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PROTOTYPE SPATIAL REASONING PROJECT
FINAL REPORT

SAE-DC-86-R-042

January 22, 1986

For

Research Institute Center for Artificial Intelligence
Engineer Topographic Laboratory
U.S. Army
Ft. Belvoir, Virginia

By:

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<p>A demonstration prototype system based on expert system technology in which both diagnostic and spatial reasoning techniques can be brought to bear on a problem. The system design allows for the logically different types of reasoning to cooperatively solve classes of problems that have non-spatial and spatial aspects.</p>			
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**Prototype Spatial Reasoning Project
Final Report**

**Barry T. Perricone
Jane Potts**

January 22, 1986

**Work Performed By: Software Architecture & Engineering, Inc.
SAE Job Control : 110592**

**For: Research Institute Center for Artificial Intelligence
Engineer Topographic Laboratory
U.S. Army
Ft. Belvoir, Va.**



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Preface

This report represents the last deliverable under CONTRACT
NUMBER N00014-82-C-0428/P00008.

1- Introduction

1-1- Project Objectives Review

The main objective of the spatial reasoning project, briefly stated, is to:

Demonstrate the feasibility of using expert system technology as an aid to tactical mission planning and in particular to demonstrate the use of spatial reasoning in this context through a prototype system capable of knowledge-based spatial deduction.

The prototype demonstration addresses a subproblem of tactical mission planning, the determination of likely locations for enemy artillery batteries. This determination is based on various types of supplied and inferred information. The supplied information consists of a symbolic description of the 3-D relationships that are known to exist between the components of an artillery formation (e.g., three artillery batteries not more than 20 meters apart), and other known placement constraints based on the properties of the 3-D object being modeled (e.g, an artillery battery cannot be positioned in a geographic area that contains more than 1 meter of water).

The scope of the enemy artillery battery placement determination is, in the demonstration system, restricted to one possible artillery battery formation and four constraints:

The formation consists of three distinct artillery batteries that must be in a straight line. The distance between a battery from its immediate neighbor battery can be 2-4 meters inclusive (3 being the optimum) along the X axis, and a ± 5 meter difference between battery neighbors (0 being the optimum) along the Z axis.

The absolute difference in elevation between any member of a formation cannot exceed 15 meters.

The distance between the leftmost artillery battery and the rightmost artillery battery contained in the formation must be between 3-24 meters inclusive.

A line of sight must exist between neighboring artillery batteries contained

within the same formation.

The "line" formation must be parallel to the FEBA (Front Edge of the Battle Area) that is defined interactively by the end-user of the demonstration system.

This problem is sufficiently rich to demonstrate the potential of expert system technology and the use of spatial reasoning. (For a more detailed discussion of the problem see "A Prototype Demonstration of Spatial Reasoning as Applied to Army Tactical Planning Problems" SAE document number SAE-DC-83-P-013.)

1-2. Report Organization

The remainder of this report is divided into the following sections:

Status of Tasks - presents a brief account of what has been accomplished relative to the proposed tasks of the project.

Conclusions - presents the general results of the prototype effort and discusses the insights gained into the problem area and recommendations for further work.

Appendices - a collection of information that consists of a description of the deliverables and their location within ETL's VAX 780 file system, instructions on how to invoke and interact with the demonstration system developed, and instructions on how to invoke and interact with a "slide show" of formation placements generated previously through the demonstration system. Also included as an addendum is the BNF developed for the spatial reasoning system.

2. Status of Tasks

There are a number of tasks that were covered under the contract relative to Phase 1 and 2 of the project. Phase 1 tasks were completed and demonstrated to the client at the completion of Phase 1. A discussion of Phase 1 tasks will, therefore, not be addressed here. Phase 2 tasks were as follows:

Complete the demonstration prototype.

Complete spatial expert system, include justification capabilities and domain independent spatial knowledge base parser.

Expand demonstration system to handle multisegment FEBA, sector of interest, side, and bands.

Unfortunately, some of the Phase 2 tasks listed above were not done or totally completed due to insufficient funds. At the beginning of Phase 2 we anticipated that this might happen so we choose to put our effort into those tasks that would still allow a proof of concept for the thesis of the demonstration system, i.e., spatial reasoning. What follows is a discussion of how well we accomplished each of the Phase 2 tasks listed above.

2.1. Demonstration Prototype

The demonstration system prototype is complete. The source code for its various functional components is resident on ETL's VAX 780 file system. The file organization of the source code in an annotated format is presented in Appendix A. The demonstration system is fully functional and can be executed. Instructions on how to run the demonstration system and interact with it is given in Appendix B and C.

2.2. Spatial Expert System

The foundation for the restricted spatial expert system shell proposed is complete and functional. However, due to insufficient funds all of the enhancements to it could not be completed fully and are therefore not operational. All of the code that was produced relative to these enhancements are present on ETL's VAX 780. An enumeration of these enhancements and their present status is presented next.

2.2.1. Justification Capabilities

A very rudimentary justification capability for the spatial reasoner is coded, however, it has not been

integrated into the spatial reasoning system. It would require more work to functionally enhance it so as to be useful and integrate it. Therefore, no justification capabilities relative to the spatial reasoner exist within the demonstration system.

2-2-2. Knowledge Base Parser

A large amount of work went into the development of a domain-independent parser for the spatial reasoner. Both the lexical analyzer and parser are very close to completion. Minor alterations to the lexical analyzer and moderate changes to the parser are required. Also required to complete the knowledge base parser are changes to the internal representational format of the spatial information within the spatial reasoning system. Without these changes the knowledge base parser is only partially operational. The BNF for the syntax developed for the knowledge base parser is given as an addendum to this report.

Since there is no parser available for the spatial reasoning system the information that would normally be contained within it is part of the initialization code of the spatial reasoning code proper. Therefore, in order to change the "knowledge base" used, the initialization code for the spatial reasoner must be changed directly. This code basically performs the same tasks that the parser would perform as side effects. It is important to note that the spatial reasoning system IS domain independent and the fact that the "knowledge base" has to be entered in this unusual manner does not alter this property.

2-3. Expansion of Demonstration System

After completing the work described very little time on the contract remained. None of the demonstration system expansions were performed: multisegment FEBA, sector of interest, side, and bands. However, none of these enhancements are needed to provide the proof of concept sought after.

3. Conclusions

The demonstration system performs its intended task, the placement of artillery battery formations based on spatial constraints and the properties of physical objects. It accomplishes this task by using prototypic spatial inferencing techniques developed by Software A&E personnel.

The correct functioning of this demonstration system represents the proof of concept desired. It has been demonstrated (and therefore proven) that it is possible to infer spatial information by the use of computer-based expert systems.

There are several avenues of research that this prototypic system opens. First, the system is slow. It takes approximately 10-20 minutes to infer placements within a 120 meter squared area. This time can possibly be shortened by developing a more efficient internal representation of the spatial model being worked upon. More research needs to be done in this area. Secondly, the spatial reasoner can be made more powerful by embedding "deep" spatial knowledge within it. A more sophisticated graphically display could be researched and implemented thereby increasing the ease of comprehension for the end-users of such a system.

In conclusion, the fact that it is slow and could be enhanced does not take away from the realization that computer-based spatial reasoning is possible. We have proven it through the existence of the demonstration system developed through this contract.

APPENDIX A

DELIVERABLES ROADMAP

Appendix A: Deliverables Roadmap

The following is a roadmap to the contract deliverables. Names that are underlined represent directories, names indented under these directories are the files/directories contained within them

DELIVER

demo-run
executable for a demonstration run of the spatial reasoning system

feba_data
temporary file created by demo (gs) - contains endpoints of feba

filename.tmp
temporary file created by demo (gs) - contains name of image file

gs
graphics executable called by spatial reasoning system

gs-parameters
temporary file created by demo (ses)

gscoords
temporary file created by demo (gs) - coordinates of center point of area of interest

positions_data
temporary file created by demo (ses) - artillery placements determined by the spatial reasoning system

primary.elev
temporary file created by demo (gs) - image file of elevation for display on the grinnell created from the raw data of the catts data

primary.hydro
temporary file created by demo (gs) - image file of hydrography for display on the grinnell created from the raw data of the catts data

r_positions
temporary file created by demo (ses) - ?

ses
executable of the spatial reasoning system

spatial-demo.kb
the KES.PS knowledge base that controls the operation of the demonstration system

subarea_data
temporary file created by demo (gs) - contains coordinates, elevation, and hydrography of each pixel in the subarea of interest

COMMON:

directory contains the source code common to both the Shared Information System and original Graphics system. These source files have been replaced with an enhanced version of the system. They are no longer needed and are present solely to give the client all the code developed under the contract.

dbio.h
list.h
sis.h
sisint.c

KES:

directory contains enhancements to KES 1.4.3 for use with the spatial reasoning system

Ecctrl1.l
 control functions
Econclude.l
 conclude functions
Eexternal.l
 external functions
Egetargs.l
 get arguments functions
Ehelp.l
 help functions
Enassert.l
 assert functions (cassert implemented)
Enstop.l
 stop functions (sx implemented)
Eps.o
 relocatable code of modified kes.ps
Estatus.l
 status functions
Estmt.l
 statement functions
Makefile
 Makefile to generate Eps.o and modified kes.ps
modified-kes.ps
 executable of modified kes.ps

NEW-GRAPHICS:

directory contains the source code and executable of the enhanced graphics system that is called by the spatial reasoning system

Makegraphics
 Makefile to create gs, the graphics executable used by the spatial reasoning system
getcatval.c
 c file included in gfuncs.c which gets values from the catts raw data
gfuncs.c
 c source file for gs, the graphics system. Includes cursor routines written specifically for the project
gfuncs.c,v
 archived (rcs) gfuncs.c
gpconstants.h
 included by gfuncs.c, contains constant graphics declarations

gs
executable of the graphics program called by the spatial reasoning
system

NEW-GRAPHICS/TESTING:

subdirectory for running tests of the graphics system

feba_data
temporary file created by gs - contains endpoints of feba
filename.tmp
temporary file created by gs - contains name of image file
gs-parameters
temporary file created by ses
gscoords
temporary file created by gs - coordinates of center point of
area of interest
positions_data
temporary file created ses - artillery placements
determined by the spatial reasoning system
primary.elev
temporary file created by gs - image file of elevation for
display on the grinnell created from the raw data of the catts data
primary.hydro
temporary file created by gs - image file of hydrography for
display on the grinnell created from the raw data of the catts data
subarea_data
temporary file created by gs - contains coordinates,
elevation, and hydrography of each pixel in the subarea of interest

OLD-GRAPHICS:

old graphics code for earlier version

GSgetcatimg.c
included in gpfncs.c, get raw catts data
Makefile
make test relocatable, gtest.o
README
readme file
gchar.c
included in gscaller.c, get character routine
gchar.h
included in gchar.c, get character definitions
getcatval.c
included in gpfncs.c, c file which gets values from the catts raw data
gpconstants.h
included in gpfncs.c, contains constant graphics declarations
gpfncs.c
c file to make old graphics system
gpfncs.h
included in gpfncs.c, contains graphics functions
graphics.doc

documentation of old graphics
gscaller.c
c source file of calling routine of old graphics system
gscaller.o
relocatable of calling routine of old graphics system
gtest.c
graphics test source code file
int_gs.l
lisp graphics initializer and loader source file
int_gs.o
lisp graphics initializer and loader relocatable
shading.c
included in gpfens.c, c source file for shading
test.c
test graphics system
test2.c
test graphics system

NEW-SES:

new spatial reasoning system

ETL-main.l
lisp source code main caller file
ETL-main.o
lisp relocatable main caller file
READ.ME
readme for new spatial system
SES
executable of new spatial system
angles.l
lisp source files concerning angles
angles.o
lisp relocatable files concerning angles
begin.l
lisp source files to create the standalone
spatial reasoning system used in the
demonstration system.
commands.l
lisp source files concerning commands
commands.o
lisp relocatable files concerning commands
compile.l
lisp source files concerning compilation
cstack.l
lisp source files concerning command stack
cstack.o
lisp relocatable files concerning command stack
ext_file.l
lisp source files concerning externals
ext_file.o
lisp relocatable files concerning externals
format.l

```

    lisp source files concerning format
globals.l
    lisp source files concerning format
globals.o
    lisp relocatable files concerning globals
info_space.l
    lisp source files concerning globals
info_space.o
    lisp relocatable files concerning information space of system
parse.l
    lisp source files concerning command parser of system
parse.o
    lisp relocatable files concerning command parser of system
sys.l
    lisp source files concerning system
sys.o
    lisp relocatable files concerning system
mksp_space.l
    lisp source files concerning work space of system
mksp_space.o
    lisp relocatable files concerning work space of system

```

NEW-SES/PARSER:

files and directories necessary to create the parser, and to invoke
lisp functions acting upon parsed objects

Makeparser

Makefile to make the parser invokes yacc and lex as well as the
c compiler, plus some special utilities necessary to the interface
between lisp and c

callparse.l

lisp file that calls the c relocatable of the parser

justify.l

lisp functions for justification of placement of objects by the
spatial system

main.l

lisp source main for sample parser

main.o

lisp relocatable main for sample parser

model.l

lisp functions for initial model instantiation

spatial-kbl

sample kb for the parser

startfuns.l

lisp startup functions loaded before calling the parser

startup.l

startup file to load lisp files and the parser

template.l

lisp functions for templates (used by justification and
initial models)

PARSER/data:

test data files to test the different sections of the parser
created for the spatial system - must be concatenated together
to create one data file :

```
cat con.dat prim.dat obj.dat init.dat com.dat > test.dat
```

```
com.dat      commands section
con.dat      constants section
init.dat     initial models section
ll.dat       sample test data file
obj.dat      application objects section
prim.dat     user primitives section
```

PARSER/defs:

definition file(s) for the parser

```
y.tab.h      definition file for the parser and lexical analyzer generated
              by yacc
```

PARSER/doc:

documentation concerning lisp and the lisp-c interface

```
Lisp_C.doc   interface between lisp and c, written by J. K. Potts
franz.doc    description of lisp on the vax by John Foderaro
```

PARSER/intern:

intermediate c files generated by lex and yacc

```
lex.yy.c     c file generated by lex for lexical analyzer of the spatial
              system
y.tab.c      c file generated by yacc for parser of the spatial system
```

PARSER/reloc:

relocatables for lexical analyzer and parser

```
lex.yy.o     relocatable for lexical analyzer, generated by lex
spatial.o
```

relocatable for spatial system parser, lexical analyzer
and parser linked together and called from lisp
y.tab.o
relocatable for parser, generated by yacc

session.dat
sample session of the parser called from lisp

PARSER/source:

source code for parser and lexical analyzer

lxspatial.c
c source file for lexical analyzer - input to lex
lxspatial.c,v
archived (rcs) lxspatial.c
objclass.l
lisp functions for displaying object classes
savesp.y
earlier version of c source file for parser - input to yacc
spatial.y
c source file for parser - input to yacc
spatial.y,v
archived (rcs) spatial.y

NEW-SES/TESTING:

contains versions of ETL-main.l that were
used in testing of the demonstration system
along with needed data files.

ETL.l
ETL2.l
feba_data
fulda.gen
positions_data
r_positions
subarea_data

OLD-KBS:

knowledge bases that drove the old spatial system

des.kb
decision supervisory system
ipses.kb
interface protocol system

OLD-KBS/testkbs:

test knowledge bases to ascertain the
correctness of the modified KES.PS system
developed for this contract

testblock
testkb

OLD-SIS:

directory contains the source code for the Shared Information System. These source files have been replaced with an enhanced version of the system. They are no longer needed and are present solely to give the client all the code developed under the contract.

Makefile
sisex.c

SLIDE-SHOW:

sample sessions of the spatial system for demonstration. Includes the saved data files from previous sessions so that they can be presented during the execution of slide-show.

x_feba_data
x_filename.tmp
x_gscoords

APPENDIX B

HOW TO USE THE DEMO

Appendix B: How to Use the Demo

Very simple. Change your directory so that your present working directory is `"/etl/other/barryp/deliver"`:

```
cd /etl/other/barryp/deliver
```

Enter the command `"demo-run"` and then follow the directions presented to you on the screen. The system is very easy to use and there is a tutorial built into the system. The opportunity to view this tutorial will be offered to you as a choice to the first system generated question to you.

APPENDIX C

HOW TO USE THE SLIDE SHOW

Appendix C: How to Use the SLIDE SHOW

Very simple. Change your directory so that your present working directory is `"/etl/other/barryp/deliver"`:

```
cd /etl/other/barryp/deliver
```

Enter the command `'slide-run'` and then follow the directions presented to you on the screen.

. APPENDIX D

GRAPHICS MODULE

Appendix D: Graphics Module

GS - The Graphics Module

FUNCTION

This module provides the use of the graphic capabilities of the grinnell to the spatial system. A catts raw data set for a 512 by 512 image is processed to produce two image files: one for elevation of the area; one for the hydrography of the area. The user is asked to define a FEBA (forward edge of the battle field) and a subarea of interest (the latter is an 11 X 11 pixel square). The results of the spatial reasoning system may be displayed on the grinnell.

The gs program is called by the spatial system in one of three modes :

image : creates the image file for display on the grinnell from the raw catts data, then prompts the user to designate the feba and the area of interest
reuse : uses the existing image file, created by an earlier call to gs, and prompts the user to designate the feba and the area of interest
placements : displays placements determined by the spatial reasoning system

PARAMETERS

The valid parameters to the gs program are:

gs image <catts raw data> <input parameters file>
gs reuse
gs placements <name of placements file>

INPUT FILES

The files needed by the graphics module are (<> indicates command line parameters):

for image:
 </imagg/catts/fulda/rawdata/fulda.512> - raw catts data
 <gs-parameters> - x and y coordinates of lower left corner
for reuse:
 primary.elev - image file of elevation
 primary.hydro - image file of hydrography
for placements:
 primary.elev - image file of elevation
 primary.hydro - image file of hydrography

<positions_data> - 3-point coordinate data
feba_data - feba endpoints
gscoords - coordinates of center of area of interest

OUTPUT FILES

The files generated by the graphics system are:

by image:

primary.elev - image file of elevation
primary.hydro - image file of hydrography
feba_data - feba endpoints
gscoords - coordinates of center of area of interest
subarea_data - coordinates, elevation and hydrography of
 points in subarea of interest
filename.tmp - file containing name of image file created

by reuse:

feba_data - feba endpoints
gscoords - coordinates of center of area of interest
subarea_data - coordinates, elevation and hydrography of
 points in subarea of interest
filename.tmp - file containing name of image file created

by placements:

none

COMPILATION

A Makefile called Makegraphics will provide all the necessary linking to be done to produce the executable:

Home directories.

ROOT = /iu/tb

Library archives.

LIB = \$(ROOT)/lib

VSNLIB = \$(LIB)/visionlib.a

CMULIB = \$(LIB)/cmuimglib.a

SUBLIB = \$(LIB)/sublib.a

INGLIB = \$(LIB)/imgelib.a

gs: gfuncs.c

cc -g gfuncs.c \$(VSNLIB) \$(CMULIB) \$(INGLIB) \$(SUBLIB) -lm

mv a.out gs

FUNCTIONS

A brief description of the internal functions of the graphics module follows:

GSgetcating Read raw cattis data file and convert to image file

box_point draws red overlay box around x and y point with side length of len, and returns 2 sets of x and y coordinates that define the box

check_coords checks that feba points are on valid sides

create_img_file Create image file from raw catts data -- calls GSgetcating

define_feba Routine for defining feba

display_results displays results of spatial system in right hand corner of grinnell

display_x_y updates display of x, y and step values of grinnel cursor in lower right corner of grinnel screen

error_usage Prints error message about usage of gs program

expand expands the area of source frame (img) defined by x1, y1, x2, y2 and writes to upper right hand corner of destination frame

g_kcur Keyboard cursor routine

get_cursor gets cursor position maxpoints times, storing x and y positions in xarray and yarray

get_feba Put up image frame and obtain feba

main determines mode (image, reuse, display) and call appropriate subroutines

num_to_string converts integer to string

print_file_coords Prints xyz coordinates in kes format

raw_read reads one raw input character from keyboard -- does not echo to output

translate_coords Translates a point with coordinates x, y from origin x_offset, y_offset to origin x_origin, y_origin, with an expansion factor (factor == 1 will give a direct mapping)

APPENDIX E

KNOWLEDGE BASE PARSER

Appendix E: Knowledge Base Parser

PARSER - the yacc parser of the spatial system

FUNCTION

The parser parses an input data file in order to store data in the lisp system. In addition to syntactic error checking, the parser builds lisp objects given syntactically and semantically correct data. These objects are to serve as data for the spatial reasoning system.

The parser of the spatial system is a c function that may be called from lisp. The c function in turn calls yyparse(), a unix system-defined function name that invokes a yacc program, written in the yacc language. The yacc language produces a lr(1) parser. The yacc program makes use of a lexical analyzer written in lex. The parser requires as input a file of data whose syntax conforms to the grammar described by the SPATIAL 1.0 Grammar by Barry T. Perricone (Software A & E Confidential), dated August 16, 1985. As the parser parses the input data, certain information is stored in the lisp system that will be operated upon by the spatial reasoning system.

INPUT FILES

The parser expects an input file from which it will read data. The name of the input file is a parameter to the parser.

OUTPUT FILES

None.

COMPILATION

A Makefile, Makeparser, will invoke lex (for the lexical analyzer), yacc (for the parser), and perform the special kind of c compilation needed for a function that will call lisp from c (see Lisp_C.doc for an explanation of the c compilation needed). Certain files resident on the vax are needed for the lisp-c interface. These files currently reside on the ETL vax-780 in /src/usr/ucb/lisp/franx/h and /src/usr/ucb/lisp/franx/vax. Once compiled, the parser may be loaded into the lisp system by the cfasl command:

```
(cfasl .././reloc/spatial.o _call_yyparse callparser "integer function")
```

DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

The following directories pertain to the parser:

NEW-SES/PARSER

Top-level directory, containing the Makefile (Makeparser), and some of the auxiliary lisp files used for justification and display of instantiated lisp objects

data	data files (if any) for the parser
defs	contains y.tab.h, definition file created by yacc
doc	documentation, Lisp_C.doc (the lisp-c interface), and franz.doc (description of franz lisp by John Foderaro)
intern	contains intermediate files produced by lex (lex.yy.c), yacc (y.tab.c)
reloc	contains relocatables produced by lex (lex.yy.o), yacc (y.tab.o), and the c compiler (spatial.o, the parser in final relocatable form)
source	source code for yacc (spatial.y, and its archive, spatial.y.v), lex (lxspatial.c, and its archive, lxspatial.c.v)

DOCUMENTS

Essential to the understanding of the parser is the description of the grammar in BNF form as described in the SPATIAL 1.0 Grammar by Barry T. Perricone, dated August 16, 1985 (Software A & E Confidential). Since the parser builds lisp objects, an understanding of the lisp-c interface is essential, and is described in the Lisp_C.doc document written by J. K. Potts (Software A & E).

FUNCTIONS

The following is a list of internal functions in the yacc program with brief descriptions:

add_feature	adds feature to the current instantiation of an object
add_prim_list	adds gensym to #usr_prim_list#
add_value	adds value to the current instantiation of an object
call_yyparse	the c invoked by lisp function that calls the parser
clean_up_var	clean up variables
command_parse	parses command
complete_model	completes the slots of an instantiation

<code>free_nameptr</code>	freees the storage allocated to a nameptr variable
<code>get_atom_value</code>	gets actual lisp value of an atom, given its pname (pname is a printable string)
<code>get_feature</code>	gets feature slot of the named object
<code>get_operator</code>	gets lisp value of string representing operators such as "le", "gt", etc.
<code>get_slot_val</code>	gets slot value of a given slot for the named object
<code>hashy</code>	returns a hash code index for a string
<code>init_var</code>	initialize variables
<code>install</code>	installs a string, its object definition, discipline and nameptr in the hashtable
<code>install_slot</code>	installs slot value of a given slot for the current gensym
<code>lisp_print</code>	prints any type of valid lisp object
<code>locate_name</code>	calls Dinfo_manage with "locate parameter in order to locate a lisp object indexed by its name lisp name (a list of atoms representing its name)
<code>lookup</code>	Looks up a string in the hash table. If not there, returns NULL. Otherwise, returns pointer to hash table data object
<code>make_gensym</code>	makes a gensym
<code>make_lisp_name</code>	makes a lisp name (a list of atoms) out of a nameptr variable
<code>make_name_sym</code>	calls Dmksym with an indexing letter (e.g., "U, "C)
<code>make_sym</code>	calls Dmksym with no indexing letter (i.e., "U, "C)
<code>namecopy</code>	makes a nameptr copy of a nameptr variable
<code>newstrcat</code>	concatenates two strings, inserting a space between them
<code>prim_parent</code>	finds parent of primitive (or application object) and stores in parent slot of current gensym
<code>print_hash_table</code>	prints information about constants, primitives, application objects, and initial models that have been parsed

retrieve_slot	retrieves a slot for the named object
set_feature	sets feature
set_sym	sets the input gsym to the given value
store_constant	stores constant, its type and value in the lisp system. It calls Dmsym and Dinfo_manage
strsave	returns a fresh copy of string
yyerror	yyerror prints out errors encountered during parsing

ADDENDA

SPATIAL 1.0 GRAMMAR (BNF FORM)

Spatial 1.0 Grammar (BNF Form)

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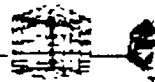


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Introduction

Notation Conventions

[N]	Non-terminal symbol
(N)	optional single occurrence of N
'N'	Literal symbol
"N"	String constant
N ⁺	1 or more occurrences of N
N [*]	0 or more occurrences of N
N _[x,y]	minimum occurrences of N is x; maximum is y
	seperates alternative syntactical structures. This BNF connector is weaker than a sequence of non-terminal and/or terminal symbols.
N • M	exclude from the expansion of the non-terminal N the expansions that are possible through the non-terminal M
E	represents the empty termination of a non-terminal
(N)	denotes the grouping of the syntactical element for a logical syntactical structure.
N	comment

There can be zero or more occurrences of "seperators" between the syntactical structures of the grammar. "Seperators" are not explicitly accounted for within the grammar unless it is important to account for them, in which case it will be noted within the grammar. Multiple occurrences of a "seperator" are considered to be a single occurrence of the given "seperator". Characters considered to be in the class of "seperators" are: blank space, tab, newline, and carriage return.

Comment Syntax for Spatial 1.0 Knowledge Base

The comment character for the Spatial 1.0 system described in this document is the backslash character (i.e., '\'). Any text on the same line following the backslash character is ignored by the system.

• MAIN SPATIAL KNOWLEDGE BASE SECTIONS (MAIN)

[spatial_kb] ::= ({constants}) [spatial_schemas] ({initial_model})
[commands]

[constants] ::= 'constants' ':' [CNST.constant_dcl] (';' [CNST.constant_dcl]) * '%'

[spatial_schemas] ::= ('user' 'primitives' ':'
[SCHEMA.prim_dcl] (';' [SCHEMA.prim_dcl]) * '%')
'application' 'objects' ':'
[SCHEMA.obj_dcl] (';' [SCHEMA.obj_dcl]) * '%'

[initial_model] ::= 'initial' 'model' ':'
[MODEL.model_dcl] (';' [MODEL.model_dcl]) * '%'

[commands] ::= 'actions' ':' [CMDS.cmd_dcl] (';' [CMDS.cmd_dcl]) * '%'

• CONSTANTS SECTION (CNST)

[constant_dcl] ::= [name] [constant_type]

[constant_type] ::= '(' ('string' ')') : [string]) |
'integer' ')') : ([unsigned_int] | [signed_int]))

• SPATIAL SCHEMAS (SCHEMA)

primitive object schemas

[prim_dcl] ::= [NM.name] '('
'block' ')') : [pblock] |
'point' ')') : [features] |
'line' ')') : [features] |
[SEM.prim_nm] ')') : [SEM.legal_dcl]

[pblock] ::= [features] ([height]) ([width]) ([length]) |
[height] ([width]) ([length]) |
[width] ([length]) |
[length]

application object schemas

[obj_dcl] ::= [NM.name] [obj_type]

◊ [obj_type] ::= '(' ([setof] | [not_setof])

- ◊ [not_setof] ::= ('block' ' ') [block_dcl] |
'point' ' ') [point_dcl] |
'line' ' ') [line_dcl] |
'conceptual' ' ') [conceptual_dcl] |
[SEM_prim_nm] ' ') [SEM_legal_dcl] |
[SEM_obj_nm] ' ') [SEM_legal_dcl])
 - ◊ [setof] ::= 'setof'
('block' ' ') ([block_dcl]) |
'point' ' ') ([point_dcl]) |
'line' ' ') ([line_dcl]) |
'conceptual' ' ') ([conceptual_dcl]) |
[SEM_prim_nm] ' ') ([SEM_legal_dcl]) |
[SEM_obj_nm] ' ') ([SEM_legal_dcl]))
 - ◊ [block_dcl] ::= [features] ([height]) ([width]) ([length]) ([origin]) |
[height] ([width]) ([length]) ([origin]) |
[width] ([length]) ([origin]) |
[length] ([origin]) |
[origin]
 - ◊ [origin] ::= ('origin' 'atop' ['class' 'obj_nm'] '
('constraints'
([SEM_num_feature_nm][num_rel][NUM_int_ref] |
[SEM_str_feature_nm][eq_rel][NM_str_ref]))'))'
-
*** NOTE: Only one constraint allowed here. For more general
*** case later must be one or more.
.....

[height] ::= ('height' [NUM_pos_int_ref])'

[width] ::= ('width' [NUM_pos_int_ref])'

[length] ::= ('length' [NUM_pos_int_ref])'

[features] ::= ('features' ('[' [NM_name] [feature_type] ')')*)'

- ◊ [feature_type] ::= ('(' ('string' ')') [NM_str_ref] |
'integer' ')') [NUM_int_ref]))'

[point_dcl] ::= ([features]) [origin] | [features] ([origin])

[line_dcl] ::= ([features]) [origin] | [features] ([origin])

conceptual schema type

[conceptual_dcl] ::= [consists_of] [topology] [relative_origin]
([structural_constraints]) ([orientation])

[consists_of] ::= ('consists' 'of' [consists_nm] ('[' [consists_nm])*)'

[consists_nm] ::= [name] ('[prim_nm] | 'block' | 'point' | 'line'))'

[topology] ::= ['topology'] ('[top_dcl] ('[top_dcl]) *)'

[top_dcl] ::= [NM_cof_nm]₁ ']' [NM_cof_nm]₂ [binary_tolerance]
([binary_constraints])

.....
*** [NM_cof_nm]₁ * [NM_cof_nm]₂
*** [NM_cof_nm]₁, [NM_cof_nm]₂ must be declared within the
*** [consists_of] expansion [topology] is associated with
.....

[relative_origin] ::= ['relative' 'origin'] [NM_cof_nm]'

[binary_tolerance] ::= ['tolerance'] (['x'] [min_max])
['y'] [min_max])
['z'] [min_max])'

.....
*** tolerance between difference in (x y z)₁ of [NM_cof_nm]₁
*** and (x y z)₂ of [NM_cof_nm]₂
.....

[min_max] ::= '(' ([NUM.int_ref]₁ ':' [NUM.int_ref]₂ | [NUM.zero]) ')'

.....
*** [int_ref]₁ <= [int_ref]₂
.....

[binary_constraints] ::= '[' constraints ']' [ln_projection]'

[ln_projection] ::= 'line' projection '-' ('true' | 'false')

[orientation] ::= '[' orientation ']' parallel 'to' [SEM.line_nm]'

[structural_constraints] ::= '[' conceptual constraints ']'
([elevation] | [distance]) *'

[elevation] ::= '[' maximum elevation difference ']'
[NM.cof_nm] ('[' [NM.cof_nm]_[2,N] [NUM.pos_int_ref])'

.....
*** where N is the number of identifiers (i.e., [consists_nm]
*** expansions) generated through the [consists_of]
*** expansion ass/w [elevation]
.....

[distance] ::= '[' distance ']' (('x' ('[' 'y' ('[' 'z' | 'y' ('[' 'z' | 'z'))))))
[NM.cof_nm] ('[' [NM.cof_nm]_[2,N] [NUM.pos_int_ref])'

.....
*** where N is the number of identifiers (i.e., [consists_nm]
*** expansions) generated through the [consists_of]
*** expansion ass/w [distance]
.....

coordinates

[endpoint] ::= '[' endpoint ']' [coordinate]'

[coordinate] ::= 'x' :- [NUM.pos_int_ref]';
'y' :- [NUM.pos_int_ref]';
'z' :- [NUM.pos_int_ref]

relations

[num_rel] ::= 'le' | 'ge' | 'lt' | 'gt' | [eq_rel]

[eq_rel] ::= '=' | '*'

• INITIAL MODEL DECLARATION (MODEL)

```
[model_dcl] ::= '(' ( ([SEM.ablock_nm] | [SEM.aline_nm] |  
                    [SEM.aconceptual_nm]) [f_assign] [o_assign] |  
                    [SEM.apoint_nm] [f_assign] [o_assign] [SCHEMA.endpoint] )  
                )  
[f_assign]  ::= '[' 'features' ':' [feature_stmt] ( ';' [feature_stmt] ) * '['  
[feature_stmt] ::= [SEM.feature_nm] '-' [SEM.legal_val]  
[o_assign]   ::= '[' 'origin' ':' [SCHEMA.coordinate] '['
```

• COMMANDS (CMDS)

```
[cmd_dcl] ::= 'lastmark' | 'mark' | 'rdcommand' [NM.file_nm] |  
           'obtain' [SEM obj_nm] ([obtain_opts]) |  
           'justify' [j_opts]  
  
◇ [j_opts] ::= [obj_nm] ('-' '(' [NUM unsigned_int]_1  
                       [NUM unsigned_int]_2 [NUM unsigned_int]_3 ')')  
  
           .....  
           *** where:  
           ***  
           *** [NUM unsigned_int]_1 --- x origin coordinate  
           *** [NUM unsigned_int]_2 --- y origin coordinate  
           *** [NUM unsigned_int]_3 --- z origin coordinate  
           .....  
  
[obtain_opts] ::= 'within' [boundary]  
  
[boundary] ::= 'boundary' '(' ('[' [SCHEMA.coordinate] ''] )_{3,30} ')'
```

• NAMES (NM)

[str_ref] :- [string] | [SEM strc_nm]

[file_nm] :- [letter][file_end]

[name] :- [word] ([seperator]* [word])⁴

 *** all [name]s are unique

[string] :- a sequence of characters bracketed by double quote
 character (i.e., '"') that does not extend over a newline or
 carriage return

[word] :- [letter] ([word_end])

[word_end] :- [digit] | [letter] | '_' ([letter] | [digit])^{*}

[file_end] :- [word_end] | '.' [word_end]

[letter] :- A-Z | a-z

[digit] :- 0-9

[seperator] :- blank space | tab | newline | carriage return

NUMERICS (NUM)

.....
*** all integers generated (e.g., [unsigned_int], [signed_int], [pos_int_ref], etc.)
*** must be in the range specified by [default-int]
.....

[default_int] ::= the range of integers that are supported by the host computer

[unsigned_int] ::= [NM digit]*

[signed_int] ::= ('-') [NM digit]*

[int_ref] ::= [unsigned_int] | [signed_int] | [intc_nm]

[pos_int_ref] ::= [unsigned_int] | [intc_nm]

.....
*** if expanded to [intc_nm] then [intc_nm] must reference
*** a POSITIVE integer
.....

[zero] ::= the [digit] 0

NAMING SEMANTICS (SEM)

- [strc_nm] ::= a unique [NM name] used within a [CNST constant_dcl] expansion to a string type constant
- [intc_nm] ::= a unique [NM name] used within a [CNST constant_dcl] expansion to a integer type constant
- [obj_nm] ::= a unique [NM name] that was used in an [SCHEMA obj_dcl] expansion
- [prim_nm] ::= a unique [NM name] that was used in an [SCHEMA prim_dcl] expansion
- [cof_nm] ::= a [NM name] expanded from within a [SCHEMA consists_nm] expansion
- [line_nm] ::= a [NM name] that references a LINE-typed object or a descendent of a LINE-typed object.
- [ablock_nm] ::= a [NM name] that references a BLOCK-typed [obj_nm] or a descendent of a BLOCK-typed [obj_nm].
- [aline_nm] ::= a [NM name] that references a a LINE-typed [obj_nm] or a descendent of a LINE-typed [obj_nm].
- [aconceptual_nm] ::= a [NM name] that references a a CONCEPTUAL-typed [obj_nm] or a descendent of a CONCEPTUAL-typed [obj_nm].
- [apoint_nm] ::= a [NM name] that references a a POINT-typed [obj_nm] or a descendent of a POINT-typed [obj_nm].
- [num_feature_nm] ::= a unique [NM name] used within a [SCHEMA features_dcl] expansion to declare a feature of [SCHEMA features_type] 'integer'
- [str_feature_nm] ::= a unique [NM name] used within a [SCHEMA features_dcl] expansion to declare a feature of [SCHEMA features_type] 'string'
- [legal_dcl] ::= a legal declaration expansion for the primitive type of the [name] it is associated with. (association may be through an "ancestor" of the [name]).

END

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