Logic Programming With Prolog

The book was found
Written for those who wish to learn Prolog as a powerful software development tool, but do not necessarily have any background in logic or AI. Includes a full glossary of the technical terms and self-assessment exercises.

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Prolog is one of these languages that has struggled for decades to achieve wide usage. As Bramer explains, it is a logic language, as opposed to procedural languages like C, Java or C#. In its space, it competes mostly with Lisp, which also has failed to garner broad acceptance. Anyhow, Bramer’s book is a little different from most other texts on Prolog. No prior programming expertise in any language is needed. Alternative books often assume an already sophisticated background in computer science. Prolog is one of these languages that has struggled for decades to achieve wide usage. As Bramer explains, it is a logic language, as opposed to procedural languages like C, Java or C#. In its space, it competes mostly with Lisp, which also has failed to garner broad acceptance. Anyhow, Bramer’s book is a little different from most other texts on Prolog. No prior programming expertise in any language is needed. Alternative books often assume an already sophisticated background in computer science. Certainly, if you have programmed in something like Fortran or C, you’ll find the mindset and syntax here to be very different. Which may well be one advantage to learning Prolog, even if you plan not to take it very far. It exposes you to a different mode of programming logic. That might even help you in your "regular" coding. Now if you have
coded in SQL, then there are conceptual similarities with Prolog. Both are declarative languages, and SQL is essentially an instantiation of set theory. Turns out in Prolog, much of it also amounts to set manipulation. Certainly, if you have programmed in something like Fortran or C, you’ll find the mindset and syntax here to be very different. Which may well be one advantage to learning Prolog, even if you plan not to take it very far. It exposes you to a different mode of programming logic. That might even help you in your "regular" coding. Now if you have coded in SQL, then there are conceptual similarities with Prolog. Both are declarative languages, and SQL is essentially an instantiation of set theory. Turns out in Prolog, much of it also amounts to set manipulation.

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