## COMP4418: Knowledge Representation and Reasoning

# Introduction to Prolog IV Controlling Execution

Maurice Pagnucco
School of Computer Science and Engineering
University of New South Wales
NSW 2052, AUSTRALIA

morri@cse.unsw.edu.au

Reference: Ivan Bratko, Prolog Programming for Artificial Intelligence, Addison-Wesley, 2001. Chapter 6.

©UNSW, 2019

### The Cut Operator (!)

- Sometimes we need a way of preventing Prolog finding all solutions
- The cut operator is a built-in predicate that prevents backtracking
- It violates the declarative reading of a Prolog program
- Use it VERY sparingly!!

#### **Backtracking**

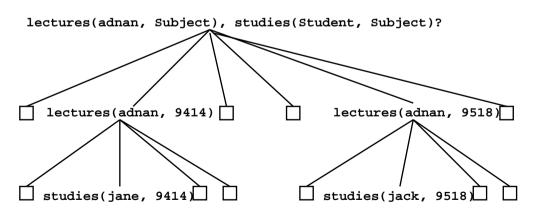
```
lectures(adnan, Subject), studies(Student, Subject)?
```

Subject = 4418

Student = jane

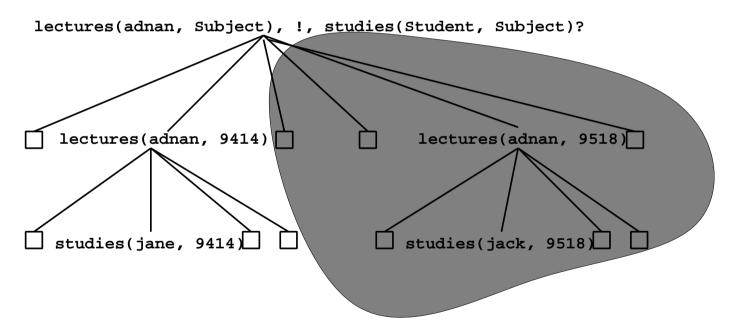
Subject = 9518

Student = jack



#### **Cut Prunes the Search**

■ Prevents backtracking to goals left of the cut by throwing away remaining choice points



#### **Example**

```
overdue(Today, Title, CatNo, MemFamily) :-
   loan(CatNo, MemNo, _, DueDate),
   later(Today, DueDate), !,
   book(CatNo, Title, _),
   member(MemNo, name(MemFamily, _), _).
```

### **Controlling Execution**

- Some methods for controlling execution in Prolog:
  - ► Ordering of clauses (facts and rules)
  - ► Ordering of subgoals within a rule
  - ► Cut (!) operator
- Use each with care