

A Rule-based Contextual Reasoning Platform for Ambient Intelligence Environments

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Outline

■ Ambient Intelligence

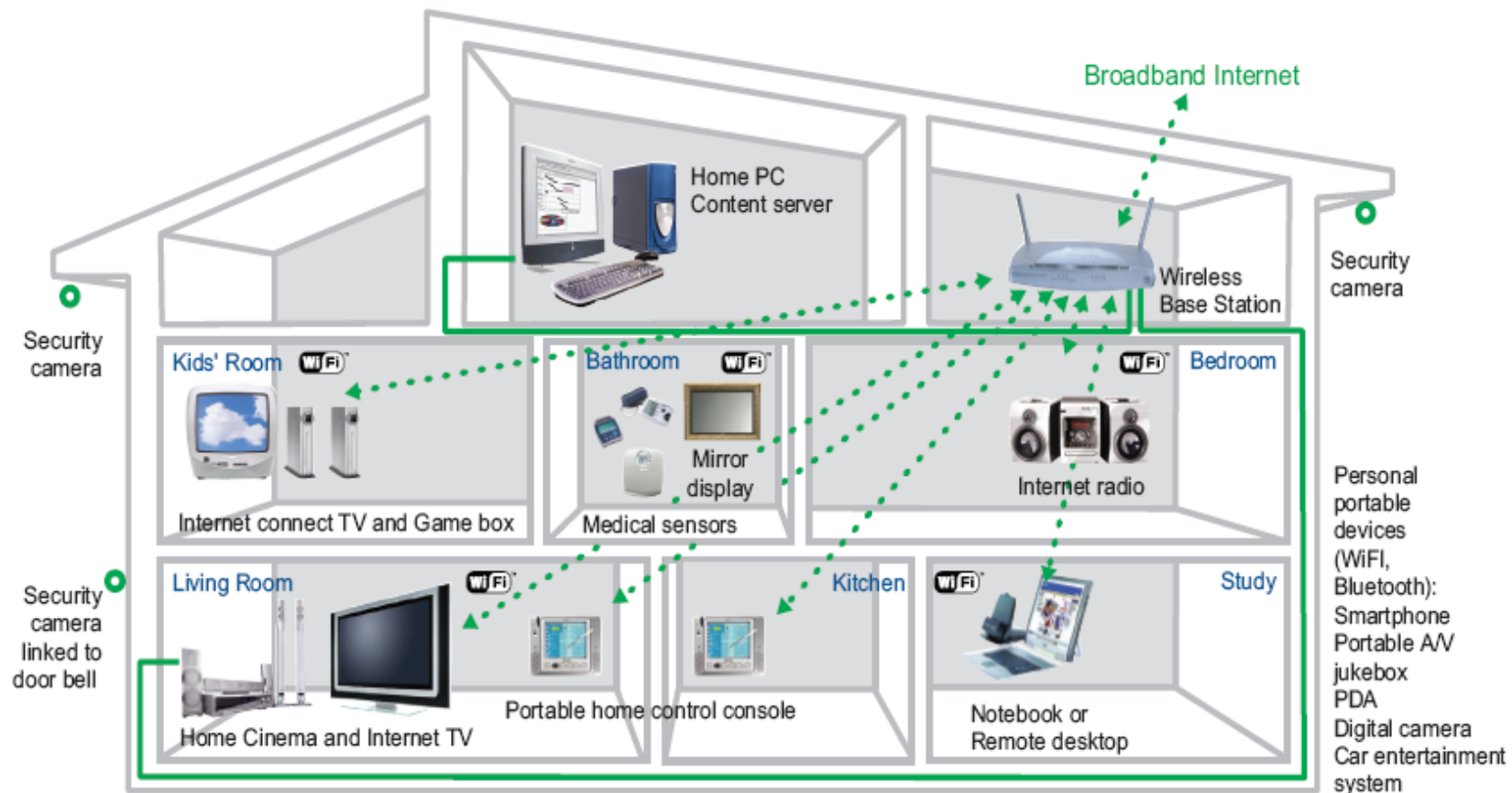
- ❑ Goals & Requirements
- ❑ Context & Contextual Reasoning
- ❑ Example Scenario

■ R-CoRe

- ❑ Main Features
- ❑ Reasoning model: CDL
- ❑ Software Platform: Kevoree
- ❑ Architecture
- ❑ R-CoRe in action
- ❑ Limitations & Ongoing Work

Ambient Intelligence

- **Goal:** Transform our living and working environments into smart spaces
- **Requirement:** Augment environments with sensing, computing, communication and reasoning capabilities



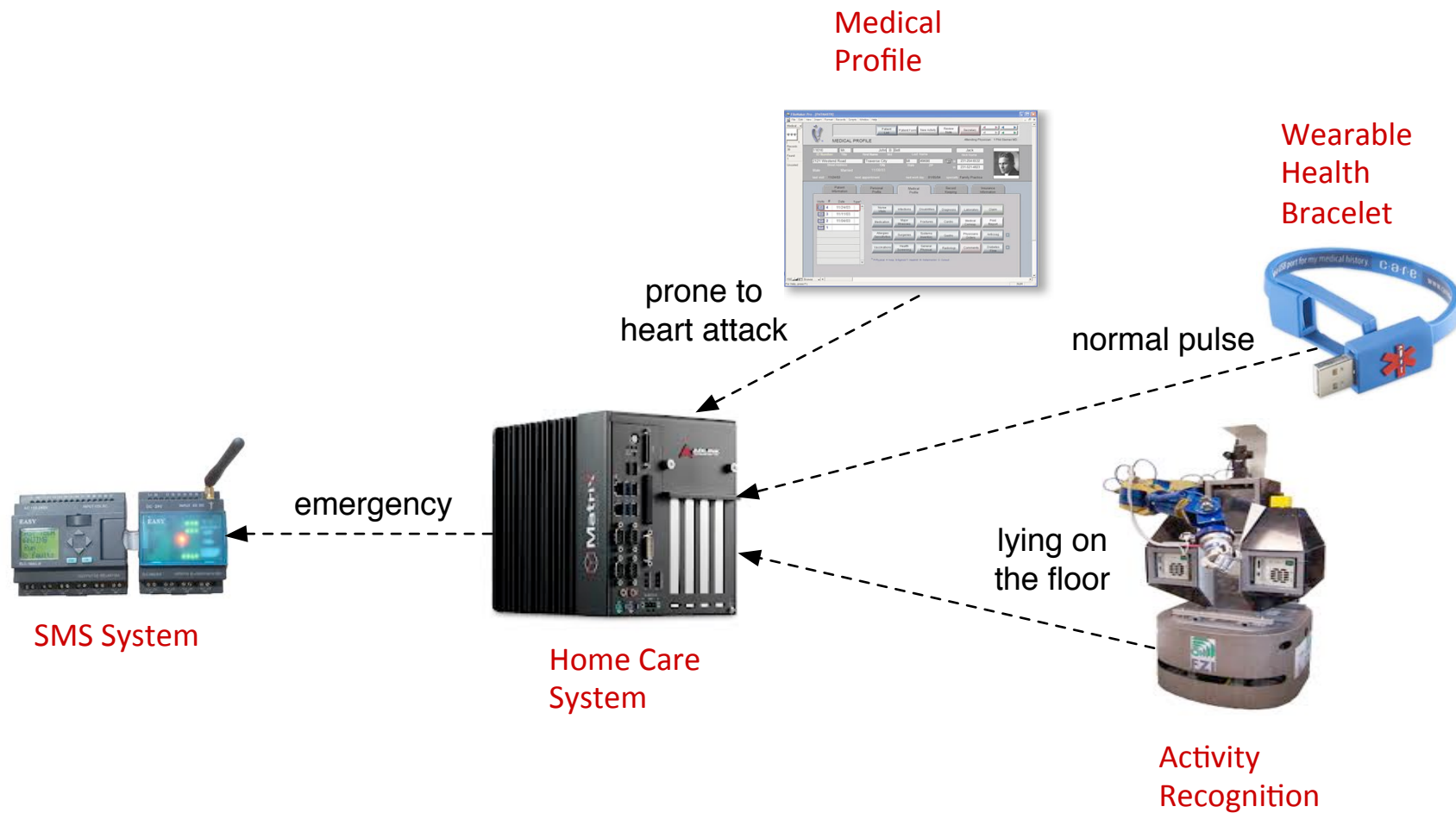
Context & Contextual Reasoning

Context is any information that can be used to characterize the situation of an entity. An entity is a person, place or object that is considered relevant to the interaction between a user and application, including the user and applications themselves

[Dey and Abowd, 1999]

- **Challenges of Contextual Reasoning**
 - ❑ Imperfect context information
 - ❑ Heterogeneous entities
 - ❑ Highly dynamic and open environments
 - ❑ Distributed context information
 - ❑ Unreliable wireless communications
 - ❑ ...restricted by the range of transmitters

Example Scenario



R-CoRe

■ Main Features

- ❑ **Distributed**
- ❑ **Rule-based**
- ❑ **Non-monotonic**
- ❑ **Preference-based conflict resolution**
- ❑ **Dynamic & Adaptive**

■ Underlying technologies

- ❑ **Contextual Defeasible Logic (CDL)**
 - ❑ a distributed version of Defeasible Logic
- ❑ **Kevoree**
 - ❑ a s/w framework for Distributed Dynamically Adaptive Systems

Contextual Defeasible Logic (CDL)

■ Combines elements of

❑ **Defeasible Logic**

- ❑ rule-based skeptical logic, which uses priorities among rules to resolve conflicts

❑ **Multi-Context Systems**

- ❑ logical formalizations of distributed contexts connected through a set of bridge rules, which enable information flow between contexts
- ❑ Context: logical theory that models local knowledge of an agent

■ Results

- ❑ Argumentation Semantics (TKDE, 2010)
- ❑ Proof Theory (TSMC-A, 2011)
- ❑ Algorithms for distributed query evaluation (KAIS, 2011)

CDL – Representation Model

A Defeasible MCS \mathcal{C} is a collection of contexts C_i

Each context C_i is a tuple (V_i, R_i, T_i)

- V_i : vocabulary used by C_i
- R_i : set of rules
- T_i : preference ordering on \mathcal{C}

V_i : a set of literals of the form $a, \neg a$

CDL – Representation Model (cont'd)

Three types of rules in R_i

- Strict local rules

$$r_i^l : (c_i : a^1), \dots, (c_i : a^{n-1}) \rightarrow (c_i : a^n)$$

- Defeasible local rules

$$r_i^d : (c_i : a^1), \dots, (c_i : a^{n-1}) \Rightarrow (c_i : a^n)$$

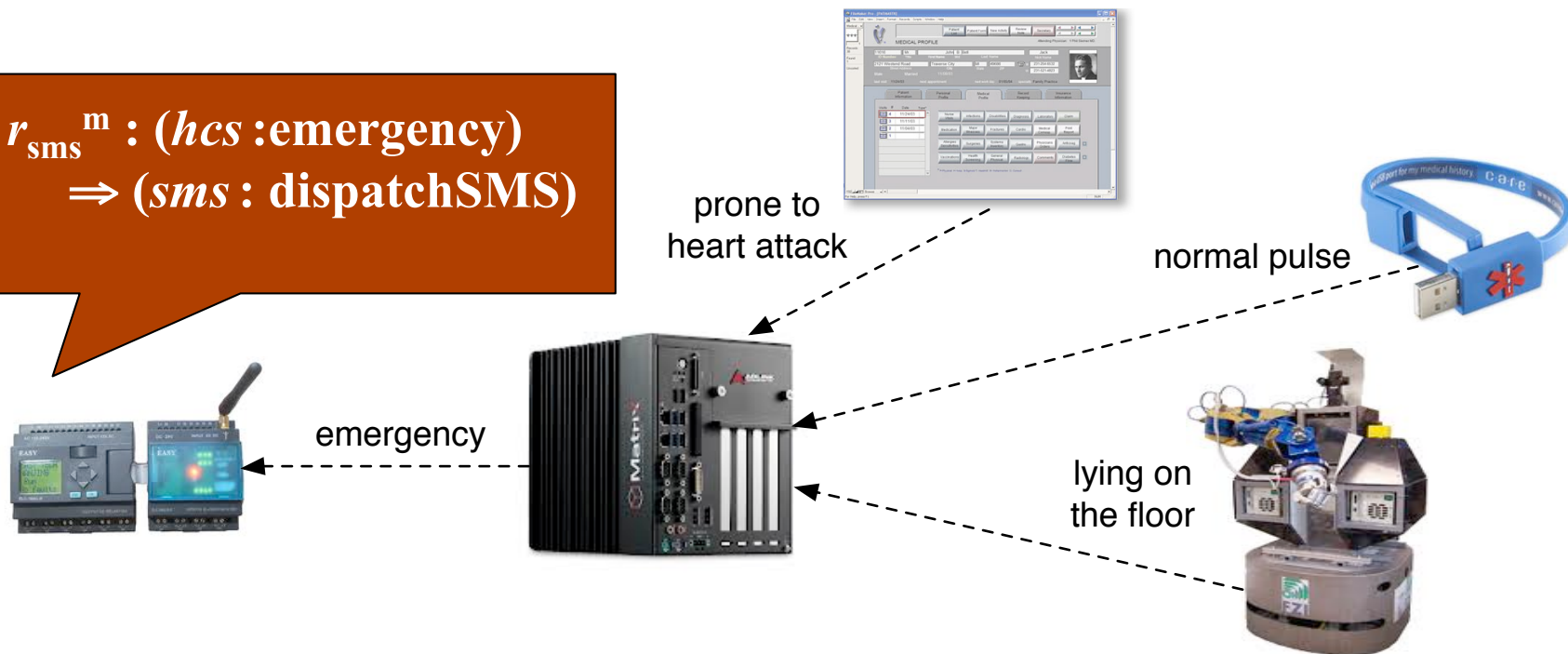
- Mapping rules

$$r_i^m : (c_j : a^1), \dots, (c_k : a^{n-1}) \Rightarrow (c_i : a^n)$$

T_i is a partial preference ordering on C
modeled as a Directed Acyclic Graph

Example Scenario – in CDL terms

$r_{\text{sms}}^m : (\text{hcs} : \text{emergency})$
 $\Rightarrow (\text{sms} : \text{dispatchSMS})$



Example Scenario – in CDL terms

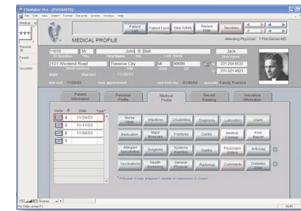
$r_{\text{sms}}^m : (\text{hcs} : \text{emergency})$
 $\Rightarrow (\text{sms} : \text{dispatchSMS})$



emergency



prone to
heart attack



normal pulse



lying on
the floor



$r_{\text{hcs}}^{m1} : (\text{br} : \text{normalPulse})$
 $\Rightarrow (\text{hcs} : \neg \text{emergency})$
 $r_{\text{hcs}}^{m2} : (\text{arm} : \text{lyingOnFloor}), (\text{med} : \text{proneToHA})$
 $\Rightarrow (\text{hcs} : \text{emergency})$

Example Scenario – in CDL terms

$r_{med}^1 : \rightarrow (med : proneToHA)$

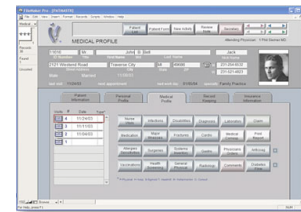
$r_{sms}^m : (hcs : emergency)$
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Example Scenario – in CDL terms

$r_{med}^1 : \rightarrow (med : proneToHA)$

$r_{br}^1 : \rightarrow (br : normalPulse)$

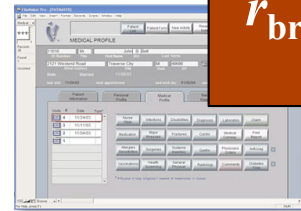
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$r_{arm}^1 : \rightarrow (arm : lyingOnFloor)$

Distributed Query Evaluation

- When a context receives a query for one of its local literals q
 - ❑ Evaluates answer based on local knowledge
 - If not possible
 - ❑ Collects relevant information from other contexts through mappings
 - ❑ Checks applicability of rules *for* and *against* q
 - ❑ Evaluates answer based on
 - Applicable rules
 - Preferences
- Given two rules
$$r_{i1}^m : (c_j : a^1), \dots, (c_k : a^{n-1}) \Rightarrow (c_i : a^n)$$
$$r_{i2}^m : (c_{k+1} : a^1), \dots, (c_l : a^{n-1}) \Rightarrow (c_i : \sim a^n)$$
 - r_{i1}^m is “stronger” than r_{i2}^m if there is a context c_y in c_{k+1}, \dots, c_l s.t. for all contexts c_x in c_j, \dots, c_k , c_x is preferred to c_y according to T_i (there is a path from c_y to c_x in T_i)

Example Scenario – query evaluation

$r_{med}^1 : \rightarrow (med : proneToHA)$

$r_{br}^1 : \rightarrow (br : normalPulse)$

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Example Scenario – query evaluation

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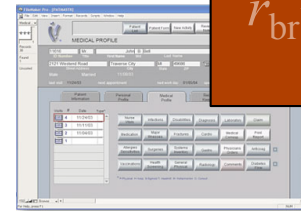
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Example Scenario – query evaluation

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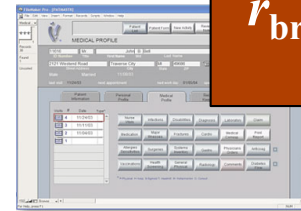
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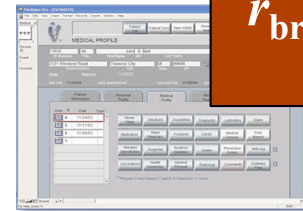
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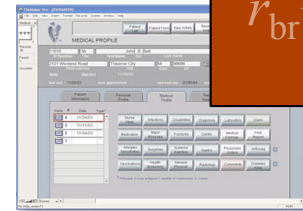
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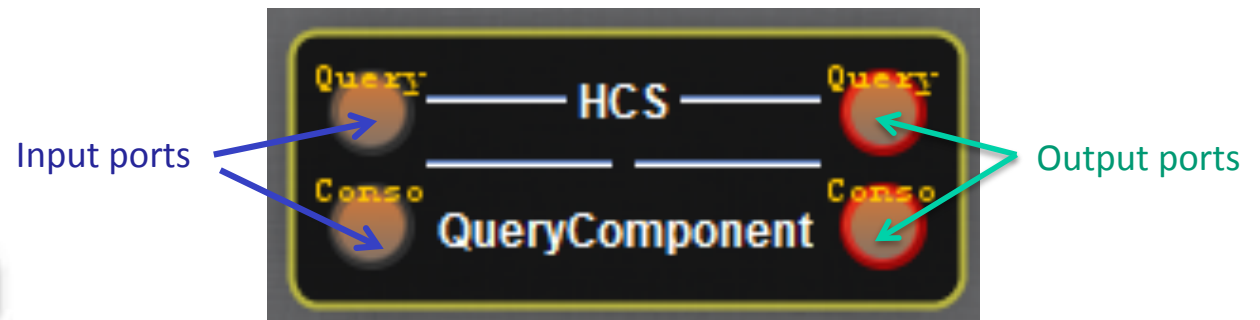


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Kevoree

- **Open source project available at: www.kevoree.org**
 - ❑ Enables distributed reconfigurable software development
 - ❑ Any sensor, software application, web service can be represented as a **component** (with I/O) in Kevoree
 - ❑ The set of services/applications offered by a single entity (e.g. device) is represented as a Kevoree **node**
 - ❑ **Channels** represent different types of communication among components (TCP/IP, email, SMS, etc.)

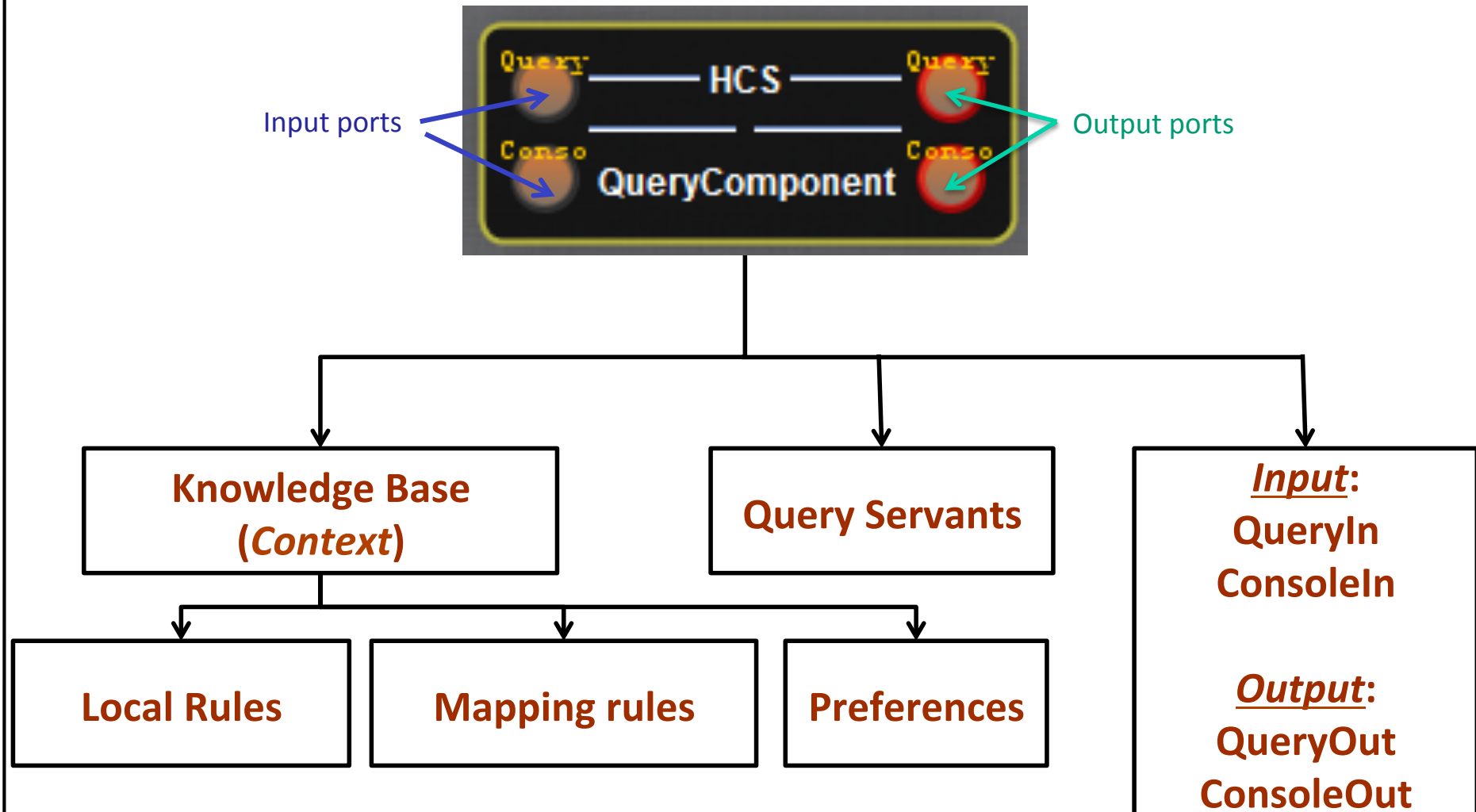


A Kevoree component

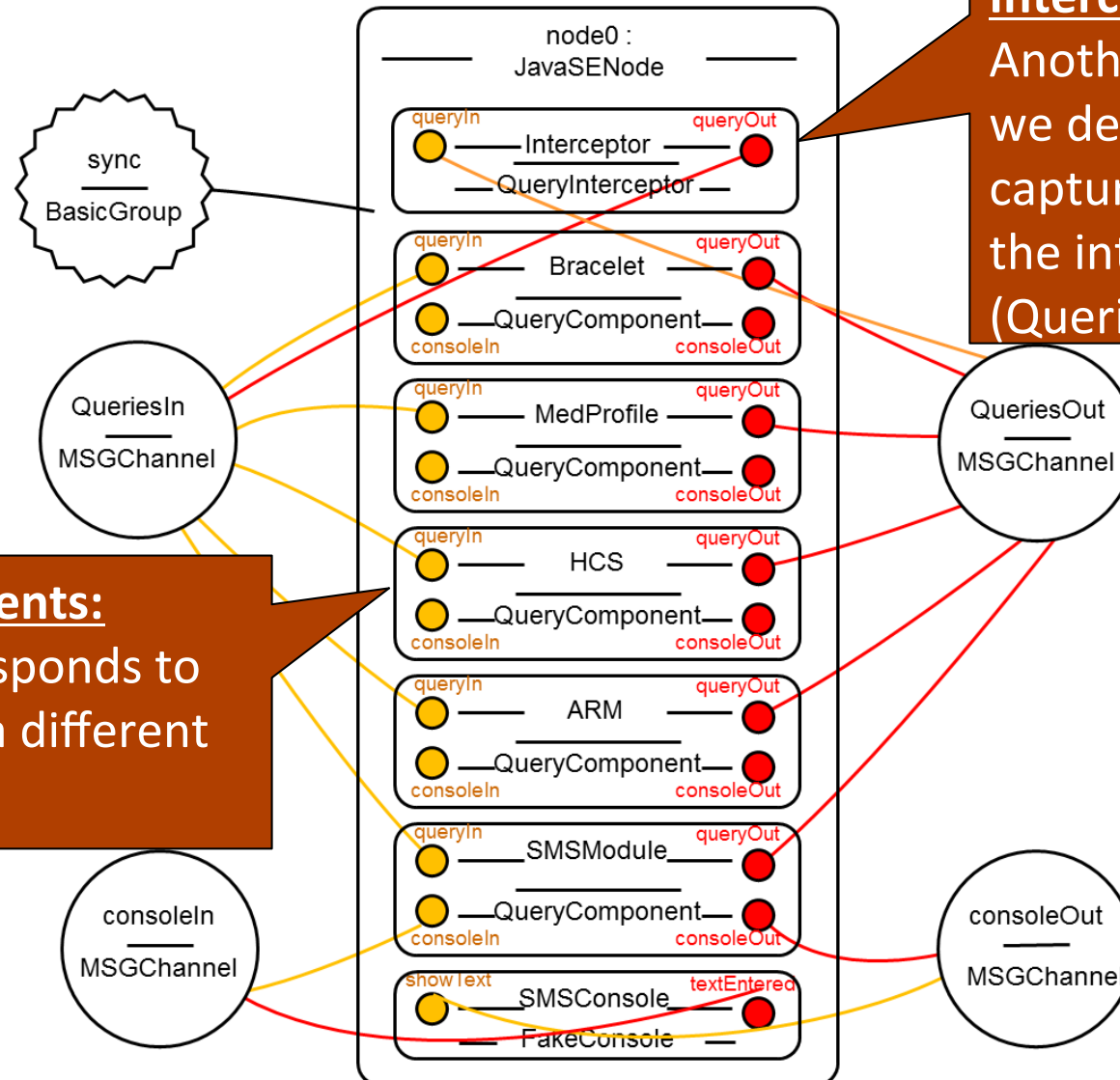
Kevoree in R-CoRe

- Each entity (mobile computing device) is implemented as a Kevoree node.
- Each context is implemented as a Kevoree component.
- Kevoree channels enable exchange of information (messages) between different components.
- Kevoree's adaptive and auto-discovery capabilities enable detecting new nodes and adapting to any context changes.

R-CoRe Architecture



Example Scenario - in R-CoRe terms



Interceptor:

Another component we developed to capture and display all the interactions (Queries/responses)

Query components:

Each one corresponds to the context of a different entity

Example Scenario - in R-CoRe terms

File Name	File contents
smsModuleKB.txt	M1: (hcs:emergency) \rightarrow (sms:dispatchSMS)
BraceletKB.txt	L1: \rightarrow (br:normalPulse)
MedProfileKB.txt	L1: \rightarrow (med:proneToHA)
ArmKB.txt	L1: \rightarrow (arm:lyingOnFloor)
HCSKB.txt	M1: (br:normalPulse) $\Rightarrow \neg$ (hcs:emergency) M2: (arm:lyingOnFloor), (med:proneToHA) \Rightarrow (has:emergency)
HCSPref.txt	med, arm, br

Rule bases and preferences in the example scenario

R-CoRe Limitations & Ongoing Work

- Components have limited memory, computation and power resources.
 - ❑ Limited Knowledgebase to 500 literals and rules.
 - ❑ Time-out: 10 seconds.
 - **Not really a limitation, just trying to be realistic!**
 - **Working on configurable components**
- Non-overlapping vocabularies, no common knowledge
 - **CDL extension to enable different contexts use common terms**
 - **R-CoRe extension using the *groups* feature of Kevoree**
- Top-down algorithms do not fit well with the needs of Aml
 - **Developing bottom-up reactive algorithms for CDL**
- Works only with high-level context predicates
 - **Integrating CEP methodology to reason with low-level sensor data**
- Not yet tested in real environments
 - **Planning to do tests at the IoT lab of SnT**

Summing up

- **R-CoRe** (today)

- ❑ Rule-based Contextual Reasoning Platform for Aml
- ❑ Developed on top of Kevoree
- ❑ Implements the nonmonotonic reasoning model of CDL

- **R-CoRe demo** (Thursday)

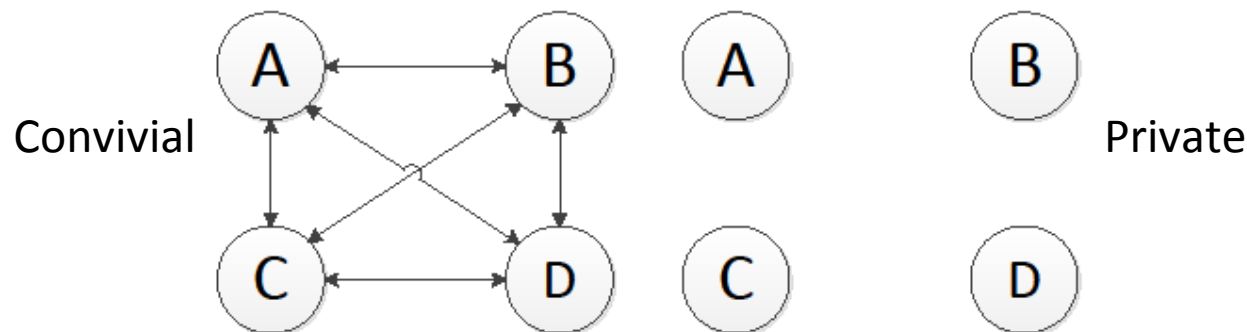
- ❑ Check also the demo R-CoRe paper and presentation for more details about the demonstration.
- ❑ You can download the demo and test it yourself from <https://github.com/securityandtrust/ruleml13>

We would really appreciate your feedback!!!

The CoPAInS Project

■ Conviviality & Privacy in Ambient Intelligence Systems*

- ❑ Tradeoff between conviviality and privacy
- ❑ Conviviality: sharing information with all
- ❑ Privacy: keep local knowledge private



*Supported by the National
Research Fund, Luxembourg
(I2R-SER-PFN-11COPA)



Fonds National de la
Recherche Luxembourg

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