**Lab 9 Instructions**

You need to create a semantic net in today’s lab based on the text given below. Identify the entities, define appropriate classes. Define nodes for the classes and entities. Add edges corresponding to the relations between the entities. To begin with, show the network as an adjacency matrix where the edges are given by strings corresponding to the type of relation. As a net step, use the network plotting tool to draw the network. The identification of entities, classes and names of relations will be done manually for this exercise. The text is as given below:

There were four friends who hated studying. They partied all night before their exams and planned to skip the test by lying to the professor. So they went to the dean and told him that they had been to a wedding the previous night and on their way back, they had a flat tire. They continued to say that they had to push the car all the way back, as they didn’t have a spare tire and hence, were not in a position to write the exam.

The dean listened and agreed to let them take the test on a later date. Happy that they got a second chance, the four friends studied hard and were ready for the exam. On exam day, the dean asked the students to sit in separate classrooms, which the students agreed to.

The examination paper had only two questions, for a total of 100 marks. The questions were thus:

1. Your name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
2. Which tire of the car burst: a) Front left b) Front right c) Rear left d) Rear right (99)

In case you are very enthusiastic then you can also try the passage below:

In coming to understand the world—in learning concepts, acquiring language, and grasping causal relations—our minds make inferences that appear to go far beyond the data available. This review describes recent approaches to reverse-engineering human learning and cognitive development and, in parallel, engineering more humanlike machine learning systems. Computational models that perform probabilistic inference over hierarchies of flexibly structured representations can address some of the deepest questions about the nature and origins of human thought: How does abstract knowledge guide learning and reasoning from sparse data? What forms does our knowledge take, across different domains and tasks? And how is that abstract knowledge itself acquired?

Upload your program and a sample output on Moodle. Also, show your work, even if it is partial, during the lab.