

*A C E*  
*R H S*

# ArChEs

Abstraction on Constrained Examples  
by ryan, harjas, & sean

Sean Flannery, Ryan Luu, Harjas Monga

# On the Measure of Intelligence

François Chollet \*

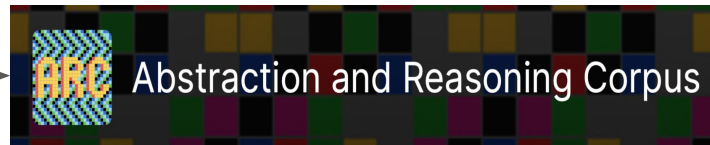
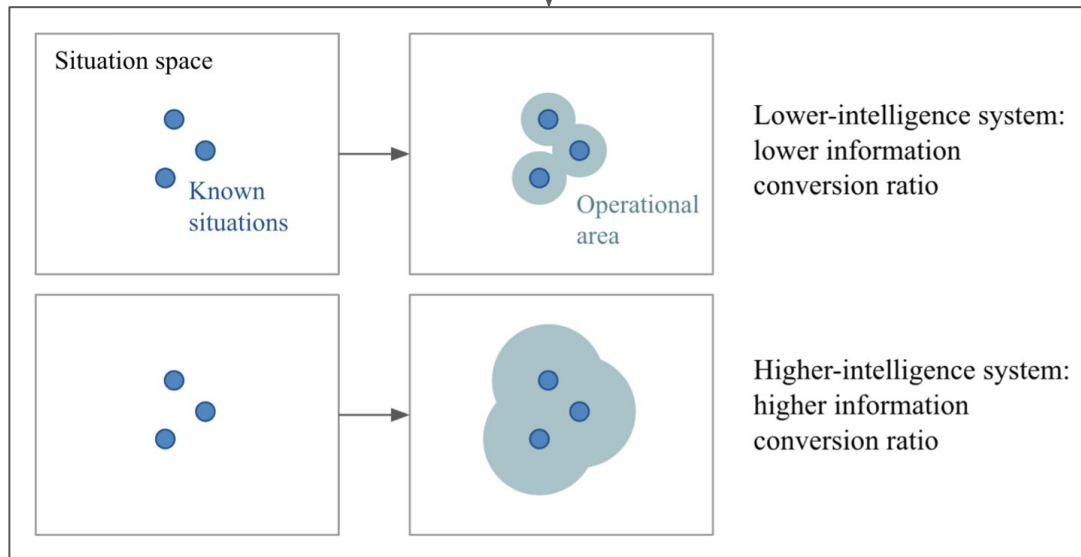
Google, Inc.

fchollet@google.com

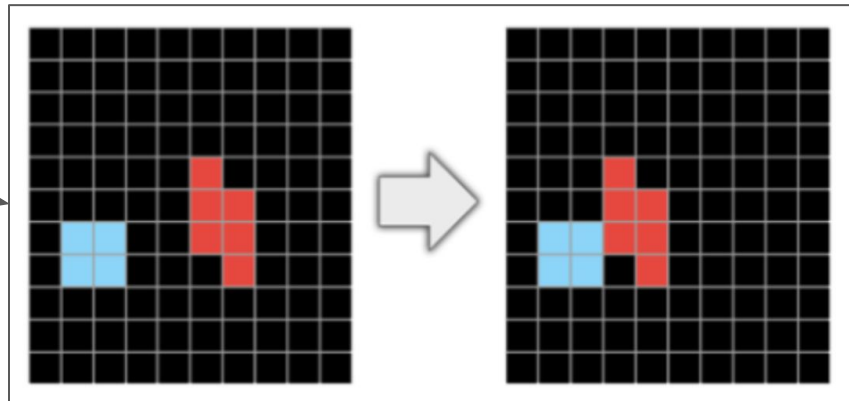
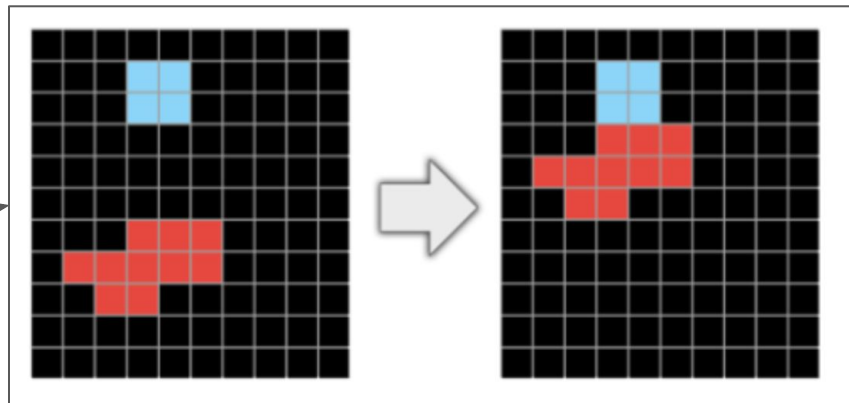
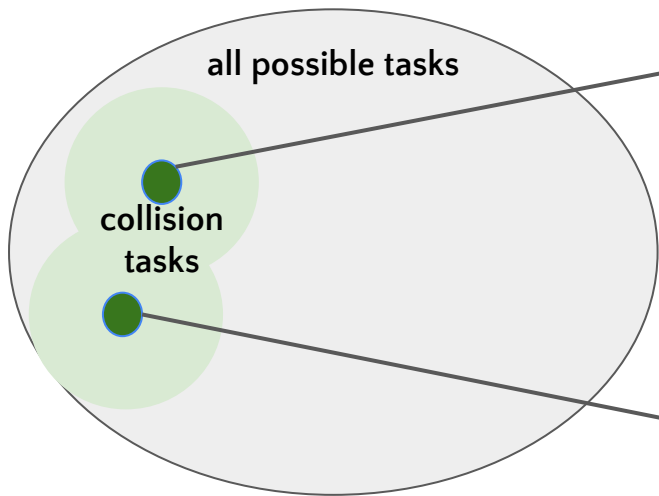
November 5, 2019

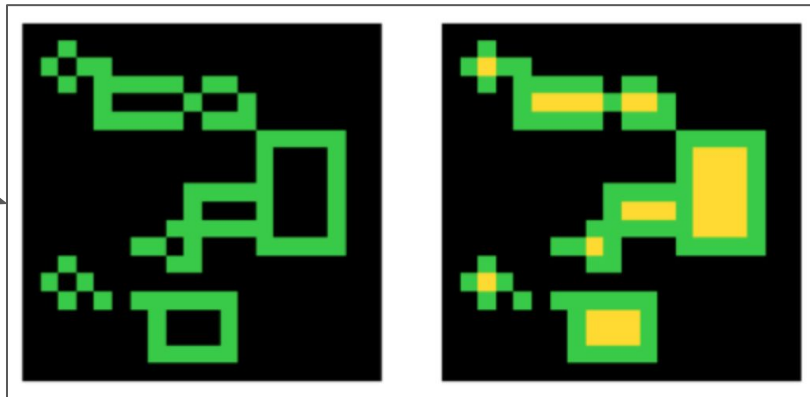
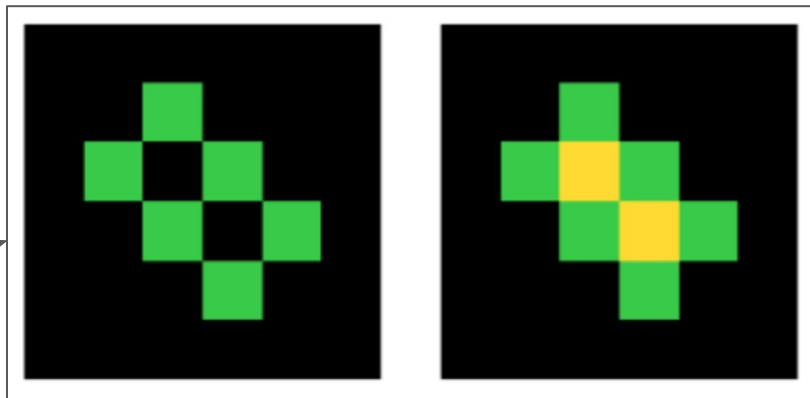
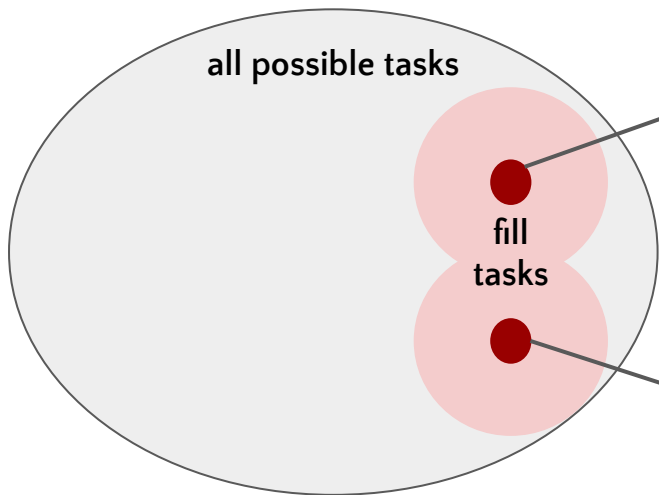
specific tasks, such as board games and video games. We argue that solely measuring skill at any given task falls short of measuring intelligence, because skill is heavily modulated by prior knowledge and experience: unlimited priors or unlimited training data allow ex-

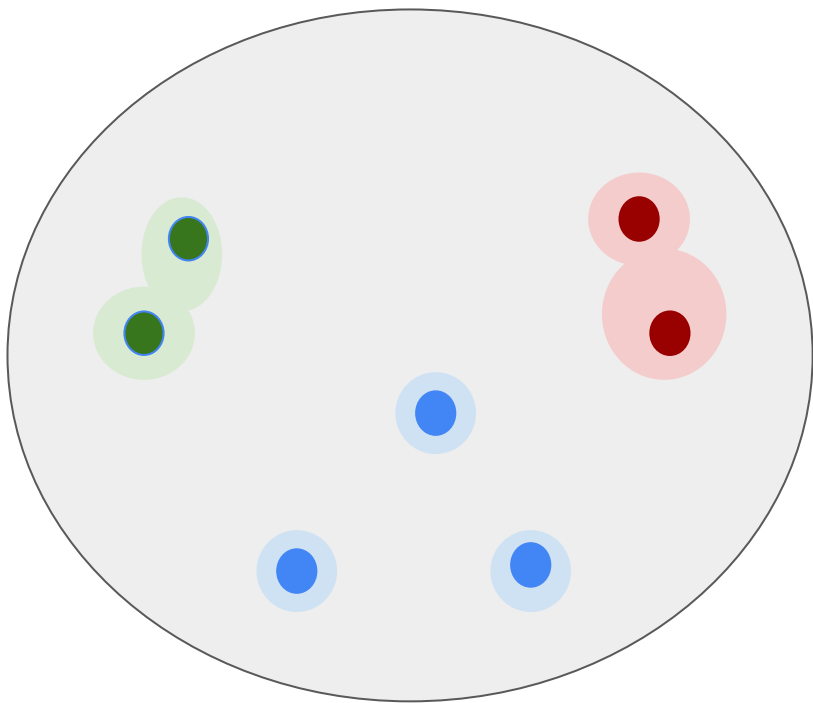
own generalization power. We then articulate a new formal definition of intelligence based on Algorithmic Information Theory, describing intelligence as *skill-acquisition efficiency* and highlighting the concepts of *scope*, *generalization difficulty*, *priors*, and *experience*, as critical pieces to be accounted for in characterizing intelligent systems. Using this defi-



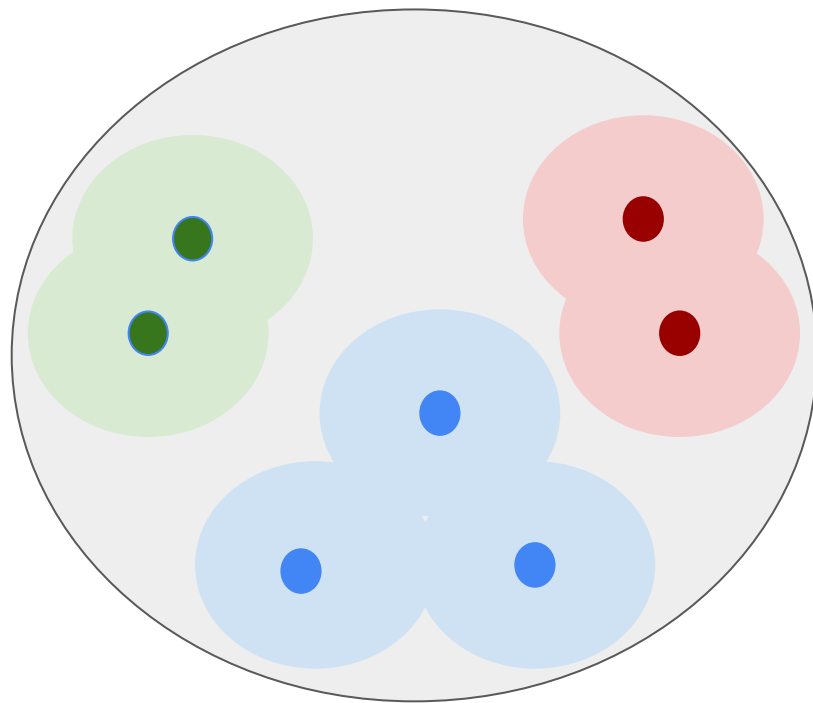






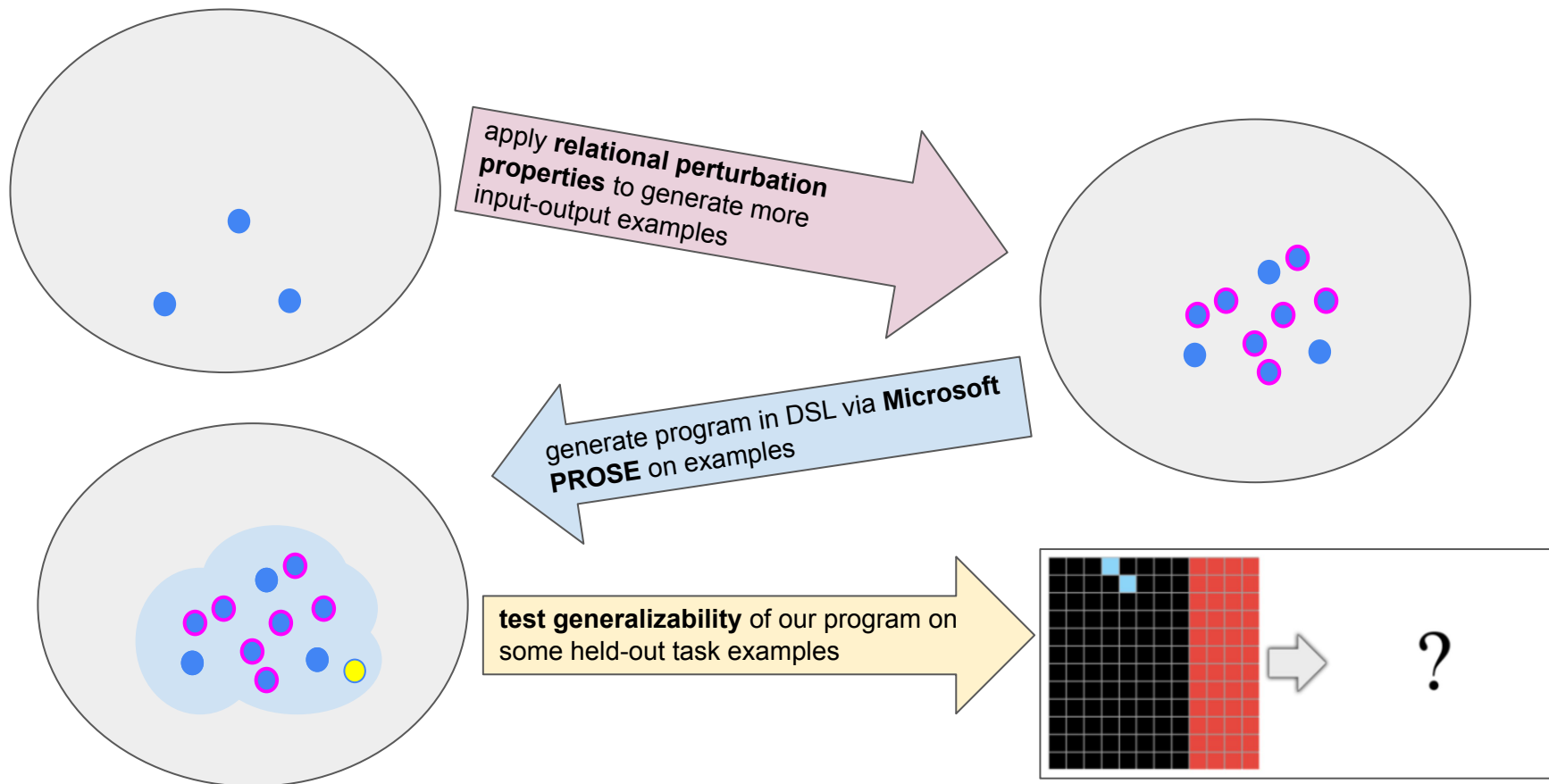


“Low-Intelligence” Synthesized Programs  
Has *low*\* generalizability for new task examples



“High-Intelligence” Synthesized Programs  
Has *high*\* generalizability for new task examples

# ArChEs: Intelligence as a PBE Problem!



# Abstraction and Reasoning Challenge

Create an AI capable of solving reasoning tasks it has never seen before



Abstraction and Reasoning Corpus · 913 teams · a year ago

## Related Work

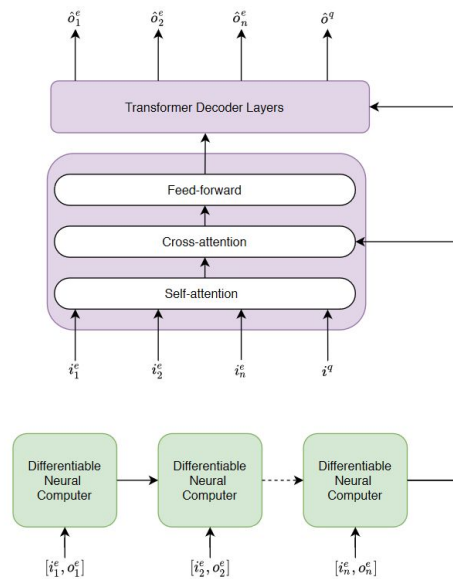
### Enumerative Search

Kaggle user “icecuber”

- Searches a large DSL
- Some optimizations to reduce runtime and memory usage

### Abstract Neural Renderer

Kolev, Georgiev, & Penkov





# DSL

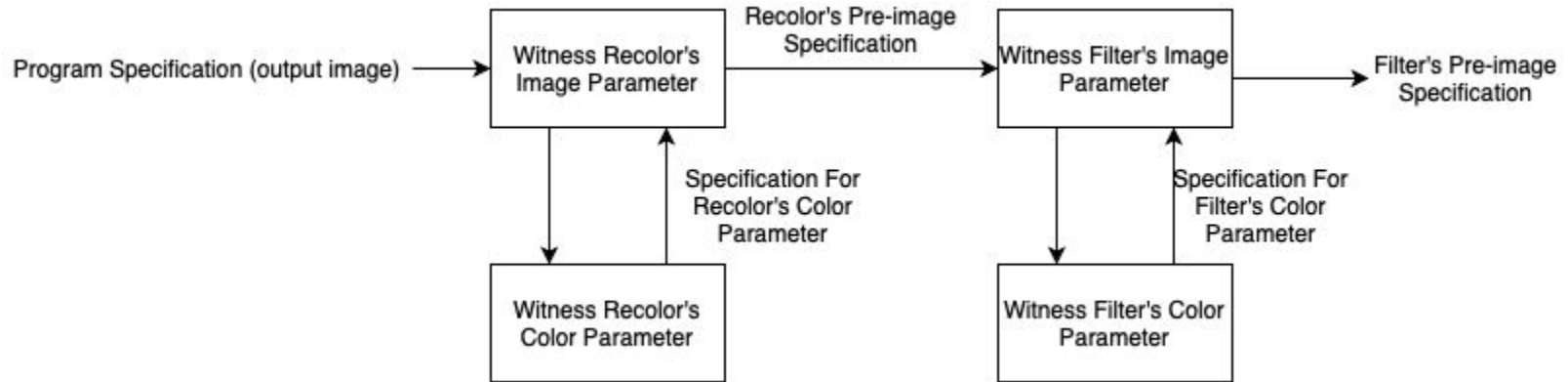
```
program ::= single
single  ::=  input_image |
             FilterColor(single, color) |
             Recolor(single, color) |
             Orthogonal(single, axis) |
             *Compose(single, single) |
color   ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
axis    ::= Y_AXIS | X_AXIS | ROT_90
* (partially implemented)
```

# Microsoft PROSE

- Programming by example synthesis framework
- Supports
  - DSLs via Context Free Grammar
  - Converting Synthesis Problem into sub-synthesis problem
  - Searching Program Space
  - Ranking Programs
  - User Interaction
- Key Concepts
  - Witness Functions
  - Specifications

# PROSE - Witness Functions

Example trace of generating a program of the structure `Recolor(Filter(image, x), y)`



# PROSE - Specification

input:       3 1 4 0  
             8 1 3 4  
             1 9 9 9

output:       0 1 0 0  
              0 1 0 0  
              1 0 0 0

FilterColor Witness Function

preimages:    {       0 1 0 0       3 1 4 0       9 1 9 9  
              0 1 0 0       8 1 3 4       9 1 9 9 }  
              1 0 0 0       1 9 9 9       1 9 9 9

# PROSE - Abstract Image

preimages:       $\begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{Bmatrix} \dots \begin{Bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 8 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 9 & 9 & 9 \end{Bmatrix} \dots \begin{Bmatrix} 9 & 1 & 9 & 9 \\ 9 & 1 & 9 & 9 \\ 1 & 9 & 9 & 9 \end{Bmatrix}$

preimage:       $\begin{Bmatrix} 1111111101 & 0000000010 & 1111111101 & 1111111101 \\ 1111111101 & 0000000010 & 1111111101 & 1111111111 \\ 0000000010 & 1111111101 & 1111111101 & 1111111101 \end{Bmatrix}$

# PROSE - Abstract Image Specification

```
bool CorrectOnProvided(state , candidate_image):  
    abstract_space = AbstractImages[state]  
    for i in pixel_indices:  
        if candidate[i] is not in abstract_space[i]:  
            return False  
    return True
```

# Data Augmentation

```
Select one of the options:
1 - provide training task
2 - run top synthesized program on test
3 - exit
1
Enter a task name: orthogonal_recursive
```

```
List the functions that this task is invariant under (i.e. g such that F(x)=y => F(g(x))=g(y))
c Color mapping
r Rotation
f Reflection
t Translation
c
```

Learning a program for input examples:

```
221 --> 211
111 --> 212
522 --> 112
```

```
221 --> 261
622 --> 221
555 --> 121
```

```
991 --> 911
558 --> 918
189 --> 189
```

```
266 --> 222
211 --> 616
262 --> 612
```

and generated examples:

```
773 --> 739
393 --> 977
977 --> 333
```

```
779 --> 769
677 --> 779
999 --> 979
```

```
119 --> 199
992 --> 192
921 --> 921
```

```
766 --> 777
733 --> 636
767 --> 637
```

Top 4 learned programs:

```
=====
Program 1:
Orthogonal(Orthogonal(input_image, 1), 2)
=====
```

```
Program 2:
Orthogonal(Orthogonal(input_image, 2), 0)
=====
```

Live Demo!



# Future Work

Expand our DSL to incorporate layering of images (Compose).

Continue expanding the number of tasks we successfully complete (currently 7/179 generate valid solutions on our test set)

```
program ::= single
single  ::=  input_image |
             FilterColor(single, color) |
             Recolor(single, color) |
             Orthogonal(single, axis) |
             *Compose(single, single) |
             **PickMax(multi, prop) |
             **Compress(single) |
             **ComposeGrowing(multi)
color   ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
axis    ::= Y_AXIS | X_AXIS | ROT_90
**multi ::= cut(single)
**prop  ::= NONZERO | SIZE | NUM_COLORS
             | X_COORD | Y_COORD | COMPRESSED_NONZERO

* (partially implemented)
** (future work)
```

# Conclusion

Our contributions are threefold:

1. **Encoded our task DSL into the PROSE Framework**

(to our knowledge, none of the top participants in the ARC competition attempted this)

2. **Augmented our task examples with relational perturbation properties**

(similar to recent work, like **MANTIS**)

3. **Made program search space *tractable* through novel abstraction on images and their pixel values with `AbstractImageSpec` in **PROSE****

(support for a custom `Spec` existed in PROSE, but was ill-documented)