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Experiment 7

IMPLEMENTATION OF BACKWARD CHAINING

Aim:

To implement backward chaining.

Scenario:

A medical expert system is designed to diagnose diseases based on patient symptoms. The system uses backward chaining to infer whether a patient has a specific disease by checking rules and known facts.

Procedure:

- 1. Define the knowledge base with rules (causal relationships).
 - "flu": [["cough", "fever"]]
 → Flu occurs if both cough and fever exist.
 - "fever": [["sore_throat"]] → Fever occurs if sore throat exists.
- 2. Define known facts: {sore_throat, cough}.
- 3. Define the backward chaining function:

 - Check if rules exist for the goal in the knowledge base.
 - For each rule, verify all conditions recursively using backward chaining. ≤ If all conditions can be proven, return True.
 - Otherwise, return False.
- 4. Query whether the patient has flu (flu).
- Execution:
 - flu requires cough and fever.
 - cough is a fact → True
 - fever needs sore throat.
 - sore_throat is a fact → True
 - Since both cough and fever are proven flu is diagnosed.

Program:

```
# Knowledge Base (Rules in IF-THEN format)
knowledge_base = {
"flu": [["cough", "fever"]],
"fever": [["sore throat"]],
# Known facts
facts = {"sore throat", "cough"}
# Backward chaining function
def backward_chaining(goal):
if goal in facts: # If the goal is a known fact, return True
return True
if goal in knowledge base: # If the goal has rules in KB
for conditions in knowledge base[goal]: # Check each rule
if all(backward chaining(cond) for cond in conditions): #
Recursively verify return True
return False # If no rule or fact supports the goal, return False
# Query: Does the patient have flu?
query = "flu"
if backward chaining(query):
print(f"The patient is diagnosed with {query}.")
else:
print(f"The patient does NOT have {query}.")
```

Output:

```
The patient is diagnosed with flu.
```