

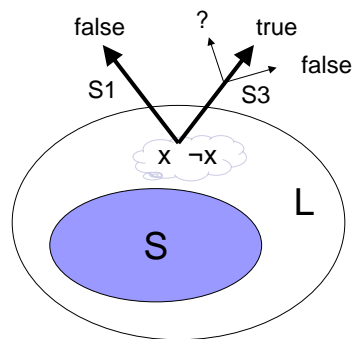
Cadoli-Schaerf Approximation

Anytime Algorithms for logical entailment

- State of the Art: S1-/S3-entailment

- sound and complete
- semantic approach

- S1-entailment: interpret everything outside of S as false
- S3-entailment: interpret everything outside of S as true



S3-Approximation for Description Logics (ALE)

- Function for computing the approximated concept term according to S_i

$$(\exists \text{friend.tall}) \sqcap \forall \text{friend} . ((\forall \text{friend.doctor}) \sqcap \exists \text{friend} . \neg \text{doctor}) .$$

- Levels i = nested quantifiers

$$L_1 \quad (\forall \text{friend.doctor}) \sqcap \exists \text{friend} . \neg \text{doctor}$$

$$L_0 \quad (\exists \text{friend.tall}) \sqcap \forall \text{friend} . (\quad) .$$

- S_i^T = Omit all exist qantifiers greater or equal level i

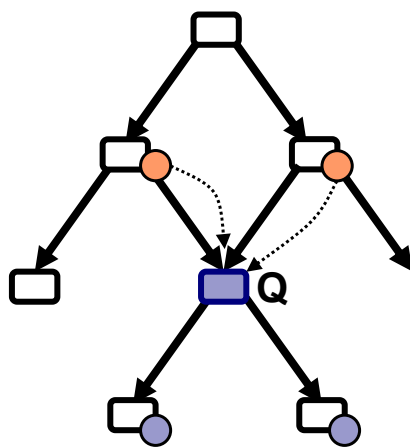
$$S_0^T \quad \top \sqcap \forall \text{friend} . ((\forall \text{friend.doctor}) \sqcap \top)$$

$$\exists R.C \mapsto T$$

$$S_1^T \quad (\exists \text{friend.tall}) \sqcap \forall \text{friend} . ((\forall \text{friend.doctor}) \sqcap \top)$$

$$S_2^T \quad (\exists \text{friend.tall}) \sqcap \forall \text{friend} . ((\forall \text{friend.doctor}) \sqcap \exists \text{friend} . \neg \text{doctor}) .$$

Application: Individual Retrieval



- Retrieval Process

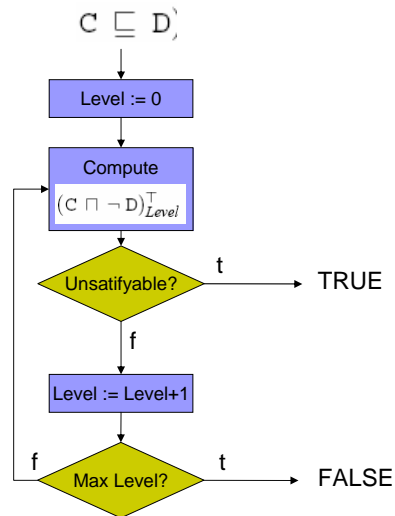
- Classify Query Q

- Select Instances from subsumed classes

- Realize instances from direct parents, if the belongs to Q

- Cmp. Instance Store for role-free A-Boxes

Approximating the Classification

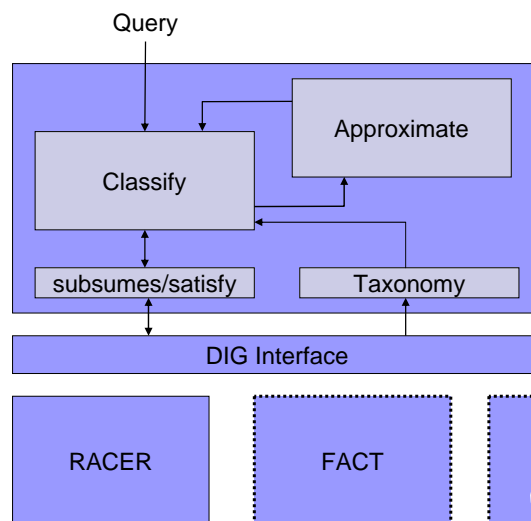


- C is subsumed by $D \Leftrightarrow C \sqcap \neg D$ is unsatisfiable

- Cadoli-Schaerf ensures:

$(C \sqcap \neg D)_{Level}^T$ is unsatisfiable
 $\Rightarrow (C \sqcap \neg D)$ is unsatisfiable

Implementation



Done

- Implemented test bed for trials
 - ALE-Approximation implemented
 - Approximation analysis implemented
 - In Prolog
 - Uses and extends VU's DIG-Interface
 - Racer used as DLR
 - Logging (Time, Memory)
 - Spreadsheet for analyzing Logging

Results ...

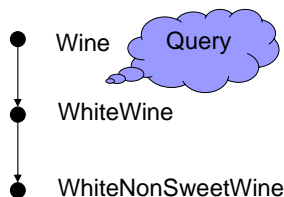
... Sorry no results at the moment
but many problems

Problem I: Several definitions

- Concepts must not be defined by one axiom
- A concept can be defined by several axioms
- Mixture of equivalence and inclusion axioms allowed
- Which concept definition should be used for the approximation?

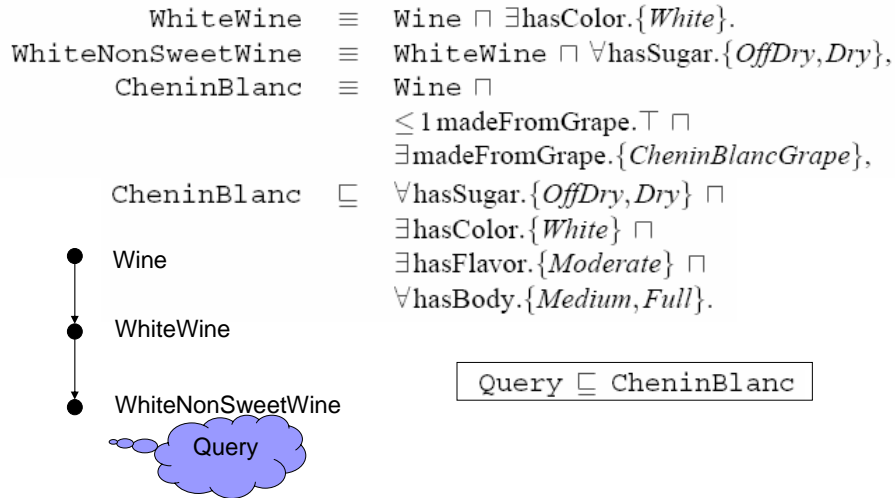
Example: Wine Ontology (I)

$WhiteWine \equiv Wine \sqcap \exists hasColor.\{White\}.$
 $WhiteNonSweetWine \equiv WhiteWine \sqcap \forall hasSugar.\{OffDry, Dry\},$
 $CheninBlanc \equiv Wine \sqcap$
 $\leq 1 madeFromGrape.\top \sqcap$
 $\exists madeFromGrape.\{CheninBlancGrape\},$



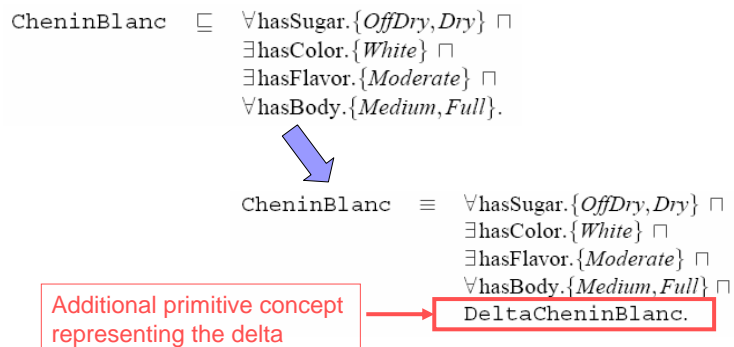
Query \sqsubseteq CheninBlanc

Example: Wine Ontology (II)



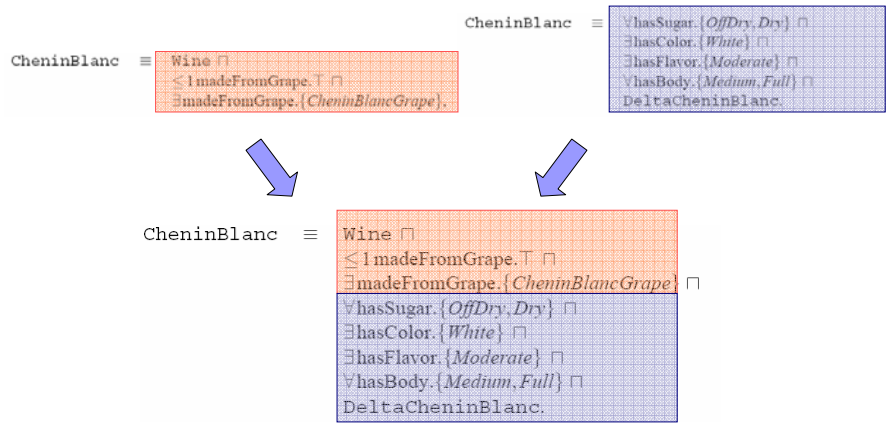
Idea: Combine several definitions (I)

- Convert inclusion axioms into equivalence axioms



Idea: Combine several definitions (II)

2. Conjoin all equivalence axioms



But ...

Information lost:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Wine} \sqcap \\ \leq 1 \text{ madeFromGrape. } \top \sqcap \\ \exists \text{ madeFromGrape. Grape} \end{array} \equiv \begin{array}{l} \forall \text{ hasSugar. } \{ \text{OffDry, Dry} \} \sqcap \\ \exists \text{ hasColor. } \{ \text{White} \} \sqcap \\ \exists \text{ hasFlavor. } \{ \text{Moderate} \} \sqcap \\ \forall \text{ hasBody. } \{ \text{Medium, Full} \} \\ \Delta \text{CheninBlanc} \end{array}$$

Solution:

- Conjoin only virtually (i.e., during the approximate classification)
- Add a general axiom

Problem II: General Axioms

- Combining several axioms only works if they can be grouped

WhiteWine	≡	Wine ⊓ ∃hasColor.{White}.
WhiteNonSweetWine	≡	WhiteWine ⊓ ∀hasSugar.{OffDry,Dry},
CheninBlanc	≡	Wine ⊓
		≤ 1 madeFromGrape. ⊓
		∃madeFromGrape.{CheninBlancGrape},
Wine ⊓	⊆	∀hasSugar.{OffDry,Dry} ⊓
≤ 1 madeFromGrape. ⊓		∃hasColor.{White} ⊓
∃madeFromGrape.Grape		∃hasFlavor.{Moderate} ⊓
		∀hasBody.{Medium,Full}

Open Problems

CheninBlanc₀[⊓] ≡

Wine ⊓

≤ 1 madeFromGrape. ⊓

∃madeFromGrape.{CheninBlancGrape}

CheninBlanc ≡ Wine ⊓

≤ 1 madeFromGrape. ⊓

∃madeFromGrape.{CheninBlancGrape}

How to include that part of definition?

Also for Query possible?

Problem III: Practical useless approximation

- $\Leftrightarrow (\text{Query} \sqsubseteq \text{WhiteNonSweetWine})$ holds.
- $\Leftrightarrow (\text{Query} \sqcap \neg \text{WhiteNonSweetWine})$ is unsatisfiable
- $\Leftrightarrow (\text{Query} \sqcap \neg \text{WhiteNonSweetWine})_0^\top$ is unsatisfiable
- $\Leftrightarrow \text{Query}_0^\top \sqcap (\neg \text{WhiteNonSweetWine})_0^\top$ is unsatisfiable

$\exists R.C \mapsto \top$

$\text{WhiteNonSweetWine} \equiv \text{Wine} \sqcap \exists \text{hasColor}.\{White\} \sqcap \forall \text{hasSugar}.\{OffDry, Dry\}$

$\neg \text{WhiteNonSweetWine} \equiv \neg \text{Wine} \sqcup \forall \text{hasColor}.\neg\{White\} \sqcup \exists \text{hasSugar}.\neg\{OffDry, Dry\}$.

$(\neg \text{WhiteNonSweetWine})_0^\top \equiv \neg \text{Wine} \sqcup \forall \text{hasColor}.\neg\{White\} \sqcup \top$
 $\equiv \top$.

! Many concept terms are approximated to \top

$\Leftrightarrow \text{Query}_0^\top \sqcap \top$ is unsatisfiable
 Query_0^\top is unsatisfiable



Example: Wine Ontology

- 1 element: #58
- 2 elements: #1
- 9 elements: #1 (top)

Very bad partitioning!

Procedure:

- Estimate computational power
 - For every concept definition
 - Approximate and
 - Classify it
 - Extract the equivalents (Clusters)
- Definition should be partitioned into few clusters of nearly the same size

Problem Summary

- Problem I & II:
 - Approximation seems to be only possible where
 - general axioms are forbidden and
 - Only one definition for a concept
 - Independent from the approximation function
- Problem III:
 - Dependent from the approximation function
 - Find better approximation function

} “Old style”
description logics

TODO

- Solve the problems
- Different Approximation methods (ALC, own developed!)
- Different ontologies (large one)
- Fact vs Racer ;-)
- Different Approximation strategy (classification by “large steps”)
- Estimating Time for approximation