

Week 8

FOL-prove the given query by forward chaining

Code:

```
# Define the knowledge base (KB) as a set of facts
KB = set()

# Premises based on the provided FOL problem
KB.add('American(Robert)')
KB.add('Enemy(America, A)')
KB.add('Missile(T1)')
KB.add('Owns(A, T1)')

# Define inference rules
def modus_ponens(fact1, fact2, conclusion):
    """ Apply modus ponens inference rule: if fact1 and fact2 are true,
    then conclude conclusion """
    if fact1 in KB and fact2 in KB:
        KB.add(conclusion)
        print(f"Inferred: {conclusion}")

def forward_chaining():
    """ Perform forward chaining to infer new facts until no more
    inferences can be made """
    # 1. Apply: Missile(x) → Weapon(x)
    if 'Missile(T1)' in KB:
        KB.add('Weapon(T1)')
        print(f"Inferred: Weapon(T1)")

    # 2. Apply: Sells(Robert, T1, A) from Owns(A, T1) and Weapon(T1)
    if 'Owns(A, T1)' in KB and 'Weapon(T1)' in KB:
        KB.add('Sells(Robert, T1, A)')
        print(f"Inferred: Sells(Robert, T1, A)")

    # 3. Apply: Hostile(A) from Enemy(A, America)
    if 'Enemy(America, A)' in KB:
        KB.add('Hostile(A)')
        print(f"Inferred: Hostile(A)")
```

```
# 4. Now, check if the goal is reached (i.e., if 'Criminal(Robert)' can
be inferred)

    if 'American(Robert)' in KB and 'Weapon(T1)' in KB and 'Sells(Robert,
T1, A)' in KB and 'Hostile(A)' in KB:
        KB.add('Criminal(Robert)')
        print("Inferred: Criminal(Robert)")

# Check if we've reached our goal
    if 'Criminal(Robert)' in KB:
        print("Robert is a criminal!")
    else:
        print("No more inferences can be made.")

# Run forward chaining to attempt to derive the conclusion
forward_chaining()
```

Output:

```
Inferred: Weapon(T1)
Inferred: Sells(Robert, T1, A)
Inferred: Hostile(A)
Inferred: Criminal(Robert)
Robert is a criminal!
```

Observation:

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create a knowledge base consisting of first order logic statements and prove the given query using forward reasoning.

(Q) Prove using forward chaining technique

Ravi enjoys a wide variety of foods

Bananas are food

Pizza is food

A food is anything that anyone consumes and isn't harmed by

Sam eats Idli and is still alive

Bill eats everything sam eats

Prove: Ravi like idli

[goal: Ravi likes idli]

[Rule 1: If X is food, then Ravi likes X]
[Fact: Idli is food]

[Rule 2: If someone eats X and isn't harmed → X is food]

[Fact: Sam eats idli and is still alive]

∴ Ravi likes idli

Algorithm:

function FOL-FC-ASK(KB, α) returns a substitution or false

inputs: KB, the knowledge base, a set of first order definite clauses α , the query, an atomic sentence

local variables: new, the new sentence inferred on each iteration

repeat until new is empty

new $\leftarrow \{\}$

for each rule in KB do

$(P_1 \wedge \dots \wedge P_n \Rightarrow q) \leftarrow \text{STANDARDDE-}$

$\text{VARIABLES}(\text{rule})$

for each θ such that $\text{SUBST}(\theta, P_1 \wedge \dots \wedge P_n) =$
 $\text{SUBST}(\theta, P'_1 \wedge \dots \wedge P'_n)$ for some $P'_1 \dots P'_n$ in
 KB

$q' \leftarrow \text{SUBST}(\theta, q)$

if q' does not unify with some sentence already in KB or new then add q' to new

$\phi \leftarrow \text{unify}(q', \alpha)$

if ϕ is not fail then RETURN ϕ

add new to KB

return false.