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% % % % % % % % % % % %  
% % % NLP % % %  
% % % % % % % % %
```

%% Parsing %%

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sentence(s(VP)) --> verb_phrase(VP).  
sentence(s(VP)) --> verb_phrase(VP), dot.
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```
noun_phrase(np(AdjP, Noun)) --> adj_phrase(AdjP),  
noun(Noun).  
noun_phrase(np(Det, Noun)) --> det(Det), noun(Noun).  
noun_phrase(np(Noun)) --> noun(Noun).  
noun_phrase(np(Noun, Conj, NP)) -->  
noun(Noun), conj(Conj), noun_phrase(NP).
```

```
verb_phrase(vp(Propnoun, Verb, NP)) -->  
propnoun(Propnoun), verb(Verb), noun_phrase(NP).  
verb_phrase(vp(Propnoun, Verb, Det, NP)) -->  
propnoun(Propnoun), verb(Verb), det(Det), noun_phrase(NP).
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adj_phrase(adjp(Adj)) --> adj(Adj).  
adj_phrase(adjp(Comma, AdjP)) -->  
> comma(Comma), adj_phrase(AdjP).  
adj_phrase(adjp(Conj, AdjP)) -->  
conj(Conj), adj_phrase(AdjP).  
adj_phrase(adjp(Adj, AdjP)) --> adj(Adj), adj_phrase(AdjP).
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conj(c(and)) --> [and].
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verb(v(want)) --> [want].
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det(d(a)) --> [a].
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propnoun(pn(i)) --> [i].
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comma(comma(' ',' ')) --> [','].  
%%adj(a()) --> [].  
adj(a(spicy)) --> [spicy].
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%%noun(n()) --> [].  
noun(n(food)) --> [food].
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noun(n(american)) -->[american].
noun(n(burger)) -->[burger].
noun(n(wings)) -->[wings].
noun(n(steak)) -->[steak].
noun(n(beef)) -->[beef].
noun(n(chineese)) -->[chineese].  

dot --> [ '.' ].
dot -->[ ].
```

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%%%%%
%%%Utils%%
%%%%
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read_word_list(Ws) :-
    read_line_to_codes(user_input,Cs),
    atom_codes(A,Cs),
    tokenize_atom(A,Ws).  
  

parse() :-
    read_word_list(IN), sentence(Parse,IN,[ ]), write(Parse).  
  

%%%%
%%% Origin Sets %%
%%%%  
  

%%% Origin sets are represented as [type, [hyp1, hyp2, ...]]
%%% where the hyps provide
%%% the justification for believing a fact, and the type is
%%% either hyp or der. A hyp
%%% type is always associated with a singleton list of hyps
%%% (the term itself). A der
%%% type is associated with one or more hypotheses from which
%%% it is derivable. A term
%%% may have one or more origin sets (stored in a list).  
  

% Merge a single pair of OSes.
merge_os_pair([_, OS1], [_, OS2], [der, Result]) :-
    append(OS1, OS2, OS3),
    list_to_set(OS3, Result).  
  

% Base case - only one pair to merge.
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merge_os([OS1], [OS2], [Result]) :- merge_os_pair(OS1, OS2,
Result).
% TODO: Multiple OSes to merge.
%merge_os([OS1|Rest1], [OS2|Rest2], Result) :-
%
to_der_os([], []).
to_der_os([[_,OS]|Rest], [[der,OS]|PartResult]) :-  

to_der_os(Rest, PartResult).

% In removing terms you need to remove all of the origin
sets with a specific hyp in them
% but a term may have more than one OS, so this removes
just the offending ones.
remove_oses_with_hyp(_, [], []).
remove_oses_with_hyp(Term, [[_, OS]|Rest], NewOS) :-  

    member(Term, OS), !, remove_oses_with_hyp(Term, Rest,
NewOS).
remove_oses_with_hyp(Term, [[Type, OS]|Rest], [[Type,
OS]|NewOS]) :-  

    remove_oses_with_hyp(Term, Rest, NewOS).

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%% Knowledge Base %%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

%% A knowledge base is a list of the form [[term
originset], [term originset], ...]
%% These rules allow building a KB without doing any
inference.

assert_hyp(Term, OldKB, [[Term, [[hyp, [Term]]]]|OldKB]).  

assert_hyps([Term], OldKB, NewKB) :- assert_hyp(Term,
OldKB, NewKB).
assert_hyps([Term|Rest], OldKB, NewKB) :-  

    assert_hyps(Rest, OldKB, PartKB),
    assert_hyp(Term, PartKB, NewKB).

%% Removing a hyp from the KB involves removing everything
that has that hyp as one of
%% its origin set members.

unassert_hyp(_, [], []).
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unassert_hyp(Term, [[Term, _] | KBRest], NewKB) :-  

    unassert_hyp(Term, KBRest, NewKB).  

unassert_hyp(Term, [[OtherTerm, OS] | KBRest], NewKB) :-  

    remove_oses_with_hyp(Term, OS, NewOS),  

    (NewOS = [] ->  

        unassert_hyp(Term, KBRest, NewKB);  

        unassert_hyp(Term, KBRest, PartialKB), NewKB =  

        [[OtherTerm, NewOS] | PartialKB]).  

  

% When two terms are in the KB which are identical, merge  

% them.  

% - If they have different OSes, merge the OSes.  

% - If they have the same OS, do nothing.  

merge_term(T, T, T).  

merge_term([Term, OS1], [Term, OS2], [Term, NewOS]) :-  

    merge_os(OS1, OS2, NewOS).  

  

merge_kbs(KB1, KB2, Result) :- append_kbs(KB1, KB2,  

    Result).  

  

% Appending KBs is a 2-step process. First, just append  

% them. Then, term-by-term,  

% walk through the resulting KB looking for duplicate  

% terms. Merge them.  

append_kbs(KB1, KB2, Result) :-  

    append(KB1, KB2, KB3), !,  

    merge_duplicates(KB3, Result).  

  

merge_duplicates([[First, FirstOS] | Rest],  

    [MergeTerm | Result]) :-  

    member([First, OtherOS], Rest),  

    merge_term([First, FirstOS], [First, OtherOS],  

    MergeTerm),  

    delete(Rest, [First, OtherOS], NewRest),  

    merge_duplicates(NewRest, Result).  

merge_duplicates([[First, FirstOS] | Rest], [[First,  

    FirstOS] | Result]) :-  

    merge_duplicates(Rest, Result).  

merge_duplicates([], []).  


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%%%%%%%%%%%%%

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%%% Model Code %%%
%%%%%%%
test:-  
assert_hyps([if(category(american),not(category(mexican))),  
if(category(mexican),not(category(american)))],[ ],KB).
```