

KM – The Knowledge Machine 1.4.0: Reference Manual

(Revision 1, for KM 1.4.0 and later.
See release notes for recent updates)

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1 Introduction

KM is the language used by the Knowledge Representation Group at University of Texas at Austin. It is a frame-based representation language in the spirit of KRL [1], and has some similarities with KL-ONE representation languages such as LOOM [2] and CLASSIC [3]. This document is a Reference Manual for the language, and is meant to accompany the Users Manual [4] and Situations Manual [5] which provide more details on how KM can be used. All these manuals, the example KBs for them, and the KM implementation itself, are available at <http://www.cs.utexas.edu/users/mfkb/km.html>.

This Reference Manual gives a very brief summary of all the different forms which KM accepts. The User Manual, Situations Manual, and Release Notes give full details of their meanings.

2 A BNF for KM

Queries:

expr =

<i>instance</i>	; an atomic instance
<i>class</i>	; a class
(<i>set expr*</i>)	; a set of expressions
(<i>seq expr*</i>)	; a sequence of expressions
(<i>args expr*</i>)	; a multi-argument structure

Assertions: Anonymous Instance Creation:

(<i>a class [with slotsvals]</i>)	; Create instance of <i>class</i> (plus give it some slot-values)
(<i>an instance of expr</i>)	; Create instance of class <i>expr</i>

Assertions: Named Instance and Class Creation:

(<i>expr has slotsvals</i>)	; Declare slot-values for the instance/class <i>expr</i>
(<i>every expr has slotsvals</i>)	; Declare slot-values for members of the class <i>expr</i>

Queries: Path Following:

(<i>the slot of expr</i>)	; Find values of <i>slot</i> on instance <i>expr</i>
(<i>the class slot of expr</i>)	; Same, but select only values in <i>class</i>
(<i>expr slot₁ class₁ ... slot_n [class_n]</i>)	; Same (alternative 'linear' syntax)

Conditional and Boolean Expressions:

(<i>if expr1 then expr2 [else expr3]</i>)	; if <i>expr1</i> evals to non-nil, eval <i>expr2</i> else eval <i>expr3</i>
(<i>expr and expr</i>)	; Conjunction
(<i>expr or expr</i>)	; Disjunction
(<i>not expr</i>)	; Negation (Using negation as failure)
(<i>numberp expr</i>)	; Test if <i>expr</i> is a number
(<i>expr = expr</i>)	; Test equality
(<i>expr /= expr</i>)	; Test inequality
(<i>expr > expr</i>)	; arithmetic comparison
(<i>expr < expr</i>)	
(<i>expr >= expr</i>)	
(<i>expr <= expr</i>)	

<code>(expr1 includes expr2) </code>	<code>; Set <i>expr1</i> includes instance <i>expr2</i></code>
<code>(expr is-superset-of expr) </code>	<code>; Set <i>expr1</i> includes set <i>expr2</i></code>
<code>(expr isa class) </code>	<code>; <i>expr</i> is an instance of <i>class</i></code>
<code>(has-value expr) </code>	<code>; <i>expr</i> evaluates to a non-nil value (equivalent to <i>expr</i>)</code>

‘Forall’ Expressions:

<code>(allof expr1 where expr0) </code>	<code>; Find all <i>expr1</i> members passing test <i>expr0</i></code>
<code>(forall expr1 [where expr0] expr2) </code>	<code>; Eval <i>expr2</i> for all <i>expr1</i> [passing test <i>expr0</i>]</code>
<code>(oneof expr1 where expr0) </code>	<code>; First <i>expr1</i> member passing test <i>expr0</i></code>
<code>(theoneof expr1 where expr0) </code>	<code>; The <i>expr1</i> member passing test <i>expr0</i></code>
<code>(allof expr1 [where expr2] must expr2) </code>	<code>; Check all <i>expr1</i> members passing</code> <code>; test <i>expr2</i> also pass <i>expr0</i></code>
<code>(allof2 expr1 where expr0) </code>	<code>; Same, except keyword ‘It2’ rather than</code>
<code>(forall2 expr1 [where expr0] expr2) </code>	<code>; ‘It’ denotes the referent</code>
<code>(oneof2 expr1 where expr0) </code>	
<code>(theoneof2 expr1 where expr0) </code>	
<code>(allof2 expr1 [where expr2] must expr2) </code>	

Arithmetic Computations:

<code>(expr op expr [op expr]*) </code>	<code>; Arithmetic, where <i>op</i> is one of +,-,*,/,^</code>
<code>(the sum of expr) </code>	<code>; Add, alternative form (<i>expr</i> evals to a set of numbers)</code>
<code>(the difference of expr) </code>	<code>; Subtract: (((n1 - n2) - n3) - ... - nN)</code>
<code>(the product of expr) </code>	<code>; Multiply</code>
<code>(the quotient of expr) </code>	<code>; Divide: (((n1 / n2) / n3) / ... / nN)</code>
<code>(the max of expr) </code>	<code>; The maximum of the value(s) <i>expr</i></code>
<code>(the min of expr) </code>	<code>; Minimum</code>
<code>(the average of expr) </code>	<code>; Average</code>
<code>(the number of expr) </code>	<code>; Number of values <i>expr</i> returns</code>
<code>(the abs of expr) </code>	<code>; Remove negative sign from <i>expr</i> eg. -1 → 1</code>
<code>(the floor of expr) </code>	<code>; Remove decimals from <i>expr</i>, eg. 1.03 → 1</code>
<code>(the log of expr) </code>	<code>; Logarithm (base e)</code>
<code>(the exp of expr) </code>	<code>; Exponent</code>
<code>(the sqrt of expr) </code>	<code>; Square root</code>

The Object Stack (“Contexts”):

<code>(new-context) </code>	<code>; Clear the object stack</code>
<code>(show-context) </code>	<code>; List all the instances on the object stack</code>
<code>(the class [with slotsvals]) </code>	<code>; Find the instance (on the object stack) of <i>class</i> with <i>slotsvals</i></code>
<code>(every class [with slotsvals]) </code>	<code>; Find all instances (on the object stack) of <i>class</i> with <i>slotsvals</i></code>
<code>(the+ class [with slotsvals]) </code>	<code>; Find-or-create the instance of <i>class</i> with given <i>slotsvals</i></code>
<code>(a+ class [with slotsvals]) </code>	<code>; Same (Synonym for the+)</code>
<code>(thelast class) </code>	<code>; Find the most recent instance of <i>class</i> on the object stack</code>

Unification:

<code>(expr & expr [& expr]*) </code>	<code>; unify instances</code>
<code>(expr == expr [== expr]*) </code>	<code>; unify instances (synonym for &)</code>
<code>(expr &! expr [&! expr]*) </code>	<code>; unify instances eagerly</code>

`(expr &? expr)` | ; test if instances will unify
`(the unification of expr)` | ; Unify (using `&`) all elements in *expr*

`((expr*) && (expr*) [&& (expr*)]*)` | ; unify sets
`((expr*) === (expr*) [=== (expr*)]*)` | ; unify sets (synonym for `&&`)
`((expr*) &&! (expr*) [&&! (expr*)]*)` | ; unify sets eagerly
`(the set-unification of expr)` | ; Unify (using `&&`) all values which *expr* returns

Constraints on Slot-Values:

`(must-be-a class [with slotsvals])` | ; All values must be subsumed by this description
`(mustnt-be-a class [with slotsvals])` | ; No values can be subsumed by this description
`(< expr)` | ; No values can be equal to *expr*
`(constraint expr)` | ; *expr* must be true for every value (denoted by `TheValue` in *expr*)

Constraints on the Set of Slot-Values:

`(at-least integer class)` | ; Must contain at least *integer* instances of *class*
`(at-most integer class)` | ; Must contain at most *integer* instances of *class*
`(exactly integer class)` | ; Must contain exactly *integer* instances of *class*
`(set-constraint expr)` | ; *expr* must be true for the value set (denoted by `TheValues` in *expr*)

Classification:

`(every class has-definition slotsvals)` | ; Condition for membership
`(instance has-definition slotsvals)` | ; Condition for equivalence

Sequences:

`(the1 of expr)` | ; First element of `:args/:seq` (sequence) structure
`(the2 of expr)` | ; Second element of `:args/:seq` (sequence) structure
`(the3 of expr)` | ; Third element of `:args/:seq` (sequence) structure
`(theN N of expr)` | ; Nth element of `:args/:seq` (sequence) structure
`(the1 slot of expr)` | ; First element of the `:args` structure on *expr*'s *slot*
`(the2 slot of expr)` | ; Second element of the `:args` structure on *expr*'s *slot*
`(the3 slot of expr)` | ; Third element of the `:args` structure on *expr*'s *slot*

Text Generation:

`(the name of expr)` | ; special slot: generate a name for *expr*
`(make-phase expr)` | ; Convert sequence (`:seq`) of strings + instances to phrase.
`(make-sentence expr)` | ; Convert sequence to sentence (capitalize and add a `'.`)
`(andify expr)` | ; `(a b c)` becomes `"a, b, and c"`
`(pluralize expr)` | ; `"car"` becomes `"cars"`
`(print expr)` | ; Print the result of evaluating *expr*
`(format t string expr*)` | ; Print *string* using Lisp's *format* command, substituting
| ; (evaluated) *expr** for `"~a"`s in *string*.
`(format nil string expr*)` | ; Same, but return rather than print the string.
`(km-format [t|nil] string expr*)` | ; Same, but better formatting control for `"~a"`.

Queries: Quoted Expressions and Subsumption:

`' expr` | ; a quoted expression (does not get evaluated)

<code>#, <i>expr</i></code>		; (Within a quoted expression) unquote (i.e. evaluate) <i>expr</i>
<code>(evaluate <i>expr</i>)</code>		; evaluate the quoted expression(s) which <i>expr</i> evaluates to
<code>(<i>expr1</i> subsumes <i>expr2</i>)</code>		; Class description <i>expr1</i> subsumes class description <i>expr2</i>
<code>(<i>expr1</i> covers <i>expr2</i>)</code>		; Instance description <i>expr2</i> is in class description <i>expr1</i>
<code>(<i>expr1</i> is <i>expr2</i>)</code>		; (Same as subsumes, but with instance descriptions)

Prototypes:

<code>(a-prototype <i>class</i> [with <i>slotsvals</i>])</code>		; Create a prototype of <i>class</i> and enter prototype mode
<code>(end-prototype)</code>		; Exit prototype mode
<code>(clone <i>expr</i>)</code>		; Clone the prototype instance <i>expr</i>

Propositions:

<code>(:triple <i>expr expr expr</i>)</code>		; A frame-slot-value triple
<code>(the frame of <i>expr</i>)</code>		; The frame in the triple <i>expr</i>
<code>(the slot of <i>expr</i>)</code>		; The slot in the triple <i>expr</i>
<code>(the value of <i>expr</i>)</code>		; The value in the triple <i>expr</i>
<code>(assert <i>expr</i>)</code>		; Assert triple <i>expr</i> in the KB
<code>(is-true <i>expr</i>)</code>		; The triple <i>expr</i> holds in the KB
<code>(all-true <i>expr</i>)</code>		; The triple(s) <i>expr</i> all hold in the KB
<code>(some-true <i>expr</i>)</code>		; At least one of the triple(s) <i>expr</i> hold in the KB

Situations:

<code>(new-situation)</code>		; Create and enter a new situation
<code>(next-situation)</code>		; Create and enter the temporally next situation
<code>(global-situation)</code>		; Return to the global situation
<code>(curr-situation)</code>		; Evaluates to the current situation
<code>(in-situation <i>expr</i>)</code>		; Enter situation <i>expr</i>
<code>(in-situation <i>expr1 expr2</i>)</code>		; Evaluate <i>expr2</i> in situation <i>expr1</i>
<code>(in-every-situation <i>situation-class expr</i>)</code>		; <i>expr</i> holds in all situations of <i>situation-class</i>
<code>(do <i>expr</i>)</code>		; Create next situation by doing action <i>expr</i>
<code>(do-and-next <i>expr</i>)</code>		; Create and enter next situation by doing action <i>expr</i>
<code>(do-script <i>expr</i>)</code>		; \equiv (forall (the actions of <i>expr</i>) (do-and-next It)) (Obsolete)
<code>(default-fluent-status [<i>fluent-status</i>])</code>		; View/set default fluent status for slots
<code>(some <i>class</i> [with <i>slotsvals</i>])</code>		; Create a fluent instance (experimental)

Escape to Lisp:

<code><i>lisp-function</i></code>		; execute <i>lisp-function</i>
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Other Commands: Loading and Saving a KB

<code>(reset-kb)</code>		; Delete the current KB from memory
<code>(load-kb <i>filename</i> [:verbose <i>t</i>] [:with-morphism <i>morphism</i>])</code>		; Evaluate all exprs in a file
<code>(reload-kb <i>filename</i> [:verbose <i>t</i>] [:with-morphism <i>morphism</i>])</code>		; Same, but (reset-kb) first
<code>(save-kb <i>filename</i>)</code>		; Write current KB to a file
<code>(write-kb)</code>		; Write current KB to standard output

Other Commands: General

<code>(ignore-result <i>expr</i>)</code>		; Evaluate <i>expr</i> then return (t), regardless of the result.
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<code>(delete <i>expr</i>)</code>		; Delete the frame <i>expr</i> (NB but not dependent facts!)
<code>(reverse <i>expr</i>)</code>		; Reverse the sequence <i>expr</i> (a <code>(:seq i1 ... in)</code> <i>expr</i>).
<code>(evaluate-paths)</code>		; Evaluate all unexpanded paths cached on instances in current context
<code>(graph <i>expr</i> [<i>depth</i>])</code>		; Print a graph of instance <i>expr</i> to depth <i>depth</i> (an integer)
<code>(showme <i>expr</i>)</code>		; Display slot-values of <i>expr</i>
<code>(showme-all <i>expr</i>)</code>		; Display all slot-values of <i>expr</i> (including nils)
<code>(evaluate-all <i>expr</i>)</code>		; Compute and display all slot-values of <i>expr</i>
<code>(showme-here <i>expr</i>)</code>		; Display slot-values of <i>expr</i> in the current situation only
<code>(taxonomy)</code>		; Print the isa hierarchy
<code>(show-bindings)</code>		; Display all variable bindings
<code>(trace)</code>		; Turn on tracing
<code>(untrace)</code>		; Turn off tracing
<code>(checkkbon)</code>		; Turn on run-time checking of the KB
<code>(checkkboff)</code>		; Turn off run-time checking of the KB
<code>(install-all-subclasses)</code>		; Re-compute subclass links from superclass links
<code>(scan-kb)</code>		; Cursory check of KB for undefined symbols
<code>(disable-classification)</code>		; Switch off KM's classification mechanism
<code>(enable-classification)</code>		; Switch it on again
<code>(fail-noisily)</code>		; Treat an answer NIL as an error
<code>(fail-quietly)</code>		; Treat an answer NIL as okay (default)
<code>(nocomments)</code>		; Suppress KM's printing of comments during inference
<code>(comments)</code>		; Switch on KM's printing of comments during inference
<code>(setq <i>var val</i>)</code>		; (Lisp) Set Lisp variable <i>var</i> to <i>val</i> (<i>var</i> & <i>val</i> are symbols)

Sub-expressions:

slotsvals = *slotvals**

slotvals = (*slot* (*expr**)) ; eg. `(pets ((a Cat) (a Dog with (age (33)))))`

slot = *symbol* | (*symbol* * [*n*]) ; (Latter is a multidepth path)

class = *symbol*

instance =

<i>_namenumber</i>		; anonymous instance eg. <code>_Car33</code>
<i>_Protonamenumber</i>		; prototype instance eg. <code>_ProtoCar33</code>
<i>_Somenamenumber</i>		; fluent instance eg. <code>_SomeCar33</code> (experimental)
<i>string</i>		
<i>number</i>		
<i>symbol</i>		; named instance (recommended to prefix with a *, eg. <code>*Pete</code>)

filename = *string*

lisp-function = `#' sexpr` | `(function sexpr)` ; *sexpr* is a Lisp S-expression

symbol = a Lisp symbol

Lisp Commands (Access to KM from the Lisp Prompt):

<code>(km)</code>		; start KM interpreter
<code>(km '#<i>sexpr</i> [:fail-mode 'fail])</code>		; Evaluate <i>sexpr</i> from Lisp prompt (#\$ for case-sensitivity)

Keywords (denoting the instance under consideration):

Self		; in <code>(every <i>class</i> ...)</code> expressions.
It		; in <code>allof/oneof/theoneof/forall/forone</code> expressions.

It2	; in <code>allof2/oneof2/theoneof2/forall2/forone2</code> expressions.
TheValue	; in <code>(constraint ...)</code> expressions.
TheValues	; in <code>(set-constraint ...)</code> expressions. (Denotes the set of slot-values)
TheSituation	; in <code>(in-every-situation ...)</code> expressions. (Denotes the situation)

3 Built-in Classes and Instances

KM's built-in taxonomy is as follows, showing all but KM's built-in slot instances (these are listed in the next Section). I denotes instances, rest are classes. Indentation shows the **subclasses/instances** relationships.

```

Thing
  Boolean
    I    t
    I    f
  Cardinality
    I    1-to-1
    I    1-to-N
    I    N-to-1
    I    N-to-N
  Class
  Fluent-Status
    I    *Fluent
    I    *Inertial-Fluent
    I    *Non-Fluent
  Number
    Integer
  Partition
  Situation
    I    *Global
  Slot
    Aggregation-Slot
  String

```

4 Built-in Slots

<u>Name</u>	<u>(Applied to) Purpose</u>
abs	(Number) remove any negative sign
add-list	(Action) triples which an action makes true
aggregation-function	(Aggregation Slot) function to use to aggregate values
all-classes	(Instance) All the classes of an instance
all-instances	(Class) All the instances of a class (both direct and indirect)
all-prototypes	(Class) All the prototypes of a class
all-subclasses	(Class) All the subclasses of a class
all-subslots	(Slot) All the subslots of a slot
all-superclasses	(Class) All the superclasses of a class
all-supersituations	(Situation) All the supersituations of a situation
assertions	(Situation, book-keeping) Assertions to make in a new situation
average	(Numbers) Average of a set of numbers

<u>Name</u>	<u>(Applied to) Purpose</u>
<code>cardinality</code>	(Slot) Cardinality restrictions on a slot
<code>classes</code>	(Instance) Immediate classes of an instance (same as instance-of)
<code>cloned-from</code>	(Instance, book-keeping) source prototype(s) for an instance
<code>definition</code>	(Prototype, book-keeping) definitional properties of a prototype
<code>del-list</code>	(Action) triples which an action makes false
<code>difference</code>	(Numbers) Difference of a set of numbers $((n1-n2)-n3)-...-nN$
<code>domain</code>	(Slot) class restriction on a slot's first argument
<code>domain-of</code>	(Class) inverse of domain
<code>elements</code>	(Sequence) Return the elements in a sequence as a set
<code>exp</code>	(Number) exponent
<code>fifth</code>	(Set) Fifth element in a set of values [†]
<code>first</code>	(Set) First element in a set of values [†]
<code>floor</code>	(Number) Remove decimals, e.g., $1.03 \rightarrow 1$
<code>fluent-status</code>	(Slot) Declare if slot is a *Fluent , *Non-Fluent or *Inertial-Fluent
<code>fluent-status-of</code>	(Fluent-Status) Inverse of fluent-status
<code>fourth</code>	(Set) Fourth element in a set of values [†]
<code>instance-of</code>	(Instance) The immediate classes of an instance
<code>instances</code>	(Class) The immediate instances of a class
<code>inverse</code>	(Slot) Name of the slot's inverse slot
<code>inverse2</code>	(Slot) Name of an N-ary slot's "second inverse"
<code>inverse3</code>	(Slot) Name of an N-ary slot's "third inverse"
<code>last</code>	(Set) Last element in a set of values [†]
<code>log</code>	(Number) Logarithm of a number
<code>max</code>	(Numbers) Maximum of a set of numbers
<code>members</code>	(Partition) Classes in the partition
<code>min</code>	(Numbers) Minimum of a set of numbers
<code>name</code>	(Instance) Pretty name (text fragments) of an instance
<code>ncs-list</code>	(Action) triples false before an action happens
<code>next-situation</code>	(Situation) The temporally next situation
<code>number</code>	(Set) The number of values in a set
<code>pcs-list</code>	(Action) triples true before an action happens
<code>prev-situation</code>	(Situation) The temporally previous situation
<code>product</code>	(Numbers) Product of a set of numbers
<code>protopart-of</code>	(Prototype, book-keeping) Inverse of protoparts
<code>protoparts</code>	(Prototype, book-keeping) Instances which are part of the prototype
<code>prototype-of</code>	(Prototype, book-keeping) Class which the prototype is of
<code>prototypes</code>	(Class) Prototypes of a class
<code>quotient</code>	(Numbers) Quotient of a set of numbers $((n1/n2)/n3)/.../nN$
<code>range</code>	(Slot) class restriction on a slot's second argument
<code>range-of</code>	(Class) inverse of range
<code>second</code>	(Set) Second element in a set of values [†]
<code>set-unification</code>	(Set) Unify (using &&) all the members of a set
<code>situation-specific</code>	(Slot) If t , do not compute slot values in global situation
<code>sqrt</code>	(Number) The square root of a number
<code>subclasses</code>	(Class) Immediate subclasses of a class

<u>Name</u>	<u>(Applied to) Purpose</u>
subsituations	(Situation) Immediate subsituations of a situation
subslots	(Slot) Immediate subslots of a slot
sum	(Numbers) Sum of a set of numbers
superclasses	(Class) Immediate superclasses of a class
supersituations	(Situation) Immediate supersituations of a situation
superslots	(Slot) Immediate superslots of a slot
third	(Set) Third element in a set of values [†]
unification	(Set) Unify (using &) all the members of a set

Notes:

- [†] Preservation of slot-value ordering in a set is not guaranteed.
- **instances**, **instances-of** are inertial fluents. **add-list**, **del-list**, **pcs-list**, **ncs-list** are non-inertial fluents. All other built-in slots are non-fluents.

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