HalVA – Rule Analysis Framework for XTT2 Rules

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Outline

- 1 Verification of Rule-Based Systems
- 2 HalVA
- **3** Verification Algorithms
- Future Work

State of the art

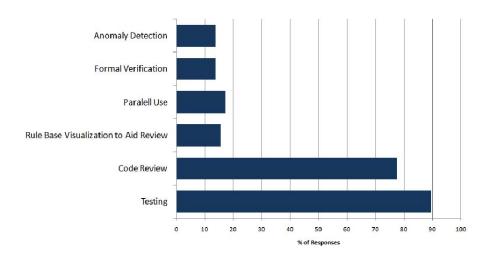


Figure: What can be verified (*Development and Verification of Rule Based Systems* — A Survey of Developers[6])

HalVA

Motivation

Provide tools fot formalized knowledge base verification

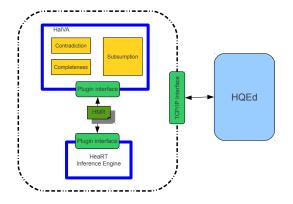


Figure: HeKatE Tools

What can be verified

- Inconsistency in a single rule
- Inconsistency between a pair of rules
- Subsumption within a single rule
- Subsumption between a pair of rules
- Completeness of a group of rules

XTT



Figure: XTT Table

Rule in ALSV(FD) logic

$$\label{eq:interpolation} \begin{split} \mathsf{IF} & \quad \mathsf{age} < 18 \land \mathsf{movie_types} \cap \{\mathsf{horror}, \, \mathsf{thriller}\} \neq \emptyset \\ \mathsf{THEN} & \quad \mathsf{age} & \quad \mathsf{filter} := \emptyset \end{split}$$

Rule in HMR

[age lt 18, movie_types sim [horror, thriller]]
==> [age_filter set [none]].

Local and Global Verification

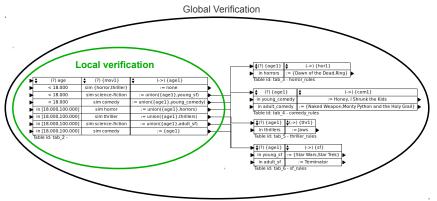


Figure: Local vs. Global verification

Related Work

DERIS2009: Proposal of a graph-oriented approach to verification of XTT2 rule base (XTT2 as a hyper graph)

How to verify?

Cartesian product of values of attributes

Combinatorial explosion - inefficient.

Combination of domain partitions

More efficient, but still domain dependant. Requires finite domains.

Future work

The new approach is based on analyzing logical dependencies between condition parts of rules, rather than on algebra of sets.

$$(A = V_1 \mapsto A = V_2) \Leftrightarrow V_1 = V_2$$

Partitioning domains

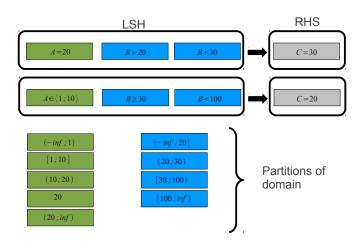


Figure: Partitioning domains

Inconsistency

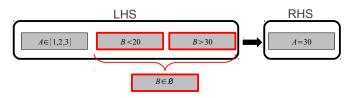


Figure: Inconsistency within a single rule



Figure: Inconsistency between LHS and RHS

Inconsistency

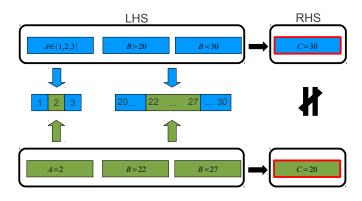


Figure: Inconsistency between a pair of rules

Subsumption



Figure: Subsumption within a single rule

Subsumption

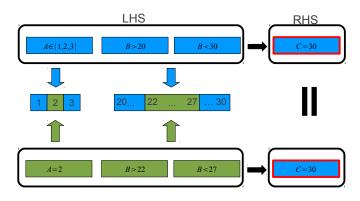


Figure: Subsumption of a pair of rules

Completeness of a group of rules

(-inf;1)	(-inf;20]	20	(-inf;20]
(-inf;1)	(20;30)	20	(20;30)
(-inf;1)	[30;100)	20	[30;100)
(-inf;1)	[100; inf)	20	[100; inf)
[1;10]	(-inf;20]	(20; inf)	(-inf;20]
[1;10]	(20;30)	(20; inf)	(20;30)
[1;10]	[30;100)	(20; inf)	[30;100)
[1;10]	[100; inf)	(20; inf)	[100; inf)

Figure: Cartesian product of partitions of domains

Completeness of a group of rules

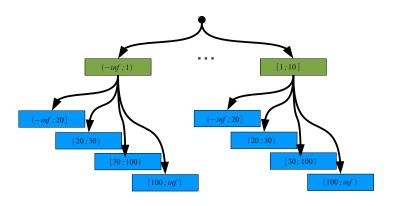


Figure: Tree of states

Completeness of a group of rules

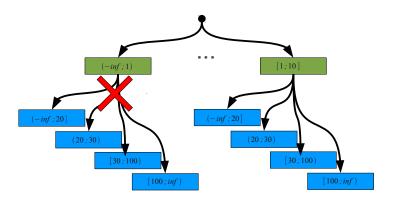
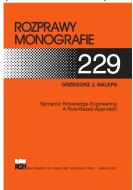


Figure: Tree of states

Conculsion

- Formalised knowledge base
- Custom rule representation
- Verification tools
 - ► Inconsistency
 - ► Subsumption
 - Completeness of a group of rules

Take a copy of the book (outside the room):



Current Focus

BIMLOQ

Integrating BPMN with formalism provided by XTT. http://bimloq.ia.agh.edu.pl



More information

KESE2011 Proposal of a hierarchical approach to formal verification of BPMN models using Alvis and XTT2 methods

¡Thank you for your attention! ¿Any questions?



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