Ashwakarma Institute Of Information Technology

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Parsing of family tree using knowledge-base

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Parsing- analysing (a string or text) into logical syntactic components

collection of facts and rules used to represent knowledge in a specific domain. The knowledge base is commonly used in **Artificial**Intelligence (AI) for reasoning.

With basic relationships defined, you can derive other relationships.

Prolog uses **backtracking** to find all possible answers for a query. To avoid duplicates, we used setof/3, which collects unique solutions to a query

Concept of Knowledge Base (KB) Tree Representation in Knowledge Base

Queries and Backtracking

Prolog for Parsing Family Tree

Prolog is a **logic programming language** well-suited for representing and querying a knowledge base. Prolog works with two primary components: 1] Facts 2] Rules

Mother/Father, Siblings, Grandmother/Grandfather

Rules for Relationships

Advantages

Automated Relationship Inference:

A knowledge base can automatically refer indirect relationships. For instance, if "A" is the parent of "B," and "B" is the parent of "C," the system can infer that "A" is the grandparent of "C." This reduces the need for manual input.

Consistency Checking:

A knowledge base can ensure consistency in the family tree by checking for contradictory data (e.g., someone being listed as both a parent and child of the same person).

Querying and Search Capabilities:

Knowledge-based family trees can be queried with complex logic. You could ask, "Who are the ancestors of 'X'?" or "Who are all the cousins of 'Y'?" and retrieve answers instantly.

Scalability:

As the family tree grows, a well-structured knowledge base can handle complex and large-scale relationships without compromising performance. It becomes easier to manage and navigate large family structures.

Applications

Genealogy Platforms:

Tracing ancestry and discovering family connections on platforms like Ancestry.com.

Medical Research:

Tracking hereditary diseases and providing personalized healthcare through genetic analysis.

Legal and Inheritance:

Determining heirs and resolving family-related legal disputes.

Social Services:

Managing adoption, foster care, and family reunification efforts.

Anthropology and Education:

Studying kinship patterns and population genetics for academic research.

Disadvantages

Complexity:

Building and maintaining a knowledge base for family trees can be technically challenging, requiring specialized knowledge of databases, ontologies, and logic systems.

Data Inaccuracy:

If the input data (e.g., relationships or historical records) is incorrect or incomplete, the knowledge base can propagate errors or incorrect inferences.

Privacy Concerns:

Storing personal family data in a knowledge base can raise privacy issues, especially when it involves sensitive information like health history or genetic data.

Scalability Issues:

For large family trees with extensive relationships, performance can degrade, and managing queries efficiently can become difficult.

Thank You!!!