

# Knowledge Representation and I at NII

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5. Starting Collaboration between CRIL and Inoue Lab :
  - Organization of the 1st Collaborative Meeting on Reasoning about Dynamic Constraint Networks, November 2012, University of Artois, Lens, France.
  - Task-Robust Team Formation Problem (Okimoto, Schwind, Ribeiro, Clément, Inoue, Marquis), submitted to AAI'14.
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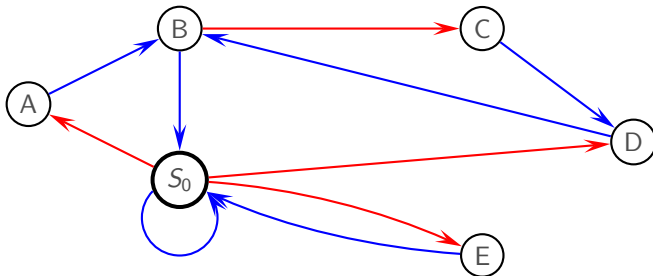
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# (#1) A Glimpse of Computational Resilience

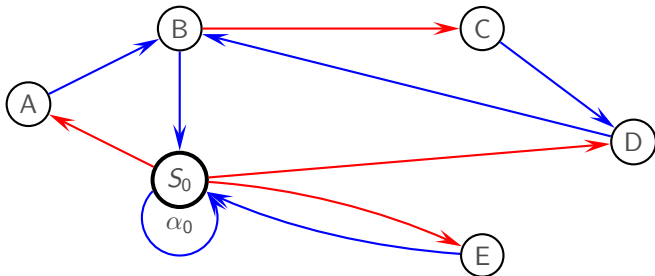
- ▶ A “resilient” dynamic system should be capable to maintain its core purpose and integrity in the face of dramatically changed circumstances (e.g., the 3.11 earthquake in Japan, the ongoing economic crisis, a new strain of virus.)
- ▶ The concept of resilience has appeared in various disciplines including ecology [Holling 1973], but there is no common agreement on the definition of resilience.
- ▶ We proposed here a new challenging topic : “Systems Resilience” :
  - we formalized the notion of dynamic system in a general way,
  - we provided a set of design principles for resilient dynamic systems.

## (#1) Our model : Dynamic System



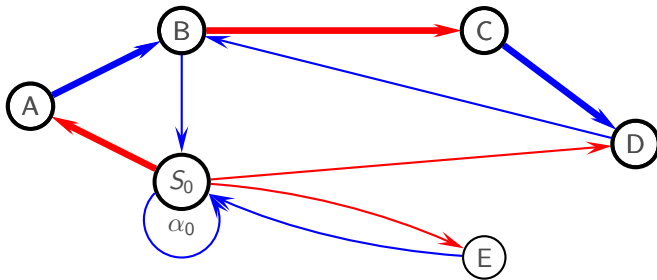
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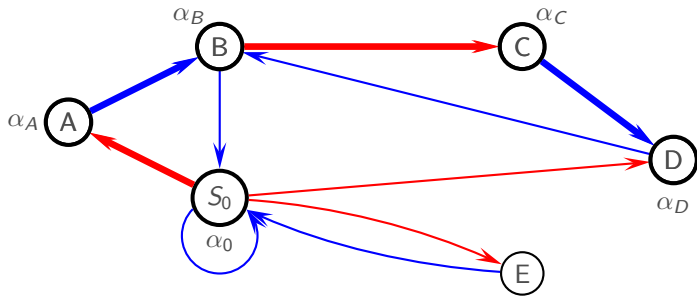


- ▶ Vertex = state of the dynamic system at given time,
- ▶ Red edge = exogenous event,
- ▶ Blue edge = decision from the system's controller.
  
- ▶ Every system (i.e., each vertex) is a *constraint optimization problem*, for which every solution has a certain **cost**.
  - example :  $\alpha_0$  is a solution of  $S_0$ , and  $cost(\alpha_0) = 3$ .

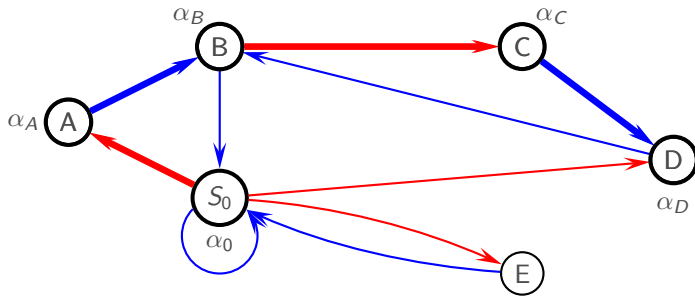
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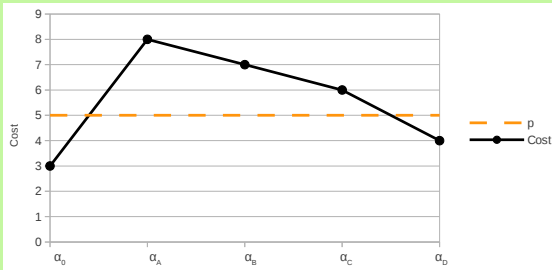
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## Example : recoverability



# (#1) Summary and Perspectives

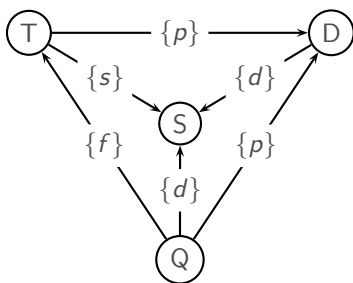
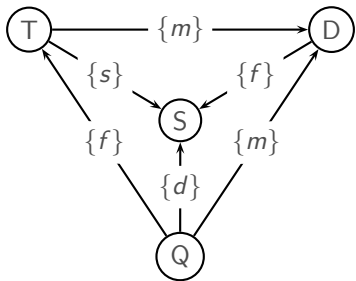
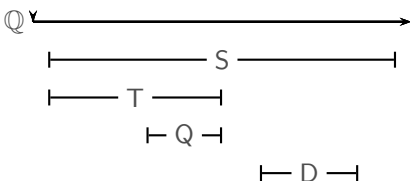
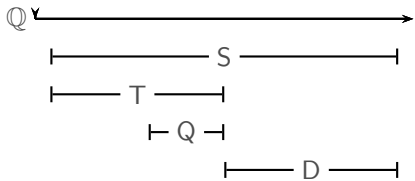
- ▶ Summary :
  - ▶ Several properties : Resilience (= Resistance + Recoverability), Functionality, Stability, Stabilizability.
  - ▶ A step forward in the design of “robust” dynamic systems (applicable in many fields).
  - ▶ 3rd Prize in the Special Track of Challenges and Vision Papers of the 12th International Conference on Autonomous Agents and Multiagent Systems (AAMAS'13).

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- ▶ Perspectives :
  - ▶ Many problems are now open, e.g., computational complexity problems and optimization problems.
  - ▶ Introducing probabilities (on going work, Zeltner, Schwind, Inoue).



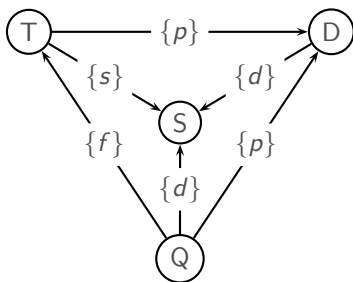
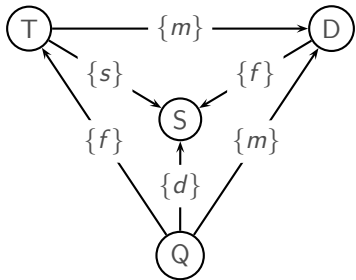
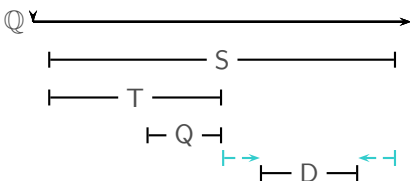
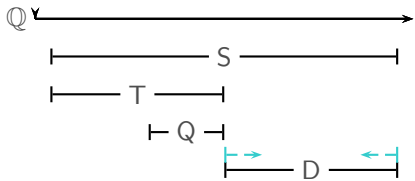
## (#2) How far are these two qualitative configurations?



Proposed schedule

Final schedule

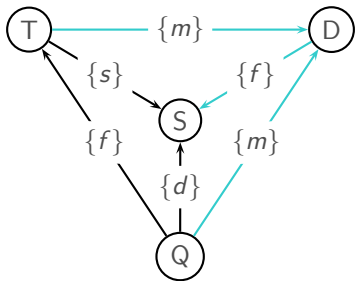
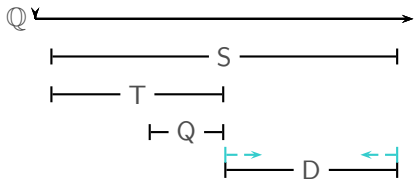
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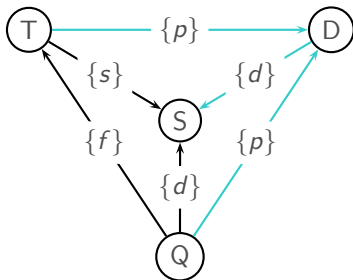
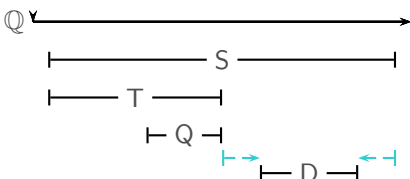
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## (#2) Summary and Perspectives

- ▶ Summary :
  - ▶ We formalized the notion of “distortion” of an entity.
  - ▶ We derived from it a “distance” between qualitative configurations.
  - ▶ Contribution published to the International Workshop on Spatio-Temporal Dynamics (STeDy'12), co-located with the Twentieth European Conference on Artificial Intelligence (ECAI'12).

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- ▶ This work has many important applications :
  - ▶ For spatial formalisms, given two snapshots of a scene, try to rebuild the scenario of what happened in between.
  - ▶ Evaluation of the distance between two partitions over the same universe (To what extent a coalition structure has been changed?)
  - ▶ Evaluation of the distance between two preference orderings → very important in Social Choice Theory.
  - ▶ Important perspectives for several existing real-world applications in spatial reasoning (e.g., fingerprint recognition, sketch maps processing.)

## (#3) Revision of Logic Programs under Answer Set Semantics

- ▶ Logic programming is one of the main paradigms in Knowledge Representation and Reasoning.
- ▶ Due to the dynamic nature of our environment, beliefs about the world is subject to change : a logic program  $P$  may be changed because one wants to incorporate to it a new logic program  $Q$ . We get a new logic program  $P \star Q$ .

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- ▶ Rational behaviour of a revision operator  $\star$  [Delgrande *et al.*, 2008, 2013] :
  - (RA1)  $P \star Q \subseteq_s Q$ ;
  - (RA2) If  $P + Q$  is consistent, then  $P \star Q \equiv_s P + Q$ ;
  - (RA3) If  $Q$  is consistent, then  $P \star Q$  is consistent;
  - (RA4) If  $P_1 \equiv_s P_2$  and  $Q_1 \equiv_s Q_2$ , then  $P_1 \star Q_1 \equiv P_2 \star Q_2$ ;
  - (RA5)  $(P \star Q) + R \subseteq_s P \star (Q + R)$ ;
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  - ▶ A specific revision operator has been proposed by Delgrande *et al.* [2013] for generalized logic programs that satisfies all above postulates.
- **We provided representation theorems for revision operators of generalized logic programs, i.e., sound and complete procedures to build the corresponding revision operators. [LPNMR'13].**

## Three topics for a unified motivation

Our world is always subject to **change**, so are our systems.

1. development of our work about the resilience of dynamic systems (*change* = occurrence of a disaster.)
2. application of the distance between qualitative configurations in spatial reasoning (*change* is used to compute a “rational distance” .)
3. development of specific revision operators for logic programs, and investigation of other belief change operators (for revision, *change* = new knowledge about the represented world.)

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