

Logic programming IV

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- Definite clause grammars (DCGs)

Grammar rules

$\langle s \rangle ::= a b$
 $\langle s \rangle ::= a \langle s \rangle b$ Backus-Naur form

$\langle s \rangle$ is a non-terminal symbol (can be replaced)
a and b are terminal symbols (can not be replaced)

$\langle s \rangle$
a $\langle s \rangle$ b
a a $\langle s \rangle$ b b
a a a b b b

Definite Clause Grammar (DCG)

```
s --> [a,b].  
s --> [a], s, [b].
```

The string a a b b can be represented by the lists:

```
[a,a,b,b] and []  
[a,a,b,b,c] and [c]  
[a,a,b,b,1,0,1] and [1,0,1]
```

```
?- s([a,a,b,b], []).  
yes  
?- s([a,a,b], []).  
no
```

DCGs are translated into clauses

```
n --> n1, n2, ..., nn.  
n(List1,Rest):-  
    n1(List1,List2), n2(List2,List3), ..., nn(Listn,Rest).  
  
n --> [t1], n2, [t3], n4, [t5].  
n([t1|List1],Rest):-  
    n2(List1,[t3|List2]), n4(List2,[t5|Rest]).  
  
n --> [t1], n2, [t3], n4, [t5], {p6}.  
n([t1|List1],Rest):-  
    n2(List1,[t3|List2]), n4(List2,[t5|Rest]), p6.
```

Grammar for natural language

sentence --> noun_phrase, verb_phrase.
noun_phrase --> determiner, noun.
verb_phrase --> verb, noun_phrase.
determiner --> [a].
determiner --> [the].
noun --> [cat].
noun --> [mouse].
verb --> [scares].
verb --> [hates].

?- sentence([the,cat,scares,a,mouse],[]).
yes

More grammar rules

noun --> [cats].
noun --> [mice].
verb --> [scare].
verb --> [hate].

?-sentence([the,mouse,hate,the,cat],[]).
yes
?- sentence([the,cats,scares,a,mice],[]).
yes

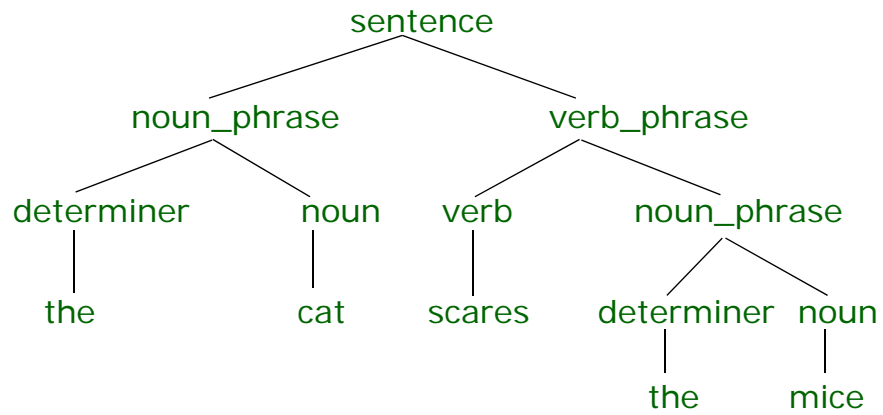
Grammar rules with arguments

```
sentence --> noun_phrase(No), verb_phrase(No).  
noun_phrase(No) --> determiner(No), noun(No).  
verb_phrase(No1) --> verb(No1), noun_phrase(No2).  
determiner(singular) --> [a].  
determiner(_) --> [the].  
noun(singular) --> [cat].  
noun(plural) --> [cats].  
...  
verb(singular) --> [scares].  
verb(plural) --> [scare].  
...
```

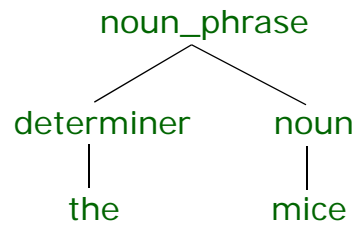
Grammar rules with arguments

```
?- sentence([the,mice,hate,the,cat],[ ]).  
yes  
?- sentence([the,mice,hates,the,cat],[ ]).  
no  
?- sentence([the,What,hates,the,cat],[ ]).  
What = cat;  
What = mouse;  
no
```

Parse tree



Parse tree in Prolog



`noun_phrase(determiner(the),noun(mice))`

Grammar with parse tree

sentence(sentence(NP,VP)) -->
noun_phrase(No,NP), verb_phrase(No,VP).

noun_phrase(No,noun_phrase(Det,Noun)) -->
determiner(No,Det), noun(No,Noun).

verb_phrase(No1,verb_phrase(Verb,NP)) -->
verb(No1,Verb), noun_phrase(No2,NP).

determiner(singular,determiner(a)) --> [a].
determiner(_,determiner(the)) --> [the].

noun(singular,noun(cat)) --> [cat].
noun(plural,noun(cats)) --> [cats].

...

Grammar with parse tree

move(move(Step)) --> step(Step).
move(move(Step,Move)) --> step(Step), move(Move).

step(step(up)) --> [up].
step(step(down)) --> [down].

Semantics

meaning(move(Step,Move),Dist): -
 meaning(Step,D1),
 meaning(Move,D2),
 Dist is D1+D2.

meaning(move(Step),Dist): -
 meaning(Step,Dist).

meaning(step(up),1).

meaning(step(down),-1).

?- move(Tree,[up,up,down],[]), meaning(Tree,Dist).

Tree = move(step(up),move(step(up),move(step(down))))

Dist = 1

Semantic analysis within the DCG

move(D) -->
 step(D).

move(D) -->
 step(D1), move(D2), {D is D1+D2}.

step(1) --> [up].

step(-1) --> [down].

?- move(Dist,[up,up,down],[]).

Dist = 1

Semantic analysis within the DCG

```
move(D1,D2) -->
    step(D3), {D2 is D1+D3}.
move(D1,D2) -->
    step(D3), {D4 is D1+D3}, move(D4,D2).

step(1) --> [up].
step(-1) --> [down].

?- move(0,Dist,[up,up,down],[ ]).
Dist = 1
```

Simple arithmetic expressions

```
?- expression(E,[3,minus,4,plus,2],[ ]) ,
    evaluate(E,[],0,V).

E = [number(3),operator(minus,number(4)),
     operator(plus,number(2))]
V = 1

?- expression(E,[a,minus,b,plus,2,minus,c],[ ]) ,
    evaluate(E,[a,7],[b,6],0,V).

E = [variable(a),operator(minus,variable(b)),
     operator(plus,number(2)),operator(minus,variable(c))]
V = 3
```


Simple arithmetic expressions

expression([Value]) -->

value(Value).

expression([Value|Expression]) -->

value(Value), rest_expression(Expression).

value(number(Number)) --> [Number], {number(Number)}.

value(variable(Variable)) --> [Variable], {atom(Variable)}.

rest_expression([]) --> [].

rest_expression([operator(Operator,Value)|Expression]) -->

operator(Operator), value(Value),

rest_expression(Expression).

operator(Op) --> [plus],{Op = plus} | [minus], {Op = minus}.