

AI-DSL for autonomous interoperability

Nil Geisweiller

SingularityNET & OpenCog Foundations



SingularityNET



1 What?

- Provide **formal** description of an AI

2 Why?

- Inform **why** to use a certain AI
- Enable **interoperability** between AIs

3 How?

- Dependent Types (Idris, AGDA, Coq, Liquid Haskell)
- Probabilistic Logic Networks (PLN), OpenCog Hyperion
- Natural Language Processing (NLP)!? (SingularityNET!?)
- ...

* Brindump:

- OpenCog:

- MOSES:

- infer type signature of the candidates to evolve given the fitness function, and define program spaces fulfilling such type signature.

- Evolve candidates using search guided by reasoning, with a formalized local search and fitness function (SNET presentation)

- Learning via Reasoning: OpenCog Pattern Miner, mining patterns fulfilling a specification.

- Planning via Reasoning: discover plans (to control agent in env) provably probabilistically correct.

- Magic Haskell.

- Gluing mismatched programs. Need bridgers: bridgers need formal specification so they can be part of the network.

- Verified Stack-Based Genetic Programming via Dependent Types. (9 year old)

- NLP: because often the only available specification is the documentation.

- Why AI? Cause AI is hard. Either you think as hard as it is, or you go out there and get the

Code reuse, see

<https://vimeo.com/131194141> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_reuse <https://www.perforce.com/blog/qac/challenge-code-reuse-and-how-reuse-code-effectively>

code – reuse – and – how – reuse – code – effectively

- RepresentationalLanguage – Formal grammar to represent candidates

Fitness -> InitialPopulation -> OptimizedPopulation

Fitness -> ResourceManagement -> Termination -> InitialPopulation ->

OptimizedPopulation

Fitness -> ResourceManagement -> BackgroundKnowledge -> Termination ->

InitialPopulation -> OptimizedPopulation

- rp : RepresentationalLanguage

- Candidate = Instantiate rp - Fitness = Candidate -> Float - InitialPopulation = Set

Candidate - OptimizedPopulation = Multimap Float Candidate - Termination – Termination

criteria, may depend on the state of the learner! - ResourceManagement – How much

time and space resources to allocate - BackgroundKnowledge – Any knowledge that

could be useful (domain specific, meta-heuristics, etc). Requires a common language.

Split MOSES into 3 modules:

Vectorize – Turn syntax tree into vector space (program subspace) Optimize vector space

– Find good vector candidate Meta-optimize – Discover regularities in the vector space

Example: MOSES, evolve syntax trees, call external AI for the optimization step in vector space.

* MOSES (very abstract) type signature:

moses : Fitness -> Population -> Population

data Candidate = ... – Syntax tree type Fitness = Candidate -> Float type Population = Map Candidate Float

* Optimize Vector Space (very abstract) type signature:

VecFitness -> (Vector Float) -> VecPopulation type VecFitness = Vector Float -> Float

type VecPopulation = Map (Vector Float) Float

* Meta-optimize (very abstract) type signature:

type OptimizationRecord = Map (Vector Float) Float = VecPopulation data

FitnessEstimate = ... – Probabilistic model moptimize : OptimizationRecord ->

FitnessEstimate

Can run backward from the fitness to the candidates!

Bibtex:

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2003.09040.pdf> TF-Coder: Program Synthesis for Tensor Manipulations

<https://www.cs.purdue.edu/homes/lintan/publications/c2s-fse20.pdf> C2S: Translating Natural Language Comments to Formal Program Specifications

<https://www2.eecs.berkeley.edu/Pubs/TechRpts/2018/EECS-2018-25.pdf> Formal Specification for Deep Neural Networks

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10270-020-00825-2> An epistemic approach to the formal specification of statistical machine learning

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1911.10735> CAMUS: A Framework to Build Formal Specifications for Deep Perception Systems Using Simulators

<https://github.com/BerkeleyLearnVerify/VerifAI> VerifAI is a software toolkit for the formal design and analysis of systems that include artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) components

<https://www.ijcai.org/Proceedings/2019/840> LTL and Beyond: Formal Languages for Reward Function Specification in Reinforcement Learning

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.08605> Developing Bug-Free Machine Learning Systems With 