

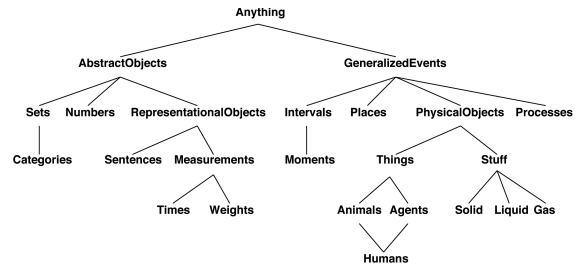


Knowledge Based Systems Introduction

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 February 4, 2013



Ontology

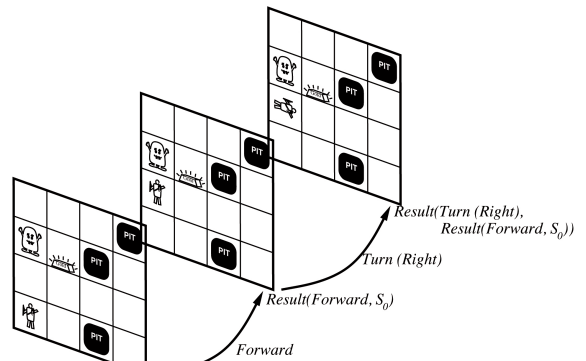


Problems with predicate logic:

- static
- flat
- qualification/ramification/frame problem
- exceptions
- strength
- ...



Actions, situations



Representation of exceptions:

$\forall x(Bird(x) \wedge \neg Pinguin(x) \wedge \neg Ostrich(x) \rightarrow Flies(x))$
 But if we know $Bird(Tweety)$ we can't say whether it flies!

Qualification Problem:

Unfortunately, many other birds don't fly either: caged birds, dead birds, birds with broken wing, bird with feathers covered by oil, ...
 $\forall x(Bird(x) \wedge \neg Pinguin(x) \wedge \neg Ostrich(x) \wedge \dots \rightarrow Flies(x))$

Other related problems: frame problem, ramification problem



Non-monotonic logic

$Th(\Delta)$

monotonic logic:
 if $\Delta \subseteq \Delta'$ then $Th(\Delta) \subseteq Th(\Delta')$

non-monotonic logic:
 if $\Delta \subseteq \Delta'$ and $Th(\Delta) \supset Th(\Delta')$



Closed World Assumption:

Things that cannot be proven true are probably false

leads to:

Negation as failure



Consider:

$$\Delta = \{A(\text{Stockholm}), A(\text{Wroclaw}), A(\text{Copenhagen}), A(\text{Oslo}), \text{Conn}(\text{Oslo}, \text{Copenhagen}), \text{Conn}(\text{Stockholm}, \text{Oslo}), \forall(x, y, z)(\text{Conn}(x, y) \wedge \text{Conn}(y, z) \rightarrow \text{Conn}(x, z))\}$$

Because it's not the case that $\text{Conn}(\text{Wroclaw}, \text{Stockholm})$, CWA gives us immediately $\neg\text{Conn}(\text{Wroclaw}, \text{Stockholm})$. But let us add $\text{Conn}(\text{Wroclaw}, \text{Copenhagen})$ to Δ . $\text{Conn}(\text{Wroclaw}, \text{Stockholm})$ can be proven now, so $\neg\text{Conn}(\text{Wroclaw}, \text{Stockholm})$ should be removed as a consequence. Non-monotonicity!



CWA is syntax-dependent:

If $\Delta = \{\text{Single}(\text{John}), \text{Single}(\text{Mary}), \text{Clever}(\text{Kent})\}$ then CWA gives us: $\{\neg\text{Clever}(\text{John}), \neg\text{Clever}(\text{Mary}), \neg\text{Single}(\text{Kent})\}$.



CWA is syntax-dependent:

If $\Delta = \{\text{Single}(\text{John}), \text{Single}(\text{Mary}), \text{Clever}(\text{Kent})\}$ then CWA gives us: $\{\neg\text{Clever}(\text{John}), \neg\text{Clever}(\text{Mary}), \neg\text{Single}(\text{Kent})\}$.

But if $\Delta = \{\neg\text{Married}(\text{John}), \neg\text{Married}(\text{Mary}), \text{Clever}(\text{Kent})\}$ then CWA gives us: $\{\neg\text{Clever}(\text{John}), \neg\text{Clever}(\text{Mary}), \neg\text{Married}(\text{Kent})\}$.



Effective representation of knowledge:

- storing
- retrieval
- modification

What should be represented?

- use logic
- not necessarily FOL

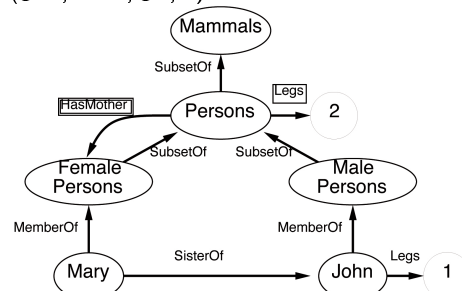
How should it be represented?

- whatever method you find suitable



Semantic networks:

Precursor of Description Logics and Semantic Web Languages (OWL, DAML, OIL, ...)





Reasoning in SN:

- inheritance via SubsetOf (SubClass) and MemberOf (isA) links
- intersection paths
- special meaning associated with some links (like cardinality constraints, etc.)
- classification, consistency, subsumption

May be effective given some restrictions on the logic (DL variants).
Rule-based reasoning on top (RIF and co.)



Knowledge-Based Systems

A generic term, might denote anything that involves encoded knowledge.
Or might mean a system where the knowledge component is *explicit* and manipulable.

Paradigms throughout history of AI:

- Logic-based systems;
- Rule-based systems (expert systems);
- Blackboard systems;
- Semantic web systems.



Rule-based systems

Or *expert systems*.

Promised much. Delivered (too) little. Caused "AI Winter" in the 90s.

Simple architecture:

- Facts;
- Rules;
- Inference engine:
 - Matching;
 - Conflict resolution;
 - Rule application.



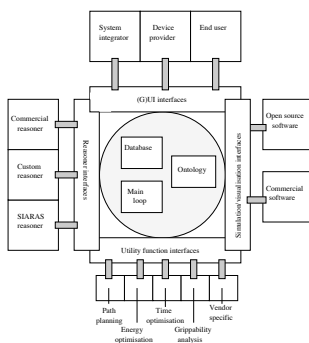
Blackboard systems

Architecture:

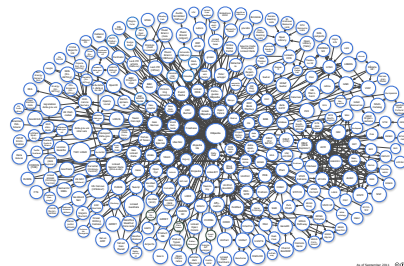
- Knowledge base (blackboard);
- Knowledge sources (expert problem solvers);
- Controller (agenda maintainer).



A blackboard system



Semantic Web



Linking Open Data cloud diagram, by Richard Cyganiak and Anja Jentzsch. <http://lod-cloud.net/>



Semantic Web

Lots of hype. Lots of acronyms. But some are important!

- URI – Uniform Resource Identifier
- RDF – Resource Description Framework
- RIF – Rule Interchange Format
- SPARQL – SPARQL Protocol and RDF Query Language
- OWL – Web Ontology Language

Open World Assumption!



SPARQL

W3C Recommendation

Queries:

- SELECT (returns a table)
- CONSTRUCT (returns RDF)
- ASK (returns a boolean)
- DESCRIBE (freedom)

Example:

```
PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
SELECT ?name ?email
WHERE {
  ?person a foaf:Person.
  ?person foaf:name ?name.
  ?person foaf:mbox ?email.
}
```



A SPARQL query

What are all the country capitals in Africa?

```
PREFIX abc: <http://example.com/exampleOntology#>
SELECT ?capital ?country
WHERE {
  ?x abc:cityname ?capital ;
  abc:isCapitalOf ?y .
  ?y abc:countryname ?country ;
  abc:isInContinent abc:Africa .
}
```



A real SPARQL query

```
http://wiki.dbpedia.org/OnlineAccess
http://asimov.ludat.lth.se
```

```
select ?s where {
  ?s a rosetta:Camera.
}

select distinct ?s ?v where {
  ?s a rosetta:Camera.
  ?s ?p ?n.
  ?n caex-xml:hasName "FocusRange".
  ?n caex-xml:hasValue ?v.
}
```



Assignment 2

Sorry: not ready yet. Will be announced late tomorrow.