

# An Algorithm for Adapting Cases Represented in an Expressive Description Logic

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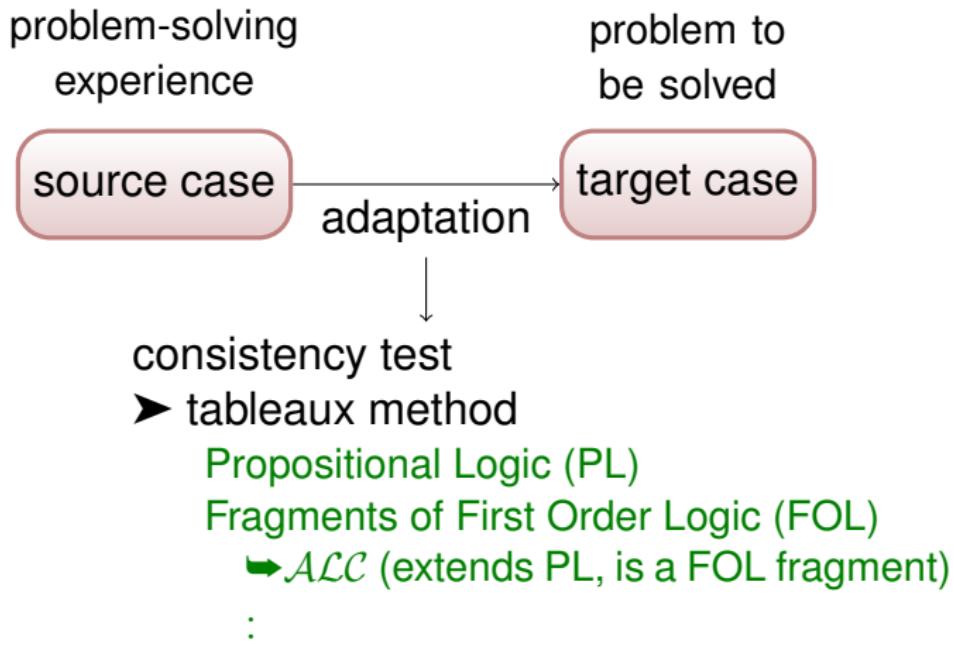
UNIVERSITÉ HENRI POINCARÉ NANCY 1,  
ORPAILLEUR,  
LORIA (CNRS, INRIA, NANCY UNIVERSITY)

ICCBR 2010

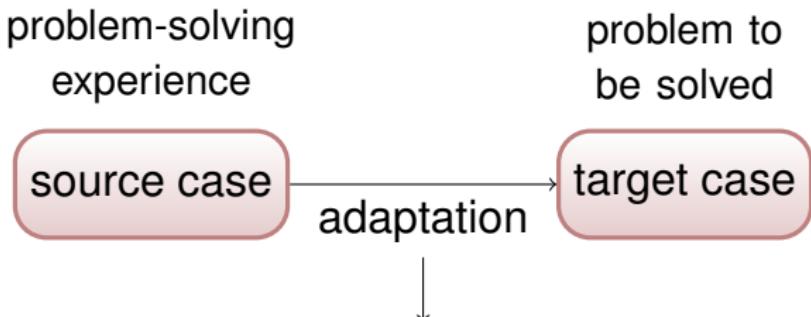
# Introduction



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consistency test **and revision**

► tableaux method **+ extension**

Propositional Logic (PL)

Fragments of First Order Logic (FOL)

►  $\mathcal{ALC}$  (extends PL, is a FOL fragment)

:

# Adaptation in CBR

# Cases

- A case describes an experience  
(in general, a problem-solving experience)

Example: a cooking recipe

Source: a starter dish with raw carrots and vinaigrette

## DK: Domain Knowledge

- General knowledge about the domain of application
- Knowledge in complement of the cases

### Example

- Ingredient classes: vegetable, root
- The roots considered are: carrot, parsnip, and celery.
- Parsnips, carrots, and celeries can be grated.
- Raw parsnip are not edible.

## Reasoning objective: making the target case precise

**Target** : case with an incomplete description  
(The “solution part” is missing.)

### Example

**Target**: I want a starter without carrots.

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## Adaptation principle:

Reusing the source case to solve the target case (i.e.,  
making it precise)

# Reasoning objective: making the target case precise

**Target** : case with an incomplete description  
(The “solution part” is missing.)

## Example

**Target**: I want a starter without carrots.

## Adaptation principle:

Reusing the source case to solve the target case (i.e.,  
making it precise)

The inconsistencies must be dealt with.

## Example: Source is inconsistent with Target

Carrots are inconsistent with the target case.

# Adaptation

So, we need

- A mean for detecting inconsistencies
- a mean to solve it

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Example of an adaptation of **Source** to **Target**:

**CompletedTarget**: starter obtained by substituting in  
**Source** carrots with celeries

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- $\mathcal{ALC}$  is a description logic (DL)
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(i.e., it is an *expressive* DL)
- It is a fragment of FOL (up to the syntax)
- In this talk: use of the well-known syntax of FOL
- In the paper: use of the  $\mathcal{ALC}$  syntax with technical details on the algorithm

# Representation of DK, Source, and Target

In  $\mathcal{ALC}$  within FOL syntax:

$$\text{DK} = \begin{array}{l} \forall x \text{ gratedRawCarrot}(x) \Leftrightarrow \text{carrot}(x) \wedge \text{raw}(x) \wedge \text{grated}(x) \\ \wedge \forall x \text{ root}(x) \Leftrightarrow \text{carrot}(x) \vee \text{parsnip}(x) \vee \text{celery}(x) \\ \wedge \forall x \text{ parsnip}(x) \Rightarrow \neg \text{raw}(x) \end{array}$$

$$\text{Source}(\sigma) = \begin{array}{l} \text{starter}(\sigma) \wedge \exists y \text{ ing}(\sigma, y) \wedge \text{gratedRawCarrot}(y) \\ \wedge \exists y \text{ ing}(\sigma, y) \wedge \text{vinaigrette}(y) \end{array}$$

$$\text{Target}(\theta) = \text{starter}(\theta) \wedge \neg(\exists y \text{ ing}(\theta, y) \wedge \text{carrot}(y))$$

# Representation of DK, Source, and Target

In  $\mathcal{ALC}$  under NNF within FOL syntax:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x & \neg \text{gratedRawCarrot}(x) \vee (\text{carrot}(x) \wedge \text{raw}(x) \wedge \text{grated}(x)) \\ & \wedge \text{gratedRawCarrot}(x) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(x) \vee \neg \text{raw}(x) \vee \neg \text{grated}(x) \\ \text{DK} = & \wedge \neg \text{root}(x) \vee \text{carrot}(x) \vee \text{parsnip}(x) \vee \text{celery}(x) \\ & \wedge \text{root}(x) \vee (\neg \text{carrot}(x) \wedge \neg \text{parsnip}(x) \wedge \neg \text{celery}(x)) \\ & \wedge \neg \text{parsnip}(x) \vee \neg \text{raw}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Source}(\sigma) = \wedge \begin{array}{l} \text{starter}(\sigma) \wedge \exists y \text{ ing}(\sigma, y) \wedge \text{gratedRawCarrot}(y) \\ \exists y \text{ ing}(\sigma, y) \wedge \text{vinaigrette}(y) \end{array}$$

$$\text{Target}(\theta) = \text{starter}(\theta) \wedge \forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$$

## Adaptation (reminder)

So, we need

- A mean for detecting inconsistencies
  - tableaux algorithm
- a mean to solve it
  - extension of the tableaux algorithm

# The tableau method

## The tableau method (1/3)

- A classical deductive method in PL and on decidable fragments of FOL
  - Input: a knowledge base KB  
(a formula or a set of formulas interpreted conjunctively)
- Objective: determining whether KB is consistent is not

Example:  $\text{Source}(\theta)$  is in contradiction with  $\text{Target}(\theta)$ , given DK

$\text{DK} \wedge \text{Source}(\theta) \wedge \text{Target}(\theta)$  is inconsistent

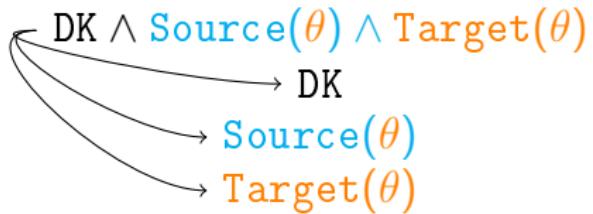
## The tableau method (2/3)

- Principle:
  - Some formalism-dependent transformation rules are applied on formulas to produce new (deduced) formulas, whenever it is possible.
  - KB is inconsistent *iff* there is a clash in every branch.

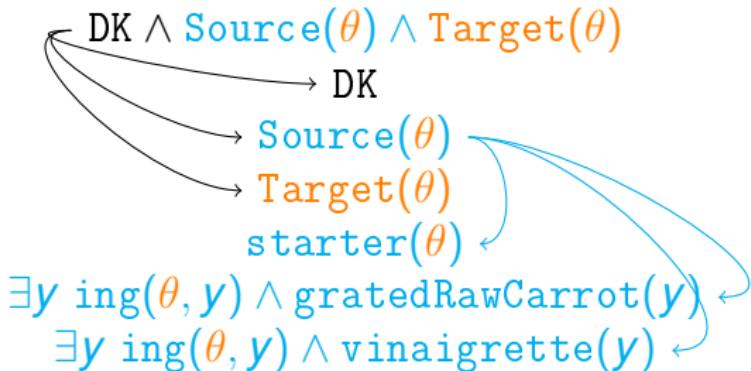
The tableau method (3/3) Ex. on  $\text{DK} \wedge \text{Source}(\theta) \wedge \text{Target}(\theta)$

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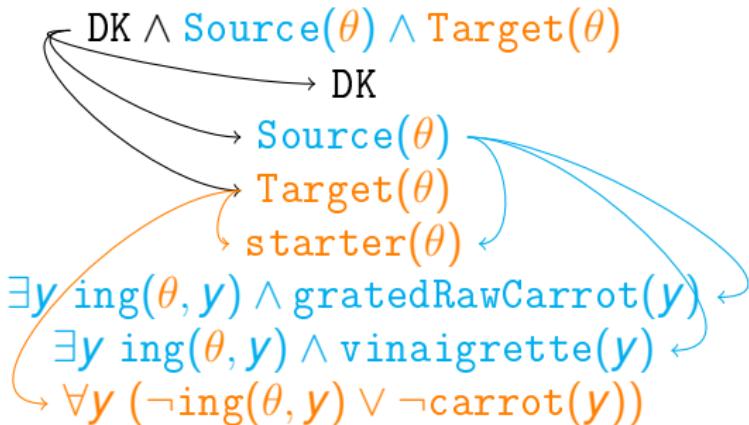
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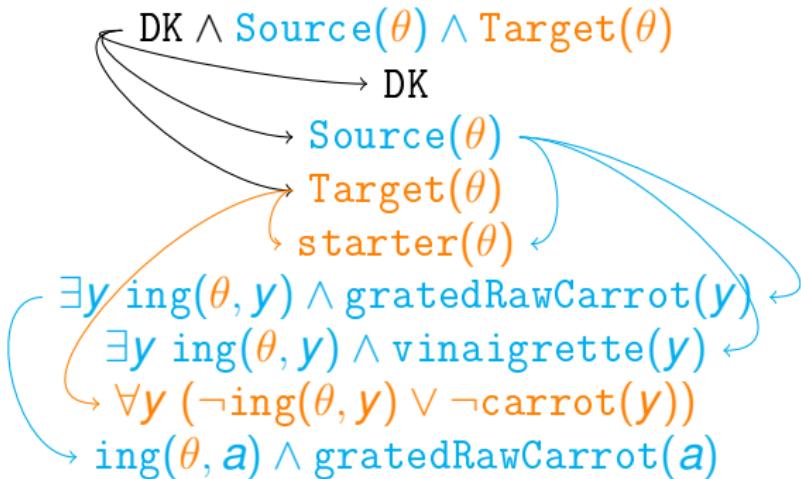
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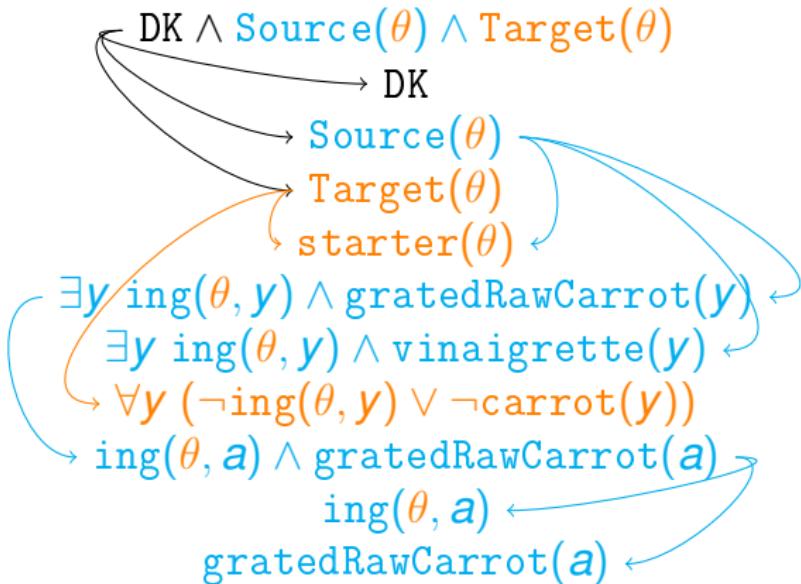
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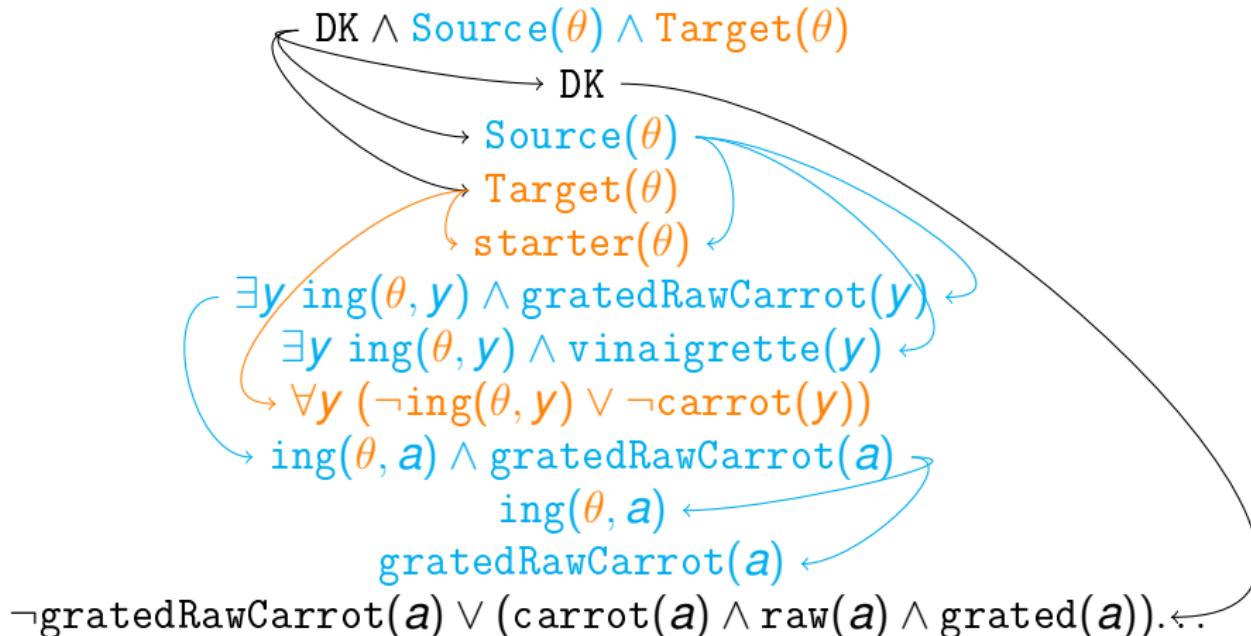
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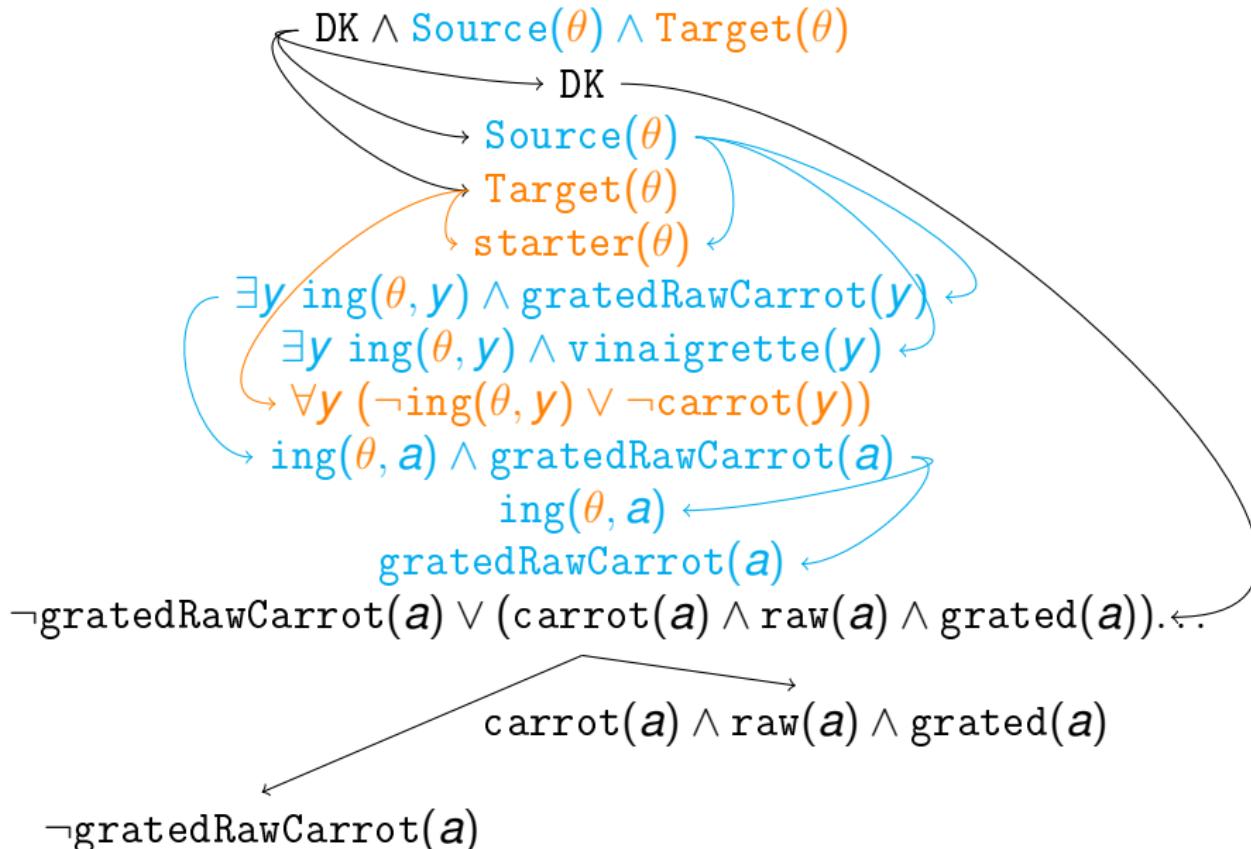
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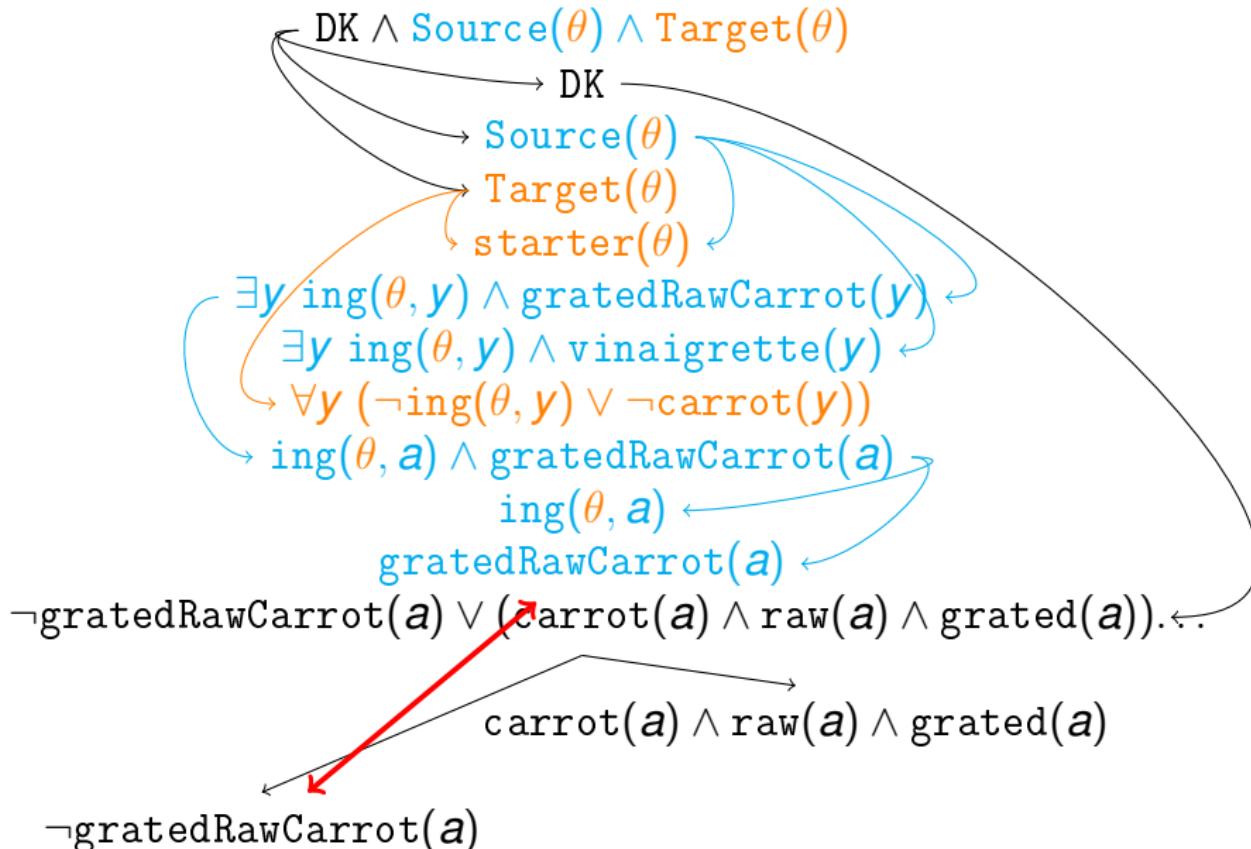
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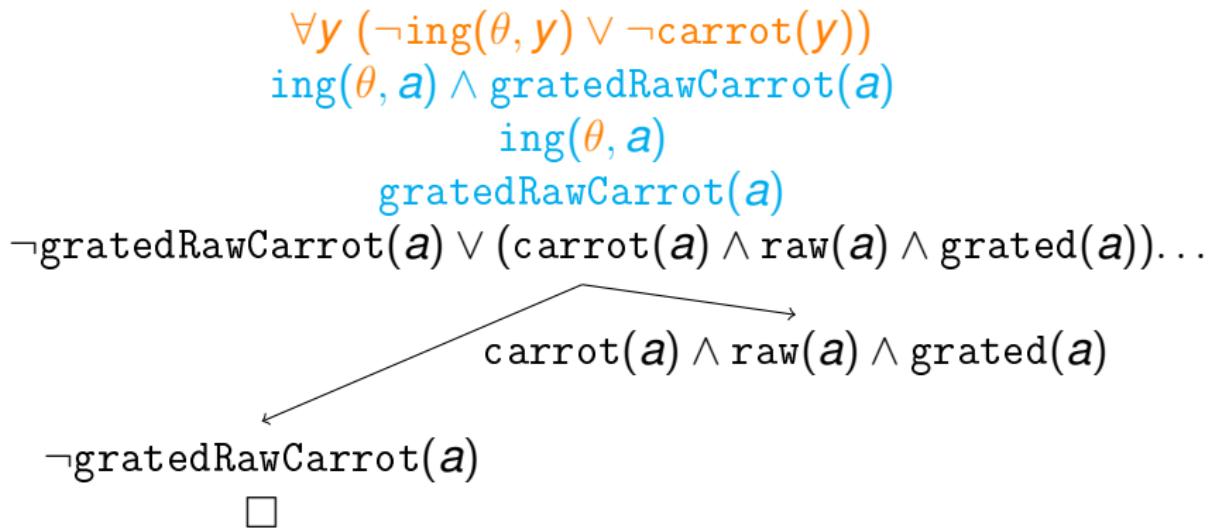
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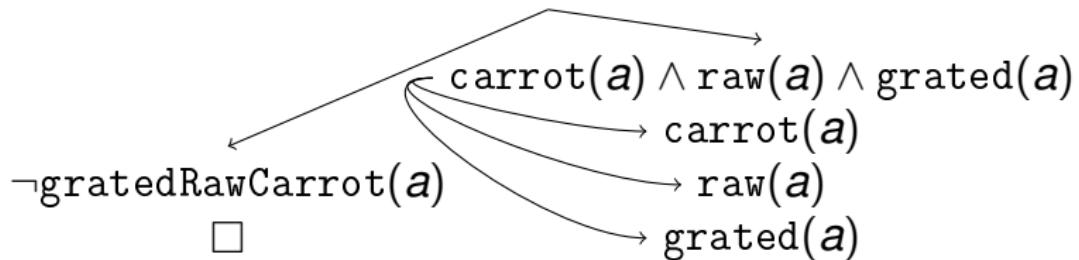


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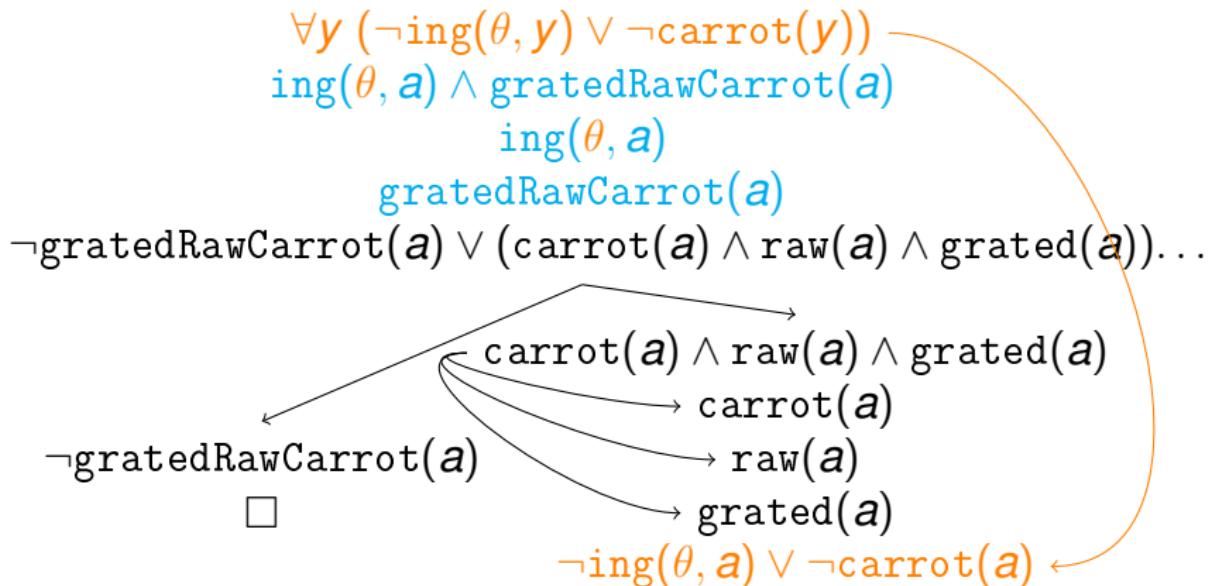


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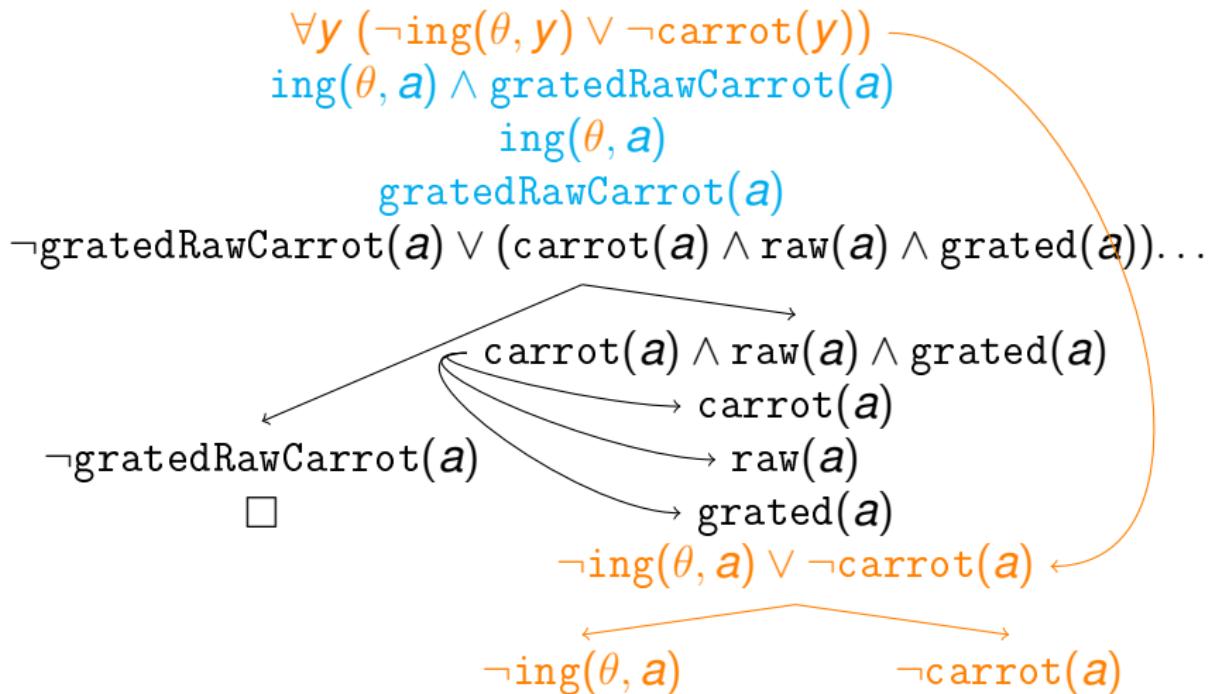
$\forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$   
 $\text{ing}(\theta, a) \wedge \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a)$   
     $\text{ing}(\theta, a)$   
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 $\neg \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee (\text{carrot}(a) \wedge \text{raw}(a) \wedge \text{grated}(a)) \dots$



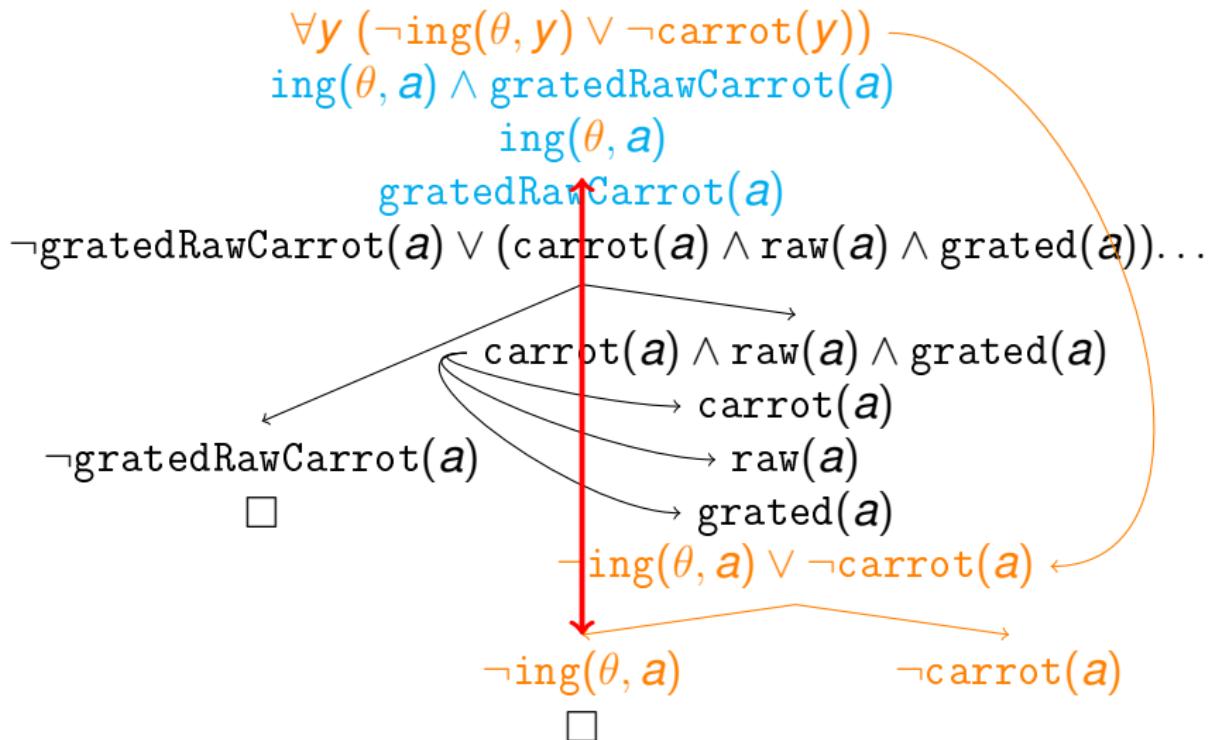
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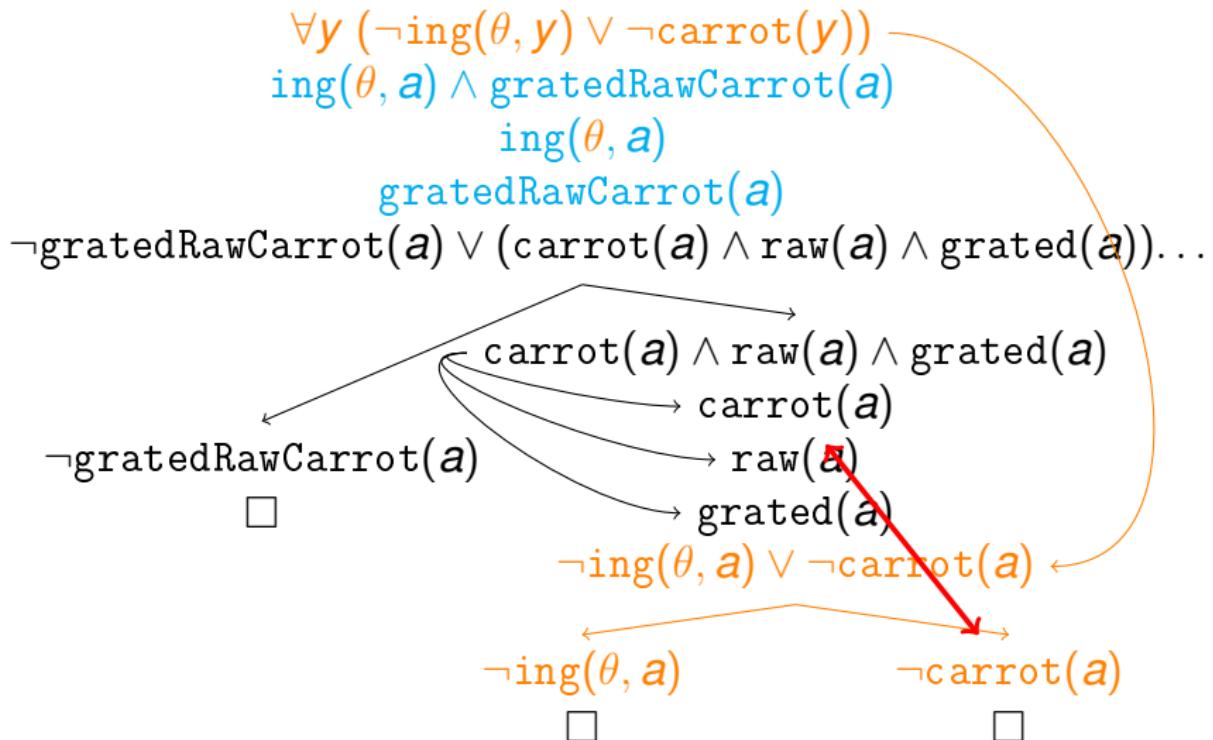
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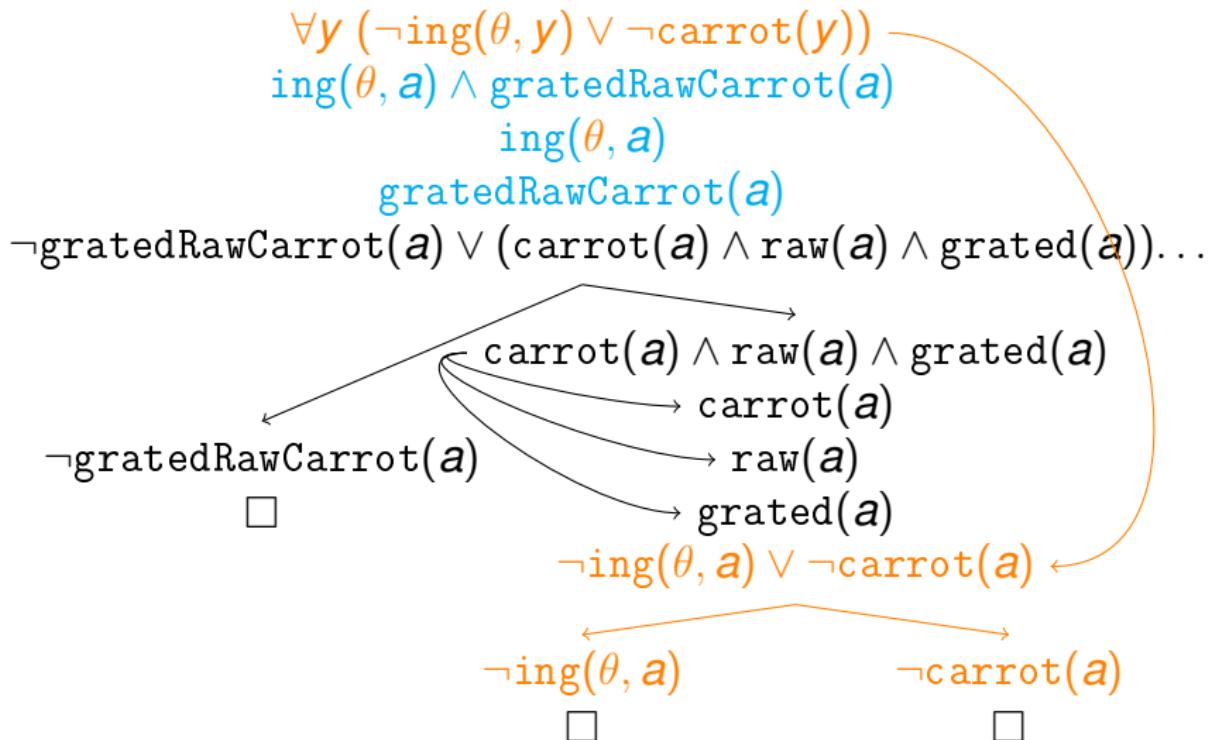
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**Adaptation by  
reestablishing  
consistency**

# Adaptation by correction of DK $\wedge$ Source( $\theta$ ) $\wedge$ Target( $\theta$ )

- Pretend that Source( $\sigma$ ) solves Target( $\theta$ )
  - Source( $\theta$ )

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CompletedTarget = DK  $\wedge$  Source( $\theta$ )  $\wedge$  Target( $\theta$ )

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- Else, minimal change on Source( $\theta$ ): keep as much as possible from the consequences of DK  $\wedge$  Source( $\theta$ )

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- Apply tableau method

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- Apply tableau method
  - To generate the consistent branches  $S_i$  from  $\text{DK} \wedge \text{Source}(\theta)$

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  - To generate the consistent branches  $T_j$  from  $\text{DK} \wedge \text{Target}(\theta)$
  - To generate the (inconsistent) branches  $B_{ij}$  from each  $S_i \wedge T_j$

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- Repair (some of) the  $B_{ij}$ 's

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  - To generate the consistent branches  $S_i$  from  $\text{DK} \wedge \text{Source}(\theta)$
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  - To generate the (inconsistent) branches  $B_{ij}$  from each  $S_i \wedge T_j$
- Repair (some of) the  $B_{ij}$ 's
- Use of a cost function to give a priority in the repairs

DK  $\wedge$  Source( $\theta$ )

DK

Source( $\theta$ )

starter( $\theta$ )

$\exists y \text{ ing}(\theta, y) \wedge \text{gratedRawCarrot}(y)$

$\exists y \text{ ing}(\theta, y) \wedge \text{vinaigrette}(y)$

$\text{ing}(\theta, a) \wedge \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a)$

$\text{ing}(\theta, a)$

$\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a)$

$\text{carrot}(a) \wedge \text{raw}(a) \wedge \text{grated}(a)$

$\text{carrot}(a)$

$\text{raw}(a)$

$\text{grated}(a)$

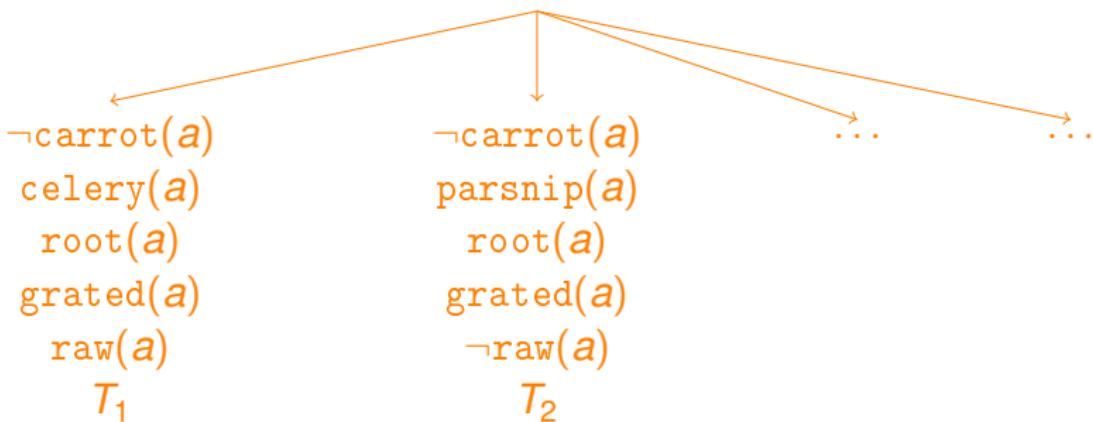
$\text{carrot}(a) \vee \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \text{celery}(a)$

$\text{root}(a)$

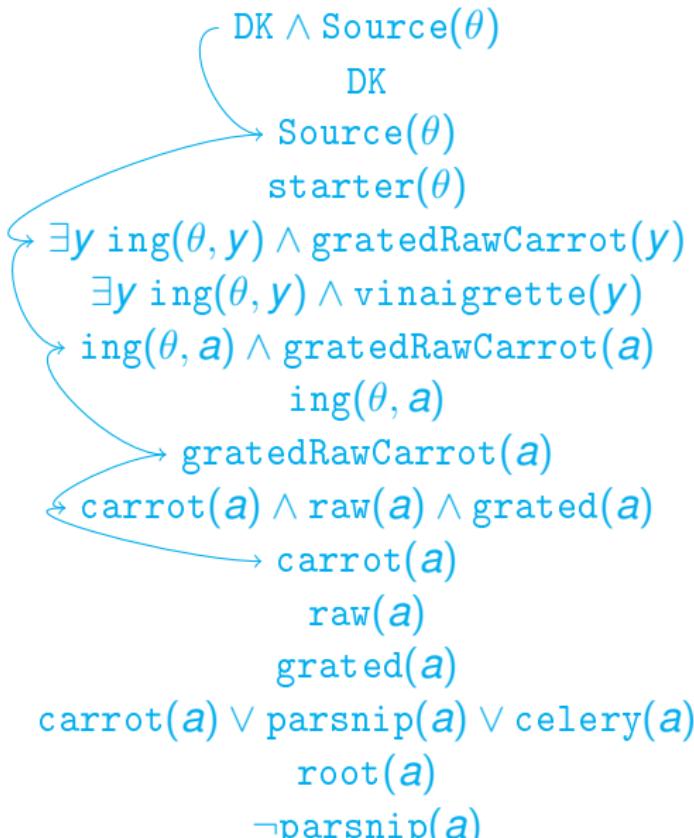
$\neg \text{parsnip}(a) [\dots]$

$S_1$

$\text{DK} \wedge \text{Target}(\theta)$   
 $\text{DK}$   
 $\text{Target}(\theta)$   
 $\text{starter}(\theta)$   
 $\forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$   
 $\neg \text{ing}(\theta, a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a)$   
 $\neg \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee (\text{carrot}(a) \wedge \text{raw}(a) \wedge \text{grated}(a))$   
 $\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a) \vee \neg \text{raw}(a) \vee \neg \text{grated}(a)$   
 $\neg \text{root}(a) \vee \text{carrot}(a) \vee \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \text{celery}(a)$   
 $\text{root}(a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a) \wedge \neg \text{parsnip}(a) \wedge \neg \text{celery}(a)$   
 $\neg \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \neg \text{raw}(a)$



$$S_1 \wedge T_1$$



$$DK \wedge \text{Target}(\theta)$$

DK

$$\text{Target}(\theta)$$

starter( $\theta$ )

$$\forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$$

$$\neg \text{ing}(\theta, a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a)$$

$$\neg \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee (...)$$

$$\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee ...$$

$$\neg \text{root}(a) \vee ...$$

$$\text{root}(a) \vee ...$$

$$\neg \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \neg \text{raw}(a)$$

$$\neg \text{carrot}(a)$$

$$\text{celery}(a)$$

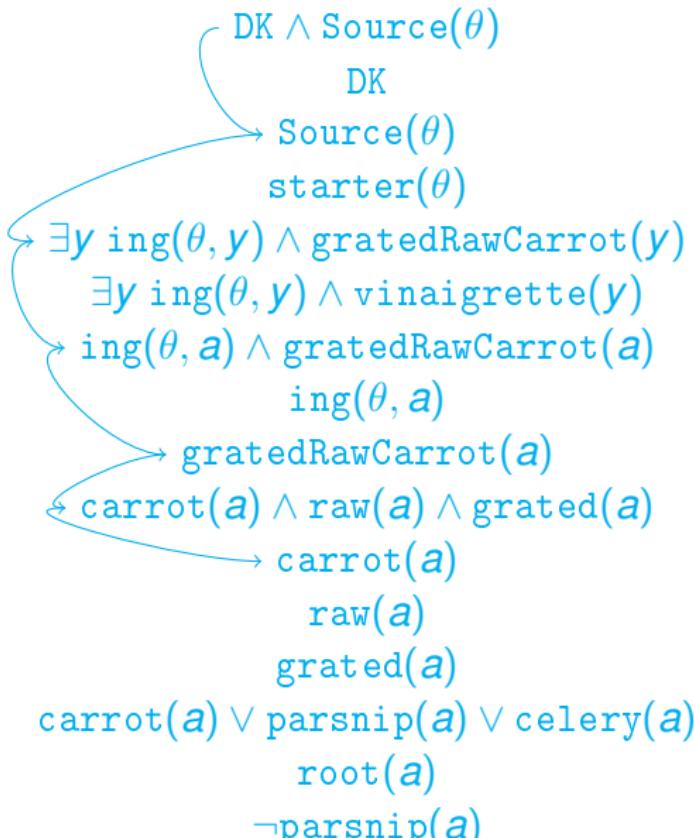
$$\text{root}(a)$$

$$\text{grated}(a)$$

$$\text{raw}(a)$$

$$\square \pm \text{carrot}(a)$$

$$S_1 \wedge T_1$$



$$\Box \pm \text{carrot}(a)$$

$$DK \wedge \text{Target}(\theta)$$

DK

$$\text{Target}(\theta)$$

$$\text{starter}(\theta)$$

$$\forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$$

$$\neg \text{ing}(\theta, a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a)$$

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$$\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee \dots$$

$$\neg \text{root}(a) \vee \dots$$

$$\text{root}(a) \vee \dots$$

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$$\neg \text{carrot}(a)$$

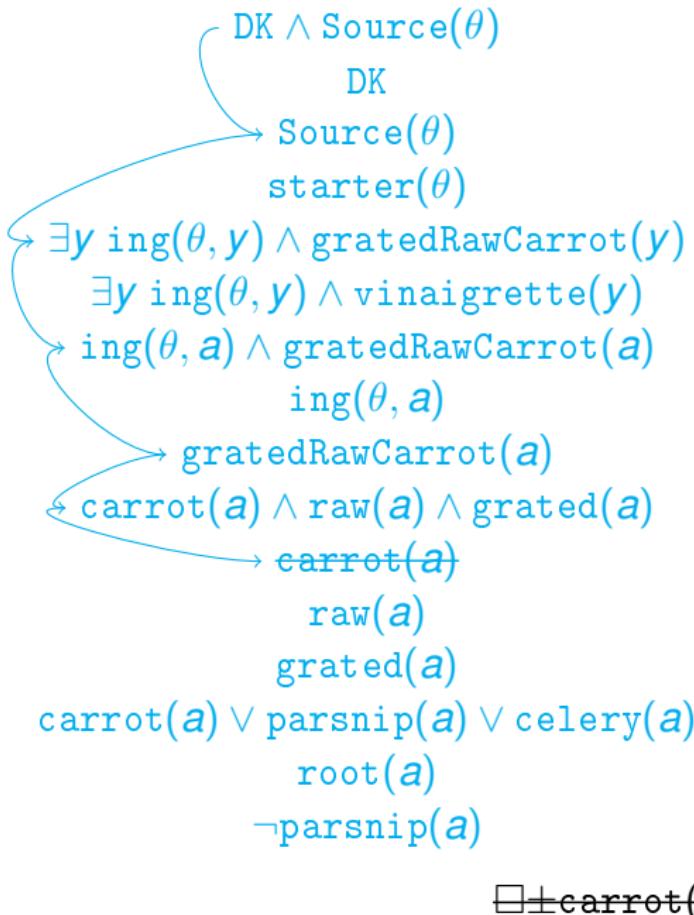
$$\text{celery}(a)$$

$$\text{root}(a)$$

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$$S_1 \wedge T_1$$



DK  $\wedge$  Target( $\theta$ )

DK

Target( $\theta$ )

starter( $\theta$ )

$\forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$

$\neg \text{ing}(\theta, a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a)$

$\neg \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee \dots$

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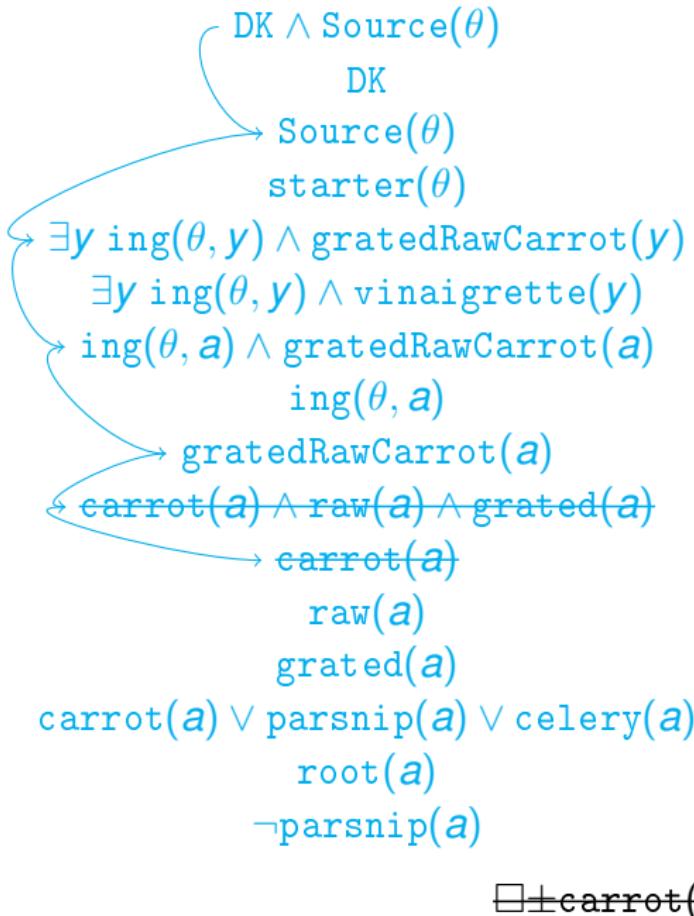
$\text{celery}(a)$

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$$S_1 \wedge T_1$$



DK  $\wedge$  Target( $\theta$ )

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$\forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$

$\neg \text{ing}(\theta, a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a)$

$\neg \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee \dots$

$\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee \dots$

$\neg \text{root}(a) \vee \dots$

$\text{root}(a) \vee \dots$

$\neg \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \neg \text{raw}(a)$

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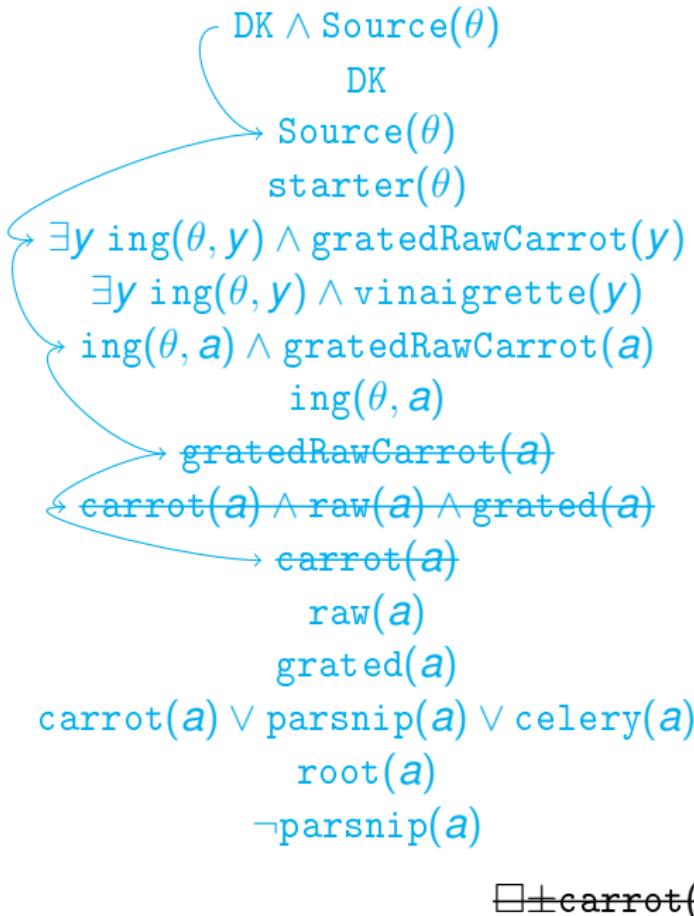
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$$S_1 \wedge T_1$$



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$\forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$

$\neg \text{ing}(\theta, a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a)$

$\neg \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee \dots$

$\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee \dots$

$\neg \text{root}(a) \vee \dots$

$\text{root}(a) \vee \dots$

$\neg \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \neg \text{raw}(a)$

$\neg \text{carrot}(a)$

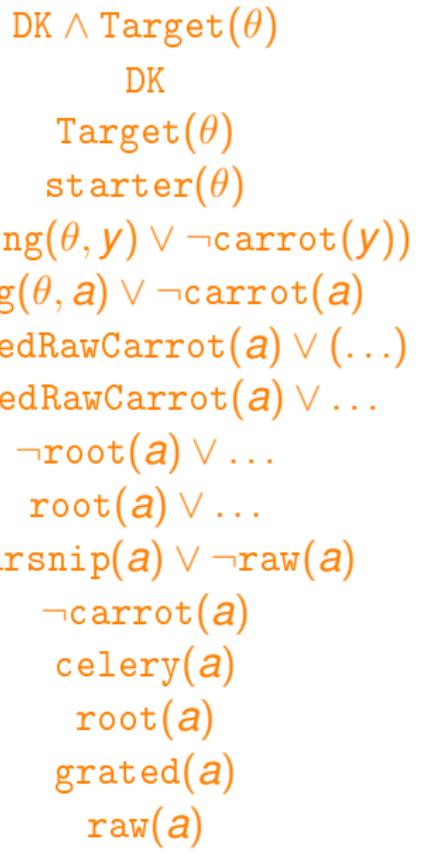
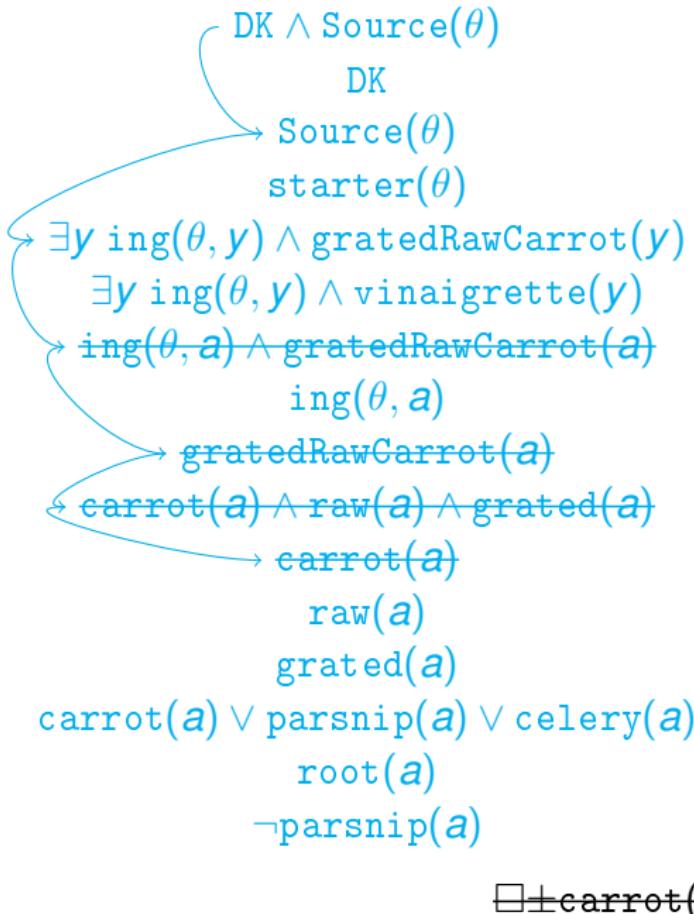
$\text{celery}(a)$

$\text{root}(a)$

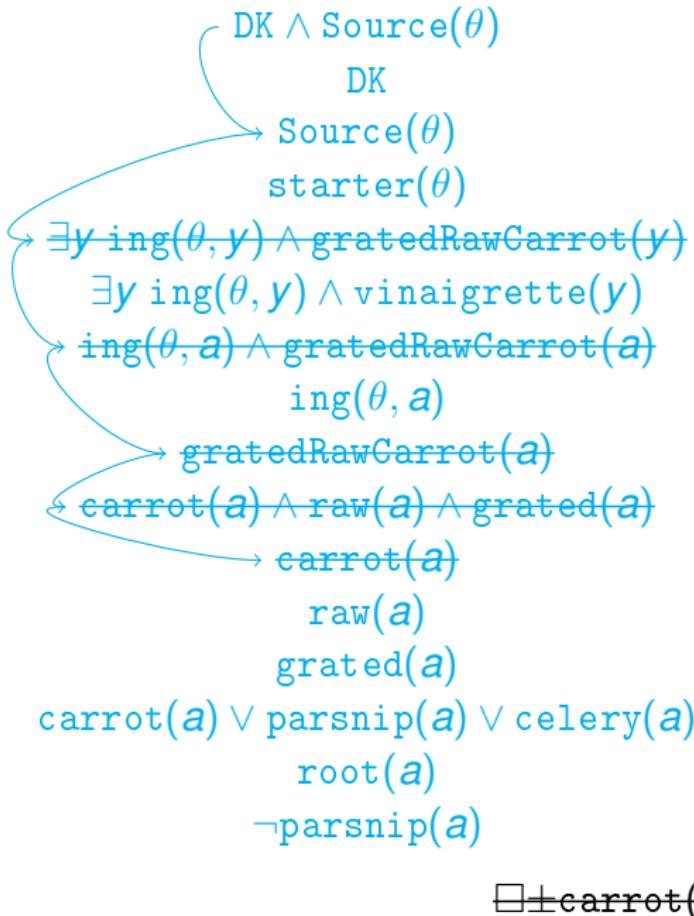
$\text{grated}(a)$

$\text{raw}(a)$

$$S_1 \wedge T_1$$



$$S_1 \wedge T_1$$



$$DK \wedge Target(\theta)$$

DK

$$Target(\theta)$$

starter( $\theta$ )

$$\forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$$

$$\neg \text{ing}(\theta, a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a)$$

$$\neg \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee (...)$$

$$\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee ...$$

$$\neg \text{root}(a) \vee ...$$

$$\text{root}(a) \vee ...$$

$$\neg \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \neg \text{raw}(a)$$

$$\neg \text{carrot}(a)$$

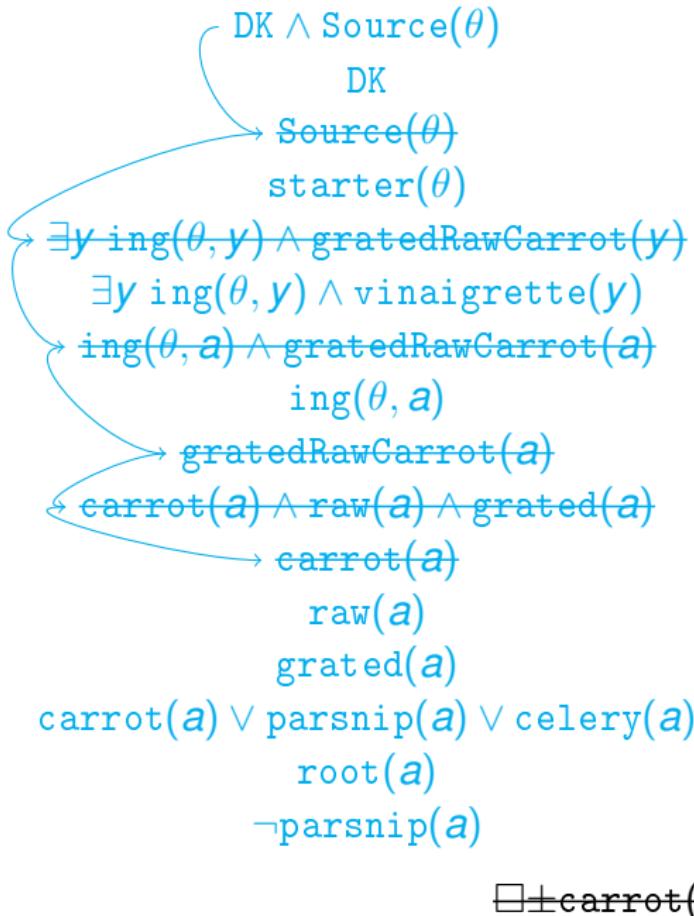
$$\text{celery}(a)$$

$$\text{root}(a)$$

$$\text{grated}(a)$$

$$\text{raw}(a)$$

$$S_1 \wedge T_1$$



DK  $\wedge$  Target( $\theta$ )

DK

Target( $\theta$ )

starter( $\theta$ )

$\forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$

$\neg \text{ing}(\theta, a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a)$

$\neg \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee (\dots)$

$\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee \dots$

$\neg \text{root}(a) \vee \dots$

$\text{root}(a) \vee \dots$

$\neg \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \neg \text{raw}(a)$

$\neg \text{carrot}(a)$

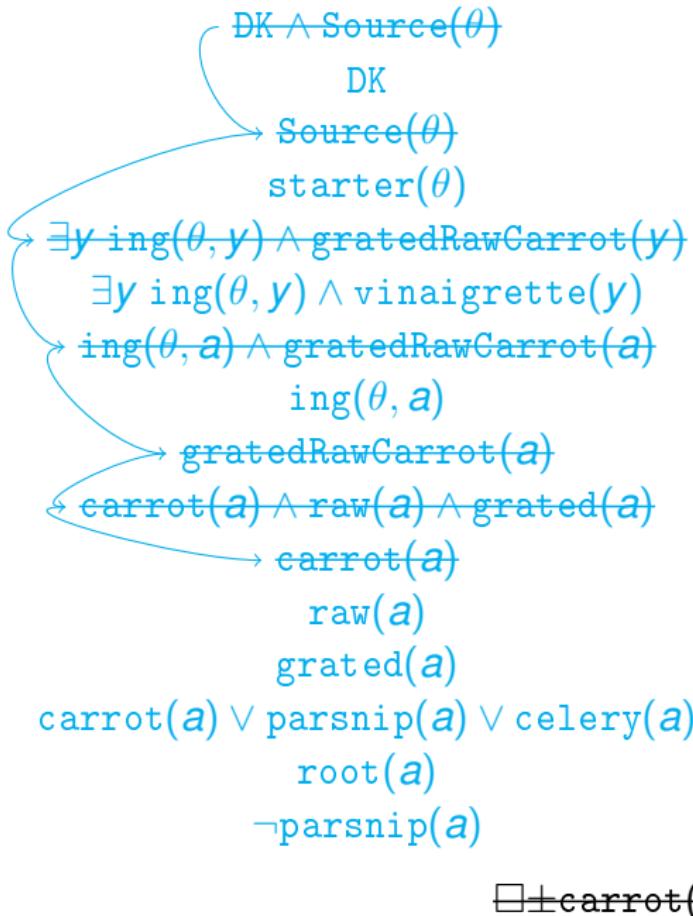
$\text{celery}(a)$

$\text{root}(a)$

$\text{grated}(a)$

$\text{raw}(a)$

$$S_1 \wedge T_1$$



$\text{DK} \wedge \text{Target}(\theta)$

$\text{DK}$

$\text{Target}(\theta)$

$\text{starter}(\theta)$

$\forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$

$\neg \text{ing}(\theta, a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a)$

$\neg \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee \dots$

$\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee \dots$

$\neg \text{root}(a) \vee \dots$

$\text{root}(a) \vee \dots$

$\neg \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \neg \text{raw}(a)$

$\neg \text{carrot}(a)$

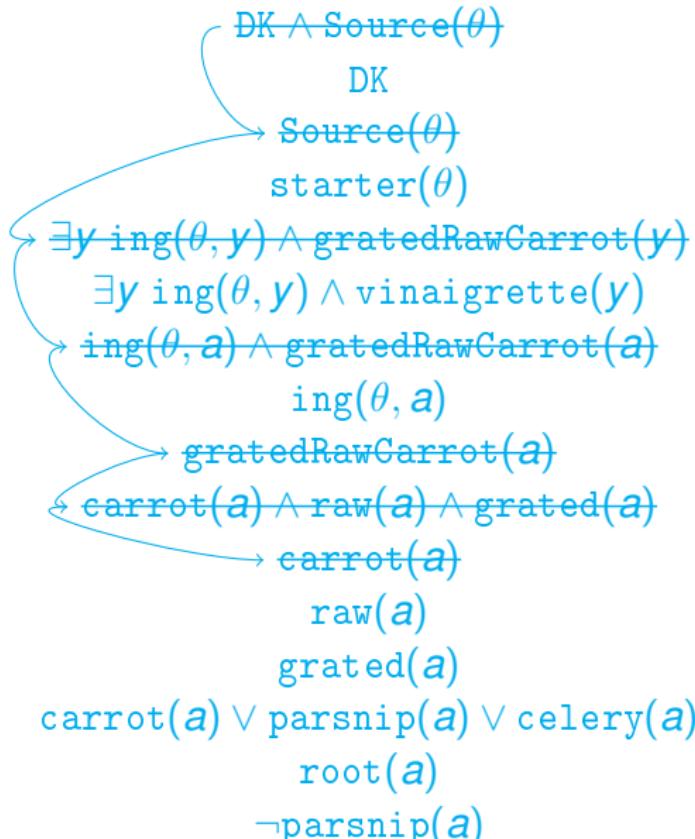
$\text{celery}(a)$

$\text{root}(a)$

$\text{grated}(a)$

$\text{raw}(a)$

$$S'_1 \wedge T_1$$



$$\text{DK} \wedge \text{Target}(\theta)$$

$\text{DK}$

$$\text{Target}(\theta)$$

$$\text{starter}(\theta)$$

$$\forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$$

$$\neg \text{ing}(\theta, a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a)$$

$$\neg \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee (\dots)$$

$$\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee \dots$$

$$\neg \text{root}(a) \vee \dots$$

$$\text{root}(a) \vee \dots$$

$$\neg \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \neg \text{raw}(a)$$

$$\neg \text{carrot}(a)$$

$$\text{celery}(a)$$

$$\text{root}(a)$$

$$\text{grated}(a)$$

$$\text{raw}(a)$$

$$\square \pm \text{carrot}(a)$$

$S_1 \wedge T_2$  $\text{DK} \wedge \text{Source}(\theta)$  $\text{DK}$  $\text{Source}(\theta)$  $\text{starter}(\theta)$  $\rightarrow \exists y \text{ ing}(\theta, y) \wedge \text{gratedRawCarrot}(y)$  $\exists y \text{ ing}(\theta, y) \wedge \text{vinaigrette}(y)$  $\rightarrow \text{ing}(\theta, a) \wedge \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a)$  $\text{ing}(\theta, a)$  $\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a)$  $\rightarrow \text{carrot}(a) \wedge \text{raw}(a) \wedge \text{grated}(a)$  $\rightarrow \text{carrot}(a)$  $\rightarrow \text{raw}(a)$  $\rightarrow \text{grated}(a)$  $\text{carrot}(a) \vee \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \text{celery}(a)$  $\text{root}(a)$  $\neg \text{parsnip}(a)$  $\square \pm \text{carrot}(a)$  $\text{DK} \wedge \text{Target}(\theta)$  $\text{DK}$  $\text{Target}(\theta)$  $\text{starter}(\theta)$  $\forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$  $\neg \text{ing}(\theta, a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a)$  $\neg \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee (\dots)$  $\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee \dots$  $\neg \text{root}(a) \vee \dots$  $\text{root}(a) \vee \dots$  $\neg \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \neg \text{raw}(a)$  $\neg \text{carrot}(a)$  $\text{parsnip}(a)$  $\text{root}(a)$  $\text{grated}(a)$  $\neg \text{raw}(a)$  $\square \pm \text{raw}(a)$

$S_1 \wedge T_2$  $\text{DK} \wedge \text{Source}(\theta)$ 

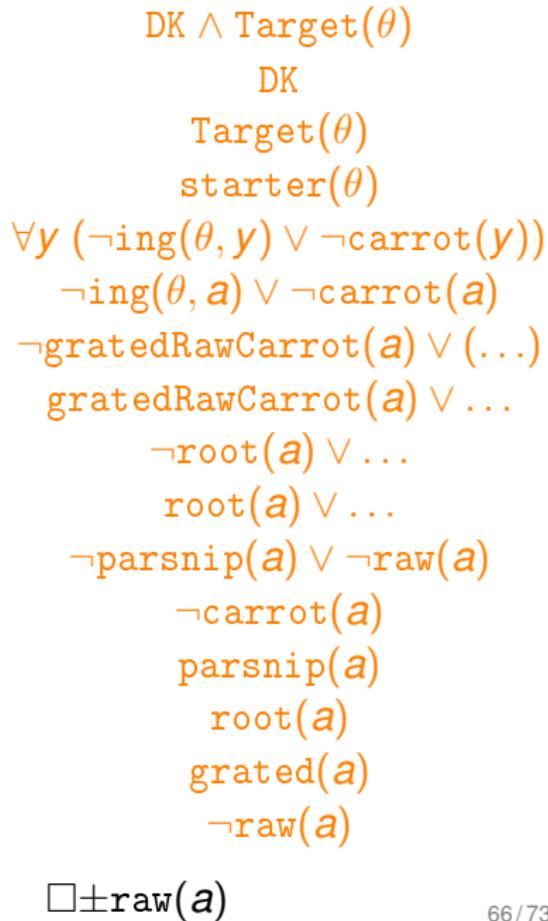
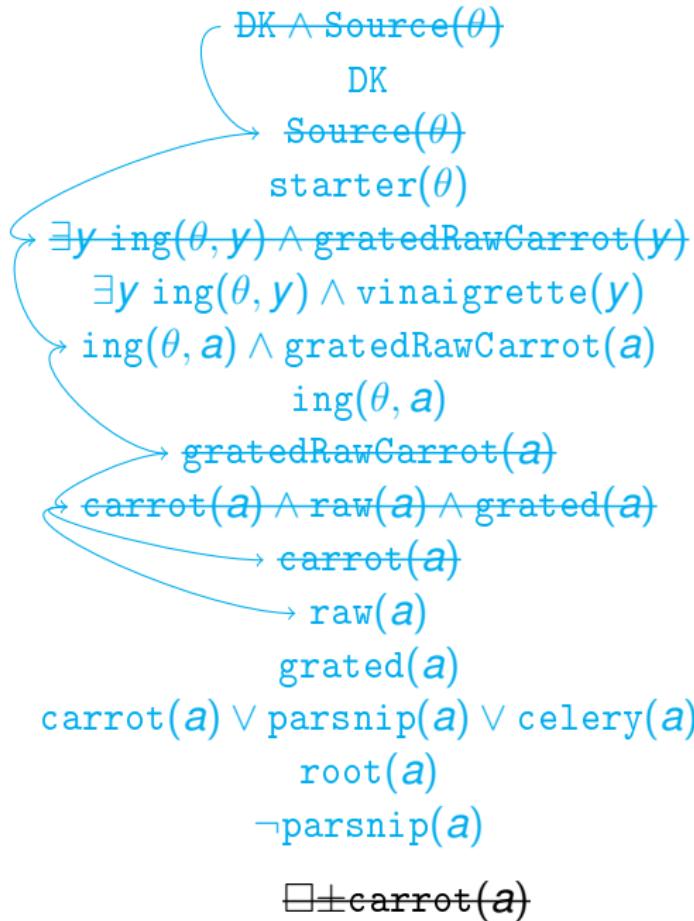
DK

 $\text{Source}(\theta)$  $\text{starter}(\theta)$  $\rightarrow \exists y \text{ ing}(\theta, y) \wedge \text{gratedRawCarrot}(y)$  $\exists y \text{ ing}(\theta, y) \wedge \text{vinaigrette}(y)$  $\rightarrow \text{ing}(\theta, a) \wedge \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a)$  $\text{ing}(\theta, a)$  $\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a)$  $\rightarrow \text{carrot}(a) \wedge \text{raw}(a) \wedge \text{grated}(a)$  $\rightarrow \text{carrot}(a)$  $\rightarrow \text{raw}(a)$  $\rightarrow \text{grated}(a)$  $\text{carrot}(a) \vee \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \text{celery}(a)$  $\rightarrow \text{root}(a)$  $\neg \text{parsnip}(a)$  $\square \pm \text{carrot}(a)$  $\text{DK} \wedge \text{Target}(\theta)$ 

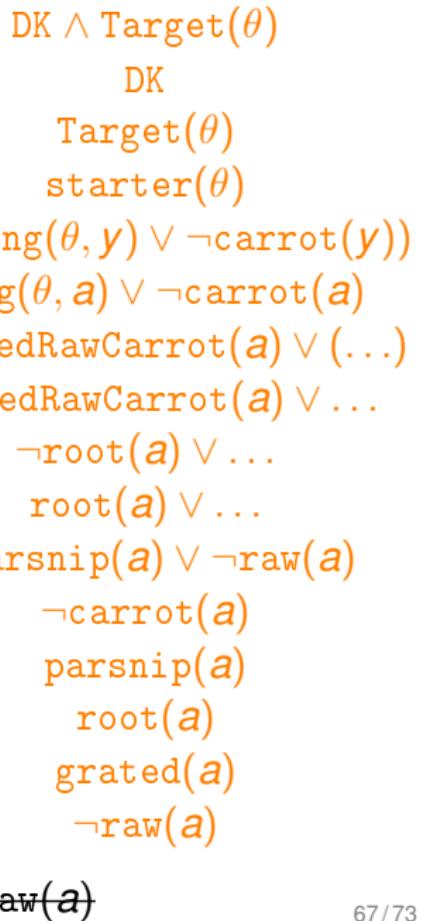
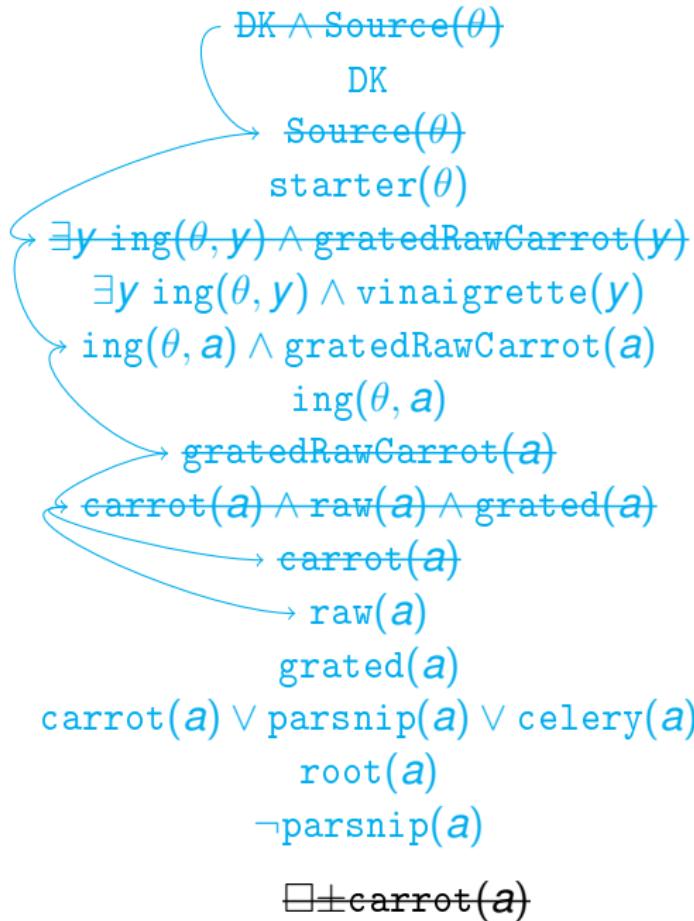
DK

 $\text{Target}(\theta)$  $\text{starter}(\theta)$  $\forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$  $\neg \text{ing}(\theta, a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a)$  $\neg \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee (\dots)$  $\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee \dots$  $\neg \text{root}(a) \vee \dots$  $\text{root}(a) \vee \dots$  $\neg \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \neg \text{raw}(a)$  $\neg \text{carrot}(a)$  $\text{parsnip}(a)$  $\text{root}(a)$  $\text{grated}(a)$  $\neg \text{raw}(a)$  $\square \pm \text{raw}(a)$

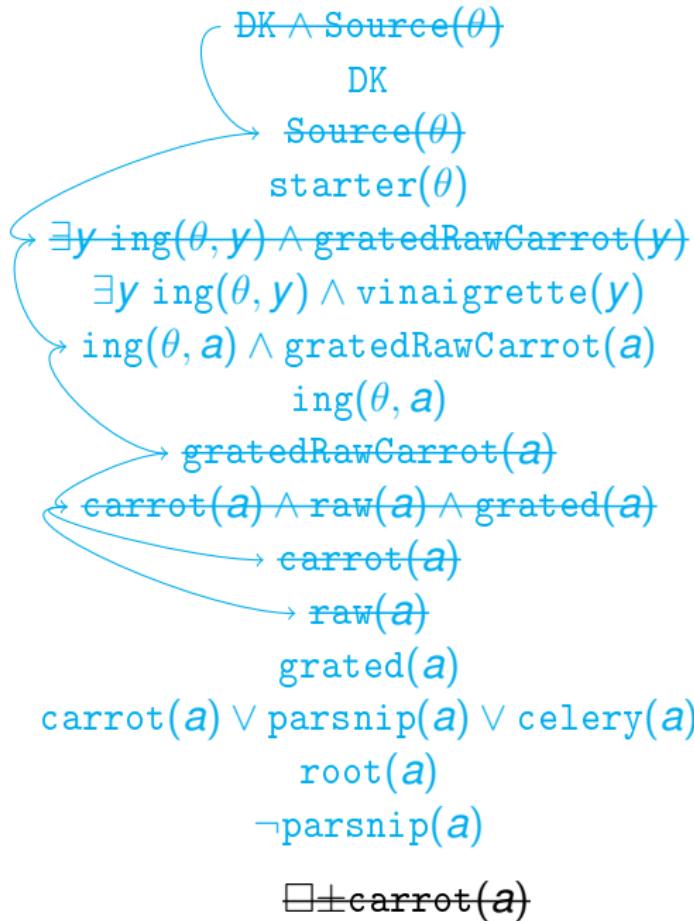
$$S'_1 \wedge T_2$$



$$S'_1 \wedge T_2$$



$$S'_1 \wedge T_2$$



$$\text{DK} \wedge \text{Target}(\theta)$$

$$\text{DK}$$

$$\text{Target}(\theta)$$

$\text{starter}(\theta)$

$$\forall y (\neg \text{ing}(\theta, y) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(y))$$

$$\neg \text{ing}(\theta, a) \vee \neg \text{carrot}(a)$$

$$\neg \text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee (\dots)$$

$$\text{gratedRawCarrot}(a) \vee \dots$$

$$\neg \text{root}(a) \vee \dots$$

$$\text{root}(a) \vee \dots$$

$$\neg \text{parsnip}(a) \vee \neg \text{raw}(a)$$

$$\neg \text{carrot}(a)$$

$$\text{parsnip}(a)$$

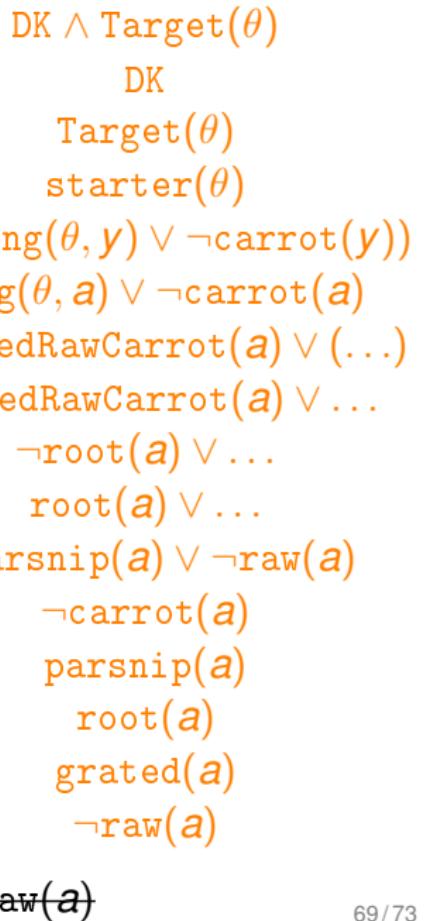
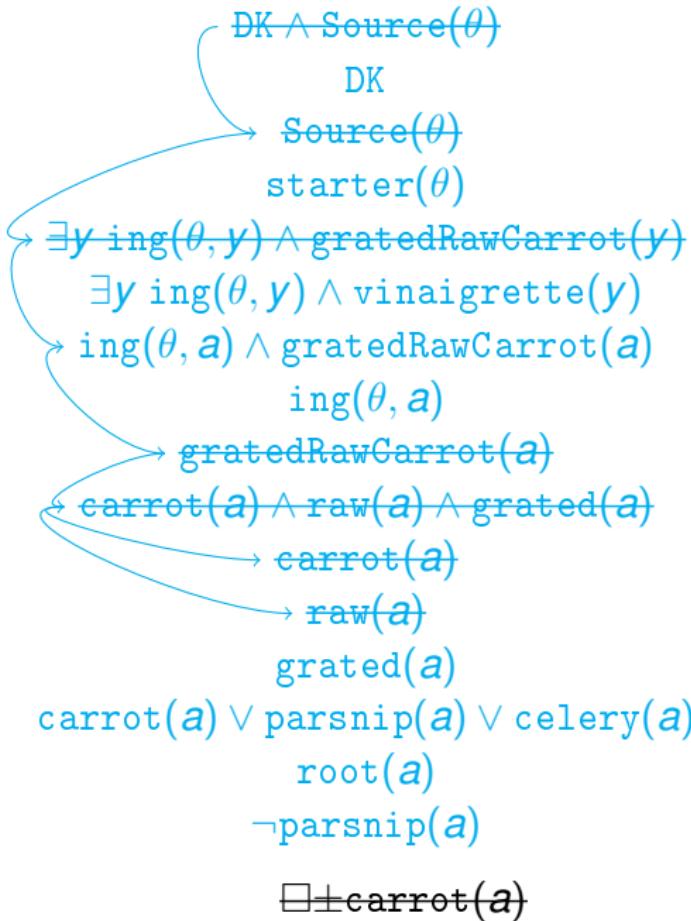
$$\text{root}(a)$$

$$\text{grated}(a)$$

$$\neg \text{raw}(a)$$

$$\square \pm \text{raw}(a)$$

$$S''_1 \wedge T_2$$



- $S_1 \wedge T_1$  requires less repair than  $S_1 \wedge T_2$
- In fact,  $S_1 \wedge T_1$  requires strictly less repair than  $S_1 \wedge T_j$  ( $j \neq 1$ )
- Therefore:

$$\text{CompletedTarget} = S'_1 \wedge T_1$$

- In other words:  
to adapt your raw and grated carrots with vinaigrette,  
substitute carrots with celery  
(better than parsnips, since raw parsnips cannot be eaten)

# Conclusion and Future Work

# Conclusion

- Extension of the tableau method to adaptation in CBR
- Studied and implemented for  $\mathcal{ALC}$   
(and propositional logic which is a fragment of  $\mathcal{ALC}$ )
- A prototype working with  $\mathcal{ALC}$  has been developed.
- Complexity  $\geq$  consistency test:  

  - EXPTIME-hard for  $\mathcal{ALC}$
  - Much quicker for practical applications

## Future Work

- Deeper study of the properties of this adaptation
- Links with other approaches of adaptation
- Towards an efficient implementation
  - What are the optimizations of the tableaux method that are compatible with our extension?
- Generalisation to more expressive DLs
  - E.g., to  $\mathcal{ALC(D)}$  with a numerical concrete domain