

Neurosymbolic Association Rule Mining from Tabular Data

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Learning Rules?

Knowledge discovery: Reveal associations between data features, e.g., columns of a given table.

Interpretable inference: Draw conclusions using learned rules instead of black box models, such as classification rules.

Formalization: Table with k features $F = \{f_1, \dots, f_k\}$, each with categories $f_i^1, \dots, f_i^{c_i}$. Define the item universe $I = \{f_i^j \mid 1 \leq i \leq k, 1 \leq j \leq c_i\}$.

Each row (transaction, n) $T \subset I$ satisfies $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, k\}, \exists! j \in \{1, \dots, c_i\}, f_i^j \in T$

An association rule is $X \rightarrow Y$ with $X, Y \subset I, X \cap Y = \emptyset, |Y| = 1$.

Logical form: $X \rightarrow Y \equiv (\neg \wedge_{x \in X} x) \vee y$ (Horn clause in CNF).

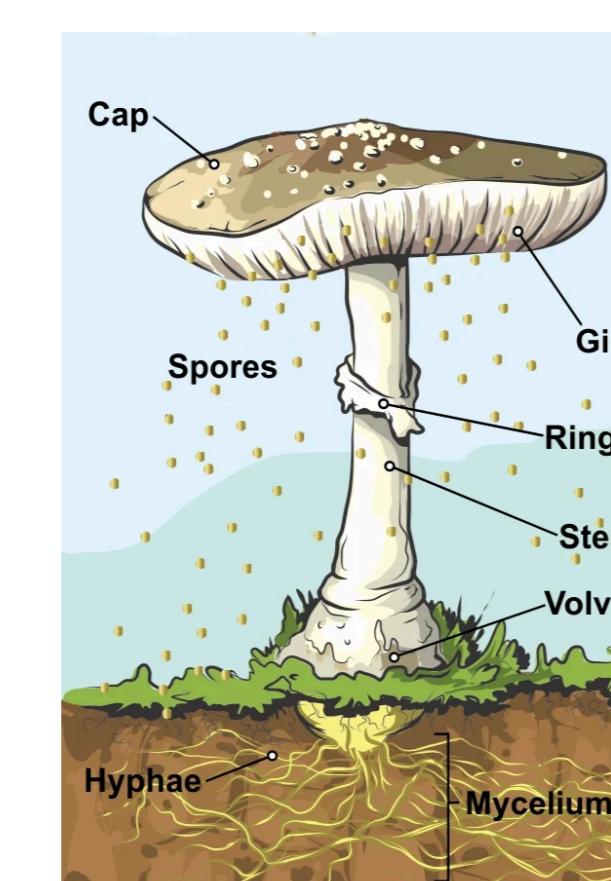
Mushroom example:

cap-shape	cap-surface	odor	...	poisonous
b	y	l	...	e
x	y	p	...	p
b	s	l	...	e

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/73/mushroom>

$\text{cap-shape}(b) \wedge \text{cap-color}(w) \rightarrow \text{odor}(l)$

$\text{cap-shape}(b) \wedge \text{cap-surface}(y) \rightarrow \text{poisonous}(e)$



<https://grocycle.com/parts-of-a-mushroom/>

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Research Question

How to address Combinatorial Explosion in Rule Mining?

Intuition: Even a small dataset can generate an overwhelming number of rules, most of which are redundant or trivial. Long execution times, harder to interpret. Existing methods are algorithmic, which rely on 'counting' co-occurrences.

Formal: For itemset universe I , each disjoint $X, Y \subset I, Y \neq \emptyset$ defines a rule $X \rightarrow Y$, with $|X| + |Y| \leq a$.

Feasible itemsets: $\prod_{i=1}^a (c_i + 1) - 1$

Number of rules: $\sum_{p=1}^a c_i \left(\prod_{i \neq p} (c_i + 1) - 1 \right)$

Example:

Table: 20 (k) columns (f_1, \dots, f_{20}), 4 (c_i) values each (q, r, t, y), and $a = 4$.
 $\rightarrow 5,186,240$ rules!

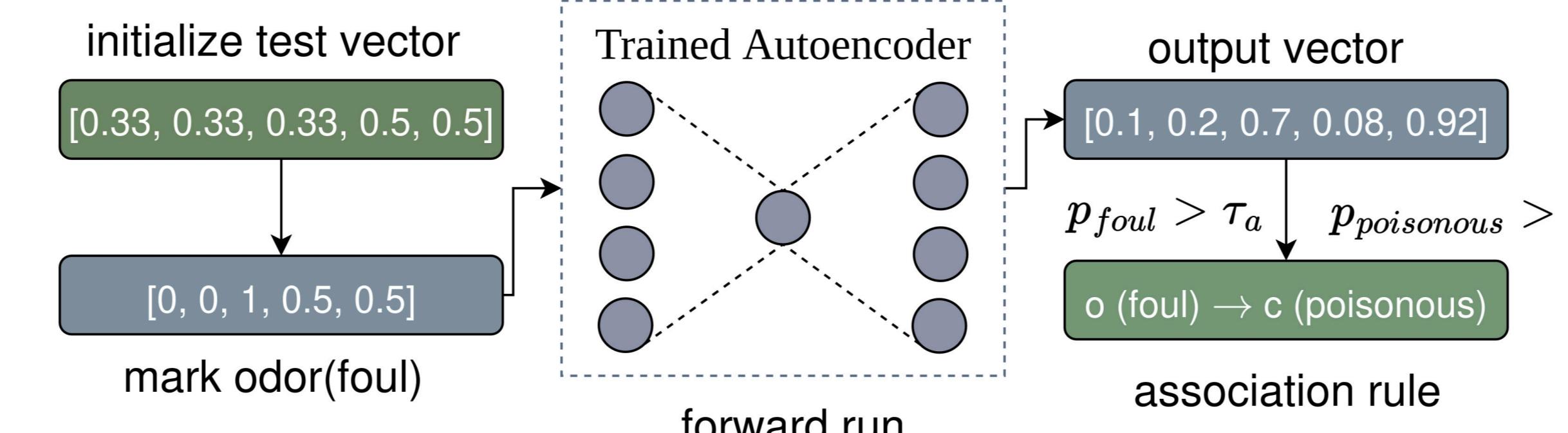
Which rules to use? Hard to interpret, and unscaleable on high-dimensional data.

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Aerial+: Addressing Rule Explosion

Intuition: Autoencoders capture feature associations via reconstruction. If, after training, a forward pass with marked categories A reconstructs categories C with high probability, then $A \rightarrow C \setminus A$ (no self-implication).

odor = {creosote, fishy, foul}, class = {edible, poisonous} $\tau_a = 0.5, \tau_c = 0.8$



Train to learn associations: shallow under-complete denoising Autoencoder

Autoencoder Input: vectors of dim $\sum_{i=1}^k c_i$.

Noise: $N \sim [-0.5, 0.5]$ added per feature category f_i^j , clipped to $[0, 1]$.

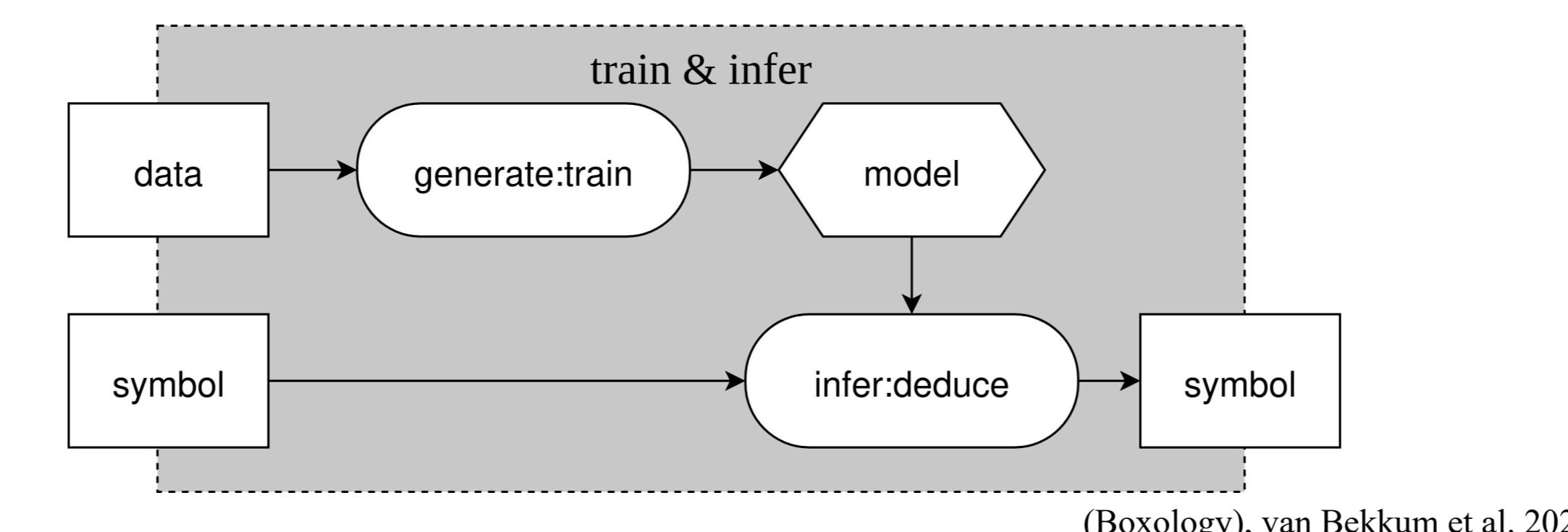
Output: softmax per feature, values sum to 1 across categories.

Loss: per-feature BCE, aggregated as

$$BCE(F) = \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{1}{c_i} \sum_{j=1}^{c_i} (y_{i,j} \log(p_{i,j}) + (1 - y_{i,j}) \log(1 - p_{i,j})) \right),$$

with $p_{i,j} = \sigma(f_i^j)$, $y_{i,j}$ = original (noise-free).

Aerial+ is a Neurosymbolic approach:



Algorithm 1: Aerial+'s rule extraction algorithm from a trained autoencoder

Input: Trained autoencoder: AE, max antecedents: a , similarity thresholds τ_a, τ_c

Output: Extracted rules \mathcal{R}

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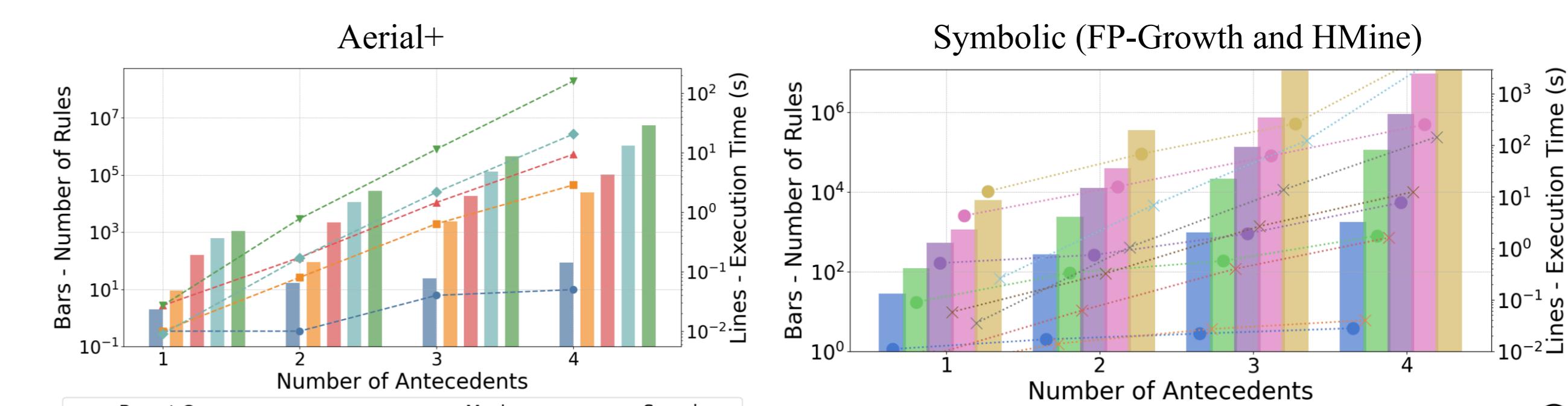
1  $\mathcal{R} \leftarrow \emptyset, \mathcal{F} \leftarrow AE.\text{input\_feature\_categories};$ 
2 for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $a$  do
3    $\mathcal{C} \leftarrow \binom{\mathcal{F}}{i};$ 
4   foreach  $S \in \mathcal{C}$  do
5      $\mathbf{v}_0 \leftarrow \text{UniformProbabilityVectorPerFeature}(\mathcal{F});$ 
6      $\mathcal{V} \leftarrow \text{MarkFeatures}(S, \mathbf{v}_0)$ 
7     foreach  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{V}$  do
8        $\mathbf{p} \leftarrow AE(\mathbf{v});$ 
9       if  $\min_{f \in S} p_f < \tau_a$  then
10        |  $S.\text{low\_support} \leftarrow \text{True};$ 
11        | continue with the next  $\mathbf{v}$ ;
12       foreach  $f \in \mathcal{F} \setminus S$  do
13         | if  $p_f > \tau_c$  then  $\mathcal{R} \leftarrow \mathcal{R} \cup \{(S \rightarrow f)\}$ 
14    $\mathcal{F} \leftarrow \{f \in \mathcal{F} \mid f.\text{low\_support} = \text{False}\};$ 
15 return  $\mathcal{R};$ 

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Validation

Neurosymbolic rule learning is scalable



Tabular datasets from UCI ML repository (Kelly et al., 2023)

NeSy baseline: ARM-AE (Berteloot et al., 2024)

Symbolic baselines: FP-Growth, HMine (Han et al., 2000, Pei et al., 2007)

Optimization-based baselines: BAT, GW, SC, FSS (Heragami et al., 2015, Yildirim and Alatas, 2021, Altay and Alatas, 2021, Bharathi and Krishnakumari, 2014)



Concise high-quality rule sets with full data coverage

Algorithm	#Rules	Time (s)	Cov.	Support	Conf.
Congressional Voting Records					
BAT	1913	208	1	0.06	0.45
GW	2542	186	1	0.05	0.48
SC	7	186	0.46	0.01	0.43
FSS	10087	272	1	0.01	0.71
FP-G HMine	1764	0.09 0.04	1	0.29	0.88
ARM-AE	347	0.21	0.03	0.23	0.45
Aerial+	149	0.25	1	0.32	0.95
Mushroom					
BAT	1377.2	225.57	1	0.1	0.62
GW	1924.1	184.56	1	0.11	0.63
SC	1.33	281.84	0.07	0.02	0.48
FSS	794.9	352.99	1	0.04	0.38
FP-G HMine	1180	0.1 0.07	1	0.43	0.95
ARM-AE	390	0.33	0	0.22	0.23
Aerial+	321	0.38	1	0.44	0.96
Spambase					
BAT	0	424	No rules found		
GW	0	508	No rules found		
SC	0	643	No rules found		
FSS	0	677	No rules found		
FP-G HMine	125223	21.4 2.14	1	0.64	0.92
ARM-AE	85327	254	0.03	0.31	0.38
Aerial+	43996	1.92	1	0.62	0.97

Metrics:

$$\text{Supp}(X \rightarrow Y) = |\{T : X \cup Y \subseteq T\}| / n$$

$$\text{Conf.}(X \rightarrow Y) = |\{T : X \cup Y \subseteq T\}| / |\{T : X \subseteq T\}|$$

$$\text{Cov.}(X \rightarrow Y) = |\{T : X \subseteq T\}| / n$$

Concise rule sets improves downstream task performance

Dataset	Algorithm	# Rules or Items	Accuracy			Exec. Time (s)
			Exhaustive	Aerial+	Exhaustive	
Congressional Voting Records	CBA	3437 1495	91.91	92.66	0.34	0.14
	BRL	2547 57	96.97	96.97	15.37	9.69
	CORELS	4553 61	96.97	96.97	3.04	0.17
Mushroom	CBA	27800 2785	99.82	99.82	1.75	1.30
	BRL	5093 493	99.87	99.82	244	167
	CORELS	23271 335	90.14	99.04	61	2
Breast Cancer	CBA	695 601	66.42	71.13	0.08	0.28
	BRL	2047 290	71.13	71.46	16.82	14.5
	CORELS	2047 369	73.69	75.82	1.42	0.40
Chess	CBA</					