

*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 \*

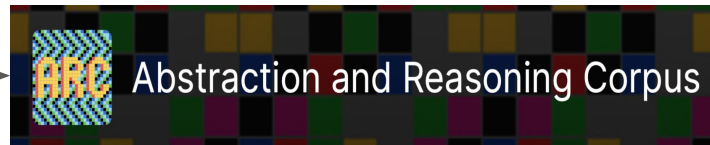
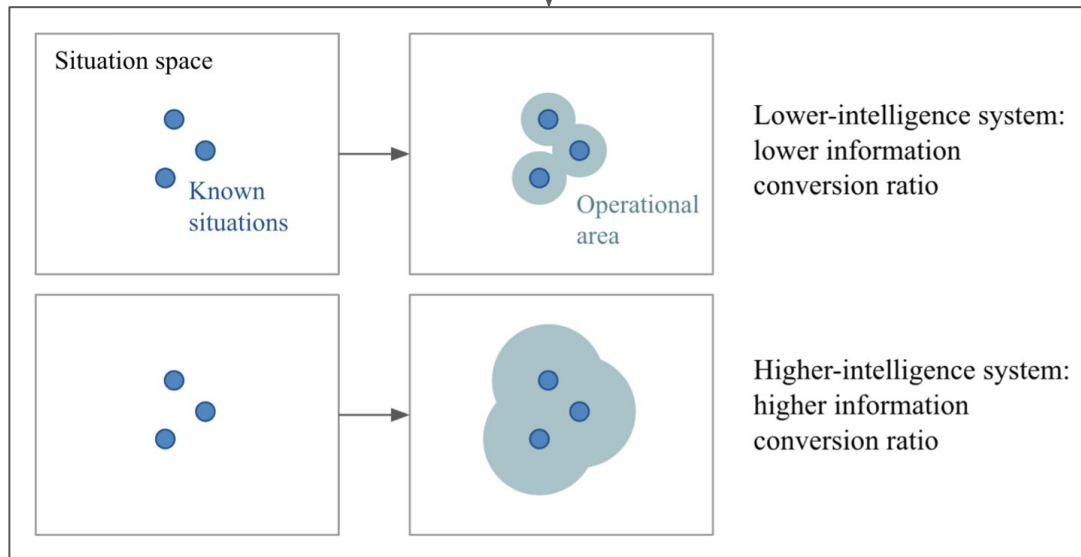
Google, Inc.

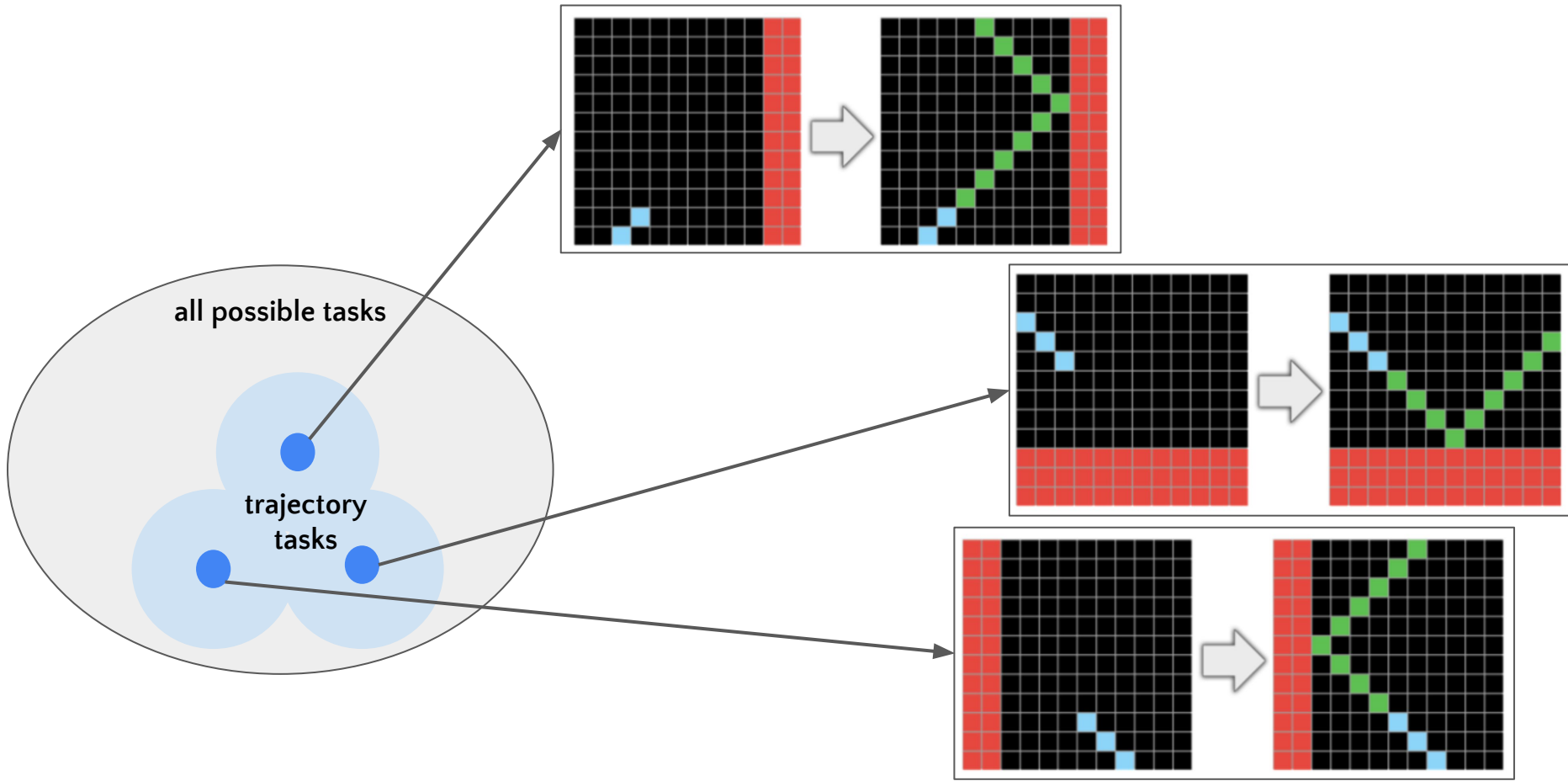
fchollet@google.com

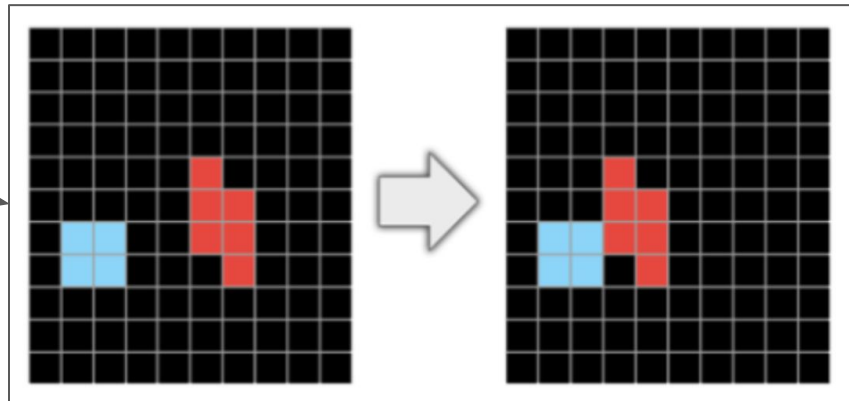
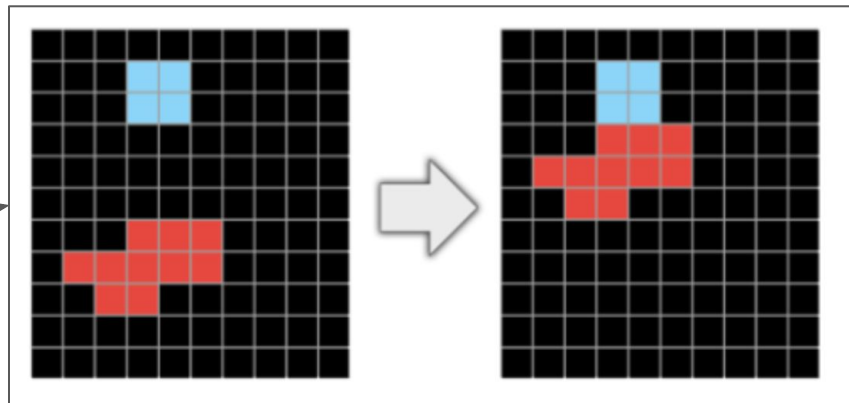
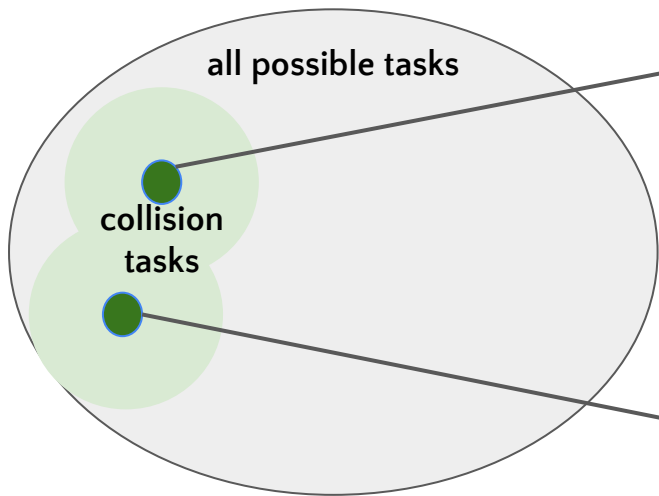
November 5, 2019

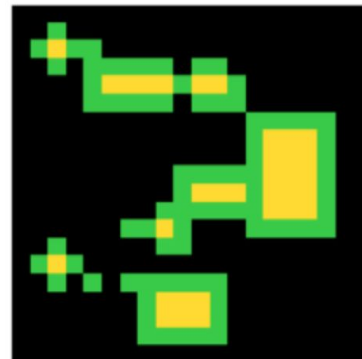
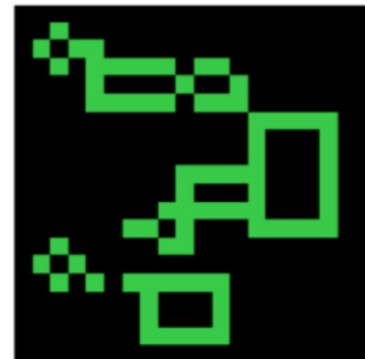
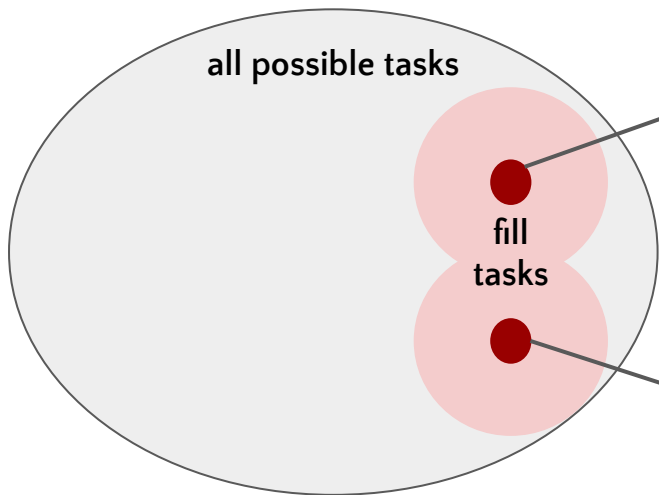
specific tasks, such as board games and video games. We argue that **solely measuring skill at any given task falls short of measuring intelligence, because skill is heavily modulated by prior knowledge and experience**: unlimited priors or unlimited training data allow ex-

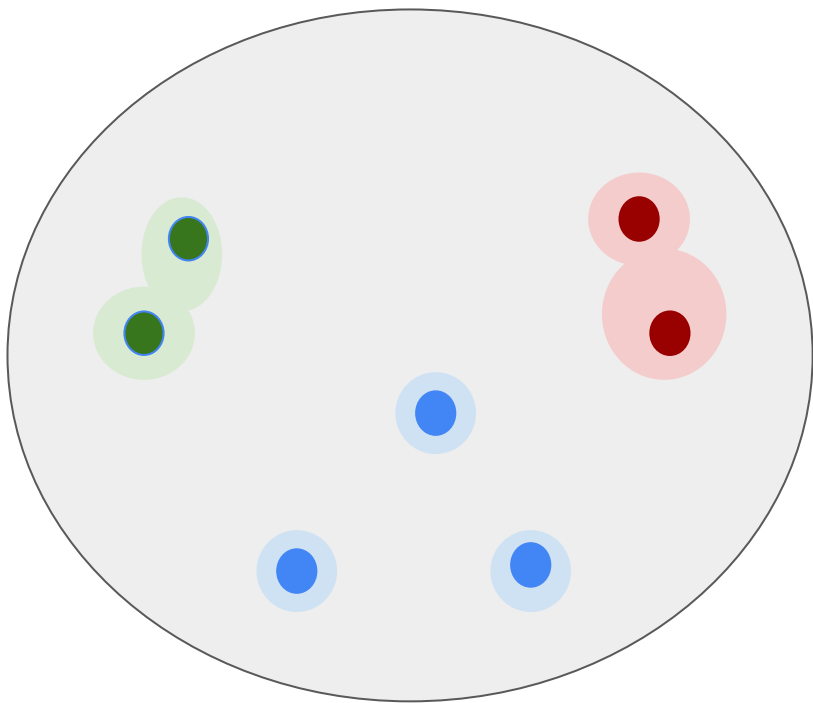
own generalization power. We then articulate a **new formal definition of intelligence based on Algorithmic Information Theory, describing intelligence as *skill-acquisition efficiency* and highlighting the concepts of *scope*, *generalization difficulty*, *priors*, and *experience***, as critical pieces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



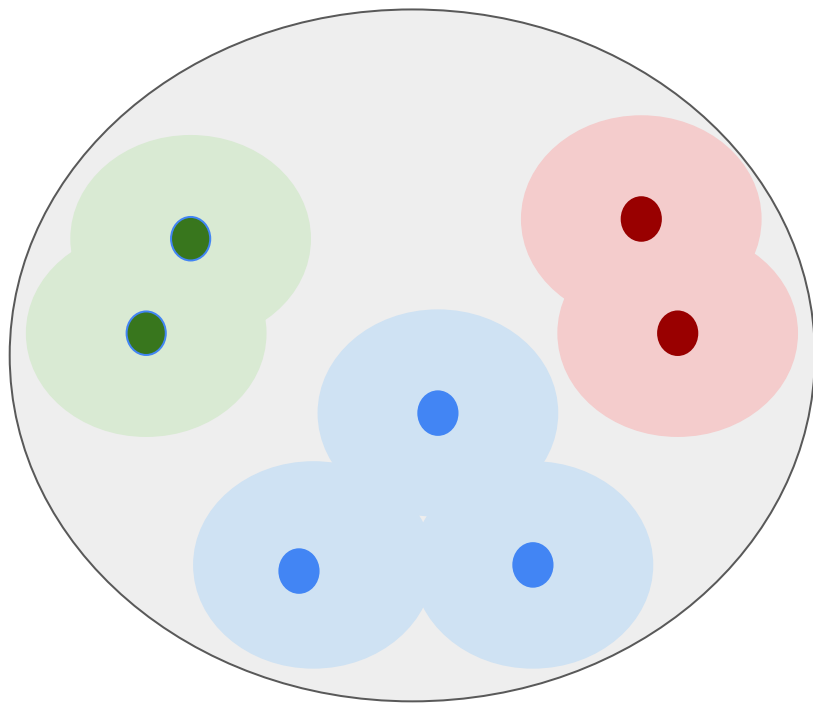






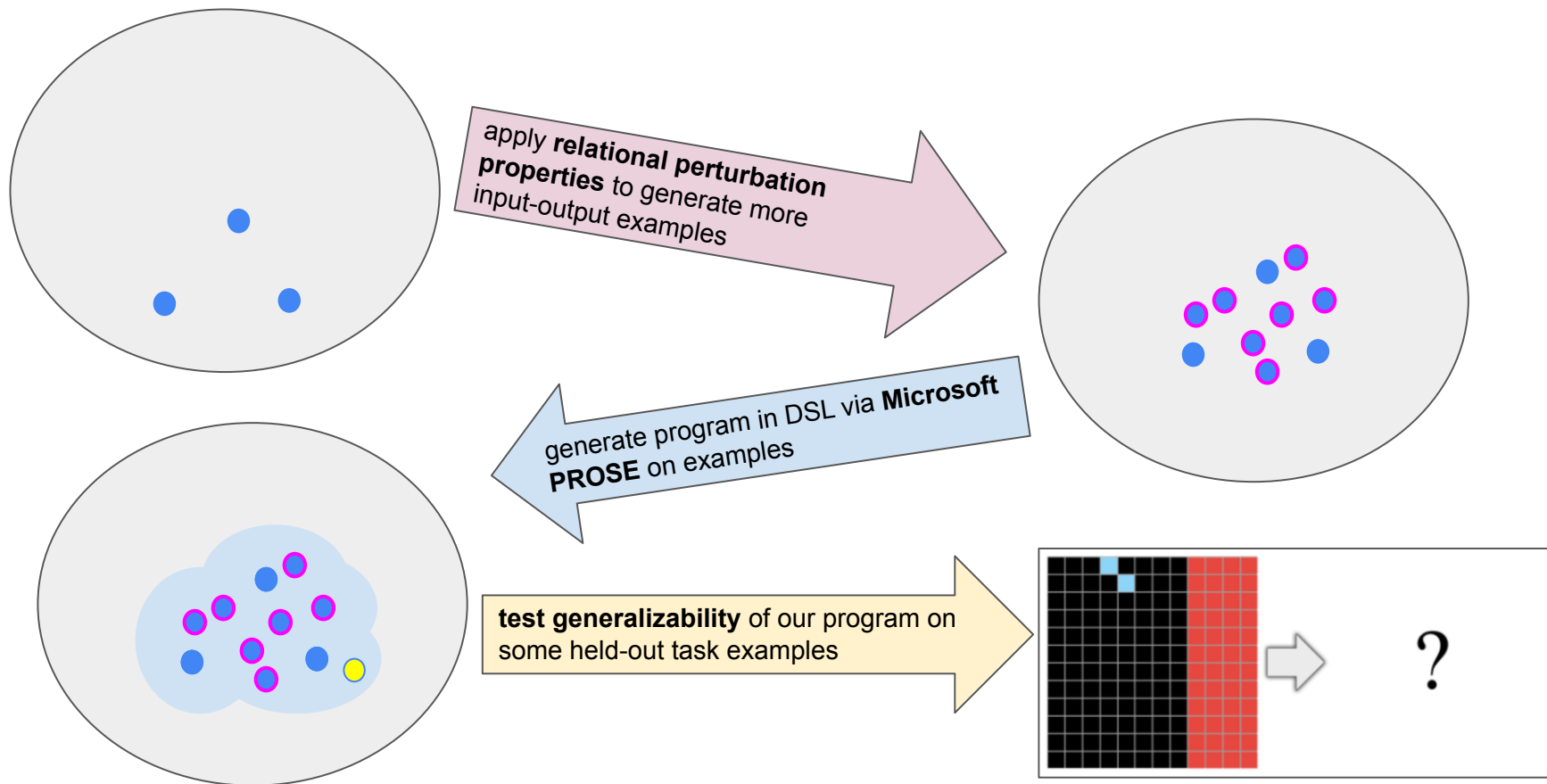


“Low-Intelligence” Synthesized Programs  
Has *low*\* generalizability for new task examples



“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

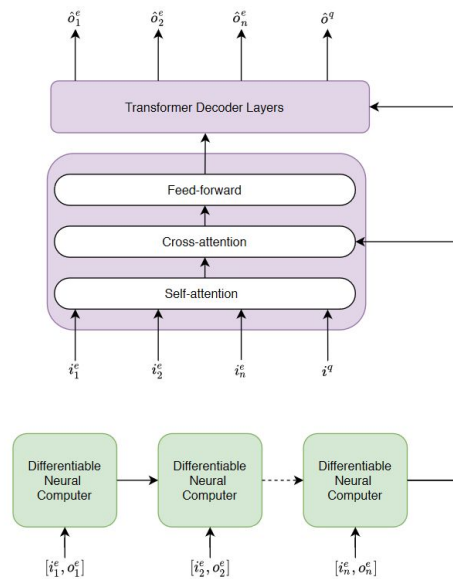
### Enumerative Search

Kaggle user “icecuber”

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

### Abstract Neural Renderer

Kolev, Georgiev, & Penkov





# DSL

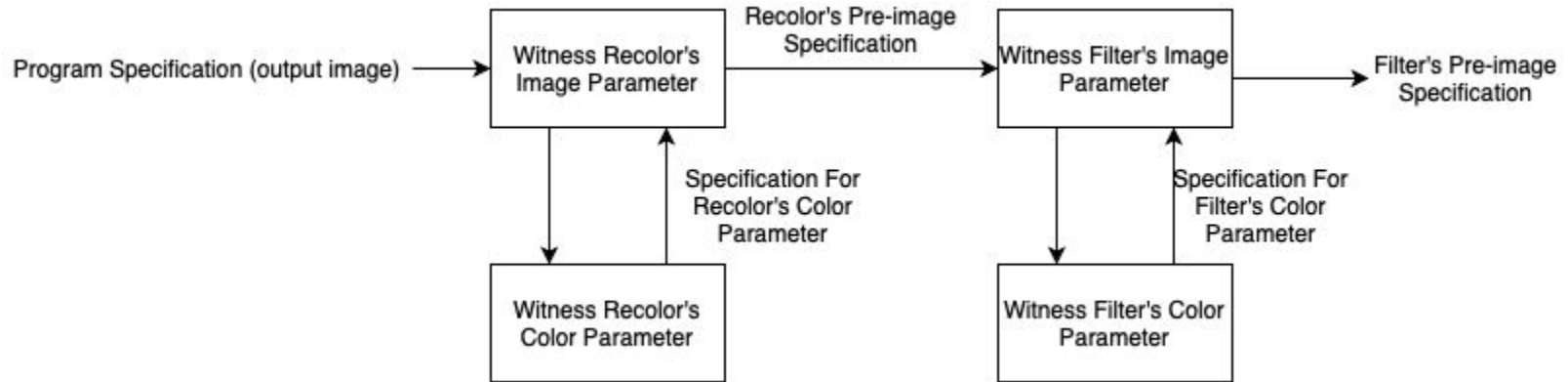
```
program ::= single
single  ::=  input_image |
             FilterColor(single, color) |
             Recolor(single, color) |
             Orthogonal(single, axis) |
             *Compose(single, single) |
color   ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
axis    ::= Y_AXIS | X_AXIS | ROT_90
* (partially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

# PROSE - Abstract Image

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

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  $F(x)=y \Rightarrow F(g(x))=g(y)$ )  
c Color mapping  
r Rotation  
f Reflection  
t Translation  
c
```

Learning a program for input examples:

 --> 

 --> 

 --> 

 --> 

and generated examples:

 --> 

 --> 

 --> 

 --> 

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)