TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DRESDEN

Artificial Intelligence, Computational Logic

SEMINAR ABSTRACT ARGUMENTATION

Generalizations of Argumentation Frameworks

*slides adapted from Stefan Woltran's lecture on Abstract Argumentation

Sarah Gaggl

Dresden, 15th November 2013

Motivation

Observations

For many scenarios, limitations of abstract AFs become apparent

- “positive” (support) links between arguments
- “joint attacks”
- making attacks also subject of evaluation
- weights, priorities, etc.

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In the literature

- BAFs: Bipolar Argumentation Frameworks (Attack and Support) [1]
- EAFs: Extended Argumentation Frameworks (Attack on Attacks) [6]
- AFRAs: Argumentation Frameworks with Recursive Attacks [2]

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In the lecture

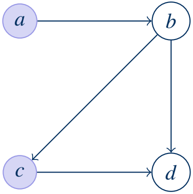
- ADFs: Abstract Dialectical Frameworks [3]

ADFs

Basic Idea

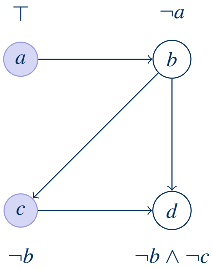
Abstract Dialectical Framework
=
Dependency Graph + Acceptance Conditions

ADFs - Basic idea



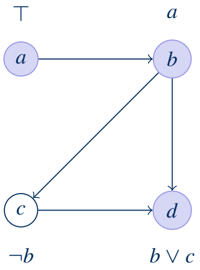
An Argumentation Framework

ADFs - Basic idea (ctd.)



An Argumentation Framework
with explicit acceptance conditions

ADFs - Basic idea (ctd.)



A Dialectical Framework
with flexible acceptance conditions

ADFs - The Formal Framework

- Like AFs, use graph to describe dependencies among nodes.
- Unlike AFs, allow individual acceptance condition for each node.
- Assigns $\mathbf{t}$(rue) or $\mathbf{f}$(alse) depending on status of parents.

Definition

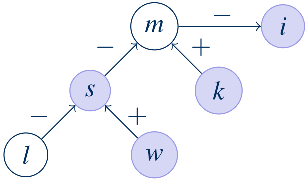
An abstract dialectical framework (ADF) is a tuple $D = (S, L, C)$ where

- S is a set of statements (positions, nodes),
- $L \subseteq S \times S$ is a set of links,
- $C = \{C_s\}_{s \in S}$ is a set of total functions $C_s : 2^{par(s)} \to \{\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}\}$, one for each statement s. C_s is called acceptance condition of s.

Propositional formula representing C_s denoted F_s. In the remainder: (S, C)

Example

Person innocent, unless she is a murderer.
A killer is a murderer, unless she acted in self-defense.
Evidence for self-defense needed, e.g. witness not known to be a liar.



Propositionally:
$w : \top,\ k : \top,\ l : \bot,\ s : w \wedge \neg l,\ m : k \wedge \neg s,\ i : \neg m$

Argumentation frameworks: a special case

- AFs have attacking links only and a single type of nodes.
- Can easily be captured as ADFs.
- $\mathcal{A} = (AR, attacks)$. Associated ADF $D_{\mathcal{A}} = (AR, C)$
- C_s as propositional formula:
  $F_s = \neg r_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg r_n$, where r_i are the attackers of s.

ADF Semantics

- AF semantics specify for an AF = (A,R) subsets of A: $S \subseteq A$
- We begin with a basic semantics of ADF using interpretations $v : S \to \{\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}\}$

Definition

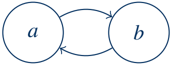
Let $D = (S, C)$ be an ADF. An interpretation v is a model of D if for all $s \in S$: $v(s) = v(C_s)$.

Less formally: a node is accepted (resp. true) iff its acceptance condition says so.

Notation: $v(\varphi)$ is the evaluation of φ under v, i.e. $v(\varphi) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{t} \text{ if } v \models \varphi \\ \mathbf{f} \text{ if } v \not\models \varphi \end{cases}$

Example

Consider $D = (S, C)$ with $S = \{a, b\}$:



- For $C_a = \neg b$, $C_b = \neg a$ (AF): two models, v_1, v_2
- For $C_a = b$, $C_b = a$ (mutual support): two models, v_3, v_4
- For $C_a = b$ and $C_b = \neg a$ (a attacks b, b supports a): no model.

	a	b
v_1	**t**	**f**
v_2	**f**	**t**
v_3	**f**	**f**
v_4	**t**	**t**

When C is represented as set of propositional formulas, then models are just propositional models of $\{s \equiv C_s \mid s \in S\}$.

A Short Excursion to Labeling of AFs

- Classical interpretations are not suited for remaining semantics of ADFs
- Extensions of AFs inherently assign to every argument two values: *in* or *out*
- Equivalently one can use labelings [5], which assign three values: *in* ($\mathbf{t}$), *out* ($\mathbf{f}$) and *undecided* ($\mathbf{u}$)

Definition

Given an AF $F = (A, R)$, a function $\mathcal{L} : A \to \{\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{u}\}$ is a complete labeling if the following conditions hold:

- $\mathcal{L}(a) = \mathbf{t}$ iff for each b with $(b, a) \in R$, $\mathcal{L}(b) = \mathbf{f}$
- $\mathcal{L}(b) = \mathbf{f}$ iff there exists b with $(b, a) \in R$, $\mathcal{L}(b) = \mathbf{t}$

Example Labeling

Example

Given the following AF

Then its complete labelings are given by

	a	b	c
$\mathcal{L}_1$	**u**	**u**	**u**
$\mathcal{L}_2$	**t**	**f**	**u**
$\mathcal{L}_3$	**f**	**t**	**u**

Characteristic Function of AF Semantics

- Characteristic function of AFs gives easy definition of semantics via fixed points and is based on defense

Definition

Given an AF $F = (A, R)$. The characteristic function $\mathcal{F}_F : 2^A \to 2^A$ of F is defined as
$\mathcal{F}_F(E) = \{x \in A \mid x \text{ is defended by } E\}$

- For an AF $F = (A, R)$ we have a conflict-free set $E \subseteq A$ is
  - admissible if $E \subseteq \mathcal{F}_F(E)$
  - grounded if E is lfp of $\mathcal{F}_F$
  - complete if $E = \mathcal{F}_F(E)$
  - preferred if E is $\subseteq$-maximal admissible
- Our goal now: define char. function for ADFs with three-valued interpretations
- For three-values, what does "$\subseteq$" mean? How to compare?

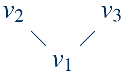
Information Ordering

- In ADFs three-valued interpretations $v : S \to \{\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{u}\}$ are well-suited for defining semantics
- We can define an information ordering: $\mathbf{u} <_i \mathbf{t}$ and $\mathbf{u} <_i \mathbf{f}$

Information Ordering

Example

	a	b	c
v_1	**u**	**u**	**u**
v_2	**t**	**f**	**u**
v_3	**f**	**t**	**u**



A Characteristic Function for ADFs

- Our goal: define a characteristic function for ADFs [7] like for AFs
- Intuitively, $\mathbf{u}$ means a not yet decided value
- Let $[v]_2$ be the set of $\{v' \mid v \leq_i v', v' \text{ two-valued}\}$
- Special case: if v is two-valued then $[v]_2 = v$

Example

	a
v_1	$\mathbf{u}$
v_2	$\mathbf{t}$
v_3	$\mathbf{f}$

$[v_1]_2 = \{v_2, v_3\}$, $[v_2]_2 = v_2$ and $[v_3]_2 = v_3$

A Characteristic Function for ADFs (contd)

- $[v]_2$ denotes the set of interpretations that refine v, i.e. set $\mathbf{u}$ to true or false
- Given v and a boolean formula C_s for a statement s, we might have different outcomes for each $v_1, v_2 \in [v]_2$
- E.g. $v_1(C_s) \neq v_2(C_s)$, hence how to update the status of s given v?
- Idea: compute a "consensus"
- The set $\{\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{u}\}$ forms a meet-semilattice w.r.t. $<_i$, i.e. take as consensus the meet ($\sqcap$)

Information Ordering

A Characteristic Function for ADFs (contd)

- For the characteristic function for ADFs we now take the consensus of $[v]_2$ applied to C_s:

Definition

$\Gamma_D(v)$ is given by

$$s \mapsto \bigsqcap_{w \in [v]_2} w(C_s)$$

Example

Let $C_a = \neg a$ and $v(a) = \mathbf{u}$, then $[v]_2 = \{v_2, v_3\}$

	a
v	$\mathbf{u}$
v_2	$\mathbf{t}$
v_3	$\mathbf{f}$

$v_2(C_a) = \mathbf{f}$ $\qquad$ $v_3(C_a) = \mathbf{t}$

$\mathbf{u}$

the result is $\bigsqcap_{w \in [v]_2} w(C_a) = \mathbf{u}$

A Characteristic Function for ADFs (contd)

Example

Let $C_a = \top$ and $v(a) = \mathbf{u}$, then $[v]_2 = \{v_2, v_3\}$

	a
v	$\mathbf{u}$
v_2	$\mathbf{t}$
v_3	$\mathbf{f}$

$$v_2(C_a) = \mathbf{t} = v_3(C_a)$$

the result is $\prod_{w \in [v]_2} w(C_a) = \mathbf{t}$

A Characteristic Function for ADFs (contd)

Example

Let $C_a = a \vee b$ and $v(a) = \mathbf{t}, v(b) = \mathbf{u}$, then $[v]_2 = \{v_2, v_3\}$

	a	b
v	$\mathbf{t}$	$\mathbf{u}$
v_2	$\mathbf{t}$	$\mathbf{t}$
v_3	$\mathbf{t}$	$\mathbf{f}$

$$v_2(C_a) = \mathbf{t} = v_3(C_a)$$

the result is $\prod_{w \in [v]_2} w(C_a) = \mathbf{t}$

- Here v incorporates already information: $v(a) = \mathbf{t}$

ADF Semantics

- Using the concept of consensus and information ordering, we can define admissible sets, grounded, complete and preferred models similarly as for AFs

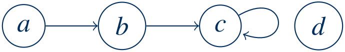
Definition

Let $D = (S, C)$ be an ADF and v a three-valued interpretation over S, then

- v is admissible in D if $v \leq_i \Gamma_D(v)$
- v is the grounded model of D if v is the lfp of Γ_D wrt $<_i$
- v is complete in D if $v = \Gamma_D(v)$
- v is preferred in D if v is $<_i$-maximal admissible

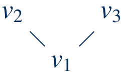
Example

Let $C_a = \top, C_b = a, C_c = c \wedge b, C_d = \neg d$



Then the complete models are given by:

	a	b	c	d	
v_1	**t**	**t**	**u**	**u**	*grd*, *com*
v_2	**t**	**t**	**t**	**u**	*com*, *prf*
v_3	**t**	**t**	**f**	**u**	*com*, *prf*

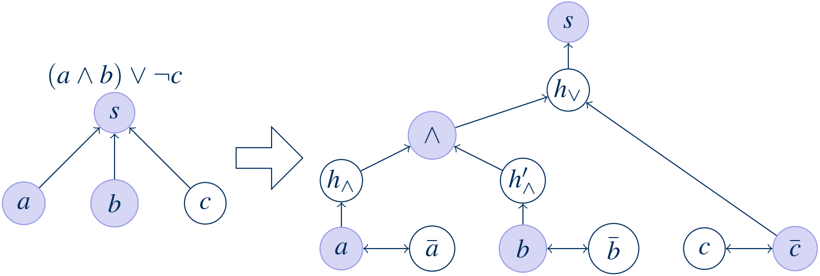


Remarks about Expressibility

- Acceptance conditions of ADFs also allow definitions of preference relations
- Argument A has a higher priority than B: $C_B = \varphi \wedge (B \rightarrow A)$
- In general: given preferences can be “compiled” to an ADF
- “Joint attacks” can be modeled: set of statements X attack a if $C_a = \neg(\bigwedge_{x \in X} x)$

ADF Simulation via AF

- Every ADF can be simulated by an AF such that the models of the ADF are in correspondence to the stable extensions of the AF [4].
- Idea from boolean circuits: for each statement s we construct its C_s:



- The size of the resulting AF is polynomially bounded wrt to size of ADF.

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