**NARS in Python – Technical Documentation**

**Input Channel**

A string from the input channel is parsed into a Sentence, which is then encapsulated in a Task and placed into the system’s Overall Task Buffer.

The input channel accepts these Narsese Sentences:

* Judgment
* Question (not query variables)

Compound Terms must be entered in prefix format (i.e. (\*,a,b)) since infix format is not currently supported (i.e. (a\*b)). The exception is for Statement Terms, which are a special form of Compound Term: the copula should be between the subject and predicate Terms.

**Object Classes and Data Structures**

**Task**A Task can be *input* or *derived*. Derived Tasks contain sentences which have 2 or more pieces of evidence in its evidential base.

Each Task has a Stamp, which contains the Task’s metadata.

The Task’s Evidential Base is an array of IDs, representing the sentences from which is was derived.

**Concept***Conceptualizing* is the process of creating a new Concept, which is named by a term.

Each Concept contains:

* A *belief* Table holding processed *judgments* about the Concept. Atomic Concepts (that contain no copula) will have empty belief Tables, but are term-linked to Statement Concepts which may have non-empty Tables.
* A *desire* Table holding processed *goals* about the Concept. Atomic Concepts (that contain no copula) will have empty desire Tables, but are term-linked to Statement Concepts which may have non-empty Tables.
* A Bag of *task-links*, which link to Tasks related to the Concept.
* A Bag of *term-links*, which link to other Concepts related to the Concept by a shared immediate term.

**Similarity Statement Concepts**

Similarity Statement S<->P and its flipped Statement P<->S are equivalent. If the Concept for 1 does not exist, it will be stored in the Concept for its flipped similarity statement. If neither exist, the Concept is created. Therefore the order of S and P for the similarity statement Concept is determined by the order the system saw first.

**Tables**Tables (belief table and desire table) are stored in Concepts. They are double-ended priority queus that store Narsese Sentences sorted by Confidence. When the Table overflows, the Sentence with the lowest Confidence is purged.

**Bag**The Bag consists of an array of buckets (1-100), and a pointer that points to the currently selected bucket. Objects can be placed into the bag, where they are first wrapped inside a Bag Item with a Priority value, and then inserted into the corresponding bucket based on Priority.

When an item is to be randomly removed from the bag:

* The pointer moves to the next non-empty bucket
* A random number is generated
* If the random number passes the bucket’s probability threshold, an item is removed randomly (uniformly) from the bucket. Otherwise, the pointer moves to the next non-empty bucket.
* This process is repeated until an item is removed.

Items are also stored inside a dictionary, where the key is the hash of the Bag Item’s contained object. *Concept* data structure is defined so its hash is simply the hash of its term string; in this way, Concepts can be directly selected from the bag using the term string.

**Buffer**TBD

**Algorithms**

**Main Control Loop:**

The system either *Observes* a task from its experience buffer, or it *Considers* a Concept from its Memory. The proportion of time the system spends on either process depends on a system parameter, its *Mindfulness*.

**Task Processing:***Initial processing* occurs the first time a task is selected.

*Continued processing* occurs after initial processing, and subsequently whenever the task is selected again.

* **Judgment:**
  + *Initial Processing*
    1. The Judgment’s immediate subterms (subject and predicate) are conceptualized.
    2. The Judgment itself is conceptualized, and bidirectionally term-linked to its subject and predicate concepts.
    3. The Judgment undergoes Revision with the most confident belief in
    4. The Judgment is added directly to the belief table.
    5. **END PROCESSING**
  + *Continued Processing*
    1. First, the Judgment’s corresponding Concept is peeked.
    2. Then, a belief is pulled from a semantically related Concept (this may be from the Task’s Concept itself, which will result in Revision)
    3. Both the Task and related belief are fed into the ***Inference Engine***, which returns derived Tasks.
* **Question:**
  + *Initial Processing*
    1. First, the Question’s corresponding Concept is activated.
    2. Get an answer to the question, by peeking at the highest-confidence belief in the Concept’s belief table.
    3. If the task is an *input* task, the answer is printed as OUTPUT from NARS.
  + *Continued Processing*
    1. TBD
* **Goal:**
  + *Initial Processing*
    1. TBD
  + *Continued Processing*
    1. TBD

**Inference Engine:**

The Inference Engine takes as input one Task and one Belief, and outputs one or more Tasks resulting from the inputs. It assumes the Sentences from the input have distinct (non-overlapping) Evidential Bases; however, it does merge the parents’ Evidential Bases into the derived Sentence’s Evidential Base.

1. Sentences that will result in Tautologies are discarded. (TODO: pick better beliefs so this the engine doesn’t get sentences like this)
2. The relation between the input Task and Belief sentences is identified.
3. One or more derived Tasks are generated using the appropriate inference rules.
4. The input Task is marked as having interacted with the input Belief.