

Friday
Lemmas

Model based explanations

Schedule for today

- Motivation for lemmas
- Towards a complexity model
- Model interaction and computation

Motivation for lemmas

Remember: proofs are hard

- Full proofs have mind numbing detail
- You need to know the proof theory
 - Which proof theory?
 - Proofs may be difficult to compute
- Way more proofs than justifications
- Proofs are not repair oriented
- Are proofs always (or ever) needed?
- Excellent tools needed!

What do we want?

- Explanation should yield/provoke **understanding** (What sort?)
- Some tasks
 1. **Debugging** an unsatisfiable class
 2. **Explaining** an entailment to someone
 3. **Verifying** a possible entailment
 - (Debugging the **reasoner**)
- Other goals: formalism mastery, understanding reasoners

What else?

- Don't make things worse
 - Ever (if possible); definitely not often
- Integrate with existing
 - Tools
 - Practice
- Good cost/benefit
- Beware confounding factors and wishful thinking

Operationalization

- Measure understanding via task performance
 - Objective(ish) metrics
 - Clear role for subjective factors
 - Isolates benefits
- Doesn't capture overall effects
 - Or long terms ones

Problems with Justs?

Three kinds

1. **Finding them** (solved by services)
2. **Their number** (presentation issue?)
3. **Understanding** them individually

Not always necessary to successful repair
~> domain knowledge!

Open Question

➡ Are there justifications that are too hard?

Example

$$\mathcal{I} = \{ \begin{array}{lcl} \text{Person} & \sqsubseteq & \neg \text{Movie} \\ \text{RRated} & \sqsubseteq & \text{CatMovie} \\ \text{CatMovie} & \sqsubseteq & \text{Movie} \\ \text{RRated} & \equiv & \exists \text{ hasScript. ThrillerScript} \\ & & \sqcup \forall \text{ hasViolenceLevel. High} \\ \exists \text{ hasViolenceLevel} & \sqsubseteq & \text{Movie} \end{array} \}$$

$\models \text{Person} \sqsubseteq \perp$

RRated: Movie viewers under 17 (18) to be accompanied by adult
CatMovie: Categorised movie

Example

$\mathcal{I} = \{$ InverseProperties(hasPet, isPetOf)
isPetOf(Rex, Mick)
Domain(hasPet, Person)
Male(Mick)
reads(Mick, DailyMirror)
drives(Mick, Q123ABC)
Van(Q123ABC)
Van \sqsubseteq Vehicle
WhiteThing(Q123ABC)
Driver \equiv Person \sqcap \exists drives.Vehicle
Driver \sqsubseteq Adult
Man \equiv Adult \sqcap Male \sqcap Person
WhiteVanMan \equiv Man \sqcap \exists drives.(Van \sqcap WhiteThing)
WhiteVanMan \sqsubseteq \forall reads.Tabloid
Tabloid \sqsubseteq Newspaper $\}$ \models Tabloid(DailyMirror)

Justification Hardness

- **Not obvious** for key user base
 - ▶ Description logics are restricted
 - ▶ People use them in constrained ways
 - ▶ People “know their ontologies”
 - ▶ Justifications support experimentation
- Even if a just is hard, **a proof might not help**
 - ▶ E.g., destroys relation to repair

A hard example?

$$\mathcal{J} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \sqsubseteq B \\ C \sqsubseteq \exists R.E \\ B \sqsubseteq \exists R.D \\ \exists R.E \sqsubseteq A \\ \exists R.D \sqsubseteq F \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\models C \sqsubseteq F$$

A hard example?

$$\mathcal{J} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C \sqsubseteq \exists R.E \\ \exists R.E \sqsubseteq A \\ A \sqsubseteq B \\ B \sqsubseteq \exists R.D \\ \exists R.D \sqsubseteq F \end{array} \right\}$$

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$$\models C \sqsubseteq F$$

Changing the order of the axioms helps.

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$\models \text{Person} \sqsubseteq \perp$

Changing the order of the axioms doesn't seem to make this easier.

How to Proceed?

Study users!

- Determine if justifications **are hard**
- Determine what **makes them hard**
- Distinguish **inherent hardness** from “newbie” hardness

Towards a complexity model

Is the Problem Real?

User Study

Are some justifications difficult or impossible to understand?

How to people fare with justifications they can understand?

How do people read through justifications?

What makes justifications difficult to understand?

User Study—Participants

- Number: 16
 - ▶ Staff+students from CS department
 - ▶ Divided into two rounds, 12+4
- Experience: ≤ 6 months ... ≥ 4 years
- Background: Users of ontology editors
(e.g., Protégé)

Procedure

Explanation study - Participant: 1248274078 - 2

OK

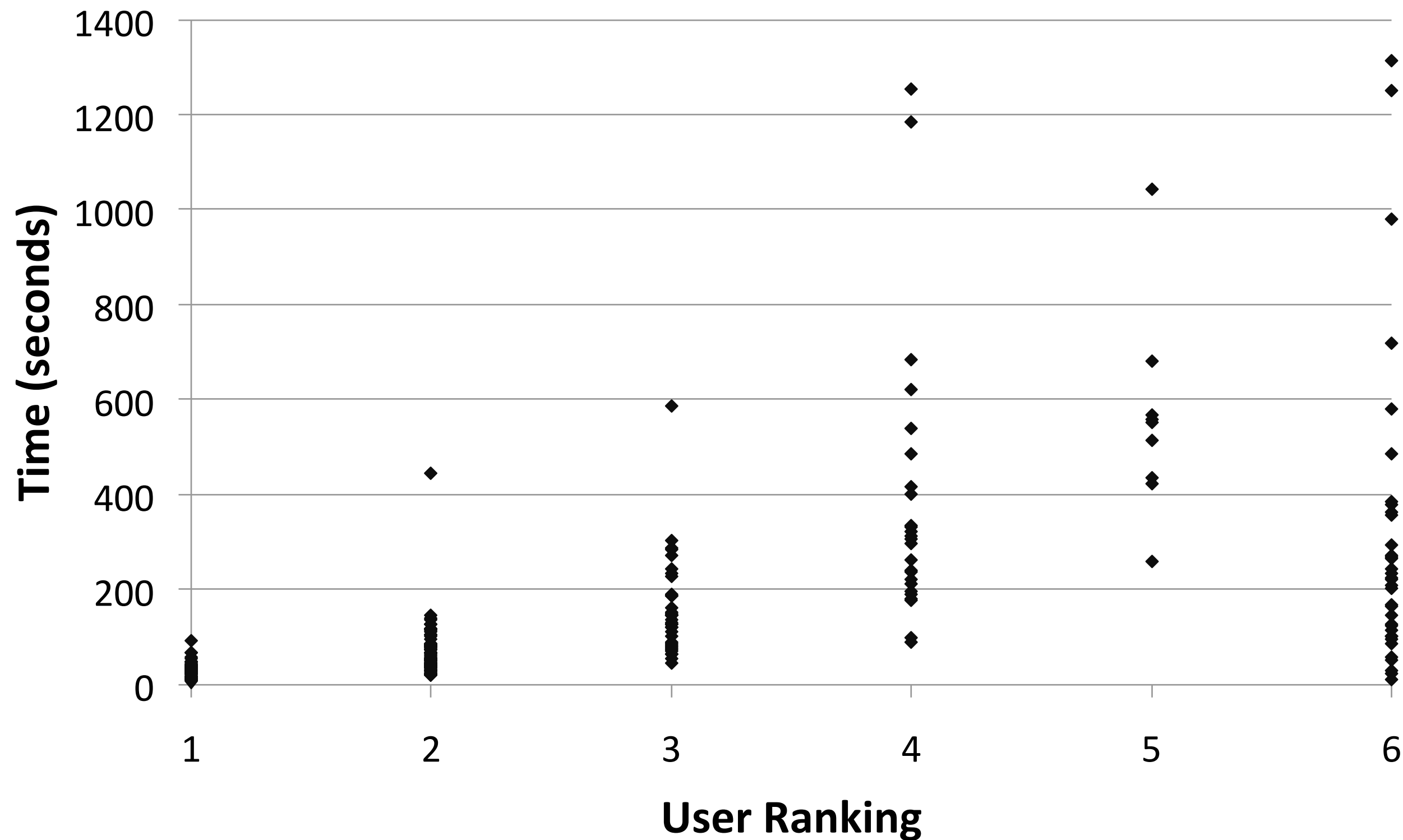
Explanation: ExB.owl

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | $C1 \sqsubseteq C4$ |
| <input type="radio"/> | $C1 \sqsubseteq \exists \text{propa}.C3$ |
| <input type="radio"/> | $C1 \sqsubseteq C0$ |
| <input type="radio"/> | $C0 \sqsubseteq C2$ |
| <input type="radio"/> | $C4 \equiv C2 \sqcap (\exists \text{propa}.C3)$ |

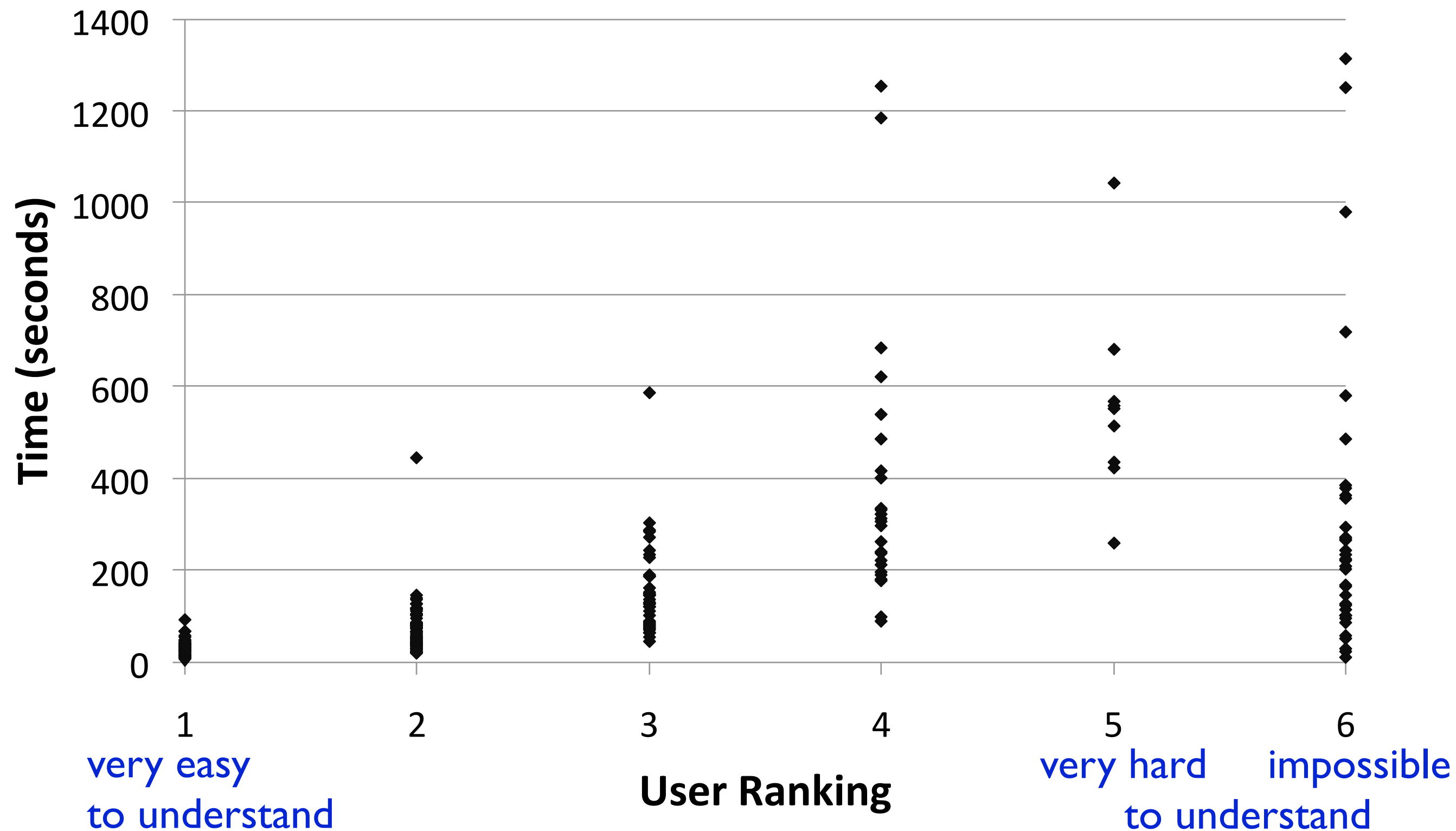
Reset ordering

☐ Manchester Syntax
☒ DL Syntax

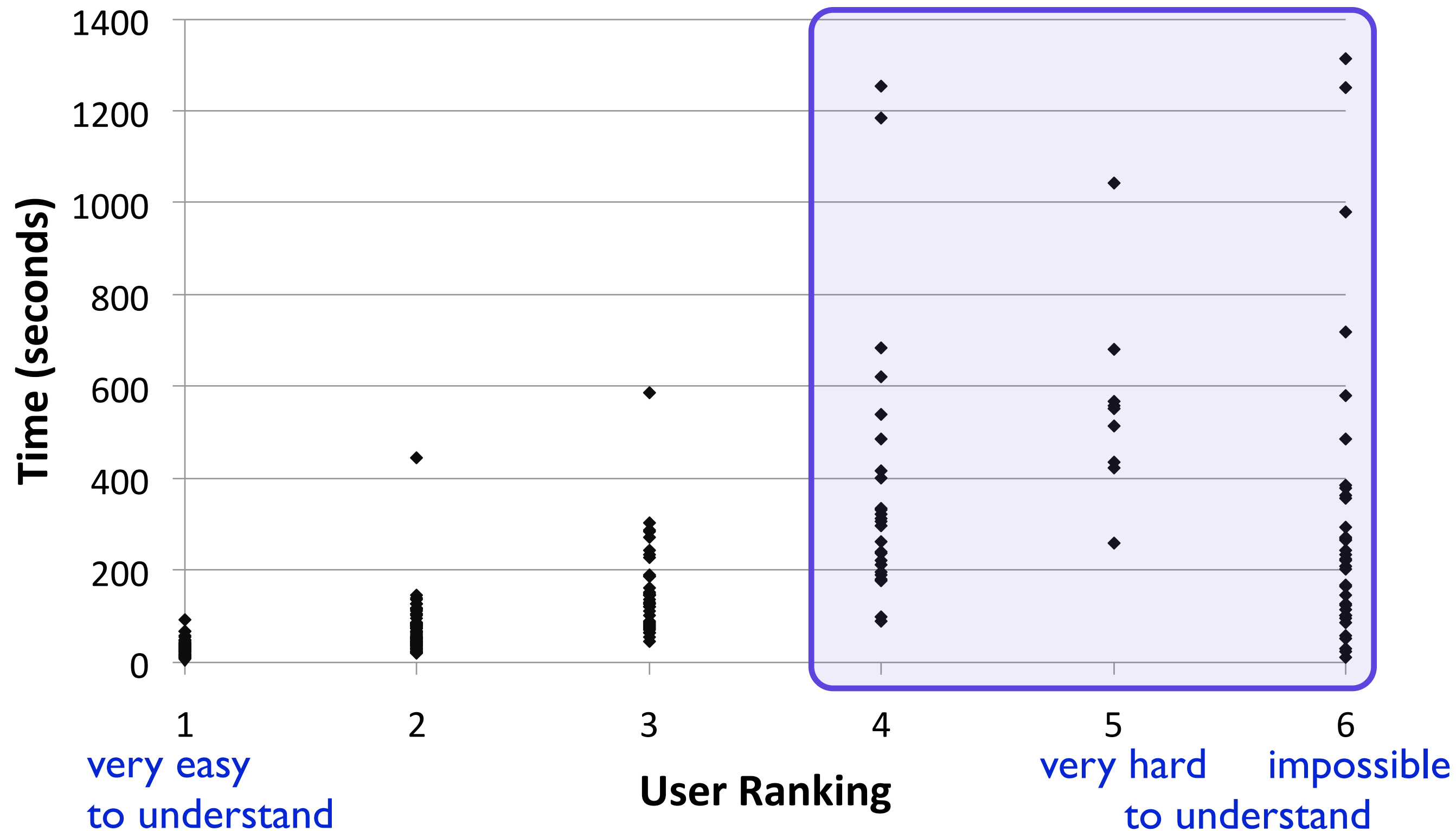
Participant Ranking versus Time



Participant Ranking versus Time



Participant Ranking versus Time



Observations

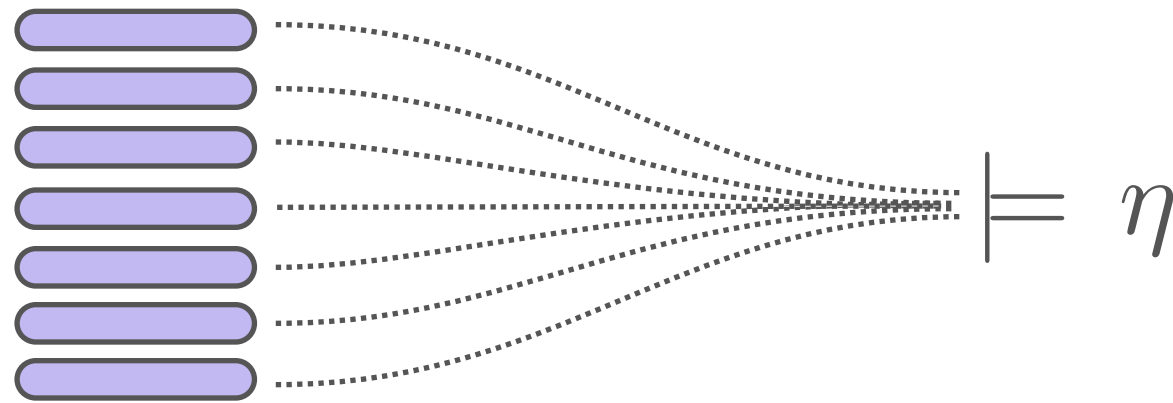
People arrive at **intermediate conclusions** as they read justifications

With difficult justifications people don't spot intermediate conclusions

People can comfortably work with justifications:
everyone could understand simple justifications

~> Can we design a service that makes these steps explicit?

Overall Goal



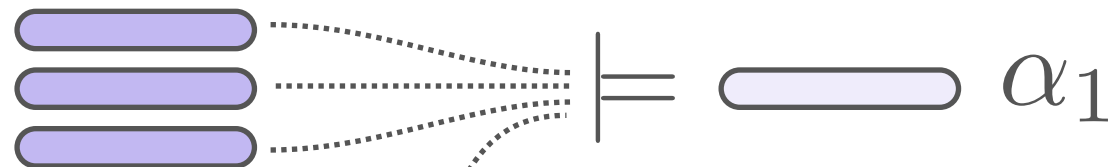
Overall Goal

 $\models \eta$

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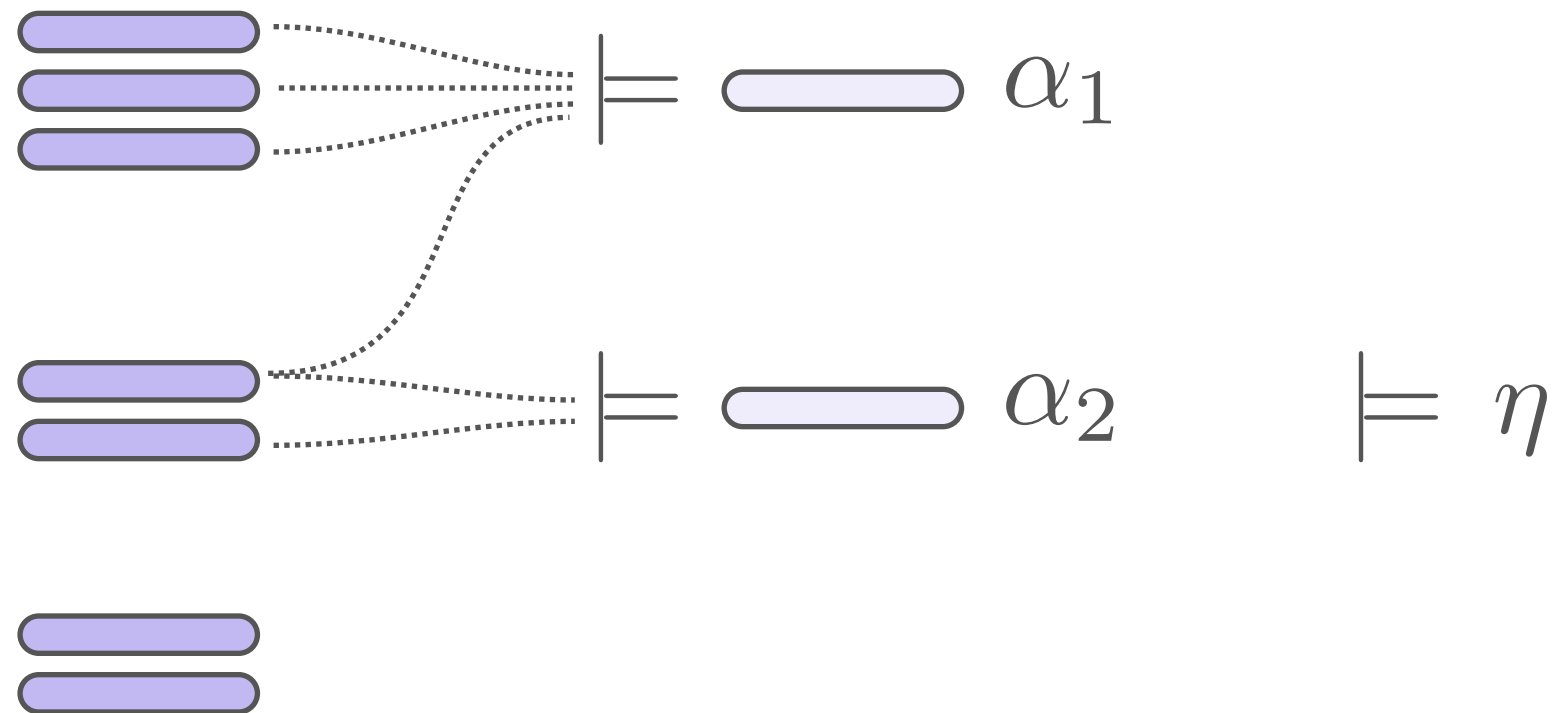
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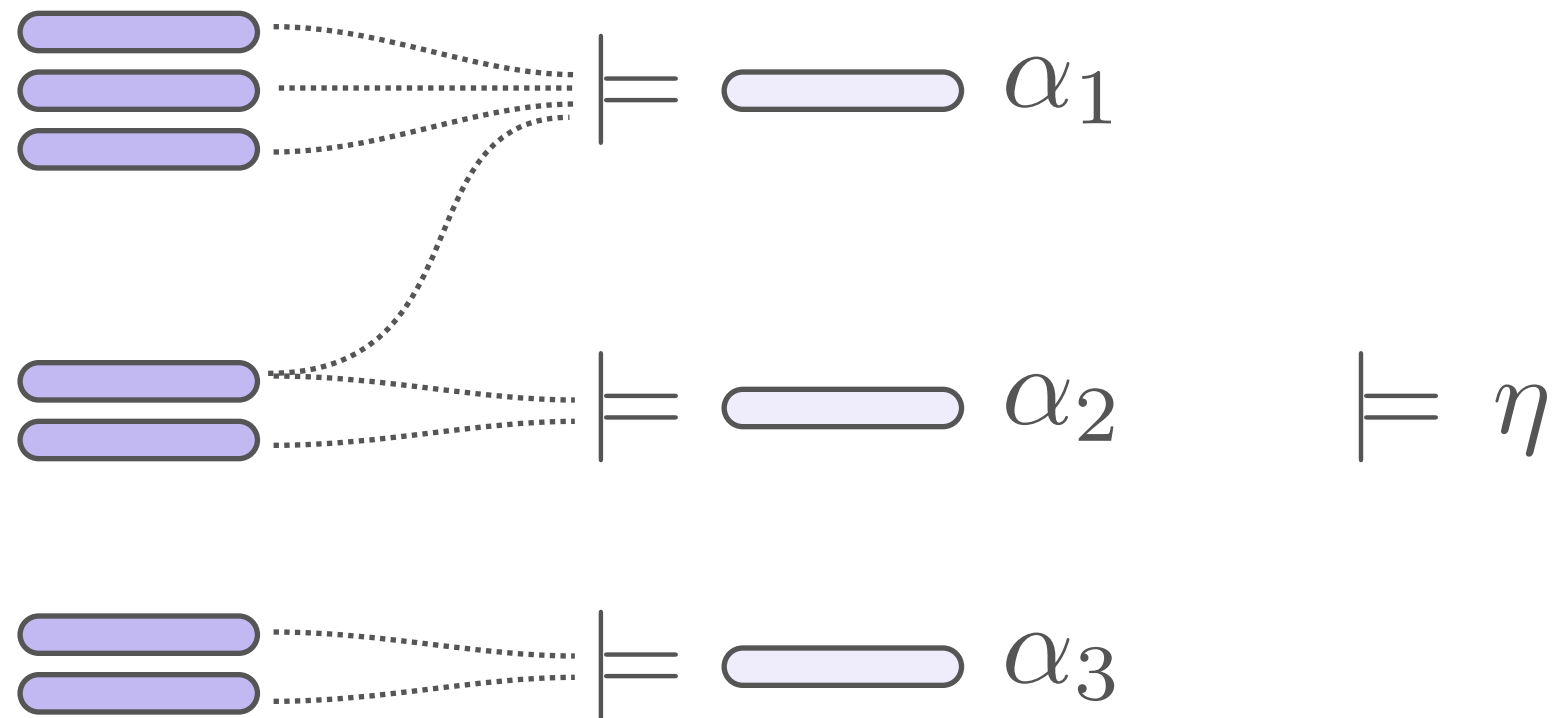
$\models \eta$



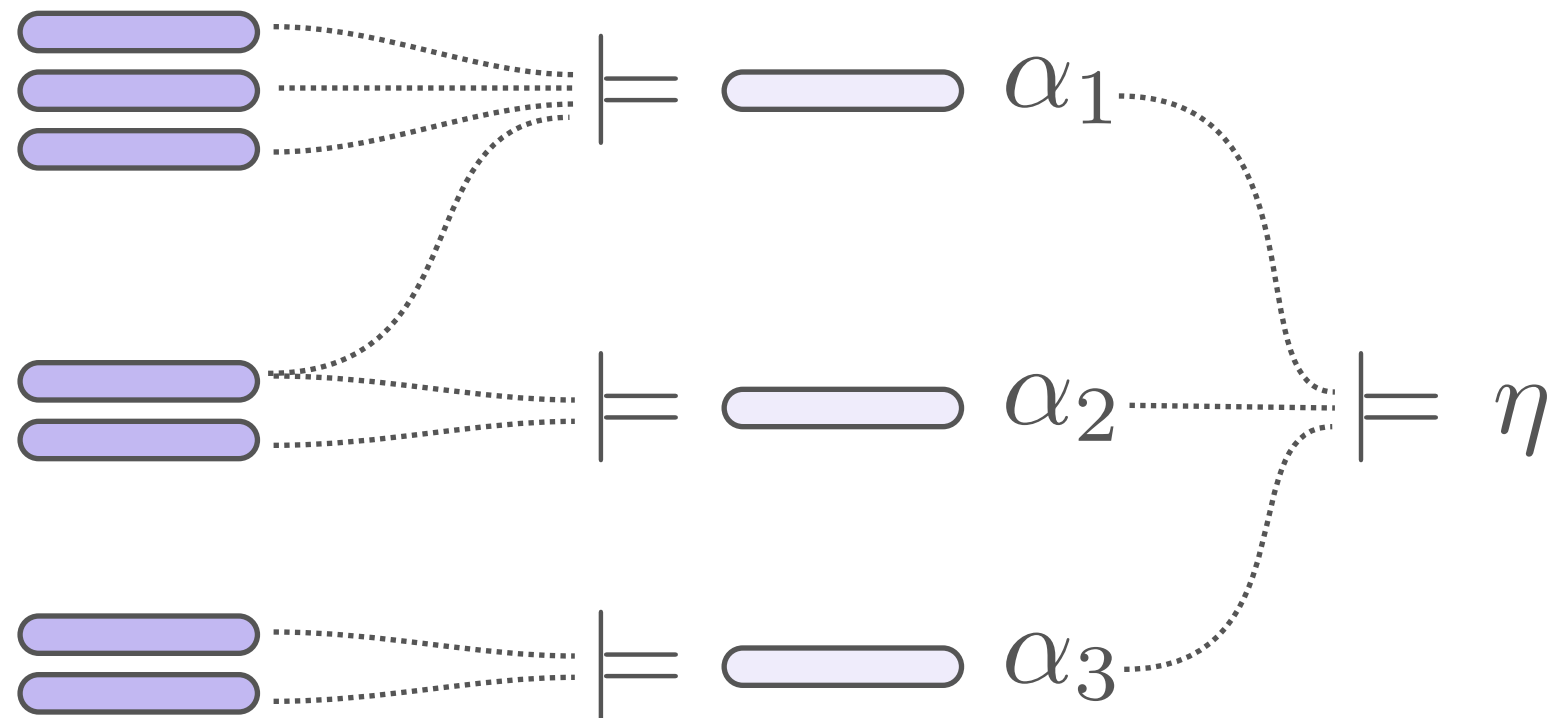
Overall Goal



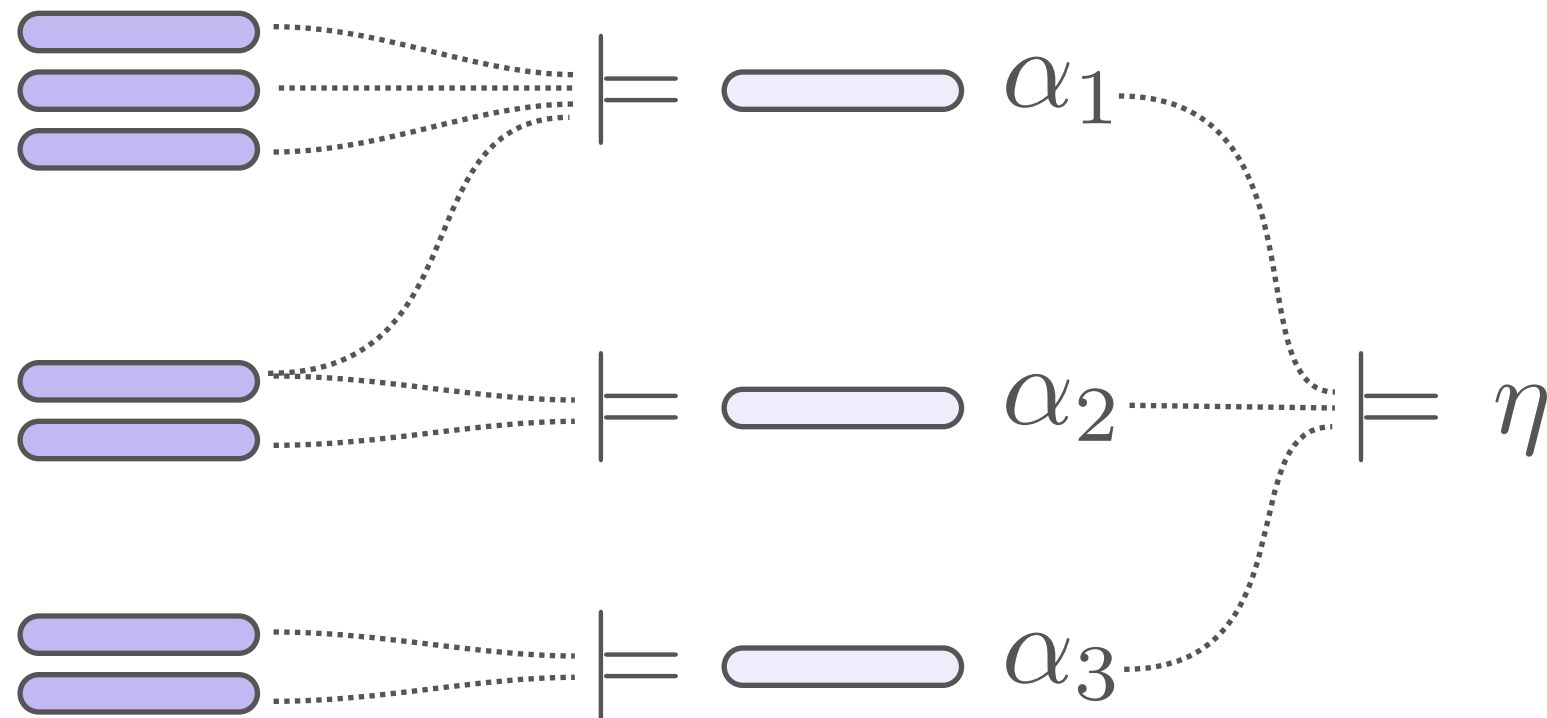
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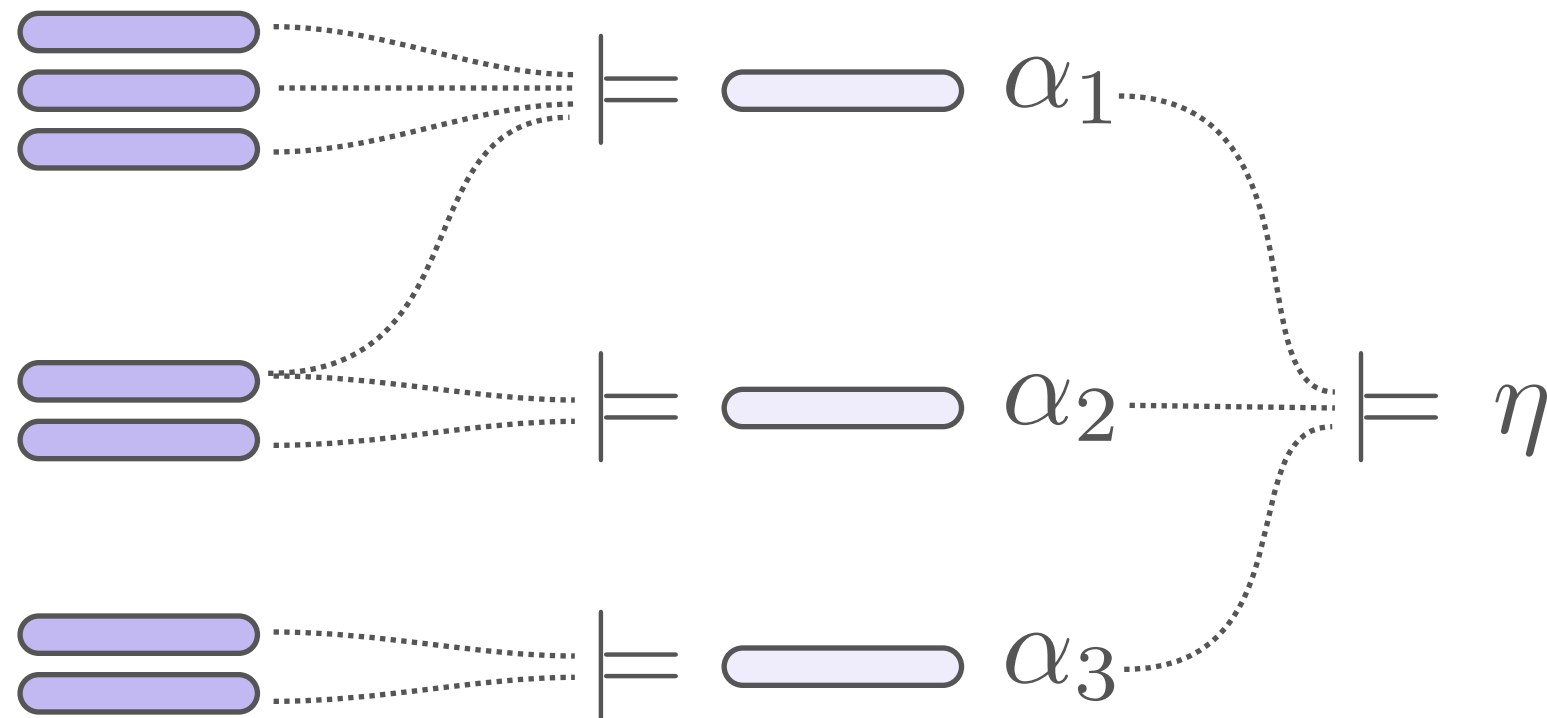
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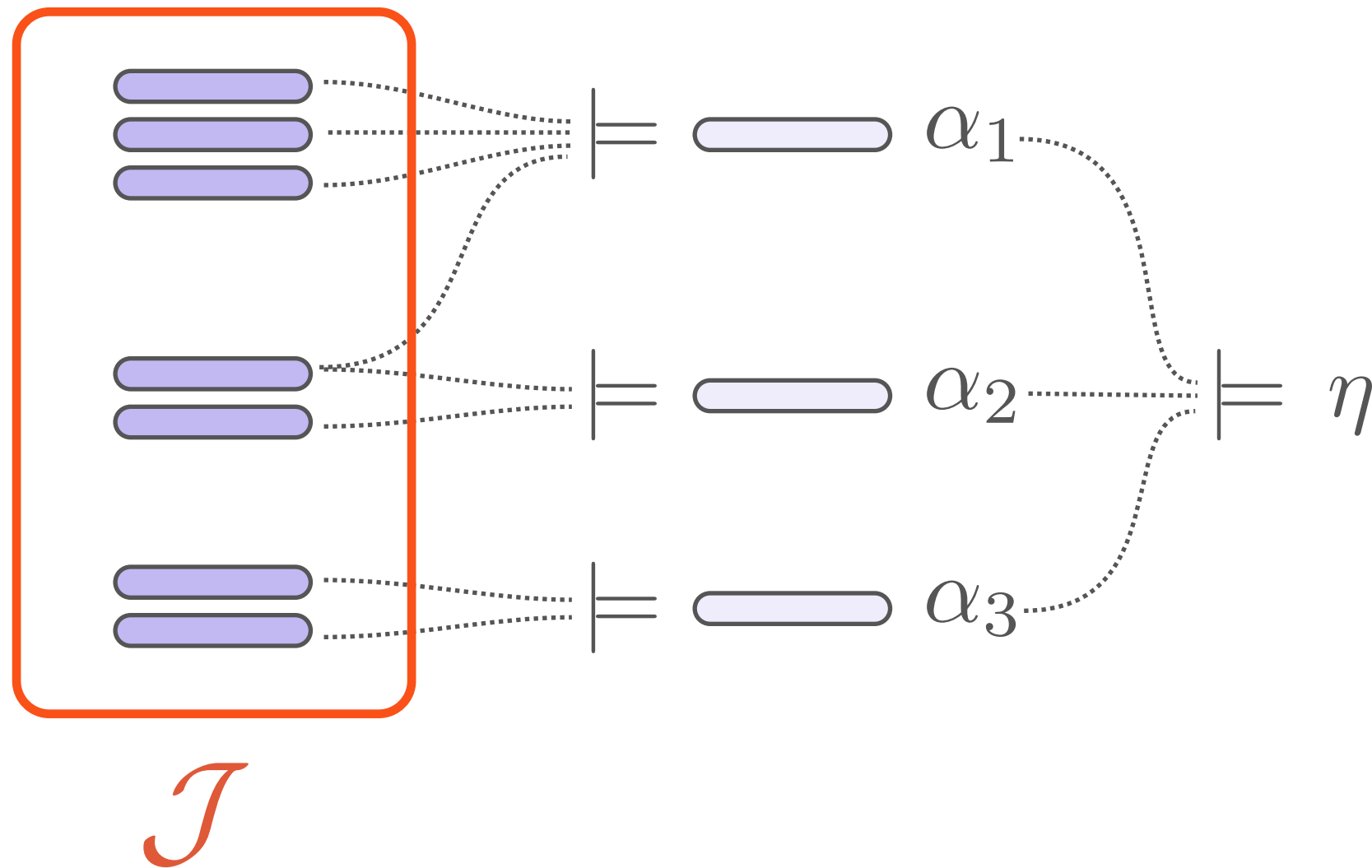
Overall Goal



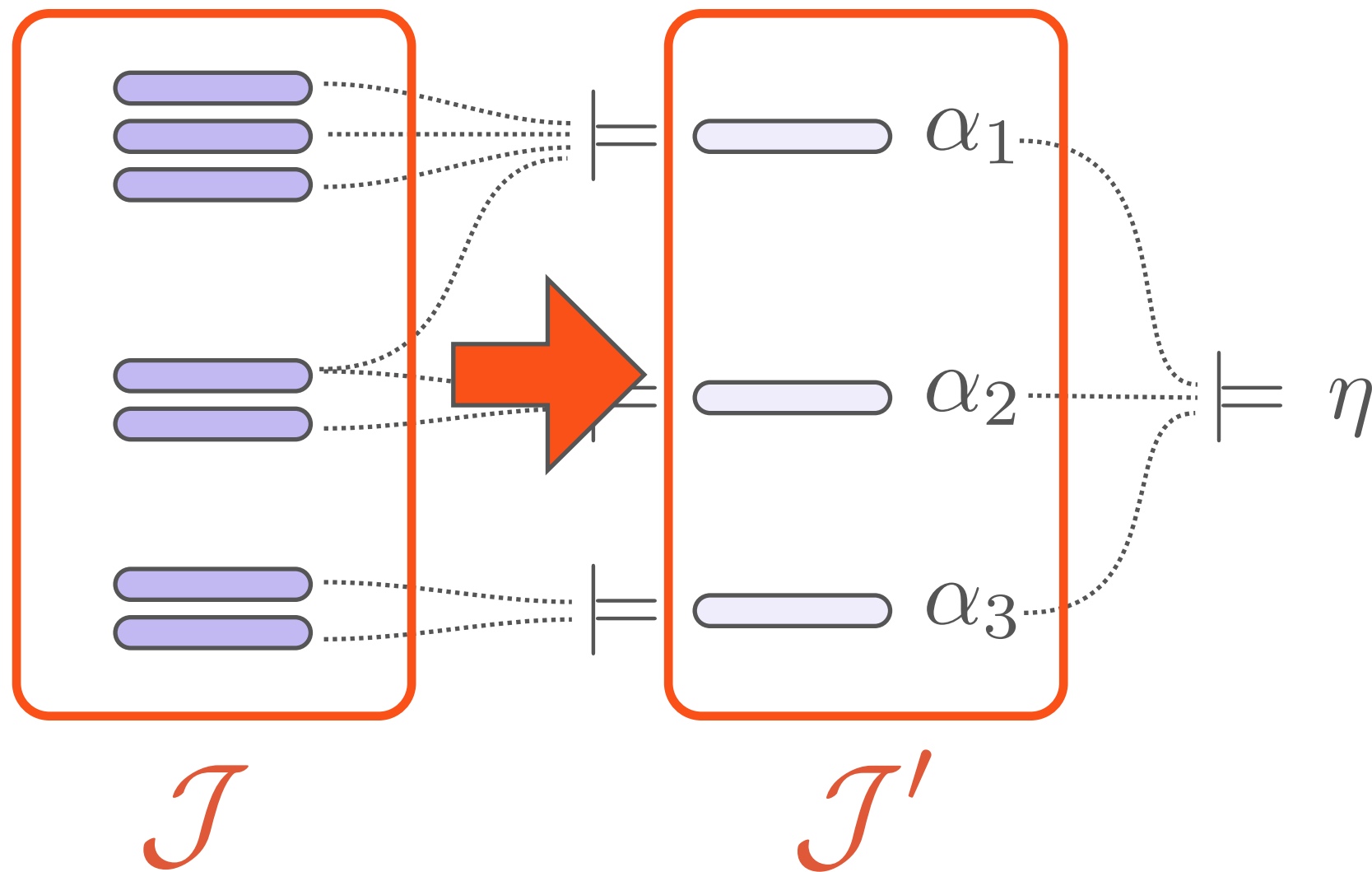
Lemmas for Justifications



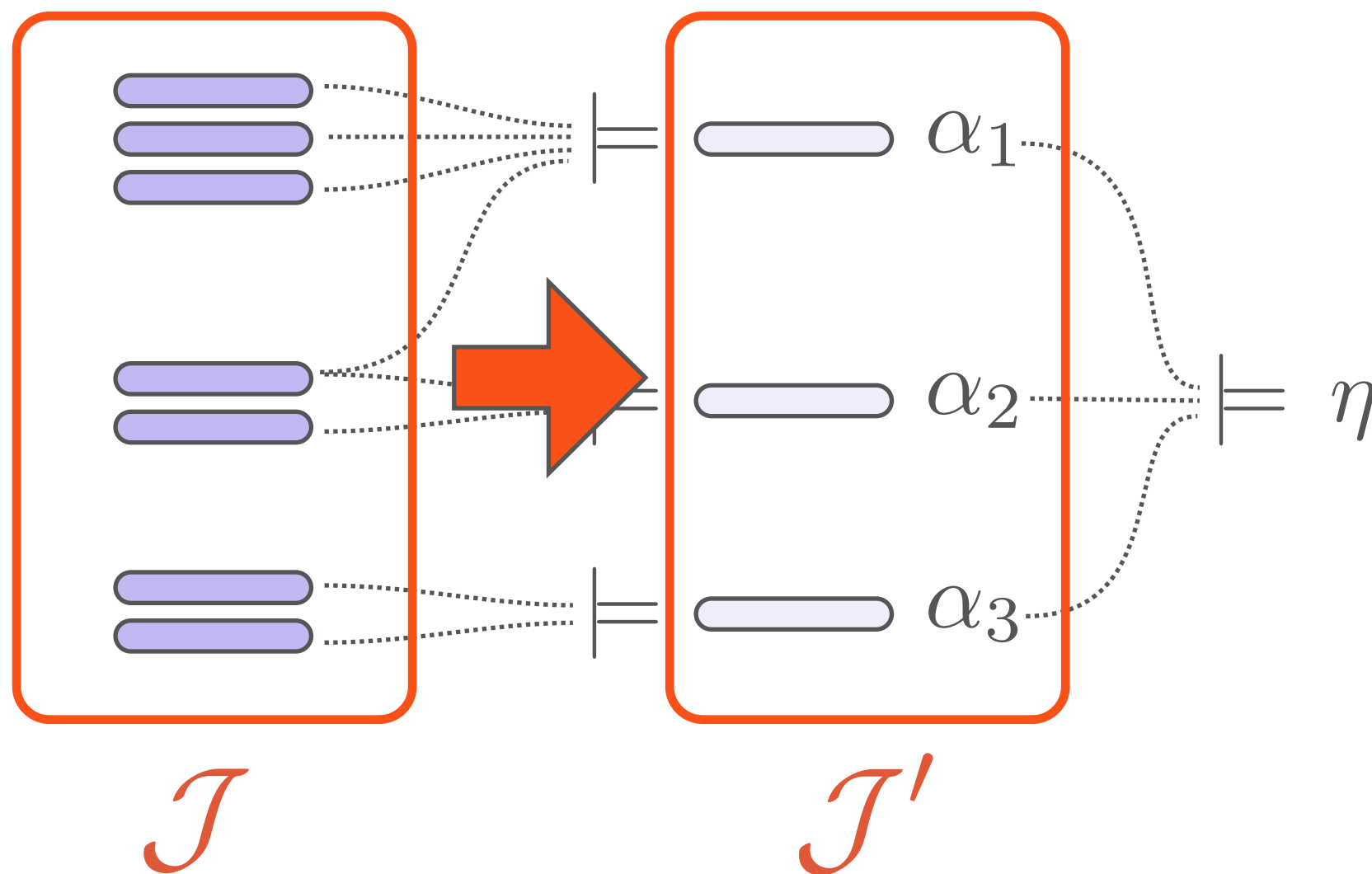
Lemmas for Justifications



Lemmas for Justifications

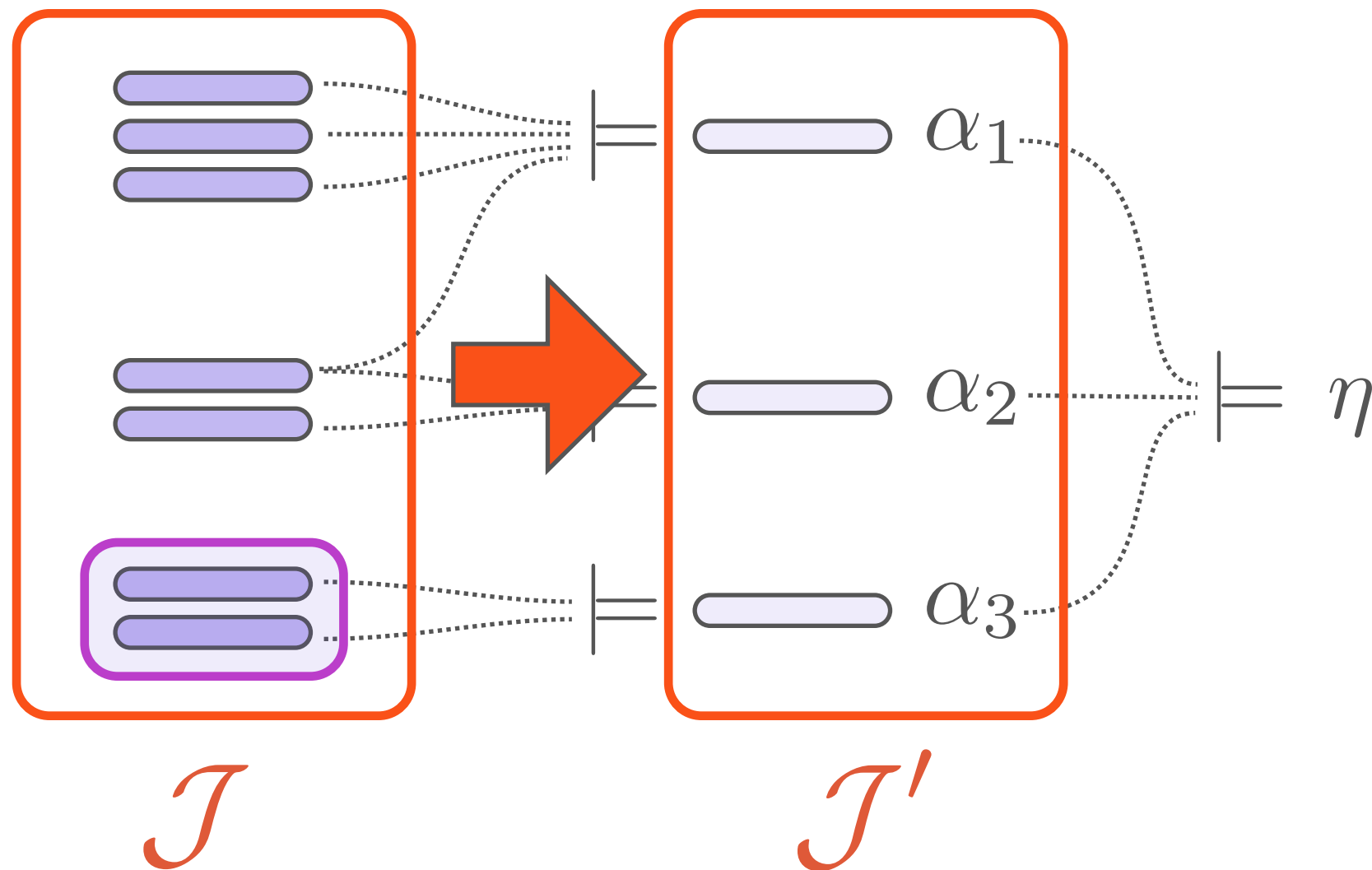


Lemmas for Justifications



$$\text{Complexity}(\mathcal{J}, \eta) > \text{Complexity}(\mathcal{J}', \eta)$$

Lemmas for Justifications



$$\text{Complexity}(\mathcal{J}, \eta) > \text{Complexity}(\mathcal{J}', \eta)$$

Lemmas

 \mathcal{I}

$$A \sqsubseteq B$$

$$B \sqsubseteq \exists R.D$$

$$R \sqsubseteq S$$

$$E \equiv \exists S.T$$

$$\models A \sqsubseteq E$$

Lemmas

$$\mathcal{I} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \sqsubseteq B \\ B \sqsubseteq \exists R.D \\ R \sqsubseteq S \\ E \equiv \exists S.T \end{array} \right\} A \sqsubseteq \exists S.D$$

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Lemmas

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{I} & & \mathcal{I}' \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} A \sqsubseteq B \\ B \sqsubseteq \exists R.D \\ R \sqsubseteq S \\ E \equiv \exists S.T \end{array} \right\} & & \begin{array}{l} A \sqsubseteq \exists S.D \\ E \equiv \exists S.T \end{array} \\ \models A \sqsubseteq E & & \models A \sqsubseteq E \end{array}$$

Example ctd.

$$\mathcal{I} = \{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Person} & \sqsubseteq \neg \text{Movie} \\ \text{RRated} & \sqsubseteq \text{CatMovie} \\ \text{CatMovie} & \sqsubseteq \text{Movie} \\ \text{RRated} & \equiv \exists \text{hasScript. ThrillerScript} \\ & \sqcup \forall \text{hasViolenceLevel. High} \\ \exists \text{hasViolenceLevel} & \sqsubseteq \text{Movie} \end{array} \}$$

$$\models \text{Person} \sqsubseteq \perp$$

A lemmatised explanation

Person $\sqsubseteq \perp$

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Person $\sqsubseteq \neg\text{Movie}$

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A lemmatised explanation

Person $\sqsubseteq \perp$

Person $\sqsubseteq \neg\text{Movie}$

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$\neg\text{Movie} \sqsubseteq \neg\text{RRated}$

RRated $\sqsubseteq \text{CatMovie}$

CatMovie $\sqsubseteq \text{Movie}$

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Person $\sqsubseteq \perp$

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RRated $\sqsubseteq \text{CatMovie}$

CatMovie $\sqsubseteq \text{Movie}$

$\neg\text{RRated} \sqsubseteq \text{Movie}$

$\neg\text{RRated} \sqsubseteq \exists\text{hasViolenceLevel.T}$

$\exists\text{hasViolenceLevel.T} \sqsubseteq \text{Movie}$

A lemmatised explanation

Person $\sqsubseteq \perp$

Person $\sqsubseteq \neg\text{Movie}$

$\neg\text{Movie} \sqsubseteq \perp$

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CatMovie $\sqsubseteq \text{Movie}$

$\neg\text{RRated} \sqsubseteq \text{Movie}$

$\neg\text{RRated} \sqsubseteq \exists\text{hasViolenceLevel.T}$

RRated $\equiv \dots \sqcup \forall\text{hasViolenceLevel.High}$

$\exists\text{hasViolenceLevel.T} \sqsubseteq \text{Movie}$

Complexity Model

Two parts:

- **Structure based**
considers structure of axioms and their interactions;
abstracts from the logic
- **Phenomena based**
considers certain patterns;
takes the logic into account

Complexity Model

Structure based criteria

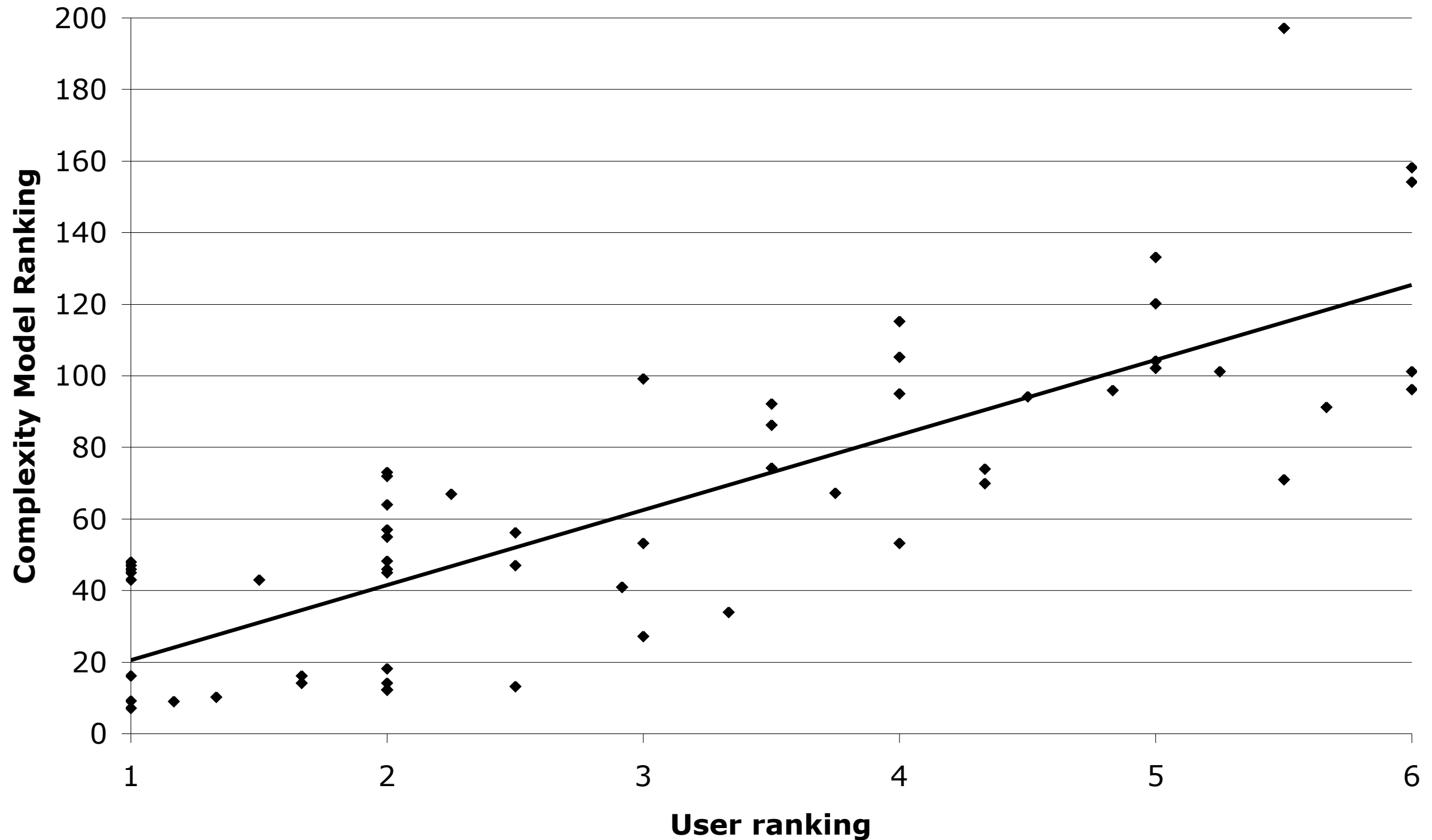
- Number of different types of axioms and class expressions
- Signature flow
How much is the signature spread within a justification?

Complexity Model

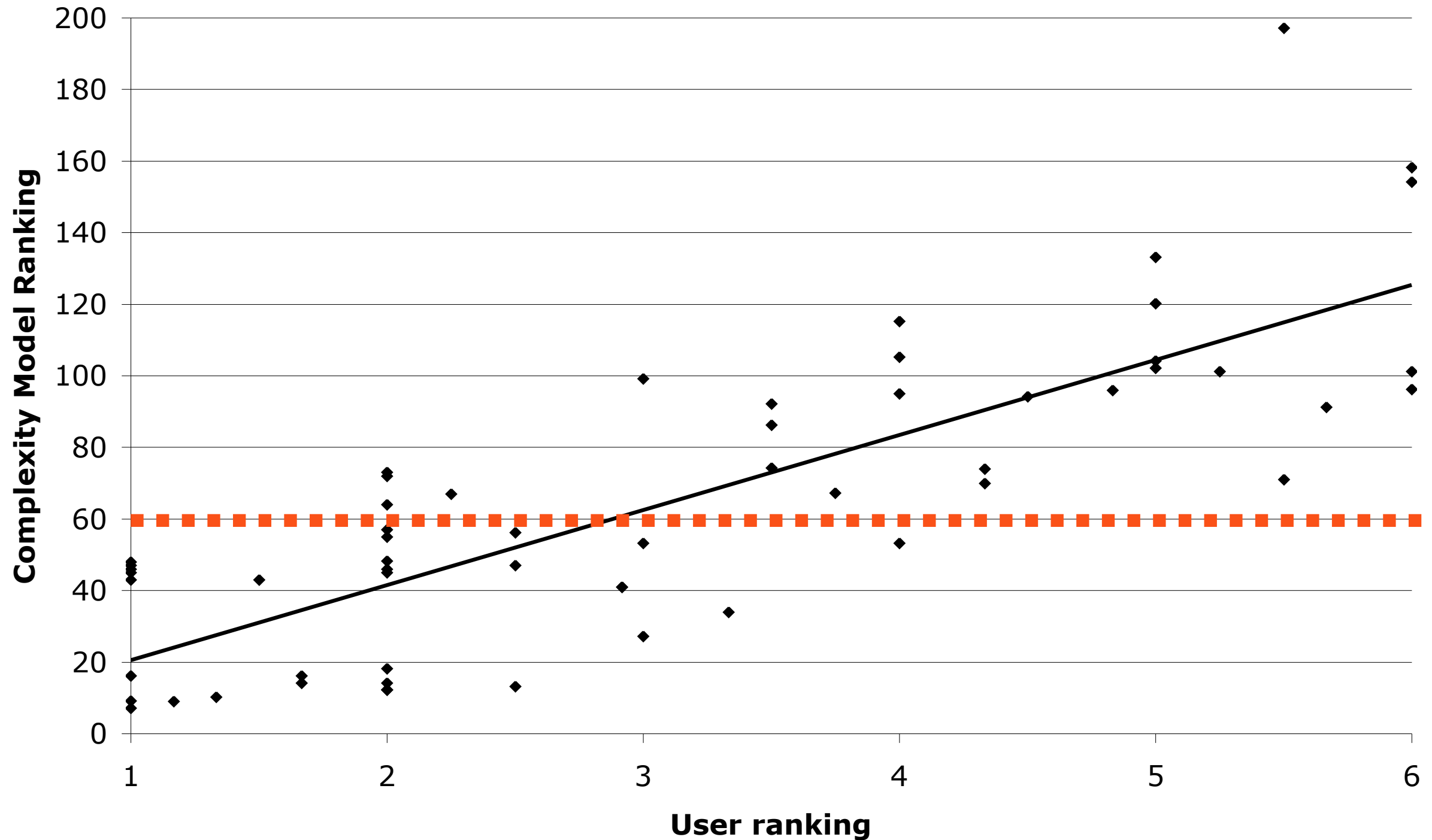
Phenomena based criteria

- Non-explicit synonyms of Top
 $\mathcal{I} \models T \sqsubseteq A$ and this is not explicitly asserted in \mathcal{O}
- Universal implication
 \mathcal{I} contains $\forall R.C \sqsubseteq \dots$:
 $\forall R.C$ includes all individuals that have no R -successor
- Presence of GCIs (general concept inclusions)
 \mathcal{I} contains $C \sqsubseteq D$, where C is not a class name

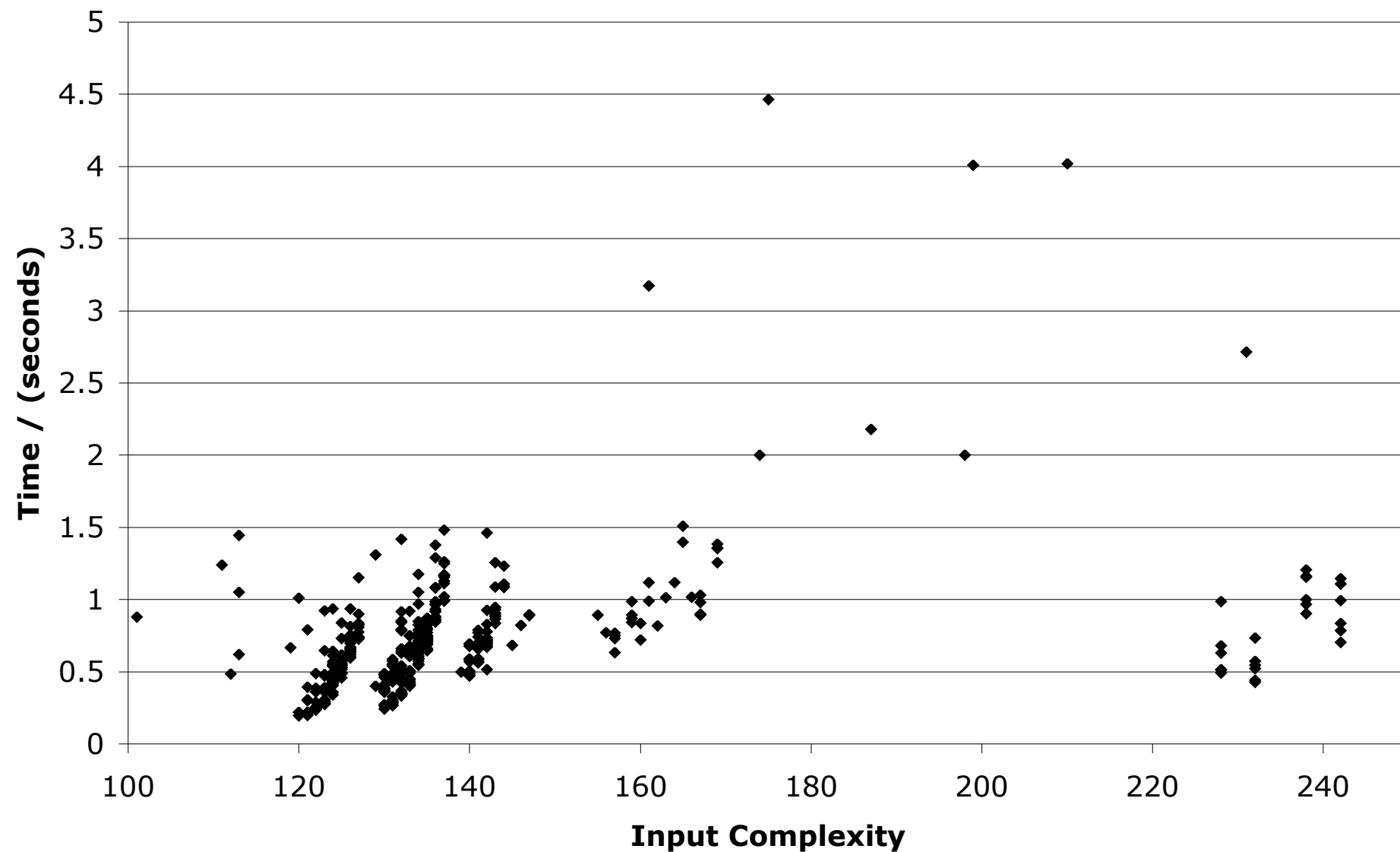
Participant Ranking versus Model Prediction



Participant Ranking versus Model Prediction



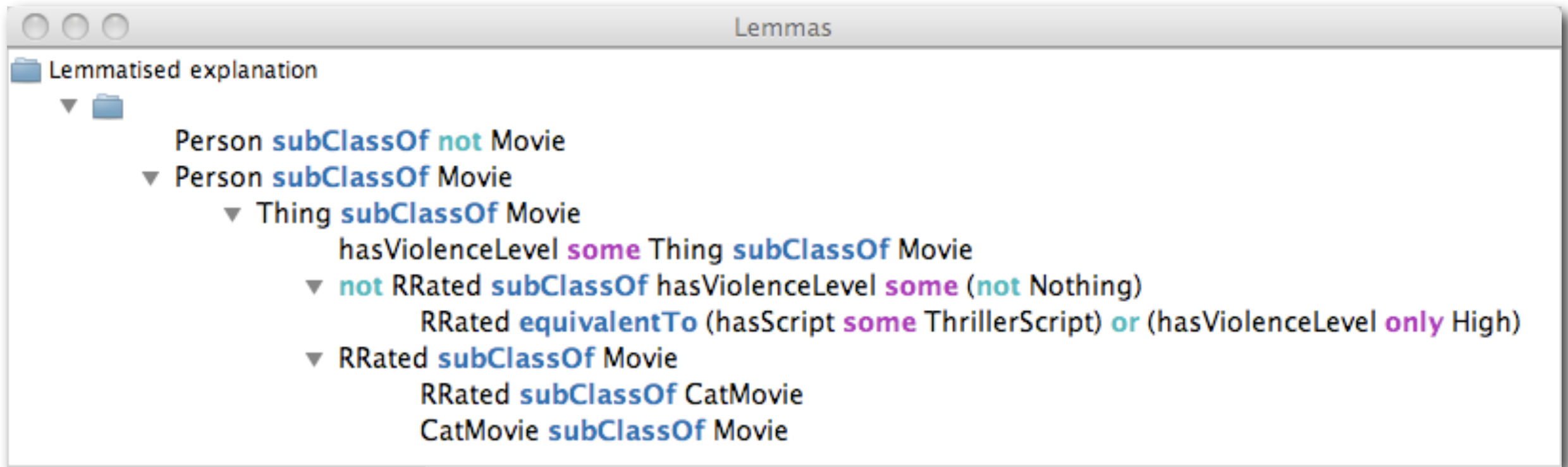
Computing Lemmatised Justifications



Time for a demo ...

- See the Explanation workbench at <http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/explanation>
- This tool is work in progress.

Time for a demo ...



Conclusions

- Justifications for entailments in real ontologies can be difficult or impossible to understand
- Lemmatised justifications presented as a solution
- Steps are driven by a complexity model
- Practical to compute lemmatised justifications
- For use in other services,
e.g. construction of justification-oriented proofs

State of the art

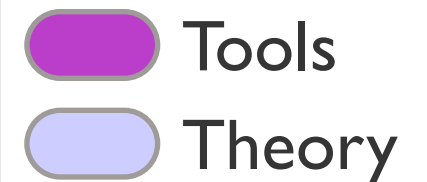
Justifications



Fine-grained justifications



Lemmas



Model interaction and computation

Current Explanation

- Revolves around **explaining entailments**
 - Esp. undesirable ones
- Focus 1: **Isolating parts** of the ontology
 - Justifications and Laconic justifications
- Focus 2: **explicating** how parts entail
 - Lemmas and Proofs

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Proof-based Explanations!

What about models?

- Logics are all **about the models!**
 - Ontologies **describe** a set of models
 - Users rarely, if ever, **think about models**
- Model-theoretic notions of **quality**
 - **Categorical** theories
 - **Verified** ontologies
- If you don't **know the models...**do you **understand?**

Obviously Yes

- Model-oblivious users obviously function
 - And often well
 - At various tasks
- But clearly, there is information in models
 - That might help
 - Er...at something!!!

Problems

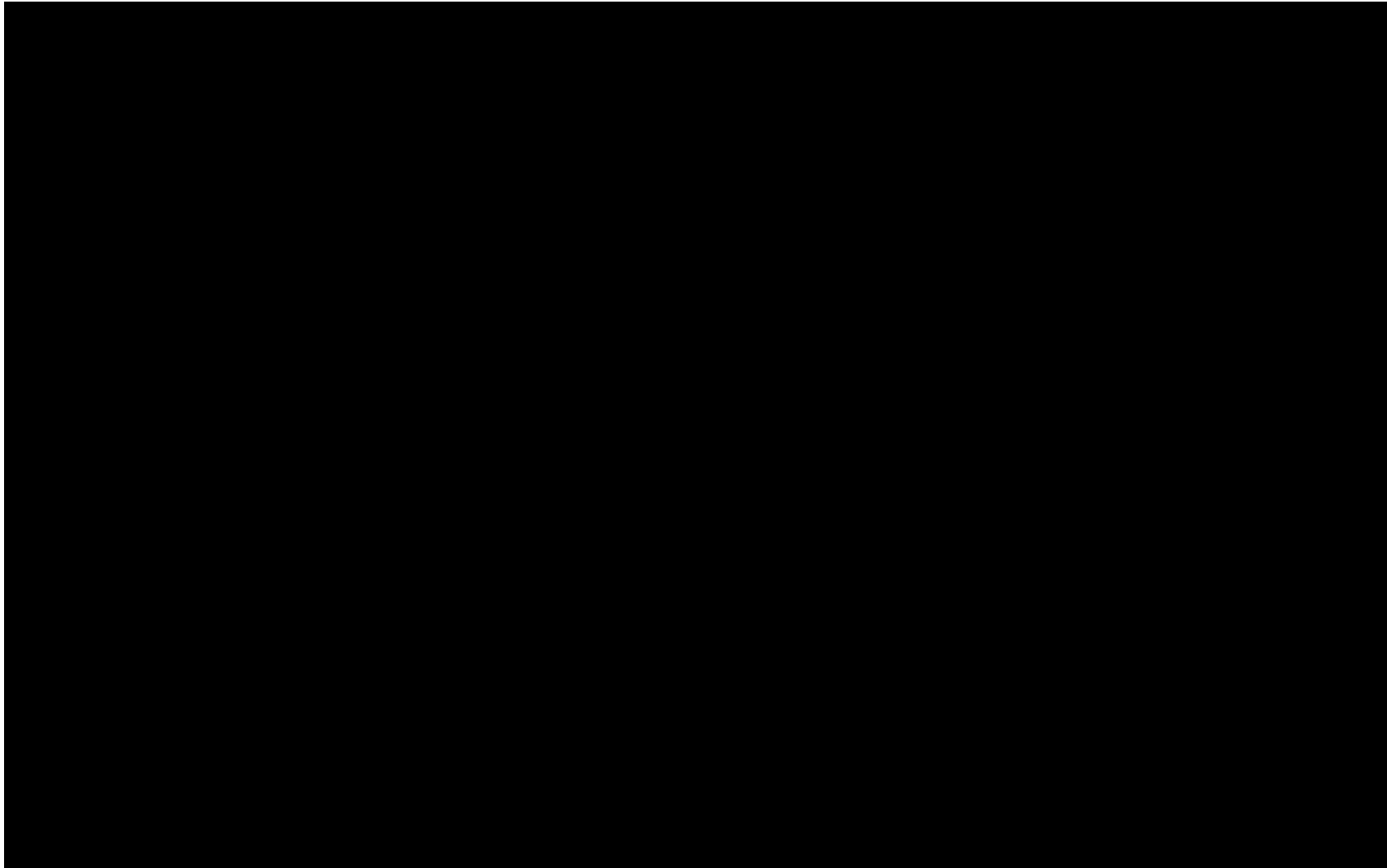
- Models come in all **shapes** and **sizes**
 - Often **infinite**
 - Often **hard to compute**
- **Infinite numbers** of models
 - Even without **isomorphism**
- So, which ones are good for what?

Find some task!!

- A Classic Story: **Non-entailment**
 1. A **countermodel** is an (**the best**) **explanation**
 2. We get them **for free** from reasoners!
 3. **Dump** and **display!!**
- Sound familiar?

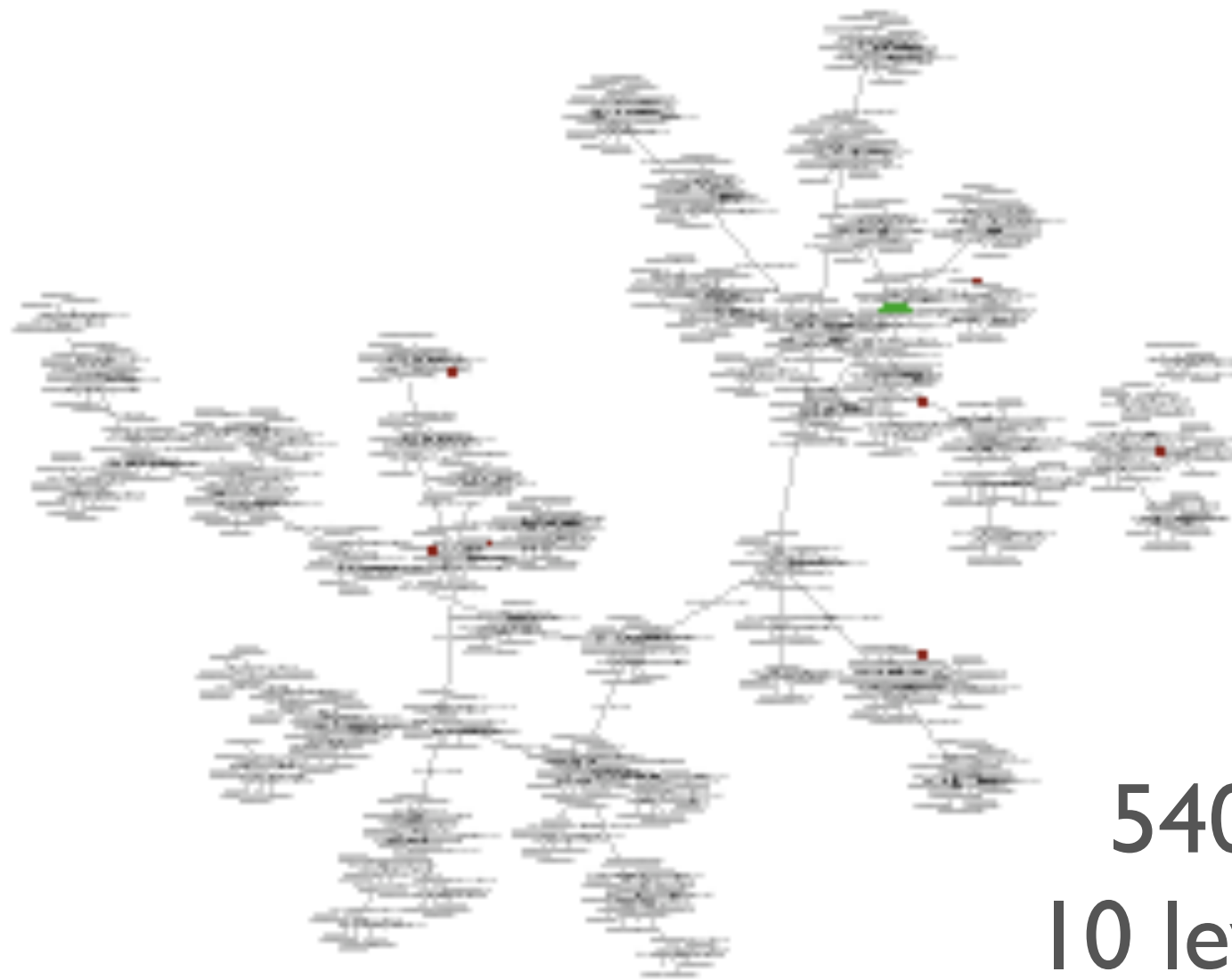
Eek

Eek



Eek

Eek



540 nodes

10 levels deep

Red nodes indicate “blocking”

Additional Problem

- Which non-entailments are wrong?
- Detecting non-entailment is “easy”
- Detecting wrong non-entailments....?!?!?
 - Domain dependence?
 - User state of mind?
- No canonical test cases

Other tasks?

- Ontology **profiling**
 - **Problem:** Model size kills reasoner
 - **Goal:** Additional constraints to guide the reasoner
- Concept **understanding**
 - What does **some instance** “look like”

Looking at Tweezers

Models

DogOwner **subClassOf** Person **and** hasPet **some** Dog



Models

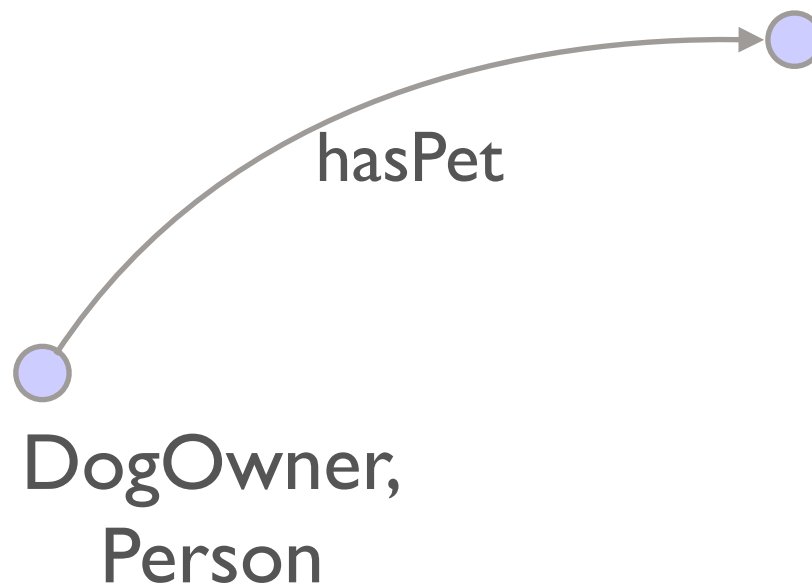
DogOwner **subClassOf** Person **and** hasPet **some** Dog



DogOwner,
Person

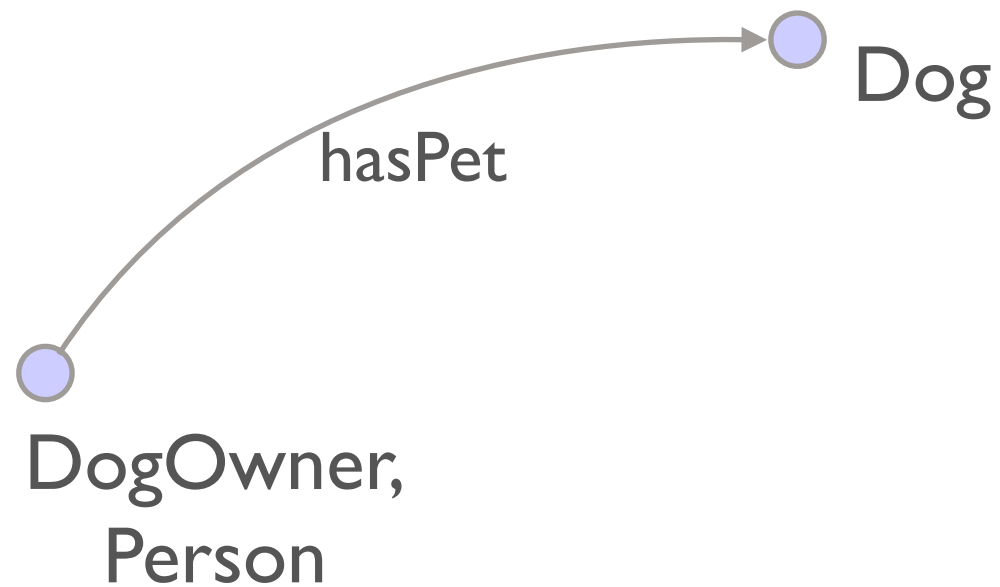
Models

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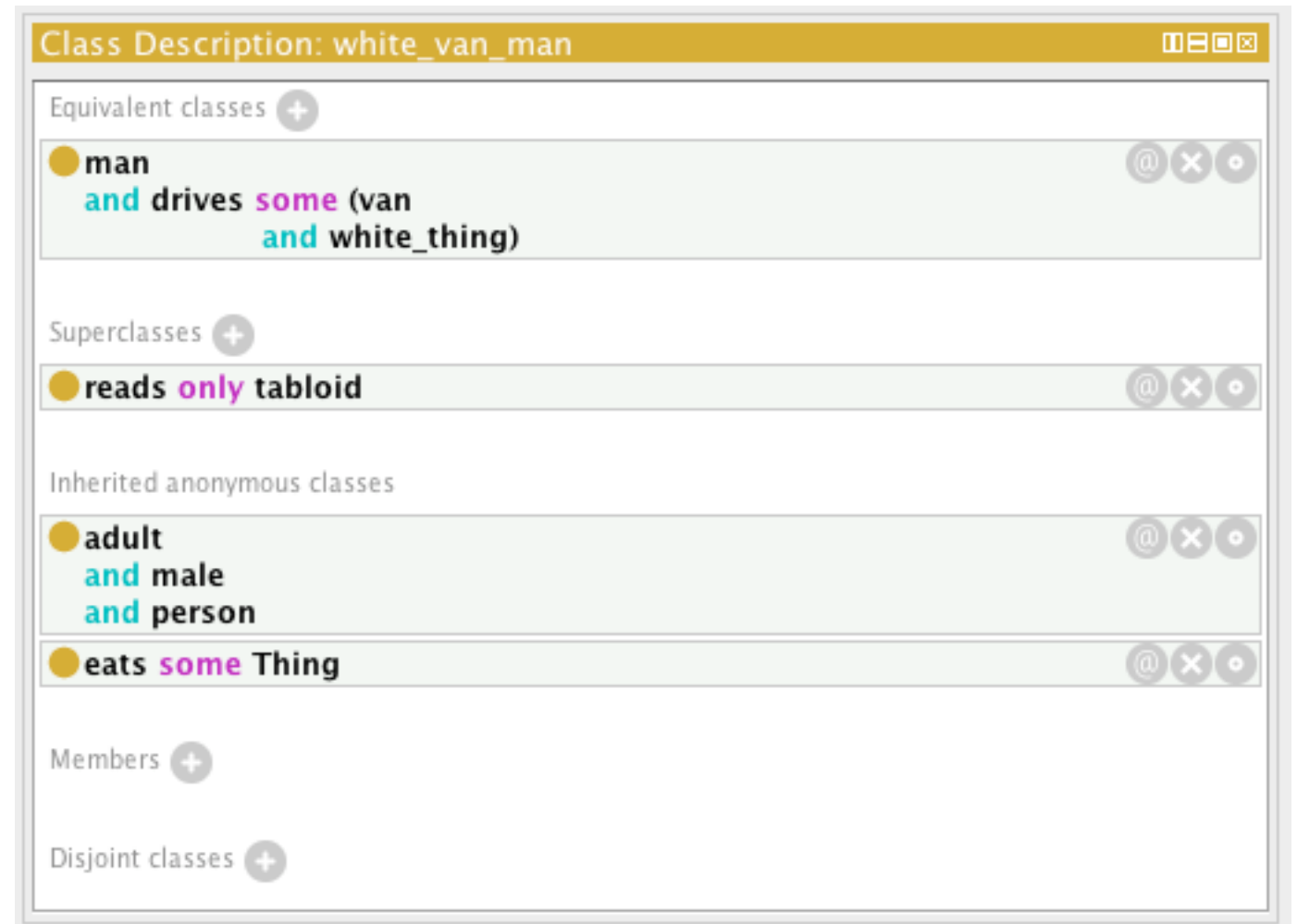
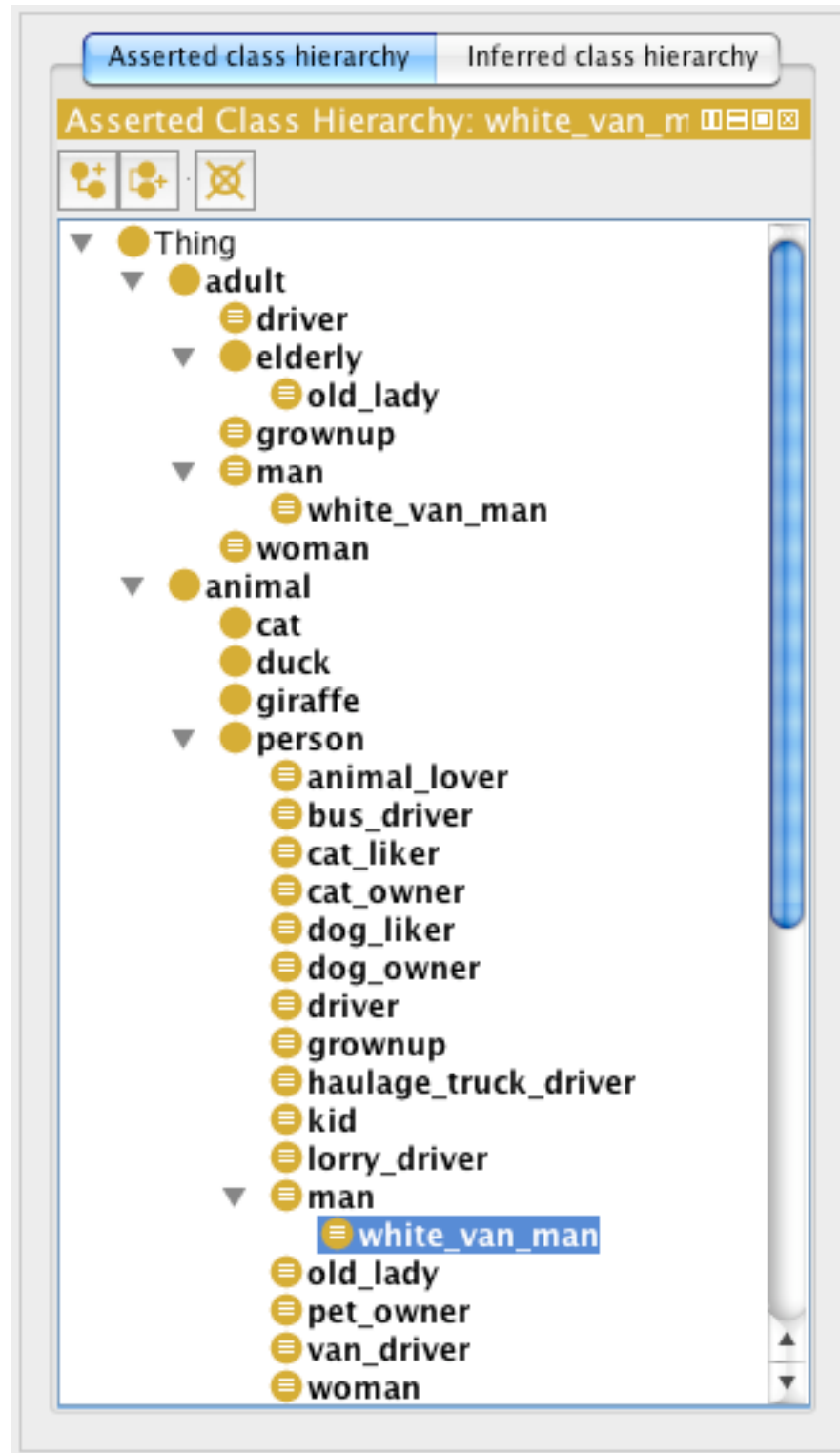


Models

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SuperModel

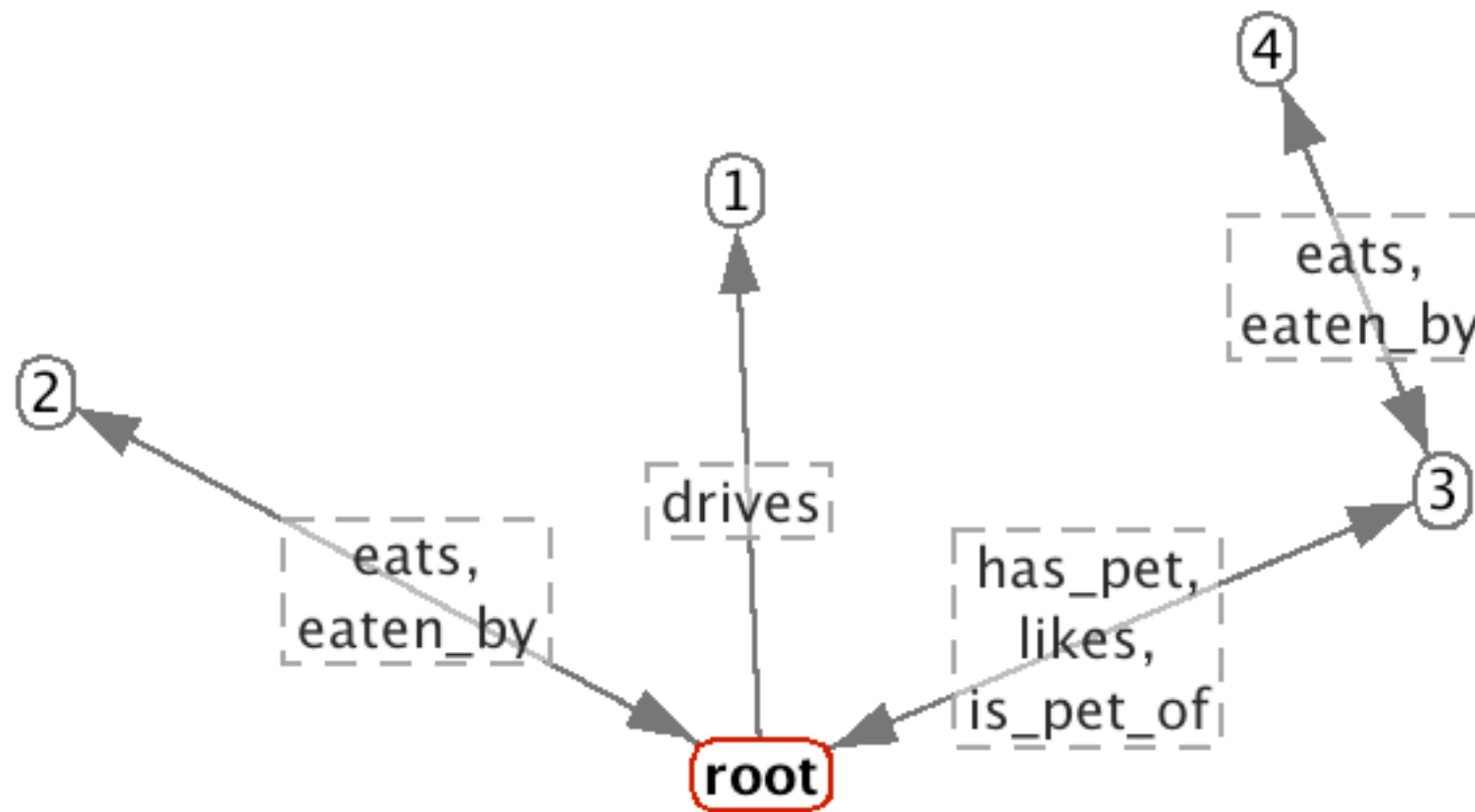


SuperModel

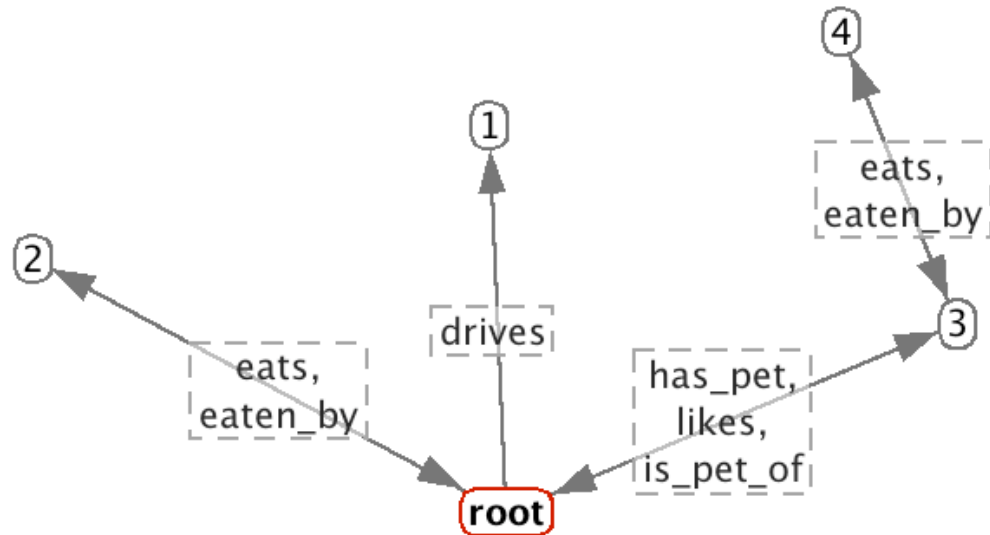
The screenshot displays the SuperModel application window, which is used for visualizing and analyzing OWL ontologies. The interface is divided into several panes:

- Top Bar:** Contains the menu (File, Edit, Ontologies, Reasoner, Tools, Refactor, Tabs, View, Window, Help) and the active ontology path: `people.owl (file:/Users/seanb/Desktop/Cercedilla2005/hands-on/people.owl)`.
- Active Ontology Tab:** Includes sub-tabs for `Entities`, `Classes`, `DL Query`, and `ExplanationWorkbench`.
- Left Pane (Class Hierarchy):**
 - Asserted class hierarchy:** Shows a tree of classes. `white_van_man` is selected under the `man` class.
 - Object property hierarchy:** Lists object properties such as `drives`, `eaten_by`, `eats`, `has_child`, `has_parent`, `has_part`, `is_pet_of`, `likes`, `part_of`, `reads`, and `works_for`.
- Right Pane (SuperModel):**
 - Class Annotations:** Shows the `white_van_man` class.
 - Class Usage:** Displays a graph showing the relationships between the `root` individual and other individuals (1, 2, 3, 4) via properties like `drives`, `has_pet`, `likes`, `is_pet_of`, `eats`, and `eaten_by`.
 - Individual Name:** Set to `root`.
 - Asserted Types:** Lists `white_van_man`.
 - Pending Types:** A plus sign indicates more types can be added.
 - Inferred Types:** Lists inferred types for the `root` individual: `adult`, `animal`, `male`, `man`, `person`, `not plant`, and `not young`.
 - Asserted Object Properties:** A plus sign indicates more properties can be added.
 - Pending Object Properties:** A plus sign indicates more properties can be added.
- Bottom Pane (Class Description):**
 - Equivalent classes:** Shows `man` and `drives some (van and white_thing)`.
 - Superclasses:** Shows `reads only tabloid`.
 - Inherited anonymous classes:** Shows `adult`.

SuperModel



SuperModel



Individual Name:

Asserted Types

☒ white_van_man @

Pending Types +

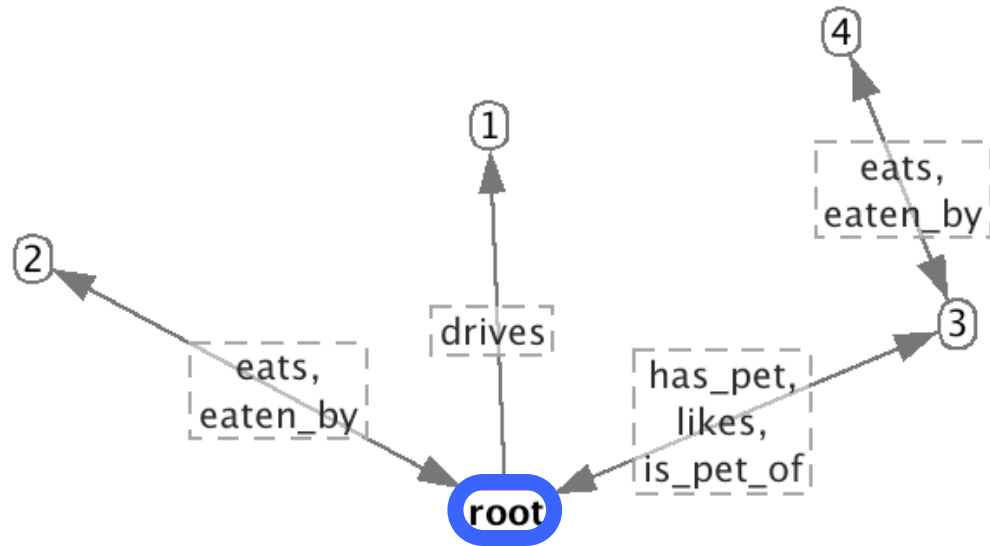
Inferred Types

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> adult | ! | @ |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> animal | ! | @ |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> male | ! | @ |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> man | ! | @ |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> person | ! | @ |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> not plant | ! | @ |

Inferred Types

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> van | ! | @ |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> vehicle | ! | @ |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> white_thing | ! | @ |

SuperModel



Individual Name: root

Asserted Types

white_van_man

Pending Types +

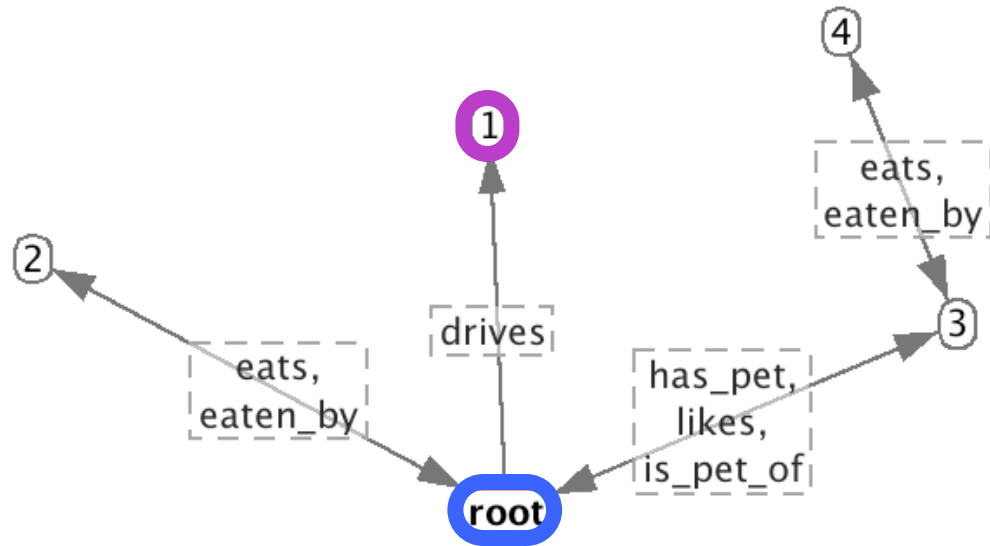
Inferred Types

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
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| ● animal | ! | @ |
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| ≡ man | ! | @ |
| ● person | ! | @ |
| ● not plant | ! | @ |

Inferred Types

| | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| ● van | ! | @ |
| ● vehicle | ! | @ |
| ● white_thing | ! | @ |

SuperModel



Individual Name:

Asserted Types

☒ white_van_man @

Pending Types +

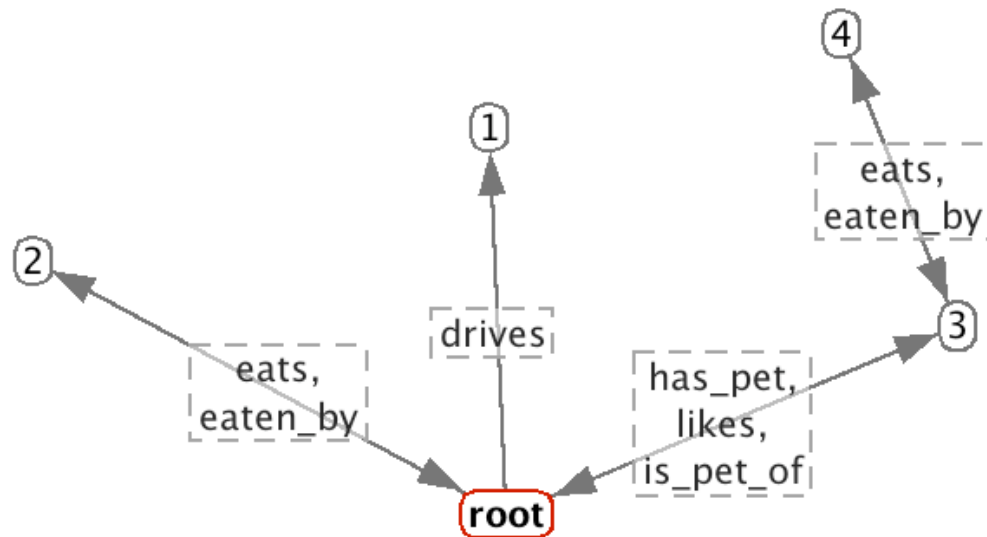
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Inferred Types

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SuperModel



Individual Name:

Asserted Types

☒ white_van_man @

Pending Types +

Inferred Types

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| <input checked="" type="radio"/> male | ! | @ |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> man | ! | @ |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> person | ! | @ |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> not plant | ! | @ |

SuperModel

The screenshot displays the SuperModel application window, which is used for visualizing and analyzing OWL ontologies. The interface is divided into several panes:

- Top Bar:** Contains the menu (File, Edit, Ontologies, Reasoner, Tools, Refactor, Tabs, View, Window, Help) and the active ontology path: `people.owl (file:/Users/seanb/Desktop/Cercedilla2005/hands-on/people.owl)`.
- Active Ontology:** A tabbed interface with 'Entities', 'Classes', 'DL Query', and 'ExplanationWorkbench'. The 'Entities' tab is currently active.
- Left Pane (Class Hierarchy):**
 - Asserted class hierarchy:** A tree view showing the hierarchy for `white_van_man`. The hierarchy includes `cat_owner`, `dog_liker`, `dog_owner`, `driver`, `grownup`, `haulage_truck_driver`, `kid`, `lorry_driver`, `man` (expanded), `old_lady`, `pet_owner`, `van_driver`, `woman`, `sheep`, `tiger`, `vegetarian`, `bone`, and `brain`. The `white_van_man` class is highlighted.
 - Object property hierarchy:** A list of object properties including `drives`, `eaten_by`, `eats`, `has_child`, `has_parent`, `has_part`, `is_pet_of`, `likes`, `part_of`, `reads`, and `works_for`.
- Right Pane (SuperModel):**
 - SuperModel: white_van_man:** A central visualization area showing a graph of relationships. The graph starts from a `root` node and branches out to nodes labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4. The relationships are labeled with properties: `drives` (to 1), `has_pet, likes, is_pet_of` (to 3), `eats` (to 4), and `eaten_by` (to 2).
 - Individual Name:** A text field containing `root`.
 - Asserted Types:** A list of types asserted for the individual, including `white_van_man`.
 - Pending Types:** A section for types that are pending assertion.
 - Inferred Types:** A list of types inferred for the individual, including `adult`, `animal`, `male`, `man`, `person`, `not plant`, and `not young`.
 - Asserted Object Properties:** A section for object properties asserted for the individual.
 - Pending Object Properties:** A section for object properties pending assertion.
- Bottom Pane (Class Description):**
 - Class Description: white_van_man:** A section showing the logical description of the class. It includes:
 - Equivalent classes:** `man and drives some (van and white_thing)`
 - Superclasses:** `reads only tabloid`
 - Inherited anonymous classes:** `adult`

Time for a demo ...

See SuperModel at
<http://www.cs.man.ac.uk/~bauerj/supermodel/>

