



## Prolog lecture 5

Go to:

<http://etc.ch/kG4y>

Or scan the  
barcode

# Today's discussion

Videos

Cut

Negation

Databases

Q: Why do the question numbers in the 'all exercises in a single PDF' jump by two each lecture? (Sorry, I know this question is useless but it's been bugging me).

A: Oops. Thanks for the report. I'll fix it (next year so as not to confuse things)

Q: is `gnd()` special in prolog or is it just a frequently used naming convention?

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A: `swipl` has `ground(X)` which is true if `X` is a ground term. `gnd()` is just a compound term. Don't use `ground(X)` in the exam...

Q: All the methods taught so far (like generate and test) don't seem too efficient computationally. In the exam should we think of more complex logic to do so?

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A: If the exam question is interested in efficiency it will say so...past questions have not asked this. You make generate and test more efficient by generating better!

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Q: With drawing out the execution traces - it's pretty difficult to understand them if you look back at them. How can we convey it in an exam?

A: I can't remember an exam question where I asked for a search tree to be drawn out. Instead a question might ask for what happens: e.g. what results do you get

y2011p3q8: what happens if you ask c(A,B)?

a(1).

a(a).

b(3).

b(a).

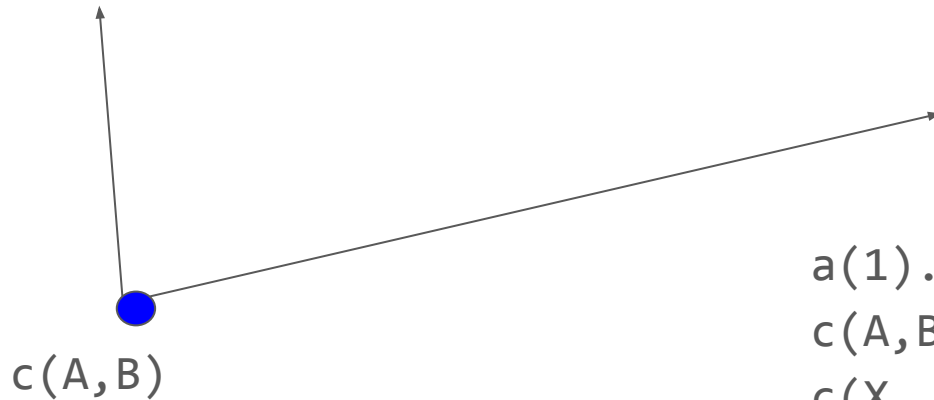
c(A,B) :- b(B),!,a(A).

c(X,\_) :- a(X),b(X).

c(A,B)

```
a(1). a(a). b(3). b(a).  
c(A,B) :- b(B),!,a(A).  
c(X,_ ) :- a(X),b(X).
```

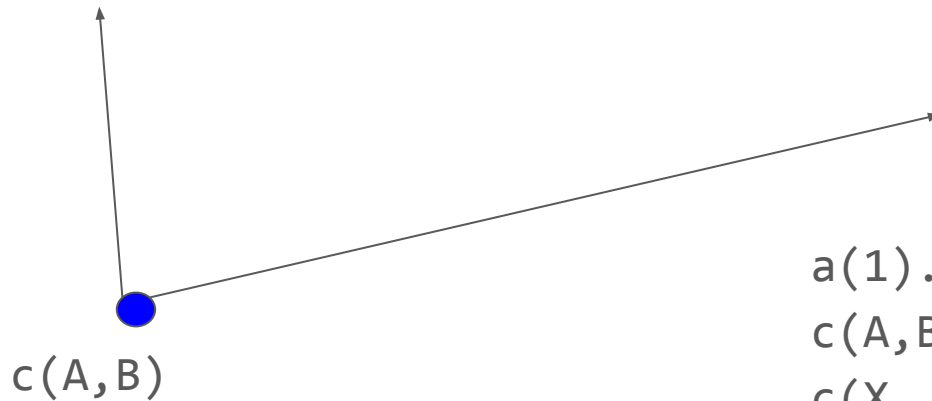
`c(A,B) :- b(B),!,a(A).`



`c(X,_) :- a(X),b(X).`

`a(1). a(a). b(3). b(a).`  
`c(A,B) :- b(B),!,a(A).`  
`c(X,_) :- a(X),b(X).`

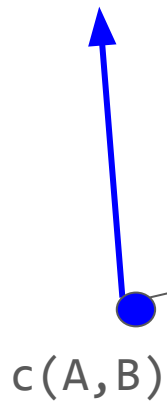
`c(A1,B1) :- b(B1),!,a(A1).`



`c(X1,_) :- a(X1),b(X1).`

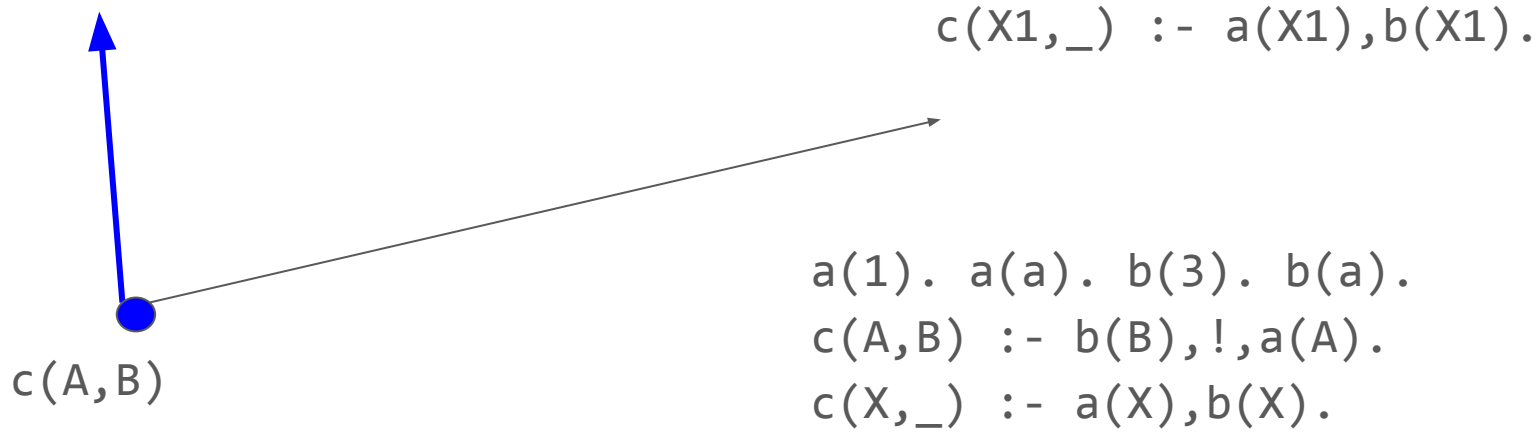
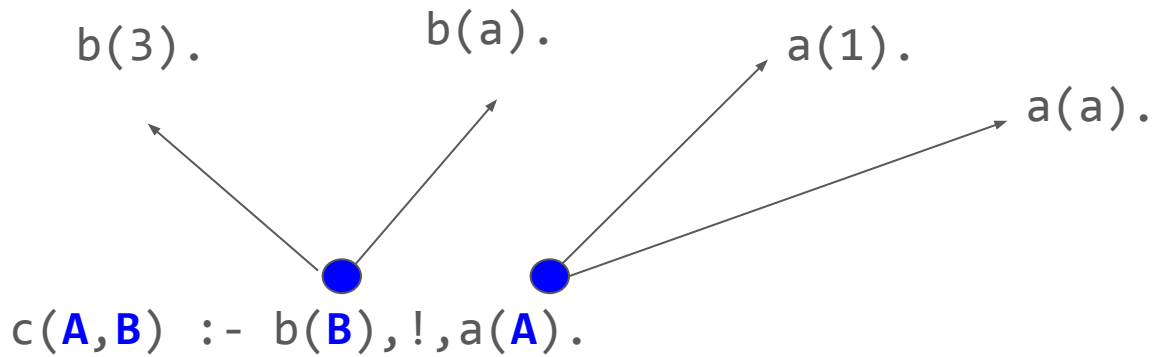
`a(1). a(a). b(3). b(a).`  
`c(A,B) :- b(B),!,a(A).`  
`c(X,_) :- a(X),b(X).`

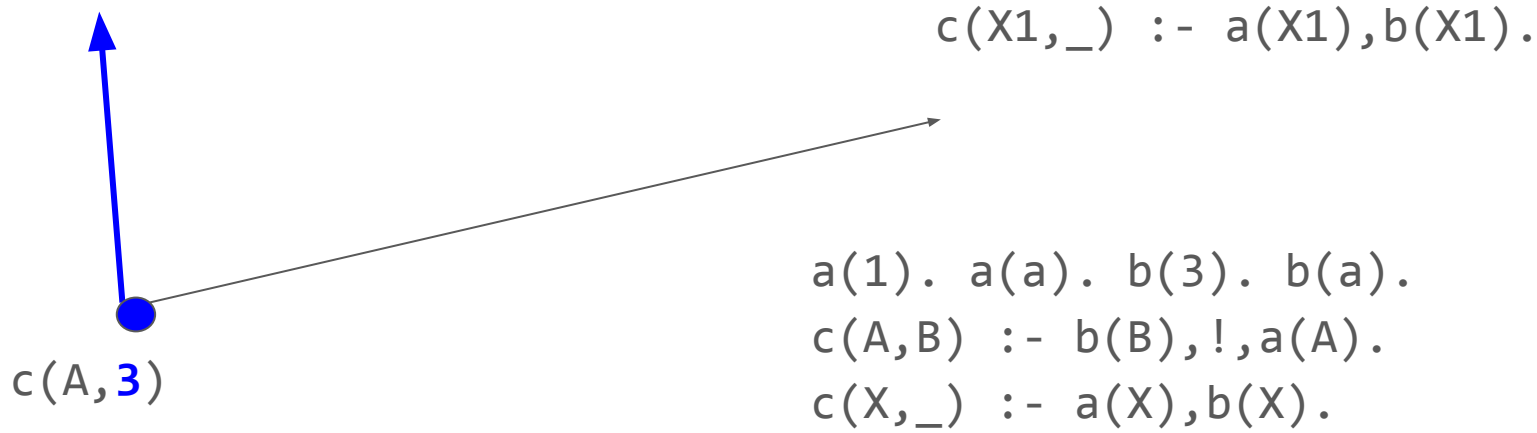
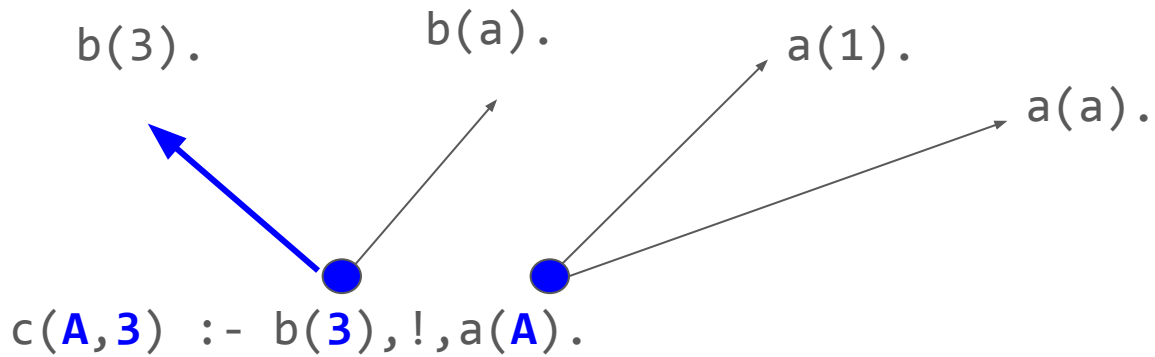
`c(A,B) :- b(B),!,a(A).`



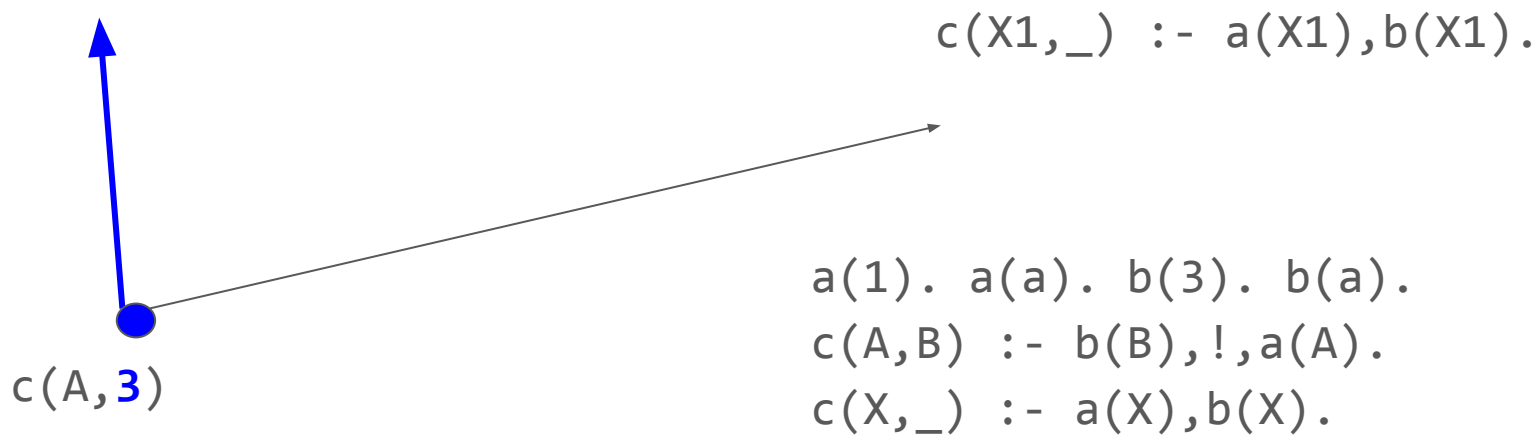
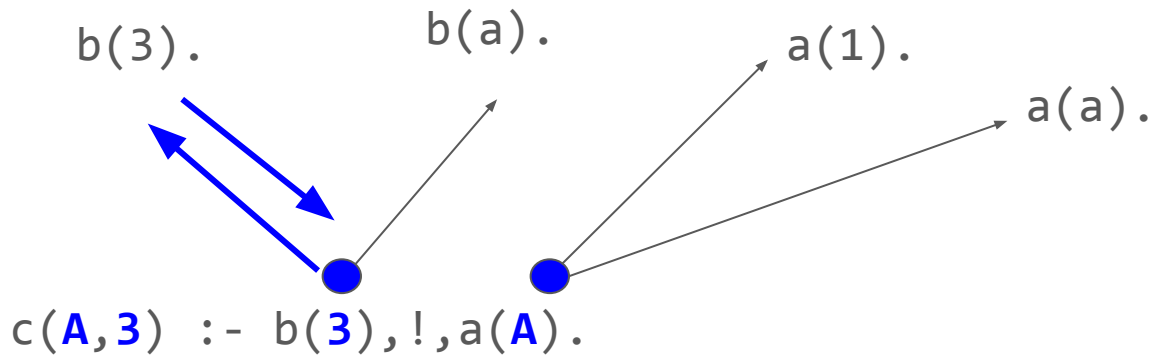
`c(X1,_) :- a(X1),b(X1).`

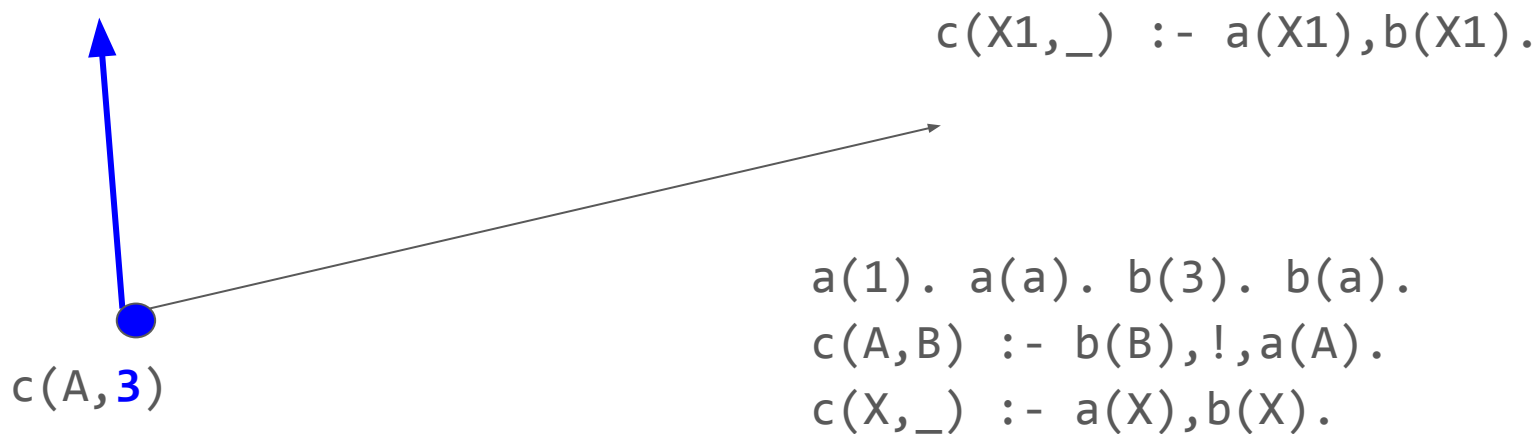
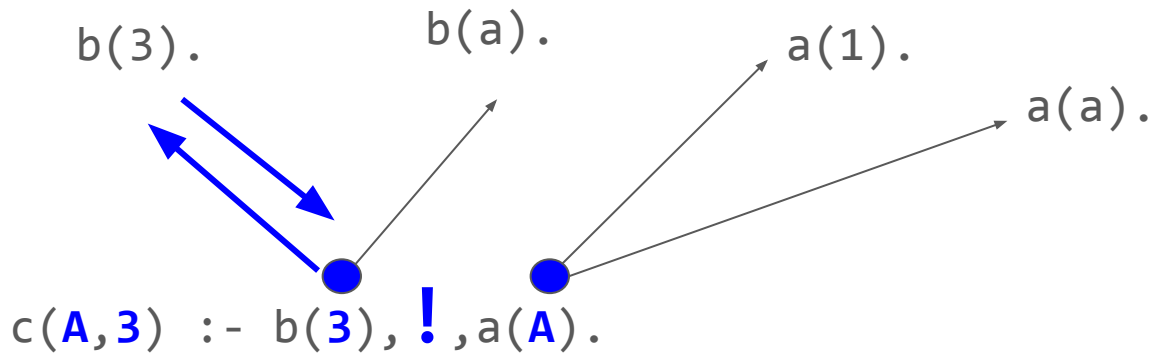
`a(1). a(a). b(3). b(a).`  
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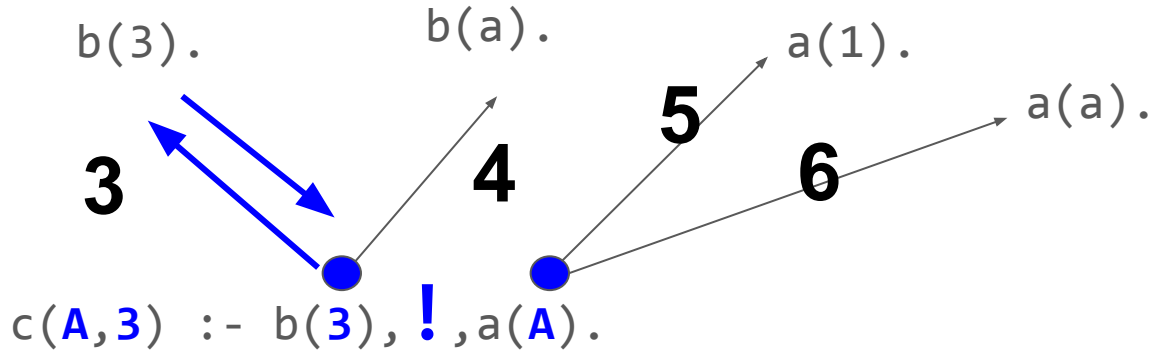




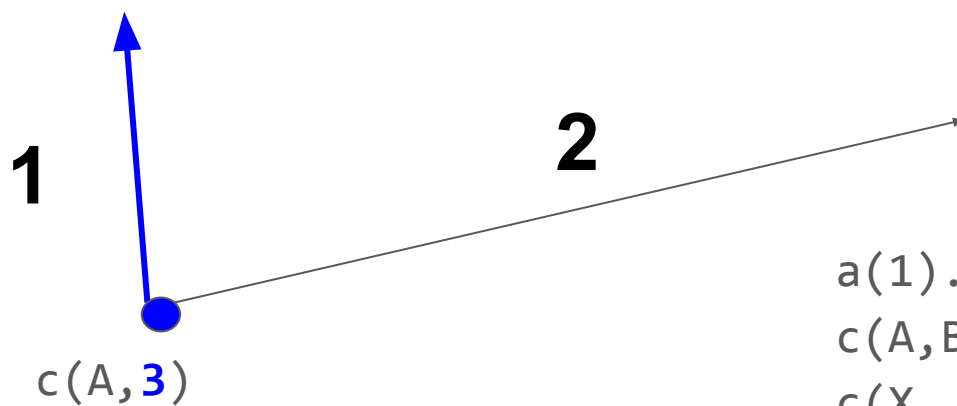




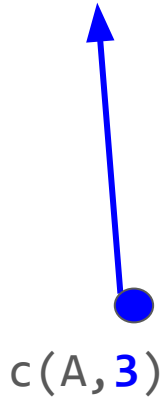
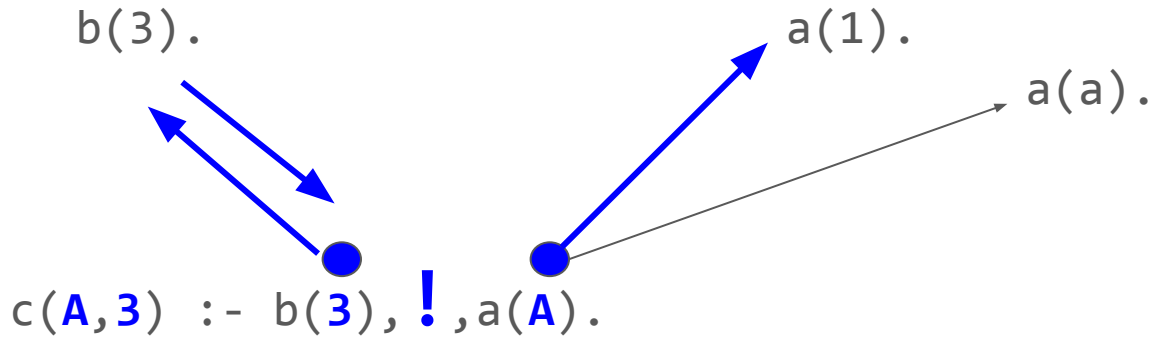




Which of these edges are removed by crossing the cut?



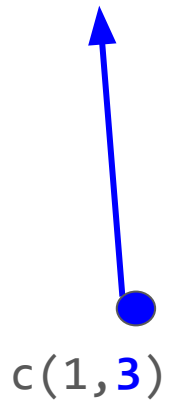
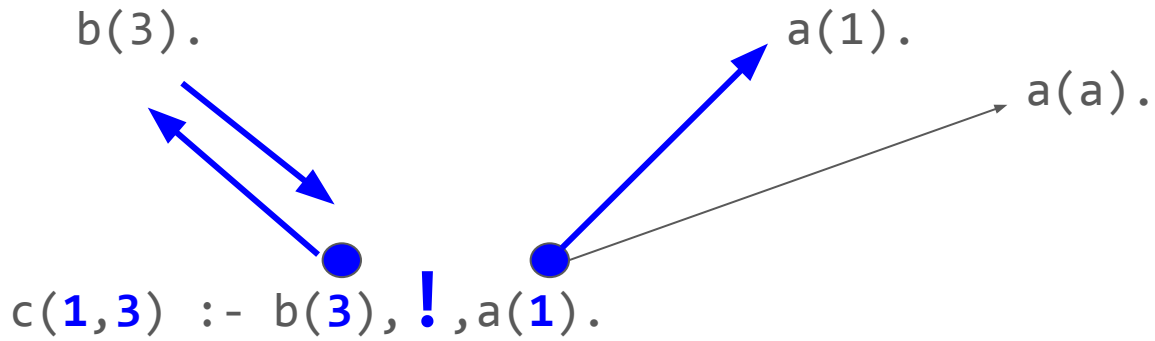
```
a(1). a(a). b(3). b(a).
c(A,B) :- b(B), !, a(A).
c(X,_) :- a(X), b(X).
```



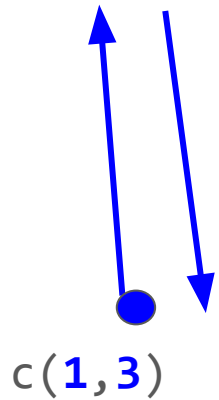
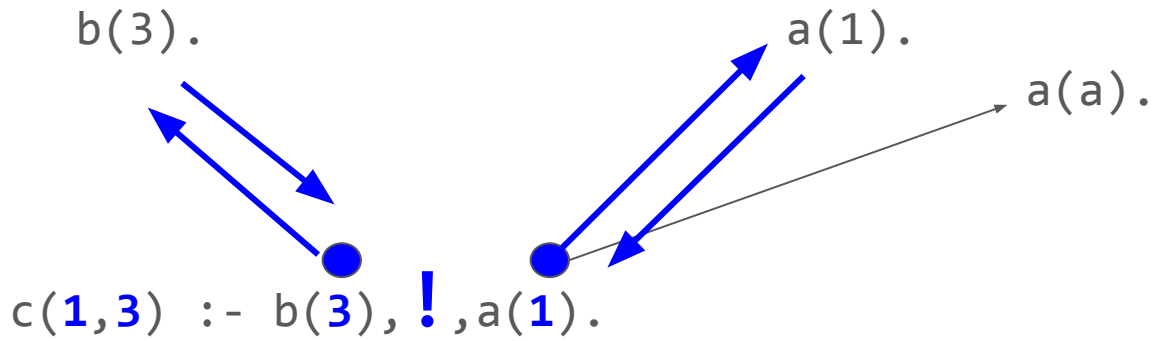
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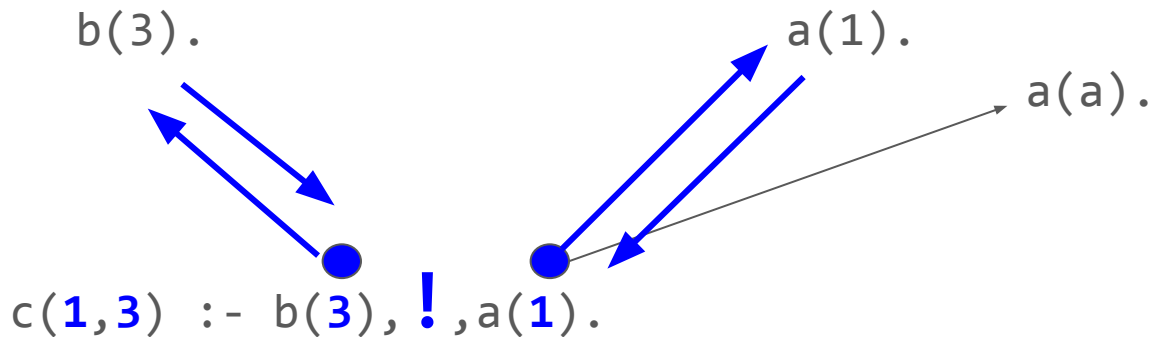
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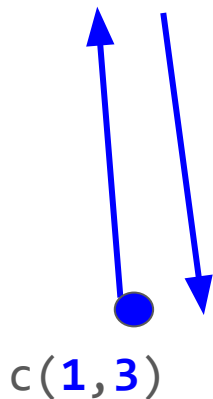
```

a(1). a(a). b(3). b(a).
c(A,B) :- b(B),!,a(A).
c(X,_) :- a(X),b(X).

```



What happens if we backtrack now?



```

a(1). a(a). b(3). b(a).
c(A,B) :- b(B),!,a(A).
c(X,_) :- a(X),b(X).

```

# Challenge: everything

a(ham).

a(eggs).

a(cheese).

a(bread).

Vote when  
finished or stuck

Write a predicate `everything(A)` which succeeds if `A` is a list containing all `X` such that `a(X)` is true.



# Implement not(X)

Vote when done

<http://etc.ch/8WDC>

# Next time

## Videos

Countdown

Graph search

Ask questions at [www.slido.com](https://www.slido.com) with event code E508