

Perspectival Knowledge in PSOA RuleML 1.0: Representation, Model Theory, and Translation

Harold Boley, Gen Zou

Faculty of Computer Science, University of New Brunswick, Canada

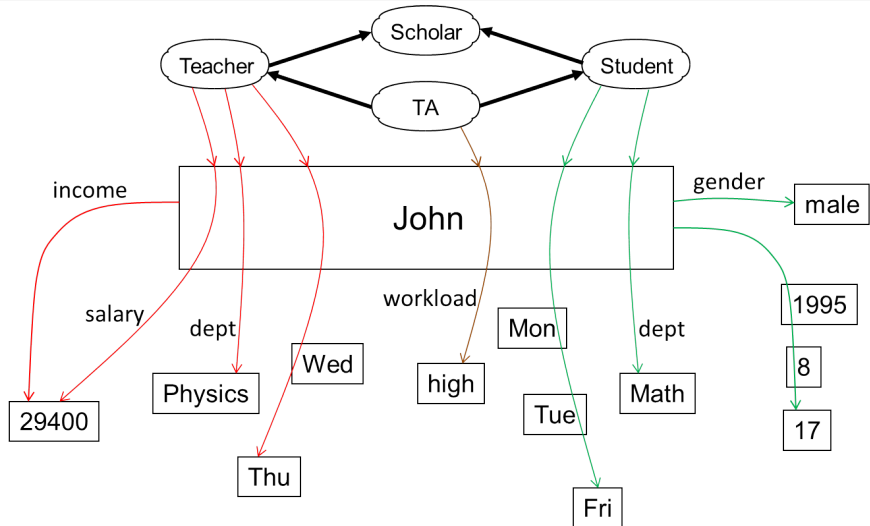
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- **Positional-Slotted Object-Applicative (PSOA)** RuleML permits atom to apply predicate – possibly identified by Object Identifier (OID) typed by predicate – to bag of tupled descriptors, each representing argument sequence, and to bag of slotted descriptors, each representing attribute-value pair
- Dimensions of oidless-vs.-oidful predicate applications & tupled-vs.-slotted descriptors augmented by 3rd dimension of psOA atoms: predicate-independent (perspeneutral) vs. predicate-dependent (perspectival)

Introduction: AI KBs with Context and Perspective

- In advanced Artificial Intelligence (AI) Knowledge Bases (KBs), notions like “context” and “perspective” are becoming increasingly relevant
 - While *context* mechanism allows to partition clauses of KB,
 - introduction of *perspective* allows to describe same OID differently via multiple clause conclusions – e.g., atoms employed as facts – having different predicates

Rich TA in PSOA: Individual OLD John Described Independently and Under the Perspectives of Predicates Teacher, TA, Student



Rich TA in PSOA: Visualization Syntax Revealed

- Upper part shows diamond-shaped taxonomy of four predicates – `Scholar`, `Teacher`, `Student`, and `TA` – connected by heavy arcs understood to be implicitly labeled with `subClassOf`, where `TA` – directly below both `Teacher` and `Student` – exemplifies multiple inheritance
- Lower part uses three predicates for perspectival hyperarc arrows starting with predicate labelnode, e.g. `Teacher`, pointing to `OID`, `John`, and cutting through further nodes before pointing to the last node. Optional labels on these hyperarcs, e.g. `dept`, are slot names, thus distinguishing slot from tuple hyperarcs. E.g., `Teacher` hyperarcs indicate, from right to left, that – under perspective of `Teacher` – `John` is characterized by (length-2 tuple for) `Wed` followed by `Thu`, is in `dep(artmen)t` of `Physics`, and has `salary` of `29400`. On extreme left, labeled arc, starting directly at `OID`, records `John's (total) income` (also) as `29400` – independently of, e.g., `Teacher`, `TA`, and `Student` perspectives

Rich TA in PSOA: “as a” Entails “is a”

- Since `John` is represented as `OID` node pointed to and cut through by hyperarcs starting with three different predicates – `Teacher`, `TA`, and `Student` – he is involved under these different perspectives
- The “pointing to” also entails multi-membership of `John` in three predicates, here acting as classes
- Abbreviating “under the perspective of” to “as a”, we say “**as a**” entails “**is a**”, where “is a” of Semantic Nets is often called “is member of” on Semantic Web

Rich TA in PSOA: Presentation Syntax for KB of Atomic Ground (Variable-less) Clauses

% (KB2)

```
Teacher##Scholar      Student##Scholar
TA##Teacher           TA##Student
```

```
John#TA(workload+>high)
```

```
John#Teacher(+[Wed Thu]
              dept+>Physics
              salary+>29400
              income->29400)
```

```
John#Student(+[Mon Tue Fri]
              -[1995 8 17]
              dept+>Math
              gender->male)
```

- In (KB2)'s upper four clauses, representing TA-diamond taxonomy part of visualization, “##” infix indicates `subClassOf` relation
- In lower three clauses, representing rest as **p**ositional-**s**lotted **o**bject-**a**pplicative (**psoa**) atoms asserted as ground facts, the following notation is employed

- Psoa atoms use three predicates for perspectival hyperarc arrows starting with predicate labelnode, e.g. `Teacher`, pointing to `OLD`, `John`, and cutting through further nodes before pointing to last node
- Optional labels on these hyperarcs, e.g. `dept`, are slot names, thus distinguishing slot from tuple hyperarcs

- E.g., `Teacher` hyperarcs indicate, from right to left, that – under perspective of `Teacher` – `John` is characterized by (length-2 tuple for) `Wed` followed by `Thu`, is in `dep(artmen)t` of `Physics`, and has `salary` of `29400`
- On extreme left, labeled arc, starting directly at `OLD`, records `John's (total) income (also)` as `29400` – independently of, e.g., `Teacher`, `TA`, and `Student` perspectives

Dual prefix characters “+” vs. “-” uniformly used for, respectively, dependent vs. independent descriptors, leading to four kinds of descriptors (exemplified with descriptors of (KB2) ’s Student atom):

- For tuples, “+” vs. “-” used prior to opening square brackets, yielding syntaxes

+ [. . .] **vs.** - [. . .], e.g.

+ [Mon Tue Fri] **vs.** - [1995 8 17]

- For slots, “+” vs. “-” used as shafts of infix arrows, yielding syntaxes

. . . + > . . . **vs.** . . . - > . . . , e.g.

dept + > Math **vs.** gender - > male

Workload Example: Rules Can Use All of the above Descriptors in their Conditions and Conclusions

```
Forall ?o (                                     % (R1)
  ?o#TA(workload+>high)
  :-
  And(
    ?o#Teacher(coursehours+>?ht)
    External(
      pred:numeric-greater-than(?ht 10))      % ?ht>10
    ?o#Student(coursehours+>?hs)
    External(
      pred:numeric-greater-than(?hs 18)))      % ?hs>18
  )
```

Workload Example: Rule Explained

- Rule conclusion deduces – for any $OID \ ?o$ that is member of TA – TA -dependent slot `workload+>high` from condition doing arithmetic threshold comparisons for Teacher-dependent slot `coursehours+>?ht` and Student-dependent slot `coursehours+>?hs`
- Three $?o$ occurrences refer to same individual, but under different perspectives
- Rule thus augments each quantitative-condition-satisfying $OID \ ?o$ with dependent qualitative `workload` slot

Workload Example: Rule Applied (1)

Assuming that (KB2)'s Teacher/Student descriptors for John are augmented by corresponding dependent quantitative coursehours slots,

```
John#Teacher(... coursehours+>12 ...)
```

```
John#Student(... coursehours+>20 ...)
```

rule used to answer dependent-slot query

```
John#TA(workload+>high)
```

by unifying with conclusion, followed by retrieval of Teacher/Student-perspectival coursehours 12/20 in first/third conditions and “>”-comparing them with thresholds 10/18 in second/fourth conditions

Workload Example: Rule Applied (2)

Similarly, rule will make dependent-slot non-ground (variable-containing) query

```
?who#TA(workload+>?level)
```

succeed, with bindings ?who = John and
?level = high

Presentation Syntax: Template for Psoa Terms

Four lines of subsequences for four kinds of descriptors, where superscripts indicate subterms that are part of dependent (+) vs. independent (-) descriptors, and right-slot, right-independent normal form is assumed:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{o\#f } & (+ [t_{1,1}^+ \dots t_{1,n_1^+}] \dots + [t_{m^+,1}^+ \dots t_{m^+,n_{m^+}^+}] \\ & - [t_{1,1}^- \dots t_{1,n_1^-}] \dots - [t_{m^-,1}^- \dots t_{m^-,n_{m^-}^-}] \\ & p_1^{++} > v_1^+ \dots p_{k^+}^{++} > v_{k^+}^+ \\ & p_1^{-+} > v_1^- \dots p_{k^-}^{-+} > v_{k^-}^-) \end{aligned}$$

Presentation Syntax: Principles

- Employs document root `RuleML`, rather than earlier `Document`, and `Assert`, rather than earlier `Group`, complementing it with `Query`
- Refines all descriptors for (“DI”-)distinction of Dependent vs. Independent tuples (`TUPLEDI`) and slots (`SLOTDI`)
- Reflects use of (a) oidless and oidful `psoa` terms as `Atoms` in/as `FORMULAS`, (b) oidful `Atoms` (for unnesting, leaving behind the `OID` term) as `TERMS` in `Atoms` and `Expressions`, as well as (c) oidless `psoa` terms as `Expressions`
- Revises `CLAUSE`, `Implies`, and `HEAD` productions for closure under objectification and slotribution/tupribution

Presentation Syntax: EBNF for Rule Language

```
RuleML ::= 'RuleML' '(' Base? Prefix* Import*  
                                     (Assert | Query)* ')'  
Base ::= 'Base' '(' ANGLEBRACKIRI ')'  
Prefix ::= 'Prefix' '(' Name ANGLEBRACKIRI ')'  
Import ::= 'Import' '(' ANGLEBRACKIRI PROFILE? ')'  
Assert ::= 'Assert' '(' (RULE | Assert)* ')'  
Query ::= 'Query' '(' FORMULA ')'  
RULE ::= ('Forall' Var+ '(' CLAUSE ')') | CLAUSE  
CLAUSE ::= Implies | HEAD  
Implies ::= HEAD ':-' FORMULA  
HEAD ::= ATOMIC | 'Exists' Var+ '(' HEAD ')'  
                                     'And' '(' HEAD* ')'  
PROFILE ::= ANGLEBRACKIRI
```

Presentation Syntax: EBNF for Condition Language

```
FORMULA ::= 'And'/'Or' '(' FORMULA* ')' |  
           'Exists' Var+ '(' FORMULA ')' |  
           ATOMIC | 'External' '(' Atom ')'  
ATOMIC ::= Atom | Equal | Subclass  
Atom ::= ATOMOIDLESS | ATOMOIDFUL  
ATOMOIDLESS/FUL ::= PSOAOIDLESS/FUL  
Equal ::= TERM '=' TERM      Subclass ::= TERM '##' TERM  
PSOA ::= PSOAOIDLESS | PSOAOIDFUL  
PSOAOIDLESS ::= TERM '(' (TERM* | TUPLEDI*) SLOTDI* ')'  
PSOAOIDFUL ::= TERM '#' PSOAOIDLESS  
TUPLEDI ::= ('+' | '-') '[' TERM* ']'  
SLOTDI ::= TERM ('+>' | '->') TERM  
TERM ::= Const | Var | ATOMOIDFUL | Expr |  
Expr ::= PSOAOIDLESS 'External' '(' Expr ')'  
Const ::= '"' UNICODESTRING '^' SYMSPACE |  
Var ::= '?' PN_LOCAL? CONSTSHORT  
SYMSPACE ::= ANGLEBRACKIRI | CURIE
```

Serialization Syntax: Principles

- PSOA RuleML 1.0/XML serialization syntax extends Hornlog RuleML 1.02/XML
- XML serialization syntax of PSOA RuleML 1.0 can be derived from presentation syntax
- Mainly differs from presentation syntax in being “striped”, alternating between edges (absent from presentation syntax) & Nodes
- For (dependent and independent) descriptor-defining EBNF-grammar productions of presentation syntax (reproduced – slightly modified – with “P(resentation):” label), we give EBNF-like productions of serialization syntax (introduced with “X(ML):” label)

Serialization Syntax: Condition Language Descriptors (Presentation to Serialization)

```
P: TUPLEDI ::= '+' '[' TERM* ']' | '-' '[' TERM* ']'
X: TUPLEDI ::= tupdep | tup      % Different edges
X: tupdep ::= Tuple              % lead into same
X: tup ::= Tuple                 % Tuple Node
```

```
P: SLOTDI ::= TERM '+>' TERM | TERM '->' TERM
X: SLOTDI ::= slotdep | slot    % Different edges
X: slotdep ::= TERM TERM        % lead into same
X: slot ::= TERM TERM           % pair of TERM Nodes
```

Serialization Syntax: Template for Psoa Terms

General case of psOA terms in serialization syntax can be instantiated for atoms as follows (decorated letters t , p , and v are understood here to stand for serialized terms, properties, i.e. slot names, and values, i.e. slot fillers):

<Atom>

<oid><Ind> o </Ind></oid><op><Rel> f </Rel></op>

<tupdep><Tuple> $t_{1,1}^+ \dots t_{1,n_1}^+$ </Tuple></tupdep> ...

<tupdep><Tuple> $t_{m^+,1}^+ \dots t_{m^+,n_{m^+}}^+$ </Tuple></tupdep>

<tup><Tuple> $t_{1,1}^- \dots t_{1,n_1}^-$ </Tuple></tup> ...

<tup><Tuple> $t_{m^-,1}^- \dots t_{m^-,n_{m^-}}^-$ </Tuple></tup>

<slotdep> $p_1^+ v_1^+$ </slotdep> ... <slotdep> $p_{k^+}^+ v_{k^+}^+$ </slotdep>

<slot> $p_1^- v_1^-$ </slot> ... <slot> $p_{k^-}^- v_{k^-}^-$ </slot>

</Atom>

Serialization Syntax: Rich TA Facts (1)

Psoa-atom facts of Rich TA example (KB2) in presentation syntax result in this serialization:

<Atom>

<oid><Ind>John</Ind></oid><op><Rel>TA</Rel></op>

<slotdep><Ind>workload</Ind><Ind>high</Ind></slotdep>

</Atom>

<Atom>

<oid><Ind>John</Ind></oid><op><Rel>Teacher</Rel></op>

<tupdep><Tuple><Ind>Wed</Ind><Ind>Thu</Ind></Tuple></tupdep>

<slotdep><Ind>dept</Ind><Ind>Physics</Ind></slotdep>

<slotdep><Ind>salary</Ind><Ind>29400</Ind></slotdep>

<slot><Ind>income</Ind><Ind>29400</Ind></slot>

</Atom>

Serialization Syntax: Rich TA Facts (2)

```
<Atom>
  <oid><Ind>John</Ind></oid><op><Rel>Student</Rel></op>
  <tupdep>
    <Tuple><Ind>Mon</Ind><Ind>Tue</Ind><Ind>Fri</Ind></Tuple>
  </tupdep>
  <tup>
    <Tuple><Ind>1995</Ind><Ind>8</Ind><Ind>17</Ind></Tuple>
  </tup>
  <slotdep><Ind>dept</Ind><Ind>Math</Ind></slotdep>
  <slot><Ind>gender</Ind><Ind>male</Ind></slot>
</Atom>
```


Transformations: Slotribution/Tupribution

To incorporate perspectival descriptors, slotribution/tupribution is revised to replace every oldful psoa atom having general form

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{o\#f} (+ [t_{1,1}^+ \dots t_{1,n_1^+}] \dots + [t_{m^+,1}^+ \dots t_{m^+,n_{m^+}^+}] \\ & \quad - [t_{1,1}^- \dots t_{1,n_1^-}] \dots - [t_{m^-,1}^- \dots t_{m^-,n_{m^-}^-}] \\ & \quad p_1^{++} > v_1^+ \dots p_{k^+}^{++} > v_{k^+}^+ \\ & \quad p_1^{-} > v_1^- \dots p_{k^-}^{-} > v_{k^-}^-) \end{aligned}$$

with the conjunction

And(o#f

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{o\#f} (+ [t_{1,1}^+ \dots t_{1,n_1^+}]) \dots \text{o\#f} (+ [t_{m^+,1}^+ \dots t_{m^+,n_{m^+}^+}]) \\ & \text{o\#Top} (- [t_{m^-,1}^- \dots t_{m^-,n_{m^-}^-}]) \dots \text{o\#Top} (- [t_{m^-,1}^- \dots t_{m^-,n_{m^-}^-}]) \\ & \text{o\#f} (p_1^{++} > v_1^+) \dots \text{o\#f} (p_{k^+}^{++} > v_{k^+}^+) \\ & \text{o\#Top} (p_1^{-} > v_1^-) \dots \text{o\#Top} (p_{k^-}^{-} > v_{k^-}^-) \end{aligned}$$

Conversion to Relational-only Logic

Slotribution/tupribution-yielded conjuncts are converted to relational-only logic using reserved predicates `tupterm`, `prdtupterm`, `sloterm`, and `prdsloterm` for independent tuple terms, dependent tuple terms, independent slot terms, and dependent slot terms, respectively, as shown in table where ρ denotes recursive mapping from PSOA to Prolog, TPTP, etc.

Psoa Atoms	Prolog and TPTP Atoms
<code>o#f</code>	<code>memterm($\rho(o), \rho(f)$)</code>
<code>o#Top(-[$t_1 \dots t_n$])</code>	<code>tupterm($\rho(o), \rho(t_1), \dots, \rho(t_n)$)</code>
<code>o#f(+[$t_1 \dots t_n$])</code>	<code>prdtupterm($\rho(o), \rho(f), \rho(t_1), \dots, \rho(t_n)$)</code>
<code>o#Top(p->v)</code>	<code>sloterm($\rho(o), \rho(p), \rho(v)$)</code>
<code>o#f(p+>v)</code>	<code>prdsloterm($\rho(o), \rho(f), \rho(p), \rho(v)$)</code>

- Model-theoretic semantics uses ‘built-in’ slotribution/tupribution
- PSOATransRun implementation realizes this as part of a transformation chain
 - Efficient Java/ANTLR-based open-source system
 - Available via RuleML Wiki:
http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOA_RuleML
- Schema for serialization syntax is being standardized in Relax NG