

variable $-$, and B with Y , so that the right-hand side of the clause becomes

$range(-,20,30), range(B,140,160)$

The first call assigns the range 20–30 to the anonymous variable, the second assigns the range 140–160 to B . Thus the goal casualties $(-,A,-,B)$ will succeed. The system will then call $ixact(B)$ with B instantiated to the range 140–160, which must fail.

The second clause in the definition of casualties matches with casualties $(-,A,-,B)$, instantiating A with *brown*, and B with 127, and returns the value **true**. This time the call to $ixact(B)$ will succeed, as will the final condition, causing the value *brown* to be recorded as a valid answer. And so on.

8. CONCLUSION

In the real world there are many instances in which complete information on a particular attribute for some object is not available; nevertheless, some information does exist which could be helpful and is worthwhile

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Announcement

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