Ex No.6: Implementation of Unification and Resolution Algorithm

Unification

In logic and computer science, unification is a process of automatically solving equations between symbolic terms. Unification has several interesting applications, notably in logic programming. Unification is just like pattern matching, except that both terms can contain variables. So, we can no longer say one is the pattern term and the other the constant term. For example:

- First term: f(a, V, bar(D))
- Second term f(D, k, bar(a))

Given two such terms, finding a variable substitution that will make them equivalent is called unification. In this case the substitution is {D=a, V=k}.

Note that there is an infinite number of possible unifiers for some solvable unification problem. For example, given:

First term: f(X, Y)Second term: f(Z, g(X))

We have the substitution $\{X=Z,\,Y=g(X)\}$ but also something like $\{X=K,\,Z=K,\,Y=g(K)\}$ and $\{X=j(K),\,Z=j(K),\,Y=g(j(K))\}$ and so on. The first substitution is the simplest one, and also the most general. It's called the most general unifier or most general unifier (MGU). Intuitively, the most general unifier (MGU) can be turned into any other unifier by performing another substitution. For example $\{X=Z,\,Y=g(X)\}$ can be turned into $\{X=j(K),\,Z=j(K),\,Y=g(j(K))\}$ by applying the substitution $\{Z=j(K)\}$ to it. Note that the reverse doesn't work, as we can't turn the second into the first by using a substitution. So, we say that $\{X=Z,\,Y=g(X)\}$ is the most general unifier for the two given terms, and it's the most general unifier (MGU) we want to find.

Algorithm:

```
1: procedure Unify(t1,t2)
       Inputs
2:
3:
           t1,t2: atoms or terms
       Output
4:
           most general unifier of t1 and t2 if it exists or \bot otherwise
5:
6:
       Local
7:
           E: a set of equality statements
          S: substitution
8:
       E \leftarrow \{t1 = t2\}
10:
        S={}
        while E≠{} do
11:
            select and remove \alpha = \beta from E
12:
            if \beta is not identical to \alpha then
13:
                if \alpha is a variable then
14:
                    replace \alpha with \beta everywhere in E and S
15:
                    S \leftarrow \{\alpha/\beta\} \cup S
16:
                else if \beta is a variable then
17:
                    replace \beta with \alpha everywhere in E and S
18:
19:
                    S \leftarrow \{\beta/\alpha\} \cup S
                else if \alpha is p (\alpha 1,...,\alpha n) and \beta is p (\beta 1,...,\beta n) then
20:
                    E \leftarrow E \cup \{\alpha 1 = \beta 1, ..., \alpha n = \beta n\}
21:
22:
                else
                    return 1
23:
         return S
24:
```

Code:

```
def get_index_comma(string):
    index_list = list()
    par_count = 0

for i in range(len(string)):
    if string[i] == ',' and par_count == 0:
        index_list.append(i)
    elif string[i] == '(':
        par_count += 1
```

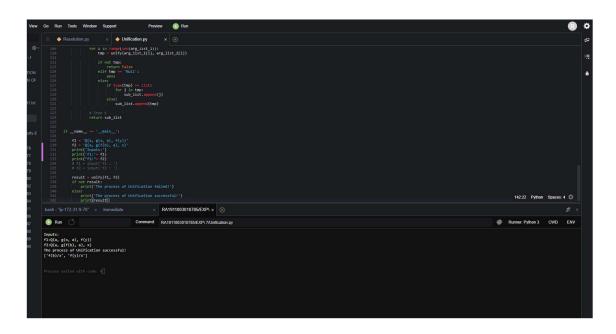
```
elif string[i] == ')':
        par_count -= 1
  return index_list
def is_variable(expr):
  for i in expr:
     if i == '(' \text{ or } i == ')':
        return False
  return True
def\ process\_expression(expr):
  expr = expr.replace(' ', ")
  index = None
  for i in range(len(expr)):
     if expr[i] == '(':
        index = i
        break
  predicate\_symbol = expr[:index]
   expr = expr.replace(predicate_symbol, ")
  expr = expr[1:len(expr) - 1]
  arg_list = list()
  indices = get_index_comma(expr)
  if len(indices) == 0:
     arg_list.append(expr)
  else:
     arg_list.append(expr[:indices[0]])
     for i, j in zip(indices, indices[1:]):
        arg_list.append(expr[i + 1:j])
     arg_list.append(expr[indices[len(indices) - 1] + 1:])
  return predicate_symbol, arg_list
def get_arg_list(expr):
  _, arg_list = process_expression(expr)
  flag = True
```

```
while flag:
     flag = False
     for i in arg_list:
        if not is_variable(i):
          flag = True
          _, tmp = process_expression(i)
          for j in tmp:
             if j not in arg_list:
                arg_list.append(j)
          arg_list.remove(i)
  return arg_list
def check_occurs(var, expr):
  arg_list = get_arg_list(expr)
  if var in arg_list:
     return True
  return False
def unify(expr1, expr2):
  if is_variable(expr1) and is_variable(expr2):
     if expr1 == expr2:
        return 'Null'
     else:
        return False
  elif is_variable(expr1) and not is_variable(expr2):
     if check_occurs(expr1, expr2):
        return False
     else:
        tmp = str(expr2) + '/' + str(expr1)
        return tmp
  elif not is_variable(expr1) and is_variable(expr2):
     if check_occurs(expr2, expr1):
        return False
     else:
        tmp = str(expr1) + '/' + str(expr2)
        return tmp
```

```
else:
     predicate_symbol_1, arg_list_1 = process_expression(expr1)
     predicate_symbol_2, arg_list_2 = process_expression(expr2)
     # Step 2
     if predicate_symbol_1 != predicate_symbol_2:
        return False
     # Step 3
     elif len(arg_list_1) != len(arg_list_2):
        return False
     else:
        # Step 4: Create substitution list
        sub_list = list()
        # Step 5:
        for i in range(len(arg_list_1)):
           tmp = unify(arg_list_1[i], arg_list_2[i])
          if not tmp:
             return False
          elif tmp == 'Null':
             pass
           else:
             if type(tmp) == list:
                for j in tmp:
                  sub_list.append(j)
             else:
                sub_list.append(tmp)
        # Step 6
        return sub_list
if__name__ == '__main__':
  f1 = 'Q(a, g(x, a), f(y))'
  f2 = Q(a, g(f(b), a), x)'
  print('Inputs:')
  print('f1:'+ f1)
  print("f2:"+ f2)
  # f1 = input('f1 : ')
  # f2 = input(f2 : ')
```

```
result = unify(f1, f2)
if not result:
    print('The process of Unification failed!')
else:
    print('The process of Unification successful!')
print(result)
```

Output:



Resolution

Resolution method is an inference rule which is used in both Propositional as well as First-order Predicate Logic in different ways. This method is basically used for proving the satisfiability of a sentence. In resolution method, we use Proof by Refutation technique to prove the given statement.

The key idea for the resolution method is to use the knowledge base and negated goal to obtain null clause (which indicates contradiction). Resolution method is also called Proof by Refutation. Since the knowledge base itself is consistent, the contradiction must be introduced by a negated goal. As a result, we have to conclude that the original goal is true.

Algorithm:

- 1. Convert the given axiom into clausal form, i.e., disjunction form.
- 2. Apply and proof the given goal using negation rule.
- 3. Use those literals which are needed to prove.
- 4. Solve the clauses together and achieve the goal.

Code:

```
import copy
import time
class Parameter:
  variable_count = 1
  def __init__(self, name=None):
     if name:
       self.type = "Constant"
       self.name = name
     else:
       self.type = "Variable"
       self.name = "v" + str(Parameter.variable_count)
       Parameter.variable_count += 1
  def isConstant(self):
     return self.type == "Constant"
  def unify(self, type_, name):
     self.type = type_
     self.name = name
  def __eq__(self, other):
     return self.name == other.name
  def __str__(self):
     return self.name
class Predicate:
  def __init__(self, name, params):
```

```
self.name = name
     self.params = params
  def __eq__(self, other):
     return self.name == other.name and all(a == b for a, b in zip(self.params,
other.params))
  def __str__(self):
     return\ self.name\ +\ "("\ +\ ",".join(str(x)\ for\ x\ in\ self.params)\ +\ ")"
  def getNegatedPredicate(self):
    return Predicate(negatePredicate(self.name), self.params)
class Sentence:
  sentence\_count = 0
  def __init__(self, string):
     self.sentence_index = Sentence.sentence_count
     Sentence_count += 1
     self.predicates = []
     self.variable_map = {}
     local = \{\}
    for predicate in string.split("|"):
       name = predicate[:predicate.find("(")]
       params = []
       for param in predicate[predicate.find("(") + 1: predicate.find(")")].split(","):
          if param[0].islower():
             if param not in local: # Variable
               local[param] = Parameter()
               self.variable_map[local[param].name] = local[param]
            new_param = local[param]
          else:
             new_param = Parameter(param)
             self.variable_map[param] = new_param
          params.append(new_param)
       self.predicates.append(Predicate(name, params))
```

```
def getPredicates(self):
     return [predicate.name for predicate in self.predicates]
  def findPredicates(self, name):
     return [predicate for predicate in self.predicates if predicate.name == name]
  def removePredicate(self, predicate):
     self.predicates.remove(predicate)
     for key, val in self.variable_map.items():
        if not val:
          self.variable_map.pop(key)
  def contains Variable (self):
     return any(not param.isConstant() for param in self.variable_map.values())
  def __eq__(self, other):
     if len(self.predicates) == 1 and self.predicates(0) == other:
        return True
     return False
  def __str__(self):
     return "".join([str(predicate) for predicate in self.predicates])
class KB:
  def __init__(self, inputSentences):
     self.inputSentences = [x.replace(" ", "") for x in inputSentences]
     self.sentences = []
     self.sentence_map = {}
  def prepareKB(self):
     self.convertSentencesToCNF()
     for sentence_string in self.inputSentences:
        sentence = Sentence(sentence_string)
       for predicate in sentence.getPredicates():
          self.sentence_map[predicate] = self.sentence_map.get(
             predicate, []) + [sentence]
  def convertSentencesToCNF(self):
     for sentenceIdx in range(len(self.inputSentences)):
        # Do negation of the Premise and add them as literal
        if "=>" in self.inputSentences[sentenceIdx]:
```

```
self.inputSentences[sentenceIdx] = negateAntecedent(
    self.inputSentences[sentenceIdx])
```

```
def askQueries(self, queryList):
  results = []
  for query in queryList:
     negatedQuery = Sentence(negatePredicate(query.replace(" ", "")))
     negatedPredicate = negatedQuery.predicates[0]
     prev_sentence_map = copy.deepcopy(self.sentence_map)
     self.sentence_map[negatedPredicate.name] = self.sentence_map.get(
       negatedPredicate.name, []) + [negatedQuery]
     self.timeLimit = time.time() + 40
     try:
       result = self.resolve([negatedPredicate], [
                     False|*(len(self.inputSentences) + 1))
     except:
       result = False
     self.sentence_map = prev_sentence_map
     if result:
       results.append("TRUE")
     else:
       results.append("FALSE")
  return results
def resolve(self, queryStack, visited, depth=0):
  if time.time() > self.timeLimit:
     raise Exception
  if queryStack:
     query = queryStack.pop(-1)
     negatedQuery = query.getNegatedPredicate()
     queryPredicateName = negatedQuery.name
     if queryPredicateName not in self.sentence_map:
       return False
     else:
       queryPredicate = negatedQuery
       for kb_sentence in self.sentence_map[queryPredicateName]:
          if not visited[kb_sentence.sentence_index]:
```

```
for kbPredicate in kb_sentence.findPredicates(queryPredicateName):
                 canUnify, substitution = performUnification(
                   copy.deepcopy(queryPredicate), copy.deepcopy(kbPredicate))
                 if canUnify:
                   newSentence = copy.deepcopy(kb_sentence)
                   newSentence.removePredicate(kbPredicate)
                   newQueryStack = copy.deepcopy(queryStack)
                   if substitution:
                     for old, new in substitution.items():
                        if old in newSentence.variable_map:
                           parameter = newSentence.variable_map[old]
                           newSentence.variable_map.pop(old)
                           parameter.unify(
                             "Variable" if new[0].islower() else "Constant", new)
                           newSentence.variable_map[new] = parameter
                      for predicate in newQueryStack:
                        for index, param in enumerate(predicate.params):
                           if param.name in substitution:
                             new = substitution[param.name]
                             predicate.params[index].unify(
                                "Variable" if new[0].islower() else "Constant", new)
                   for predicate in newSentence.predicates:
                      newQueryStack.append(predicate)
                   new_visited = copy.deepcopy(visited)
                   if kb_sentence.containsVariable() and len(kb_sentence.predicates)
                      new_visited[kb_sentence.sentence_index] = True
                   if self.resolve(newQueryStack, new_visited, depth + 1):
                      return True
         return False
    return True
def performUnification(queryPredicate, kbPredicate):
  substitution = {}
```

> 1:

```
if queryPredicate == kbPredicate:
     return True, {}
  else:
    for query, kb in zip(queryPredicate.params, kbPredicate.params):
       if query == kb:
          continue
       if kb.isConstant():
          if not query.isConstant():
             if query.name not in substitution:
               substitution[query.name] = kb.name
             elif substitution[query.name] != kb.name:
               return False, {}
             query.unify("Constant", kb.name)
          else:
             return False, {}
       else:
          if not query.isConstant():
             if kb.name not in substitution:
               substitution[kb.name] = query.name
             elif substitution[kb.name] != query.name:
               return False, {}
            kb.unify("Variable", query.name)
          else:
             if kb.name not in substitution:
               substitution[kb.name] = query.name
             elif substitution[kb.name] != query.name:
               return False, {}
  return True, substitution
def negatePredicate(predicate):
  return predicate[1:] if predicate[0] == "~" else "~" + predicate
def negateAntecedent(sentence):
  antecedent = sentence[:sentence.find("=>")]
  premise = []
  for predicate in antecedent.split("&"):
    premise.append(negatePredicate(predicate))
  premise.append(sentence/sentence.find("=>") + 2:|)
```

```
return "|".join(premise)
def getInput(filename):
  with open(filename, "r") as file:
     noOfQueries = int(file.readline().strip())
     inputQueries = [file.readline().strip() for \_in range(noOfQueries)]
     noOfSentences = int(file.readline().strip())
     inputSentences = [file.readline().strip()
                for _ in range(noOfSentences)]
     return inputQueries, inputSentences
def printOutput(filename, results):
  print(results)
  with open(filename, "w") as file:
     for line in results:
       file.write(line)
       file.write("\n")
  file.close()
if __name__ == '__main__':
  inputQueries_, inputSentences_ = getInput('C:/shushrut/studies/SRM
University/SEM 6/AI/7-Unification Resolution/Resolution/Input/input_1.txt')
  knowledgeBase = KB(inputSentences_)
  knowledgeBase.prepareKB()
  results_ = knowledgeBase.askQueries(inputQueries_)
  printOutput("output.txt", results_)
```

Result:

Unification and resolution were implemented successfully.