Making Axiom Weakening Work in SROIQ

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Introduction

Background

- Many methods for fixing inconsistent ontologies involve identifying and removing problematic axioms.
- This approach can lead to unnecessary information loss.
- Axiom weakening is a more information preserving approach and has previously been explored for \mathcal{ALC} .

In this paper

- We extend axiom weakening principles to \mathcal{SROIQ} , including weakening of RIAs.
- We discuss a number of scenarios where weakening can impact regularity of SROIQ RBoxes, and provide a framework where this is avoided.
- We perform experimental evaluation of repairing \mathcal{SROIQ} ontologies with axiom weakening.

Axiom Weakening for Ontology Repair

To achieve axiom weakening, two types of refinement operators are used, a specialization operator and a generalization operator. These are used to define the axiom weakening operator. These operators need a consistent reference ontology to yield useful results. The process for repairing an inconsistent ontology proceeds as follows:

Repairing ontologies

- 1. Choose a consistent subset as the reference ontology.
- 2. Select a problematic axiom.
- 3. Weaken the selected axiom using the axiom weakening operator.
- 4. Replace the selected axiom with the weaker axiom.
- 5. Repeat steps 2-4 until the ontology is consistent.

Extending Axiom Weakening to \mathcal{SROIQ}

Difficulties

- SROIQ imposes global restrictions on the ontology that can not be checked by looking at axiom separately.
- Non-simple roles may not be used in cardinality constraints, Self constraints, or disjoint role axioms.
- RBoxes must be regular.
- \Rightarrow Adding valid axioms (e.g., weakenings) to a valid \mathcal{SROIQ} ontology can make the ontology invalid.

Example: Weakening that breaks regularity

Take the ontology

$$\mathcal{O} = \{r \circ s \circ r \sqsubseteq t, \top \sqsubseteq \forall t. \{a\}, \top \sqsubseteq \exists s. \{a\}\} .$$

Since the range of t is restricted to the single individual a, and s contains all connections to a, $t \sqsubseteq_{\mathcal{O}} s$. The axiom $r \circ s \circ r \sqsubseteq t$ could therefore be weakened to $r \circ s \circ r \sqsubseteq t$. Yet, this would result in a non-regular RBox.

Avoiding these problems

- The allowed weakenings must be restricted to ensure the result is a \mathcal{SROIQ} ontology.
- We only use simple roles whenever we have to replace roles using the refinement operators.
- For RIAs we only ever refine the super role if the RIA is simple and the sub role is simple.
- ⇒ These two rule ensure that all simple roles remain simple even after applying the weakening.
- → They further guarantee that the RBox remains regular.

Theorem

Given that the original ontology to be repair and the reference ontology are valid \mathcal{SROIQ} ontologies. For every axiom ϕ of the original ontology, if ϕ' is a weakening of ϕ generated using the weakening operator, then the result of adding ϕ' to the original ontology is also a valid \mathcal{SROIQ} ontology.

Experimental Evaluation

Performed experiment

- 1. Selected different ontologies from BioPortal.
- 2. Generated inconsistent ontologies by adding axioms.
- 3. Repaired the inconsistent ontologies using both removal and axiom weakening.
- 4. Compared the quality of the resulting repairs using IIC.

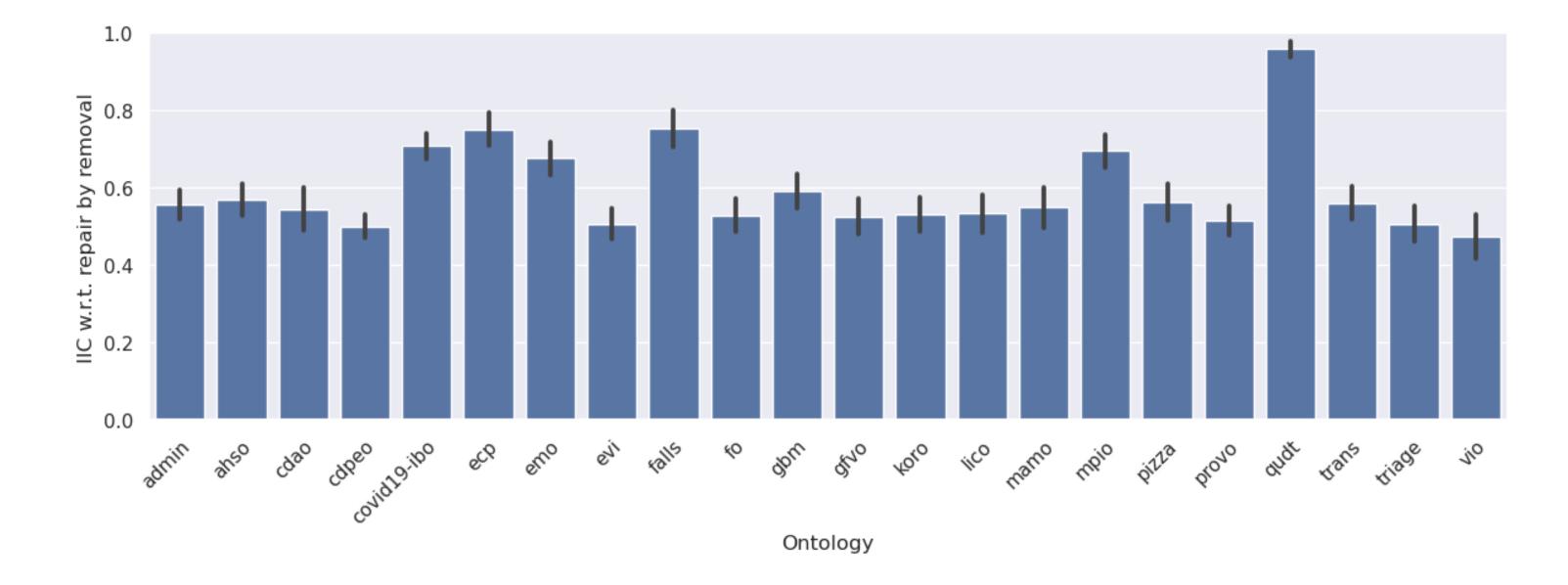


Figure 1. Mean IIC with respect to repair via removal per ontology. The error bars show the 95% confidence interval.

Conclutions and Outlook

Conclusions

- Selected different ontologies from BioPortal.
- Generate inconsistent ontologies by adding axioms.
- Repaired the inconsistent ontologies using both removal and axiom weakening.
- Compare the quality of the resulting repairs using IIC.

Outlook

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- Generate inconsistent ontologies by adding axioms.
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