Principles of Knowledge Representation and Reasoning

Semantic Networks and Description Logics II:
Description Logics – Terminology and Notation

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1 Introduction

- Motivation
- History
- Systems and Applications
- Description Logics in a Nutshell

Motivation

- Main problem with semantic networks and frames
  ... the lack of formal semantics!
- Disadvantage of simple inheritance networks
  ... concepts are atomic and do not have any structure

⇝ Brachman's structural inheritance networks (1977)

Structural inheritance networks

- Concepts are defined/described using a small set of well-defined operators
- Distinction between conceptual and object-related knowledge
- Computation of subconcept relation and of instance relation
- Strict inheritance (of the entire structure of a concept): inherited properties cannot be overriden

Systems and applications

- Systems:
  - KL-ONE: First implementation of the ideas (1978)
  - then: NIKL, KL-TWO, KRYPTON, KANDOR, CLASSIC, BACK, KRIS, YAK, CRACK ...
  - later: FaCT, DLP, RACER 1998
  - currently: FaCT++, RACER, Pellet, HermiT, and many more ...
- Applications:
  - First, natural language understanding systems,
  - then configuration systems,
  - and information systems,
  - currently, it is one tool for the Semantic Web
- Languages: DAML+OIL, now OWL (Web Ontology Language)

Description logics

- Previously also known as KL-ONE-alike languages, frame-based languages, terminological logics, concept languages
- Description Logics (DL) allow us
  - to describe concepts using complex descriptions,
  - to introduce the terminology of an application and to structure it (TBox),
  - to introduce objects and relate them to the introduced terminology (ABox),
  - and to reason about the terminology and the objects.

Informal example

`Male` is:	the opposite of `female`
A `human` is a kind of:	`living entity`
A `woman` is:	a `human` and a `female`
A `man` is:	a `human` and a `male`
A `mother` is:	a `woman` with at least one `child` that is a `human`
A `father` is:	a `man` with at least one `child` that is a `human`
A `parent` is:	a `mother` or a `father`
A `grandmother` is:	a `woman`, with at least one `child` that is a `parent`
A `mother-wod` is:	a `mother` with only `male children`

`Elizabeth` is a `woman`
`Elizabeth` has the child `Charles`
`Charles` is a `man`
`Diana` is a `mother-wod`
`Diana` has the child `William`

Possible Questions :
Is a `grandmother` a `parent`?
Is `Diana` a `parent`?
Is `William` a `man`?
Is `Elizabeth` a `mother-wod`?

2 Concepts and Roles

- Concept Forming Operators
- Role Forming Operators

Atomic concepts and roles

- Concept names:
  - E.g., `Grandmother`, `Male`, ... (in the following usually capitalized)
  - We will use symbols such as $A, A_1, \ldots$ for concept names
  - Semantics: Monadic predicates $A(\cdot)$ or set-theoretically a subset of the universe $A^{\mathcal{I}} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$.
- Role names:
  - In our example, e.g., `child`. Often we will use names such as `has-child` or something similar (in the following usually lowercase).
  - Role names are disjoint from concept names
  - Symbolically: $t, t_1, \ldots$
  - Semantics: Binary relations $t(\cdot,\cdot)$ or set-theoretically $t^{\mathcal{I}} \subseteq \mathcal{D} \times \mathcal{D}$.

Concept and role description

- From (atomic) concept and role names, complex concept and role descriptions can be created
- In our example, e.g., "`Human` and `Female`."
- Symbolically: C for concept descriptions and r for role descriptions

Which particular constructs are available depends on the chosen description logic!

- FOL semantics: A concept description C corresponds to a formula $C(x)$ with the free variable x.
  Similarly with role descriptions r: they correspond to formulae $r(x,y)$ with free variables x,y.
- Set semantics:

$$C^{\mathcal{I}} = \{d \in \mathcal{D} : C(d) \text{ "is true in" } \mathcal{I}\}$$

$$r^{\mathcal{I}} = \{(d,e) \in \mathcal{D}^2 : r(d,e) \text{ "is true in" } \mathcal{I}\}$$

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Boolean operators

- Syntax: let C and D be concept descriptions, then the following are also concept descriptions:
  - $C \sqcap D$ (concept conjunction)
  - $C \sqcup D$ (concept disjunction)
  - $\neg C$ (concept negation)
- Examples:
  - `Human` ⊓ `Female`
  - `Father` ⊔ `Mother`
  - ¬ `Female`
- FOL semantics: $C(x) \wedge D(x)$, $C(x) \vee D(x)$, $\neg C(x)$
- Set semantics: $C^{\mathcal{I}} \cap D^{\mathcal{I}}$, $C^{\mathcal{I}} \cup D^{\mathcal{I}}$, $\mathcal{D} \setminus C^{\mathcal{I}}$

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Role restrictions

- Motivation:
  - Often we want to describe something by restricting the possible "fillers" of a role, e.g. `Mother-wod`.
  - Sometimes we want to say that there is at least a filler of a particular type, e.g. `Grandmother`
- Idea: Use quantifiers that range over the role-fillers
  - `Mother` ⊓ ∀`has-child.Man`
  - `Woman` ⊓ ∃`has-child.Parent`
- FOL semantics:

$$(\exists r.C)(x) = \exists y (r(x,y) \wedge C(y))$$

$$(\forall r.C)(x) = \forall y (r(x,y) \rightarrow C(y))$$

- Set semantics:

$$(\exists r.C)^{\mathcal{I}} = \{d \in \mathcal{D} : \text{there ex. some } e \text{ s.t. } (d,e) \in r^{\mathcal{I}} \wedge e \in C^{\mathcal{I}}\}$$

$$(\forall r.C)^{\mathcal{I}} = \{d \in \mathcal{D} : \text{for each } e \text{ with } (d,e) \in r^{\mathcal{I}},\ e \in C^{\mathcal{I}}\}$$

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Cardinality restriction

- Motivation:
  - Often we want to describe something by restricting the number of possible "fillers" of a role, e.g., a `Mother` with at least 3 `children` or at most 2 `children`.
- Idea: We restrict the cardinality of the role filler sets:
  - $\texttt{Mother} \sqcap \geq 3\,\texttt{has-child}$
  - $\texttt{Mother} \sqcap \leq 2\,\texttt{has-child}$
- FOL semantics:

$$(\geq n\, r)(x) = \exists y_1 \ldots y_n \big(r(x,y_1) \wedge \cdots \wedge r(x,y_n) \wedge y_1 \neq y_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge y_{n-1} \neq y_n\big)$$
$$(\leq n\, r)(x) = \neg(\geq n+1\; r)(x)$$

- Set semantics:

$$(\geq n\, r)^{\mathcal{I}} = \{d \in \mathcal{D} : \big|\{e \in \mathcal{D} : r^{\mathcal{I}}(d,e)\}\big| \geq n\}$$
$$(\leq n\, r)^{\mathcal{I}} = \mathcal{D} \setminus (\geq n+1\; r)^{\mathcal{I}}$$

Inverse roles

- Motivation:
  - How can we describe the concept "children of rich parents"?
- Idea: Define the "inverse" role for a given role (the converse relation)
  - $\texttt{has-child}^{-1}$
- Example: $\exists \texttt{has-child}^{-1}.\texttt{Rich}$
- FOL semantics:

$$r^{-1}(x,y) = r(y,x)$$

- Set semantics:

$$(r^{-1})^{\mathcal{I}} = \{(d,e) \in \mathcal{D}^2 : (e,d) \in r^{\mathcal{I}}\}$$

Role composition

- Motivation:
  - How can we define the role `has-grandchild` given the role `has-child`?
- Idea: Compose roles (as one can compose binary relations)
  - $\texttt{has-child} \circ \texttt{has-child}$
- FOL semantics:

$$(r \circ s)(x,y) = \exists z (r(x,z) \wedge s(z,y))$$

- Set semantics:

$$(r \circ s)^{\mathcal{I}} = \{(d,e) \in \mathcal{D}^2 : \exists f \text{ s.t. } (d,f) \in r^{\mathcal{I}} \wedge (f,e) \in s^{\mathcal{I}}\}$$

Role value maps

- Motivation:
  - How do we express the concept "women who know all the friends of their children"
- Idea: Relate role filler sets to each other
  - $\texttt{Woman} \sqcap (\texttt{has-child} \circ \texttt{has-friend} \sqsubseteq \texttt{knows})$
- FOL semantics:

$$(r \sqsubseteq s)(x) = \forall y \big(r(x,y) \rightarrow s(x,y)\big)$$

- Set semantics: Let $r^{\mathcal{I}}(d) = \{e : r^{\mathcal{I}}(d,e)\}$.

$$(r \sqsubseteq s)^{\mathcal{I}} = \{d \in \mathcal{D} : r^{\mathcal{I}}(d) \subseteq s^{\mathcal{I}}(d)\}$$

- *Note*: Role value maps lead to undecidability of satisfiability testing of concept descriptions!

3 TBox and ABox

- Terminology Box
- Assertional Box
- Example

Terminology box

- In order to introduce new terms, we use two kinds of terminological axioms:
  - $A \doteq C$
  - $A \sqsubseteq C$

  where A is a concept name and C is a concept description.
- A terminology or TBox is a finite set of such axioms with the following additional restrictions:
  - no multiple definitions of the same symbol such as $A \doteq C$, $A \sqsubseteq D$
  - no cyclic definitions (even not indirectly), such as $A \doteq \forall r . B$, $B \doteq \exists s . A$

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TBoxes: semantics

- TBoxes restrict the set of possible interpretations.
- FOL semantics:
  - $A \doteq C$ corresponds to $\forall x \left(A(x) \leftrightarrow C(x)\right)$
  - $A \sqsubseteq C$ corresponds to $\forall x \left(A(x) \rightarrow C(x)\right)$
- Set semantics:
  - $A \doteq C$ corresponds to $A^{\mathcal{I}} = C^{\mathcal{I}}$
  - $A \sqsubseteq C$ corresponds to $A^{\mathcal{I}} \subseteq C^{\mathcal{I}}$
- Non-empty interpretations which satisfy all terminological axioms are called models of the TBox.

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Assertional box

- In order to state something about objects in the world, we use two forms of assertions:
  - $a : C$
  - $(a, b) : r$

  where a and b are individual names (e.g., ELIZABETH, PHILIP), C is a concept description, and r is a role description.
- An ABox is a finite set of assertions.

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ABoxes: semantics

- Individual names are interpreted as elements of the universe under the unique-name-assumption, i.e., different names refer to different objects.
- Assertions express that an object is an instance of a concept or that two objects are related by a role.
- FOL semantics:
  - $a : C$ corresponds to $C(a)$
  - $(a,b) : r$ corresponds to $r(a,b)$
- Set semantics:
  - $a^{\mathcal{I}} \in D$
  - $a : C$ corresponds to $a^{\mathcal{I}} \in C^{\mathcal{I}}$
  - $(a,b) : r$ corresponds to $(a^{\mathcal{I}}, b^{\mathcal{I}}) \in r^{\mathcal{I}}$
- Models of an ABox and of ABox + TBox can be defined analogously to models of a TBox.

Example TBox

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
\texttt{Male} & \doteq & \neg\texttt{Female} \\
\texttt{Human} & \sqsubseteq & \texttt{Living\_entity} \\
\texttt{Woman} & \doteq & \texttt{Human} \sqcap \texttt{Female} \\
\texttt{Man} & \doteq & \texttt{Human} \sqcap \texttt{Male} \\
\texttt{Mother} & \doteq & \texttt{Woman} \sqcap \exists\texttt{has-child.Human} \\
\texttt{Father} & \doteq & \texttt{Man} \sqcap \exists\texttt{has-child.Human} \\
\texttt{Parent} & \doteq & \texttt{Father} \sqcup \texttt{Mother} \\
\texttt{Grandmother} & \doteq & \texttt{Woman} \sqcap \exists\texttt{has-child.Parent} \\
\texttt{Mother-without-daughter} & \doteq & \texttt{Mother} \sqcap \forall\texttt{has-child.Male} \\
\texttt{Mother-with-many-children} & \doteq & \texttt{Mother} \sqcap (\geq 3\,\texttt{has-child})
\end{array}
$$

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Example ABox

```
CHARLES:    Man                         DIANA: Woman
EDWARD:     Man                         ELIZABETH: Woman
ANDREW:     Man
DIANA:      Mother-without-daughter
(ELIZABETH, CHARLES):   has-child
(ELIZABETH, EDWARD):    has-child
(ELIZABETH, ANDREW):    has-child
(DIANA, WILLIAM):       has-child
(CHARLES, WILLIAM):     has-child
```

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4 Reasoning Services

Some reasoning services

- Does a description C make sense at all, i.e., is it satisfiable?
  A concept description C is satisfiable, if there exists an interpretation $\mathcal{I}$ such that $C^{\mathcal{I}} \neq \emptyset$.
- Is one concept a specialization of another one, is it subsumed?
  C is subsumed by D (in symbols $C \sqsubseteq D$) if we have for all interpretations $C^{\mathcal{I}} \subseteq D^{\mathcal{I}}$.
- Is a an instance of a concept C?
  a is an instance of C if for all interpretations, we have $a^{\mathcal{I}} \in C^{\mathcal{I}}$.
- *Note*: These questions can be posed with or without a TBox that restricts the possible interpretations.

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5 Outlook

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Outlook

- Can we reduce the reasoning services to perhaps just one problem?
- What could be reasoning algorithms?
- What can we say about complexity and decidability?
- What has all that to do with modal logics?
- How can one build efficient systems?

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Summary: Concept descriptions

Abstract	Concrete	Interpretation
A	A	$A^{\mathcal{I}}$
$C \sqcap D$	(and C D)	$C^{\mathcal{I}} \cap D^{\mathcal{I}}$
$C \sqcup D$	(or C D)	$C^{\mathcal{I}} \cup D^{\mathcal{I}}$
$\neg C$	(not C)	$\mathcal{D} - C^{\mathcal{I}}$
$\forall r.C$	(all r C)	$\{d \in \mathcal{D} : r^{\mathcal{I}}(d) \subseteq C^{\mathcal{I}}\}$
$\exists r$	(some r)	$\{d \in \mathcal{D} : r^{\mathcal{I}}(d) \neq \emptyset\}$
$\geq n\, r$	(atleast n r)	$\{d \in \mathcal{D} : \lvert r^{\mathcal{I}}(d)\rvert \geq n\}$
$\leq n\, r$	(atmost n r)	$\{d \in \mathcal{D} : \lvert r^{\mathcal{I}}(d)\rvert \leq n\}$
$\exists r.C$	(some r C)	$\{d \in \mathcal{D} : r^{\mathcal{I}}(d) \cap C^{\mathcal{I}} \neq \emptyset\}$
$\geq n\, r.C$	(atleast n r C)	$\{d \in \mathcal{D} : \lvert r^{\mathcal{I}}(d) \cap C^{\mathcal{I}}\rvert \geq n\}$
$\leq n\, r.C$	(atmost n r C)	$\{d \in \mathcal{D} : \lvert r^{\mathcal{I}}(d) \cap C^{\mathcal{I}}\rvert \leq n\}$
$r \doteq s$	(eq r s)	$\{d \in \mathcal{D} : r^{\mathcal{I}}(d) = s^{\mathcal{I}}(d)\}$
$r \neq s$	(neq r s)	$\{d \in \mathcal{D} : r^{\mathcal{I}}(d) \neq s^{\mathcal{I}}(d)\}$
$r \sqsubseteq s$	(subset r s)	$\{d \in \mathcal{D} : r^{\mathcal{I}}(d) \subseteq s^{\mathcal{I}}(d)\}$
$g \doteq h$	(eq g h)	$\{d \in \mathcal{D} : g^{\mathcal{I}}(d) = h^{\mathcal{I}}(d) \neq \emptyset\}$
$g \neq h$	(neq g h)	$\{d \in \mathcal{D} : \emptyset \neq g^{\mathcal{I}}(d) \neq h^{\mathcal{I}}(d) \neq \emptyset\}$
$\{i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_n\}$	(oneof $i_1 \ldots i_n$)	$\{i_1^{\mathcal{I}}, i_2^{\mathcal{I}}, \ldots, i_n^{\mathcal{I}}\}$

Summary: Role descriptions

Abstract	Concrete	Interpretation
t	t	$t^{\mathcal{I}}$
f	f	$f^{\mathcal{I}}$, **(functional role)**
$r \sqcap s$	(and r s)	$r^{\mathcal{I}} \cap s^{\mathcal{I}}$
$r \sqcup s$	(or r s)	$r^{\mathcal{I}} \cup s^{\mathcal{I}}$
$\neg r$	(not r)	$\mathcal{D} \times \mathcal{D} - r^{\mathcal{I}}$
r^{-1}	(inverse r)	$\{(d,d') : (d',d) \in r^{\mathcal{I}}\}$
$r\rvert_C$	(restr r C)	$\{(d,d') \in r^{\mathcal{I}} : d' \in C^{\mathcal{I}}\}$
r^+	(trans r)	$(r^{\mathcal{I}})^+$
$r \circ s$	(compose r s)	$r^{\mathcal{I}} \circ s^{\mathcal{I}}$
$\mathbf{1}$	self	$\{(d,d) : d \in \mathcal{D}\}$