

CZ3005 Artificial Intelligence

Week 8a - Logical Agent

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## Second Half Lecturer



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# Course Overview (2nd Half)

Week	Date	Venue	Торіс	Tutorial	Lab
8	11/03/2025	LT1	Logical Agent (a)		
8	14/03/2025	LT1	Logical Agent (b)		
9	18/03/2025	LT1	Propositional Logic (a)		
9	21/03/2025	LT1	Propositional Logic (b)		
10	25/03/2025	LT1	First-Order Logic (a)	Tutorial 4	One Lab session in Week 10/11  (Lab Attendance is NOT
10	28/03/2025	LT1	First-Order Logic (b)		
11	01/04/2025	LT1	Default Logic (a)		<u>Compulsory</u> )
11	04/04/2025	LT1	Default Logic (b)		
12	08/04/2025	LT1	Fuzzy Logic (a)	Tutorial 5	
12	11/04/2025	LT1	Fuzzy Logic (b)		
13	No Class				

# Why Logic?

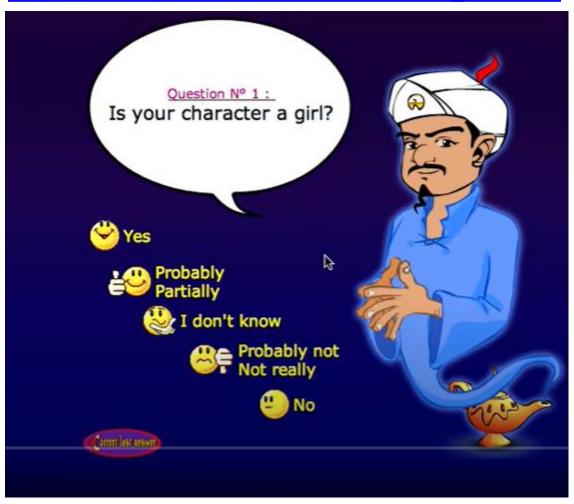
 The earliest way people imagined how to build Al system

 Still a relevant tool to guide today's AI with human knowledge

 Good interpretability (which deep learningbased AI lacks)

# An Example Logical Agent

#### https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MxI tzOs6ME

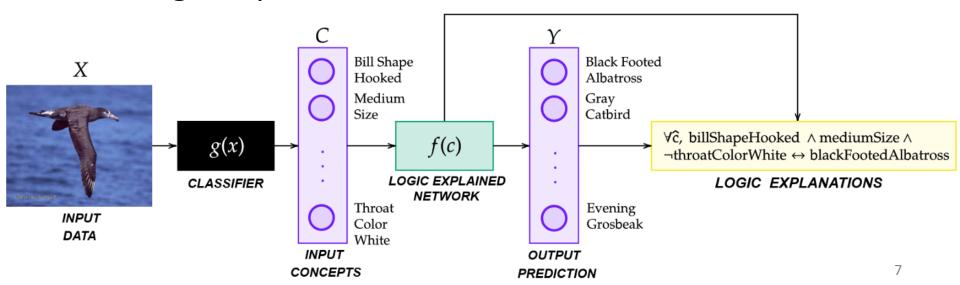


# Why Logic?

are you built on computer logic? ֍ Yes, as an AI language model, I am built on computer logic. AI models like me use mathematical algorithms and logic to analyze large amounts of data and learn patterns and relationships in that data. The underlying technology behind my operation is based on computer logic, which enables me to understand and generate human-like responses to questions and queries. My architecture and design are based on sophisticated algorithms, including deep learning and natural language processing (NLP), which are built on top of the principles of logic and mathematics. These algorithms allow me to analyze and understand natural language, and generate responses that are contextually appropriate and relevant to the query posed to me. In short, the technology that powers AI language models like me is based on computer logic and mathematical algorithms that enable us to understand and generate human-like responses. Regenerate response

# Why Logic?

- New life for an old technology:
  - Deep Learning and Logic Programming are starting to merge today for building Explainable AI (XAI) systems.
  - Logic Explained Networks:

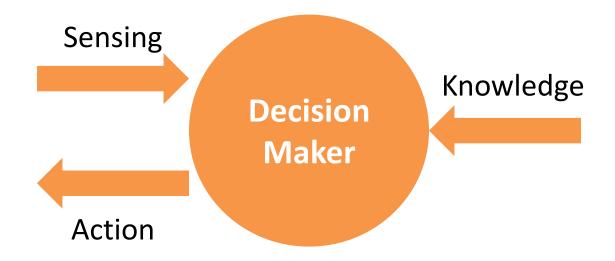


# From Search to Logical Reasoning

 Representation of Knowledge and the Reasoning Processes are central to the entire field of AI

 A knowledge-based system (KBS) is a computer program that reasons and uses a knowledge base to solve complex problems.

# Knowledge and Intelligence



# The Knowledge-Based Approach

### Agents that know

- Achieve competence by being told new knowledge or by learning
- Achieve adaptability by updating their knowledge
- > Knowledge representation
  - State of the world, properties and evolution of the world; goals of the agent, actions and their effect
- Agents that *reason*

Logic

- Use knowledge to deduce course of actions
- > Knowledge inference

# **Knowledge-Based Agents**

- Knowledge base (KB)
  - Set of <u>sentences</u> i.e., representations of facts (DB)
  - Knowledge representation language
- Adding and querying knowledge
  - Tell: add a sentence to the KB
  - Ask: retrieve knowledge from the KB
    - Answers must follow from what has been Tell'ed (told)
- Inference mechanism
  - Determine what follows from the KB

# Real-World Agents

#### THE STRAITS TIMES

ST SUBSCRIBE

#### **SINGAPORE**

HOUSING PARENTING & EDUCATION

COURTS & CRIME

CONSUMER

ENVIRONMENT

#### **TOP STORIES**

Bad commuter etiquette: Blasting videos, hogging poles among S'poreans' pet peeves

Other complaints include hogging priority seats and eating on buses and trains, an ST poll found.



Yew Tee residents can now play, relax and exercise under Kranji Expressway's viaduct

MyRepublic users face connectivity issues; some say helpline unavailable

New tie-up to strengthen research and training in social service sector



# Real-World Agents



#### **TOP STORIES**

Bad commuter etiquette: Blasting videos, hogging poles



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## Problem Formulation of KBS

Knowledge Based System

States: Instances of the KB (sets of sentences)
 Use Tell to build the KB

```
e.g. Tell(KB, "Smoke ⇒ Fire")

Tell(KB, "Fire ⇒ Call_999")

...

Tell(KB, "Smoke")
```

Operators: Add / Infer a new sentence

— Goal: Answer a query—> Use Ask to query the KBe.g. Ask(KB, "? Call\_999")

# A Generic Knowledge-Based Agent

```
function KB-Agent (percept) returns action
static KB,  // a knowledge base
t  // a time counter, initially 0

Tell (KB, Make-Percept-Sentence (percept, t))
action ← Ask (KB, Make-Action-Query (percept, t))
Tell (KB, Make-Action-Sentence (action, t))
t ← t + 1
return action
```

- -> 3 steps: interpretation, inference, execution
- > KB: background knowledge (observed )+ acquired information (deduced)

# Levels of Knowledge

## Epistemological level

ell A

- Declarative description of knowledge
  - e.g. facts: "there is smoke in the kitchen", "it is not warm enough"

rules: "if there is smoke then there must be a fire"

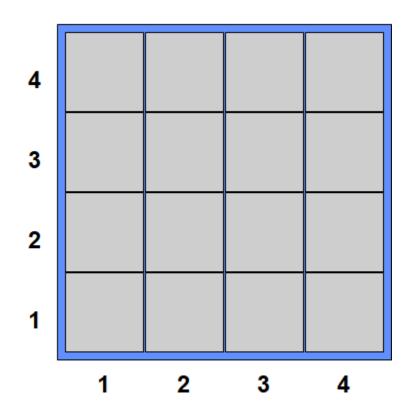
### Logical level

- Logical encoding of knowledge (into sentences)
  - e.g. facts: Smoke; rules: Implies(Smoke, Fire)

## Implementation level

- Physical representation of knowledge (sentences)
  - e.g. the string "Implies(Smoke, Fire)", or
     a "1" entry in a 2-dimensional array: Implies[X,Y]

# Example: the Wumpus World

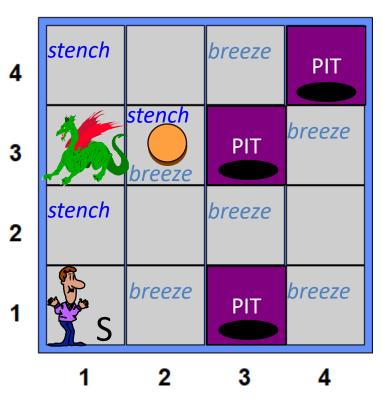


# Example: the Wumpus World

### Problem description (PAGE)

- Environment
  - Grid of squares, walls;
  - Agent, gold, pits, wumpus.
- Goal
  - Find the gold, return to S at [1,1].
- Percepts
  - A list of 5 symbols, e.g. [Stench, Breeze, Glitter, Bump, Scream];
  - Agent's location *not* perceived.
- Actions

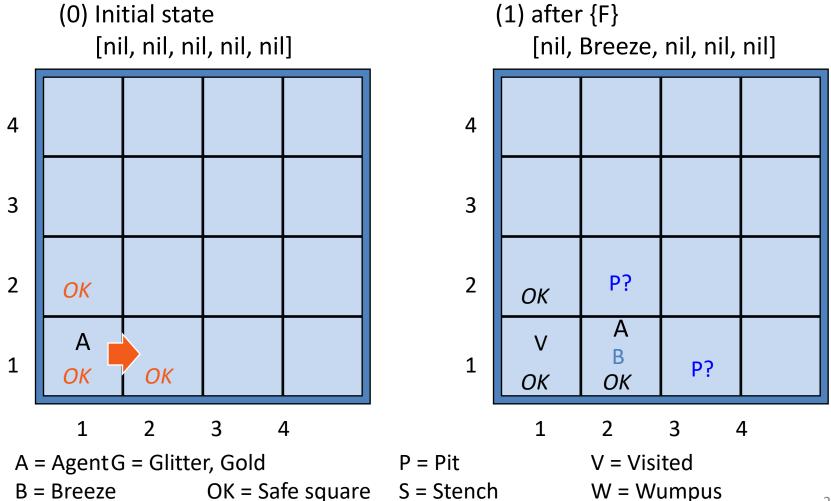
 Go-Forward, Turn-Left, Turn-Right, Grab, Shoot (1 arrow only), Climb.



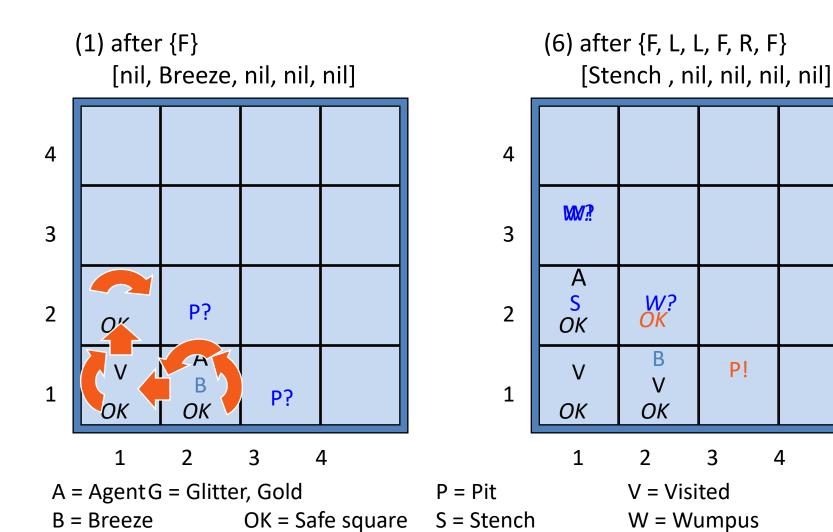
# The Wumpus World

- Problem description (cont'd)
  - Initial state
    - Agent at [1,1]; gold, pits and wumpus in <u>random</u> squares.
  - Path-cost
    - Climbing out with the gold: +1000 (without: 0) Each action: −1
    - Getting killed (pit or wumpus): –10000
  - Knowledge
    - "In all squares adjacent to the one where the wumpus is, the agent will perceive a <u>stench</u>."
    - "In all squares adjacent to a pit, the agent will perceive a breeze."
    - In the square where the gold is, the agent will perceive a glitter."
    - When walking into a wall, the agent will perceive a <u>bump</u>."
    - When the wumpus is killed, the agent will perceive a scream."

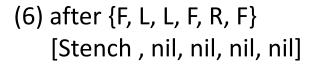
# Acting and Reasoning in the Wumpus World

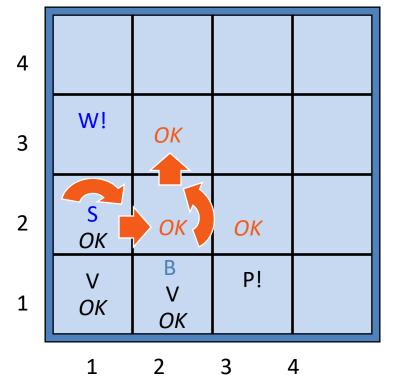


# Acting and Reasoning in the Wumpus World



# Acting and Reasoning in the Wumpus World





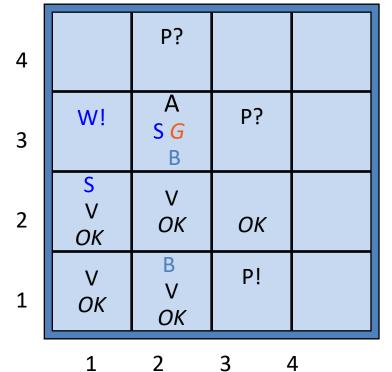
A = AgentG = Glitter, Gold

B = Breeze

OK = Safe square

P = Pit S = Stench

(10) after {F, L, L, F, R, F, R, F, L, F}
[Stench, Breeze, Glitter, nil, nil]



V = Visited

W = Wumpus

# Summary

## Intelligent agents need ...

Knowledge about the world to make good decisions.

## Knowledge can be ...

- Defined using a knowledge representation language.
- Stored in a knowledge base in the form of sentences.
- Inferred, using an inference mechanism and rules.

# Thank you!

