

Experiment 7

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TE COMPS

Batch C

Aim:

To design and implement an expert system, incorporating the match algorithm and the rule language.

1. It should provide a fact base updating function.
2. It should provide a function that check the rules' LHS and return which rules were matched.
3. It should support firing RHS according to matches

Theory

Expert System

A naive implementation of an expert system might check each rule against known facts in a knowledge base, firing that rule if necessary, then moving on to the next rule (and looping back to the first rule when finished). For even moderate sized rules and facts knowledge-bases, this naive approach performs far too slowly. The Rete algorithm provides the basis for a more efficient implementation. A Rete-based expert system builds a network of nodes, where each node (except the root) corresponds to a pattern occurring in the left-hand-side (the condition part) of a rule. The path from the root node to a leaf node defines a complete rule left-hand-side. Each node has a memory of facts which satisfy that pattern. This structure is essentially a generalized trie. As new facts are asserted or modified, they propagate along the network, causing nodes to be annotated when that fact matches that pattern. When a fact or combination of facts causes all of the patterns for a given rule to be satisfied, a leaf node is reached and the corresponding rule is triggered.

Problem Statement

Read the below passage carefully and answer the questions:

Five cities all got more rain than usual this year. The five cities are: Last Stand, Mile City, New Town, Olliopolis, and Polberg. The cities are located in five different areas of the country: the mountains, the forest, the coast, the desert, and in a valley. The rainfall amounts were: 12 inches, 27 inches, 32 inches, 44 inches, and 65 inches.

- The city in the desert got the least rain; the city in the forest got the most rain.
- New Town is in the mountains.
- Last Stand got more rain than Olliopolis.
- Mile City got more rain than Polberg, but less rain than New Town.
- Olliopolis got 44 inches of rain.
- The city in the mountains got 32 inches of rain; the city on the coast got 27 inches of rain.

1. Which city got the most rain?
2. How much rain did Mile City get?
3. Which city is in the desert ?
4. Where is Olliopolis located?

Code:

```
city(C) :-
```

```
% there are 5 cities
```

```
length(C, 5),
```

```
% city names
```

```
member(h('Last Stand', _, _), C),
```

```
member(h('Mile City', _, _), C),
```

```
member(h('New Town', _, _), C),
```

```
member(h('Olliopolis', _, _), C),  
member(h('Polberg', _, _), C),
```

% city areas

```
member(h(_, mountains, _), C),  
member(h(_, forest, _), C),  
member(h(_, coast, _), C),  
member(h(_, desert, _), C),  
member(h(_, valley, _), C),
```

% rainfall amounts

```
member(h(_, _, 12), C),  
member(h(_, _, 27), C),  
member(h(_, _, 32), C),  
member(h(_, _, 44), C),  
member(h(_, _, 65), C),
```

% Hints

% The city in the desert got the least rain;

% the city in the forest got the most rain.

```
member(h(_, desert, 12), C),  
member(h(_, forest, 65), C),
```

% New Town is in the mountains.

```
member(h('New Town', mountains, _), C),
```

% Last Stand got more rain than Olliopolis.

```
member(h('Last Stand', _, A), C),  
member(h('Olliopolis', _, B), C),
```

$A > B$,

% Mile City got more rain than Polberg, but less rain than New Town.

member(h('Mile City', _, D), C),

member(h('Polberg', _, E), C),

$D > E$,

member(h('New Town', _, F), C),

$F > D$,

% Olliopolis got 44 inches of rain.

member(h('Olliopolis', _, 44), C),

% The city in the mountains got 32 inches of rain; the

% city on the coast got 27 inches of rain.

member(h(_, mountains, 32), C),

member(h(_, coast, 27), C).

query_rain_amount(City_Name, Rainfall_Amount) :-

city(C),

member(h(City_Name, _, Rainfall_Amount), C),

write(City_Name), write(" received "),

write(Rainfall_Amount), write(" inches of rain."),

nl.

query_city_region(City_Name, Region) :-

city(C),


member(h(City_Name, Region, _), C),

write(City_Name), write(" is located in the "),

write(Region), nl.

Output:

1) Which city got the most rain?

 `query_rain_amount(_, 65).`


Last Stand received 65 inches of rain.

true

Next 10 100 1,000 Stop

?- `query_rain_amount(_, 65).`

2) How much rain did Mile City get?

 `query_rain_amount('Mile City', _).`


Mile City received 27 inches of rain.

true

Next 10 100 1,000 Stop

?- `query_rain_amount('Mile City', _).`

3) Which city is in the desert?

 `query_city_region(_, 'desert').`

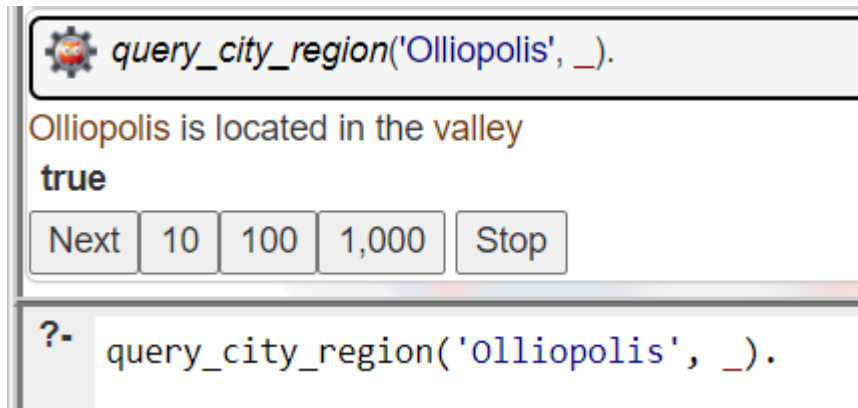
Polberg is located in the desert

true

Next 10 100 1,000 Stop

?- `query_city_region(_, 'desert').`

4) Where is Olliopolis?



The screenshot shows a Prolog query interface. At the top, a query is entered: `query_city_region('Olliopolis', _).`. Below the query, the system returns the answer: `Olliopolis is located in the valley` and `true`. Below the answer, there are four buttons: `Next`, `10`, `100`, and `1,000`, followed by a `Stop` button. At the bottom, a prompt `?-` is shown next to the query `query_city_region('Olliopolis', _).`.

Conclusion:

I learnt to use prolog language to solve logical problems. An expert system emulates the decision-making ability of a human expert. With the help of expert system, we can get the answer for tedious logical operations.