



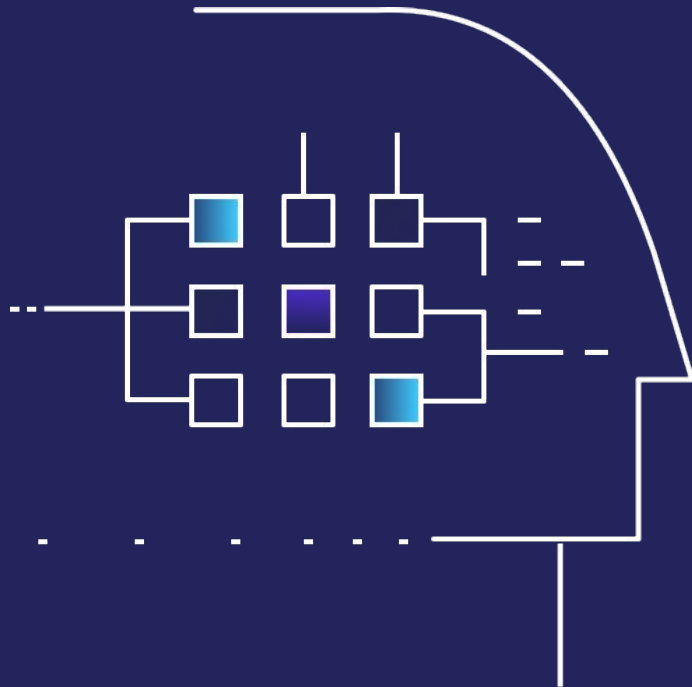
Technical Deep Dive

OpenCog Workshop, Tokyo 2019

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<https://github.com/singnet/opencog-workshops>

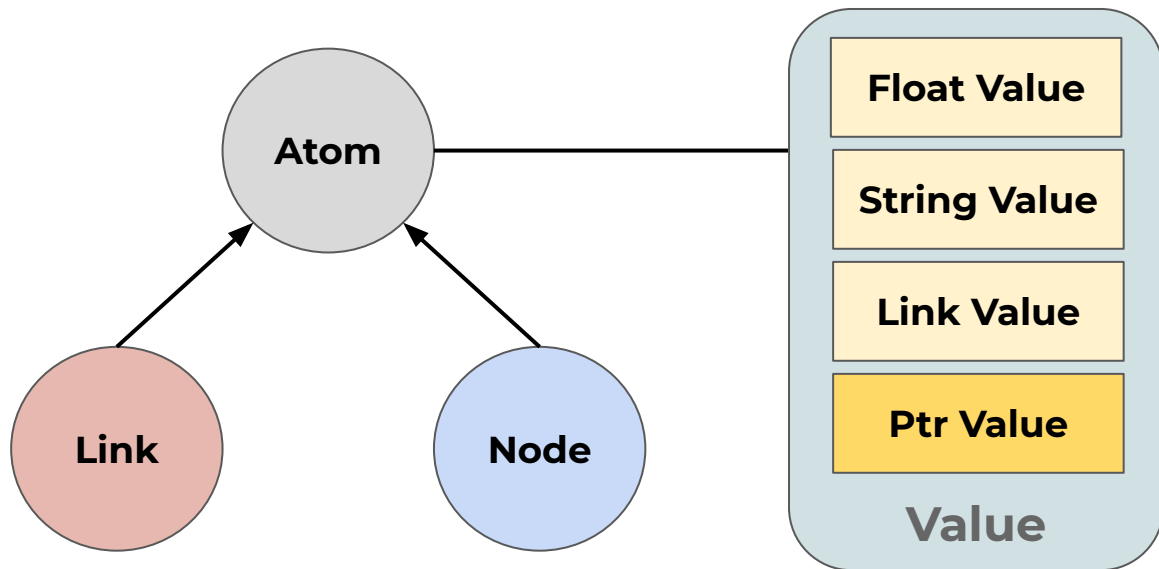


OpenCog - The Open Cognition Project

- Open source framework for Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)
- Diverse assemblage of cognitive algorithms, e.g.
 - ECAN - Economic Attention Allocation System
 - PLN - Probabilistic Logic Networks
 - OpenPsi
 - MOSES - Meta-Optimizing Semantic Evolutionary Search
 - Natural Language Processing & Generation

AtomSpace

- Hypergraph database
- Holds **ATOMS** together with their **VALUES**



Bindings

Scheme

```
scheme@(guile-user)> (use-modules (opencog))  
  
scheme@(guile-user)> (define my_atomspace (cog-new-atomspace))
```

Python

```
>>> from opencog.atomspace import AtomSpace  
  
>>> my_atomspace = AtomSpace()
```

Haskell

Demo: **Knowledge Representation**

atomese.ipynb

Pattern Matcher

- Query engine
- Finds graphs that match the given template
- Evaluates and executes certain subgraphs

Pattern:

InheritanceLink

VariableNode \$x

ConceptNode "animal"

Practice: **Pattern Matcher**

pattern_matching.ipynb

evaluation_and_execution.ipynb

Unified Rule Engine (URE)

- Generic rule engine
- Supports forward chaining and backward chaining
- Built mostly on top of the Pattern Matcher
- Rules are written as BindLink
- Rules can be organized as a Rule Base, with customizable control policy for controlling the inferences

Rule Structure

BindLink

<variables>

AndLink

<premise-1>

...

<premise-n>

<conclusion-pattern>

Deduction Rule Example

Premise condition = AndLink(BA, CB)

A -> B BA = InheritanceLink(var_b, var_a)

B -> C CB = InheritanceLink(var_c, var_b)

Ergo: A -> C

Rewrite = ExecutionOutputLink(
 GroundedSchemaNode("scm: deduction-formula"),
 ListLink(CA, CB, BA))

deduction_link = BindLink(condition, rewrite)

Probabilistic Logic Networks (PLN)

- Carries out uncertain inference
- Allows basic probabilistic inference to interact with other kinds of inference
- Supports sophisticated control mechanism enabling inference control meta-learning

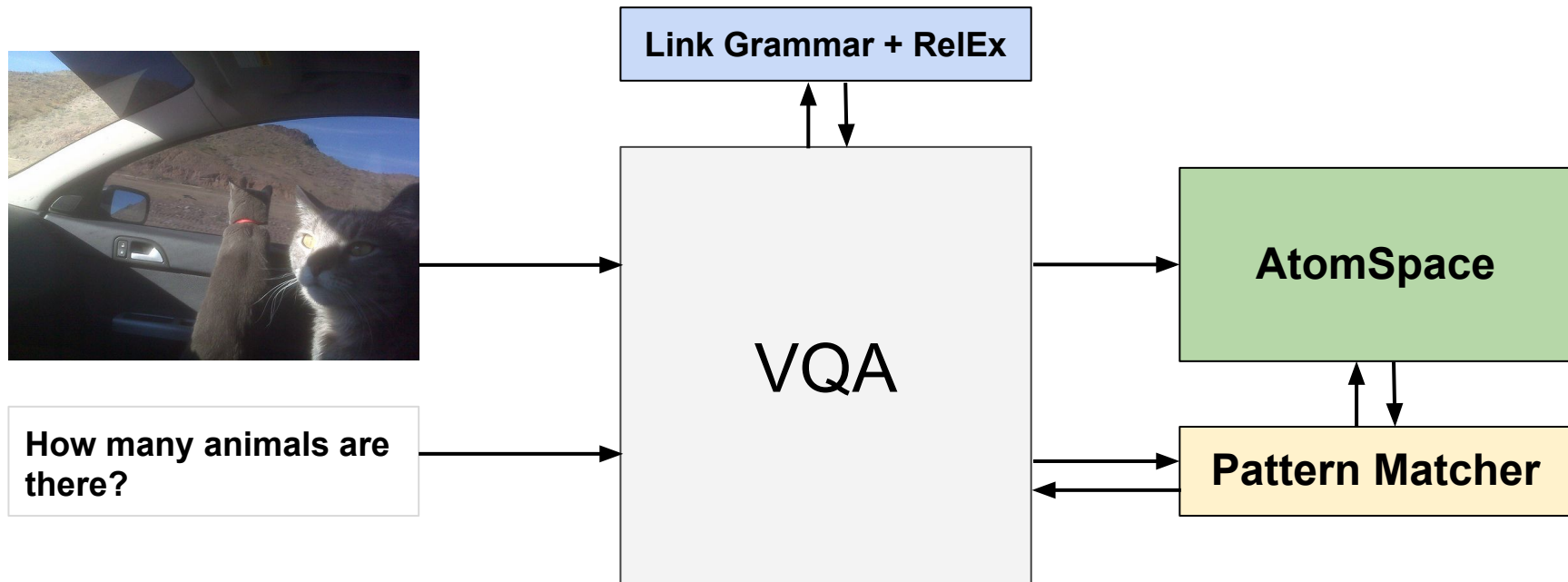
Demo: Reasoning

reasoning.ipynb

Visual Question Answering (VQA)

- Atomspace for storing facts about world
- Link Grammar + ReEx for text processing
- Faster-RCNN for bounding box and feature extraction
- Our neural network models for classification
- Unified Rule Engine and Pattern Matcher for answer searching

Visual Question Answering (VQA)



Link Grammar

- A syntactic parser
- Builds relations between pairs of words
- e.g. “he runs fast”

The diagram illustrates the Link Grammar for the sentence "he runs fast". It consists of three rows. The top row contains the link types: "+---->WV---->+". The middle row contains the word types: "+--Wd--+-Ss--+-Pa--+". The bottom row contains the words: "LEFT-WALL", "he", "runs", and "fast". Vertical lines connect the word types to the words: "+--Wd--" connects to "LEFT-WALL", "-+-Ss--" connects to "he", "--+-Pa--" connects to "runs", and "+--" connects to "fast".

```
+---->WV---->+  
+--Wd--+-Ss--+-Pa--+  
|         |         |         |  
LEFT-WALL he  runs  fast
```

Relex

- Dependency Relationship Extractor for English

Dependency relations:

_advmod(run, fast)

_subj(run, he)

Attributes:

pos(run, verb)

penn-POS(run, VBZ)

penn-POS(fast, RB)

definite-FLAG(he, T)

pos(he, noun)

penn-POS(he, PRP)

tense(run, present)

pos(fast, adv)

noun_number(he, singular)

gender(he, masculine)

pronoun-FLAG(he, T)

Demo: **Visual Question Answering (VQA)**

vqa.ipynb

GHOST

- General Holistic Organism Scripting Tool
- Allows human authors to script behaviors for artificial characters
- Inspired by ChatScript in its syntax
- Translates human-authored rules into OpenPsi-rules:

context AND procedure IMPLIES goal

GHOST

- A typical GHOST rule:

```
goal: ( please_human=0.8 )
```

```
r: ( hi robot ) hello human
```

- Supports scripting nonverbal behaviors as well

```
r: ( ^is_face() ) hello human ^smile()
```

Rule Discovery via ECAN

- Stimulates related Atoms based on perception inputs (words, faces etc)
- Propagates to the neighboring Atoms
- Rules in the attentional focus will be evaluated

Action Selection via OpenPsi

- Determine what action to take
- Rule/Action selection process is probabilistic, driven mainly by
 - Satisfiability of the context of the rule
 - Importance of the rule
 - Urges of the goals

Demo: **GHOST**

ghost.ipynb

Resources

wiki.opencog.org

blog.opencog.org

github.com/opencog

opencog@googlegroups.com

opencog.slack.com

