



Possible Models Computation and Revision – A Practical Approach

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Situational Awareness \approx comprehending system state as it evolves over time

Factory Floor

Are the operations carried out according to the schedule?

Food Supply Chain

Are goods delivered within 3 hours and stored below 25°C?

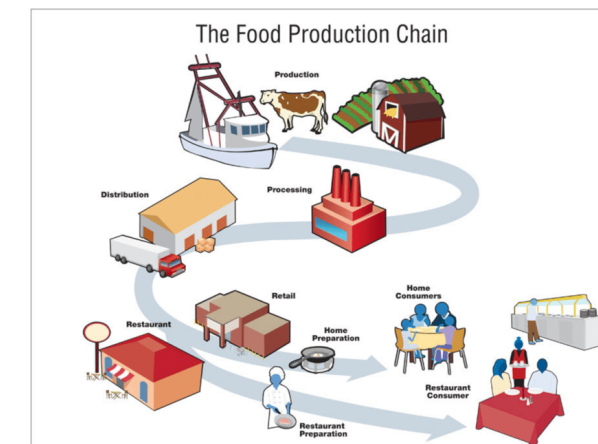
Why is the truck late?

What is the expected quality (shelf life) of the goods?



Data Cleansing

Does the database have complete, correct and relevant data?



What is the difficulty?

- Events **happened** \neq events **reported** (errors, incomplete, late ...)
- Need an integrated domain model with dependencies
- Can only hope for **multiple** plausible explanations

← **Belief revision**

← **Logic program**

← **Models**

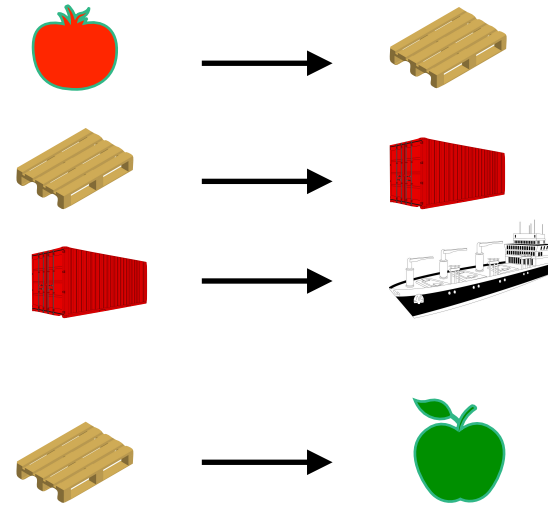
This talk: our approach to computing situational awareness

Events happened \neq events reported

“Fixing the event stream” as computed by our implementation

Reported

```
Load( 10, tomatoes, pallet)
Load( 20, pallet, container)
Load( 40, container, ship)
Unload(60, apples, pallet)
```



Next:

**logic program
expressing this**

Happened

```
Load( 10, tomatoes, pallet)
Load( 20, pallet, container)
Load( 40, container, ship)
Unload(45, container, ship)
Unload(50, pallet, container)
Unload(60, tomatoes, pallet)
```



Happened

```
Load( 10, apples, pallet)
Load( 20, pallet, container)
Load( 40, container, ship)
Unload(45, container, ship)
Unload(50, pallet, container)
Unload(60, apples, pallet)
```



Happened

```
Load( 10, tomatoes, pallet)
Load( 10, apples, pallet)
Load( 20, pallet, container)
Load( 40, container, ship)
Unload(45, container, ship)
Unload(50, pallet, container)
Unload(60, apples, pallet)
```



Logic Program for the Supply Chain Example

Derived "In" relation

```
In(time, obj, cont) :-  
    Load(time, obj, cont)  
  
// In transitivity  
In(time, obj, cont) :-  
    In(time, obj, c),  
    In(time, c, cont)  
  
// Frame axiom for In  
In(next, obj, cont) :-  
    In(time, obj, cont),  
    Step(next, time),  
    not Unload(next, obj, cont),  
    not (In(time, obj, c),  
        Unload(next, c, cont))
```

Default negation

Integrity constraints and revision

```
// No Unload without earlier Load  
fail :-  
    Unload(time, obj, cont),  
    not (Load(t, obj, cont),  
        t < time)  
  
// Unload a different object  
fail(- Unload(time, obj, cont),  
    + Unload(time, o, cont)) :-  
    Unload(time, obj, cont),  
    not (Load(t, obj, cont), t < time),  
    Load(t, o, cont),  
    t < time,  
    SameBatch(t, b),  
    ((b contains obj) && (b contains o))
```

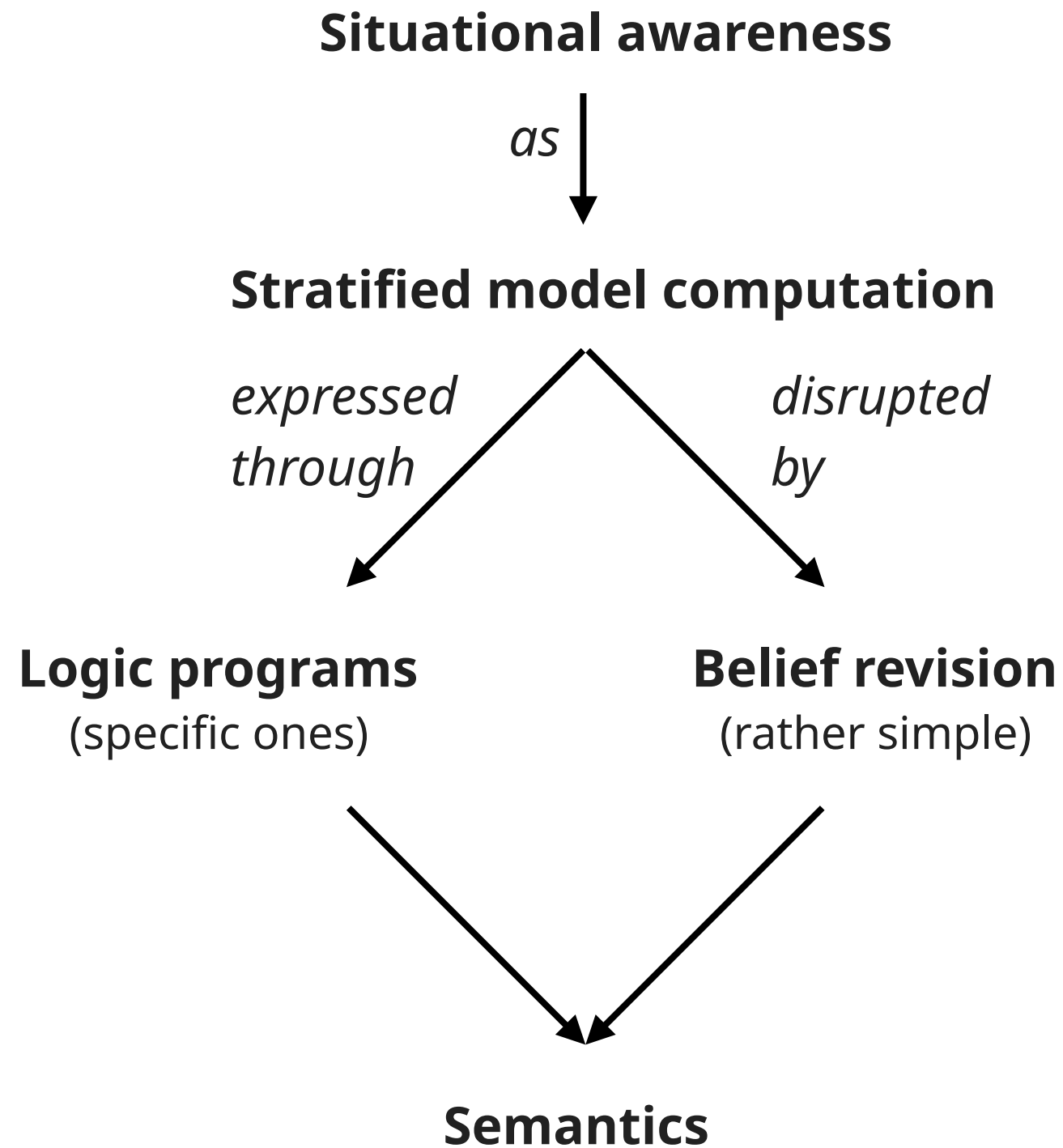
"fail" heads for fixing
the event stream



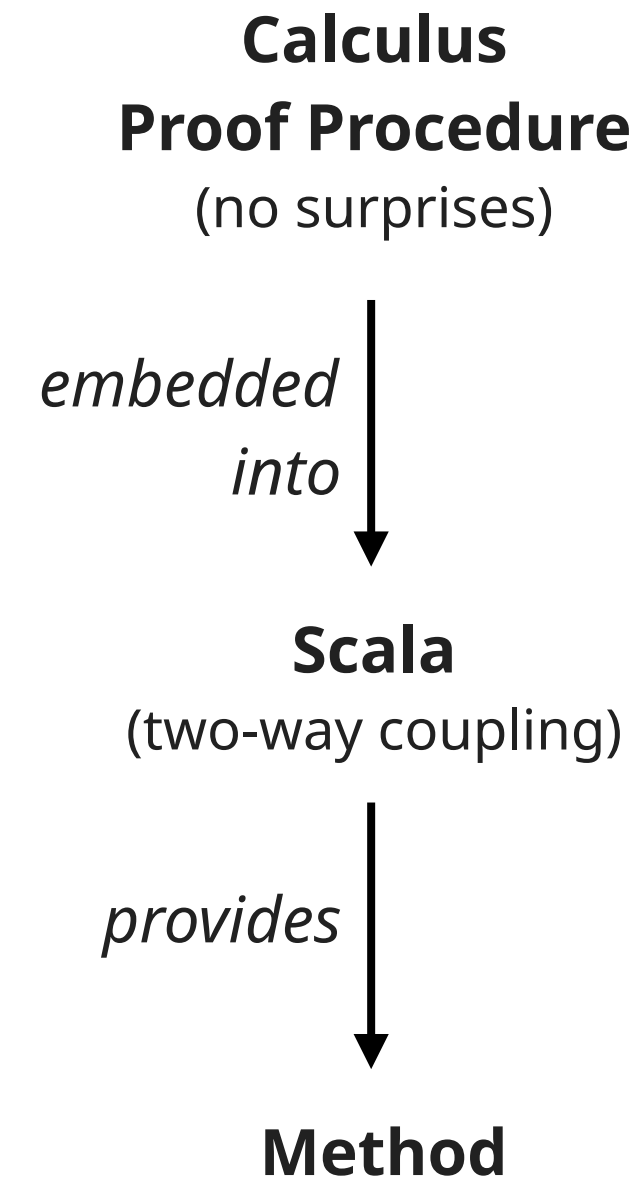
+ 4 more rules

The Rest of This Talk Graph

“Possible Models Computation and Revision -”



“A Practical Approach”



Situational Awareness = Stratified Model Computation

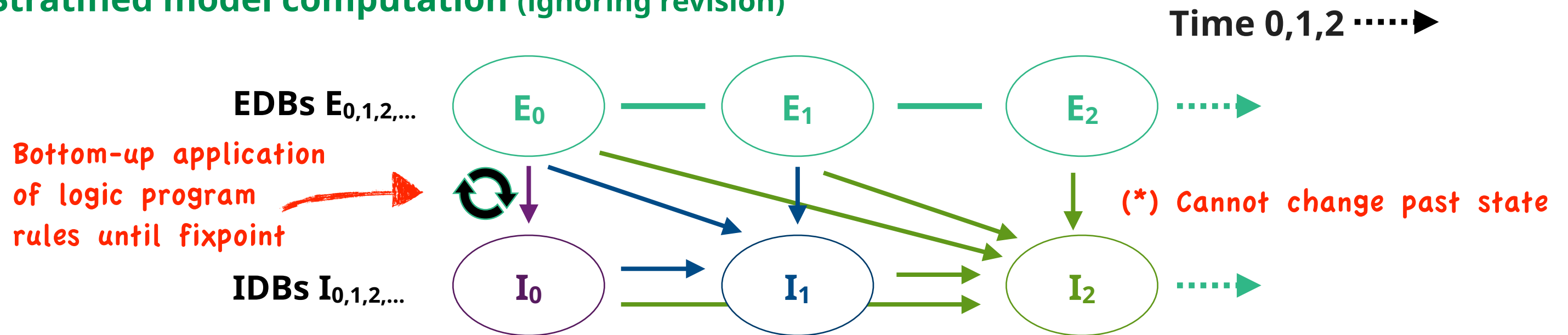
“Situational awareness” task is naturally stratified

“Not known now” -> “never known”
Makes default negation possible

- Comprehend evolving situation from “past” and “now”, not “future” (*)
→ Stratification by time 0,1,2,...,now
- Distinguish between events and states induced from these events
→ Stratification by sets of literals EDB / IDB (extensional database / intensional database)

Revising events is simply addition/removal

Stratified model computation (ignoring revision)



Next: Stratified logic programs for computing models $(EUI)_0, (EUI)_1, (EUI)_2, \dots$

Stratified Logic Programs

Consists of rules over literals

$head :- body, \dots, \mathbf{not} \ body, \dots$

- s. th. (1) $\text{var}(head) \subseteq \text{fvar}(body, \dots, \mathbf{not} \ body, \dots)$
(2) $head$ has a *time* variable ("now")
(3) one $body$ lit has same *time* variable
(4) other $body$ lits have $\text{time} \leq \text{time}$
(5) EDB lits in $\mathbf{not} \ body$ have $\text{time} \leq \text{time}$
(6) IDB lits in $\mathbf{not} \ body$ have $\text{time} < \text{time}$

Range restriction

~ Simple model computation

Stratification by time

~ Effective model computation

Avoids guessing whether head is

true or false in final model

~ Efficient model computation

Examples

$I(\text{time}, x) :- J(\text{time}, x, y), I(\text{time}, y)$

$I(\text{time}, x) :- J(\text{time}, x, y), I(t, y), t \leq \text{time}$

$I(\text{time}, x) :- J(\text{time}, x, y), \mathbf{not} (I(t, y), t < \text{time})$

$I(\text{time}, x) :- J(\text{time}, x, y), \mathbf{not} (I(t, y), t \leq \text{time})$ **No!**

$I(\text{time}, x) :- J(\text{time}, x, y), \mathbf{not} (E(t, y), t \leq \text{time})$

Closed world assumption

$\mathbf{EUI} \models \mathbf{not} \ body[x]$ iff

$\mathbf{not} \ \text{exists a s.th. } \mathbf{body}[a] \subseteq \mathbf{EUI}$

I, J: IDB
E: EDB

Integrity Constraints

Usual integrity constraints

fail :- *body*, ..., **not** *body*, ...

Generalized for revision of EDB literals

fail(-*e*, ..., +*f*, ...) :- *body*, ..., **not** *body*, ...

- s. th.
- “conditions for *body* as for ordinary rules”
 - EDB lits *e* and *f* have time \leq *time*

Example

```
// Unload a different object
fail(- Unload(time, obj, cont),
      + Unload(time, o, cont)) :-
  Unload(time, obj, cont),
  not (Load(t, obj, cont), t < time),
  Load(t, o, cont), t < time,
  ...
```

Semantics

$E \cup I$



if $E \cup I \models (body, \dots, \mathbf{not} body, \dots) \sigma$

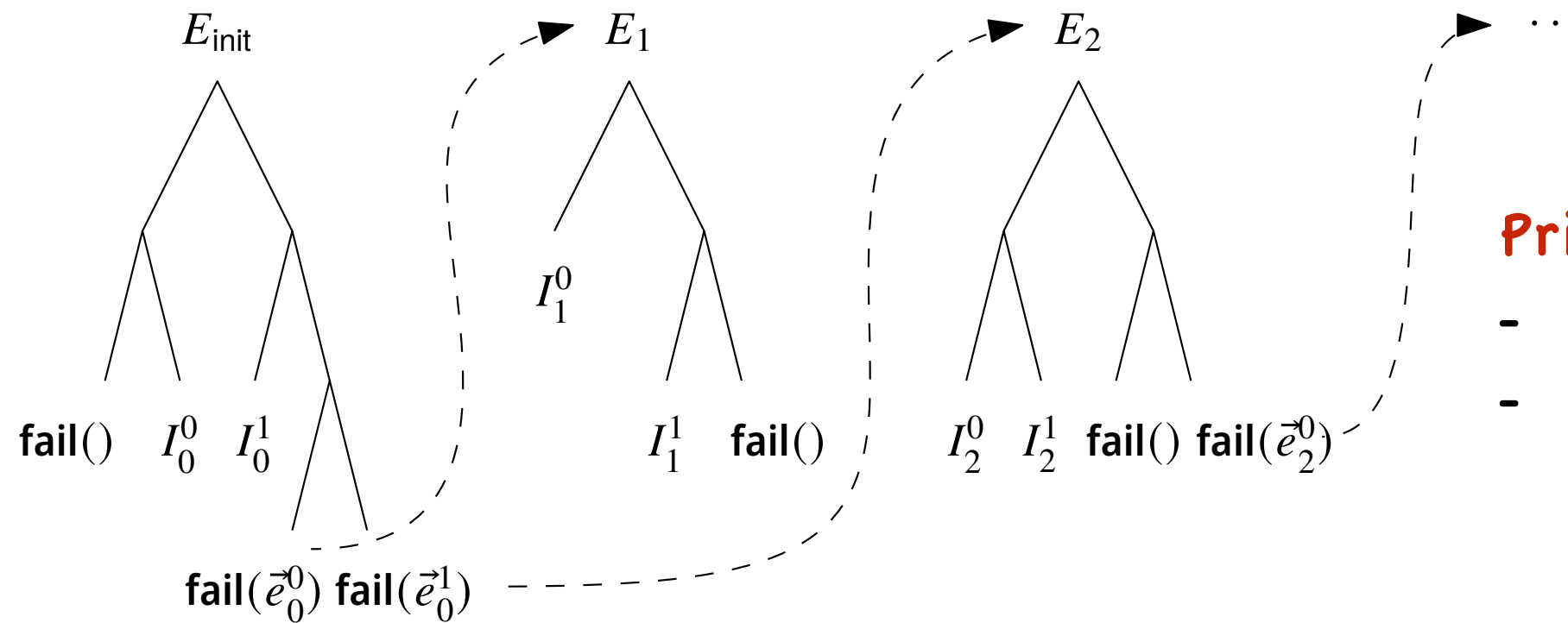
$(E \setminus e\sigma) \cup f\sigma$

- ...
Unload(60, apples, pallet)



+ ...
Unload(60, tomatoes, pallet)

Semantics of Programs With Fail Rules



Principles

- fail as early as possible
- Collect all possible fails

Operational

for a given EDB E

for time $t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, now

compute $\{ I^0, I^1, \dots \}$ all IDBs for time $\leq t$

for $I = I^0, I^1, \dots$

let $F = \{ \mathbf{fail}(\dots) \}$ heads derivable from $E \cup I$

if F is non-empty then

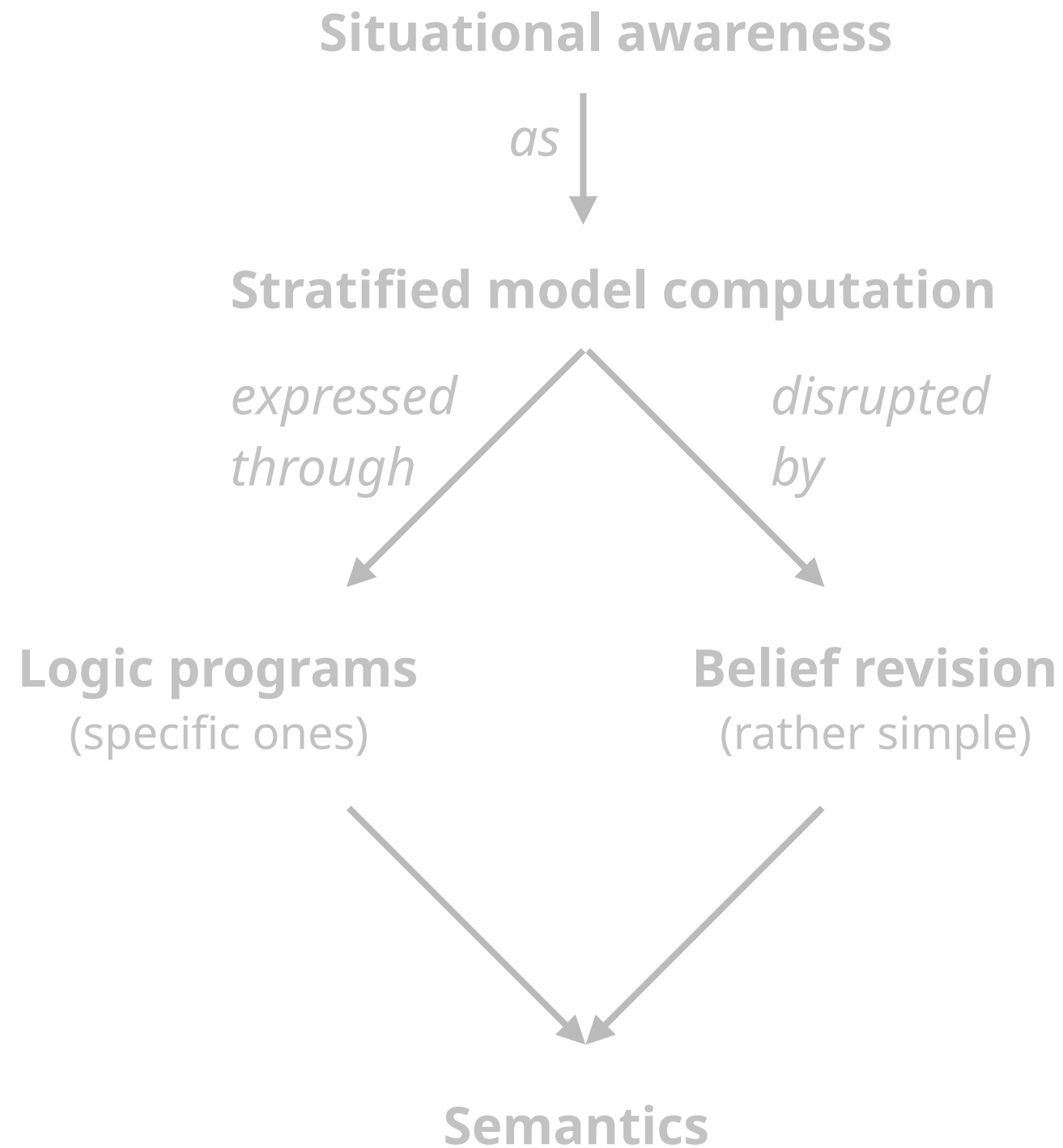
obtain new EDBs E_1, E_2, \dots as per F and
abandon model candidate I

← Can branch out because of disjunctive heads

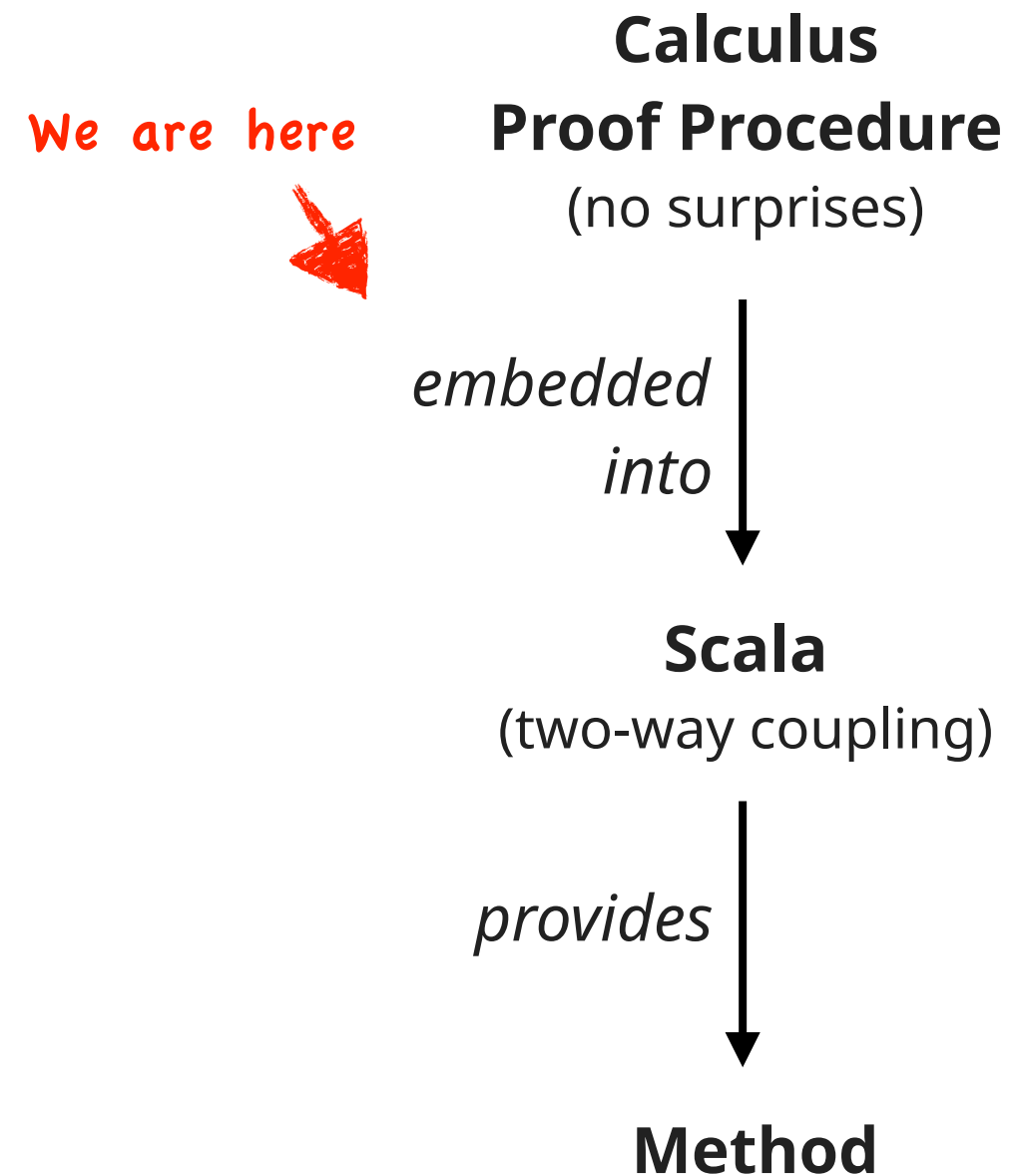
Declarative: see paper

The Rest of This Talk Graph

“Possible Models Computation and Revision -”



“A Practical Approach”



Embedding Into Scala: Translation

Input program \approx Scala source code

```
type Time = Int
```


```
case class Load(time: Time, obj: String, cont: String) extends Atom
```

```
case class In(time: Time, obj: String, cont: String) extends Atom
```

`@rules`  **Macro annotation**

```
val rules = List( In(time, obj, cont) :- (In(time, obj, c), In(time, c, cont)) )
```

```
case List(In(time, obj, c), In(time0, c1, cont))  
  if c == c1 && time == time0  
  => In(time, obj, cont)
```

**Macro expansion
into partial
function** 

+ given-clause loop operating on such rules-as-partial-functions

(In reality the macro expansion is more complicated because of default negation)

Logic	Scala
Pred/Fun signature	Class
Interpretation	Set of class instances
Variable	Variable
Rule	Partial function
Matching subst	Pattern matching

Embedding into Scala: Method

“Natural” integration into Scala and vice versa

```
val eventsCSV = List("Load,10,tomatoes,pallet", "Load,20,pallet,container", ...)  
  
// Compute alternative “fixes” and extract their Load/Unload events a CSV again  
eventsCSV map { line =>  
  line.split(",") match {  
    case Array("Load", time, obj, cont) => Load(time.toInt, obj, cont)  
    ...  
  }  
} saturate { @rules ...  
  fail(...) :-  
    ...  
    (b ∋ obj) && (b ∋ o),  
    where { val b = sameBatch(t) }  
} map { I =>  
  I.toList.sortBy(_.time) flatMap {  
    case Load(time, obj, cont) => List(s"Load,$time,$obj,$cont")  
    ...  
  }  
}
```

new

def sameBatch(time: Time) =
 if (time == 10) Set("tomatoes", "apples") else Set.∅[String]

List(Load,10,tomatoes,pallet, Load,20,pallet,container, Load,40,container,ship, Unload,45,container,ship, Unload,50,pallet,container, Unload,60,tomatoes,pallet)

List(Load,10,tomatoes,pallet, Load,10,apples,pallet, Load,20,pallet,container, Load,40,container,ship, Unload,45,container,ship, Unload,50,pallet,container, Unload,60,apples,pallet)

List(Load,10,apples,pallet, Load,20,pallet,container, Load,40,container,ship, Unload,45,container,ship, Unload,50,pallet,container, Unload,60,apples,pallet)

Conclusions

Talk Summary

“Situational awareness = time-stratified logic programming + belief revision”

Practical? (a) Scala embedding (b) structured data (c) controllable complexity

In the Paper

Disjunctive heads, possible model semantics: $\text{Hungry}(t) \vee \text{Thirsty}(t) :- \text{GetUp}(t)$

Partial correctness: soundness and model completeness theorem

Current and Future Work

Generalize two-layer EDB/IDB stratification to arbitrary many levels [implemented]

Classical negation [implemented]

Proper belief revision

Timed LTL constraints $\Box t . \text{shipped}(B) \rightarrow \Diamond s . s \leq t + 5 \wedge \text{received}(B)$

Probabilistic EDBs a la ProbLog $\text{Load}(10, \text{“tomatoes”}, \text{“pallet”}) : 0.3$

Get the implementation at <https://bitbucket.csiro.au/users/bau050/repos/fusemate/>