

Explanation

- The system must be able to justify that its answer is correct, particularly when it is giving advice to a human.
- The same features can be used for explanation and for debugging the knowledge base.
- There are three main mechanisms:
 - Ask HOW a goal was derived.
 - Ask WHYNOT a goal wasn't derived.
 - Ask WHY a subgoal is being proved.



How did the system prove a goal?

- If g is derived, there must be a rule instance

$$g \Leftarrow a_1 \ \& \ \dots \ \& \ a_k.$$

where each a_i is derived.

- If the user asks HOW g was derived, the system can display this rule. The user can then ask

HOW i .

to give the rule that was used to prove a_i .

- The HOW command moves down the proof tree.

Why Did the System Ask a Question?

It is useful to find out why a question was asked.

- Knowing why a question was asked will increase the user's confidence that the system is working sensibly.
- It helps the knowledge engineer optimize questions asked of the user.
- An irrelevant question can be a symptom of a deeper problem.
- The user may learn something from the system by knowing why the system is doing something.



WHY question

- When the system asks the user a question g , the user can reply with

WHY

- This gives the instance of the rule

$$h \Leftarrow \dots \& g \& \dots$$

that is being tried to prove h .

- When the user asks WHY again, it explains why h was proved.

Debugging Knowledge Bases

There are four types of nonsyntactic errors that can arise in rule-based systems:

- An incorrect answer is produced; that is, some atom that is false in the intended interpretation was derived.
- Some answer wasn't produced; that is, the proof failed when it should have succeeded, or some particular true atom wasn't derived.
- The program gets into an infinite loop.
- The system asks irrelevant questions.



Debugging Incorrect Answers

- An **incorrect answer** is a derived answer which is false in the intended interpretation.
- An incorrect answer means a clause in the KB is false in the intended interpretation.
- If g is false in the intended interpretation, there is a proof for g using $g \leftarrow a_1 \& \dots \& a_k$. Either:
 - Some a_i is false: debug it.
 - All a_i are true. This rule is buggy.



Debugging Missing Answers

- **WHYNOT g .** g fails when it should have succeeded.
Either:
 - There is an atom in a rule that succeeded with the wrong answer, use HOW to debug it.
 - There is an atom in a body that failed when it should have succeeded, debug it using WHYNOT.
 - There is a rule missing for g .

Debugging Infinite Loops

- There is no automatic way to debug all such errors:
halting problem.
- There are many errors that can be detected:
 - If a subgoal is identical to an ancestor in the proof tree, the program is looping.
 - Define a well-founded ordering that is reduced each time through a loop.