
H

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INTRODUCTION

The package H allows the user to augment the Interlisp-D environment with an Horn Clauses Theorem prover: in it it's possible to call semantic attachments (SAs) to Lisp (i.e. lisp functions) as FOL does.

A BRIEF HISTORY

The original idea comes from Chester (Chester,1980), (Chester, 1980): it was revised by Simmons (Simmons, 1984). A prototype of this program was developed at the University of Milan by Vieri Samek Ludovici, Giorgio Torielli and Roberto Ghislanzoni using VLisp. Currently it is offered on Interlisp-D environment.

USE OF PACKAGE

Load the file H-LOAD.DCOM. This loads all necessary files. On your machine, you have now two environments: the H developer and the H deliver. In H developer you can plan, construct and edit your HKBs (H Knowledge Bases), and use it from Lisp executive window, simply by H.loading the HKBs created. H is a very good logic paradigm for LOOPS: from executive window, it is possible to have as many calls to the prover as you need.

THE H DEVELOPER

From the background menu chose H: this offer you a window in which is active a *read-prove-print* loop. Open as many windows as you want: all HKBs are local to the windows. The H Control Window has the following entries:

— **Show Profile** : This shows in the Prompt Window the current settings for environment bound to the window; the MODE of demonstration (FIRST: stop to the first goal proved; ALL: reach all goals: T: interactive mode); the LIMIT of the search tree; the TRACING of prover: the PMTRACING, that shows the pattern matching at work.

— **Show(Axiom)** : shows the clauses that define a predicate; the submenu allows to see the lambda-definition of a semantic attachment. The choice is made from a pop-up menu.

— **Delete(Axiom)** : this erases from database the clauses choosen by the user. Erases also the SA from the submenu.

— **Edit(Axiom)** : it allows to create and edit both predicates and SA, using the standard DEdit facilities.

— **SetLimit** : sets the limit of the search tree.

— **Mode** : chose the mode of demonstration.

— **Shortform** : it enables or disabled the control for occurrence, so it is not possible to unify the variables already bound in that piece of unification to themselves.

— **Trace** : it enables in a separate window the tracing of demonstration.

— **Trace PM** : it enables the tracing of the unifier.

— **LoadHKB** : loads a H Knowledge base in the environment: the name of KB is shown beside the window; do not provide the .HKB extension to the name: the system does it.

— **SaveHKB** : saves the current environment in a KB: don't provide extension.

— **EraseEnv** : erases the entire environment.

— **Exit** : exits and closes window.

All the windows that H uses ("Show window", "Trace window", "PM Trace window") has the middle button capability in order to allow to dribble into a file everything that is printed in the window; it is very similar to CHAT's dribble option.

THE H DELIVER

There are a lot of functions available from Lisp Executive that allow the programmer to use the HKBs previously created:

(H.erase) [Function]

Erases all environment (i.e., predicates and SAs) previously loaded.

(H.load *database*) [Function]

Loads H database into environment.

(H.save *database*) [Function]

Saves all current environment into a file

(H.? *pred1 ... predN*) [NLAMBDA Function]

Start the demonstration of the predicates specified. Return the list of predicates proved with the variables of the call set .

(H.all *variables conjs*) [Function]

Returns the list of all specified variables that satisfy the predicate(s). Remember that variables must begin with a ':' (semicolon).

(H.any *howmany variables conj*) [Function]

Returns *howmany* instantiation values of variables that make true the predicate(s).

(H.attach *foo lambda-expression*) [NLAMBDA Function]

Defines a SA named *foo* to be the value of the LAMBDA-expression written as the second argument.

(H.addaxiom *axioms-list*) [Function]

Adds new axioms to the existing one for that predicate.

(H.axiom *axioms-list*) [Function]

Defines new axioms for the predicate. Deletes the previous ones.

(H.del *axiom*) [Function]

Deletes a single axiom from the database; the other axioms for that predicates are not touched.

(H.show) [NLAMBDA Function]

Shows the definition of the given predicates.

(H.the *variable conjs*) [Function]

Returns only one value for the variable that satisfies the goal.

(SET.H.MODE *mode num*) [Function]

Set the mode of demonstration: mode may be one of atoms 'first', 'all', 'interactive'. If atom 'limit', then you must provide the number of depth (default 200).

H PRIMITIVES

Both environments have three important primitives SA:

(set var *expr*)

Sets in the current level of unification the variable to the value of the expression *expr*.

(assert *axiom*)

Assert in the database the given axiom. without erasing the old ones.

(delete *axiom*)

Delete in the database the given axiom.

In the system also is present the cut facility ('/'), that has similar behaviour as PROLOG cut ('!').

H DEMOS

An example of axioms may be this:

```
((append () :a :a))  
(append (:a . :b) :c (:a . :d)) < (append :b :c :d))
```

You can call from H-executive:

```
(append (1 2 3) (4 5 6) :d)
```

that returns

```
(append (1 2 3) (4 5 6) (1 2 3 4 5 6))
```

Also, if you have in your database:

```
((A 1))  
(A 2))
```

and

```
((B 3))  
(B 4))
```

you can call from TTY exec:

```
(H.? (A :1)) --> ((A 1))
```

or

```
(H.? (A :k) (B :o)) --> ((A 1) (B 3))
```

Moreover:

```
(H.all ' :k ' ((A :k))) --> (2 1)  
(H.all ' (:a :b) ' ((A :a) (B :b))) --> ((2 4) (2 3) (1 4) (1 3))  
(H.any 2 ' :j ' ((A :j))) --> (2 1)
```

For demo. load the HKBs H-MAZE,H- BLOCKS and try the following:

```
(showworld)
```

that shows you the block world situation: try then

```
(please (put the red cube on the blue one))  
(please (pick up cube2))
```

and so on

The other examples solve for you the maze problem and other interesting things: discover by yourself how they work ...

REFERENCES

Chester D., Using HCPRVR, Department of Computer Sciences, University of Texas, Austin, June 1980

Chester D, HCPRVR: a logic program interpreter in Lisp, proc AAAI, Department of Computer Sciences, University of Texas, Austin, June 1980

Simmons R.F., Computations from the English, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1984