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YAGO++ Query Answering

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AlbertEinstein BornIn Ulm

→ BornIn(AlbertEinstein, Ulm)

LocatedIn Type YagoTransitiveRelation

→ $\forall x, y, z \text{ LocatedIn}(x, y) \wedge \text{LocatedIn}(y, z) \rightarrow \text{LocatedIn}(x, z)$

BornIn Type YagoFunction

→ $\forall x, y, z \text{ BornIn}(x, y) \wedge \text{BornIn}(x, z) \rightarrow y \approx z$

AngelaMerkel Type Human

→ Human(AngelaMerkel)

Human SubClassOf Mammal

→ $\forall x \text{ Human}(x) \rightarrow \text{Mammal}(x)$



Bernays–Schönfinkel Horn fragment with Equality (BSHE) + unique name

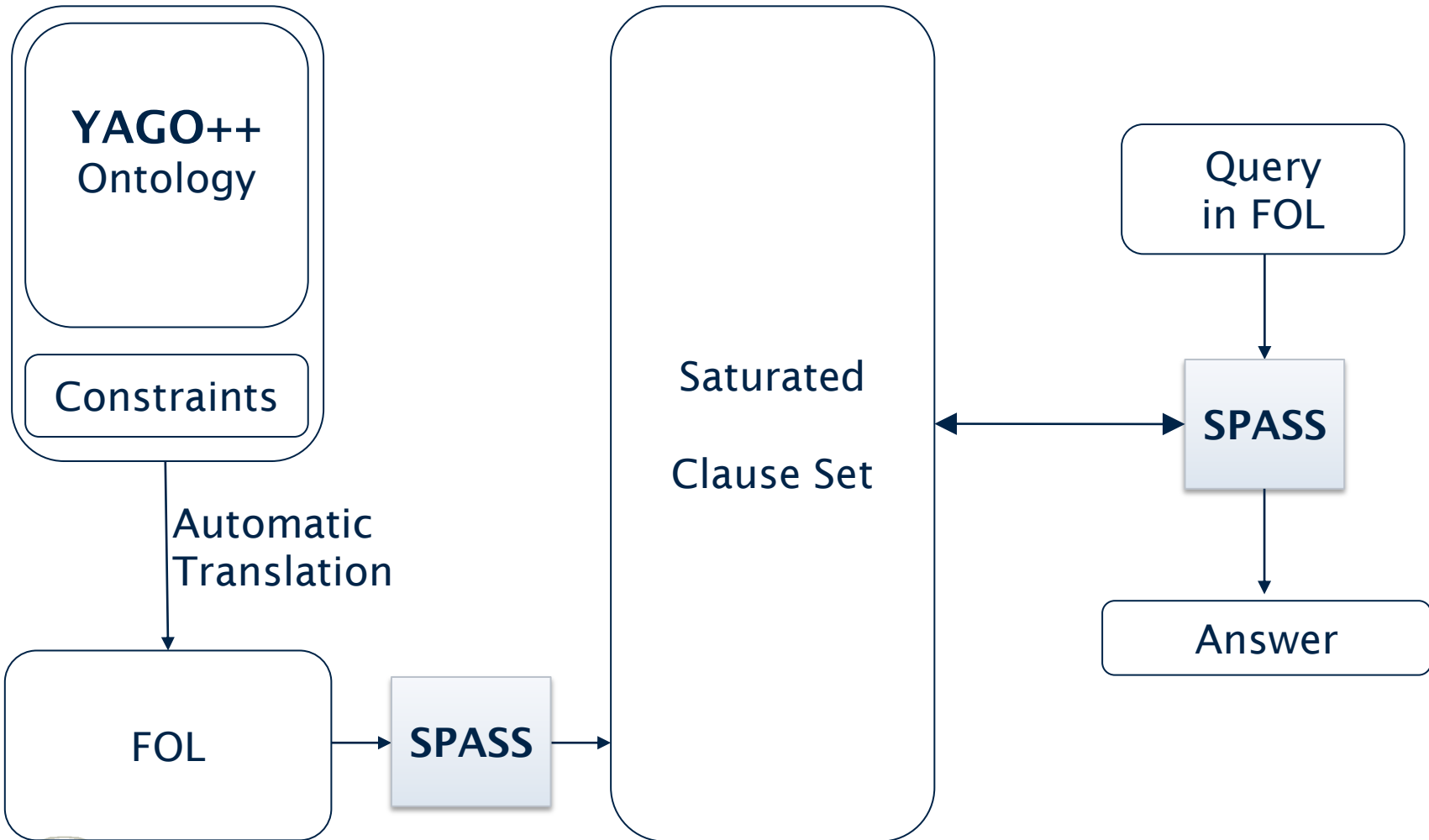
Negative Facts

$\text{bornIn}(\text{AlbertEinstein}, \text{Munich}) \rightarrow$

Definitions

$\text{bornIn}(x, y) \wedge \text{locatedIn}(y, z) \wedge \text{country}(z) \rightarrow \text{bornInCountry}(x, z)$





Hyperresolution

$$\frac{A_1 \quad \dots \quad A_n \quad \neg B_1 \vee \dots \vee \neg B_n \vee P}{P\sigma}$$

- A_1, \dots, A_n are positive unit clauses,
- P is a positive literal or false
- σ is the simultaneous mgu of A_i and B_i for all $i \in \{1 \dots n\}$

Positive Chaining

$$\frac{Q(l,s) \quad Q(t,r)}{Q(l,r)\sigma}$$

- σ is the mgu of s and t
- $l\sigma \not\approx s\sigma$ and $r\sigma \not\approx t\sigma$

OECut

$$\frac{a \approx b}{\square}$$

- a and b are two different constants.

Negative Chaining

$$\frac{Q(l,s) \quad D \vee \neg Q(t,r)}{D\sigma \vee \neg Q(t,l)\sigma}$$

- σ is the mgu of s and r
- $l\sigma \not\approx s\sigma$ and $t\sigma \not\approx r\sigma$



$\text{bornIn}(x, y) \wedge \text{locatedIn}(y, z) \wedge \text{country}(z) \rightarrow \text{bornInCountry}(x, z)$

$$\frac{Q(l, s) \quad D \vee \neg Q(t, r)}{D\sigma \vee \neg Q(t, l)\sigma}$$

- σ is the mgu of s and r
- $l\sigma \neq s\sigma$ and $t\sigma \neq r\sigma$



$\text{bornIn}(x, y) \wedge \text{locatedIn}(y, z) \wedge \text{country}(z) \rightarrow \text{bornInCountry}(x, z)$

$$\Gamma_i \rightarrow A_i \quad T_1, \dots, T_m, B_1, \dots, B_n \rightarrow \Delta$$

$$(T_1, \dots, T_m, \Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_n \rightarrow \Delta)\sigma$$

1. σ simultaneous unifier of all A_i and B_i
2. T_i are transitive atoms
3. B_i are non-transitive atoms



$$\Phi \quad := \quad \Gamma \quad | \quad \forall x.\Gamma \rightarrow \Phi \quad | \quad \exists x.\Gamma \wedge \Phi$$

Example:

$$\exists x, y. \text{Phy}(x) \wedge \text{bornIn}(x, y) \wedge \forall z. \text{hasChild}(x, z) \rightarrow \text{bornIn}(z, y)$$



N saturated clause set

$$\frac{\forall \bar{x}. T_1, \dots, T_m, P_1, \dots, P_n \rightarrow \Phi \quad P'_1, \dots, P'_n}{\Phi\sigma}$$

1. P'_i positive ground unit clauses with $P'_i \in N$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$
2. σ simultaneous unifier of P_1, \dots, P_n and P'_1, \dots, P'_n
3. $N \models T_i\sigma$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$



ProcessQuery(Query Φ)

⋮

if($\Phi = \forall x.\Gamma \rightarrow \Phi'$) {

ForEach($\Phi'\sigma \in \text{forall}(\Phi, N)$) {

if($\neg \text{ProcessQuery}(\Phi'\sigma, N)$) **return**(false)

 }

return(true)

}

⋮



- We saturate YAGO++ in about 1 hour
2.4 million clauses generated,
134,000 kept
- SPASS-YAGO answer queries with quantifier alternations

$$\exists x, y. \text{Phy}(x) \wedge \text{bornIn}(x, y) \wedge \forall z. \text{hasChild}(x, z) \rightarrow \text{bornIn}(z, y)$$



- Extended YAGO with neg. facts and definitions
- New saturation calculus
- Defined the query language as a fragment of first-order logic
- New query answering calculus
- Implemented in SPASS-YAGO++
- Answers queries with quantifier alternations in < 1second
- Webfrontend and SPASS-YAGO++ as server backend



- Faster query answering: Query optimization,...
- Robustness of implementation
- more stable Web-Interface and server backend
- Natural language interface
- Confidence values
- Time



Webfrontend: <http://spassyago.spass-prover.org>

Thank you for your attention

