

Towards an End-to-End ASP-Based System for Handling Inconsistent Prioritized Data

Meghyn Bienvenu
Camille Bourgaux
Katsumi Inoue
Robin Jean
Giuseppe Mazzotta
July 24, 2026

CNRS & Université de Bordeaux
CNRS & DI ENS
NII
CNRS & Université de Bordeaux
University of Calabria

Inconsistent prioritized data

Inconsistent data

Knowledge base $\mathcal{K}$ = Dataset $\mathcal{D}$ + logical theory $\mathcal{T}$.

We suppose here that $\mathcal{D}$ is **inconsistent** w.r.t. to $\mathcal{T}$.

Inconsistent data

Knowledge base $\mathcal{K}$ = Dataset $\mathcal{D}$ + logical theory $\mathcal{T}$.

We suppose here that $\mathcal{D}$ is **inconsistent** w.r.t. to $\mathcal{T}$.

Repair $\mathcal{R}$: $\subseteq$ -maximal consistent subset of $\mathcal{D}$

Conflict $\mathcal{C}$: $\subseteq$ -minimal inconsistent subset of $\mathcal{D}$

Inconsistent data

Knowledge base $\mathcal{K}$ = Dataset $\mathcal{D}$ + logical theory $\mathcal{T}$.

We suppose here that $\mathcal{D}$ is **inconsistent** w.r.t. to $\mathcal{T}$.

Repair $\mathcal{R}$: $\subseteq$ -maximal consistent subset of $\mathcal{D}$

Conflict $\mathcal{C}$: $\subseteq$ -minimal inconsistent subset of $\mathcal{D}$

$q(\vec{a})$ holds under

- **brave**: in some repair
- **AR**: in every repair
- **IAR**: in the intersection of the repairs

Priority relation $\succ$: acyclic relation over $\mathcal{D}$,
with $\alpha \succ \beta$ only if α and β occur together in a conflict.

Priority relation $\succ$: acyclic relation over $\mathcal{D}$,
with $\alpha \succ \beta$ only if α and β occur together in a conflict.

Prioritized KB $\mathcal{K}_{\succ} = \text{KB } \mathcal{K} + \text{priority relation } \succ$

Priority relation $\succ$: acyclic relation over $\mathcal{D}$,
with $\alpha \succ \beta$ only if α and β occur together in a conflict.

Prioritized KB $\mathcal{K}_{\succ} = \text{KB } \mathcal{K} + \text{priority relation } \succ$

$\leadsto$ select **optimal repairs**.

Optimal repairs

A repair $\mathcal{R}$ can be improved by a consistent $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$:

- **Pareto**: one $\beta \in \mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{R}$ preferred to all of $\mathcal{R} \setminus \mathcal{B}$
- **global**: each $\alpha \in \mathcal{R} \setminus \mathcal{B}$ is preferred by some $\beta \in \mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{R}$

Optimal repairs

A repair $\mathcal{R}$ can be improved by a consistent $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$:

- **Pareto**: one $\beta \in \mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{R}$ preferred to all of $\mathcal{R} \setminus \mathcal{B}$
- **global**: each $\alpha \in \mathcal{R} \setminus \mathcal{B}$ is preferred by some $\beta \in \mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{R}$

$\mathcal{R}$ is **Pareto-** or **globally-optimal** if it admits no such improvement, **completion-optimal** if Pareto-optimal w.r.t. some completion of $\succ$.

Optimal repairs

A repair $\mathcal{R}$ can be improved by a consistent $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$:

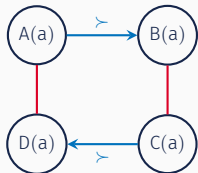
- **Pareto**: one $\beta \in \mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{R}$ preferred to all of $\mathcal{R} \setminus \mathcal{B}$
- **global**: each $\alpha \in \mathcal{R} \setminus \mathcal{B}$ is preferred by some $\beta \in \mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{R}$

$\mathcal{R}$ is **Pareto-** or **globally-optimal** if it admits no such improvement, **completion-optimal** if Pareto-optimal w.r.t. some completion of $\succ$.

Theorem $CRep(\mathcal{K}_{\succ}) \subseteq GRep(\mathcal{K}_{\succ}) \subseteq PRep(\mathcal{K}_{\succ}) \subseteq SRep(\mathcal{K})$

$\rightsquigarrow$ X-brave, X-AR, X-IAR semantics, $X \in \{P, G, C\}$

Example



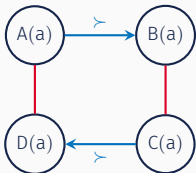
edges = conflicts



— no priority

—> priority

Example



edges = conflicts

— no priority

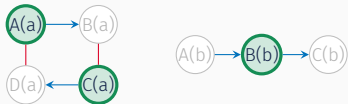
→ priority



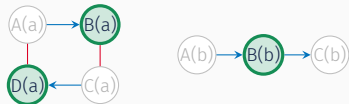
$\mathcal{R}_1$: **P-, G- and C-optimal**



$\mathcal{R}_2$: **P-optimal only**



$\mathcal{R}_3$: **not optimal**



$\mathcal{R}_4$: **not optimal**

Complexity landscape (data complexity)

	X-brave	X-AR	X-IAR
$X = S$	AC^0	coNP	AC^0
$X \in \{P, C\}$	NP	coNP	coNP
$X = G$	Σ_2^P	Π_2^P	Π_2^P

Complexity landscape (data complexity)

	X-brave	X-AR	X-IAR
$X = S$	AC^0	coNP	AC^0
$X \in \{P, C\}$	NP	coNP	coNP
$X = G$	Σ_2^P	Π_2^P	Π_2^P

Two gaps towards practical use:

- no simple way for users to **specify** $\succ$
- existing SAT-based system: **no globally-optimal repairs**, binary conflicts only

Specifying priority relations

Where does $\succ$ come from?

Nobody will input a **binary relation over millions of facts**.

Where does $\succ$ come from?

Nobody will input a **binary relation over millions of facts**.

Idea: **preference rules**

$$\text{Cond}(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow \text{pref}(x_1, x_2)$$

Where does $\succ$ come from?

Nobody will input a **binary relation over millions of facts**.

Idea: **preference rules**

$$\text{Cond}(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow \text{pref}(x_1, x_2)$$

Cond may refer to

- the **dataset**: presence or absence of facts
- a **meta-database** $\mathcal{M} = (\mathbf{id}, \mathcal{F})$: identifiers + timestamps, sources, ...
- the **ontology** axioms

Example

- $\text{Date}(x_1, y_1) \wedge \text{Date}(x_2, y_2) \wedge <(y_2, y_1) \rightarrow \text{pref}(x_1, x_2)$
- $x_1 = \mathbf{id}(\text{FPr}(y)) \wedge x_2 = \mathbf{id}(\text{APr}(y)) \rightarrow \text{pref}(x_1, x_2)$
- $Y \sqsubseteq \text{Adm} \wedge Z \sqsubseteq \text{Fac} \wedge \neg(\exists z \text{Teach}(y, z)) \wedge$
 $x_1 = \mathbf{id}(Y(y)) \wedge x_2 = \mathbf{id}(Z(y)) \rightarrow \text{pref}(x_1, x_2)$

Example

- $\text{Date}(x_1, y_1) \wedge \text{Date}(x_2, y_2) \wedge <(y_2, y_1) \rightarrow \text{pref}(x_1, x_2)$
- $x_1 = \mathbf{id}(\text{FPr}(y)) \wedge x_2 = \mathbf{id}(\text{APr}(y)) \rightarrow \text{pref}(x_1, x_2)$
- $Y \sqsubseteq \text{Adm} \wedge Z \sqsubseteq \text{Fac} \wedge \neg(\exists z \text{Teach}(y, z)) \wedge$
 $x_1 = \mathbf{id}(Y(y)) \wedge x_2 = \mathbf{id}(Z(y)) \rightarrow \text{pref}(x_1, x_2)$

prefer the more recent fact

if stated both as a full and associate professor we prioritize the fact that its a full professor

whoever teaches nothing is preferably believed to be admin staff

From preferences to a priority relation

$\succ_{\Sigma}$ = induced preferences, restricted to pairs occurring in a conflict.

From preferences to a priority relation

$\succ_{\Sigma}$ = induced preferences, restricted to pairs occurring in a conflict.

But $\succ_{\Sigma}$ may contain **cycles**:

e.g., prefer recent facts and prefer facts from reliable sources.

From preferences to a priority relation

$\succ_{\Sigma}$ = induced preferences, restricted to pairs occurring in a conflict.

But $\succ_{\Sigma}$ may contain **cycles**:

e.g., prefer recent facts and prefer facts from reliable sources.

Two complementary answers:

- **check** that a ruleset can never induce a cycle
- **remove** the cycles

Checking acyclicity

Is $\succ_{\Sigma}$ acyclic for every dataset and meta-database?

Checking acyclicity

Is $\succ_{\Sigma}$ acyclic for every dataset and meta-database?

Theorem Undecidable in general.

Checking acyclicity

Is $\succ_{\Sigma}$ acyclic for every dataset and meta-database?

Theorem Undecidable in general.

Theorem In coNP for DL-Lite ontologies and rule bodies not containing ontology axioms.

Removing cycles

Rules are partitioned into **priority levels** $\Sigma_1, \dots, \Sigma_n$.

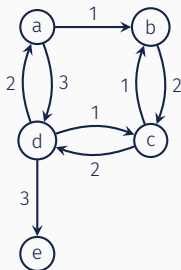
Removing cycles

Rules are partitioned into **priority levels** $\Sigma_1, \dots, \Sigma_n$.

Four cycle resolution techniques:

- **going up** ($\succ^u$) add whole levels while acyclic
- **going down** ($\succ^d$) drop cyclic preferences, least important first
- **refined going up** ($\succ^{ru}$) add level-wise, only facts not creating cycles
- **grounded** ($\succ^g$) fixpoint computation

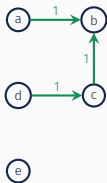
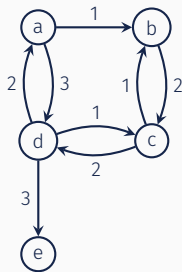
Example



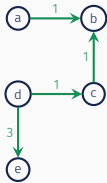
nodes = facts

labels = priority level of the rule inducing the preference

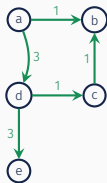
Example



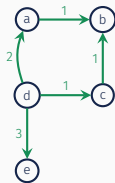
γ^u



γ^d



γ^{ru}



γ^g

Implementations in ASP and ASP(Q)

Answer set programming

ASP: say what the solutions are, not how to compute them.

A problem is encoded as a logic program, its solutions are the **answer sets**.

Answer set programming

ASP: say what the solutions are, not how to compute them.

A problem is encoded as a logic program, its solutions are the **answer sets**.

```
fact(a). fact(b). conflict(a,b).    input
{in(X)} :- fact(X).                guess
:- in(X), in(Y), conflict(X,Y).    check
```

Answer sets: {in(a)}, {in(b)}

Answer set programming

ASP: say what the solutions are, not how to compute them.

A problem is encoded as a logic program, its solutions are the **answer sets**.

<code>fact(a). fact(b). conflict(a,b).</code>	input
<code>{in(X)} :- fact(X).</code>	guess
<code>:- in(X), in(Y), conflict(X,Y).</code>	check

Answer sets: `{in(a)}`, `{in(b)}`

↪ **non-disjunctive** ASP encodes any problem in NP.

↪ adding **disjunction** reach Σ_2^P

Computing the priority relation

Input, as ASP programs: $\mathcal{D}$, $\mathcal{T}$, $\mathcal{M}$, and Σ with its levels.

Computing the priority relation

Input, as ASP programs: $\mathcal{D}$, $\mathcal{T}$, $\mathcal{M}$, and Σ with its levels.

- evaluate the preference rules
- apply the chosen cycle resolution technique

Computing the priority relation

Input, as ASP programs: $\mathcal{D}$, $\mathcal{T}$, $\mathcal{M}$, and Σ with its levels.

- evaluate the preference rules
- apply the chosen cycle resolution technique

Output: the priority relation $\succ^x$, $x \in \{u, d, ru, g\}$.

X-brave and X-AR, $X \in \{P, C\}$

In NP / coNP $\rightsquigarrow$ **plain (non-disjunctive) ASP**, from modular building blocks:

X-brave and X-AR, $X \in \{P, C\}$

In NP / coNP $\rightsquigarrow$ **plain (non-disjunctive) ASP**, from modular building blocks:

1. **localize** to the facts **reachable** from the causes (minimal supports)
2. **guess** a conflict-free subset $\mathcal{R}$ of them
3. **enforce** that $\mathcal{R}$ is Pareto- (resp. completion-) optimal
4. **require** that $\mathcal{R}$ contains some cause (brave) or no cause (AR)

X-brave and X-AR, $X \in \{P, C\}$

In NP / coNP $\rightsquigarrow$ **plain (non-disjunctive) ASP**, from modular building blocks:

1. **localize** to the facts **reachable** from the causes (minimal supports)
2. **guess** a conflict-free subset $\mathcal{R}$ of them
3. **enforce** that $\mathcal{R}$ is Pareto- (resp. completion-) optimal
4. **require** that $\mathcal{R}$ contains some cause (brave) or no cause (AR)

Conflicts may be of **arbitrary size**.

Why ASP(Q)?

ASP natural up to the **first level** of the polynomial hierarchy.

Why ASP(Q)?

ASP natural up to the **first level** of the polynomial hierarchy.

Second level $\Rightarrow$ disjunction + **saturation**: notoriously hard to write.

Why ASP(Q)?

ASP natural up to the **first level** of the polynomial hierarchy.

Second level $\Rightarrow$ disjunction + **saturation**: notoriously hard to write.

ASP(Q): quantifiers over the answer sets of ASP programs

$$\Box_1 P_1 \dots \Box_n P_n : C \quad \Box_i \in \{\exists^{\text{st}}, \forall^{\text{st}}\}$$

$\rightsquigarrow$ compact encodings for the **whole** polynomial hierarchy.

Global semantics $\Sigma_2^p / \Pi_2^p \rightsquigarrow \text{ASP}(Q)$

$$\Pi_{brave}^G = \exists^{\text{st}}(\Pi_{Reach} \cup \Pi_{Rep} \cup \Pi_{SomeCause}) \forall^{\text{st}} \Pi_{GImp} : \mathbb{C}$$

$$\Pi_{AR}^G = \exists^{\text{st}}(\Pi_{Reach} \cup \Pi_{Rep} \cup \Pi_{NoCause}) \forall^{\text{st}} \Pi_{GImp} : \mathbb{C}$$

Global semantics $\Sigma_2^p / \Pi_2^p \rightsquigarrow \text{ASP}(Q)$

$$\Pi_{brave}^G = \exists^{\text{st}}(\Pi_{Reach} \cup \Pi_{Rep} \cup \Pi_{SomeCause}) \forall^{\text{st}} \Pi_{GImp} : C$$

$$\Pi_{AR}^G = \exists^{\text{st}}(\Pi_{Reach} \cup \Pi_{Rep} \cup \Pi_{NoCause}) \forall^{\text{st}} \Pi_{GImp} : C$$

- $\exists^{\text{st}}$: guess a repair containing **some** / **no** cause
- $\forall^{\text{st}}$: guess a **global improvement** of it
- C: never satisfied

G-brave and G-AR

Global semantics $\Sigma_2^p / \Pi_2^p \rightsquigarrow \text{ASP}(Q)$

$$\Pi_{brave}^G = \exists^{\text{st}}(\Pi_{Reach} \cup \Pi_{Rep} \cup \Pi_{SomeCause}) \forall^{\text{st}} \Pi_{GImp} : C$$

$$\Pi_{AR}^G = \exists^{\text{st}}(\Pi_{Reach} \cup \Pi_{Rep} \cup \Pi_{NoCause}) \forall^{\text{st}} \Pi_{GImp} : C$$

- $\exists^{\text{st}}$: guess a repair containing **some** / **no** cause
- $\forall^{\text{st}}$: guess a **global improvement** of it
- C: never satisfied

$\rightsquigarrow$ coherent iff $\forall^{\text{st}}$ is **trivially** satisfied, i.e., the repair **has no global improvement**.

From abstract argumentation: $\mathcal{K}_{\succsim} \rightsquigarrow$ attack relation $\rightsquigarrow$ grounded extension.

Grounded repair $\mathcal{G}$: the facts defended against all their attackers.

From abstract argumentation: $\mathcal{K}_{\succsim} \rightsquigarrow$ attack relation $\rightsquigarrow$ grounded extension.

Grounded repair $\mathcal{G}$: the facts defended against all their attackers.

Theorem $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ for every $\mathcal{R} \in XRep(\mathcal{K}_{\succsim})$, $X \in \{P, G, C\}$.

$\rightsquigarrow$ grounded answers hold under X-IAR, X-AR and X-brave.

From abstract argumentation: $\mathcal{K}_{\succsim} \rightsquigarrow$ attack relation $\rightsquigarrow$ grounded extension.

Grounded repair $\mathcal{G}$: the facts defended against all their attackers.

Theorem $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ for every $\mathcal{R} \in XRep(\mathcal{K}_{\succsim})$, $X \in \{P, G, C\}$.

$\rightsquigarrow$ grounded answers hold under X-IAR, X-AR and X-brave.

Theorem Grounded query answering is in PTIME (for a large class of theories).

X-IAR and cheap approximations

X-IAR: a fact is in all optimal repairs iff it holds under X-AR.

$\rightsquigarrow$ compute $\bigcap_{\mathcal{R} \in XRep(\mathcal{K}_{\succ})} \mathcal{R}$ fact by fact.

X-IAR and cheap approximations

X-IAR: a fact is in all optimal repairs iff it holds under X-AR.

$\rightsquigarrow$ compute $\bigcap_{\mathcal{R} \in XRep(\mathcal{K}_{\succ})} \mathcal{R}$ fact by fact.

Under-approximations of P-IAR, hence of all these semantics:

- the **trivially P-IAR** answers
- the **grounded repair** $\mathcal{G}$

X-IAR and cheap approximations

X-IAR: a fact is in all optimal repairs iff it holds under X-AR.

$\rightsquigarrow$ compute $\bigcap_{\mathcal{R} \in XRep(\mathcal{K}_{\succ})} \mathcal{R}$ fact by fact.

Under-approximations of P-IAR, hence of all these semantics:

- the **trivially P-IAR** answers
- the **grounded repair** $\mathcal{G}$

$\rightsquigarrow$ answer as many queries as possible **without** the encodings.

Experiments

CQAPri benchmark: DL-Lite, adapted from LUBM₂₀[∃], extended with priority relations.

+ a denial constraint yielding conflicts of size 10.

CQAPri benchmark: DL-Lite, adapted from LUBM₂₀[∃], extended with priority relations.

+ a denial constraint yielding conflicts of size 10.

Solvers: CASPER for ASP(Q), CLINGO for ASP.

Computing the priority relation

$\gamma^u, \gamma^d, \gamma^g$ computed on 75K and 463K fact datasets,
even with more than 29% of facts in conflicts.

Computing the priority relation

$\succ^u, \succ^d, \succ^g$ computed on 75K and 463K fact datasets, even with more than 29% of facts in conflicts.

$\rightsquigarrow \succ^{ru}$ **never** computable: atom count overflow.

$\rightsquigarrow \succ^u$ often reduced to the **empty** relation.

$\rightsquigarrow \succ^d$ and $\succ^g$ differ by at most 5%, and $\succ^d$ is much faster.

Computing the priority relation

$\gamma^u, \gamma^d, \gamma^g$ computed on 75K and 463K fact datasets, even with more than 29% of facts in conflicts.

$\rightsquigarrow \gamma^r$ **never** computable: atom count overflow.

$\rightsquigarrow \gamma^u$ often reduced to the **empty** relation.

$\rightsquigarrow \gamma^d$ and γ^g differ by at most 5%, and γ^d is much faster.

γ^d : a good method in practice

⇒ **localization is crucial**, even on the smallest datasets.

⇒ **localization is crucial**, even on the smallest datasets.

⇒ **grounded is surprisingly effective**: many answers are grounded, $\mathcal{G}$ is cheap, and it covers most of the intersection of the optimal repairs.

- ⇒ **localization is crucial**, even on the smallest datasets.
- ⇒ **grounded is surprisingly effective**: many answers are grounded, $\mathcal{G}$ is cheap, and it covers most of the intersection of the optimal repairs.
- ⇒ **globally-optimal repairs are costly**: $> 200s$ for G-AR in 51% of the cases, against $\leq 14s$ for P-AR.

Query answering

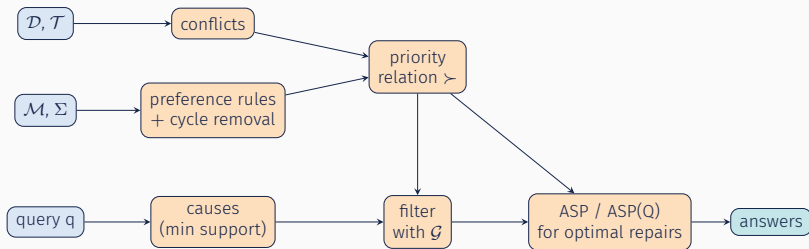
↪ **localization is crucial**, even on the smallest datasets.

↪ **grounded is surprisingly effective**: many answers are grounded, $\mathcal{G}$ is cheap, and it covers most of the intersection of the optimal repairs.

↪ **globally-optimal repairs are costly**: $> 200s$ for G-AR in 51% of the cases, against $\leq 14s$ for P-AR.

grounded $\rightarrow$ P-AR / P-brave $\rightarrow$ G-encodings only if unresolved

An end-to-end pipeline



Theory

- more theories and rule languages for the static analysis
- when is the optimal repair **unique**?

Theory

- more theories and rule languages for the static analysis
- when is the optimal repair **unique**?

Practice

- **updating** the grounded repair on very large datasets
- further **optimization** of the encodings
- experimental evaluation of the **saturation** based encodings

Theory

- more theories and rule languages for the static analysis
- when is the optimal repair **unique**?

Practice

- **updating** the grounded repair on very large datasets
- further **optimization** of the encodings
- experimental evaluation of the **saturation** based encodings

Thank you for your attention!

Backup: computing $\succ^x$ from the preference rules

$\Pi_{\succ^u}$ $\text{trans_cl}(X, Y, I) :- \text{pref_init}(X, Y, I), \text{not blocked}(I).$
 $\text{trans_cl}(X, Y, I) :- \text{level}(I), \text{trans_cl}(X, Y, J), J < I, \text{not blocked}(I).$
 $\text{trans_cl}(X, Y, I) :- \text{pref_init}(X, Z, J), \text{trans_cl}(Z, Y, I), J \leq I, \text{not blocked}(I).$
 $\text{cycle}(I) :- \text{trans_cl}(X, X, I). \quad \text{blocked}(I) :- \text{level}(I), \text{cycle}(J), J < I.$
 $\text{pref}(X, Y) :- \text{pref_init}(X, Y, I), \text{not cycle}(I), \text{not blocked}(I).$

$\Pi_{\succ^d}$ $\text{trans_cl}(X, Y, I) :- \text{pref_init}(X, Y, I).$
 $\text{trans_cl}(X, Y, I) :- \text{pref_init}(X, Z, I), \text{trans_cl}(Z, Y, J), J \leq I.$
 $\text{trans_cl}(X, Y, I) :- \text{pref_init}(X, Z, J), \text{trans_cl}(Z, Y, I), J \leq I.$
 $\text{cycle}(X, Y, I) :- \text{pref_init}(X, Y, I), \text{trans_cl}(Y, X, I).$
 $\text{pref}(X, Y) :- \text{pref_init}(X, Y, I), \text{not cycle}(X, Y, I).$

$\Pi_{\succ^{ru}}$ $\text{trans_cl}(X, Y, I) :- \text{pref_init}(X, Y, I).$
 $\text{trans_cl}(X, Y, I) :- \text{level}(I), \text{rel}(X, Y, J), J < I.$
 $\text{trans_cl}(X, Y, I) :- \text{pref_init}(X, Z, I), \text{trans_cl}(Z, Y, I).$
 $\text{trans_cl}(X, Y, I) :- \text{trans_cl}(X, Z, I), \text{trans_cl}(Z, Y, I).$
 $\text{cycle}(X, Y, I) :- \text{pref_init}(X, Y, I), \text{trans_cl}(Y, X, I).$
 $\text{rel}(X, Y, I) :- \text{pref_init}(X, Y, I), \text{not cycle}(X, Y, I).$
 $\text{rel}(X, Y, I) :- \text{rel}(X, Z, J), \text{rel}(Z, Y, I), J \leq I.$
 $\text{pref}(X, Y) :- \text{pref_init}(X, Y, I), \text{rel}(X, Y, I).$

Backup: building blocks for X-brave and X-AR

Π_{Attack}	$non_attacking(C, A) :- conf(C), inConf(C, A), inConf(C, B), A \neq B, pref(A, B).$ $attacks(C, A) :- conf(C), inConf(C, A), not non_attacking(C, A).$
Π_{Reach}	Π_{Attack} $reachable(A) :- cause(C), inCause(C, A).$ $reachable(A) :- conf(C), attacks(C, B), reachable(B), inConf(C, A).$
Π_{SubRep}	$\{inRepair(A)\} :- reachable(A).$ $solved(C) :- inConf(C, A), not inRepair(A).$ $:- conf(C), not solved(C).$
$\Pi_{SatIfCause}$	$violatedCause(C) :- inCause(C, A), not inRepair(A).$ $sat :- cause(C), not violatedCause(C).$
$\Pi_{SomeCause}$	$\Pi_{SatIfCause} \quad :- \text{ not sat.}$
$\Pi_{NoCause}$	$\Pi_{SatIfCause} \quad :- \text{ sat.}$
Π_{POpt}	Π_{Attack} $valid(A) :- reachable(A), inRepair(A).$ $invalid_att(C, A) :- reachable(A), attacks(C, A), inConf(C, B), not inRepair(B), not A = B.$ $valid(A) :- reachable(A), conf(C), not inRepair(A), attacks(C, A), not invalid_att(C, A).$ $:- reachable(A), not valid(A).$
Π_{Compl}	$pref_comp(A, B) :- reachable(A), reachable(B), pref(A, B).$ $1\{pref_comp(A, B); pref_comp(B, A)\}1 :- reachable(A), reachable(B), inConf(C, A), inConf(C, B),$ $\quad \quad \quad \text{not pref(A, B), not pref(B, A), not A = B.}$ $trans_cl_comp(A, B) :- pref_comp(A, B).$ $trans_cl_comp(A, B) :- trans_cl_comp(A, Y), pref_comp(Y, B).$ $:- trans_cl_comp(A, A).$

Backup: repair and global improvement

Π_{Rep}	Π_{SubRep} safe(C) :- inConf(C,A), inConf(C,B), not A = B, not inRepair(A), not inRepair(B). keepOut(A) :- inConf(C,A), not inRepair(A), not safe(C). :- reachable(A), not inRepair(A), not keepOut(A).
Π_{GImp}	{global_imp(A)} :- reachable(A). solved_global(C) :- inConf(C,A), not global_imp(A). :- conf(C), not solved_global(C). impMinusRepair(A) :- global_imp(A), not inRepair(A). repairMinusImp(A) :- inRepair(A), not global_imp(A). diff :- impMinusRepair(A). diff :- repairMinusImp(A). fake_improvement :- not diff. ok(A) :- repairMinusImp(A), impMinusRepair(B), pref(B,A). fake_improvement :- repairMinusImp(A), not ok(A). global_improvement :- not fake_improvement. :- not global_improvement.

Backup: computing the grounded repair

$\Pi_{\Gamma(\emptyset)}$	$\text{unsafe}(A, 0) :- \text{attacks}(C, A).$ $\text{safe}(A, 0) :- \text{inConf}(C, A), \text{not unsafe}(A, 0).$
---------------------------	--

$\Pi_{\Gamma^{\text{incr}}}$	$\text{safe}(A, t) :- \text{safe}(A, t - 1).$ $\text{non_subset}(C, A, t) :- \text{conf}(C), \text{inConf}(C, A), \text{inConf}(C, B), A \neq B, \text{not safe}(B, t - 1).$ $\text{subset}(C, A, t) :- \text{conf}(C), \text{inConf}(C, A), \text{not non_subset}(C, A, t).$ $\text{protected}(C, A, t) :- \text{attacks}(C, A), \text{inConf}(C, B), A \neq B, \text{attacks}(C, B), \text{subset}(C, B, t).$ $\text{unsafe}(A, t) :- \text{attacks}(C, A), \text{not protected}(C, A, t).$ $\text{safe}(A, t) :- \text{inConf}(C, A), \text{not unsafe}(A, t).$ $\text{continue}(t) :- \text{safe}(A, t), \text{not safe}(A, t - 1).$
------------------------------	--

Incremental solving mirrors the fixpoint definition of the grounded semantics.