Wrap-Up Statistical Relational AI Tutorial at KI-2018



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We need probabilities and optimization.

Artificial Intelligence Models

	Graphical models	Logical models	Mathematical Programs
Required by probability theory	No	Yes	No
Representable distributions	All (BNs) Positive (MNs)	All	-
Context-free decomposition	Some	All	Some
Context-specific decomposition	None	All	Some
Normalization constraints	Some	All	-
Representable optimization problems	Prob. inference	Logical inference	All propositional ones

Artificial Intelligence Models

	Graphical models	Logical models	Mathematical Programs
Inference	Exp(treewidth)	Circuit/lifted complexity	?
Visual aid	Yes	No	No
Densely connected models	Unreadable	Readable	Unreadable
First-order	Plates	All	No
Lifted inference	No	Yes	Partly
Covers Statistical/ Deep ML	Partly	No	Partly
Covers Al	Partly	Partly	Partly
Available technology	Lots, used	Lots, unused	Lots, used

We need probabilities and optimization.

However, graphs are not enough, we need logic

Statistical Relational Learning/AI

... study and design intelligent agents that reason about and act in noisy worlds composed of objects and relations among the objects



[Getoor, Taskar MIT Press '07; De Raedt, Frasconi, Kersting, Muggleton, LNCS'08; Domingos, Lowd Morgan Claypool '09; Natarajan, Kersting, Khot, Shavlik Springer Brief'15; Russell CACM 58(7): 88-97 '15, Gogate, Domingos CACM 59(7):107-115 '16]



CARDIA EXAM COMPONENTS—ALL YEARS of commonents in the core study, substudies, and aprillary studies by CARDIA evan



Handwriting Recognition Image Segmentation/ Classification Information Extraction Recommendation System

Weiss et al (2012,2013). Natarajan et al (2013,2012, 2014, 2015), Shivram et al (2014), Picado et al (2014) Soni et al (2016), Viswanathan et al (2016), Odom et al (2014,2015a, 2015b), Yang et al (2017a, 2017b)

Roosted St

Relational Learners From Benchmar to Data-Driven

Mining Electronic Health Records

Atherosclerosis is the cause of the majority of Acute Myocardial Infarctions (heart attacks)



[Kersting, Driessens ICML´08; Karwath, Kersting, Landwehr ICDM´08; Natarajan, Joshi, Tadepelli, Kersting, Shavlik. IJCAI´11; Natarajan, Kersting, Ip, Jacobs, Carr IAAI `13; Yang, Kersting, Terry, Carr, Natarajan AIME ´15; Khot, Natarajan, Kersting, Shavlik ICDM´13, MLJ´12, MLJ´15]

Open Problems

- In any field, say Electronic Health Records or Robotics, there are many open problems
 - Multi-modal learning
 - Open world learning new diseases, drugs, indicators
 - Large-scale lifted inference
 - Large-scale learning
 - Evolving dynamics
 - Heterogeneous data and hybrid models
 - Expert knowledge elicitation
 - Planning & actions
 - Interactive learning
 - ...

This puts forward a "Deep" Universal AI Modeling



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In general, High-level languages for AI, ML and optimization are a step towards the ...

Democratization of Al

- Reduces the level of expertise necessary to build AI applications, makes models faster to write and easier to communicate
- Facilitate the construction of sophisticated models with rich domain knowledge
- Speed up solvers by exploiting language properties, compression, and compilation

This "Deep Al" excites industry

RelationalAI, LogicBlox, Apple, and Uber are investing hundreds of millions of US dollars



And it appears in industrial strength solvers such as CPLEX and GUROBI



And there are popular science books about it.

In 2016 <u>Bill Gates</u> recommended the book, alongside <u>Nick</u> <u>Bostrom</u>'s <u>Superintelligence</u>, as one of two books everyone should read to understand AI.



