

[A Preliminary Work]

SMLOG: an Embedding of Logic Language in Standard ML

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Example 1

- Logic programming
 - E.g., path ("a", "b", P).

```
pre edge : (string, string)
```

```
pre edge ("a", "b").
```

```
    edge ("a", "d").
```

```
    edge ("b", "c").
```

```
    edge ("b", "d").
```

```
    edge ("c", "d").
```

```
    edge ("c", "e").
```

```
    edge ("d", "e").
```

```
pre path : (string, string, string list)
```

```
pre path (X, X, [X]).
```

```
path (X, Z, X::Nodes) = edge (X,Y), path (Y,Z,Nodes).
```



Example 2

- Calling SML functions from SMLOG
- User-defined data types
 - E.g., to print stars as the user-defined number

```
fun print : (string : in)

datatype num = Zero | Succ of num

pre prnum : (num)
pre prnum (Zero) = print ("*\\n").
prnum (Succ D) = print (*), prnum (D).
```



Example 3: More Complex Example

(* Temporal lambda calculus *)

- datatype temporalty =
 TInt | TFun of temporalty * temporalty | TO of temporalty
- datatype temporalterm =
 TVar of string
 | TLam of string * temporalty * temporalterm
 | TApp of temporalterm * temporalterm
 | TNext of temporalterm
 | TPrev of temporalterm
- datatype time = Z | S of time
- type temporaltypingenv = (string * temporalty * time) list
- pre member : (temporaltypingenv, string, temporalty, time)
pre member ((X,T,N) :: E, X, T, N).
member (_ :: E, X, T, N) = member (E, X, T, N).



Example 3 (cont.)

(* Temporal lambda calculus (cont.) *)

- pre temporaltyping : (temporaltypingenv, temporalterm, temporalty, time)
pre temporaltyping (E, TVar X, T, N)
= member (E, X, T, N).

temporaltyping (E, TLam (X,T,M), TFun (T,T'), N)
= temporaltyping ((X,T,N) :: E, M, T', N).

temporaltyping (E, TApp (M1,M2), T, N)
= temporaltyping (E, M1, TFun (T2,T), N),
temporaltyping (E, M2, T2, N).

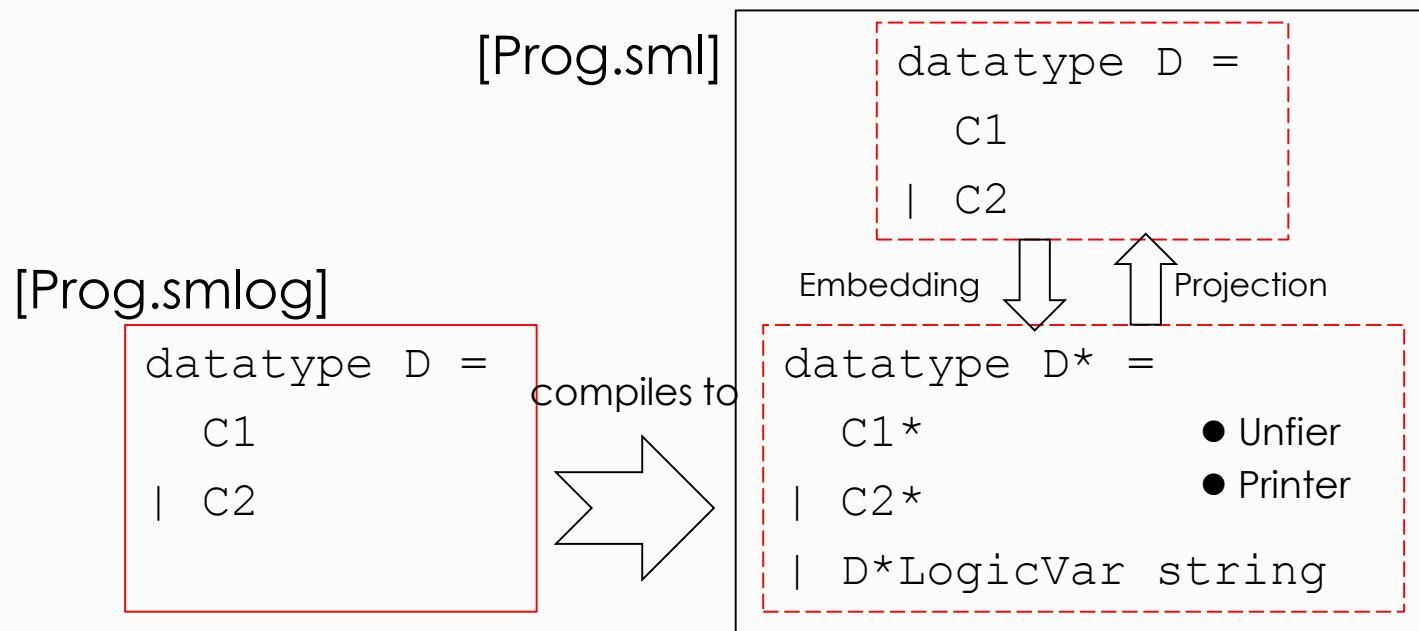
temporaltyping (E, TNext M, TO T, N)
= temporaltyping (E, M, T, S N).

temporaltyping (E, TPrev M, T, S N)
= temporaltyping (E, M, TO T, N).



SMLOG: Terms

- Key Idea 1: Automatically generated unifiers over user-defined datatypes



- P. Jansson & J. Jeuring, Polytypic unification, JFL1998.



SMLOG: Predicates

- Key Idea 2: Functional interpretation of Logic Programs
 - Predicates are compiled into functions of type “Answer \rightarrow Stream Answer”
 - The functions work with a common search model supporting Depth-FS and Breadth-FS

- S. Seres, The Algebra of Logic Programming, Ph.D. Thesis, Oxford Univ., 2001.
- S. Seres & M. Spivey, C.A.R. Hoare, Algebra of Logic Programming, ICLP1999.
- S. Seres & M. Spivey, Embedding Prolog in Haskell, Haskell1998.



Discussion: Calling SMLOG predicates from SML

- Compiling
 - Main.compile "mysort.smlog"; // Compiling to mysort.sml
val it = () : unit
- Loading
 - use "smlogdfs.sml"; // Loading "struct SMLOG"
 - fun le (x,y) = x <= y; // Defining a comparison function le
val le = fn : int * int -> bool
 - use "mysort.sml"; // Loading the compiled SMLOG program
- Executing
 - **sort (SOME [9,1,5,4], NONE); // Calling an SMLOG predicate sort from SML
// through a generated interface fun. named sort**
val it = Cons ((SOME [9,1,5,4], SOME [1,4,5,9]), fn) // The (first) answer
: (int list option * int list option) SMLOG.stream
 - SMLOG.next it; // Querying the next answer, resulting in no more.
val it = Nil : (int list option * int list option) SMLOG.stream



Discussion

DMZ: DeMilitarized Zone

- Any better methods to call SMLOG predicates (& to examine their answers) from SML?
 - *DMZ functions* inside the SMLOG program
- Any methods for programmers to define arbitrary search strategies (beyond DFS & BFS)?

cf. T. Schrijvers & P. Stuckey & P. Wadler, Mondaic Constraint Programming, JFL2009.

- Handling name binders and higher-order functions in SMLOG



Applications

- Programming for fun. & logic
- Test data generation
 - Test data with structural constraints
- Logical framework
 - Environment for prototyping type systems, operational semantics, and so on



Summary: SMLOG

<http://github.com/kwanghoon/smlog/>

- A deep embedding of a logic programming language such as Prolog into SML
- It aims at Standard ML extended with prolog-like constructs.
- It allows to manipulate SML values using horn-clauses.
- It automatically supports unification over values of user-defined SML datatypes.
- It allows to choose one of DFS and BFS strategies.