

# Symbolic AI

Andre Freitas



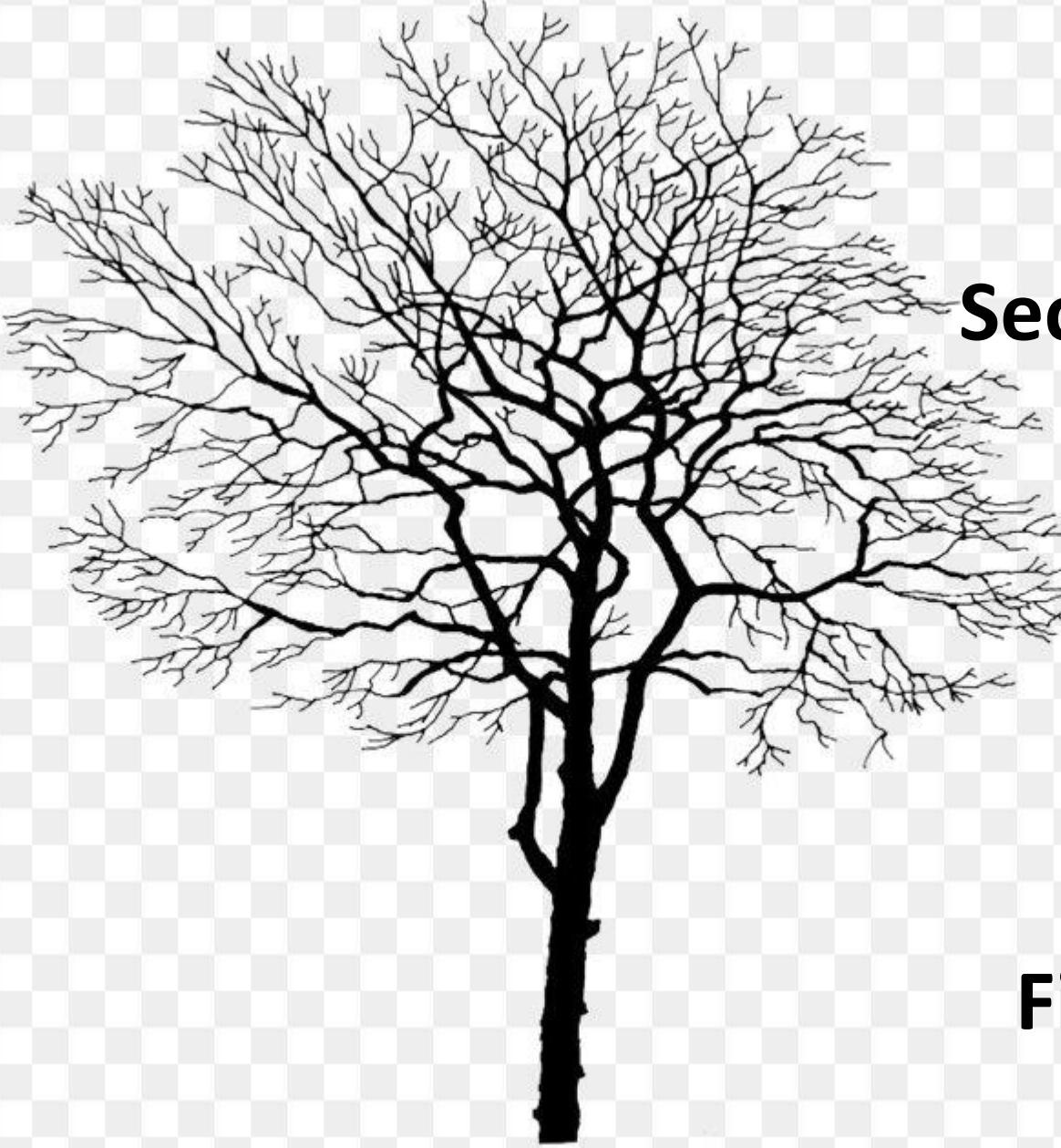
Photo by Vasilyev

A close-up photograph of a person's hand gripping a dark-colored, textured gear shift lever in a car. The background shows the interior of the car, including a wooden dashboard and various control buttons.

**Overview of the second  
part of the course**

# Pedagogical Take

- Giles provided you with the foundations on logical representation, reasoning and programming.
- We will build and expand on it.
- Comparatively, this part of the course will cover more topics (broader strokes).
- Fundamental to provide you with an end-to-end view on Symbolic AI.
- Mastering complexity.



**Second Part**

**First Part**

# How to Study

- Be in a position to define and explain:
  - The core concepts and algorithms.
  - Why they are relevant?
  - When you should use/not use them?
- Basic application of the core algorithms.

# Employability Skills

- This unit is heavily complementary to Machine Learning and Text Mining.
- Contemporary AI is evolving rapidly in the direction of hybrid **neuro-symbolic models**.
- Larger palette to build AI Systems.

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## Michelle Obama (m. 1992)

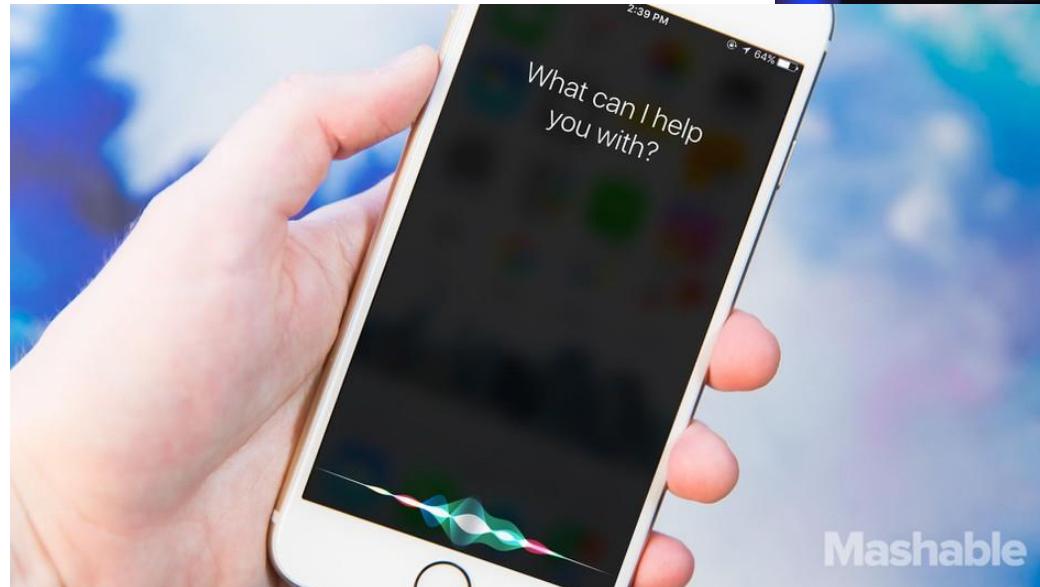
Barack Obama, Spouse



[Michelle Obama - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)  
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelle\\_Obama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelle_Obama) ▾ Wikipedia

Michelle LaVaughn Robinson Obama (born January 17, 1964), an American writer, is the wife of the 44th and current President of the United States, Barack Obama. She is also the First Lady of the United States.

Capers Funnye - Sidley Austin - Hyde Park, Chicago - Jeremiah Wright



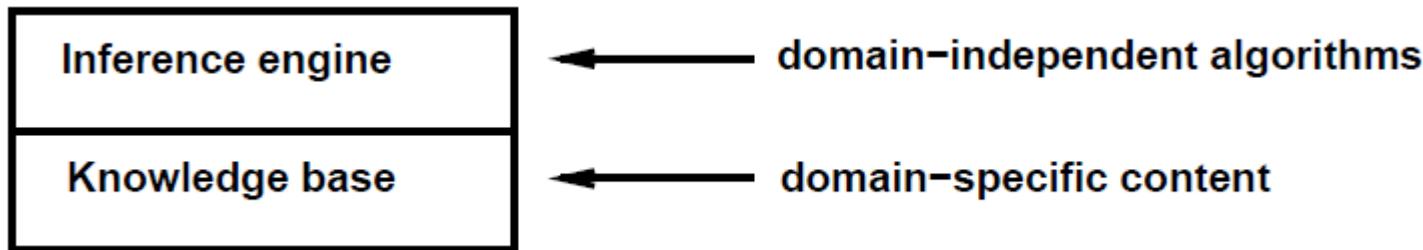
S LARGEST AIRPORT IS NAMED FOR  
A WORLD WAR II HERO;  
ITS SECOND LARGEST,  
FOR A WORLD WAR II BATTLE

What is  
Toronto?????

**\$36,681**

**\$**

# Knowledge Bases



- Knowledge base = set of sentences in a formal language
- Declarative approach to building an agent (or other system):
  - Tell it what it needs to know
- Then it can Ask itself what to do | answers should follow from the KB
- Agents can be viewed at the knowledge level
  - i.e., what they know, regardless of how implemented
- Or at the implementation level
  - i.e., data structures in KB and algorithms that manipulate them

# KB Agent

```
function KB-AGENT(percept) returns an action
```

```
static: KB, a knowledge base
```

```
          t, a counter, initially 0, indicating time
```

```
    TELL(KB, MAKE-PERCEPT-SENTENCE(percept, t))
```

```
    action  $\leftarrow$  ASK(KB, MAKE-ACTION-QUERY(t))
```

```
    TELL(KB, MAKE-ACTION-SENTENCE(action, t))
```

```
    t  $\leftarrow$  t + 1
```

```
  return action
```

# A simple knowledge-based agent

- The agent must be able to:
  - Represent states, actions, etc.
  - Incorporate new percepts
  - Update internal representations of the world
  - Deduce hidden properties of the world
  - Deduce appropriate actions
- => sound and complete reasoning with partial information states

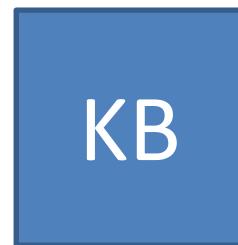
# Knowledge in Learning

- Task: to design agents that already know something, and are trying to learn more.
- Agents must have a learning process to gain the background knowledge in the first place
  - Learning taken place afterwards define the agent's incremental/cumulative development
- Agents can start off like normal agents
  - Gain initial knowledge through inductive learning
  - After, uses background knowledge to learn more effectively

# Goals of this second part of the course

- Which knowledge representation elements support more expressive, accurate, efficient and general algorithms?
- How to build knowledge bases (under a certain representation)?
- What are the conceptual frameworks and algorithms for knowledge-based learning and inference?

## Representation



**Problem  
Task**

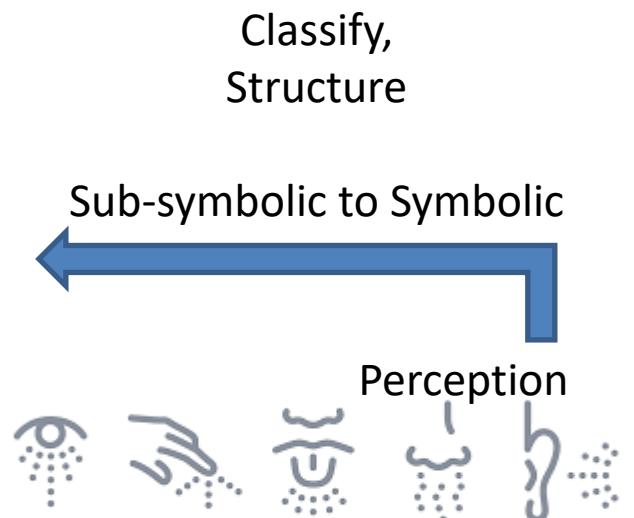


Answer  
Explain  
Act

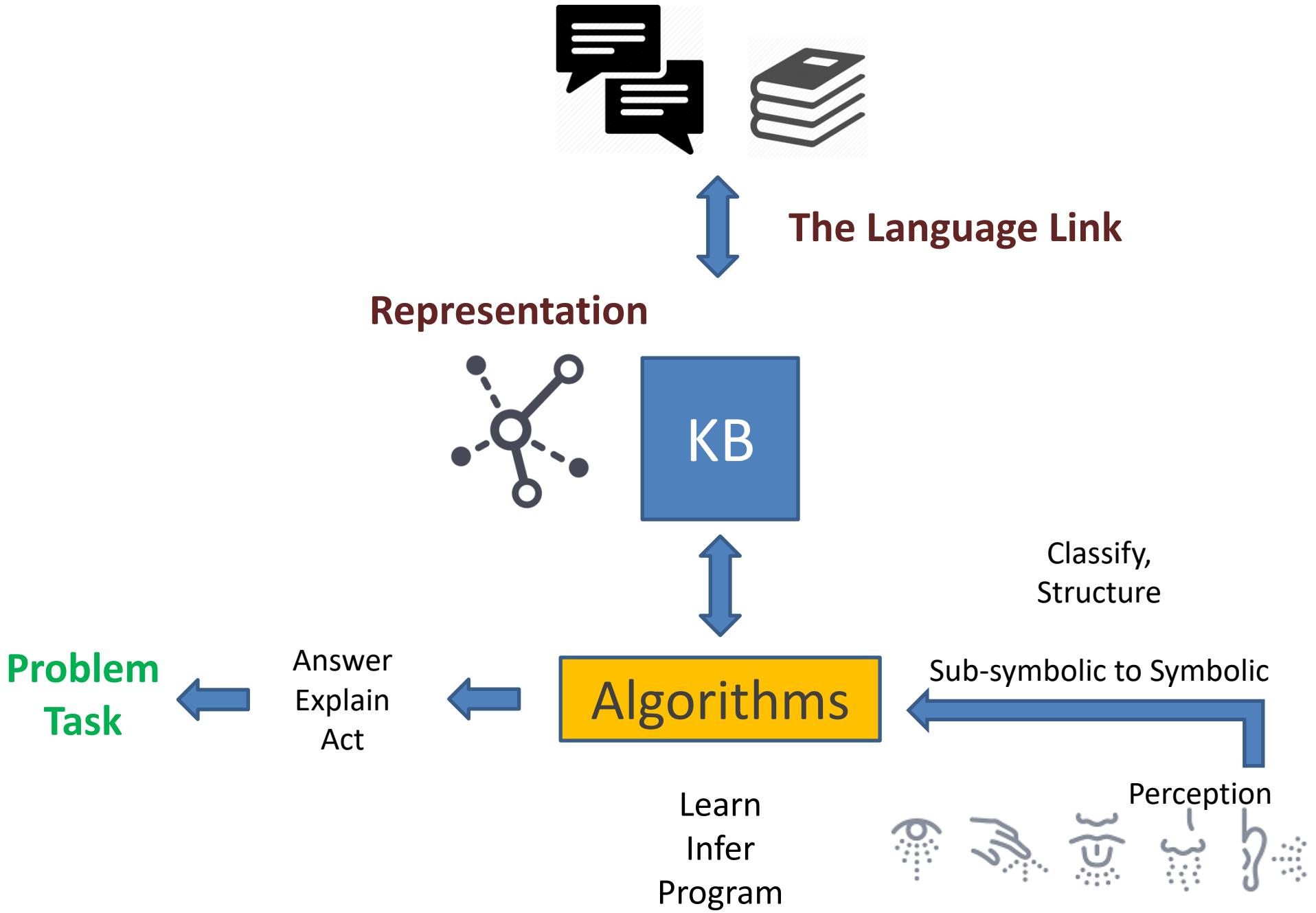


**Algorithms**

Learn  
Infer  
Program

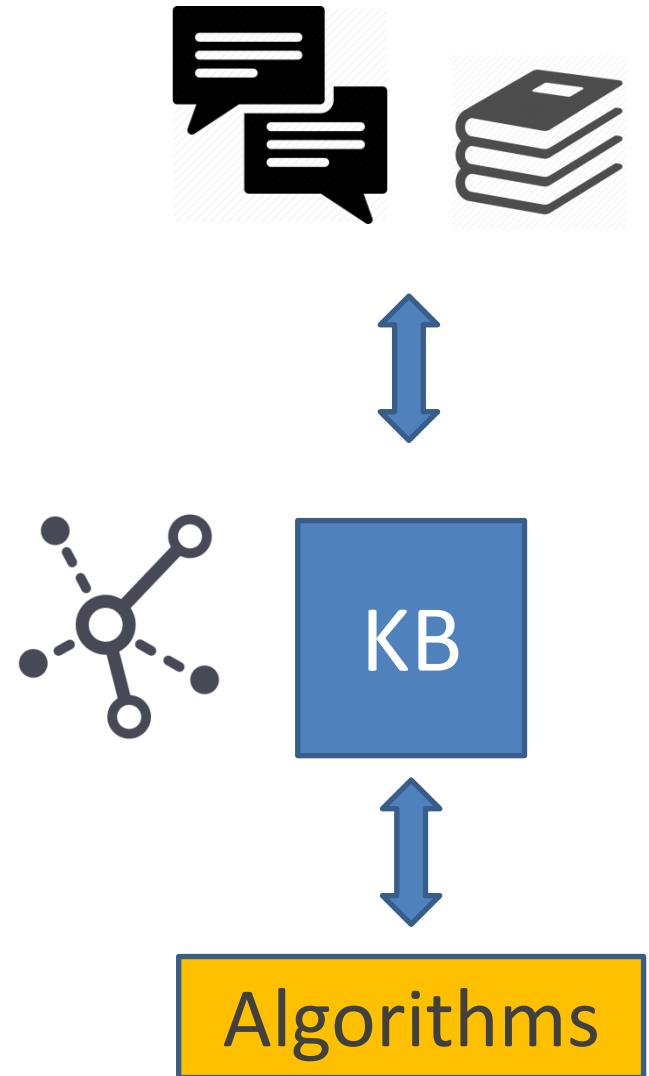


Classify,  
Structure

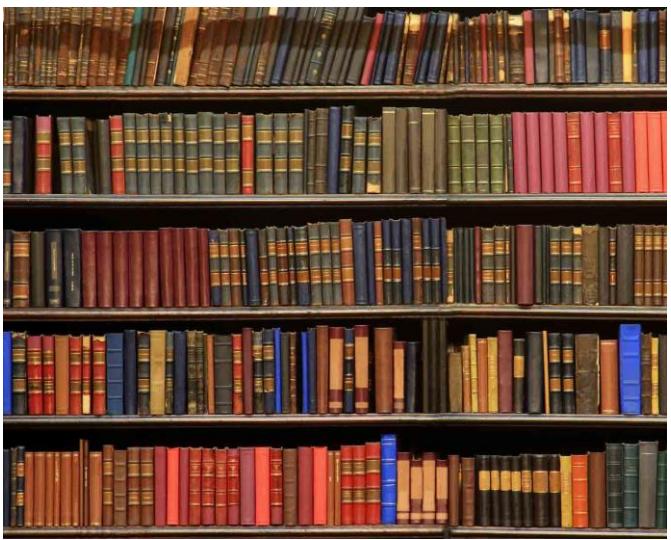


# Syllabus

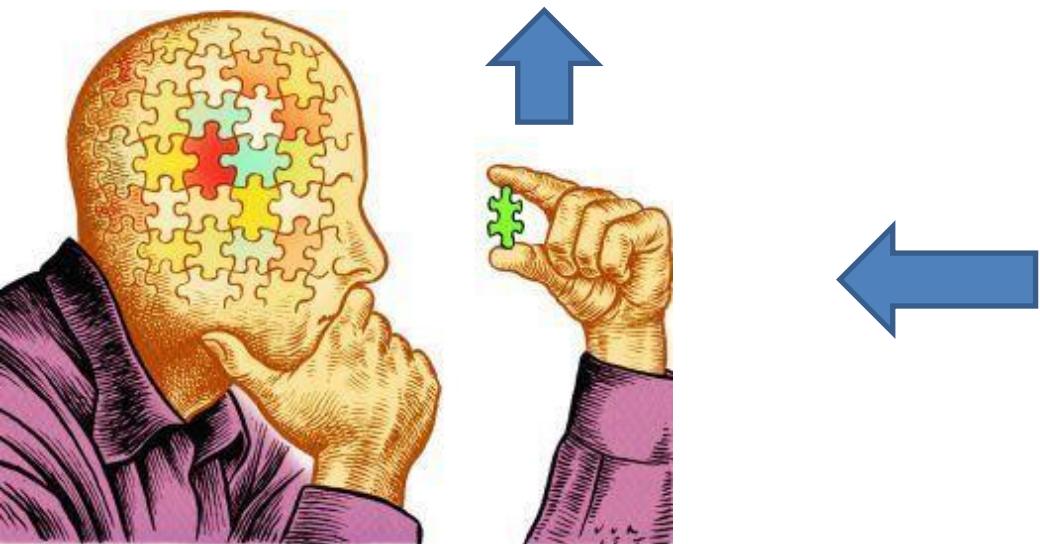
- 2. KB Construction
- 3. Montague Semantics
- 4. Semantic Parsing
  
- 1. Knowledge Representation
  
- 5. Explanation-based Learning
- 6. Inductive Logic Programming
- 7. Natural Language Inference
- 8. Neuro-Symbolic Reasoning



# **Knowledge Representation**



# Communication of the Representation



Representation  
of the Reality



Structure of the  
Reality







#### Services

- 1 Altrincham – Bury
- 2 Altrincham – Piccadilly
- 3 Ashton-under-Lyne – Eccles
- 4 Bury – Piccadilly
- 5 East Didsbury – Rochdale Town Centre
- 6 Manchester Airport – Victoria\*
- 7 MediaCityUK – Etihad Campus

Manchester Airport – Victoria\*

MediaCityUK – Etihad Campus

\* Early services operate on a 20 minute frequency between Manchester Airport and Didsgate-Castlefield. Please check journey planning posters or [tfgm.com](#) before travelling.

#### Key

- Metrolink stop
- Bus interchange
- Rail interchange
- Change with other services
- Park + Ride with number of spaces
- Car park fewer than 50 spaces
- Cycle Hub membership required



*Ceci n'est pas une pipe.*

*“Human knowledge is a process of approximation. In the focus of experience, there is comparative clarity. But the discrimination of this clarity leads into the penumbral background. There are always questions left over. The problem is to discriminate exactly what we know vaguely.”*

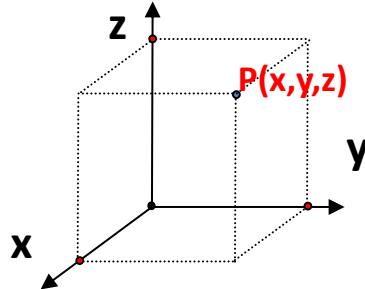
Alfred North Whitehead

# KR: Five Roles

- 1. Surrogate
  - That is, a representation
- 2. Expression of ontological commitment
  - of the world
- 3. Theory of intelligent reasoning
  - and our knowledge of it
- 4. Medium of efficient computation
  - that is accessible to programs
- 5. Medium of human expression
  - and usable

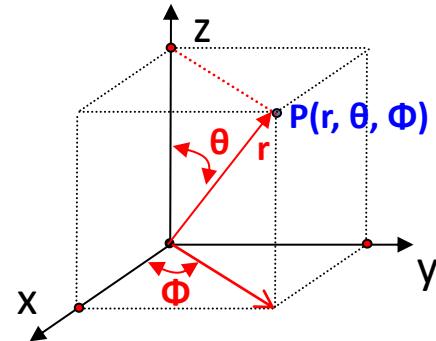
## Cartesian Coordinates

$P(x, y, z)$



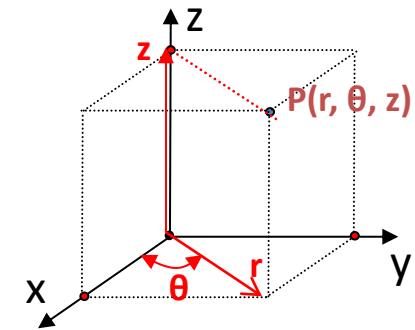
## Spherical Coordinates

$P(r, \theta, \Phi)$



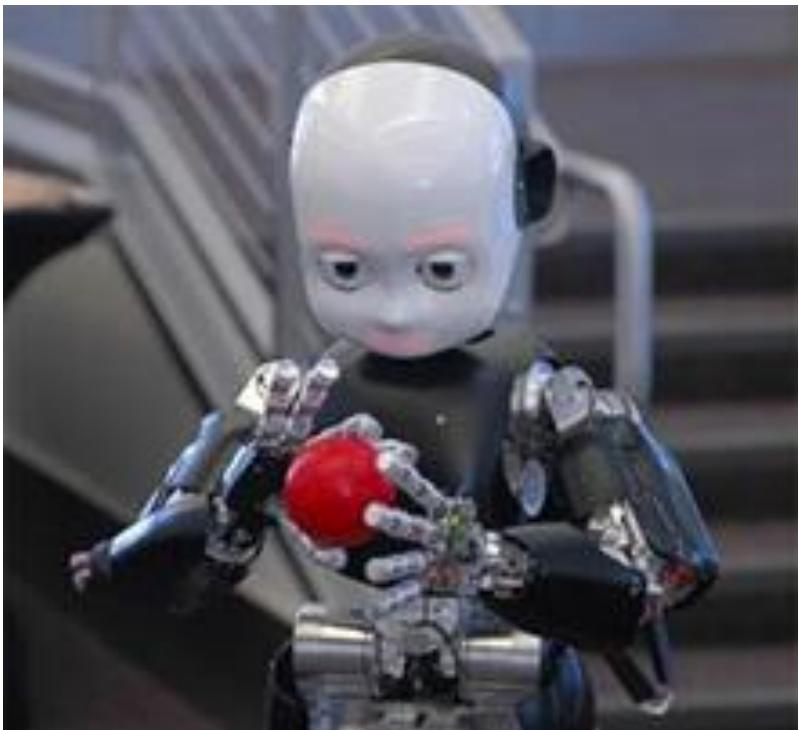
## Cylindrical Coordinates

$P(r, \theta, z)$



$$ds^2 = \left(1 - \frac{2m}{r}\right) dt^2 - \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{2m}{r}\right)} dr^2 - (r)^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2(\theta)d\phi^2)$$

Representations deeply impact on learning and inference



Embodied representations

An **apple** is a sweet, edible [fruit](#) produced by an **apple tree** (*Malus pumila*). Apple [trees](#) are [cultivated](#) worldwide and are the most widely grown species in the [genus Malus](#). The tree originated in [Central Asia](#), where its wild ancestor, *Malus sieversii*, is still found today. Apples have been grown for thousands of years in [Asia](#) and [Europe](#) and were brought to North America by [European colonists](#). Apples have religious and [mythological](#) significance in many cultures, including [Norse](#), [Greek](#) and [European Christian traditions](#).

Symbolic representations

*“The distinctive feature of brains such as the one we own is their uncanny ability to create maps...*

*But when brains make maps, they are also creating images, the main currency of our minds. Ultimately consciousness allows us to experience maps as images, to manipulate those images, and to apply reasoning to them.”*

Antonio Damasio (2010)

# Semantics

=

Formal meaning representation  
model (lots of data)

+

inference model

This behaves a lot  
like intelligence!

> 2000 years of tradition!

# Semantics

=

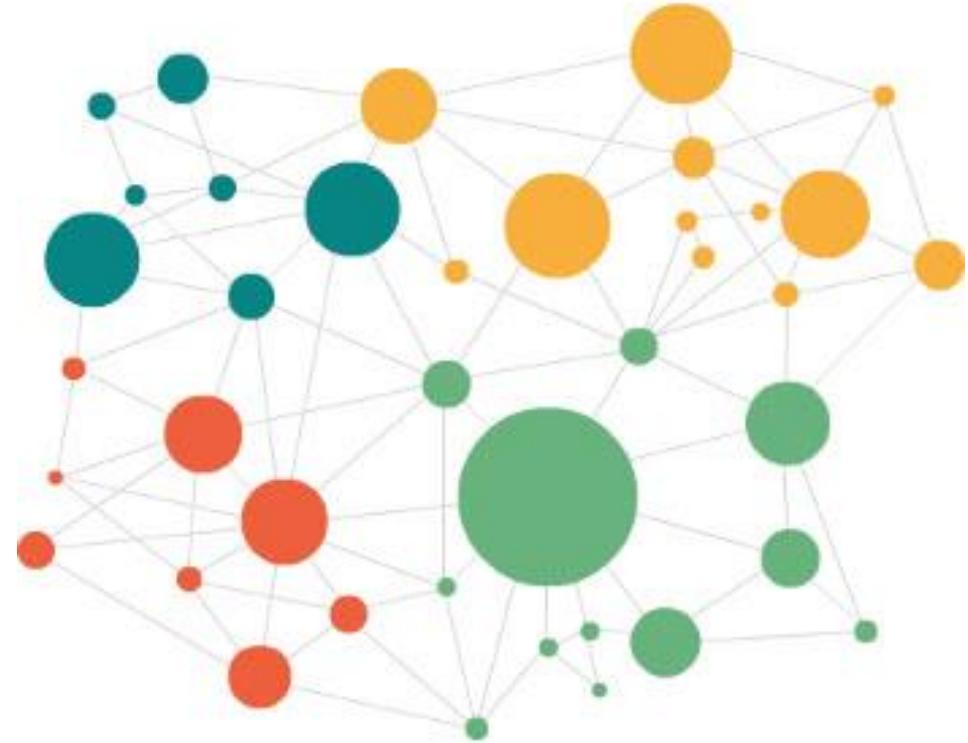
Logics, linguistics, philosophy, cognitive sciences, computer science

Formal meaning representation model (lots of data)

+

inference model

This behaves a lot like intelligence!



# Building Knowledge Bases

**Data**

**Intelligence**

**Structure/Semantics**



Unstructured  
Data

**KB Construction**

Structured  
Data

Easy to generate

Easy to analyze  
(computationally)

Consistent  
Comparable  
Processable

# From Text to Structure

...

Barack Obama went with his daughter Malia to the baseball game.

...

...

Today, during an official visit, Natasha called to her father, the president of the United States.

...

# From Text to Structure

...  
**Barack Obama** went with  
his daughter **Malia** to the  
baseball game.

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# From Text to Structure

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...  
Today, during an official  
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her father, the **president  
of the United States**.  
...

Co-reference resolution

# From Text to Structure

...  
**Barack Obama** went with  
**his daughter** **Malia** to the  
baseball game.  
...

...  
Today, during an official  
visit, **Natasha** called to  
**her father**, the **president**  
**of the United States**.  
...

# Regularities in Natural Language

Barack Obama went with his daughter Malia to the baseball game.

Barack/NNP

Obama/NNP

went/VBD

with/IN

his/PRP\$

daughter/NN

Malia/NN

to/TO

the/DT

baseball/NN

game/NN

./.

# Regularities in Natural Language

Barack Obama went with his daughter Malia to the baseball game.

Barack/**NNP**



Proper noun

Obama/**NNP**

went/**VBD**

with/**IN**

his/**PRP\$**

daughter/**NN**

Malia/**NN**

to/**TO**

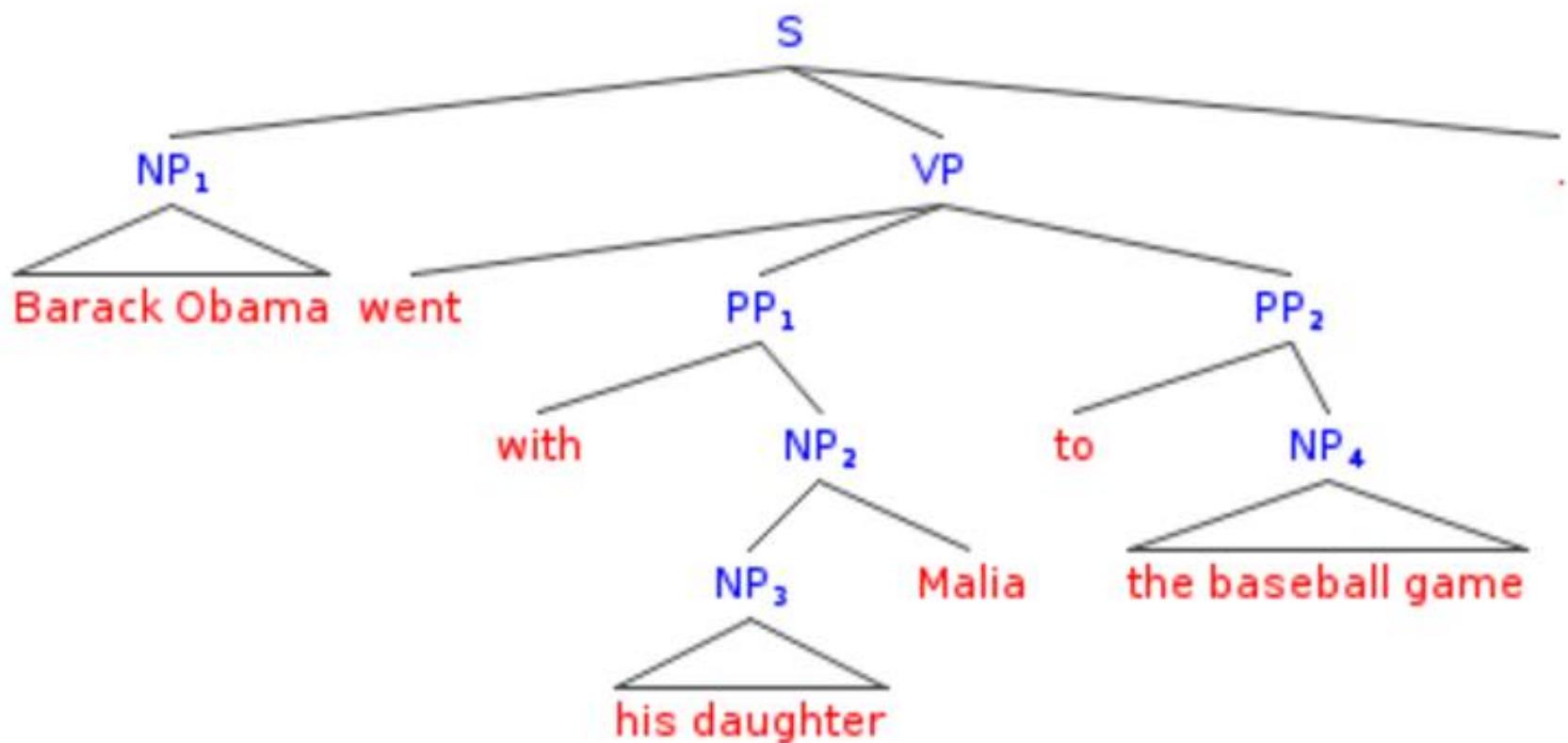
the/**DT**

baseball/**NN**

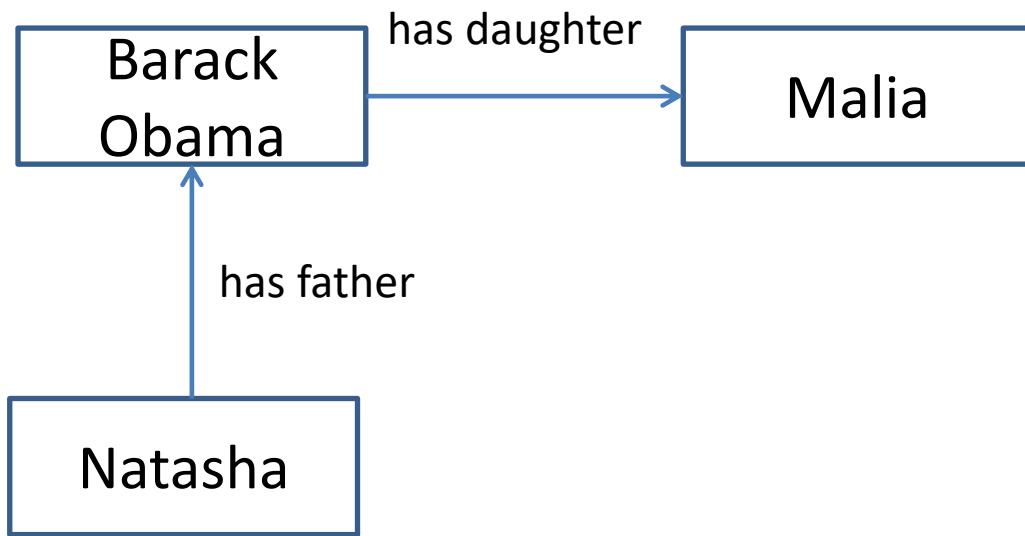
game/**NN**

./.  
./.

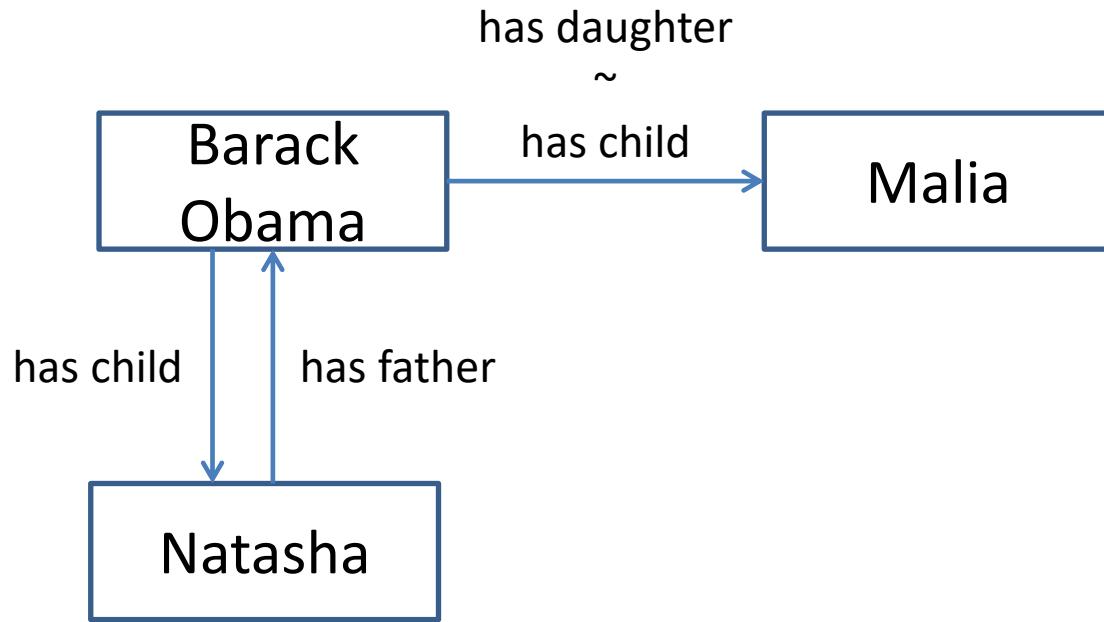
# Regularities in Natural Language



# Structural/Logical Form



# Structural/Logical Form



Applying some logical or corpus-based inference we get ....

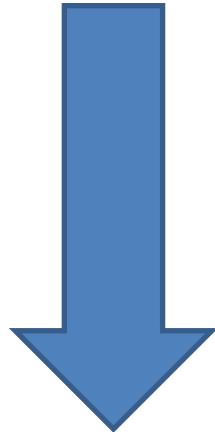
# Rephrasing it

- has\_child(Barack\_Obama, Malia)
- has\_child(Barack\_Obama, Natasha)
- ...

# Now we can answer this query

- *How many children does Barack Obama have?*

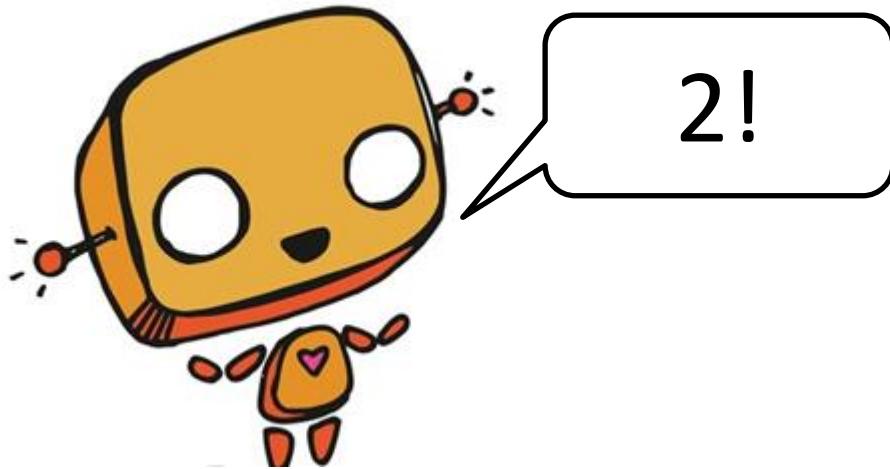
some magic called **semantic parsing** goes on ...



- `count(has_child(Barack_Obama, ?x))`

# It computes!

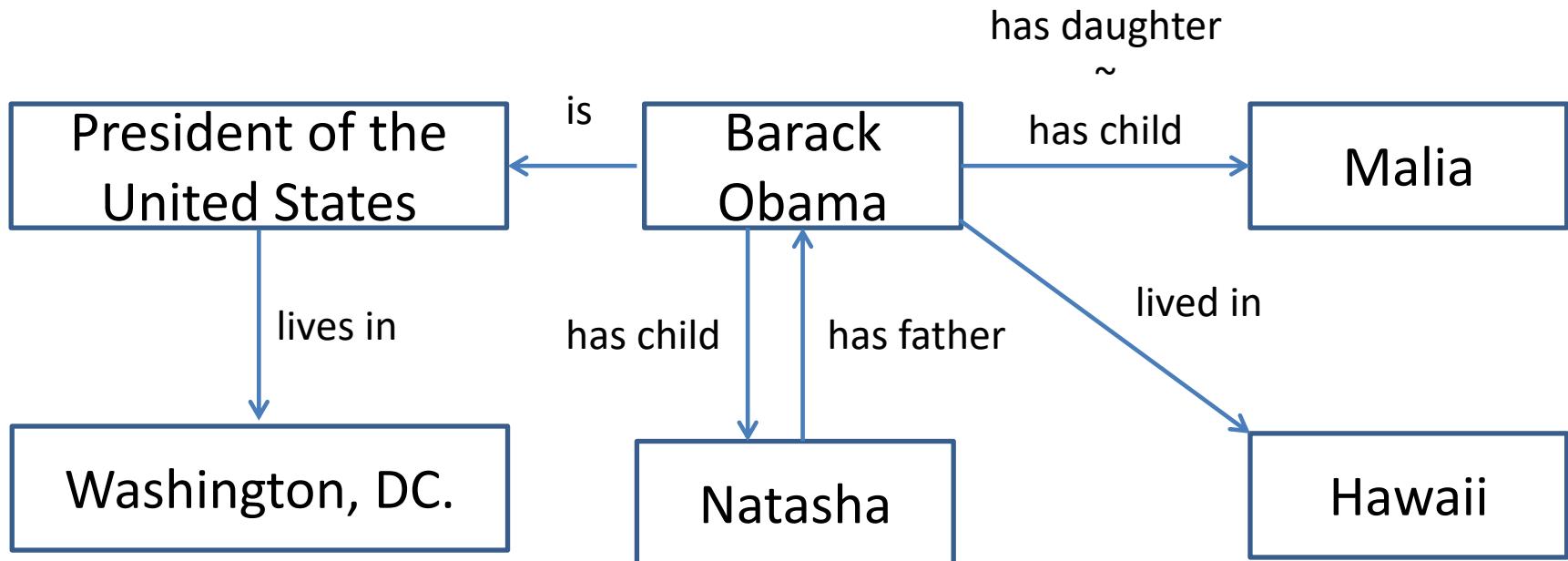
**Query:** count(has\_child(Barack\_Obama, ?x))



**KB:**

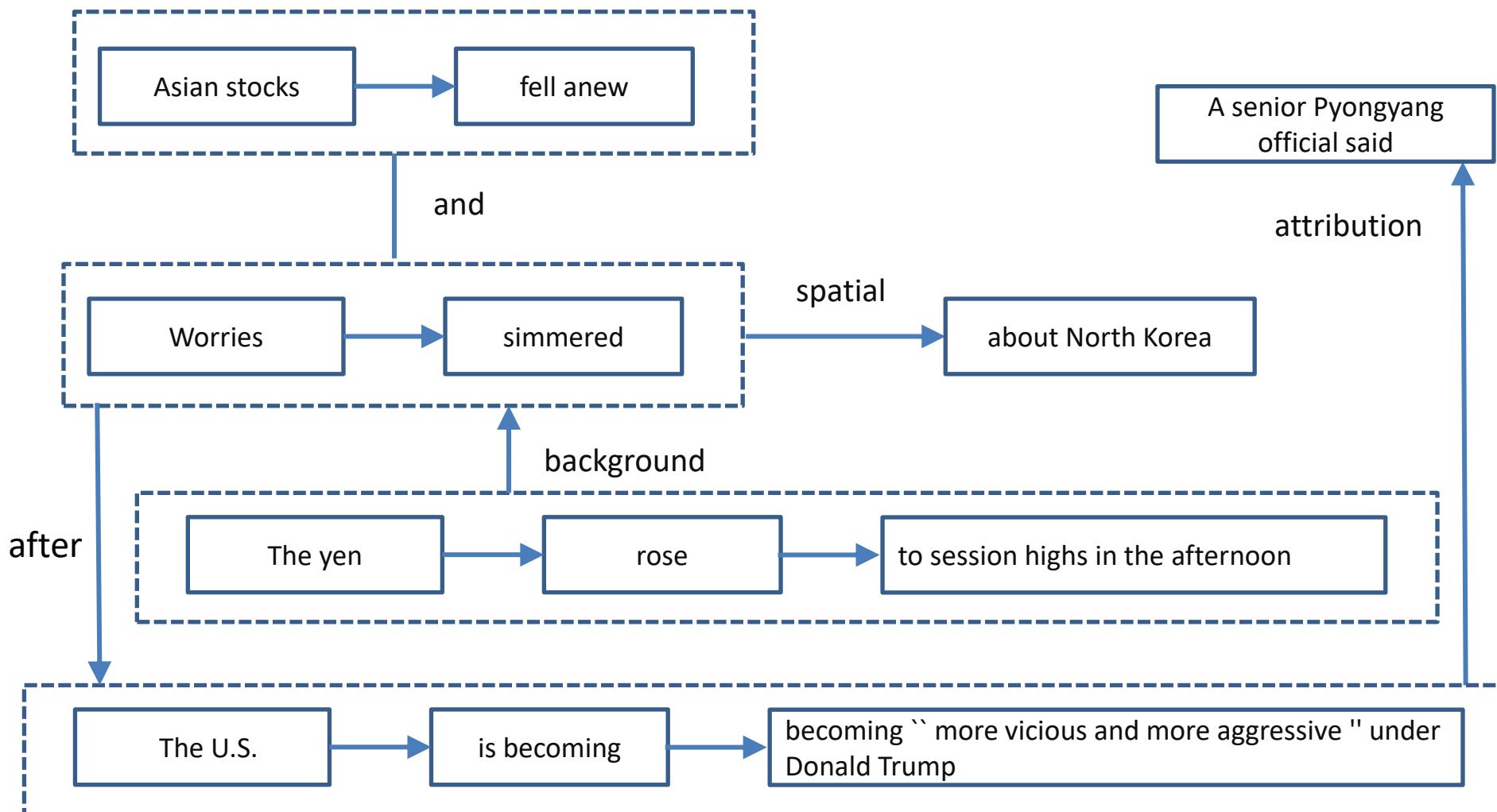
- has\_child(Barack\_Obama, Malia)
- has\_child(Barack\_Obama, Natasha)
- ...

# Extrapolating



## Semantic representation

Asian stocks fell anew and the yen rose to session highs in the afternoon as worries about North Korea simmered, after a senior Pyongyang official said the U.S. is becoming ``more vicious and more aggressive'' under President Donald Trump .



# Semantic Parsing using CCGs

$$\frac{\text{show} \quad \text{me} \quad \frac{\text{flights}}{\lambda x.\text{flight}(x)} \quad \frac{\text{to}}{\lambda y.\lambda x.\text{to}(x, y)} \quad \frac{\text{Boston}}{\text{BOSTON}}}{\lambda x.\text{to}(x, \text{BOSTON})} \longrightarrow \frac{\lambda f.\lambda x.f(x) \wedge \text{to}(x, \text{BOSTON})}{\lambda x.\text{flight}(x) \wedge \text{to}(x, \text{BOSTON})} \longleftarrow \frac{S}{\lambda x.\text{flight}(x) \wedge \text{to}(x, \text{BOSTON})}$$

# Symbol

Tree



Any cognitive representation for long, vertical, usually green with a wood basis

Tree is the name of a set

Tree is a noun

Some Goal



Similarity, discrimination



# Representation

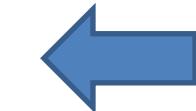
# Structure of the Reality

# Symbol



Any cognitive representation for long, vertical, usually green with a wood basis

## Some Goal



Similarity, discrimination

Extension of the set



# Representation

# Structure of the Reality

# Symbol

# Operating on the Representation

Tree



Any cognitive representation for long, vertical, usually green with a wood basis

The tallest tree

Some Goal



Similarity, discrimination



# Representation

# Structure of the Reality

# Symbol

Tree



Any cognitive representation for long, vertical, usually green with a wood basis

# Operating on the Representation

Definite article: “get me one”

The tallest tree

Some Goal  
Similarity, discrimination



# Representation

# Structure of the Reality

# Symbol

Tree



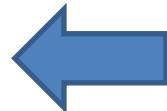
Any cognitive representation for long, vertical, usually green with a wood basis

# Operating on the Representation

Superlative adjective : "top most"

The tallest tree

Some Goal



Similarity, discrimination



# Representation

# Structure of the Reality

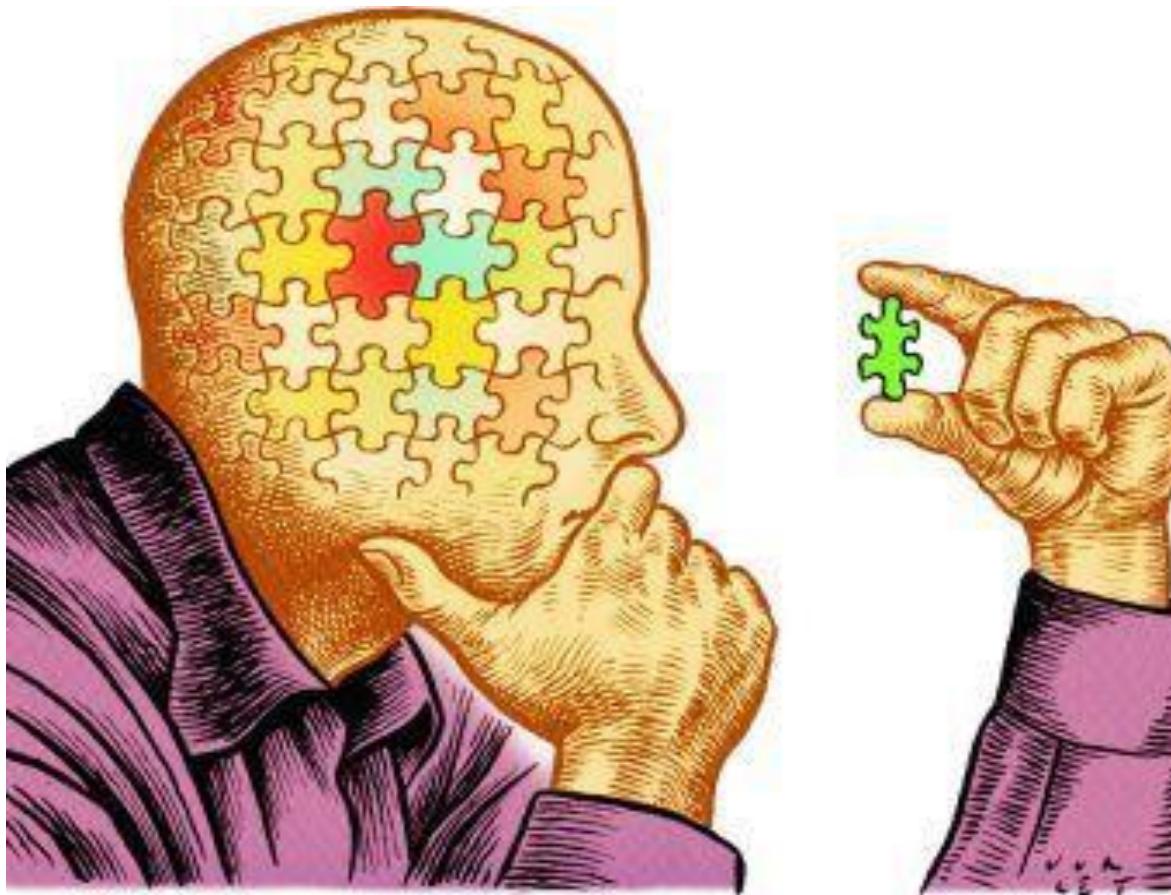
# Natural Language Representation

- There is a mapping between natural language and knowledge representation.
- Looking at natural language is looking at the representation (constrained by the communication medium).

# Language as a ‘Geological outcrop’ of our cognitive representation.



[https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC3YMK9\\_one-day-geology-of-oman-1?guid=c3516272-9eca-4c10-ae14-8dabd9346b98](https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC3YMK9_one-day-geology-of-oman-1?guid=c3516272-9eca-4c10-ae14-8dabd9346b98)



# Knowledge in Learning and Inference

# Inductive Logic Programming

- ILP algorithms are constructive induction algorithms
  - Able to create new predicates to facilitate the expression of explanatory hypotheses

- Express Grandparent
  - Empty background
  - Hypotheses are long and complicated

$\text{Grandparent}(x, y) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\exists z \text{ Mother}(x, z) \wedge \text{Mother}(z, y)] \\ \vee & [\exists z \text{ Mother}(x, z) \wedge \text{Father}(z, y)] \\ \vee & [\exists z \text{ Father}(x, z) \wedge \text{Mother}(z, y)] \\ \vee & [\exists z \text{ Father}(x, z) \wedge \text{Father}(z, y)] \end{aligned}$$

Chu

# Inductive Logic Programming

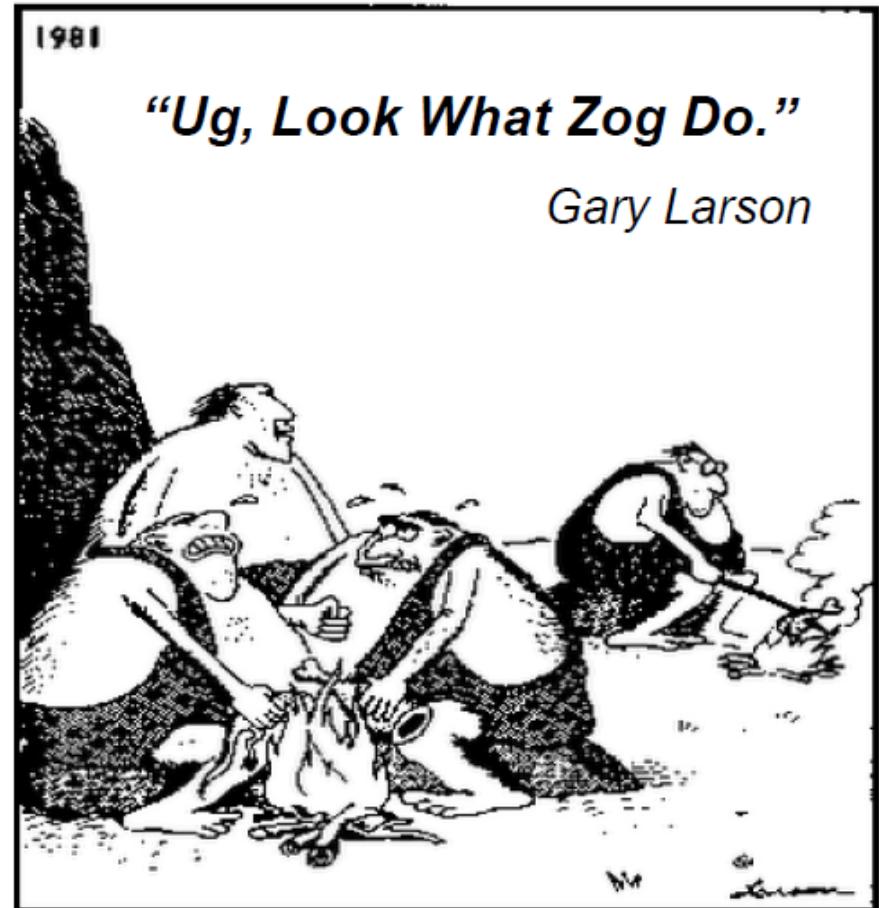
- By creating a new predicate, the definition of Grandparent can be reduced

$$\text{Parent}(x, y) \Leftrightarrow [\text{Mother}(x, y) \vee \text{Father}(x, y)]$$
$$\text{Grandparent}(x, y) \Leftrightarrow [\exists z \text{ Parent}(x, z) \wedge \text{Parent}(z, y)]$$

- Background knowledge can reduce the size of hypotheses required to explain the observations

# Explanation-based Learning

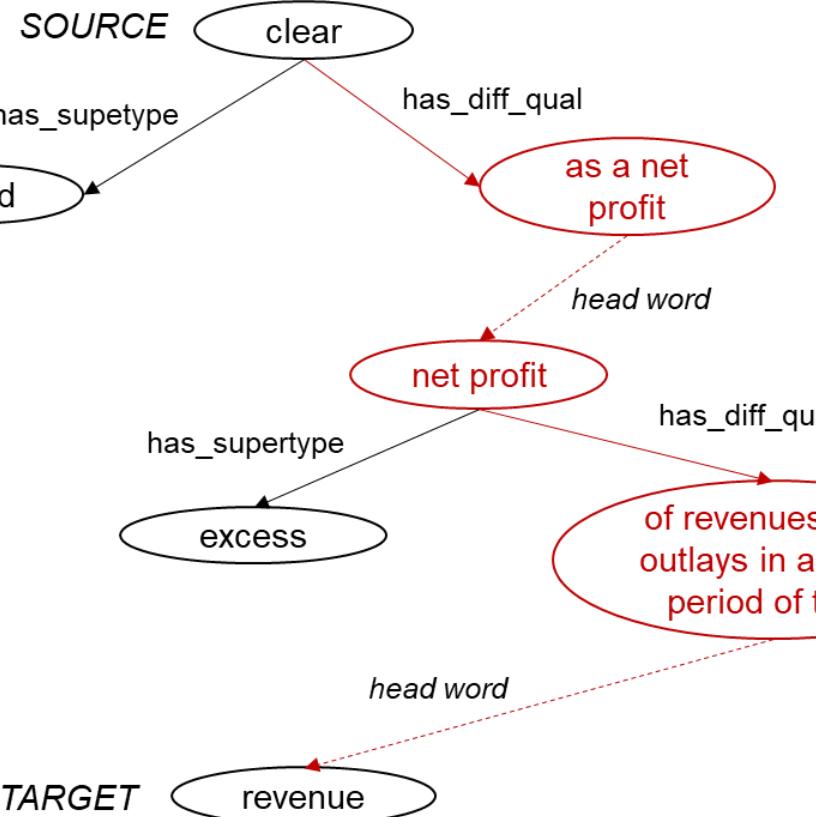
- **Explanation-based Learning (EBL)**
  - Method for extracting rules from individual observations through an explanation.
- **Explanation**
  - Stick holds the food over the fire while keeping hands safe.
- **Generalization**
  - Any long, rigid, sharp object can be used to toast food over the fire.
  - General rule follows logically from the background knowledge of the cavemen's usual cooking process.



Chu

# Natural Language Inference

T: IBM **cleared** \$18.2 billion in the first quarter.  
H: IBM's **revenue** in the first quarter was \$18.2 billion.



*Entailment?*

YES

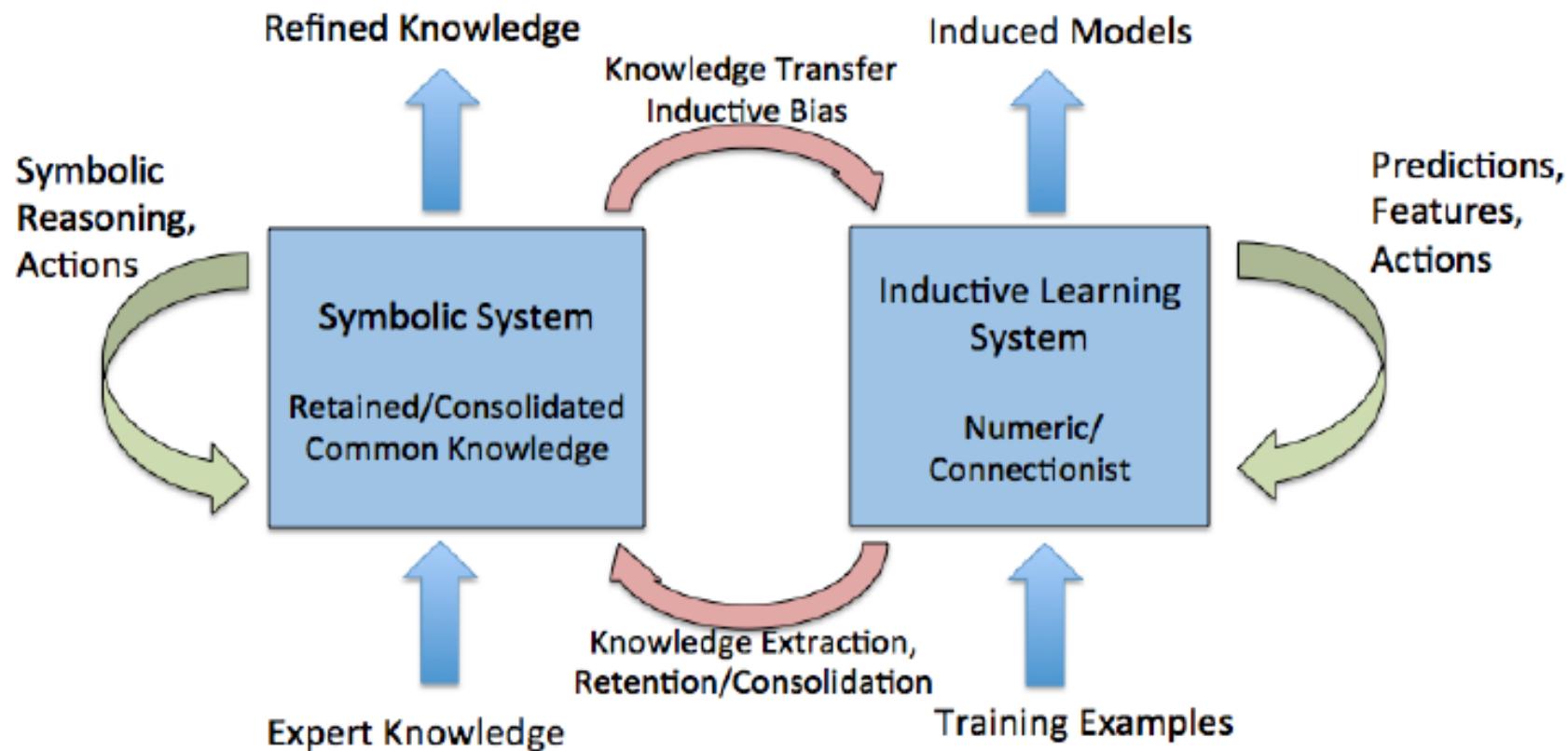
*Why?*

- To clear is to yield as a net profit
- A net profit is an excess of revenues over outlays in a given period of time

# Natural Language Inference

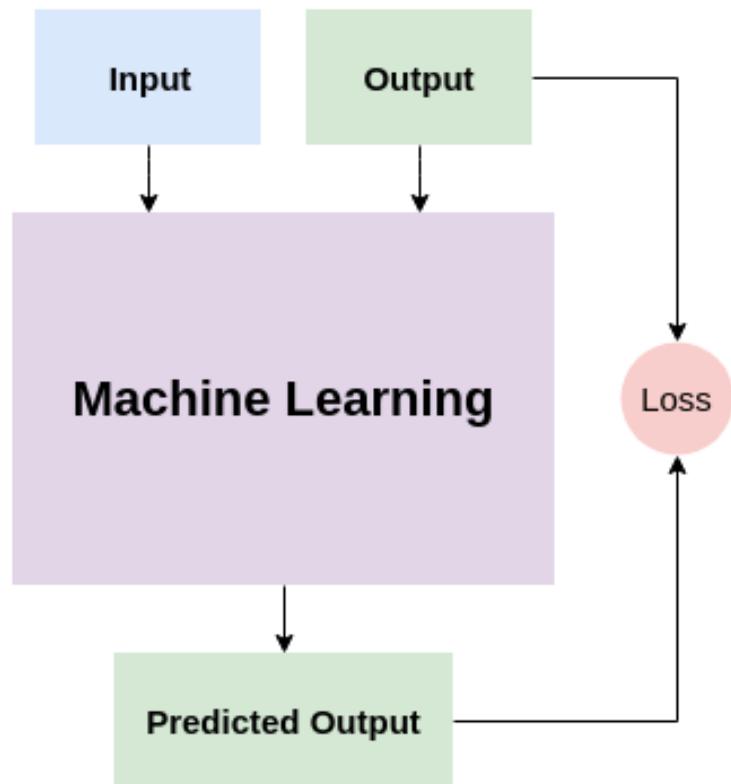
diagram	symbol	name	example
	$x \equiv y$	equivalence	<i>couch</i> $\equiv$ <i>sofa</i>
	$x \sqsubset y$	forward entailment (strict)	<i>crow</i> $\sqsubset$ <i>bird</i>
	$x \sqsupset y$	reverse entailment (strict)	<i>European</i> $\sqsupset$ <i>French</i>
	$x \wedge y$	negation (exhaustive exclusion)	<i>human</i> $\wedge$ <i>nonhuman</i>
	$x \mid y$	alternation (non-exhaustive exclusion)	<i>cat</i> $\mid$ <i>dog</i>
	$x \square y$	cover (exhaustive non-exclusion)	<i>animal</i> $\square$ <i>nonhuman</i>
	$x \# y$	independence	<i>hungry</i> $\#$ <i>hippo</i>

# Neuro-Symbolic Models

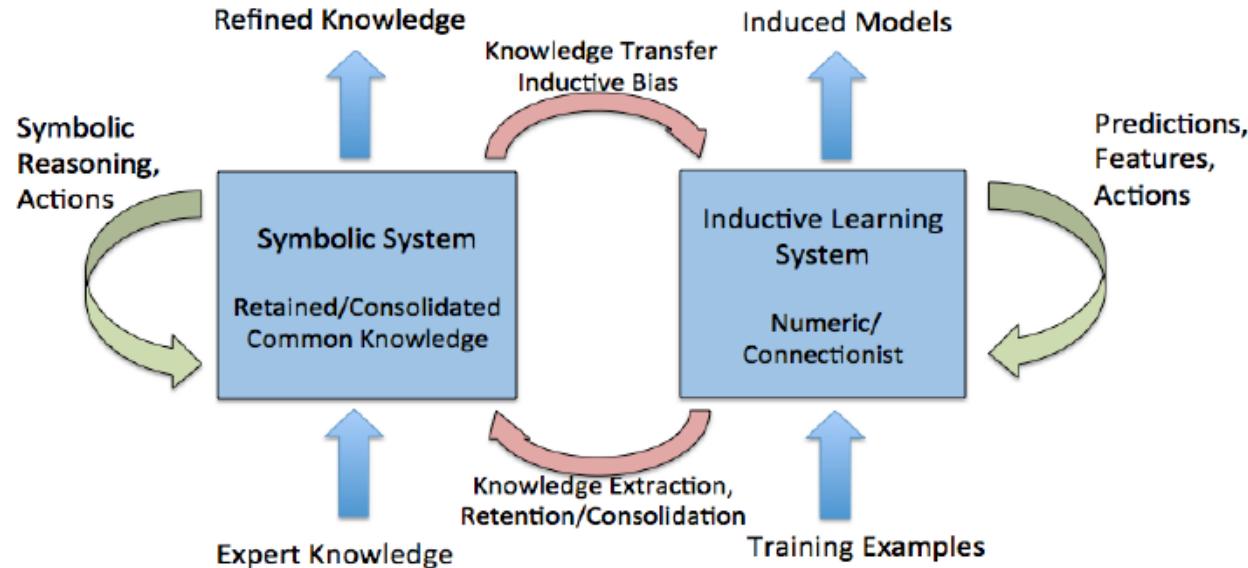


# Current Limits of Deep Learning

1. Deep learning thus far is data hungry
2. Deep learning thus far is shallow and has limited capacity for transfer
3. Deep learning thus far has no natural way to deal with hierarchical structure
4. Deep learning thus far is not sufficiently transparent
5. Deep learning thus far has not been well integrated with prior knowledge
6. Deep learning thus far cannot inherently distinguish causation from correlation
7. Deep learning presumes a largely stable world, in ways that may be problematic
8. Deep learning thus far works well as an approximation, but its answers often cannot be fully trusted
9. Deep learning thus far is difficult to engineer with



# Statistical vs Symbolic AI Systems



	Statistical	Symbolic
Explainability	Hard	Easy
Generalizing algebraic operations	Hard	Easy
Robustness to noise	Easy	Hard
Robustness to ambiguity	Easy	Hard
Robustness to mislabeling	Easy	Hard

# $\partial$ ILP

It is possible for systems to combine statistical perceptual with conceptual interpretable reasoning!

	Deep Learning	Symbolic Program Synthesis	$\partial$ ILP
Robust to noise	YES	NO	YES
Can learn from non-symbolic data	YES	NO	YES
Data efficient	NO	YES	YES
Interpretable	NO	YES	YES

Evans, Richard, and Edward Grefenstette. "Learning explanatory rules from noisy data." *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research* 61 (2018): 1-64.

# Gated Graph Neural Networks

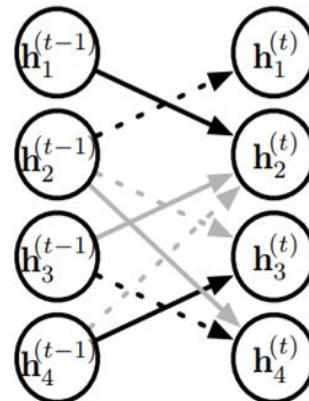
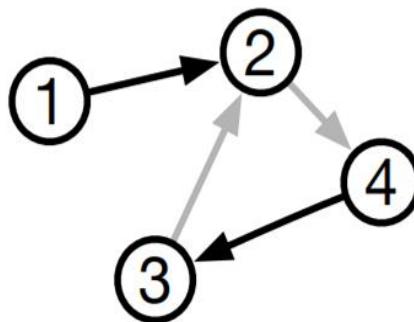
GGNNs are a neural network architecture defined according to a graph structure  $G = (V, E)$

Nodes  $v \in V$  take unique values from  $1, \dots, |V|$ , and edges are pairs  $e = (v, v_0) \in V \times V$

GGNNs map graphs to outputs via two steps. First, there is a **propagation step** that computes node representations for each node; second, an **output model**  $ov = g(hv, lv)$  maps from node representations and corresponding labels to an output  $ov$  for each  $v \in V$

The propagation model is similar to an LSTM. Each node in the graph  $v$  has a hidden state representation  $h(t)v$  that is updated at every time step  $t$ . The computation starts at  $t = 0$  with initial hidden states  $xv$  that depends on the problem.

The structure of the graph, encoded in a matrix  $A$  serves to retrieve the hidden states of adjacent nodes based on the edge types between them. The hidden states are then updated by a gated update module.



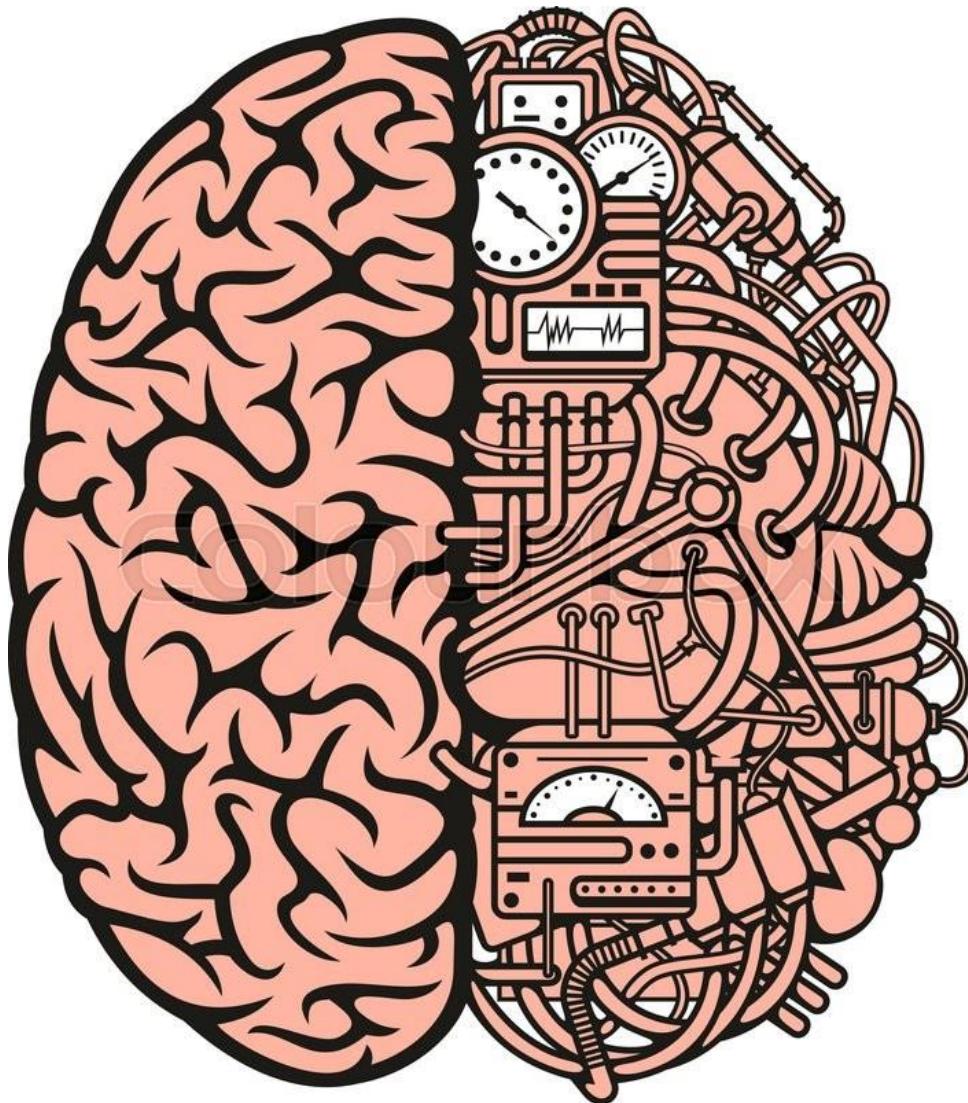
	Outgoing Edges				Incoming Edges			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	B							
2		C	B'		C'			
3	C						B'	
4		B		C'				

(a)

(b)

(c)  $\mathbf{A} = [\mathbf{A}^{(\text{out})}, \mathbf{A}^{(\text{in})}]$

# Building Neuro-Symbolic Systems



# Explainable QA

**Q: The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 expanded a publicly available or private database?**

**A: publicly available**

**Explanation:**

*Paragraph A: Pollution Prevention Act of 1990*

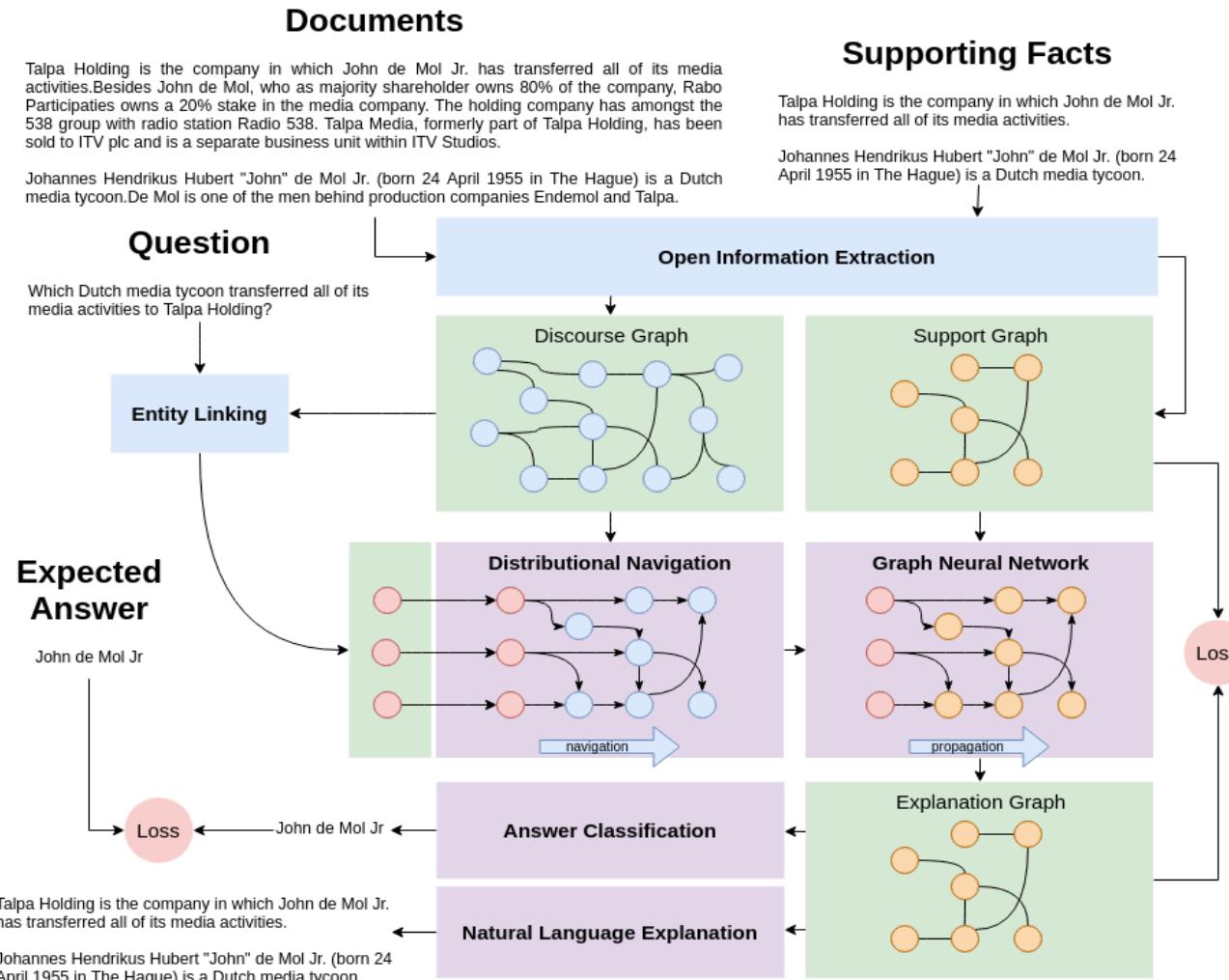
The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA) in the United States created a national policy to have pollution prevented or reduced at the source wherever possible. It also expanded the Toxics Release Inventory.

*Paragraph B: Toxics Release Inventory*

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) is a publicly available database containing information on toxic chemical releases and other waste management activities in the United States.

# Explainable QA

Neuro-Symbolic =  
Knowledge Graphs +  
Gated Graph Neural  
Networks (GGNN)



# Explainable Science QA

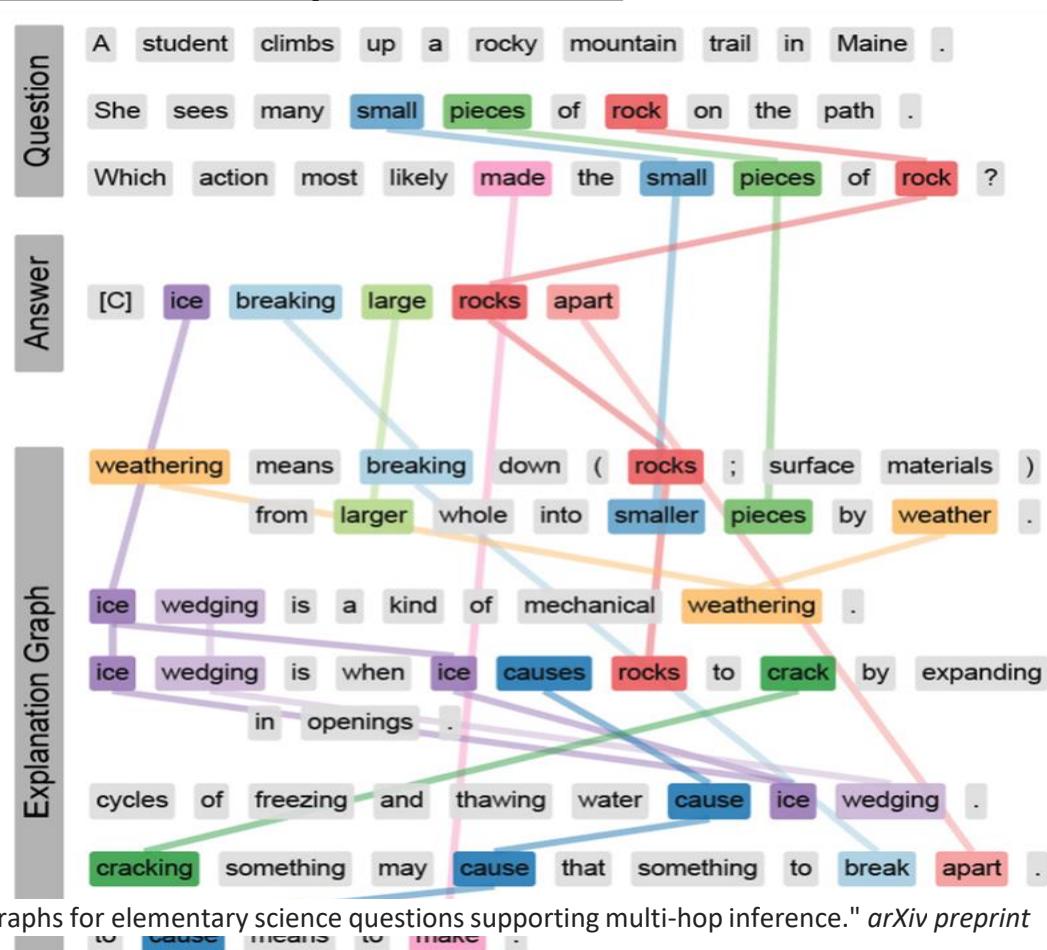
Q: A student climbs up a rocky mountain trail in Maine. She sees many small pieces of rock on the path. Which action most likely made the small pieces of rock?

- [0]: sand blowing into cracks
- [1]: leaves pressing down tightly
- [2]: ice breaking large rocks apart
- [3]: shells and bones sticking together

A: ice breaking large rocks apart

Explanation:

- weathering means breaking down (rocks) by weather
- ice wedging is a kind of mechanical weathering
- ice wedging is when ice causes rocks to crack
- cycles of freezing and thawing water cause ice wedging
- cracking something may cause that something to break
- to cause means to make





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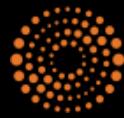
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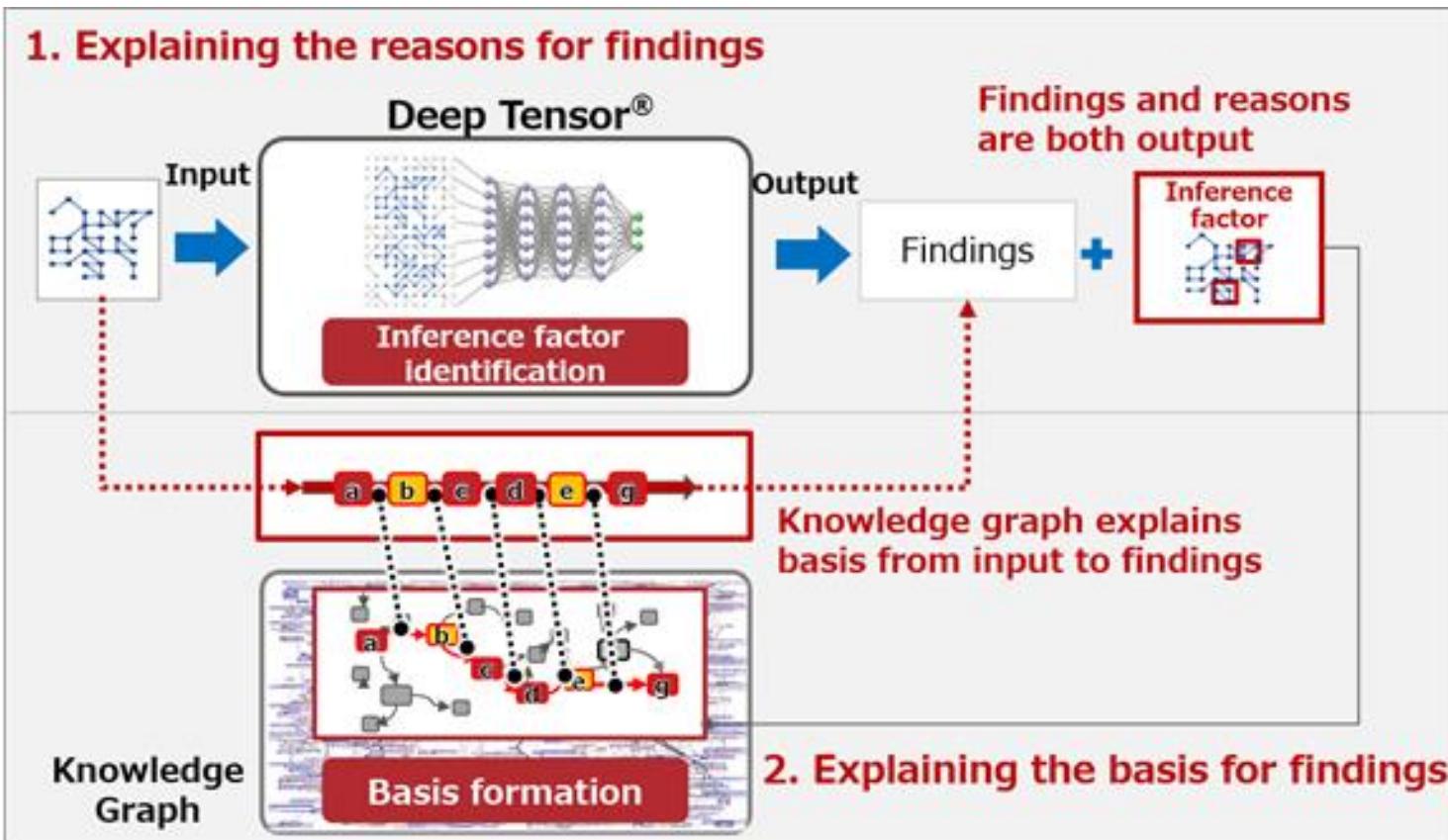
## BRIEF-Avio receives EUR 40 mn financing from European Investment Bank <SPA2.MI>

Oct 6 (Reuters) - AVIO SPA <SPA2.MI> \* SAYS SIGNED WITH EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK CONTRACT FOR EUR 40 MILLION FINANCING Source text for Eikon: [ID:nBIA5D9Ntk] Further company coverage: [SPA2.MI] (Gdynia Newsroom) (gdynia.newsroom@thomsonreuters.com; +48 58 772 0920 ;)



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# Explainable Findings From Tensor Inferences Back to KGs



# Summary of Today

- End-to-end overview of this part of the course and its underlying motivation.
- Representation, semantics, learning/inference.
- Representation and NL.
- Dialogue between Statistical and Symbolic approaches.

# Next Class

- We will jump directly into Knowledge Representation (beyond FOL).
- Frames, Prototypes, Ontologies.
- Representing more complex NL discourse.

# Recommended Reading

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## Deep Learning: A Critical Appraisal

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Gary Marcus<sup>1</sup>  
New York University

<https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1801/1801.00631.pdf>