



Intelligent Information Systems

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Lecture Notes: Module 8









Frames

Module 8





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Background





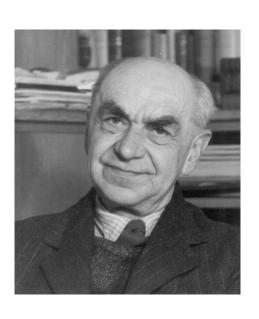
Constructivism

Sir Frederic Bartlett

Constructivist school of research on formation of human's memory.

He discovered that most people found it extremely difficult to recall the story exactly, even after repeated readings, and hypothesized that, where the elements of the story failed to fit into the schemata of the listener, these elements were omitted from the recollection, or transformed into more familiar forms.

The man in a new situation tries to make use of the knowledge and experience acquired from previous similar situations.



1886 - 1969





Example of Behavior

While entering a theater in which we have never been, we have a set of expectations regarding the objects that we'll find in the room and a sequence of events that will have occured – all these on the basis of our previous visits in other theaters.







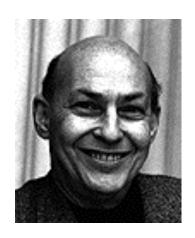


Frames





Marvin Minsky



Frames, proposed by M. Minsky'ego (1975), web.media.mit.edu/~minsky/, are a method of knowledge representation that has been applied among others to the interpretation and understanding of visual perception and understanding and carrying out dialogs in natural languages.





Frame's Definition

"When one encounters a new situation (or makes a substantial change in one's view of the present problem) one selects from memory a structure called a <u>Frame</u>.

This is a remembered framework to be adapted to fit reality by changing details as necessary.

A <u>frame</u> is a <u>data-structure</u> for representing a <u>stereotyped</u> situation, like being in a certain kind of living room, or going to a child's birthday party. Attached to each frame are several kinds of information. Some of this information is about how to use the frame. Some is about what one can expect to happen next. Some is about what to do if these expectations are not confirmed."

"A Framework for Representing Knowledge", 1974 M. Minsky, web.media.mit.edu/~minsky/papers/Frames/frames.html





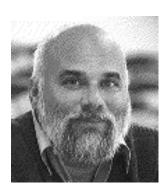
Scripts

R. Schank, Abelson

Sscripts, proposed by Schanka and Abelsona (1977), are the method to describe sequences of events.

"Scripts are groups of causal chains that represent knowledge about frequently experienced events (e.g. going to a restaurant). In other words, a script is a <u>stereotyped sequence of actions that</u> <u>defines a well-known situation</u> and has associated with it:

- a number of roles for the actors (different points of view on the situation, e.g. customer vs waiter vs cook),
- different tracks (e.g. restaurant, fast-food),
- different scenes (e.g. enter, order, eat, pay); each scene has a MAINCON, i.e. a main conceptualization, which must have happened if the scene is instantiated,
- as well as props, entry conditions, results, branches and loops etc."



R. Schank



R. P. Abelson 1928-2005

Roger C. Schank and Robert P. Abelson (1977). Scripts, Plans, Goals and Understanding: an Inquiry into Human Knowledge Structures





Frames + Scripts

A frame is composed of slots that include declarative or procedural information.

Frames are usually organized as hierarchical structures that heritage properties.

Both frames and scripts can include inference mechanisms.





Examples





Generic RESTAURANT Frame

Specialization-of: BUSINESS-ESTABLISHMENT

Types:

range: (Cafeteria, Seat-Yourself, Wait-to-be-Seated)

default: Wait-to-be-Seated

if-needed: IF plastic-orange-counter THEN Fast-Food,

IF stack-of-trays THEN Cafeteria,

IF wait-for-waitress-sign or reservation-made THEN Wait-to-be-Seated,

OTHERWISE Seat-Yourself

Location:

range: an address

if-needed: (Look at the Menu)

Name:

if-needed: (Look at the Menu)

Food-Style:

range: (Burgers, Chinese, American, Seafood, French)

default: American

if-needed: (Update Alternatives of Restaurants)

Times-of-Operation:

range: a Tome-of-Day

default: open evenings except Mondays

Payment-Form:

range: (Cash, Credit-card, Check, Washing-Dishes-Script)

Event-Sequence:

default: Eat-at-Restaurant-Script

Alternatives:

range: all restaurants with same food style

if-needed: (Find all Restaurants with the same Food-Style)

Source: E.A. Feigenbaum





Generic RESTAURANT Script

EAT-AT-RESTAURANT Script

Props: (Restaurant, Money, Food, Menu, Tables, Chairs, ...)

Roles: (Hungry-Persons, Wait-Persons, Chef-Persons, ...)

Point-of-View: Hungry-Persons

Time-of-Occurrence: (Times-of-Operation of Restaurant)

Place-of-Occurrence: (Location of Restaurant)

Event-Sequence:

first: Enter-Restaurant Script

then: if (Wait-to-be seated-sign or Reservations)

then Get-Maitre-de'salle Script)

then: Please-Be-Seated Script

then: Order-Food Script

then: Fast-Food Script unless

(Long-Wait) Exit-Restaurant-Angry Script

then: if (Food-Quality was good) then

Compliments-To-Chef Script

then: Pay-for-it Script

finally: Leave-Restaurant Script

Source: E.A. Feigenbaum





Heritige

CHAIR Frame

Specialization-of: FURNITURE

Number-of-legs: an integer

(DEFAULT=4)

Style-of-back: straight,

cushioned, ...

Number-of-arms: 0, 1, or 2

. . .

JOHN'S-CHAIR Frame

Specialization-of: CHAIR

Number-of-legs: 4

Style-of-back: straight

Number-of-arms: 0

...





Important Note

Contemporary object-oriented description and programming languages have adopted many ideas developed for frames and scripts.



Interesting frame-based systems:
KRL (Bobrow & Winograd'77),
PARMENIDES (Shell & Carbonell'91).



T. Winograd









