

# Base Revision in Description Logics

## Preliminary Results

Márcio M. Ribeiro    Renata Wassermann

Instituto de Matemática e Estatística  
Universidade de São Paulo

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# Outline of Topics

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Belief Bases
- 3 Revision without Negation
- 4 Conclusion

# Ontology Dynamics

Knowledge in the web is not static.

Ontologies should be dynamic too.

In this work:

- Description Logics (to represent ontologies)

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- Belief Revision (for ontology dynamics)

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- well defined semantics
- decidable subset of first order logic
- expressive enough for a huge amount of applications
- the formal framework behind OWL-lite and OWL-DL (SHIF and SHOIN)



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Revision usually defined in terms of contraction:

$$K * \alpha = (K - \neg\alpha) + \alpha$$

# AGM Theory

Most influential work in belief revision area.  
For contraction and revision:

- **Rationality Postulates**

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Not good for ontologies in practice:

- Deals with logically closed sets (too big)
- Can not be applied to every logic. In particular it can not be applied to SHIF and SHOIN. [Flouris 2006]

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## Definition

**Kernel set** ( $B \perp\!\!\!\perp \alpha$ ): Minimal subsets of  $B$  that imply  $\alpha$ .

**Incision function** ( $\sigma$ ): Picks at least one element of each kernel.

$$B -_{\sigma} a = B \setminus \sigma(B \perp\!\!\!\perp a)$$

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Theorem (Hansson and Wassermann 1998)

*The representation theorem holds for every compact and monotonic logic.*

Can be used for most DLs!



# Kernel Belief Base Revision

Revision can be defined as:

- $K * a = K \cup \{a\} - \neg a$  (external revision)
- $K * a = K - \neg a \cup \{a\}$  (internal revision)

Both depend on negation, but many DLs do not allow negation of any sentence.

# Kernel Belief Base Revision

Desired properties:

- **(success)**  $\alpha \in B * \alpha$
- **(consistency)**  $\perp \notin Cn(B * \alpha)$

Not possible to satisfy both!

## Belief revision without negation

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The first one seems more intuitive, the second is more AGM-like.

# Kernel External Revision without Negation with Weak-Success

## Postulates

- **weak-success** If  $\perp \notin \text{Cn}(\{\alpha\})$ , then  $\alpha \in B * \alpha$
- **consistency**  $\perp \notin \text{Cn}(B * \alpha)$
- **inclusion**  $B * \alpha \subseteq B \cup \{\alpha\}$
- **core-retainment** If  $\beta \in B$  and  $\beta \notin B * \alpha$  then there is  $B' \subseteq B \cup \{\alpha\}$  and  $\perp \notin \text{Cn}(B')$ , but  $\perp \in \text{Cn}(B' \cup \{\beta\})$
- **pre-expansion**  $(B \cup \{\alpha\}) * \alpha = B * \alpha$

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## Construction

If  $\alpha$  is consistent then  $\alpha \notin \sigma(B \cup \{\alpha\} \perp \alpha)$ .

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## Construction

$\alpha$  is never in  $\sigma(B \cup \{\alpha\} \perp \perp \alpha)$ .

# Conclusion and Future Work

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## What we plan to do

- Implement operations.
- Try approaches based on [Schlobach and Cornet, 2003], [Kalyanpur, 2006].
- Use Reiter's algorithm as in [Wassermann 2000].