

AI-DSL Technical Report (February to May 2021)

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Abstract

This document is a technical report of a work done between February and May 2021, based on the *AI-DSL Proposal* [20] published as a blogpost on the SingularityNET website in December 2020. It is the first iteration of a larger endeavor to create a system that enables autonomous interoperability between AI services over the network, more specifically over the SingularityNET-on-Cardano network. It presents in detail what has been accomplished so far as well as future plans for the continuation of that endeavor.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Autonomous Interoperability of AI Services

Among the wonders that the blockchain technology and cryptocurrency networks enable is the possibility to programmatically exchange values and services between parties. In the context of AI services it becomes especially relevant given the inherent complexity and decomposability of such systems. Moreover, the abundance of AI algorithms available on the Internet makes it that often creating a new AI solution consists of connecting together existing AI algorithms. For instance building a system to discover new drugs may consist of

1. a reasoner to extract background knowledge from biological databases,
2. a principal component analyzer to discover abstractions,
3. a feature selector to discard irrelevant information,
4. a learner to generate predictive models relating selected features and drug efficacy.

The task of composing such AI algorithms is, in most cases, done by humans and, as any AI practitioner knows, is tedious and time consuming. Not just the composition of the whole but also the search and the understanding required to find the parts. Facilitating and ultimately automating such process is the goal of the *AI-DSL*.

Another important aspect is the management of resources, both financial and computational (CPUs, GPUs, etc). The AI-DSL is also intended to incorporate descriptions of such computational requirements as well as measures of expected result quality.

Finally, as described in the blogpost, the current plan is to have such system rely on Dependent Types [18] to express and validate the specifications of the AI services, including cost, quality and relationships thereof. The reason Dependent Types have been chosen is because they are geared toward program

specification checking and program generation, which is our case comes close to AI services combination as one can see AI services as functions. More specifically Idris has been chosen as our initial Dependently Typed Language (DTL) candidate, due to its efficiency and its goal towards verifying and generating actually running programs as opposed to just proofs ¹.

1.2 Related work

To the best of our knowledge there is no existing work on creating such autonomous AI services interoperability system using Dependent Types, let alone running on a blockchain. There are however attempts using different but related methodologies, involving ontologies and more or less explicit forms of automatic theorem proving, outside of the context of the blockchain technology.

We are collecting a body of literature in a github issue [5] serving as a living document and being regularly updated with such related work. We will not describe the entire body here due to its volume (over 40 papers so far) and the fact that we are still in process of reviewing it. Here is however a sample of the most relevant work we have encountered so far. In [26] they discuss an ontology called EngMath for representing mathematical concepts useful for engineering, including quantity units, equations and more in KIF [9] to be used in SHADE [27] a system for collaborative intelligent agents. It is rather old and it seems development has halted, but could nevertheless be interesting to learn more about. In [23] they describe a use case of their system called DESIRE, formally define inputs and outputs of agents and their control flows. The logic seems somewhat limited but their goals are certainly somewhat aligned with ours. In [21] an extension of Computation Tree Logic (CTL) called multi-modal branching-time logic is defined to apply model checking on collections of agent given their description in some abstract programming language. It's not clear the specification language they use is very convenient and the model checking methodology is open-ended enough, but nevertheless the work is solid and relevant. In [24] is described an architecture for distributed multi-agent intelligent system. The paper is a bit vague but the authors mention Agent Communication Language (ACL) [31] standards such as FIPA-ACL [3], used to communicate agents requests to each other. [38] is centered around validating the consistency of different ontologies. This could be relevant towards avoiding centralization of the ontology. [41] is especially relevant to the ontology aspect, mentioning standards such as SUMO [36] and SWRL [2].

1.3 Objectives and accomplishments

For that first iteration the goals were to

¹Programs are equivalent to proofs according to the Curry-Howard correspondence but some representations are more amenable to running actual programs than others

1. Experiment with matching and retrieval of AI services using Idris [7], a Dependently Typed Language (DTL) [1], equipped with a powerful type system to express function specifications as types. That work is described in Chapter 2.
2. Start building an AI ontology to ultimately provide a rich and extendable vocabulary for the AI-DSL. That work is described in Chapter 3.
3. Start building the AI-DSL itself, from its syntax to its semantics. Exploratory work on that is described in Chapter ??.
4. Integrate all the above into a holistic prototype, running on a real world test case of AI service assemblage, in real conditions, that is ideally on the SingularityNET-on-Cardano network. Preparatory work on that is described in Chapter ??.

All the objectives above except the last one have been accomplished, either completely or partially. The last, and the most ambitious, objective had to be postponed for the next iteration due to its complexity.

Chapter 2

Dependently Typed Registry

Work done:

1. Implement `RealizedFunction` as described in [20].
2. Implement a network of trivially simple AI services implemented in Idris2, and use Idris compiler to type check if they can properly connect to each other.
3. Implement a Registry prototype, as a proof-of-concept for querying AI services based on their dependently typed specifications.

2.1 Realized Function

2.1.1 Description

The `RealizedFunction` data structure, as introduced in [20], is a wrapper around a regular function to integrate aspects of its specifications pertaining to its execution on real physical substrates as opposed to just its algorithmic properties. For instance it contains descriptions of costs (financial, computational, etc) and performances (quality, etc) captured in the `RealizedAttributes` data structure, as introduced in [20] as well.

For that iteration we have implemented a simple version of `RealizedFunction` and `RealizedAttributes` in Idris2 [7]. The `RealizedAttributes` data structure contains

- **Costs:** as a triple of three constants, `financial`, `temporal` and `computational`,
- **Quality:** as a single `quality` value.

as well as an example of compositional law, `add_costs_min_quality`, where costs are additive and quality is infimum-itive. Below is a small snippet of that code to give an idea of how it looks like

```
record RealizedAttributes where
  constructor MkRealizedAttributes
  costs : Costs
  quality : Quality

add_costs_min_quality : RealizedAttributes ->
  RealizedAttributes ->
  RealizedAttributes
add_costs_min_quality f_attrs g_attrs = fg_attrs where
  fg_attrs : RealizedAttributes
  fg_attrs = MkRealizedAttributes (add_costs f_attrs.costs g_attrs.costs)
    (min f_attrs.quality g_attrs.quality)
```

The full implementation can be found in `RealizedAttributes.idr`, under the `experimental/realized-function/` folder of the AI-DSL repository [4].

Then we have implemented `RealizedFunction` that essentially attaches a `RealizedAttributes` instance to a function. In addition we have implemented a composition (as in function composition) operating on `RealizedFunction` instead of regular function, making use of that compositional law above. Likewise below is a snippet of that code

```
data RealizedFunction : (t : Type) -> (attrs : RealizedAttributes) -> Type where
  MkRealizedFunction : (f : t) -> (attrs : RealizedAttributes) ->
    RealizedFunction t attrs

compose : {a : Type} -> {b : Type} -> {c : Type} ->
  (RealizedFunction (b -> c) g_attrs) ->
  (RealizedFunction (a -> b) f_attrs) ->
  (RealizedFunction (a -> c) (add_costs_min_quality f_attrs g_attrs))
compose (MkRealizedFunction g g_attrs) (MkRealizedFunction f f_attrs) =
  MkRealizedFunction (g . f) (add_costs_min_quality f_attrs g_attrs)
```

The full implementation can be found in `RealizedFunction.idr` under the same folder.

2.1.2 Objectives and achievements

The objectives of this work was to see if Idris2 was able to type check that the realized attributes of composed realized functions followed the defined compositional law. We have found that Idris2 is not only able to do that, but to our surprise much faster than Idris1 (instantaneous instead of seconds to minutes), by bypassing induction on numbers and using efficient function-driven

rewriting on the realized attributes instead. That experiment can be found in `RealizedFunction-test.idr`, under the `experimental/realized-function/` folder of the AI-DSL repository [4].

2.1.3 Future work

Experimenting with constants as realized attributes was the first step in our investigation. The subsequent steps will be to replace constants by functions, probability distributions and other sophisticated ways to represent costs and quality.

2.2 Network of Idris AI services

2.2.1 Description

In this work we have implemented a small network of trivially simple AI services, with the objective of testing if the Idris compiler could be used to type check the validity of their connections. Three primary services were implemented

1. **incrementer**: increment an integer by 1
2. **twicer**: multiply an integer by 2
3. **halfer**: divide an integer by 2

as well as composite services based on these primary services, such as

- `incrementer . halfer . twicer`

with the objective of testing that such compositions were properly typed. The networking part was implemented based on the SingularityNET example service [14] mentioned in the SingularityNET tutorial [17]. The specifics of that implementation are of little importance for that report and thus are largely ignored. The point was to try to be as close as possible to real networking conditions. For the part that matters to us we may mention that communications between AI services are handled by gRPC [6], which has some level of type checking by insuring that the data being exchanged fulfill some type structures (list of integers, union type of string and bool, etc) specified in Protocol Buffers [12]. Thus one may see the usage of Idris in that context as adding an enhanced refined verification layer on top of gRPC making use of the expressive power of dependent types.

2.2.2 Objectives and achievements

As mentioned above the objectives of such an experiment was to see how the Idris compiler can be used to type check combinations of AI services. It was initially envisioned to make use of dependent types by specifying that the **twicer** service outputs an even integer, as opposed to any integer, and that the **halfer**

service only accepts an even integer as well. The idea was to prohibit certain combinations such as

- halfer . incrementer . twicer

Since the output of `incrementer . twicer` is provably odd, `halfer` should refuse it and such combination should be rejected. This objective was not reached in this experiment, but similar objectives were reached in other experiments, see Section 2.3. The other objective was to type check that the compositions have realized attributes corresponding to the compositional law implemented in Section 2.1, which was fully achieved in this experiment. For instance by changing either the types, costs or quality of the following composition

```
-- Realized (twicer . incrementer).
rlz_compo1_attrs : RealizedAttributes
rlz_compo1_attrs = MkRealizedAttributes (MkCosts 300 30 3) 0.9
-- The following does not work because 301 /= 200+100
-- rlz_compo1_attrs = MkRealizedAttributes (MkCosts 301 30 3) 0.9
rlz_compo1 : RealizedFunction (Int -> Int) Compo1.rlz_compo1_attrs
rlz_compo1 = compose rlz_twicer rlz_incrementer
```

defined in `experimental/simple-idris-services/service/Compo1.idr`, the corresponding service would raise a type checking error at start up. More details on the experiment and how to run it can be found in the `README.md` under the `experimental/simple-idris-services/service/` folder of the AI-DSL repository [4].

2.2.3 Future work

Such experiment was good to explore how Idris can be integrated to a network of services. What we need to do next is experiment with actual AI algorithms, ideally making full use of dependent types in their specifications. Such endeavor was actually attempted over the AI service assemblage described in Section 3.1.2, but it was eventually concluded to be too ambitious for that iteration and was postponed for the next.

An intermediary step, before moving to actual AI algorithms, is to explore multi-facet specifications and their interactions with other AI services. That is, a service A might output a data type satisfying a combination of properties, such as, to tie that back to the trivial incrementer, twicer and halfer combination, an integer that is both even and within a certain interval. Then two other services, B and C, may have partial constraints instead. For instance B may require an even integer, while C may require that integer to be within a certain interval. In other words both can take as input the output of A, for different reasons. It's obviously not conceptual difficult to cast the output of A to match the input types of B and C, however it is still something we need to explore in practice with Idris.

nil

Add ref to Sam's work

Obviously we want to be able to reuse existing AI services and write their enhanced specifications on top of them, as opposed to writing both specification and code in Idris/AI-DSL. To that end it was noted that having a Protobuf to/from Idris/AI-DSL converter would be useful, so that a developer can start from an existing AI service, specified in Protobuf, and enriched it with dependent types in Idris/AI-DSL. The other way around could be useful as well to enable a developer to implement AI services entirely in Idris/AI-DSL and expose their Protobuf specification to the network. To that end having an implementation of gRPC for Idris/AI-DSL could be handy as well.

2.3 AI-DSL Registry

2.3.1 Description

One important goal of the AI-DSL is to have a system that can perform autonomous matching and composition of AI services, so that provided the specification of an AI, it should suffice to find it, complete it or even entirely build it from scratch. We have implemented a proof-of-concept *registry* to start experimenting with such functionalities.

So far we have two versions in the AI-DSL repository, one without dependent types support, under `experimental/registry/`, and a more recent one with dependent type support that can be found under `experimental/registry-dtl/`. We will focus our attention on the latter which is far more interesting.

The AI-DSL registry (reminiscent of the SingularityNET registry [16]) is itself an AI service with the following functions

1. **retrieve**: find AI services on the network fulfilling a given specification.
2. **compose**: construct composite services fulfilling that specification. Useful when no such AI services can be found.

The experiment contains the same `incrementer`, `twicer` and `halfer` services described in Section 2.2 with the important distinction that their specifications now utilize dependent types. For instance the type signature of `twicer` becomes

```
twicer : Integer -> EvenInteger
```

instead of

```
twicer : Integer -> Integer
```

where `EvenInteger` is actually a shorthand for the following dependent type

```
EvenInteger : Type
EvenInteger = (n : WFIInt ** Parity n 2)
```

that is a *dependent pair* composed of a *well founded integer* of type `WFInt` and a dependent data structure, `Parity` containing a proof that the first element of the pair, `n`, is even. More details on that can be found in Section.

For now our prototype of AI-DSL registry implements the `retrieve` function, which, given an Idris type signature, searches through a database of AI services and returns one fulfilling that type. In that experiment the database of AI services is composed of `incrementer`, `twicer`, `halfer`, the `registry` itself and `compo`, a composite service using previously listed services.

One can query each service via gRPC. For instance querying the `retrieve` function of the `registry` service with the following input

```
String -> (String, String)
```

outputs

```
Registry.retrieve
```

which is itself. Likewise one can query

```
Integer -> Integer
```

which outputs

```
Incrementer.incrementer
```

corresponding to the `Incrementer` service with the `incrementer` function. Next one can provide a query involving dependent types, such as

```
Integer -> EvenInteger
```

outputting

```
Twicer.twicer
```

Or equivalently provide the unwrapped dependent type signature

```
Integer -> (n : WFInt ** Parity n (Nat 2))
```

retrieving the correct service again

```
Twicer.twicer
```

At the heart of it is Idris. Behind the scene the registry communicates the type signature to the Idris REPL and requests, via the `:search` meta function, all loaded functions matching the type signature. Then the registry just returns the first match.

Secondly, we can now write composite services with missing parts. The `compo` service illustrates this. This service essentially implements the following composition

```
incrementer . halfer . (Registry.retrieve ?type)
```

Thus upon execution queries the registry to fill the hole with the correct, according to its specification, service.

More details about this, including steps to reproduce it all, can be found in the `README.md` under the `experimental/simple-idris-services/service/` folder of the AI-DSL repository [4].

nil

Add ref to
Sam's work

2.3.2 Objectives and achievements

As shown above we were able to implement a proof-of-concept of an AI-DSL registry. Only the `retrieve` function was implemented. The `compose` function still remains to be implemented, although the `compo` service is somewhat halfway there, with limitations, for instance the missing type, `?type`, was hardwired in the code, `Integer -> EvenInteger`. It should be noted however that Idris is in principle capable of inferring such information but more work is needed to more fully explore that functionality.

Of course it is a very simple example, in fact the simplest we could come up with, but we believe serves as a proof-of-concept, and demonstrates that AI services matching, using dependent types as formal specification language, is possible.

2.3.3 Future work

There a lot of possible future improvements for this work, in no particular order

- Use structured data structures to represent type signatures instead of String.
- Return a list of services instead of the first one.
- Implement `compose` for autonomous composition.
- Use real AI services instead of trivially simple ones.

Also, as of right now, the registry was implemented in Python¹, querying Idris when necessary. However it is likely that this should be better suited to Idris itself. Which leads us to an interesting possibility, maybe the registry, and in fact most (perhaps all) components and functions of the AI-DSL could or should be implemented in the AI-DSL itself.

¹because the SingularityNET example it is derived from is written in Python, not because Python is thought to be the greatest language for this purpose.

Chapter 3

AI-DSL Ontology

3.1 Description

3.1.1 Design requirements

At the beginning of the current iteration of the AI-DSL project we had a round of discussions about the high level functional and design requirements for AI-DSL and its role in SingularityNET platform and ecosystem. The discussions were based on [20, 15] and are available online in their original form. Here is the summary of the preliminary design requirements informed by those discussions:

- AI-DSL is a language that allows AI agents/services running on SingularityNET platform to declare their capabilities and needs for data to other AI agents in a rich and versatile machine readable form; This will enable different AI agents to search, find data sources and other AI services without human interaction;
- AI-DSL ontology defines data and service (task) types to be used by AI-DSL. Requirements for the ontology are shaped by the scope and specification of the AI-DSL itself;

High level requirements for AI-DSL are:

Extendability The ontology of data types and AI task types should be extendable in the sense that individual service providers / users should be able to create new types and tasks and make them available to the network. AI-DSL should be able to ingest these new types / tasks and immediately be able to do the type-checking job. In other words, AI-DSL ontology of types / tasks should be able to evolve. At the same time, extended ontologies should relate to existing basic AI-DSL ontology in a clear way, allowing AI agents to perform reasoning across the whole space of available ontologies (which, at lower levels, may be globally inconsistent). In order to ensure interoperability of lower level ontologies, AI-DSL ontology

will define small kernel / vocabulary of globally accessible grounded types, which will be built-in into the platform at the deep level. Changing this kernel will most probably require some form of voting / global consensus on a platform level.

Therefore, it seems best to define AI-DSL Ontology and the mechanism of using it on two levels:

- *The globally accessible vocabulary/root ontology of grounded types.* This vocabulary can be seen as immutable (in short and medium term) kernel. It should be extendable in the long term, but the mechanisms of changing and extending it will be quite complex, most probably involving theoretical considerations and/or a strict procedures of reaching global consensus within the whole platform (a sort of voting);
- *A decentralized ontology of types and tasks* which each are based (i.e. type-dependent) on the root ontology/vocabulary, but can be extended in a decentralized manner – in the sense that each agent in the platform will be able to define, use and share derived types and task definitions at its own discretion without the need of global consensus.

Competing versions and consensus. We want both consistency (for enabling deterministic type checking – as much as it is possible) and flexibility (for enabling adaptation and support for innovation). This will be achieved by enforcing different restrictions for competing versions and consensus reaching on the two levels of ontology described above:

- The globally accessible vocabulary / root ontology of grounded types will not allow for competing versions. In a sense, this level will be the true ontology, representable by a one and unique root / upper-level ontology of the network which users will not be able to modify directly;
- All other types and task definitions within the platform will be required to be derived from the root ontology (if they will want to be used for interaction with other agents); However, the platform should not restrict the number of competing versions or define a global consensus of types and task descriptions on this level.
- Furthermore, the ontology and the AI-DSL logic should allow for some variant of 'soft matching' which would allow to find the type / service that does not satisfy all requirements exactly, but comes as closely as available in the platform.
- At the lowest level of describing each instance of AI service or data source on the platform, AI-DSL shall allow maximum extendability in so that AI service providers and data providers will be able to

describe and declare their services in the most flexible and unconstrained manner, facilitating competition and cooperation between them.

Code-level / service-level APIs. It is important to ensure that the ontology is readable / writable by different components of the SingularityNET platform, at least between AI-DSL engine / data structures and each AI service separately. This is needed because some of the required descriptors of AI services will have to be dynamically calculated at the time of calling a service and will depend on the immediate context (e.g. price of service, a machine on which it is running, possibly reputation score, etc.). It is not clear at this point how much of this functionality will be possible (and practical) to implement on available dependently typed, ontology languages or even if it is possible to use single language. Even if it is possible to implement all AI-DSL purely on the current dependently typed language choice Idris, it will have to interface with the world, deal with in-deterministic input from network and mutable states – operations that may fail in run-time no matter how careful type checking is done during compile time [22].

Defining and maintaining code-level and service-level APIs will first of all enable interfacing SingularityNET agents to AI-DSL and therefore between themselves.

Key AI Agents properties We can distinguish two somewhat distinct (but yet interacting) levels of AI-DSL Ontology AI service description level and data description level. It seems that it may be best to start building the ontology from the service level, because data description language is even more open-ended than AI description language, which is already open enough. Initially, we may want to include into the description of each AI service at least these properties:

- Input and output data structures and types
- Financial cost of service
- Time of computation
- Computational resource cost
- Quality of results

Most probably it is possible to express and reason about this data with Idris. It is quite clear however, that in order to enable interaction with and between SingularityNET agents (and NuNet adapters) all above properties have to be made accessible outside Idris and therefore supported by the code-level / service-level APIs and the SingularityNET platform in general.

3.1.2 Domain model considerations

In order to attend to all high level design requirements. All levels of AI-DSL Ontology should be developed simultaneously, so that we could make sure that the work is aligned with the function and role of AI-DSL within SingularityNET platform and ecosystem. We therefore use the "AI/computer-scientific" perspective to ontology and ontology building – emphasizing *what an ontology is for* – rather than the "philosophical perspective" dealing with *the study of what there is in terms of basic categories* [25, 28]. Therefore we first propose the mechanism of how different levels (upper, domain and the leaf- (or service)) of AI-DSL ontology will relate for facilitating interactions between AI services on the platform.

Note, that design principles of such mechanism relate to the question how abstract and consistent should relate to concrete and possibly inconsistent – something that may need a deeper conceptual understanding than is attempted during the project and presented here. We proceed in most practical manner for proposing the AI-DSL ontology prototype, being aware that it may need to (and possibly should) be subjected to more conceptual treatment in the future.

For a concrete domain model of AI-DSL ontology prototype we use the **Fake News Warning**¹ application being developed by NuNet – a currently incubated spinoff of SingularityNET².

NuNet is the platform enabling dynamic deployment and up/down-scaling of SingularityNET AI Services on decentralized hardware devices of potentially any type. Importantly for the AI-DSL project, service discovery on NuNet is designed in a way that enables dynamic construction of application-specific service meshes from several SingularityNET AI services[34]. In order for the service mesh to be deployed, NuNet needs only a specification of program graph of the application. Note, that conceptually, construction of an application from several independent containers is almost equivalent to functionality explained in section 2.3 on AI-DSL Registry, namely performance of matching and composition of AI services. This is the main reason why we chose **Fake News Warning** application as a domain model for early development efforts of AI-DSL. However, we use this domain model solely for the application-independent design of AI-DSL and attend to its application specific aspects only as much as it informs the project.

The idea of dynamic service discovery is to enable application developers to construct working applications (or at least their back-ends) by simply passing a declarative definition of program graph to the special platform component ("network orchestrator") – which then searches for appropriate SingularityNET AI containers and connects them in to a single workflow (or workflows). Suppose, that the back-end of **Fake News Warning** app consists of three SingularityNET AI containers **news_score**, **uclnlp** and **binary-classification**:

¹<https://gitlab.com/nunet/fake-news-detection>

²<https://nunet.io>

Leaf item	Description	Input	Output	Source
binary-classification	A pretrained binary classification model	English text of any length	1 – the text is categorized as fake; 0 – text is categorized as not-fake	©NuNet 2021
uclnlp	Forked and adapted component of stance detection algorithm (FNC third place winner)	Article title and text	Probabilities of the title <i>agreeing</i> , <i>disagreeing</i> , <i>discussing</i> or being <i>unrelated</i> to the text	©UCL Machine Reading 2017; ©NuNet 2021
news-score	Calls dependent services, calculates overall result and sends them to the front-end	URL of the content to be checked	Probability that the content in the URL is fake	©NuNet 2021

Table 3.1: Description of each component of **Fake News Warning** application.

Each component of application’s back-end is a SingularityNET AI Service registered on the platform. Note, that as SingularityNET AI services are defined through their specification and their metadata[13]. The main purpose of the AI-DSL Ontology is to be able to describe SNet AI Services in a manner that would allow them to search and match each other on the platform and compose into complex workflows – similarly to what is described in Section 2.2. Here is a simple representation of the program graph of **Fake News Warning** app:

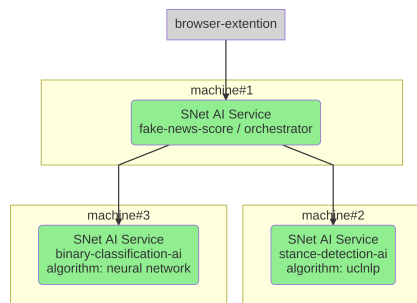
```

1      "dag": {
2          "news-score" : ["uclnlp", "binary-classification"]
3      }

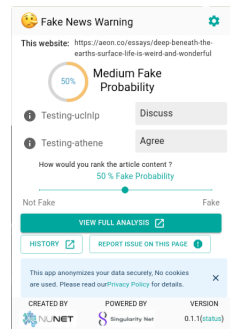
```

Figure 3.1: A directed acyclic graph (DAT) of **Fake News Warning** app prototype[10]. It simply says that **news-score** depends on **uclnlp** and **binary-classification**.

The schematic representation of the **Fake News Warning** app deployed as a result of processing the DAG is depicted below. The addition of NuNet platform to SingularityNET service discovery is that each service may be deployed on different hardware environments, sourced by NuNet. When the application back-end is deployed, it can be accessed from the GUI interface, which in case of **Fake News Warning** is a Brave browser extension.



(a) Schema of dependencies between backend components of the application (SingularityNET AI services potentially running on different machines).



(b) Brave browser extension which calls the backend of **Fake News Warning** application on each invocation on new content displayed in browser tab.

We will use this application design principles as the domain model for the first design of AI-DSL Ontology and the prototype.

3.1.3 Ontology language and upper level ontology

After discussing several choices of ontology languages and reusing existing ontologies for designing AI-DSL ontology³, we have opted to use SUO-KIF as an ontology language [36] and SUMO as an upper-level ontology [33]. The main motivation for this choice were the versatility of KIF/SUO-KIF (Knowledge Interchange Format) language, which essentially allows to express First Order Logic (FOL) statements in a simple text format in terms of lisp-like syntax. Due to that, KIF can be easily converted to other formats[30]. Also, a conversion to Atomese – the OpenCog’s language also employing a lisp-like syntax – has been successfully attempted in the past⁴. SUMO and the related ontology design tools [35] provide a convenient way for starting to design AI-DSL Ontology levels and their relations.

3.1.4 Tools

For the purposes of design, initial validation and displaying relations between classes, subclasses and instances of the ontology, we have used software tools which come together with SUMO ontology⁵:

- Sigma IDE for SUMO⁶ and
- jEdit plugin for SUMO⁷

³See Reusing Existing Ontologies discussion on AI-DSL Github repository[4]

⁴See the SUMO Importer in the OpenCog External Tools repository[11]

⁵<https://ontologyportal.org>

⁶<https://github.com/ontologyportal/sigmakee>

⁷<https://github.com/ontologyportal/SUMOjEdit>

The ontology prototype, presented here, is fully accessible for browsing and partial validation via the local Sigma installation⁸.

3.2 Objectives and achievements

3.2.1 Decentralized ontology

In order to satisfy the *extendibility* requirement of ontology design, we are proposing a notion and design of a *decentralized ontology*, which enables us to work with globally consistent and locally inconsistent components within the same mechanism of AI-DSL. Based on our design, the full ontology of **Fake News Warning** application is constructed from a number of separate components, which operate at different level of decentralization. Table below describes each of these components.

⁸Can be temporarily accessed at <http://nunetio.ddns.net:8080/sigma/KBs.jsp> or installed and accessed locally by following these instructions

Component	Description	Dependencies	Extendability
Merge.kif	SUMO structural ontology, base ontology, numerical functions, set/class theory, temporal concepts and mereotopology	None - root ontology	Centralized and globally enforced – defined by ontologyportal.org
SingularityNet.kif	Defines global classes and types to be used for describing each SingularityNET AI Service	ComputerInput.kif, Merge.kif [...]	Limited: versioning mechanism controlled by SingularityNET (to be defined)
FakeNewsScore.kif	SingularityNET service responsible for constructing the whole back-end of each Fake News Warning application instance i.e. program graph (DAG) of the application.	SingularityNET.kif [...]	Fully decentralized: defined by application developers; Since Fake News Warning application is open source, any developer can for it and define it otherwise; Technically, this would be a different application.
fnsBinaryClassifier.kif	A pre-trained binary classification model for fake news detection	SingularityNET.kif [...]	Fully decentralized: defined by each algorithm developer independently. Technically, from the platform perspective, these will be different algorithms.
uclnlp.kif	Forked and adapted component of stance detection algorithm by UCL Machine Reading group	SingularityNET.kif [...]	Fully decentralized: defined by each algorithm developer independently. Technically, from the platform perspective, these will be different algorithms
NuNetEnabledComputer.kif	Each NuNet enabled hardware resource will have to be described accordingly when onboarded to NuNet platform	NuNet.kif	Fully decentralized: independently defined by the owner of a hardware resource
NuNet.kif	Defines classes to be used for describing each hardware resource eligible for running SingularityNET AI Services via NuNet platform;	Merge.kif, SingularityNET.kif [...]	Limited: versioning mechanism controlled by NuNet (to be defined)

Table 3.2: Description of each component of the AI-DSL Ontology prototype and links to related KIF files.

3.2.2 Ontology prototype

Using the ontology levels described in Table 3.2 and referenced files, we prototyped the ontology of Fake News Warning application⁹.

⁹Can be temporarily accessed at <http://nunetio.ddns.net:8080/sigma/KBs.jsp> or installed and accessed locally by following these instructions

Architectural level	Class
SingularityNET platform	SNetAIService, SNetAIServiceIO, SNetAIServiceMetadata
NuNet platform	NuNetEnabledSNetAIService, NuNetEnabledComputer

Table 3.3: Main classes defined in AI-DSL ontology prototype per level of the **Fake News Warning** application’s stack. Classes defined in SUMO are not included.

AI algorithms onboarded on the SNet platform are instances of **SNetAIService** class or subclasses of it. Services of **Fake News Warning** application are defined as follows:

```

1 (instance uclnlp NuNetEnabledSNetAIService)
2 (documentation uclnlp EnglishLanguage "Forked and adapted component of
  ↳ stance detection algorithm by UCL Machine Reading group.")
   (a) Service description

4 (hasInput uclnlp uclnlpInput)
5 (hasInput uclnlp uclnlpOutput)
6
7 (instance uclnlpInputType DataType)
8 (instance uclnlpOutputType DataType)
   (b) Descriptions of service input and output types.

10 (=>
11   (and
12     (hasField ?uclnlpInput titleText Text)
13     (hasField ?uclnlpInput mainText Text)
14   )
15   (instance ?uclnlpInput uclnlpInputType)
16 )

18 (=>
19   (and
20     (hasField ?uclnlpOutput agree RealNumber)
21     (hasField ?uclnlpOutput disagree RealNumber)
22     (hasField ?uclnlpOutput discuss RealNumber)
23     (hasField ?uclnlpOutput unrelated RealNumber)
24   )
25   (instance ?uclnlpOutput uclnlpOutputType)
26 )
   (c) Definition of types and their dependencies.

```

Figure 3.3: SNet AI Service definition in KIF (uclnlp and binary-classification services are described in this way).

Type definitions and their dependency definitions are actually the domain of formal type-checking part of AI-DSL and Idris related research. However, irrespectively of which language will be eventually chosen for AI-DSL, Figure

3.3 expresses that we can:

1. define correct `serviceInput` and `serviceOutput` types (unique for each service);
2. potentially provide proofs that if a service data of correct type is provided on input, then it will output correctly typed data;
3. if the above is not possible (which may be the default option when actual service AI are not written in Idris):
 - (a) check if input data is of correct type at run-time and refuse to start service if it is not;
 - (b) check if output data is of correct type before sending it to the caller and raise error if it is not so;

`FakeNewsScore` AI Service is special in that it calls other dependent services (as described by program graph in Figure ??) and combines their results. We can define the program graph in terms of dependencies between services in KIF as follows:

```
1 (instance fakeNewsScore NuNetEnabledSNetAIService)
2 (documentation fakeNewsScore EnglishLanguage "Calls dependent services,
   ↳ calculates summary result from their outputs
3 and calculates the overall probability that the provided content contains
   ↳ fake news")
4
5 (hasDependency fakeNewsScore uclnlp)
6 (hasInput fakeNewsScore uclnlpOutput)
7
8 (hasDependency fakeNewsScore fnsBinaryClassifier)
9 (hasInput fakeNewsScore fnsBinaryClassifierOutput)
```

Figure 3.4: Defining program graph as a formal ontology. This is similar to DAG of Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.4 demonstrates how a workflow of connected SingularityNET AI services can be statically defined and proven to work at compile time. However, we could go further and define dependencies as *subclasses* of services with the same input/output data types. In such case any instantiation of the subclass would be able to dynamically compile into the workflow. Therefore we would not need to describe concrete dependencies – they would be dynamically resolved at run-time by matching input and output types.


```

1  (instance fakeNewsScore NuNetEnabledSNetAIService)
2
3  (hasInputType fakeNewsScore StanceType)
4  (hasInputType fakeNewsScore BinaryClassificationType)
5
6  (hasOutput fakeNewsScore fakeNewsScoreOutput)
7  (instance fakeNewsScoreOutputType DataType)
8
9  (=>
10   (and
11    (hasField ?data agree RealNumber)
12    (hasField ?data disagree RealNumber)
13    (hasField ?data discuss RealNumber)
14    (hasField ?data unrelated RealNumber)
15   )
16   (instance ?data StanceType)
17  )
18
19  (=>
20   (hasField ?data fakeOrNot Boolean)
21   (instance ?data BinaryClassificationType)
22  )

```

Figure 3.5: Defining generic input types instead of concrete dependencies in a `FakeNewsScoreDynamic` service.

Any AI service with output type matching input type of the `FakeNewsScoreDynamic` could be compiled into the workflow:

```

1  (instance uclnlp NuNetEnabledSNetAIService)
2
3  (hasInput uclnlp WebContentType)
4  (hasInput uclnlp StanceType)

```

Figure 3.6: Using static globally defined types of input and output data structures of matching services eligible for compilation into a workflow.

However, systems with dependent typing, like Idris, may allow to go even further and to find out if composite types are composed of the same components and primitive types – and thus match them.

```

7  (hasInput uclnlp SomeType)
8  (hasInput uclnlp SomeOtherType)
9
10 (=
11   (and
12    (hasField ?data titleText Text)
13    (hasField ?data mainText Text)
14   )
15   (instance ?data SomeType)
16 )
17
18 (=
19   (and
20    (hasField ?data agree RealNumber)
21    (hasField ?data disagree RealNumber)
22    (hasField ?data discuss RealNumber)
23    (hasField ?data unrelated RealNumber)
24   )
25   (instance ?data SomeOtherType)
26 )

```

Figure 3.7: Hypothetical usage of dynamic typing (most probably could be achieved in Idris, but not in KIF).

Primitive (or grounded) types (like `RealNumeber` and `Text` in Figure 3.7), however, should be globally accessible and unambiguously defined for this scheme to work.

All services of `Fake News Warning` application are instances of `NuNetEnablesSNetAIService` subclass, which, in turn, is a subclass of `SNetAIService` class:

```

1  (instance fakeNewsScore NuNetEnabledSNetAIService)
2  (instance uclnlp NuNetEnabledSNetAIService)
    (a) Declaration of FakeNewsScore service in FakeNewsScore.kif and of
        uclnlp service in uclnlp.kif.

1  (subclass NuNetEnabledSNetAIService SNetAIService)
2  (documentation NuNetEnabledSNetAIService EnglishLanguage "SNetAIService
↪  which can be deployed on NuNetEnabledComputers and orchestrated via
↪  NuNet platfrom")
    (b) Definition of NuNetEnabledSNetAIService in NuNet.kif.

```

Figure 3.8: Relation between SingularityNet and NuNet domain ontologies.

Figure 3.8 describes relation between SingularityNET and NuNet platforms. `SNetAIService` class, defined in `SingularityNET.kif`, contains all requirements for the metadata of the service to be published on SingularityNET platform. `NuNetEnabledSNetAIService` extends `SNetAIService` by adding metadata that is needed for this service to be deployed via NuNet APIs:

```

4  (=
5    (and
6      (hasMetadata ?SNetAIServiceMetadata ?SNetAIService)
7      (hasField ?RequiredComputingResources ?SNetAIServiceMetadata)
8    )
9    (instance ?SNetAIService NuNetEnabledSNetAIService)
10 )
11 ; may include many other requirements

```

Figure 3.9: The definition of `NuNetEnabledSNetAIService` in `NuNet.kif` requires a service to have compute resource (and possibly other) requirements included in service metadata. The idea is that without required metadata fields, a service would not pass validation allowing it to be deployed via NuNet. An arbitrary amount of requirements could be defined here.

`NuNetEnabledSNetAIServices` can be deployed only on `NuNetEnabledComputers`, which expose their available computing resources in a manner that the ability to run a service is automatically checked **before** a service is dynamically deployed on a computer and a service call is actually issued to it (see Figure 3.10). This formally described relation between SingularityNET and NuNet ontologies enables to prove at 'compile time' that a service will have enough computational resources to be executed. Recall, that SingularityNET ontology alone enables to prove that a service or a collection of services will return correct results when called with correct inputs.

```

13 (subclass NuNetEnabledComputer Computer)
14 (documentation NuNetEnabledComputer EnglishLanguage "A Computer which was
15   ↪ onboarded to NuNet platform and complies to its requirements.")
16
17 (=
18   (and
19     (hasRun ?NuNetEnabledComputer NuNetOnboardingScript)
20     (hasMetadata ?NuNetEnabledComputer ?ComputerMetadata)
21     (hasField AvailableComputingResources ?ComputerMetadata)
22     (or
23       (runsOS ?NuNetEnabledComputer Linux)
24       (runsOs ?NuNetEnabledComputer Raspbian)
25     )
26     (or
27       (hasHardware ?NuNetEnabledComputer PC)
28       (hasHardware ?NuNetEnabledComputer RaspberyPi)
29     )
30   )
31   (instance ?NuNetEnabledComputer NuNetEnabledComputer)

```

Figure 3.10: The definition of `NuNetEnabledComputer` in `NuNet.kif` requires available computing resources, computer type and operating system to be listed in the metadata.

A `SNetAIService` can only be deployed on `NuNetEnabledComputer` if available resources on the computer are not less than compute requirements of a service:

```

38  (= >
39    (and
40      (hasMetadata ?NuNetEnabledComputer ?ComputerMetadata)
41      (hasField ?AvailableComputingResources ?ComputerMetadata)
42      (hasMetadata ?NuNetEnabledSNetAIService ?SNetAIServiceMetadata)
43      (hasField ?RequiredComputingResources ?SNetAIServiceMetadata)
44      (lessThanOrEqualTo ?RequiredComputingResources
45        ↪ ?AvailableComputingResources)
46    )
47  )

```

Figure 3.11: Constraints on eligible match between `SNetAIService` and `NuNetEnabledComputer` defined in `NuNet.kif` and required for deployment of a service.

`SNetAIService` and `NuNetEnabledSNetAIService` classes are positioned within the SUMO ontology as follows:

Class, subclass or instance	Description	Where defined
Entity	The universal class of individuals. This is the root node of the ontology.	Merge.kif
Abstract	Properties or qualities as distinguished from any particular embodiment of the properties/ qualities in a physical medium. Instances of Abstract can be said to exist in the same sense as mathematical objects such as sets and relations, but they cannot exist at a particular place and time without some physical encoding or embodiment.	Merge.kif
Proposition	Propositions are Abstract entities that express a complete thought or a set of such thoughts. Note that propositions are not restricted to the content expressed by individual sentences of a Language. They may encompass the content expressed by theories, books, and even whole libraries. A Proposition is a piece of information, e.g. that the cat is on the mat, but a ContentBearingObject is an Object that represents this information. A Proposition is an abstraction that may have multiple representations: strings, sounds, icons, etc. For example, the Proposition that the cat is on the mat is represented here as a string of graphical characters displayed on a monitor and/ or printed on paper, but it can be represented by a sequence of sounds or by some non-latin alphabet or by some cryptographic form.	Merge.kif
Procedure	A sequence-dependent specification. Some examples are Computer-Programs, finite-state machines, cooking recipes, musical scores, conference schedules, driving directions, and the scripts of plays and movies.	Merge.kif
ComputerProgram	A set of instructions in a computer programming language that can be executed by a computer.	Merge.kif
SoftwareContainer		Singularity-Net.kif
SNetAIService	Software package exposed via SNetPlatform and conforming to the special packaging rules	Singularity-Net.kif
NuNetEnabled-SNetAIService	SNetAIService which can be deployed on NuNetEnabledComputers and orchestrated via NuNet platform	NuNet.kif
uclnlp	Forked and adapted component of stance detection algorithm by UCL Machine Reading group.	uclnlp.kif

Table 3.4: Full hierarchy of dependencies of **uclnlp** SNet AI service instance within SUMO ontology. The same hierarchy applies to **binary-detection** and **fakeNewsScore** services used in the **Fake News Warning** app.

3.2.3 The mechanism of dynamic workflow construction

An important part of the *decentralized ontology* design is the mechanism which makes it work in actual scenarios. This mechanism was designed using the same domain model of **Fake News Warning** application. It also clarifies the reason why we propose this particular concept and design of *decentralized ontology*.

AI-DSL will allow to search, match, compile and execute independently developed AI components in terms of a single veritable workflow running on SingularityNET platform. AI components of the workflow may be developed using different programming languages by different people, have different licenses and, actually, may be developed with different initial goals. Furthermore, these workflows will be executed on the machines owned by different entities. In a decentralized system like this, each developer will be able to freely choose properties, capabilities and internal structure of their algorithms. Through the mechanism of dynamic workflow construction, AI-DSL will be able to pull together the information about each component of desired workflow when the execution of it is required.

The very high level view of SingularityNET’s AI Service calls involving AI-DSL looks as follows:

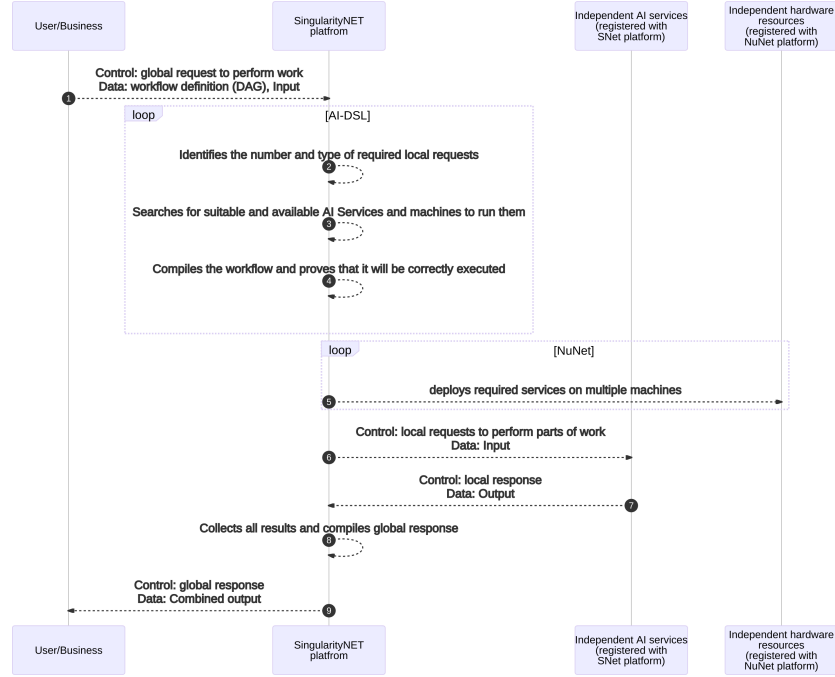


Figure 3.12: Bird’s eye view of application-independent SingularityNET calls involving AI-DSL.

Within the domain model of **Fake News Warning** application (Figure 3.2a) this scheme works approximately in the following way:

1. *User/Business* accesses the platform via browser-extension by sending (a) the definition of the workflow to the platform in the form of a DAG (Figure 3.1) and (b) the web content to be checked for probability to contain fake news.
2. AI-DSL reads the DAG and identifies the dependent SNet AI Services that need to be called.
3. If dependent services are indicated statically as in 3.1, then the platform knows immediately names of the services to be called. If, however, dependent services are described in terms of their input / output types (as in 3.4), AI-DSL searches and matches services available in the platform that satisfy constraints defined there¹⁰.

¹⁰In the future, AI-DSL will aim to accommodate fuzzy service definitions and complex decision functions to search and match them, involving ability for an AI Service to choose its dependent services.

4. When matching services are found, AI-DSL engine pulls their individual type signatures and other metadata from each service (note, that a decentralized system cannot be built with the assumption of availability of global registry; such registry can, however, be built as a secondary index of otherwise decentralized information sources) and compiles into a workflow. This operation may be done in a few stages:

- When AI-DSL engine requests metadata for the dependent service and receives it, it checks the received metadata for conformance to AI-DSL Ontology requirements (e.g. well-formed description in SUO-KIF and correct type dependencies as defined hierarchy in Table 3.4 and displayed graphically in Figure 3.13):

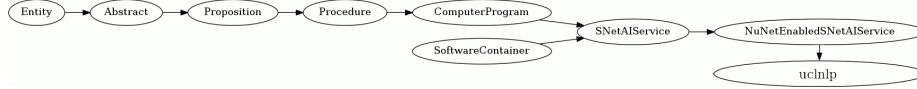


Figure 3.13: Graphical form of the hierarchy of dependencies of `uclnlp` SNet AI service instance of **Fake News Warning** application within SUMO ontology.

- Note, that the correctness of type dependencies of decentralized components of AI-DSL Ontology (`uclnlp`) will be checked against centralized components versioned by SingularityNET platform (Table 3.2). Defining versioning mechanism of global components of the ontology is not within the scope of this work. However, merely acknowledging the possible existence of different versions of root and middle level ontologies within the hierarchy requires to think about reasonable way to accommodate them into the system. A possibility is to include information about the version of global components of ontology when communicating decentralized components between each other, as suggested in [42]. In such case, the stage 4 of the workflow construction in Figure 3.12 would look approximately like this:

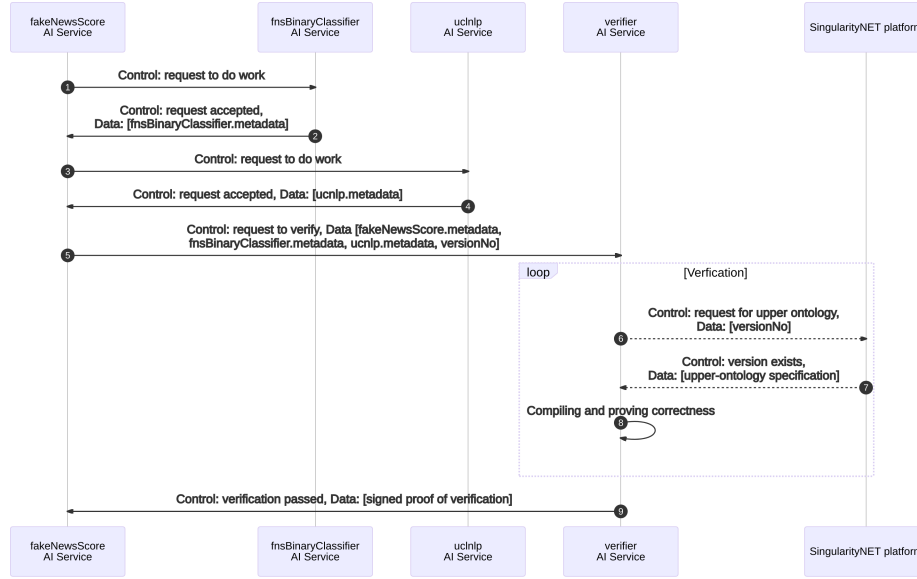


Figure 3.14: Stage ④ of workflow construction sequence (fully depicted in Figure 3.12) – compiling the workflow and proving its correctness.

- Service metadata returned by calls ② and ④ include service definitions and the version number of global AI-DSL Ontology that was used to build these definitions. For example, call ④ may contain the following information:

```

1  {
2    "sender": "uclnlp",
3    "receiver": "fakeNewsScore",
4    "upper-ai-dsl-ontology": "v0.1",
5    "service-metadata": $(include service_definition.json),
6    "leaf-ontology": $(include uclnlp.kif)
7  }

```

Figure 3.15: Metadata of the uclnlp service. Sample contents of included files can be seen separately for each service_definition.json and uclnlp.kif.

- When all service definitions are collected and their versions checked to match, they can be checked for conformance with the global AI-DSL Ontology of respective version and, if service definitions include type signature – type-checked.
- The actual compilation of the workflow, compliance to AI-DSL Ontology and type-checking need a dedicated and properly configured execution environment. In the context of this document, that execution environment may include Idris compiler, an ontology prover that

is able to process SUO-KIF definitions (e.g. Sigma), their dependencies and possibly custom code. For that, it would be most logical to introduce a dedicated AI service into the platform – which is the **verifier** component denoted in Figure 3.14. The **verifier** service will be able to do run any required verification procedures in order to provide a proof that the workflow constructed from services found in step ③ is valid and can be correctly executed on the SingularityNET platform.

- After calls ①, ②, ③ and ④ of Figure 3.14 are completed, a call ⑤ will be issued to **verifier** sending all metadata of each service along with the AI-DSL Ontology version’s identifier. The **verifier** will then request all required dependencies (listed in Figure 3.2) from the central SingularityNET repository (or blockchain) and calculate the proof.
- After **verifier** calculates the proof at step ⑧, the proof is sent to the service that has requested it (in the case of 3.12 – to **fakeNewsScore**). Additionally, the existence of independent verifiers would allow to optimize the overall computational costs of calculating proofs on the platform, by recording them into the blockchain and making searchable by other services that may require the same workflow. One way to do this would be to:
 - (a) Calculate a hash from the metadata of each service of the workflow (i.e. *.kif or *.idr files);
 - (b) Construct a Merkle tree ¹¹ from those hashes which would exactly mirror the structure of the workflow defined in DAG (Figure 3.1);
 - (c) Record the root hash of the tree into the blockchain with relevant metadata;
- Such setup would constitute to an implicit reputation system of workflows in the sense, that a workflow with most proofs of correctness on the blockchain could be trusted to work without recalculating the proof each time a workflow is constructed.

3.3 Future work

- In the long term, it may be ideal to develop a converter for converting OWL to KIF, since OWL may be representable in KIF [32] using OWL API; For the purpose of the ontology prototype, we are manually selecting parts of the existing ontologies in order to build the prototype and write them in SUO-KIF format;
- Similarly we want to be able to convert SUO-KIF specifications into Idris, and vice versa, to take advantage of the strengths of each formalism. To

¹¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merkle_tree

the best of our knowledge there are no existing tools to automatically translating SUO-KIF to/from Idris, but there is a tool to translate SUO-KIF to FOL [37] and we have found a paper describing the translation from a Dependently Typed Language (DTL) to FOL [39]. Additionally, to start building understanding about that, we have manually ported the trivial AI services described in Section 2.3 to SUO-KIF, see `TrivialServices.kif` under the ontology of the AI-DSL repository [4]. As it turns out writing formal specifications of functions in SUO-KIF is reasonably straight forward. Here’s the SUO-KIF implementation of the Twicer service to get a idea

```
(instance TwicerFn UnaryFunction)
(domain TwicerFn 1 Integer)
(range TwicerFn EvenInteger)
(=>
  (instance ?INTEGER Integer)
  (equal (TwicerFn ?INTEGER) (MultiplicationFn ?INTEGER 2))))
```

where `EvenInteger` happens to be predefined in `Merge.kif` of SUMO, partially recalled below

```
(=>
  (instance ?NUMBER EvenInteger)
  (equal (RemainderFn ?NUMBER 2) 0))
```

Thus one can see that is it easy to specify a function input type, using `domain`, and output type, using `range`, in SUO-KIF, as well its full or partial definition, using `=>`, `equal` and universally quantified variables such as `?NUMBER`. It should be noted however that the reason it works so well in that case is because the output type does not depend on the input value, the output is an even integer no matter what. It is expected that porting for instance the `append` function over the dependent type `Vect` [8] to SUO-KIF might not be as trivial, since the `domain` and `range` constructs cannot presumably represent such type dependence. This however can be moved to the function definition as offered by SUO-KIF expressiveness. Another aspect we need to explore is how tools, such as Automatic Theorem Provers (ATPs) [19, 40, 29], can be used to autonomously compose as well as retrieve functions given their input and output types. Obviously if ATP tools running over SUO-KIF turn out to be deficient in that respect, we already know from Section 2.3 that Idris can fulfill that purpose.

Chapter 4

Eman's work

Chapter 5

Sam's work

Chapter 6

Conclusion

Below is the list of what we have accomplished so far and what are the next steps to bring us closer to the completion of the AI-DSL. We have

- Experimented with Idris to formalize and reason about realized function attributes such as costs and quality, see 2.1. We have done so in a limited manners, only considering additive cost and infimum-itive quality, but we have proven that it is possible and tractable to do in Idris. More work is required to expand the complexity of such realized function attributes, such as functional or distributional costs and quality.
- Experimented with Idris to formalize function properties as dependent types. Again this was done in a limited manner, using trivial properties such as evenness of numbers, but taught us that it is a possible to do in Idris, and provided us insights on how to expand that to more complex properties.
- Built a prototype of a Dependently Typed Registry to retrieve, match and connect AI services based on their specifications as dependent types, see 2.2, using Idris meta-functions for function matching and retrieval. This prototype has limits, such as returning only the first matching AI service and not performing fully autonomous composition of AI services, but none of these limits seem fundamentally hard to address and should only require more development time.
- In see Chapter 3 we have explored ontologies with the goal of defining a rich and extendable vocabulary for specifying AI services, their algorithms, data types as well as their relationship to real world. The decision was made to build such AI ontology on top of SUMO due to its openness, breadth and quality. TODO: concrete extension (read Kabir's work and mention trivial AI services). More work is required to TODO. We also explored how to convert SUO-KIF knowledge into Idris, more work is required to automate such conversions.

nil

Ref to Sam's work

- Reviewed literature of related work to make sure we do not miss anything major and can take advantage of existing technologies. Even though we have found no such related project using Dependent Types as central component, there are related endeavors described in 1.2 with potential reusable ideas, languages or code, such as FIPA-ACL and more. More exploration is needed on that front as well.
- Started building, though more at the preparatory level, a real world AI service assemblage test case, based on Nunet Fake News Warning example. See Chapter ???. Such test case is going to be critical to put our AI-DSL prototypes to the test and build the understanding necessary to push it to the next level.

Much of the work done during this iteration was exploratory due to the novel nature of such technology. The work taking place during the next iterations will consist in continuing such exploration, refining our existing prototypes and bringing them together in a holistic system, guided by real world AI service assemblage test cases. Such test case will initially include the Nunet Fake News Warning collective. Then more test cases will be considered over various domains such as bio-informatics, finance, embodied agent control and more.

Appendix A

Glossary

- **AI service assemblage:** collection of AI services interacting together to fulfill a given function, such as the Nunet Fake News Warning system.

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