# Formal Concept Analysis

## I Contexts, Concepts, and Concept Lattices

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slides based on a lecture by Prof. Gerd Stumme

# Agenda

1. Concept Lattices
   - What is a concept?
   - Formal Context
   - Derivation Operators
   - Formal Concept
   - Concept Lattice
   - Computing All Concepts
   - Drawing Concept Lattices
   - Clarifying and Reducing a Formal Context
   - Interlude: ConExp
   - Additive Line Diagrams
   - Nested Line Diagrams

# What is a concept?

Formal Concept Analysis models concepts as units of thought that consist of two parts:

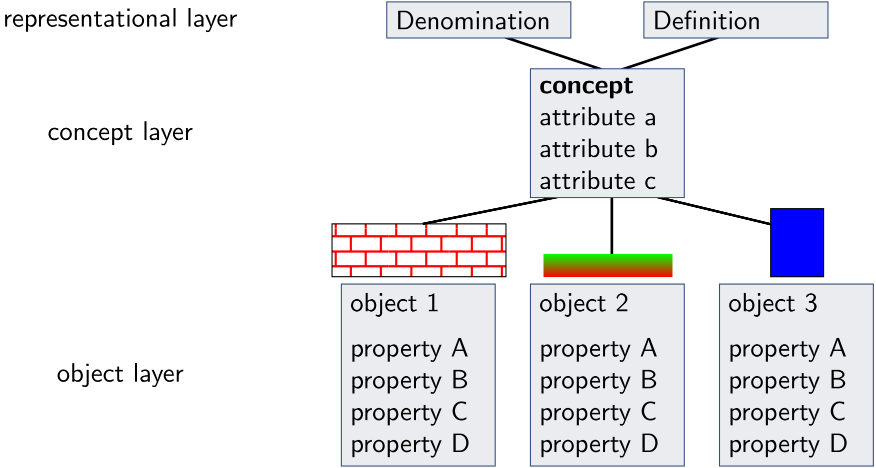
- The *concept extent* comprises all objects that belong to the concept.
- The *concept intent* contains all attributes that all of the objects have in common.

FCA is used, amongst others, data analysis, information retrieval, data mining and software engineering.

# What is a concept?

## DIN 2330/ISO 704: Concepts and their Denomination

FCA is working on the conceptual layer. The representational layer plays only a minor role.



# Formal Context

**Def.:** A *formal context* is a triple $(G, M, I)$, where

- $G$ is a set of objects,
- $M$ is a set of attributes, and
- $I$ is a relation between $G$ and $M$.

We read $(g, m) \in I$ as "object $g$ has attribute $m$".

| National Parks in California | NPS Guided Tours | Hiking | Horseback Riding | Swimming | Boating | Fishing | Bicycle Trail | Cross Country Trail |
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| Yosemite Natl. Park | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × |

# Derivation Operators

For $A \subseteq G$ we define $A' := \{m \in M \mid \forall g \in A : (g, m) \in I\}$.

For $B \subseteq M$ we define $B' := \{g \in G \mid \forall m \in B : (g, m) \in I\}$.

($X'$ is spoken "X prime")

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# Derivation Operators: Properties

For $A, A_1, A_2 \subseteq G$

- $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \Rightarrow A_2' \subseteq A_1'$
- $A \subseteq A''$
- $A' = A'''$

holds.

For $B, B_1, B_2 \subseteq M$

- $B_1 \subseteq B_2 \Rightarrow B_2' \subseteq B_1'$
- $B \subseteq B''$
- $B' = B'''$

holds.

$A'$

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$A$

# Formal Concept

**Def.:** A *formal concept* is a pair $(A, B)$ with

- $A \subseteq G$ and $B \subseteq M$
- $A' = B$
- $B' = A$

$A$ is the *extent* and $B$ the *intent* of the concept.

intent

extent

| National Parks in California | *NPS Guided Tours* | *Hiking* | *Horseback Riding* | *Swimming* | *Boating* | *Fishing* | *Bicycle Trail* | *Cross Country Trail* |
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# Formal Concept

**Lemma:** $(A, B)$ is a formal concept iff $A \subseteq G$, $B \subseteq M$ and $A$ and $B$ are both maximal with respect to $A \times B \subseteq I$.
I.e., every concept corresponds to a maximal rectangle in the relation $I$.

**Def.:** The set of all concepts of $(G, M, I)$ is depicted as $\mathfrak{B}(G, M, I)$.

intent (NPS Guided Tours, Hiking, Horseback Riding, Fishing)

extent (Devils Postpile Natl. Mon., Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area, Kings Canyon Natl. Park, Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park, Point Reyes Natl. Seashore, Redwood Natl. Park, Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recr. Area, Sequoia Natl. Park, Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recr. Area, Yosemite Natl. Park)

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# Formal Concept: Subconcept and Superconcept

The blue concept is a *subconcept* of the yellow concept because

- the blue extent is contained in the yellow extent
- (⇔ the yellow intent is contained in the blue intent)

**Def.:**

$(A_1, B_1) \leqslant (A_2, B_2)$

$:\Leftrightarrow A_1 \subseteq A_2$

$(\Leftrightarrow B_1 \supseteq B_2)$

| National Parks in California | NPS Guided Tours | Hiking | Horseback Riding | Swimming | Boating | Fishing | Bicycle Trail | Cross Country Trail |
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# Concept Lattice

## (Recapitulation: Partial Order)

**Def. (recap.):** $(A_1, B_1) \leqslant (A_2, B_2) :\Leftrightarrow A_1 \subseteq A_2 (\Leftrightarrow B_1 \supseteq B_2)$

**Def.:** The set of all concepts $\mathfrak{B}(G, M, I)$ together with the partial order $\leqslant$ is the *concept lattice* of the context $(G, M, I)$ and is depicted with $\underline{\mathfrak{B}}(G, M, I)$.

**Def.:** A binary relation $R \subseteq P \times P$ on a set $P$ is a *partial order* if it is

- reflexive (i.e., $xRx$ for all $x \in P$),
- antisymmetric (i.e., $xRy$ and $yRx$ implies $x = y$ for all $x, y \in P$), and
- transitive (i.e., $xRy$ and $yRz$ implies $xRz$ for all $x, y, z \in P$).

# Concept Lattice: as Line Diagram

The *concept lattice* for the national park context.

| National Parks in California | NPS Guided Tours | Hiking | Horseback Riding | Swimming | Boating | Fishing | Bicycle Trail | Cross Country Trail |
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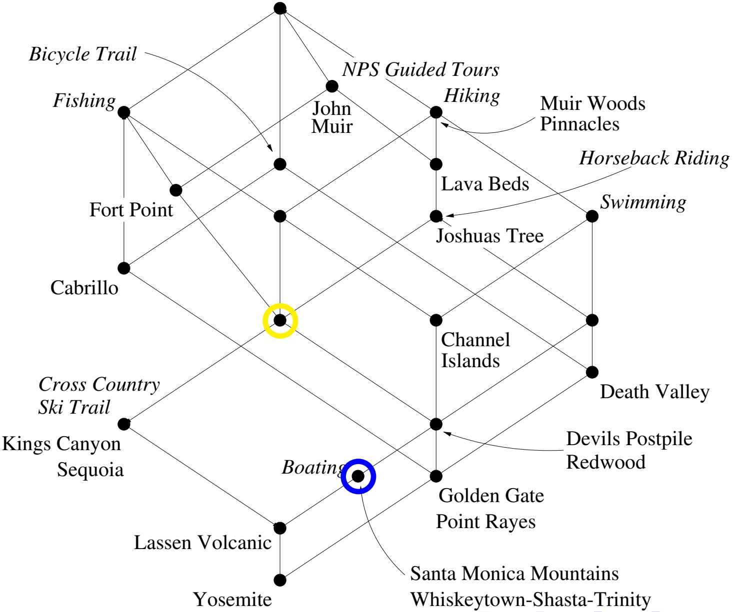
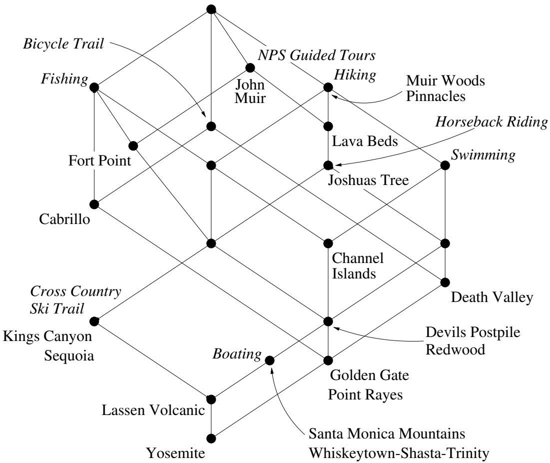


# Concept Lattice: Implications (Preview)

**Def.:** An *implication* $X \to Y$ *holds* in a context, if every object that has all attributes from $X$ also has all attributes from $Y$.




Examples:

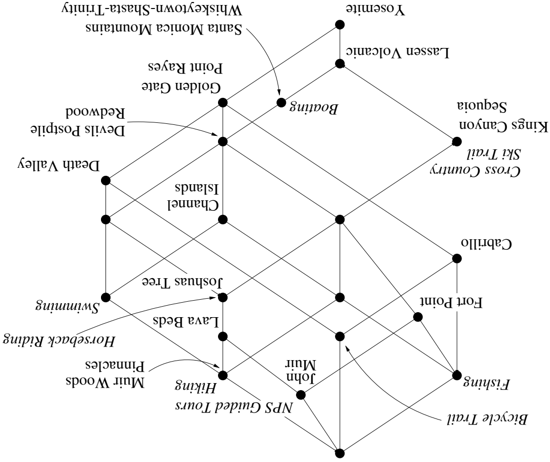
- $\{$*Swimming*$\} \to \{$*Hiking*$\}$
- $\{$*Boating*$\} \to \{$*Swimming, Hiking, NPS Guided Tours, Fishing, Horseback Riding*$\}$
- $\{$*Bicycle Trail, NPS Guided Tours*$\} \to \{$*Swimming, Hiking, Horseback Riding*$\}$

# Concept Lattice: Dual Context

**Def.:** Let $(G, M, I)$ be a context. Then $(M, G, I^{-1})$ with
$(m, g) \in I^{-1} \iff (g, m) \in I$
is the *dual context* of $(G, M, I)$.

**Theorem:** Its concept lattice is isomorphic to $(\mathfrak{B}(G, M, I), \geqslant)$.

*Remark:* In general, $G$ and $M$ need not be disjunct, they can even be identical.



# Concept Lattice

## Recapitulation: Lattices

**Def.:** Let $(P, \leqslant)$ be a partial order and $A$ a subset of $P$. A *lower bound* of $A$ is an element $\ell$ of $P$ with $\ell \leqslant a$ for all $a \in A$. An *upper bound* is defined dually. If there is a largest element in the set of all lower bounds of $A$, it is called the *infimum* of A and is denoted by inf $A$ or $\bigwedge A$; dually, a least upper bound is called *supremum* and denoted by sup $A$ or $\bigvee A$. If $A = \{x, y\}$, we also write $x \wedge y$ for inf $A$ and $x \vee y$ for sup $A$. Infimum and supremum are frequently also called *meet* and *join*, respectively.

**Def.:** A partial order $(V, \leqslant)$ is a *lattice* if for any two elements $x$ and $y$ in $V$ the infimum $x \wedge y$ and the supremum $x \vee y$ always exist. $(V, \leqslant)$ is called a *complete lattice* if the supremum $\bigvee X$ and the infimum $\bigwedge X$ exist for any subset $X$ of $V$. Every complete lattice $(V, \leqslant)$ has a largest element $\bigvee V$, called the *unit element* of the lattice, denoted by $1_V$. Dually, the smallest element $0_V$ is called the *zero element*.

# Concept Lattice: The Basic Theorem on Concept Lattices

**Def.:** For an element $v$ of a complete lattice $(V, \leqslant)$, we define $v_* := \bigvee\{x \in V \mid x < v\}$ and $v^* := \bigwedge\{x \in V \mid v < x\}$. We call $v$ $\bigvee$*-irreducible*, if $v \neq v_*$, i.e., if $v$ cannot be represented as the supremum of strictly smaller elements. In this case, $v_*$ is the unique lower neighbour of $v$. Dually, we call $v$ $\bigwedge$-irreducible, if $v \neq v^*$. $J(V, \leqslant)$ denotes the set of all $\bigvee$-irreducible elements and $M(V, \leqslant)$ the set of all $\bigwedge$-irreducible elements. A set $X \subseteq V$ is called *supremum-dense* in $V$, if every element from $V$ can be represented as the supremum of a subset of $X$ and, dually, *infimum-dense*, if $v = \bigwedge\{x \in X \mid v \leqslant x\}$ for all $v \in V$.

**Def.:** An *isomorphism* between two lattices $(V_1, \leqslant_1)$ and $(V_2, \leqslant_2)$ is a bijective mapping $\varphi : V_1 \to V_2$ such that for all $x, y \in V_1$ holds $x \leqslant_1 y$ if and only if $\varphi(x) \leqslant_2 \varphi(y)$. If such an isomorphism exists, we say that $(V_1, \leqslant_1)$ and $(V_2, \leqslant_2)$ are *isomorphic* and write $(V_1, \leqslant_1) \cong (V_2, \leqslant_2)$.

# Concept Lattice: The Basic Theorem on Concept Lattices

## Theorem

*The concept lattice* $\mathfrak{B}(G, M, I)$ *is a complete lattice in which infimum and supremum are given by*

$$\bigwedge_{t \in T} (A_t, B_t) = \left( \bigcap_{t \in T} A_t, \left( \bigcup_{t \in T} B_t \right)'' \right) \text{ and } \bigvee_{t \in T} (A_t, B_t) = \left( \left( \bigcup_{t \in T} A_t \right)'', \bigcap_{t \in T} B_t \right)$$

*A complete lattice* $(V, \leqslant)$ *is isomorphic to* $\underline{\mathfrak{B}}(G, M, I)$ *if and only if there are mappings* $\tilde{\gamma} : G \to V$ *and* $\tilde{\mu} : M \to V$ *such that*

- $\tilde{\gamma}(G)$ *is supremum-dense in* $(V, \leqslant)$*,*
- $\tilde{\mu}(M)$ *is infimum-dense in* $(V, \leqslant)$*, and*
- $gIm$ *is equivalent to* $\tilde{\gamma}(g) \leqslant \tilde{\mu}(m)$ *for all* $g \in G$ *and all* $m \in M$*.*

*In particular,* $(V, \leqslant) \cong \underline{\mathfrak{B}}(V, V, \leqslant)$*.*

# Concept Lattice: The Duality Principle

- Let $(V, \leqslant)$ be a (complete) lattice. Then $(V, \geqslant)$ is also a (complete) lattice.
- (cf. with the definition of the dual context)
- If a theorem holds for (complete) lattices, then the 'dual theorem' also holds, i.e., the theorem where all occurrences of $\leqslant, \cap, \cup, \wedge, \vee, \mathbf{1}_V, \mathbf{0}_V$, etc. have been replaced by $\geqslant, \cup, \cap, \vee, \wedge, \mathbf{0}_V, \mathbf{1}_V$, etc.

# Computing All Concepts

There are several algorithms to compute all concepts:

- naive approach
- intersection method
- Next-Closure (Ganter 1984) → Chapter 3
- TITANIC (Stumme et al. 2001) → Chapter 3
- and several incremental algorithms

# Computing All Concepts: Naive Approach

## Theorem

*Each concept of a context* $(G, M, I)$ *has the form* $(X'', X')$ *for some subset* $X \subseteq G$ *and* $(Y', Y'')$ *for some subset* $Y \subseteq M$.
*Conversely, all such pairs are concepts.*

## Algorithm

Determine for every subset $Y$ of $M$ the pair $(Y', Y'')$.

# Computing All Concepts: Naive Approach

## Theorem

*Each concept of a context* $(G, M, I)$ *has the form* $(X'', X')$ *for some subset* $X \subseteq G$ *and* $(Y', Y'')$ *for some subset* $Y \subseteq M$*.*
*Conversely, all such pairs are concepts.*

## Algorithm

Determine for every subset $Y$ of $M$ the pair $(Y', Y'')$.

**Inefficient!** (Too) many concepts are generated multiple times.

# Computing All Concepts: Intersection Method

- Suitable for manual computation (Wille 1982)
- Best worst-case time complexity (Nourine, Raynoud 1999)
- Based on the following

**Theorem**

*Every extent is the intersection of attribute extents. (I.e., the closure system of all extents is generated by the attribute extents.)*

Which intersections of attribute extents should we take?

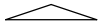
# Computing All Concepts: Intersection Method

How to determine all formal concepts of a formal context:

1. For each attribute $m \in M$ compute the attribute extent $\{m\}'$.
2. For any two sets in this list, compute their intersection. If it is not yet contained in the list, add it.
3. Repeat until no new extents are generated.
4. If $G$ is not yet contained in the list, add it.
5. For every extent $A$ in the list compute the corresponding intent $A'$.

# Computing All Concepts: Intersection Method

On the blackboard: "triangle" example

| Triangles | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| abbreviation | coordinates | | | diagram |
| T1 | (0,0) | (6,0) | (3,1) |  |
| T2 | (0,0) | (1,0) | (1,1) |  |
| T3 | (0,0) | (4,0) | (1,2) |  |
| T4 | (0,0) | (2,0) | $(1,\sqrt{3})$ |  |
| T5 | (0,0) | (2,0) | (5,1) |  |
| T6 | (0,0) | (2,0) | (1,3) |  |
| T7 | (0,0) | (2,0) | (0,1) |  |

| Attributes | |
|---|---|
| symbol | property |
| a | equilateral |
| b | isoceles |
| c | acute angled |
| d | obtuse angled |
| e | right angled |

| | $a$ | $b$ | $c$ | $d$ | $e$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $T1$ | | × | | × | |
| $T2$ | | × | | | × |
| $T3$ | | | × | | |
| $T4$ | × | × | × | | |
| $T5$ | | | | × | |
| $T6$ | | × | × | | |
| $T7$ | | | | | × |

# Drawing Concept Lattices

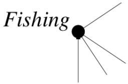
How to draw a concept lattice by hand:

1. Draw a small circle for the extent $G$ at the top.
2. For every extent (starting with the one's with the most elements) draw a small circle and connect it with the lowest circle(s) whose extent contains the current extent.
3. Every attribute is written slightly above the circle of its attribute extent.
4. Every object is written slightly below the circle that is exactly below the circles that are labeled with the attributes of the object.

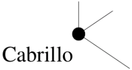
# Drawing Concept Lattices

How you can check the drawn diagram:

1. Is it really a lattice? (that's often skipped)
2. Is every concept with exactly one upper neighbor labeled with at least one attribute?




3. Is every concept with exactly one lower neighbor labeled with at least one object?




4. Is for every $g \in G$ and $m \in M$ the label of the object $g$ below the label of the attribute $m$ iff $(g, m) \in I$ holds?

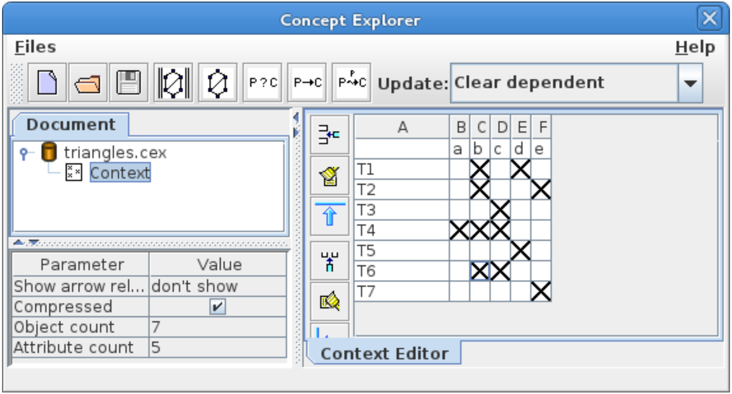
# Clarifying and Reducing a Formal Context

**Def.:** A formal context $(G, M, I)$ is called *clarified* if for every $g_1, g_2 \in G$ with $\{g_1\}' = \{g_2\}'$ holds $g_1 = g_2$ and for every $m_1, m_2 \in M$ with $\{m_1\}' = \{m_2\}'$ holds $m_1 = m_2$.
An object $g \in G$ is called *irreducible* if the *object concept* $(\{g\}'', \{g\}')$ is $\bigvee$-irreducible in $\underline{\mathfrak{B}}(G, M, I)$. Likewise, an attribute $m \in M$ is called *irreducible* if the *attribute concept* $(\{m\}', \{m\}'')$ is $\bigwedge$-irreducible in $\underline{\mathfrak{B}}(G, M, I)$.
A context is called *reduced*, if all its objects and attributes are irreducible.

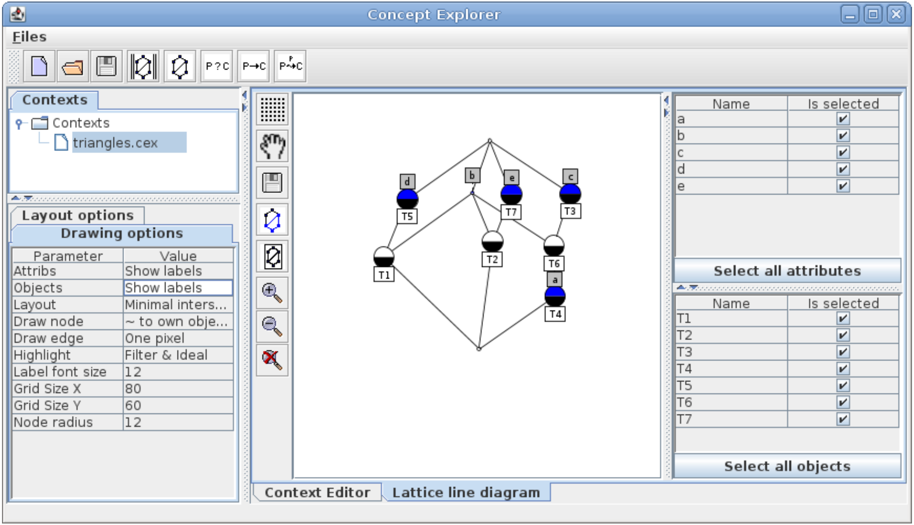
**Theorem**

*A finite context and its reduced context have isomorphic concept lattices. For every finite lattice $L$ there is (up to isomorphism) exactly one reduced context, the concept lattice of which is isomorphic to $L$, namely its* standard context.

# Interlude: ConExp



# Interlude: ConExp



# Additive Line Diagrams

**Def.:** An attribute $m \in M$ is called *irreducible*, if there is no set $X$ of attributes with $m \notin X$ such that $\{m\}' = \bigcap_{x \in X} \{x\}'$.
The set of irreducible attributes is depicted as $M_{irr}$.

We define the map $\mathrm{irr} : \underline{\mathfrak{B}}(G, M, I) \to \mathfrak{P}(M_{irr})$ as

$$\mathrm{irr}(A, B) := \{m \in B \mid m \text{ irreducible}\}.$$

Let $\mathrm{vec} : M_{irr} \to \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_{<0}$. Then

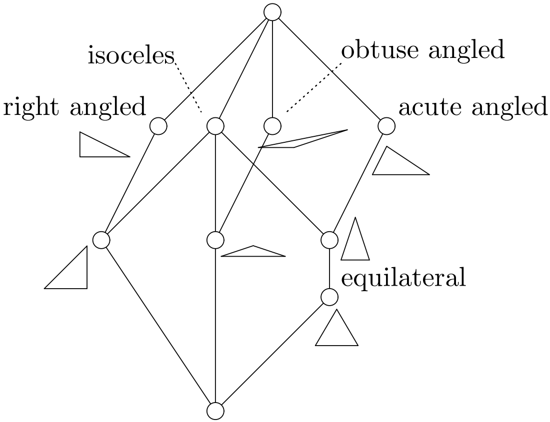
$$\mathrm{pos} : \underline{\mathfrak{B}}(G, M, I) \to \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ with } \mathrm{pos}(A, B) := \sum_{m \in \mathrm{irr}(A,B)} \mathrm{vec}(m)$$

is an *additive line diagram* of the concept lattice $\underline{\mathfrak{B}}(G, M, I)$.

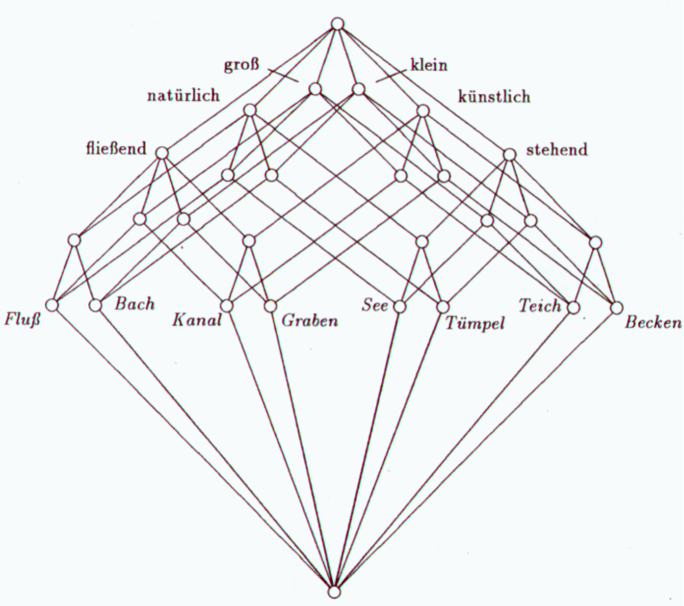
# Additive Line Diagrams

An additive line diagram of the triangles context.

The position of the attribute concepts defines the position of all remaining concepts. If we consider the distance between $\mathbf{1}_{\underline{\mathfrak{B}}}$ and the attribute extents as vectors, then the position of any concept is equal to the sum of the vectors that belong to its concept intent.

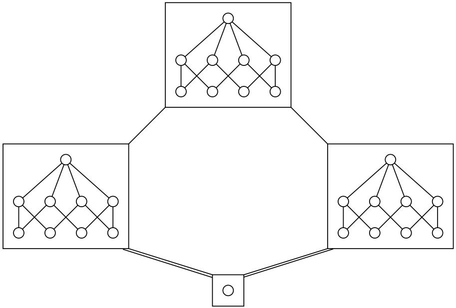


# Additive Line Diagrams

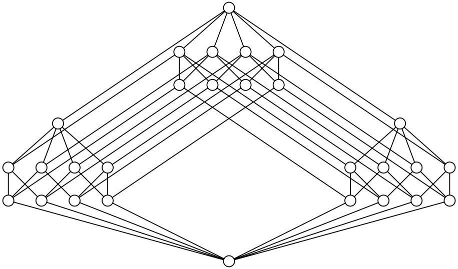


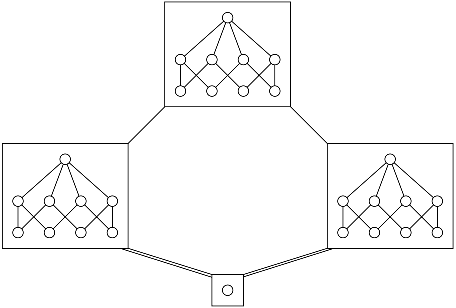
# Nested Line Diagrams: Motivation and Idea

- readability of line diagrams often lost for many concepts ($\gtrapprox 50$)
- *nested line diagrams* allow us to go further
- and: support the visualization of changes caused by the addition of further attributes
- *basic idea:* cluster parts of an ordinary diagram and replace bundles of parallel lines between these parts by one line each



# Nested Line Diagrams: Example

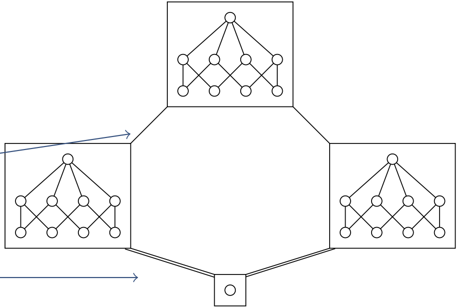




The previous concept lattice as ordinary line diagram and as nested line diagram. (For simplification, object and attribute labels have been omitted.)

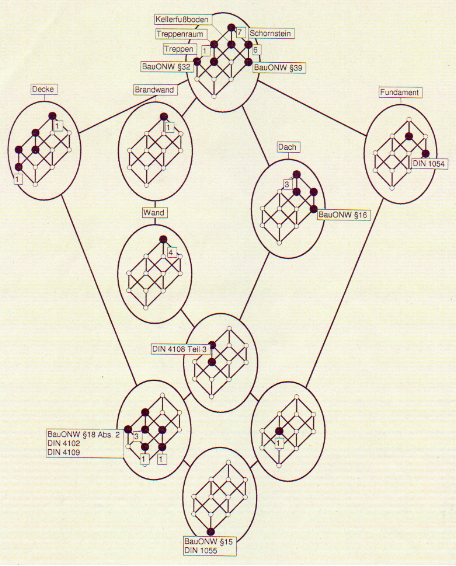
# Nested Line Diagrams

- a nested line diagram consists of *boxes* which contain parts of the ordinary diagram and which are *connected by lines*
- simplest case: two boxes that are connected by a line are congruent → corresponding circles are direct neighbors
- double lines between two boxes: every element of the upper box is larger than every element of the lower box



# Nested Line Diagrams

- two boxes connected by a single line need not be congruent but contain a part of two congruent figures
- the two congruent figures are drawn as "background structure" into the boxes
- elements are drawn as bold circles if they are part of the respective substructure
- the line connecting both boxes indicates that the respective pairs of elements of the background shall be connected with each other



# Nested Line Diagrams: Drawing Example

## Die Ducks. Psychogramm einer Sippe.

| | generation | | | sex | | financial status | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | older | middle | younger | ♂ | ♀ | rich | carefree | indebted |
| Tick | | | × | × | | | × | |
| Trick | | | × | × | | | × | |
| Track | | | × | × | | | × | |
| Donald | | × | | × | | | | × |
| Daisy | | × | | | × | | × | |
| Gustav | | × | | × | | | × | |
| Dagobert | × | | | × | | × | | |
| Annette | × | | | | × | | × | |
| Primus v. Quack | × | | | × | | | × | |

Taken from: Grobian Gans: *Die Ducks. Psychogramm einer Sippe.* Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1972, ISBN 3-499-11481-X

# Nested Line Diagrams: Construction

1. split the attribute set: $M = M_1 \cup M_2$
   (needs not be disjoint, more important: both sets bear meaning)
2. draw the line diagrams of the subcontexts

$$\mathbb{K}_i := (G, M_i, I \cap G \times M_i), i \in \{1, 2\}$$

   and label them with with objects and attributes, as usual
3. sketch a nested diagram of the product of the concept lattices $\underline{\mathfrak{B}}(\mathbb{K}_i)$
   1. draw a large diagram of $\underline{\mathfrak{B}}(\mathbb{K}_1)$ where the concepts are large boxes
   2. draw a copy of $\underline{\mathfrak{B}}(\mathbb{K}_2)$ into each box

# Nested Line Diagrams: Labeling

- if a list of elements of $\underline{\mathfrak{B}}(G, M, I)$ exists, enter them according to their intents
- otherwise, enter the object concepts (whose intents can be read off directly from the context) and form all suprema

This gives us another method for determining a concept lattice by hand:

- split up the attribute set as appropriate
- determine the (small) concept lattices of the subcontexts
- draw their product as nested line diagram
- enter the object concepts and close against suprema

This is particularly advisable in order to arrive at a useful diagram quickly.

# Nested Line Diagrams: Example

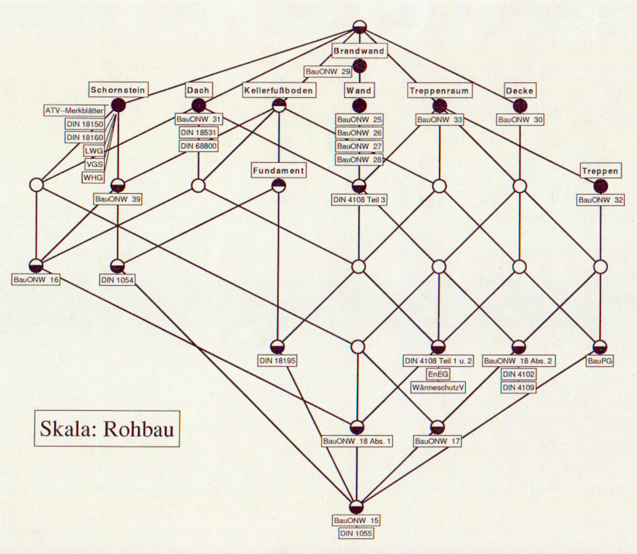
## Baurecht in Nordrhein-Westfalen

Taken from: D. Eschenfelder, W. Kollewe, M. Skorsky, R. Wille: *Ein Erkundungssystem zum Baurecht: Methoden der Entwicklung eines TOSCANA-Systems*. In: G. Stumme, R. Wille (Eds.): Begriffliche Wissensverarbeitung – Methoden und Anwendungen. Springer 2000

| | Dach | Decke | Wand | Brandwand | Treppen | Treppenraum | Fundament | Kellerfußboden | Schornstein |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BauONW 15 | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × |
| BauONW 16 | × | | | | | | | × | × |
| BauONW 17 | × | × | × | × | × | × | | | × |
| BauONW 18 Abs. 1 | × | × | × | × | | × | | × | × |
| BauONW 18 Abs. 2 | × | × | × | × | × | × | | | |
| BauONW 25 | | | × | × | | | | | |
| BauONW 26 | | | × | × | | | | | |
| BauONW 27 | | | × | × | | | | | |
| BauONW 28 | | | × | × | | | | | |
| BauONW 29 | | | | × | | | | | |
| BauONW 30 | | × | | | | | | | |
| BauONW 31 | × | | | | | | | | |
| BauONW 32 | | | | | × | × | | | |
| BauONW 33 | | | | | | × | | | |
| BauONW 36 | | | | | | | | | |
| BauONW 39 | | | | | | | | × | × |
| BauONW 40 | | | | | | | | | |
| BimSchG | | | | | | | | | |
| BauPG | | × | | | × | × | | × | |
| EnEG | × | × | × | × | | × | | × | |
| WHG | | | | | | | | | × |
| LWG | | | | | | | | | × |
| WärmeschutzV | × | × | × | × | | × | | × | |
| HeizAnlV | | | | | | | | | |
| BImSchV | | | | | | | | | |
| VGS | | | | | | | | | × |
| DIN 1054 | | | | | | | × | × | × |
| DIN 1055 | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × |
| DIN 4102 | × | × | × | × | × | × | | | |
| DIN 4108 Teil 1 u. 2 | × | × | × | × | | × | | × | |
| DIN 4108 Teil 3 | × | | × | × | | × | | | |
| DIN 4109 | × | × | × | × | × | × | | | |
| DIN 18150 | | | | | | | | | × |
| DIN 18160 | | | | | | | | | × |
| DIN 18195 | × | | × | × | | × | × | × | |
| DIN 18531 | × | | | | | | | | |
| DIN 68800 | × | | | | | | | | |
| DIN-Normen für Feuerungsanlagen | | | | | | | | | |
| DIN-Normen für Entwässerung | | | | | | | | | |
| ATV-Merkblätter | | | | | | | | | × |

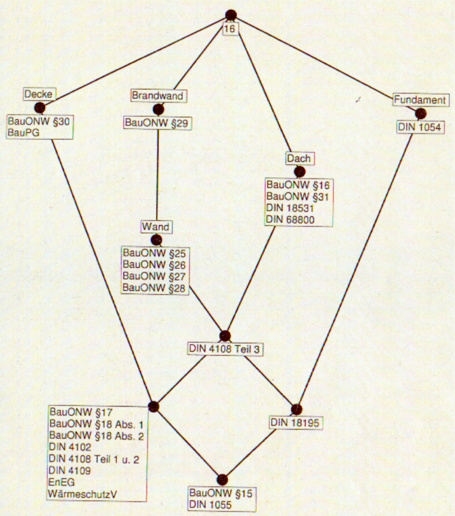
# Nested Line Diagrams: Example

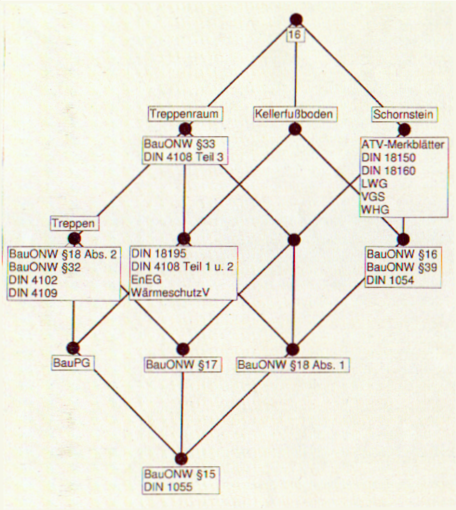
## Baurecht in Nordrhein-Westfalen



# Nested Line Diagrams: Example

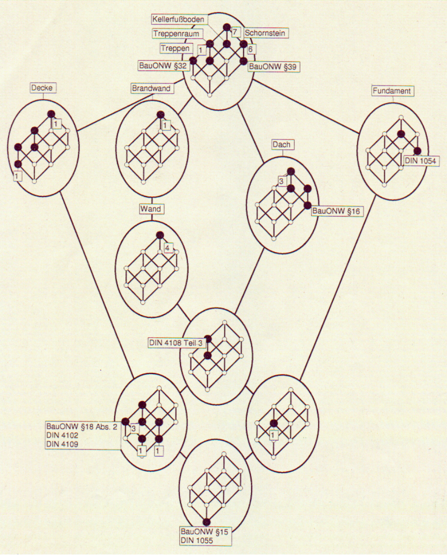
## Baurecht in Nordrhein-Westfalen



# Nested Line Diagrams: Example

## Baurecht in Nordrhein-Westfalen



# Nested Line Diagrams: Reading off Implications

- implications *within the inner scale* can be read off at the top concept:

$$\{\text{Treppen}\} \Rightarrow \{\text{Treppenraum}\}$$

- implications *within the outer scale* can be read off at it:

$$\{\text{Wand}\} \Rightarrow \{\text{Brandwand}\}$$
$$\{\text{Decke, Brandwand}\} \Rightarrow \{\text{Wand, Brandwand}\}$$
$$\{\text{Decke, Fundament}\} \Rightarrow \{?\}$$

- implications *between the inner and the outer scale* are shown by "not realized" concepts: premise = intent of the not-realized concept, conclusion = intent of the largest realized subconcept:

$$\{\text{Decke, Kellerfußboden}\} \Rightarrow \{\text{Treppenraum}\}$$
$$\{\text{Treppenraum, Schornstein}\} \Rightarrow \{\text{Decke, Wand, Brandwand, Dach}\}$$
$$\{\text{Fundament}\} \Rightarrow \{?\}$$
$$\{\text{Wand, Dach, Schornstein}\} \Rightarrow \{?\}$$