# Exploring Implications and General Concept Inclusions with High Confidence 

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http://www.sealifeconservation.org.au/adopt-an-animal/

## Venomous $\sqcap$ Mammal $\sqsubseteq \perp$ ?



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How to decide?

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It depends

- True if all mammals are considered
- But exceptional, i. e. counterexamples rare
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How to decide?
External source of information needed

## Attribute Exploration (Formal Concept Analysis)

## Expert

## Algorithm

| $\mathbb{K}$ | $m_{1}$ | $\ldots$ | $m_{n}$ | $\mathcal{S}=\left\{A_{1} \rightarrow B_{1}\right.$, |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $g_{1}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| $\vdots$ |  | $\left.A_{\ell} \rightarrow B_{\ell}\right\}$ |  |  |
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- Upon termination, $\operatorname{Cn}(\mathcal{S})=\operatorname{Th}(\mathbb{K})$ and $\mathcal{S}$ is a base of the implicational knowledge of the expert


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Data may contain errors

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- Upon termination, $\operatorname{Cn}(\mathcal{S})=\operatorname{Th}(\mathbb{K})$ and $\mathcal{S}$ is a base of the implicational knowledge of the expert
- Implications asked are always valid

Problem
Data may contain errors $\leadsto$ ask implications with high confidence

## Definition

## Define

$$
\operatorname{conf}_{\mathbb{K}}(X \rightarrow Y):= \begin{cases}1 & X^{\prime}=\varnothing \\ \frac{\mid\left(X \cup Y Y^{\prime} \mid\right.}{\left|X^{\prime}\right|} & \text { otherwise }\end{cases}
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For $\boldsymbol{c} \in[0,1]$ set

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\operatorname{Th}_{c}(\mathbb{K}):=\left\{X \rightarrow Y \mid \operatorname{conf}_{\mathbb{K}}(X \rightarrow Y) \geqslant c\right\} .
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Let $M$ be a finite set. Then an expert $p$ on $M$ is a mapping

$$
p: \operatorname{Imp}(M) \rightarrow \mathfrak{P}(M) \cup\{T\}
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such that

- $p(X \rightarrow Y)=C \neq T$ implies $X \subseteq C$ and $Y \nsubseteq C$,
- $p(U \rightarrow V)=\mathrm{T}, p(X \rightarrow Y)=C \neq \mathrm{T}$ implies $U \ddagger C$ or $V \subseteq C$.


## Definition

To explore $\mathrm{Th}_{c}(\mathbb{K})$ with expert $p$ with background knowledge $\mathcal{S}$ means to find a base of
$\operatorname{Th}(p) \cap \operatorname{Th}_{C}(\mathbb{K})$
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To explore $\mathrm{Th}_{c}(\mathbb{K})$ with expert $p$ with background knowledge $\mathcal{S}$ means to find a base of
$\operatorname{Th}(p) \cap \operatorname{Th}_{c}(\mathbb{K})$
with background knowledge $\mathcal{S}$, i. e. to compute a set $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \operatorname{lmp}(M)$ such that

$$
\operatorname{Cn}(\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{S})=\operatorname{Cn}\left(\operatorname{Th}(p) \cap \operatorname{Th}_{c}(\mathbb{K})\right)
$$

## Classical Attribute Exploration

|  | $a$ | $b$ | $c$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \mid \times$ | $\cdot$ |  |  |

## Classical Attribute Exploration

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l|lll} 
& a & b & c \\
\hline 1 & \times & \cdot &
\end{array} \\
& \varnothing \\
& \text { \{a\} } \\
& \{b\} \\
& \{a, b\} \\
& \text { \{c \} } \\
& \{a, c\} \\
& \{b, c\}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Classical Attribute Exploration

$$
\begin{aligned}
\varnothing & \rightarrow \varnothing^{\prime \prime} \\
\{a\} & \rightarrow\{a\}^{\prime \prime} \\
\hline 1 \mid \times \quad \cdot \quad \cdot & \rightarrow b\} \\
\{a, b\} & \rightarrow\{a, b\}^{\prime \prime} \\
\{c\} & \rightarrow\{c\}^{\prime \prime} \\
\{a, c\} & \rightarrow\{a, c\}^{\prime \prime} \\
\{b, c\} & \rightarrow\{b, c\}^{\prime \prime}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Classical Attribute Exploration

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \varnothing \rightarrow \varnothing^{\prime \prime}=\{a\} \\
&\{a\} b c a\}^{\prime \prime} \\
& \hline 1 \mid \times \cdot \cdot\rightarrow b\} \\
&\{a, b\} \rightarrow\{a, b\}^{\prime \prime} \\
&\{c\} \rightarrow\{c\}^{\prime \prime} \\
&\{a, c\} \rightarrow\{a, c\}^{\prime \prime} \\
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\end{aligned}
$$

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$$
\begin{aligned}
\varnothing & \rightarrow \varnothing^{\prime \prime} \\
\{a\} & \rightarrow\{a\}^{\prime \prime} \\
\mid a \quad b \quad c & \{a\} \checkmark \\
\hline 1 \mid \times \cdot \cdot & \rightarrow b\}^{\prime \prime} \\
\{a, b\} & \rightarrow\{a, b\}^{\prime \prime} \\
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&\hline 1 \mid \times \cdot \cdot \cdot a\} \checkmark \\
& \frac{\{b\}}{} \rightarrow\{b\}^{\prime \prime}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Classical Attribute Exploration

$$
\left.\begin{array}{rlrl}
\varnothing & \rightarrow \varnothing^{\prime \prime} & =\{a\} \checkmark \\
\{a\} & \rightarrow\{a\}^{\prime \prime} & =\{a\} \\
1 a \quad b \quad c & \cdot . & \rightarrow b\} & \rightarrow\{b\}^{\prime \prime}
\end{array}\right)
$$

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \varnothing \rightarrow \varnothing^{\prime \prime} \quad=\{a\} \checkmark \\
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\end{array}
\end{aligned}
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& \hdashline\{a, b\} \rightarrow\{a, b\}^{\prime \prime} \\
&\{a\} \rightarrow\{a\}^{\prime \prime}
\end{aligned}=\{a, b, c\} X \\
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\end{aligned}=\{a, b, c\} X \\
& \begin{array}{c|ccc} 
& a & b & c \\
\hline 1 & \times & \cdot & \cdot \\
2 & \times & \times & .
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

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\{b, c\} & =\{b, c\}^{\prime \prime} &
\end{aligned} \\
& \begin{array}{c|ccc}
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Note

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## Note

- Order of premises extends $\subseteq$


## Classical Attribute Exploration

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- Order of premises extends $\subseteq$
- Premises are always closed under known implications

- Interesting Implications $\mathcal{L}$

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- Known Implications $\mathcal{S}$

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Goal
Which interesting but unknown implications are valid in our domain?


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Which interesting but unknown implications are valid in our domain?

- Classical Attribute Exploration: $\mathcal{L}=\operatorname{Th}(\mathbb{K})$

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Which interesting but unknown implications are valid in our domain?

- Classical Attribute Exploration: $\mathcal{L}=\operatorname{Th}(\mathbb{K})$
- Exploration by Confidence: $\mathcal{L}=\mathrm{Th}_{c}(\mathbb{K})$

First Idea
Replace occurrence of $(\cdot)^{\prime \prime}$ with $\operatorname{Th}_{c}(\mathbb{K})(\cdot)$.

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## Problems

- It doesn't work, i.e. exploration is only "approximative":
$\operatorname{Th}(p) \cap \operatorname{Cn}\left(\operatorname{Th}_{c}(\mathbb{K})\right) \supseteq \operatorname{Cn}(\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{S}) \supsetneq \operatorname{Cn}\left(\operatorname{Th}(p) \cap \operatorname{Th}_{c}(\mathbb{K})\right)$

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## Problems

- It doesn't work, i.e. exploration is only "approximative":

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$$

- Closures under $\mathrm{Th}_{c}(\mathbb{K})$ are (potentially) expensive

Idea
Instead of

$$
X \rightarrow \operatorname{Th}_{c}(\mathbb{K})(X)
$$

ask implications of the form

$$
X \rightarrow\left\{m \in M \mid \operatorname{conf}_{\mathbb{K}}(X \rightarrow\{m\}) \geqslant c\right\}
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## Problem

Doesn't work either.

## Choose

- $C:=\frac{1}{2}$
- $\mathcal{S}:=\{\{\mathrm{a}\} \rightarrow\{\mathrm{b}\}\}$
- $p$ constantly $\top$

|  | a | b | c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |
| 2 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |
| 3 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |
| 4 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| 5 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| 6 | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\times$ |
| 7 | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\times$ |
| 8 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |
| 9 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |
| 10 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | . |

## Choose

- $C:=\frac{1}{2}$
- $\mathcal{S}:=\{\{\mathrm{a}\} \rightarrow\{\mathrm{b}\}\}$
- $p$ constantly $\top$


## Then

$$
\operatorname{conf}_{\mathbb{K}}(\{\mathrm{a}\} \rightarrow\{\mathrm{c}\}) \geqslant c,
$$

|  | a | b | c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |
| 2 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |
| 3 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |
| 4 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| 5 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| 6 | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\times$ |
| 7 | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\times$ |
| 8 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |
| 9 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |
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## Choose

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- $\mathcal{S}:=\{\{\mathrm{a}\} \rightarrow\{\mathrm{b}\}\}$
- $p$ constantly $\top$

Then

$$
\operatorname{conf}_{\mathbb{K}}(\{\mathrm{a}\} \rightarrow\{\mathrm{c}\}) \geqslant c,
$$

but $\{a\}$ is not closed,

|  | a | b | c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |
| 2 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |
| 3 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |
| 4 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| 5 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| 6 | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\times$ |
| 7 | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\times$ |
| 8 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |
| 9 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |
| 10 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |

## Choose

- $C:=\frac{1}{2}$
- $\mathcal{S}:=\{\{\mathrm{a}\} \rightarrow\{\mathrm{b}\}\}$
- $p$ constantly $\top$

Then

$$
\operatorname{conf}_{\mathbb{K}}(\{\mathrm{a}\} \rightarrow\{\mathrm{c}\}) \geqslant c,
$$

but $\{a\}$ is not closed, and

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{conf}_{\mathbb{K}}(\{b\} & \rightarrow\{c\})=\frac{2}{5}<c \\
\operatorname{conf}_{\mathbb{K}}(\{a, b\} & \rightarrow\{c\})=\frac{2}{5}<c \\
\operatorname{conf}_{\mathbb{K}}(\varnothing & \rightarrow\{c\})=\frac{4}{10}<c
\end{aligned}
$$

|  | a | b | c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |
| 2 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |
| 3 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |
| 4 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| 5 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| 6 | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\times$ |
| 7 | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\times$ |
| 8 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |
| 9 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |
| 10 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |

## Solution

Ensure: when

$$
X \rightarrow\left\{m \in M \mid \operatorname{conf}_{\mathbb{K}}(X \rightarrow\{m\}) \geqslant c\right\}
$$

is asked in iteration $i$,

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$$
\operatorname{conf}_{\mathbb{K}}\left(Y^{\prime \prime} \rightarrow\{n\}\right) \geqslant c \Longrightarrow \mathcal{B}_{i} \cup \mathcal{S}_{i} \models\left(Y^{\prime \prime} \rightarrow\{n\}\right)
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- $X \rightarrow X^{\prime \prime}$, where $X$ is closed under $\mathcal{B}_{i} \cup \mathcal{S}_{i}$, but not an intent


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$$

Types of Implications asked

- $X \rightarrow X^{\prime \prime}$, where $X$ is closed under $\mathcal{B}_{i} \cup \mathcal{S}_{i}$, but not an intent
- $X \rightarrow\left\{m \in M \mid \operatorname{conf}_{\mathbb{K}}(X \rightarrow\{m\}) \geqslant c\right\} \backslash\left(\mathcal{B}_{i} \cup \mathcal{S}_{i}\right)(X)$, where $X$ is an intent


## Exploration by Confidence



## Exploration by Confidence

|  | a | b | c | $\text { - } c:=\frac{1}{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\times$ | $\times$ | . | - $p$ constantly T |
| 2 | $\times$ | $\times$ | . |  |
| 3 | $\times$ | $\times$ | . | $\varnothing$ |
| 4 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | \{a\} |
| 5 | $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | \{b\} |
| 7 | $\times$ | . | $\times$ | \{a, b \} |
| 8 | . | . |  | \{c \} |
| 9 10 | . |  |  | \{a, c \} |
| 10 |  |  |  | \{b, c \} |

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| 1 | $\times$ | $\times$ | . | - p constantly T |
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| 5 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | \{b\} |
| 6 | $\times$ |  | $\times$ | \{ab |
| 7 | $\times$ | . | $\times$ | \{a, b \} |
| 8 | . |  |  | \{c\} |
| 9 | . |  |  | \{a, c \} |
| 10 |  |  |  | \{b, c \} |

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|  | a | b | c | $\bullet c:=\frac{1}{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\bullet \mathcal{S}=\{\{\mathrm{a}\} \rightarrow\{\mathrm{b}\}\}$ |
| 2 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |  |
| 3 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |  |
| 4 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\varnothing \rightarrow\{a\}$ |
| 5 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\{a\}$ |
| 6 | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\times$ | $\{b\}$ |
| 7 | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\times$ | $\{a, b\}$ |
| 8 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\{c\}$ |
| 9 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\{a, c\}$ |
| 10 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |  | $\{b, c\}$ |

## Exploration by Confidence

|  |  |  | $\bullet c:=\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a | b | c | $\bullet \mathcal{S}=\{\{\mathrm{a}\} \rightarrow\{\mathrm{b}\}\}$ |
| 1 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\bullet$ |
| 2 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ |  |
| 3 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\varnothing \rightarrow\{a\} \checkmark$ |
| 4 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\{a\}$ |
| 5 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\{b\}$ |
| 6 | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\times$ | $\{a, b\}$ |
| 7 | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | $\times$ | $\{c\}$ |
| 8 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\{a, c\}$ |
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|  | a | b | c | $\bullet c:=\frac{1}{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  | a | b | c | $\begin{aligned} \rightarrow & c:=\frac{1}{2} \\ \mathcal{S} & =\{\{a\} \rightarrow\{b\}\} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\times$ | $\times$ | . | - $p$ constantly T |
| 2 | $\times$ | $\times$ | . |  |
| 3 | $\times$ | $\times$ |  | $\varnothing \rightarrow\{\mathrm{a}\} \checkmark$ |
| 4 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\{\mathrm{a}\} \rightarrow\{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}\}$ |
| 5 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | (b) |
| 6 | $\times$ |  | $\times$ | (b) |
| 7 | $\times$ |  | $\times$ | \{a, b \} |
| 8 | . |  |  | $\{0\}$ |
| ${ }^{9}$ | . |  |  | \{a, c $\}$ |
| 10 | . |  |  | $\{b, c\}$ |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\times$ | $\times$ | . | - $p$ constantly T |
| 2 | $\times$ | $\times$ | . |  |
| 3 | $\times$ | $\times$ |  | $\varnothing \rightarrow\{\mathrm{a}\} \checkmark$ |
| 4 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\{\mathrm{a}\} \rightarrow\{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}\} \checkmark$ |
| 5 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | \{b\} |
| 6 | $\times$ |  | $\times$ |  |
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## Exploration by Confidence

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| 8 | . |  |  | $\{0\}$ |
| 9 | . |  |  | $\{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{c}\}$ |
| 10 | . |  |  | $\{b, c\}$ |

## Summary

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- Used attribute exploration to handle exceptional counterexamples


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- Counterexamples need to be connected subinterpretations


## Summary

- Used attribute exploration to handle exceptional counterexamples
- Generalized attribute exploration
- Developed "Exploration by Confidence"


## Outlook to GCIs

- Same ideas can be applied
- Counterexamples need to be connected subinterpretations
- Extra expert interaction required (due to growing set of "attributes")


## Fact?

## Venomous $\sqcap$ Bird $\sqsubseteq \perp$

