Fundamentals of Artificial Intelligence and Knowledge Representation –

academic year 2022—2023: Module 2 (Chesani) previous academic years: Module 2 (ex-Gaspari), Module 4 (Chesani)

Prof. Federico Chesani – 9th of February, 2023

Available time: 1h.

1) The candidate is invited to define a Prolog predicate **filter/2**, that receives in input a list **L1** of terms, and returns in output a list **L2**. The list **L2** will contain all the terms appearing in **L1**, with a difference: whenever the term is of the type **p(X)** with **X** a ground number, then in the resulting list **L2** it should be inserted a term **p(Y)** where **Y** is **X** incremented of a unit.

To determine if a term **X** is a ground number, the candidate can use the predefined predicate **number/1**, that return **true** if and only if its argument is a ground number.

```
For example, if invoked with:
:- filter([p(1), 3, p(4), p(X)], L2).
The expected outcome is:
Yes, L2 = [p(2), 3, p(5), p(X)]
```

- 2) The candidate is invited to define a meta-interpreter for the Prolog language, where the selection of the subgoal in the current resolvent is right-most rather than left-most (as it is usually).
- 3) The candidate is invited to introduce the notions of close world assumption and open world assumption, and to briefly discuss how Prolog and Description Logics deal with these aspects.
- 4) The candidate is invited to briefly introduce the ALC Description Logics, mentioning the operators that are supported (negation, AND, ALL, EXISTS), and their meaning (possibly with a short example for each operator).

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Solution

```
1) The candidate is invited to ...
filter([], []).
filter([p(X)|T], [p(Y)|Rest]) :-
    number(X),
    !,
    Y is X + 1,
    filter(T, Rest).
filter([H|T], [H|Rest]) :-
    filter(T, Rest).
```

2) The candidate is invited ...

See the slides

- 3) The candidate is invited ... See the slides
- 4) The candidate is invited ... See the slides