

Logic Agents

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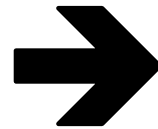


A **Logic Agent** (Knowledge-based Agent) is one that uses some sort of **knowledge representation** and can **infer** new knowledge about the world through **reasoning**.

Knowledge is represented as sentences using some sort of a language called a **knowledge representation language.**

If a sentence is a given
and it is not inferred
from other sentences, it
is called ***an axiom***.

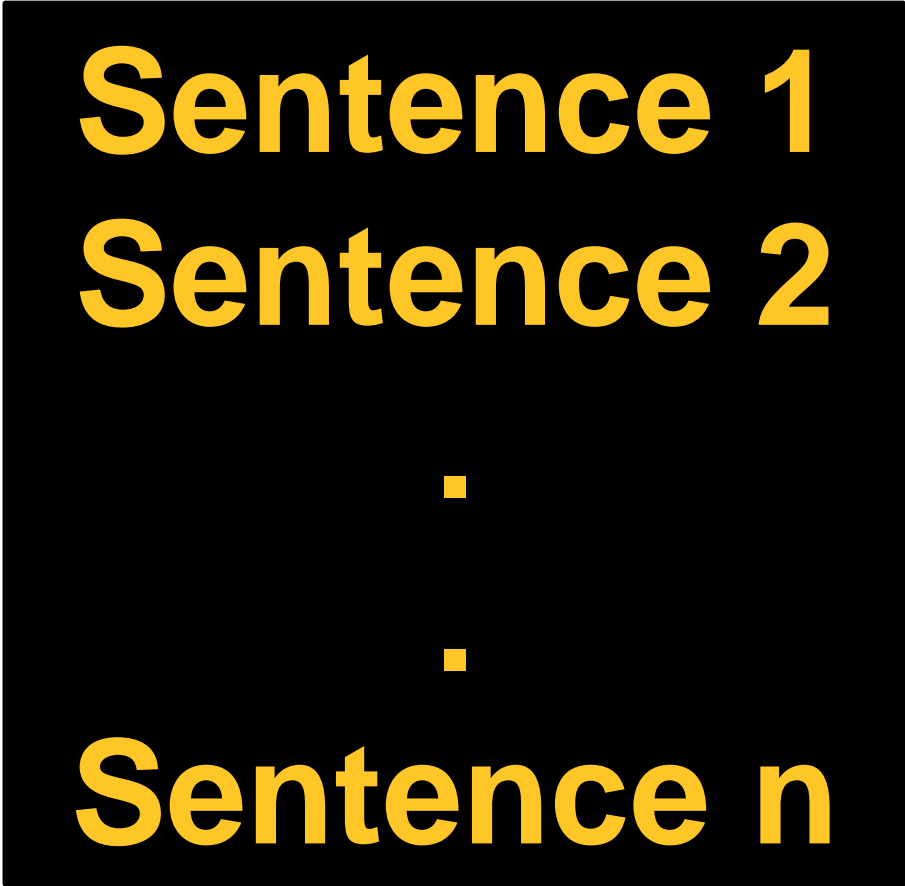
Sentence 1
Sentence 2
Sentence 3



Sentence 4

Inference is the process of deriving
new knowledge (sentences) from
known (old) sentences.

The **Knowledge Base** of a Logic Agent is the knowledge that the agent “knows” about the world, represented as a set of sentences.



Sentence 1
Sentence 2
.
.
Sentence n

Example: The Wumpus World!

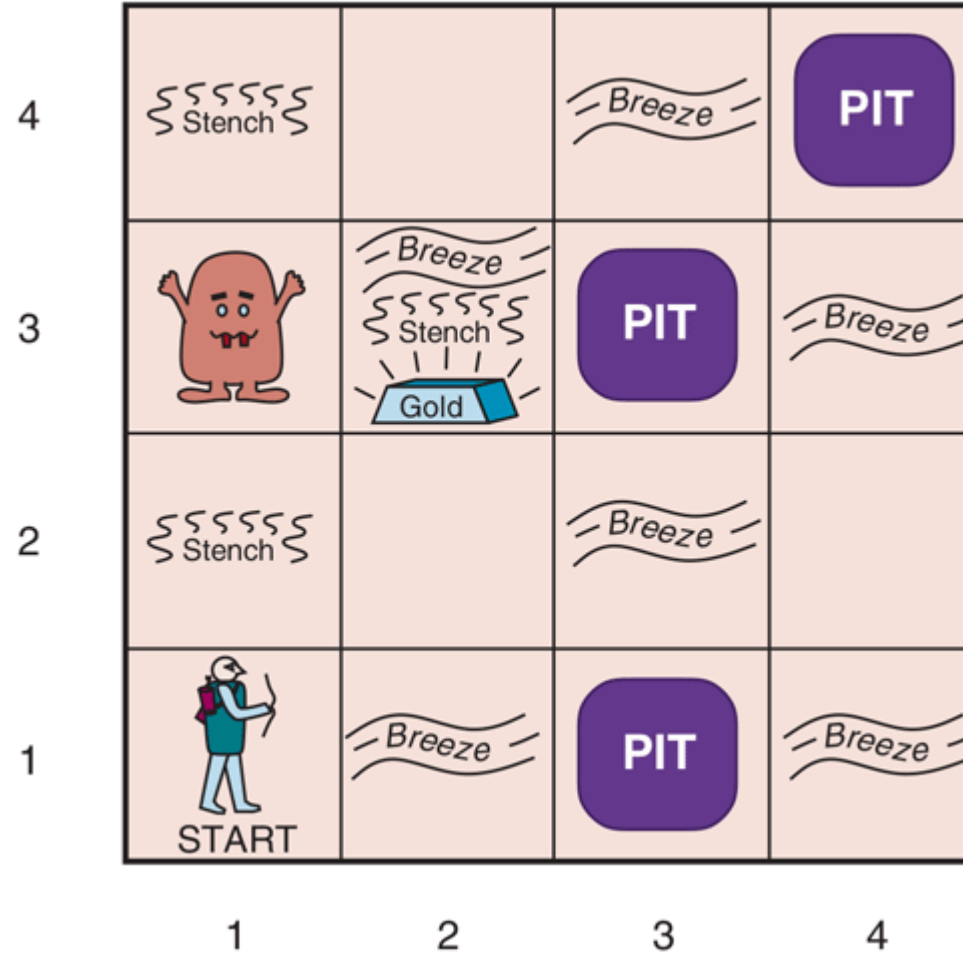
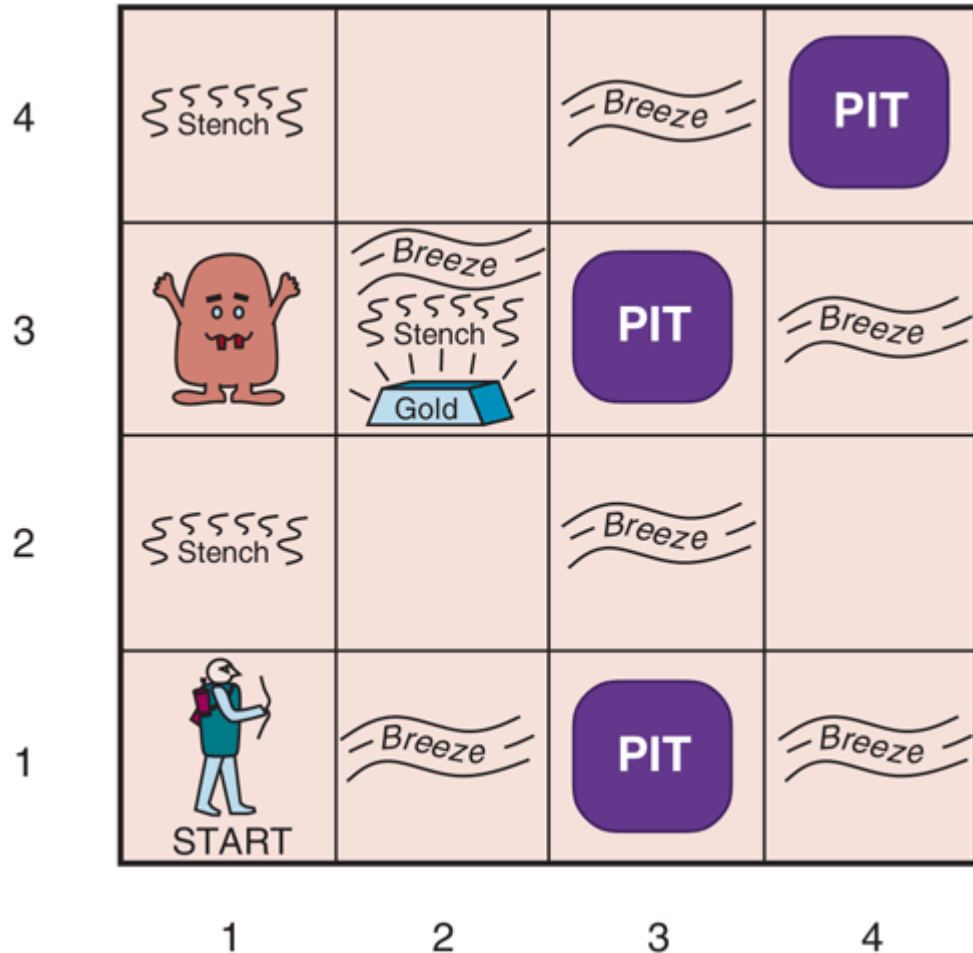


Fig 7.2, Russell & Norvig's Textbook

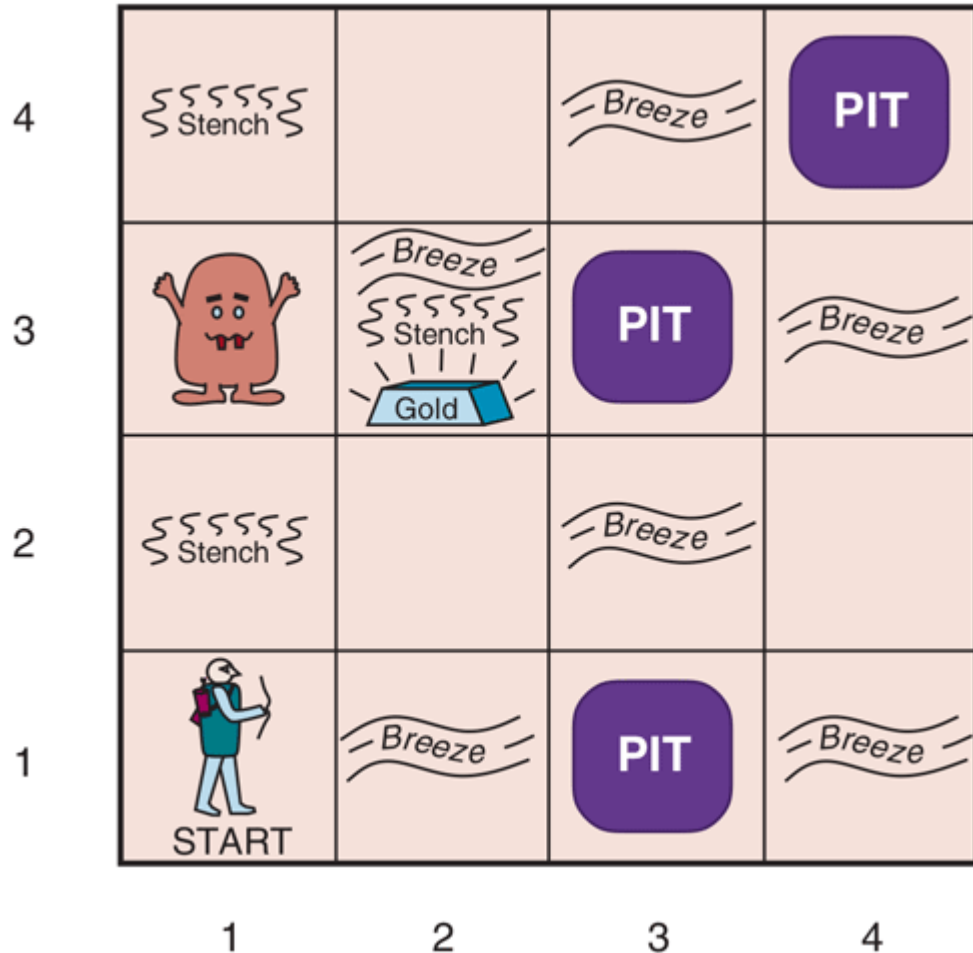
Example: The Wumpus World!



- **Environment:** A 4×4 grid of rooms, with walls surrounding the grid. The agent always starts in the square labeled [1,1], facing to the east. The locations of the gold and the wumpus are chosen randomly, with a uniform distribution, from the squares other than the start square. In addition, each square other than the start can be a pit, with probability 0.2.

Fig 7.2, Russell & Norvig's Textbook

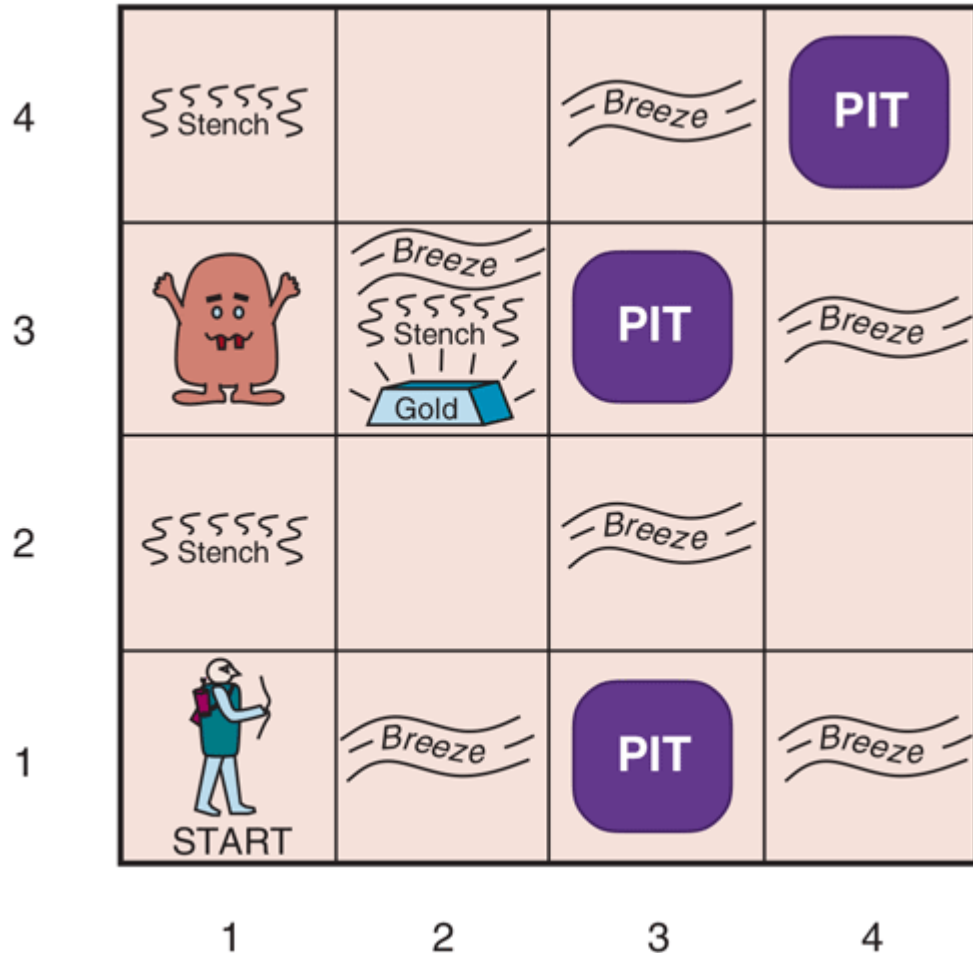
Example: The Wumpus World!



- **Performance measure:** +1000 for climbing out of the cave with the gold, -1000 for falling into a pit or being eaten by the wumpus, -1 for each action taken, and -10 for using up the arrow. The game ends either when the agent dies or when the agent climbs out of the cave.

Fig 7.2, Russell & Norvig's Textbook

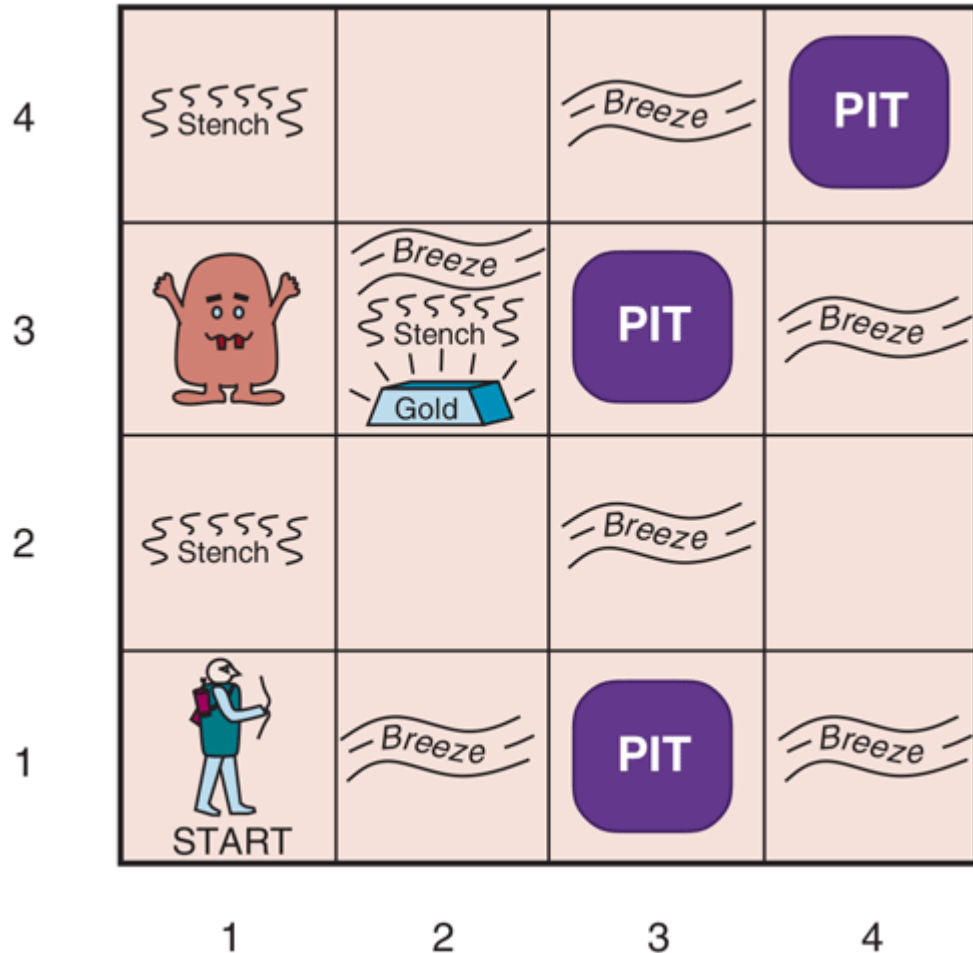
Example: The Wumpus World!



- **Actuators:** The agent can move *Forward*, *TurnLeft* by 90° , or *TurnRight* by 90° . The agent dies a miserable death if it enters a square containing a pit or a live wumpus. (It is safe, albeit smelly, to enter a square with a dead wumpus.) If an agent tries to move forward and bumps into a wall, then the agent does not move. The action *Grab* can be used to pick up the gold if it is in the same square as the agent. The action *Shoot* can be used to fire an arrow in a straight line in the direction the agent is facing. The arrow continues until it either hits (and hence kills) the wumpus or hits a wall. The agent has only one arrow, so only the first *Shoot* action has any effect. Finally, the action *Climb* can be used to climb out of the cave, but only from square [1,1].

Fig 7.2, Russell & Norvig's Textbook

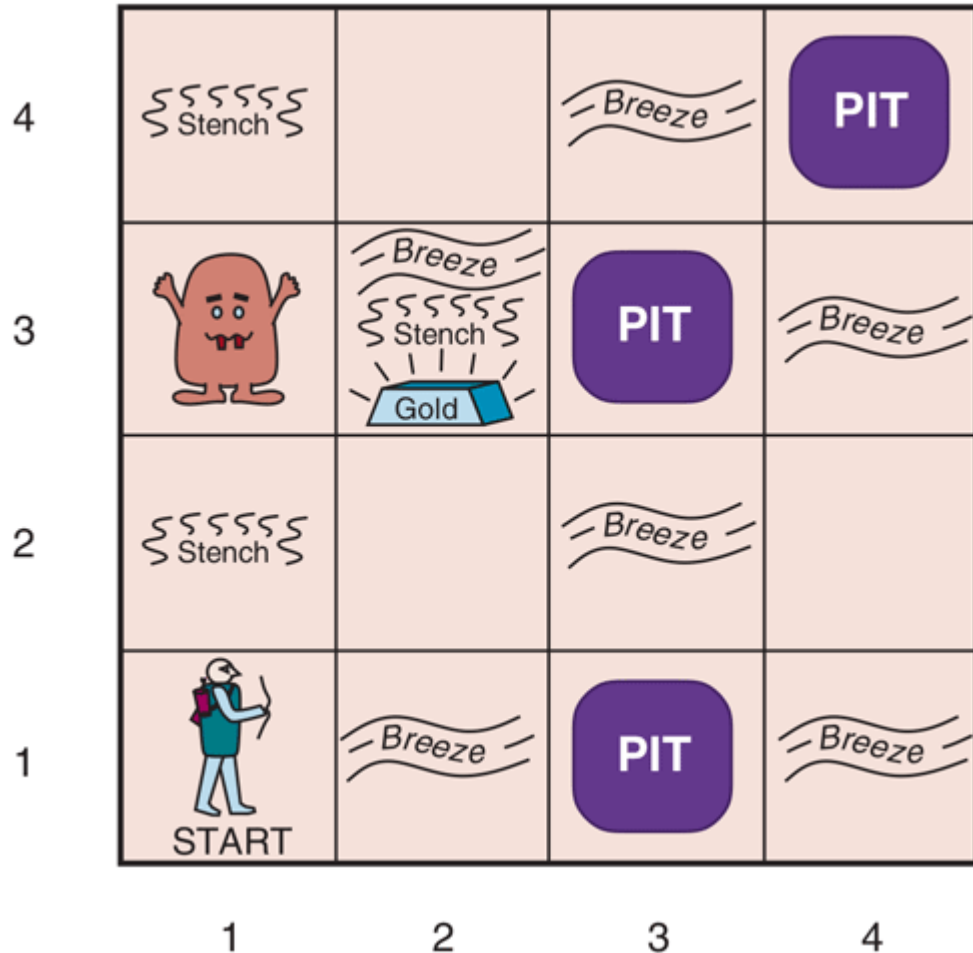
Example: The Wumpus World!



- **Sensors:** The agent has five sensors, each of which gives a single bit of information:
 - In the squares directly (not diagonally) adjacent to the wumpus, the agent will perceive a *Stench*.⁵⁹
 - In the squares directly adjacent to a pit, the agent will perceive a *Breeze*.
 - In the square where the gold is, the agent will perceive a *Glitter*.
 - When an agent walks into a wall, it will perceive a *Bump*.
 - When the wumpus is killed, it emits a woeful *Scream* that can be perceived anywhere in the cave.

Fig 7.2, Russell & Norvig's Textbook

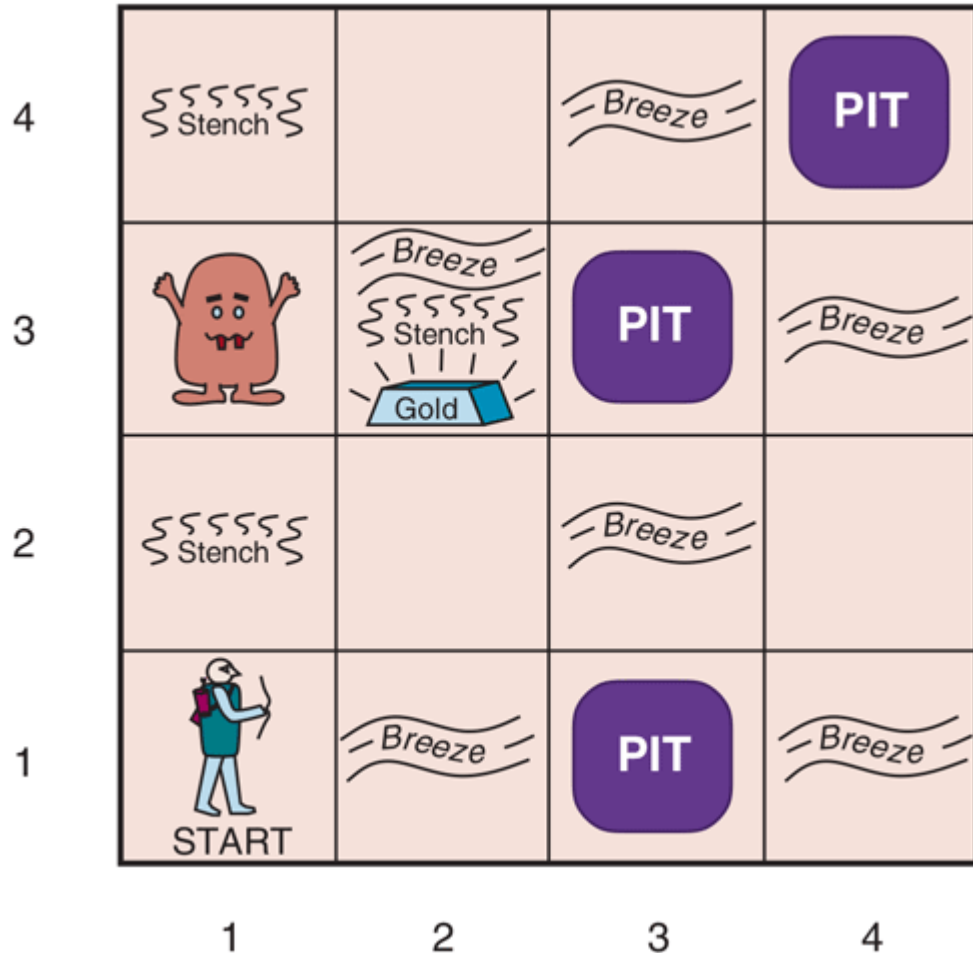
Example: The Wumpus World!



The agent starts at square [1,1] and is ignorant about the surrounding squares. It needs to use its **knowledge base** (what different percepts mean) and **logic** rules to **infer** what lies in the surrounding squares and plan the next move.

Fig 7.2, Russell & Norvig's Textbook

Example: The Wumpus World!



If the agent takes this action:

- Move forward to square [2,1],
 - What can they infer from what they perceive?
 - What would their next *rational* move be?
 - How did you know which move is rational?
 - How did you reach this conclusion about this move? (*Hint: Inference & Reasoning!*)

Fig 7.2, Russell & Norvig's Textbook

How do we build AI systems
that can **reason**?

By using **Logic Rules** for
Representation and Reasoning.