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- The complete knowledge assumption is sometimes called the closed world assumption.

Completion of a knowledge base

- Suppose the rules for atom a are

$$a \leftarrow b_1.$$
$$\vdots$$
$$a \leftarrow b_n.$$

equivalent logical formula $a \leftarrow b_1 \vee \ldots \vee b_n$.
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- Under the CKA, the clauses for a mean Clark's completion:

$$a \leftrightarrow b_1 \vee \ldots \vee b_n$$

  "a is true if and only if b_1 or ... or b_n"

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  "h is false".
- You can interpret negations in the body of clauses.

  $$\sim h$$

  means that h is false under the complete knowledge assumption
  This is negation as failure.

Electrical Environment (elect_naf.pl)

Idea: only represent `up` and use `\+ up` instead of `down`

- Easier to specify
- Less error prone (exactly one must be true)

Negation as failure example (naf.pl)

$p \leftarrow q \wedge \sim r.$

$p \leftarrow s.$

$q \leftarrow \sim s.$

$r \leftarrow \sim t.$

$t.$

$s \leftarrow w.$

Bottom-up negation as failure interpreter

$C := \{\}$
repeat
    either
        select $r \in KB$ such that
            r is "$h \leftarrow b_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge b_m$"
            $b_i \in C$ for all i, and
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    or
        select h such that for every rule "$h \leftarrow b_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge b_m$" $\in KB$
                either for some $b_i, {\sim}b_i \in C$
                or some $b_i = {\sim}g$ and $g \in C$
        $C := C \cup \{{\sim}h\}$
until no more selections are possible

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Top-Down negation as failure proof procedure

- If the proof for a fails, you can conclude $\sim a$.
- Failure can be defined recursively:
  Suppose you have rules for atom a:

$$\begin{aligned} a &\leftarrow b_1 \\ &\vdots \\ a &\leftarrow b_n \end{aligned}$$

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- If there are no rules for h then h fails
- Note that you need *finite* failure. Example $p \leftarrow p$.

Default Reasoning

- When giving information, we don't want to enumerate all of the exceptions, even if we could think of them all.
- In default reasoning, we specify general knowledge and modularly add exceptions. The general knowledge is used for cases we don't know are exceptional.
- Classical logic is monotonic: If g logically follows from A, it also follows from any superset of A.
- Default reasoning is nonmonotonic: When we add that something is exceptional, we can't conclude what we could before.

Example: default reasoning about resorts (beach.pl)

- A resort is on the beach or away from the beach.

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$$swim\_at\_beach \leftarrow beach\_access \wedge \sim ab\_swim\_at\_beach.$$

$$ab\_swim\_at\_beach \leftarrow enclosed\_bay \wedge big\_city \wedge \sim ab\_no\_swim.$$

$$ab\_no\_swim \leftarrow in\_BC \wedge \sim ab\_BC\_beaches.$$

See end of `logicNegation.py` in aipython.org or
`https://artint.info/3e/resources/ch05/beach.pl`

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- Emus and tiny birds dont fly.
- Hummingbirds are exceptional tiny birds.