## Debugging

It is possible to debug your Prolog programs. This *might* help you to understand how queries are resolved.

Use `spy/1` to put a spypoint on a predicate (typed into the interpreter as a query, after compilation). Example:

```
?- spy( len).
Spy point on len/2
Yes
[debug]  ?-
```

Use `debug/0` and `nodebug/0` to switch debugging on and off, respectively. For more information on debugging see reference manual.





## Debugging Example

```
[debug]  ?- len( [dog, fish, tiger], X).
*  Call:  (  8) len([dog, fish, tiger], _G397) ? leap
*  Call:  (  9) len([fish, tiger], _L170) ? leap
*  Call:  ( 10) len([tiger], _L183) ? leap
*  Call:  ( 11) len([], _L196) ? leap
*  Exit:  ( 11) len([], 0) ? leap
*  Exit:  ( 10) len([tiger], 1) ? leap
*  Exit:  (  9) len([fish, tiger], 2) ? leap
*  Exit:  (  8) len([dog, fish, tiger], 3) ? leap
X = 3
Yes
```