

CB{ % The file starts with Composition

turns, magnitude:single, ordering:strict, max:\$UserDefined\$ ;  
% Turns: single move per turn with strict turntaking (a-b-a-b-etc), Dialogue Rule R1. % Max  
turns is user defined (strategic rule i)

roles speaker listener winner ;  
% Rolelist: there are 2 roles speaker & listener

players min:2 max:2 ; % Participants  
player id:black ; % Player  
player id:white ; % Player

store id:CS owner:black structure:set visibility:public ;  
store id:CS owner:white structure:set visibility:public ;  
% commitment stores for both players

transforce {<challenge, p>} {<statement, q>} arguing {<q, p>, Inference\_Scheme }  
transforce {question, p>} {<statement, !p>} contradicting {<!p, p>, Conflict\_Scheme }

backtrack off

% In the next part the DGDL Rules are given, these are mostly CB's strategic rules  
rule StartingRule scope:initial  
    assign(black, speaker) & move(add, next, statement, p) & move(add, next, withdraw, p) &  
move(add, next, question, p) & move(add,  
    next, challenge, p) & move(add, next, withdrawPlusChallenge, p ;

rule SpeakerWins1 scope:turnwise  
    if numturns(CB,max) & magnitude(CS, speaker, greater, CS, listener)  
    then status(terminate,CB) & assign(speaker, winner) ;

rule ListenerWins1 scope:turnwise  
    if numturns(CB,max) & magnitude(CS, listener, greater, CS, speaker)  
    then status(terminate,CB) & assign(listener, winner) ;

% the above rules encode strategic rules ii and iv

rule SpeakerWins2 scope:turnwise  
    if inspect(in, p, CS, speaker, initial) & inspect(in, q, CS, listener, current) &  
extCondition(ImmediateConsequence(q,p))  
    then status(terminate,CB) & assign(speaker, winner) ;

rule ListenerWins2 scope:turnwise

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    if inspect(in, p, CS, listener, initial) & inspect(in, q, CS, speaker, current) &
    extCondition(ImmediateConsequence(q,p))
    then status(terminate,CB) & assign(speaker, listener) ;
    % the above rules encode strategic rule iii. extCondition calls an external function. In Simon's
    DGDL this does not have parameters but we need
    them. ImmediateConsequence(q, p) calls some theorem-prover that determines whether q is
    an immediate consequence of p (i.e., whether, q can be
    derived from p in one step)

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% And the Interactions (locution rules and dialogue rules)

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interaction statement asserting p "State"
    if extCondition(ImmediateConsequence, {q, p}) & inspect(in, q, CS, listener)
    then store(add, p, CS, listener) & store(add, p, CS, speaker) & move(add, next,
    statement, r) & move(add, next, withdraw, r, {extCondition(ImmediateConsequence, {q,r}) &
    inspect(!in, q, CS, listener) & inspect(in, r, listener)}) &
    move(add, next, question, r) & move(add, next, challenge, r) & move(add, next,
    withdrawPlusChallenge, r, {extCondition(ImmediateConsequence, {q,r}) & inspect(!in, q, CS,
    listener) & inspect(in, r, listener)})
    else store(add, p, CS, speaker) & move(add, next, statement, r) & move(add, next,
    withdraw, r, {extCondition(ImmediateConsequence, {q,r}) & inspect(!in, q, CS, listener) &
    inspect(in, r, listener)}) & move(add, next, question, r) &
    move(add, next, challenge, r) & move(add, next, withdrawPlusChallenge, r,
    {extCondition(ImmediateConsequence, {q,r}) & inspect(!in, q, CS, listener) & inspect(in, r,
    listener)}) ;

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% This defines a statement (assertion) speech act. Basically, when a statement is made, it is
checked whether the statement is the immediate
consequence of something in the listener's commitment store. If this is the case, the
statement is added to both speaker's and listener's
commitment stores. Otherwise, only the speaker becomes committed.

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interaction, withdraw, withdrawing, p}, "No commitment",
    store(remove, p}, CS, speaker) & move(add, next, statement, r}) & move(add, next,
    withdraw, r}, {extCondition(ImmediateConsequence, {{q},{r}}) & inspect(!in, {q}, CS, listener) &
    inspect(in, {r}, listener)}) & move(add, next, question, {r}) & move(add, next, challenge, {r}) &
    move(add, next, withdrawPlusChallenge, {r}, {extCondition(ImmediateConsequence, {{q},{r}}) &
    inspect(!in, {q}, CS, listener) & inspect(in, {r}, listener)}) } } ;
    % A withdraw removes something from the CS of the speaker

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{ interaction, question, questioning, {p}, "?",
    { move(add, next, statement, {p}) & move(add, next, Statement, {q}, {extCondition(Negation,
    {{p},{q}})}) & move(add, next, withdraw, {p}, {extCondition(ImmediateConsequence, {{q},{p}}) &

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inspect(!in, {q}, CS, listener) & inspect(in, {p}, listener)) } } };
    % A question demands an answer ("yes, p", "no, !p" or "I'm not committed to p")

    { interaction, challenge, challenging, {p}, "Why?",
      { store(add, {p}, CS, listener) & move(add, next, withdraw, {p},
{extCondition(ImmediateConsequence, {{q},{p}}) & inspect(!in, {q}, CS, listener) & inspect(in, {p},
listener)) & move(add, next, withdrawpluschallenge, {p},
{extCondition(ImmediateConsequence, {{q},{p}}) & inspect(!in, {q}, CS, listener) & inspect(in, {p},
listener)) & move(add, next, statement, {q}, extCondition(Consequence, {{q},{p}})) } } };
    % A challenge adds something to the listener's CS and mandates that he reply by either
withdrawing the challenged proposition or state
    something that provides a reason for p. Consequence(p, q) calls some theorem prover that
determines whether p is a consequence of q (i.e.,
    whether, p can be derived from q in a finite number of steps)

    { interaction, WithdrawPlusChallenge, withdrawing, {p}, challenging, {p}, "No commitment,
why?",
      { store(remove, {p} , CS, speaker) & store(add, {p} , CS, listener) & move(add, next,
withdraw, {p}, {extCondition(ImmediateConsequence, {{q},{p}}) & inspect(!in, {q}, CS, listener) &
inspect(in, {p}, listener)} ) & move(add, next, withdrawpluschallenge, {p},
{extCondition(ImmediateConsequence, {{q},{p}}) & inspect(!in, {q}, CS, listener) & inspect(in, {p},
listener)) & move(add, next, statement, {q}, extCondition(Consequence, {{q},{p}})) } } };

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