

ISAIM  
2024

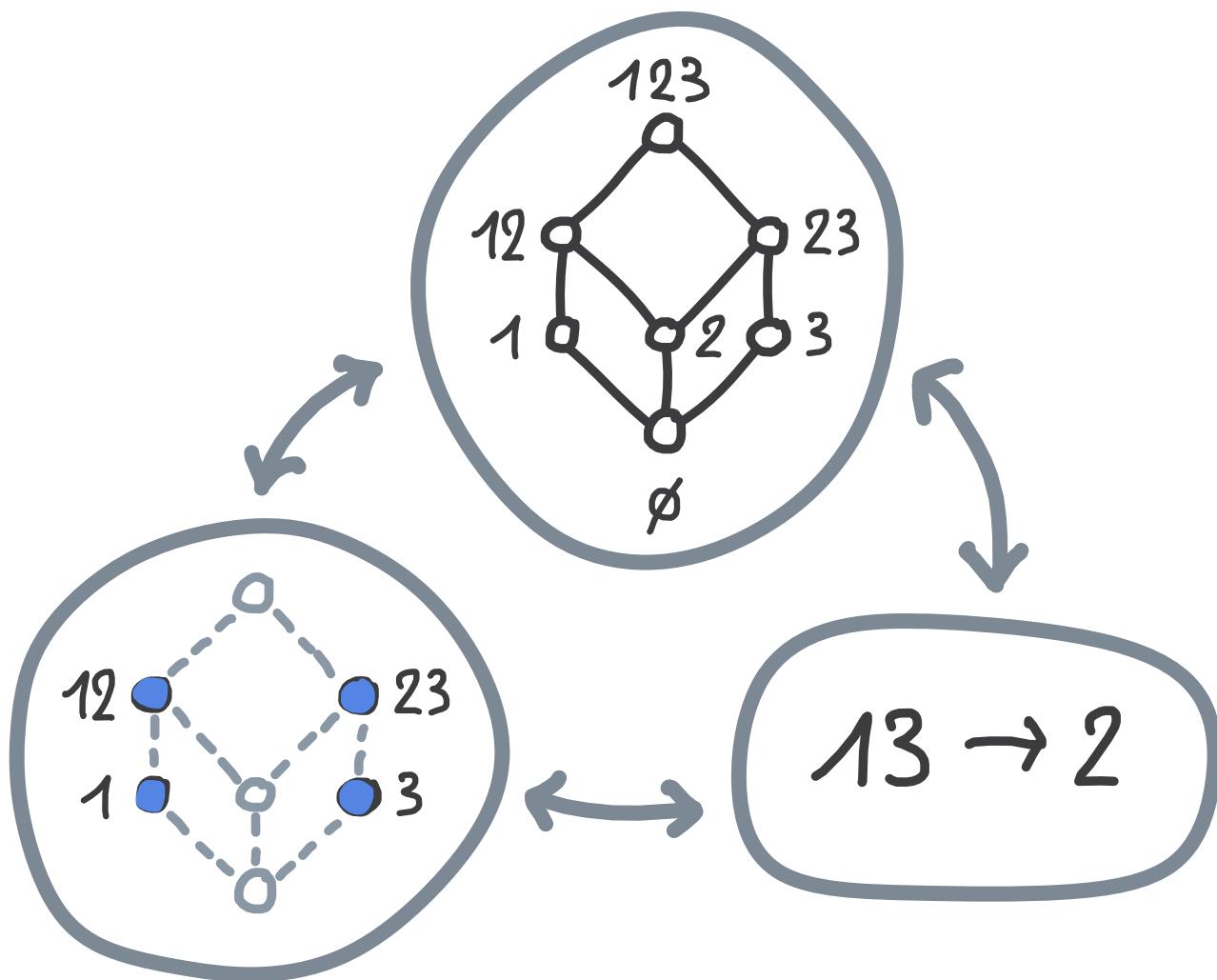
COMPUTING THE  $\Delta$ -BASE AND  $\Delta$ -RELATION  
OF  
FINITE CLOSURE SYSTEMS

Kira Adaricheva Department of Mathematics, Hofstra University, USA

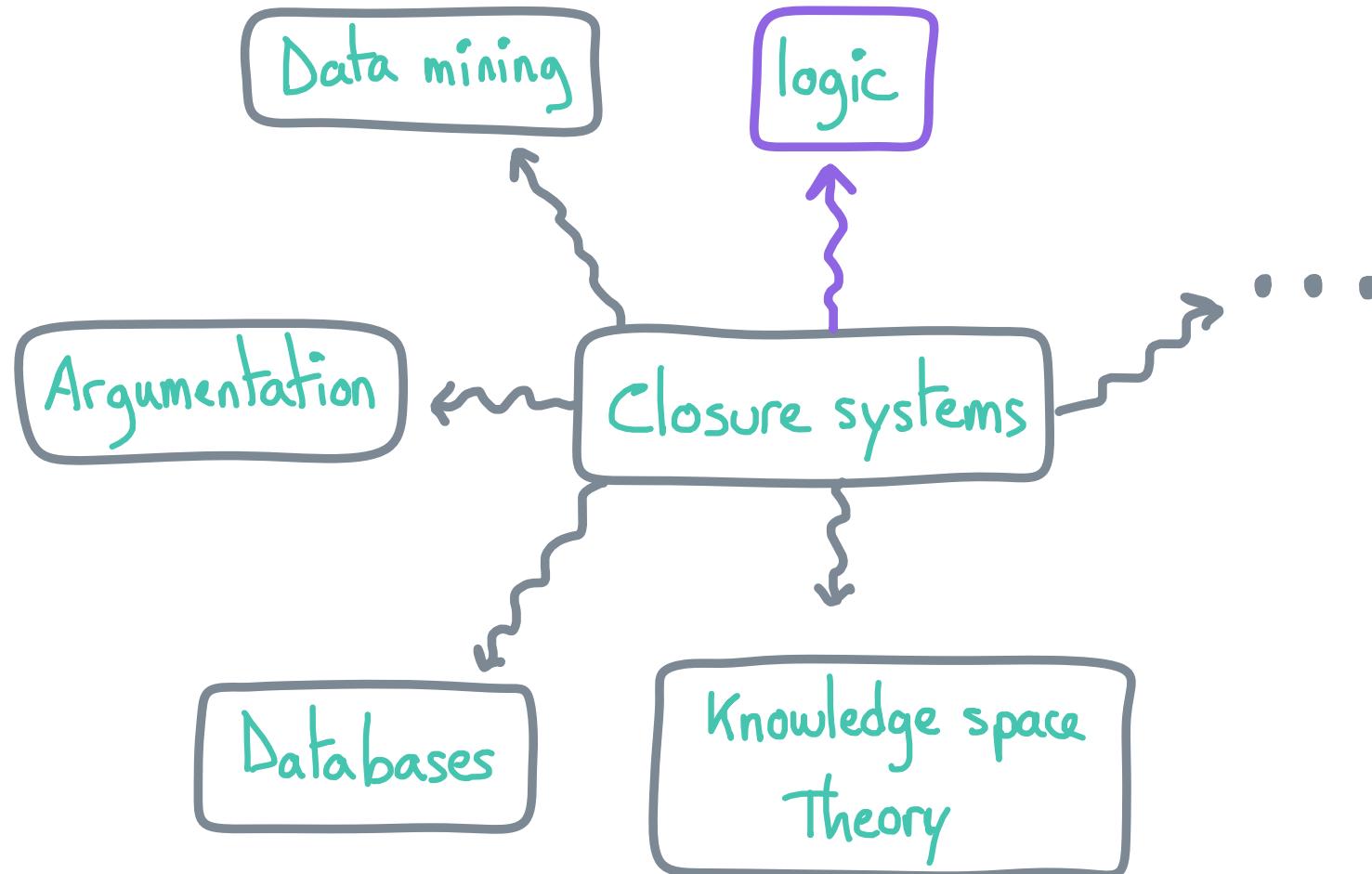
Lhouari Nourine LIMOS, Université Clermont Auvergne, France

Simon Vilmin LIS, Aix-Marseille Université, France

## Closure systems : what, how, why



What for ?



Did you say Horn functions?

Closure systems	Horn functions
closed set	model
irreducible	characteristic model
implication	(pure) Horn clause
implicational base	(pure) Horn CNF
minimal generator	prime implicate

RMK: hence, every results has its Horn counterpart

finite closure systems?

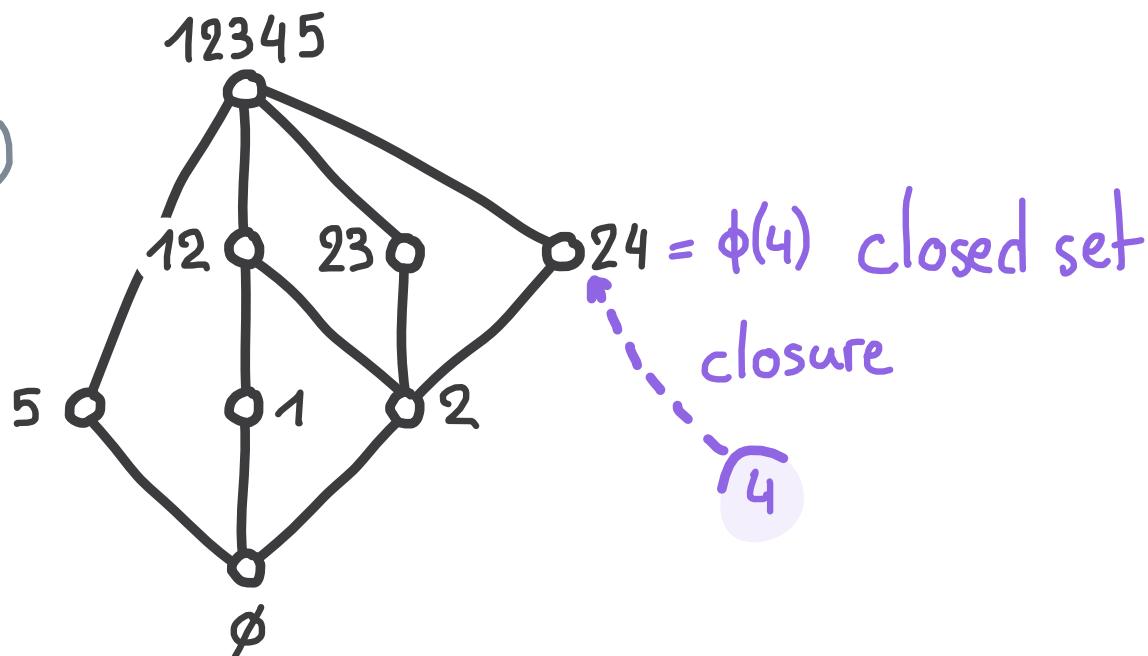
$X$  finite set,  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq 2^X$

DEF (closure system): set system  $(X, \mathcal{F})$  where

- $X \in \mathcal{F}$
- $F_1, F_2 \in \mathcal{F}$  entails  $F_1 \cap F_2 \in \mathcal{F}$  ( $\cap$ -closed)

Closure lattice  $(\mathcal{F}, \subseteq)$

$$X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

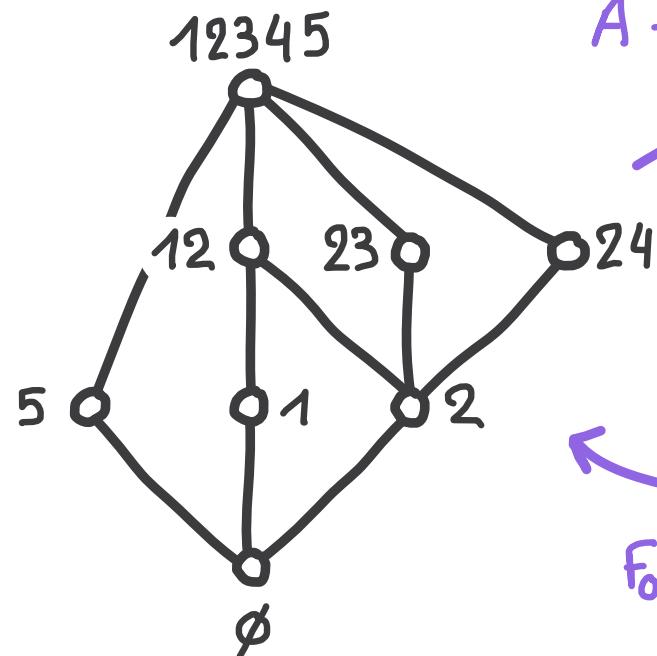


# Implications, implicational base (IB)

DEF (implicational base, IB) :

- implication : statement  $A \rightarrow b$  ( $A \subseteq X, b \in X$ )
- implicational base : pair  $(X, \Sigma)$ ,  $\Sigma$  set of implications

"If I have A, I have b"



$$A \rightarrow b \Leftrightarrow b \in \phi(A)$$

$$\Sigma =$$

Forward Chaining

binary implications  
 $\Sigma_b$

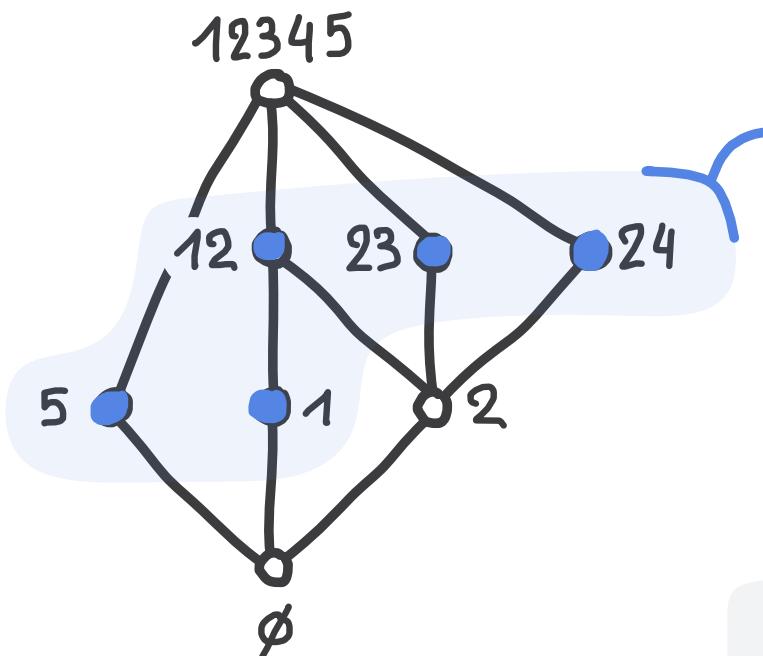
$$\begin{aligned} 4 &\rightarrow 2, \\ 3 &\rightarrow 2, \\ 15 &\rightarrow 4, \\ 25 &\rightarrow 3, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 25 &\rightarrow 4, \\ 34 &\rightarrow 1, \\ 14 &\rightarrow 3, \\ 13 &\rightarrow 5 \end{aligned}$$

## Irreducibles

DEF (irreducible) : in  $(X, \mathcal{F})$ , closed set  $M \neq X$  irreducible  
if not the intersection of other closed sets

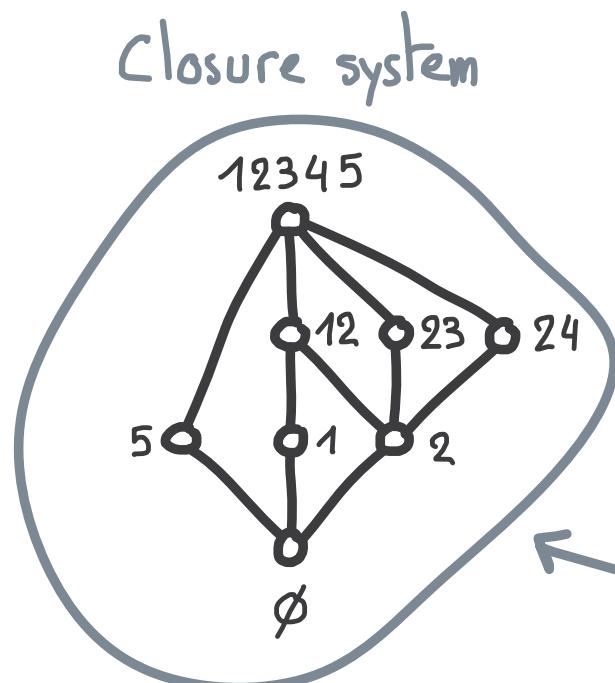
↑  
(meet-)



$M_i$  = irreducibles of  $(X, \mathcal{F})$

RMK :  $M_i$  sufficient to recover  $\mathcal{F}$

Same information, different POVs

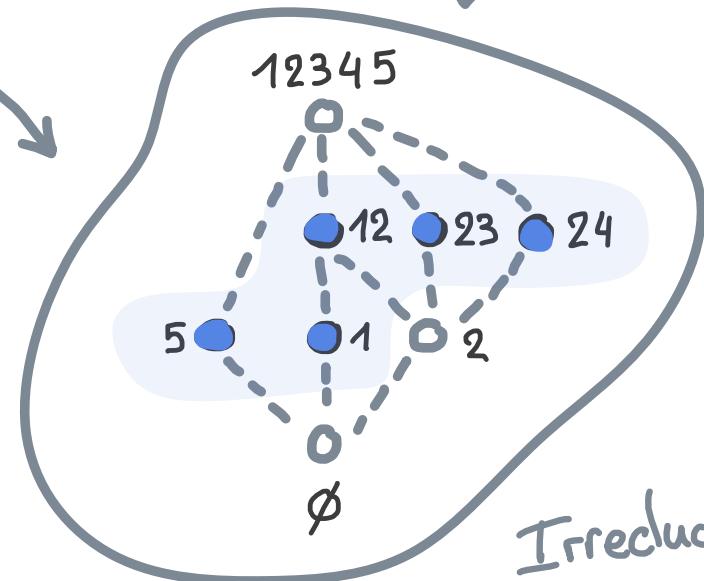


Closure operator

$$\phi(13) = 12345$$
$$\phi(3) = 23$$

Implications

$$3 \rightarrow 2, 4 \rightarrow 2,$$
$$34 \rightarrow 1, 15 \rightarrow 2,$$
$$\dots$$



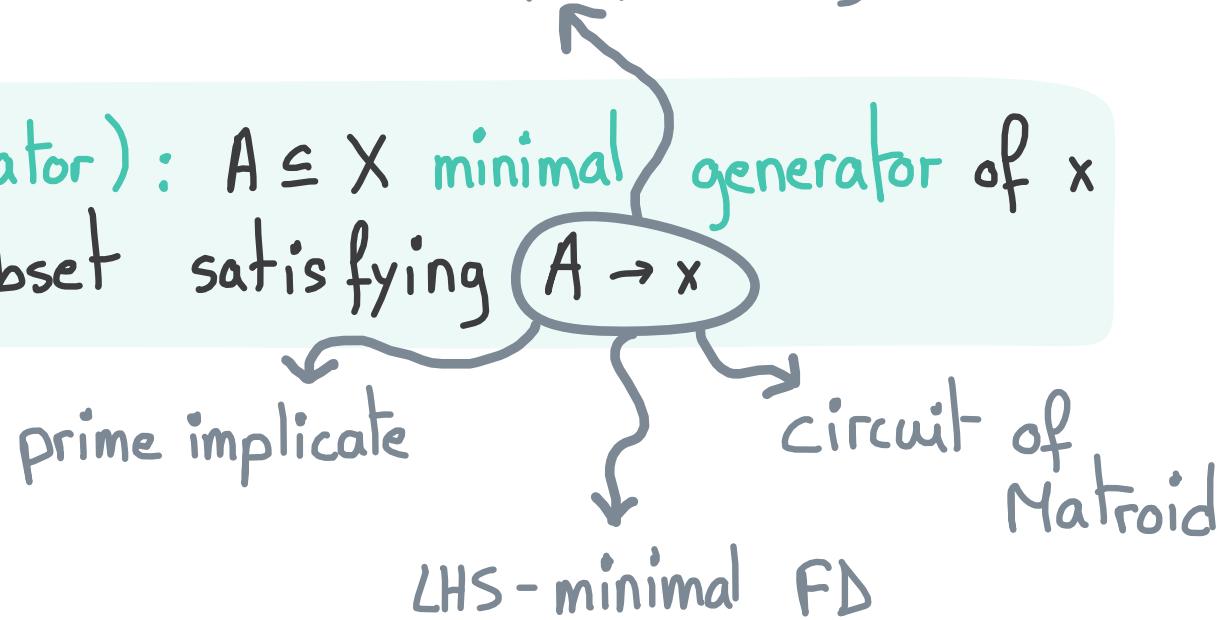
The D-base : our topic of interest

Among minimal generators,  
keep the "binary-closure" minimal

# Minimal Generators

"What is the minimal way of deriving  $x$ ?"

**DEF (minimal generator):**  $A \subseteq X$  **minimal generator** of  $x$   
 if  $\subseteq$ -minimal subset satisfying  $A \rightarrow x$



binary implications

$\Sigma_b$

$$\Sigma = \left[ \begin{array}{ll} 4 \rightarrow 2, & 25 \rightarrow 4, \\ 3 \rightarrow 2, & 34 \rightarrow 1, \\ 15 \rightarrow 4, & 14 \rightarrow 3, \\ 25 \rightarrow 3, & 13 \rightarrow 5 \end{array} \right]$$

$35 \rightarrow 2$	X	$5 \rightarrow 2$
$234 \rightarrow 1$	X	$34 \rightarrow 1$
$15 \rightarrow 3$	✓	

## D-generators, D-base

DEF (D-generator, D-base) :

- D-generators of  $x$  : among minimal generators of  $x$ , those with  $\subseteq$ -minimal closure w.r.t. binary implications
- THE D-base  $(X, \Sigma_D)$  of a closure system:

$$\Sigma_b + \{ A \rightarrow x : x \in X, A \text{ D-gen of } x \}$$

$$\Sigma_D = \{ 4 \rightarrow 2, 3 \rightarrow 2 \} + \boxed{\begin{array}{l} 34 \rightarrow 1, 25 \rightarrow 1, 15 \rightarrow 2, \\ 13 \rightarrow 2, 15 \rightarrow 3, 14 \rightarrow 3, \\ 25 \rightarrow 3, 15 \rightarrow 4, 25 \rightarrow 4, \\ 13 \rightarrow 5, 34 \rightarrow 5, 14 \rightarrow 5 \end{array}}$$

# Motivation

Theoretical / algorithmic properties :

- convey structural information of closure systems
- ordered direct (fast forward chaining)
- much smaller than the set of all minimal generators

Practical uses :

- seabreeze forecast Adaricheva et al., 23
- stomach cancer risk estimation Nation et al., 21

# Problems

How hard is it to change the representation ?



more generally

Recover the  $\Delta$ -base to enjoy its properties



more precisely

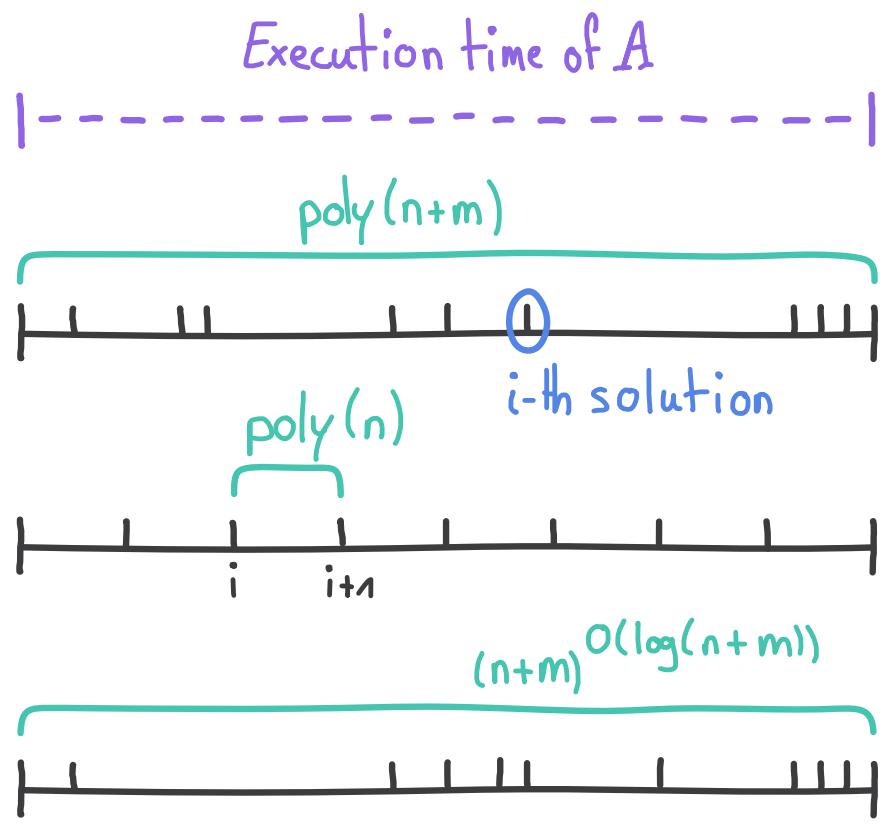
$\Delta$ -base from  $M_i$  (DB-M): given  $M_i$ , find  $(X, \Sigma_\Delta)$

$\Delta$ -base from  $\Sigma$  (DB-IB): given  $(X, \Sigma)$ , find  $(X, \Sigma_\Delta)$

Enumeration: output-sensitive complexity

Each of size  $\text{poly}(x)$

Enumeration Task: with input  $x$ , list a set of solutions  $R(x)$



Enumeration algorithm A  
 $x$  of size  $n$ ,  $R(x)$  of size  $m$

Output polynomial time

polynomial delay

Output quasi-polynomial time  $\frac{11}{24}$

$D$ -base from  $M_i$  ( $DB$ - $M$ ): given  $M_i$ , find  $(X, \Sigma_D)$

ANV, 23+

$DB$ - $M$  can be solved in output quasi-polynomial time

# Our approach: dualization

Existing work:

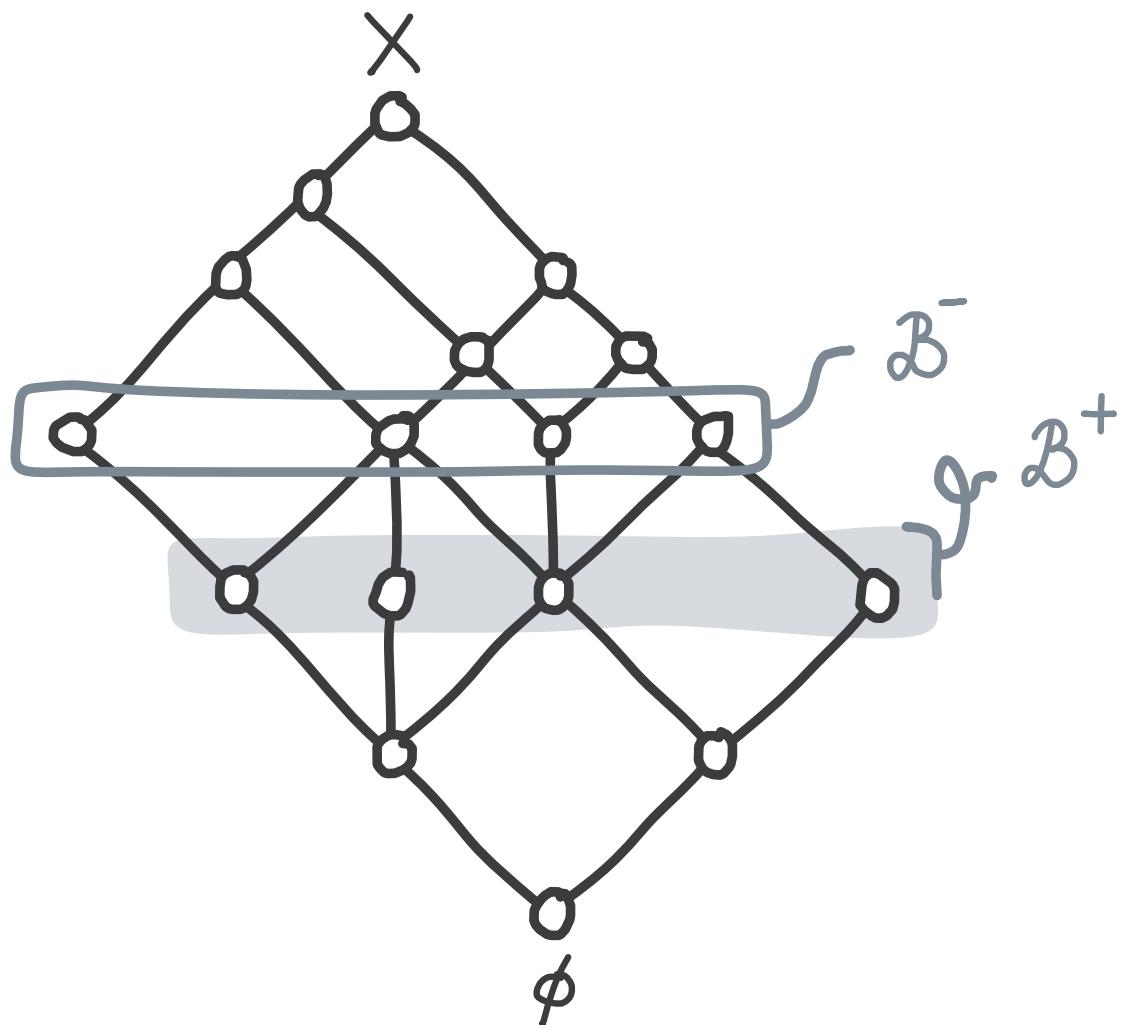
- algorithm based on Hypergraph dualization Adaricheva, Nation, 17  
produces (possibly large) superset of D-base

IDEA: D-base relies on  $\Sigma_b$

$\Sigma_b$  defines a **distributive** closure system

⇒ use dualization in distributive closure systems

# Dualization (with $\Sigma$ )



$B^-$  and  $B^+$  are dual:

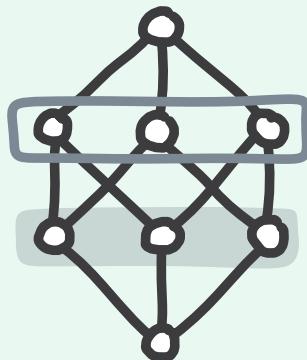
- $\downarrow B^+ \cup \uparrow B^- = F$
- $\downarrow B^+ \cap \uparrow B^- = \emptyset$

Dualization : with  $(X, \Sigma)$  and antichain  $B^+$ , find antichain  $B^-$

# Dualization complexity (with $\Sigma$ ) and DB-M

Quasi-poly

Fredman, Khachiyan, 96



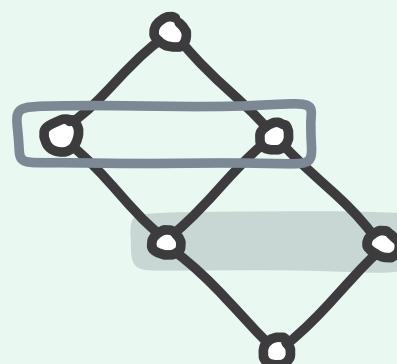
Boolean  
 $(\approx$  powersets)



Hypergraph dualization  
Monotone dualization

Quasi-poly

Elbassioni, 22



Distributive  
 $(\cup, \cap$ -closed)



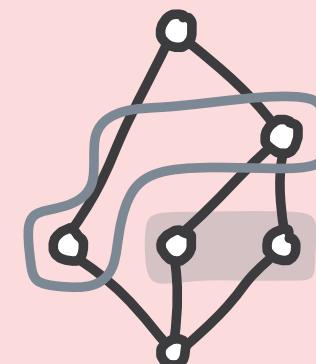
DB - M

ANY, 23+

DB - M Quasi-poly

Hard

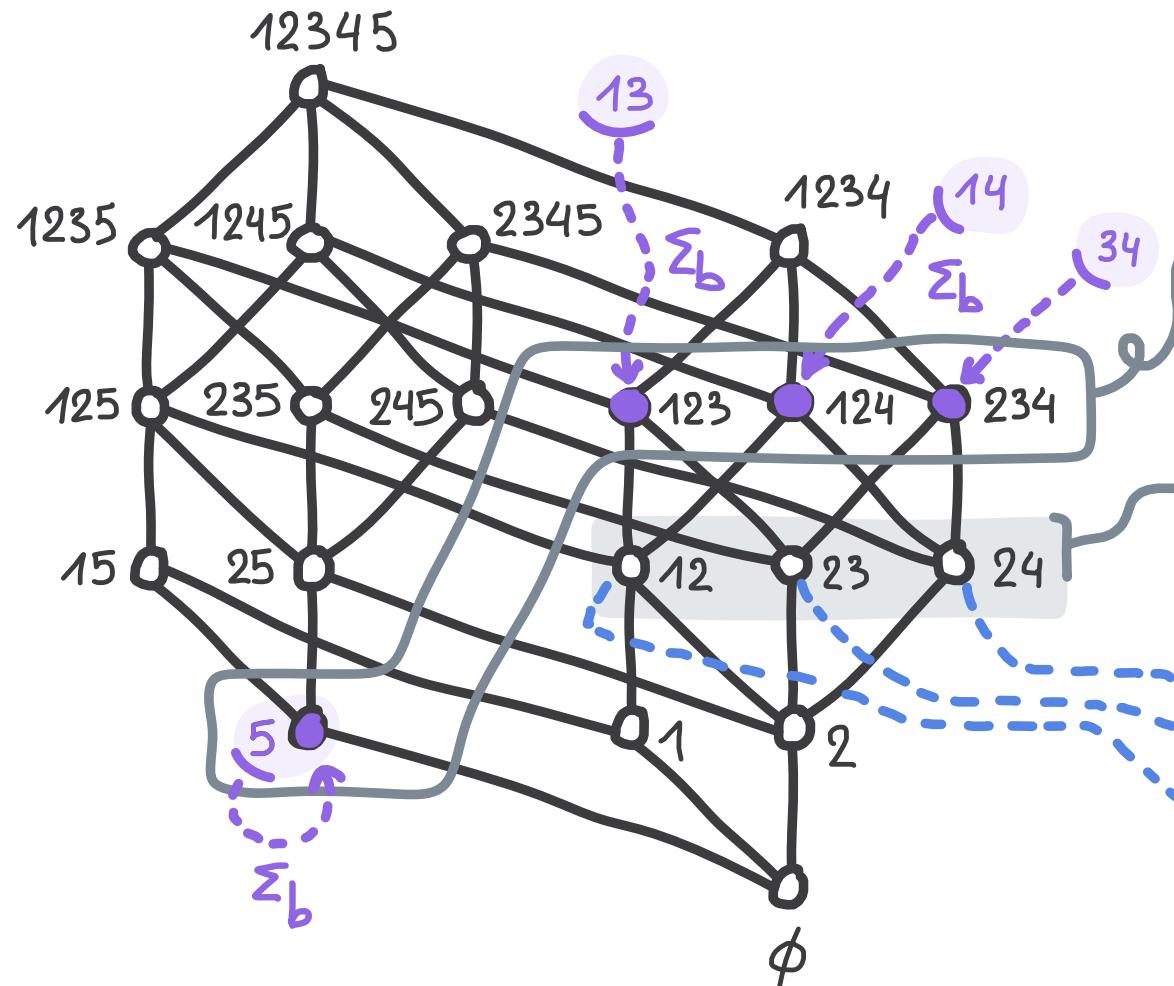
Kavvadias et al., 00



General

Classes of  
Closure  
systems

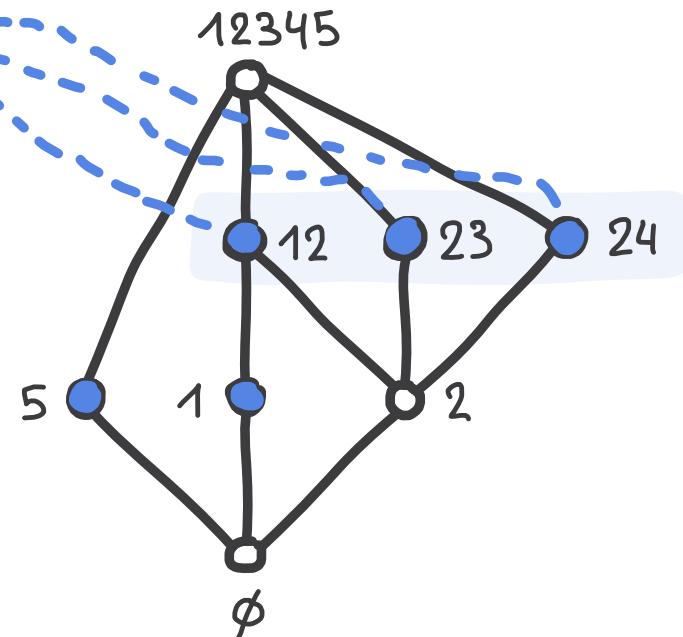
Intuition: DB-M  $\Leftarrow$  Dualization Distr.



① distributive closure system of  
 $\Sigma_b = \{3 \rightarrow 2, 4 \rightarrow 2\}$

②  $\mathcal{B}^-$  obtained from 5 and D-generators of 5

③  $\mathcal{B}^+ = \subseteq\text{-max irreducibles without } 5$

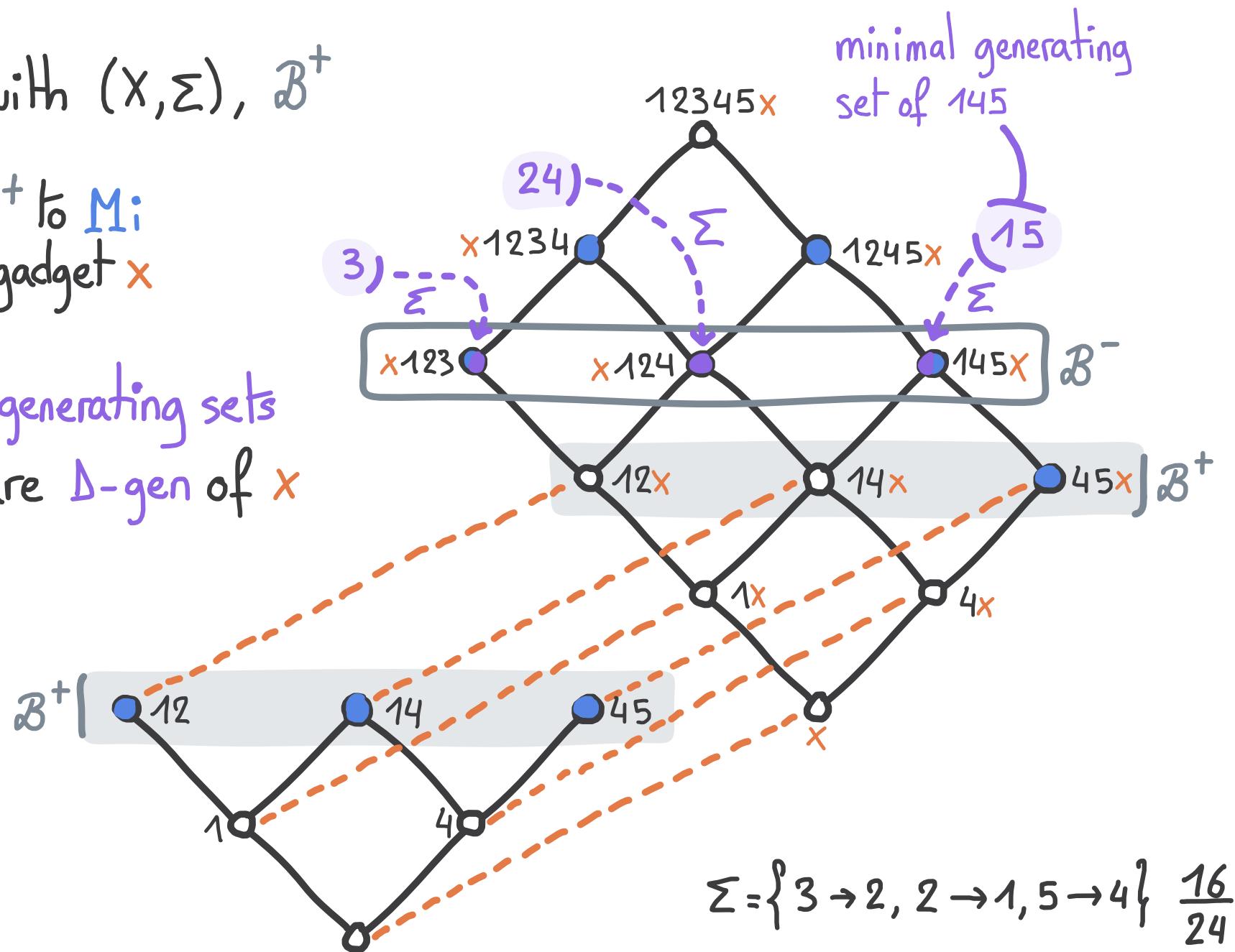


Intuition: DB-M  $\Rightarrow$  Dualization Distr.

① Start with  $(X, \Sigma)$ ,  $\mathcal{B}^+$

② Add  $\mathcal{B}^+$  to  $M_i$   
using gadget  $x$

③ (min.) generating sets  
of  $\mathcal{B}^-$  are  $\Delta$ -gen of  $x$



Long story short

ANV, 23+

$\Delta B - M$  is equivalent to dualization in distributive closure systems

ANV, 23+

$\Delta B - M$  can be solved in output-quasipolynomial time

using Elbassioni, 22

$\Delta$ -base from  $\Sigma$  (DB-IB): given  $(X, \Sigma)$ , find  $(X, \Sigma_\Delta)$

ANV, 23+

DB-IB can be solved with polynomial delay

# Our approach: Supergraph Traversal

Existing work :

- algorithm using simplification logic Rodriguez et al., 15, 17  
no (output-sensitive) complexity analysis
- poly-delay algorithm listing  $\Delta$ -minimal keys Ennaoui, Nourine, 16  
based on supergraph traversal  
 $\hookrightarrow$  ( $\simeq \Delta$ -gen of some  $x$ )

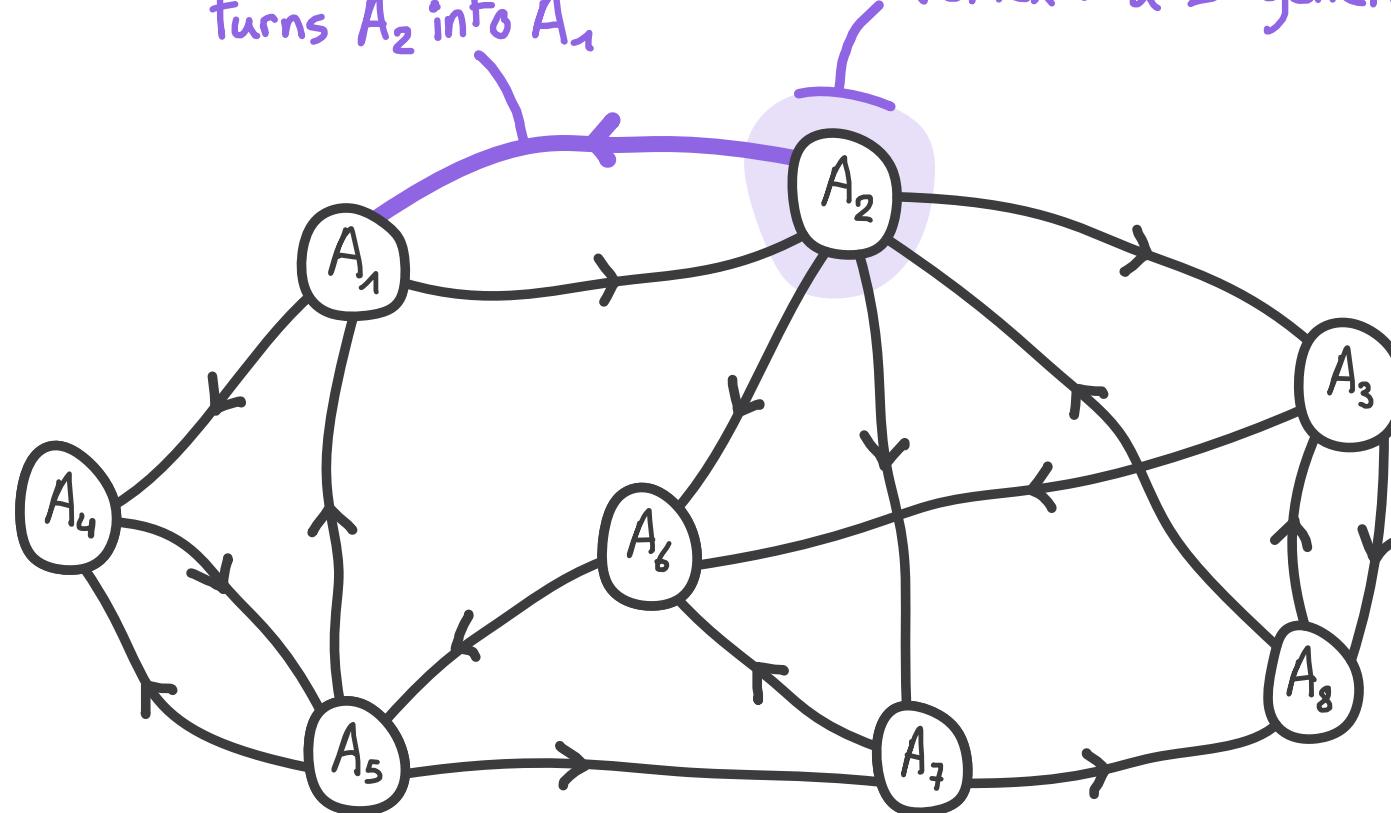
IDEA: use Ennaoui, Nourine, 16 as a blackbox

RMK: supergraph traversal also used for minimal Keys  
Lucchesi, Osborn, 78    Bérczi et al., 23a

# Principle: Supergraph traversal

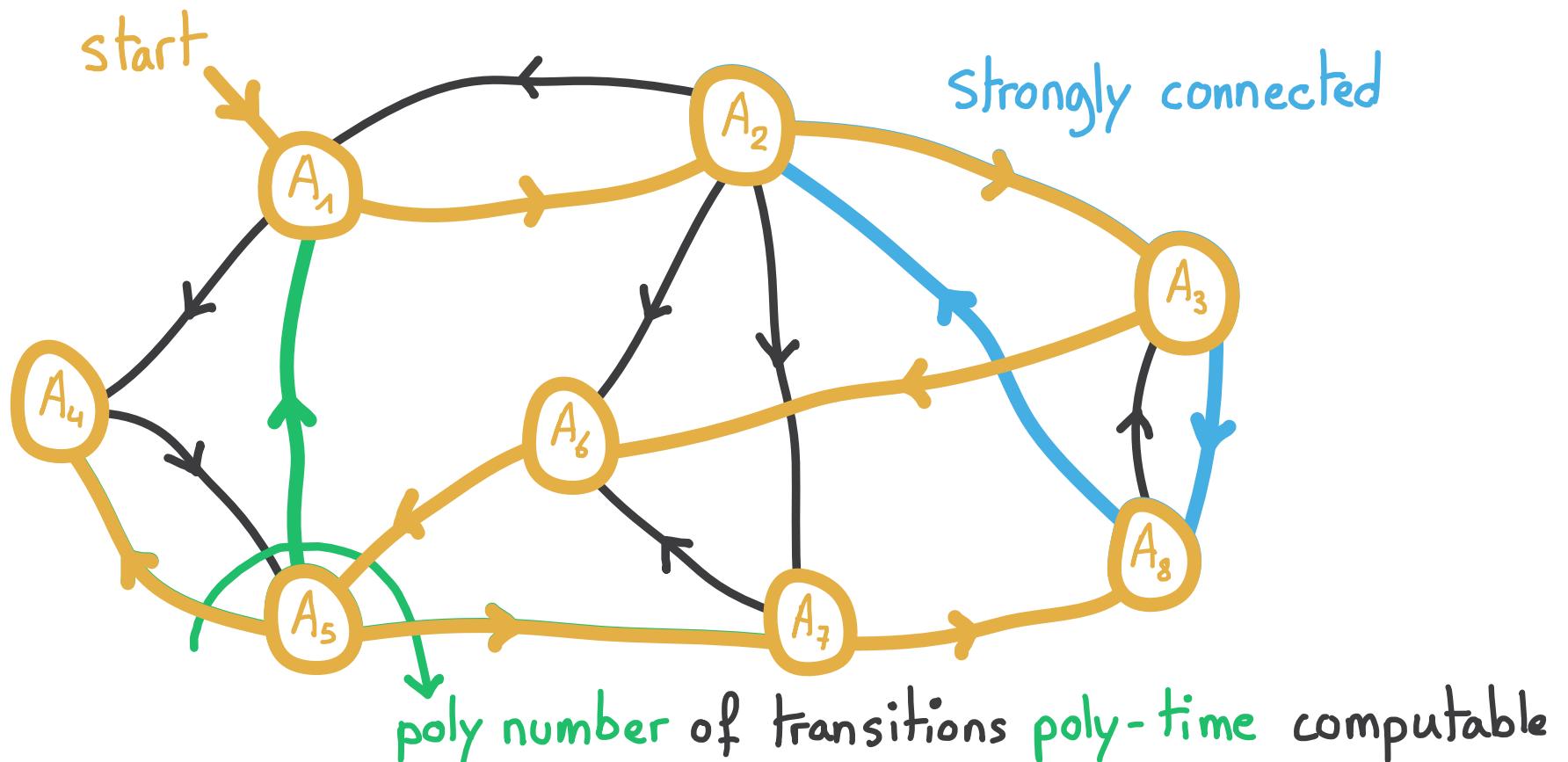
arc = transition\* which turns  $A_2$  into  $A_1$

vertex = a D-generator of  $X$



\* Transition key idea: substitute  $a_2 \in A_2$  with  $B$  s.t.  $B \rightarrow a_2 \in \Sigma$   
 (greedily) minimize w.r.t.  $\Sigma_B$

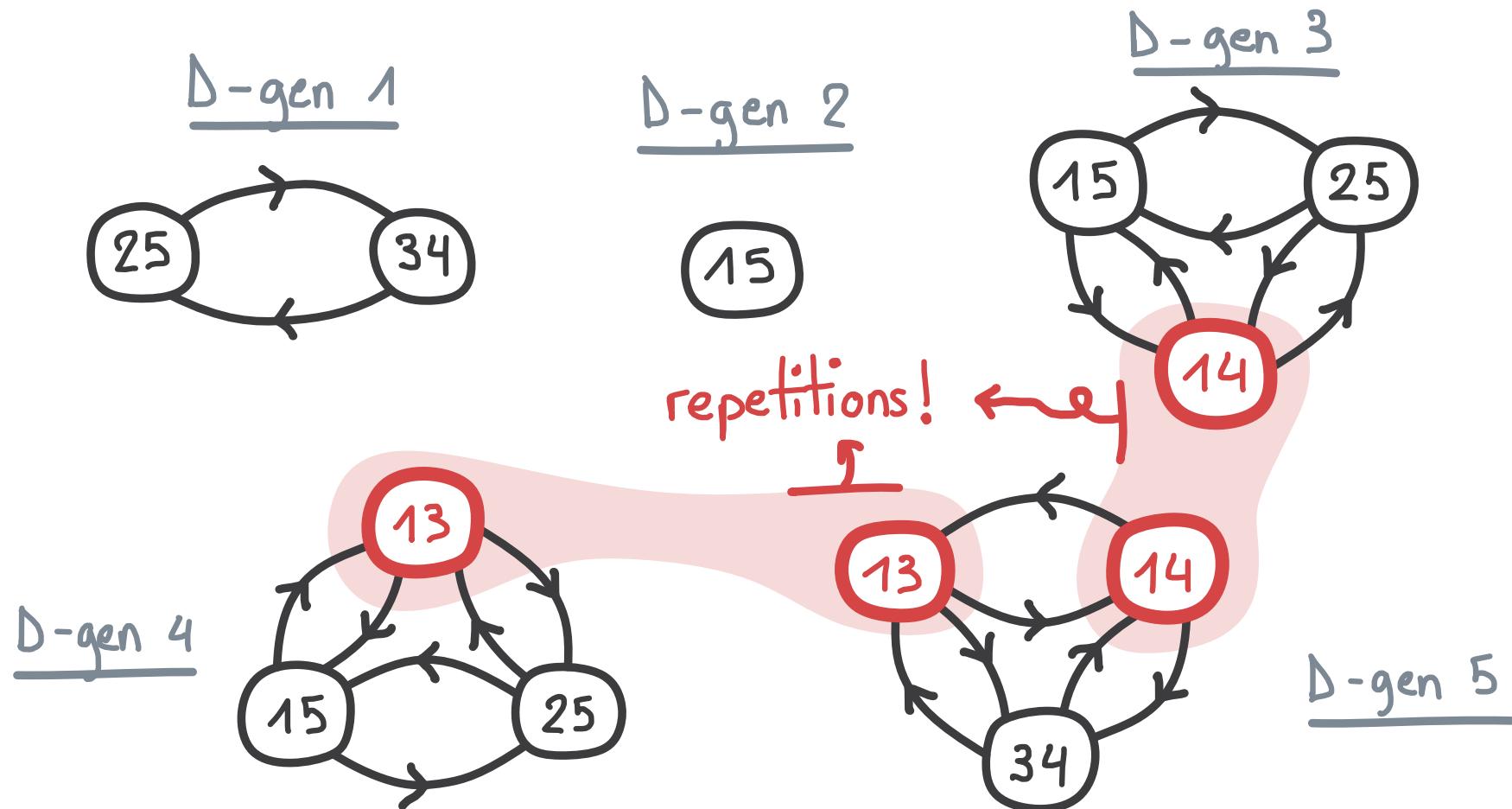
# Principle: Supergraph traversal



poly transitions + strongly connected

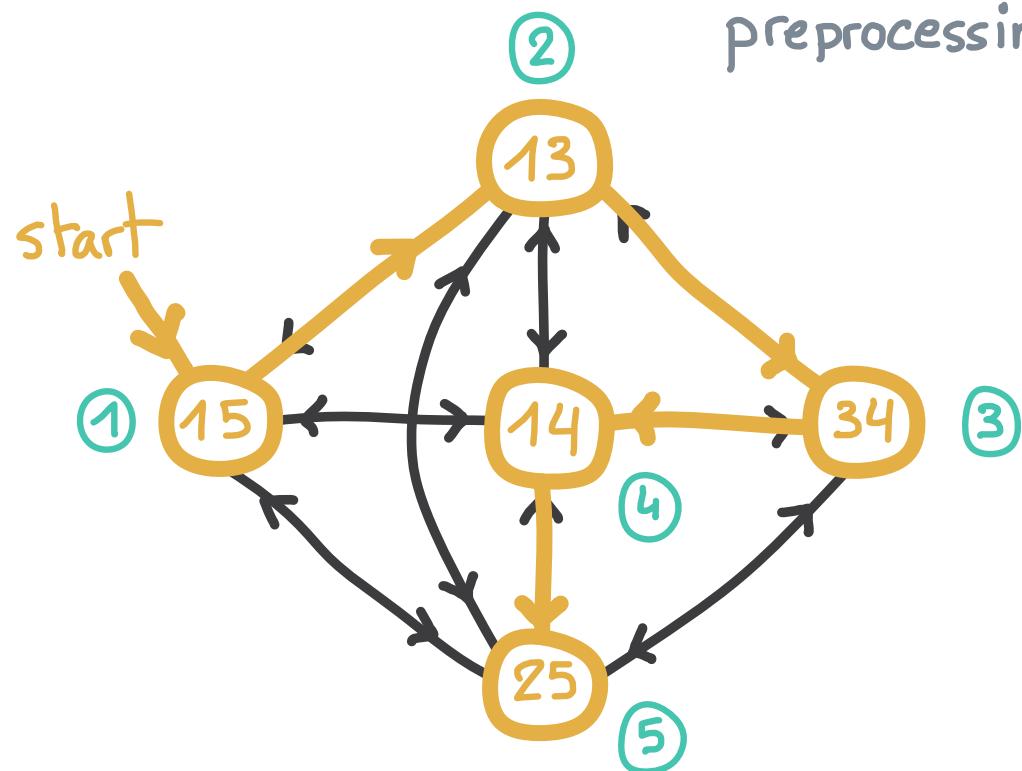
⇒ poly-delay enumeration (with DFS) of D-gen of some  $x$

In our case (running ex)



PROB: applying algo on each  $x \in X$  yields repetitions  
⇒ no guarantee on delay

Fix: merge the graphs



preprocessing

- Fix: merge the graphs
- ① 3 → 2, 4 → 2
  - ② 15 → 2, 15 → 3, 15 → 4
  - ③ 13 → 2, 13 → 5
  - ④ 34 → 5, 34 → 1
  - ⑤ 14 → 3, 14 → 5
  - ⑥ 25 → 3, 25 → 1, 25 → 4

FIX: take the union of supergraphs

- poly transitions
  - strongly connected components
- ⇒ poly delay enumeration of all D-gens (with DFSs)

Long story short

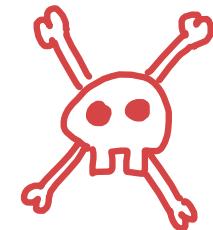
ANV, 23\*

DB - IB can be solved with polynomial delay

using Ennaoui, Nourine, 16



with exponential space!



# Conclusion

Finding the D-base:

- output quasi-poly from  $M_i$
- poly-delay from  $\Sigma$

Other results:

- NP-hardness of finding D-relation (defined from D-base)
- Connection between E-base ( $\subseteq$  D-base) and matroids

Further questions:

- Characterize systems with valid E-base
- Similar algorithms for E-base?

Adaricheva, Bernhardt, Liu, Schmidt

Adaricheva et al., 23

Importance of overnight parameters to predict sea breeze on Long Island  
2023

Nation, Cabot-Miller, Segal, Lucito, Adaricheva

Nation et al., 21

Combining algorithms to find signatures that predict risk in early stage of stomach cancer

Journal of Computational Biology, 2021

Adaricheva, Nation

Adaricheva, Nation, 17

Discovery of the D-basis in binary table based on hypergraph dualization  
Theoretical Computer Science, 2017

Fredman, Khachiyan

On the complexity of dualization of monotone disjunctive normal forms

Journal of Algorithms, 1996

Fredman, Khachiyan, 96

Elbassioni

On dualization over distributive lattices

Discrete Mathematics and Theoretical Computer Science , 2022

Elbassioni, 22

Kavvadias, Sideri, Stavropoulos

Generating maximal models of a Boolean expression

Information Processing Letters , 2000

Kavvadias et al., 00

Rodríguez-Lorenzo, Adaricheva, Cordero, Enciso, Mora Rodríguez et al., 17

Formation of the D-basis from implicational system using  
Simplification Logic

International Journal on General Systems, 2017

Rodríguez-Lorenzo, Adaricheva, Cordero, Enciso, Mora Rodríguez et al., 15

From an implicational system to its corresponding D-basis

2015

Ennaoui, Nourine

Ennaoui, Nourine, 16

Polynomial delay hybrid algorithms to enumerate candidate keys for a relation

BDA, 2016