

WApproximation: computing approximate answers for ontological queries

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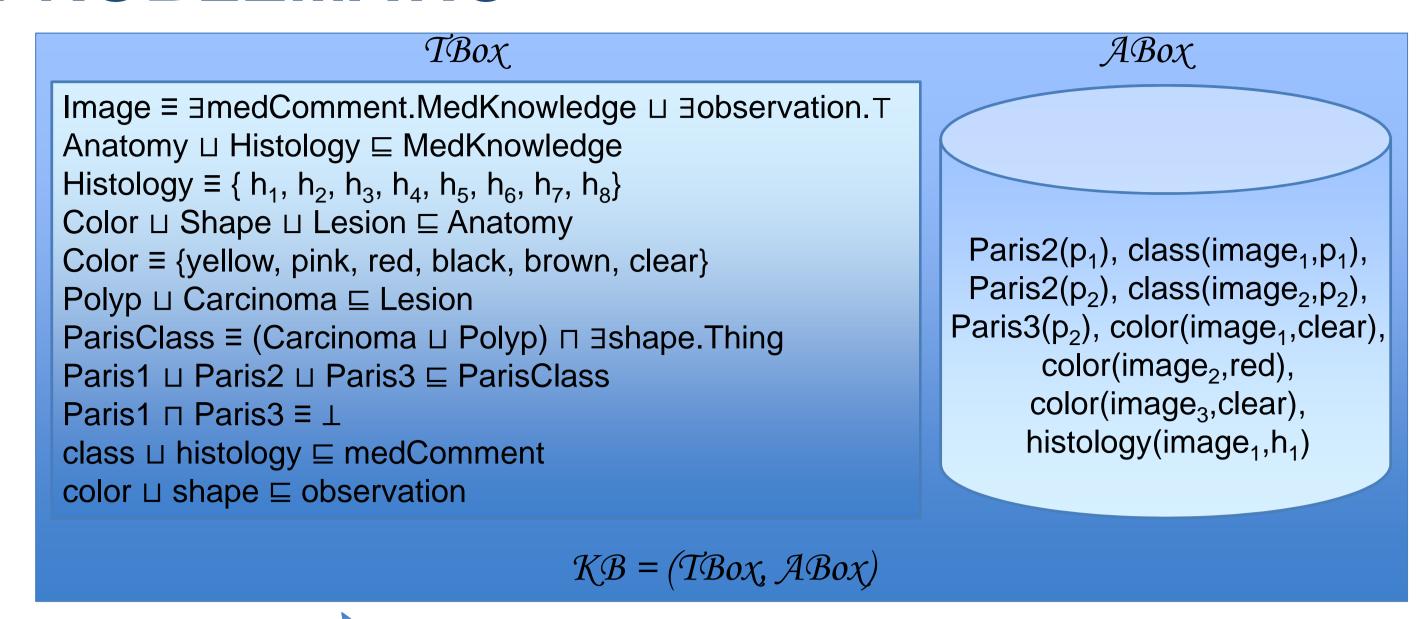
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WApproximation: computing approximate answers for ontological queries

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PROBLEMATIC





Query₁: ∃class.Paris1 □ ≥ 1 class.Thing Query₂: ∃color.{pink, red} □ ∃class.Paris3 □ ∃histology.{h₆}

Instance retrieval reasoning is used for semantic gastroenterological images retrieval

No image for these two queries

New flexible reasoning for ontological queries

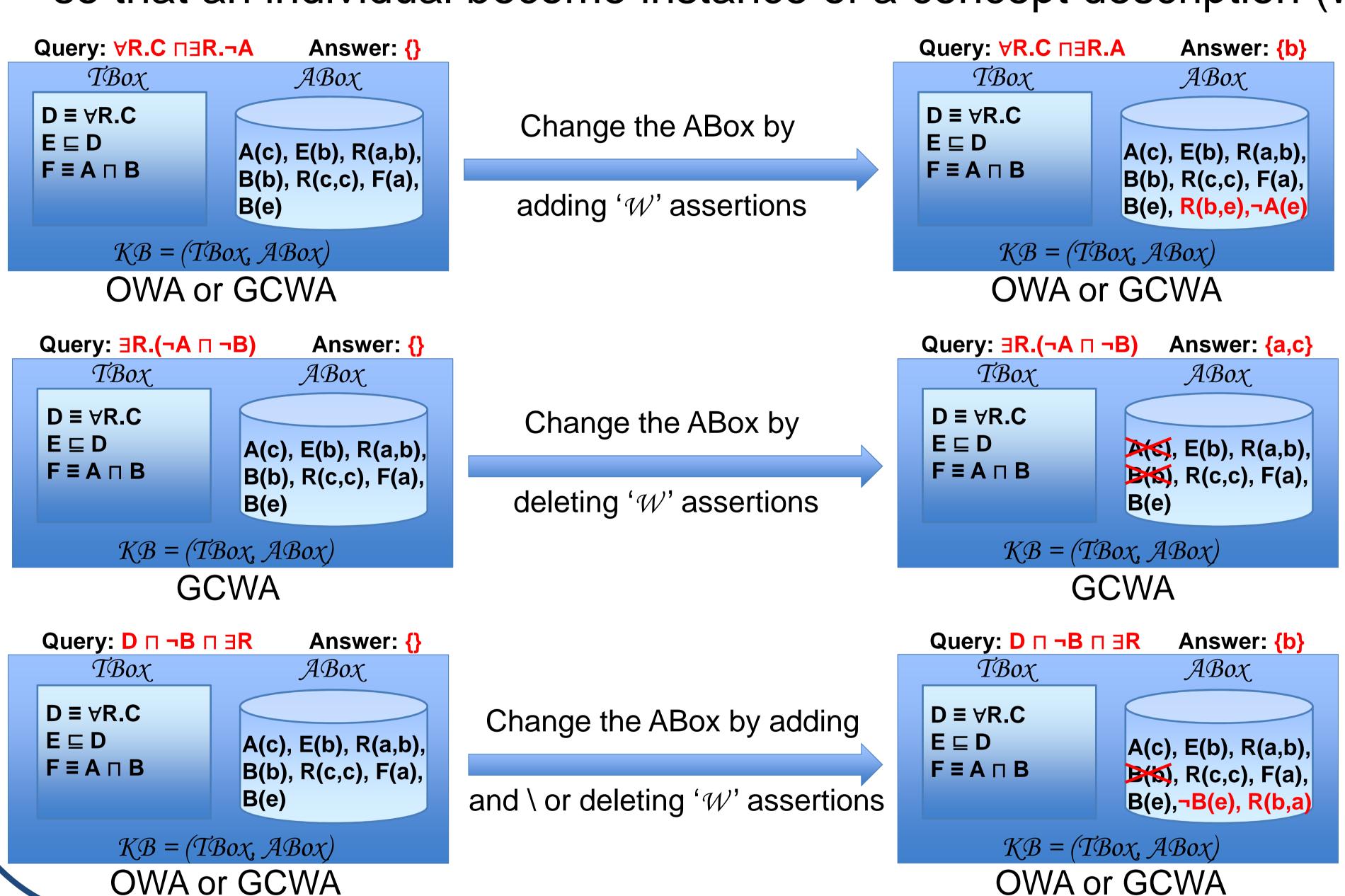
- Exploit the knowledge available in the database
- Define the distance of a given individual w.r.t. a given query

Why OWA and GCWA?

- OWA is the standard for DL
- Application context for GCWA
 - Decision is based on image
 - Accurate annotation of images is essential
 - Validation of images annotation

CONTRIBUTION

Principle of the WApproximation: add and/or remove W (i.e. an arbitrary number of) assertions so that an individual become instance of a concept description (while not belonging to it before)



- Three approaches
- W+Approximation (add assertions)
- W-Approximation (remove assertions)
- WApproximation (add and remove assertions)

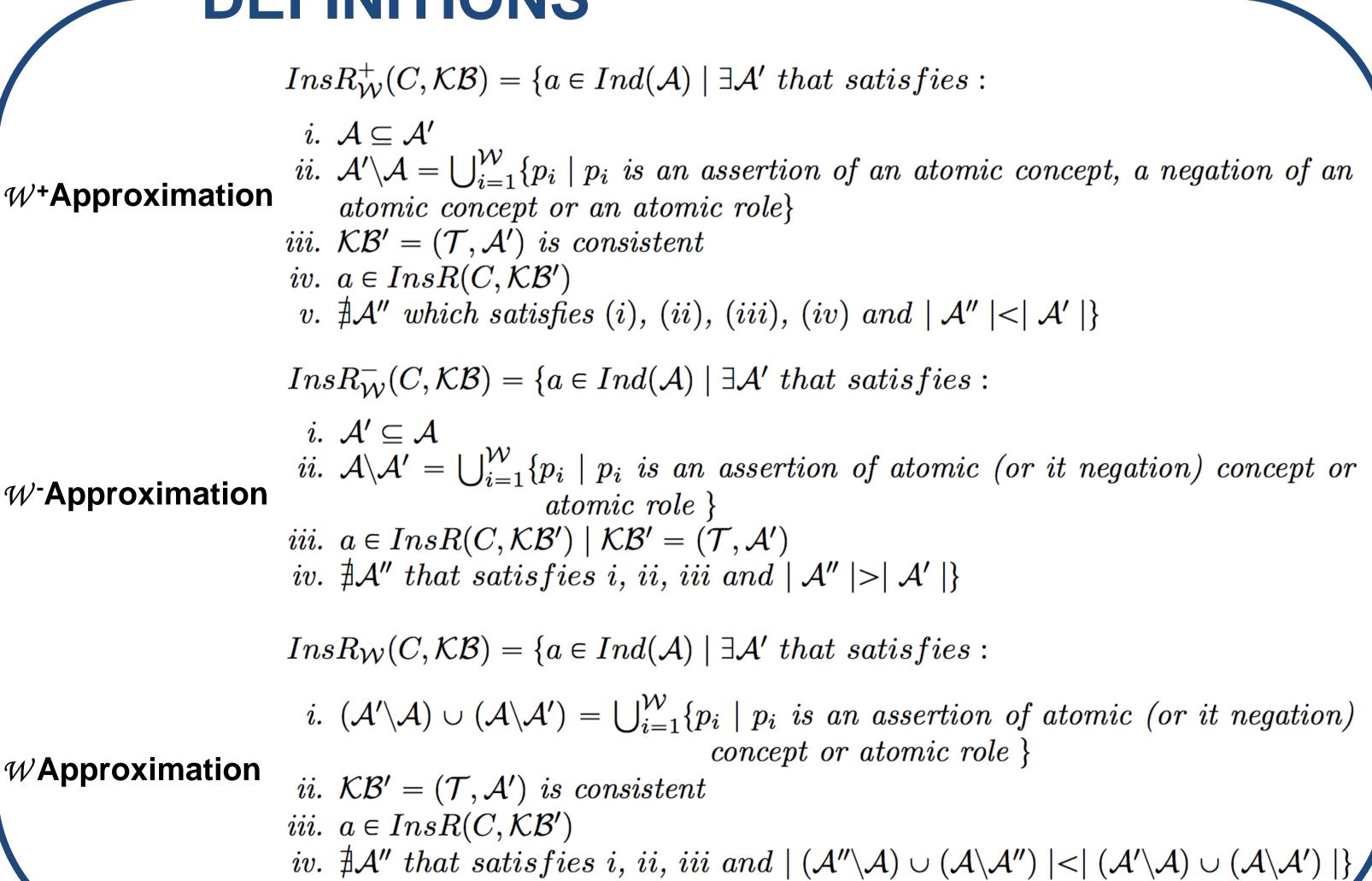
Common objectives

- Minimize W
- Find new query instances
- Preserving consistency of KB

Three main problems

- Deciding if 'W' assertions exist
- Computing 'W' assertions
- Computing approximate answers

DEFINITIONS



Note that, KB = (T,A) is a consistent knowledge base, C is a concept and W is an integer

PERSPECTIVES

- Detailed study of some related problems,
 properties, algorithms and complexity
- Extend approach to assertions of defined concepts and roles and propose to normalize the computation of the distance in this context
- Use W Approximation in other applications
 than instance retrieval



