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# SLD-Resolution Reduction of Second-Order Horn Fragments

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July 7th, 2018

# SLD-Resolution Reduction of Second-Order Horn Fragments

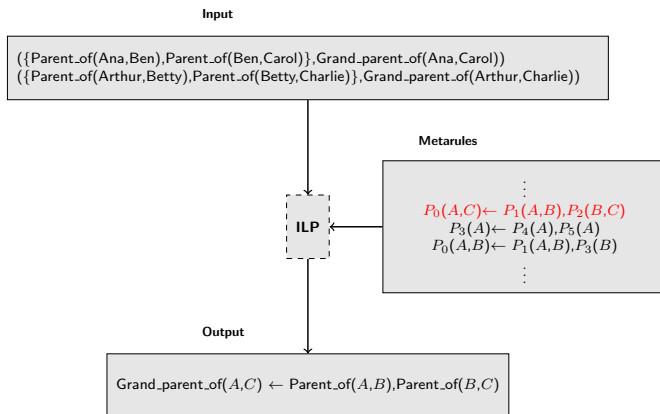
## Prolog-based systems

- on Horn clauses
- using SLD-resolution (Selective Linear Definite)
  - sound and refutationally complete on Horn clauses
  - without factorization of literals
  - here duplication of literals is forbidden (implies loss of refutational completeness)



# SLD-Resolution Reduction of Second-Order Horn Fragments

## Prolog-based Inductive Logic Programming (ILP) systems



# SLD-Resolution Reduction of Second-Order Horn Fragments

## Second-Order Horn Fragment $\mathcal{H}$

$P_0(A) \leftarrow P_1(A, B), P_2(C, C)$  [not interesting]

## Connected Fragment $\mathcal{H}^c$

$P_0(A) \leftarrow P_1(A, B), P_2(B, C)$  [mildly interesting]

## 2-Connected Fragment $\mathcal{H}^{2c}$

$P_0(A, C) \leftarrow P_1(A, B), P_2(B, C), P_4(A)$  [very interesting]

# SLD-Resolution Reduction of Second-Order Horn Fragments

What is the best set of metarules to use?

- Describes the desired fragment completely.
- Does not take too much memory.
- Allows for an efficient exploration of the search space

Can we reduce a fragment to a finite subset with these properties?

# First Idea: Entailment Reduction

[Cropper, Muggleton, ILP'14]

$$C_1 = P_0(A, B) \leftarrow P_1(A, B)$$

$$C_2 = P_0(A, B) \leftarrow P_1(A, B), P_2(A)$$

$$C_3 = P_0(A, B) \leftarrow P_1(A, B), P_3(A, B)$$

$$C_4 = P_0(A, B) \leftarrow P_1(A, B), P_3(A, B), P_4(A, B)$$

$$\{C_1\} \models \{C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4\}$$

Loss of completeness

$$C_1 \not\models_{\text{SLD}} C_2, C_3, C_4$$



## Better Idea: Derivation Reduction

$$C_1 = P_0(A, B) \leftarrow P_1(A, B)$$

$$C_2 = P_0(A, B) \leftarrow P_1(A, B), P_2(A)$$

$$C_3 = P_0(A, B) \leftarrow P_1(A, B), P_3(A, B)$$

$$C_4 = P_0(A, B) \leftarrow P_1(A, B), P_3(A, B), P_4(A, B)$$

$$\{C_1, C_2, C_3\} \vdash_{\text{SLD}} \{C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4\}$$

This problem is undecidable!

Can this be done for the fragments of interest?

## Reduction of Connected Fragments

Given a fragment  $\mathcal{F}$ , the fragment  $\mathcal{F}_{a,b}$  is such that:

- $a$  is the maximal arity of the predicates,
- $b$  is the maximal number of literals in the body of clauses,
- $\infty$  means unbounded.
- $\mathcal{F}$  is reducible from  $\mathcal{F}'$  if any clause in  $\mathcal{F}$  can be derived using SLD-resolution from clauses in  $\mathcal{F}'$ .

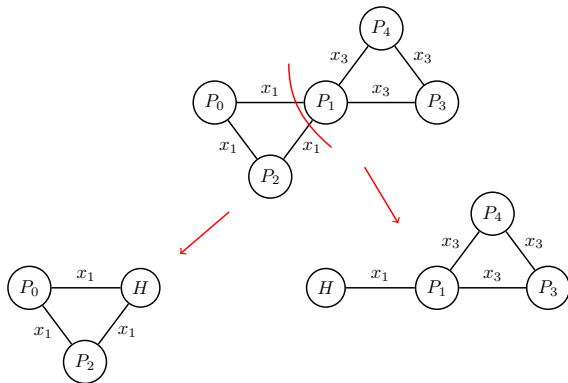
$\forall a \in \mathbb{N}^*, \mathcal{H}_{a,\infty}^c$  is reducible to  $\mathcal{H}_{a,2}^c$ .

The fragment  $\mathcal{H}^c$  is reducible to  $\mathcal{H}_{\infty,2}^c$ .



Reduction of the Connected Fragment  $\mathcal{H}_{2,\infty}^C$ 

$$P_0(x_1, x_2) \leftarrow P_1(x_3, x_1), P_2(x_1), P_3(x_3), P_4(x_3)$$

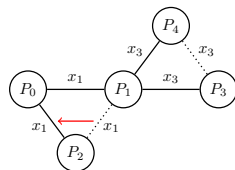
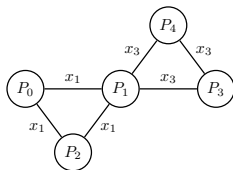


$$P_0(x_1, x_2) \leftarrow P_2(x_1), H(x_1)$$

$$H(x_1) \leftarrow P_1(x_3, x_1), P_3(x_3), P_4(x_3)$$

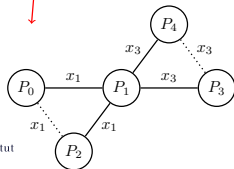
# Proof Idea of the Reduction of Connected Fragments

find a spanning tree where two adjacent vertices have at most a outgoing edges [here  $a = 2$ ]



look at a spanning tree

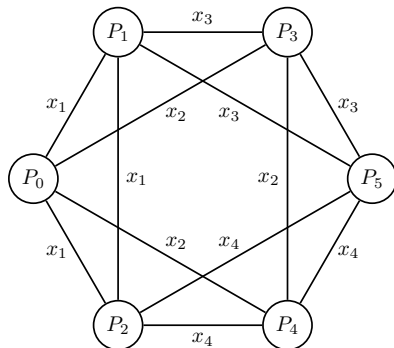
modify it if needed



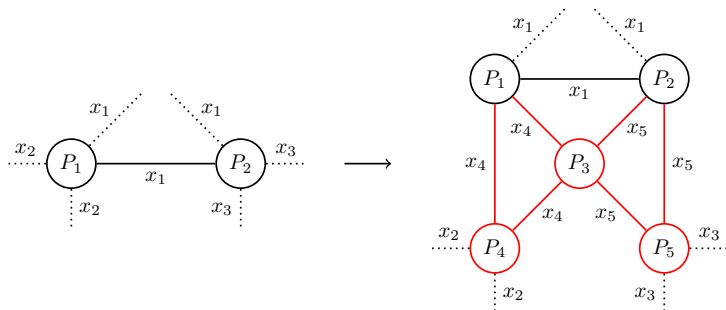
# Reduction of the 2-Connected Fragment $\mathcal{H}_{2,\infty}^{2c}$

Not possible



Counter-example for  $\mathcal{H}_{2,5}^{2c}$ 

$$P_0(x_1, x_2) \leftarrow P_1(x_1, x_3), P_2(x_1, x_4), P_3(x_2, x_3), P_4(x_2, x_4), P_5(x_3, x_4)$$

Counter-example for  $\mathcal{H}_{2,\infty}^{2c}$ 

This transformation preserves irreducibility while increasing the size of the clause.

# Summary

	SLD-resolution	resolution
connected ( $\mathcal{H}^c$ )	$\mathcal{H}_{\infty,2}^c$	$\mathcal{H}_{\infty,2}^c$
2-connected ( $\mathcal{H}_{2,\infty}^{2c}$ )	NO	$\mathcal{H}_{2,2}^{2c}$

# Counter-measures for the 2-Connected Fragment $\mathcal{H}_{2,\infty}^{2c}$

- Use standard resolution
- Allow a restricted use of triadic predicates
- Add irreducible clauses dynamically
- ... ?

