

A RIF-Style Semantics for RuleML-Integrated Positional-Slotted, Object-Applicative Rules

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Knowledge representation & problem solving in

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

can be

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

Combined approaches:

- Description Logics (DLs)
- Object-Oriented Databases (OODBs) /
Deductive Object-Oriented Databases (DOODs)
- Object-oriented logic languages:
LIFE and Frame logic (F-logic)
- W3C Rule Interchange Format (RIF):
 - Semantics based on F-logic
 - Serialization syntax based on RuleML

- F-logic and RIF extend first-order model-theoretic semantics for **objects (frames)**
- Added separately from **function and predicate applications to arguments**
- Resulting complexity of object-extended semantics can be reduced by **integrating objects with applications**

- Integration based on **positional-slotted, object-applicative** rules of POSL and RuleML
- **F-logic's model-theoretic semantics in the style of RIF** is also the **starting point** of our **integrated semantics**
- Permits **applications with optional object identifiers** and, orthogonally, **arguments that are positional or slotted**
- Structured by these **independent dimensions** of defining features, language **constructs can be freely combined**

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 psqa term as **atomic formula**, predicate symbol is **class (type) of object** as well as **relation between arguments**, which describe object
- Each **argument** of a psqa term can be psqa term applying **function** symbol

Introduction: Distinctions in Psoa Taxonomy

- Psoa terms that apply a predicate symbol (as a relation) to *positional arguments* can be employed to make factual assertions
- An example, in simplified RIF (presentation) syntax, is term `married(Joe Sue)` for binary predicate `married` applied to `Joe` and `Sue`, where positional (left-to-right) order can be used to identify husband, as 1st argument, and wife, as 2nd argument

- Psoa terms that apply a predicate symbol (as a class) to *slotted arguments* correspond to typed attribute-value descriptions
- An example is psoa term
family(husb->Joe wife->Sue) or
family(wife->Sue husb->Joe) for
family-typed attribute-value pairs (slots)
{<husb, Joe>, <wife, Sue>}
 - Easily extended with further slots, e.g. by adding children,
as in family(husb->Joe wife->Sue child->Pete)

Introduction: Distinctions in Psoa Taxonomy (Cont'd)

- Usually, slotted terms describe an object symbol, i.e. an object identifier (OID), maintaining object identity even when slots of their descriptions are added or deleted
 - This leads to (typed) frames in the sense of F-logic
- E.g., using RIF's membership syntax $\#$, OID `inst1` in class `family` is describable by `inst1#family(husb->Joe wife->Sue)`, `inst1#family(husb->Joe wife->Sue child->Pete)`, etc. Psoa terms can also specialize to class membership terms, e.g. `inst1#family()`, abridged `inst1#family`, represents `inst1 ∈ family`

Introduction: Slotted and Positional OID Description

- Like OID-describing slotted terms constitute a (multi-slot) ‘frame’, positional terms that describe an object constitute a (single-tuple) ‘shelf’, similar to a (one-dimensional) array describing its name
- Thus, `family`'s `husb` and `wife` slots can be positionalized as in earlier `married` example: `inst1#family(Joe Sue)` describes `inst1` with tuple `[Joe Sue]`

Introduction: Positional-Slotted OID Description

- *Combined positional-slotted* psoa terms are allowed, similarly as in XML elements (tuple \rightsquigarrow subelements, slots \rightsquigarrow attributes), e.g. describing an object, as in RDF descriptions (object \rightsquigarrow subject, slots \rightsquigarrow properties)
- For example, `inst1#family (Joe Sue child->Pete)` **describes** `inst1` with two positional and one slotted argument

- On the other hand, positional `married` example could be made slotted, leading to

```
married(husb->Joe wife->Sue),
```

and even be used to describe a (marriage) object: positionally, as in

```
inst2#married(Joe Sue),
```

or slotted, as in

```
inst2#married(husb->Joe wife->Sue)
```

- A **frame without explicit class** is semantically treated as **typing its object with root class** \top (syntactically, `Top`)
- For example, (untyped) frame
`inst3[color->red shape->diamond]`
in square-bracketed F-logic/RIF syntax is equivalent to our parenthesized
`inst3#Top(color->red shape->diamond)`

Introduction: Atom Objectification

- An **atomic formula without OID** is treated as **having implicit OID**
- An OID-less application is *objectified* by syntactic transformation: *The OID of a ground fact is new constant generated by 'new local constant' (stand-alone _); the OID of non-ground fact or atomic formula in rule conclusion, $f(\dots)$, is new, existentially scoped variable $?i$, leading to $Exists\ ?i\ (?i\#f(\dots))$; the OID of other atomic formulas is new variable generated by 'anonymous variable' (stand-alone ?)*
- Objectification allows compatible semantics for an atom constructed as RIF-like slotted (named-argument) term and corresponding frame, solving issue with named-argument terms:

- For example, slotted-fact assertion `family(husb->Joe wife->Sue)` is syntactically objectified to assertion `_#family(husb->Joe wife->Sue)`, and — if `_1` is first new constant from `_1, _2, ...` — to `_1#family(husb->Joe wife->Sue)`
- This typed frame, then, is semantically *slotributed* to `_1#family(husb->Joe)` and `_1#family(wife->Sue)`

Introduction: Objectified Atom Querying

- Query `family(husb->Joe)` is syntactically objectified to query `?#family(husb->Joe)`, i.e.
— if `?1` is first new variable in `?1, ?2, ...` — to `?1#family(husb->Joe)`
- Posed against fact, it succeeds with first slot, unifying `?1` with `_1`
- Slotribution ('slot distribution') avoids POSL's 'rest-slot' variables: frame's OID 'distributes' over slots of a description

- Rules can be defined on top of psOA terms in a natural manner
- A rule derives (a conjunction of possibly existentially scoped) conclusion psOA atoms from (a formula of) premise psOA atoms
- Consider example with rule deriving `family` frames

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 husband Or wife (the left-hand side is objectified on the right).

```
Group (
  Forall ?Hu ?Wi ?Ch (
    family(husb->?Hu wife->?Wi child->?Ch):-
      And(married(?Hu ?Wi)
          Or(kid(?Hu ?Ch) kid(?Wi ?Ch))) )
    married(Joe Sue)
    kid(Sue Pete)
  )
)

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

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

$\{o\#family(husb \rightarrow Joe\ wife \rightarrow Sue\ child \rightarrow Pete)\} \cup$

$\{_1\#married(Joe\ Sue), _2\#kid(Sue\ Pete)\},$ where $o \in D_{ind}$.

PSOA RuleML is defined here as a language incorporating this integration:

- PSOA RuleML's human-readable presentation syntax
- PSOA RuleML's model-theoretic semantics
- Conclusion and future work

Presentation Syntax: Terms

In this definition, *base term* means a simple term, an anonymous psoa term (i.e., an anonymous frame term, single-tuple psoa term, or multi-tuple psoa term), or a term of the form `External (t)`, where `t` is an anonymous psoa term. Anonymous term can be *deobjectified* (by omitting `main ?#`) if its re-objectification results in old term (i.e., re-introduces `?#`).

Definition (Term)

- 1 *Constants and variables.* If $t \in \text{Const}$ or $t \in \text{Var}$ then t is a **simple term**
- 2 *Equality terms.* $t = s$ is an **equality term** if t, s are base terms
- 3 *Subclass terms.* $t\#\#s$ is a **subclass term** if t, s are base terms
- 4 *Positional-slotted, object-applicative terms.*
 $o\#f([t_{1,1}\dots t_{1,n_1}] \dots [t_{m,1}\dots t_{m,n_m}] p_1 \rightarrow v_1 \dots p_k \rightarrow v_k)$
is a **positional-slotted, object-applicative (psoa) term** if $f \in \text{Const}$ and $o, t_{1,1}, \dots, t_{1,n_1}, \dots, t_{m,1}, \dots, t_{m,n_m}, p_1, \dots, p_k, v_1, \dots, v_k, m \geq 0, k \geq 0$, are base terms

Definition (Term, Cont'd)

- For $m = 1$ psoa terms become **single-tuple psoa terms**
 - $\#f([t_{1,1} \dots t_{1,n_1}] p_1 \rightarrow v_1 \dots p_k \rightarrow v_k)$, abridged to
 - $\#f(t_{1,1} \dots t_{1,n_1} p_1 \rightarrow v_1 \dots p_k \rightarrow v_k)$

These can be further specialized in two ways, which can be orthogonally combined:

- For \circ being the anonymous variable $?$, they become **anonymous single-tuple psoa terms** $\#f(t_{1,1} \dots t_{1,n_1} p_1 \rightarrow v_1 \dots p_k \rightarrow v_k)$, deobjectified $f(t_{1,1} \dots t_{1,n_1} p_1 \rightarrow v_1 \dots p_k \rightarrow v_k)$. These can be further specialized:
 - For $k = 0$, they become **positional terms** $\#f(t_{1,1} \dots t_{1,n_1})$, deobjectified $f(t_{1,1} \dots t_{1,n_1})$, corresponding to the usual terms and atomic formulas of classical first-order logic
- For f being the root class Top , they become **untyped single-tuple psoa terms** $\circ\#\text{Top}(t_{1,1} \dots t_{1,n_1} p_1 \rightarrow v_1 \dots p_k \rightarrow v_k)$. These can be further specialized:
 - For $k = 0$, they become **untyped single-tuple shelf terms** $\circ\#\text{Top}(t_{1,1} \dots t_{1,n_1})$ describing object \circ with positional arguments $t_{1,1}, \dots, t_{1,n_1}$

Definition (Formula, Rule Language)

- ③ *Rule implication*: $\varphi : - \psi$ is a formula, called **rule implication**, if:
- φ is a head formula or a *conjunction* of head formulas, where a head formula is an atomic formula or an *existentially* scoped atomic formula,
 - ψ is a condition formula, and
 - none of the atomic formulas in φ is an externally defined term (i.e., term of the form `External(...)`)
- ④ *Universal rule*: If φ is a rule implication and $?V_1, \dots, ?V_n$, $n > 0$, distinct variables then `forall ?V1 ... ?Vn (φ)` is a *universal rule* formula. It is required that all *free* variables in φ occur among variables $?V_1 \dots ?V_n$ in quantification part. Generally, an occurrence of variable $?v$ is *free* in φ if it is not inside subformula of φ of the form `exists ?v (ψ)` and ψ is a formula. Universal rules are also referred to as *PSOA RuleML rules*.

Presentation Syntax: Condition Language

Example (PSOA RuleML conditions)

This example shows conditions that are composed of psOA terms ("Opticks" is shortcut for "Opticks"^^xs:string).

```
Prefix(bks <http://eg.com/books#>)  
Prefix(auth <http://eg.com/authors#>)  
Prefix(cts <http://eg.com/cities#>)  
Prefix(cpt <http://eg.com/concepts#>)
```

Formula that uses an anonymous psOA (positional term):

```
?#cpt:book(auth:Newton "Opticks")
```

Deobjectified version:

```
cpt:book(auth:Newton "Opticks")
```

Formula that uses an anonymous psOA (slotted term):

```
?#cpt:book(cpt:author->auth:Newton cpt:title->"Opticks")
```

Deobjectified version:

```
cpt:book(cpt:author->auth:Newton cpt:title->"Opticks")
```

Formula that uses a named psOA (typed frame):

```
bks:opt1#cpt:book(cpt:author->auth:Newton cpt:title->"Opticks")
```

Formula that uses a named psOA (untyped frame):

```
bks:opt1#Top(cpt:author->auth:Newton cpt:title->"Opticks")
```

Deobjectified version of a formula that uses an anonymous psOA (multi-tuple term):

```
cpt:book([auth:Newton "Opticks"] [cts:London "1704"^^xs:integer])
```

Deobjectified version of a formula that uses an anonymous psOA (positional-slotted term):

```
cpt:book(auth:Newton "Opticks"  
         cpt:place->cts:London  
         cpt:year->"1704"^^xs:integer)
```

Presentation Syntax: Rule Language

Example (PSOA RuleML business rule)

Adapts business rule from POSL logistics use case. Ternary `reciship` 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 `reciship`'s slotted arguments (in both 'directions').

Third premise is `External-wrapped numeric-add RIF-DTB built-in` applied on right-hand side of equality to sum up `shipment` costs for total. With the two facts, `?cost = ?57.0`.

```
Prefix(cpt <http://eg.com/concepts#>)
Prefix(mus <http://eg.com/museums#>)
Prefix(func <http://www.w3.org/2007/rif-built-in-function#>)
Prefix(xs <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>)
Group (
  Forall ?cost ?cost1 ?cost2 ?A ?B (
    cpt:reciship(?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"^^xs:string "47.5"^^xs:float
           cpt:source->mus:BostonMoS cpt:dest->mus:LondonSciM)
  shipment("PDA"^^xs:string "9.5"^^xs:float
           cpt:source->mus:LondonSciM cpt:dest->mus:BostonMoS)
)
```

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 (?1#cpt:reciship(?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:reciship(?cost)  
                ?1#cpt:reciship(cpt:source->?A)  
                ?1#cpt:reciship(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)) )  
  )
```

PSOA RuleML semantics in style of RIF-BLD — more general than what would be required:

- Ensure that the semantics stay comparable
- Future RIF logic dialect could be specified to cater for PSOA
 - E.g., via an updated RIF-FLD

- In given document, *new local constant* generator, written as stand-alone $_$, denotes first new local constant $_i$, $i \geq 1$, from the sequence $_1, _2, \dots$ that does not already occur in that document
- For each document we assume OID-less psOA terms have undergone objectification, whose head existentials make PSOA RuleML non-Horn

- Use TV as set of semantic truth values $\{\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}\}$
- Truth valuation of PSOA RuleML formulas will be defined as mapping $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}$ in two steps:
 - 1 Mapping I generically bundles various mappings from semantic structure, \mathcal{I} ;
 I maps formula to element of domain D
 - 2 Mapping I_{truth} takes such a domain element to TV

This indirectness allows HiLog-like generality

Definition (Semantic structure)

A **semantic structure**, \mathcal{I} , is a tuple of the form
 $\langle TV, DTS, D, D_{ind}, D_{func}, I_C, I_V, I_{psoa}, I_{sub}, I_=, I_{external}, I_{truth} \rangle$

Here D is a non-empty set of elements called the **domain** of \mathcal{I} ,
and D_{ind}, D_{func} are nonempty subsets of D

The domain must contain at least the root class: $\top \in D$

D_{ind} is used to interpret elements of `Const` acting as individuals

D_{func} is used to interpret constants acting as function symbols

As before, `Const` denotes set of all constant symbols and
`Var` set of all variable symbols

DTS denotes set of identifiers for primitive datatypes

Definition (Semantic structure, Cont'd)

The other components of \mathcal{I} are *total* mappings defined thus:

① I_C maps Const to D .

This mapping interprets constant symbols.

In addition, it is required that:

- If a constant, $c \in \text{Const}$, is an *individual* then it is required that $I_C(c) \in D_{\text{ind}}$
- If $c \in \text{Const}$ is a *function symbol* then it is required that $I_C(c) \in D_{\text{func}}$
- It is required that $I_C(\text{Top}) = \top$

② I_V maps Var to D_{ind} . Mapping interprets variable symbols

Definition (Semantic structure, Cont'd)

- ③ I_{psoa} maps \mathbf{D} to total functions $\mathbf{D}_{\text{ind}} \times \text{SetOfFiniteBags}(\mathbf{D}^*_{\text{ind}}) \times \text{SetOfFiniteBags}(\mathbf{D}_{\text{ind}} \times \mathbf{D}_{\text{ind}}) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$. Interprets psOA terms, combining positional, slotted, and frame terms, as well as class memberships. Argument $d \in \mathbf{D}$ of I_{psoa} represents function or predicate symbol of positional terms and slotted terms, and object class of frame terms, as well as class of memberships. Element $o \in \mathbf{D}_{\text{ind}}$ represents object of class d , which is described with two bags.
- Finite bag of finite tuples $\{\langle t_{1,1}, \dots, t_{1,n_1} \rangle, \dots, \langle t_{m,1}, \dots, t_{m,n_m} \rangle\} \in \text{SetOfFiniteBags}(\mathbf{D}^*_{\text{ind}})$, possibly empty, represents positional information. $\mathbf{D}^*_{\text{ind}}$ is set of all finite tuples over the domain \mathbf{D}_{ind} . Bags are used since order of tuples in a psOA term is immaterial and tuples may repeat
 - Finite bag of attribute-value pairs $\{\langle a_1, v_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle a_k, v_k \rangle\} \in \text{SetOfFiniteBags}(\mathbf{D}_{\text{ind}} \times \mathbf{D}_{\text{ind}})$, possibly empty, represents slotted information. Bags, since order of attribute-value pairs in a psOA term is immaterial and pairs may repeat

Definition (Semantic structure, Cont'd)

- ③ In addition:
 - If $d \in \mathbf{D}_{\text{func}}$ then $I_{\text{psoa}}(d)$ must be a (\mathbf{D}_{ind} -valued) function $\mathbf{D}_{\text{ind}} \times \text{SetOfFiniteBags}(\mathbf{D}_{\text{ind}}^*) \times \text{SetOfFiniteBags}(\mathbf{D}_{\text{ind}} \times \mathbf{D}_{\text{ind}}) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{\text{ind}}$
 - Implies that when a function symbol is applied to arguments that are individual objects then result is also individual object
- ④ I_{sub} gives meaning to the subclass relationship. It is a total mapping of the form $\mathbf{D}_{\text{func}} \times \mathbf{D}_{\text{func}} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$
- ⑤ $I_{=}$ is a mapping of the form $\mathbf{D}_{\text{ind}} \times \mathbf{D}_{\text{ind}} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$. Gives meaning to the equality operator
- ⑥ I_{external} is a mapping to give meaning to `External` terms. Maps external symbols in `Const` to fixed functions
- ⑦ I_{truth} is a mapping of the form $\mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{TV}$. Used to define truth valuation for formulas

Definition (Semantic structure, Cont'd)

Generic mapping from terms to \mathbf{D} , denoted by I

- $I(k) = I_C(k)$, if k is a symbol in Const
- $I(?v) = I_V(?v)$, if $?v$ is a variable in Var
- $I(o \# f ([t_{1,1} \dots t_{1,n_1}] \dots [t_{m,1} \dots t_{m,n_m}] a_1 \rightarrow v_1 \dots a_k \rightarrow v_k))$
 $= I_{\text{psoa}}(I(f))(I(o), \{<I(t_{1,1}), \dots, I(t_{1,n_1})>, \dots, <I(t_{m,1}), \dots, I(t_{m,n_m})>, \dots, <I(a_1), I(v_1)>, \dots, <I(a_k), I(v_k)>\})$

Again $\{\dots\}$ denote *bags* of tuples and attribute-value pairs.

- $I(c1 \# \# c2) = I_{\text{sub}}(I(c1), I(c2))$
- $I(x=y) = I_{=} (I(x), I(y))$
- $I(\text{External}(p(s_1 \dots s_n))) = I_{\text{external}}(p)(I(s_1), \dots, I(s_n))$

Semantics: Method of Formula Interpretation

- Define mapping, $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}$, from set of all non-document formulas to \mathbf{TV}
- For atomic formula ϕ , $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\phi)$ defined essentially as $I_{\text{truth}}(I(\phi))$
- Recall that $I(\phi)$ is just an element of domain \mathbf{D} and I_{truth} maps \mathbf{D} to truth values in \mathbf{TV}
- Might surprise, since normally mapping I defined only for terms that occur as arguments to predicates, not for atomic formulas. Similarly, truth valuations usually defined via mappings from instantiated formulas to \mathbf{TV} , not from interpretation domain \mathbf{D} to \mathbf{TV}
- HiLog-style definition inherited from RIF-FLD and equivalent to a standard one for first-order languages such as RIF-BLD and PSOA RuleML — but enables future higher-order features

Definition (Truth valuation)

Truth valuation for well-formed formulas in PSOA RuleML determined using function $TVal_I$:

- 1 **Equality:** $TVal_I(x = y) = I_{\text{truth}}(I(x = y))$.
 - Required that $I_{\text{truth}}(I(x = y)) = \mathbf{t}$ if $I(x) = I(y)$ and that $I_{\text{truth}}(I(x = y)) = \mathbf{f}$ otherwise
 - This can also be expressed as $TVal_I(x = y) = \mathbf{t}$ if and only if $I(x) = I(y)$

- 2 **Subclass:** $TVal_I(sc \## cl) = I_{\text{truth}}(I(sc \## cl))$.
In particular, for root class, Top , and all $sc \in \mathbf{D}$,
 $TVal_I(sc \## Top) = \mathbf{t}$.

To ensure that $\##$ is transitive, i.e., $c1 \## c2$ and $c2 \## c3$ imply $c1 \## c3$, the following is required:

- For all $c1, c2, c3 \in \mathbf{D}$, if $TVal_I(c1 \## c2) = TVal_I(c2 \## c3) = \mathbf{t}$ then $TVal_I(c1 \## c3) = \mathbf{t}$

Definition (Truth valuation, Cont'd)

3 *Psoa formula:*

$$TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\circ \# f ([t_{1,1} \dots t_{1,n_1}] \dots [t_{m,1} \dots t_{m,n_m}] a_1 \rightarrow v_1 \dots a_k \rightarrow v_k)) = I_{\text{truth}}(I(\circ \# f ([t_{1,1} \dots t_{1,n_1}] \dots [t_{m,1} \dots t_{m,n_m}] a_1 \rightarrow v_1 \dots a_k \rightarrow v_k))).$$

Since the formula consists of an object-typing membership, a bag of tuples representing a conjunction of all the object-centered tuples (*tupribution*), and a bag of slots representing a conjunction of all the object-centered slots (*slotribution*), this restriction is used, where $m \geq 0$ and $k \geq 0$:

- $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\circ \# f ([t_{1,1} \dots t_{1,n_1}] \dots [t_{m,1} \dots t_{m,n_m}] a_1 \rightarrow v_1 \dots a_k \rightarrow v_k)) = \mathbf{t}$
if and only if
 $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\circ \# f) =$
 $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\circ \# \text{Top}([t_{1,1} \dots t_{1,n_1}])) = \dots = TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\circ \# \text{Top}([t_{m,1} \dots t_{m,n_m}])) =$
 $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\circ \# \text{Top}(a_1 \rightarrow v_1)) = \dots = TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\circ \# \text{Top}(a_k \rightarrow v_k)) =$
 \mathbf{t}

Definition (Truth valuation, Cont'd)

- 3 • Observe that on right-hand side of “if and only if” there are $1+m+k$ subformulas splitting left-hand side into an object membership, m object-centered positional formulas, each associating the object with a tuple, and k object-centered slotted formulas, i.e. ‘triples’, each associating object with attribute-value pair. All parts on both sides of “if and only if” are centered on object o , which connects subformulas on right-hand side (first subformula providing o -member class f , remaining $m+k$ ones using root class Top)

For root class, Top , and all $o \in \mathbf{D}$, $TVal_I(o \# \text{Top}) = \mathbf{t}$.

To ensure that all members of subclass are also members of its superclasses, i.e., $o \# f$ and $f \#\# g$ imply $o \# g$, the following restriction is imposed:

- For all $o, f, g \in \mathbf{D}$, if $TVal_I(o \# f) = TVal_I(f \#\# g) = \mathbf{t}$ then $TVal_I(o \# g) = \mathbf{t}$

Definition (Truth valuation, Cont'd)

- ④ *Externally defined atomic formula:*
 $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\text{External}(t)) = I_{\text{truth}}(I_{\text{external}}(t))$
- ⑤ *Conjunction:* $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\text{And}(c_1 \dots c_n)) = \mathbf{t}$
if and only if $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(c_1) = \dots = TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(c_n) = \mathbf{t}$.
Otherwise, $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\text{And}(c_1 \dots c_n)) = \mathbf{f}$.
Empty conjunction becomes tautology: $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\text{And}()) = \mathbf{t}$
- ⑥ *Disjunction:* $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\text{Or}(c_1 \dots c_n)) = \mathbf{f}$
if and only if $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(c_1) = \dots = TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(c_n) = \mathbf{f}$.
Otherwise, $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\text{Or}(c_1 \dots c_n)) = \mathbf{t}$.
Empty disjunction becomes contradiction: $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\text{Or}()) = \mathbf{f}$

Definition (Truth valuation, Cont'd)

7 Quantification:

- $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\text{Exists } ?v_1 \dots ?v_n (\varphi)) = \mathbf{t}$
if and only if for some \mathcal{I}^* , described below, $TVal_{\mathcal{I}^*}(\varphi) = \mathbf{t}$
- $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\text{Forall } ?v_1 \dots ?v_n (\varphi)) = \mathbf{t}$
if and only if for every \mathcal{I}^* , described below, $TVal_{\mathcal{I}^*}(\varphi) = \mathbf{t}$

Here \mathcal{I}^* is a semantic structure of the form $\langle \mathbf{TV}, \mathbf{DTS}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{D}_{\text{ind}}, \mathbf{D}_{\text{func}}, \mathbf{I}_C, \mathbf{I}^*_V, \mathbf{I}_{\text{psoa}}, \mathbf{I}_{\text{sub}}, \mathbf{I}_=, \mathbf{I}_{\text{external}}, \mathbf{I}_{\text{truth}} \rangle$, which is exactly like \mathcal{I} , except that mapping \mathbf{I}^*_V is used instead of \mathbf{I}_V . \mathbf{I}^*_V is defined to coincide with \mathbf{I}_V on all variables except, possibly, on $?v_1, \dots, ?v_n$

Definition (Truth valuation, Cont'd)

8 *Rule implication:*

- $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\text{conclusion} \text{ :- } \text{condition}) = \mathbf{t}$, if either $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\text{conclusion}) = \mathbf{t}$ or $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\text{condition}) = \mathbf{f}$
- $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\text{conclusion} \text{ :- } \text{condition}) = \mathbf{f}$ otherwise

9 *Groups of rules:*

If Γ is a group formula of the form $\text{Group}(\varphi_1 \dots \varphi_n)$ then

- $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\Gamma) = \mathbf{t}$ if and only if $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\varphi_1) = \dots = TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\varphi_n) = \mathbf{t}$
- $TVal_{\mathcal{I}}(\Gamma) = \mathbf{f}$ otherwise

In other words, rule groups are treated as conjunctions □

Conclusion: Semantics and Implementations

- W3C's RIF-BLD has provided a **reference semantics** for extensions, and for continued efforts, as described here
- Implementations of **RIF-BLD engines** are planned or developed, including extensions to F-logic engine **Flora 2** and POSL and RuleML engine **OO jDREW**
- Flora 2, OO jDREW, and other engines could be adapted for our PSOA RuleML semantics
- A subset of PSOA RuleML with single-tuple psoa terms has already been prototyped in OO jDREW

Conclusion: Encodings and Alignments

- Future work on `psoa` terms includes encoding (multi-)slots and slotribution as (multi-)tuples and tupribution
- Conversely, tuples could be encoded as multi-list values of a `tuple` slot
- Web ontologies, especially taxonomies, in OWL 2, RDF Schema, etc. could be reused for PSOA RuleML's OID type systems by alignments rooted in their classes `owl:Thing`, `rdfs:Resource`, etc. and in `Top`

- Further efforts concern Horn rules
- Notice introductory example is not Horn in that there is a head existential after objectification
- To address this issue, it can be modified as follows

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)*}