

# A Set-Theoretical Approach for the Induction of Inheritance Hierarchies

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# overview

- 1) presentation of the approach
  - 1) what kind of data can be captured by the approach?
  - 2) brief introduction to formal concept lattices
  - 3) the induced hierarchies and their qualities
  - 4) how can attribute implications be employed for the induction of hierarchies?
- 2) learning type hierarchies
  - 1) input data: untyped feature structures
  - 2) assigning types to concepts
  - 3) constructing the type hierarchy

# example data: inflectional paradigms of german nouns

	<sing nom>	<sing gen>	<sing dat>	<sing acc>	<plur nom>	<plur gen>	<plur dat>	<plur acc>
Herr	NULL	_n						
Friede	NULL	_n_s	_n	_n	_n	_n	_n	_n
Hemd	NULL	_s	NULL	NULL	_n	_n	_n	_n
Farbe	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	_n	_n	_n	_n
Ufer	NULL	_s	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	_n	NULL

*Herr* 'mister', *Friede* 'peace', *Hemd* 'shirt', *Farbe* 'colour', *Ufer* 'shore'

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Hemd	NULL	_s	NULL	NULL	_n	_n	_n	_n
Farbe	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	_n	_n	_n	_n
Ufer	NULL	_s	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	_n	NULL

*Herr* 'mister', *Friede* 'peace', *Hemd* 'shirt', *Farbe* 'colour', *Ufer* 'shore'

(*Friede*, <plur nom>, \_n):  
plural nominative form of *Friede* is *Frieden*

# formal context

**Def.:** A **formal context** K is a tripel  $(G, M, I)$  where

- G is a set of objects
- M is a set of attributes
- I is a binary relation  $I \subseteq G \times M$  where  $(g, m) \in I$  is read as "object g has attribute m."

	Herr	Friede	Hend	Farbe	Ufer
sing nom: NULL	x	x	x	x	x
sing gen: NULL				x	
sing gen: _s			x		x
sing gen: _n	x				
sing gen: _ns		x			
sing dat: NULL			x	x	x
sing dat: _n	x	x			
sing acc: NULL			x	x	x
sing acc: _n	x	x			
plur nom: NULL					x
plur nom: _n	x	x	x	x	
plur gen: NULL					x
plur gen: _n	x	x	x	x	
plur dat: _n	x	x	x	x	x
plur acc: NULL					x
plur acc: _n	x	x	x	x	

# formal concept

**Def.:** for  $A \subseteq G$  and  $B \subseteq M$  be  
 $A' = \{m \in M \mid \forall g \in A: (g, m) \in I\}$   
 $B' = \{g \in G \mid \forall m \in B: (g, m) \in I\}$

**Def.:**  $(A, B)$  is a **formal concept** of the formal context  $(G, M, I)$  iff  $A \subseteq G$ ,  $B \subseteq M$ ,  $A' = B$  and  $B' = A$ .  
 A is called the **extent** and B the **intent** of the concept.

**Note:**  $(A'', A')$  is a formal concept for all  $A \subseteq G$ .

	Herr	Friede	Hend	Farbe	Ufer
sing nom: NULL	x	x	x	x	x
sing gen: NULL				x	
sing gen: _s			x		x
sing gen: _n	x				
sing gen: _ns		x			
sing dat: NULL			x	x	x
sing dat: _n	x	x			
sing acc: NULL			x	x	x
sing acc: _n	x	x			
plur nom: NULL					x
plur nom: _n	x	x	x	x	
plur gen: NULL					x
plur gen: _n	x	x	x	x	
plur dat: _n	x	x	x	x	x
plur acc: NULL					x
plur acc: _n	x	x	x	x	

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	Herr	Friede	Hend	Farbe	Ufer
sing nom: NULL	x	x	x	x	x
sing gen: NULL				x	
sing gen: _s			x		x
sing gen: _n	x				
sing gen: _ns		x			
sing dat: NULL			x	x	x
sing dat: _n	x	x			
sing acc: NULL			x	x	x
sing acc: _n	x	x			
plur nom: NULL					x
plur nom: _n	x	x	x	x	
plur gen: NULL					x
plur gen: _n	x	x	x	x	
plur dat: _n	x	x	x	x	x
plur acc: NULL					x
plur acc: _n	x	x	x	x	

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**Note:**  $(A'', A')$  is a formal concept  
for all  $A \subseteq G$ .



The diagram illustrates a formal context with a set of objects  $A = \{\text{Herr, Friede, Hend, Farbe, Ufer}\}$  and a set of attributes  $B = \{\text{sing nom: NULL, sing gen: NULL, sing gen: _s, sing gen: _n, sing gen: _ns, sing dat: NULL, sing dat: _n, sing acc: NULL, sing acc: _n, plur nom: NULL, plur nom: _n, plur gen: NULL, plur gen: _n, plur dat: _n, plur acc: NULL, plur acc: _n}\}$ . The intent  $B$  is represented by the first five rows of the table, and the extent  $A$  is represented by the last five rows. The table entries are marked with 'x' for present and empty for absent.

	Herr	Friede	Hend	Farbe	Ufer
sing nom: NULL	x	x	x	x	x
sing gen: NULL				x	
sing gen: _s			x		x
sing gen: _n	x				
sing gen: _ns		x			
sing dat: NULL			x	x	x
sing dat: _n	x	x			
sing acc: NULL			x	x	x
sing acc: _n	x	x			
plur nom: NULL					x
plur nom: _n	x	x	x	x	
plur gen: NULL					x
plur gen: _n	x	x	x	x	
plur dat: _n	x	x	x	x	x
plur acc: NULL					x
plur acc: _n	x	x	x	x	

# formal concept

**Def.:** for  $A \subseteq G$  and  $B \subseteq M$  be  
 $A' = \{m \in M \mid \forall g \in A: (g, m) \in I\}$   
 $B' = \{g \in G \mid \forall m \in B: (g, m) \in I\}$

**Def.:**  $(A, B)$  is a **formal concept** of the formal context  $(G, M, I)$  iff  $A \subseteq G$ ,  $B \subseteq M$ ,  $A' = B$  and  $B' = A$ .  
 A is called the **extent** and B the **intent** of the concept.

**Note:**  $(A'', A')$  is a formal concept for all  $A \subseteq G$ .



The diagram illustrates the relationships between sets  $A$ ,  $A'$ ,  $A''$ , and  $B$ . It shows that  $A$  and  $A'$  are dual concepts, and  $A''$  and  $A'$  are also dual concepts. A single-headed arrow points from  $A'$  to the extent row in the table, indicating that  $A'$  corresponds to the rows where the intent elements are present.

	Herr	Friede	Hend	Farbe	Ufer
sing nom: NULL	x	x	x	x	x
sing gen: NULL				x	
sing gen: _s			x		x
sing gen: _n	x				
sing gen: _ns		x			
sing dat: NULL			x	x	x
sing dat: _n	x	x			
sing acc: NULL			x	x	x
sing acc: _n	x	x			
plur nom: NULL					x
plur nom: _n	x	x	x	x	
plur gen: NULL					x
plur gen: _n	x	x	x	x	
plur dat: _n	x	x	x	x	x
plur acc: NULL					x
plur acc: _n	x	x	x	x	

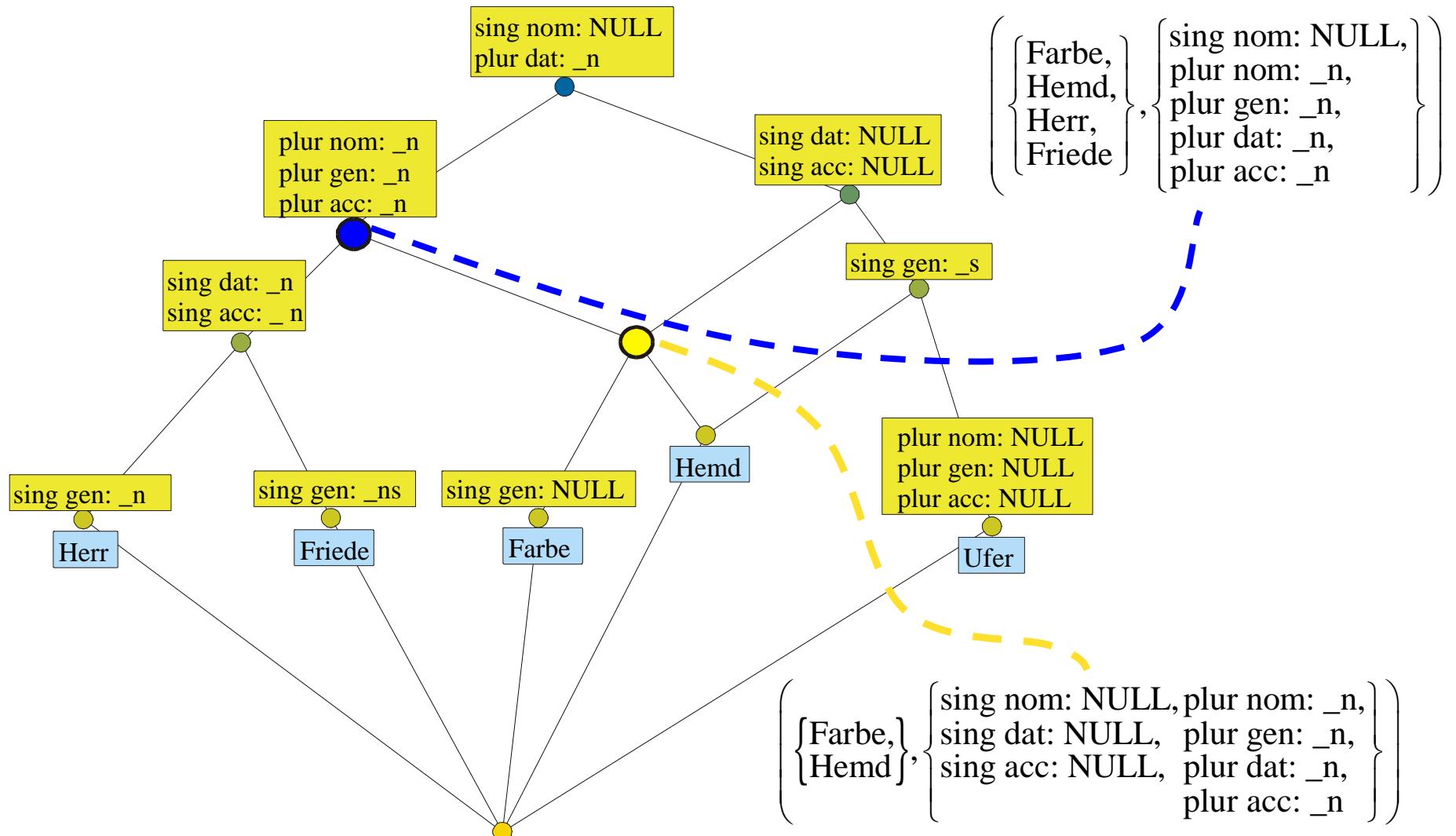
# subconcept-superconcept relation

**Def.:** A concept is a **subconcept** of another concept, if its extent is a subset of the extent of the latter:  
 $(A_1, B_1) \leq (A_2, B_2) \Leftrightarrow A_1 \subseteq A_2 \Leftrightarrow B_1 \supseteq B_2$

**Prop.:** If  $\mathcal{B}(G, M, I)$  is the set of all formal concepts of the context  $(G, M, I)$ , then  $(\mathcal{B}(G, M, I), \leq)$  forms a lattice.

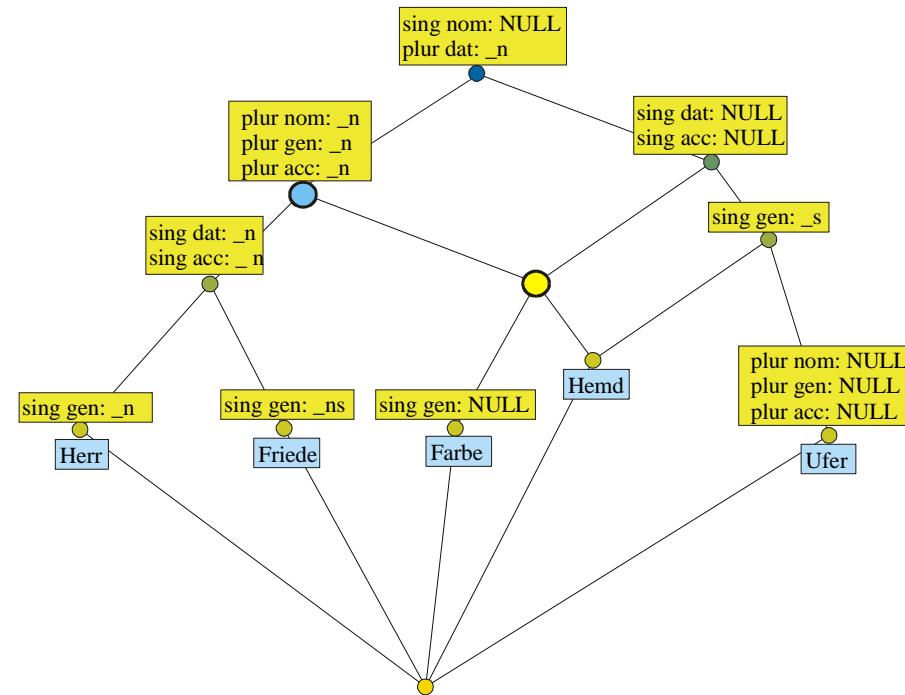
	Herr	Friede	Hemd	Farbe	Ufer
sing nom: NULL	x	x	x	x	x
sing gen: NULL				x	
sing gen: _s			x		x
sing gen: _n	x				
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sing dat: NULL			x	x	x
sing dat: _n	x	x			
sing acc: NULL			x	x	x
sing acc: _n	x	x			
plur nom: NULL					x
plur nom: _n	x	x	x	x	
plur gen: NULL					x
plur gen: _n	x	x	x	x	
plur dat: _n	x	x	x	x	x
plur acc: NULL					x
plur acc: _n	x	x	x	x	

# formal concept lattice



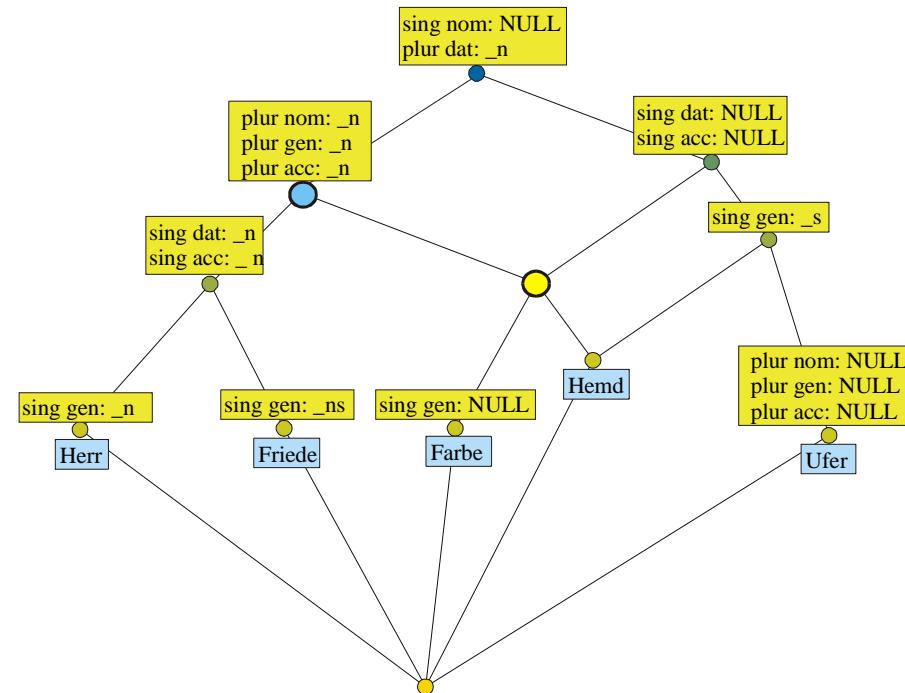
# requirements for inheritance hierarchies

- minimal:
  - consistent and complete w.r.t. the data
- desirable:
  - captures generalizations (by allowing exceptions)
  - many (hierarchical) levels
  - free of redundancy:  
every attribute and object is stated exactly once
  - small in size



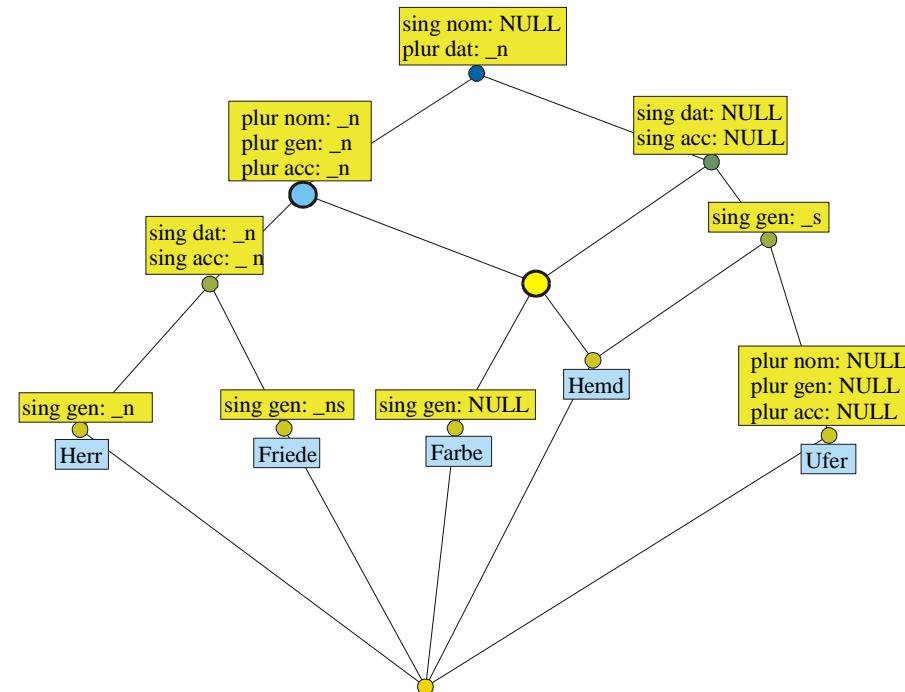
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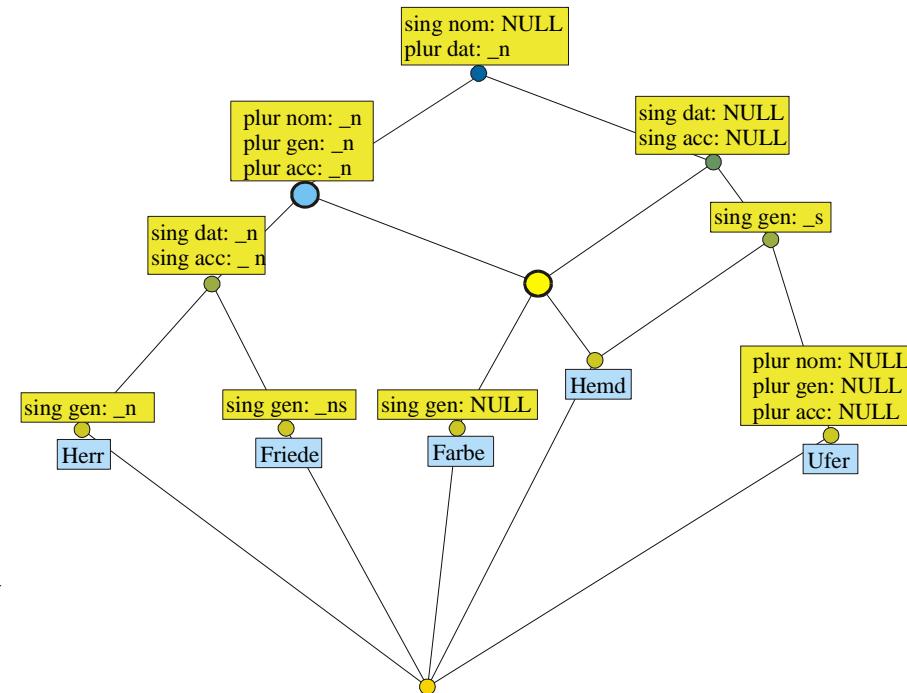
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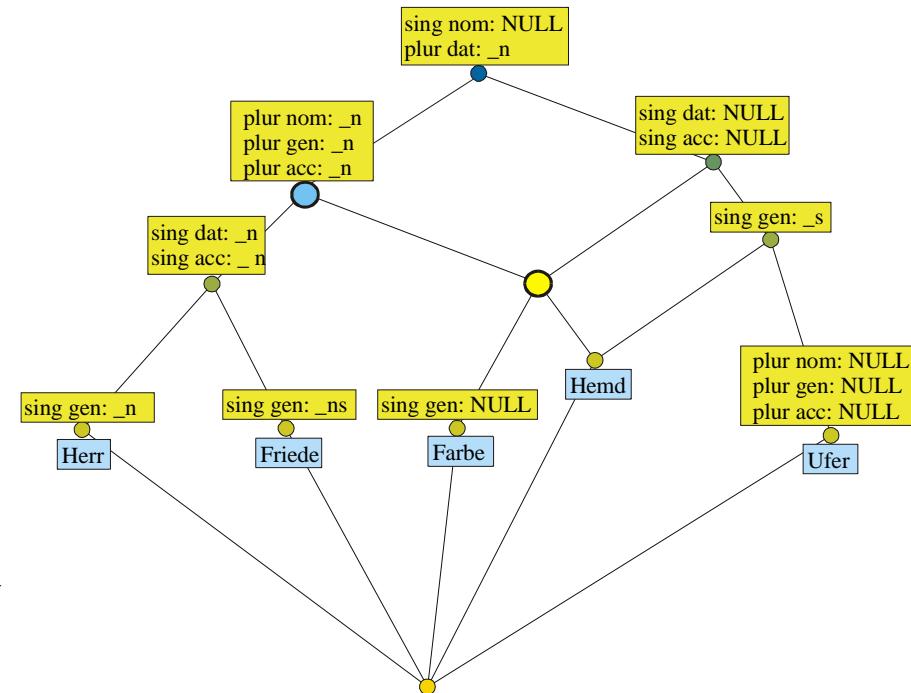
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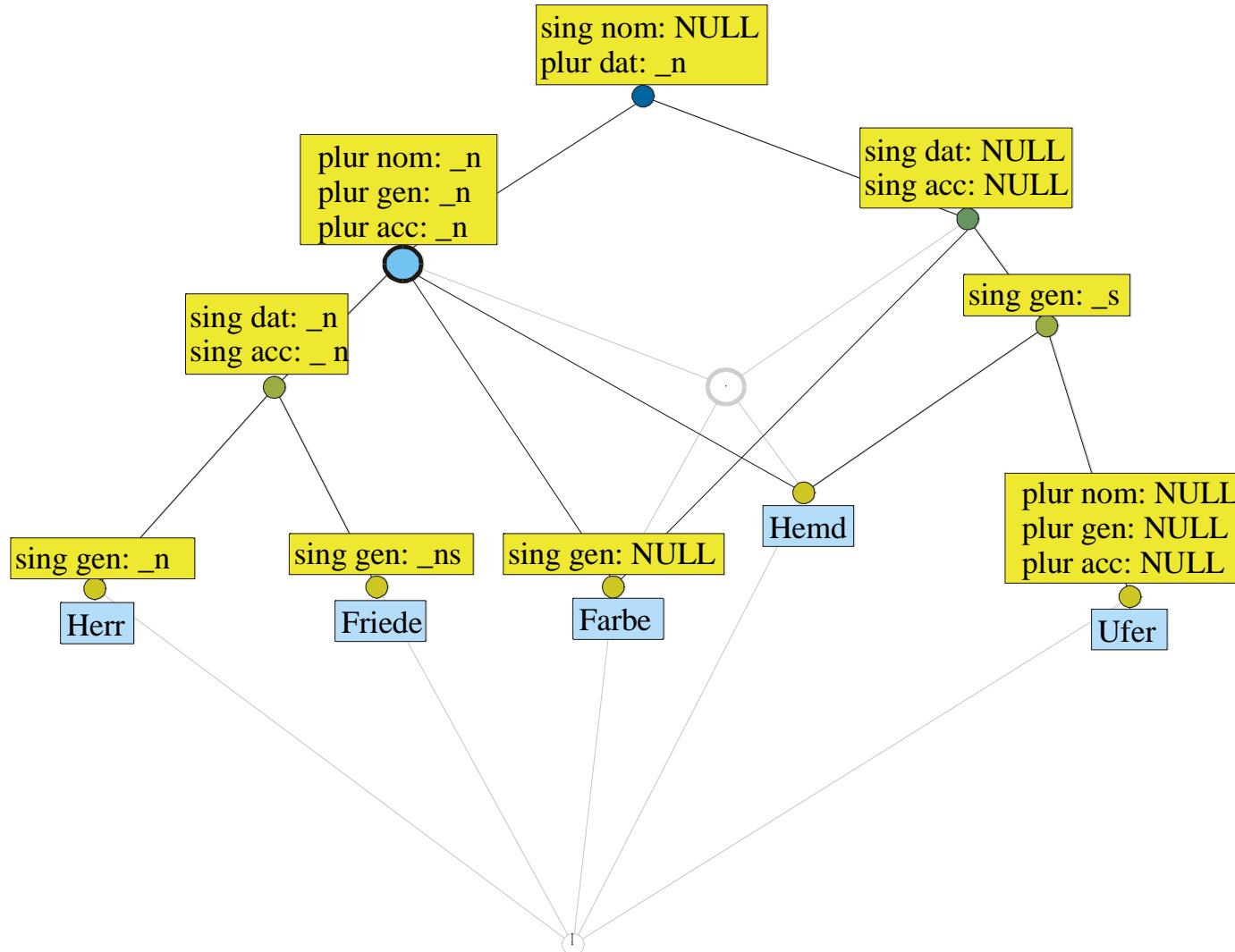


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# AOC-poset



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  - 1) input data: untyped feature structures
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# input: untyped feature structures

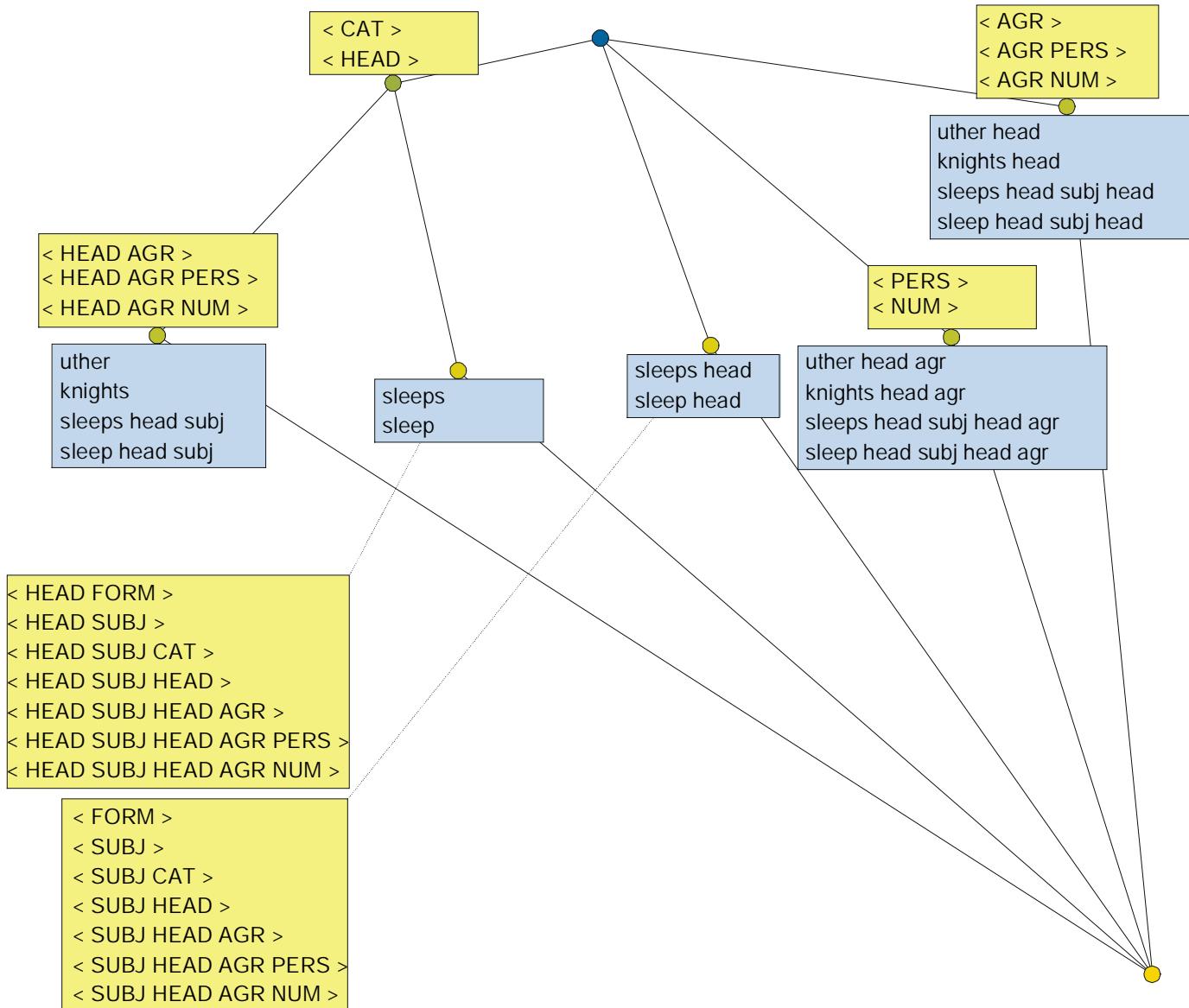
Uther →  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{CAT: np} \\ \text{HEAD: } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{AGR: } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{PERS: third} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{NUM: sing} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$

knights →  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{CAT: np} \\ \text{HEAD: } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{AGR: } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{PERS: third} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{NUM: plur} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$

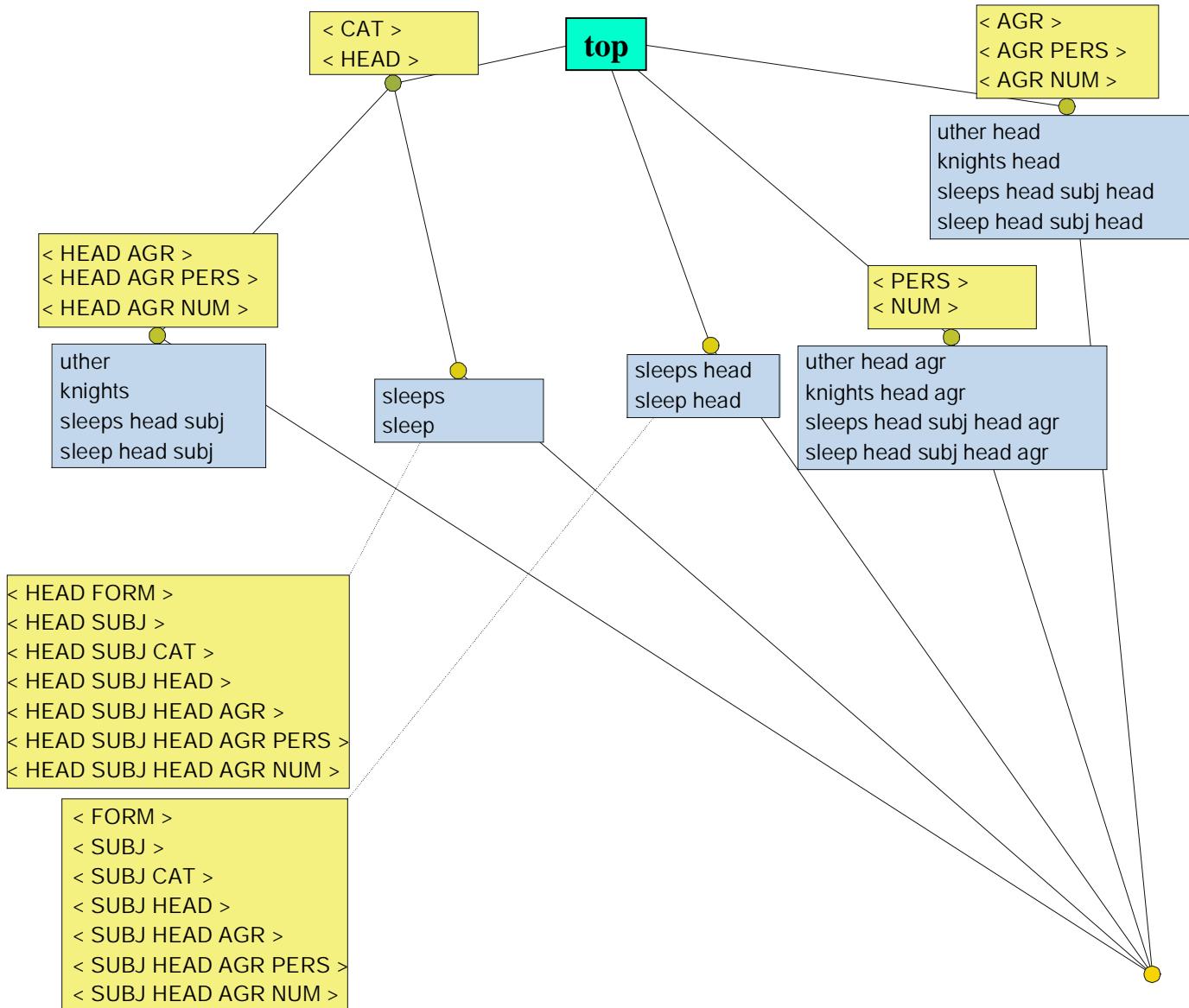
sleeps →  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{CAT: vp} \\ \text{HEAD: } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{FORM: finite} \\ \text{SUBJ: } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{CAT: np} \\ \text{HEAD: } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{AGR: } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{PERS: third} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{NUM: sing} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$

sleep →  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{CAT: vp} \\ \text{HEAD: } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{FORM: finite} \\ \text{SUBJ: } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{CAT: np} \\ \text{HEAD: } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{AGR: } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{PERS: third} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{NUM: plur} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$

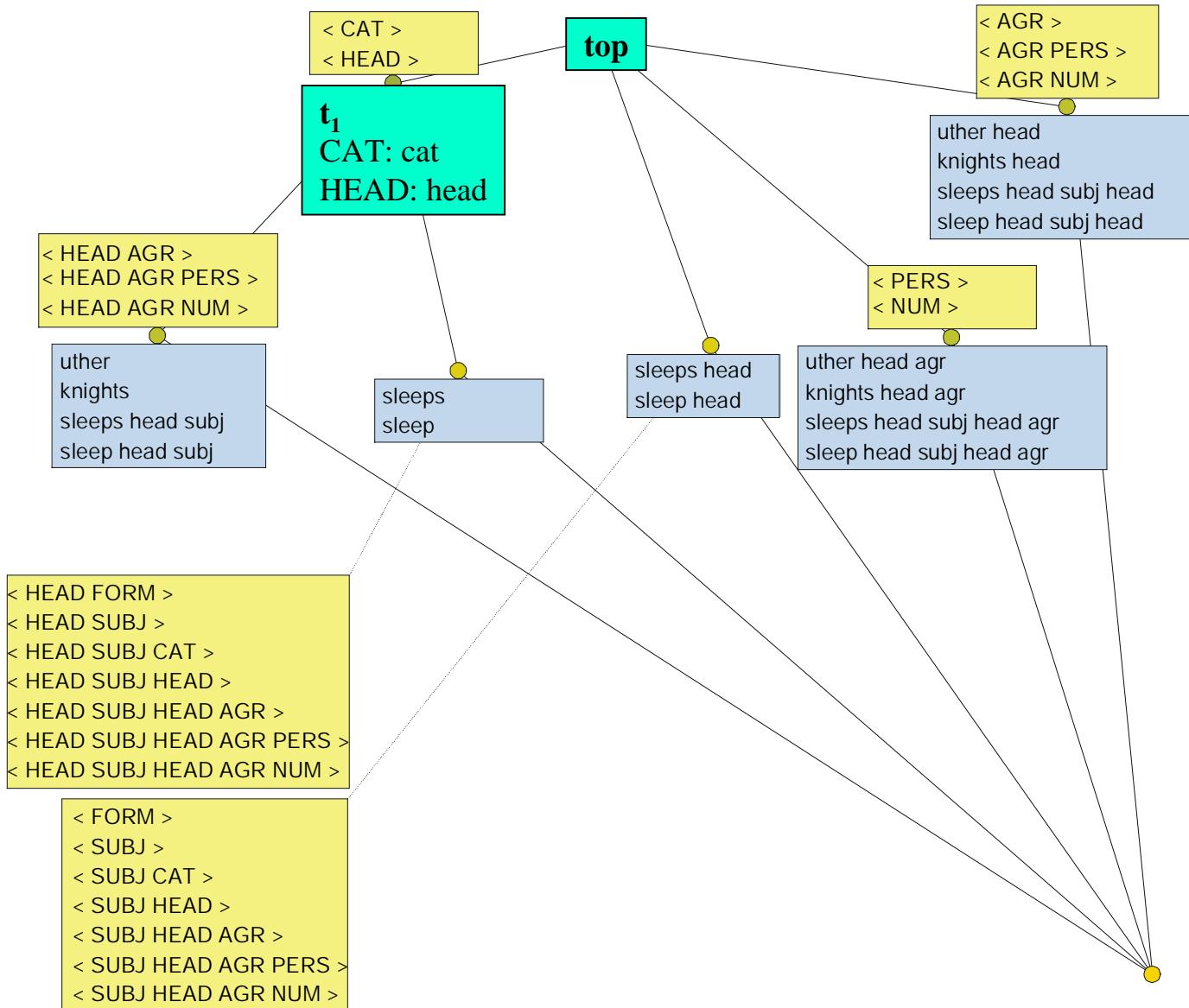
# assigning types to concept nodes



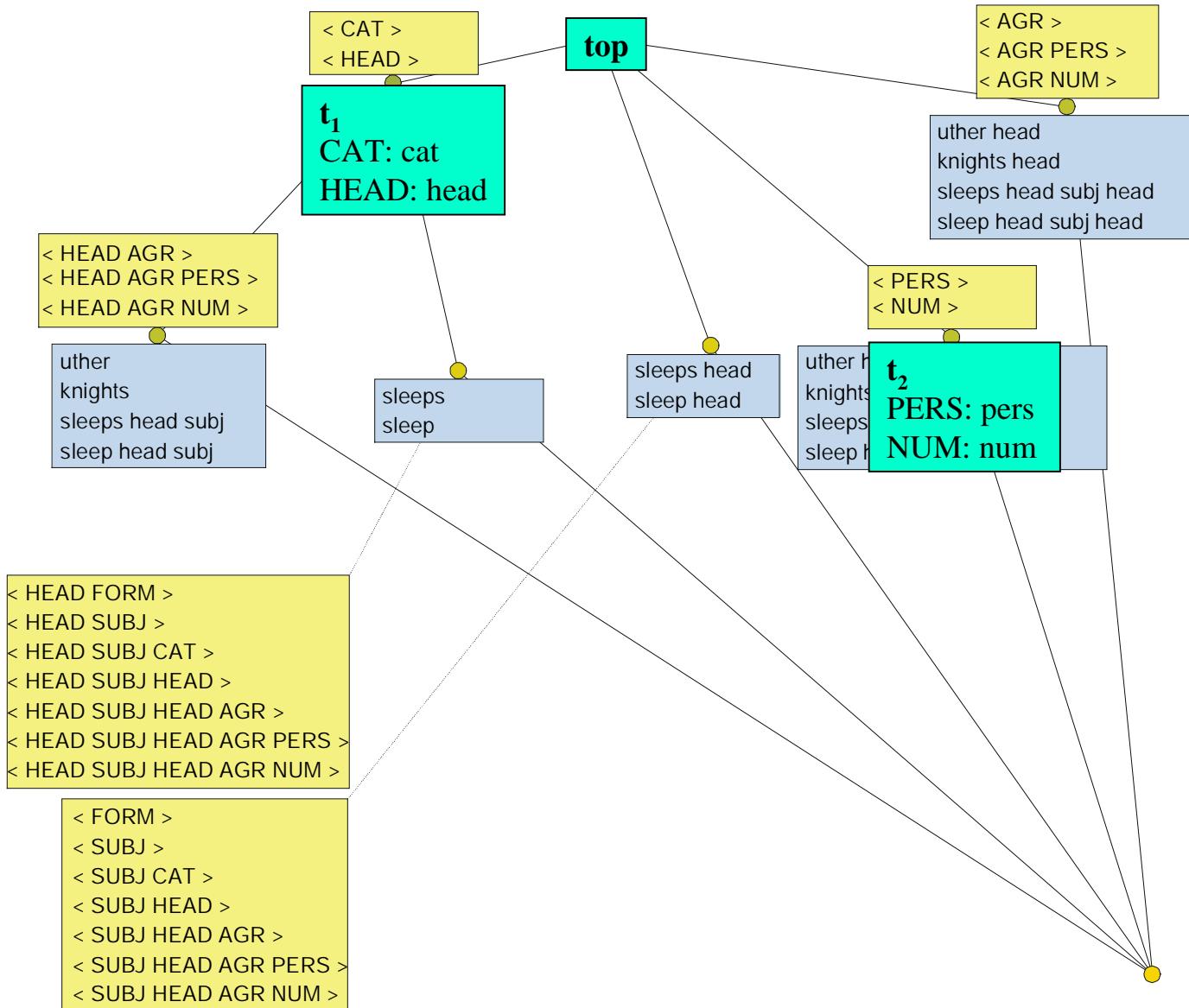
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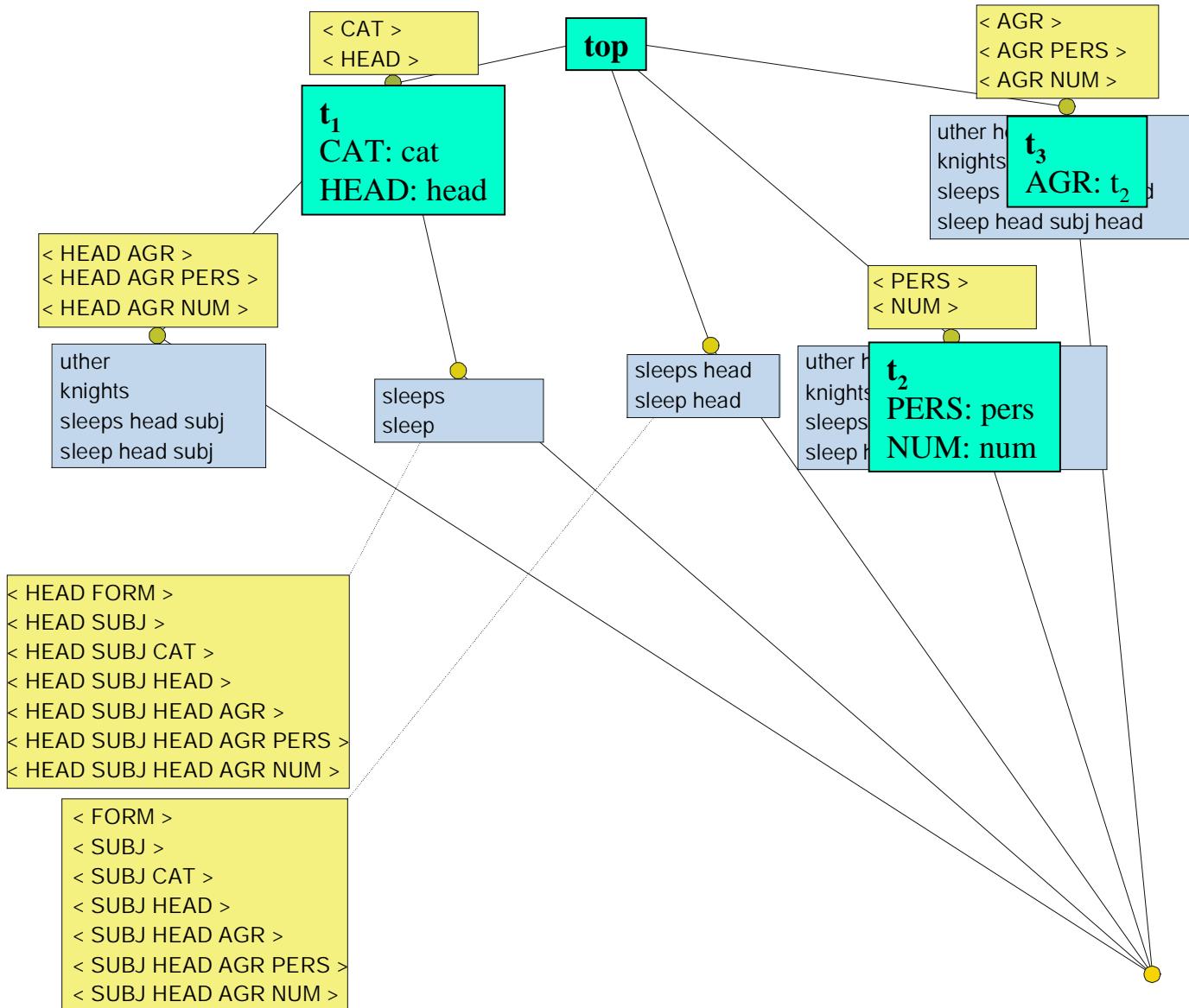
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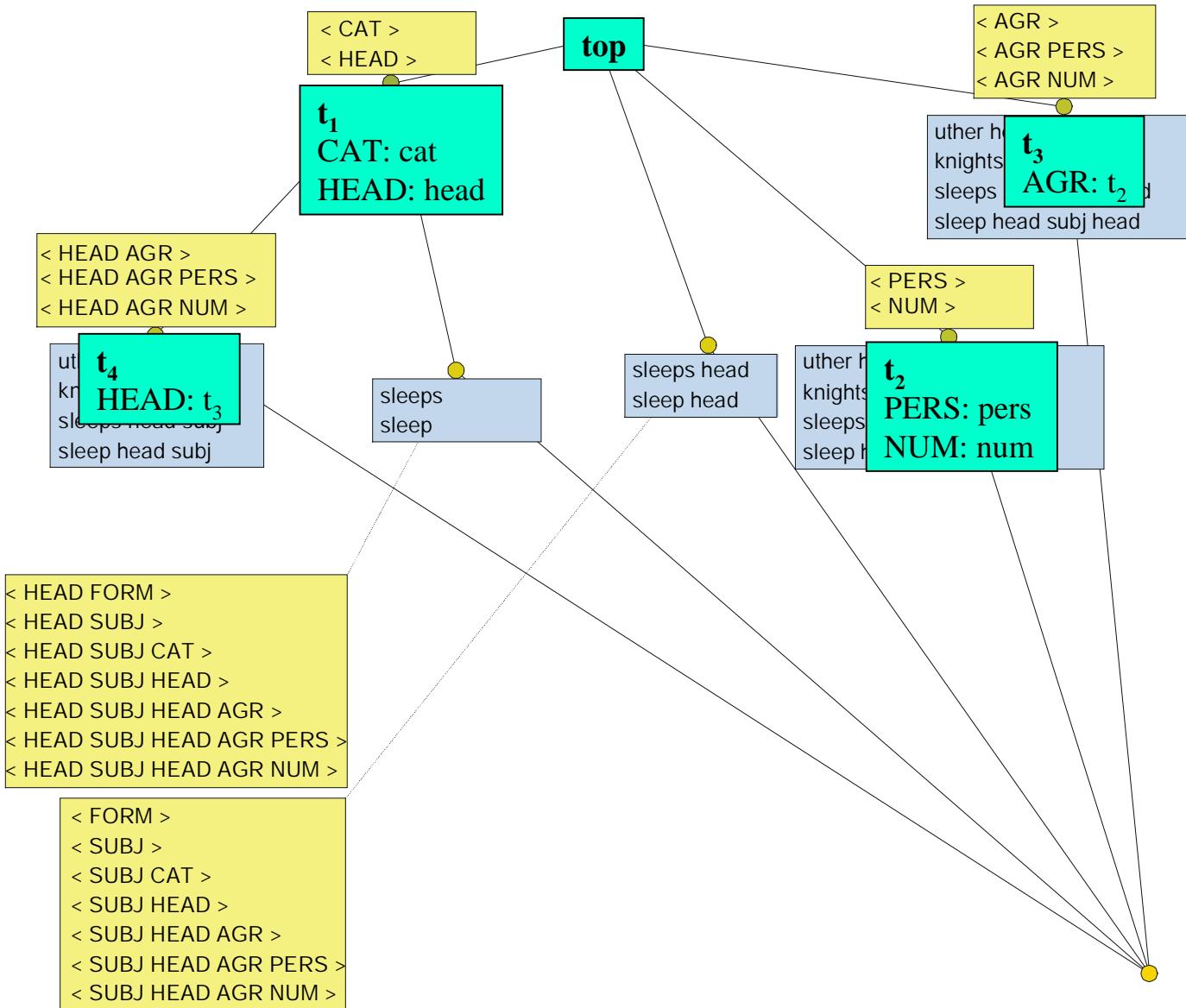
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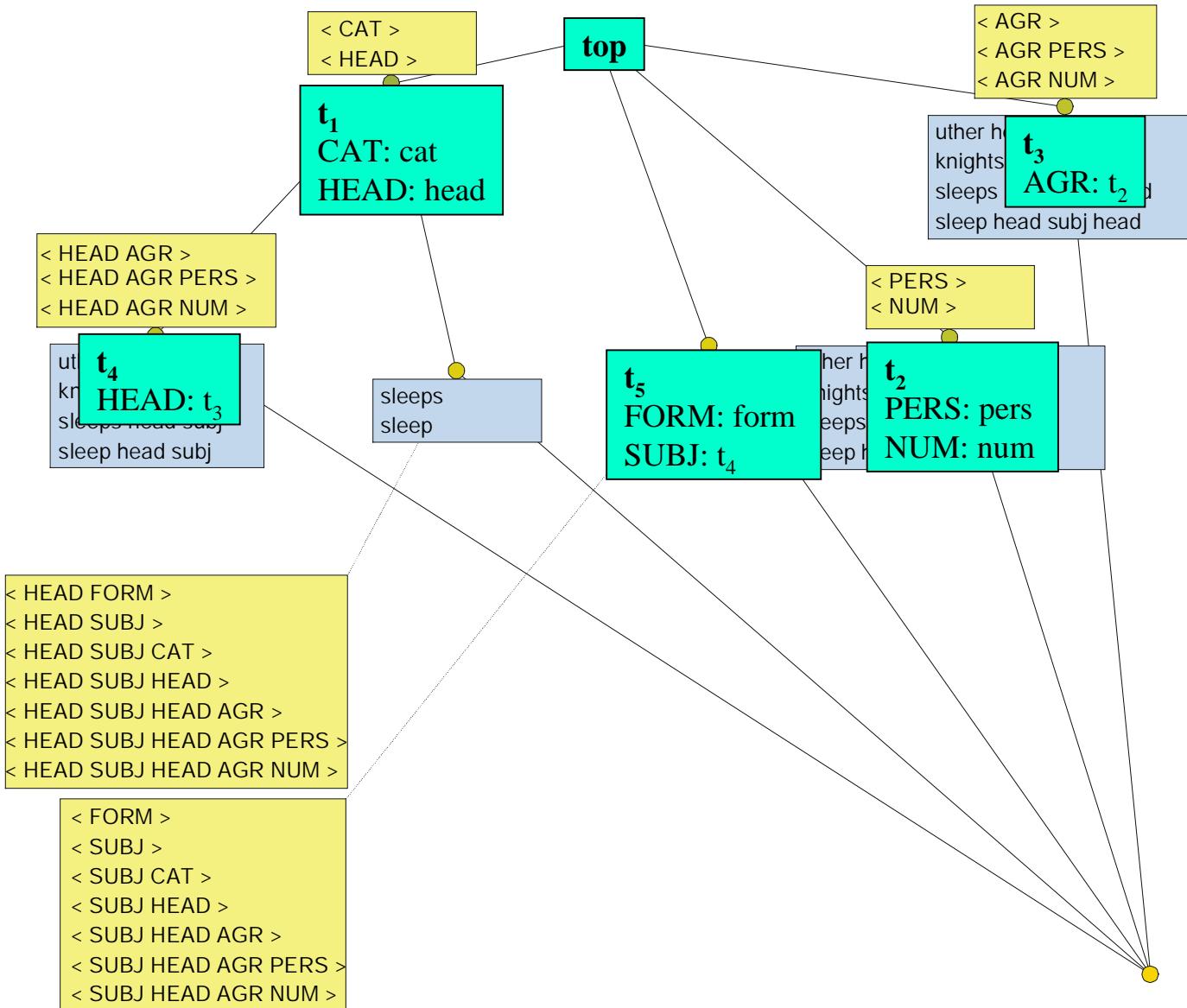
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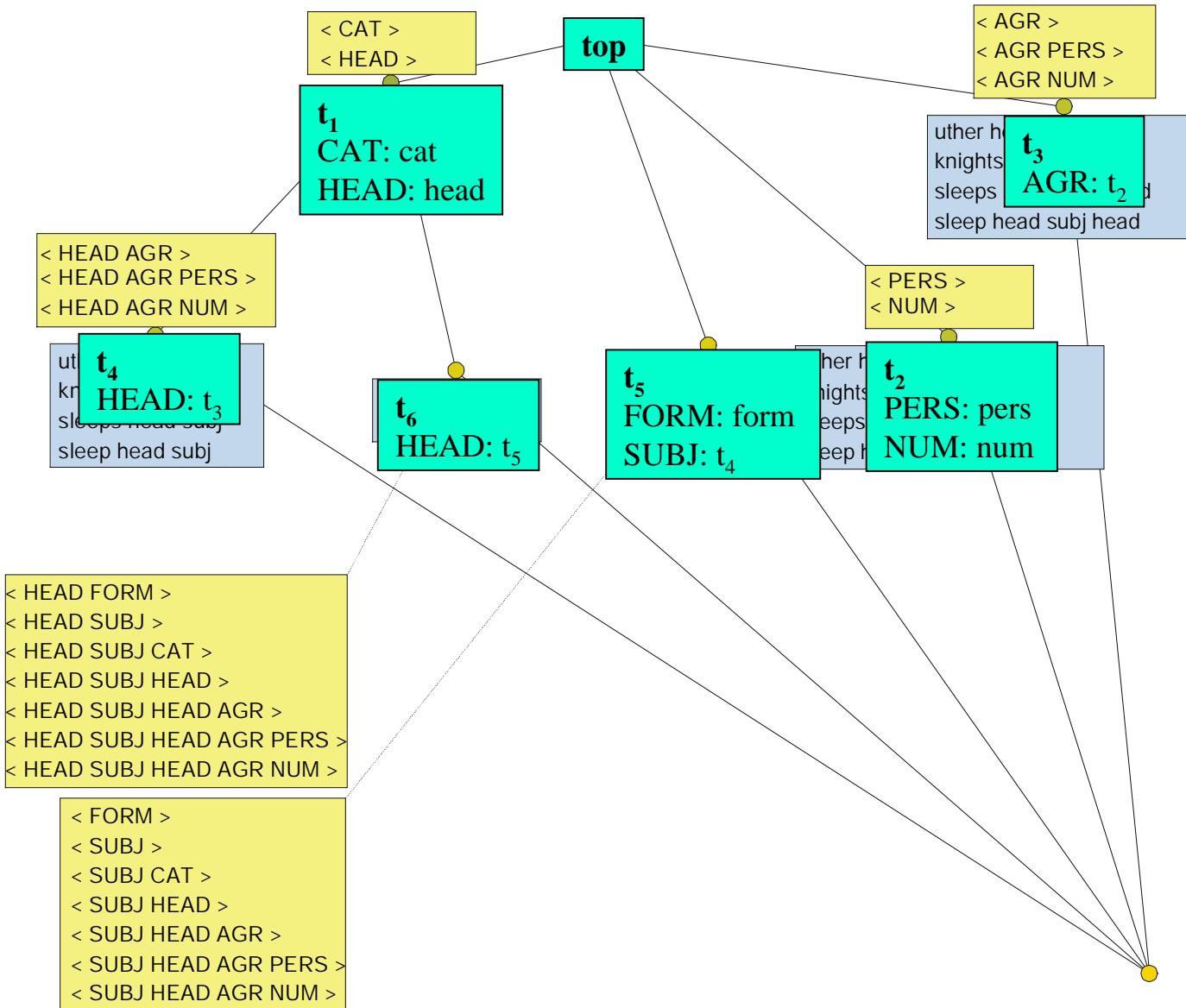
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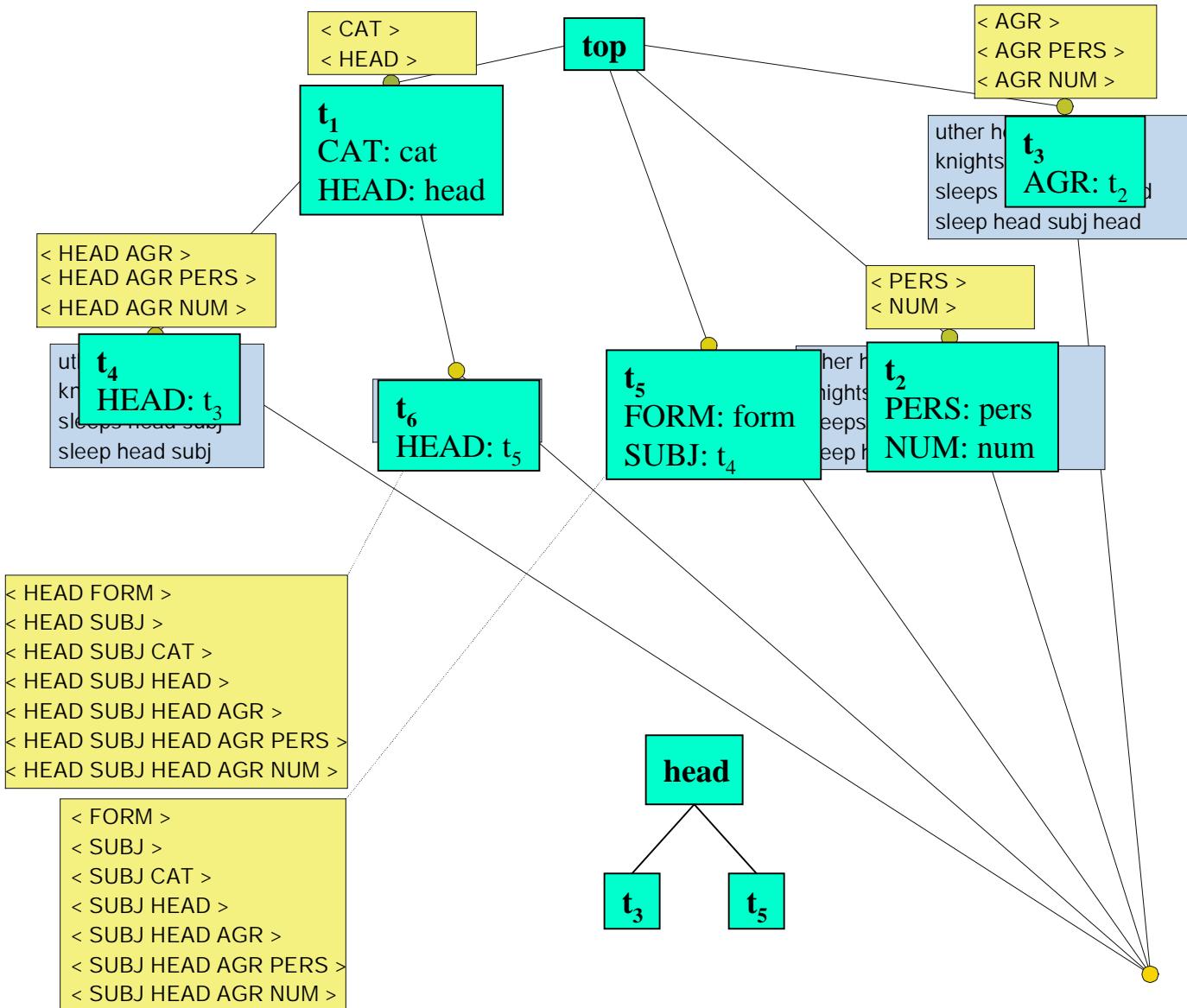
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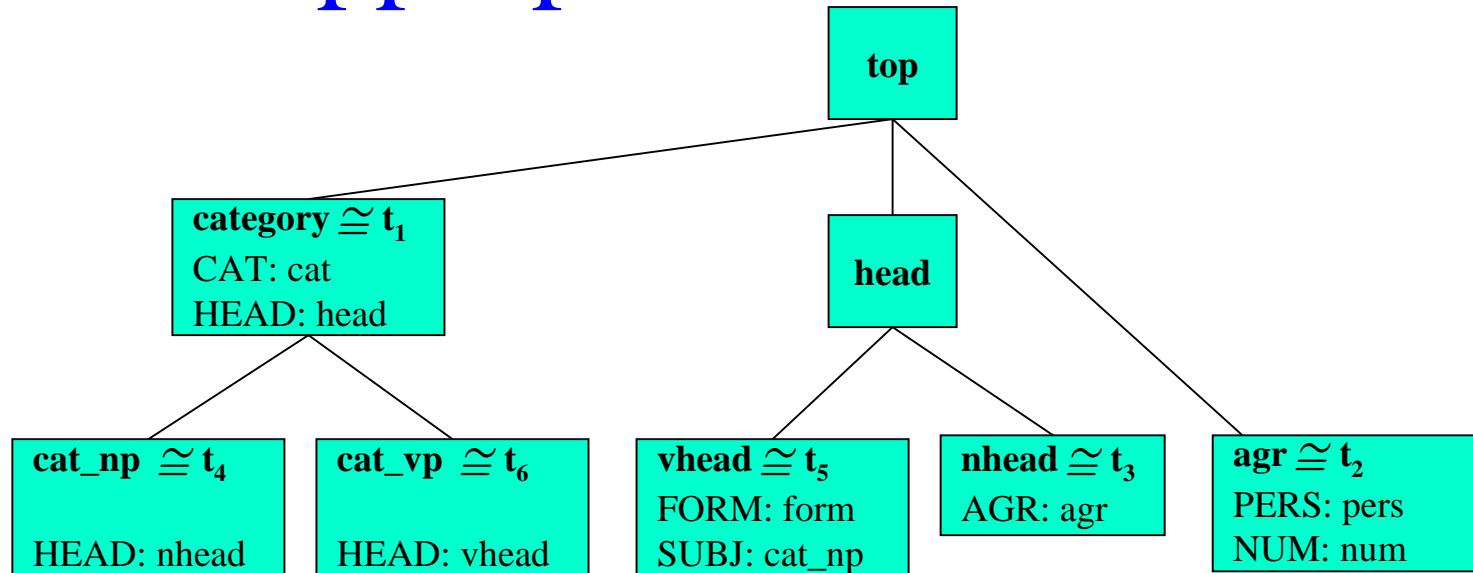
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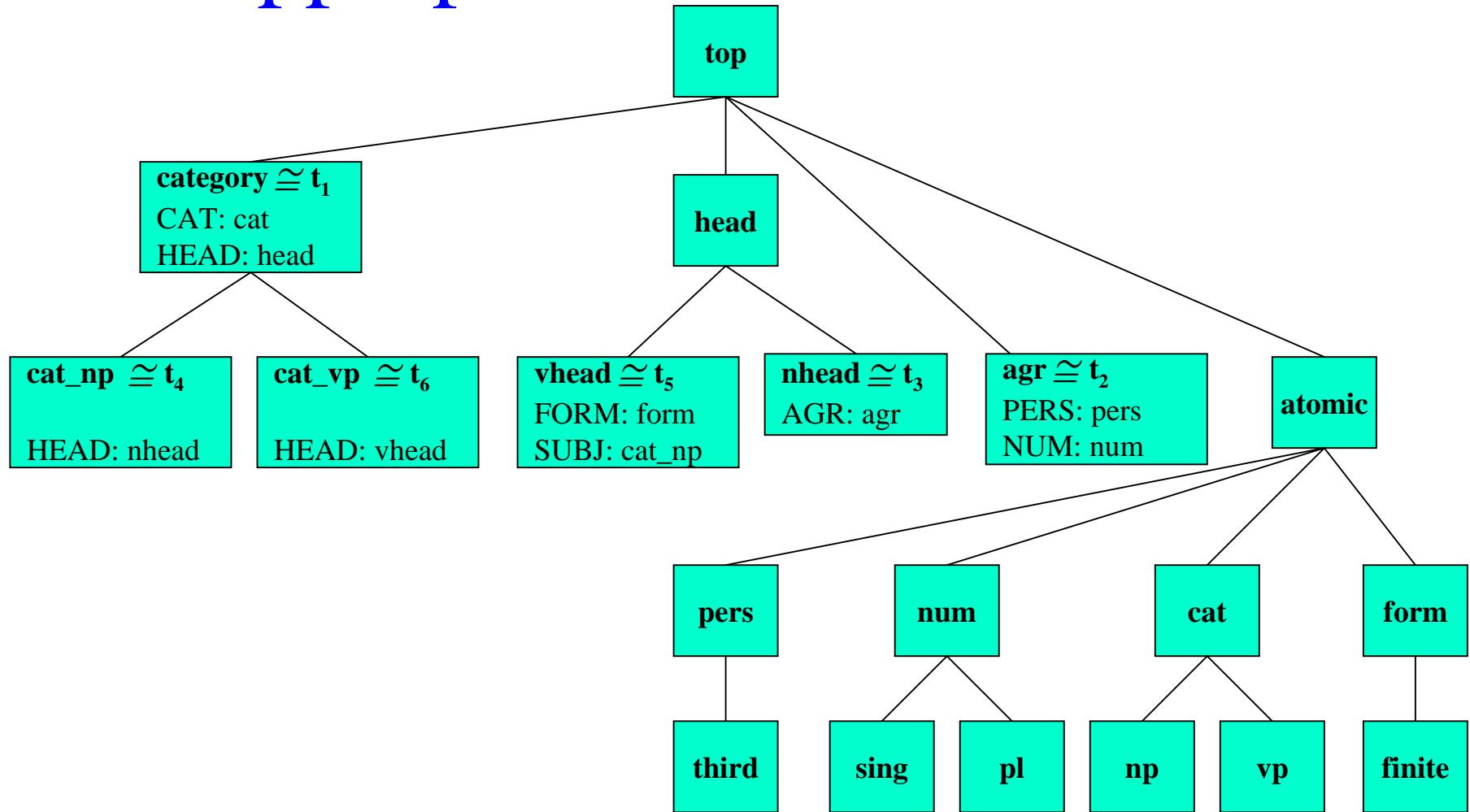
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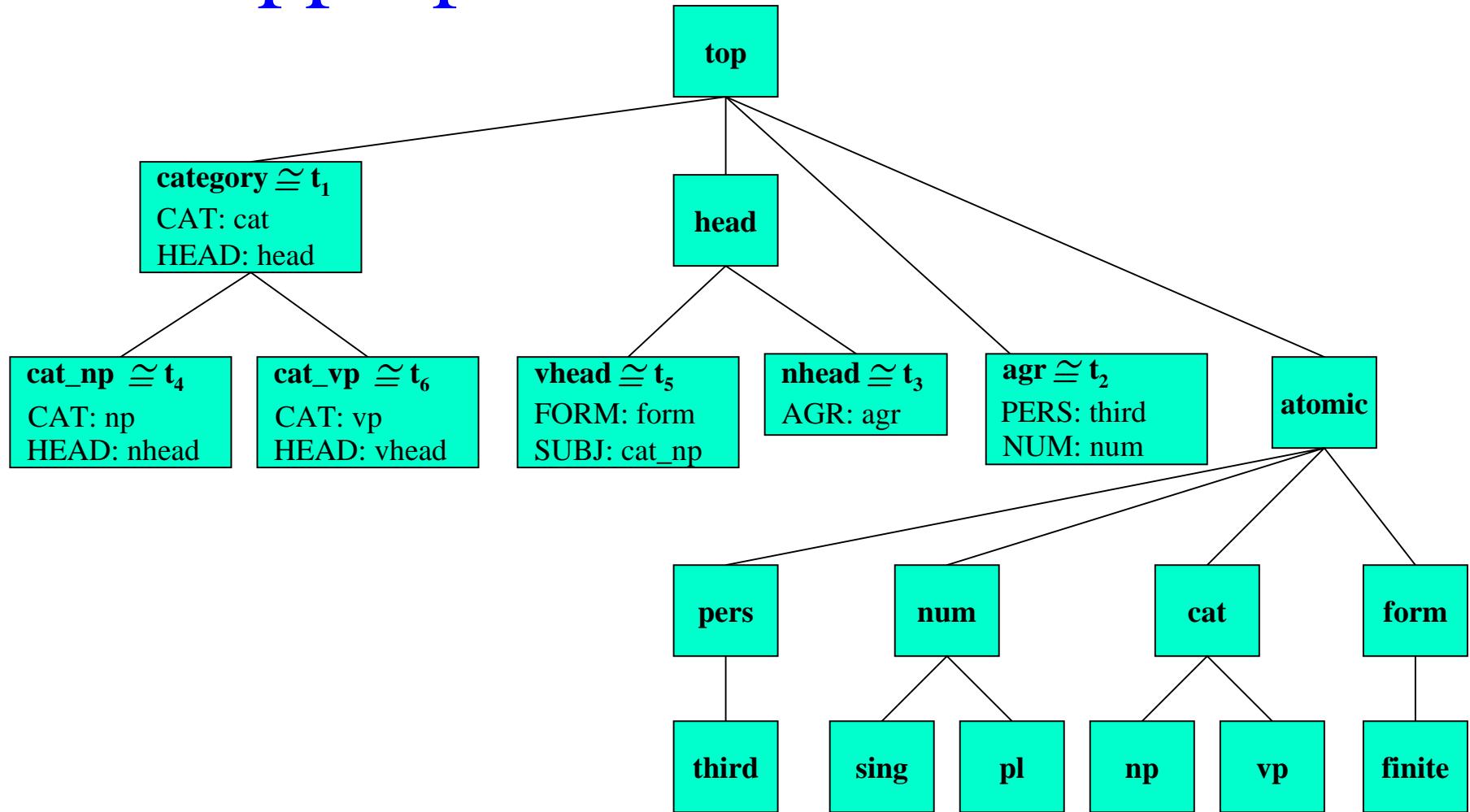
# output: type hierarchy with appropriateness conditions



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# output: type hierarchy with appropriateness conditions



# summary

