

# COMP60332: Automated Reasoning and Verification

Konstantin Korovin and Renate Schmidt

**Theme:** Ontology Engineering and Automated Reasoning

1 Why Automated Reasoning?

2 General practical remarks

# Reasoning



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- What is Reasoning? Solving problems by syntactic manipulations.

Software: Does your program access unallocated memory?

Math: Does this equation  $(xy)^{-1} = y^{-1}x^{-1}$  hold in all groups?

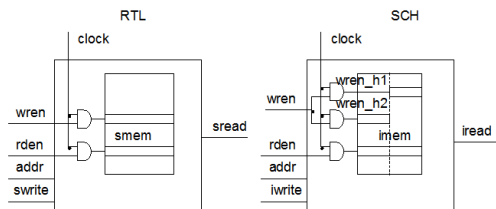
Knowledge management:

Can we represent and analyse all available knowledge about human body?

Automated reasoning: can we solve all these problems automatically?

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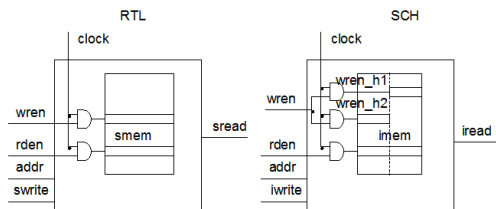
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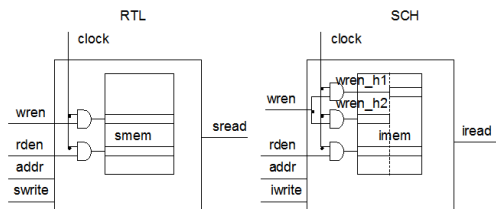
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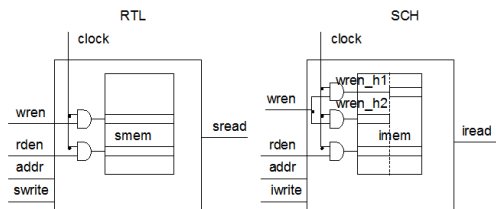
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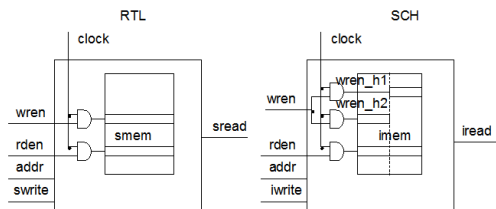
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# The scale of automation required

Intel floating arithmetic bug cost \$475 million.



Intel i7 Haswell-E 2,600,000,000 gates

Software bugs cost billions.



40 Mil LOC

**Major companies:** Intel, Microsoft, Airbus, NASA intensively use formal methods.

# In mathematics

Erdős discrepancy problem proved by a SAT solver (2014):



12GB proof

Largest math proof ever: Pythagorean triples problem was proved by a SAT solver (2016)



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# Applications of automated reasoning

## Applications:

- software and hardware verification:  
Intel, Microsoft
- information management:  
biomedical ontologies,  
semantic Web, databases
- combinatorial reasoning: constraint  
satisfaction, planning, scheduling
- Internet security
- Theorem proving in mathematics



John McCarthy

“It is reasonable to hope that the relationship between computation and mathematical logic will be as fruitful in the next century as that between analysis and physics in the past.” McCarthy, 1963.

# Manchester: world leading in logic and reasoning

## ■ Theory:

- first-order reasoning
- resolution, superposition, instantiation, tableaux, linear arithmetic
- ontology reasoning

## ■ Applications:

- software/hardware verification
- semantic Web, bio-health
- multi-agent systems

## ■ Reasoning systems developed in our School:

- **iProver** – an instantiation-based reasoner for first-order logic won major of awards at CASC championships.
- **Vampire** – a superposition-based reasoner for first-order logic, won major awards at CASC championships.
- **MSPASS** – a resolution/superposition based reasoner SPASS extended with reasoning with modal logics.
- **Fact++** an ontology reasoner: OWL DL.
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## The approach:

- **Formalise problems:** using logic
- **Solve problems:** using efficient automated reasoning

## Syllabus:

- **Propositional logic:** syntax, semantics, CNF transformation
- **Propositional reasoning:** DPLL algorithm: unit propagation, backjumping, lemma learning
- **First-order logic:** syntax, semantics, Skolemization
- **First-order reasoning:** resolution, completeness, redundancy elimination
- **Applications:** verification of transition systems, LTL, bounded and unbounded model checking

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# Assessment

This course is **self-contained**, no prerequisites but assumes that students are comfortable with **mathematical notions**.

**Exam:** 50%

Closed book, 2 hours, choose 3 out of 4 questions

**Coursework and lab:** 50%

Assessed and unassessed exercises: **pen and paper**

Labwork involving

- SAT solvers
- first-order reasoning systems

**Questions?** please email:

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Renate Schmidt (room 2.42)

[schmidt@cs.man.ac.uk](mailto:schmidt@cs.man.ac.uk)

# Theme: Ontology Engineering and Automated Reasoning

## Semester 2

Period	Course units
P3	COMP60332 – Automated Reasoning and Verification Konstantin Korovin and Renate Schmidt
P4	COMP62342 – Ontology Engineering for the Semantic Web Sean Bechhofer and Uli Sattler

Teaching day: Friday

Lectures: 2.15

# Some advice on choosing themes

The **Ontology Engineering and Automated Reasoning theme** can be combined with any other theme

Has no prerequisites, no pre/co-requisite to any theme

It goes well with these themes

- Advanced Web Technologies
- Data Engineering
- Learning from Data
- Managing Data
- Parallel Computing in the Multi-Core Era
- Security
- Software Engineering 1-2

**Core theme in:** Semantic Technologies, Data and Knowledge Management and Artificial Intelligence pathways