

BMCS2003 Artificial Intelligence

Chapter 5 Knowledge Representation (Frames)

What's Knowledge Representation

Frames

- Introduction to Frames
- Jargon and Syntax
- Designing frames and demons

Frames



Computer

Model:

Processor:

Memory:

Price:

NEC VERSA

Instance: Computer

Processor: Intel Pentium M 1.70GHz

Memory: 512MB

Price: RM2799

- ✓ Structured/organized and concise
- ✓ Represent a stereotyped object or concept.
- ✓ describe various attributes and characteristic of an object or real world entity in detail.

shows implicit connections of information in a problem domain

Basically an application of object-oriented programming



Name of frame

e or traffie

Each frame has its own name

Computer

Model: NEC VERSA

Processor: Intel Pentium M 1.70GHz

Memory: 512MB

Price: RM2799

Attributes / slots

Values



More Examples



Bird

Covering: Feathers

Locomotion: Flies

Isa: Relationship

between 2 classes

Ostrich

Isa: Bird

Locomotion: Walks

Mammal

Covering: Hair

Locomotion: Walks

Tiger

Isa: Mammal

Java: public class Tiger extends Mammal()

Tweety

Instance-of: Bird

Fred

Instance-of: Ostrich

Hobbes

Instance-of: Tiger

Java: Tiger hobbes = new Tiger();

Instance: Instantiation of an object from a class

Sets vs. Instances





Model:

Processor:

Memory: 4GB [Default]

NEC VERSA

Instance: Computer

Processor: Intel Pentium M 1.70GHz

Memory: 512MB

Price: RM2799

Each frame represents either:

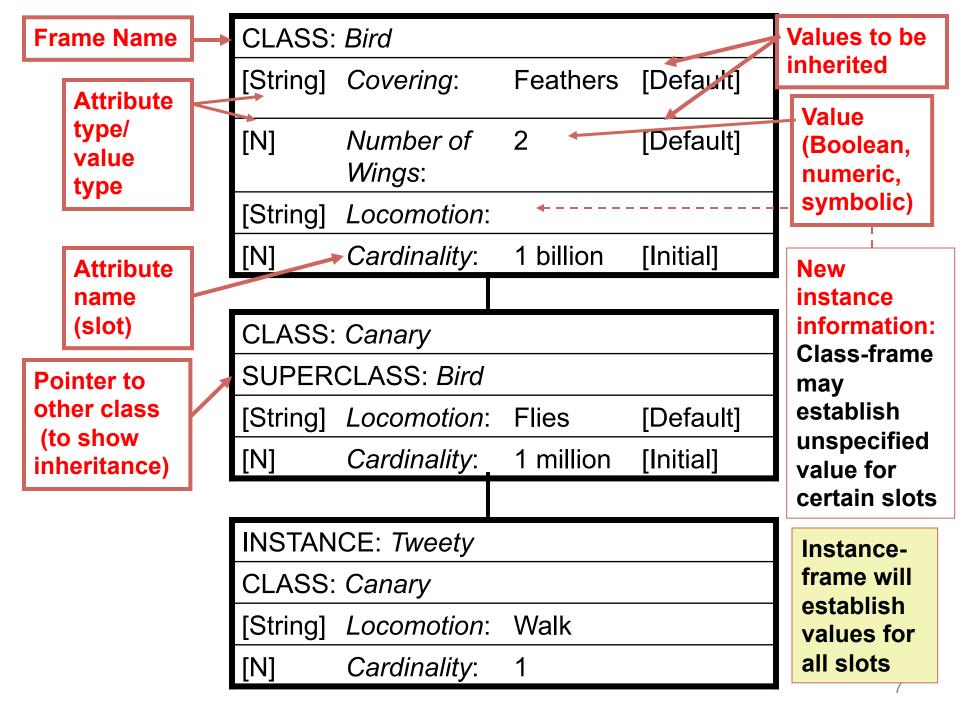
(i) A set (a class)

Every set has 2 kinds of attributes:

- Attributes about the set itself
- Attributes to be inherited

(ii) An instance

(element of a class)



Advantages



Expressive power

- Easy to understand
- Represent stereotyped object
- More detail than semantic network

Flexible

- Easy to set up slots / new properties
- Easily create specialized procedures
- Allow default data
- Easily detect missing value

Show inheritance

Show hierarchical structure

Show constraints

Allow constraints to be set for value / facets

Disadvantages



Difficult

• Difficult to program, especially making inference

Limited

- Not suitable to describe sequence of events, action, etc
- Not description on syntax/semantic of a sentence, etc "bank"

Incomplete

- Individual frame cannot give full picture
- Details may be omitted during representation
- Cannot be quantified, e.g. "all", "some"

Question (true or false)?

- 1. Frame is used to represent stereotyped object.
- 2. Semantic network is more useful to represent concept or the relationship between objects.
- Frame is also suitable to represent a stereotyped event.
- 4. Both frames and semantic network are able to show **inheritance**.



Jargons

Synonyms

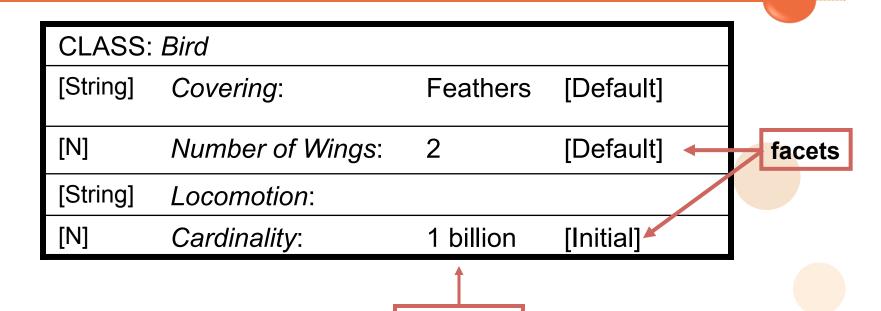
- Slots
 Attributes
- Demon > Procedures

Facets

- To establish the attribute value
- To control end-user queries
- Tell the inference engine how to process the attribute
- Value facets: specify [default] and [initial] values of an attribute.
- Prompt facets: prompt for user's input
- Inference facets: to stop inference process

Value Facets





Value

facet

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Slots

(R)

- Slots may include
 - a) Range of slot value (e.g. the range of age)
 - b) Descriptors of requirements
 - c) Attributes as objects
 - d) Procedural information (procedures/operations)
- Provide extension to the slot-value structure through facets*

^{*}Facets are the components of a slot in a frame





 Represent the following statement using frames

- Mike's height is 6.2 meters.
- Mike is taller than Anthony





Slot's value

Mike

height: 6.2; $\lambda x(x.height > Anthony.height)$

Anthony

facets

height: $\lambda x(x.height < Mike.height)$

The value of other slot (Mike slot)





 Represent the following statement using a frame with appropriate descriptors

Team is a class. The cardinality refers to the number of existing teams. The team size is determined by the number of players.





Team

isa: Class

cardinality:{number of existing teams}

team size: {the number players}

Description

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(c) Slots (attributes) as Objects

- A slot is a relation that maps from its domain of classes to its range of values.
- A relation is a set/class of ordered pairs so one relation is a subset of another.
- Since slot is a set (class), the set of all slots can be represented by a metaclass called Slot.



(c) Example



Slot

isa: Class

instance: Class

*domain:

attribute to be inherited

Baseball-Team

isa: Team

cardinality: 26

*team size: 24

*manager:

slot as an object (another frame)

Manager

instance: Slot

domain: Baseball-Team

(d) Slots with Procedures (Demons)

- Demons are attached to slots to cause side effects when the slot is accessed.
- if_added
 - demons are triggered when a new value is put into a slot.
- if_removed
 - demons are triggered when a value is removed from a slot.
- if_replaced
 - is triggered when a slot value is replaced.
- if_needed
 - demons are triggered when there is no value present in an instance frame and a value must be computed from a generic frame.

compulsory field

More Demons

if new

a new object is instantiated

is triggered when a new frame is created.

range

is triggered when a new value is added. The value must satisfy the range

help

 is triggered when the range demon is triggered and returns false.

to prompt/alert error(s)





cache

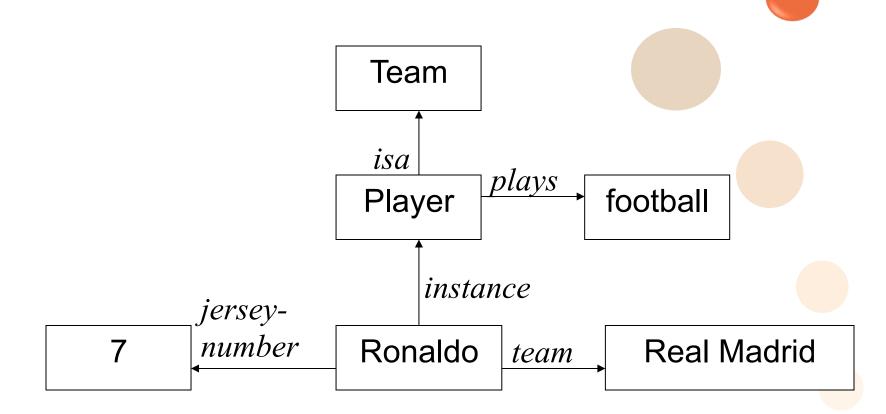
 means that when a value is computed it is stored in the instance frame condition.

multi_valued

means that the slot may contain more than one value.Stored in a list

example in Cylinder.htm

Question



Change the above semantic network to frame



Semantic Network

Next