

Unit 3 — ASP for the Semantic Web

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Unit Outline

1. DL-Programs
2. HEX-Programs
3. Other Linguistic Extension of ASP in the Direction of Semantic Web
4. Other Semantic Web Enabled Systems Based on ASP
5. Future Directions of ASP

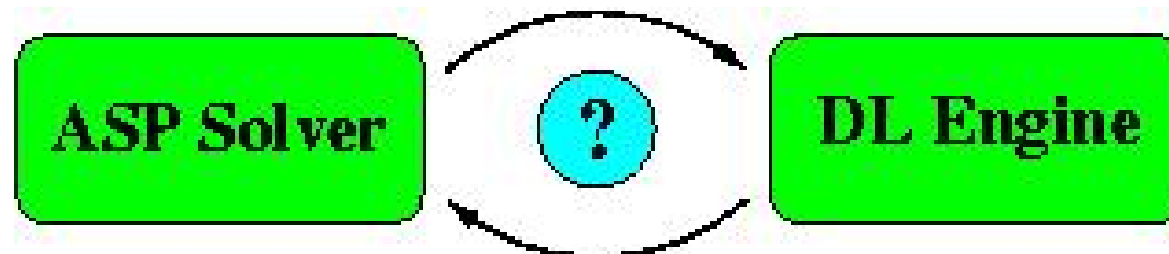
ASP vs DL: the realm of DL-Programs

Two main approaches

- Translate DLs to ASP programs
- **Integrate ASP with DLs**

A knowledge base KB formed by two sides:

- a logic program P
- a description logic knowledge base L .
- L is accessible from P by means of *dl-atoms*



DL-program example - I

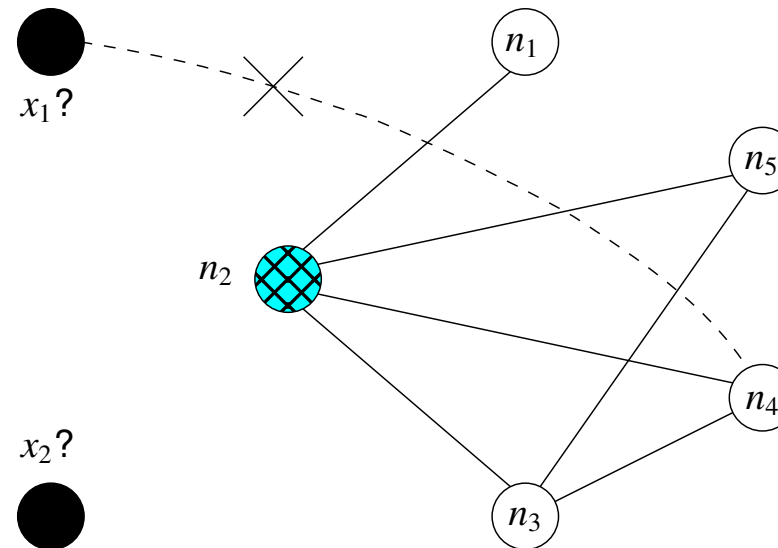


Figure: Hightraffic network

Example

Input: a DL ontology representing a network of nodes, possibly containing *high traffic nodes* (e.g. n_2), some new nodes to be added (e.g. x_1, x_2)

Output: A new connection for each of the new nodes, not causing new high traffic nodes.

DL-program example - II

L , describing the given network

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq 1 \text{ wired} \sqsubseteq \text{Node}; \quad \top \sqsubseteq \forall \text{wired}.\text{Node}; \quad \text{wired} = \text{wired}^-; \\ &\geq 4 \text{ wired} \sqsubseteq \text{HighTrafficNode}; \quad n_1 \neq n_2 \neq n_3 \neq n_4 \neq n_5; \\ &\text{Node}(n_1); \text{Node}(n_2); \text{Node}(n_3); \text{Node}(n_4); \text{Node}(n_5); \\ &\quad \text{wired}(n_1, n_2); \text{wired}(n_2, n_3); \text{wired}(n_2, n_4); \\ &\quad \text{wired}(n_2, n_5); \text{wired}(n_3, n_4); \text{wired}(n_3, n_5). \end{aligned}$$

- Defines high traffic nodes
- Enforces unique name assumption on nodes

DL-program example - III

P, describing how to add nodes

$$\begin{aligned} & \textit{newnode}(x_1). \\ & \textit{newnode}(x_2).\textit{excl}(x_1, n_4). \\ & \textit{overloaded}(X) \leftarrow \text{DL}[\textit{wired} \uplus \textit{connect}; \textit{HighTrafficNode}](X). \\ & \textit{connect}(X, Y) \leftarrow \textit{newnode}(X), \text{DL}[\textit{Node}](Y), \\ & \quad \textit{not overloaded}(Y), \textit{not excl}(X, Y). \\ & \textit{excl}(X, Y) \leftarrow \textit{connect}(X, Z), \text{DL}[\textit{Node}](Y), Y \neq Z. \\ & \textit{excl}(X, Y) \leftarrow \textit{connect}(Z, Y), \textit{newnode}(Z), \textit{newnode}(X), Z \neq X. \end{aligned}$$

- $\textit{newnode}(x) \Rightarrow x$ should be added to the network
- $\textit{overload}(x) \Rightarrow x$ turns out to be overloaded in the current interpretation
- $\textit{connect}(x, y) \Rightarrow x$ should be connected to y
- $\textit{excl}(x, y) \Rightarrow x$ should *not* be connected to y

dl-atoms

The dl-atom device

- Can specify a query to L :

$$\text{DL}[\textit{Node}](Y)$$

$\text{DL}[\textit{Node}](y)$ true for y s.t. $L \models \textit{Node}(y)$.

- Can push knowledge to L before querying:

$$\text{DL}[\textit{wired} \uplus \textit{connect}; \textit{HighTrafficNode}](X).$$

$\text{DL}[\textit{wired} \uplus \textit{connect}; \textit{HighTrafficNode}](x)$ true in an interpretation I of P for x s.t. $L \cup C \models \textit{HighTrafficNode}(x)$ for $C = \{\textit{wired}(x, y) \mid \textit{connect}(x, y) \in I\}$.

also \uplus, \curlywedge available.

Answer Sets of our example

Encoding of P

$$\begin{aligned} & \textit{newnode}(x_1). \\ & \textit{newnode}(x_2).\textit{excl}(x_1, n_4). \\ & \textit{overloaded}(X) \leftarrow \text{DL}[\textit{wired} \uplus \textit{connect}; \textit{HighTrafficNode}](X). \\ & \textit{connect}(X, Y) \leftarrow \textit{newnode}(X), \text{DL}[\textit{Node}](Y), \\ & \quad \textit{not overloaded}(Y), \textit{not excl}(X, Y). \\ & \textit{excl}(X, Y) \leftarrow \textit{connect}(X, Z), \text{DL}[\textit{Node}](Y), Y \neq Z. \\ & \textit{excl}(X, Y) \leftarrow \textit{connect}(Z, Y), \textit{newnode}(Z), \textit{newnode}(X), Z \neq X. \end{aligned}$$

- We get $M_1 = \{\textit{connect}(x_1, n_1), \textit{connect}(x_2, n_3), \dots\}$, $M_2 = \{\dots$

DL-programs properties

- Bidirectional: can push knowledge from P to L and pull knowledge from L to P ;
- Clear separation between L and P : allows devising an integrated system based on existing ASP and DL reasoners.
- Two semantics available: strong/weak answer set & well-founded semantics.
- Can introduce on top of L most nonmonotonic features (e.g. (E)CWA [Reiter, 1978], Default Reasoning [Reiter, 1980])

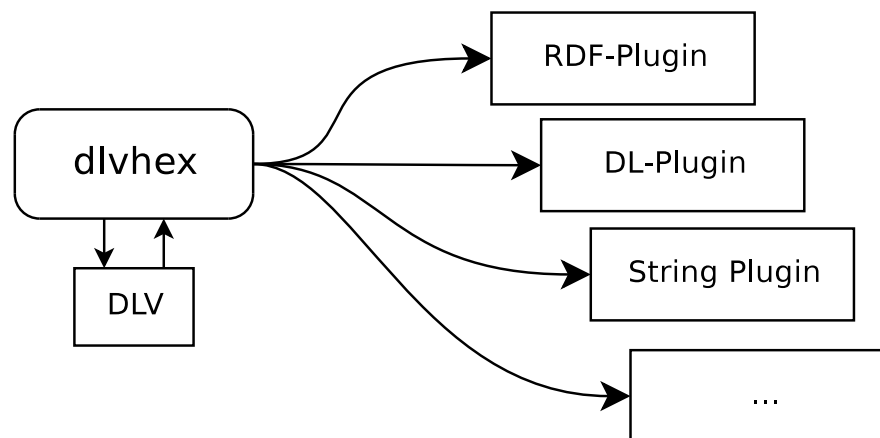
More information on [Eiter *et al.*, 2008b] and in previous Reasoning Web School lectures [Eiter *et al.*, 2006], [Eiter *et al.*, 2008a]

Semantics

New generalized definitions

- Herbrand base *not* defined in terms of constants explicitly mentioned in P
- For the answer set semantics case,
 - Least model of positive DL-program
 - Iterative least model of stratified DL-program
 - Answer sets of general DL-program
- For the well-founded semantics case, notion of unfoundedness lifted to dl-atoms.

The realm of HEX-programs



- Extends dl-programs from one-to-one coupling to many-one.
 - Outer Knowledge sources are not constrained to DL knowledge bases only.
- P can interface multiple external sources of knowledge of any sort via so called *external atoms*
- P has *higher order* atoms

An example

subRelation(brotherOf, relativeOf).
brotherOf(john, al).
relativeOf(john, joe).
brotherOf(al, mick).
invites(john, X) \vee skip(X) \leftarrow X \neq john, &reach[relativeOf, john](X).
R(X, Y) \leftarrow subRelation(P, R), P(X, Y).
someInvited \leftarrow invites(john, X).
 \leftarrow not someInvited.
 \leftarrow °[invites](Min, Max), Max > 2.

Example

Input: Some data about *John's* neighborhood

Output: Possible picks for persons John might want to invite, according to some constraints

Higher order atoms

$$\begin{aligned} & \textit{subRelation}(\textit{brotherOf}, \textit{relativeOf}). \\ & \textcolor{red}{R}(X, Y) \leftarrow \textit{subRelation}(P, R), P(X, Y). \\ & \textcolor{red}{brotherOf}(\textit{john}, \textit{al}). \\ & \textcolor{red}{relativeOf}(\textit{john}, \textit{joe}). \\ & \textcolor{red}{brotherOf}(\textit{al}, \textit{mick}). \end{aligned}$$

The device of higher order atoms

- Predicate names can be **variables**
- Constants can appear both as **terms values** or as **predicate values**
- Allows (comfortable) meta-reasoning

$$\begin{aligned} & \textit{subRelation}(\textit{brotherOf}, \textit{relativeOf}). \quad \Rightarrow \quad \textit{relativeOf}(X, Y) \leftarrow \textit{brotherOf}(X, Y). \\ & R(X, Y) \leftarrow \textit{subRelation}(P, R), P(X, Y). \end{aligned}$$

External atoms

$$\&reach[relativeOf, john](X) \quad (1)$$
$$\°s[invites](Min, Max) \quad (2)$$

The device of external atoms

- Each external predicate is tied to a corresponding evaluation function
- E.g. $\&reach$ corresponds to $f_{\&reach}$.

For a given interpretation I , $I \models \&reach[relativeOf, john](x)$ if $f_{\&reach}(I, relativeOf, john) = 1$

Semantics

Higher order atoms

Generalized Herbrand base: an higher order atom $T_0(T_1, \dots, T_n)$ can be grounded to $t_0(t_1, \dots, t_n)$.

External atoms

Given $a = \&g[y_1, \dots, y_n](x_1, \dots, x_m)$, then $I \models a$, if and only if $f_{\&g}(I, y_1, \dots, y_n, x_1, \dots, x_m) = 1$.

Notion of answer sets

Similar to strong answer sets of dl-programs, but based on the FLP [Faber *et al.*, 2004] reduct.

- For interpretation I and program P , $fP^I = \{r \in P \mid \text{the body of } P \text{ is satisfied in } I\}$

Features and Applications of HEX-programs

- System available ¹
- Features a powerful SDK for developing own external atoms
- SW knowledge can be accessed via the *&rdf* atom. Access to reasoners via the *&dlC* and *&dlR* atom (similar to dl-atoms).
- Many other plugins available (string manipulation, aggregates etc.)

Applications

- ASP reasoning (possibly nonmonotonic) on ontologies [Hoehndorf *et al.*, 2007], [Bodenreider *et al.*, 2008]
- Planning [Nieuwenborgh *et al.*, 2007]

¹<http://www.kr.tuwien.ac.at/research/systems/dlvhex/>

Loose vs Tight coupling

- HEX-programs take the loose coupling approach
 - L appears as a reasoning service for P .
- Knowledge bases of different semantics can be however integrated on different levels, e.g. on a *tight* coupling approach

Tight coupling

Tight coupling (e.g. $\mathcal{DL}+\log$ [Rosati, 2006]), features a single interpretative structure embracing both P and L .

Tight Coupling vs Loose Coupling - II

Example

$$p(X) \leftarrow \text{DL}[\textit{Person}](X)$$

Single answer set $M_1 = \{p(\textit{alice}), p(\textit{bob}), \dots\}$, containing all the $p(x)$ s.t.
 $L \models \textit{Person}(x)$

$$p(X) \leftarrow \textit{Person}(X)$$

Has infinitely many stable models. A stable model M_I for each consistent interpretation I of L .

Other coupling methods exists. A thorough comparison can be found in [Eiter *et al.*, 2008a], [de Bruijn *et al.*, 2006].

Other SW Related ASP systems

OntoDLV

An extension of DLV with ontology modelling features living under native ASP semantics [Ricca *et al.*, 2008]

GiaBATA

A SPARQL enabled RDF store, based on dlhex and DLV^{DB} [_ et al. 2009a; _ et al. 2009b]

DLT

An ASP frontend allowing contexts, higher order, and frame syntax [Calimeri and _ 2006; Alviano et al. 2008]

Current state-of-the-art

Semantics

- **Introduction of Function Symbols** [Syrjänen, 2001],[Bonatti, 2004],[Calimeri *et al.*, 2008],[Šimkus and Eiter, 2007],[Eiter and Šimkus, 2009]
- **Modularity** [Dao-Tran *et al.*, 2009],[Janhunen *et al.*, 2007],[Oikarinen and Janhunen, 2008],[Tari *et al.*, 2005],[Balduccini, 2007],[Baral *et al.*, 2006],[Calimeri and Ianni, 2006],[Polleres *et al.*, 2006],[Analyti *et al.*, 2008]
- **Study of equivalence** [Lifschitz *et al.*, 2001],[Gelfond, 2008],[Eiter *et al.*, 2007],[Eiter *et al.*, 2004],[Woltran, 2008]

Engineering

- **Debuggers** [El-Khatib *et al.*, 2005],[Brain and Vos, 2005] **and in-database evaluation** [Terracina *et al.*, 2008]
- **See the SEA workshop series** <http://sea07.cs.bath.ac.uk/>

Current state-of-the-art II

Scalability

- **Intelligent and lazy grounders** [Calimeri *et al.*, 2008],[Gebser *et al.*, 2008],[Palù *et al.*, 2008], [Lefèvre and Nicolas, 2008]
- **See the Answer Set Programming competition**
<http://www.cs.kuleuven.be/~dtai/events/ASP-competition/>

Session is over

Thanks!

You can play with ASP solver on this nice web interface

`http://asptut.gibbi.com`

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