

NAME

ADNAN

ID

13507

ASSIGNMENT

SESSIONAL

Q1.

ANS.

Partial order or planning

- In partial order planning, rather than searching over possible situation it involves searching over the space of possible plans.
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Q2.

ANS.

Two different kind of steps are following:

- (1) Add an operator (action).
 - (2) Add an ordering constraint between operators.
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Q3.

ANS.

logical rule-based system

- The “Attachment” property is considered as not a desirable property of a logical rule based system.
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Q4.

ANS.

- An algorithm is said completed when it terminates with a solution when one exists.
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Q5.

ANS.

Function of the third component of the planning system

- In a planning system, the function of the third component is to detect when a solution to problem has been found.
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Q6.

ANS.

- In online search, it will first take action and then observes the environment.
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Q7.

ANS.

- RBFE and SMA* will solve any kind of problem that A* can't by using a limited amount of memory.
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Q8.

ANS.

- While creating Bayesian Network, the consequence between a node and its predecessors is that a node can be conditionally independent of its predecessors.
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Q9.

ANS.

- Inductive logic programming combines inductive methods with the power of first order representations.
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Q10.

ANS.

- In speech recognition, Acoustic signal is used to identify a sequence of words.
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Q11.

ANS.

- Bigram model gives the probability of each word following each other word in speech recognition.
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Q12.

ANS.

- To solve temporal probabilistic reasoning, HMM (Hidden Markov Model) is used, independent of transition and sensor model.
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Q13.

ANS.

- The state of the process in HMM's model is described by a 'Single Discrete Random Variable'.
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Q14.

ANS.

- In the HMM network, the additional state variables can be added to a temporal model.
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Q15.

ANS.

semantic analyses used

- In Artificial Intelligence, to extract the meaning from the group of sentences semantic analysis is used.
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Q16.

ANS.

compositional semantics meant

- The process of determining the meaning of P^*Q from P, Q and $*$ is known as Compositional Semantics.
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Q17.

ANS.

- In Propositional Logic, Logical Inference algorithm can be solved by using
 - 1) Logical Equivalence
 - 2) Satisfying ability
 - 3) Validity.
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Q18.

ANS.

- Unification' process makes different logical expressions identical. Lifted inferences require finding substitute which can make a different expression looks identical. This process is called unification.
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Q19.

ANS.

- In 'Unification and Lifting' the algorithm that takes two sentences and returns a unifier is 'Unify' algorithm.
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Q20.

ANS.

- **Straight forward approach for planning algorithm**
 - State space search is the most straight forward approach for planning algorithm because it takes account of everything for finding a solution.
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-----THE END-----

