Backwards reasoning is from (potential) conclusions to facts instead of from facts to conclusions.

Prolog uses it because the space of possible conclusions grows too quickly in the number of premises.

You can use the consult and reconsult predicates, or use bracket notation.

Bracket notation allows re-consultation of several files at once:

```
['file1.pl', file2.pl']
```

A Prolog database knows everything it needs to know.

A name followed by zero or more arguments. Parens are omitted if there are no arguments.

A structure terminated by a period. It represents a simple fact.

A structure followed by a turnstile and a list of structures separated by commas. It represents a rule.

A **collection** of clauses with the same *functor* (name) and arity.

This is similar to the collection of overloaded versions of a function in an imperative language.

A collection of predicates, in any order.

Use single quotes, which does **not** make a string.

Use double quotes or an escaped single quote to use a single quote.

Other escapes use backslash as in other languages.

call --> | | --> exit fail <-- | | <-- redo -----

exit ports connect to call ports. fail ports connect to redo ports.

Facts can be added at any time using the assert predicate. Facts can be removed at any time using the retract

predicate.

Such rules are dynamic.

To force a rule to be interpreted as a single argument, since rules contain commas.

```
assert((loves(chuck, X) :- female(X), rich(X))).
```

- Output can't be undone.
- assert and retract can't be undone either.

write predicate outputs its single argument to stdout.

listing(predicate)	
listing	

It's an anonymous variable and can represent any term.

fail doesn't force other the entire predicate to fail. Other clauses will be tried.

Using a cut creates a commit point, preventing backtracking past the commit point and preventing attempts on other clauses.

The predicate as a whole fails.