

W3C rule interchange format

Production Rule Dialect
and relation to Core

What is the Rule Interchange Format?

- Format for interchanging rules, so they can be used across diverse systems
 - allowing rules written for one application to be published, shared, and re-used in other applications and other rule engines.
 - In a semantic preserving way (between languages with compatible semantics)
 - Encouraging interoperability
 - XML syntax
 - Compatible with relevant standards (PRR, RDF, OWL, ...)
- A rule is (just another) data item
 - RIF provides a standard means to feed rules into an application (at run time)
 - Semantics to prescribe (intended) application's behaviour

RIF Background: standards

- The early days of rule interchange
 - 1998: KIF – Knowledge Interchange Format
 - 2000: RuleML
 - 2001: SRML – Simple Rule Markup Language (Colleen and Changhai)
 - ...
- 2001-2004: JSR 94 – Java rule engine API
 - Prescribes a set of fundamental rule engine operations (i.e. loading rulesets, parsing rules, adding objects to an engine, firing rules, and getting resultant objects from the engine)
 - Engine semantics are not defined, so the API and specification are very high level (JDBC API ... without SQL)
 - No underlying rule language, hence no API to introspect rules, create rulesets, provide pluggable parsers etc.
- 2003-2008: OMG PRR – Production Rule Representation
 - “A metamodel for a language that can be used with UML models for explicitly representing production rules as visible, separate and primary model elements in UML models”
 - A MOF/UML meta-model and an UML profile
 - Addresses the PIM level of MDA
 - Engine semantics are defined (forward chaining + sequential)
 - No underlying rule language: PRR Core + non-normative PRR OCL
- April 2005: W3C workshop on rule languages for interoperability
- November 2005: W3C Rule Interchange Format working group chartered
- OMG SBVR, ISO Common Logic, ...

RIF Background: semantic Web

- Semantic web approach
 - interoperability requires a formal semantics
- The OWL WG approach
 - Start with something (DAML+OIL)
- Literally *hundreds* of rule system implementations
 - ISO-Prolog, CLIPS, OPS...
 - http://www.w3.org/2005/rules/wg/wiki/List_of_Rule_Systems
 - Already several “SW” rule languages
 - SWRL, RuleML, WRL, SWSL, KAON2, TRIPLE, JenaRules...
 - Everyone wants “their” system/technique/theory to be the SW rule standard

Wherefore the RIFt(s)?

- OWL DL < OWL < FOL
 - Original idea to add full first-order at the logic level
 - Semantic web *very* “open world”
- Most back-end DBs support closed queries
- Many rule systems have non-FO features
 - CWA/NAF
 - Procedural Attachment
 - Rule ordering
 - Non-monotonicity
 - ... can't be layered on OWL
- Not a strict SW layering already
 - OWL restricted dialects (DL) not layered on (all of) RDF/S semantics
 - RDF & RDFS not layered at all

RIF Background: Business rules

- “Business Rule systems” Vendors
 - \$1B/year existing market
 - 1,000’s end users
 - 1,000,000’s rules in use
 - ILOG, Fair Isaac, PegaSystem, Tibco, Corticon, Haley, ...
- Database vendors
 - Oracle, IBM
- OMG PRR effort
 - Simple production rules
 - Event-condition-action
 - Vendors understand the value of standardization (see also JSR 94)
 - Interchange already a priority
 - ...a common *semantics*?

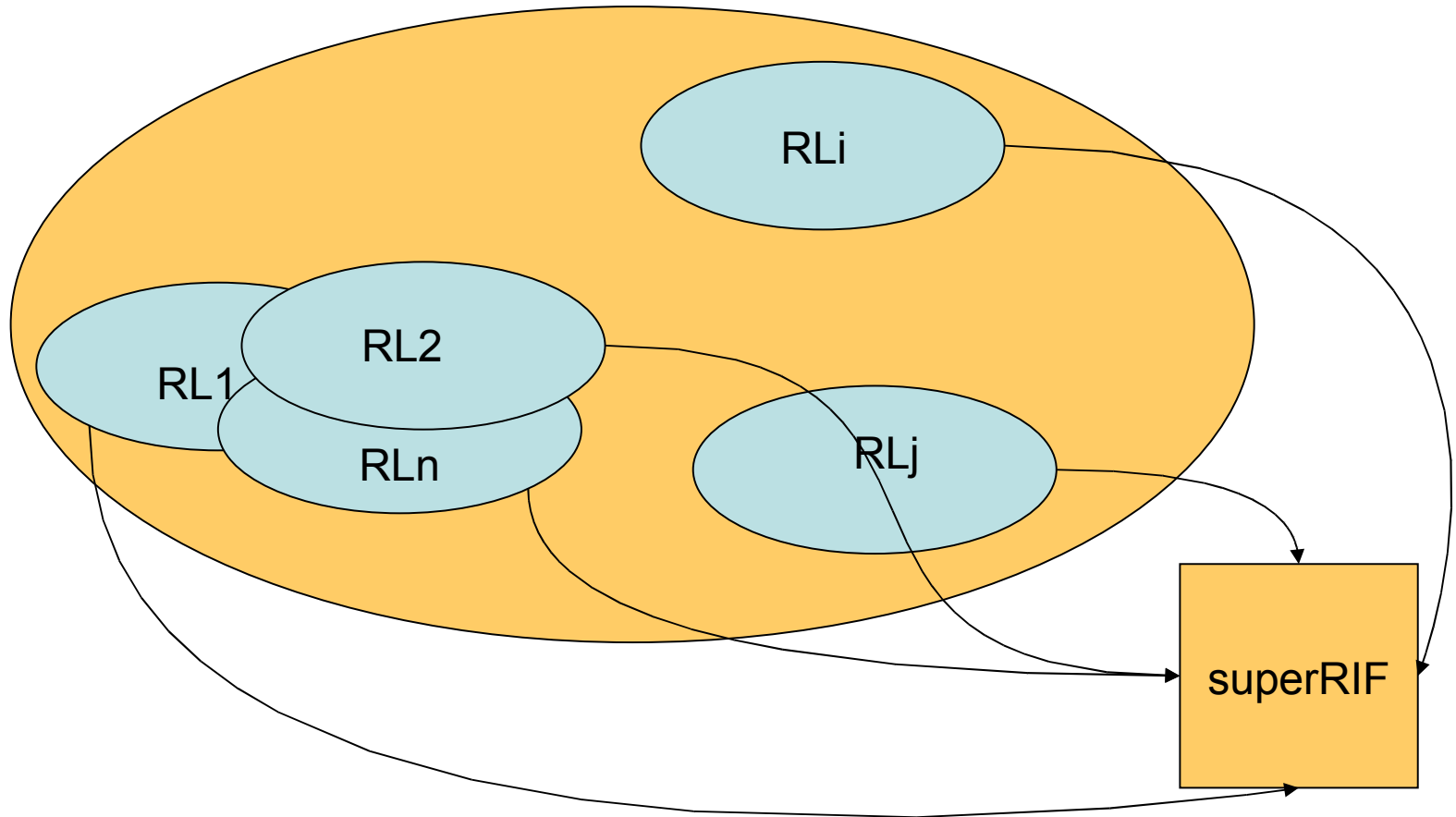
W3C RIF working group

- W3C working group
 - Chartered Nov. 05 (for 2 years)
 - Phase 1: extensible XML rule interchange format, Horn expressiveness, semantic Web compatibility
 - Kick-off Dec. 05
 - March 06: FPWD UCR
 - March 07: FPWD Core
 - Oct. 07: FPWD BLD
 - Extended Nov. 07 (for 6 months)
 - BLD to Last Call
 - Extended May 08 (for 1 year)
 - BLD, SWC to REC
 - FLD, DTB, PRD, extensibility
- 74 participants from 35 organisations
 - IBM, HP, Oracle, ILOG, JBoss, Fair Isaac, Corticon, Tibco, MITRE...
 - NIST, OMG (esp. SBVR and PRR), RuleML...
 - Research organisations, universities...
 - And 4 invited experts
 - Chairs: Chris Welty (IBM), Christian de Sainte Marie (ILOG)
- Working in the public eye
 - http://www.w3.org/2005/rules/wiki/RIF_Working_Group
 - Under the W3C patent policy

W3C RIF: Design issues

- Very large number of rule users/use cases and types to satisfy!!!
 - Descriptive {OMG MDA level = CIM} VS executable rules {OMG MDA level = PIM & PSM}
 - Logical (side-effect free) VS active (side-effect full) rules
 - Data-oriented (SQL triggers, PR, ...) VS proof-oriented (FOL...)
 - All kinds of different data sources (DB, WM, OO, OWL...)
 - Semantic Web VS non-SW usage
- Simplicity VS coverage
- Extensibility VS compliance VS interoperability
- Executable (AST) VS human-readable syntax
- ...

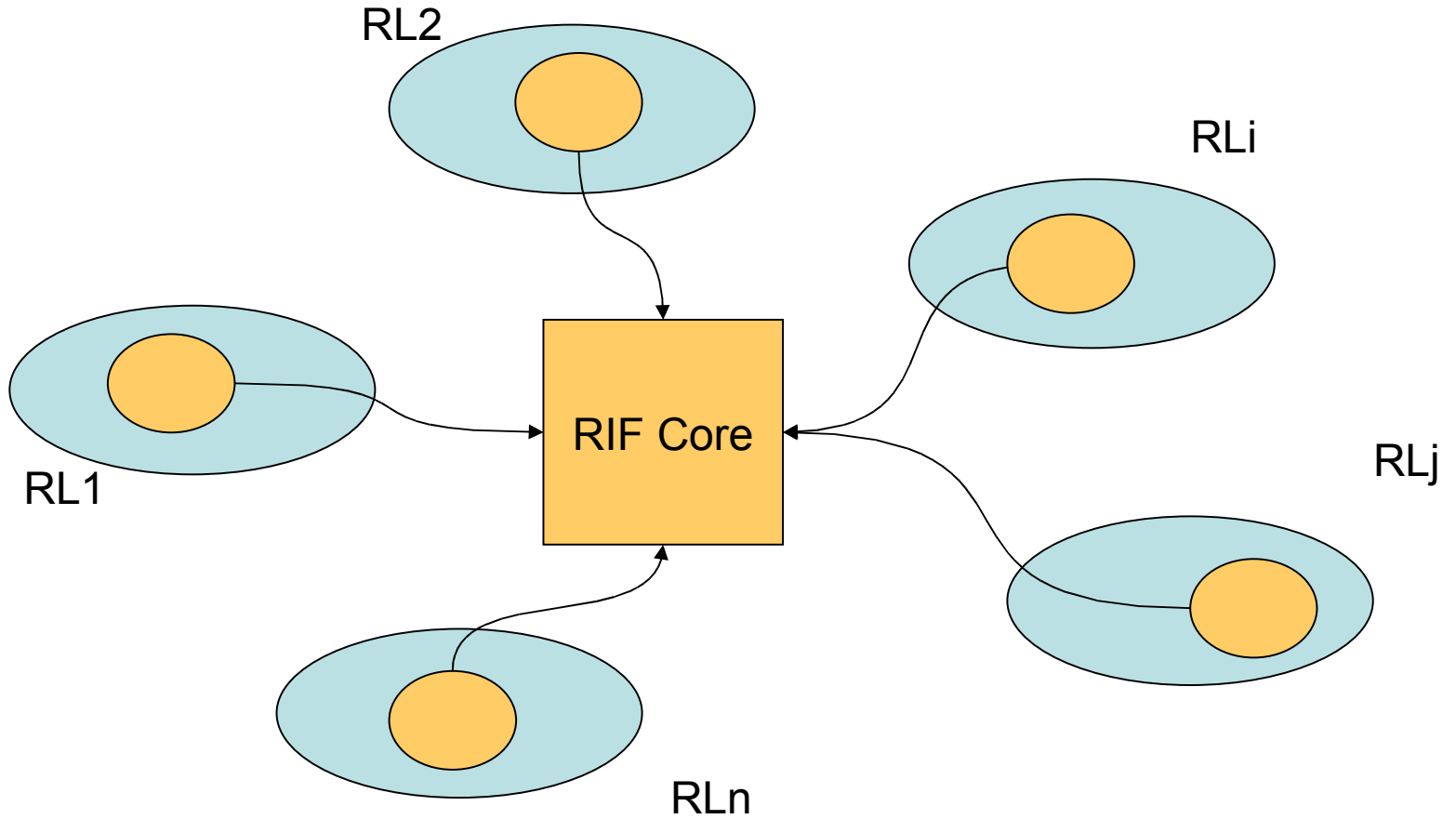
Superset approach



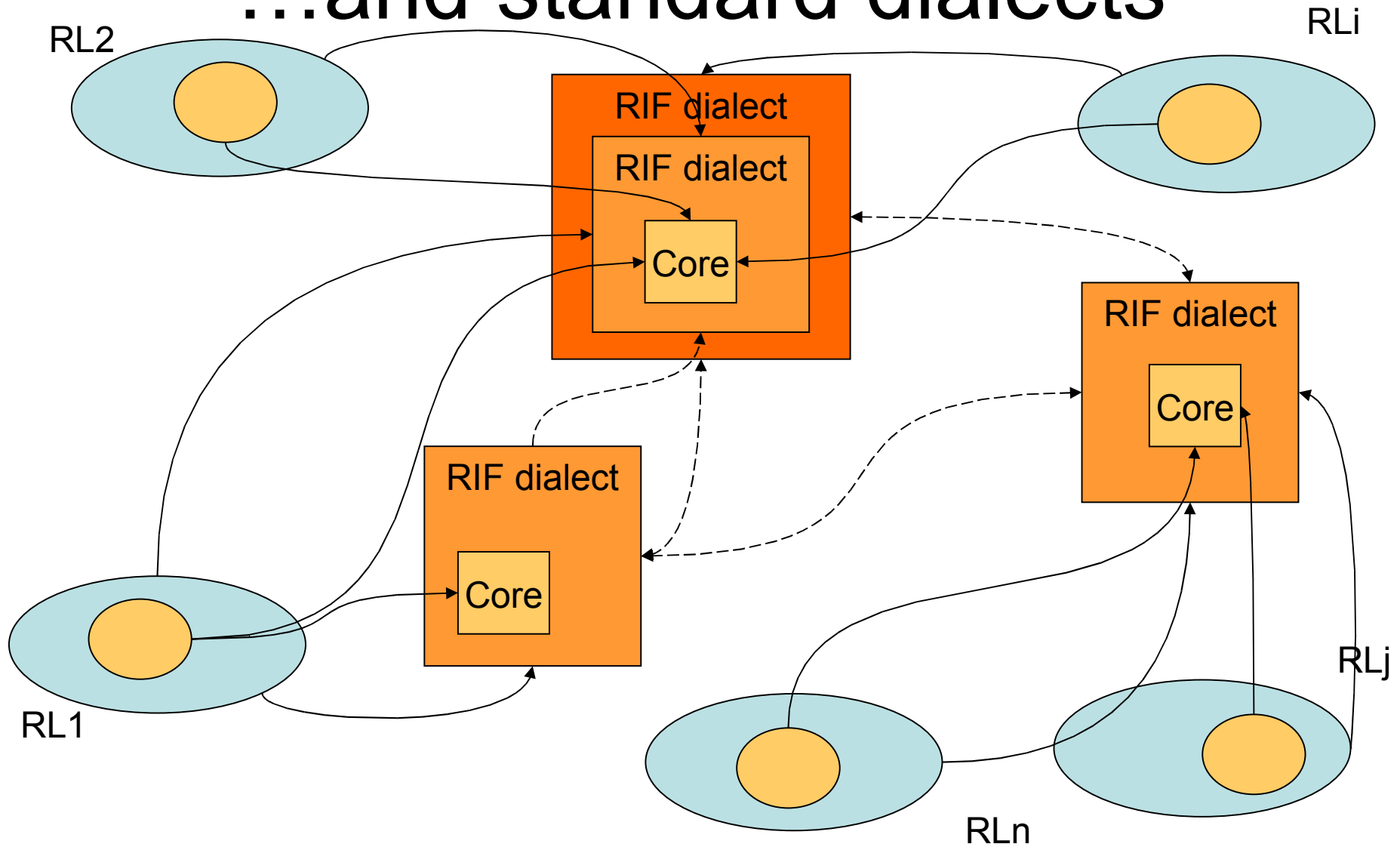
Super-set approach

- Define a super-language so expressive that any language can be translated to/from it
 - The CL and IKL approach
 - @deprecated: infeasible for this group, as major differences appeared irreconcilable (e.g. non-mon vs. mon)

A common core...



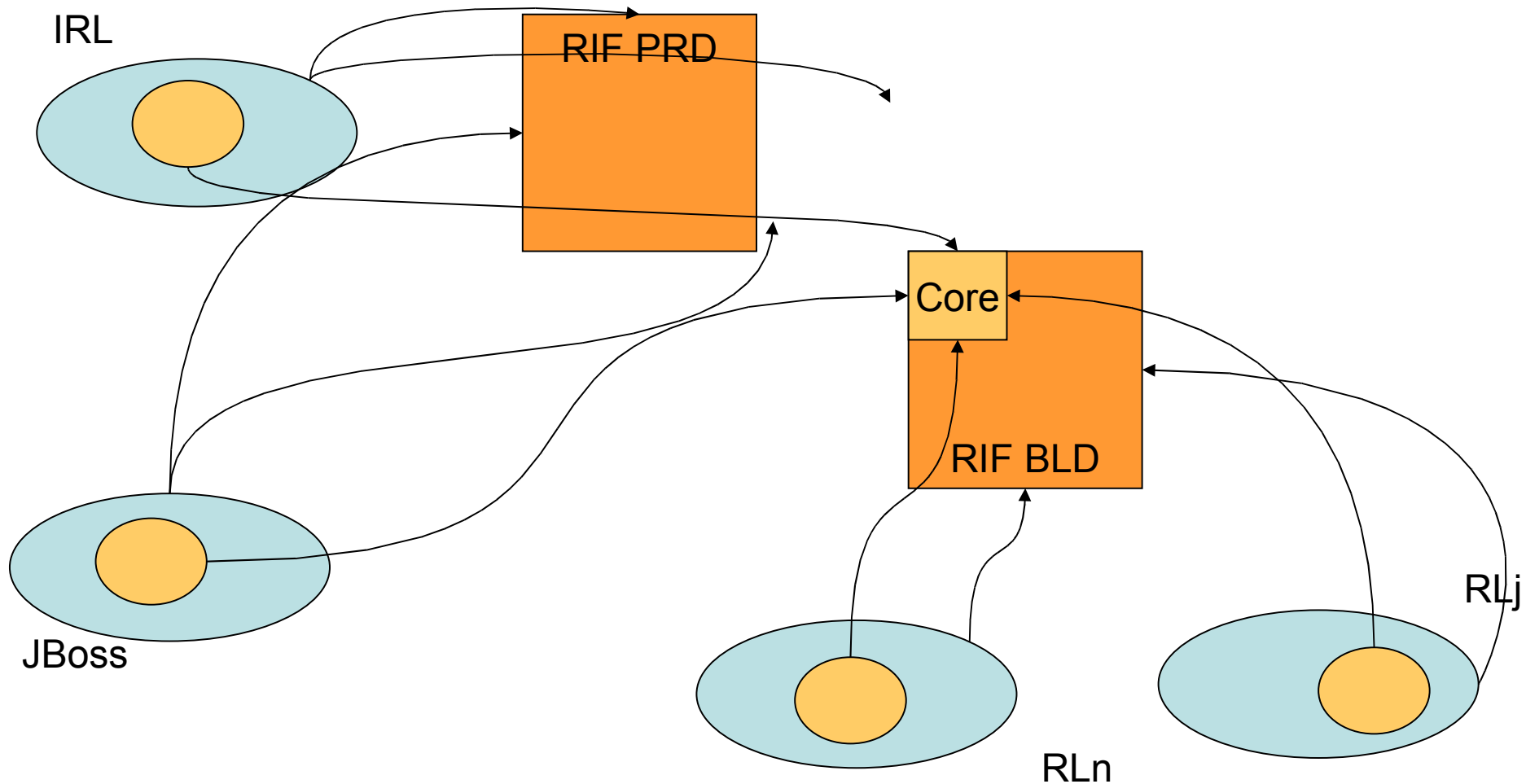
...and standard dialects



Core + standard dialects

- Define a *core* language that accounts for the intersection of all rule language capabilities
 - E.g. Horn, datalog, ...
 - @postponed: The production rule, logic programming, and FO core is not clear

Separate families + Core



Separate families + Core

- Define a logic-based core and a separate production-rule core
- If there is an intersection, define the common core (which may possibly be just a syntax)

@version 0.1: BLD LC (July 08)

@version 0.0.2: PRD WD2 (December 08)

@version 0.0.2: Core WD2 (December 08)

Approach 3a

- Define a *framework* in the form of a menu of syntactic and semantic features that can be combined into dialects
 - @version 0.0.9: FLD

Design principles

- Translation paradigm
 - No intrusion in covered rule languages and rule sets
- Same semantics \Leftrightarrow same syntax
 - Share constructs accross dialects wherever they agree on the semantics
 - Different constructs where semantics do not agree
- Fully striped XML (type-tagged, object-oriented, ...)
 - alternating Class and role tags
 - Metadata can be attached to any class element
- Only XML schema is normative
 - Presentation syntax added for specification's readability (examples, semantics etc)
- Principles are there so you can rest on them...until they break

BLD Overview

- Definite Horn rules
 - Disjunction of atoms with exactly one positive literal
- Equality, functions, and a standard *first-order* semantics
- Syntactic features
 - relations and frames
 - internationalized resource identifiers (IRIs) as identifiers
 - XML Schema data types and builtins
- XML (1.0) syntax with normative XMLS definition
- Non-normative presentation syntax
- Metadata and (RDF+OWL) imports

Symbols

- Used to identify constants, variables, functions, predicates
- *"literal"*^{^^}<symospace-*identifier*>
 - Notable symbol spaces: xsd:string, rif:local, rif:iri
 - “Chris”^{^^}<xsd:string>
 - “
<http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#tyrif:iri>>
 - “Person1”^{^^}rif:local

Rules

- IF <condition> THEN <conclusion>
 - <condition> aka rule body, antecedent
 - <conclusion> aka rule head, consequent
- BLD rule:
 - (**Forall** var* <conclusion> :- <condition>)
 - Conclusions may contain conjunction
 - Conditions may contain conjunction, disjunction, and existential
- Restrictions on conclusion
 - No existential, disjunction, external functions

Horn Extensions

- Functions and external calls (DTB)
- Equality (in conclusion and condition)
- Frames
 - Objects with slots and (multiple) values
 - Used to map to RDF and OWL (SWC)
 - Special syntactic treatment of class membership and subclass
- Named argument functions and predicates
 - However all arguments must be provided

Structure

- **Rules occur in Groups**

```
Group( (Forall ?x _Q(?x) :- _P(?x))  
       (Forall ?x _Q(?x) :- _R(?x)) )
```

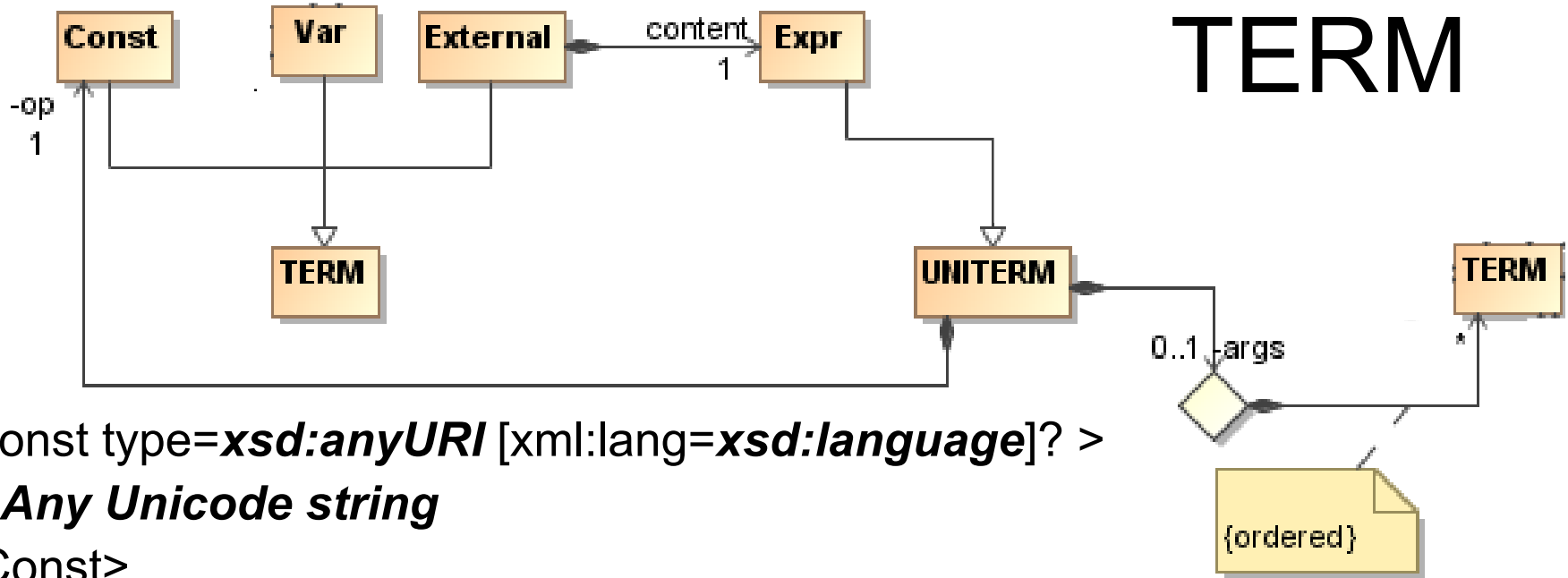
- **Groups occur in Documents**

```
Document(  
  Group( (Forall ?x _Q(?x) :- _P(?x))  
         (Forall ?x _Q(?x) :- _R(?x)) ) )
```

PRD Overview

- Production rules
 - FOR <variables> WITH <binding patterns>, IF <condition> THEN <actions>
 - FORALL Var* (IF patterns AND condition THEN action)
 - With an operational semantics as a labelled transition system
- Patterns and condition
 - BLD condition language
 - minus** logic functions and named argument terms
 - plus** negation
 - With a model-theoretic semantics (compatible with BLD)
- Assert, Retract, New
 - Defining a transition relation
 - *Modify, Remove, Execute*
- Syntactic features
 - Relations and frames: *objects?*
 - internationalized resource identifiers (IRIs) as identifiers
 - XML Schema data types and builtins
- Metadata

TERM

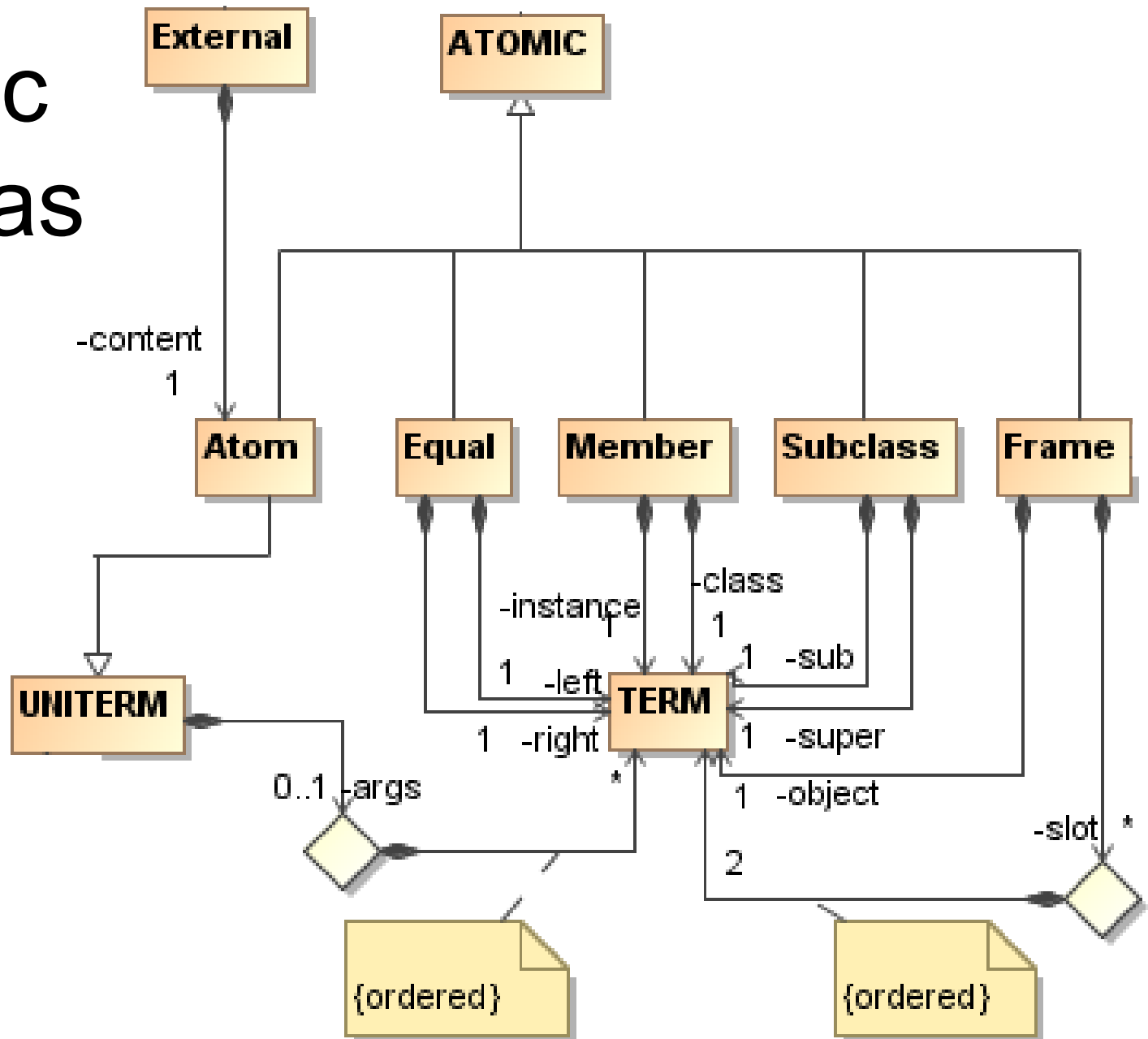


```
<Const type=xsd:anyURI [xml:lang=xsd:language]? >  
  Any Unicode string  
</Const>
```

```
<Var> any Unicode string </Var>
```

```
<External>  
  <content>  
    <Expr> <op> Const </op>  
      <args rif:ordered="yes"> TERM* </args>?  
    </Expr>  
  </content>  
</External>
```

Atomic formulas



Atomic formulas

<Atom>

<op> **Const** </op>

<args rif:ordered="yes"> **TERM***

</args>?

</Atom>

<External>

<content> **Atom** </content>

</External>

<Equal>

<left> **TERM** </left>

<right> **TERM** </right>

</Equal>

<Member>

<instance> **TERM** </instance>

<class> **TERM** </class>

</Member>

<Subclass>

_{**TERM**}

<super> **TERM** </super>

</Subclass>

<Frame> <object> **TERM** </object>

<slot rif:ordered="yes"> **TERM TERM** </slot>*

</Frame>

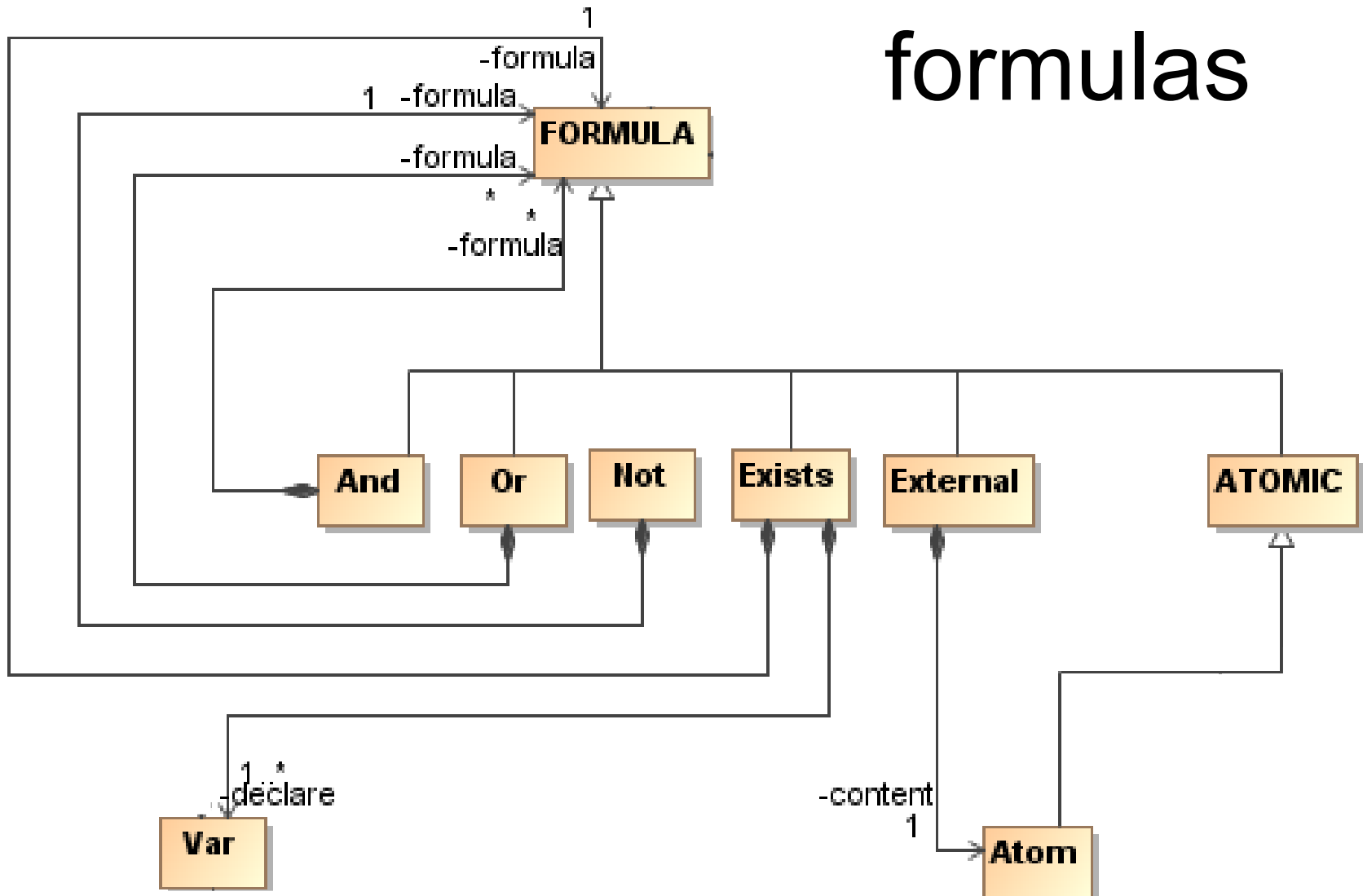
Atomic formulas

- `jim:owns(?c ?p)`

```
<Atom>  
  <op>  
    <Const type="rif:iri">http://rif.examples.com/2008/jim#owns</Const>  
  </op>  
  <args rif:ordered="yes">  
    <Var> ?c </Var>  
    <Var> ?p </Var>  
  </args>  
</Atom>
```
- `?c[age -> ?a]`

```
<Frame>  
  <object> <Var> ?c </Var> </object>  
  <slot rif:ordered="yes">  
    <Const type="xs:string">  
      child::age      <!-- http://rif.examples.com/2008/jim#Chicken/age -->  
    </Const>  
    <Var> ?a </Var>  
  </slot>  
</Frame>
```

Condition formulas



Condition formulas

- Atomic formulas

<[And|Or|NmNot]>

<formula> **FORMULA** </formula>*

</[And|Or|NmNot]>

<Exists>

<declare> **Var** </declare>+

<formula> **FORMULA** </formula>

</Exists>

Condition formula

- Exists Chicken(age>8)

<Exists>

<declare> <Var> ?c </Var> </declare>

<declare> <Var> ?a </Var> </declare>

<formula>

<And>

<formula> <Member> ?c # *jim:Chicken* </Member> </formula>

<formula> <Frame> ?c[age->?a] </Frame> </formula>

<formula>

<External>

<content>

<Atom>

<op> <Const type="rif:iri"> op:numeric-greater-than</Const> </op>

<args rif:ordered="yes">

<Var> ?a </Var>

<Const type="xsd:decimal"> 8 </Const>

</args>

</Atom>

</content>

</External>

</formula>

</And>

</formula>

</Exists>

Semantics of PRD conditions

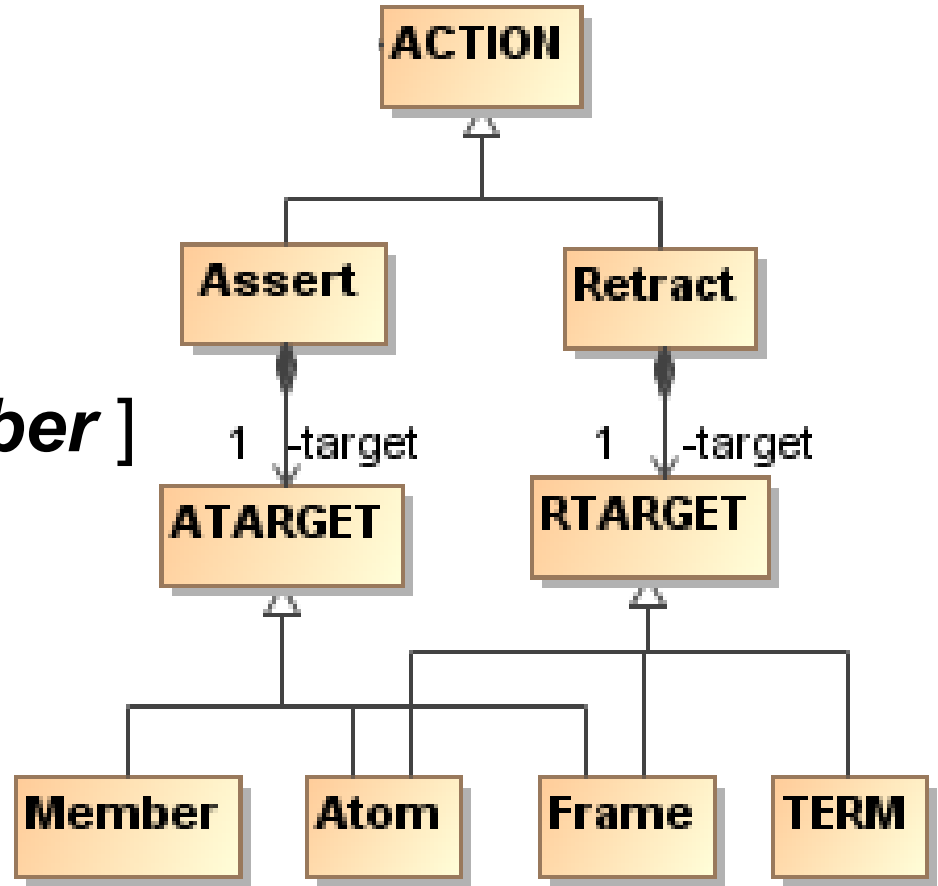
- A state \mathbf{S} is a Herbrand Interpretation I_H .
- A condition formula, φ is satisfied under variable assignment σ in a state \mathbf{S} , written as $\mathbf{S} \models \varphi[\sigma]$, iff $TVals(\varphi[\sigma]) = \mathbf{t}$
- Let ψ be a condition formula, and φ be a set of ground formulas that satisfies ψ . We say that ψ matches φ with substitution $\sigma : \text{Var} \rightarrow \text{Terms}$ if and only if there is a syntactic interpretation I such that for all $?x_i$ in $\text{Var}(\sigma)$, $I(?x_i) = I(\sigma(?x_i))$.

Atomic action

<Assert>
<target>
[*Atom* | *Frame* | *Member*]
</target>
</Assert>

<Retract>
<target>
[*Atom* | *Frame* | *TERM*]
</target>
</Retract>

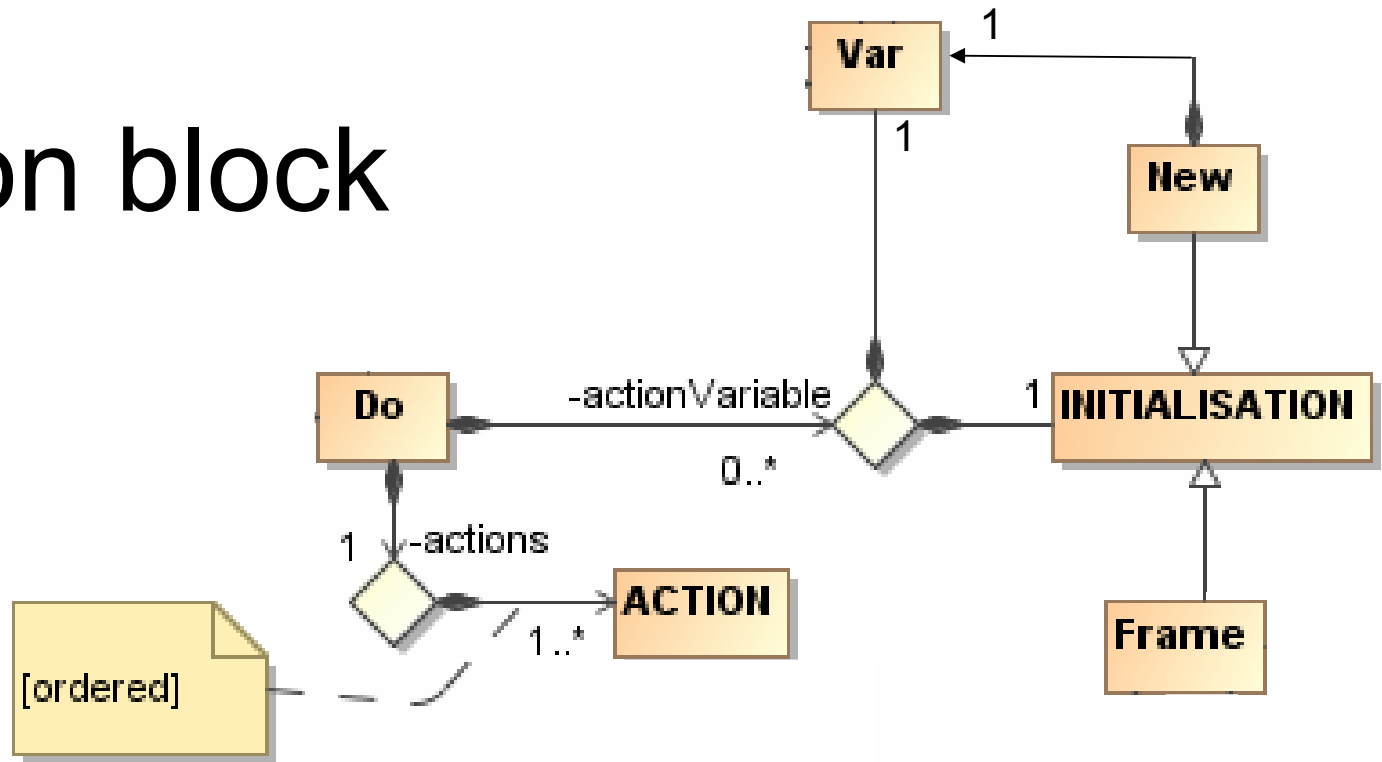
Only if new object created in the same block



Semantics of atomic actions

- Assuming a facts base W that contains every true facts, the intended semantics of RIF-PRD atomic actions is completely specified by the **transition relation** $\rightarrow\text{RIF-PRD} \subseteq W \times L \times W$, where L is the set of all the ground atomic actions.
- $(w, \alpha, w') \in \rightarrow\text{RIF-PRD}$ if and only if $w \in W$, $w' \in W$, α is a ground atomic action, and one of the following is true:
 - α is $\text{Assert}(\varphi)$, where φ is a ground atomic formula, and $w' = w + \varphi$;
 - α is $\text{Retract}(\varphi)$, where φ is a ground atomic formula, and $w' = w - \varphi$;
 - α is $\text{Retract}(o)$, where o is a constant, and $w' = w - \{o[s \rightarrow v] \mid \text{for all the values of terms } s \text{ and } v\} - \{o\#c \mid \text{for all the values of term } c\}$.

Action block



<Do>

<actionVar rif:ordered="yes">

Var

INITIALIZATION

</actionVar>*

<actions rif:ordered="yes">

ATOMIC_ACTION+

</actions>

</Do>

Action block

- *Do((?p New(?p)) Assert(?p#joe:Potato) Assert(...))*

<Do>

<actionVar> <Var>p</Var>

<New>

<instance><Var>p</Var></instance>

</New>

</actionVar>

<actions rif:ordered="yes">

<Assert> <target> p # joe:Potato </target> </Assert>

<Assert>

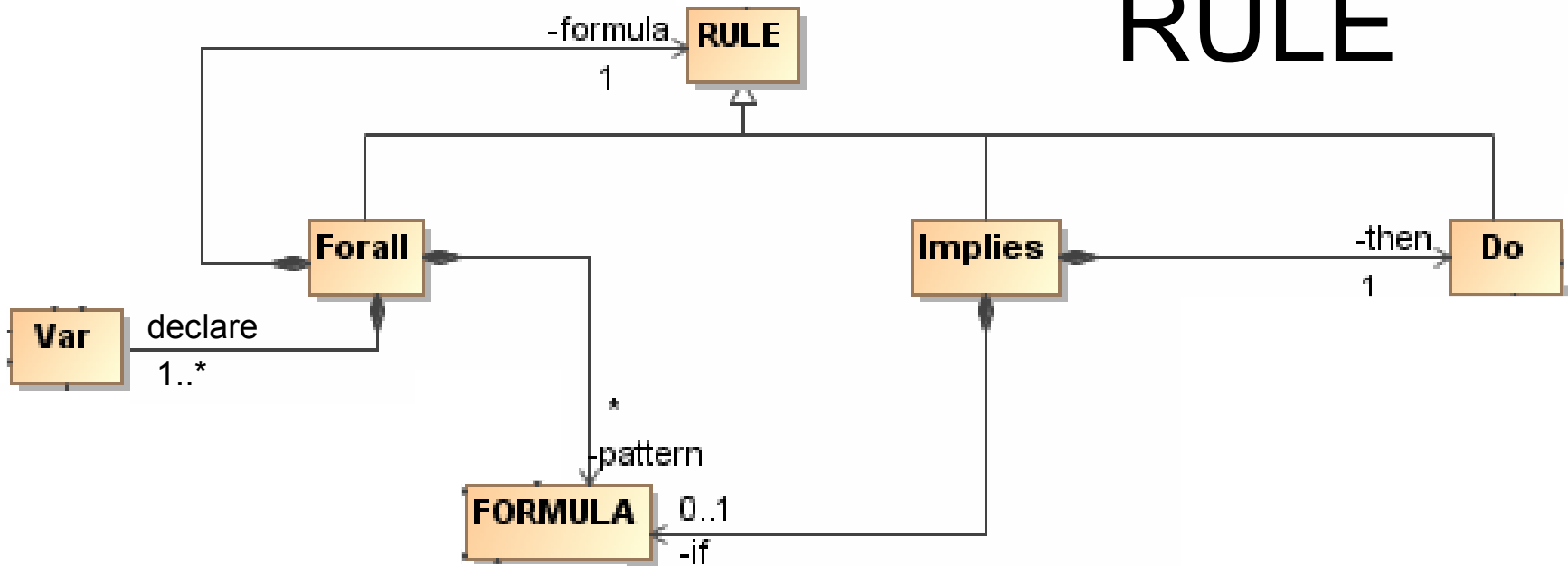
<target> p [child::weight -> 100 </target>

</Assert>

</actions>

</Do>

RULE



<Forall>

<declare> **Var** </declare>+

<pattern>

FORMULA

</pattern>*

<formula> **RULE** </formula>

</Forall>

<Implies>

<if> **FORMULA** </if>?

<then>

ACTION_BLOCK

</then>

</Implies>

RULE

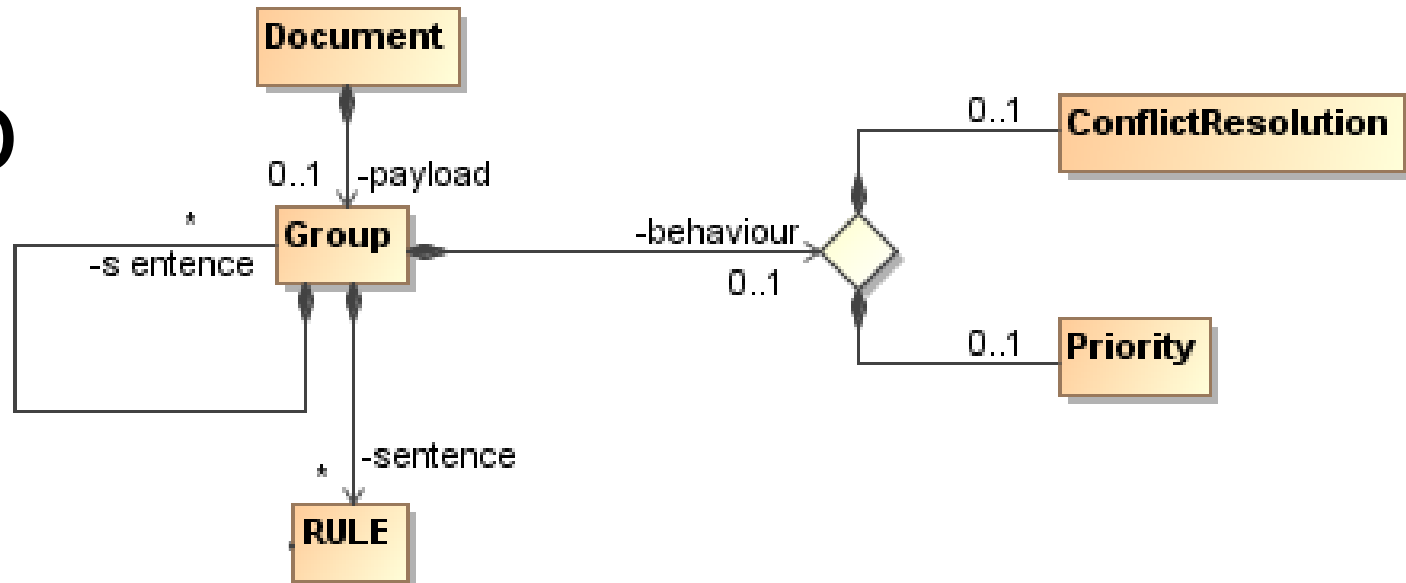
- When

?c Chicken(age==8)
evaluate(today()=="Monday")

Then ...

```
<Forall>  
  <declare> <Var> ?c </Var> </declare>  
  <pattern>  
    <And>  
      <Member> ?c jim:Chicken </Member>  
      <Frame> ?c.age=8 </Frame>  
    </And>  
  </pattern>  
  <formula>  
    <Implies>  
      <if> <External> today()=="Monday" </External>  
      <then> ... </then>  
    </Implies>  
  </formula>  
</Forall>
```

Group



```
<Group>  
  <behavior>  
    <ConflictResolution>  
      xsd:anyURI  
    </ConflictResolution>?  
    <Priority> -10,000 ≤ xsd:int ≤ 10,000 </Priority>?  
  </behavior>?  
  <sentence> [ RULE | Group ] </sentence>*  
</Group>
```

Semantics of a rule set

A **RIF-PRD production rule system** is defined as a labeled terminal transition system $PRS = \{S, A, \rightarrow PRS, T\}$, where :

- S is a set of system states;
- A is a set of transition labels, where each transition label is a sequence of ground RIF-PRD atomic actions;
- The transition relation $\rightarrow PRS \subseteq S \times A \times S$, is defined as follows:
 $\forall (s, a, s') \in S \times A \times S, (s, a, s') \in \rightarrow PRS$ if and only if all of the following hold:
 - $(facts(s), a, facts(s')) \in \rightarrow^* RIF-PRD$;
 - $a = actions(picked(s))$;
- $T \subseteq S$, a set of final system states.

Semantics of a rule set (cont'd)

- Given a rule, $r \in R$ and a ground substitution, σ , such that $Var(r) \subseteq Dom(\sigma)$, where $Var(r)$ denotes the set of the rule variables in r , the result, $ri = \sigma(r)$, of the substitution of the constant $\sigma(?x)$ for each variable $?x \in Var(r)$ is a **rule instance** (or, simply, an **instance**) of r .
- A rule instance ri **matches** a state of facts w iff [...]
 - $rule(ri)$ is $\text{For all } ?v1 \dots ?vn \ (p1 \dots pn) \ (r')$, $n \geq 0$, $m \geq 0$, and $substitution(ri)$ matches each of the condition formulas p_i , $0 \leq i \leq m$, to the ground condition formula that represents w , and the rule instance ri' matches w , where ri' is the instance of rule r' such that $substitution(ri') = substitution(ri)$
- Given a rule set, $RS \subseteq R$, and a system state, s , the set, $conflictSet(RS, s)$ of all the different instances of the rules in RS that match the state of the fact base, $facts(s) \in W$ is called the **conflict set** determined by RS in s .

Semantics of a rule set (cont'd)

Given a conflict set, cs , the conflict resolution strategy $rif:forwardChaining$ is the successive application of four rules, where ri and ri' are rule instances:

- **Refraction rule:** if $ri \in cs$ and $lastPicked(ri, s) \leq recency(ri, s)$, then $cs = cs - ri$;
- **Priority rule:** if $ri \in cs$ and $ri' \in cs$ and $priority(ri) < priority(ri')$, then $cs = cs - ri$;
- **Recency rule:** if $ri \in cs$ and $ri' \in cs$ and $recency(ri, s) > recency(ri', s)$, then $cs = cs - ri$;
- **Tie-break rule:** if $ri \in cs$, then $cs = \{ri\}$.

A system state, s , is **final** given a rule set, RS if and only if the remaining conflict set is empty after application of the *refraction rule* to all the rule instances in $conflictSet(RS, s)$

Metadata

<CLASSELT>

<id> **Const** </id>?

<meta>

[**Frame**

|

<And>

<formula> **Frame**
</formula>*

</And>]

</meta>?

other CLASSELT content

</CLASSELT>

<Forall>

<id><Const
type="rif:iri">*jim:CMP*</Const></id>

<meta><Frame>

<object ><Const type="rif:iri">

jim:CMP

</Const>

</object>

<slot

rif:ordered="yes">dc:creator csma</slot>

<slot rif:ordered="yes">...</slot>

...

</Frame>

</meta>

<declare> <Var> ?c </Var> </declare>

<pattern>...</pattern>

<formula>...</formula>

</Forall>

Core overview

- Definite Horn rules without function symbols + safeness
 - Essentially safe Datalog
 - Notice PRD rules are safe
- Condition formulas like PRD
 - minus subclass atomic formula
 - minus negation (NmNot)
- Conclusion restricted to (the assertion of) (conjunction of) atoms, frames and membership formula
 - With same restriction on membership formulas as in PRD

Semantics of Core

- Standard first order semantics
 - For that subset, equivalent to Herbrand semantics

RDF and OWL compatibility

- RDF triple $s p o$ mapped to frame $s'[p' \rightarrow o']$
 - $s'[p' \rightarrow o']$ is true iff $s p o$ is in the imported RDF graph
 - Condition on data types alignment
 - Simple, RDF, RDFS, D-RDF interpretation iff vocabulary included and axioms satisfied
 - Graph/formula entailed iff satisfied in every interpretation
- OWL 2 Full compatibility is straightforward extension of RDF compatibility
- OWL 2 DL requires syntactic restrictions and semantic extension of RIF frames
 - RIF frame $o[p \rightarrow v]$ is an OWL 2 DL frame iff p is a constant and v is a constant if p is *rdf:type*
 - A variable is DL-safe if it does not occur in a DL frame such that p belongs to an imported ontology or p is *rdf:type* and v belongs to an imported ontology
 - Frame $o[p \rightarrow v]$ is interpreted as relation $p(o, v)$ if p is not *rdf:type*, and as o belonging to set v if p is *rdf:type*

RIF Documents

- BLD: RIF basic logic dialect
 - LC July 2008
 - REC by May 2009?
- FLD: RIF framework for logic dialects
 - 2nd public WD July 2008
 - LC November 2008?
- PRD: RIF production rule dialect
 - WD2 December 2008
 - LC May 2009?
- DTB: RIF data types and builtins
 - WD2 December 2008
 - LC May 2008?
- SWC: RIF RDF and OWL compatibility
 - LC July 2008
 - REC by May 2008?
- UCR: RIF use cases and requirements
 - 5th public WD December 2008
- Test Cases: FPWD December 2008
- rdf:text: FPWD December 2008 (common with OWL WG)

Credits

- BLD and FLD Editors
 - Michael Kifer (U. Stonybrook), Harold Boley (NRCC)
- PRD Editors
 - Christian de Sainte Marie (ILOG), Adrian Paschke (FUBerlin), Gary Hallmark (ORACLE)
- SWC Editor
 - Jos de Bruijn (FUB)
- DTB Editors
 - Axel Polleres (DERI Galway)? Michael Kifer (U. Stonybrook), Harold Boley (NRCC)
- UCR Editors
 - Adrian Paschke (TU Dresden)? David Hirtle (NRCC), Allen Ginsberg (Mitre), Paula-Lavinia Patranjan (REWERSE), Frank McCabe (Fujitsu)
- Test Cases Editors
 - Stella Mitchell (IBM), Leora Morgenstern (IBM), Adrian Paschke (FUBerlin)
- Active WG members
 - Adrian Paschke (FUBerlin), Axel Polleres (DERI), Dave Reynolds (HP), Gary Hallmark (ORACLE), Hassan Aït-Kaci (ILOG), Igor Mozetic (JFI), John Hall (OMG), Jos de Bruijn (FUB), Leora Morgenstern (IBM), Mike Dean (SRI), Stella Mitchell (IBM), Changhai Ke (ILOG)
- WG Team
 - Chris Welty (IBM), Christian de Sainte Marie (ILOG), and Sandro Hawke (W3C/MIT)

Thank you!

Questions?