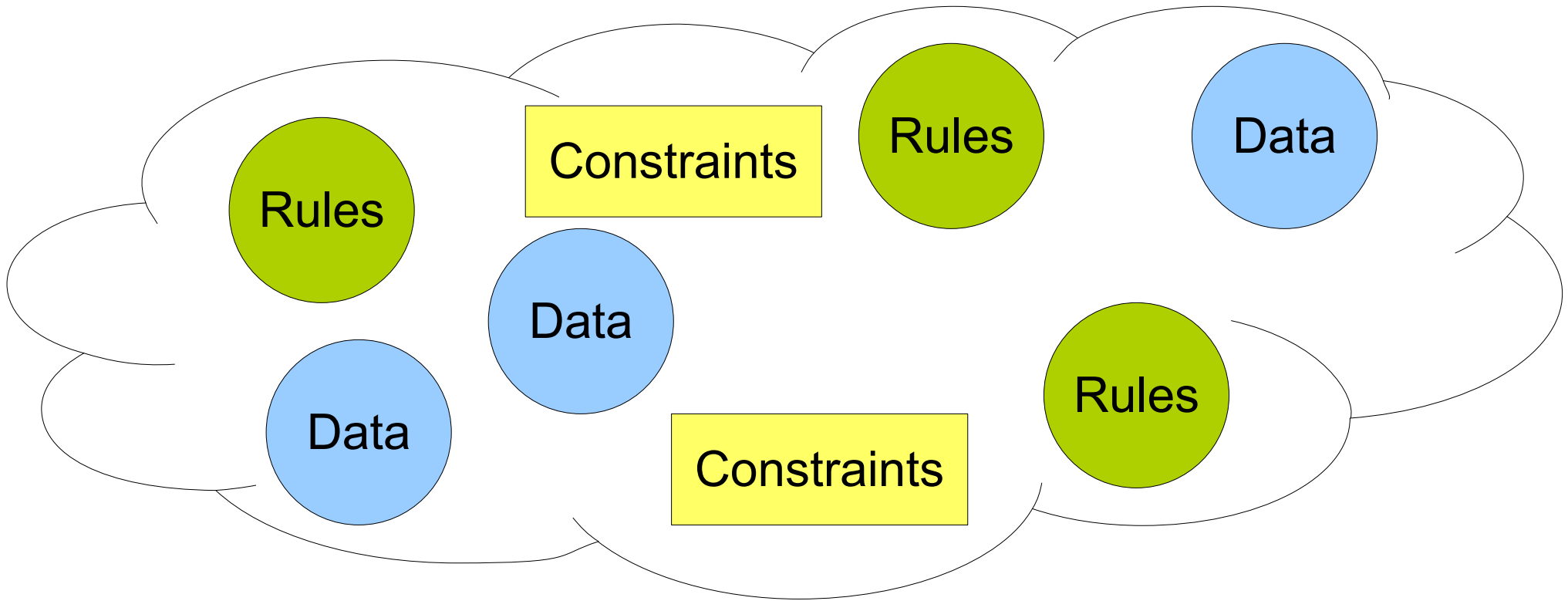


Inconsistency in Rule Processing

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Joint work with Tim Hinrichs, Michael Kassoff,
Michael Genesereth

Web Knowledge



Inconsistencies

- Occasional errors and disagreements are unavoidable in real-world data.
 - Data acquisition error
 - Out-of-sync
 - Genuine disagreement: Julius Caesar birth year
 - Semantic disagreement: measuring GDP
 - Entity-resolution errors
 - Approximation – apparent contradictions

Example

- Data:
birth(adam, 1980)
reces(1980)

reces(1991)
- Constraint:
:- birth(x,y) & birth(x,z) & y≠z
- Rules:
adult(x) :- birth(x,z) & z < 1990
rBorn(x) :- birth(x,y) & reces(y)
rbAdult(x) :- rBorn(x) & adult(x)

Example

- Data:
birth(adam, 1980)
reces(1980)
birth(cody, 1984)
birth(cody, 1991)
reces(1991)
- Rules:
adult(x) :- birth(x,z) & z < 1990
rBorn(x) :- birth(x,y) & reces(y)
rbAdult(x) :- rBorn(x) & adult(x)

Constraint:

$\text{:- birth}(x,y) \ \& \ \text{birth}(x,z) \ \& \ y \neq z$

Ignore constraints?

- Data:

birth(adam, 1980)

reces(1980)

birth(cody, 1984)

birth(cody, 1991)

reces(1991)

- Rules:

adult(x) :- birth(x,z) & z < 1990

rBorn(x) :- birth(x,y) & reces(y)

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Ignore constraints?

- Data:

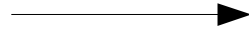
birth(adam, 1980)

reces(1980)

birth(cody, 1984)

birth(cody, 1991)

reces(1991)



adult(adam)

rBorn(adam)

adult(cody)

rBorn(cody)

- Rules:

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rBorn(x) :- birth(x,y) & reces(y)

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- Data:

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- Rules:

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rbAdult(x) :- rBorn(x) & adult(x)

adult(adam)

rBorn(adam)

adult(cody)

rBorn(cody)

rbAdult(adam)

rbAdult(cody)

Ignore constraints?

- Data:

birth(adam, 1980)
reces(1980)

birth(cody, 1984)
birth(cody, 1991)
reces(1991)

adult(cody)

rBorn(cody)

rbAdult(cody)



- Rules:

adult(x) :- birth(x,z) & z < 1990

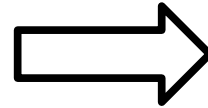
rBorn(x) :- birth(x,y) & reces(y)

rbAdult(x) :- rBorn(x) & adult(x)

Existential Answers

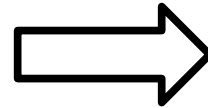
- Data:

birth(adam, 1980)
reces(1980)



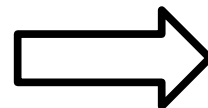
adult(adam)
rBorn(adam)
rbAdult(adam)

birth(cody, 1984)



adult(cody)

birth(cody, 1991)
reces(1991)



rBorn(cody)

~~rbAdult(cody)~~

Elvang-Goranson & Hunter
Kassoff & Genesereth

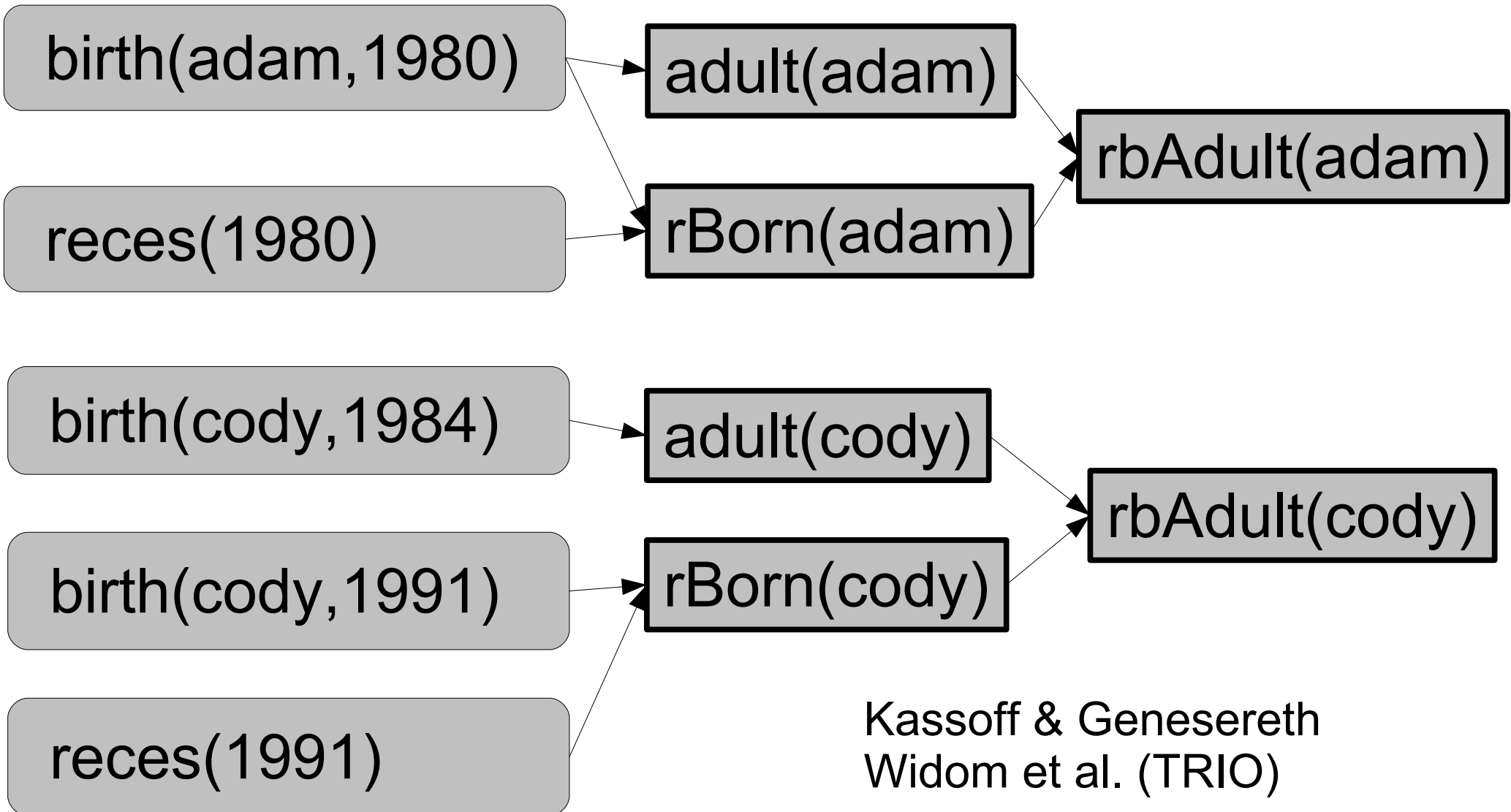
Existential Answers

- Given
 - R: a set of rules (Datalog)
 - C: a set of constraints
 - D: a set of ground atoms
 - $D, R, C \models_E a$
 \Leftrightarrow
exists $D^* \subseteq D$ s.t.
 - D^*, R is consistent with C, and
 - $D^*, R \models a$

Naïve Method

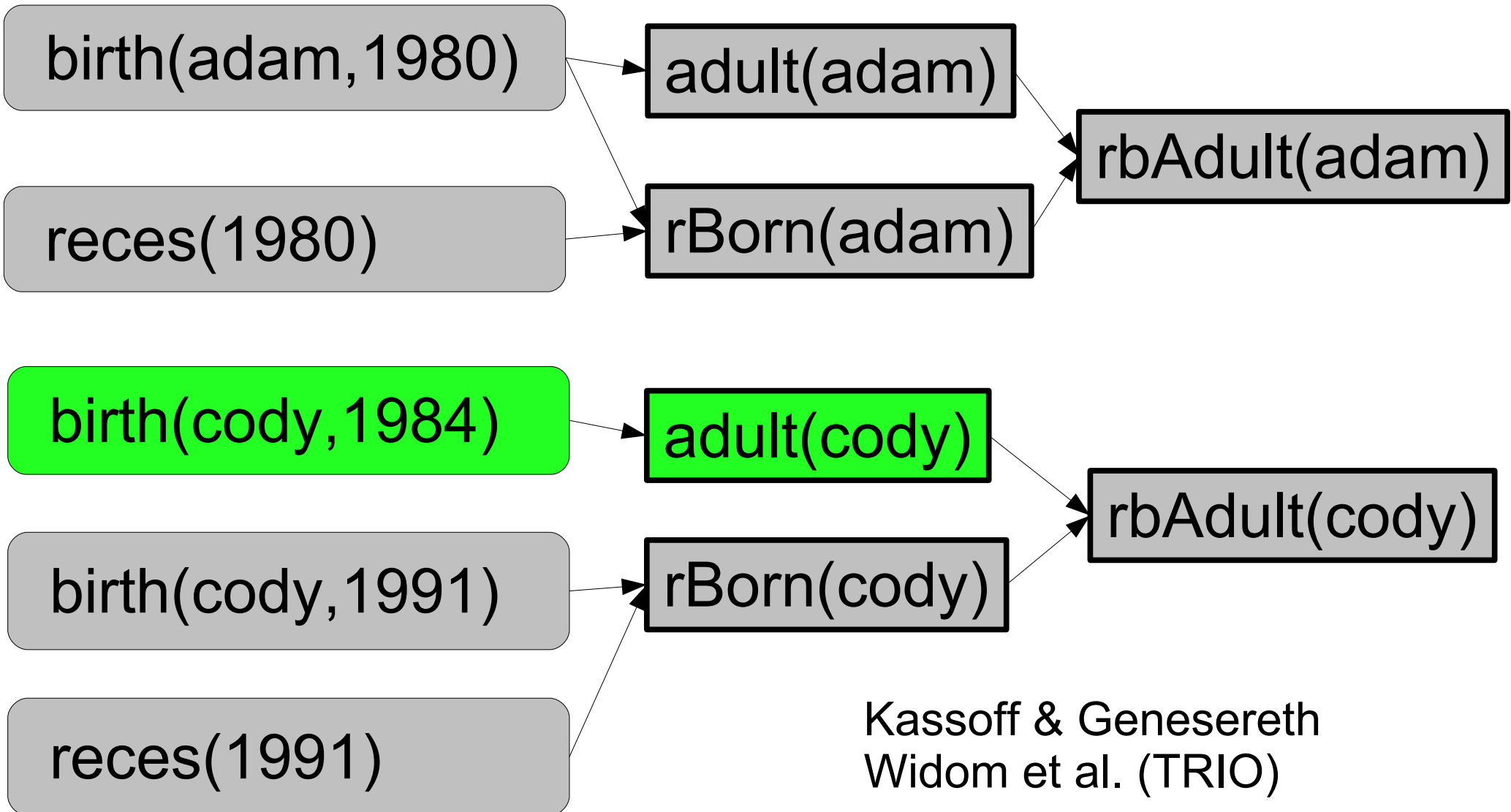
- Consider every subset D^*
- If it is consistent with C , test if $D^*, R \models a$
- Impractical because there are $2^{|D|}$ many subsets
- Check only maximal, consistent subsets
Still exponential in worst case.
 - e.g. $2^{|D|/2}$

Lineage Approach



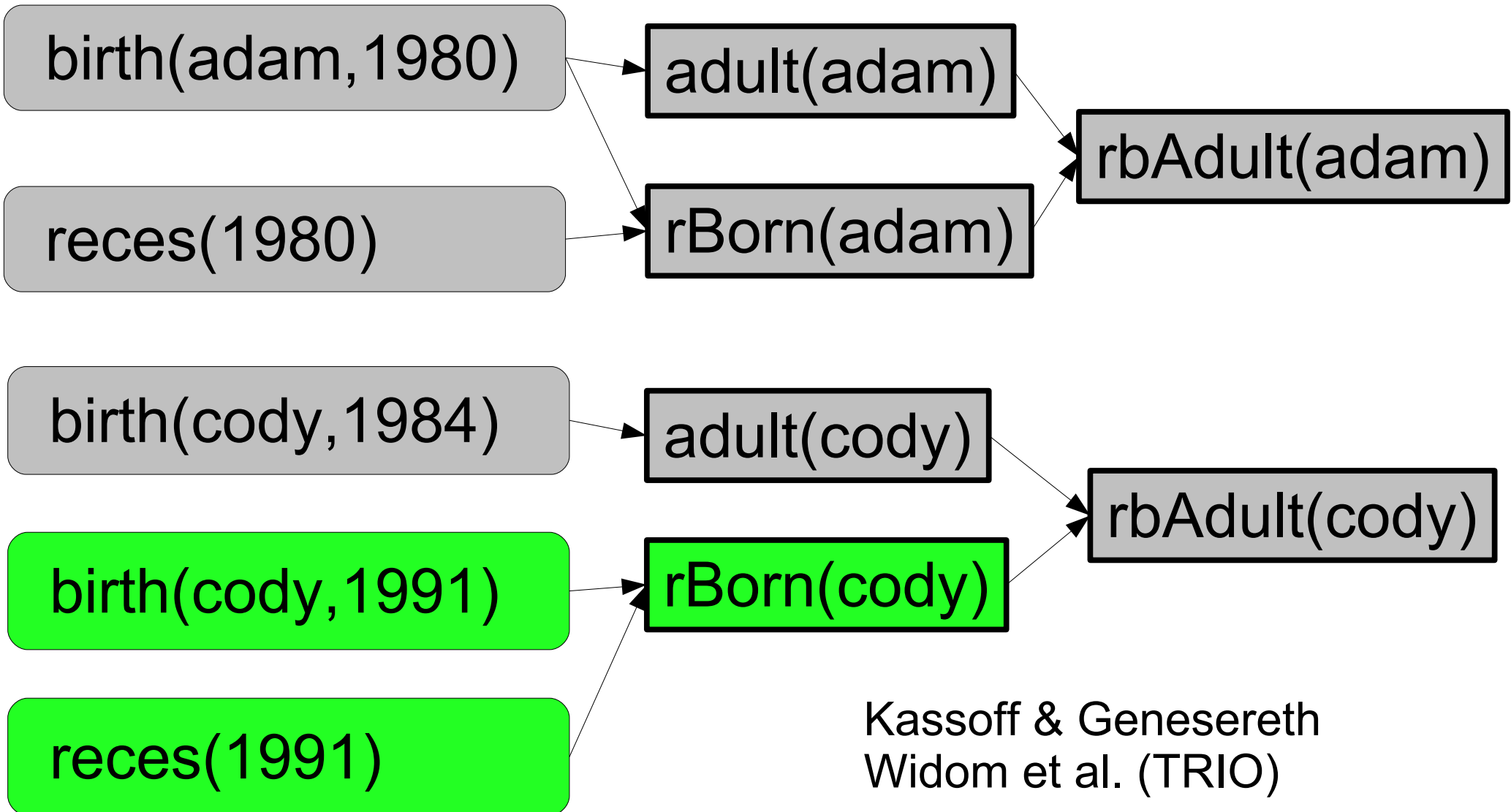
Kassoff & Genesereth
Widom et al. (TRIO)

Lineage Approach



Kassoff & Genesereth
Widom et al. (TRIO)

Lineage Approach



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Widom et al. (TRIO)

Lineage Approach

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Lineage Approach

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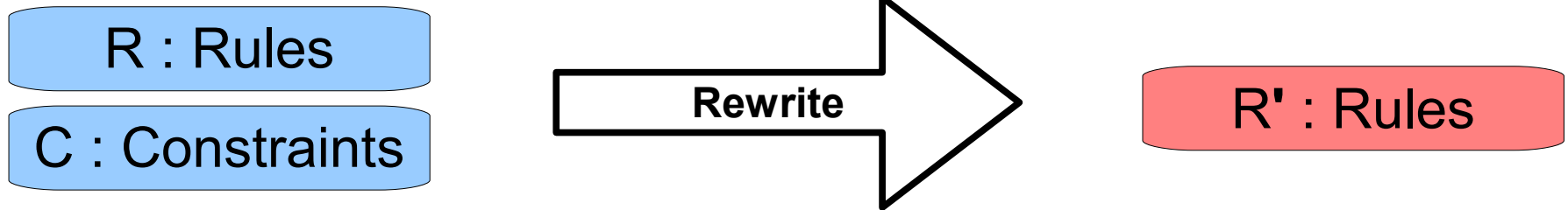
~~rbAdult(cody)~~

Kassoff & Genesereth
Widom et al. (TRIO)

Features

- Advantage:
 - Polynomial data-complexity for nonrecursive Datalog
- Disadvantage:
 - Nontrivial changes to rule processing infrastructure

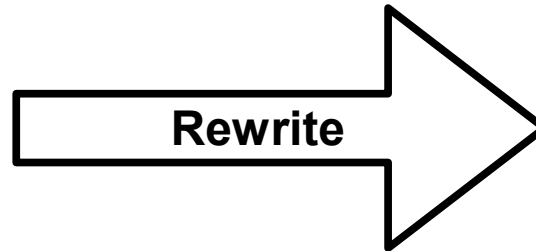
Rule-rewriting approach



Rule-rewriting approach

R : Rules

C : Constraints



R' : Rules



$D, R, C \models_E a$



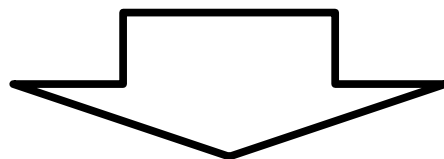
$D, R' \models a$

Constraint: $\text{:- birth}(x,y) \ \& \ \text{birth}(x,z) \ \& \ y \neq z$

- $\text{adult}(x) \text{ :- birth}(x,z) \ \& \ z < 1990$
- $\text{rBorn}(x) \text{ :- birth}(x,y) \ \& \ \text{reces}(y)$
- $\text{rbAdult}(x) \text{ :- rBorn}(x) \ \& \ \text{adult}(x)$

Constraint: $\text{:- birth}(x,y) \ \& \ \text{birth}(x,z) \ \& \ y \neq z$

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 $\text{rbAdult}(x) \text{ :- rBorn}(x) \ \& \ \text{adult}(x)$

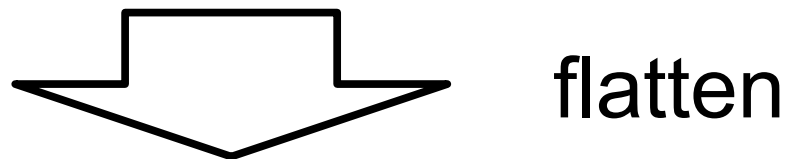


unroll

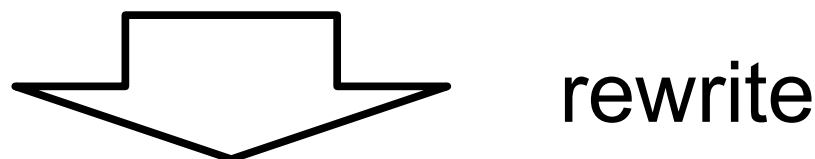
- $\text{rbAdult}(x) \text{ :- birth}(x,z) \ \& \ z < 1990$
 $\text{ \& birth}(x,y) \ \& \ \text{reces}(y)$

Constraint: $:- \text{birth}(x,y) \& \text{birth}(x,z) \& y \neq z$

- $\text{adult}(x) :- \text{birth}(x,z) \& z < 1990$
- $\text{rBorn}(x) :- \text{birth}(x,y) \& \text{reces}(y)$
- $\text{rbAdult}(x) :- \text{rBorn}(x) \& \text{adult}(x)$



- $\text{rbAdult}(x) :- \text{birth}(x,z) \& z < 1990$
 $\quad \& \text{birth}(x,y) \& \text{reces}(y)$



- $\text{rbAdult}(x) :- \text{birth}(x,z) \& z < 1990$
 $\quad \& \text{birth}(x,y) \& \text{reces}(y)$
 $\quad \& y = z$

Augment for Inconsistency

- rule: $r(Z) :- p(X,Y) \ \& \ q(Z,1)$
- Rule body
b: $p(X,Y) \ \& \ q(Z,1)$
- Constraint
c: $:- p(2,U) \ \& \ q(U,V)$
- c,b inconsistent $\Leftrightarrow X = 2 \ \& \ Y = Z$
- Augmented rule:

$r(Z) :- p(X,Y) \ \& \ q(Z,1) \ \& \ \neg[X = 2 \ \& \ Y = Z]$

Features

- Polynomial data complexity
- Rewrite and send
- Reuse on different/evolving data
- Limitation:
 - Does not work for recursive rules

Recursive Rules

- R:

$\text{reach}(X, Y) \text{ :- link}(X, Z, T) \ \& \ \text{reach}(Z, Y)$
 $\text{reach}(X, Y) \text{ :- link}(X, Y, T)$

- C:

$\text{ :- p}(X, Y, T) \ \& \ \text{p}(X', Y', T) \ \& \ X \neq X' \ \& \ Y \neq Y'$

- Appears to be no Datalog rewriting

- Theorem:

Unless $P = NP$, some recursive rule sets do not have existential answers rewriting in Datalog

Other Answer Semantics

- $\text{Con}(D, R, C) := \{D^* \subseteq D \mid D^*, R \text{ consistent w } C\}$
- $\text{MaxCon}(D, R, C) := \text{Maximal sets in } \text{Con}(D, R, C)$
- $\text{Free}(D, R, C) := \text{intersection of } \text{MaxCon}(D, R, C)$

- $D, R, C \models_U a$

\Leftrightarrow

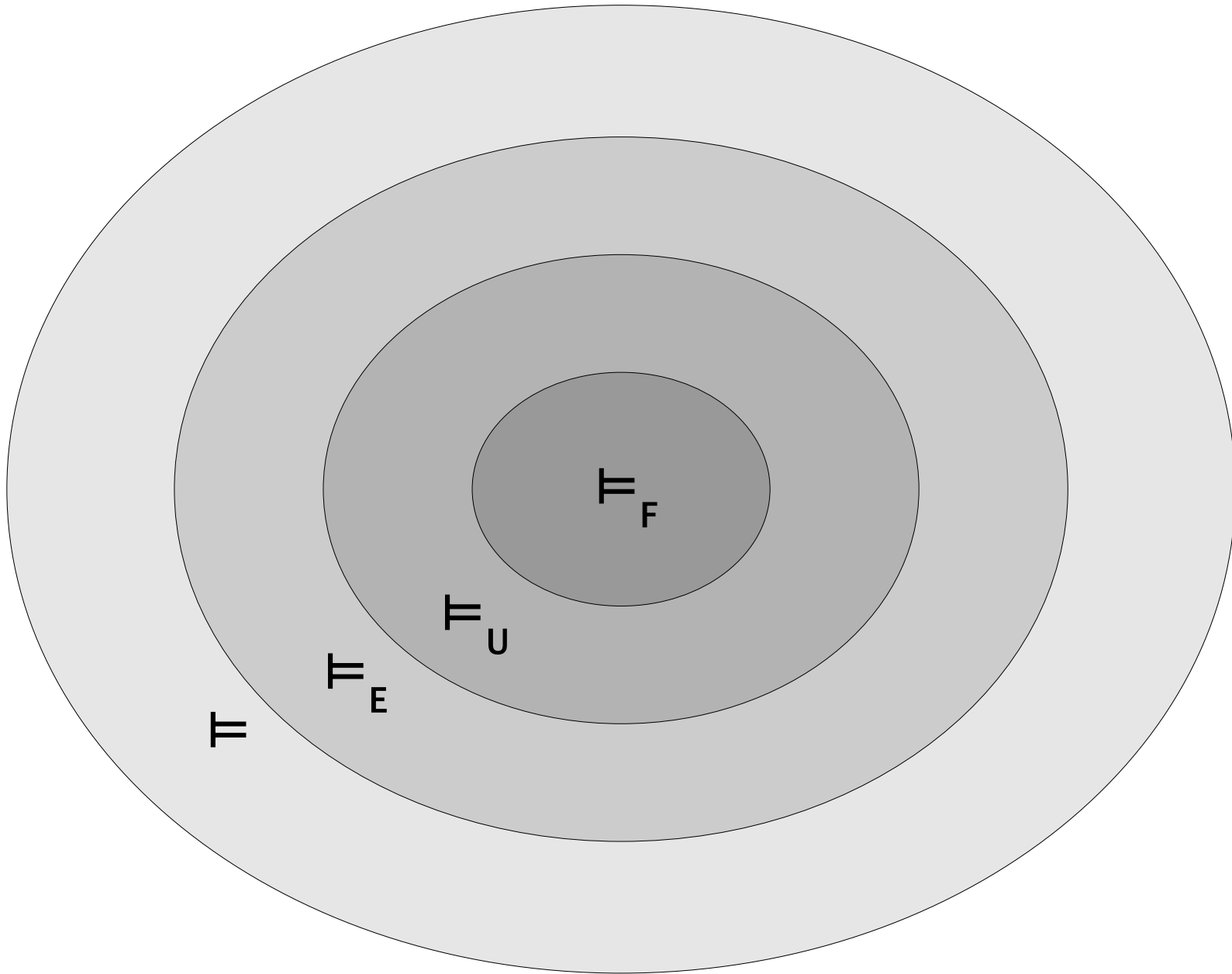
for all D^* in $\text{MaxCon}(D, R, C)$,

$D^*, R \models a$

- $D, R, C \models_F a$

\Leftrightarrow

$\text{Free}(D, R, C), R \models a$



*Assume $\text{Con}(D,R,C)$ non-empty
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Summary

- Existential Answers Semantics
- Lineage approach
- Rewriting approach
- Future
 - Rewriting approach for some recursive rule sets
 - Hybrid approach?
 - Degree of trustworthiness