

This document, and the updated versions with future units, will provide a summary of the production mechanisms described in the tutorial up to that point. The updates with each unit will be highlighted in that unit's file.

Productions

Productions are the representation of procedural knowledge in ACT-R, and are an if-then rule consisting of a condition and an action. If the condition is true then it will perform the action. The condition is a set of patterns to compare to the model's buffers, and the actions are changes that are made to the buffers. The basic cycle of a model's operation is to find a production with a true condition, perform its action, and repeat that process until there is nothing else it can do.

Syntax and notation details

General details and definitions:

- Any white space characters (spaces, tabs, returns, and newlines) can be used to separate items in a production. The amount and type doesn't matter.
- A name is a continuous sequence of characters which are not all numbers and does not include any of these characters: , () ` ' " # :
- A name is not case sensitive. Goal, goal, and GOAL are all the same name in a production.
- A string is any sequence of characters between a pair of double quotes: " ... "
- Names and strings are not the same in a production. The name a is not the same as the string "a".

When describing the syntax of items the following conventions will be used:

- **bold** items must be specified exactly as indicated
- *italic* items are optional
- Angle brackets < > around items forms a group of items that occur together
- Curly brackets { } indicate a set of possible values
- Anything followed by a * means that there may be any number of those items (including zero)
- Anything followed by a + means that there must be at least one of those items, but can be more

Syntax

production → (**p** pname *documentation* condition ==> action)

pname → a name which must be unique for each production

documentation → a string

condition → pattern*

pattern → =buffer> <**isa** type> <modifier slot-name value>*

pattern → ?buffer> <modifier query-test query-value>+

action → {change , user-tool }*

change → =buffer> <**isa** type> <slot-name value>*

change → +buffer> <**isa** type> <modifier slot-name value>*

change → -buffer>

user-tool → !output! (value*)

buffer → { **goal**, **retrieval** }

type → a name of a defined chunk-type

modifier → { -, <, >, <=, >= }

slot-name → a name

value → { variable, name, string, number, **nil** }

variable → =name

query-test → {**buffer**, **state**}

query-value → {**full**, **failure**, **empty**} if query-test is **buffer**

query-value → {**free**, **busy**} if query-test is **state**

Patterns

=buffer>

A pattern that starts with the = character is a test that there is a chunk in a buffer with a specific set of slots and values. It is true if there is a chunk in the named buffer and all of the slots and values provided in the pattern match those in that chunk. Variables can be used to test that multiple slots have the same value. The value **nil** can be used to test that a chunk does not have the indicated slot. The - modifier can be used to test that a slot does not have the value indicated.

Examples:

```
=goal> isa type1 slot1 a - slot2 b
```

This is a test of the chunk in the goal buffer. It indicates that the slots being used are from a chunk-type named type1. Slot1 of the chunk must have the value a, slot2 of the chunk must not have the value b because of the - modifier.

```
=retrieval> slot3 nil slot4 =x slot5 =x
```

This is a test of the chunk in the retrieval buffer. It does not specify a chunk-type for the slots. There must not be a value in the slot named slot3 of the chunk because the value tested is **nil**, and the slot4 and slot5 slots must have the same value because they are tested with the same variable.

?buffer>

A pattern that starts with the ? character is a test of the status of the buffer itself and/or the buffer's module, which is called a query. The - modifier can be used to test that indicated status is not true.

Examples:

```
?retrieval> state free buffer full
```

```
?goal> - buffer empty
```

The first is a query of the retrieval buffer and its module (the declarative memory module). It is true if the declarative module indicates that its state is free (it is not performing an action) and the retrieval buffer currently contains a chunk. The second is a query of the goal buffer and is true if the buffer is not empty because of the - modifier.

Variables

All variable matched in the condition will have that same value in the production's action.

Changes

=buffer>

A change that starts with the = character is a modification of the chunk in the buffer. The specified slots will be set to the values provided, except if the value is **nil**. The value **nil** will remove the slot from the chunk.

Example:

```
=goal> isa type1 slot1 c slot2 =x slot4 nil
```

The slots being modified are declared to be in the chunk-type named type1. It will change the value of the slot1 slot of the chunk in the goal buffer to c, the slot2 slot will have the value of the =x variable, and the slot4 slot will be removed from the chunk.

-buffer>

A change that starts with the - character will remove the chunk from the buffer, and it will then be stored in the model's declarative memory.

Example:

```
-goal>
```

This will remove the chunk from the goal buffer and it will be stored in declarative memory.

+buffer>

A change that starts with the + character is a request that the buffer's module perform some action. This will also clear the buffer if it currently has a chunk in it. Each module handles requests differently and can have different requirements for how the request is specified.

All **goal** buffer requests will create a new chunk with the slots and values specified (the modifier is not allowed for any slots in the request) and it will place that chunk into the goal buffer.

All **retrieval** buffer requests will search the model's declarative memory to find a chunk which matches the pattern specified (the same way a buffer test in the production's condition matches chunks) and then place it into the retrieval buffer. If no matching chunk is found then the retrieval buffer will be marked with a failure.

Examples:

```
+goal> isa type2 slot1 blue slot2 =z
```

This request will clear the chunk from the goal buffer if there is one. Then the goal module will create a chunk with two slots, slot1 having the value blue and slot2 having the value that the =z variable was matched to in the production's condition. That chunk will then be placed into the goal buffer.

```
+retrieval> slot1 green slot3 =x - slot4 3
```

This request will clear the chunk from the retrieval buffer if there is one. Then the declarative module will search the chunks it has stored to find one which has a slot named slot1 with the value green, a slot named slot3 having the value that the =x variable was matched to in the production's condition, and a slot4 value that is not the number 3. That chunk will then be placed into the retrieval buffer. If no chunk is found matching that pattern then the retrieval buffer will indicate a failure.

User-tools

There are special operations that can be used in the condition and action of a production which are not part of the ACT-R theory, but are software tools that can be helpful when creating models.

!output!

The **!output!** operation can be used in the action of a production to display information in the model trace. When that production is selected and performs its action those items will be displayed on a line of the trace.

Example:

!output! (the variable has the value =x)

If the =x variable matched to the value 3 in the condition of the production then the trace will show this when the production performs its action:

the variable has the value 3