



CÓRDOBA UNIVERSITY

SUPERIOR POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL

*DEPARTMENT OF
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS*



*ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
LANGUAGES*

TECHNICAL ENGINEERING IN MANAGEMENT COMPUTER SCIENCE

TECHNICAL ENGINEERING IN SYSTEMS COMPUTER SCIENCE

SECOND YEAR

FIRST FOUR-MONTH PERIOD

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2009 - 2010



First part: Scheme

Subject 1.- Introduction to Scheme language

Subject 2.- Expressions and Functions

Subject 3.- Conditional Predicates and Sentences

Subject 4.- Iteration and Recursion

Subject 5.- Compound Data Types

Subject 6.- Data Abstraction

Subject 7.- Reading and Writing

Second part: Prolog

Subject 8.- Introduction to Prolog language

Subject 9.- Basic Elements of Prolog

Subject 10.- Lists

Subject 11.- Re-evaluation and the “cut”

Subject 12.- Input and Output

First part: Scheme

Subject 1.- Introduction to Scheme language

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Contents

- 1. Fundamental Characteristics of Functional Programming*
- 2. Historic Summary of Scheme*

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1. *Fundamental Characteristics of Functional Programming*

- ✓ *Functional Programming is a subtype of Declarative Programming*

1. *Fundamental Characteristics of Functional Programming*

✓ *Declarative Programming (1 / 2)*

➤ *Objective: Problem description*

“What” problem must be resolved?

■ *Notice:*

- *It does not mind “how” the problem is resolved*
- *It avoids the implementation features.*

1. *Fundamental Characteristics of Functional Programming*

✓ *Declarative Programming (2 / 2)*

➤ *Features*

- *Expressivity*
- *Extensible: 10% - 90% rule*
- *Protection*
- *Mathematic Elegance*

➤ *Types:*

- *Functional or Applicative Programming:*
 - *Lisp, Scheme, Haskell, ...*
- *Logic Programming: Prolog*

1. Fundamental Characteristics of Functional Programming

✓ Principle of the “Pure” Functional Programming

*“The expression value only depends on its sub-expressions values,
if such sub-expressions exist ”.*

✓ Non collateral effects

The value of “ $a + b$ ” only depends on “ a ” and “ b ”.

✓ The function term is used in its mathematical sense.

✓ No instructions: programming without assignments

➤ The **impure** Functional programming allows the

“assignment instruction”

1. *Fundamental Characteristics of Functional Programming*

✓ *Program structure in Functional Programming*

➤ *The **program** is a function **composed** of simpler functions*

➤ *Function execution:*

- *Receives the input data: functions arguments or parameters*
- *Evaluates the expressions*
- *Returns the Result: computed value of the function*

1. *Fundamental Characteristics of Functional Programming*

✓ *Type of Functional Languages*

- *Most of them are **interpreted** languages*
- *Some of them have **compiled** versions*

✓ *Memory management*

➤ *Implicit memory management:*

- *Memory management is a task of the interpreter.*
- *The programmer must **not** worry about memory management.*

➤ *Garbage collection: task of the interpreter.*

*In short: the programmer must only worry about the **Problem description***

Contents

- 1. Fundamental Characteristics of Functional Programming*
- 2. Historic Summary of Scheme*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

- ✓ *LISP*
- ✓ *Compilation versus Interpretation*
- ✓ *Lexical (or static) versus dynamical scope*
- ✓ *Origin of Scheme*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

- ✓ *LISP*
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2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *LISP*

➤ *John McCarthy (MIT)*

➤ *“Advice Taker” program:*

▪ *Theoretical basis: Logic Mathematics*

▪ *Objective: Deduction and Inferences*

➤ *LISP: LIS Processing (1956 – 1958)*

▪ *Second historic language of Artificial Intelligence (after IPL)*

▪ *At present time, second historic language in use (after Fortran)*

▪ *LISP is based on Lambda Calculus (Alonzo Church)*

➤ *Scheme is a dialect of LISP*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *LISP*

➤ *Functional Programming Characteristics*

- *Recursion*
- *Lists*
- *Implicit* memory management
- *Interactive and interpreted* programs
- *Symbolic Programming*
- *Dynamically* scoped for non local variables

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *LISP*

➤ *LISP's contributions:*

- *Built – in functions*
- *Garbage collection*
- *Definition Formal Language: *LISP* itself*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *LISP*

➤ *Applications: Artificial Intelligence Programs*

- *Theorem verification and testing*
- *Symbolic differentiation and integration*
- *Search Problems*
- *Natural Language Processing*
- *Computer Vision*
- *Robotics*
- *Knowledge Representation Systems*
- *Expert Systems*
- *And so on*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *LISP*

➤ *Dialects (1 /2)*

- *Mac LISP (Man and computer or Machine – aided cognition): East Coast Version*
- *Inter LISP (Interactive LISP): West Coast Version*
 - *Bolt, Beranek, y Newman Company (BBN)*
 - *Research Center of Xerox at Palo Alto (Texas)*
 - *LISP Machine*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *LISP*

➤ *Dialects (2 / 2)*

- *Mac LISP (Man and computer or Machine – aided cognition): East Coast Version*
 - *C-LISP: Massachusetts University*
 - *Franz LISP: California University (Berkeley). **Compiled version.***
 - *NIL (New implementation of LISP): MIT.*
 - *PSL (Portable Standard LISP): Utah University*
 - ***Scheme:** MIT.*
 - *T (True): Yale University.*
 - *Common LISP*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

- ✓ *LISP*
- ✓ *Compilation versus Interpretation*
- ✓ *Lexical (or static) versus dynamical scope*
- ✓ *Origin of Scheme*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

➤ *Compilation:*

- *The **source code** (high level) is **transformed** into **executable code** (low level), which can be independently run.*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

➤ *Compilation*

Source code →

Compiler

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

➤ *Compilation*

Source code →

Compiler



Compilation errors

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

➤ *Compilation*

Source code →

Compiler

→ *Executable code*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

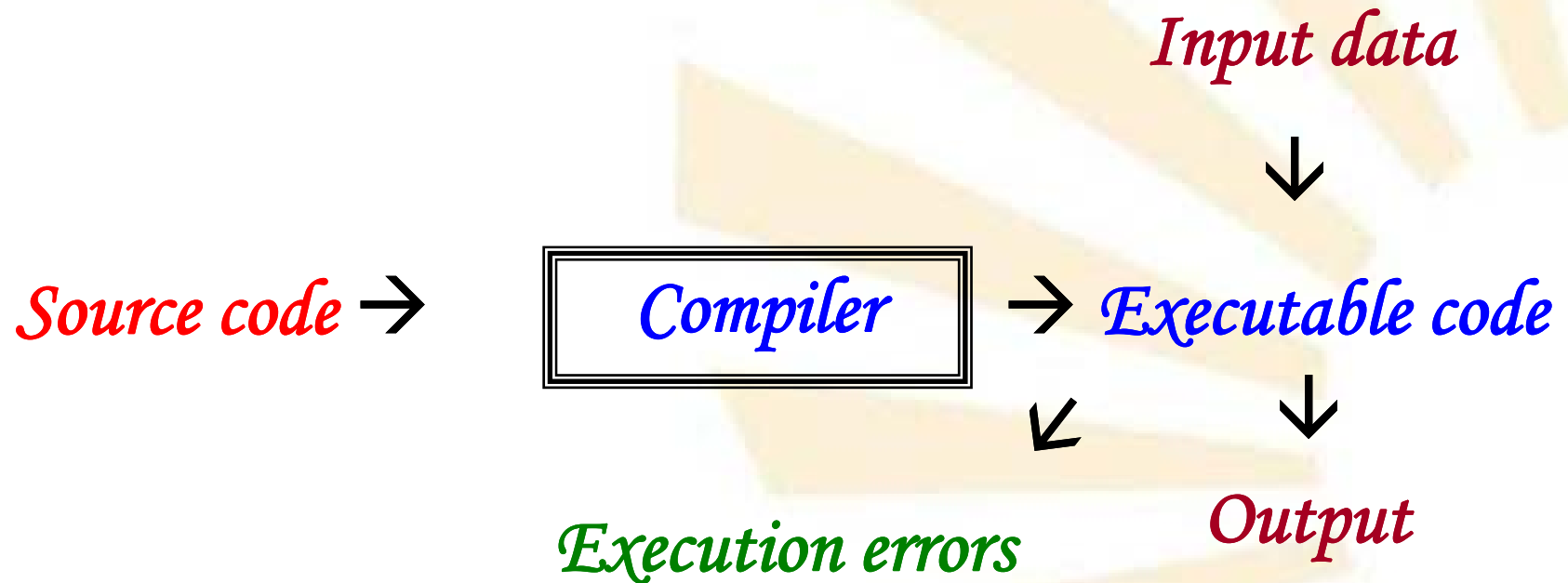
➤ *Compilation*



2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

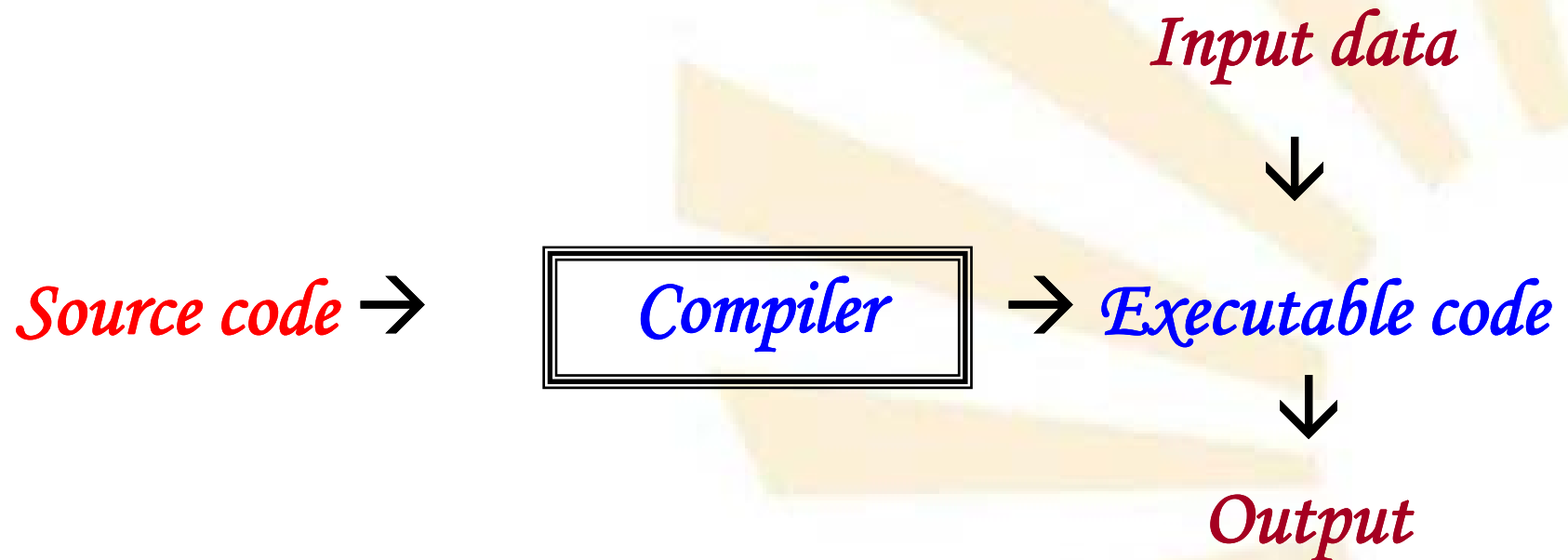
➤ *Compilation*



2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

➤ *Compilation*



2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

➤ *Interpretation*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

➤ *Interpretation or simulation: consists of a cycle of three stages*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

➤ *Interpretation or simulation: consists of a cycle of three stages*

1. *Analysis: the source code is analysed to determine the following correct sentence to be run.*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

➤ *Interpretation or simulation: consists of a cycle of three stages*

1. *Analysis: the source code is analysed to determine the following correct sentence to be run.*
2. *Generation: the sentence is transformed into executable code.*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

➤ *Interpretation or simulation: consists of a cycle of three stages*

1. *Analysis: the source code is analysed to determine the following correct sentence to be run.*
2. *Generation: the sentence is transformed into executable code.*
3. *Execution: the executable code is run.*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

➤ *Interpretation*

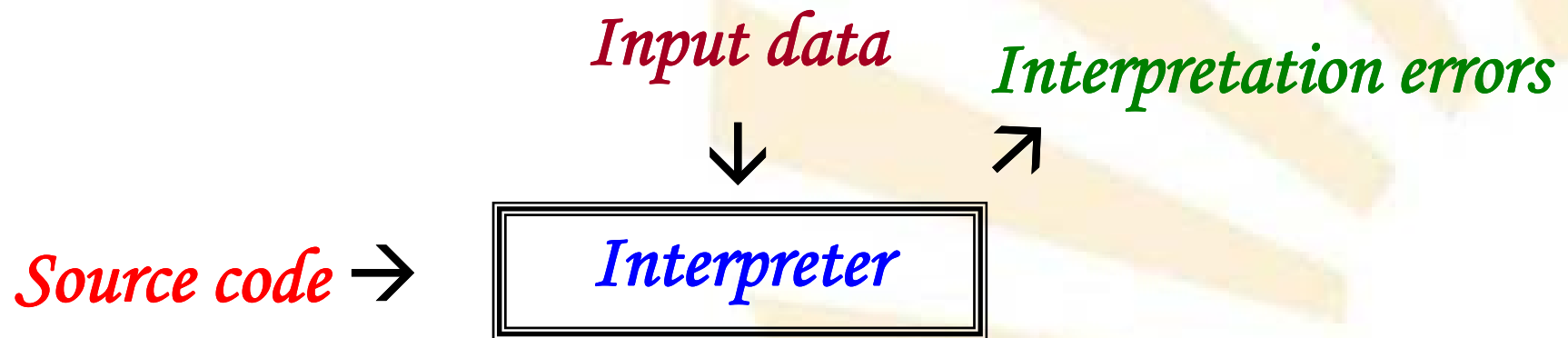
Source code →

Interpreter

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

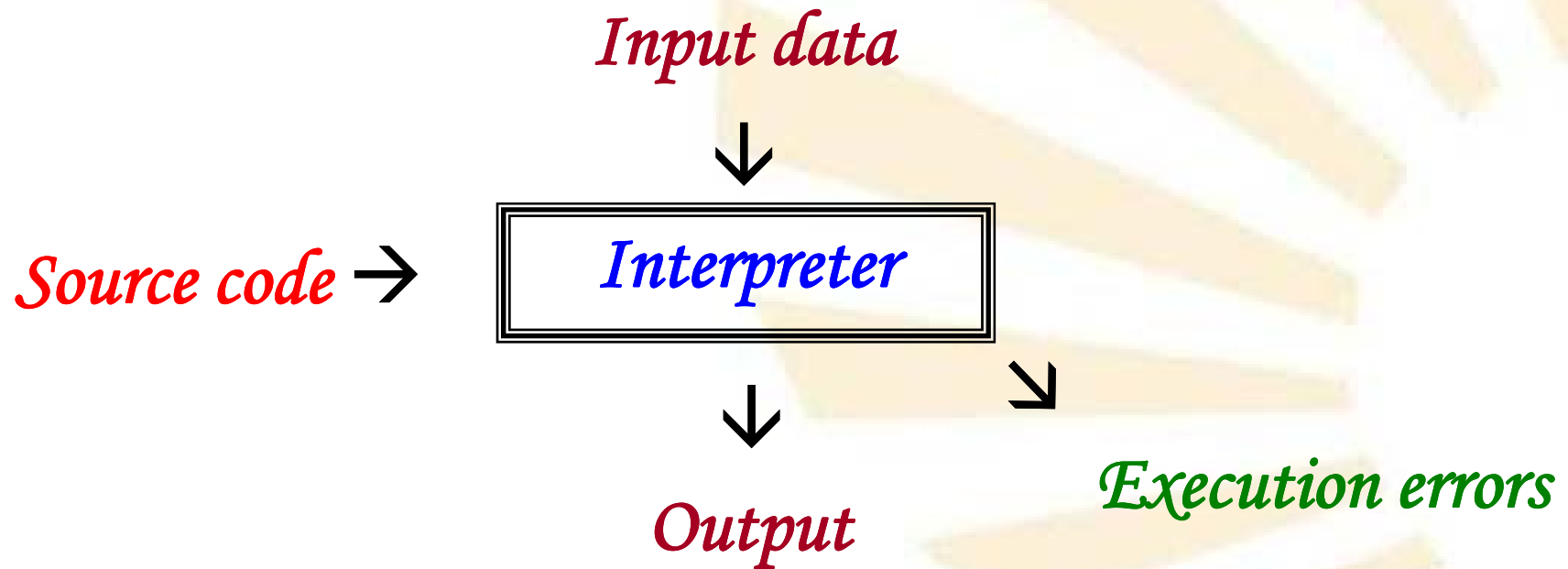
➤ *Interpretation*



2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

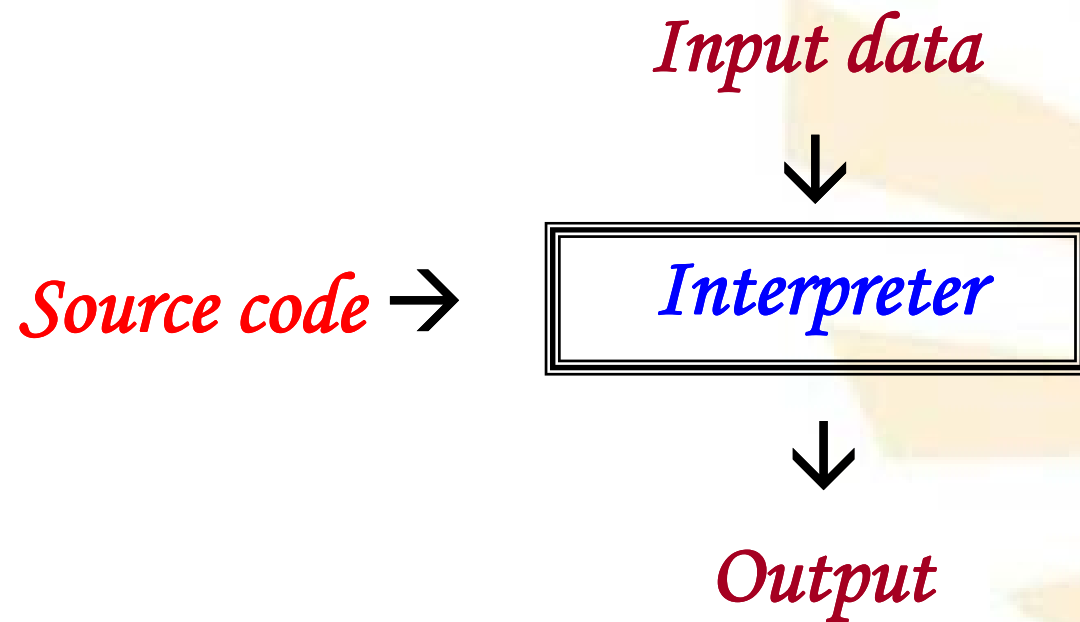
➤ *Interpretation*



2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

➤ *Interpretation*



2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Compilation versus interpretation*

■ *Compilation*

- *Independent*
- *Memory necessities*
- *Efficient*
- *Global*
- *No interaction*
- *Closed* code during execution

■ *Interpretation*

- *Dependent*
- *No memory necessities*
- *Less efficient*
- *Local*
- *Interaction*
- *Open* code during execution

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

- ✓ *LISP*
- ✓ *Compilation versus Interpretation*
- ✓ *Lexical (or static) versus dynamical scope*
- ✓ *Origin of Scheme*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Lexical (or static) versus dynamical scope*

- *The scope rules determine the declaration of non local identifiers*
- *Non local identifiers:*
 - *Variables or functions which can be used in a function or procedure but are not declared in that function or procedure*
- *Two types*
 - *Lexical or static scope*
 - *With “blocks structure”*: Pascal, *Scheme*
 - *Without “blocks structure”*: C, Fortran
 - *Dynamical scope:*
 - *Always with “blocks structure”*: Lisp, SNOBOL, APL

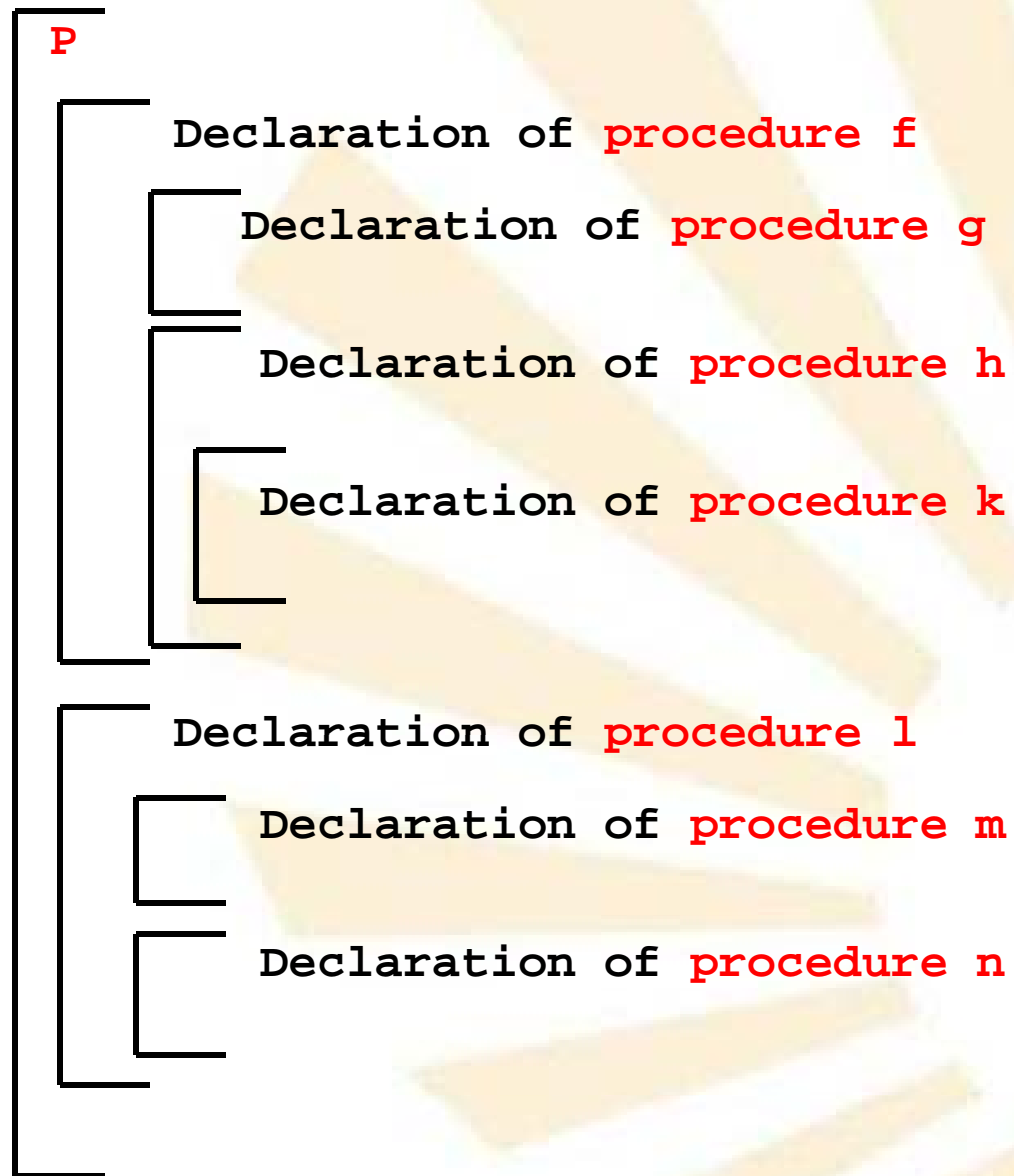
2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

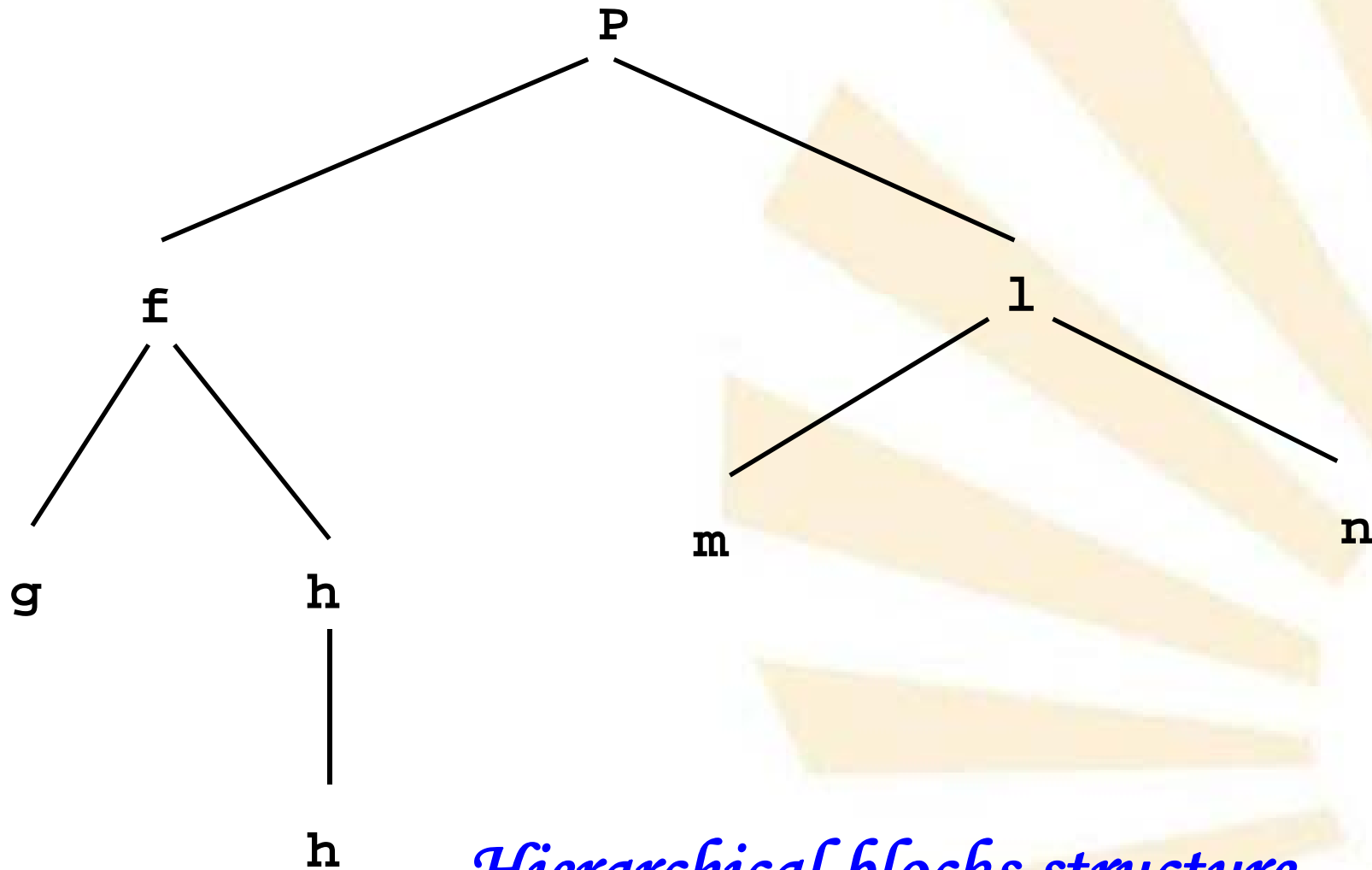
✓ *Lexical (or static) versus dynamical scope*

➤ *Block structure*

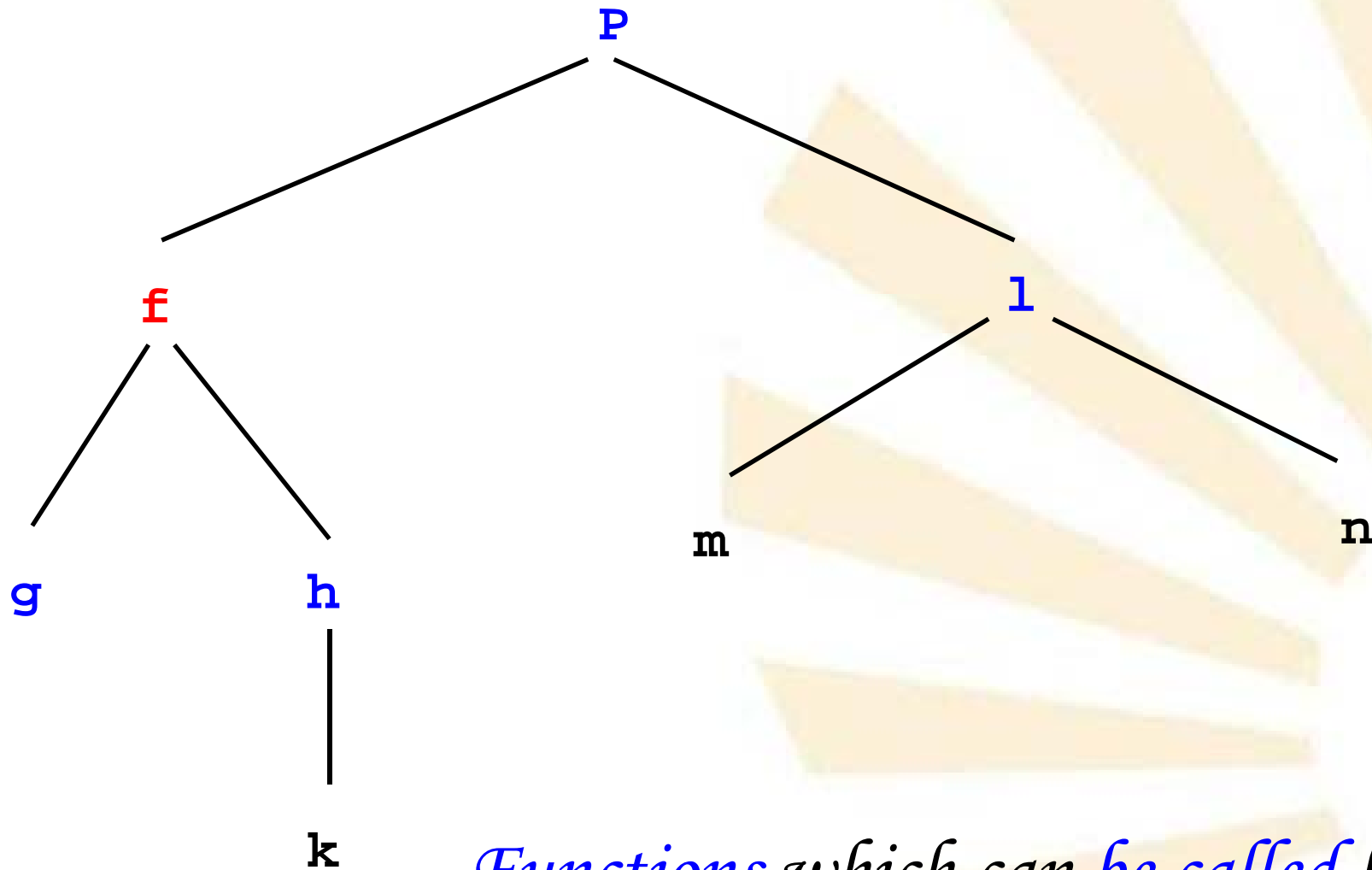
- *A procedure or function can **call***
 - *Itself*
 - *Its children (but **not** its grandchildren...)*
 - *Its brothers (but **not** its nephews)*
 - *Its father, grandfather, great-grandfather, ...*
 - *The brothers of its father, grandfather, ...*
- *A procedure or function can **be called** by*
 - *Itself*
 - *Its father (but **not** by its grandfather, ...)*
 - *Its children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, ...*
 - *Its brothers and their children, grandchildren, ...*

*Example of
blocks structure*

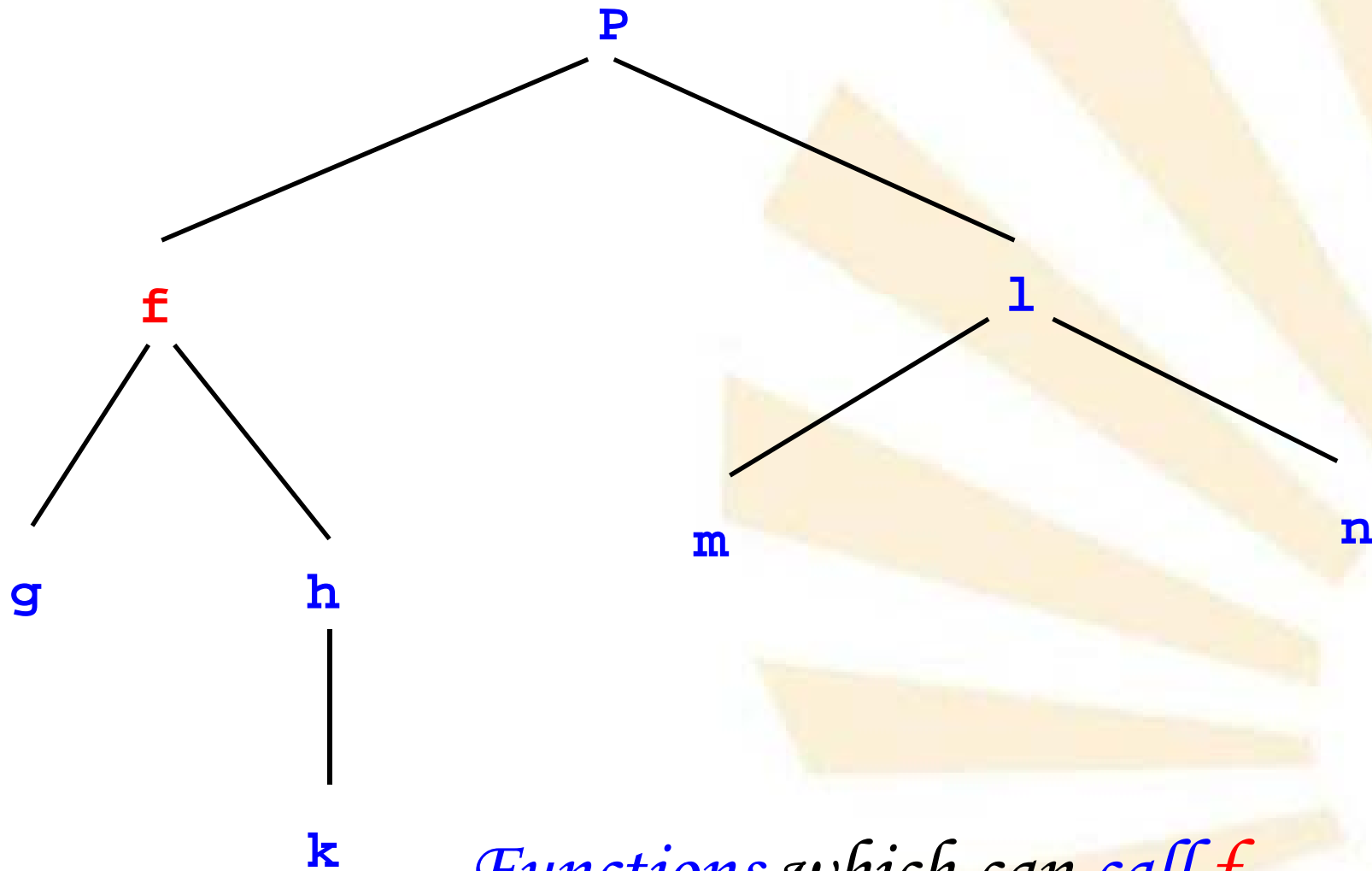




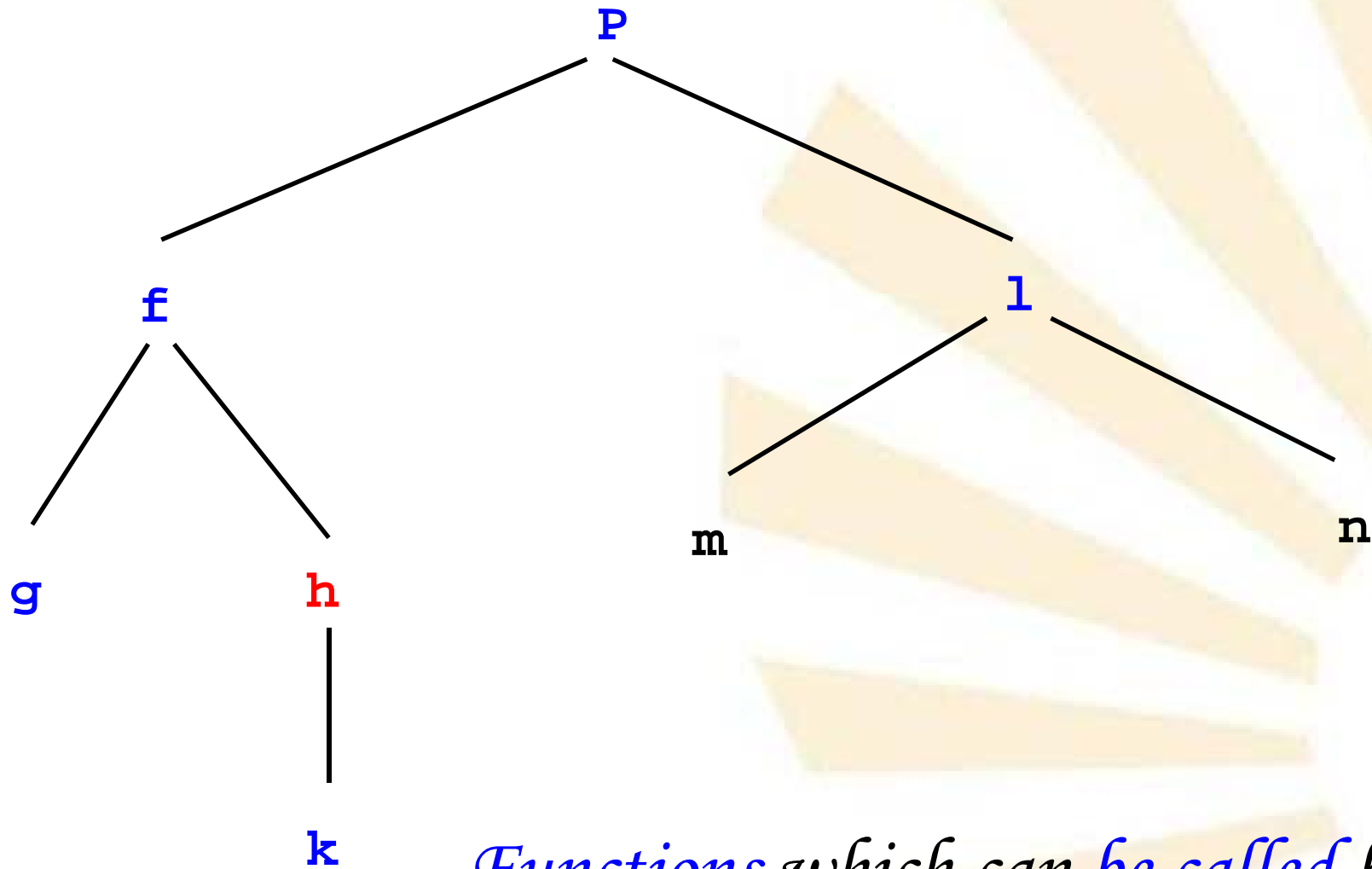
Hierarchical blocks structure



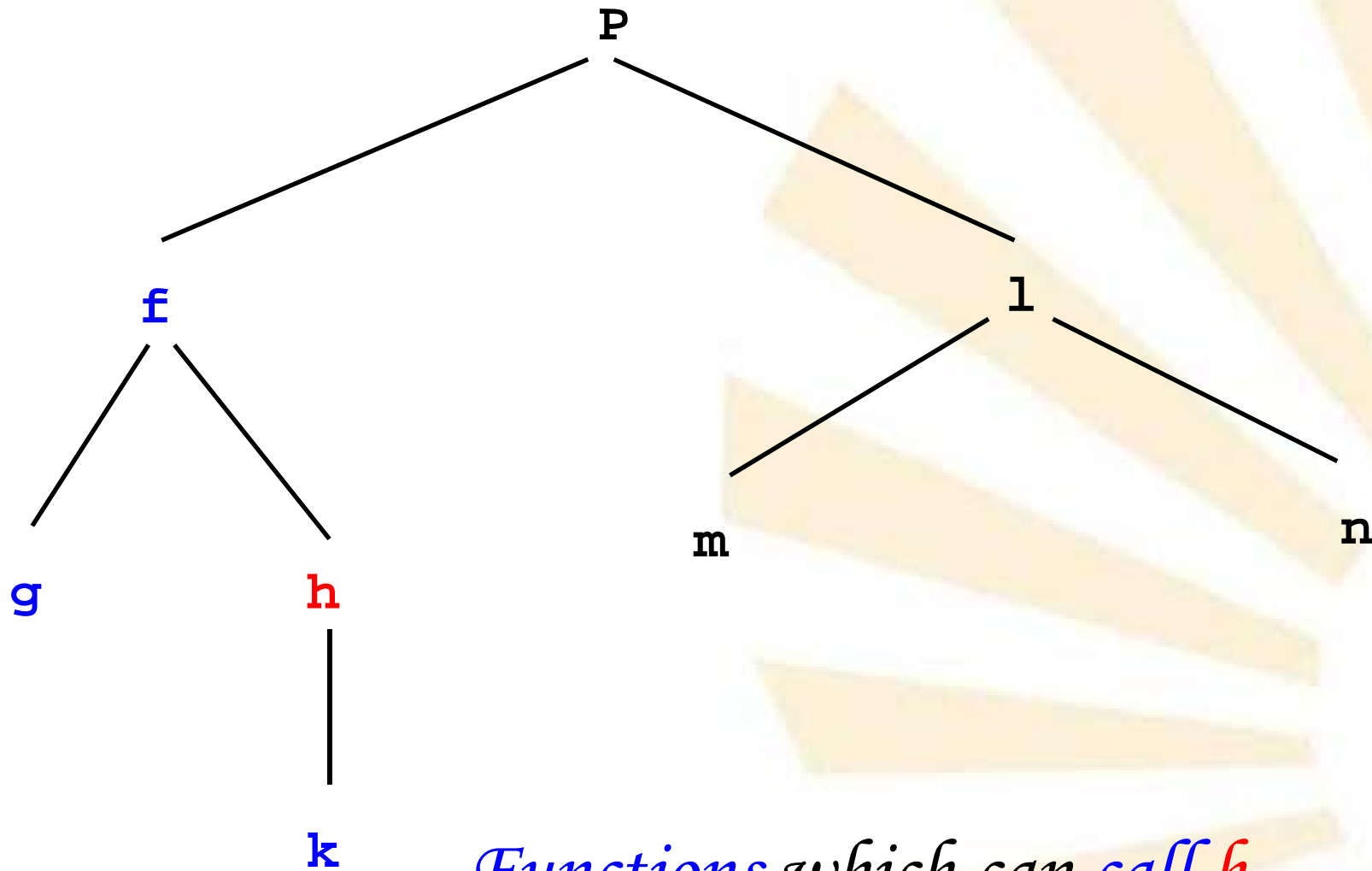
*Functions which can be called by **f***



*Functions which can call **f***



*Functions which can be called by **h***



Functions which can call h

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Lexical (or static) versus dynamical scope*

➤ *Lexical or static scope*

- *The declaration of a non local identifier depends on the closest lexical context:*

*You only have to read the program
to determine the declaration of an identifier.*

- *The closest nesting rules:*
 - *The scope of a procedure (*) f includes the procedure f .*
 - *If a non local identifier x is used in f then the declaration of x must be found in the closest procedure g which includes f*
 - *Notice (*): procedure, function or block*

Example:

Lexical scope

with “block structure”

```

Declaration of procedure h
  Declaration of variable x (x1)
  Declaration of variable y (y1)
  Declaration of variable z (z1)

  Declaration of procedure g
    Declaration of variable x (x2)
    Declaration of variable y (y2)

    Declaration of procedure f
      Declaration of variable x (x3)

      Use of x (→ x3)
      Use of y (→ y2)
      Use of z (→ z1)

      Use of x (→ x2)
      Use of y (→ y2)
      Use of z (→ z1)
      Call to f

      Use of x (→ x1)
      Use of y (→ y1)
      Use of z (→ z1)
      Call to g

```

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Lexical (or static) versus dynamical scope*

➤ *Lexical or static scope*

▪ *Without block structure:*

- *If x is not local for a specific function then it is not local for all functions*

Example in C:
without
“block structure”

```
int x; /* x1 */
int y; /* y1 */
int z; /* z1 */
```

Global variables are
not recommended

```
main()
{
    int x; /* x2 */
    int y; /* y2 */

    /* Use of x → x2 */
    /* Use of y → y2 */
    /* Use of z → z1 */
    /* Call to f */
    f ();
}
```

```
f()
{
    int x; /* x3 */
    /* Use of x → x3 */
    /* Use of y → y1 */
    /* Use of z → z1 */
}
```

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Lexical (or static) versus dynamical scope*

➤ *Dynamical scope:*

- *The declaration of an identifier depends on the execution of the program*

*You have to run the program
to determine the declaration of an identifier*

- *The closest activation rules:*
 - *The scope of a procedure (*) f includes the procedure f .*
 - *If a non local identifier x is used in the activation of f then the declaration of x must be found in the closest active procedure g with a declaration of x*
 - *Notice (*): procedure, function or block*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Lexical (or static) versus dynamical scope*

➤ *Notice:*

- *The dynamical scope allows that an identifier can be associated to different declarations during the program execution*

Example:
Lexical
versus
Dynamical
scope

Program

Declaration of variable **x**

Declaration of **procedure f**

Use of **x**

Declaration of **procedure g**

Declaration of variable **x**

Declaration of **procedure h**

Use of **x**

Call to **f**

Call to **f**

Call to **h**

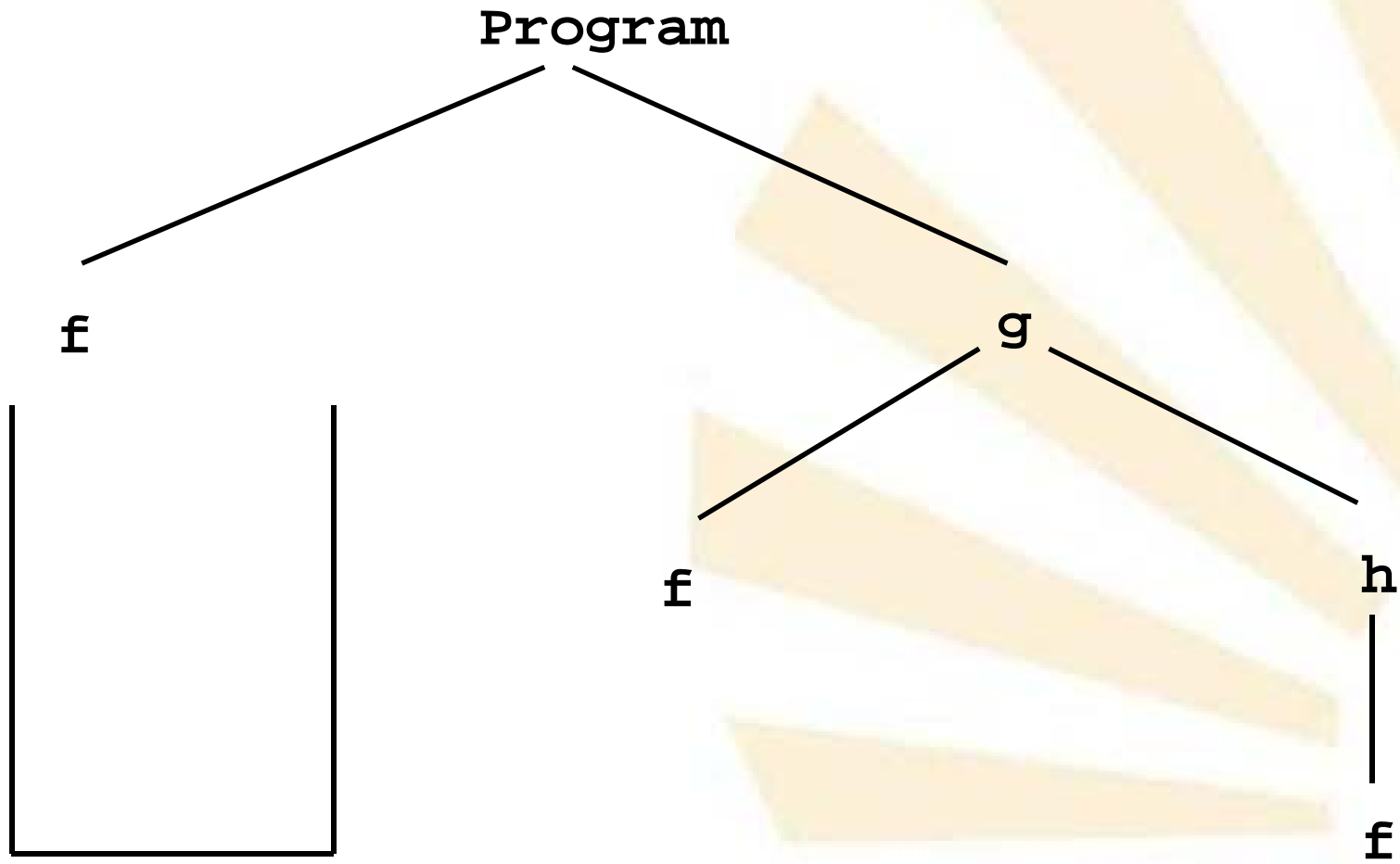
if condition = true then Call to **g**

else Use of **x**

Use of **x**

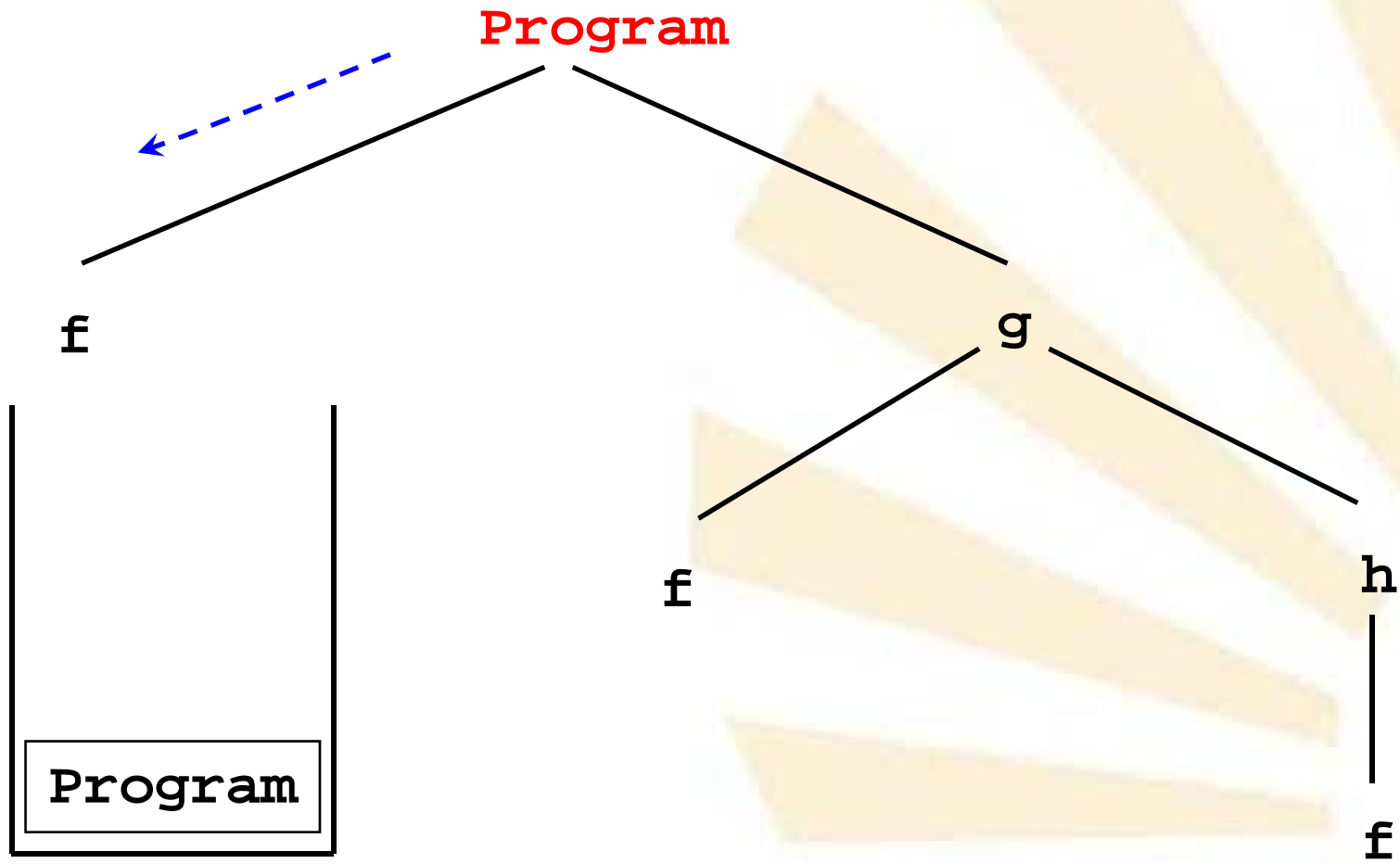
Call to **f**

Call to **g**



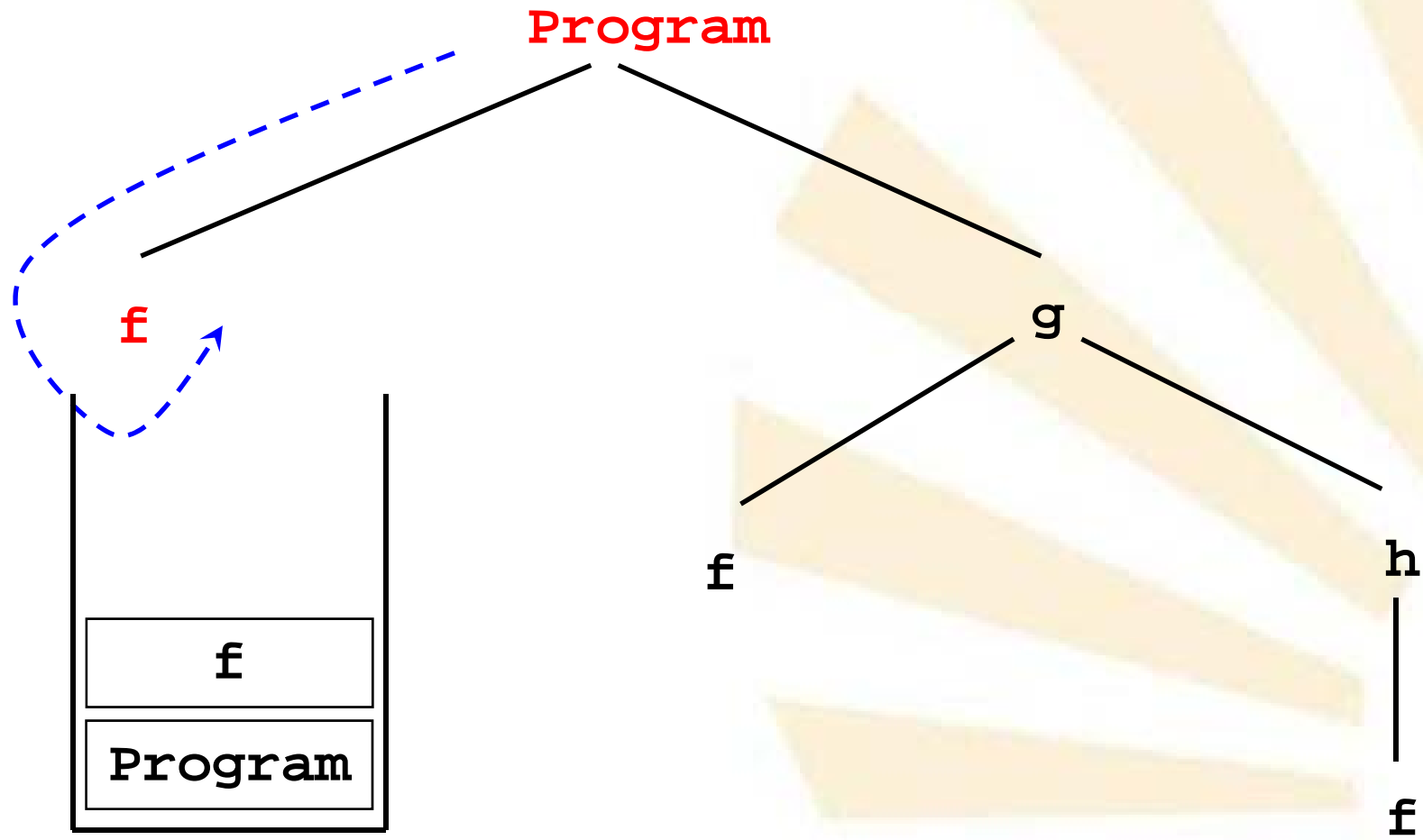
Activation Stack

Activation Tree



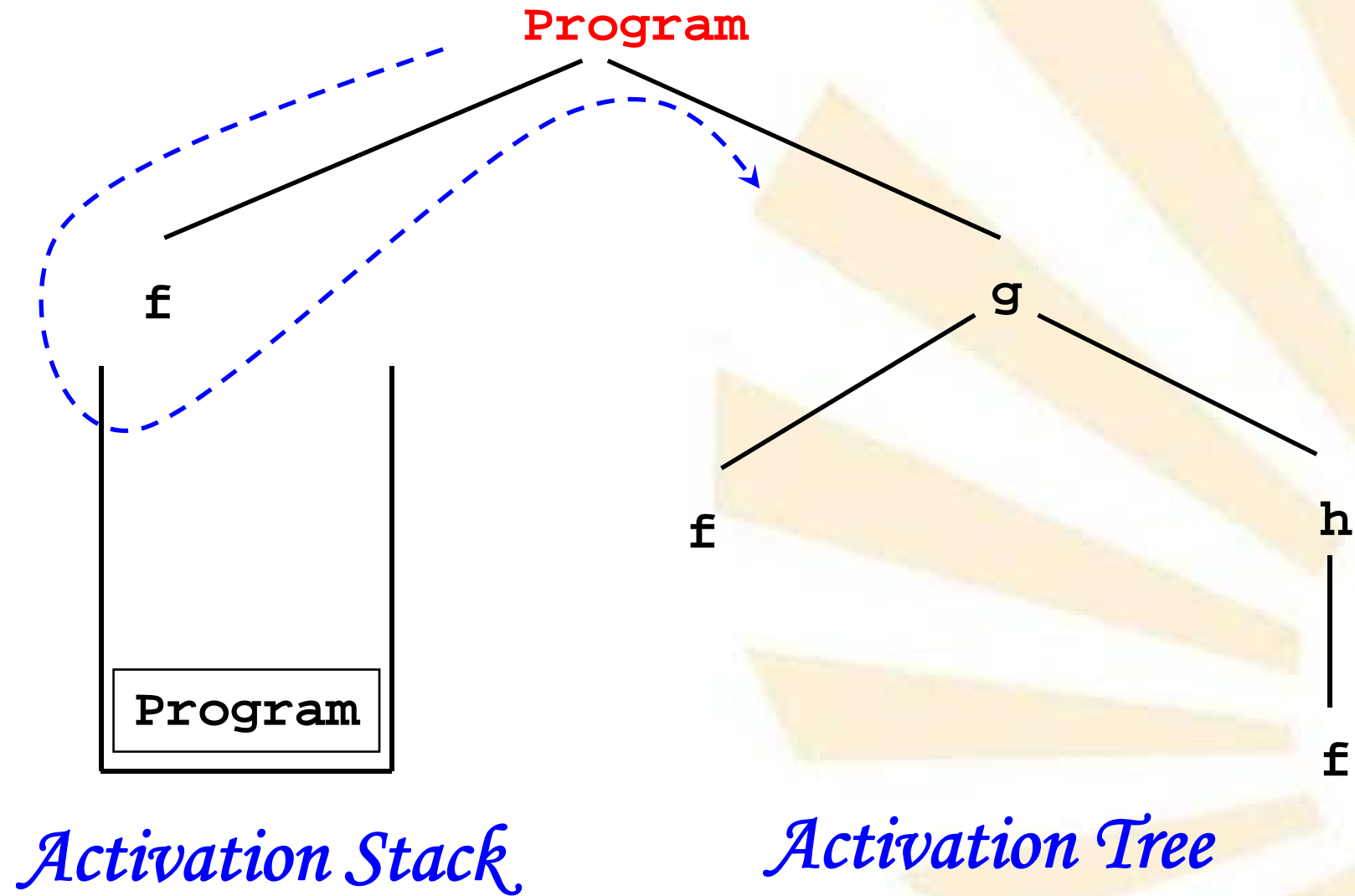
Activation Stack

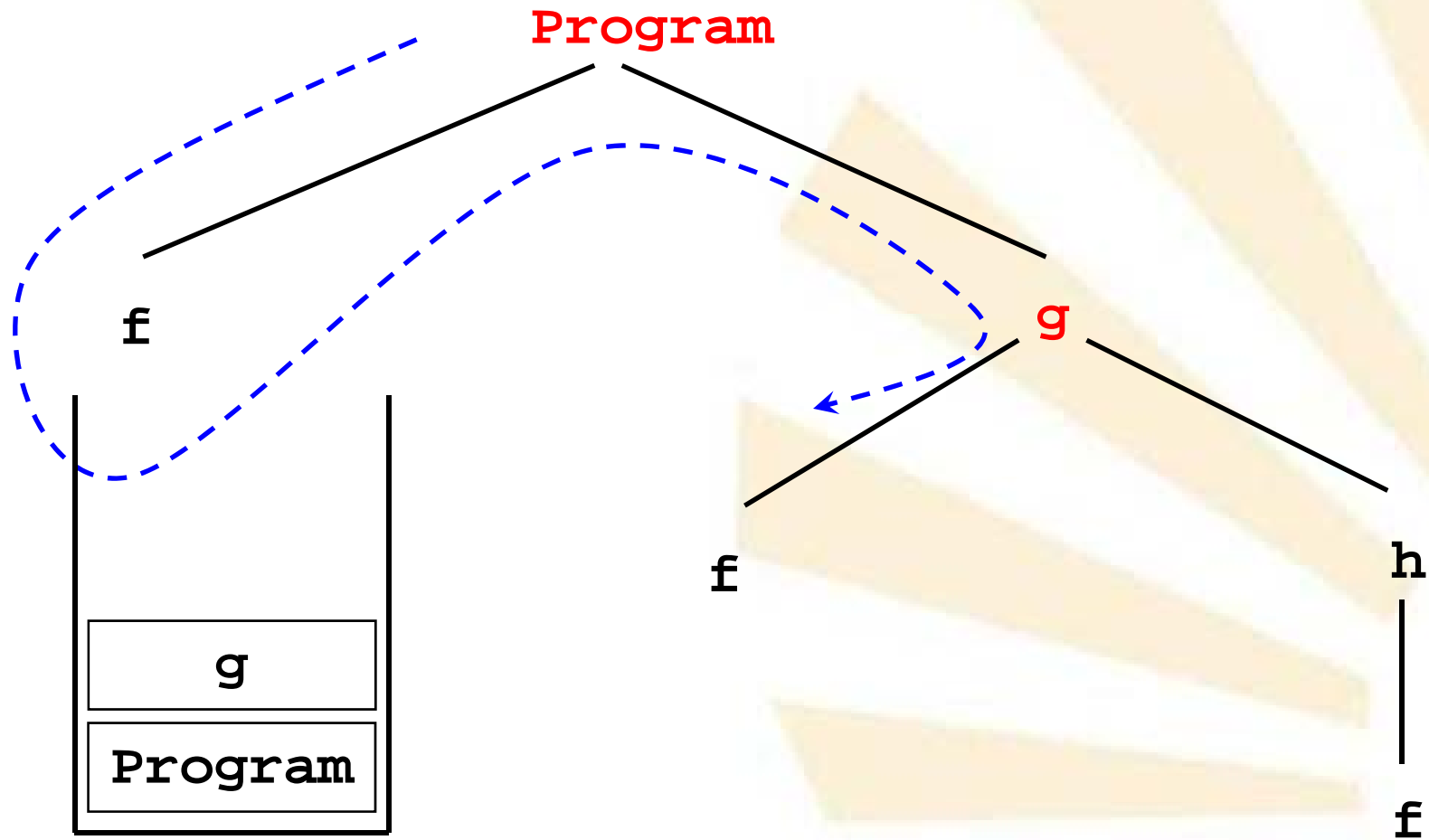
Activation Tree



Activation Stack

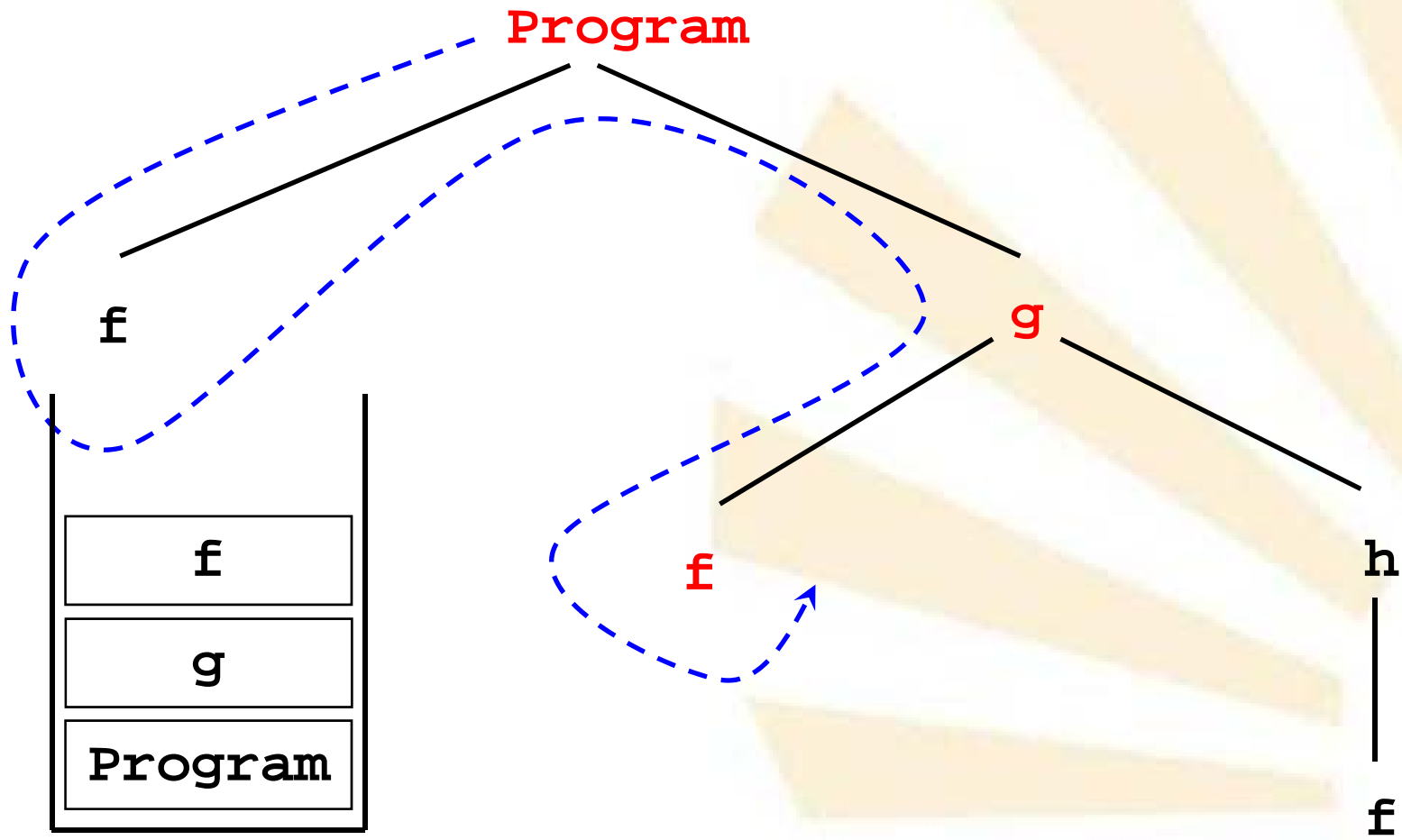
Activation Tree





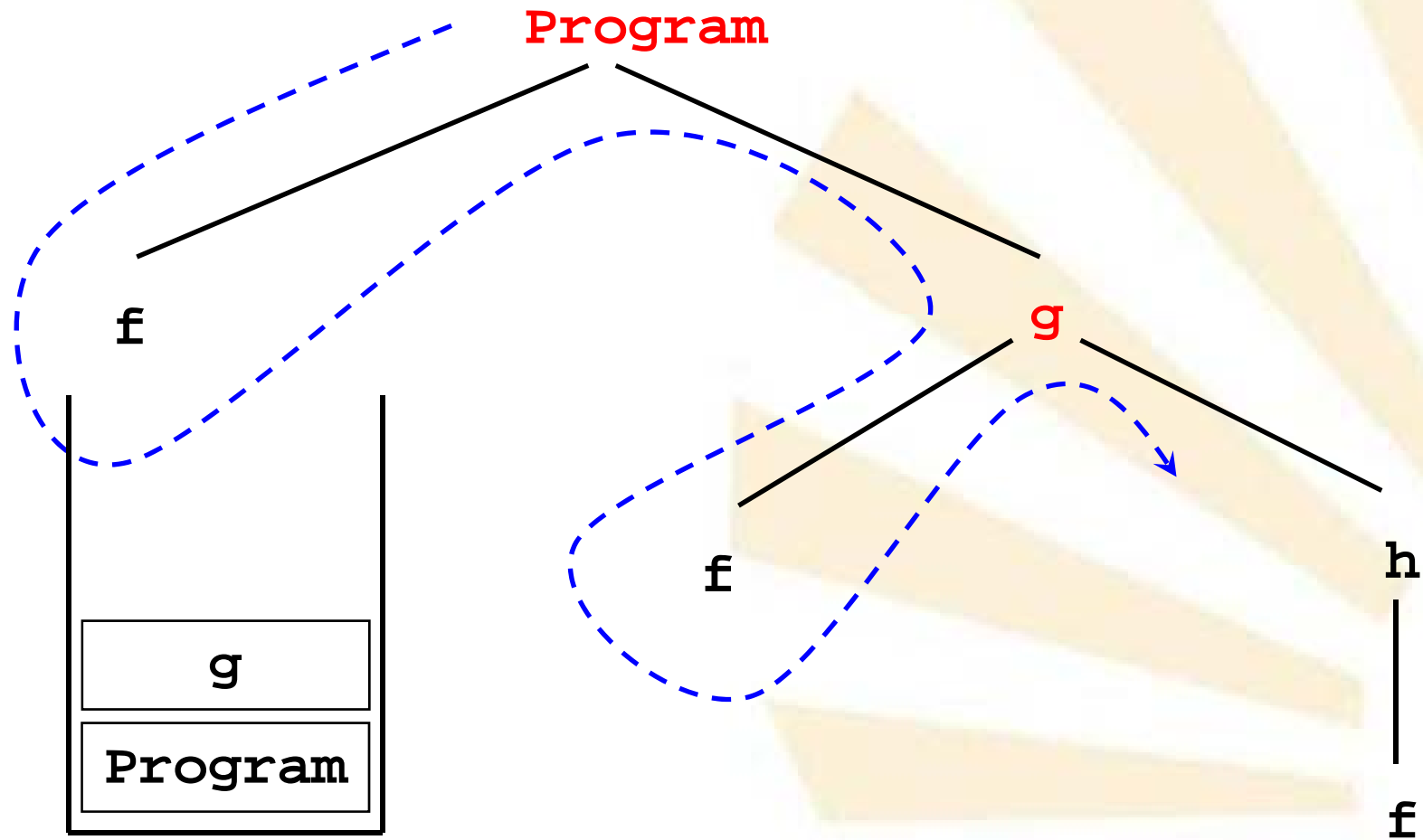
Activation Stack

Activation Tree



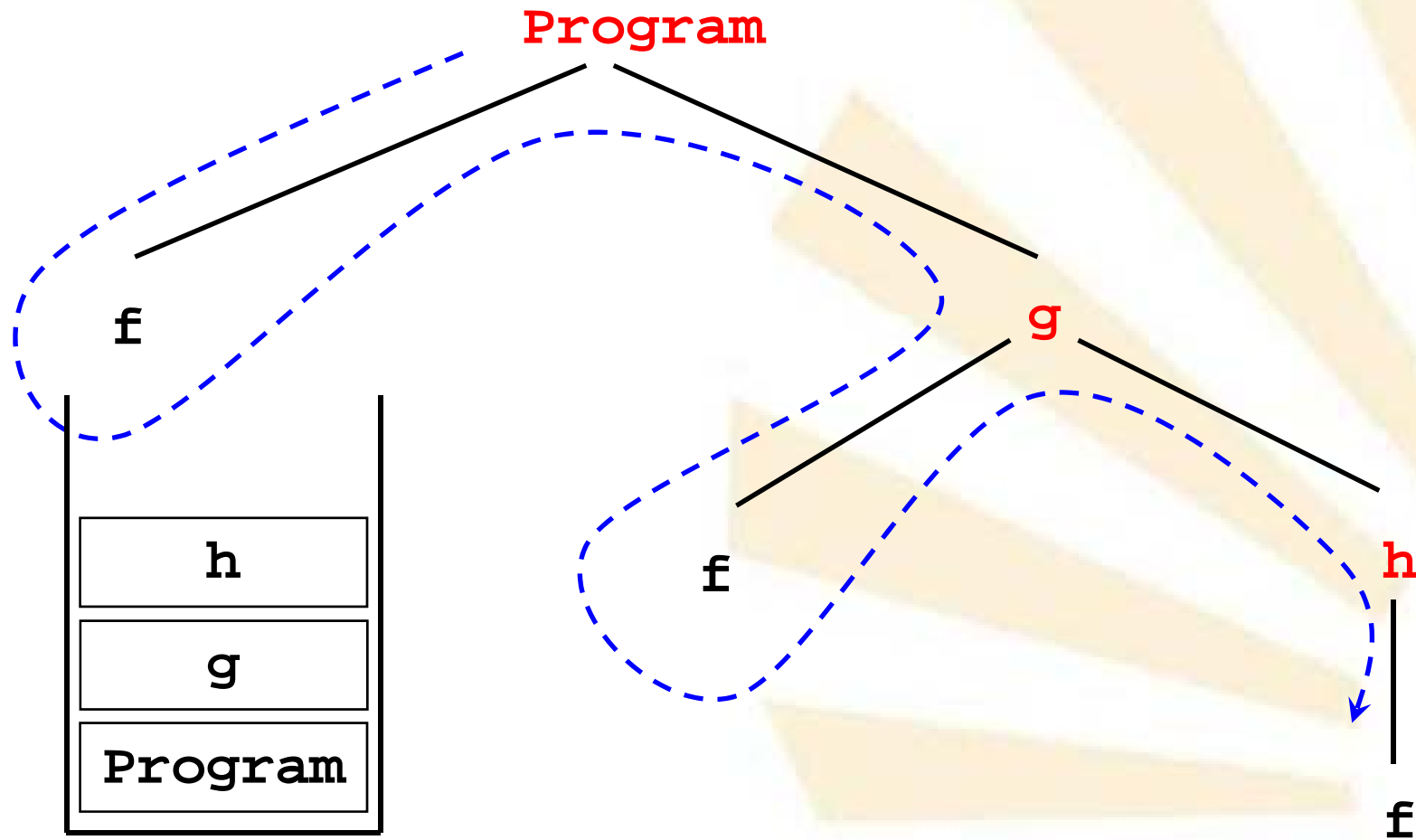
Activation Stack

Activation Tree



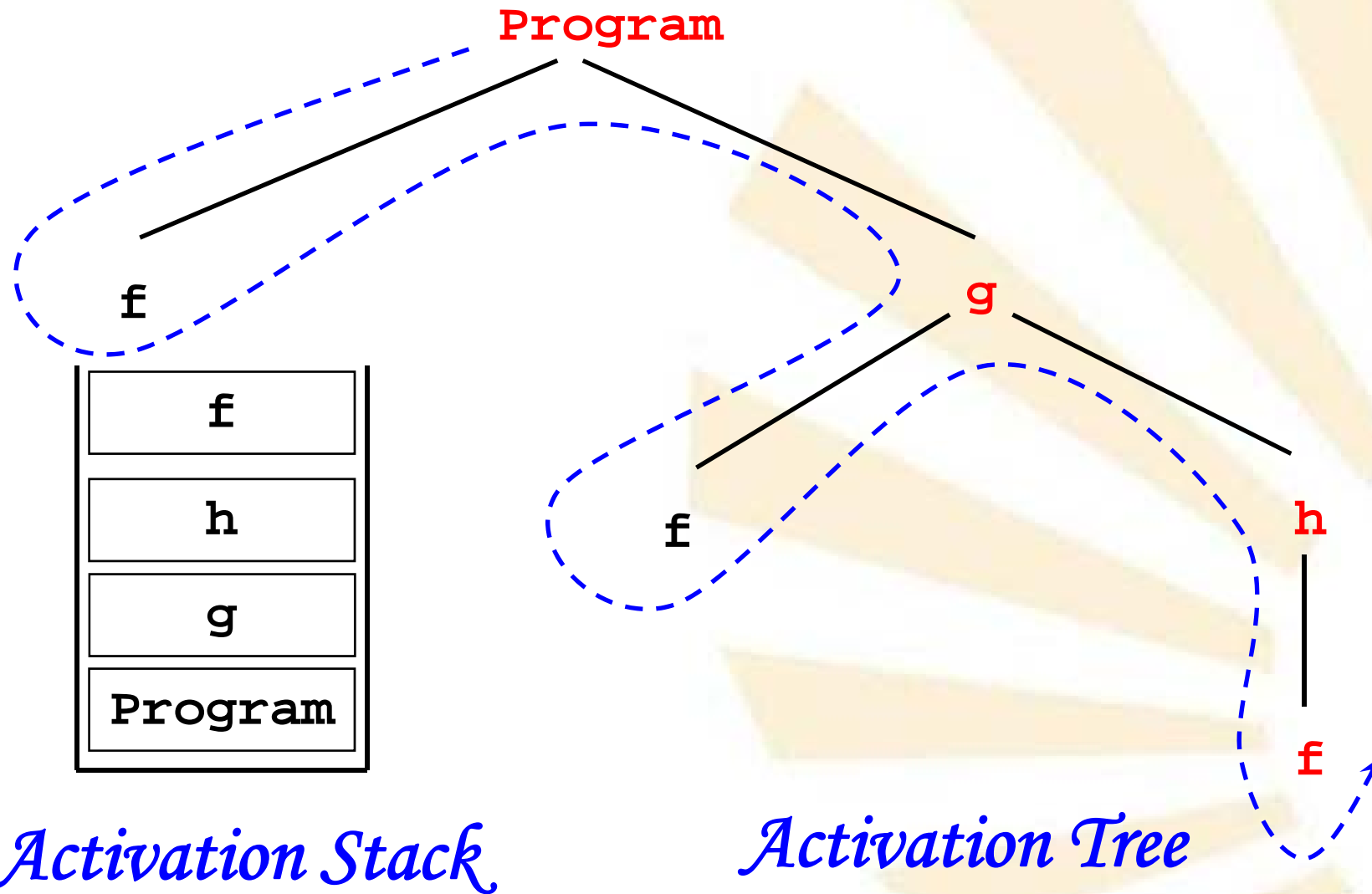
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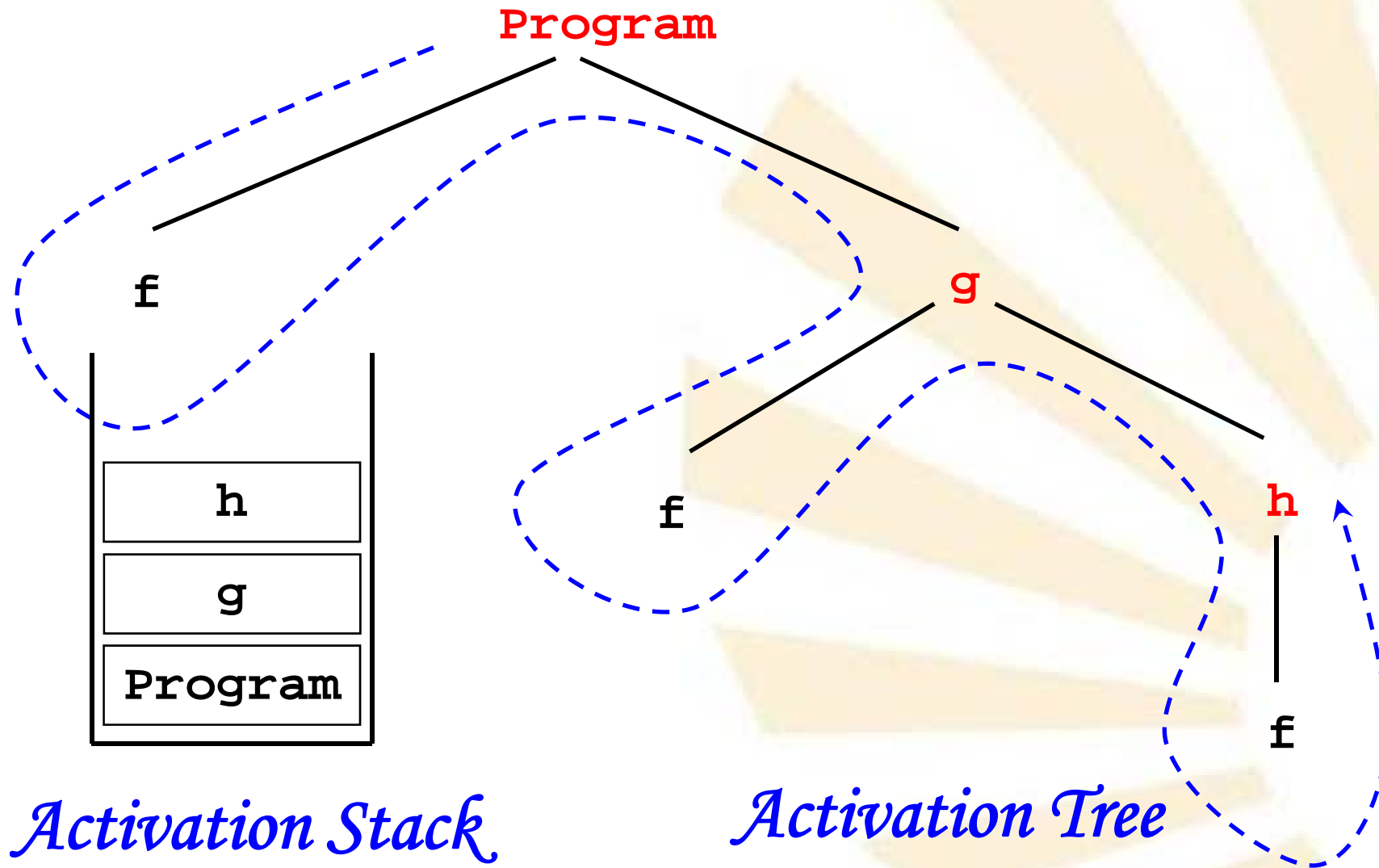
Activation Tree

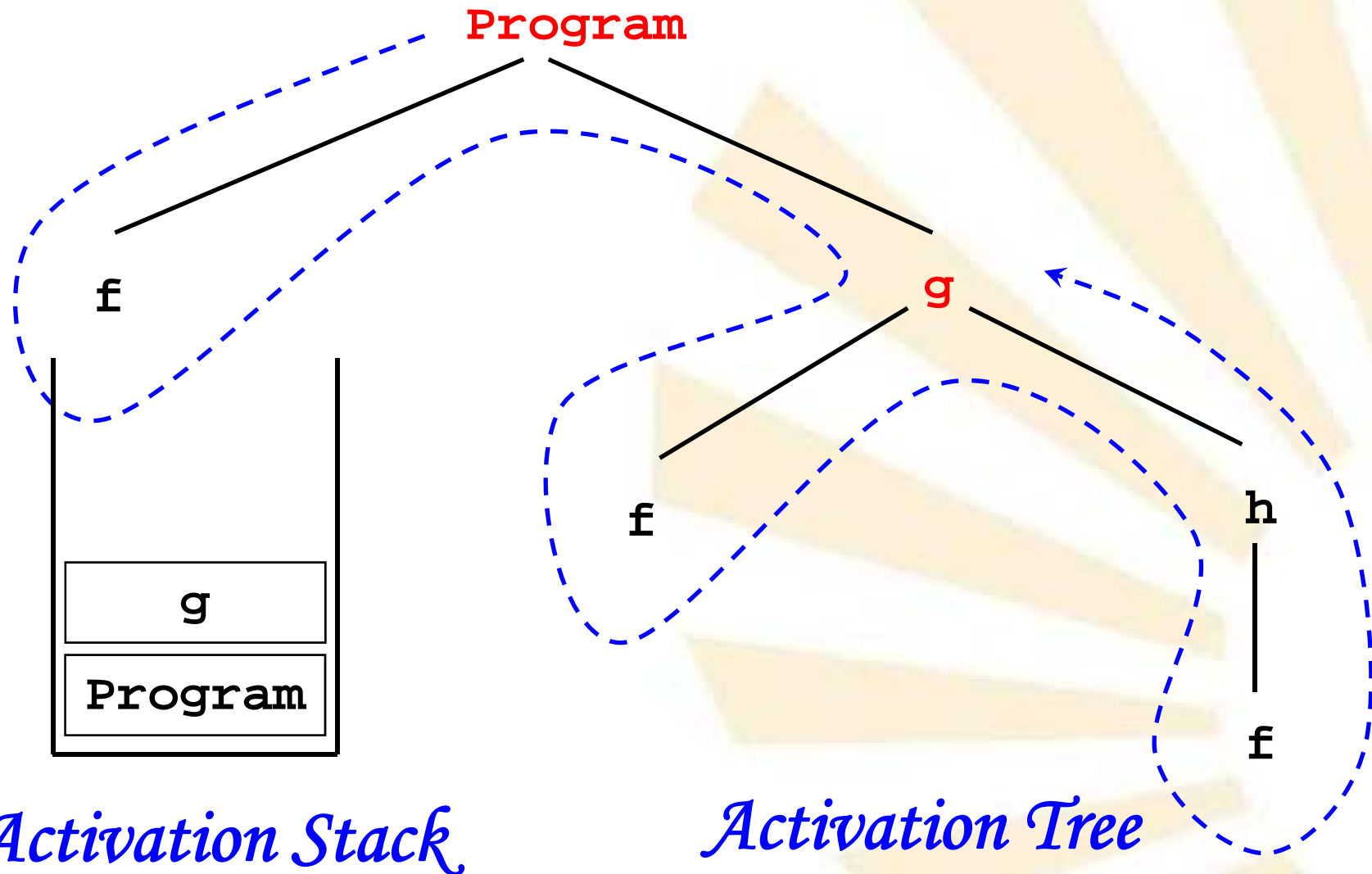


Activation Stack

Activation Tree

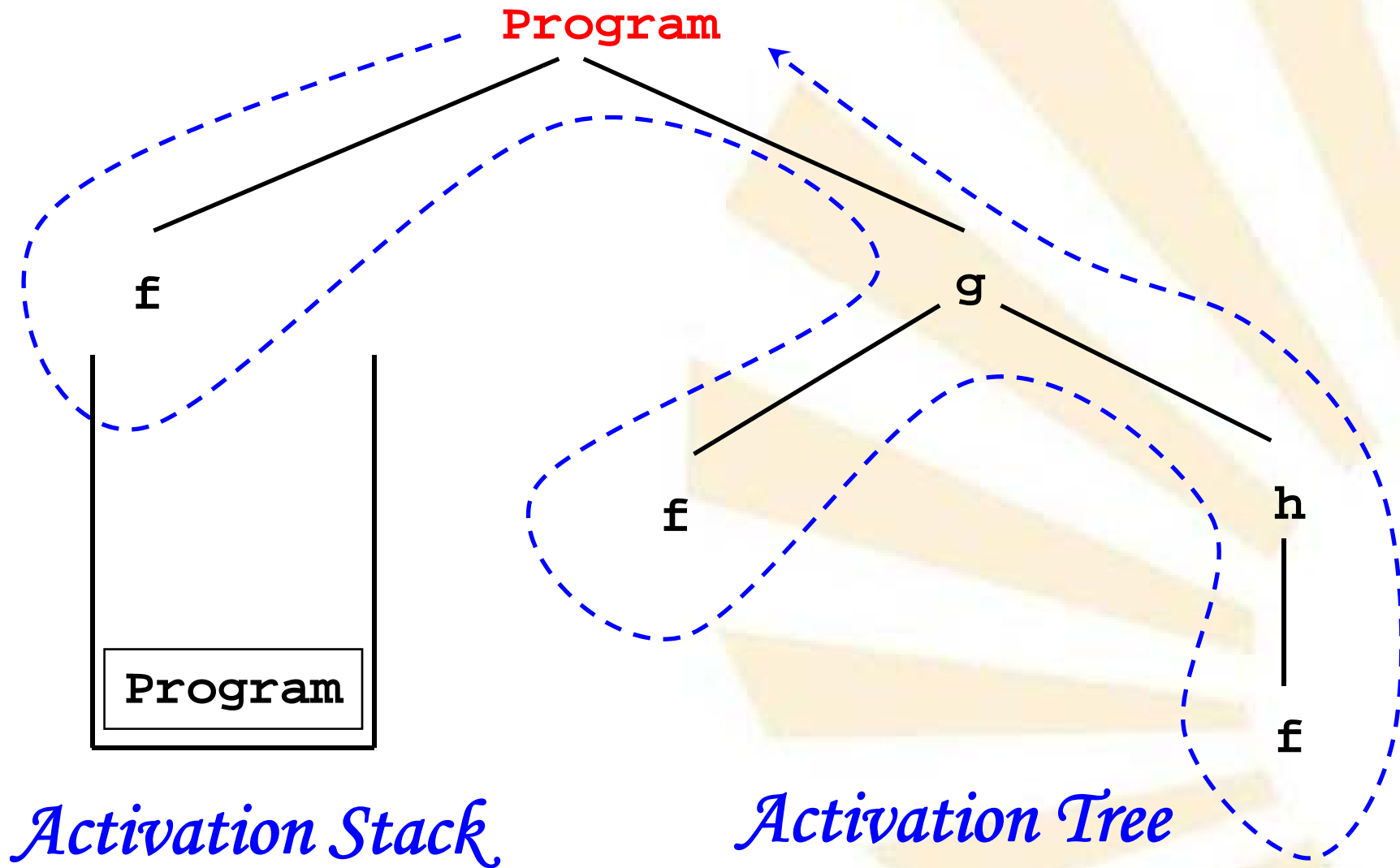


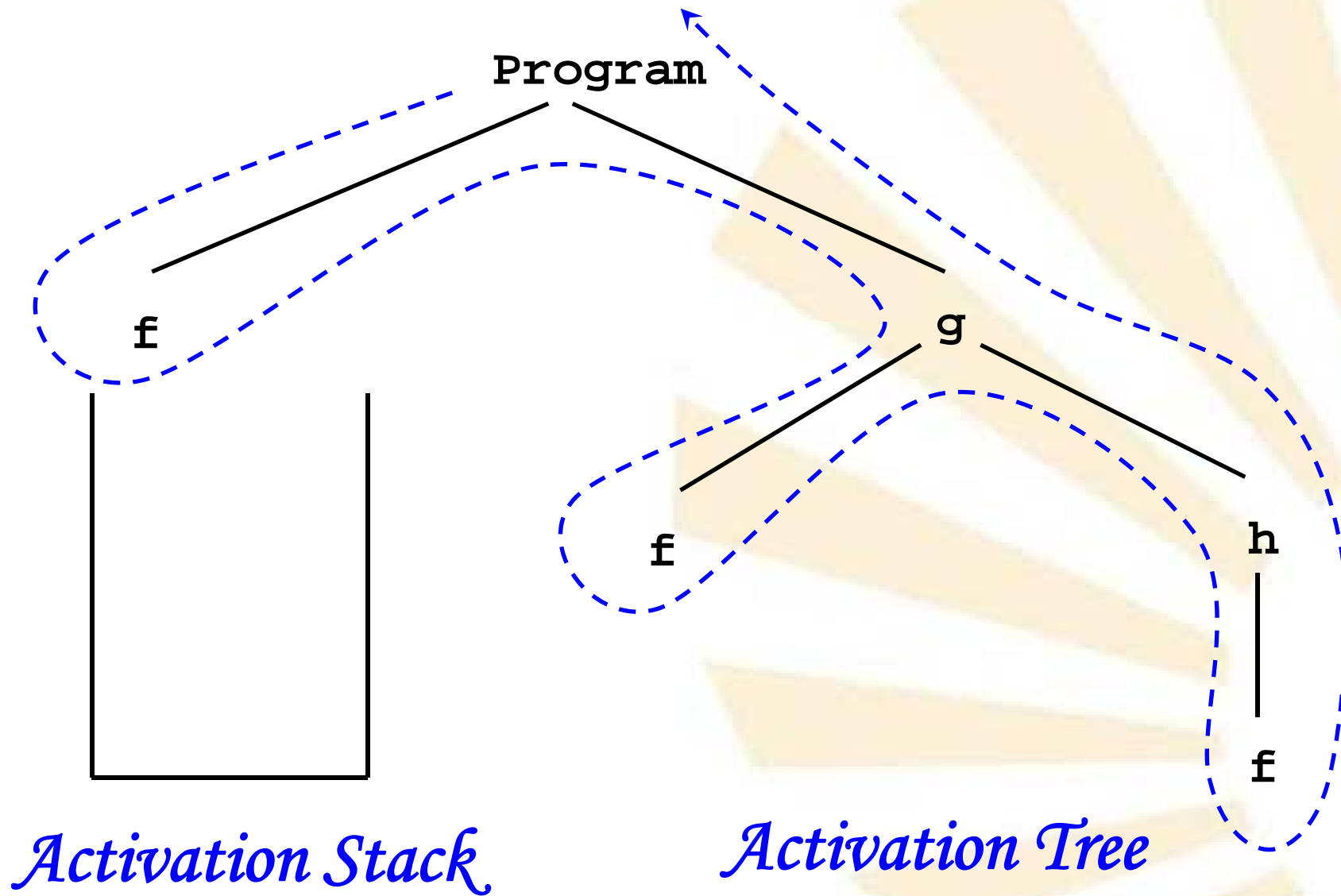


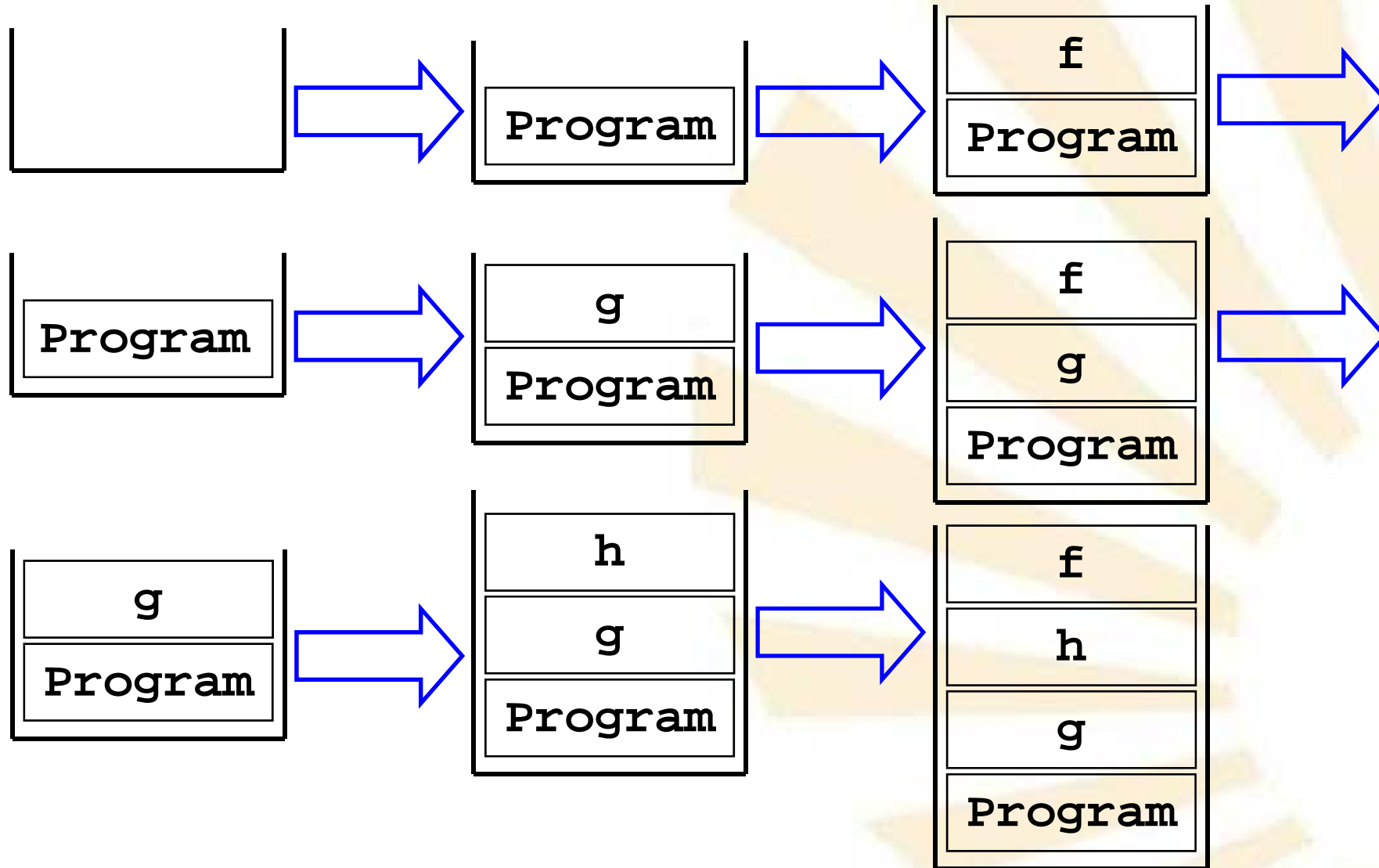


Activation Stack

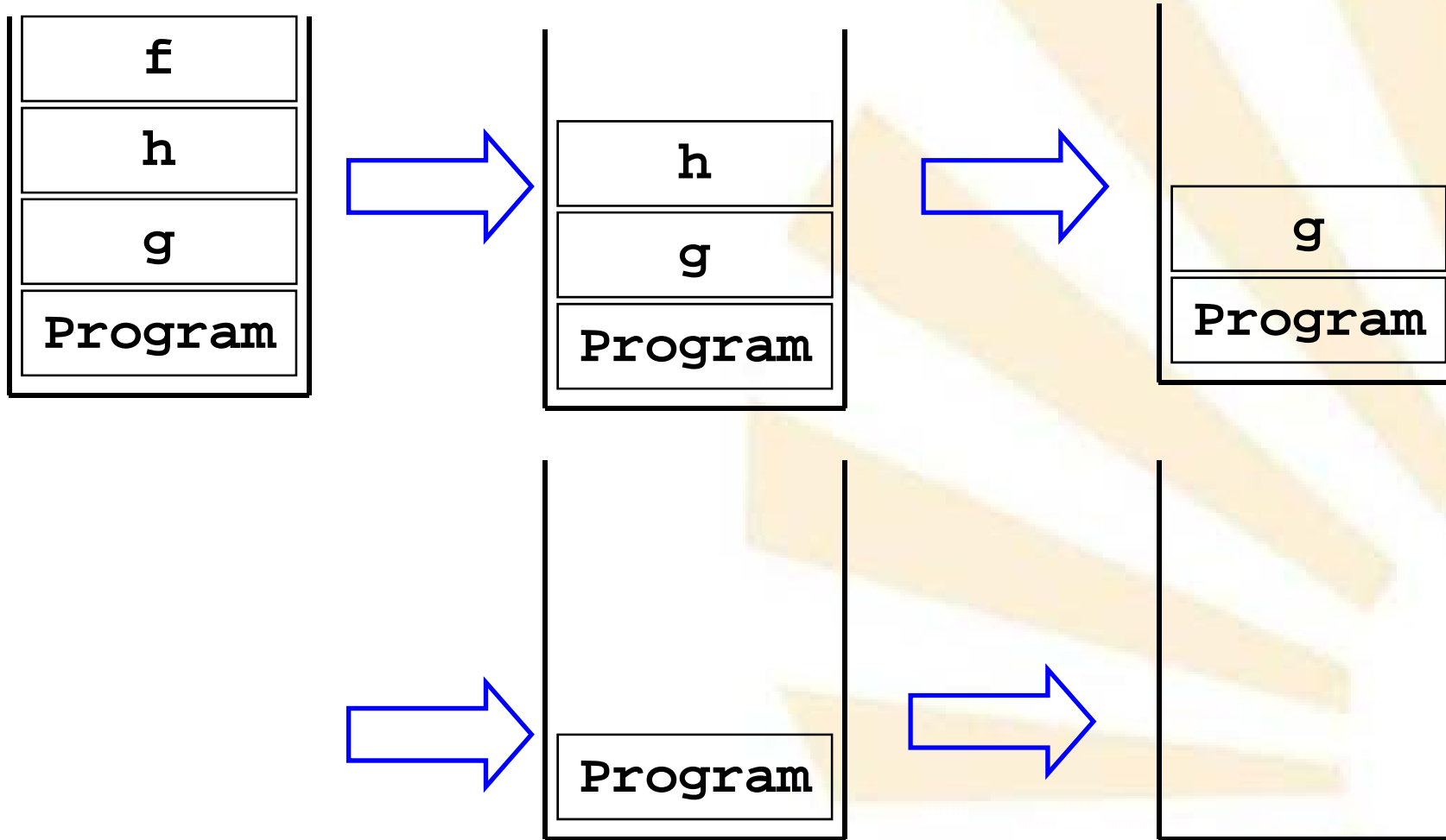
Activation Tree







Changes in the activation Stack (1 / 2)



Changes in the activation Stack (2 / 2)

Run with
lexical scope

Program

Declaration of variable **x** (**x₁**)

Declaration of **procedure f**

Use of **x**

Declaration of **procedure g**

Declaration of variable **x** (**x₂**)

Declaration of **procedure h**

Use of **x**

Call to **f**

Call to **f**

Call to **h**

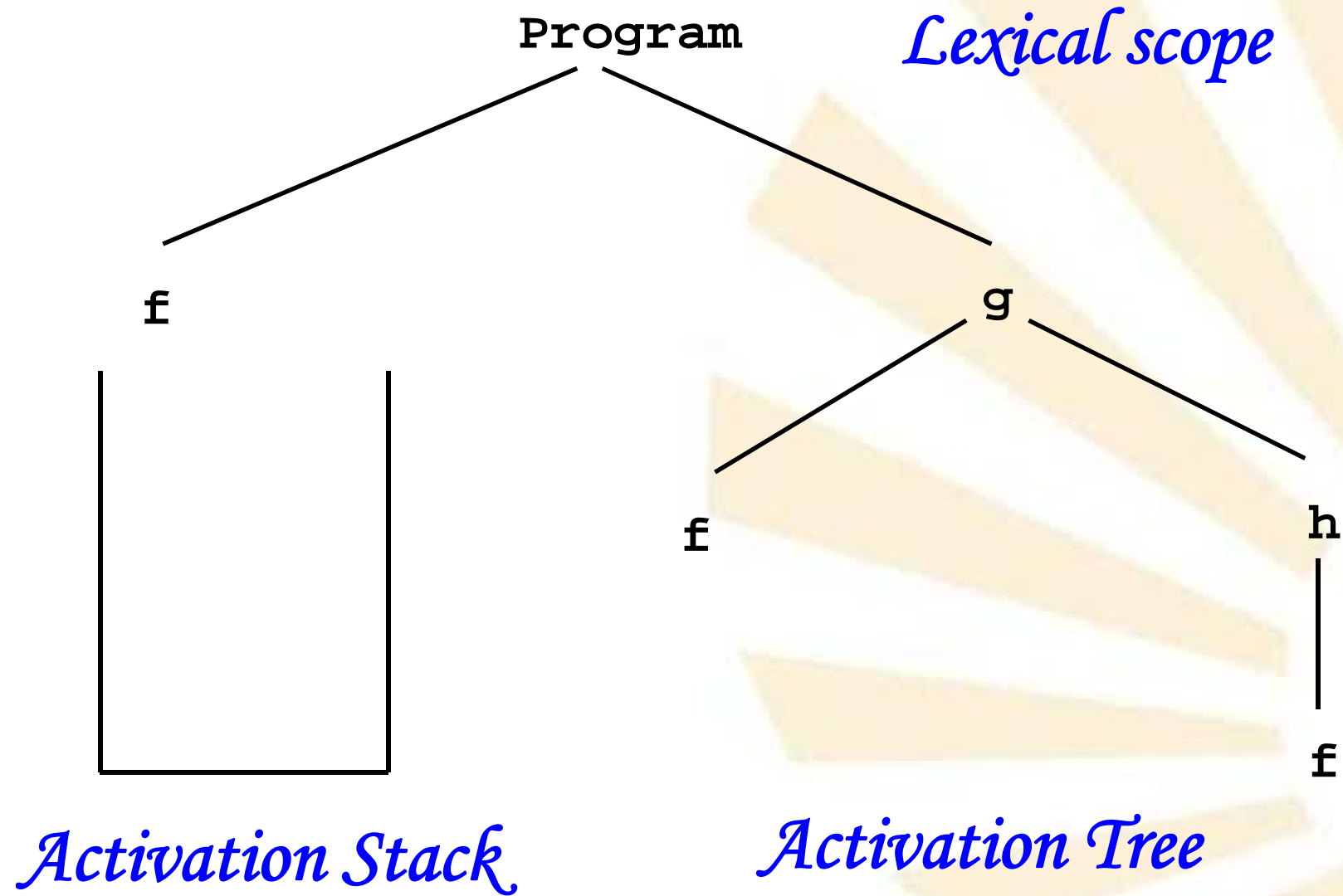
if condition = true then Call to **g**

else Use of **x**

Use of **x**

Call to **f**

Call to **g**



Run with
lexical scope

Program

Declaration of variable **x** (**x1**)

Declaration of **procedure f**

Use of **x**

Declaration of **procedure g**

Declaration of variable **x** (**x2**)

Declaration of **procedure h**

Use of **x**

Call to **f**

Call to **f**

Call to **h**

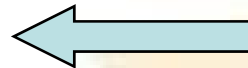
if condition = true then Call to **g**

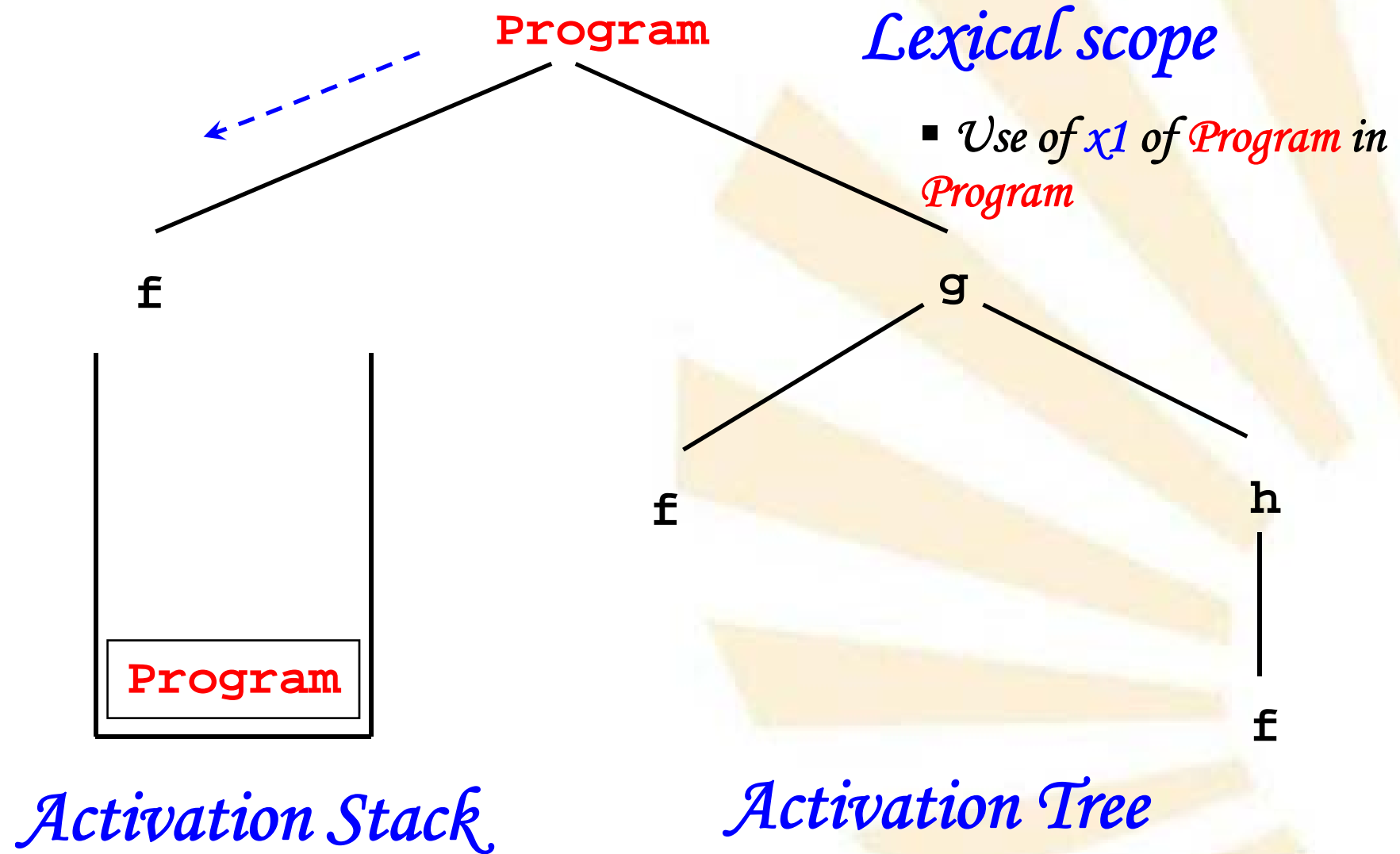
else Use of **x**

Use of **x1**

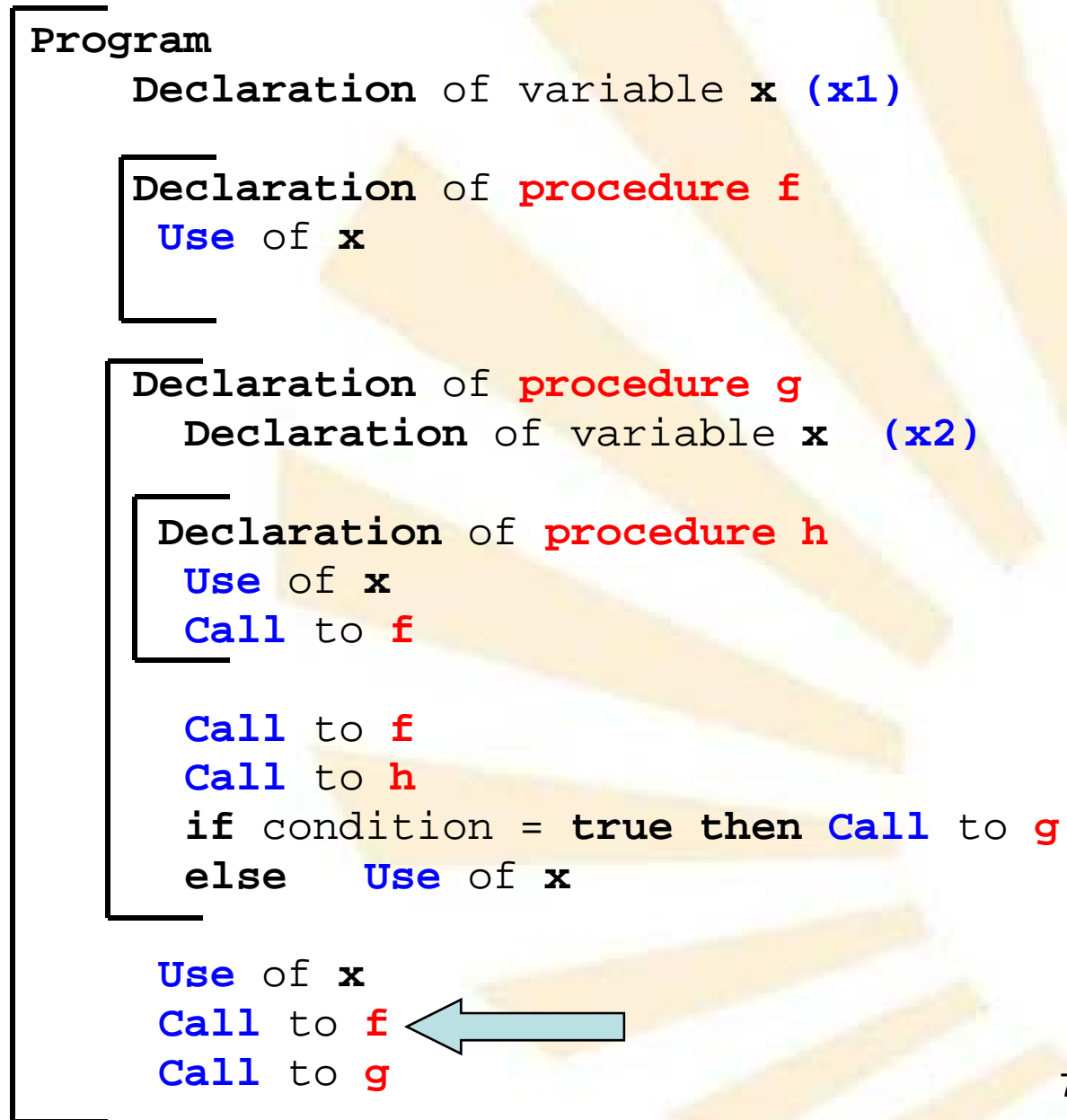
Call to **f**

Call to **g**

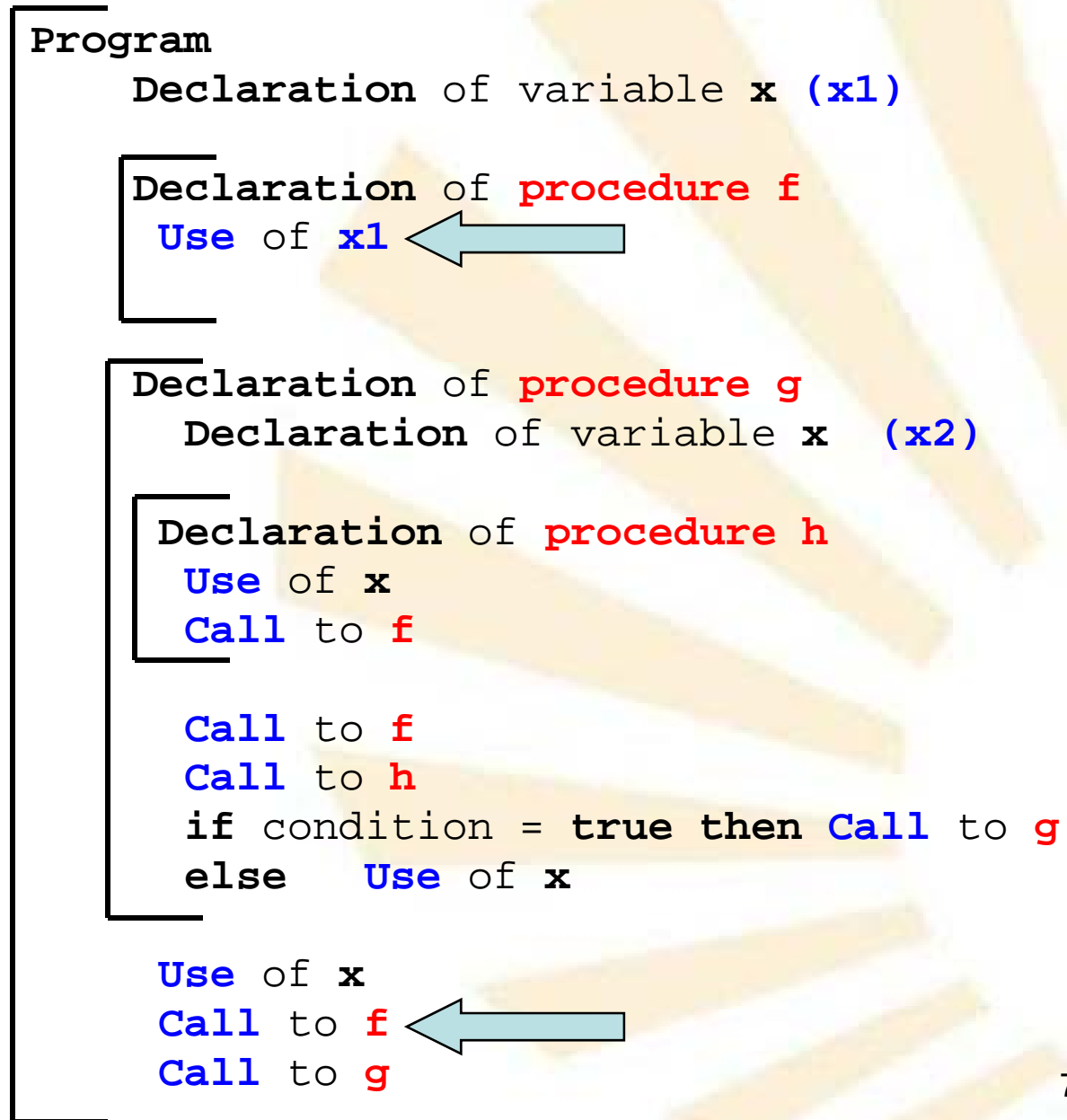


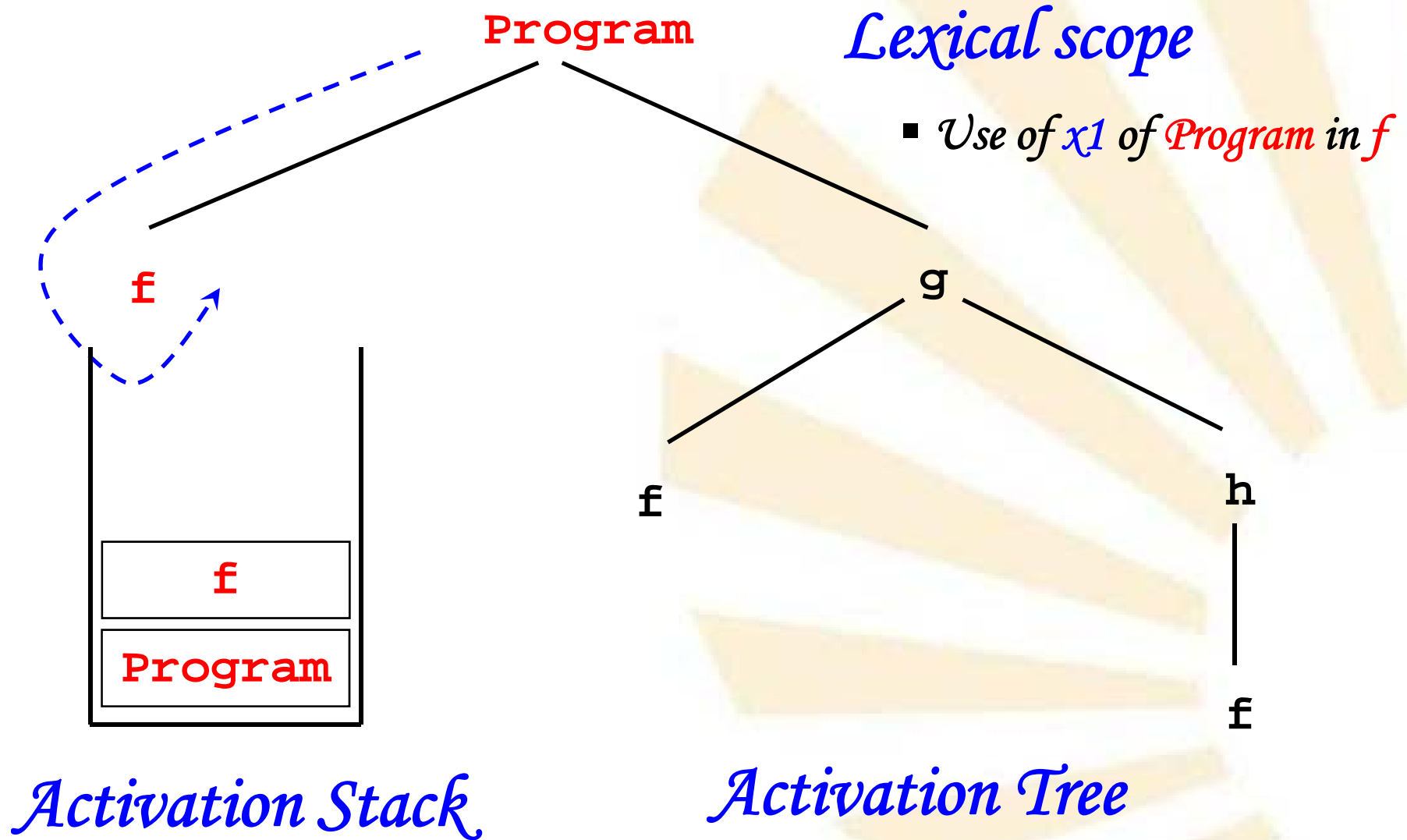


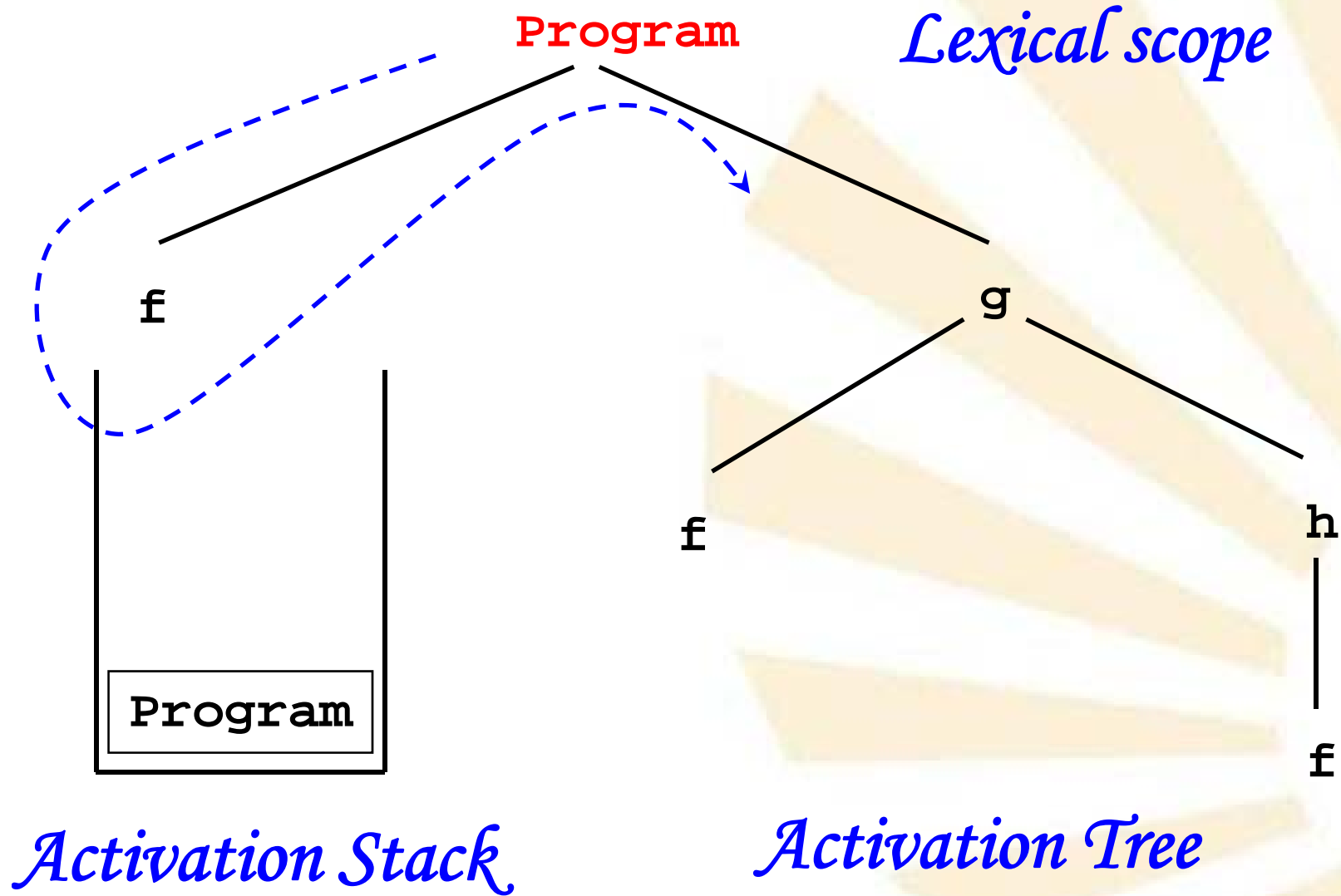
Run with
lexical scope



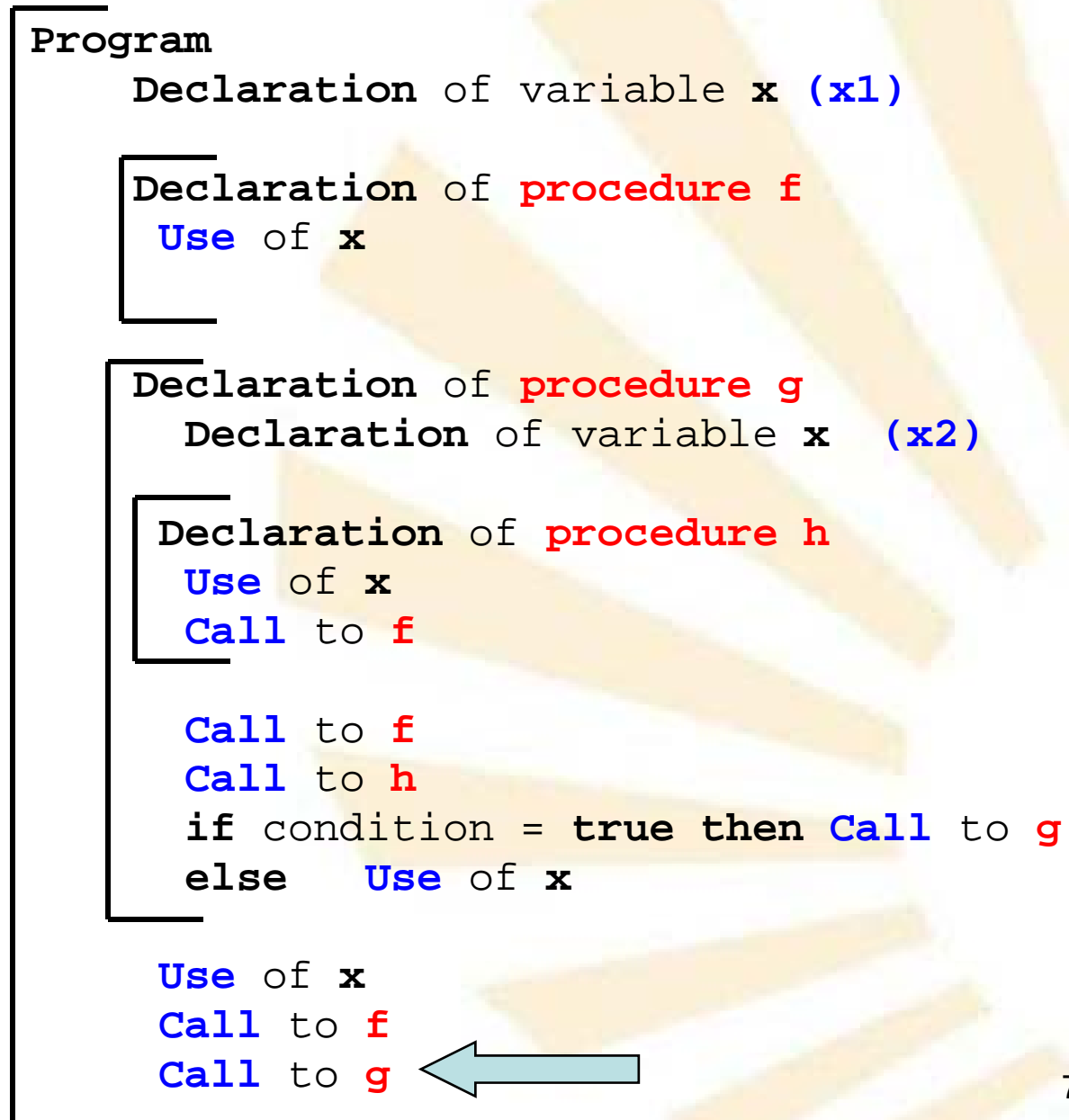
Run with
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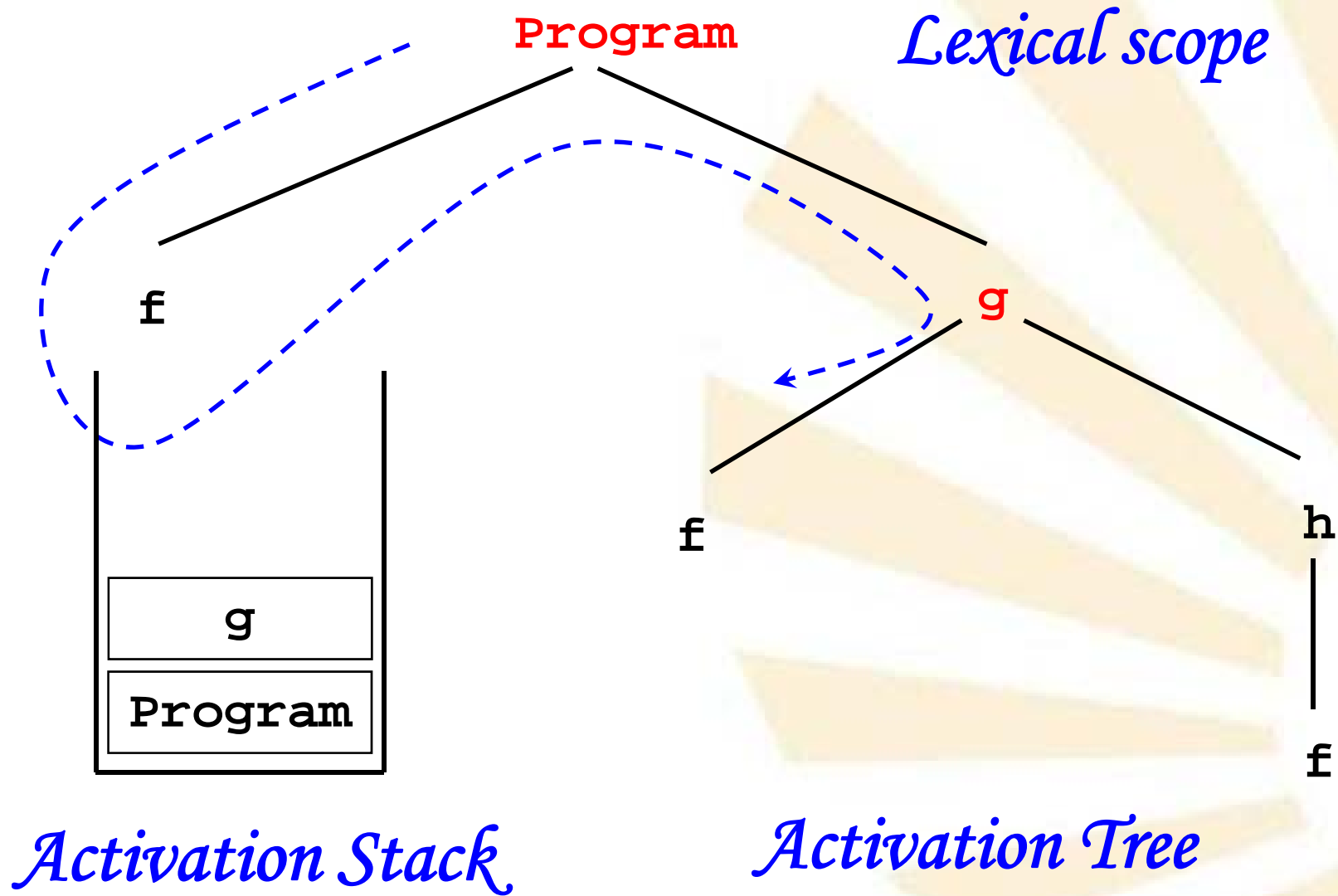




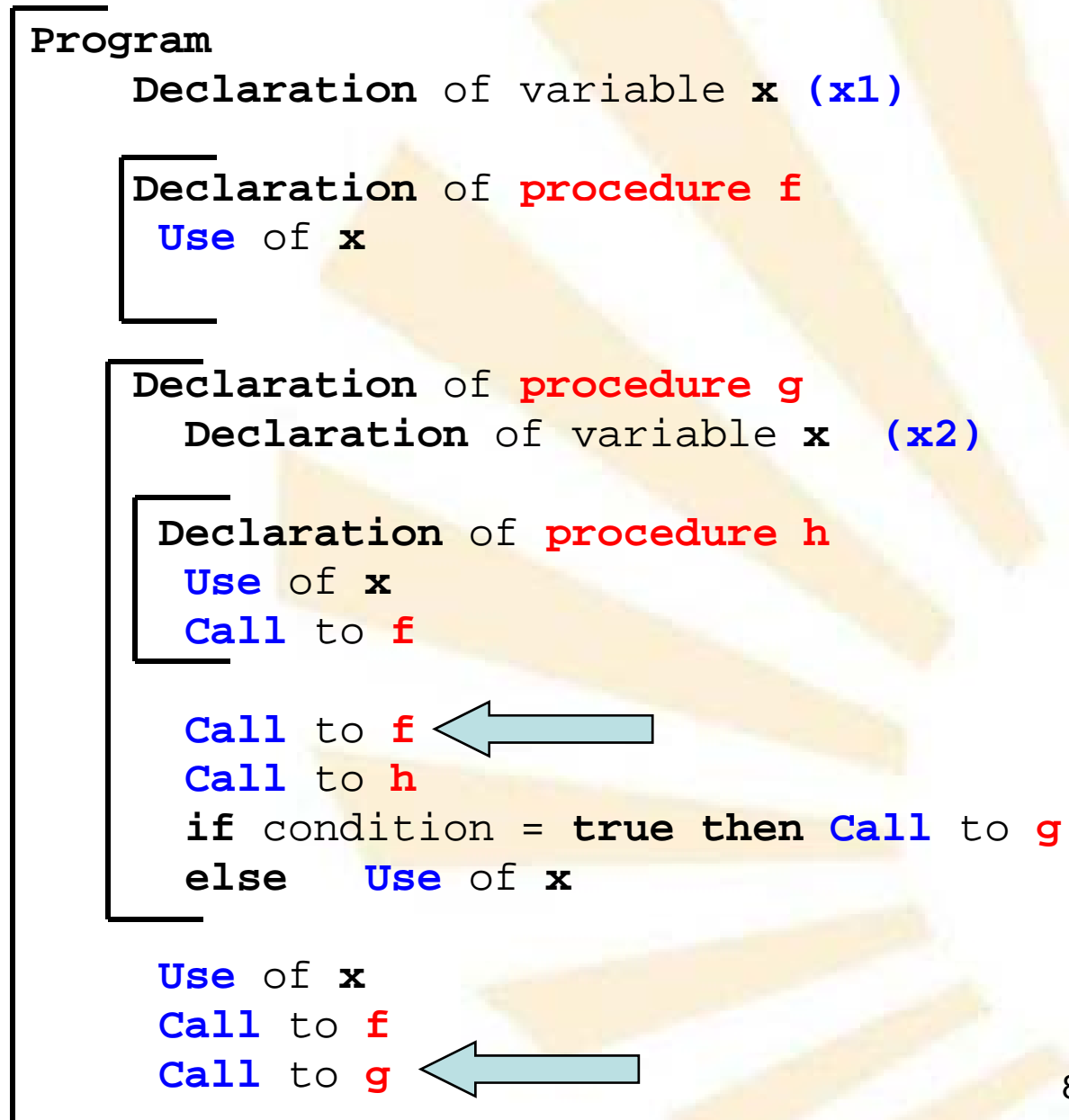


Run with
lexical scope

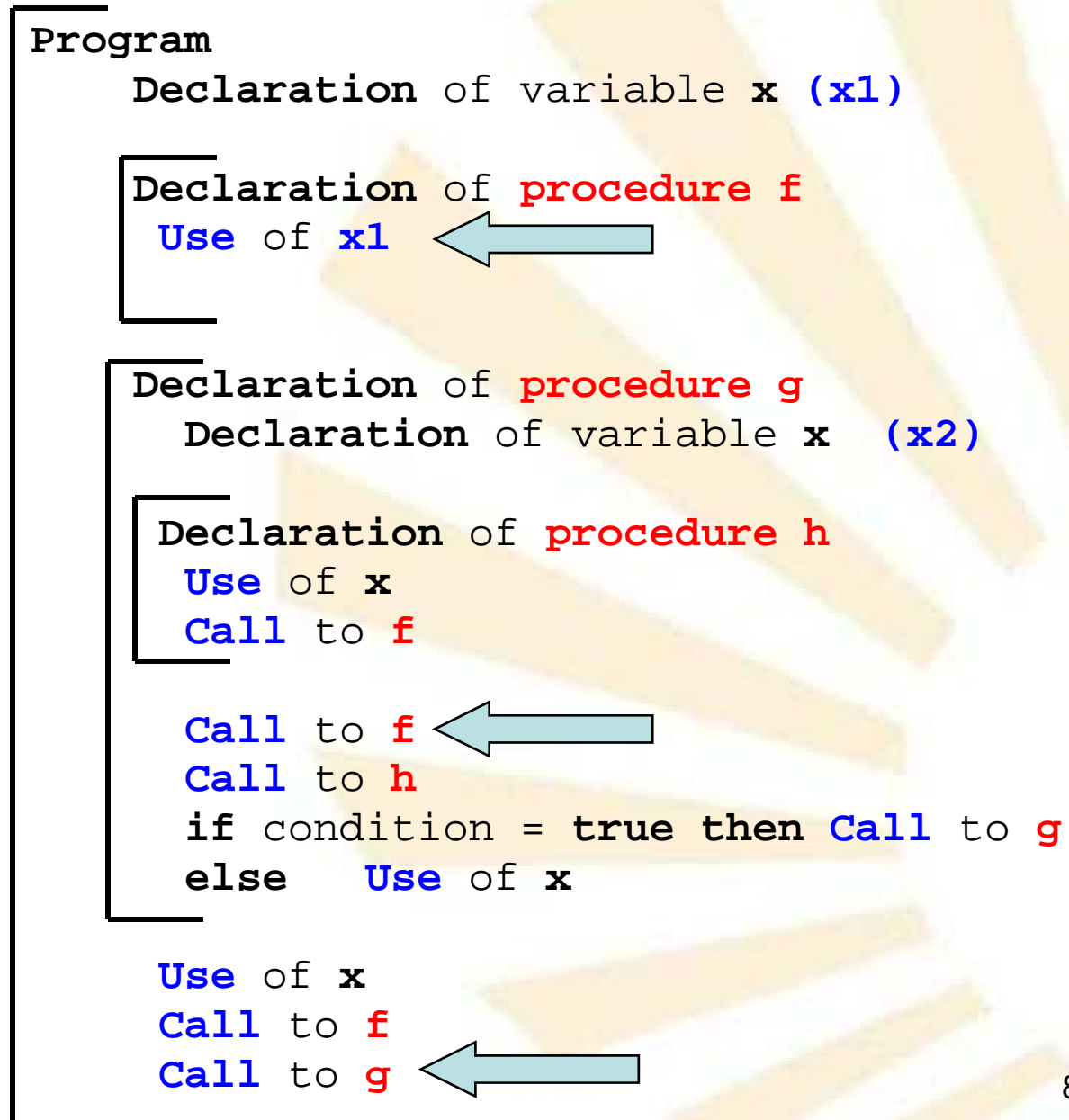


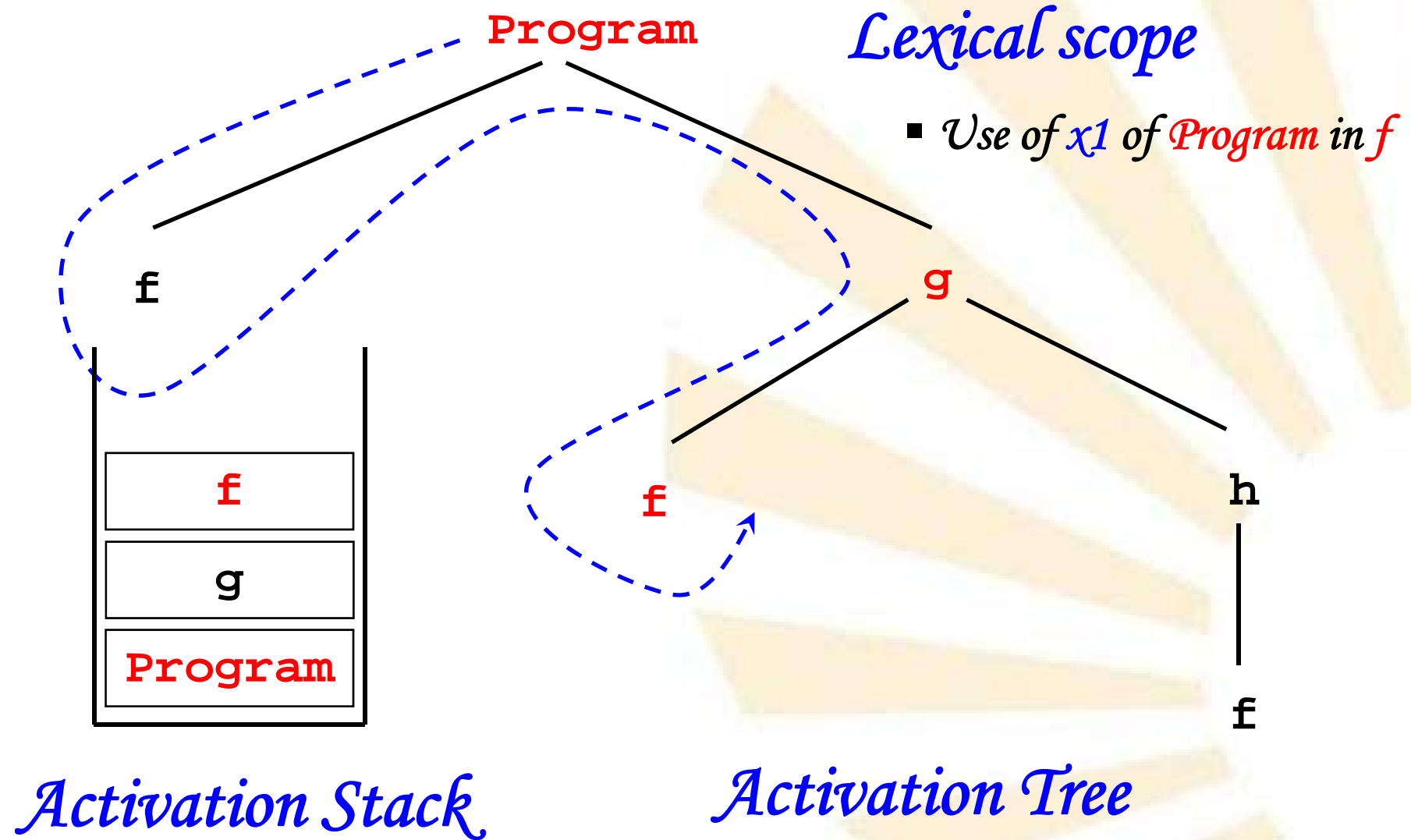


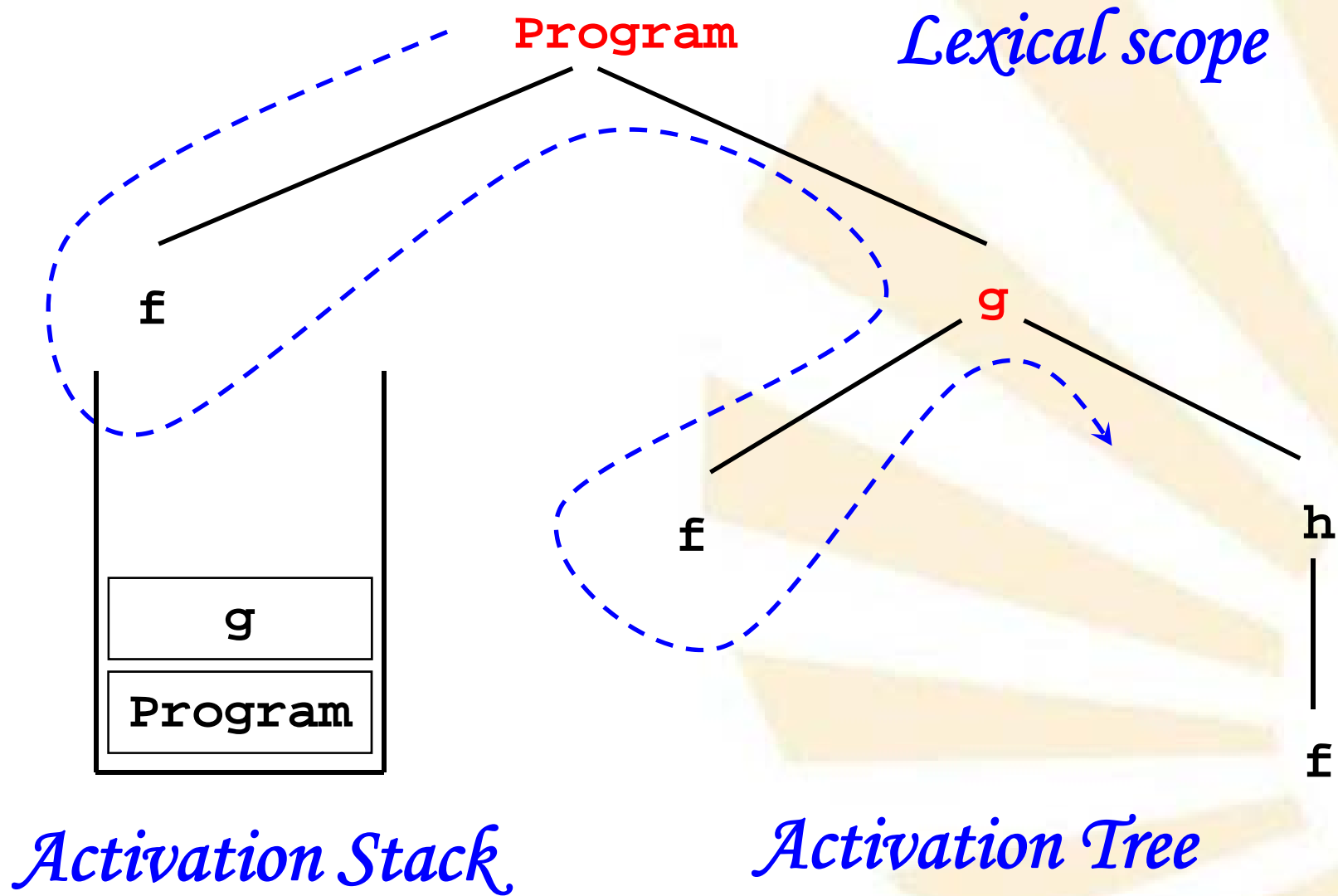
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lexical scope



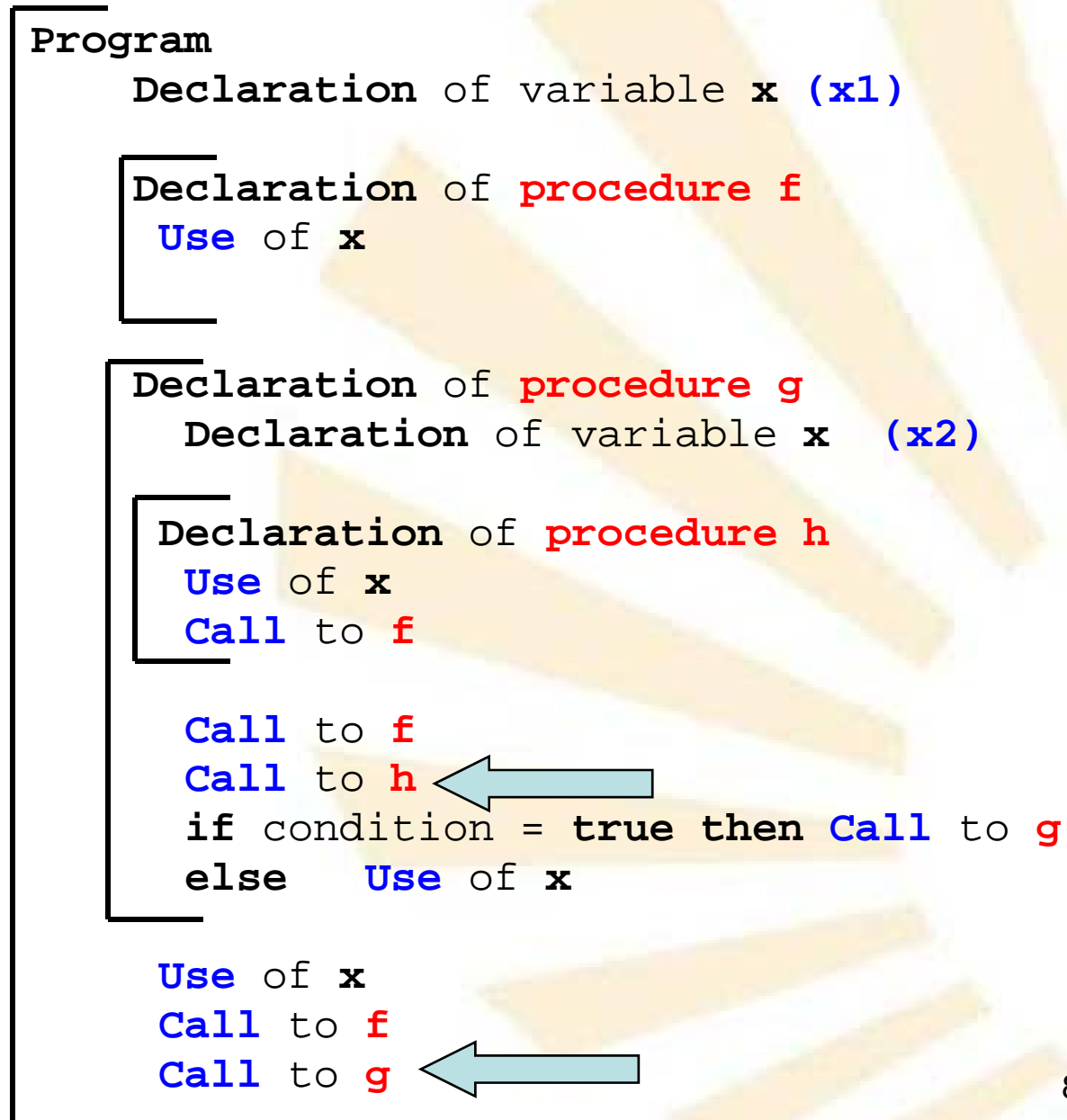
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lexical scope



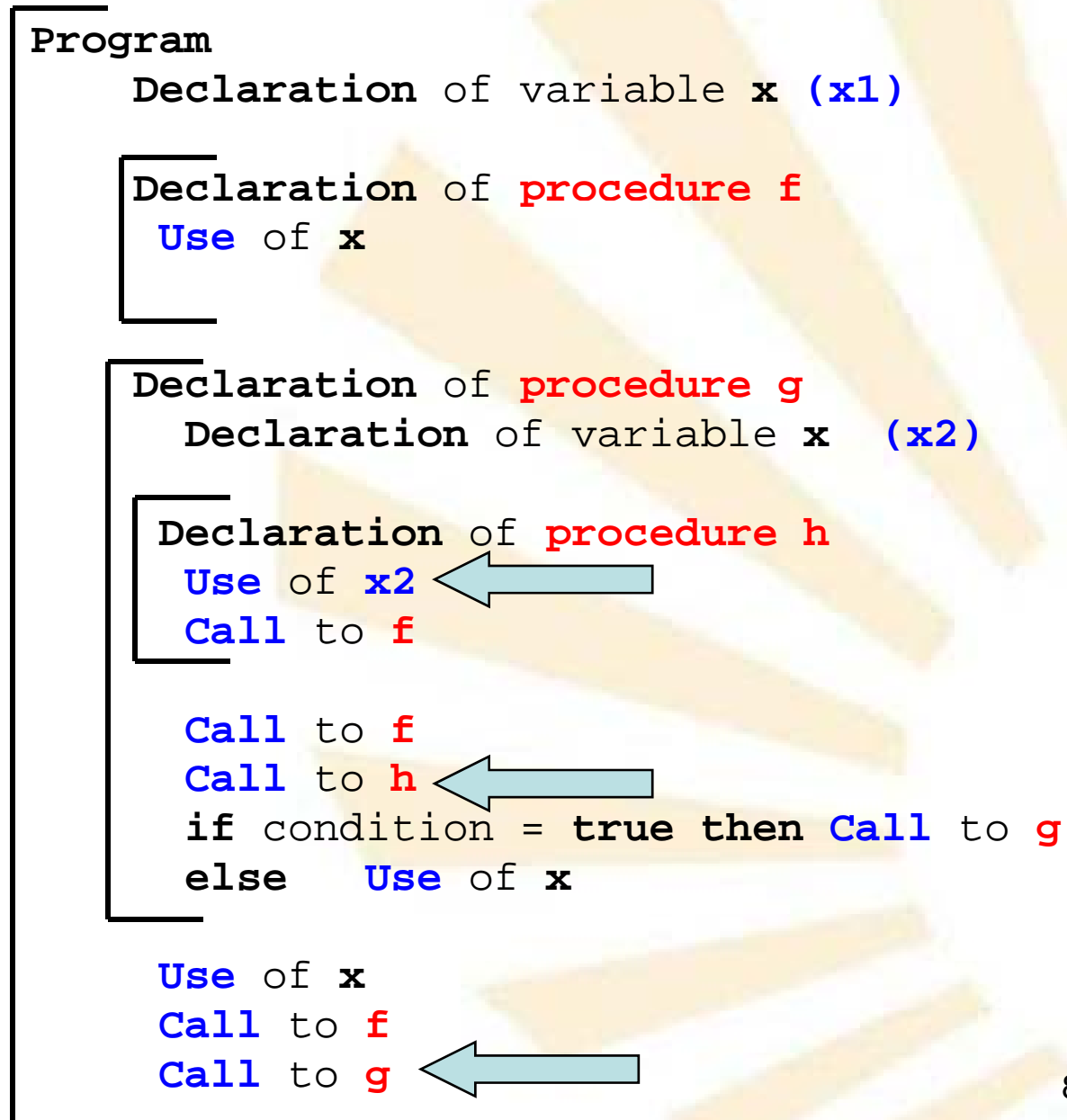


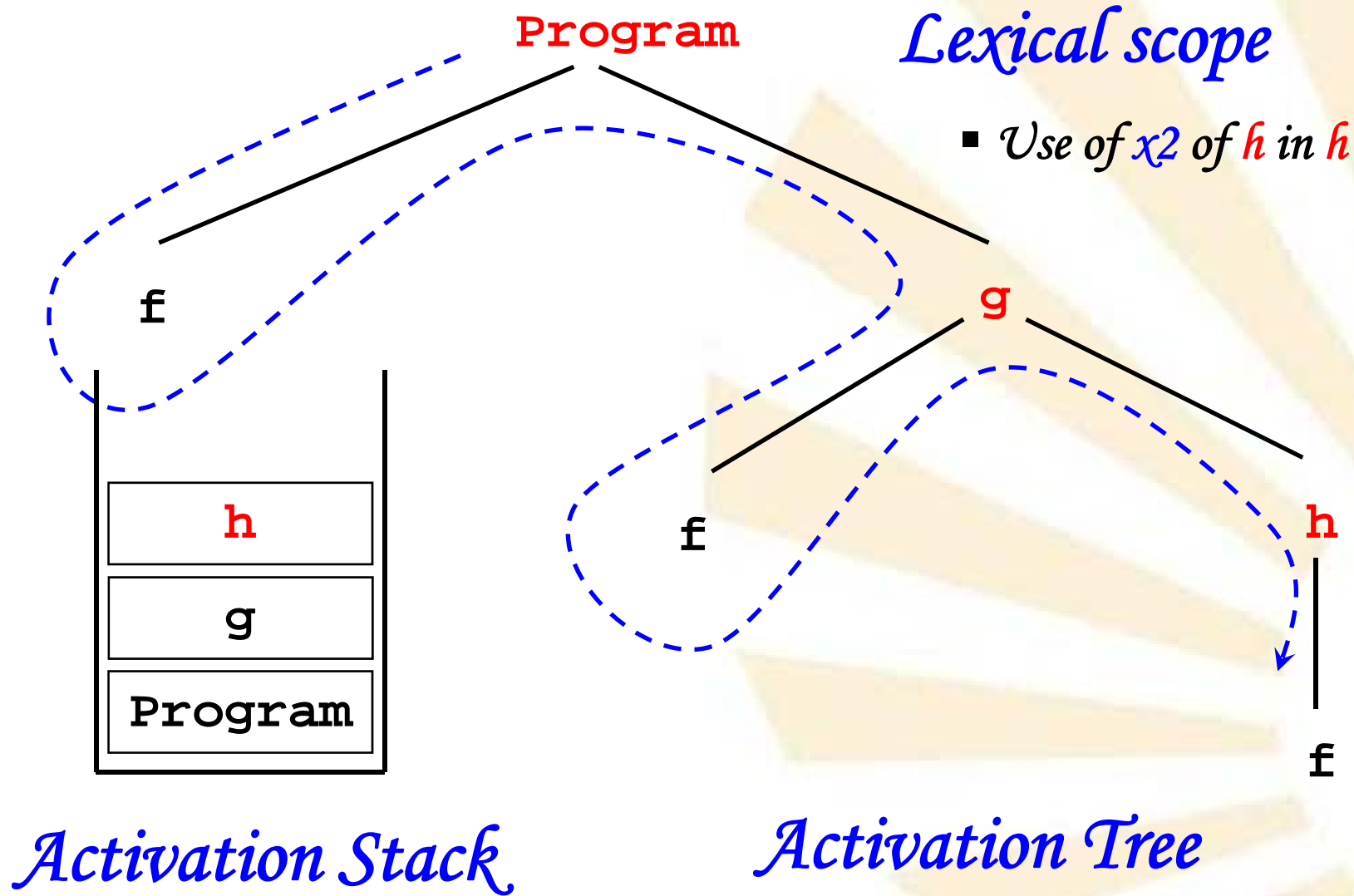


Run with
lexical scope

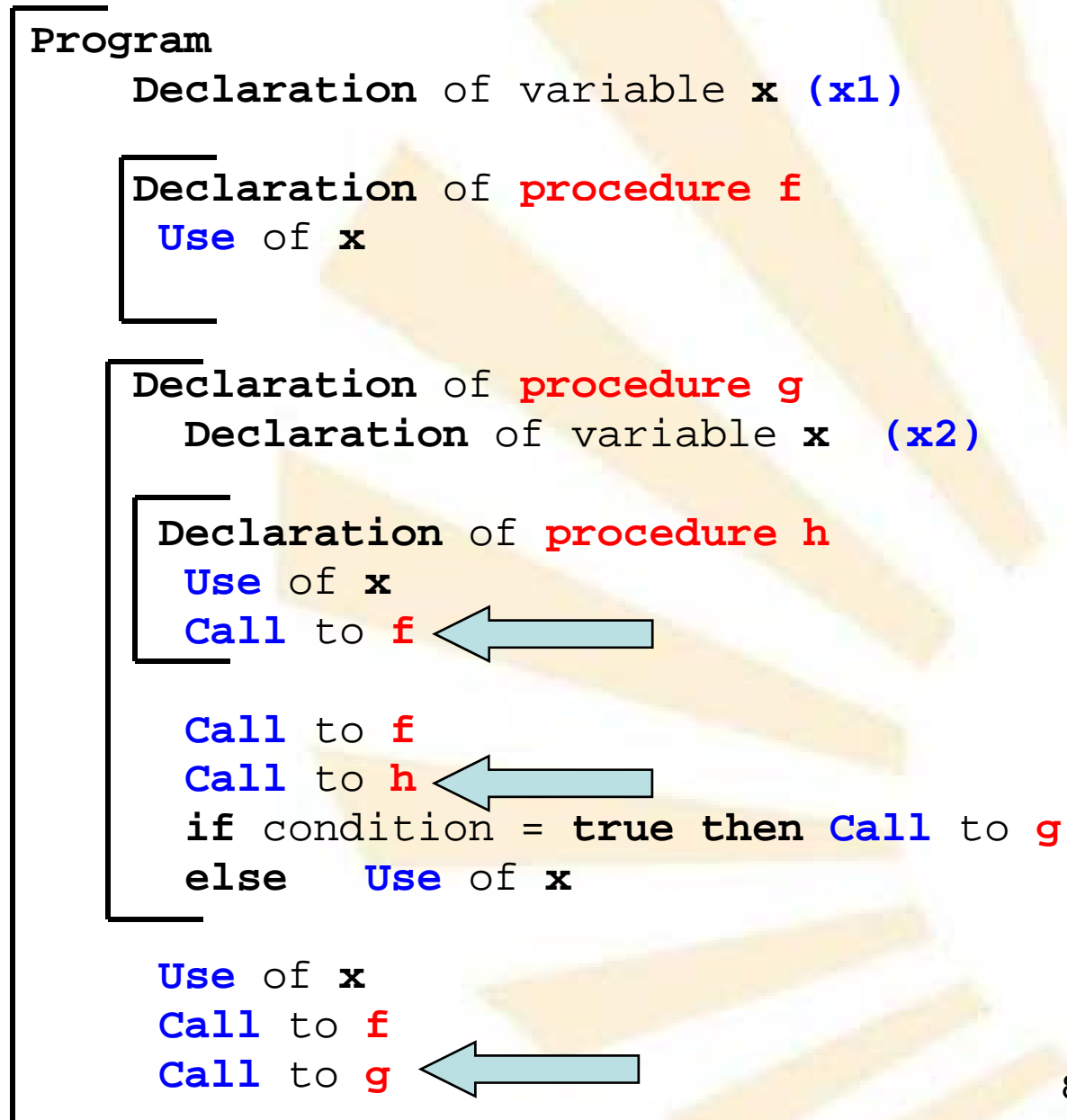


Run with
lexical scope

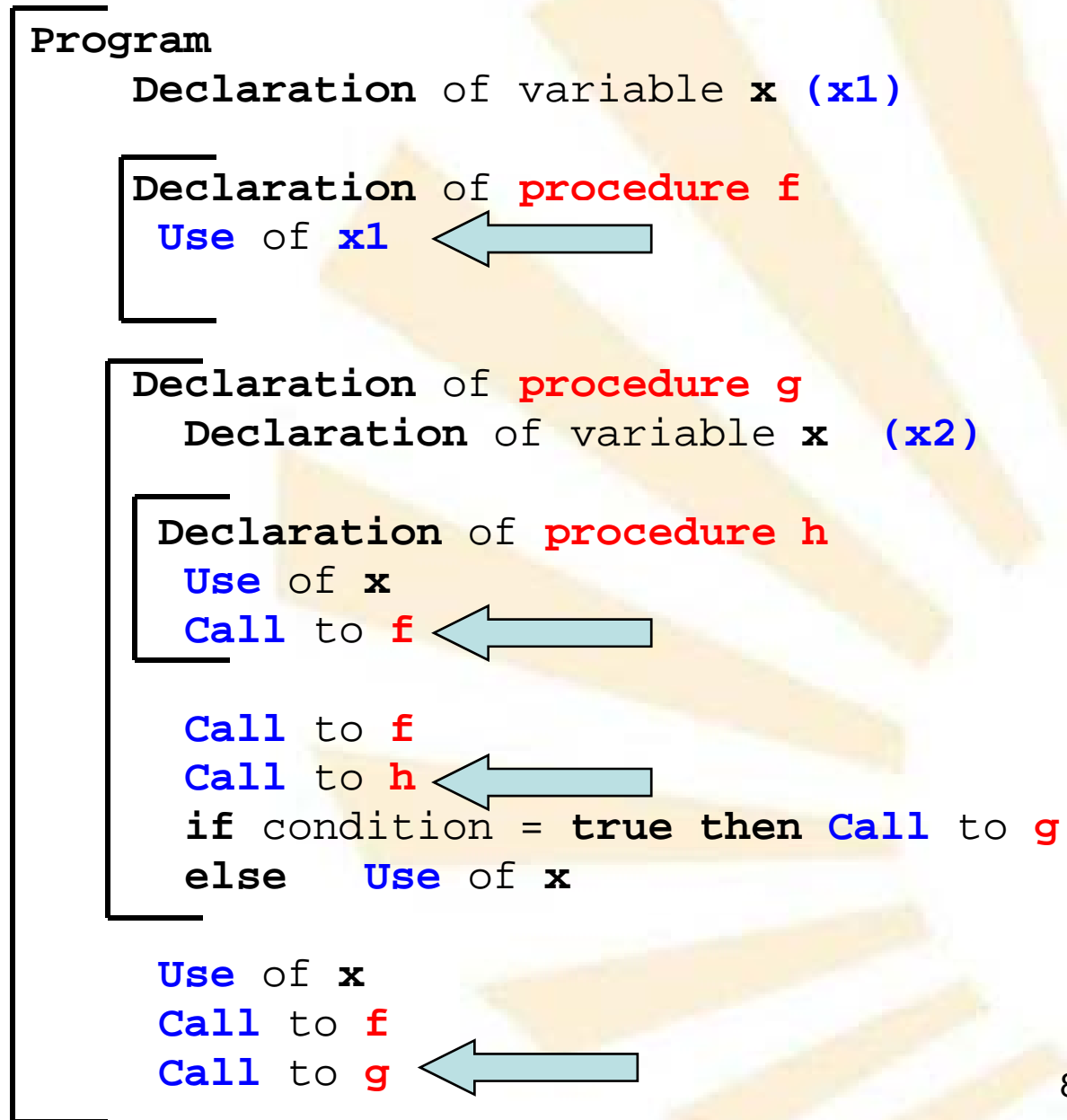


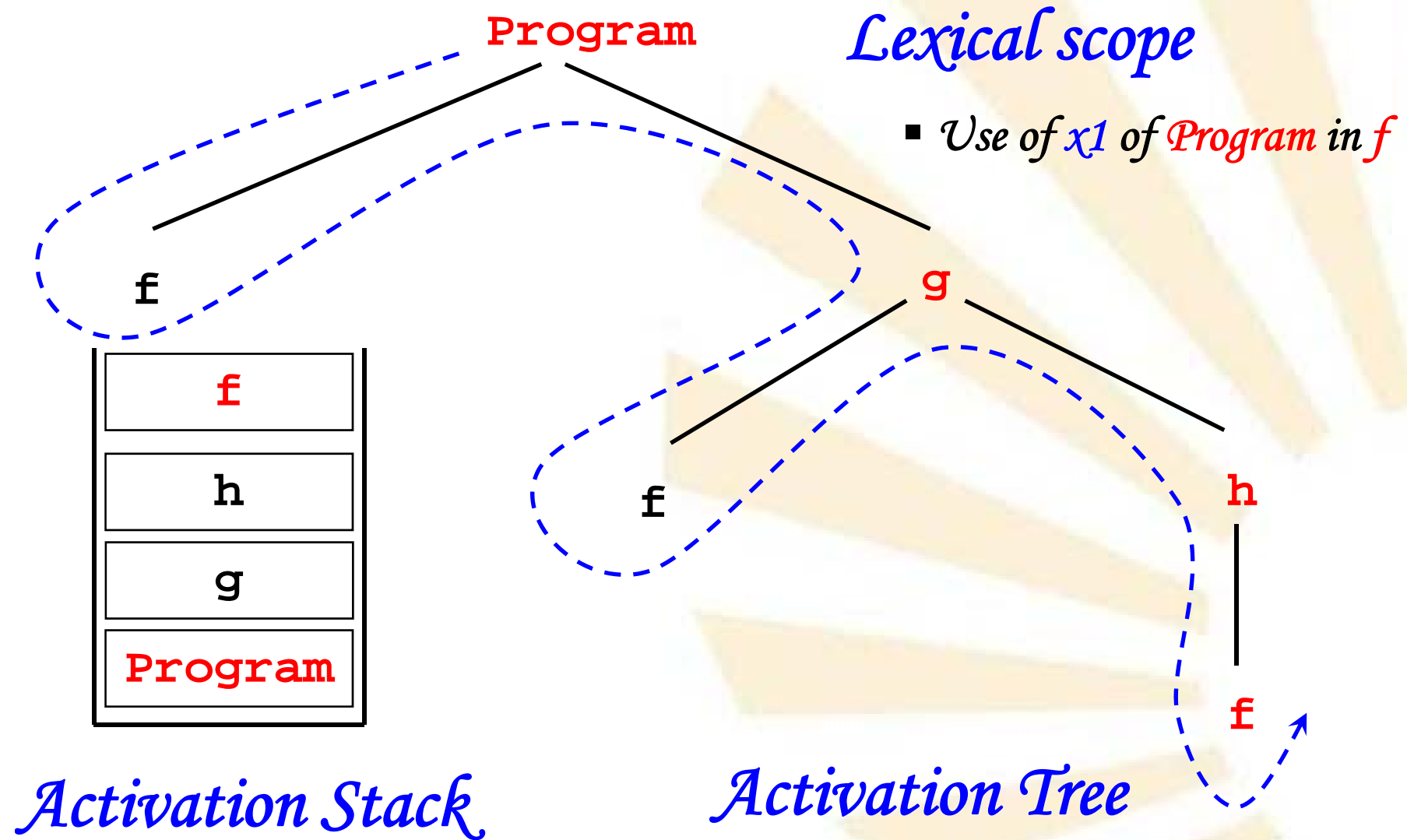


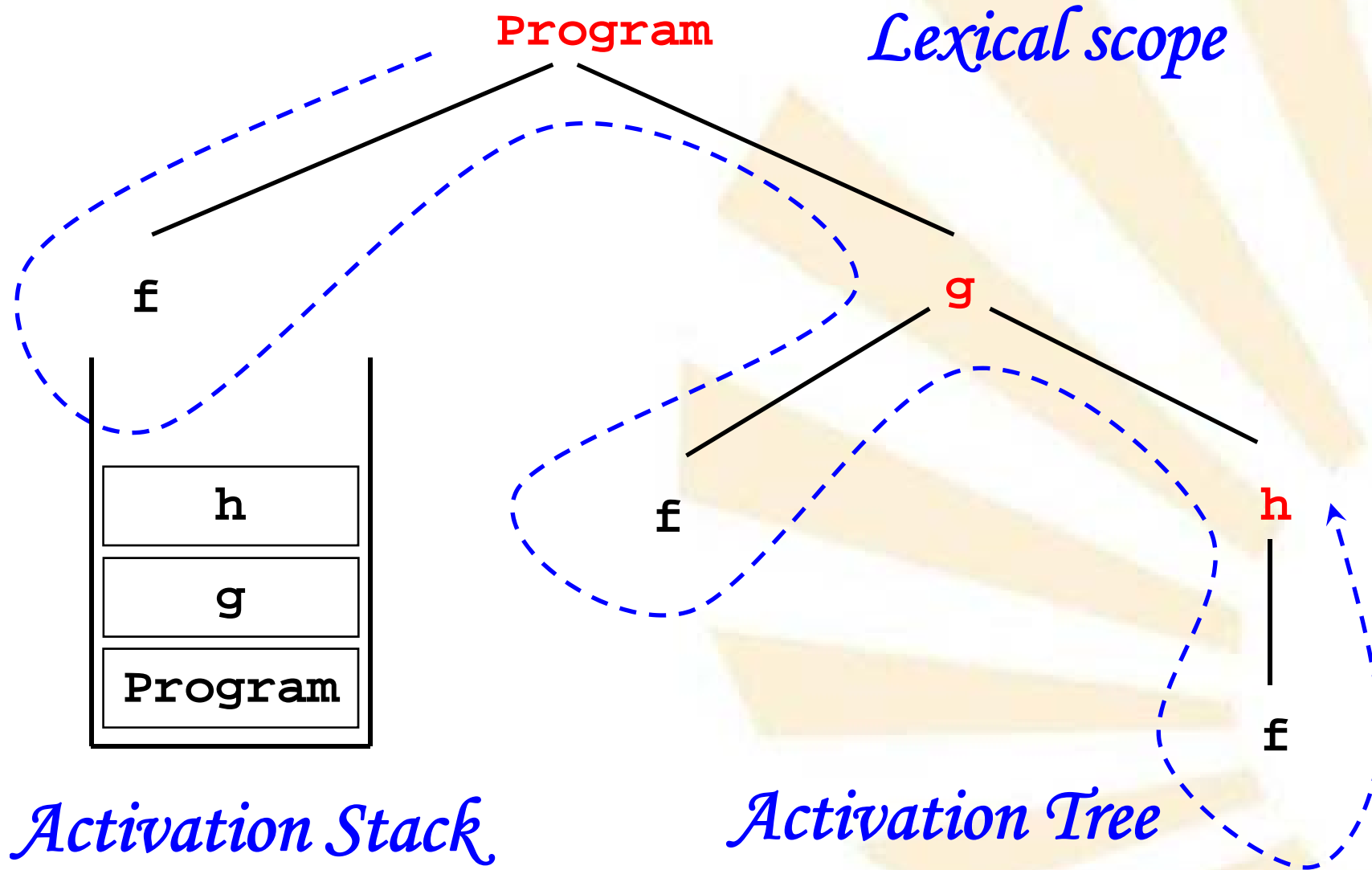
Run with
lexical scope



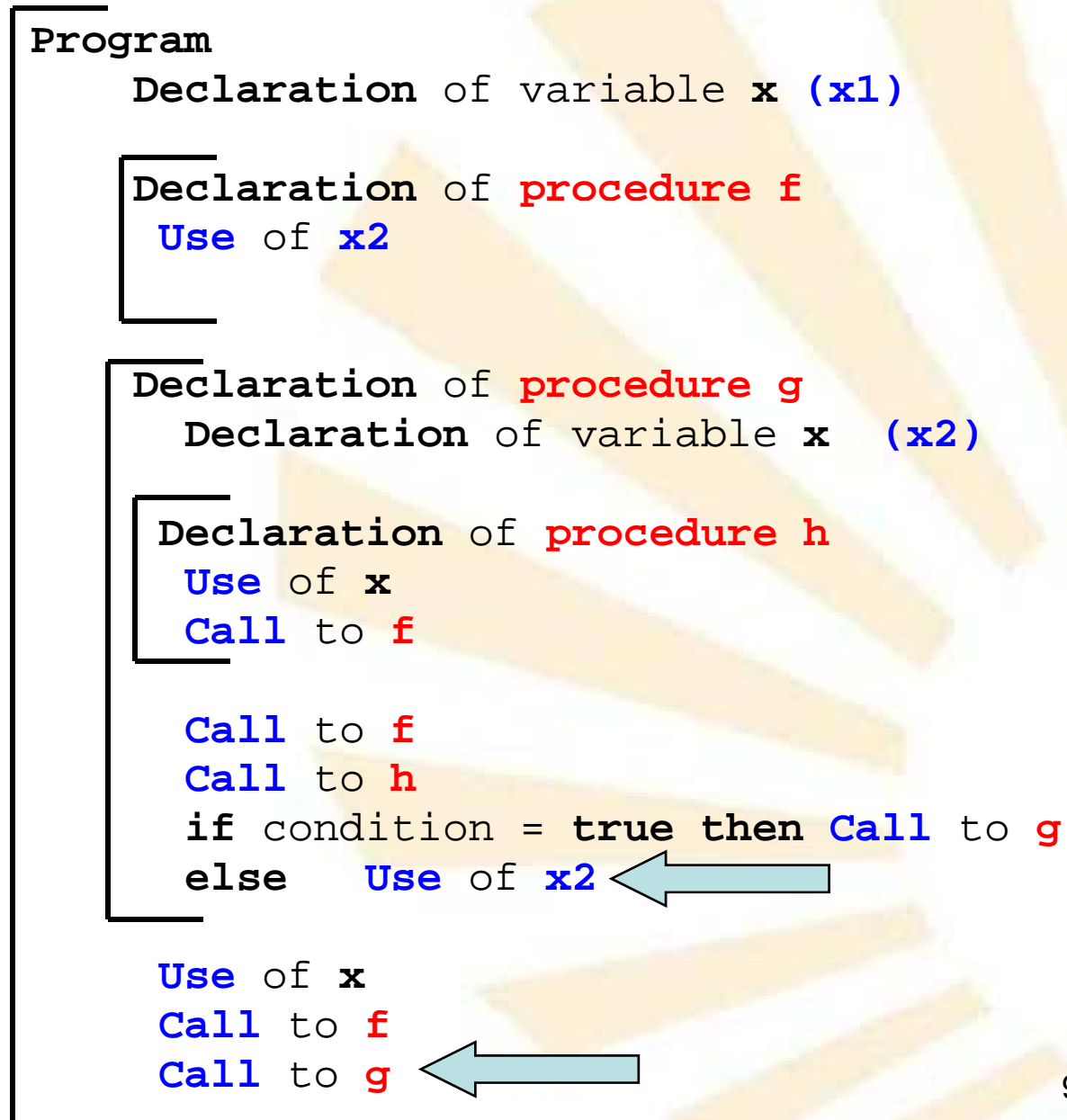
Run with
lexical scope

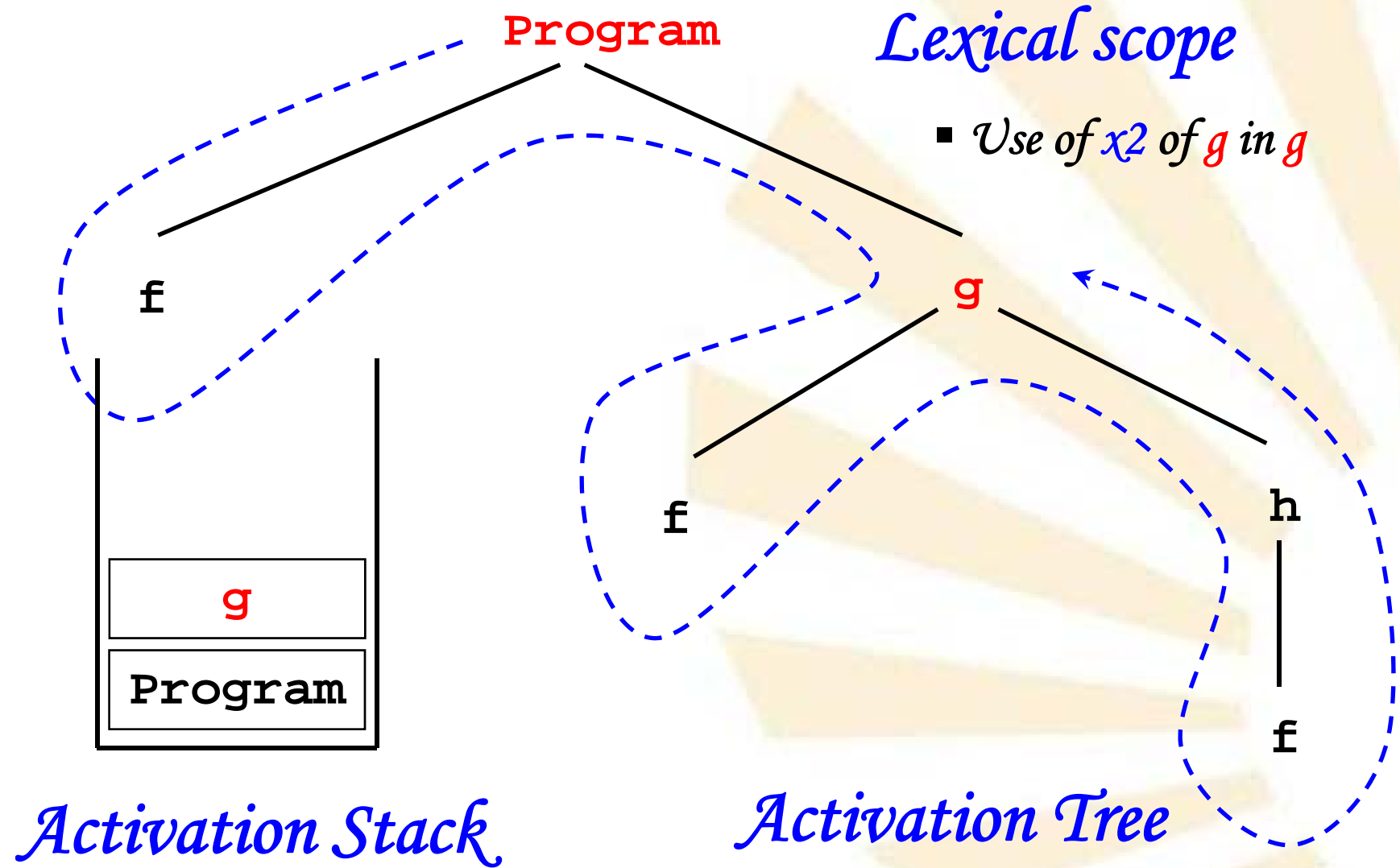




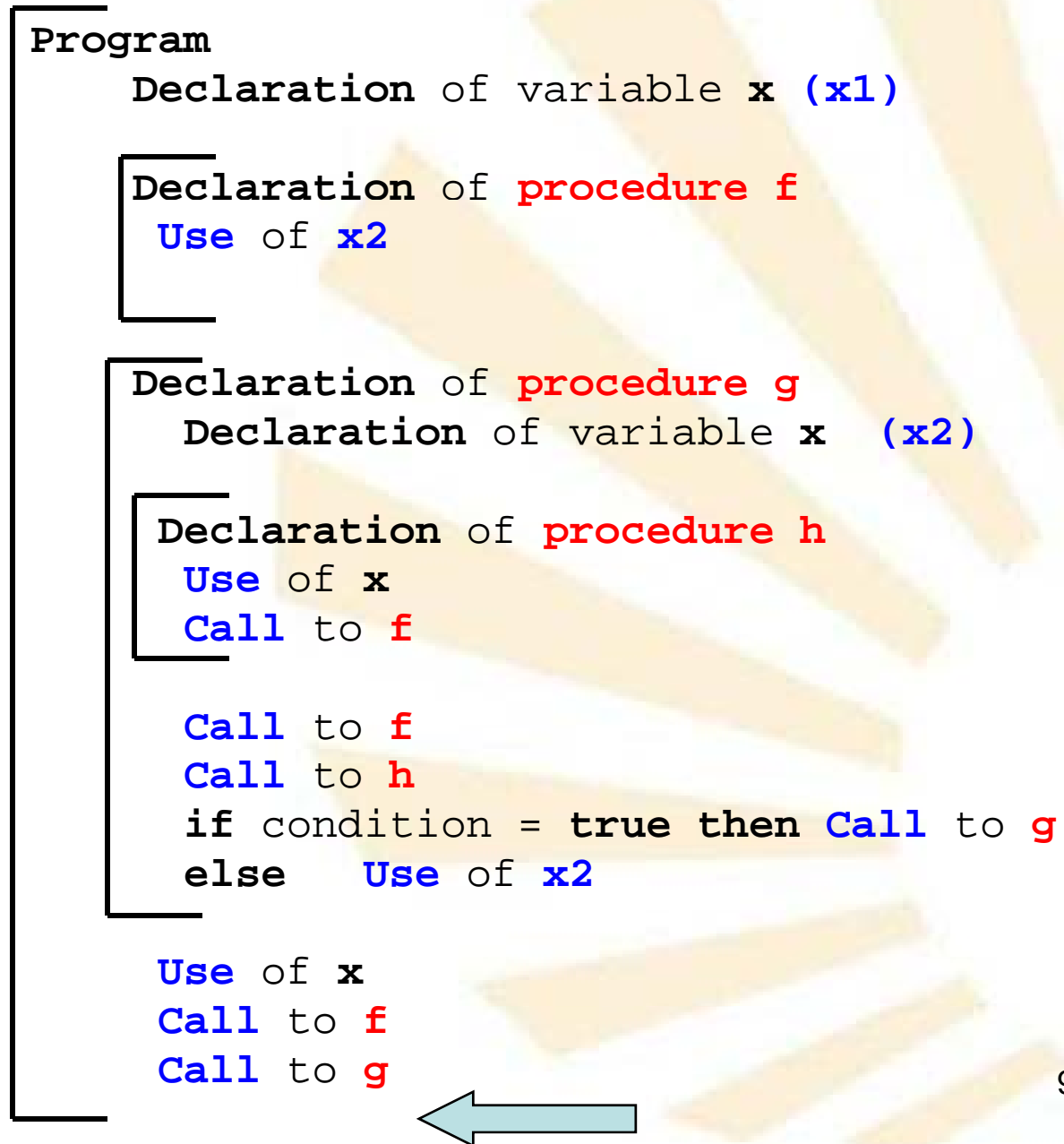


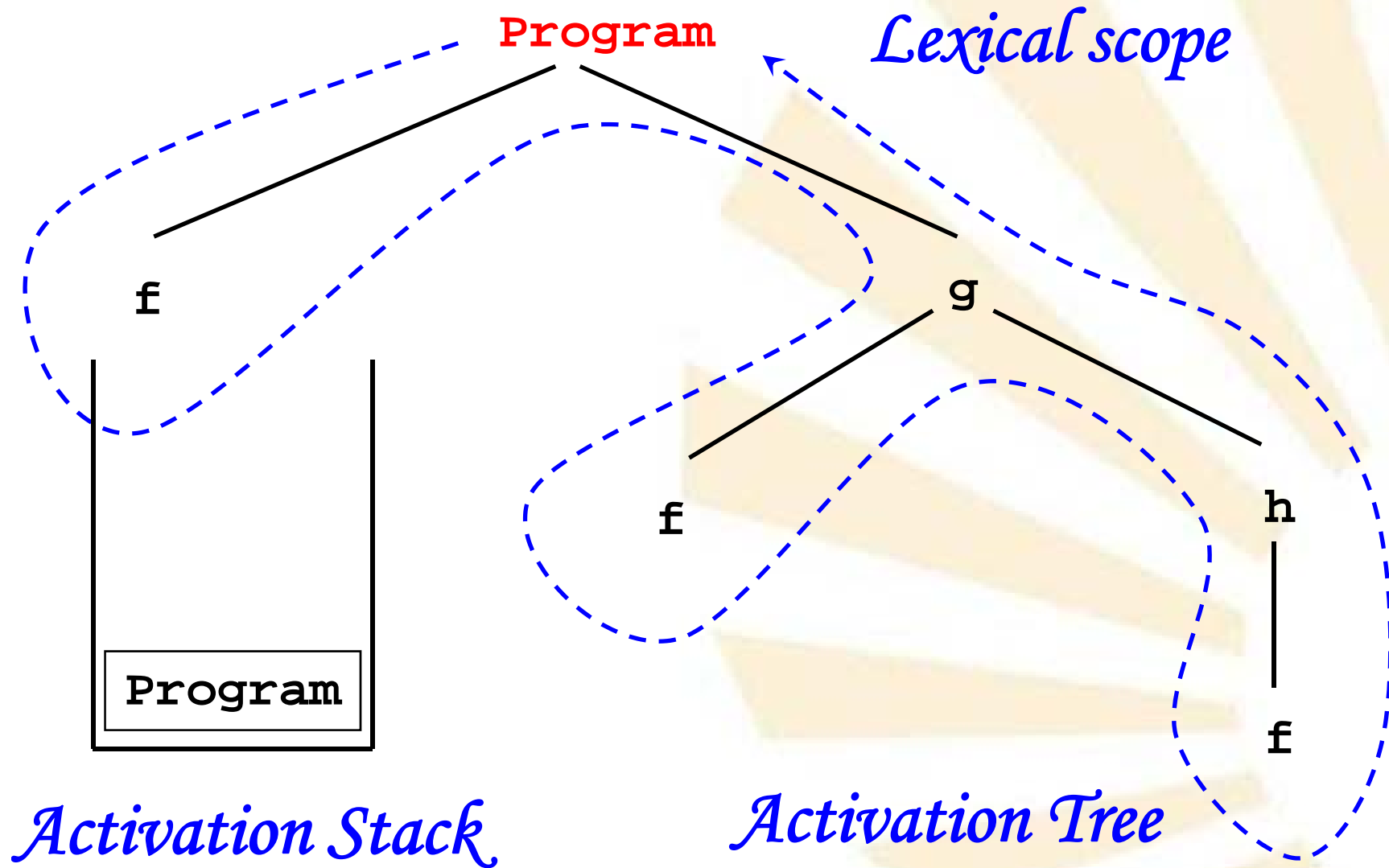
Run with
lexical scope

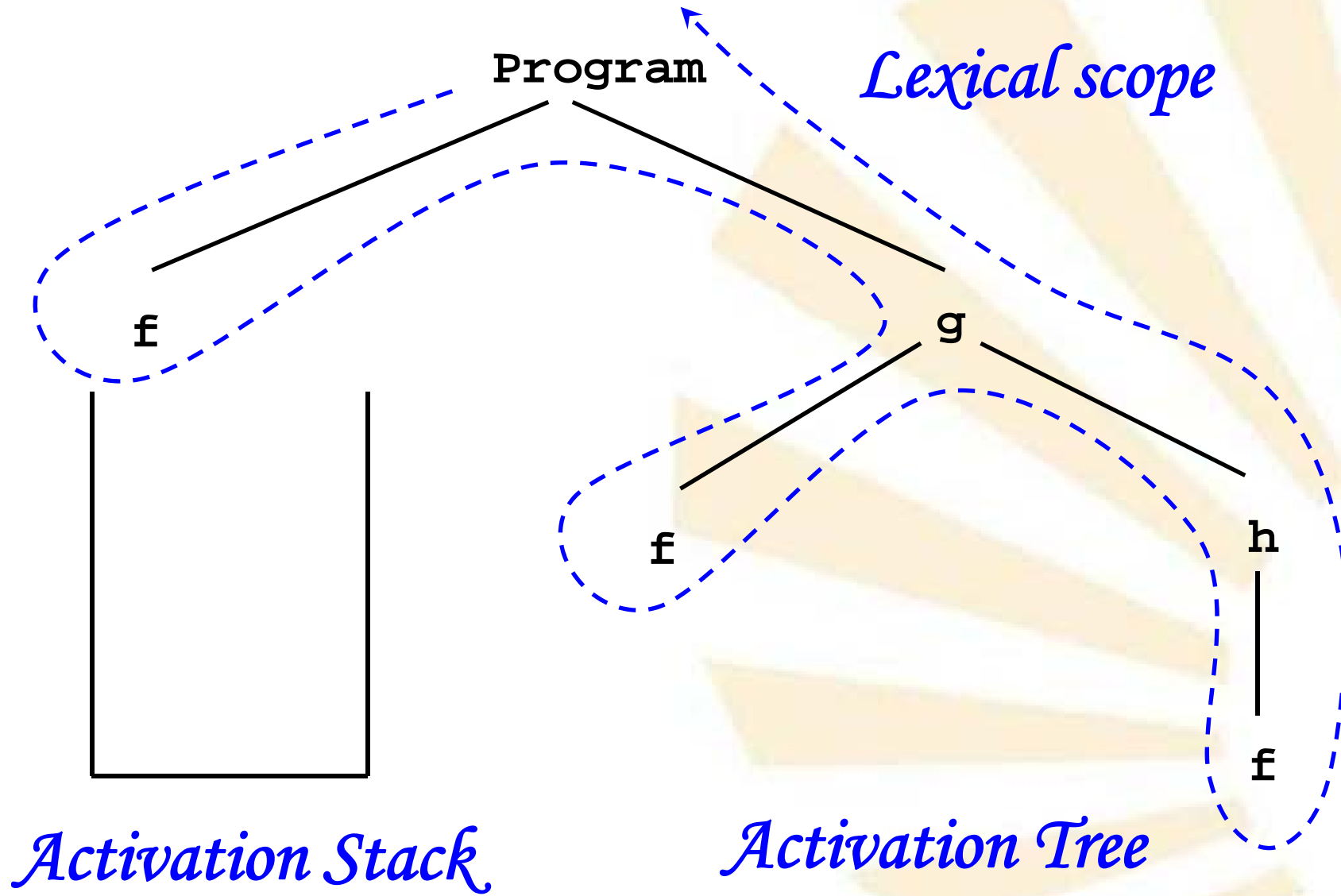




Run with
lexical scope







Run with
dynamical scope

Program

Declaration of variable **x** (**x₁**)

Declaration of **procedure f**

Use of **x**

Declaration of **procedure g**

Declaration of variable **x** (**x₂**)

Declaration of **procedure h**

Use of **x**

Call to **f**

Call to **f**

Call to **h**

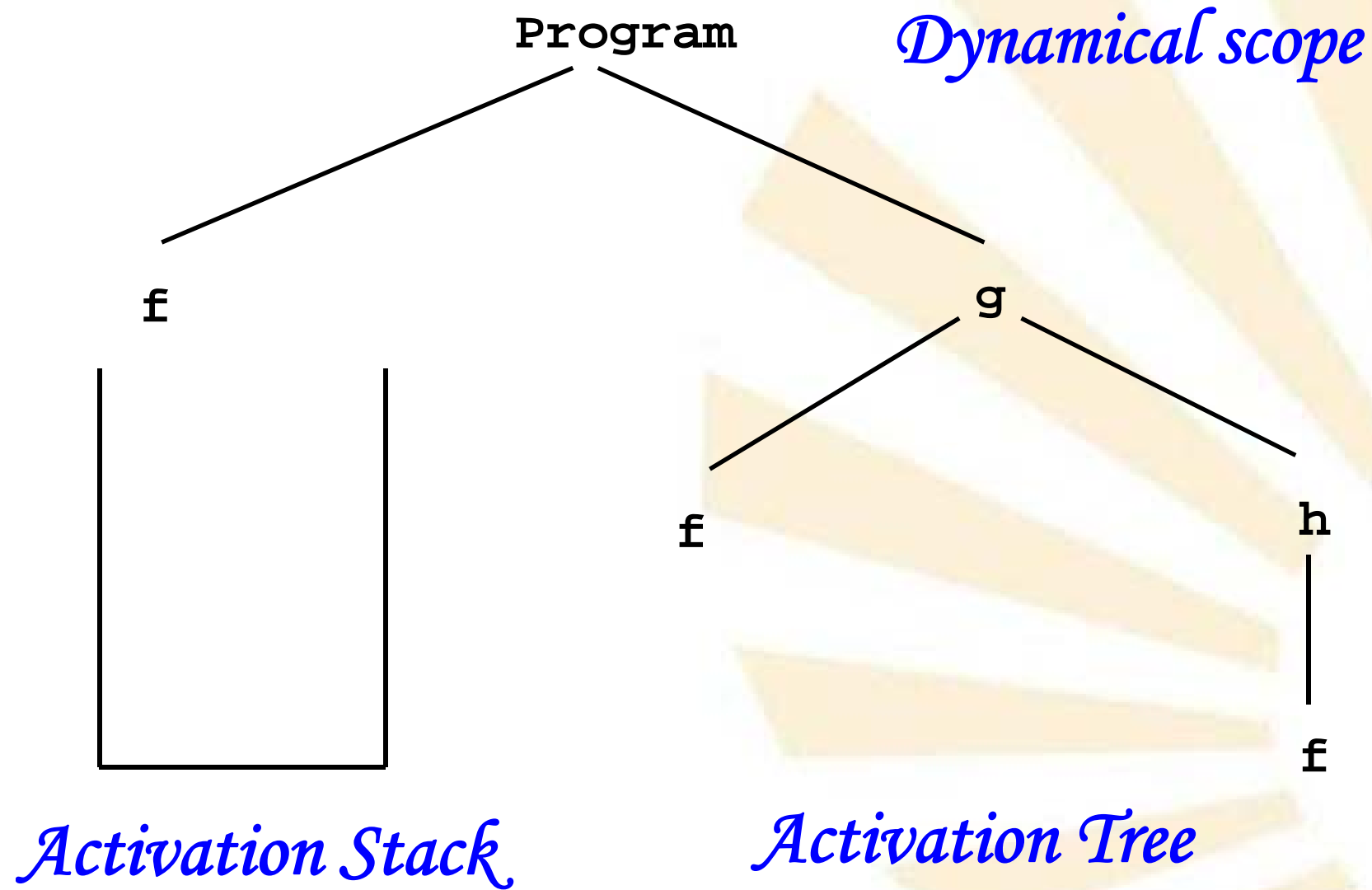
if condition = true then Call to **g**

else Use of **x**

Use of **x**

Call to **f**

Call to **g**



Run with
dynamical scope

Program

Declaration of variable **x** (**x1**)

Declaration of **procedure f**

Use of **x**

Declaration of **procedure g**

Declaration of variable **x** (**x2**)

Declaration of **procedure h**

Use of **x**

Call to **f**

Call to **f**

Call to **h**

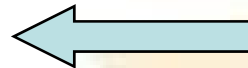
if condition = true then Call to **g**

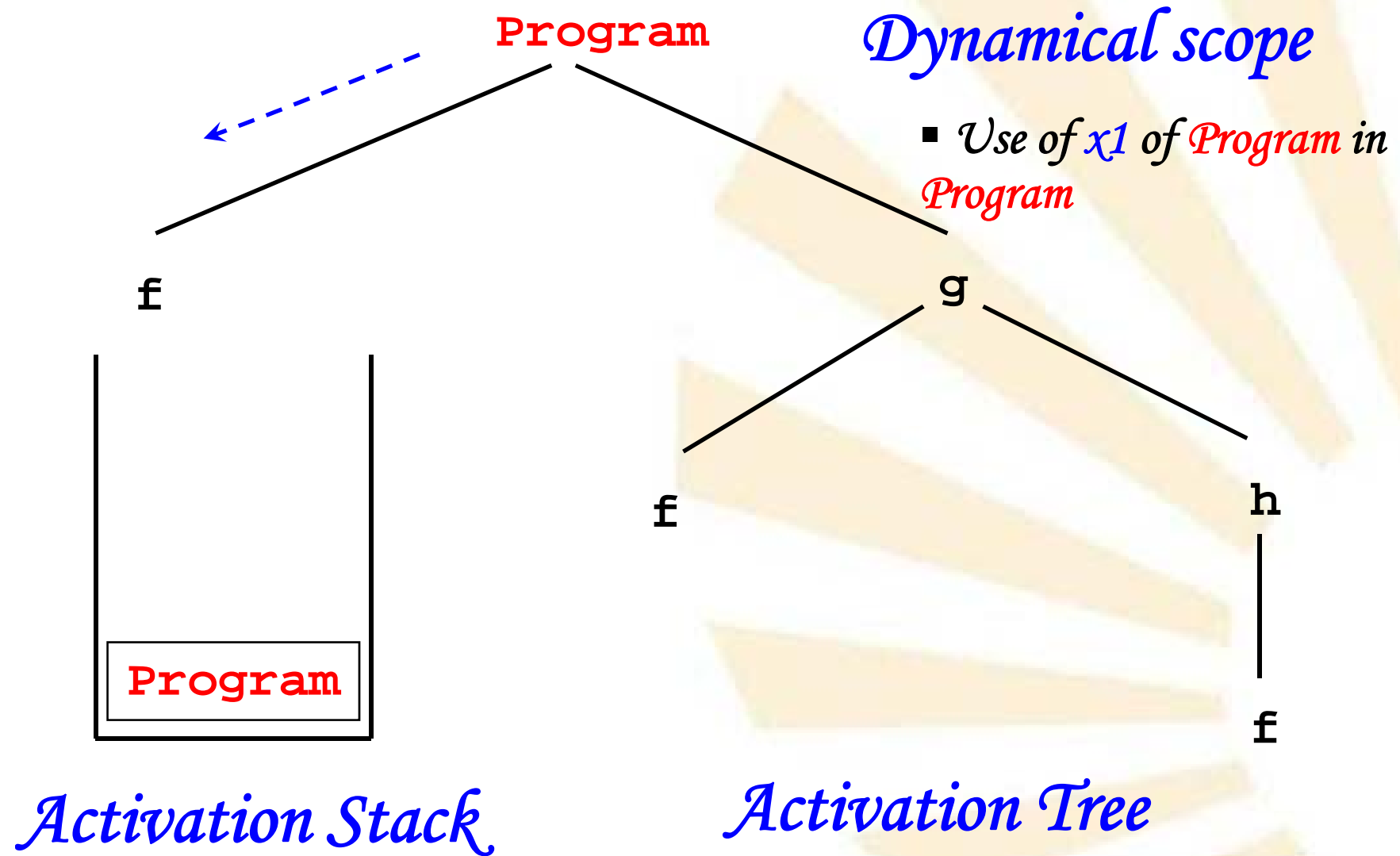
else Use of **x**

Use of **x1**

Call to **f**

Call to **g**





Run with
dynamical scope

Program

Declaration of variable **x** (**x1**)

Declaration of **procedure f**

Use of **x**

Declaration of **procedure g**

Declaration of variable **x** (**x2**)

Declaration of **procedure h**

Use of **x**

Call to **f**

Call to **f**

Call to **h**

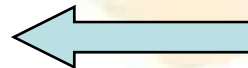
if condition = true then Call to **g**

else Use of **x**

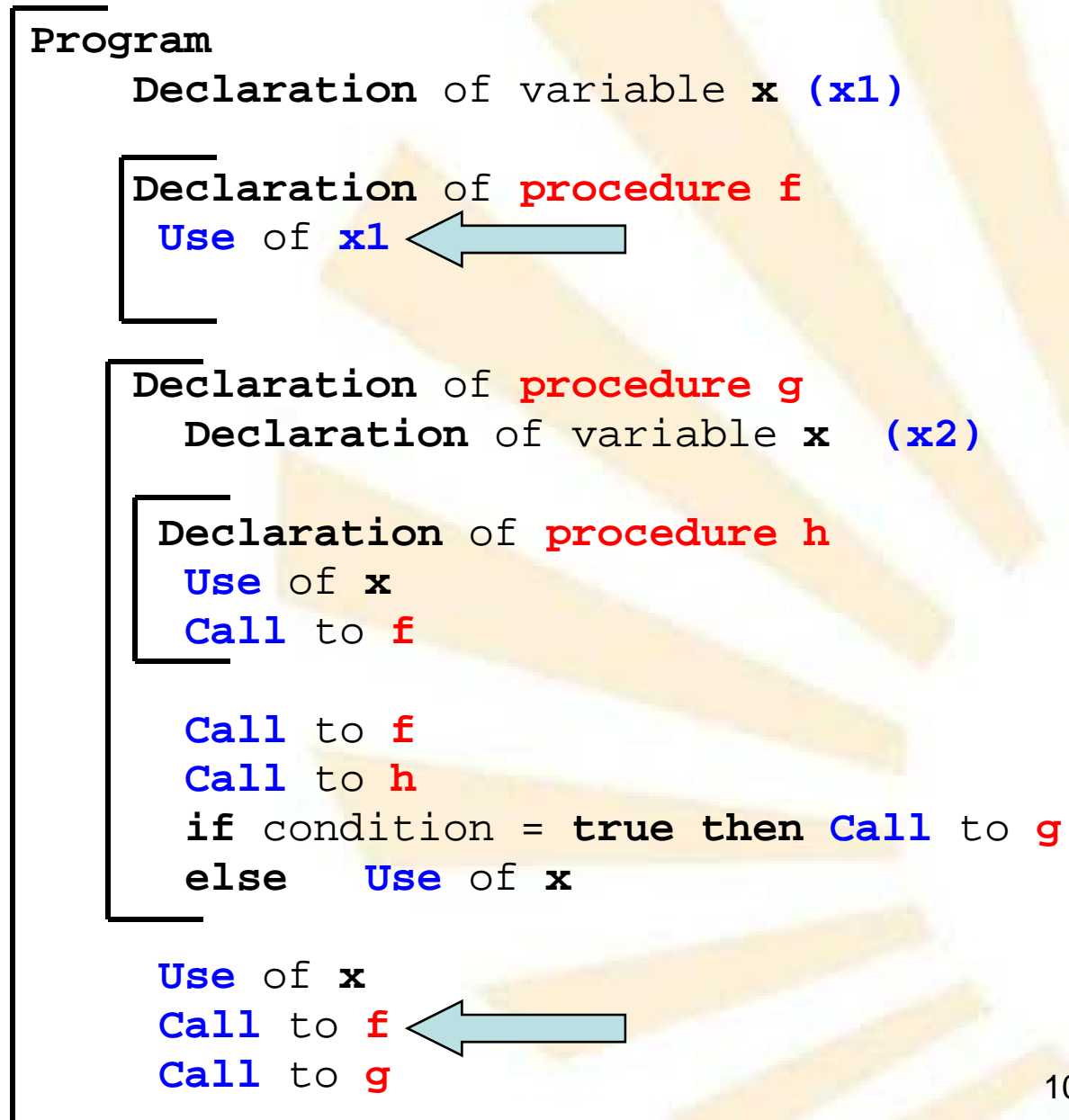
Use of **x**

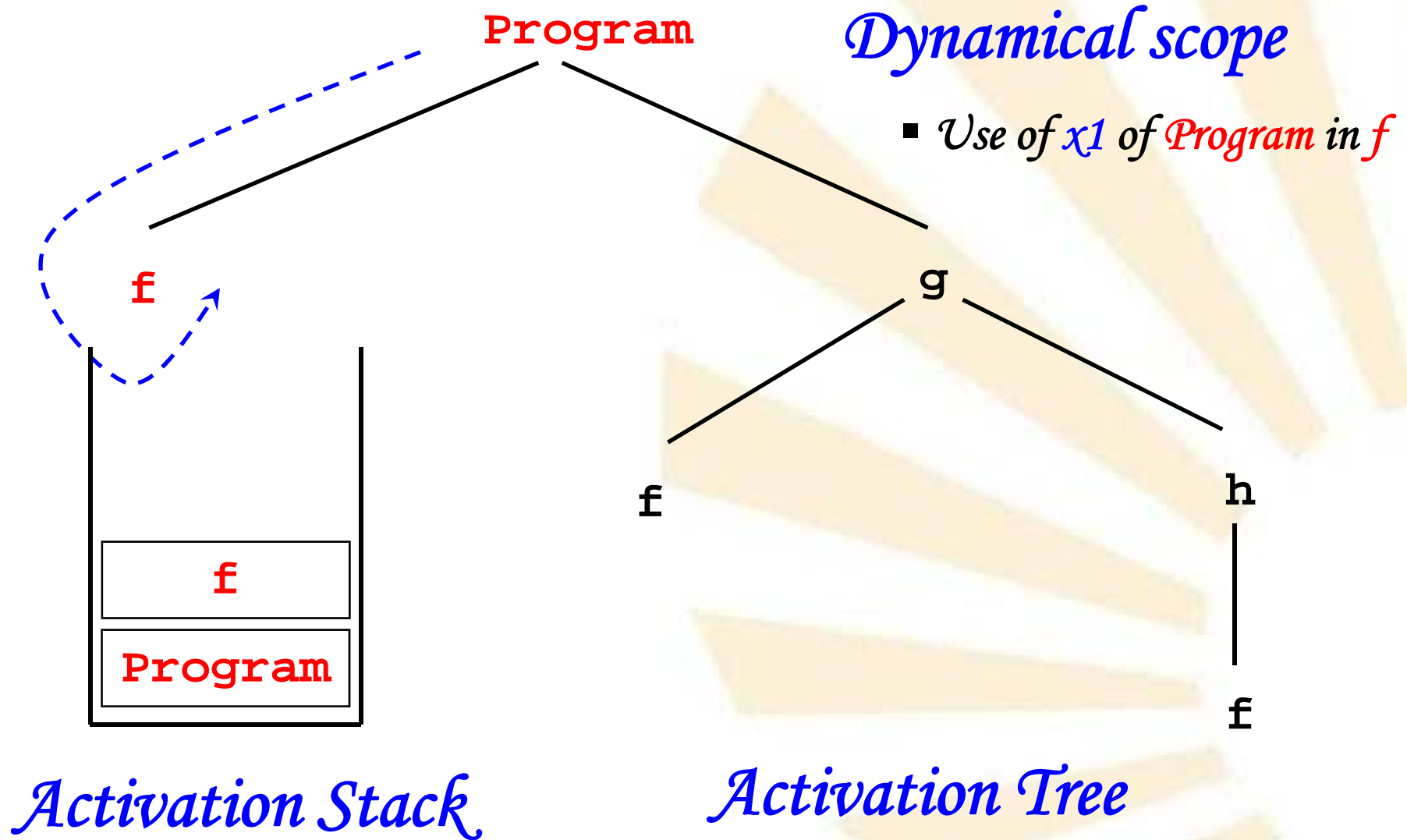
Call to **f**

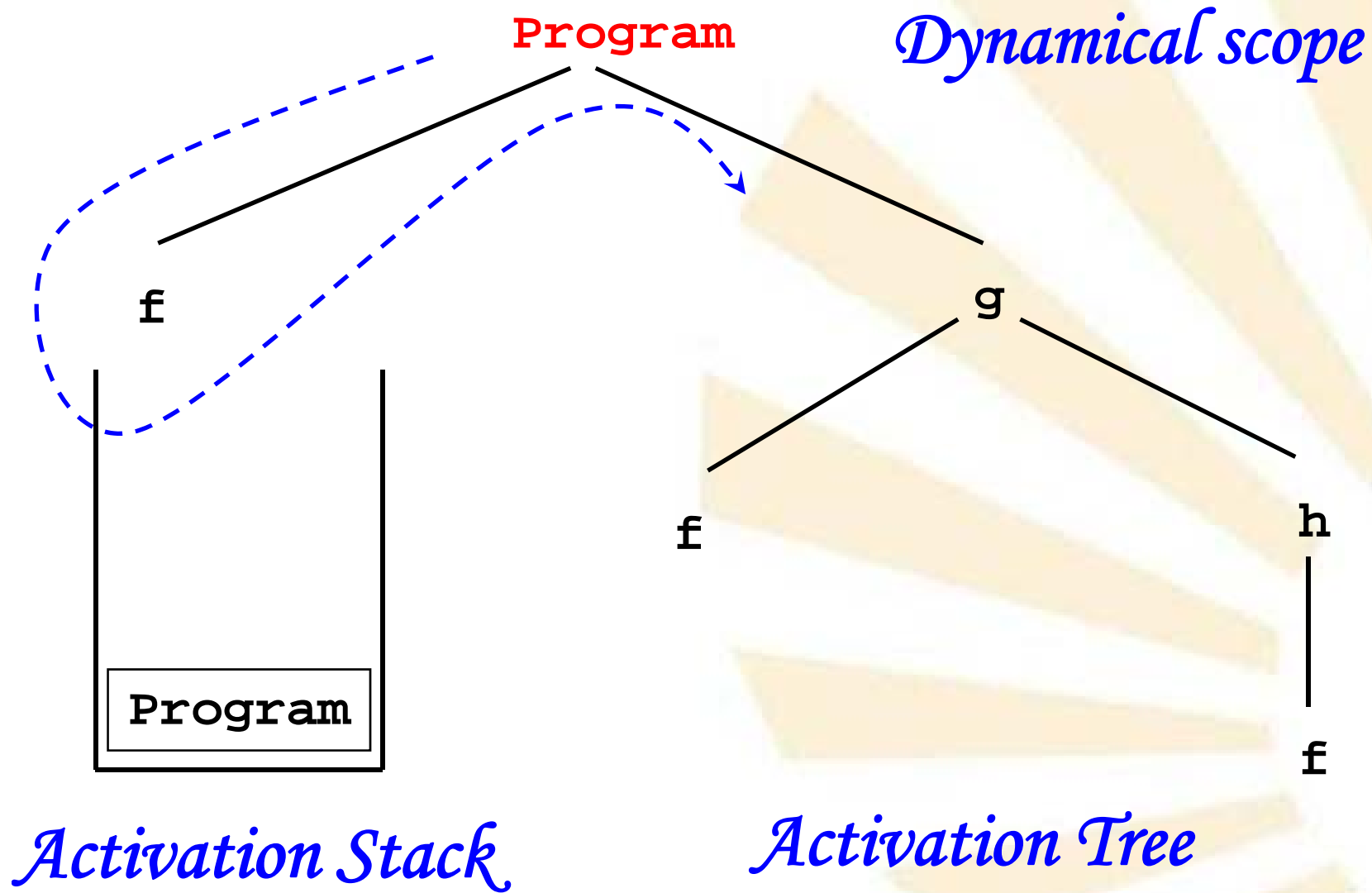
Call to **g**



Run with
dynamical scope







Run with
dynamical scope

Program

Declaration of variable **x** (**x1**)

Declaration of **procedure f**

Use of **x**

Declaration of **procedure g**

Declaration of variable **x** (**x2**)

Declaration of **procedure h**

Use of **x**

Call to **f**

Call to **f**

Call to **h**

if condition = true then Call to **g**

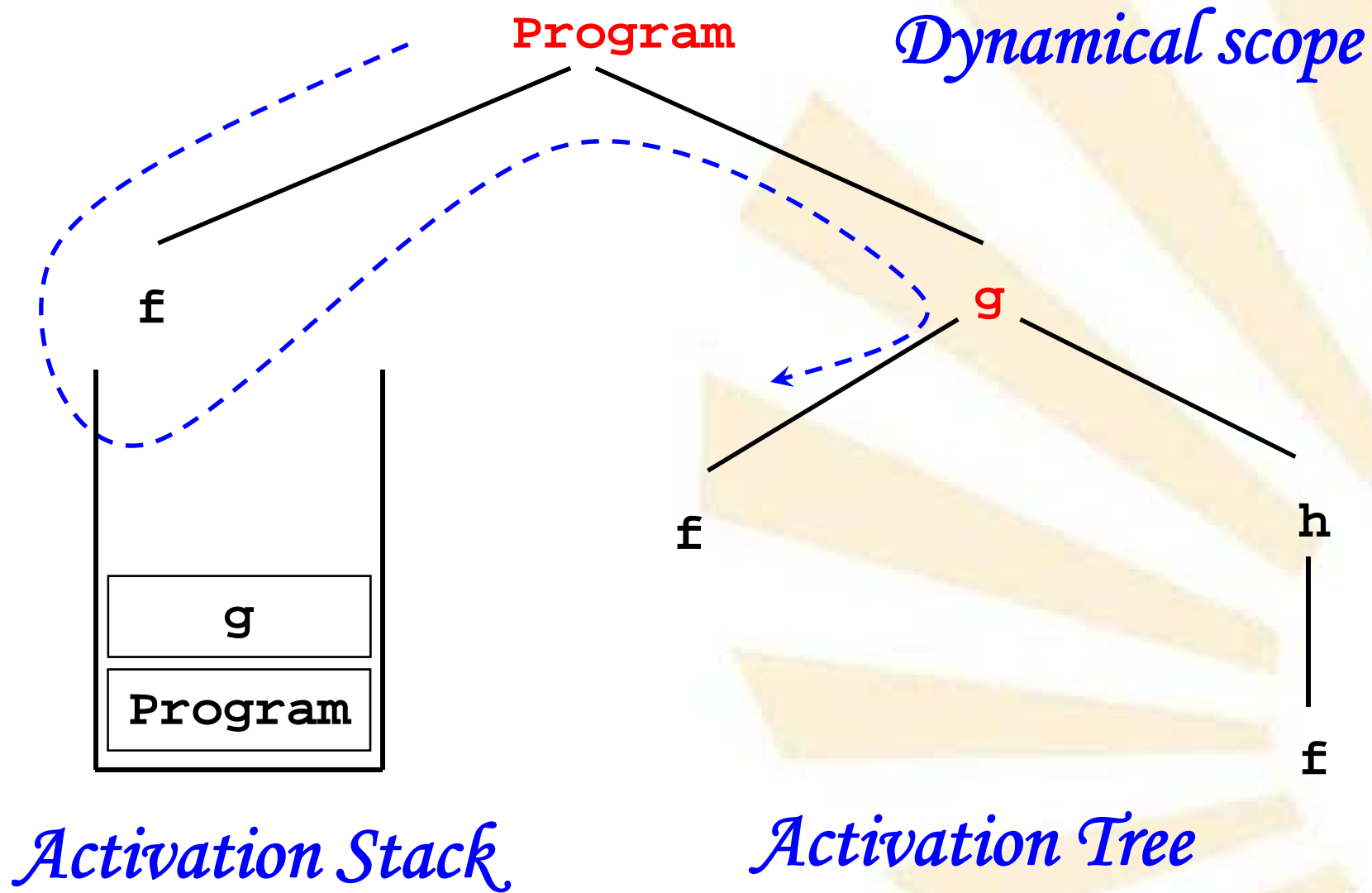
else Use of **x**

Use of **x**

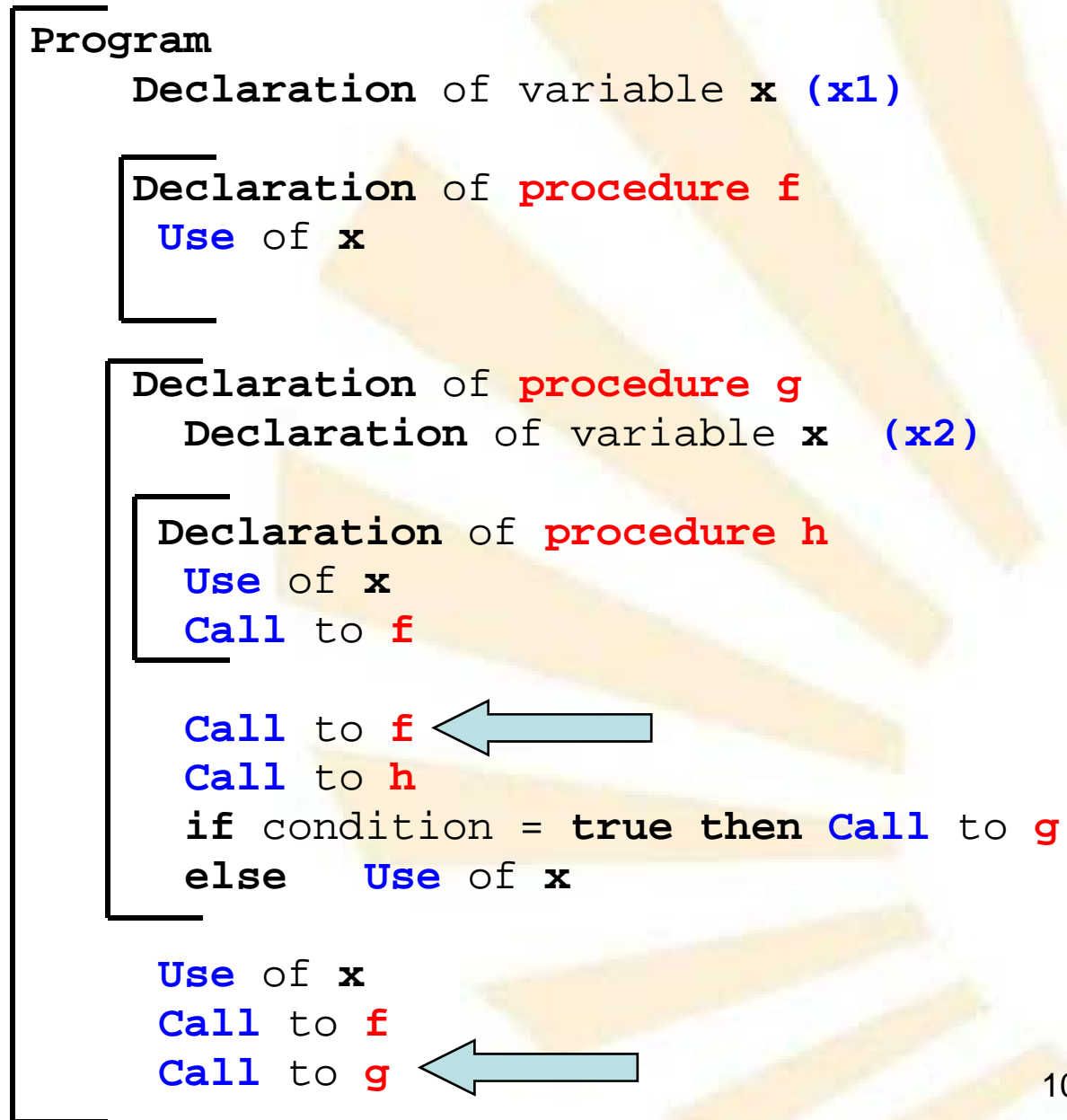
Call to **f**

Call to **g**

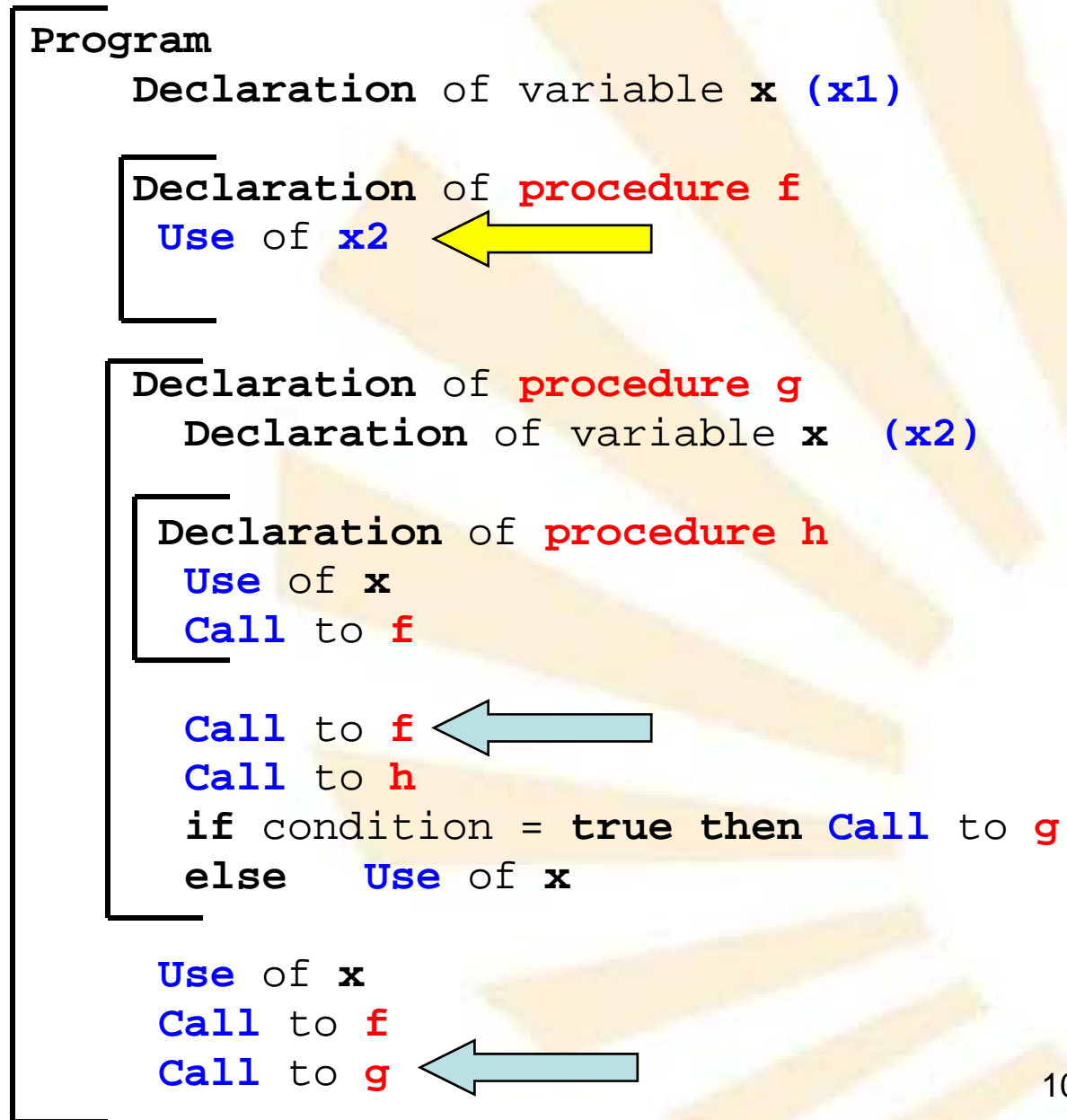


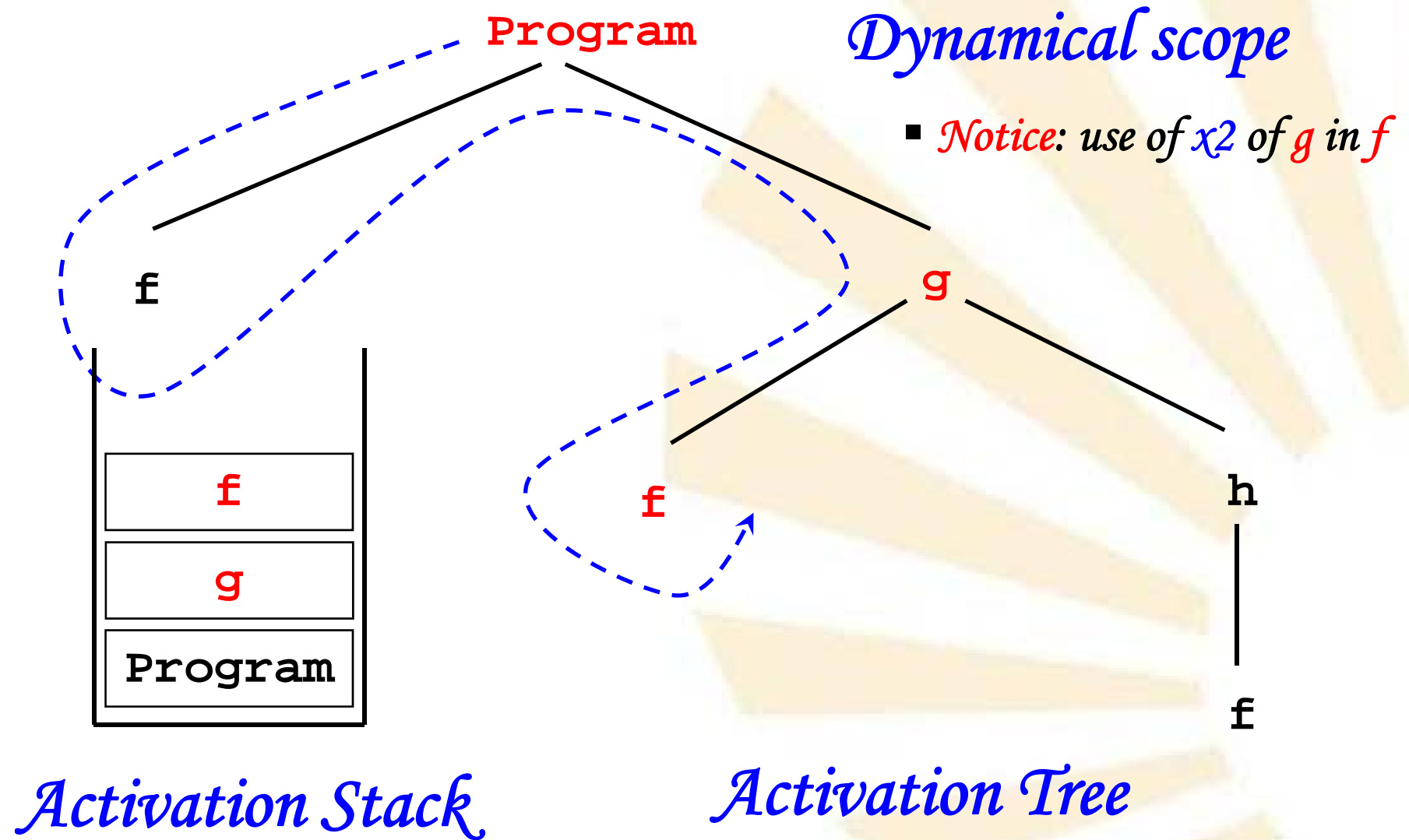


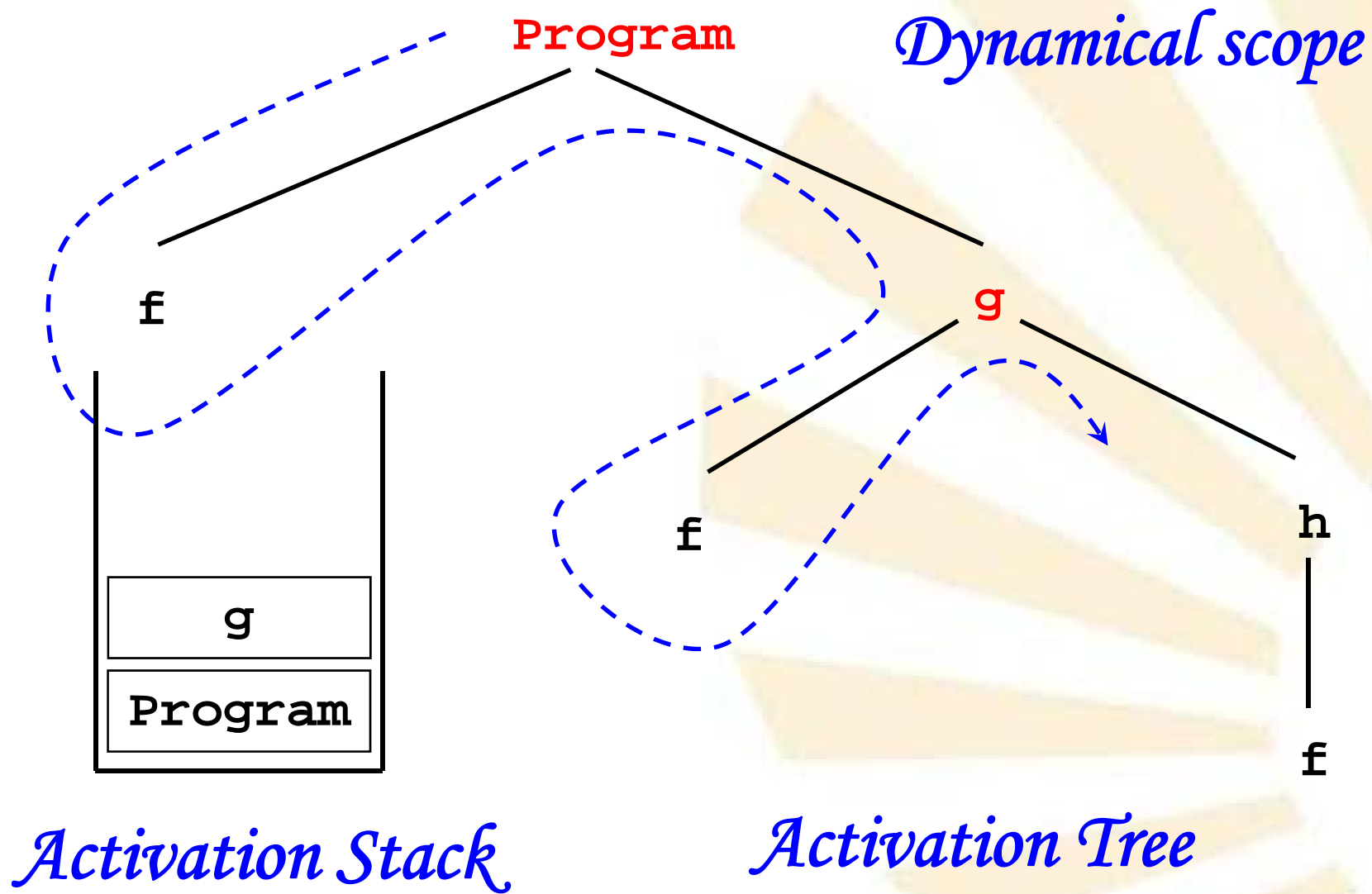
Run with
dynamical scope



Run with
dynamical scope



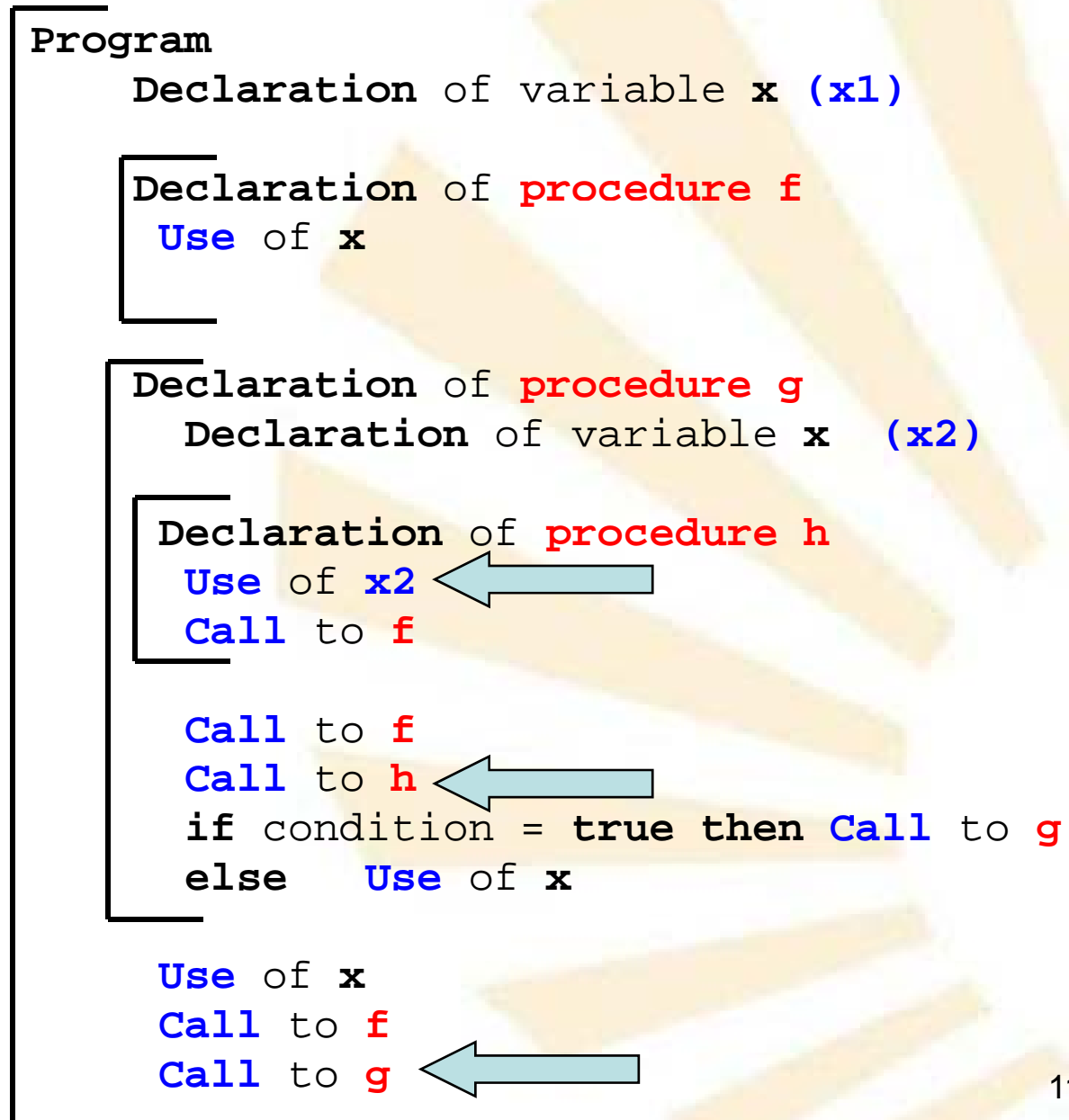


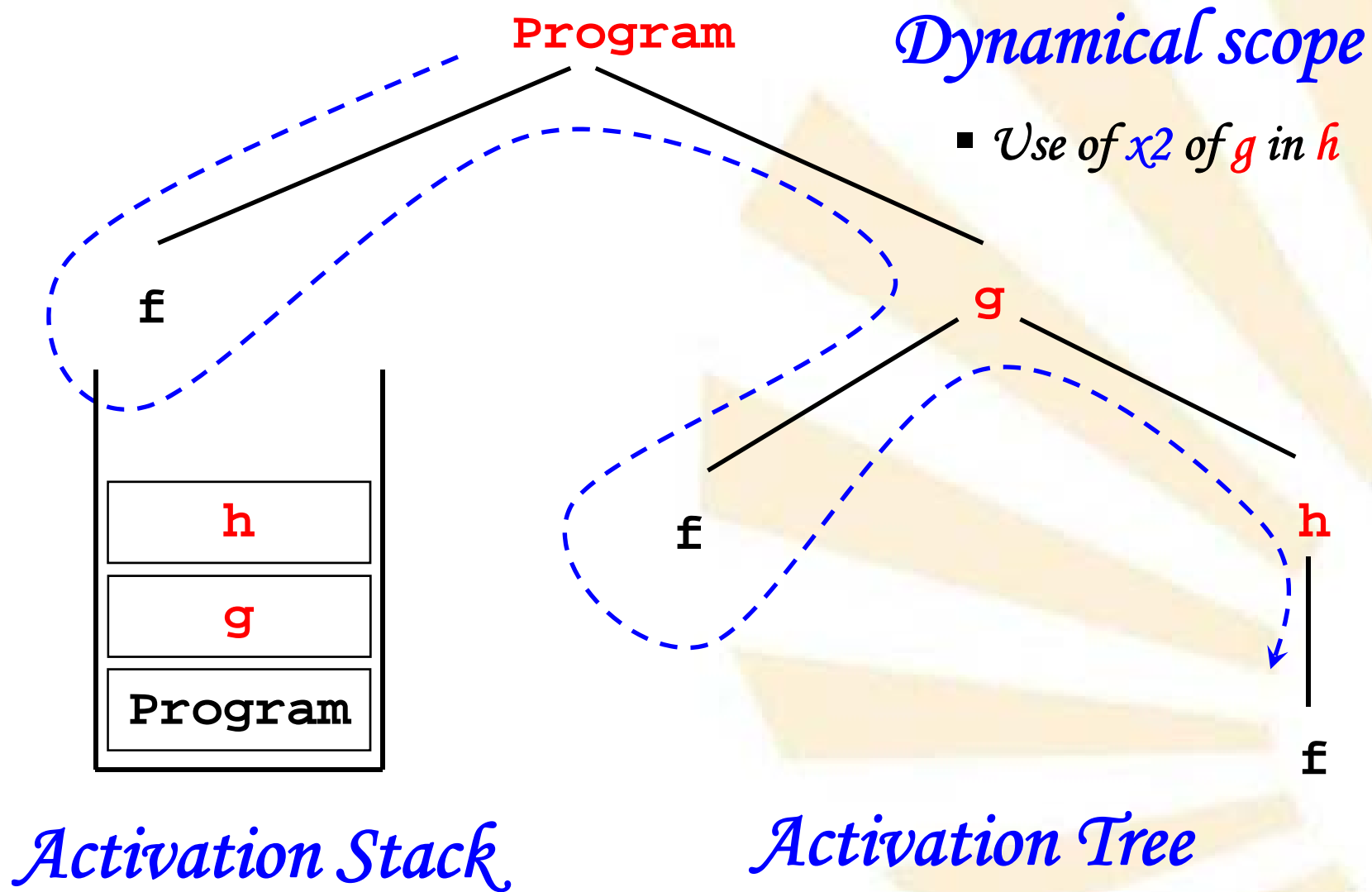


Run with
dynamical scope

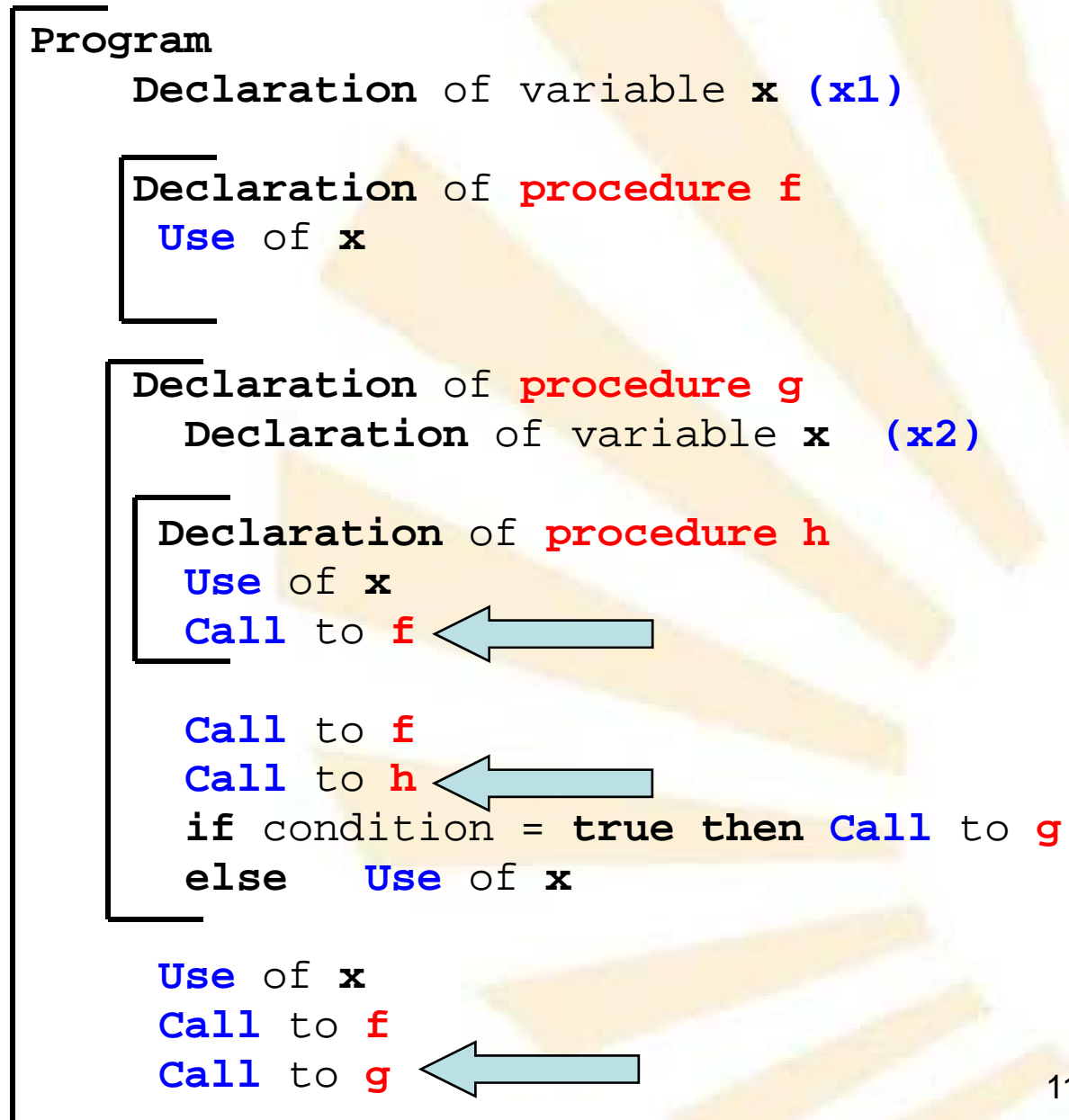
```
Program
  Declaration of variable x (x1)
  Declaration of procedure f
  Use of x
  Declaration of procedure g
  Declaration of variable x (x2)
  Declaration of procedure h
  Use of x
  Call to f
  Call to h
  if condition = true then Call to g
  else Use of x
  Use of x
  Call to f
  Call to g
```

Run with
dynamical scope

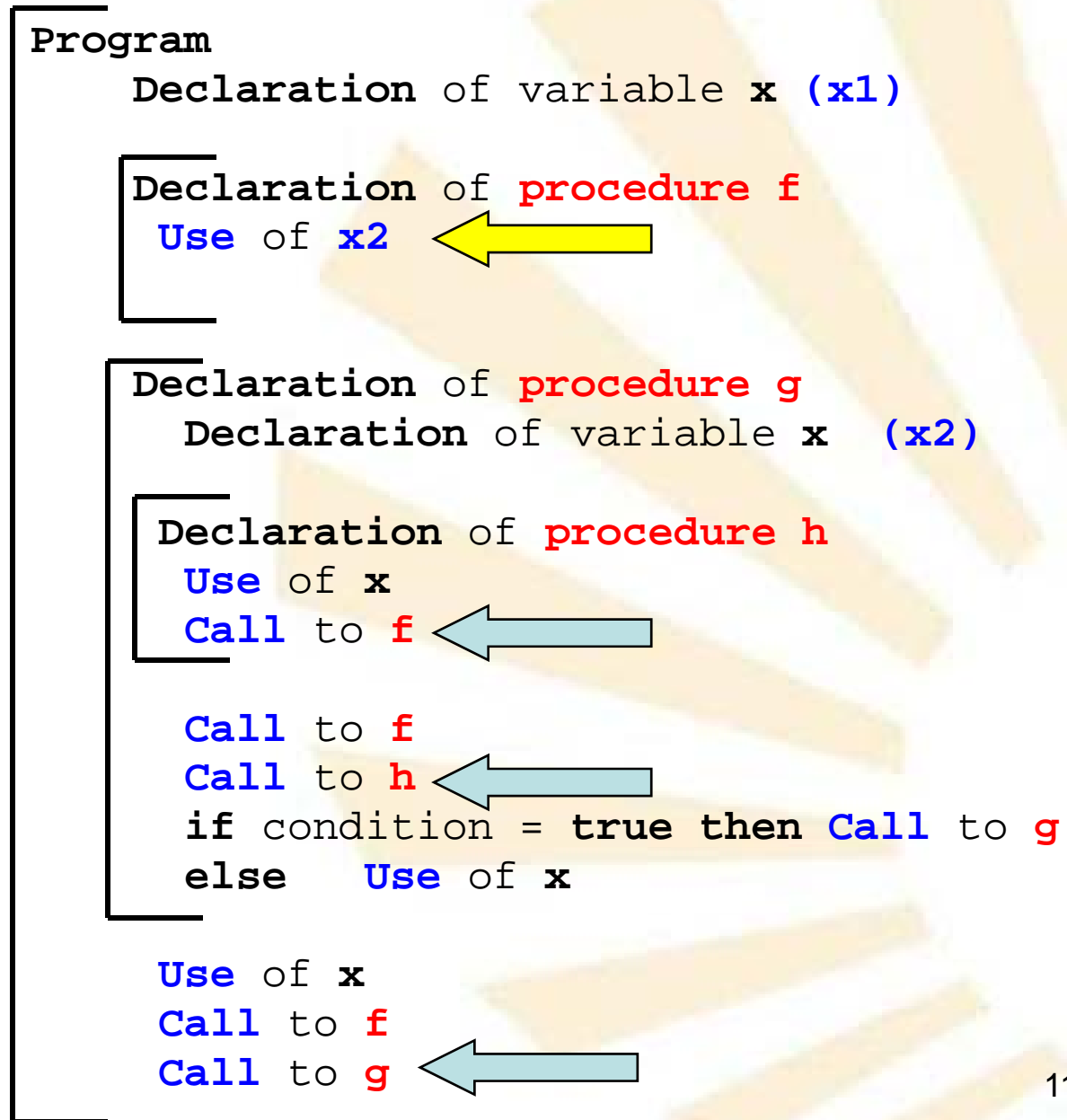


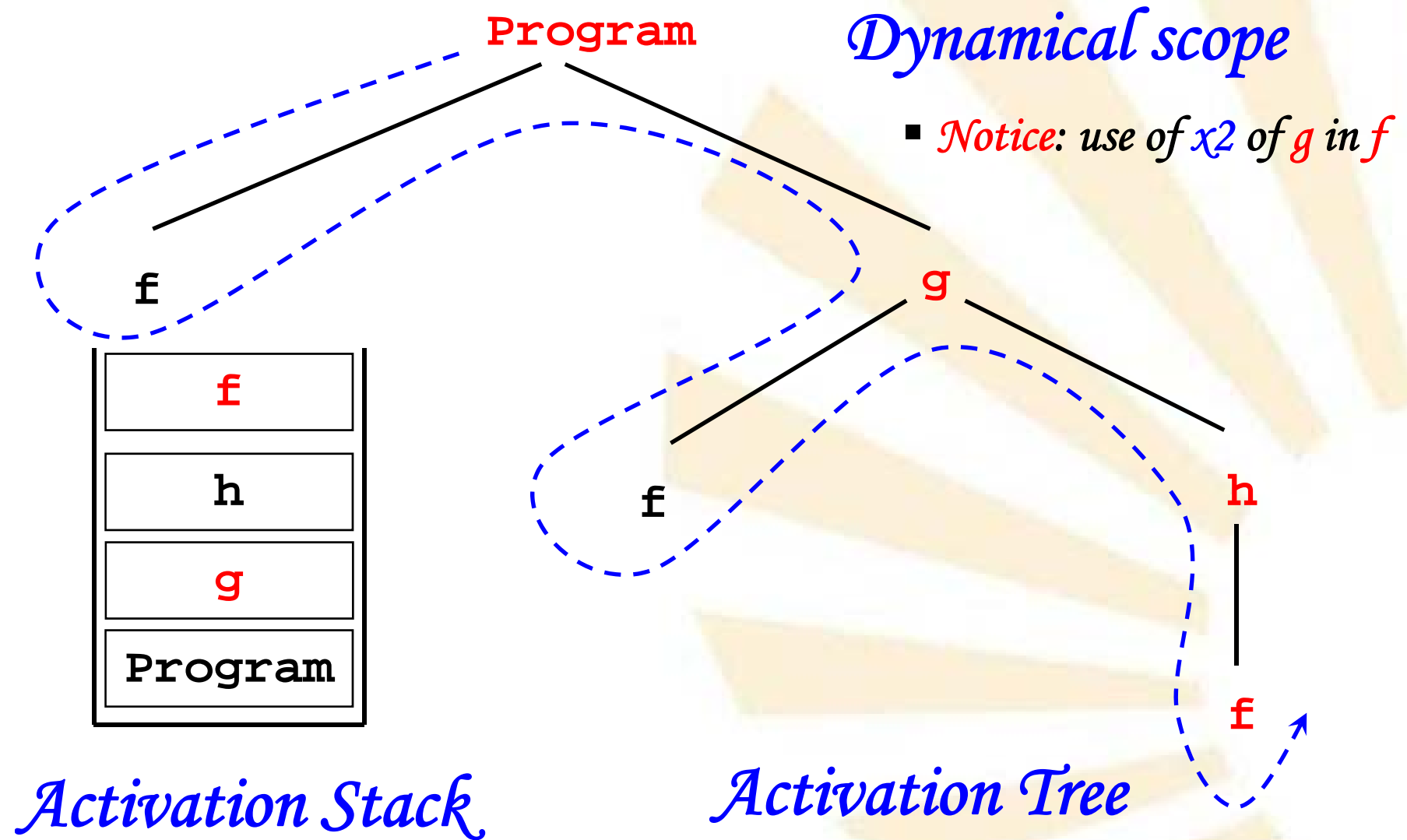


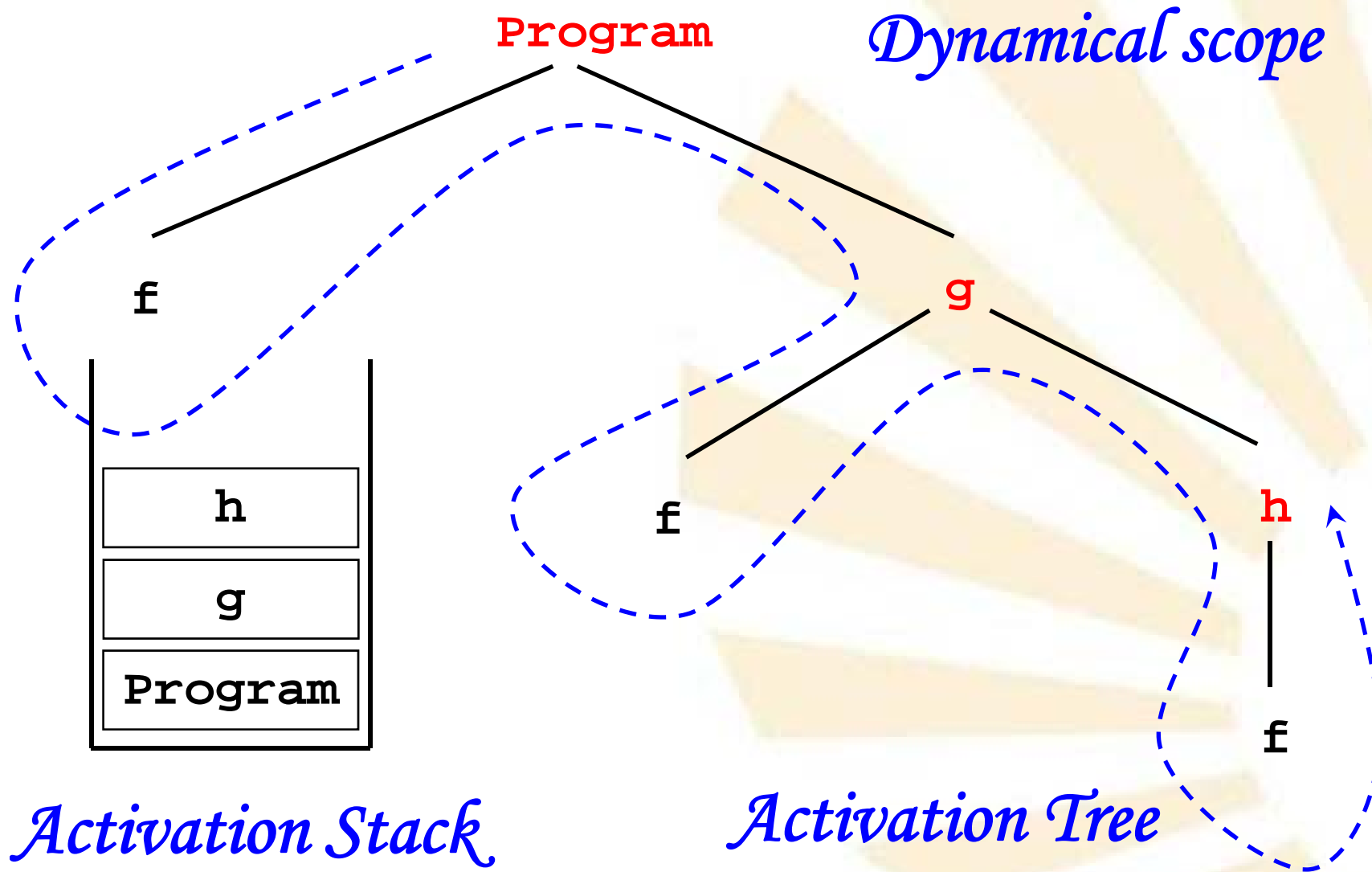
Run with
dynamical scope



Run with
dynamical scope







Run with
dynamical scope

Program

Declaration of variable **x** (**x1**)

Declaration of **procedure f**

Use of **x**

Declaration of **procedure g**

Declaration of variable **x** (**x2**)

Declaration of **procedure h**

Use of **x**

Call to **f**

Call to **f**

Call to **h**

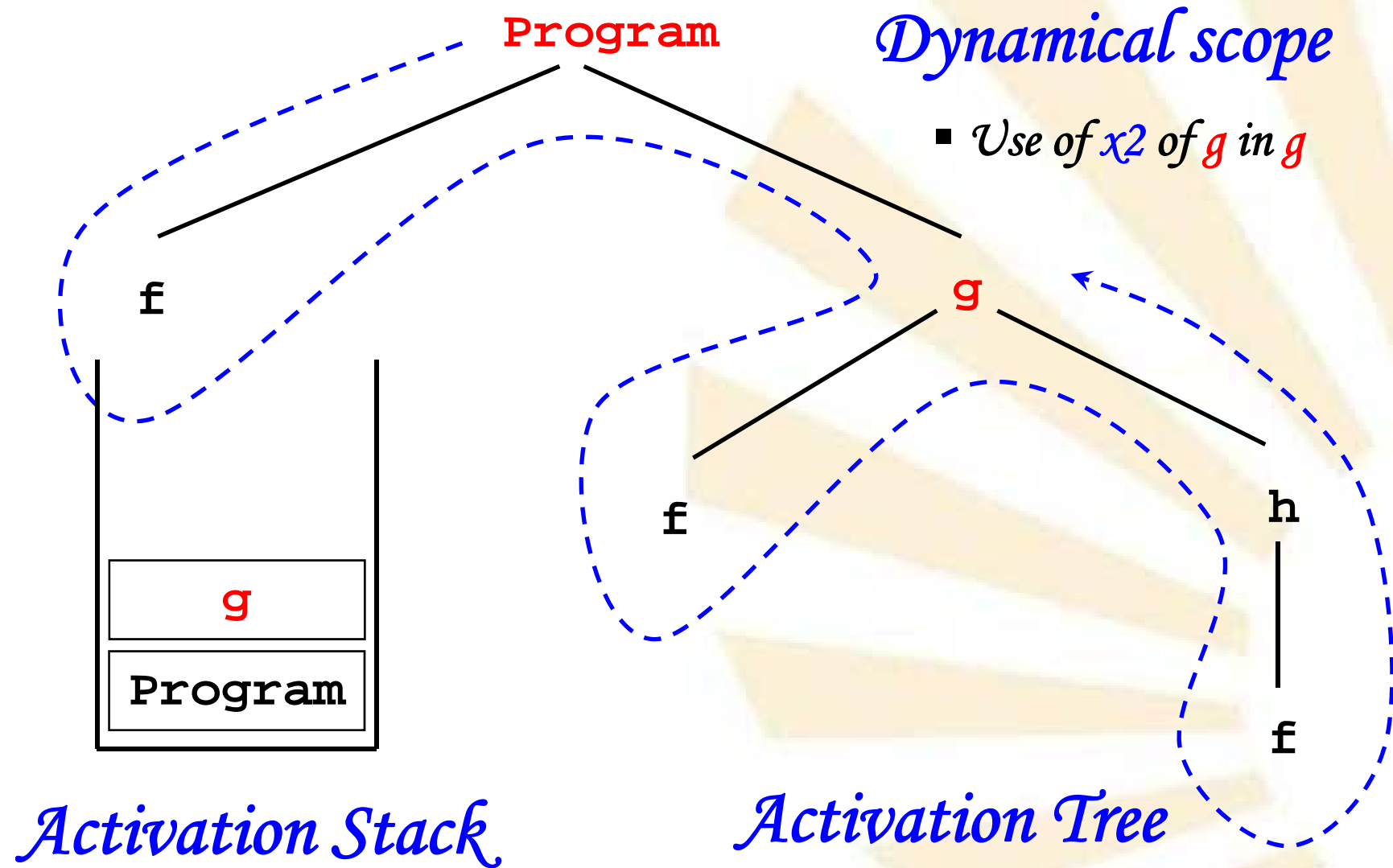
if condition = true then Call to **g**

else Use of **x2**

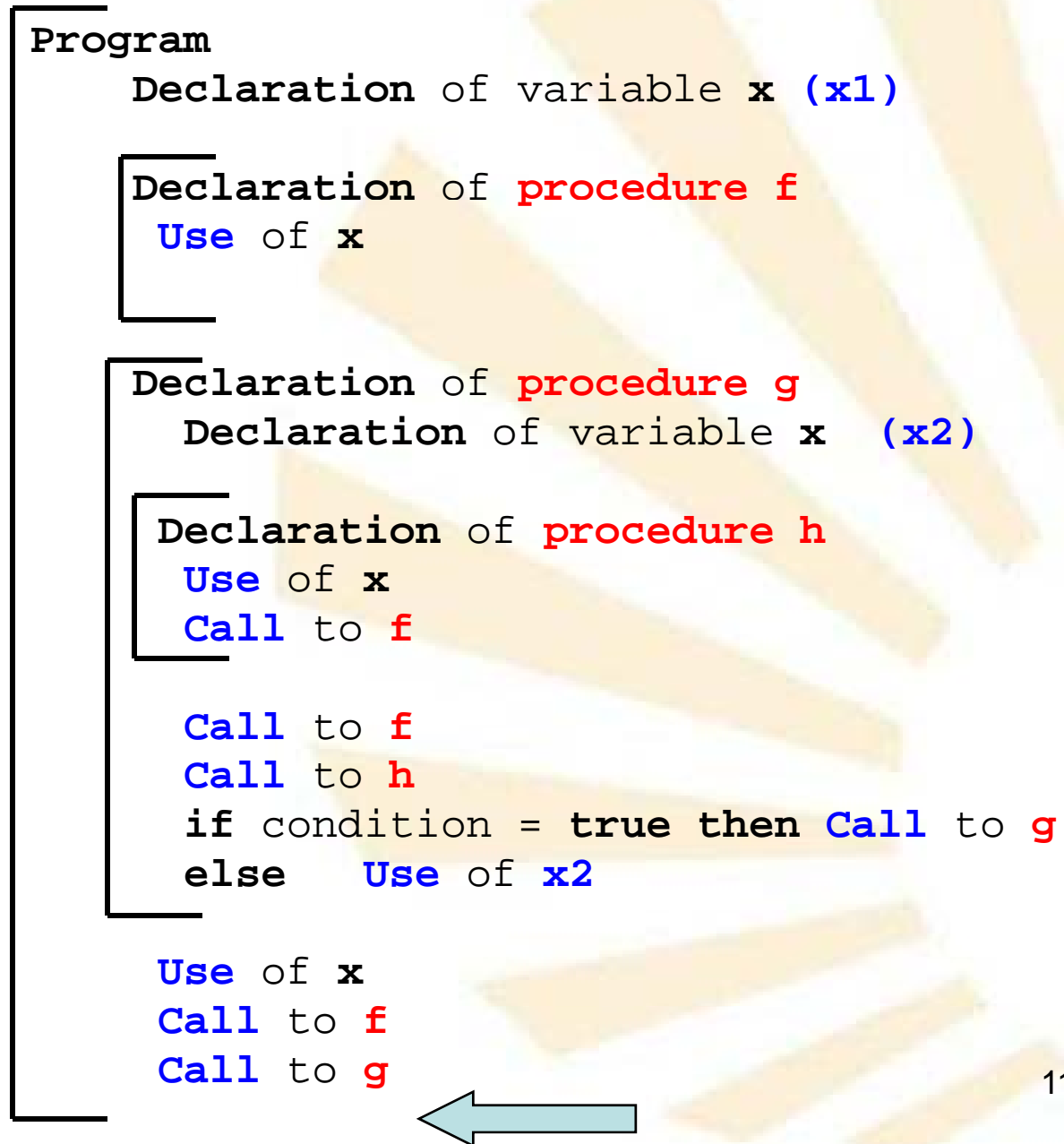
Use of **x**

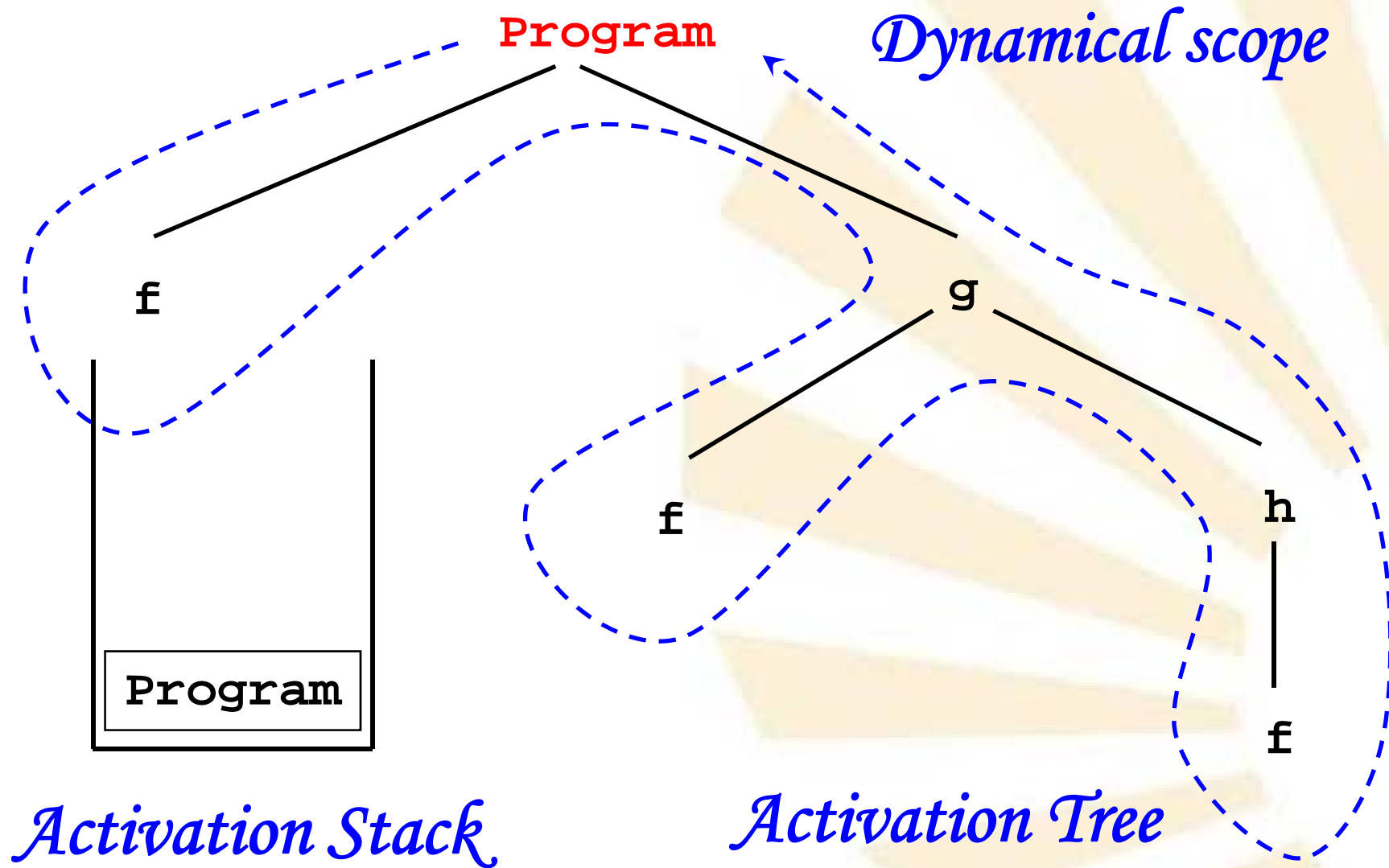
Call to **f**

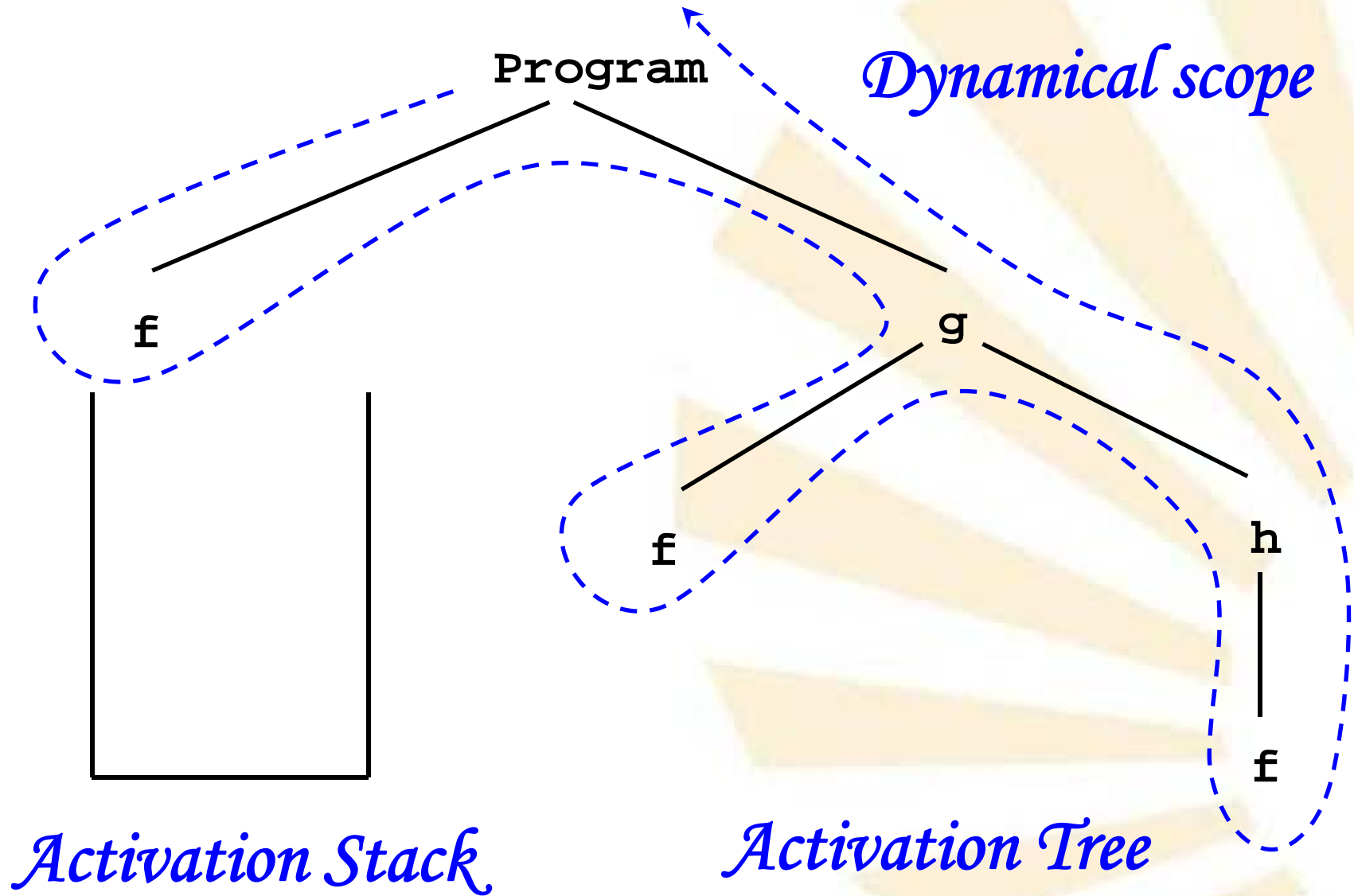
Call to **g**



Run with
dynamical scope







2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

- ✓ *LISP*
- ✓ *Compilation versus Interpretation*
- ✓ *Dynamically versus statically scope*
- ✓ *Origin of Scheme*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Origin of Scheme:*

➤ *Gerald Jay Sussman (MIT) and Guy Lewis Steele Jr.*

➤ *Question:*

How would LISP be with lexical or static scope rules?

➤ *Answer: new language → Scheme*

▪ *More efficient implementation of recursion*

▪ *First class functions.*

▪ *Rigorous semantic rules*

➤ *Influence on Common LISP: lexical scope rules*

➤ *Revised⁵ Report on the Algorithmic Language Scheme*

2. *Historic Summary of Scheme*

✓ *Scheme:*

➤ *Structure of scheme programs*

- *Sequence of*
 - *definitions of functions and variables*
 - *and expressions*



CÓRDOBA UNIVERSITY

SUPERIOR POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL

*DEPARTMENT OF
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS*



*ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
LANGUAGES*

TECHNICAL ENGINEERING IN MANAGEMENT COMPUTER SCIENCE

TECHNICAL ENGINEERING IN SYSTEMS COMPUTER SCIENCE

SECOND COURSE

FIRST FOUR-MONTH PERIOD

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2009 - 2010

