Zugzwang Meetings

2024-01-30 - Exploratory Research Project

> Apply for FCT funding.

2024-01-05 - Next Research Lines

> After the base-setting work of "*An Algebraic Approach to Stochastic ASP*" these are the next tasks to consider. Is summary:
>
> 1. **Logic Programming** - Stratified & Non-stratified programs
> 2. **Computer Science** - Inductive Logic Programming
> 3. **Software** - Integration with Potassco and other frameworks
> 4. **Applications**

Line 1: Logic Programming - Stratified & Non-stratified programs

Line 1a

> *Stratified & non-stratified* programs are quoted in the "CREDAL" papers as important classes of logic programs.

Minimal example of a **non-stratified program**.

The following annotated LP, with clauses c_1, c_2, c_3 respectively, is non-stratified (because has a cycle with negated arcs) but no head is disjunctive:

```
0.3::a.                 % c1
b :- not c, not a.      % c2
c :- not b.             % c3
```

This program has three stable models:

$$
\begin{aligned}
m_1 &= \{ a, c \} \\
m_2 &= \{ \neg a, b \} \\
m_3 &= \{ \neg a, c \}
\end{aligned}
$$

> We should **investigate** *What are stratified programs and why are they important?* and how does our approach deals with such programs?

Line 1b - Investigate the expressiveness of PASP

Consider:

- Recursion
- Variables,
- functional symbols,

Line 1c - The equivalence relation

Consider the cases where only $s \subseteq e$ and $e \subseteq s$. Or other refinements. Also consider the inconsistent and independent events.

Line 1d - Stability of the error function

Consider alternative error functions. See statistics, Kullback-Leibler divergence

Line 2: Computer Science - Inductive Logic Programming

> Proceed from scoring programs to support genetic algorithms or other program space exploration methods.

Scoring programs, as described in our paper, is just a step into **Inductive Logic Programming**. To go further, we need to explore algorithms that:

1. Use **background knowledge**, expressed as a PLP.
2. Consult **positive examples** that should be *soft* induced.
3. Consult **negative examples** that should be *soft* excluded.
4. Generate **PLPs** that are scored.
5. Recombine the **best scored** into a new *population*, using recombination rules.

> In order to do that, **PLPs must be expressed as data structures** to be manipulated. Also **recombination rules** must investigated before become formally expressed and supported with adequate methods.

Line 3: Software - Integration with Potassco and other frameworks

> Support annotated programs with zugzwang semantics.

- Bayesian Networks (BII Alice)
  - Generate an annotated asp program from a bayesian network and run it trough `clingo`.

    - Recover the stable models from the previous ste and compute the respective probabilities.
- Program Manipulation
    - Annotated ASP program *representation* and a *parser*.

Line 4: Applications

> Apply zugzwang to a few showcases, besides the theoretic corner stones (non-stratified, disjunctive, bayes networks), preferably based in real world scenarios, with complex structure and large datasets.

- (Stochastic) Plan Generation
- Yale-Shooting Problem
- (Stochastic) Situation Calculus
- Frame Problem
- Latent Facts - and core assumptions.
- Given a **Bayesian Network** (or a **Markov Networks**):
    - Represent it. (**done** for BNs; MNs?)
    - Solve the common probability tasks: join (**done**), marginals, conditionals, parameter learning, inferring unobserved variables, sample generation, *etc.*
- Given a *solved* ASP specification:
    - What is the marginal probability of the atom `a` ? (**done**)
    - What other probability queries are important to consider?
- Given an *unsolved* ASP specification:
    - What is the probability (distribution?) of the probabilistic fact `a` ?
    - What other questions are relevant? *E.g.* the distribution family of a fact?
- Given a *solved* ASP specification and a set of *samples*:
    - How do the probabilities inferred from the specification match the ones from the empiric distribution? (**done** might see alternative approaches)
- Given two *solved* ASP specification and a set of *samples*:
    - Which specification best describes the empiric distribution? (**done**)

2024-01-05 - Publish Paper "AASASP"

> Target conferences to publish paper "AASASP"

Conference	Abstract Deadline	Conference Date	Location	OBS
IJCAR 2024	2024-01-29	2024-07-3:6	Nancy, France	Picked

Conference	Abstract Deadline	Conference Date	Location	OBS
ECAI'24	2024-04-19	2024-10-19:24	Santiago de Compostela, Spain	
KR 2024	2024-04-24	2024-11-2:8	Hanoi, Vietnam	
GECCO 24	2024-02-05	2024-07-14:18	Melboune, Australia	
ICLP 24	2024-04-15			preferred
JELIA 25				
ICFP 24	2024-03-01	2024-09-2:7	Milan, Italy	

2023-02-28 - Looking for Application Examples

What **applications** are we looking for?

- (Stochastic) Plan Generation
- Yale-Shooting Problem
- (Stochastic) Situation Calculus
- Frame Problem
- Given a **Bayesian Network** (or a **Markov Networks**):
  - Represent it.
  - Solve the common probability tasks: marginals, conditionals, parameter learning, inferring unobserved variables, sample generation, *etc.*
- Given a *solved* ASP specification:
  - What is the marginal probability of the atom `a`?
  - What other probability queries are important to consider?
- Given an *unsolved* ASP specification:
  - What is the probability (distribution?) of the probabilistic fact `a`?
  - What other questions are relevant? E.g. the distribution family of a fact?
- Given a *solved* ASP specification and a set of *samples*:
  - How do the probabilities inferred from the specification match the ones from the empiric distribution?
- Given two *solved* ASP specification and a set of *samples*:
  - Which specification best describes the empiric distribution?

What should be the **task for the scholarship student**? *Use the `Python` API of `clingo`.*

1. Read a string and extract probability annotations; Associate those annotations with the respective atoms.
2. Call `clingo` to get stable models.
3. Support **computation of the equivalence classes**: *Which functions and relations?*
4. Compute event probability using *weighted model counting* on the equivalence classes.
5. Read a Bayesian Network from a file (`BIF` , `DSC` , `NET` , `RDA` , `RDS` , ...) and generate an annotated "ASP" specification.

2022 - AAAI - Inference and Learning with Model Uncertainty in Probabilistic Logic Programs

- Is **"Epistemic Uncertainty (EU)"** the right framework for Zugzwang? How relevant are the epistemic questions in this paper to our work?
- EU can be represented by *Credal Sets, Subjective Logic* and *Beta Distributions*?
- **Experiments** made with BNs from (Kaplan and Ivanovska 2018) and larger networks from the BNLearn repository.
- **Are networks, Bayesian Networks in particular, a "good enough" pool of "example applications" to us, for now?**

2023-01-10 - 15:00

- Paper
- Project
- Latent Facts

2022-12-12

- Is the project proposal ok? How long/detailed should it be?
- Initial exploratory code `event_lattice.py` and `EventLattice.ipynb` done.
- Start writing paper: Introduction, state of the art, motivation
  - Identify key problems
  - Target Conferences
    - KR;
    - ICLP;
    - ECAI
- Next task for prototype:
  - Get stable models from potassco/s(casp)
  - other?

2022-12-05

- Created shared folder (gdrive:zugzwang) https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1xs-cjxWJzn2JxqeNgh9LX5xWN50BW-Be?usp=share_link
- Refine project tasks, for Bachelor, M.Sc., Ph.D. students and for researchers.