

# Generating Random Logic Programs Using Constraint Programming

**Paulius Dilkas**   Vaishak Belle

AAI Seminar



THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

**informatics**



EDINBURGH CENTRE FOR  
**ROBOTICS**



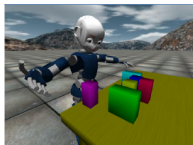
Engineering and  
Physical Sciences  
Research Council

# Probabilistic Logic Programs (PROBLOG)

“Smokers” (Domingos et al. 2008; Fierens et al. 2015)

```
0.2::stress(P):-person(P).
0.3::influences(P1,P2):-friend(P1,P2).
0.1::cancer_spont(P):-person(P).
0.3::cancer_smoke(P):-person(P).
    smokes(X):-stress(X).
    smokes(X):-smokes(Y),influences(Y,X).
    cancer(P):-cancer_spont(P).
    cancer(P):-smokes(P),cancer_smoke(P).
    person(michelle).
    person(timothy).
    friend(timothy,michelle).
```

# Applications



Moldovan et al. 2012

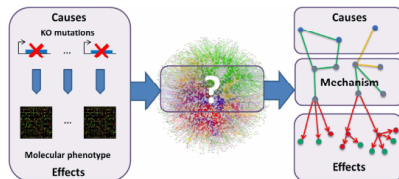
Q1: In a group of 10 people, 60 percent have brown eyes. Two people are to be selected at random from the group. What is the probability that neither person selected will have brown eyes?

Q2: Mike has a bag of marbles with 4 white, 8 blue, and 6 red marbles. He pulls out one marble from the bag and it is red. What is the probability that the second marble he pulls out of the bag is white?

Dries et al. 2017

```
is_malignant(Case):-
    biopsyProcedure(Case,usCore),
    changes_Sizeinc(Case,missing),
    feature_shape(Case).
is_malignant(Case):-
    assoFinding(Case,asymmetry),
    breastDensity(Case,scatteredFDensities),
    vacuumAssisted(Case,yes).
is_malignant(Case):-
    needleGauge(Case,9),
    offset(Case,14),
    vacuumAssisted(Case,yes).
```

Côrte-Real, Dutra, and Rocha 2017



De Maeyer et al. 2013

# How Many Programs Are Used to Test Algorithms?

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## Anytime Inference in Probabilistic Logic Programs with $T_P$ -Compilation

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Department Computerwetenschappen, K.U. Leuven  
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CRACS & INESC-Porto LA, Faculty of Sciences, University of Porto  
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## ProbLog Technology for Inference in a Probabilistic First Order Logic

2  
Maurice Bruynooghe and Theofrastos Mantaftakidis and Angelika Kimmig and Bernd Gutmann  
and Joost Vennekens and Gerda Janssens and Luc De Raedt<sup>1</sup>

# Outline

Introduction

The Constraint Model

Inference

Summary

## What Characterises a (Probabilistic) Logic Program?

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0.2::stress(P):-person(P).  
0.3::influences(P1,P2):-friend(P1,P2).  
0.1::cancer_spont(P):-person(P).  
0.3::cancer_smoke(P):-person(P).  
    smokes(X):-stress(X).  
    smokes(X):-smokes(Y),influences(Y,X).  
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    person(timothy).  
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- predicates, arities

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person(*michelle*).

person(*timothy*).

friend(*timothy*,*michelle*).

- predicates, arities
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- probabilities



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- predicates, arities
- variables
- constants
- probabilities
- length

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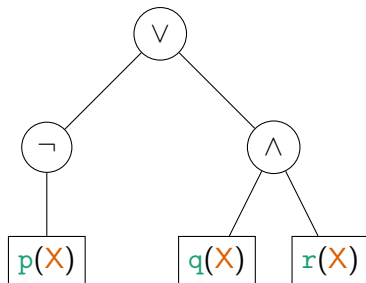
- predicates, arities
- variables
- constants
- probabilities
- length
- complexity

## Formulas As Trees

$$\neg p(x) \vee (q(x) \wedge r(x))$$

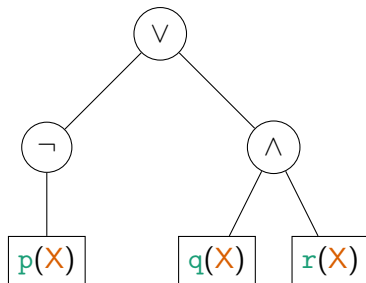
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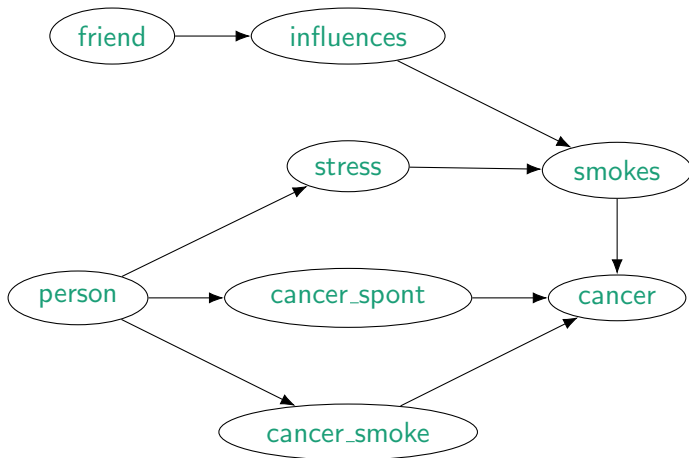
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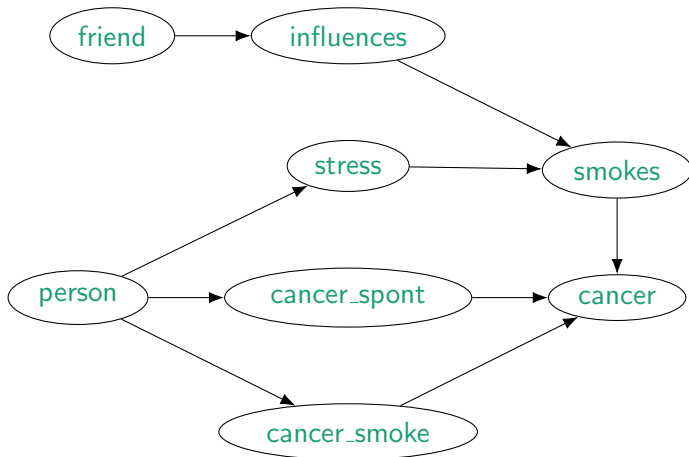
0	0	0	1	2	2
∨	¬	∧	p(X)	q(X)	r(X)

## Predicate Dependency Graph



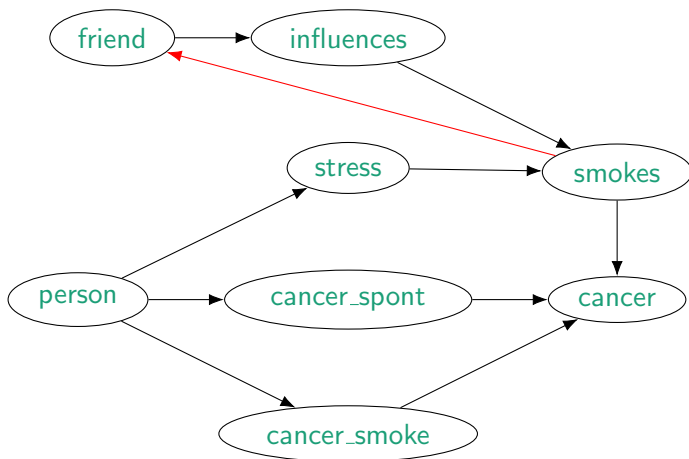
# Stratification and Negative Cycles

```
0.1::friend(X,Y):- \+ smokes(Y).
```



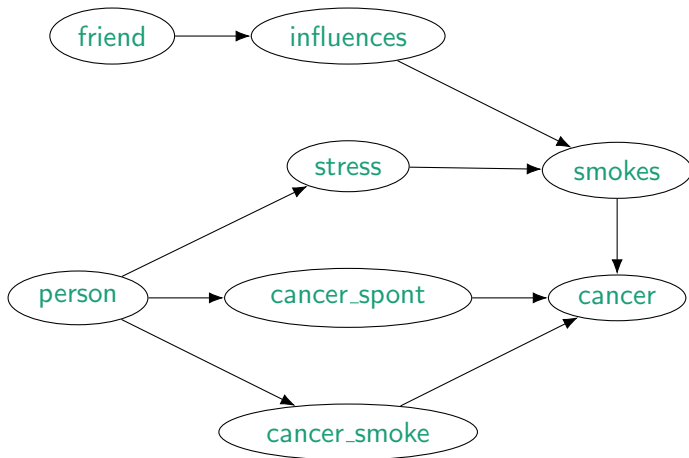
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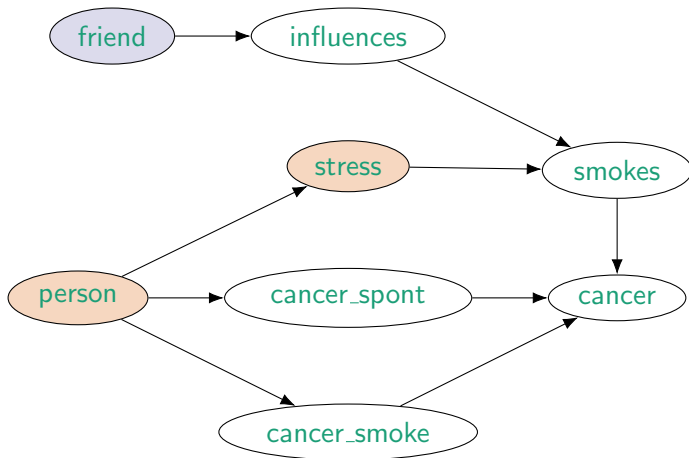




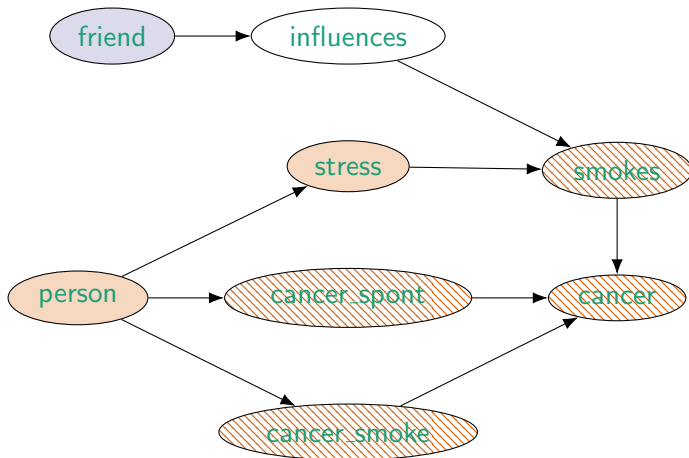
# Predicate Independence: friend $\perp$ stress



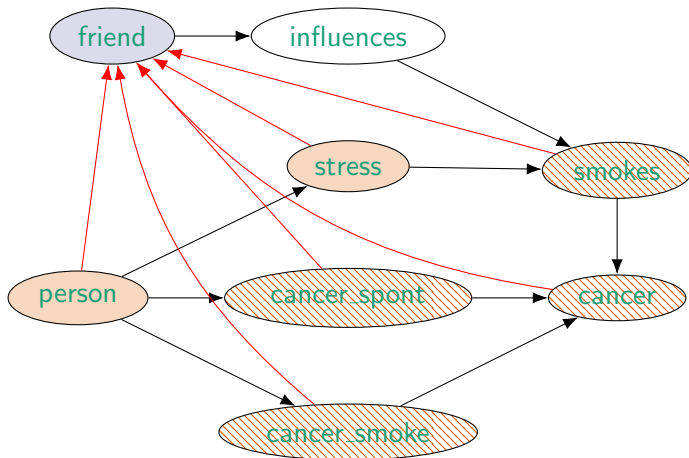
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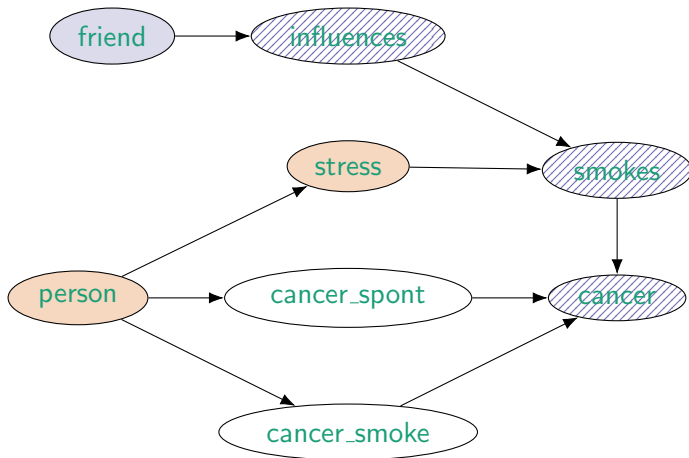
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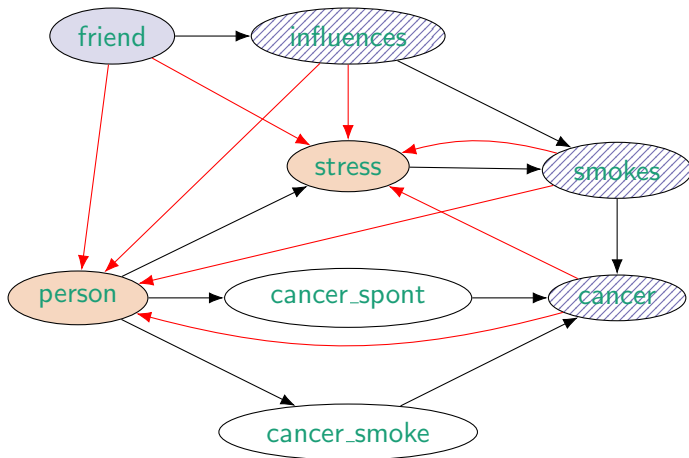
Predicate Independence:  $\text{friend} \perp \text{stress}$



# Predicate Independence: friend $\perp$ stress



# Predicate Independence: $\text{friend} \perp \text{stress}$



# Inference and Knowledge Compilation

**NNF** negation normal form

**d-DNNF** deterministic decomposable negation normal form

**BDD** binary decision diagrams

**SDD** sentential decision diagrams

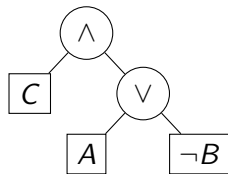
Example Diagrams for  $C \wedge (A \vee \neg B)$ 

Figure: NNF

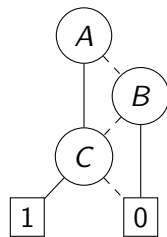


Figure: BDD

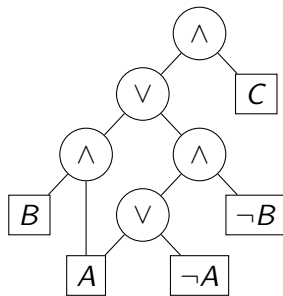


Figure: d-DNNF

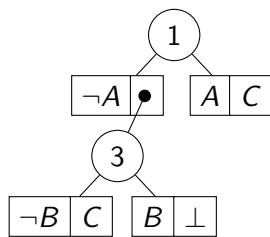


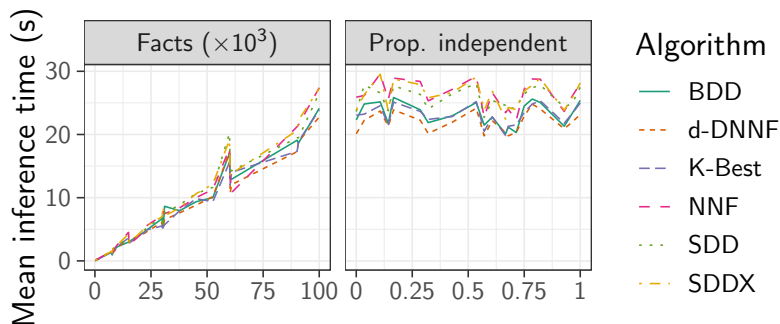
Figure: SDD



# Properties of Programs vs. Inference Algorithms

Facts: `friend(timothy, michelle).`

Rules: `0.2 :: stress(P) :- person(P).`



## Summary

- The model can generate (approximately) realistic instances of reasonable size.
- Open questions for future work:
  - Can we ensure uniform sampling?
  - Why do all of the algorithms behave so similarly?
  - Why does independence have no effect on inference time?