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Forward Chaining vs. Backward Chaining

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Forward Chaining vs. Backward Chaining

Logical Rules can be applied in two directions

PROLOG

- Backward chaining
  - start with the desired conclusion(s)
  - work backwards to find supporting facts
  - corresponds to modus tolens
  - ➢ **goal-directed**

VisiRule

- Forward chaining
  - Starts from the facts
  - apply rules to find all possible conclusions
  - corresponds to modus ponens
  - ➢ **data driven**

Example of a Declarative Knowledge Base

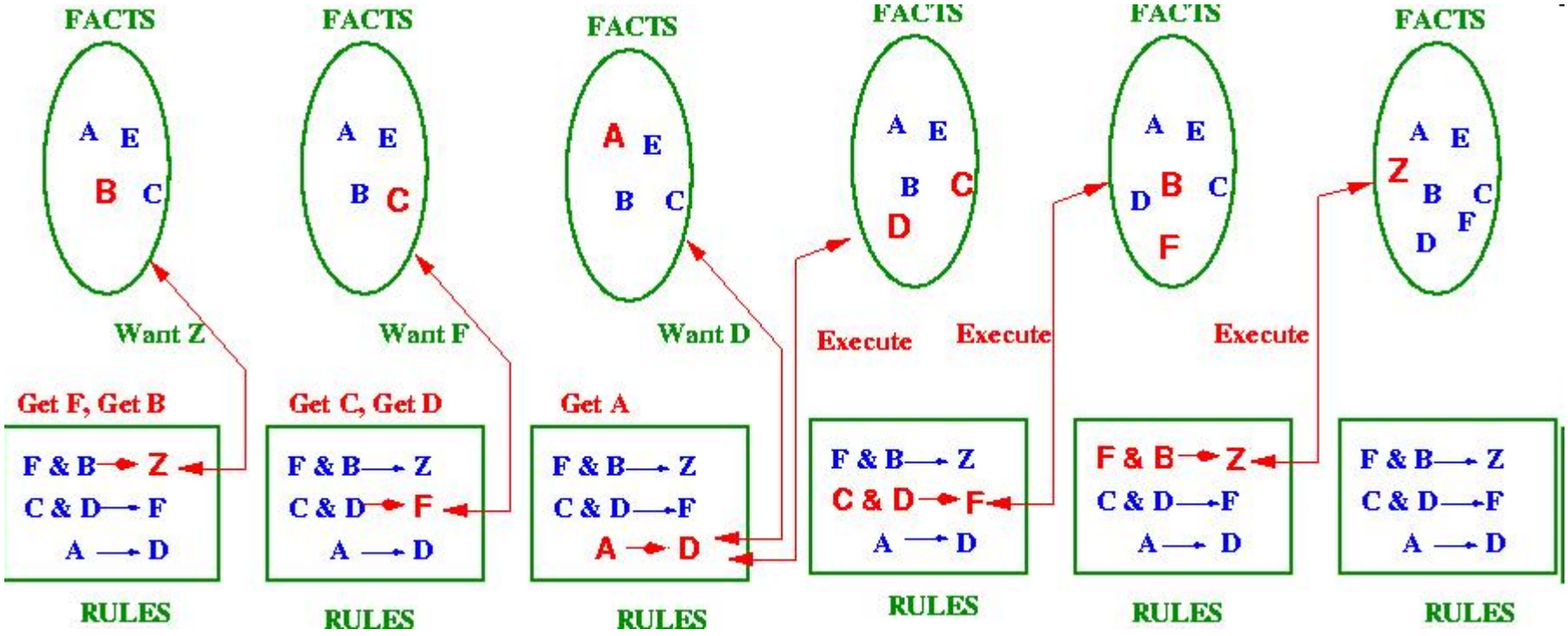
Father(peter,mary)
Father(peter,john)
Mother(mary,mark)
Mother(jane,mary)

Father(X,Y) AND Father(Y,Z) → Grandfather(X,Z)
Father(X,Y) AND Mother(Y,Z) → Grandfather(X,Z)
Mother(X,Y) AND Father(Y,Z) → Grandmother(X,Z)
Mother(X,Y) AND Mother(Y,Z) → Grandmother(X,Z)
Father(X,Y) AND Father(X,Z) → Sibling(Y,Z)
Mother(X,Y) AND Mother(X,Z) → Sibling(Y,Z)

The rules can be used to

- Derive all grandparent and sibling relationships (forward chaining)
- Answer questions about relationships (backward chaining)

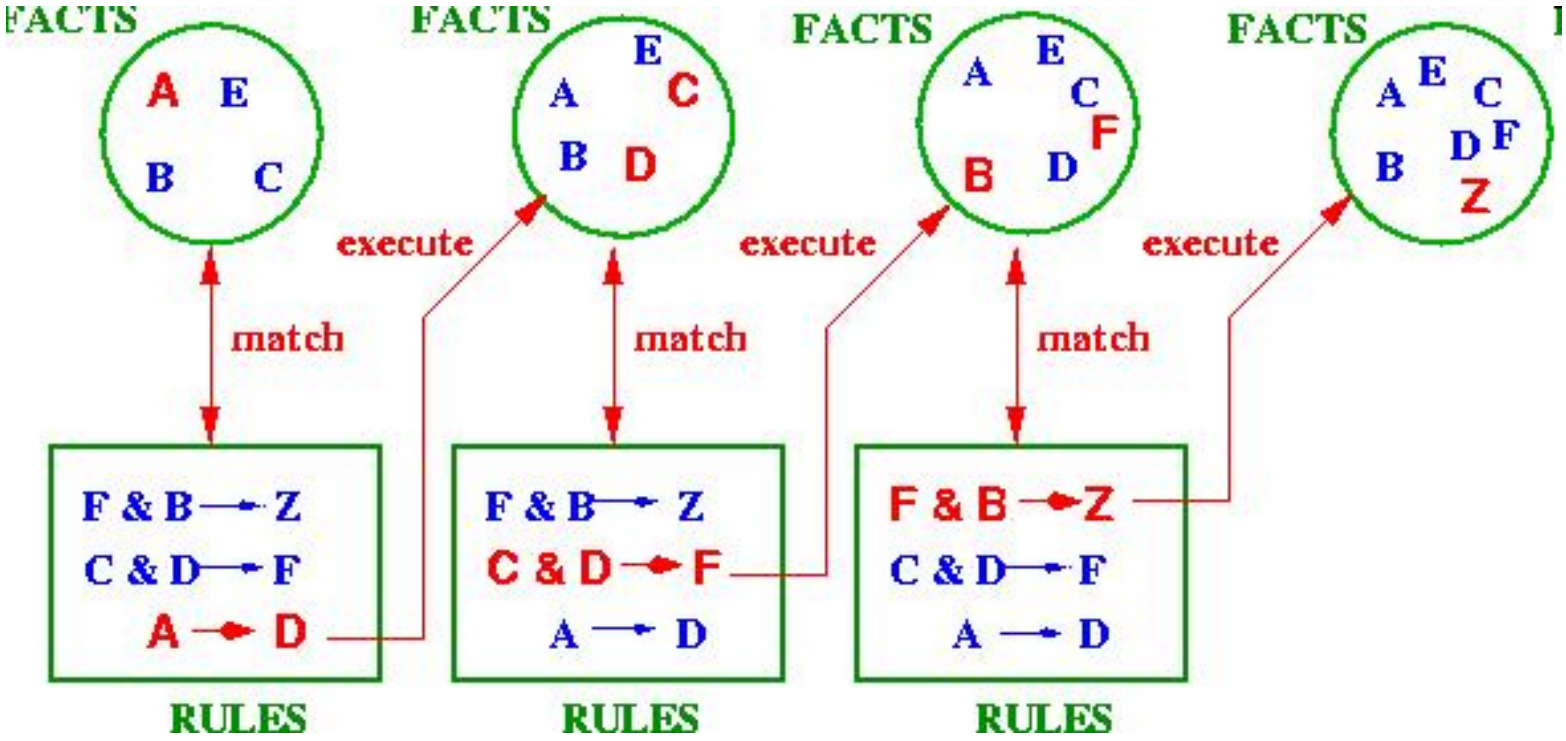
Illustrating Backward Chaining



Source: Kerber (2004), http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/~mmk/Teaching/AI/l2.html

Illustration Forward Chaining

Goal state: Z
Termination condition: stop if Z is derived or no further rule can be applied

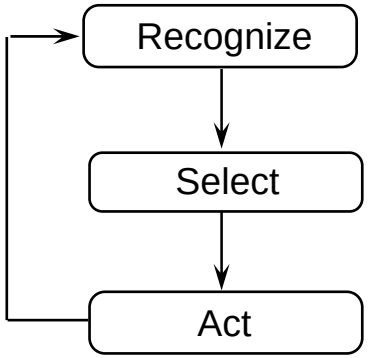


Source: Kerber (2004), http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/~mmk/Teaching/AI/l2.html

Forward Chaining: Deriving ground Facts

- Usually for forward chaining the facts are ground, i.e. they do not contain variables
- To ensure that the derived facts are ground, all the variables which occur in the consequence of the rule must occur in the antecedents of the rule
- Unification is thus restricted to matching (one of the expressions is ground):
  - The condition can contain variables
  - The matching fact does not contain variables

Forward Chaining Procedure: Recognise – Select – Act Cycle



Let the fact base consist of facts FB = {F_1, … F_n}

1. **Recognise**: Match the conditions of the rules against the facts of the fact base, i.e. find all rules

   C_1 and C_2 and … and C_m -> H

   such that the conditions C_1, C_2, …, C_m can be unified with facts F_1, F_2, …, F_m with unifier σ

   (the set of applicable rules is called conflict set)

2. **Select**: If there is more than one rule that can be applied, **choose** one to apply. Stop if no rule is applicable

3. **Act**: Apply the chosen rule by adding adding Hσ to the fact base, i.e. FB = FB $\cup$ {Hσ}

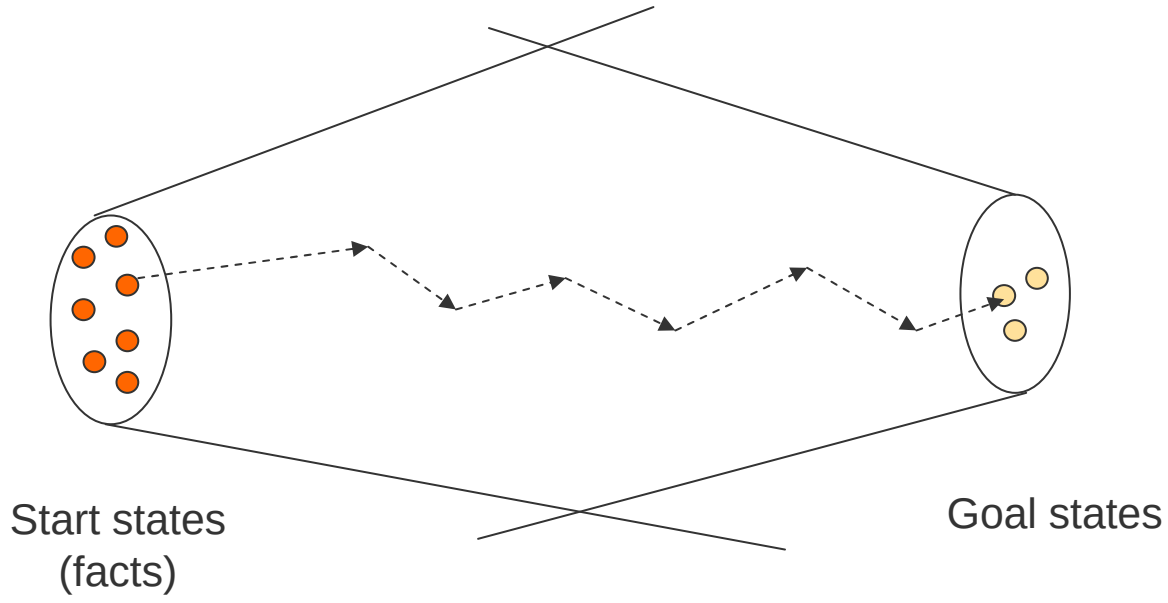
4. Stop if termination condition holds, otherwise and go to 1

Forward Chaining Strategies

- Forward chaining computes all the facts that can be derived from the knowledge base
- Forward chaining strategies differ in step „Select“. Here are some examples of strategies:
  - Apply the rules sequentially
  - Randomly select a rule
  - Apply more specific rules first
  - Prefer rules where conditions match a recently derived fact
  - Derive consequences of a set of starting facts: Only apply rules where at least one condition matches either with a starting fact or a derived fact
    - Fact base contains facts that are generally true, e.g. insurance product
    - Starting facts describe a concrete situation, e.g. customer data

Choosing Forward or Backward Chaining

- Backward Chaining
  - If you already know what you are looking for
- Forward Chaining
  - If you don't necessarily know the final state of your solution



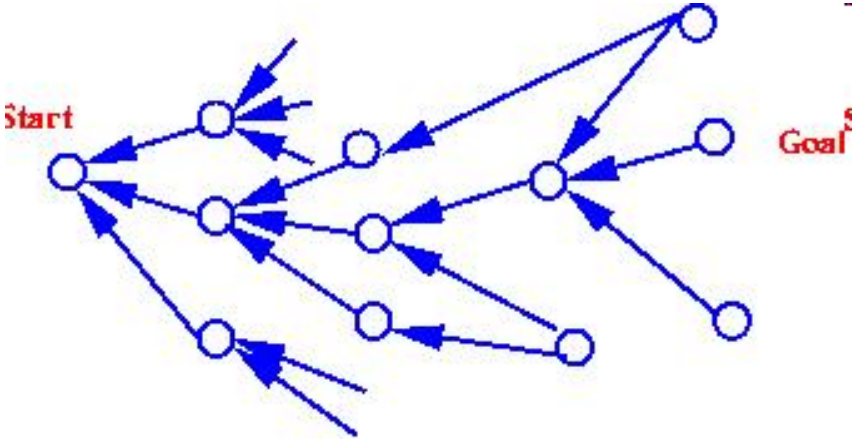
Decision Criteria for Forward or Backward Reasoning

- More possible goal states or start states?
  - Move **from smaller** set of states **to the larger**
- Is Justification of Reasoning required?
  - Prefer direction that corresponds **more closely to the way users think**
- What kind of events triggers problem-solving?
  - If it is **arrival of a new fact**, forward chaining makes sense.
  - If it is **a query to which a response is required**, backward chaining is more natural.
- In which direction is branching factor greatest?
  - Go in direction with lower branching factor

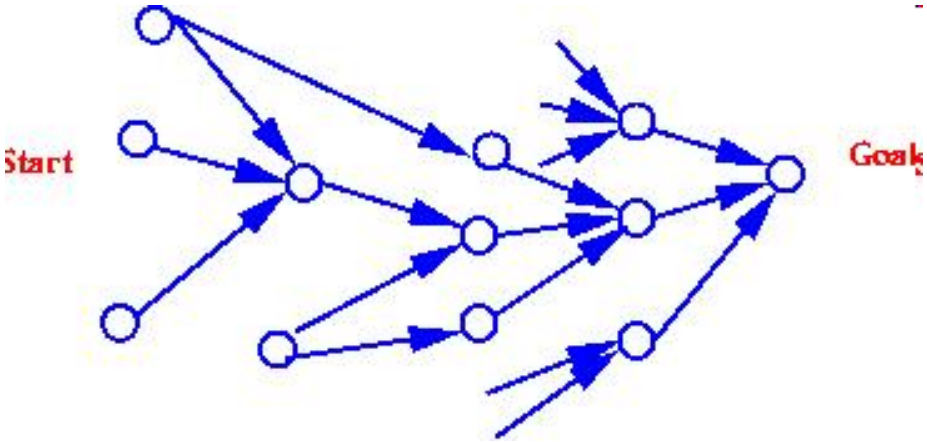
Source: Kerber (2004), http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/~mmk/Teaching/AI/l2.html

Branching Factor

Backward chaining more appropriate

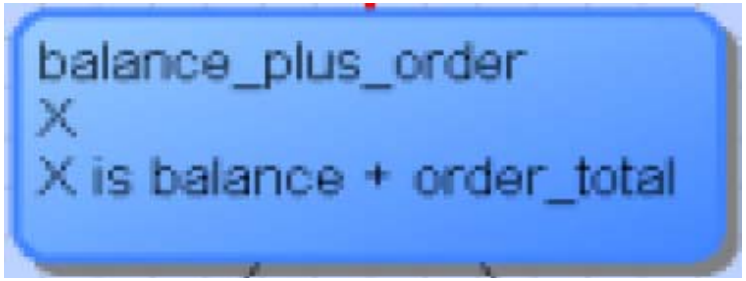


Forward chaining more appropriate

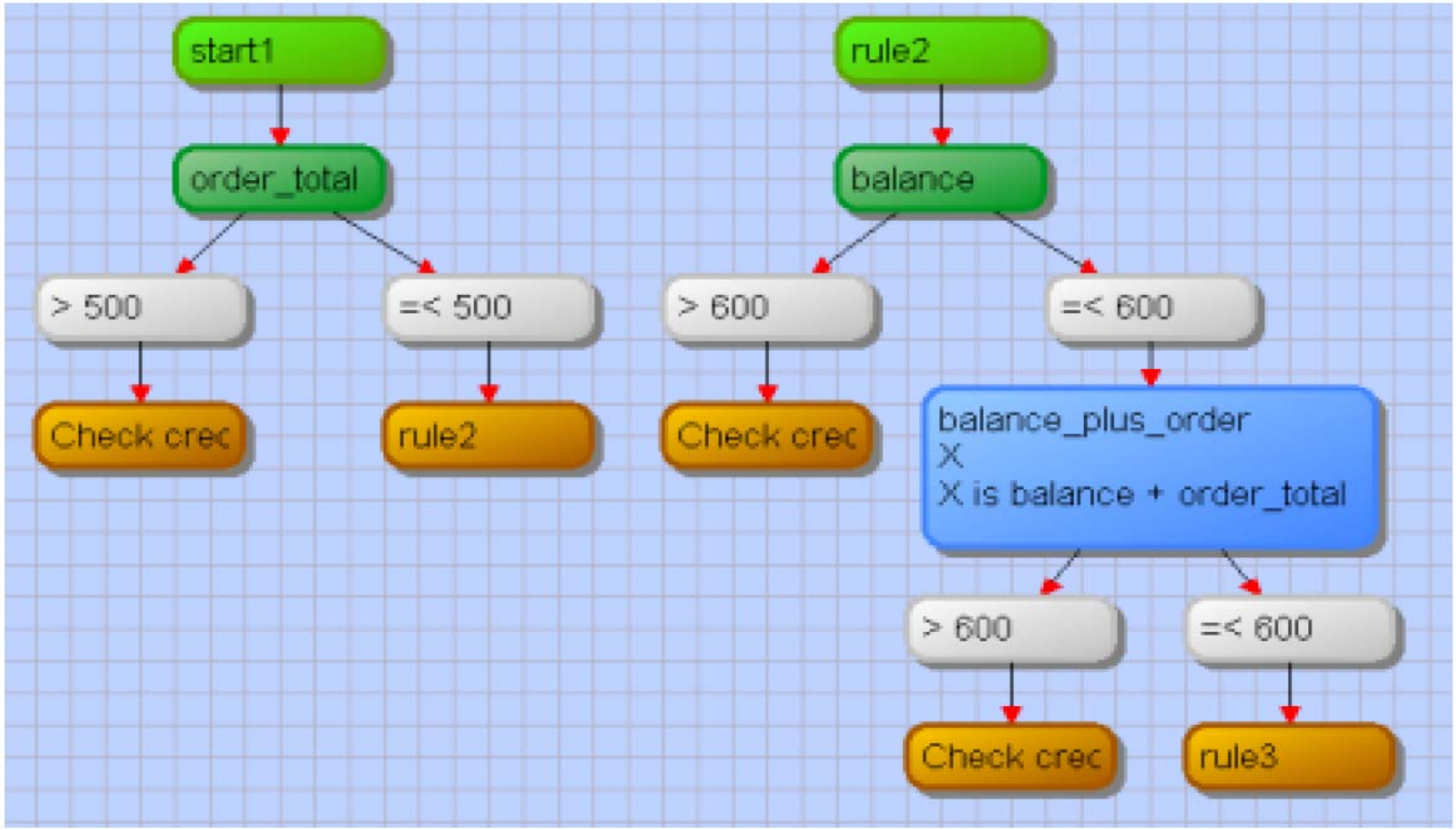


Combining Forward Chaining and Backward Chaining in VisiRule: Statement Box

- The function of a statement box is to calculate a value from information that is already known.
- Statement boxes have three elements:
  - an editable ***name*** (balance_plus_order in example below)
  - an editable local ***variable*** (X in example below)
  - a statement assigning a value to the variable using the operator „***is***“ (X is balance + order_total.)
    (Note: On the right of „***is***“ there is editable Prolog code which is used to calculate the value



Statement Box with an Arithmetic Expression



Example: Calculating Leap Years