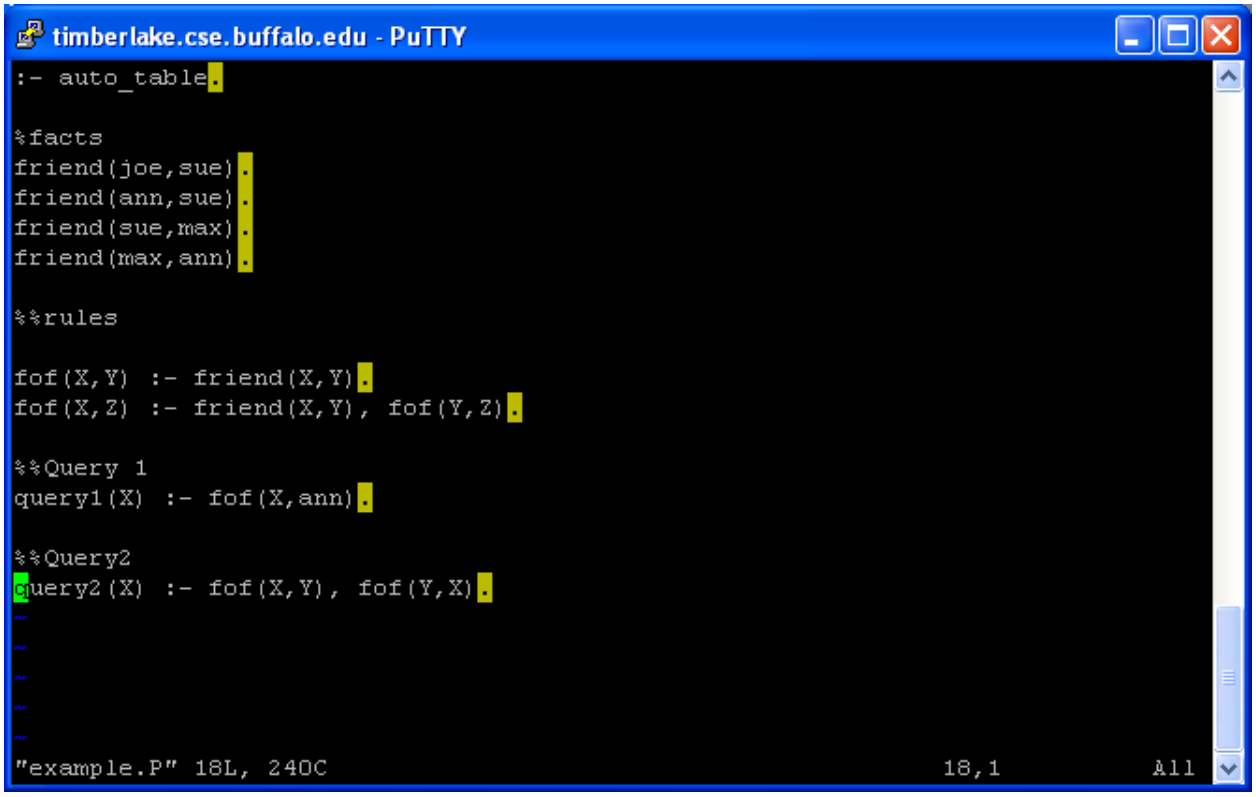
A QUICK TUTORIAL ON HOW TO WRITE DATALOG PROGRAMS IN XSB.

1- Connect to *timberlake s*erver, and open your editor and write a datalog program.

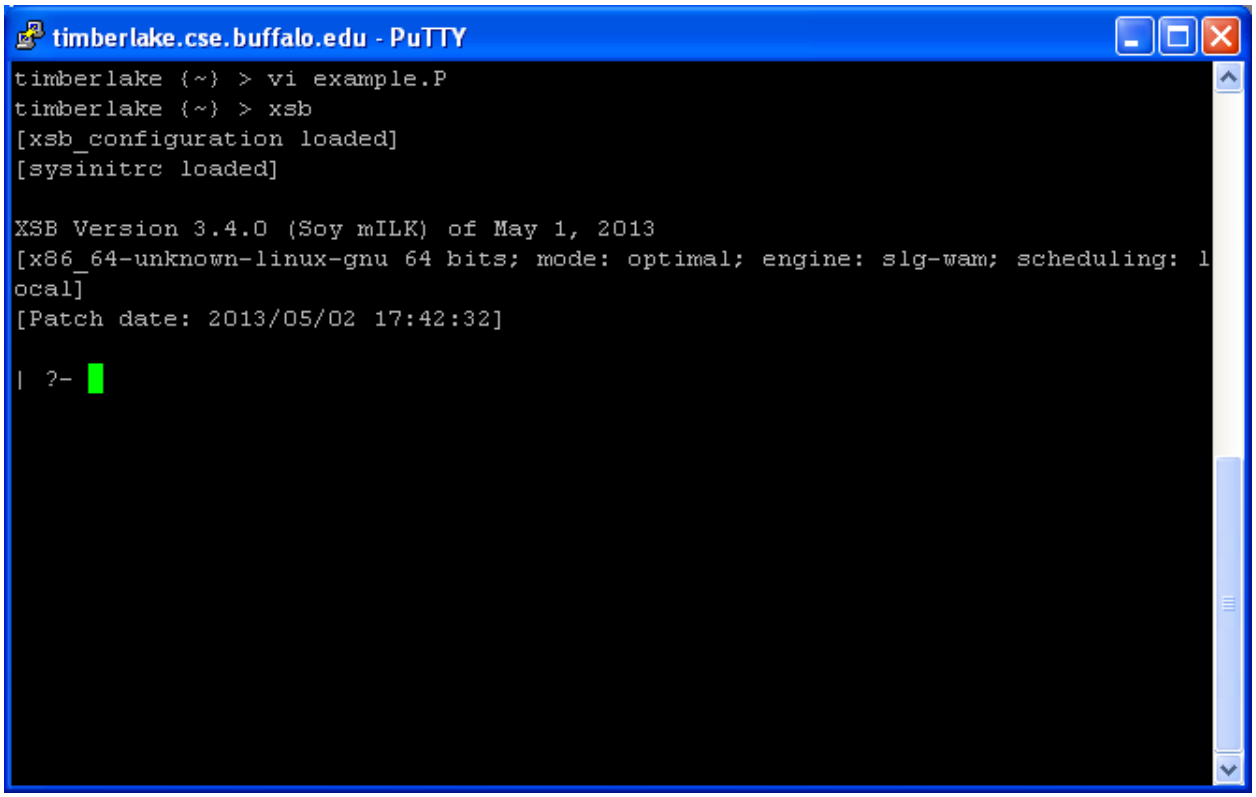
Here, I use *vi* editor and I write the example in the datalog lecture. Don't forget these

a) The extension of the file should be .P

b) Put *':-auto_table.*' at the beginning of your programs.

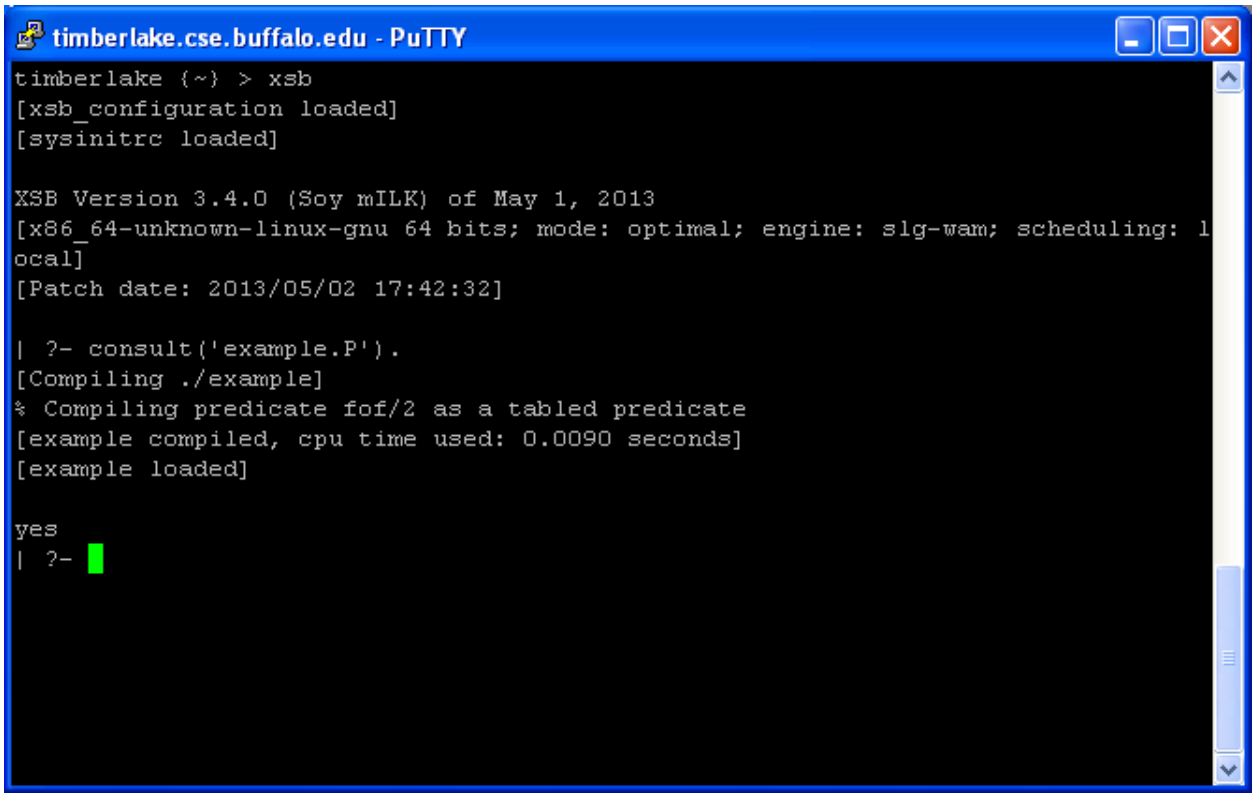


2- To go into XSB , you have to type xsb and you'll see ?-

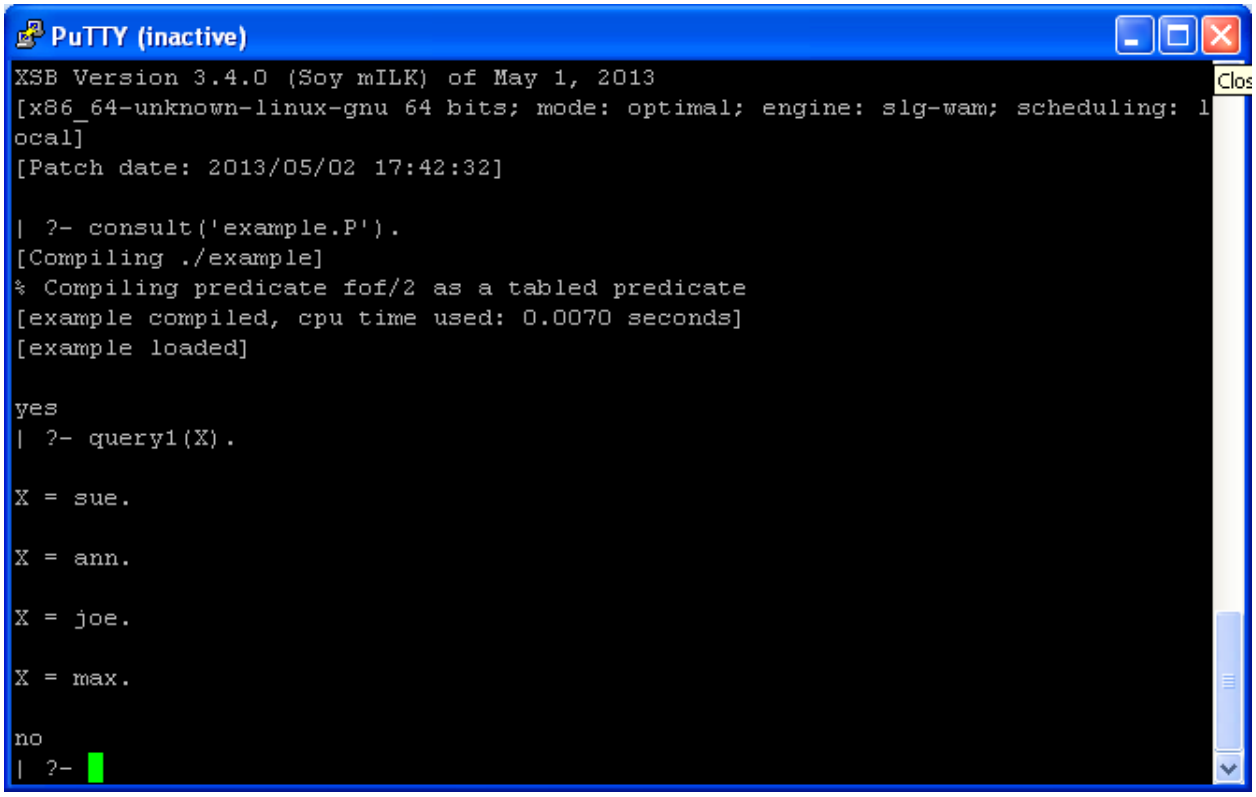


3- To load your file, we use *consult* command i.e. *consult('example.P')*, if your file is located in the same directory that you run xsb, there's no need to specify the path.

If the file loaded successfully you will see a 'yes.'



4- In the figures below you will see different queries I runned. If a query has more than one answer, XSB show one answer at the time, in order to see other answers, put *a dot and press enter* (You can also use setoff, and bagof)


PuTTY (inactive)
XSB Version 3.4.0 (Soy mILK) of May 1, 2013
[x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu 64 bits; mode: optimal; engine: slg-wam; scheduling: l
ocal]
[Patch date: 2013/05/02 17:42:32]
| ?- consult('example.P').
[Compiling ./example]
% Compiling predicate fof/2 as a tabled predicate
[example compiled, cpu time used: 0.0070 seconds]
[example loaded]
yes
| ?- query1(X).
X = sue.
X = ann.
X = joe.
X = max.
no
| ?-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no
| ?- query2(X).
X = max.
X = max.
X = max.
X = sue.
X = sue.
X = sue.
X = ann.
X = ann.
X = ann.
no
| ?-


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X = sue.
X = sue.
X = ann.
X = ann.
X = ann.
no
| ?- fof(ann,sue).
yes
| ?- fof(ann,max).
yes
| ?- fof(joe,max).
yes
| ?- fof(max,joe).
no
| ?-

In order to exit from XSB, use *halt* predicate, as shown below: