

Semantic Networks in Prolog

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2/02

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v1.0

- **class/1** is true for nodes
- **isa/2** captures the subclass relation
- **FOO/2** where FOO is the name of an arc asserts an arc between two nodes

```
class(thing).
class(person).
class(man).
class(woman).
class(integer).
isa(integer, thing).
isa(person, thing).
isa(man, person).
isa(woman, person).
age(person, integer).
parent(person, person).
inverse(person, child).
child(person, person).
inverse(child, parent).
sex(man, male).
isa(john, man)
age(john, 25).
parent(john, mary).
```

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v1.1

- **class/1** is true for nodes
- **isa/2** captures the subclass relation
- **arc/3** where the first argument is the name of an arc asserts an arc between two nodes

```
class(thing).
class(person).
class(man).
class(woman).
class(integer).
isa(integer, thing).
isa(person, thing).
isa(man, person).
isa(woman, person).
arc(age, person, integer).
arc(parent, person, person).
arc(inverse, person, child).
arc(child, person, person).
arc(inverse, child, parent).
arc(sex, man, male).
arc(isa, john, man)
arc(age, john, 25).
arc(parent, john, mary).
```

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V2.0

- **class/1** is true for nodes
- **isa/2** captures the subclass relation
- **hasa/4** where the arguments are
 - Frame name
 - Slot name
 - Facet name
 - Datum
- **Slot facets:** type, cardinality, inverse, value, etc.

```
class(thing).
class(person).
class(man).
class(woman).
class(integer).
isa(integer, thing).
isa(person, think).
isa(man, person).
isa(woman, person).
hasa(person, age, type, integer).
hasa(person, age, cardinality, 1).
hasa(person, sex, type, oneof(male, female)).
hasa(person, sex, cardinality, 1).
hasa(person, parent, type, person).
hasa(person, parent, cardinality, 2).
hasa(person, parent, inverse, child).
hasa(person, father, type, man).
hasa(person, father, cardinality, 1).
hasa(person, father, inverse, child).
hasa(person, father, value, X) :-
    hasa(person, parent, value, X),
    is(X, male).
hasa(person, child, type, person).
hasa(person, child, cardinality, (0, infinity)).
hasa(man, sex, value, male).
hasa(woman, sex, value, male).
```

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Syntactic Sugar

a person is a thing with

- 1 age **with type** integer,
- 1 sex **with type** oneof(male,female),
- 2 parent **with type** person **and inverse** child,
child **with type** person.

john is a man with

- age = 25,
- parent = mary.

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Inheritance

- A logical model of inheritance is easy to implement

```
is(C,C) :- class(C).
```

```
is(C1,C2) :- isa(C1,C2).
```

```
is(C1,C2) :- isa(C1,X), is(X,C2).
```

```
has(Class,Slot,Facet,Value) :-
```

```
is(Class,C2),
```

```
hasa(C2,Slot,Facet,Value).
```

- Characteristics: everything that is true for a class is true for all its subclasses and individual members. (i.e., no defaults, shadowing, overriding)

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Lots of issues

- Detecting inconsistencies
- Own slots vs. inherited slots
- Instances vs. classes
- Subslots
e.g.: father is a subslot of parent, i.e.,
father(X,Y) => parent(X,Y).
- Defaults
e.g.: hasa(person,numberarms,default,2)
- Attached procedures
e.g.: if-added, if-removed, if-needed, truth maintenance
- Attached arbitrary axioms
- When to do inferencing, caching stuff

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