# Data Science Salon Miami November 2018 Workshop Presentation Notes

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## Outline

#### Opening

- Mission statement.
  - Primary:
    - To introduce, teach, and illustrate the making of goal oriented conversational agents using context free grammars and finite state machines.
  - ► Secondary:
    - To speed up the coming of the next Al winter.
- ► The GitHub repository.

## What we are going to do?

- What kind of conversational agents we consider here?
  - For machine learning workflows.
  - For super-user or end-user interfacing of software components.
  - Hence (most, but not all) of the conversational agents that are shallow or not conversational much.
    - Shallow: one or two states at most.
  - But yes, this can be used for "deeper meaning" conversational agents.
- Other uses:
  - ► for brainstorming;
  - for project management;
  - for Domain Specific Languages (DSL's).

#### Who am 1?

#### Education

- ► MSc Computer Science (Data Bases)
- MSc Mathematics (Abstract Algebra)
- PhD Applied Mathematics (Large Scale Air-Pollution Simulations)

#### General point of view on Al

- Siding with the Weak AI.
- See the related blog post and panel video from the Data Science Salon Miami February 2018.
  - TowardData Science post link

## The companies I have made conversational agents for

- Panasonic Automotive Systems America
  - butler in the car
- Entefy
  - universal communicator
- Clearsense LLC
  - diabetics management, patient critical conditions predictions
- Christy Health Inc
  - patient critical conditions prediction, data transformations
- ► AITO Consulting LLC
  - accounting data handling and cash flow prediction
- QiO Technologies
  - predictions and recommendations in Industry 4.0

#### In case you hear things you not like

- I guarantee you many of the employers I engage(d) with would not like everything I plan to say.
- ► It is like eating vegetables:
  - even if you do not like them they are good for you.
- ► If you do not like what you hear please write me an (extensive) email about how wrong I am:
  - antononcube@gmail.com

#### Managing expectations

- You are not going to learn how to make a complete, say, Alexa skill in 2 hours.
  - Or 20 it this is the first time you see this kind of expositions.
- In this workshop we only sketch making of complete Alexa skills or Google Home apps/skills.
  - Note that there are a lot of other conversational platforms.
- What are you going to see is a particular type of conversational agent making based on grammars and finite state machines.
- ▶ Because of what Amazon, Apple, Google, Nuance, and others developments of speech-to-text recognition frameworks we are taking for granted to be easily able to hook-up with a certain speech-to-text module (or two, or five.)
  - Same for text-to-speech.
- Note that there are a plenty of dialog system design paradigms / approaches.
- ► I have a script for only 40 min, the rest of the workshop is unscripted.
  - What we are going to do would depend on:
    - what kind of background the audience has, and
    - what kind of agents the audience wants to design > < = > = > < < >

#### GitHub project for the workshop and installations required

- The GitHub project:
  - https://github.com/antononcube/ ConversationalAgents/tree/master/Projects/ DataScienceSalon-Miami-Nov-2018-Workshop
  - Or just find it in:
    - https:
      //github.com/antononcube/ConversationalAgents/
- While I am talking you can (try to) install the software tools listed in that repository.
  - Rakudo (for Perl6.)
    - Up to you; better use the online tool: https://glot.io/new/perl6.
  - Atom editor (for Perl6 and Python.)
    - ► Install the corresponding packages too.
  - ► R and RStudio (for R.)
  - Mathematica (used, but not needed.)
  - ► ANTLR (listed, but not needed.)
    - ► I would rather use Perl6 at this point.



#### The screen set-up

- ► Four screens:
  - ► Mind-map,
  - The main presentation,
  - The Atom editor/IDE,
  - RStudio.

#### Opening examples

#### Didactic

- ▶ ⊠ Phone Dialogs Conversational Agent.
- ▶ □ Love food
  - ➤ Simple we are going to download it, use it, and extend it 5-10 min from now.

#### Eliza run example

# Shock and awe examples (I hope. . . )

- ▶ ⊠ Regression workflows
  - QRMon main workflow example.
  - ▶ Note the three-four regression methods presented:
    - Quantile Regression;
    - Linear Regression;
    - Neural Networks regression.
- ► □ Classification workflows.
  - CICon main workflow.
  - Rapid creation of classification workflows.

## Complex Conversational Agent example

- Diabetes management: Glukoza.
- ▶ Note the complex nature of the design.
- Two perspectives are accommodated:
  - "simple" end user, and
  - physician / researcher.

## The big picture

- In this workshop we concentrate on first four six steps in the following workflow.
- ► The main workflow simplified:
  - 1. Get and brainstorm on an automation idea.
  - 2. Gather or come-up with dialogs.
  - 3. Make suitable grammars / DSL's.
  - 4. Come up with finite states and transition between them.
  - 5. Program parser(s).
  - 6. Program interpreter(s).
  - 7. Refine with initial feedback.
  - 8. Decide when to stop.
- The use of monadic DSL's big picture.

## "Why not?" discussion points

- ▶ It is very important to know the limitations of your tools.
- ► In case the audience is interested to hear this and we have time.

Why not Java?

Why not JavaScript?

Why not Mathematica?

Why not Perl6?

Why not Python?

Why not R?

#### Introduction to EBNF

- ► Context free grammars.
  - A set of production rules.
  - You will know it when you see it.
  - Comes from Noam Chomsky's formal grammars hierarchy.
- Extended Backus-Naur Form.

## Introduction to parser programming

- ► This is not that important to follow.
- Actual parser programming in R.
- Should we do it also in Perl6? (coming up next...)
  - I think yes.
- Contrasting the two approaches.
  - Functional parsers vs
  - Declarative rules.

#### Introduction to parser generation

- ► Here we use the declarative rules.
- Languages
  - ► Perl6
  - Python
  - Mathematica
  - sorry, no R.
- Grammar inclusions and reuse.

#### Interpretation

- What if you parsing tree is also code?
  - Lisp, Mathematica
- ▶ What if parsing tree traversal is baked-in into the language?
  - Perl6, Scala
- ► Alternatively, you can get code that traverse the tree.
  - ► ANTLR

#### Grammar making exercises

#### Love food grammar

- Add more food items and check can you parse sentences with them.
- Add new verbs.
- Add new commands. E.g.
  - Where to find the best ...?
- What other actions to hook-up?
  - (Instead of just gain calories.)

#### dplyr natural language command

- What other commands to add?
- What other functionalities to program for the existing commands?

## Break

## Deciding what conversational agent to design

- Natural language commands for dplyr.
- ► Will they kill me?
  - ▶ I have a half-baked interactive demo dashboard.
- Regression workflows.
  - Fully developed.
- Job search.
- Movie search and recommendations.
- Construction and training of neural networks.

## Gather dialogs

- ► How are we going to gather the dialogs?
  - By typing in?
  - By a public Slack channel?
    - datasciencesalon.slack.com #conversational-agents
  - By email: antononcube@gmail.com

## Making Morphological Analysis tables

- Morphological Analysis is used for problem solving.
- ► Consider:
  - multi-dimensional, non-quantified complex problems.
  - open-ended problems,
  - wicked problems.
- Dealing with seemingly non-reducible complexity.
- Made by Fritz Zwicky for star classification, etc.

## Describe and program grammars

- ▶ □ Perl6
  - lt is very likely I would use Perl6.
- ► □ Python
- ▶ □ Mathematica

## Generation of parsers

- ► □ Perl6
- ► □ Python
- ▶ ☐ Mathematica

#### Conclusion

Why keep learning about this?

Where to go next?

#### References

- 1. Anton Antonov, Creating and programming domain specific languages, (2016), Mathematica For Prediction at Word Press.
- 2. Lars Dieckow, "Parsing with grammars shoot-out", (2017), The Perl Conference.