as knowledge discovery in databases (KDD). Good data mining practice for business intelligence (the art of turning raw software into meaningful information) is demonstrated by the many new techniques and developments in the conversion of fresh scientific discovery into widely accessible software solutions. This book has been written as an introduction to the main issues associated with the basics of machine learning and the algorithms used in data mining. Suitable for advanced undergraduates and their tutors at postgraduate level in a wide area of computer science and technology topics as well as researchers looking to adapt various algorithms for particular data mining tasks. A valuable addition to the libraries and bookshelves of the many companies who are using the principles of data mining (or KDD) to effectively deliver solid business and industry solutions. Provides an introduction to the main issues associated with the basics of machine learning and the algorithms used in data mining A valuable addition to the libraries and bookshelves of companies using the principles of data mining (or KDD) to effectively deliver solid business and industry

solutions

Build smart applications by implementing real-world artificial intelligence projects Key Features Explore a variety of AI projects with Python Get well-versed with different types of neural networks and popular deep learning algorithms Leverage popular Python deep learning libraries for your AI projects Book Description Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the newest technology that's being employed among varied businesses, industries, and sectors. Python Artificial Intelligence Projects for Beginners demonstrates AI projects in Python, covering modern techniques that make up the world of Artificial Intelligence. This book begins with helping you to build your first prediction model using the popular Python library, scikit-learn. You will understand how to build a classifier using an effective machine learning technique, random forest, and decision trees. With exciting projects on predicting bird species, analyzing student performance data, song genre identification, and spam detection, you will learn the fundamentals and various algorithms and techniques that foster the development of these smart applications. In the concluding chapters, you will also understand deep learning and neural network mechanisms through these projects with the help of the Keras library. By the end of this book, you will be confident in building your own AI projects with Python and be ready to take on more advanced projects as you progress What you will learn Build a prediction model using decision trees and random forest Use neural networks, decision trees, and random forests for classification Detect YouTube comment spam with a bag-of-words and random forests Identify handwritten mathematical symbols with convolutional neural networks Revise the bird species identifier to use images Learn to detect positive and negative sentiment in user reviews Who this book is for Python Artificial Intelligence Projects for Beginners is for Python developers who want to take their first step into the world of Artificial Intelligence using easy-to-follow projects. Basic working knowledge of Python programming is expected so that you're able to play around with code

An introduction to Prolog programming for artificial intelligence covering both basic and advanced AI material. A unique advantage to this work is the combination of AI, Prolog and Logic. Each technique is accompanied by a program implementing it. Seeks to simplify the basic concepts of logic programming. Contains exercises and authentic examples to help facilitate the understanding of difficult concepts. Logic Programming is a style of programming in which programs take the form of sets of sentences in the language of Symbolic Logic. Over the years, there has been growing interest in Logic Programming due to applications in deductive databases, automated worksheets, Enterprise Management (business rules), Computational Law, and General Game Playing. This book introduces Logic Programming theory, current technology, and popular applications. In this volume, we take an innovative, model-theoretic approach to logic programming. We begin with the fundamental notion of datasets, i.e., sets of ground atoms. Given this fundamental notion, we introduce views, i.e., virtual relations; and we define classical logic programs as sets of view definitions, written using traditional Prolog-like notation but with semantics given in terms of datasets rather than implementation. We then introduce actions, i.e., additions and deletions of ground atoms; and we define dynamic logic programs as sets of action definitions. In addition to the printed book, there is an online version of the text with an interpreter and a compiler for the language used in the text and an integrated development environment for use in developing and deploying practical logic programs. "This is a book for the 21st century: presenting an elegant and innovative perspective on logic programming. Unlike other texts, it takes datasets as a fundamental notion, thereby bridging the gap between programming languages and knowledge representation languages; and it treats updates on an equal footing with datasets, leading to a sound and practical treatment of action and change." - Bob Kowalski, Professor Emeritus, Imperial College London "In a world where Deep Learning and Python are the talk of the day, this book is a remarkable development. It introduces the reader to the fundamentals of traditional Logic Programming and makes clear the

benefits of using the technology to create runnable specifications for complex systems." - Son Cao Tran, Professor in Computer Science, New Mexico State University "Excellent introduction to the fundamentals of Logic Programming. The book is well-written and well-structured. Concepts are explained clearly and the gradually increasing complexity of exercises makes it so that one can understand easy notions quickly before moving on to more difficult ideas." - George Younger, student, Stanford University
Software -- Programming Languages.

This book is the first detailed account of the development of a complex and successful expert system based on deep and qualitative knowledge. It shows how the qualitative modeling approach, using logic based representations and machine learning techniques, can be used to construct knowledge bases whose complexity is far beyond the capability of traditional, dialogue based techniques of knowledge acquisition. The relevant techniques are demonstrated in full detail in the building of Kardio, a medical expert system model of the human heart designed for the diagnosis of cardiac arrhythmias. Kardio's performance is estimated by cardiologists to be equivalent to that of a specialist of internal medicine (not a cardiologist) who is highly skilled in the reading of ECG recordings, and it can be used as a diagnostic tool in ECG interpretation. It may also be used for instruction in electrocardiography. The authors show how the model was compiled, by means of qualitative simulation and machine learning tools, into various representations that are suited for particular expert tasks. They investigate a hierarchical organization of a qualitative model and outline an experiment whereby the construction of a deep model is automated by means of machine learning techniques. The book contains a complete model of the electrical system of the heart that can be used to further development in this area of applications. Ivan Bratko, author of Prolog Programming for Artificial Intelligence, is a professor of computer science at E. Kardelj University and leads the AI laboratory at the Jozef Stefan Institute in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Igor Mozetic and Nada Lavrac are researchers at the institute.

Addressed to readers at different levels of programming expertise, The Practice of Prolog offers a departure from current books that focus on small programming examples requiring additional instruction in order to extend them to full programming projects. It shows how to design and organize moderate to large Prolog programs, providing a collection of eight programming projects, each with a particular application, and illustrating how a Prolog program was written to solve the application. These range from a simple learning program to designing a database for molecular biology to natural language generation from plans and stream data analysis. Leon Sterling is Associate Professor in the Department of Computer Engineering and Science at Case Western Reserve University. He is the coauthor, along with Ehud Shapiro, of The Art of Prolog. Contents: A Simple Learning Program, Richard O'Keefe. Designing a Prolog Database for Molecular Biology, Ewing Lusk, Robert Olson, Ross Overbeek, Steve Tuecke. Parallelizing a Pascal Compiler, Eran Gabber. PREDITOR: A Prolog-Based VLSI Editor, Peter B. Reintjes. Assisting Register Transfer Level Hardware Design, Paul Drongowski. Design and Implementation of a Partial Evaluation System, Arun Lakhotia, Leon Sterling. Natural Language Generation from Plans, Chris Mellish. Stream Data Analysis in Prolog, Stott Parker. These original contributions provide a current sampling of AI approaches to problems of biological significance; they are the first to treat the computational needs of the biology community hand-in-hand with appropriate advances in artificial intelligence. The enormous amount of data generated by the Human Genome Project and other large-scale biological research has created a rich and challenging domain for research in artificial intelligence. These original contributions provide a current sampling of AI approaches to problems of biological significance; they are the first to treat the computational needs of the biology community

hand-in-hand with appropriate advances in artificial intelligence. Focusing on novel technologies and approaches, rather than on proven applications, they cover genetic sequence analysis, protein structure representation and prediction, automated data analysis aids, and simulation of biological systems. A brief introductory primer on molecular biology and AI gives computer scientists sufficient background to understand much of the biology discussed in the book. Lawrence Hunter is Director of the Machine Learning Project at the National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health.

Knowledge representation is at the very core of a radical idea for understanding intelligence. This book talks about the central concepts of knowledge representation developed over the years. It is suitable for researchers and practitioners in database management, information retrieval, object-oriented systems and artificial intelligence.

Prolog Programming for Artificial Intelligence Addison-Wesley Professional

This book introduces the notions and methods of formal logic from a computer science standpoint, covering propositional logic, predicate logic, and foundations of logic programming. The classic text is replete with illustrative examples and exercises. It presents applications and themes of computer science research such as resolution, automated deduction, and logic programming in a rigorous but readable way. The style and scope of the work, rounded out by the inclusion of exercises, make this an excellent textbook for an advanced undergraduate course in logic for computer scientists.

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