

Introduction to Cognitive Robotics

Module 10: Using Turtlesim with CRAM
Lecture 4: Using Prolog for reasoning

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The CRAM Beginner Tutorials

Based on CRAM tutorials
<http://cram-system.org/tutorials>

Using Prolog for Reasoning

Based on Using Prolog for reasoning
http://cram-system.org/tutorials/beginner/cram_prolog

Using Prolog for Reasoning

CRAM has its own Prolog interpreter

- Written in Common Lisp
- Can work natively with the Lisp data structures

Implemented in the `cram_prolog` package

- So, first, we need load the package

```
CL-USER> (asdf:load-system :cram-prolog)
```

```
CL-USER> (in-package :cram-prolog)
```

```
PROLOG>
```

Using Prolog for Reasoning

Prolog queries are executed by calling the `prolog` function

- The first argument is a list of symbolic data

```
PROLOG> (prolog '(member ?x (1 2 3)))
```

```
((?X . 1)) ← This is the first binding in the lazy list
```

```
. #S(CRAM-UTILITIES::LAZY-CONS-ELEM :GENERATOR #<CLOSURE # {100A55B86B}>))
```

This query means:

find such a binding (i.e. an assignment) for the variable ?x such that the predicate (i.e. the statement) "?x is a member of the list (1 2 3)" is true

Here, there are several bindings for ?x that satisfy the statement, namely, 1, 2 or 3; these are all valid assignments for ?x

- Since there are possibly very many valid bindings, the CRAM Prolog interpreter returns the bindings as a `lazy list` and not a normal list

- By default, a lazy list returns one value at a time
- It uses a generator function to extract more values when requested

Using Prolog for Reasoning

We can force a lazy list to be a normal list with the function `force-l1`

If this causes a problem, use `cut:force-l1` (`cut` is the name of the package)

```
PROLOG> (force-l1 (prolog '(member ?x (1 2 3))))
```

```
((?X . 1)) (?X . 2)) (?X . 3))) ← These are all the bindings in the list
```

Using Prolog for Reasoning

Variables in CRAM Prolog are represented by any symbol that starts with ?

If a variable in some predicate of a Prolog query has no value assigned to it we say that the variable is **unbound**

Using Prolog for Reasoning

If there are no solutions for the query Prolog returns NIL:

```
PROLOG> (prolog '(and (member ?x (1 2 3))  
                    (< ?x 0)))
```

```
NIL
```


Using Prolog for Reasoning

If there are no unbound variables in the query but the query itself is true, Prolog returns a list where bindings are NIL:

```
PROLOG> (force-ll (prolog '(> 4 0)))  
(NIL)
```

Using Prolog for Reasoning

The CRAM Prolog interpreter finds solutions by performing a depth first search over the predicate tree:

- It first searches for possible bindings for the first predicate
- It then branches into multiple search paths, one per each assignment (binding)
- It then continues with the second predicate
- and so on

Same for all Prolog interpreters

Using Prolog for Reasoning

The CRAM Prolog interpreter differs from other Prolog interpreters ...

- Some predicates can be proven by using a Lisp function
- and not through depth-first search over possible solutions

Use `lisp-fun` and `lisp-pred`

```
PROLOG> (force-ll (prolog '(lisp-pred oddp 3)))  
(NIL)
```

For solving the problem of finding out if 3 is odd or not using a conventional Prolog query the engine would need to have a database of all the odd numbers and would have to search if 3 is in that database.

Here, we calculate the result

By calculating the result instead of looking it up through depth first search one can solve continuous and geometric problems such as "where on a table should I put the box so that it doesn't obstruct me from seeing the monitor that is standing on the same table"

Recall: Inference

- **Facts** can be represented by a list comprising

- Predicate
- Zero or more arguments

`(parent donald nancy)`

donald is the parent of nancy



- **Rules** tell what can be inferred from the facts we already have

then-part

if-part

`(<- head body)`

“If y is the parent of x then x is the child of y ”

[Alternatively, we can prove any fact of the form `(child x y)`
by proving `(parent y x)`]

`(<- (child ?x ?y) (parent ?y ?x))`



Variables are represented as symbols beginning with a question mark

Using Prolog for Reasoning

Defining custom predicates: **rules**, **facts**, and **fact groups**

- In Prolog there can be multiple ways of proving the same predicate (multiple implementations)
- So predicate implementations don't get overwritten but are always being added to
- However, sometimes we do want to replace an old implementation with a new one
- CRAM Prolog does this with **fact groups**
 - These are the basic “compilation” units of the Prolog engine
 - Each time a fact group is recompiled, all the old implementations inside the group are being replaced with the new ones
 - (Whereas implementations of the same predicates from other fact groups are untouched and stay valid)

Using Prolog for Reasoning

Defining custom predicates: **rules**, **facts**, and **fact groups**

- Predicate definitions are called **rules** or **facts**
- CRAM Prolog uses the macro `def-fact-group` with `<-` to define custom Prolog predicates

PROLOG> `(def-fact-group family-predicates ()` ← Here we define a compilation unit called **family-predicates**

`(<- (grandparent ?grandparent ?grandkid)` ←

`(parent ?grandparent ?x)`

`(parent ?x ?grandkid)))`

One **rule**:

?grandparent is a grandparent of ?grandkid

if

?grandparent is a parent of ?x. and

?x is a parent of ?grandkid

The predicate `grandparent` is true for two variables `?grandparent` and `?grandkid` **if there is a certain binding for ?x** such that `?grandparent` is a parent of `?x` and `?x` is a parent of `?grandkid`.


Using Prolog for Reasoning

Defining custom predicates: **rules**, **facts**, and **fact groups**

- Let's extend this to define the parent **fact** (not a rule because there is no body)

```
PROLOG> (def-fact-group family-predicates ()  
  (<- (grandparent ?grandparent ?grandkid)  
    (parent ?grandparent ?x)  
    (parent ?x ?grandkid))  
  
  (<- (parent my-dad me))  
  (<- (parent me my-kid)))
```

Two **facts**:
my-dad is a parent of me
I am a parent of my-kid



Using Prolog for Reasoning

Defining custom predicates: **rules**, **facts**, and **fact groups**

Let's test this

```
PROLOG> (force-ll (prolog '(parent ?a my-kid)))
```

```
((?A . ME))
```

Query: Who is the parent of my kid?
Are there any bindings for which this is true?

Me

```
PROLOG> (force-ll (prolog '(grandparent ?a my-kid)))
```

```
((?A . MY-DAD))
```

Query: Who is the grandparent of my kid?
are there any bindings for which this is true?

my-dad

Using Prolog for Reasoning

Defining custom predicates: **rules**, **facts**, and **fact groups**

Let's test this

```
PROLOG> (force-ll (prolog '(grandparent ?a ?b)))
```

```
(((?A . MY-DAD) (?B . MY-KID)))
```

Query: Are there people who satisfy the grandparent rule?
are there any bindings for which this is true?

Yes: my-dad and my-kid satisfy this

```
PROLOG> (force-ll (prolog '(and (parent ?parent-of-me me)  
    (grandparent ?grandparent-of-my-kid my-kid))))
```

Query: Is someone **my parent** and also the **grandparent of my kid**?
Are there any bindings for which this is true?

```
(((?PARENT-OF-ME . MY-DAD) (?GRANDPARENT-OF-MY-KID . MY-DAD)))
```

Yes: my-dad satisfies this

CRAM Beginner Tutorials

Create a CRAM Package

http://cram-system.org/tutorials/beginner/package_for_turtlesim

Controlling turtlesim from CRAM

http://cram-system.org/tutorials/beginner/controlling_turtlesim_2

Implementing simple plans to move a turtle

http://cram-system.org/tutorials/beginner/simple_plans

Using Prolog for reasoning

http://cram-system.org/tutorials/beginner/cram_prolog

Background Reading

G. Kazhoyan, Lecture notes: Robot Programming with Lisp 7. Coordinate Transformations, TF, ActionLib, slides 5-8.

https://ai.uni-bremen.de/_media/teaching/7_more_ros.pdf

<http://wiki.ros.org/tf/Overview/Transformations>

T. Rittweiler, CRAM – Design and Implementation of a Reactive Plan Language, Bachelor Thesis, Technical University of Munich, 2010.

<https://common-lisp.net/~trittweiler/bachelor-thesis.pdf>