

RuleML for Object-Relational Knowledge Representation on the Web

Harold Boley

*Institute for Information Technology, National Research Council;
Faculty of Computer Science, University of New Brunswick, Canada*

Developing F-logic and W3C RIF, PSOA RuleML permits relation applications with optional object identifiers and, orthogonally, positional or slotted arguments.

Introduction: Two IT Paradigms

Knowledge representation & problem solving in

- AI
- the (Semantic) Web
- IT at large

can be

- Logic-based:
FOL, Horn, LP
- Object-oriented (and frame-based):
CLOS, RDF, N3

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Introduction: Psoa Terms and Rules

- Integration based on **positional-slotted**, **object-applicative** (*psoa*) terms and rules
- Psoa term applies **function or predicate** symbol, possibly **instantiated by object**, to zero or more **positional or slotted (named)** arguments
- For a psOA term as **atomic formula**, predicate symbol is **class (type) of object** as well as **relation between arguments**, which describe object
- Each **argument** of a psOA term can be psOA term applying **function symbol**

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Presentation Syntax: Rule Language

Example (PSOA RuleML business rule)

Adapts business rule from POSL logistics use case. Ternary recship conclusion represents reciprocal shippings, at total cost (as single positional argument), between source and destination (as two slotted arguments). First two premises apply 4-ary shipment relation that uses anonymous cargo and named cost variables as two positional arguments, as well as recship's slotted arguments (in both 'directions'). Third premise is External-wrapped numeric-add RIF-DBT built-in applied on right-hand side of equality to sum up shipment costs for total. With the two facts, ?cost = 257.0.

```
Prefix(cpt <http://eg.com/concepts#>)
Prefix(mus <http://eg.com/museum#>)
Prefix(func <http://www.w3.org/2007/rif-builtin-function#>)
Prefix(xs <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>)
Group {
  Forall ?cost ?cost1 ?cost2 ?A ?B {
    cpt:recship(?cost cpt:source->?A cpt:dest->?B) :-
      And(cpt:shipment(? ?cost1 cpt:source->?A cpt:dest->?B)
        cpt:shipment(? ?cost2 cpt:source->?B cpt:dest->?A)
        ?cost = External(func:numeric-add(?cost1 ?cost2)) )
    shipment("PC"^^xsd:string "47.5"^^xsd:float
      cpt:source->mus:BostonMoS cpt:dest->mus:LondonSciM)
    shipment("PDA"^^xsd:string "9.5"^^xsd:float
      cpt:source->mus:LondonSciM cpt:dest->mus:BostonMoS)
  }
```

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Introduction: Psoa Rules Exemplified

Example (Rule-defined anonymous family frame)

Group is used to collect a rule and two facts. Forall quantifier declares original universal argument variables and generated universal OID variables ?2, ?3, ?4. Infix :- separates conclusion from premises of rule, which derives anonymous/existential family frame from married relation And from kid relation of husb Or wife (the left-hand side is objectified on the right).

```
Group {
  Forall ?Hu ?Wi ?Ch {
    Group {
      Forall ?Hu ?Wi ?Ch ?2 ?3 ?4 {
        Exists ?1 {
          family(husb->?Hu wife->?Wi child->?Ch) :-
            And(married(?Hu ?Wi) And(?2#married(?Hu ?Wi)
              Or(kid(?Hu ?Ch) kid(?Wi ?Ch))) )
            Or(?3#kid(?Hu ?Ch) ?4#kid(?Wi ?Ch))) )
        married(?Hu ?Wi) _1#married(?Hu ?Wi)
        kid(?Hu ?Wi) _2#kid(?Hu ?Wi)
      }
    }
  }
```

Semantically, example is modeled by predicate extensions corresponding to following set of ground facts (the subdomain of individuals D_{ind} is to be defined):

```
{o#family(husb->Joe wife->Sue child->Pete)} U
{ _1#married(Joe Sue), _2#kid(Sue Pete)}, where o ∈ Dind.
```

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Presentation Syntax: Rule Language (Cont'd)

Example (PSOA RuleML business rule, Cont'd)

The rule can be objectified as follows (Externals are not being transformed):

```
Forall ?cost ?cost1 ?cost2 ?A ?B ?2 ?3 {
  Exists ?1 (?!#cpt:recship(?cost cpt:source->?A cpt:dest->?B)) :-
    And(?2#cpt:shipment(? ?cost1 cpt:source->?A cpt:dest->?B)
      ?3#cpt:shipment(? ?cost2 cpt:source->?B cpt:dest->?A)
      ?cost = External(func:numeric-add(?cost1 ?cost2)) )
}
```

Further, it can be tupributed and slotributed (actually done by the semantics):

```
Forall ?cost ?cost1 ?cost2 ?A ?B ?2 ?3 {
  Exists ?1 (And(?1#cpt:recship(cpt:source->?A)
    ?1#cpt:recship(cpt:dest->?B)) :-
    And(?2#cpt:shipment(? ?cost1)
      ?2#cpt:shipment(cpt:source->?A)
      ?2#cpt:shipment(cpt:dest->?B)
      ?3#cpt:shipment(? ?cost2)
      ?3#cpt:shipment(cpt:source->?B)
      ?3#cpt:shipment(cpt:dest->?A)
      ?cost = External(func:numeric-add(?cost1 ?cost2)) )
  }
```

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Conclusion: Psoa Rules Made Horn

Example (Rule-extended named family frame)

Horn version of introductory example retrieves family frame with named OID variable in premise and uses its binding to extend that frame in conclusion (left: given; right: objectified).

```
Group {
  Forall ?Hu ?Wi ?Ch ?o {
    ?o#family(husb->?Hu
      wife->?Wi
      child->?Ch) :-
      And(?o#family(husb->?Hu
        wife->?Wi)
        Or(kid(?Hu ?Ch)
          kid(?Wi ?Ch))) )
    inst4#family(husb->Joe
      wife->Sue)
    kid(Sue Pete)
  }
  Group {
    Forall ?Hu ?Wi ?Ch ?o ?1 ?2 {
      ?o#family(husb->?Hu
        wife->?Wi
        child->?Ch) :-
      And(?o#family(husb->?Hu
        wife->?Wi)
        Or(?1#kid(?Hu ?Ch)
          ?2#kid(?Wi ?Ch))) )
      inst4#family(husb->Joe
        wife->Sue)
      _1#kid(Sue Pete)
    }
  }
}
```

→ Simpler semantics corresponding to this set of ground facts:

```
{inst4#family(husb->Joe wife->Sue child->Pete), _1#kid(Sue Pete)}
```

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