

Can Computers Understand what is Happening? The Run-Time Event Calculus

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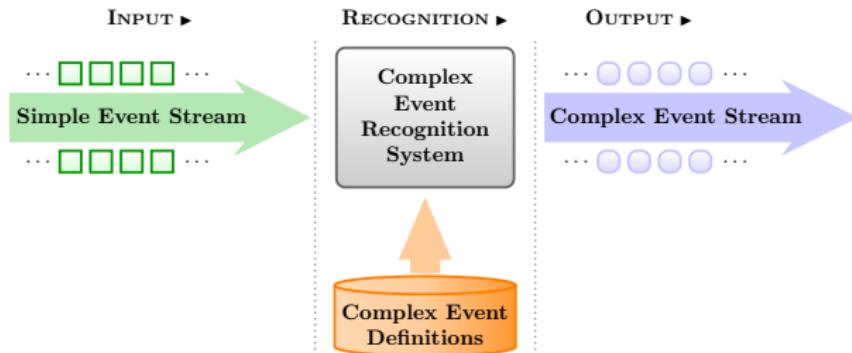
²University of Piraeus, Greece

³NKUA, Greece

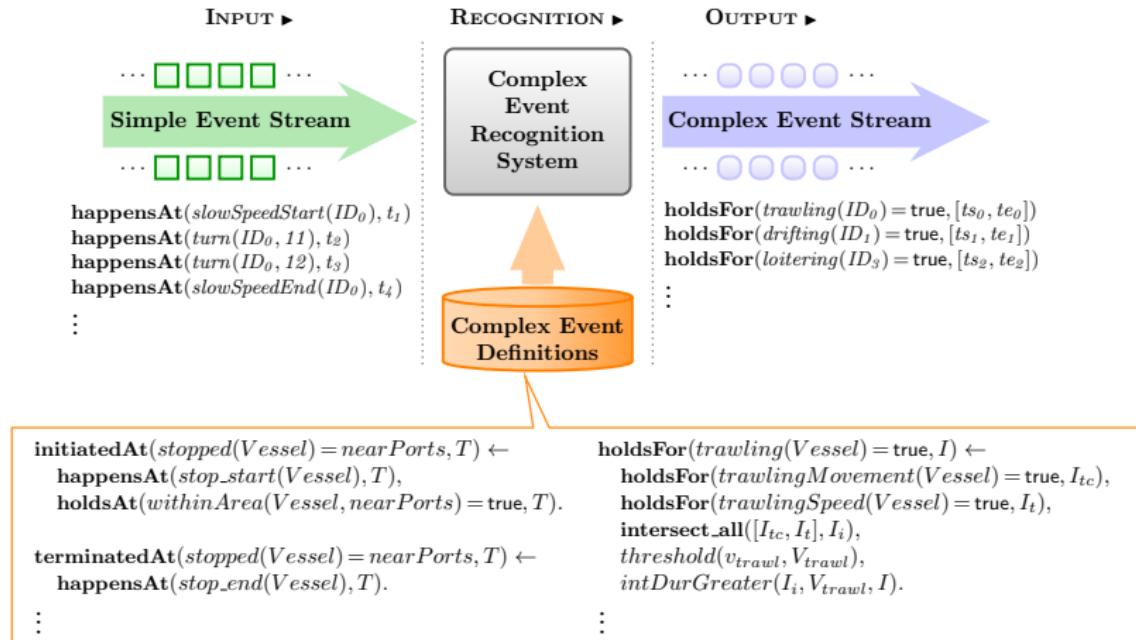
<https://cer.iit.demokritos.gr>



Complex Event Recognition



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Event Calculus*

- ▶ A logic programming language for representing and reasoning about events and their effects.
- ▶ Key components:
 - ▶ event (typically instantaneous).
 - ▶ fluent: a property that may have different values at different points in time.

* Kowalski and Sergot, A Logic-based Calculus of Events. New Generation Computing, 1986.

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- ▶ A logic programming language for representing and reasoning about events and their effects.
- ▶ Key components:
 - ▶ event (typically instantaneous).
 - ▶ fluent: a property that may have different values at different points in time.
- ▶ Built-in representation of inertia:
 - ▶ $F = V$ holds at a particular time-point if $F = V$ has been *initiated* by an event at some earlier time-point, and not *terminated* by another event in the meantime.

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- ▶ Direct routes to machine learning → automated complex event definition construction*.

* Michelioudakis et al, Online Semi-Supervised Learning of Composite Event Rules by Combining Structure and Mass-based Predicate Similarity. Machine Learning, 2024.

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- ▶ Direct routes to probabilistic reasoning → handle the lack of veracity of data streams.
- ▶ Direct routes to machine learning → automated complex event definition construction*.
- ▶ Various implementation routes†.

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† Tsilionis et al, A Tensor-based Formalisation of the Event Calculus. IJCAI, 2024.

Run-Time Event Calculus (RTEC)*

initiatedAt($F = V$, T) \leftarrow
happensAt(E_{In_1} , T),
[conditions]

...

initiatedAt($F = V$, T) \leftarrow
happensAt(E_{In_i} , T),
[conditions]

terminatedAt($F = V$, T) \leftarrow
happensAt(E_{T_1} , T),
[conditions]

...

terminatedAt($F = V$, T) \leftarrow
happensAt(E_{T_j} , T),
[conditions]

where

conditions: ${}^{0-K}\text{happensAt}(E_k, T)$,
 ${}^{0-M}\text{holdsAt}(F_m = V_m, T)$,
 ${}^{0-N}\text{atemporal-constraint}_n$

* Artikis et al, An Event Calculus for Event Recognition. IEEE TKDE, 2015.

<https://github.com/aartikis/RTEC>

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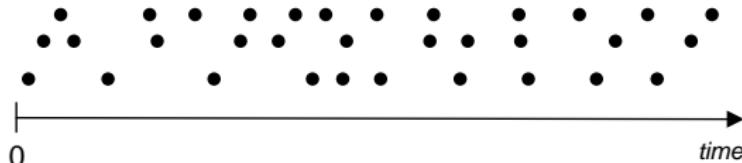
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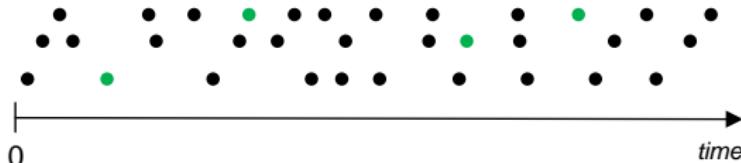
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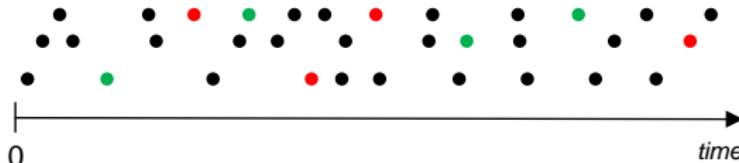
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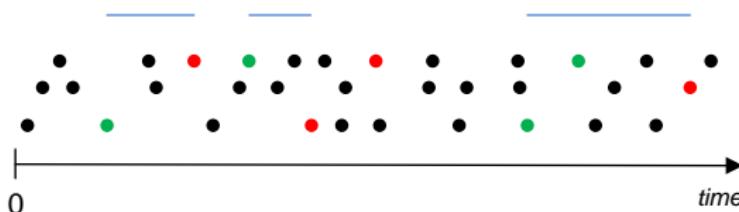
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holdsFor($F = V$, I)



High Speed Near Coast

```
initiatedAt(highSpeedNC(Vessel) = true, T) ←  
  happensAt(velocity(Vessel, Speed, _CoG, _TrueHeading), T),  
  holdsAt(withinArea(Vessel, nearCoast) = true, T),  
  threshold(vhs, V), Speed > V.
```

High Speed Near Coast

initiatedAt($highSpeedNC(Vessel) = \text{true}$, T) \leftarrow
happensAt($velocity(Vessel, Speed, _CoG, _TrueHeading)$, T),
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terminatedAt($highSpeedNC(Vessel) = \text{true}$, T) \leftarrow
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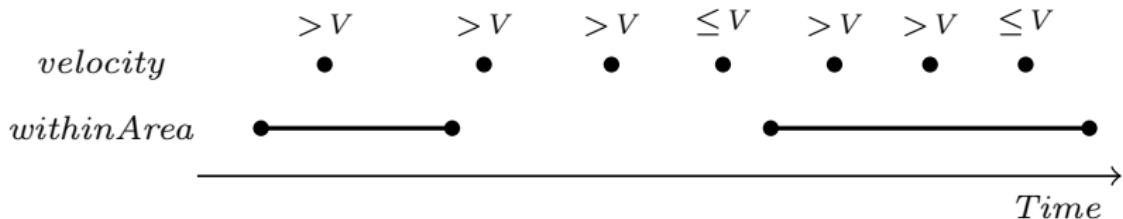
terminatedAt($highSpeedNC(Vessel) = \text{true}$, T) \leftarrow
happensAt($end(withinArea(Vessel, nearCoast) = \text{true})$, T).

High Speed Near Coast

initiatedAt(*highSpeedNC(Vessel)* = true, *T*) \leftarrow
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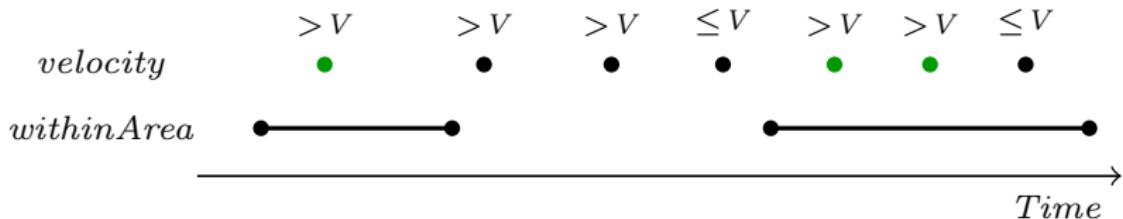


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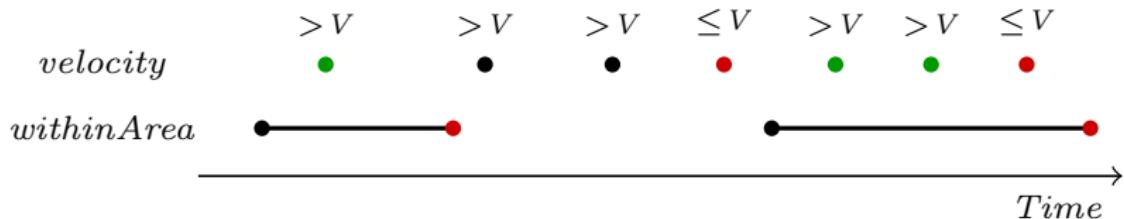


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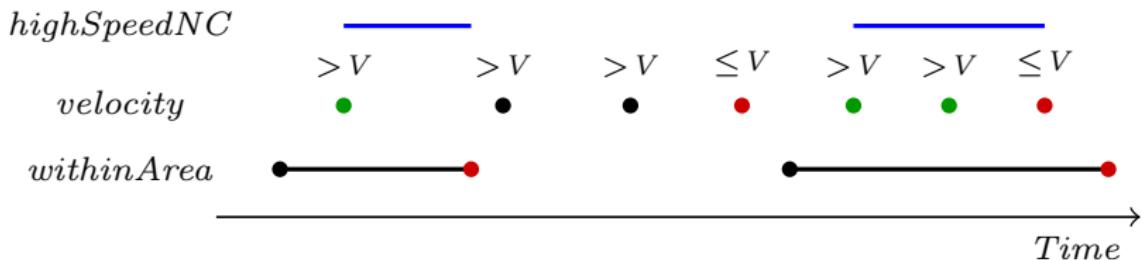


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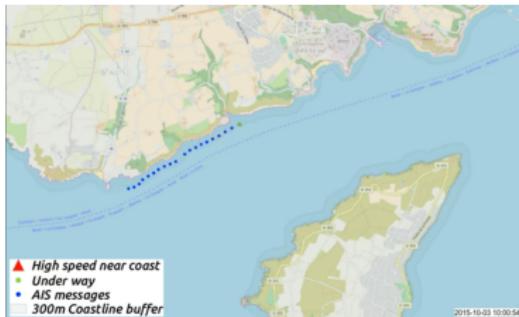


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[https://cer.iit.demokritos.gr \(high speed near coast\)](https://cer.iit.demokritos.gr (high speed near coast))

Fleet Management*



<https://cer.iit.demokritos.gr> (refuelling opportunities)

* Tsilionis et al, Online Event Recognition from Moving Vehicles. Theory and Practice of Logic Programming, 2019.

RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning

```
holdsFor(anchoredOrMoored(Vessel) = true, I) ←  
    holdsFor(stopped(Vessel) = farFromPorts, Isf),  
    holdsFor(withinArea(Vessel, anchorage) = true, Iwa),  
    intersect_all([Isf, Iwa], Isa),  
    holdsFor(stopped(Vessel) = nearPorts, Isn),  
    union_all([Isa, Isn], I).
```

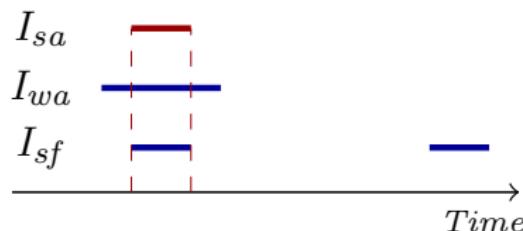
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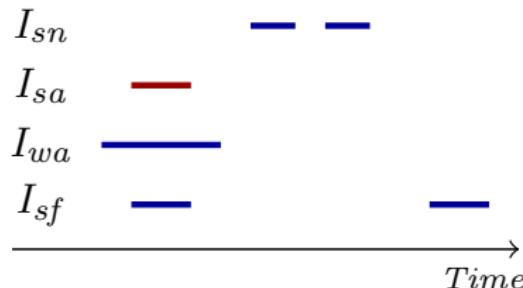
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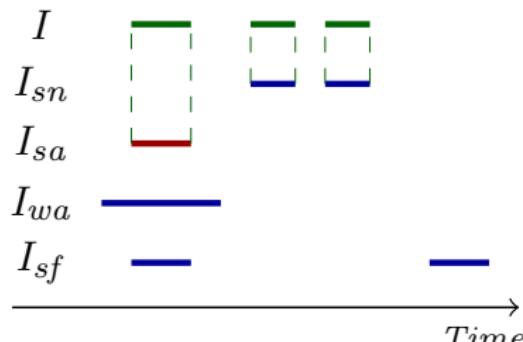
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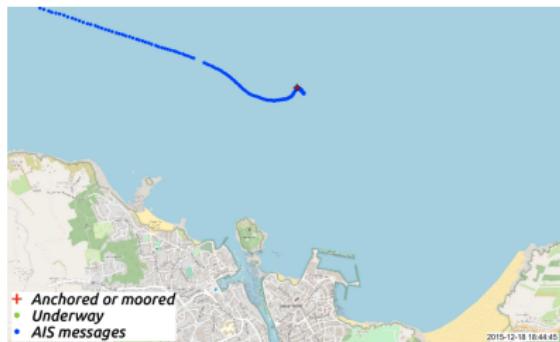
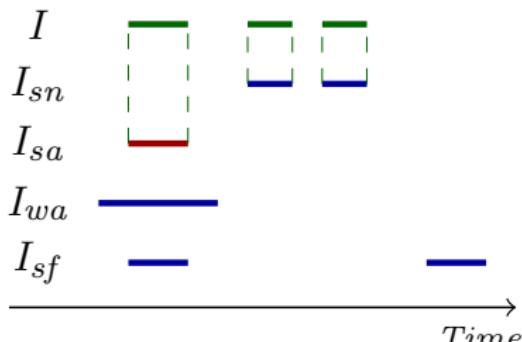
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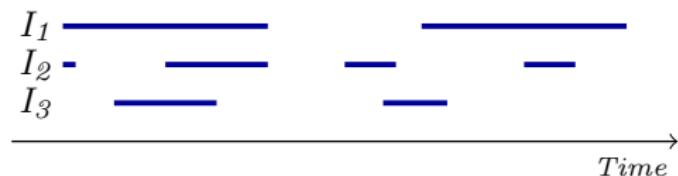
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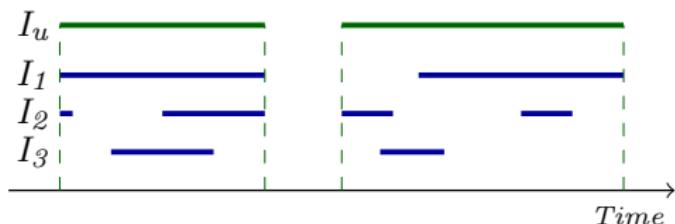
<https://cer.iit.demokritos.gr> (anchored or moored)

RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning



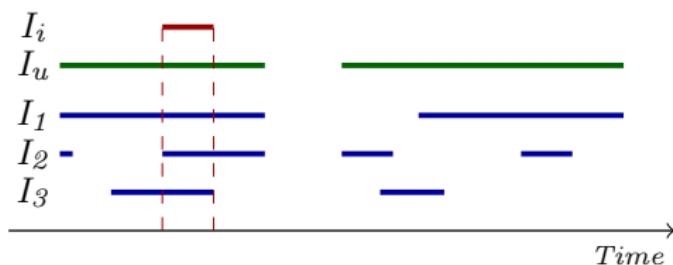
RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning

`union_all([I1, I2, I3], Iu)`



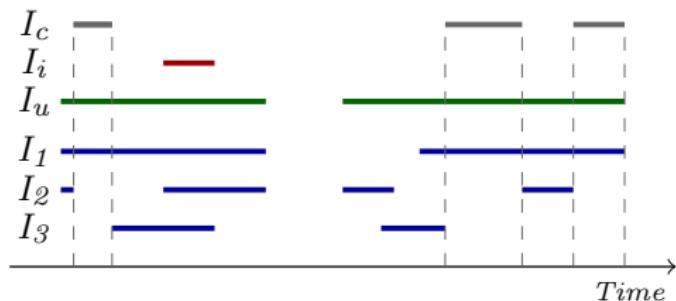
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intersect_all([I1, I2, I3], Ii)
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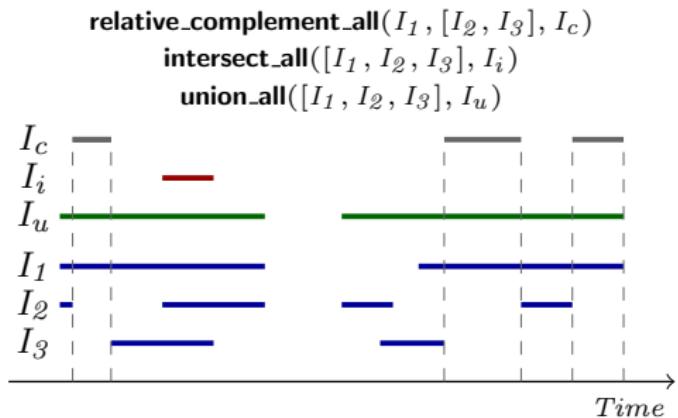


RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning

relative_complement_all(I_1 , [I_2 , I_3], I_c)
intersect_all($[I_1, I_2, I_3]$, I_i)
union_all($[I_1, I_2, I_3]$, I_u)



RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning & Allen Relations*



Relation	Illustration
$\text{before}(i^s, i^t)$	
$\text{meets}(i^s, i^t)$	
$\text{starts}(i^s, i^t)$	
$\text{finishes}(i^s, i^t)$	
$\text{during}(i^s, i^t)$	
$\text{overlaps}(i^s, i^t)$	
$\text{equal}(i^s, i^t)$	

* Mantenoglou et al, Complex Event Recognition with Allen Relations. Knowledge Representation and Reasoning (KR), 2023.

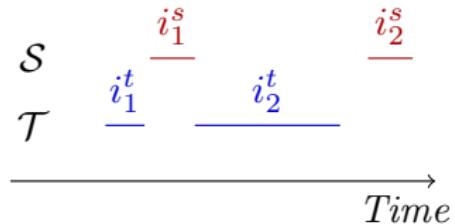
RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning & Allen Relations*

```
holdsFor(disappearedInArea(Vessel, AreaType) = true, I) ←  
    holdsFor(withinArea(Vessel, AreaType) = true, S),  
    holdsFor(gap(Vessel) = farFromPorts, T),  
    allen(meets, S, T, target, I).
```

* Mantenoglou et al, Complex Event Recognition with Allen Relations. Knowledge Representation and Reasoning (KR), 2023.

RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning & Allen Relations*

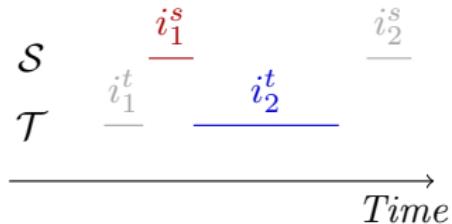
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RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning & Allen Relations*

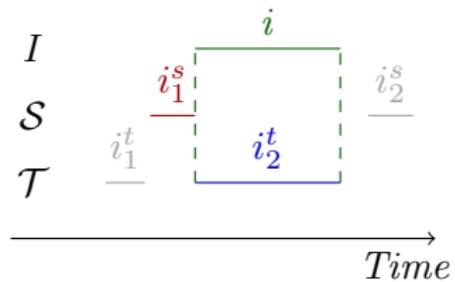
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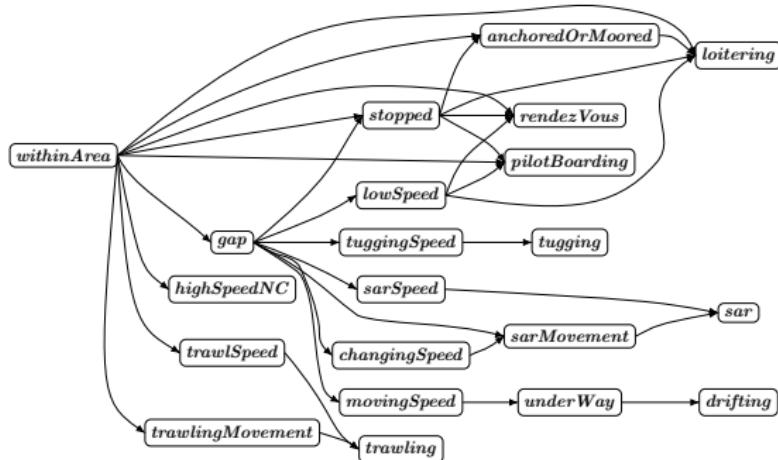
RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning & Allen Relations*

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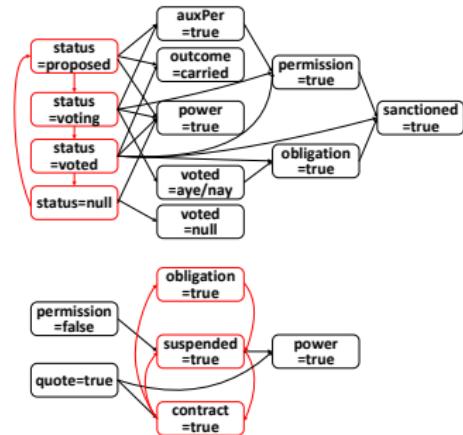
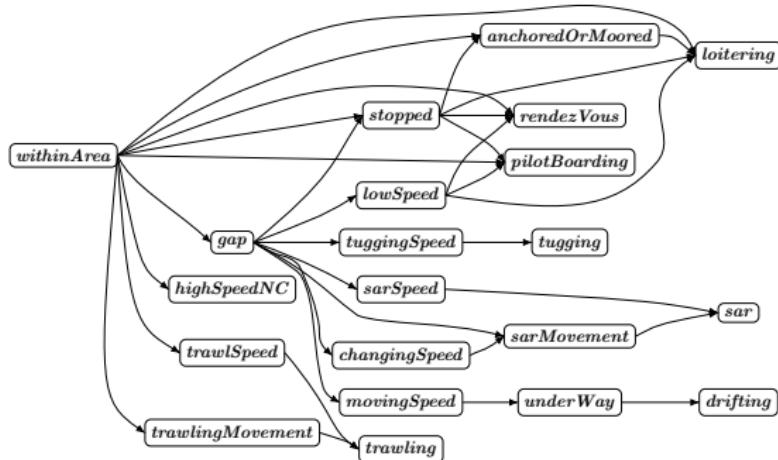


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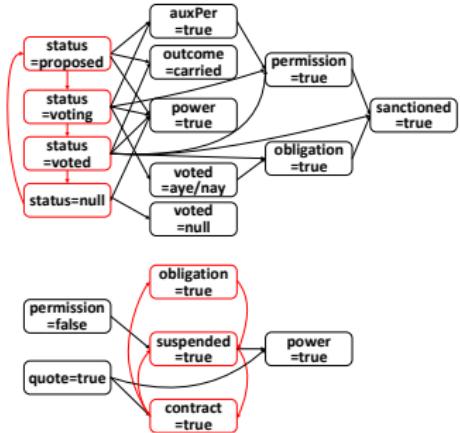
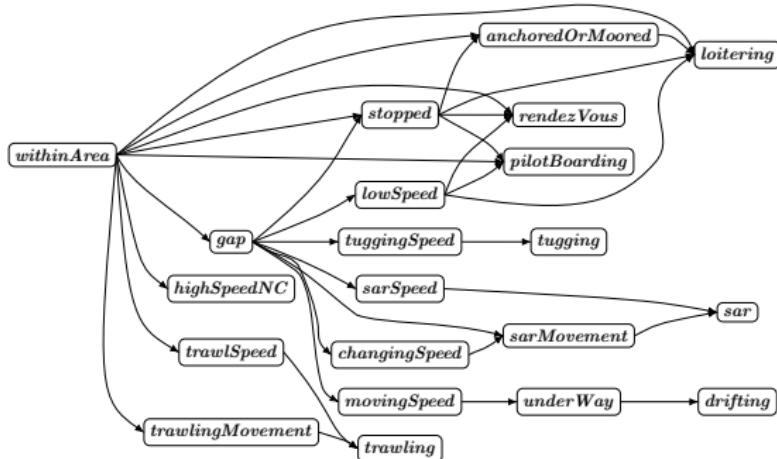
Semantics



Semantics



Semantics

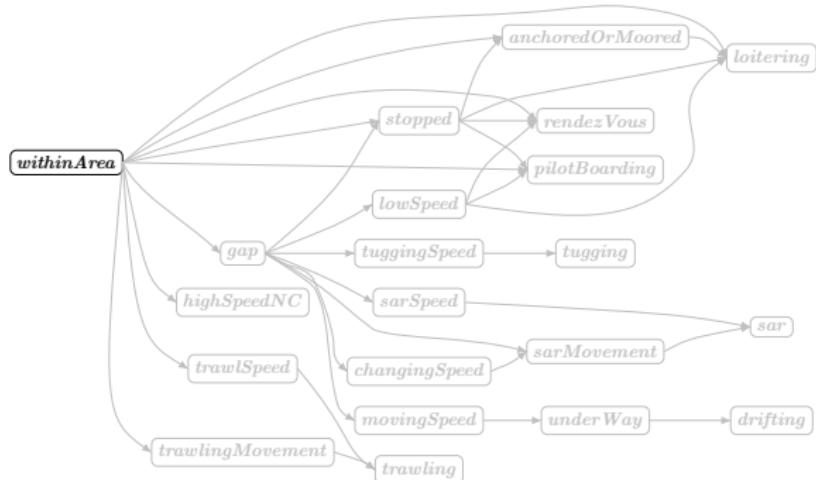


Proposition

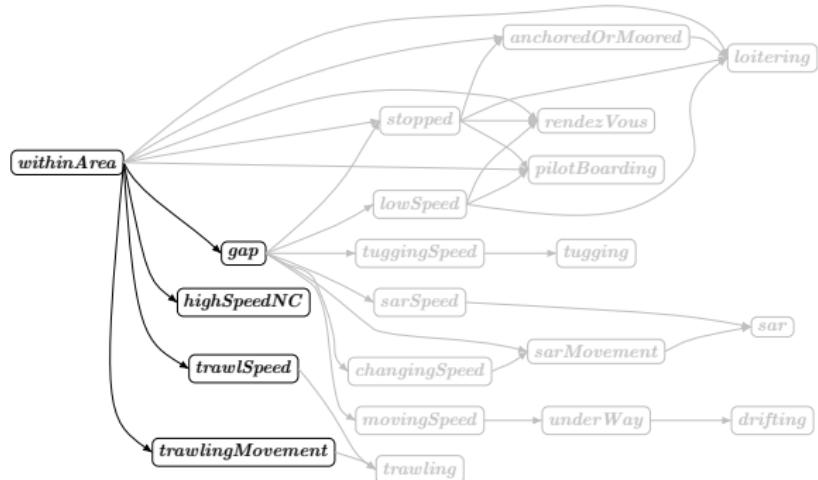
An event description in RTEC is a locally stratified logic program*.

* Mantenoglou et al, Stream Reasoning with Cycles. Knowledge Representation and Reasoning (KR), 2022.

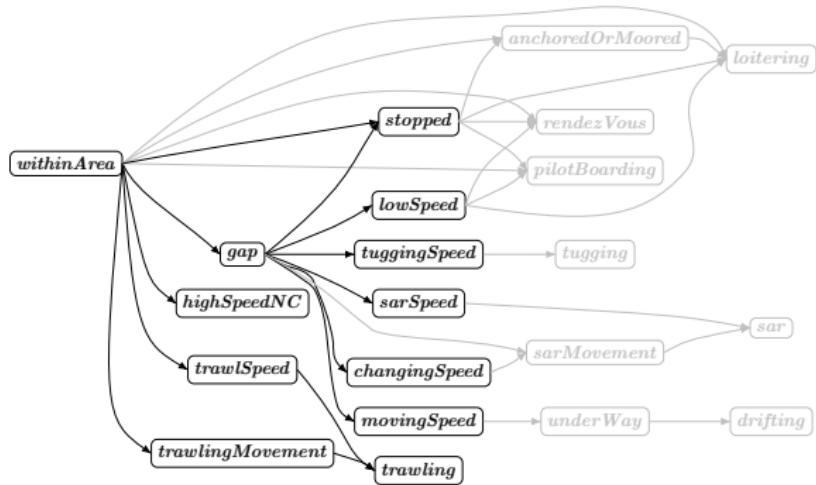
Stratification & Reasoning



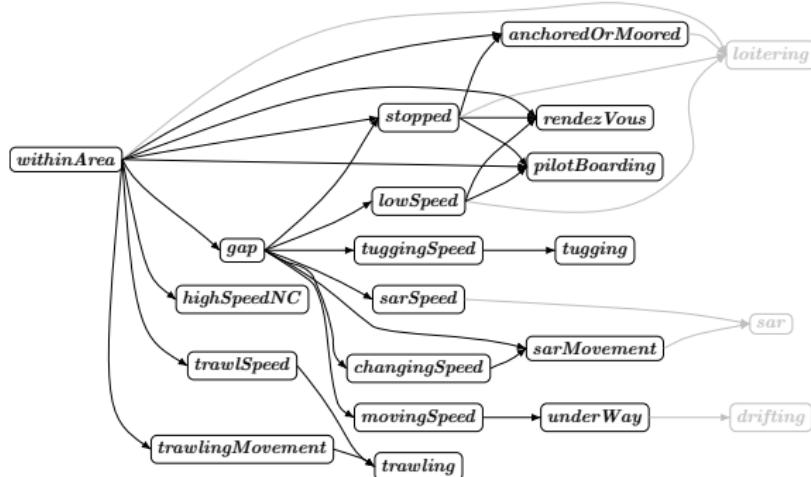
Stratification & Reasoning



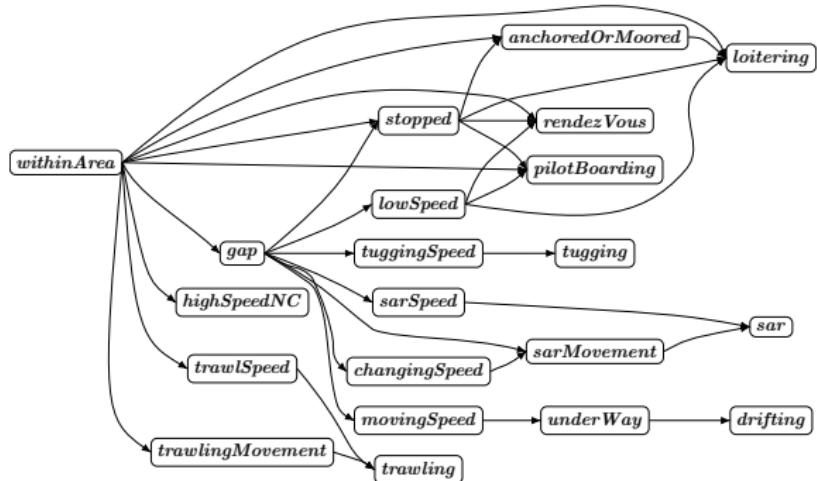
Stratification & Reasoning



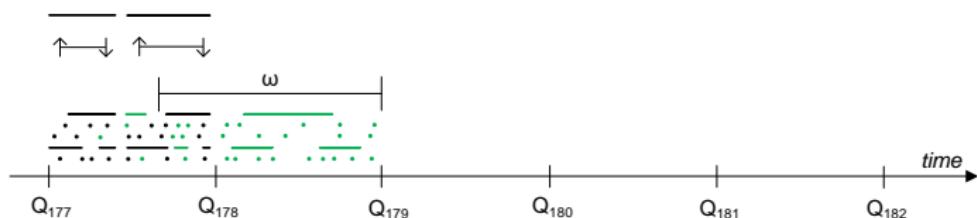
Stratification & Reasoning



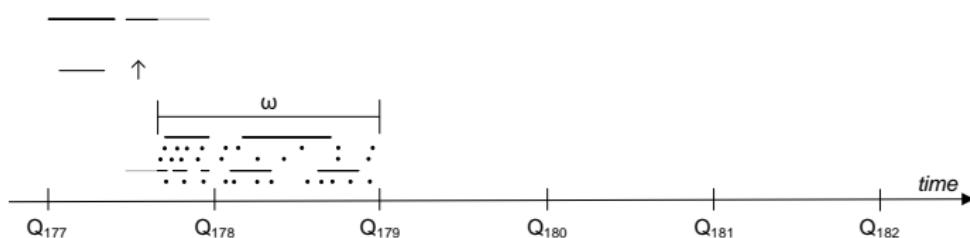
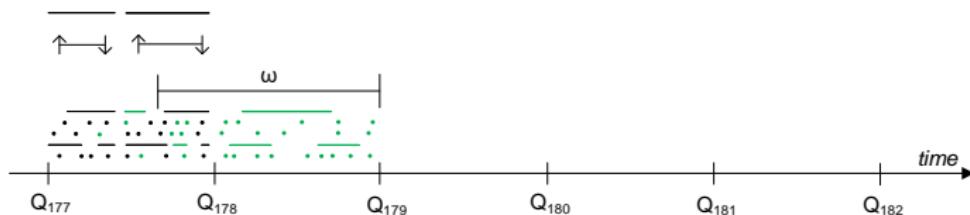
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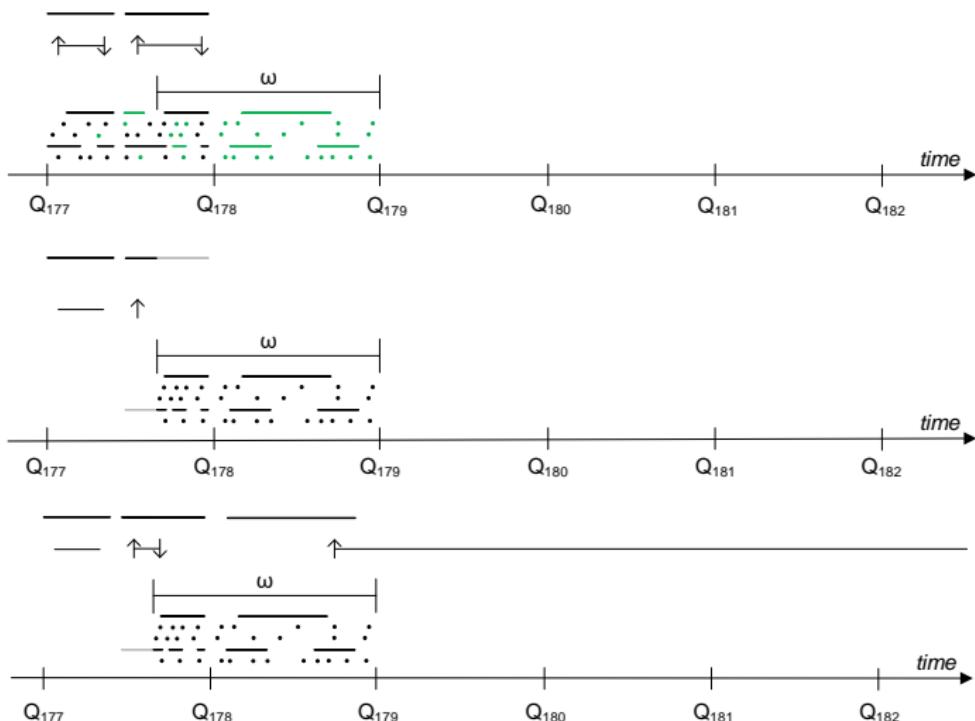
Windowing



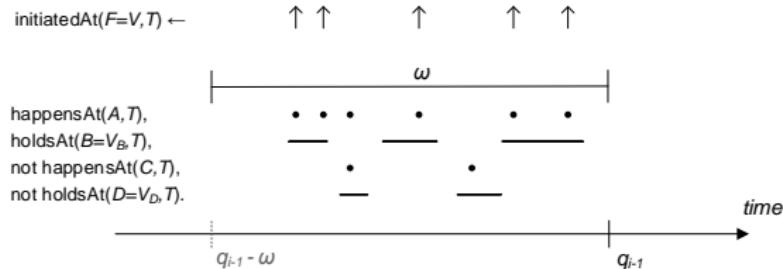
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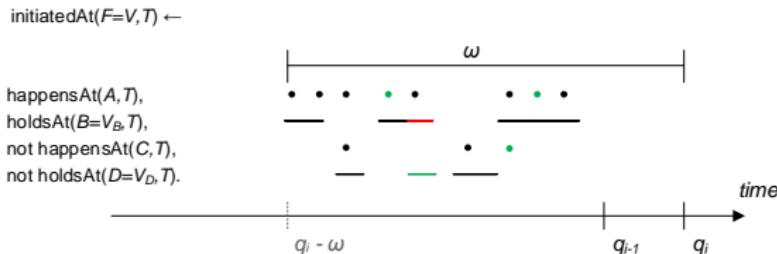
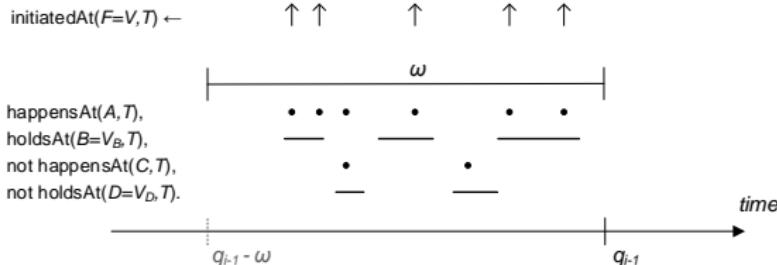
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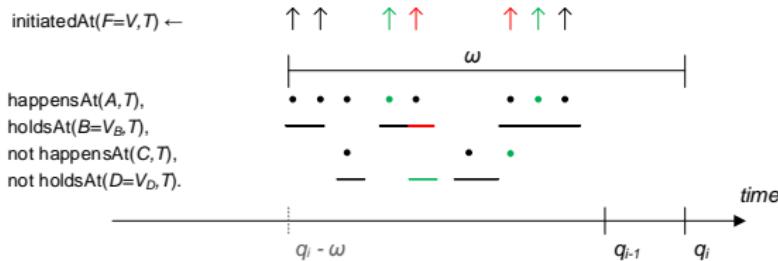
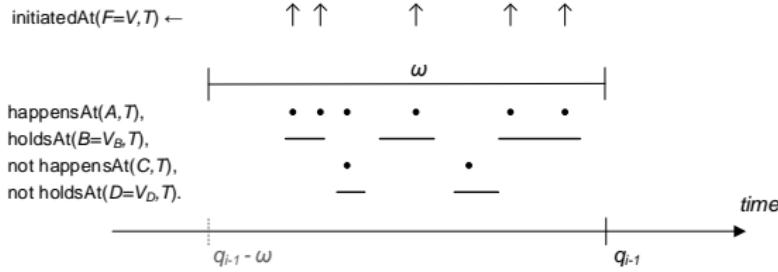
Windowing: Delayed Additions and Deletions



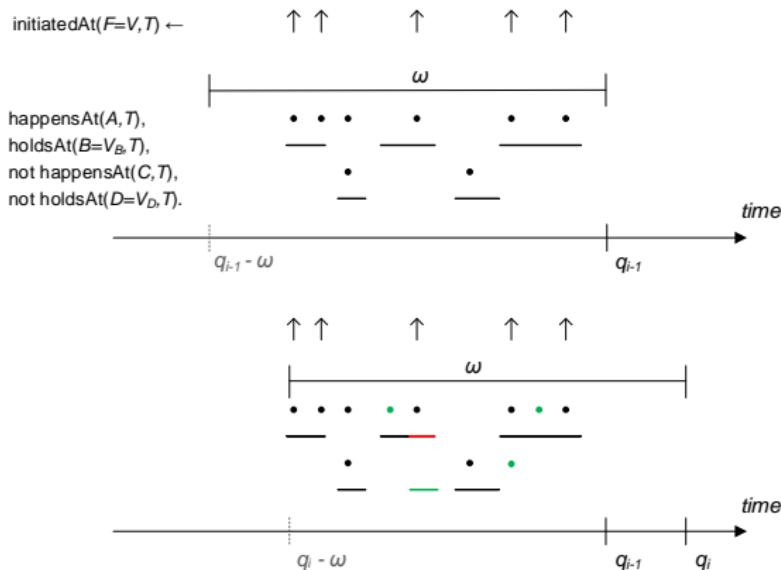
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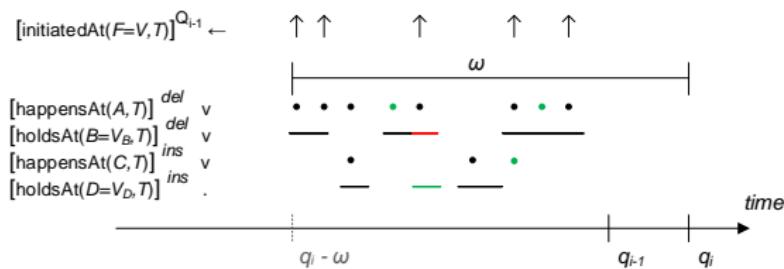
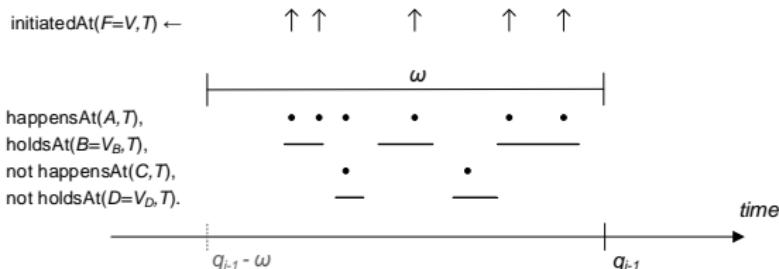


Incremental Reasoning: Deletion Phase*



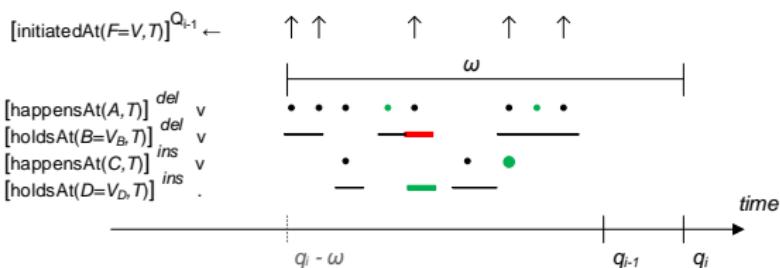
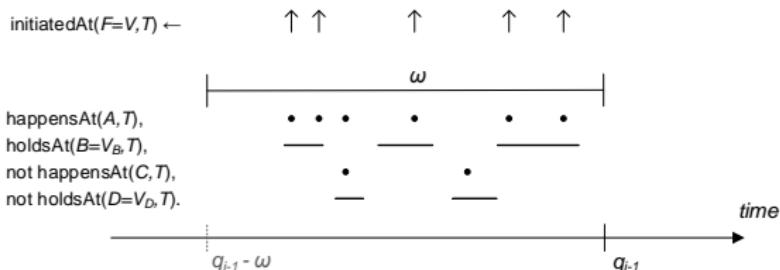
* Tsiliconis et al, Incremental Event Calculus for Run-Time Reasoning. Journal of AI Research (JAIR), 2022.

Incremental Reasoning: Deletion Phase*



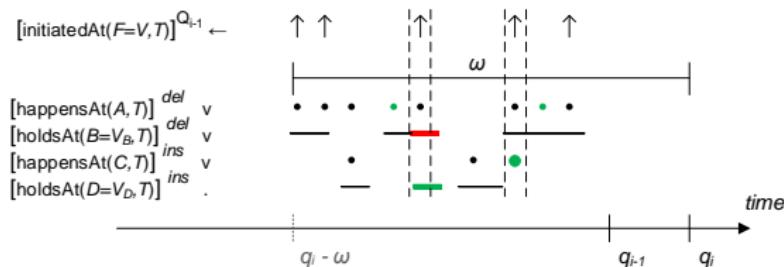
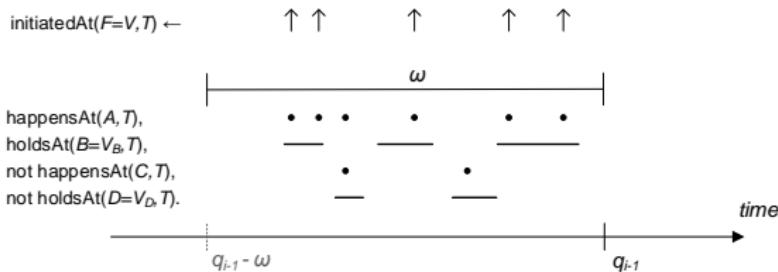
* Tsiliconis et al, Incremental Event Calculus for Run-Time Reasoning. Journal of AI Research (JAIR), 2022.

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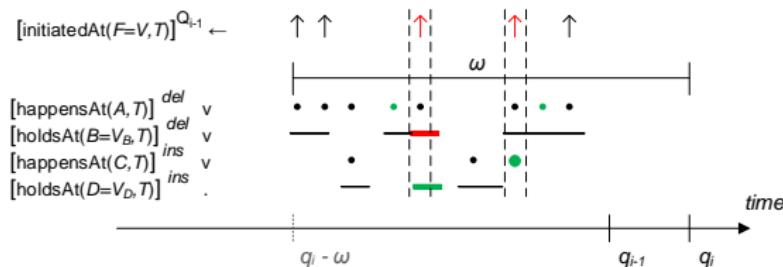
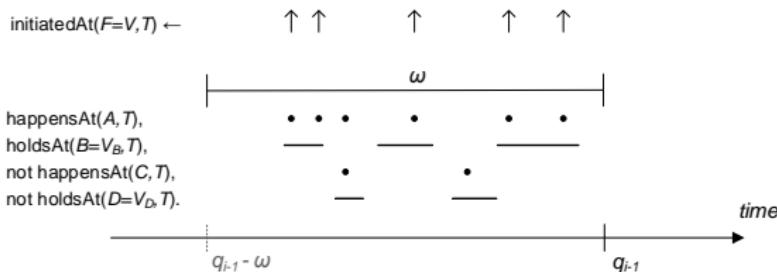
* Tsiliconis et al, Incremental Event Calculus for Run-Time Reasoning. Journal of AI Research (JAIR), 2022.

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RTEC: Correctness and Complexity

Correctness

RTEC computes all maximal intervals of a fluent, and no other interval, provided that interval delays/retractions, if any, are tolerated by the window size.

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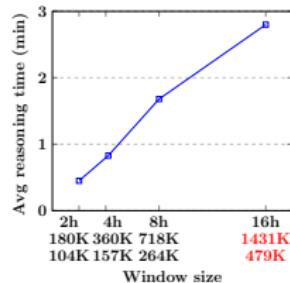
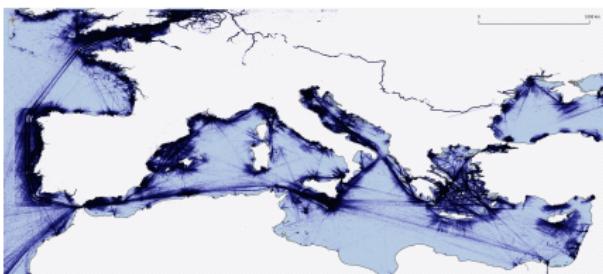
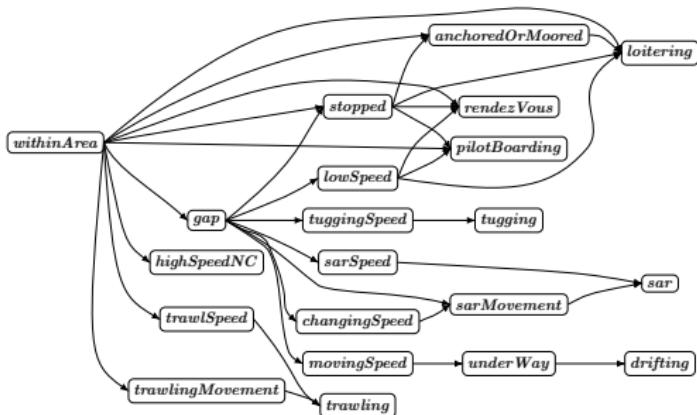
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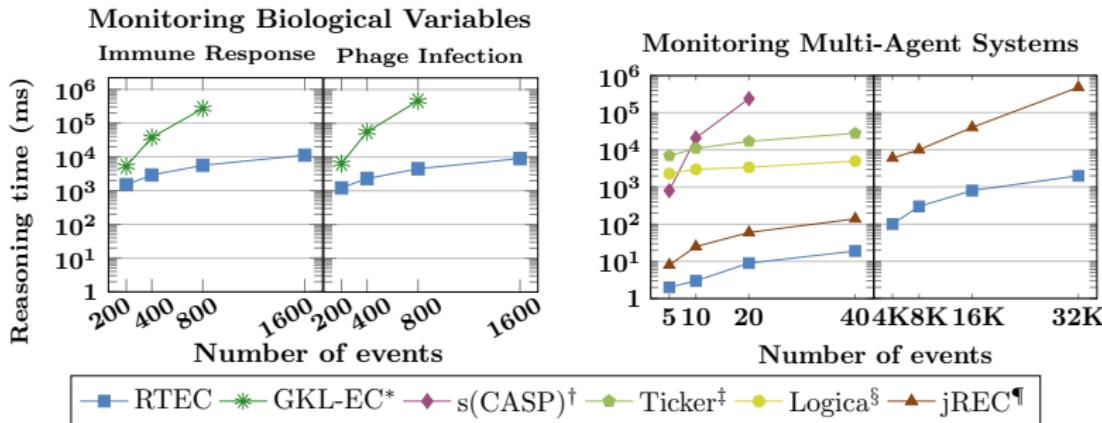
Complexity

The time to compute the maximal intervals of a fluent is linear to the window size.

Performance: Indicative Results



Indicative Comparative Analysis



* Srinivasan et al., Learning explanations for biological feedback with delays using an event calculus. Machine Learning, 2022.

† Arias et al., Modeling and reasoning in event calculus using goal-directed constraint answer set programming. Theory and Practice of Logic Programming, 2022.

‡ Beck et al., Ticker: A system for incremental asp-based stream reasoning. Theory and Practice of Logic Programming, 2017.

§ Logica: Language of Big Data, <https://github.com/EvgSkv/logica>.

¶ Falcionelli et al., Indexing the event calculus: Towards practical human-readable personal health systems. Artificial Intelligence in Medicine, 2019.

Indicative Comparative Analysis

Monitoring maritime activities with Allen relations

Days	Input Intervals	Reasoning Time (ms)		Output Intervals	
		RTEC	D ² IA*	RTEC	D ² IA
1	19K	40	410	6K	6K
2	37K	65	592	9K	9K
4	74K	99	1.1K	16K	16K
8	148K	156	1.6K	32K	31K
16	297K	285	2.7K	77K	76K

* Awad et al, D²IA: User-defined interval analytics on distributed streams. Information Systems, 2022.

Summary

RTEC:

- ▶ Interval-based reasoning → avoid unintended semantics.
- ▶ Formal, declarative semantics → robust/trustworthy CER.
- ▶ White-box model → explainability.
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Next: Handle the lack of veracity of data streams.