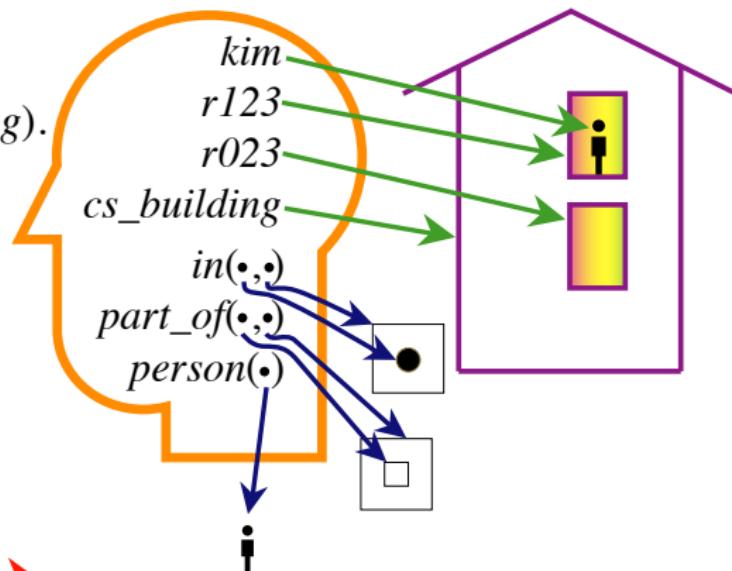
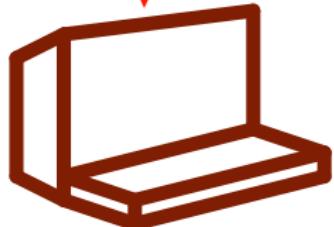


- It is useful to view the world as consisting of individuals (objects, things) and relations among individuals.
- Often features are made from relations among individuals and functions of individuals.
- Reasoning in terms of individuals and relationships can be simpler than reasoning in terms of features, if we can express general knowledge that covers all individuals.
- Sometimes we may know some individual exists, but not which one.
- Sometimes there are infinitely many individuals we want to refer to (e.g., set of all integers, or the set of all stacks of blocks).

Role of Semantics in Automated Reasoning

```
in(kim,r123).  
part_of(r123,cs_building).  
in(X,Y) ←  
    part_of(Z,Y) ∧  
    in(X,Z).
```



$in(kim,cs_building)$

Features of Automated Reasoning

- Users can have meanings for symbols in their head.
- The computer doesn't need to know these meanings to derive logical consequence.
- Users can interpret any answers according to their meaning.

Decision-theoretic Planning

- flat or modular or hierarchical
- explicit states or features or individuals and relations
- static or finite stage or indefinite stage or infinite stage
- fully observable or partially observable
- deterministic or stochastic dynamics
- goals or complex preferences
- single agent or multiple agents
- knowledge is given or knowledge is learned
- perfect rationality or bounded rationality

Representational Assumptions of Datalog

- An agent's knowledge can be usefully described in terms of *individuals* and *relations* among individuals.
- An agent's knowledge base consists of *definite* and *positive* statements.
- The environment is *static*.
- There are only a finite number of individuals of interest in the domain. Each individual can be given a unique name.

⇒ Datalog

Syntax of Datalog

- A **variable** starts with upper-case letter.
- A **constant** starts with lower-case letter or is a sequence of digits (numeral).
- A **predicate symbol** starts with lower-case letter.
- A **term** is either a variable or a constant.
- An **atomic symbol** (atom) is of the form p or $p(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ where p is a predicate symbol and t_i are terms.

Syntax of Datalog (cont)

- A **definite clause** is either an atomic symbol (a fact) or of the form:

$$\underbrace{a}_{\text{head}} \leftarrow \underbrace{b_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge b_m}_{\text{body}}$$

where a and b_i are atomic symbols.

- query** is of the form $?b_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge b_m$.
- knowledge base** is a set of definite clauses.

Example Knowledge Base

```
in(kim, R) ←  
    teaches(kim, cs322) ∧  
    in(cs322, R).  
  
grandfather(william, X) ←  
    father(william, Y) ∧  
    parent(Y, X).  
  
slithy(toves) ←  
    mimsy ∧ borogroves ∧  
    outgrabe(mome, Raths).
```