

Peer response 2 - Abdulrahman

Abdulrahman challenges the view that knowledge representation (KR) is a contemporary phenomenon linked solely to the advent of computing technology, citing evidence collated from historical analyses such as those by Weststeijn (2011) and Stock & Stock (2013). He argues that KR has existed long before the rise of digital computing, dating back to ancient societal practices like those employed in Egyptian libraries around 2750 B.C. Abdulrahman supports his claim by citing Brachman and Levesque (2004), who emphasize KR's historical significance since the origins of human thought and invention. He further explores the connection between KR and reasoning, suggesting that while KR can exist without formal reasoning, its true strength lies in facilitating reasoning processes to problem-solve and derive valid conclusions, as suggested by Davis et al. (1993) and Mislevy et al. (2010).

Abdulrahman successfully highlights the historical precedence of KR but could deepen his analysis by exploring the practical implications of KR without reasoning, aligning with the perspective that KR alone is invaluable for organizing and retrieving information in non-computational settings (Davis et al., 1992). His argument regarding the intertwined nature of KR and reasoning reflects the benefits of such systems in automating complex tasks when combined with reasoning mechanisms (Lee, 2024).

In conclusion, Abdulrahman's asserts that KR is historically embedded within human cognitive and communicative practices, not limited to its application in computing. He rightly emphasizes that KR, when combined with reasoning, enhances our ability to interpret and respond to various scenarios, thus reaffirming its enduring importance across multiple contexts.

References:

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