

Untitled

Criteria	Human Expert	Expert System
Intelligence	Possesses high-level of intelligence, reasoning, and problem-solving skills.	Possesses pre-defined rules and knowledge-based reasoning to provide solutions.
Learning and Adaptation	Capable of learning from experience and adapting to new situations.	Limited capacity to learn and adapt to new situations, may require manual updates.
Speed	Capable of processing and solving complex problems relatively quickly.	Faster than humans in terms of data processing and providing solutions.
Cost	Expensive, as the cost of hiring and retaining human experts can be high.	Can be expensive initially, but cost-effective in the long run as they require minimal maintenance and can work 24/7.
Consistency	May not always provide consistent solutions due to factors like fatigue, emotions, and personal biases.	Provides consistent solutions as it follows predefined rules and algorithms.
Errors	Prone to making errors due to factors like human limitations, biases, and distractions.	Less prone to errors as it follows predefined rules and algorithms.
Scalability	Limited scalability as it is difficult to find and train large numbers of experts.	Highly scalable as it can be easily replicated and deployed across multiple systems.

krs properties

1. Expressiveness: The ability to represent complex and abstract concepts or ideas is crucial for a knowledge representation system. A good system should be able to represent not only simple facts, but also complex relationships and concepts.
2. Inferential Adequacy: A knowledge representation system should be able to support reasoning and inference to derive new knowledge from existing knowledge. This requires the system to be able to represent different types of reasoning and inference mechanisms, such as deduction, induction, abduction, and analogy.
3. Flexibility: A good knowledge representation system should be able to adapt to different application domains and be flexible enough to support different types of knowledge representation languages and formalisms. This allows the system to be customized to meet the specific needs of different users and applications.
4. Efficiency: A knowledge representation system should be able to represent and manipulate knowledge efficiently. This means that the system should be able to handle large amounts of knowledge and perform inference and reasoning quickly.
5. Acquisitional Adequacy: A knowledge representation system should be able to acquire new knowledge from various sources, including domain experts, databases, and other knowledge representation systems. This requires the system to be able to integrate different types of knowledge and to provide mechanisms for validating and verifying the accuracy and consistency of the acquired knowledge.
5. Human Understandability: A knowledge representation system should be designed to be understandable by humans. This requires the system to use appropriate terminology, symbols, and notations that are familiar and intuitive to users.

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