## HalVA – Rule Analysis Framework for XTT2 Rules

Grzegorz J. Nalepa, Szymon Bobek, Antoni Ligęza, Krzysztof Kaczor

Institute of Automatics
AGH University of Science and Technology, Poland

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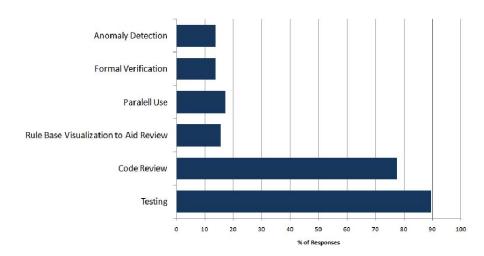




## Outline

- 1 Verification of Rule-Based Systems
- 2 HalVA
- **3** Verification Algorithms
- Future Work

#### State of the art



**Figure**: What can be verified (*Development and Verification of Rule Based Systems* — A Survey of Developers[6])

#### **HalVA**

#### Motivation

Provide tools fot formalized knowledge base verification

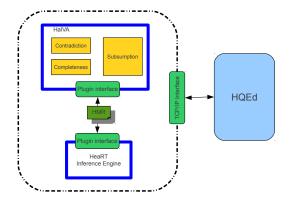


Figure: HeKatE Tools

#### What can be verified

- Inconsistency in a single rule
- Inconsistency between a pair of rules
- Subsumption within a single rule
- Subsumption between a pair of rules
- Completeness of a group of rules

#### XTT



Figure: XTT Table

#### Rule in ALSV(FD) logic

$$\label{eq:interpolation} \begin{split} \mathsf{IF} & \mathsf{age} < 18 \land \mathsf{movie\_types} \cap \{\mathsf{horror}, \, \mathsf{thriller}\} \neq \emptyset \\ \mathsf{THEN} & \mathsf{age} & \mathsf{filter} := \emptyset \end{split}$$

#### Rule in HMR

[age lt 18, movie\_types sim [horror, thriller]]
==> [age\_filter set [none]].

## Local and Global Verification

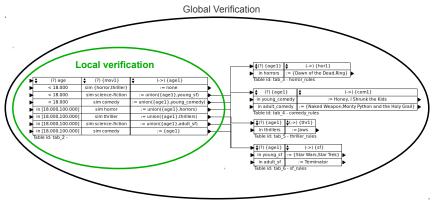


Figure: Local vs. Global verification

#### Related Work

DERIS2009: Proposal of a graph-oriented approach to verification of XTT2 rule base (XTT2 as a hyper graph)

## How to verify?

#### Cartesian product of values of attributes

Combinatorial explosion - inefficient.

#### Combination of domain partitions

More efficient, but still domain dependant. Requires finite domains.

#### Future work

The new approach is based on analyzing logical dependencies between condition parts of rules, rather than on algebra of sets.

$$(A = V_1 \mapsto A = V_2) \Leftrightarrow V_1 = V_2$$

## Partitioning domains

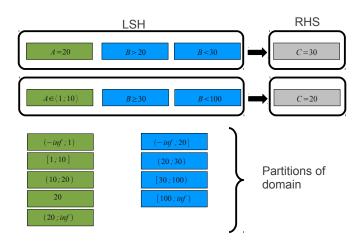


Figure: Partitioning domains

## **Inconsistency**

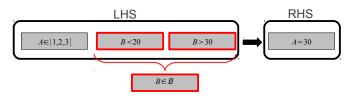


Figure: Inconsistency within a single rule



Figure: Inconsistency between LHS and RHS

## **Inconsistency**

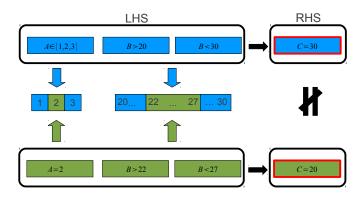


Figure: Inconsistency between a pair of rules

## Subsumption



Figure: Subsumption within a single rule

## Subsumption

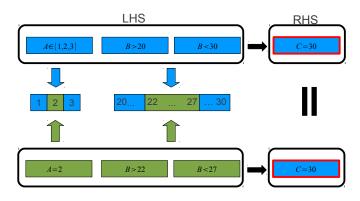


Figure: Subsumption of a pair of rules

## Completeness of a group of rules

(-inf;1)	(-inf;20]	20	(-inf;20]
(-inf;1)	(20;30)	20	(20;30)
(-inf;1)	[30;100)	20	[30;100)
(-inf;1)	[100; inf)	20	[100; inf)
[1;10]	(-inf;20]	(20; inf)	(-inf;20]
[1;10]	(20;30)	(20; inf)	(20;30)
[1;10]	[30;100)	(20; inf)	[30;100)
[1;10]	[100; inf)	(20; inf)	[100; inf)

Figure: Cartesian product of partitions of domains

## Completeness of a group of rules

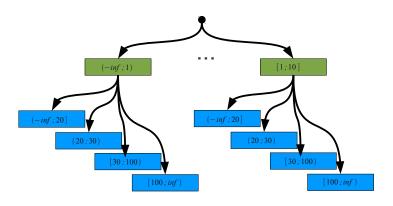


Figure: Tree of states

## Completeness of a group of rules

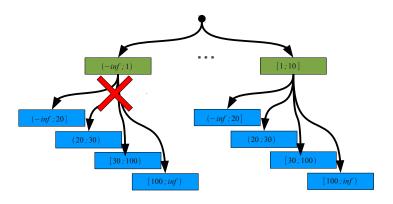
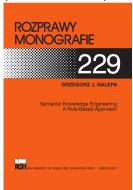


Figure: Tree of states

#### Conculsion

- Formalised knowledge base
- Custom rule representation
- Verification tools
  - ► Inconsistency
  - ► Subsumption
  - Completeness of a group of rules

Take a copy of the book (outside the room):



#### **Current Focus**

#### **BIMLOQ**

Integrating BPMN with formalism provided by XTT. http://bimloq.ia.agh.edu.pl



#### More information

KESE2011 Proposal of a hierarchical approach to formal verification of BPMN models using Alvis and XTT2 methods

# ¡Thank you for your attention! ¿Any questions?



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