

Modeling Error Explanation

Petr Křemen
petr.kremen@fel.cvut.cz

FEL ČVUT

Modeling Error Explanation

Black-box methods

- Algorithms based on CS-trees

- Algorithm based on Reiter's Algorithm

Modeling Error Explanation

- When an inference engine claims inconsistency of an (\mathcal{ALC}) theory/unsatisfiability of an (\mathcal{ALC}) concept, **what can we do with it ?**
- We can start iterating through all axioms in the theory and look, “what went wrong”.
- ... but hardly in case we have **hundred thousand axioms**
- A solution might be to ask the computer to *localize the axioms causing the problem for us*.

Dynamic Narrative Authoring 2

File Help

Knowledge Base Repository | Narrative | Marking

Knowledge Base Repository
<http://krizik.felk.cvut.cz/generat>

Concept Hierarchy | Role Hierarchy

- animal
 - vegetarian
 - cow
 - mad+cow
 - sheep
 - giraffe
 - cat
 - person
 - kid
 - man
 - pet+owner
 - growup
 - dog+liker
 - animal+lover
 - cat+liker
 - woman
 - driver
 - dog+owner
 - leaf
 - dog
 - haulage+company
 - bone
 - vehicle
 - brain

Axioms causing the error:

- (vegetarian = ((\forall eats-(\forall part+of-~animal) \cap (\forall eats-~animal) \cap animal)) \cap (mad+cow = ((\exists eats-(\exists part+of-sheep \cap brain) \cap cow)) (cow \sqsubseteq vegetarian) (sheep \sqsubseteq animal))

Cattle
 (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

Cattle, commonly referred to as cows, are domesticated ungulates, a member of the subfamily Bovinae of the family Bovidae. They are raised as livestock for meat (called beef and veal), dairy products (milk), leather and as draught animals (pulling carts, plows and the like). In some countries, such as India, they are subject to religious ceremonies and respect. It is estimated that there are 1.4 billion head of cattle in the world today [1]

Cattle were originally identified by **Carolus Linnaeus** as three separate species. These were *Bos taurus*, the European cattle, including similar types from Africa and Asia, *Bos indicus*, the zebu, and the extinct *Bos primigenius*, the aurochs. The aurochs is ancestral to both zebu and European cattle. More recently these three have increasingly been grouped as one species, sometimes using the names *Bos primigenius taurus*, *Bos primigenius indicus* and *Bos primigenius primigenius*. Complicating the matter is the ability of cattle to interbreed with other closely related species. Hybrid individuals and even breeds exist, not only between European cattle and zebu but also with yaks, banteng, **gaur**, and **bison**, a cross-genera hybrid. For

ness "Bos taurus-type" cattle in Nepal, found (not successfully be bred with water buffalo and zebu for peculiarities of that group.)

Marking: cow, person

Diagram:

```

  graph TD
    Cattle["Cattle  
T  
cow"]
    Carolus["Carolus Linnaeus  
animal+lover  
T  
person"]
    gaur["gaur  
animal  
T"]
    bison["bison  
animal  
T"]
    Carolus -- likes --> Cattle
  
```

Minimal unsatisfiability preserving subterminology (MUPS) is a minimal set of axioms responsible for concept unsatisfiability.

Example

Consider theory $\mathcal{K}_5 = (\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}, \emptyset)$

α_1 : $Person \sqsubseteq \exists hasParent \cdot (Man \sqcap Woman) \sqcap \forall hasParent \cdot \neg Person,$

α_2 : $Man \sqsubseteq \neg Woman,$

α_3 : $Man \sqcup Woman \sqsubseteq Person.$

Unsatisfiability of *Person* comes independently from two axiom sets (MUPSes), namely $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$ and $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_3\}$. Check it yourself !

Currently two approaches exist for searching all MUPSeS for given concept:

black-box methods perform many satisfiability tests using existing inference engine.

- 😊 flexible and easily reusable for another (description) logic
- 😞 time consuming

glass-box methods all integrated into an existing reasoning (typically tableau) algorithm.

- 😊 efficient
- 😞 hardly reusable for another (description) logic.

- For \mathcal{ALC} there exists a complete algorithm with the following idea:
 - tableau algorithm for \mathcal{ALC} is extended in such way that it “remembers which axioms were used during completion graph construction”.
 - for each completion graph containing a clash, the axioms that were used during its construction can be transformed into a MUPS.
- Unfortunately, complete glass-box methods do not exist for OWL-DL and OWL2-DL. The same idea (tracking axioms used during completion graph construction) can be used also for these logics, but only as a preprocessing reducing the set of axioms used by a black-box algorithm.

Black-box methods

- Let's have *a set of axioms* X of given DL and *reasoner* R for given DL. We want to find MUPSeS for :
 - ① concept unsatisfiability,
 - ② theory (ontology) inconsistency,
 - ③ arbitrary entailment.
- It can be shown (see [Kal06]) that w.l.o.g. we can deal only with *concept unsatisfiability*.
- Let's denote $MUPS(C, Y)$ a subset $MUPS(C, Y) \subseteq Y \subseteq X$ responsible for unsatisfiability of C .

Task formulation (2)

- Let's focus on concept C unsatisfiability. Denote

$$R(C, Y) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{true} & \text{iff } Y \not\models (C \sqsubseteq \perp) \\ \text{false} & \text{iff } Y \models (C \sqsubseteq \perp) \end{array} \right\}.$$

- There are many methods (see [dSW03]). We introduce just two of them:
 - Algorithms based on CS-trees.
 - Algorithm for computing a single MUPS[Kal06] + Reiter algorithm [Rei87].

Algorithms based on CS-trees

- A naive solution: test for each set of axioms from $\mathcal{T} \cup \mathcal{A}$ for $\mathcal{K} = (\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{A})$, whether the set causes unsatisfiability – minimal sets of this form are MUPSeS.
- *Conflict-set trees (CS-trees)* systematize exploration of all these subsets of $\mathcal{T} \cup \mathcal{A}$. The main gist :
If we found a set of axioms X that do not cause unsatisfiability of C (i.e. $X \not\sqsubseteq C \sqsubseteq \perp$), then we know (and thus can avoid asking reasoner) that $Y \not\sqsubseteq C \sqsubseteq \perp$ for each $Y \sqsubseteq X$.
- CS-tree is a representation of the state space, where each state s has the form (D, P) , where
 - D is a set of axioms that *necessarily has to be part of all MUPSeS* found while exploring the subtree of s .
 - P is a set of axioms that *might be part of some MUPSeS* found while exploring the subtree of s .

CS-tree Exploration

The following algorithm is exponential in the number of tableau algorithm runs.

- 1 (Initialize) The root of the tree is an initial state $s_0 = (\emptyset, \mathcal{K})$ – a priori, we don't know any axiom being necessarily in a MUPS ($D_{s_0} = \emptyset$), but potentially all axioms can be there ($P_{s_0} = \mathcal{T} \cup \mathcal{A}$). Next, we define $Z = (s_0)$ and $R = \emptyset$
- 2 (Depth First Search) If Z is empty, stop the exploration. Otherwise pop the first element s from Z .
- 3 (Test) If $R(C, D_s \cup P_s) = \text{true}$ then no subset of $D_s \cup P_s$ can cause unsatisfiability – we continue with step 2.
- 4 (Finding an unsatisfiable set) We add $D_s \cup P_s$ into R and remove from R all $s' \in R$ such that $D_s \cup P_s \subseteq s'$. For $P_s = \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N$ we push to Z a new state $(D_s \cup \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{i-1}\}, P_s \setminus \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_i\})$ – we continue with step 2.

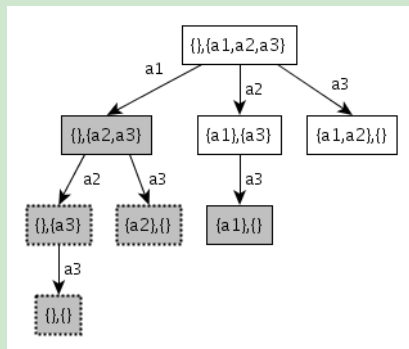
CS-tree Exploration (2)

- Soundness : Step 4 is important – here, we cover all possibilities. It always holds that $D_s \cup P_s$ differs to $D'_s \cup P'_s$ by just one element, where s' is a successor of s .
- Finiteness : Set $D_s \cup P_s$ is finite at the beginning and gets smaller with the tree depth. Furthermore, in step 4 we generate only finite number of states.

CS-tree Exploration – Example

Example

A CS-tree for \mathcal{K}_5 could look like as follows:



In gray states the following holds: $R(C, D \cup P) = true$. States with a dotted border are pruned by the algorithm.

singleMUPS(C, Y) – finding a single MUPS

The following algorithm is polynomial in the number of tableau algorithm applications – the computational complexity stems from the complexity of tableau algorithm itself.

- 1 (Initialization) Denote $S = \emptyset, K = \emptyset$
- 2 (Finding superset of MUPS) While $R(C, S) = \text{false}$, then $S = S \cup \{\alpha\}$ for some $\alpha \in Y \setminus S$.
- 3 (Pruning found set) For each $\alpha \in S \setminus K$ evaluate $R(C, S \setminus \{\alpha\})$. If the result is *false*, then $K = K \cup \{\alpha\}$. The resulting K is itself a MUPS.

Finding a single $MUPS(C, Y)$ – example

Example

Follow the run of $singleMUPS(Osoba, K_5)$.

1.PHASE :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_5 \cup \mathcal{A}_5 &= \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\} & R(C, \{\alpha_1\}) &= true \\ S &= \{\alpha_1\} \end{aligned}$$

1.PHASE :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_5 \cup \mathcal{A}_5 &= \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\} & R(C, \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}) &= false \\ S &= \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\} \end{aligned}$$

1.PHASE :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_5 \cup \mathcal{A}_5 &= \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\} & R(C, \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}) &= false \\ S &= \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\} \end{aligned}$$

2.PHASE :

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\} & R(C, \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\} - \{\alpha_1\}) &= true \\ K &= \{\alpha_1\} \end{aligned}$$

1.PHASE :

$$\mathcal{T}_5 \cup \mathcal{A}_5 = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\} \quad R(C, \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}) = false$$

Finding all MUPSeS – Reiter Algorithm

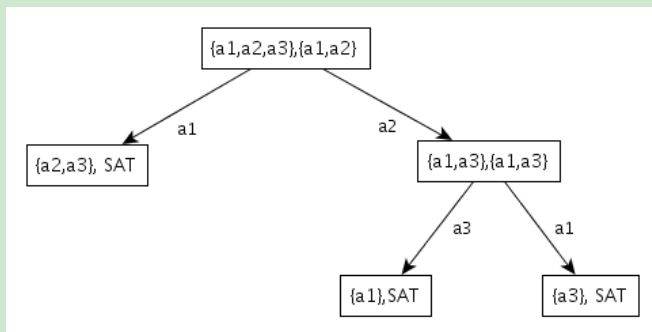
- Reiter algorithm runs $singleMUPS(C, Y)$ multiple times to construct so called “Hitting Set Tree”, nodes of which are pairs (\mathcal{K}_i, M_i) , where \mathcal{K}_i lacks some axioms comparing to \mathcal{K} and $M_i = singleMUPS(C, \mathcal{K}_i)$, or $M_i = \text{“SAT”}$, if C is satisfiable w.r.t. \mathcal{K}_i .
- Paths from the root to leaves build up *diagnoses* (i.e. minimal sets of axioms, each of which removed from \mathcal{K} causes satisfiability of C).
- Number of $singleMUPS(C, Y)$ calls is at most exponential w.r.t. the initial axioms count. Why ?

Finding all MUPSeS – Reiter Algorithm (2)

- 1 (Initialization) Find single MUPS for C in \mathcal{K} , and construct the root $s_0 = (\mathcal{K}, \text{singleMUPS}(C, \mathcal{K}))$ of the hitting set tree. Next, set $Z = (s_0)$.
- 2 (Depth First Search) If Z is empty, STOP.
- 3 (Test) Otherwise pop an element from Z and denote it as $s_i = (\mathcal{K}_i, M_i)$. If $M_i = \text{"SAT"}$, then go to step 2.
- 4 (Decomposition) For each $\alpha \in M_i$ insert into Z a new node $(\mathcal{K}_i \setminus \{\alpha\}, \text{singleMUPS}(\mathcal{K}_i \setminus \{\alpha\}, C))$. Go to step 2.

Finding all MUPSeS – Reiter Algorithm, example

Example (continued)



The algorithm ends up with two MUPSeS $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$ a $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_3\}$. “For free” we got diagnoses $\{\alpha_1\}$ a $\{\alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$.

Modeling Error Explanation – Summary

- finding MUPSeS is the most common way for explaining modeling errors.
- black-box vs. glass box methods. Other methods involve e.g. incremental methods [dSW03].
- the goal is to find MUPSeS (and diagnoses) – what to do in order to solve a modeling problem (unsatisfiability, inconsistency).
- above mentioned methods are quite universal – they can be used for many other problems that are not related with description logics.