

The ASPMin Solver – Enumerating Preferred Extensions Using ASP Domain Heuristics

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Abstract. This paper briefly describes the solver ASPMin, which enumerates preferred extensions. It achieves this by running the ASP solver `clingo` on an encoding for admissible extensions and setting the heuristics in a way such that a subset maximal answer set is found first. It then uses solution recording to find all subset maximal answer sets.

1 Abstract Argumentation and Preferred Extensions

We recall some basic notions in abstract argumentation (cf. [1]).

Definition 1. An argumentation framework (AF) is a pair $\Gamma = \langle \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R} \rangle$ where \mathcal{A} is a set of arguments and $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}$. We say that \mathbf{b} attacks \mathbf{a} iff $\langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a} \rangle \in \mathcal{R}$, also denoted as $\mathbf{b} \rightarrow \mathbf{a}$. The set of attackers of an argument \mathbf{a} will be denoted as $\mathbf{a}^- \triangleq \{\mathbf{b} : \mathbf{b} \rightarrow \mathbf{a}\}$, the set of arguments attacked by \mathbf{a} will be denoted as $\mathbf{a}^+ \triangleq \{\mathbf{b} : \mathbf{a} \rightarrow \mathbf{b}\}$.

Definition 2. Given an AF $\Gamma = \langle \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R} \rangle$:

- a set $S \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ is a conflict-free set of Γ if $\nexists \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in S$ s.t. $\mathbf{a} \rightarrow \mathbf{b}$;
- an argument $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{A}$ is acceptable with respect to a set $S \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ of Γ if $\forall \mathbf{b} \in \mathcal{A}$ s.t. $\mathbf{b} \rightarrow \mathbf{a}$, $\exists \mathbf{c} \in S$ s.t. $\mathbf{c} \rightarrow \mathbf{b}$;
- a set $S \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ is an admissible set of Γ if S is a conflict-free set of Γ and every element of S is acceptable with respect to S of Γ .
- a set $S \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ is a preferred extension of Γ , i.e. $S \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{PR}}(\Gamma)$, if S is a maximal (w.r.t. \subseteq) admissible set of Γ .

2 Implementation Using ASP Solver `clingo`

We use a straightforward and well-known encoding for admissible extensions, see [2, 3].

Definition 3. Given an AF $\Gamma = \langle \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R} \rangle$, for each $a \in \mathcal{A}$ a fact

`arg(a).`

is created and for each $(a, b) \in \mathcal{R}$ a fact

`att(a, b).`

is created (this corresponds to the *apx* file format in the ICCMA competition). Together with the program

```

in(X) : -not out(X), arg(X).
out(X) : -not in(X), arg(X).
: -in(X), in(Y), att(X, Y).
defeated(X) : -in(Y), att(Y, X).
not_defended(X) : -att(Y, X), not defeated(Y).
: -in(X), not_defended(X).

```

we form $admasp_{\Gamma}$ and there is a one-to-one correspondence between answer sets of $admasp_{\Gamma}$ and admissible extensions.

We can then exploit domain heuristics in the ASP solver `clasp`, a component of `clingo` [4]. Following [5, 6], command line option `--heuristic=Domain` enables domain heuristics, and `--dom-mod=3,16` applies modifier `true` to all atoms that are shown. Since we want to apply the modifier to all atoms with predicate `in`, we augment $admasp_{\Gamma}$ by the line `#showin/1`. This means that the solver heuristics will prefer atoms with predicate `in` over all other atoms and will choose these atoms as being true first. This will find a subset maximal answer set with respect to predicate `in`.

The system `clingo` also allows for solution recording, see [6], by specifying command line option `--enum-mod=domRec`. Together with the domain heuristic, this will enumerate all subset maximal answer set with respect to predicate `in`.

The full command line therefore is:

```
clingo admasp_{\Gamma} --heuristic=Domain --dom-mod=3,16 --enum-mod=domRec
```

ASPrMin essentially makes this call and does some minor post-processing using a shell script. ASPrMIN version 1.0 can be downloaded from:

<https://helios.hud.ac.uk/scommv/storage/ASPrMin-v1.0.tar.gz>.

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References

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