



# A Hands-on PSOA RuleML Tutorial

## Relationship & Framepoint Facts and Rules

Theodoros Mitsikas  
National Technical University of Athens | RuleML  
mitsikas[AT]central[DOT]ntua[DOT]gr

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Updated from: 2nd Workshop on Rules: Logic and Applications ([RulesLogApps 2019](#))



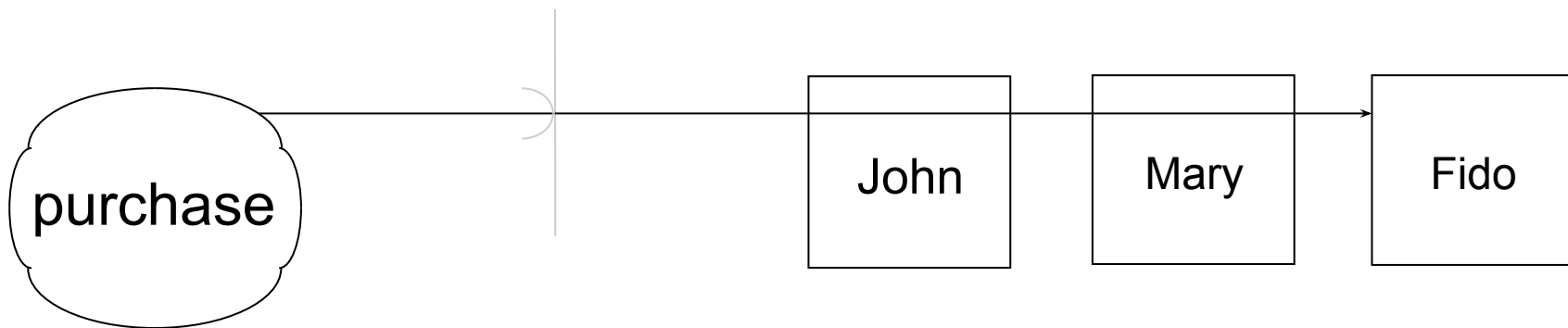
## PSOA RuleML

- A **graph/object-relational** Web rule language for asserting plus querying **node/object**-describing *key-value pairs* and **relational**-style table rows in a uniform manner: generalizes Knowledge Graphs to PSOA KGs  
[\(\[http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOA KGs: RuleML Technical Group on PSOA Knowledge Graphs\]\(http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOA\_KGs:RuleML\_Technical\_Group\_on\_PSOA\_Knowledge\_Graphs\)\)](http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOA_KGs:RuleML_Technical_Group_on_PSOA_Knowledge_Graphs)
- Integrates spectrum of atomic formulas (atoms), arriving at F-logic-like **framepoints** from Prolog-like **relationships**, with blended ones in between, in a systematics of **positional-slotted object-applicative** (psoa) atoms
- Use cases of Knowledge Bases (KBs):
  - [Port Clearance Rules](#), [Medical Devices Rules](#), [Air Traffic Control KB](#), ...

## Relationships: From English & RCL to Visualization (Grailog)

*English: “A purchase involving John, Mary, and Fido”*

*RCL (RuleML Controlled Language): “a purchase of John, Mary, thru Fido”*





## Relationships: Oidless, Single-Tupled, Dependent Atoms

`purchase(John Mary Fido)`

PSOA RuleML

`purchase(john,mary,fido)`

Prolog

PSOA RuleML:

- Predicate arguments are separated by whitespace, not commas
- `John`, ... are individual constants (variables denoted by "?" prefix)
  - constants also include numbers, strings, Internationalized Resource Identifiers (IRIs), and `Top` (the root of the predicate hierarchy)



## Relationships: Oidless, Single-Tupled, Dependent Atoms

`purchase(John Mary Fido)`

PSOA RuleML

- we don't need to provide an Object Identifier (OID)
- the order of the arguments matters in one (implicit) tuple
- we can have n-ary relationships (here:  $n=3$ )
- the argument tuple of a relationship is predicate-dependent (predicate-scope-sensitive)
- this talk focuses function-free (Datalog-like) expressiveness



## (Fact-retrieving) Queries

Ground queries (no variables):

```
purchase(John Mary Fido)      % Yes
```

Non-ground queries (at least one variable, bound to "\_" -prefixed explicit local constants):

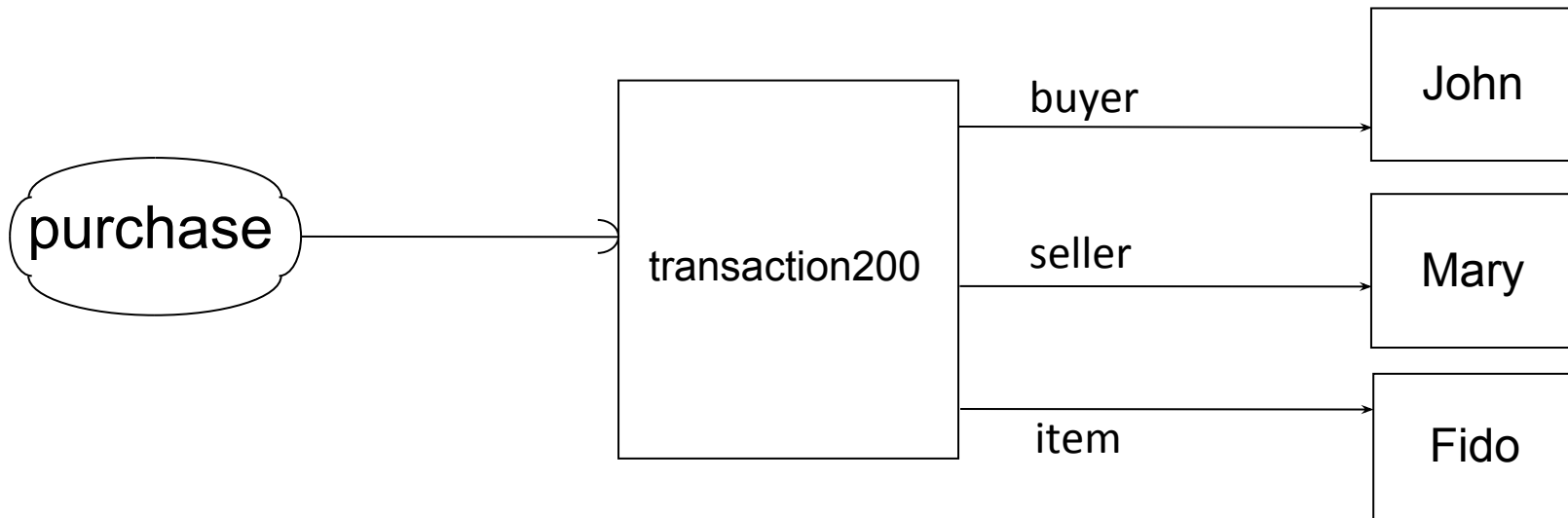
```
purchase(?b ?s ?i) % ?b=_John ?s=_Mary ?i=_Fido
```

```
purchase(?b ?s)      % No (there can be no bindings)
```

```
?p(John Mary Fido) % ?p=_purchase (predicate variable)
```

## Framepoints: From Engl.-like [RCL](#) to Visualization ([Grailog](#))

*“transaction200, a purchase with buyer John, seller Mary, plus item Fido”*





## Framepoints: Oidful, Slotted, Independent Atoms

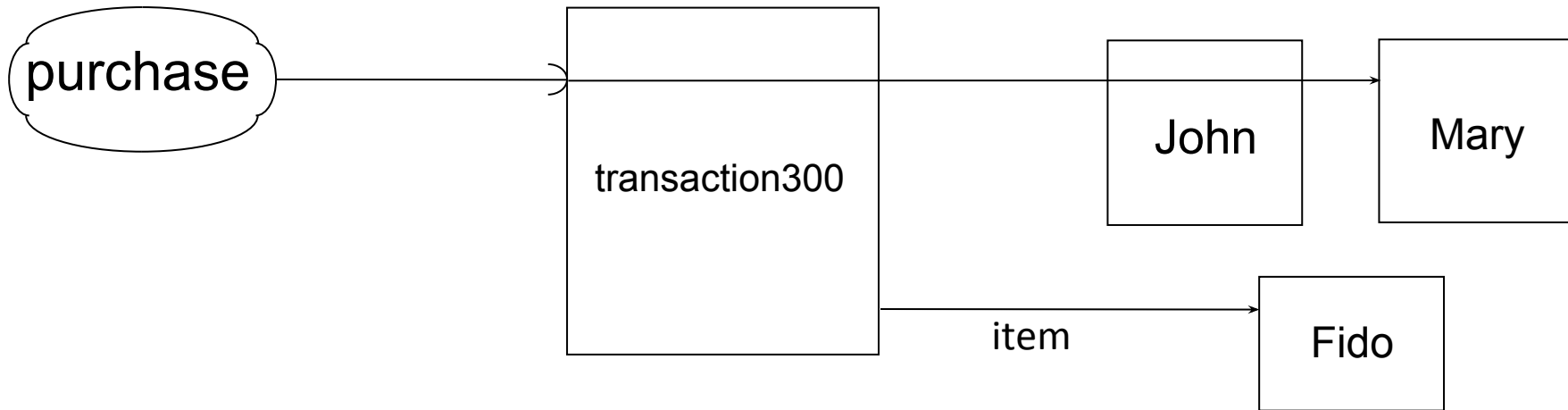
```
transaction200#purchase (buyer->John  
                           seller->Mary  
                           item->Fido)
```

- hash infix, "#", types the Object Identifier (OID) `transaction200` with its predicate (i.e., indicates membership of `transaction200` in `purchase`)
- uses slot names ('explicit roles') `buyer`, `seller`, and `item`
- independent-arrow infix, "->", pairs a predicate-independent slot name with its filler
- ordering between slots is not important
- framepoint atoms build a Directed Labeled Graph with predicate-typed nodes



## Atoms Blending Relationships and Framepoints: From Keyword ([RCL](#)) to Visual ([Grailog](#)) Syntax

*“transaction300, a purchase of John thru Mary, with item Fido”*





## Tuple/Slot-combining PSOA Atoms in Systematics from Relationships to Framepoints

The blended atom

`transaction300#purchase(John Mary item->Fido)`

is **oidful** (`transaction300`) as well as **dependently tupled** (`John Mary`) and **independently slotted** (`item->Fido`)



## (Ground) Rule over Relationships

*"John is liable for Fido if John purchases Fido from Mary"*

```
liability(John Fido) :-  
    purchase(John Mary Fido)
```

As in Prolog, the " :-" (read: "if") indicates rules



## (Non-ground) Rule over Relationships

*"A buyer is liable for an item if the buyer purchases the item from a seller"*

```
forall ?b ?s ?i (  
    liability(?b ?i) :-  
        purchase(?b ?s ?i)  
)
```



## Hybrid Rule over Relationships and Framepoints

Non-ground relationship-conclusion framepoint-condition rule:

```
Forall ?b ?s ?i ?t (  
    liability(?b ?i) :-  
        ?t#purchase (buyer->?b  
                      seller->?s  
                      item->?i)    )
```



## Rule over Framepoints with Coupled OIDs

```
Forall ?b ?s ?i ?t (  
    liabilityID(?t) #liability(bearer->?b  
                                item->?i) :-  
        ?t#purchase(buyer->?b  
                    seller->?s  
                    item->?i)  
)
```



## (Rule-applying) Oidless/Oidful Queries

```
% KB 15
transaction200#purchase(
    buyer->John seller->Mary item->Fido)

Forall ?b ?s ?i ?t (
    liabilityID(?t)#liability(bearer->?b item->?i) :-
        ?t#purchase(buyer->?b seller->?s
                    item->?i)
)
```

```
liability(bearer->?b item->?i)      % ?b=_John ?i=_Fido
```

```
?o#liability(bearer->?b item->?i)
```

← % Extra binding: ?o=\_liabilityID(\_transaction200)



## Explore More Oidful Queries

```
% KB 16
transaction200#purchase(
    buyer->John seller->Mary item->Fido)

Forall ?b ?s ?i ?t (
    liabilityID(?t)#liability(bearer->?b item->?i) :-
        ?t#purchase(buyer->?b seller->?s
                    item->?i)
)
```

```
transaction200#purchase(buyer->?b seller->?s) % ?b=_John ?s=_Mary
transaction200#Top(buyer->?b) % ?b=_John
transaction200#purchase % Yes
liabilityID(?t)#liability(?r->John) % ?r=_bearer ?t=_transaction200
Or( ?t#purchase(buyer->Theodore) ?t#purchase(buyer->John) )
%?t=_transaction200
```





## Live Demo

- Using PSOATransRun: the reference PSOA RuleML reasoner
- PSOATransRun translates graph/object-relational KBs and queries from PSOA RuleML presentation syntax to relational languages
- Available online: <https://psoademo-chatty-cat.eu-gb.mybluemix.net>
  - 'ready-to-use' demo version translating to TPTP
- Available for download: [http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOA\\_RuleML#Prolog\\_Instantiation](http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOA_RuleML#Prolog_Instantiation)
  - runtime options allow to see, e.g., the TPTP or Prolog translation results!



## Some Advanced Features of PSOA RuleML and PSOATransRun

- Built-in mathematical predicates and functions, libraries
- Dependent slots (e.g., `item+>Fido`) as well as explicit dependent and independent tuples (`+ [ . . . ]` and `- [ . . . ]`)
- Subpredicates (e.g., `bargain##purchase`)
- Static translation
- RDF import (N3/Turtle)
- Embedded (oidless/oidful) atoms



## Further Reading

PSOA RuleML Wiki page:

- [http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOA RuleML#Presentation Preview](http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOA_RuleML#Presentation_Preview)
- [http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOA RuleML#Examples](http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOA_RuleML#Examples)
- [http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOA RuleML#References](http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOA_RuleML#References)

Learn PSOA RuleML - a resource page on PSOA syntax, (query) semantics, and tools: <http://psoa.ruleml.org/learn>



## Join the Open-source Project

- Develop use cases

[wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOA\\_RuleML#Use\\_Cases](http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOA_RuleML#Use_Cases)

- Contribute to PSOATransRun development

[wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOATransRun\\_Development\\_Agenda](http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/PSOATransRun_Development_Agenda)

