

rbClips scaffold

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1 Introduction

This document describe scaffold structure of rbClips, binary extension of CLIPS for ruby scripting language. This is first scaffold so in many places, there is direct insertion of CLIPS code which will be hopefully removed in future versions.

General notes:

- Entire CLIPS environment lives inside it's own namespace (module) called 'Clips'.
- Most of objects have common methods with same semantic (if semantics differs, it's mention specifically)
 - `to_s()` Returns fragment of code that describe object in CLIPS word (it's syntactically correct CLIPS code, that can be used)
 - `save()` Newly created instances/classes/facts/rules/... are not directly inserted into clips environment, but they have to be inserted manually throw this method. Be aware that almost in every case, saving entity to CLIPS means locking its object in ruby. Meaning that after saving, object is in read-only state and can't be altered.
 - `destroy()` Opposite function for `save()`, it will try to remove given entity from CLIPS environment.
 - `environment()` Return in which environment (instance of class `Environmnet`) is the object connected or nil if it's environment free (can be used anywhere).
- CLIPS build in types have lower case id that represent them in rbClips. To make reading easiest, for this document pseudovvariable `ClipsType` is used and means on from `:symbol`, `:string`, `:lexeme`, `:integer`, `:float`, `:number`, `:instance_name`, `:instance_address`, `:instance`, `:external_address`, `:fact_address`.

2 Constraints

CLIPS provide strong mechanism for defining constraints (limitation) of slots in Templates and Classes. In rbClips it's surrounded by class `Constraint`. Saving `Constraint` in CLIPS environment is impossible because constraints can't live along in CLIPS, that's possible only in ruby environment (to create one constraint and than pass the same config to all slots). In most places, where the constraint object is requested is possible to pass Hash - it will be pass to the constructor and constraint object will be build in place.

Below are listen options for hash passed to constructor, note that only one hash key is valid!

- `:type => ClipsType | :any | [ClipsType, ...]` Specifing which type can be used
- `:values => Array` List with allowed values

- `:range => Range`
- `:cardinality => Range Cardinality of multislot`

3 Base

Function and action that are not exactly related to some bigger topic that is wrapped by another class listen below are accessible by object Base. It have just and only static methods for various use:

- `run(Fixnum, Environment | nil)` Run clips (start applying rules) in given Environment or when passed nil in actually set environment, this method will end after the maximal count of rules will be fired or there aren't any rule to fire.
- `reset` Reset clips environment to defaults
- `agenda` Return String containing outputs of agenda function
- `insert_code(String)` Insert given fragment of code to CLIPS directly (no checks, no abstraction)
- `static_constraint_checking` and `static_constraint_checking=(Boolean)` Get or set static constraint
- `dynamic_constraint_checking` and `dynamic_constraint_checking=(Boolean)` Get or set dynamic constraint
- More methods mentioned later in this document

3.1 Environment

rbClis is environment aware (can run multiple environments) - everything operates with class Environment. Base class have methods to work with it:

- `getEnvironment()` Return current environment.
- `setEnvironment(Environment)` Set environment, this method returns previous environment instance

Please note that one environment (the default one) is created for you when loading rbClips into memory.

```
# Saving previous (automatically generated)
defenv = Clips::Base.getEnvironment
# Creating new environment
newenv = Clips::Environment.new
prevenv = Clips::Base.setEnvironment(newenv)
```

4 COOL

CLIPS object-oriented language description and its wrapping by ruby environment.

4.1 Classes

For interaction with classes in CLIPS, rbClips have class `Class` (yeah same name, just first letter is upper case). It have two static methods:

- `new()` Create new instance, description is below
- `load(String)` Load class from CLIPS environment and return it's representation in ruby.

For creating new classes, you need to create new instance of class `'Class'`:

```
animal = Clips::Class.new :name => 'animal'
```

Constructor have more keys in hash for params that follows `defclass` command:

- `:name => String` Name of class in CLIPS
- `:is_a => Array` Inheritance list, can contain:
 - `Clips::Class | :user | :object | :integer | ...`
- `:role => :concrete | :abstract` Concrete or virtual class (can make instances from it or not)
- `:pattern_match => :reactive | :nonreactive` Should change cause pattern-matching
- `:slots => Array | Hash` Contains slot list and with their options. In array variant you can specify only slot names, in hash you can override default attributes. Hash has structure `String => options`, where key is name of slot and options are:
 - `:default => :derive | :none | String` Default value for slot
 - `:default_dynamic => Boolean` Should be the default value dynamic or static
 - `:storage => :local | :shared` Shared means that this slot is 'static' (shared between instances)
 - `:access => :rw | :ro | :initialize | :read | :readwrite` Visibility of slot
 - `:propagation => :inherit | :noinherit` Can the slot be inherited?
 - `:source => :exclusive | :composite` More info in documentation
 - `:pattern_match => :reactive | :nonreactive` Should change of slot cause pattern-matching
 - `:visibility => :private | :public` Normal OOP visibility
 - `:create_accessor => :none | :ro | :wo | :rw | :read | :write | :readwrite` Create default access function for this actions
 - `:constraint => Constraint | Hash` Limitation of slot values

In instance acces method for each slot will be created, so it's important not to name slots after already defined methods. This method for slot return an instance of object `Class::Slot`, that have methods for changing slot options (named in same way as options in configuration hash).

Another instance methods:

- `new(Hash)` Return newly created instance (`Clips::Instance`) of this class, description is below when describing instancess of objects
- `instances()` Returns Array with all instances of this class
- `save()`
- `destroy()`
- `to_s()`

Example

```
# Playing with class
animal = Clips::Class.new :name => 'animal', :is_a => :user, :role => :abstract,
                        :slots => { 'age' => {:default => 0, :visibility => public}}
animal.save

dog = Clips::class.new :name => 'dog', :is_a => animal,
                    :slots => { 'name' => {}, 'race' => {:default => 'unknown'}}
dog.race.access = :readwrite
dog.save
```

4.2 Instances

New instance of class is created by calling method `new(Hash)` on it's Class (the capital letter is by purpose). As parametr it accept Hash with slot names as keys (both string or id is possible) and content as values that override default values.

- `[slot-name]` Read access method for slot (exist only if class declare 'create_accessor' at least for reading). After saving, it's synonym fo send get-slot message.
- `[slot-name]=` Write access method for slot (exist only if class declare 'create_accessor' for writing). After saving, it's synonym for send put-slot message.
- `duplicate(String, nil | Hash)` Returns copy of instance with new name and overrides given slots. If original instance is saved, than duplicated instance is saved as well. This copy is done by CLIPS function (`duplicate-instance`) and it's seems to be just a shallow copy.
- `initialize(nil | Hash)` Reinititalize object from it's defaults and slot overrides
- `send(String, *params)` Send a message to this object
- `save`
- `destroy`
- `to_s`

Example

```
# Creating with instances
puppy = dog.new :name => 'Lassie', :age => 0.2
puppy.race = 'Hasky'
puppy.save

# Duff is saved, bacause puppy is saved too
duff = puppy.duplicate('Duff', {:age => 1.0})
```

4.3 Message handlers

Message handlers live next to instances and classes and are independent on them (just as they are in CLIPS). For this first version of scaffold, API is very simple and in fact not much ruby-like (just wrapper about CLIPS code). Creation new message-handler is done by creating instance of `MessageHandler` class and saving it. As parameters (in constructor and in access methods) accept strings that are directly inserted into CLIPS without any checks or any higher approach.

Constructor accept hash with values:

- `:name => String` Name of message handler
- `:type => :around | :before | :primary | :after` Type of message handler
- `:class => String | Class | :integer | ...` Class for handler
- `:params => String` Part of params (may be empty)
- `:body => String` Handler body (cannot be empty)

For every key in hash that constructor accept, instance have access (both read and write) method for changing its values (with same semantic) and in addition traditional set of methods:

- `save`
- `destroy`
- `to_s`

Example

```
# Creating message handler - so far only
hdl = Clips::MessageHandler.new :name => '+', :class => :numeric,
                                :params => '?next', :body => '+ ?next ?self'
```

4.4 Other methods for objects

Base object (`Clips::Base`) have some useful wrappings for objects:

- `object_pattern_match_delayed(&block)` Run code in block with delayed pattern matching

COOL query system is accessible from Base object and consist of these six static methods:

- `any_instancep`
- `find_instance`
- `find_all_instances`
- `do_for_instance`
- `do_for_all_instances`
- `delayed_do_for_all_instances`

They share some common settings, they all accept instance-set and query and some of them additionally accept action to do. For this first scaffold, behaviour and parameters are simple. They accept hash and then generate the code:

- `:instance_set => String => String | Class | [String | Class, ...]` Instance set, leading '?' in name (first string) is not compulsory, it will be added automatically if not present
- `:query => String` String with query (CLIPS code)
- `:action => String` Actions to do (CLIPS code)

Example

```
# Query system
male = Clips::Class :name => 'Male', :is_a => :user, :slots => ['age', 'name']
female = Clips::Class :name => 'Female', :is_a => :user, :slots => ['age', 'name']

Clips::Base.do_for_instances :instance_set => { 'human' => [male, female], 'female' => female },
  :action => "(+ ?human:age ?female:age)"
```

5 Facts

For working with Facts rbClips provides two classes Template, Fact.

5.1 Template

Entire workaround above ordered facts. Class is providing API for loading templates from CLIPS environment as well. Static methods:

- `new(Hash)` Described below, create new template object
- `load(String)` Load template form CLIPS and return it

Hash options for contructoruction of new template:

- `:name => String` Name of template in CLIPS world
- `:slots => Array | Hash` Slot list - in array accept only strings (names of slots). In hash variant accept String as key (name of slot) and another hash as value with options for this slot.
 - `:multislot => Boolean` Is this multislot? False by default.
 - `:default => :none | :derive | String` Default value for this slot
 - `:default_dynamic => Boolean` Should be default dynamic? Make sens only when some function is given as default value for slot.

Example

```
human = Clips::Template :name => 'human', :slots => ['name', 'age']
```

5.2 Facts

Clips::Facts class handle entire workaround above creating and deleting facts (both ordered and non-ordered). Creation of new fact:

- `Clips::Fact.new(String, Array)` Create new ordered fact, Array can be blank
- `Clips::Fact.new(Template, Hash)` Create new non-ordered fact, Hash can be blank

Shared methods

- `template()` Return string in ordered fact and Instance of Template in non-ordered case
- `to_s()`
- `save()`
- `destroy()`

Ordered facts

- `slots()` Return array fact values
- `slots=(Array)` Redefine fact values

Nonordered facts

- `[slot-name]()` Return value stored in fact
- `[slot-name]=(Array)` Redefine value stored in fact

6 Rules

Rule class is almost most complex class in `rbClips`. It offers common static methods

- `new(Hash)` Config hash, options are listed below
- `load(String)` Load rule from CLIPS environment directly

Controller hash options:

- `:name => String` Rule name

6.1 Working with LHS

Setting LHS of Rule is done by calling `lhs()` method on that rule. Method accept block with parametre of type `Clips::Rule::Lhs`, that have methods for specifying preconditions.

Simple pattern matching is done by `pattern()` method. It accept instances (not saved!) of matchable entities - facts and objects, with specified constraints on given slots or possitions. Note, that you can pass ID on slot possition, to create a rule variable of that name or use reserved ids `:all` or `:one`. There are many of blank spaces that have to be hacked by givint string variable with CLIPS code (for example variable slot constraints - `?x&red&green`). `pattern()` method also accept string with CLIPS fragment, where you can put whatever you want.

```
r = Clips::Rule.new :name => 'die'
r.lhs do |l|
  # For ordered facts
  l.pattern Clips::Fact.new 'human', [:all, 20] Equals (human $? 20)
  l.pattern Clips::Fact.new 'human', [:one, 20] # Equals (human ? 20)
  l.pattern Clips::Fact.new 'human', [:x, 20]   # Equals (human ?x 20)

  # Nonordered facts
  l.pattern Clips::Fact.new humanfact, {:name => 'Honza', :age => :x}
```

```

# Equals (humanfact (name Honza) (age ?x))

# Objects
l.pattern humanclass.new(:nick => 'Honza', :age => :x)
# Equals (object (is-a humanclass) (nick Honza) (age ?x))

# String hack
l.pattern "(object (is-a X Y Z) (ahoj ?x:(numberp ?x)))"
end
r.save

```

You can also group conditions with 'and' and 'or' using blocks:

```

rule = Clips::Rule.new :name => 'some-rule'
rule.lhs do |l|
  l.or do |ll|
    ll.pattern Clips::Fact.new 'human', [20]
    ll.pattern Clips::Fact.new 'human', [30]
  end
end
end

```

6.2 Working with RHS

So far, rbClips provide just String based specification (CLIPS fragments of code) to determine RHS.

```

rule = Clips::Rule.new :name => 'some-rule'
rule.rhs = "(retract ?a) (retract ?b)"

```

Variable constraints Design patterns, predicate calling (function calling) ToDo: Dopsat, na dobre ceste :-)

7 Example of application

```

# Creating facts
Clips::Fact.new( 'animal', %w(dog) ).save
Clips::Fact.new( 'animal', %w(cat) ).save
Clips::Fact.new( 'animal', %w(horse) ).save
Clips::Fact.new( 'animal', %w(duck) ).save
Clips::Fact.new( 'child-of', %w(dog puppy) ).save
Clips::Fact.new( 'child-of', %w(cat kitten) ).save

# Creating rules
rule = Clips::Rule.new 'animalize'
rule.lhs do |l|
  l.pattern Clips::Fact.new 'animal', [:animal]
  l.pattern Clips::Fact.new 'child-of', [:animal, :child]
end
rule.rhs = "(assert (animal ?child))"
rule.save

# Run

```


`Clips::Base.run`

8 Author's notes

- Design query system, something like (or whatever), just not to pass code directly in CLIPS
- Design blocks of code for query system - ruby blocks should be the best solution ;-)
- Make internal message buffer somehow prepared for stream (hack CLIPS to buindle it by changing main.o)