```
 1: % $Id: guessverify.pl,v 1.3 2012-03-15 13:28:08-07 - - $
 2:
 3: %
 4: % Illustrate guess and verify style.
 5: % We have a set of numbers and we want to find all pairs
 6: % where the first number is greater than the second.
 7: %
 8:
 9: a_number( 1.41421356237309504880).
10: a_number( 2.5).
11: a_number( 2.7182818284590452354).
12: a_number( 3.14159265358979323846).
13: a_number( 6.02e23).
14: a_number( 8).
15:
16: guess( X, Y) :- a_number( X), a_number( Y).
17:
18: verify( X, Y) :- X > Y.
19:
20: getpair( X, Y) :- guess( X, Y), verify( X, Y).
21:
22: % TEST: getpair( X, Y).
23: % TEST: ;
24: % TEST: ;
25: % TEST: ;
26: % TEST: ;
27: % TEST: ;
28: % TEST: ;
29: % TEST: ;
30: % TEST: ;
31: % TEST: ;
32: % TEST: ;
33: % TEST: ;
```

```
    1: spawn gprolog
    2: [guessverify].
    3:
    4: GNU Prolog 1.3.1
    5: By Daniel Diaz
    6: Copyright (C) 1999-2009 Daniel Diaz
    7: | ?- [guessverify].
    8: compiling /afs/cats.ucsc.edu/courses/cmps112-wm/Languages/prolog/Examples/guessv
erify.pl for byte code...
    9: /afs/cats.ucsc.edu/courses/cmps112-wm/Languages/prolog/Examples/guessverify.pl c
ompiled, 33 lines read - 1454 bytes written, 11 ms
   10:
   11: yes
   12: | ?-
   13: getpair( X, Y).
   14:
   15: X = 2.5
   16: Y = 1.4142135623730951 ?
   17:
   18: yes
   19: | ?- ;
   20:
   21: ;
   22:
```