

A Survey of Temporal Extensions of DLs

Research school: Foundations and Challenges of Change in Ontologies and Databases 2014

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What we will see

The paper:

- ▶ **Alessandro Artale and Enrico Franconi. *A survey of temporal extensions of description logics*. *Annals of Mathematics and Artificial Intelligence*, 30(1-4):171-210, 2000.**

Outline:

- ▶ Overview
- ▶ Running Example
- ▶ A Survey on Existing Solutions
- ▶ Current Hot Topics, Future Directions

Outline

- ▶ **Overview**
- ▶ Running Example
- ▶ A Survey on Existing Solutions
 - ▷ State-change based DLs
 - ▷ Temporal DLs with internal approach
 - ▷ Point-based temporal DLs
 - ▷ Interval-based temporal DLs
- ▶ Current Hot Topics, Future Directions

Temporal extensions of DLs

- ▶ How can time be modelled?

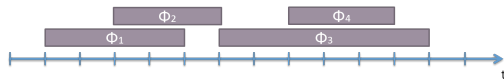
Temporal extensions of DLs

► How can time be modelled?

▷ Point-based notion of time



▷ Interval-based notion of time



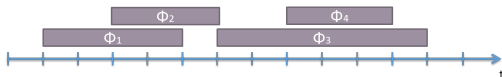
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► How can the temporal dimension be handled?

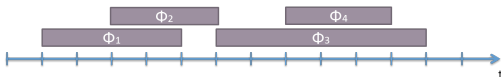
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- ▶ How can time be modelled?

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- ▶ How can the temporal dimension be handled?

- ▷ Implicit notion of time: sequences of events through state-change representations

- ▷ Explicit notion of time: definition of temporal operators and new formulae

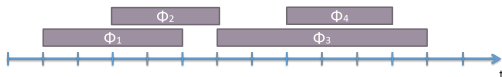
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- ▷ Implicit notion of time: sequences of events through state-change representations

- ▷ Explicit notion of time: definition of temporal operators and new formulae

- ▶▶ Internal point of view: different states of an individual are modelled as different individual components

- ▶▶ External point of view: an individual has different states in different moments

Classification of the DL temporal extensions

		Point-based time	Interval-based time
Implicit time			
Explicit time Internal approach			
Explicit time External approach			

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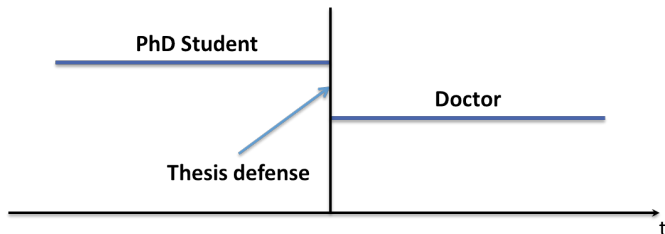
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Running example

- ▶ How to become a doctor:
 - ▷ Be a PhD student for some years (3-4)
 - ▷ Defend a thesis
 - ▷ Become a doctor



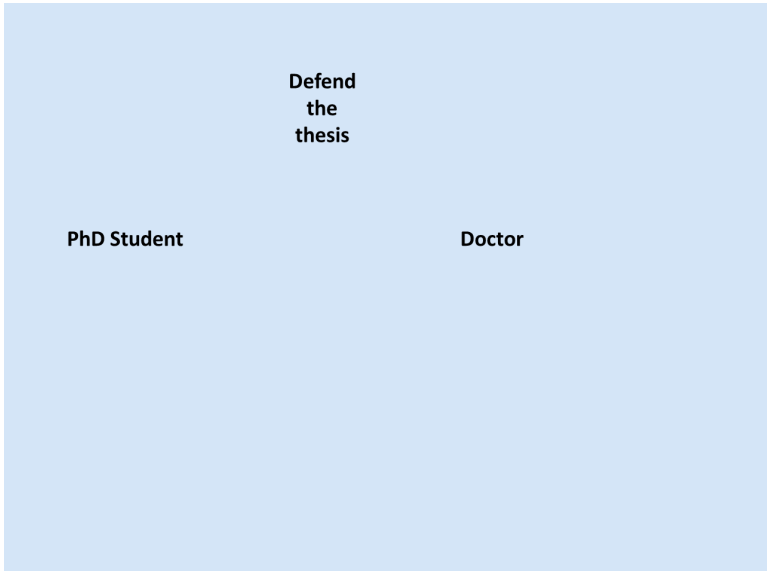
- ▶ Let's try to model it with different temporal logics!

Outline

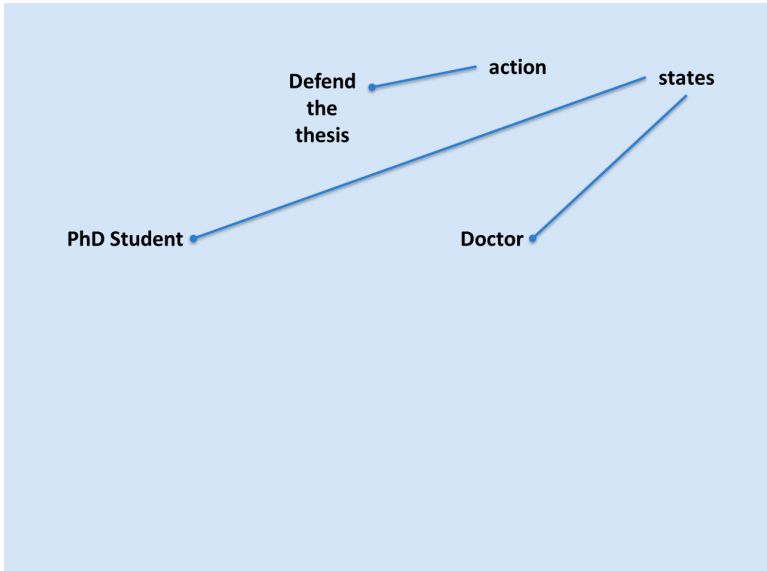
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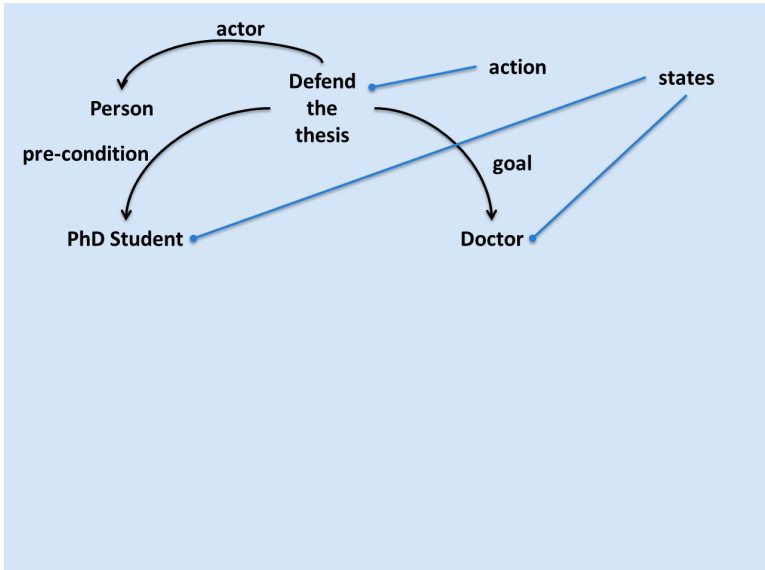
CLASP [DL96]



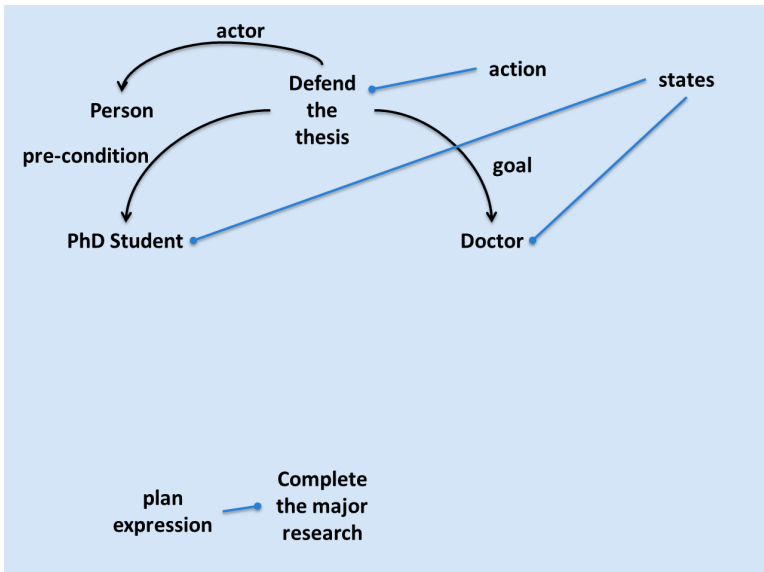
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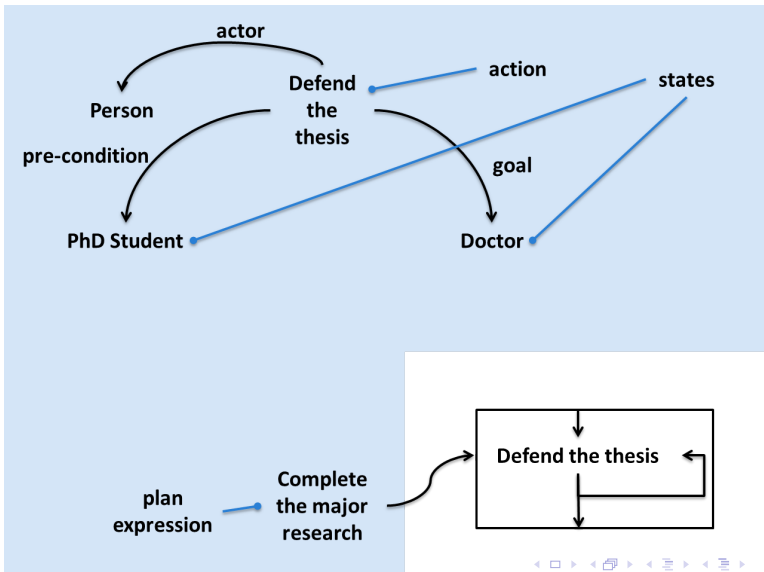
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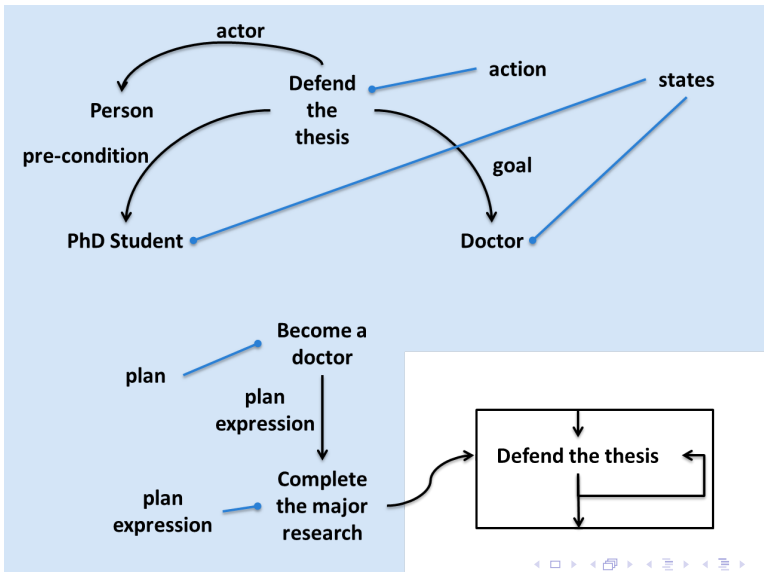
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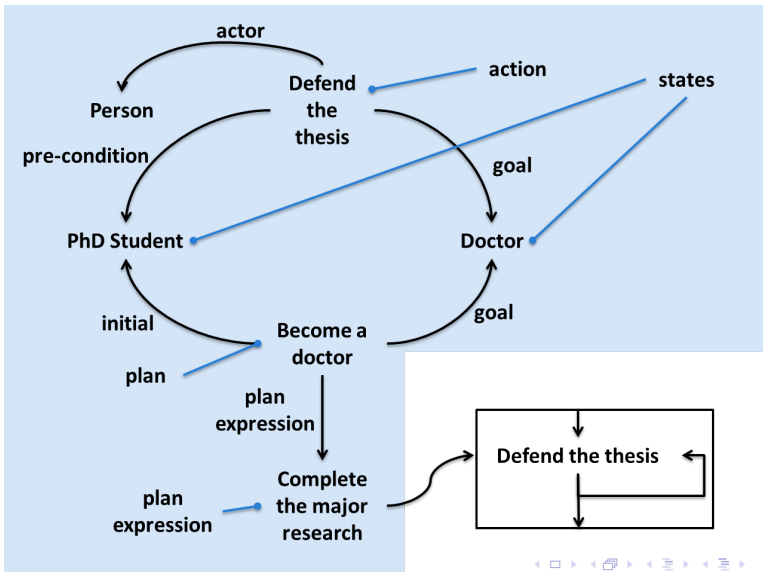
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CLASP

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- ▶ **Two formalisms**
 - ▷ **The CLASSIC DL to define states, actions, plans and relation among them**
 - ▷ **A set of operators to specify the plan expressions**
 - ▶▶ SEQUENCE, LOOP, TEST, OR, ...
 - ▶▶ **The plan expression is converted in a finite automata**

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- ▶ **CLASP performs**
 - ▷ **Plan subsumption**
 - ▷ **Plan recognition: determines if a scenario belong to a given plan**

CLASP considerations

- ▶ **Actions are instantaneous**
- ▶ **The temporal expressivity of Clasp is implicit in the language**
- ▶ **Alternatives can be expressed through disjunctions (OR)**

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- ▶ **Actions are instantaneous**
- ▶ **The temporal expressivity of Clasp is implicit in the language**
- ▶ **Alternatives can be expressed through disjunctions (OR)**
- ▶ **Explicit temporal constraints are not expressible**
- ▶ **The terminological representation of states:**
 - ▷ **is not as expressive as the predicate calculus representation used in STRIPS**
 - ▷ **avoids doing general theorem proving when computing state subsumption**

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T-REX [WL92]

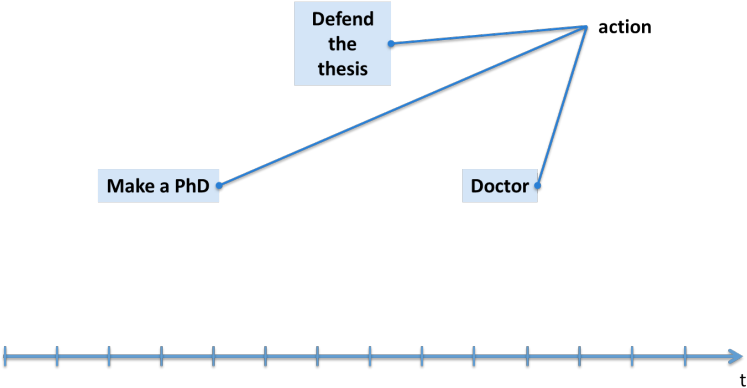
Defend
the
thesis

Make a PhD

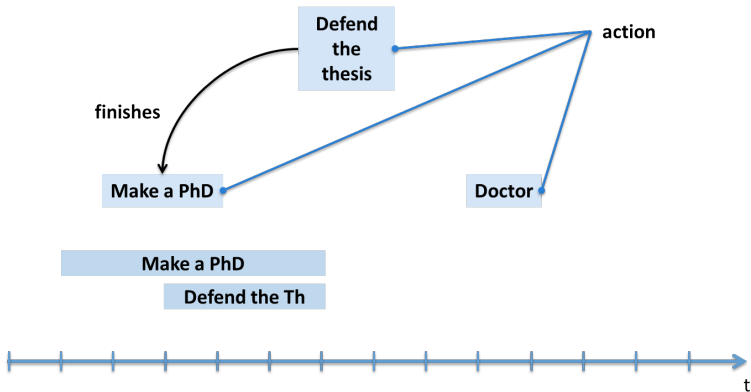
Doctor



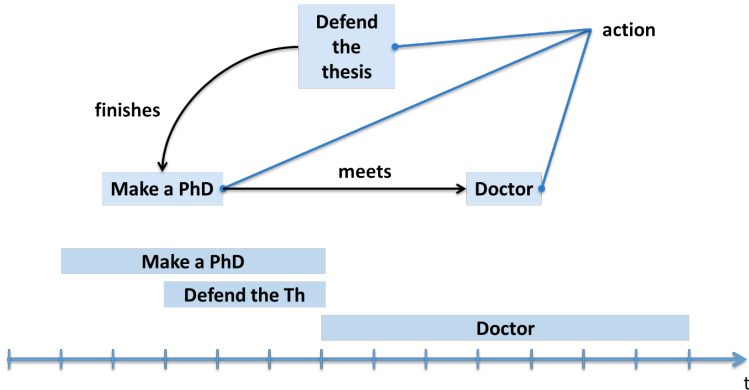
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T-REX

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T-REX

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- ▶ Like CLASP, two different formalisms are used
 - ▷ The **K-REP** or the **CLASSIC** DLs to describe the actions
 - ▷ A **temporal constraint network** to represent the plans
 - ▶▶ Constraints defined through the Allen's relationships
 - ▶▶ before, meets, after, finishes, ...

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 - ▶▶ before, meets, after, finishes, ...
- ▶ T-REX performs the following reasoning tasks:
 - ▷ subsumption
 - ▷ plan recognition: the system determines if a set of observations are compatible with (i.e., could instantiate) the plan set
 - ▶▶ plans are classified in **possible**, **necessary** and **impossible**

T-REX considerations

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- ▶ **T-Rex is an example of external notion of time with an internal approach**
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 - ▷ **Plans capture the time notion (internal approach)**

T-REX considerations

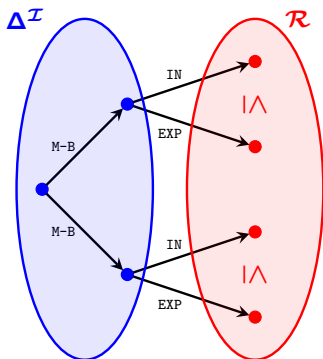
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 - ▷ **Plans capture the time notion (internal approach)**
- ▶ **The plan subsumption is NP-Complete**
 - ▷ **The crux is to determine the mappings between plans**

Time as Concrete Domain [BH91]

- ▶ **Idea:**
 - ▷ **Abstract individuals are related to values in a *concrete domain***
 - ▶▶ .. via **features**
 - ▷ **Tuples of concrete values identified by features can be constrained to belong to a predicate over the concrete domain**

Example [AF00]

- ▶ $\text{Poor-Manager} \doteq \text{Manager} \sqcap \forall \text{MONTHLY-BALANCE}.\exists(\text{INCOME}, \text{EXPENSES}). \leq$
- ▶ **INCOME** and **EXPENSES** are features from $\Delta^{\mathcal{I}}$ to the concrete domain \mathcal{R}
- ▶ \leq is a predicate defined over the concrete domain



$\mathcal{ALC}(\mathcal{D})$ [BH91]

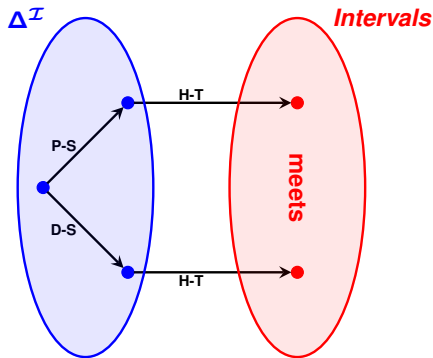
- ▶ \mathcal{ALC} extended with **concrete predicates**

$$(\exists(u_1, \dots, u_n).P)^{\mathcal{I}} := \{a \in \Delta^{\mathcal{I}} \mid \langle u_1^{\mathcal{I}}(a), \dots, u_n^{\mathcal{I}}(a) \rangle \in P^{\mathcal{D}}\}$$

- ▶ u_1, \dots, u_n are compositions of features
- ▶ \mathcal{D} is called **concrete domain**

Running Example

Postdoc \sqsubseteq PHD-STATE : PhD-Student \sqcap DOC-STATE : (Doctor \sqcap \neg PhD-Student) \sqcap
 \exists (PHD-STATE \circ HAS-TIME, DOC-STATE \circ HAS-TIME).meets



► **Recall:** “different states of an individual are modelled as **different individuals**”

Considerations

- ▶ $\mathcal{ALCC}(\mathcal{D}), \mathcal{ALCCF}(\mathcal{D})$
 - ▷ **concept satisfiability, subsumption, and ABox consistency**
 - ▶▶ **PSPACE-complete**
 - ▷ **.. under the assumption that satisfiability in the concrete domain is in PSPACE**
- ▶ $\mathcal{ALCCRP}(\mathcal{D})$
 - ▷ **Undecidable**
 - ▶▶ **Decidability if avoiding the interaction of complex roles with existential and universal restrictions**

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Combining Description Logics and Tense Operators: \mathcal{ALCT} [Sch93]

- ▶ Combination of \mathcal{ALC} with **point-based** modal temporal connectives

- ▶ $\diamond_P, \square_P, \circ_P, \mathcal{U}_P, \mathcal{U}_P$

- ▶ Time part of the semantic structure

- ▶ $A^{\mathcal{I}} \subseteq \mathcal{T} \times \Delta^{\mathcal{I}}$

- ▶ $R^{\mathcal{I}} \subseteq \mathcal{T} \times \Delta^{\mathcal{I}} \times \Delta^{\mathcal{I}}$

- ▶ **Recall:** “an individual has different states at different moments”

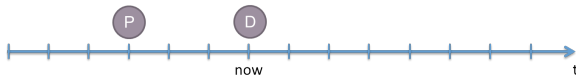
- ▶ Temporal connectives can be applied only to concepts

- ▶ $\diamond C_i^{\mathcal{I}} := \{a \in \Delta^{\mathcal{I}} \mid \exists t'. t' \leq t \wedge a \in C_{t'}^{\mathcal{I}}\}$

Running Example

- ▶ Every doctor has been a PhD student in the past

Doctor $\sqsubseteq \diamond_p$ PhD-Student



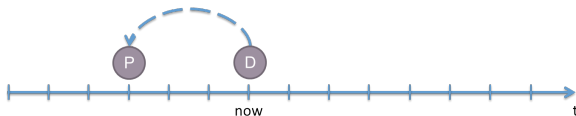
- ▶ Every thesis defender is a PhD student that has been a PhD student in the past

Thesis-Defender \sqsubseteq PhD-Student $\sqcap \diamond_p$ PhD-Student

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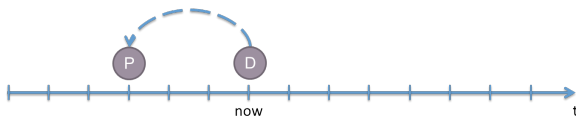
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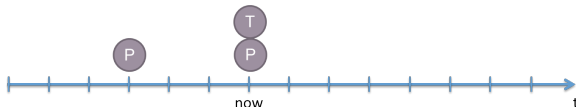
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Considerations

- ▶ *ALCT*
 - ▷ Empty Abox
 - ▷ Linear, unbounded and discrete time structure
 - ▶▶ PSPACE-complete for satisfiability checking
 - ▷ Branching, unbounded and discrete time structure
 - ▶▶ EXPTIME-hard
 - ▷ Interval-based time structure
 - ▶▶ Undecidable
- ▶ Open questions (still open?)
 - ▷ Extending $ALCT(\mathcal{N})$ with past tense?
 - ▷ Real numbers?

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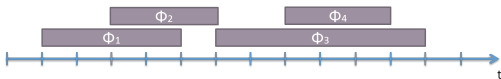
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Interval-based Temporal DLs

- ▶ **Schmiedel's Formalism**
 - ▷ Idea
 - ▷ Examples
- ▶ **The Undecidable Realm**
 - ▷ Idea
 - ▷ Examples
- ▶ **Towards Decidable Logic**
 - ▷ Idea
 - ▷ Examples

Interval-based Temporal DLs: Characteristics

► Interval-based



► Explicit, eg: *alltime*, $\diamond TE$

- Follows the external approach, eg: $C\langle i, a \rangle$ for temporal concept assertions and $R\langle i, a, b \rangle$ for temporal role assertions

Schmiedel's Formalism: Idea

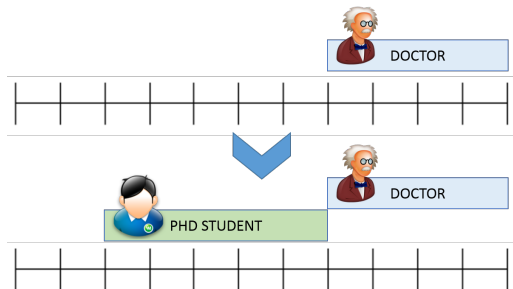
- ▶ The first of such an interval-based temporal DL (made in 1990)
- ▶ Underlying DL = $\mathcal{FL}\mathcal{EN}\mathcal{R}^-$ (no \top , \perp , \neg , \sqcup but with cardinality restrictions on roles, and role conjunction)
- ▶ Temporal operators = *at*, *alltime*, *sometime*
- ▶ Subsumption is argued to be undecidable

Schmiedel's Formalism: Examples

Concept: PhD students during 1993
(at 1993 *PhDStudent*)

Terminological Axiom: Doctors were PhD students

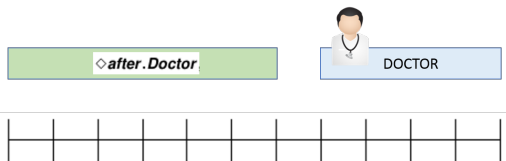
$Doctor \sqsubseteq (sometime(x)(metBy\ now\ x).(at\ x\ (PhDStudent)))$



The Undecidable Realm: Idea

- ▶ Developed by Bettini
- ▶ Variable-free extension with existential and universal temporal quantification
 - ▷ Arbitrary relationships between more than two intervals can't be represented
- ▶ Satisfiability and subsumption are undecidable
- ▶ Starting from the DL \mathcal{ALCN}
- ▶ Two concept constructors: $\diamond TE.C$ and $\square TE.C$

The Undecidable Realm: Examples



Concept: Persons who become a doctor sometime

$\diamond \text{after. Doctor}$,

eg: $\langle 1990, \text{michael} \rangle$ belongs to this, if $\langle 1992, \text{michael} \rangle$ belongs to *Doctor*

Terminological Axiom: Doctors were PhD students

Doctor $\sqsubseteq \diamond(\text{metBy}).\text{PhDStudent}$

Towards Decidable Logics: Idea

- ▶ Developed by Artale and Franconi
- ▶ Decidable: Expressivity is reduced, universal quantification on temporal variables has been eliminated
- ▶ Underlying DL (most expressive): $\mathcal{TL}\text{-}\mathcal{ALCCF}$
- ▶ Temporal variables are introduced by the temporal existential quantifier \diamond , excluding the predefined temporal var $\#$

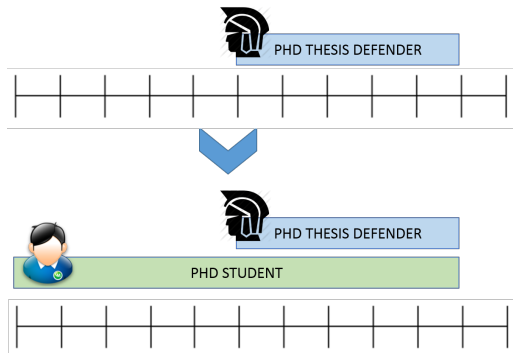
Towards Decidable Logics: Examples

Terminological Axiom: Doctors were PhD students

$Doctor \sqsubseteq \diamond(x)(\# \text{ metBy } x).PhDStudent@x$

Terminological Axiom: PhD thesis defenders finish their PhDs

$PhDThesisDefender \sqsubseteq \diamond(x)(\# \text{ finishes } x).PhDStudent@x$



Outline

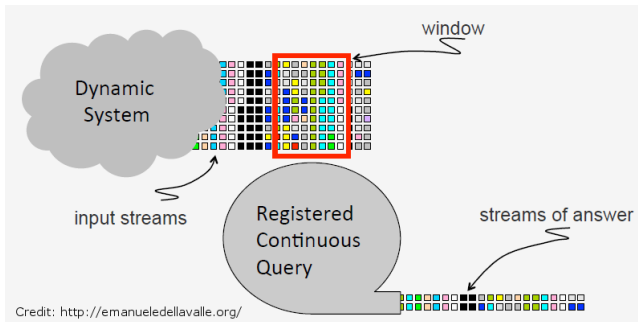
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- ▶ **Current Hot Topics, Future Directions**

Hot Topics: Temporal DLs for OBDA

- ▶ OBDA over temporal data with validity time
- ▶ Ontologies capable of temporal conceptual modeling
- ▶ Developed TQL extending OWL 2 QL, still preserving FO rewritability
- ▶ Example:
 - ▷ A fact with its validity time: *givesBirth(diana, michael, 1970)*
 - ▷ A temporal axiom: $\diamond_p \textit{givesBirth} \sqsubseteq \textit{motherOf}$

Hot Topics: Stream Query Processing

Query language for RDF streams



```
REGISTER STREAM SWhoIsWhereOnFb AS  
PREFIX : <http://.../sr4ld2013-onto#>  
CONSTRUCT { ?person :isIn ?room }  
FROM STREAM <http://.../fb> [RANGE 1m STEP 10s]  
WHERE {  
  ?person1 :posts [ :who ?person ; :where ?room ] .  
}
```


- [AF00] **Alessandro Artale and Enrico Franconi.**
A survey of temporal extensions of description logics.
Annals of Mathematics and Artificial Intelligence, 30(1-4):171–210, 2000.
- [BH91] **Franz Baader and Philipp Hanschke.**
A scheme for integrating concrete domains into concept languages.
In *Proceedings of the 12th International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence - Volume 1, IJCAI'91*, pages 452–457, San Francisco, CA, USA, 1991. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers Inc.
- [DL96] **Premkumar T. Devanbu and Diane J. Litman.**
Taxonomic plan reasoning.
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- [Sch93] **Klaus Schild.**
Combining terminological logics with tense logic.
In Miguel Filgueiras and Lu s Damas, editors, *Progress in Artificial Intelligence*, volume 727 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 105–120. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 1993.

- [WL92] **Robert A. Weida and Diane J. Litman.**
Terminological reasoning with constraint networks and an application to plan recognition.
In Bernhard Nebel, Charles Rich, and William R. Swartout, editors, *KR*, pages 282–293. Morgan Kaufmann, 1992.