

## **Features of the Expert-System-Shell SPIRIT**

**Wilhelm Rödder, Elmar Reucher, Friedhelm Kulmann**

# Overview

---

**Knowledge processing in SPIRIT**

**Reliability of answers**

**Graphs and hypergraphs**

**Recall by a stimulus**

**Conclusion and remarks**

# Knowledge processing in SPIRIT

---

## Step 1: Definition of a knowledge domain

Specify variables  $V_l$  with respective values  $v_l$ ; Literal  $V_l = v_l$

e.g.: MARITAL=single, STUDENT=true.

Propositions formed by junctors  $\wedge$  (and),  $\vee$  (or),  $\neg$  (not),

Denoted by  $A, B, C \Rightarrow$  Propositional language  $L$ .

Extension to conditional language  $L|L$  by binary conditional operator  $|$ .

e.g.: MARITAL=single  $|$  (STUDENT=true  $\wedge$  PARENT=true).

$B|A [x], A, B \in L, x \in [0;1]$ .



# Excursus

Steps: [Progress bar] Iterations: [Progress bar] Relative entropy: [Progress bar] Entropy: **8.58498250032** Measure of Inconsistency: [Progress bar]

**Variables**

- B** YOUNG
  - 0.5000 0
  - 0.5000 1
- B** STUDENT
  - 0.5000 0
  - 0.5000 1
- B** PARENT
  - 0.5000 0
  - 0.5000 1
- N** MARITAL
  - 0.3334 s
  - 0.3334 m
  - 0.3334 c

**Rules**

Index	P act	Rule text
0	0,50000	STUDENT   YOUNG
1	0,50000	YOUNG   STUDENT
2	0,50000	YOUNG   MARITAL=s
3	0,50000	YOUNG   MARITAL=c
4	0,33333	MARITAL=s   (STUDENT $\wedge$ PARENT)
5	0,33333	MARITAL=s   YOUNG

---

## Step 2: Knowledge acquisition

Given

set of rules

$$\mathbf{R} = \{B_i | A_i [x_i], i=1, \dots, I\}.$$

Adaption of uniform distribution  $P^0$  to  $\mathbf{R}$  by solving

$$P^* = \arg \min R(Q, P^0), \quad \text{s.t. } Q \models \mathbf{R} \quad (1)$$

$R(Q, P^0)$  relative entropy from  $P^0$  to  $Q$ .



# Excursus

Steps: 000223    Iterations: 0000    Relative entropy: -----    Entropy: 2.53795289839    Measure of Inconsistency: -----

**Variables**

- B** YOUNG
  - 0,075 0
  - 0,5926 1
- B** STUDENT
  - 0,8025 0
  - 0,1976 1
- B** PARENT
  - 0,5343 0
  - 0,4458 1
- N** MARITAL
  - 0,6772 s
  - 0,2282 m
  - 0,0947 c

**Rules**

Index	P act	Rule text
0	0,30000	STUDENT   YOUNG
1	0,90000	YOUNG   STUDENT
2	0,70000	YOUNG   MARITAL=s
3	0,80000	YOUNG   MARITAL=c
4	0,10000	MARITAL=s   (STUDENT $\wedge$ PARENT)
5	0,80000	MARITAL=s   YOUNG



---

## Step 3: Inference

Focus

$$\mathbf{E} = \{D_j | C_j [y_j], j=1, \dots, J\}.$$

Adaption of  $P^*$  to  $\mathbf{E}$  by solving

$$P^{**} = \arg \min R(Q, P^*), \quad \text{s.t. } Q \models \mathbf{E}. \quad (2)$$

Query:  $H|G$

Answer  $P^{**}(H|G)$ .



# Excursus

Steps: 000218    Iterations: 000    Relative entropy: -----    Entropy: 3.53195284638    Measure of Inconsistency: -----

**Rules**

Root folder  
 query  
 answer

Index	P act	Rule text
0	0,30000	STUDENT   YOUNG
1	0,90000	YOUNG   STUDENT
2	0,70000	YOUNG   MARITAL=s
3	0,80000	YOUNG   MARITAL=c
4	0,10000	MARITAL=s   (STUDENT $\wedge$ PARENT)
5	0,80000	MARITAL=s   YOUNG

Steps: 000219    Iterations: 000    Relative entropy: -----    Entropy: 3.30223832483    Measure of Inconsistency: -----

**Rules**

Root folder  
 query  
 answer

Index	P act	Rule text
6	0,90000	STUDENT   YOUNG

Root folder  
 query  
 answer

Index	P act	Rule text
7	0,66575	( $\neg$ PARENT   MARITAL=s)   (PARENT   MARITAL=m)





# Reliability of answers

---

Given

$$P^* = \arg \min R(Q, P^0), \quad \text{s.t. } Q \models R \quad (1)$$

$$H|G = ?$$

Lower bound

$$\bar{u} = \min Q(H|G) \quad \text{s.t. } Q \models R \quad \text{and}$$

Upper bound

$$\bar{\bar{u}} = \max Q(H|G) \quad \text{s.t. } Q \models R.$$

Second order uncertainty of  $H|G$

$$m = -\text{ld } \bar{u} - (-\text{ld } \bar{\bar{u}}) \text{ [bit]}.$$



# Excursus

**Knowledge Database Bayes Window**

- Reset F6
- Save knowledge to buffer
- Restore knowledge from buffer ▶
- Delete buffer ▶
- Restore from previous iteration
- Compute expected utilities
- Compute current information gap**
- Assign actual probabilities

Act...	Index	P act	Rule text
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0,30000	STUDENT   YOUNG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	0,90000	YOUNG   STUDENT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	0,70000	YOUNG   MARITAL=s
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	0,80000	YOUNG   MARITAL=c
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4	0,10000	MARITAL=s   (STUDENT $\wedge$ PARENT)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0,80000	MARITAL=s   YOUNG

Act...	Index	P act	Rule text
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6	0,81271	YOUNG   (PARENT $\wedge$ STUDENT)

Pmin: 0.0 Pmax: 0.999 I-gap: 26.5754 bit

Act...	Index	P act	Rule text
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0,30000	STUDENT   YOUNG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	0,90000	YOUNG   STUDENT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	0,70000	YOUNG   MARITAL=s
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	0,80000	YOUNG   MARITAL=c
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4	0,10000	MARITAL=s   (STUDENT $\wedge$ PARENT)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0,80000	MARITAL=s   YOUNG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7	0,22500	PARENT   STUDENT

Act...	Index	P act	Rule text
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6	0,81271	YOUNG   (PARENT $\wedge$ STUDENT)

Pmin: 0.555 Pmax: 0.999 I-gap: 0.8479 bit



# Graphs and hypergraphs

## Example creditworthiness

NB: No Bad earlier credits (t/f)

KN: client in Known to the bank (t/f)

IN: Income sufficient (t/f)

IA: Inquiry Agency (t/f)

GO: Good credits (yes/no)

SU: somebody offers Surety (t/f)

ME: financial Means available (t/f)

JO: Job for more than 3 years (t/f)

LO: Loan the money (t/f)

U: RetUrn of investment.

Index	P act	
0	0,87998	GO=yes
1	0,70000	SU   GO=yes
2	0,51000	SU   GO=no
3	0,65984	(IA $\wedge$ KN)   GO=yes
4	0,39466	(IA $\wedge$ KN)   GO=no
5	0,10000	( $\neg$ IA $\wedge$ $\neg$ KN)   GO=yes
6	0,34832	( $\neg$ IA $\wedge$ $\neg$ KN)   GO=no
7	0,23980	(IA $\wedge$ $\neg$ KN)   GO=yes
8	0,22119	(IA $\wedge$ $\neg$ KN)   GO=no
9	0,15005	(KN $\wedge$ NB $\wedge$ ME)   GO=yes
10	0,06011	(KN $\wedge$ NB $\wedge$ ME)   GO=no
11	0,11007	(KN $\wedge$ $\neg$ NB $\wedge$ ME)   GO=yes
12	0,05010	(KN $\wedge$ $\neg$ NB $\wedge$ ME)   GO=no
13	0,20012	(KN $\wedge$ NB $\wedge$ $\neg$ ME)   GO=yes
14	0,16020	(KN $\wedge$ NB $\wedge$ $\neg$ ME)   GO=no

15	0,19997	(KN $\wedge$ $\neg$ NB $\wedge$ $\neg$ ME)   GO=yes
16	0,16009	(KN $\wedge$ $\neg$ NB $\wedge$ $\neg$ ME)   GO=no
17	0,18002	( $\neg$ KN $\wedge$ $\neg$ NB $\wedge$ ME)   GO=yes
18	0,21050	( $\neg$ KN $\wedge$ $\neg$ NB $\wedge$ ME)   GO=no
19	0,43001	(IN $\wedge$ ME)   GO=yes
20	0,33821	(IN $\wedge$ ME)   GO=no
21	0,25006	(IN $\wedge$ $\neg$ ME)   GO=yes
22	0,19322	(IN $\wedge$ $\neg$ ME)   GO=no
23	0,24991	( $\neg$ IN $\wedge$ $\neg$ ME)   GO=yes
24	0,34298	( $\neg$ IN $\wedge$ $\neg$ ME)   GO=no
25	0,59000	JO   GO=yes
26	0,53000	JO   GO=no
27	1,00000	U=1466   (LO=yes $\wedge$ GO=yes)
28	1,00000	U=-8614   (LO=yes $\wedge$ GO=no)
29	1,00000	U=0   (LO=no $\wedge$ GO=no)
30	1,00000	U=-29   (LO=no $\wedge$ GO=yes)



# Graphs and hypergraphs

---

## Markov net

Given

set of finite valued variables  $V = \{V_1, \dots, V_L\}$ .

With respect to  $(V; P)$  if for any variable  $V_l, V_m$ :

$(V_l, V_m) \notin E \Leftrightarrow (V_l \perp V_m \mid V \setminus \{l, m\}; P)$ .

$\Rightarrow$  Minimal independency graph



# Graphs and hypergraphs

---

## Inference net

Given

set of finite valued variables  $V = \{V_1, \dots, V_L\}$ .

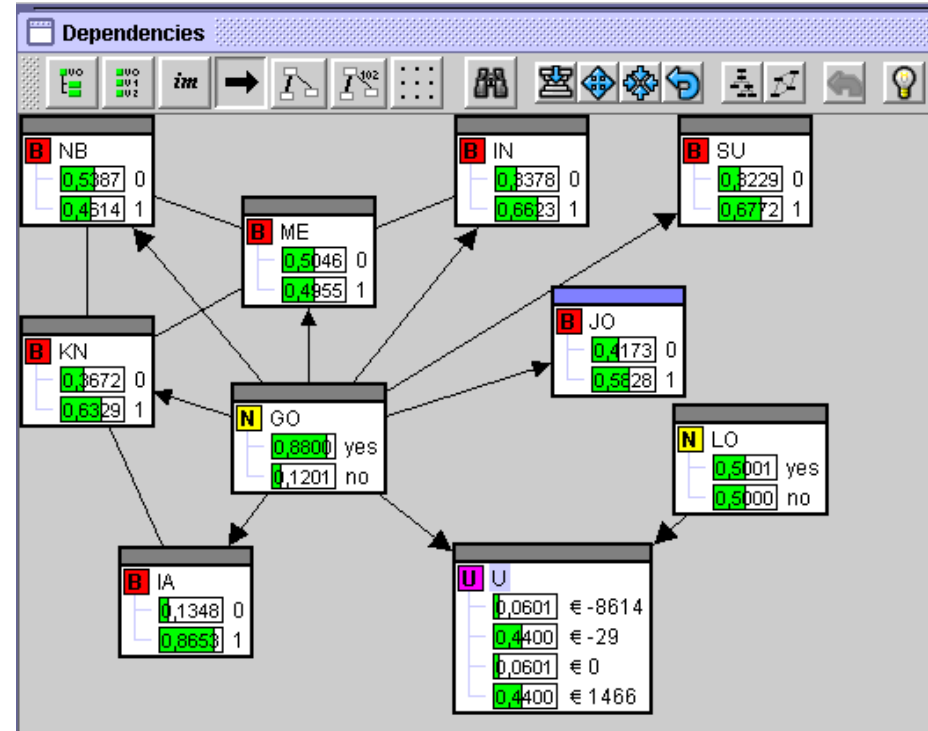
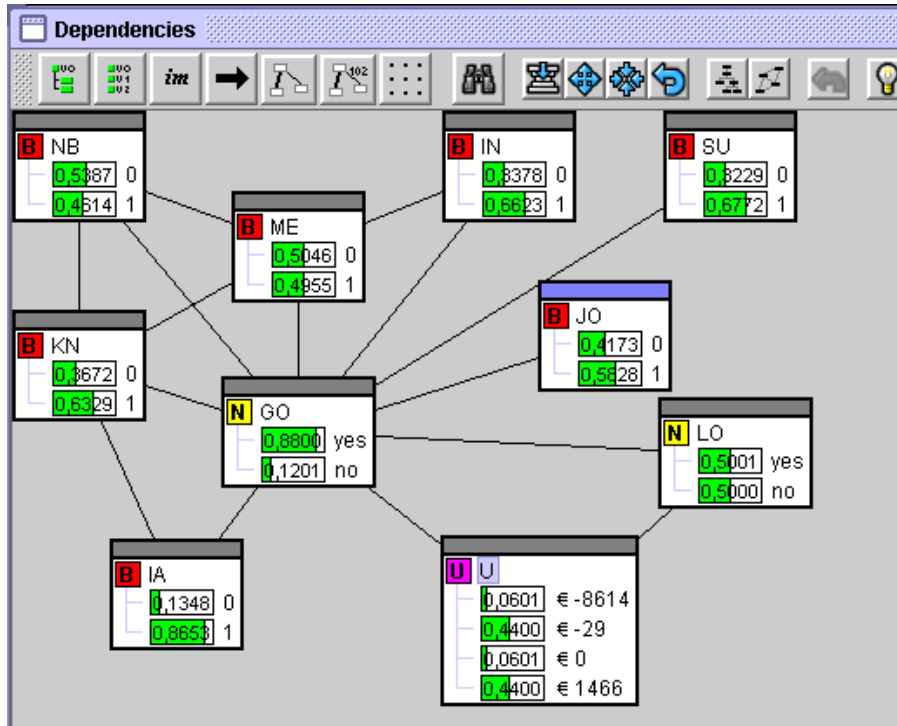
Variables  $V_l$  and  $V_m$  are involved in a rule  $B_i | A_i$

$V_l$  and  $V_m$  connected by an *arrow*, if a value  $v_l$  involved in  $A_i$  and  $v_m$  in  $B_i$ .

$V_l$  and  $V_m$  connected by an *edge*, if  $v_l$  and  $v_m$  appear in the conclusion  $B_i$  of the same rule.



# Excursus



## Hypertree

Given

set of finite valued variables  $V = \{V_1, \dots, V_L\}$ .

Denote  $E_i(B_i|A_i) \subseteq V$  set of variables involved in a rule  $B_i|A_i \Rightarrow E_i$  hyperedges of the hypergraph  $(V, \mathcal{E})$ .

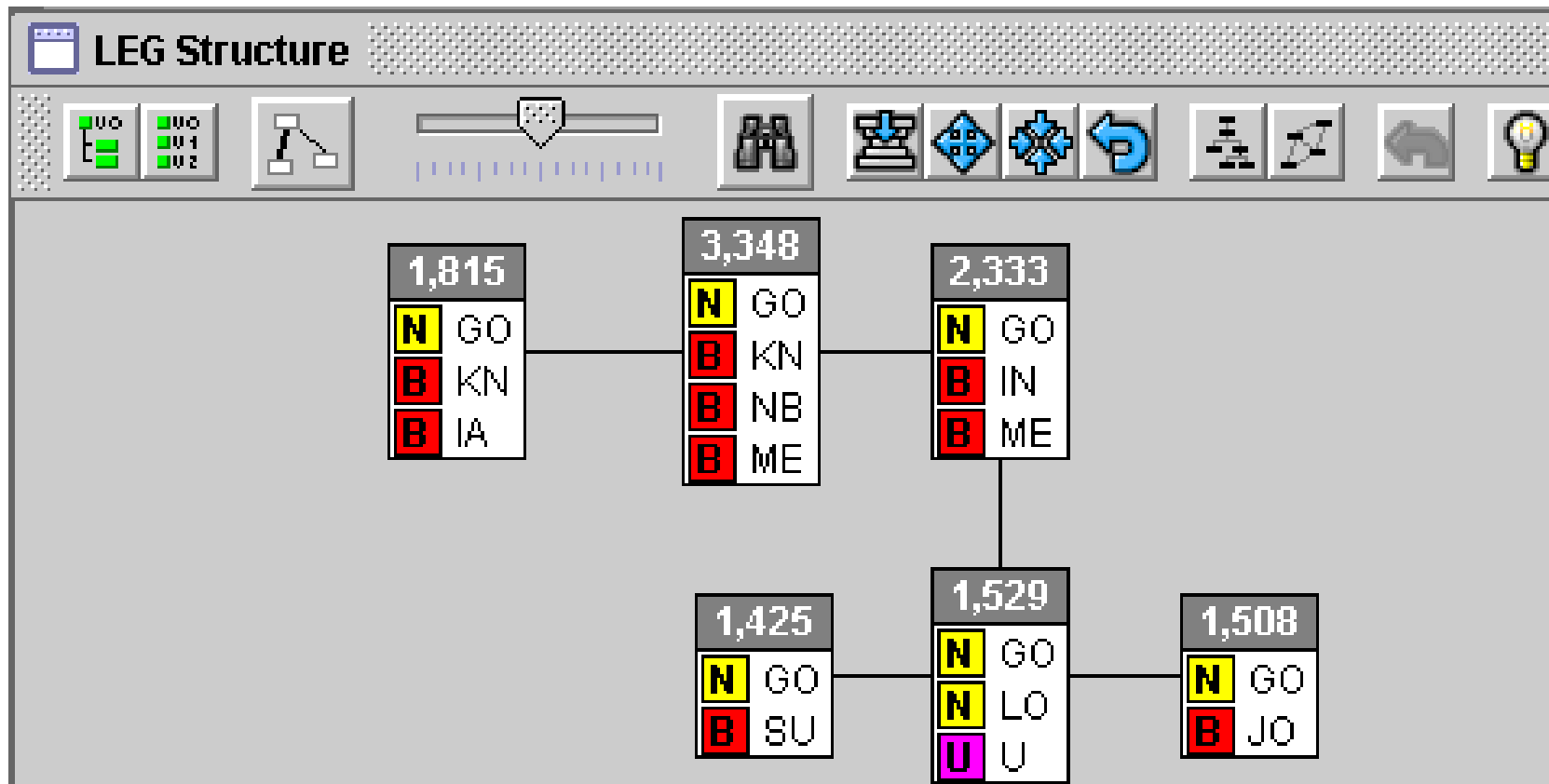
In general  $(V, \mathcal{E})$  not acyclic,

use “fill-in”-methods to construct (acyclic) hypertree

For propagation: Hypertree  $\Rightarrow$  junctiontree (each node corresponds to an edge of the hypertree)



# Excursus





# Graphs and hypergraphs

---

## Application credit worthiness

NB: <u>N</u> o <u>B</u> ad earlier credits	<b>true</b>
KN: client in K <u>N</u> own to the bank	<b>true</b>
JO: J <u>O</u> b for more than 3 years (t/f)	<b>false</b>
SU: somebody offers S <u>U</u> rety (t/f)	<b>false</b>
ME: financial M <u>E</u> ans available (t/f)	<b>true</b>
IN: I <u>N</u> come sufficient (t/f)	<b>true</b>
IA: I <u>n</u> quiry <u>A</u> gency (t/f)	<b>true</b>
LO: L <u>O</u> an the money (t/f)	<b>yes</b>
GO: G <u>O</u> od credits (yes/no)	<b>yes</b>

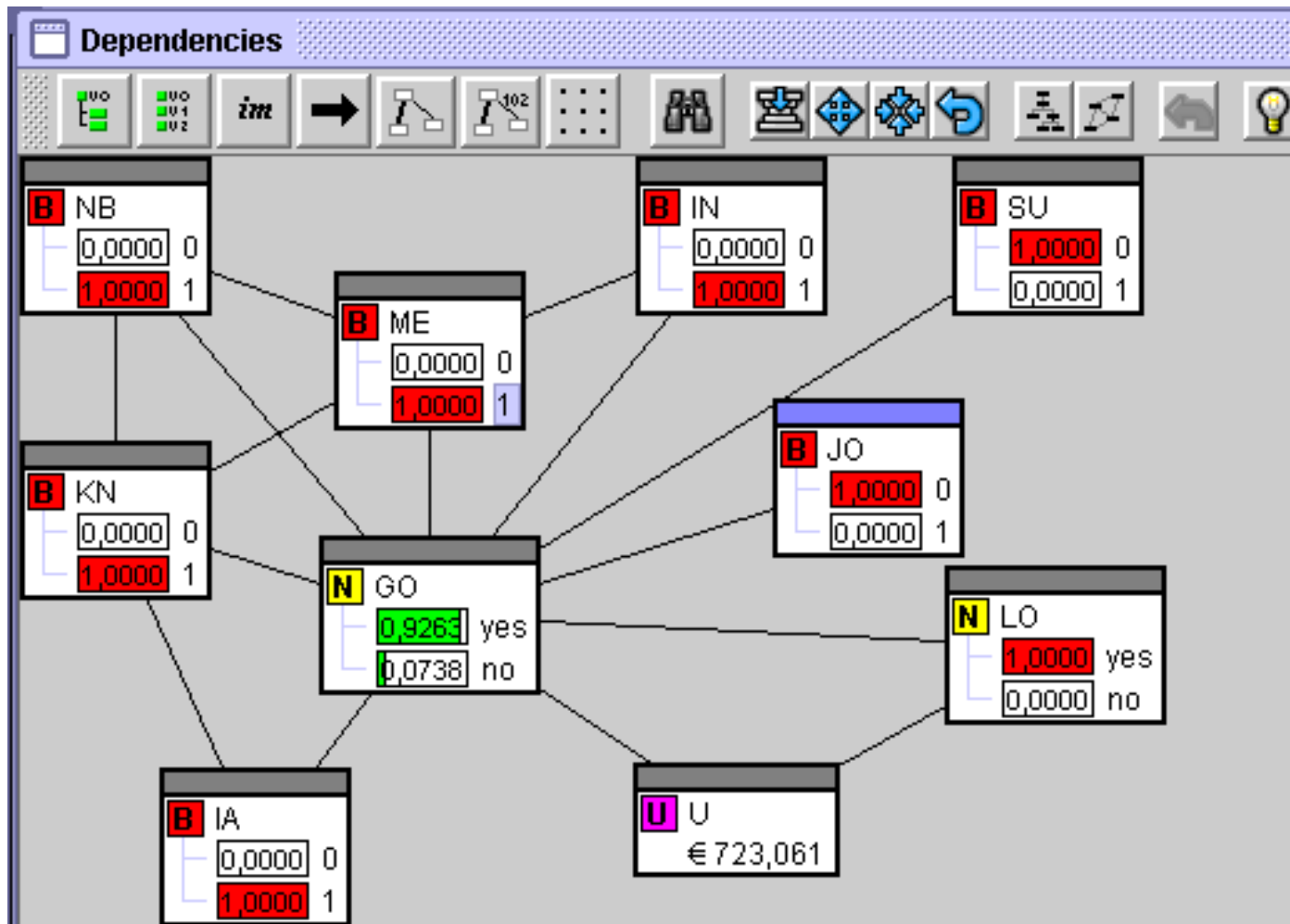
Amount of credits 10.000 €

Credit's lifespan: 4 years

$U = 723,06 \text{ €}$



# Excursus



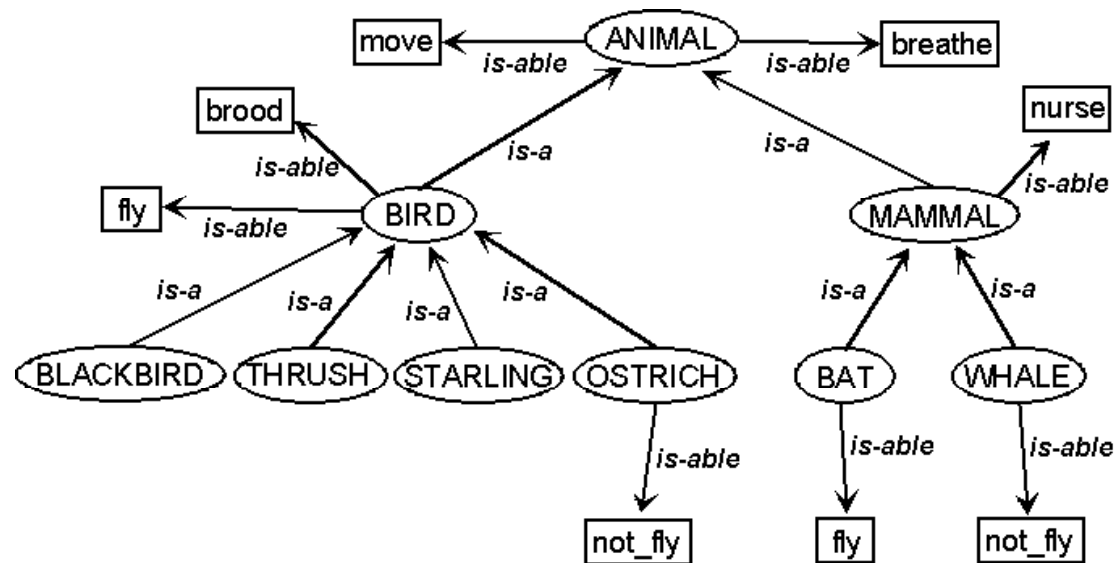
# Recall by a stimulus

$V_l \in \{V_1, \dots, V_L\}$ ,

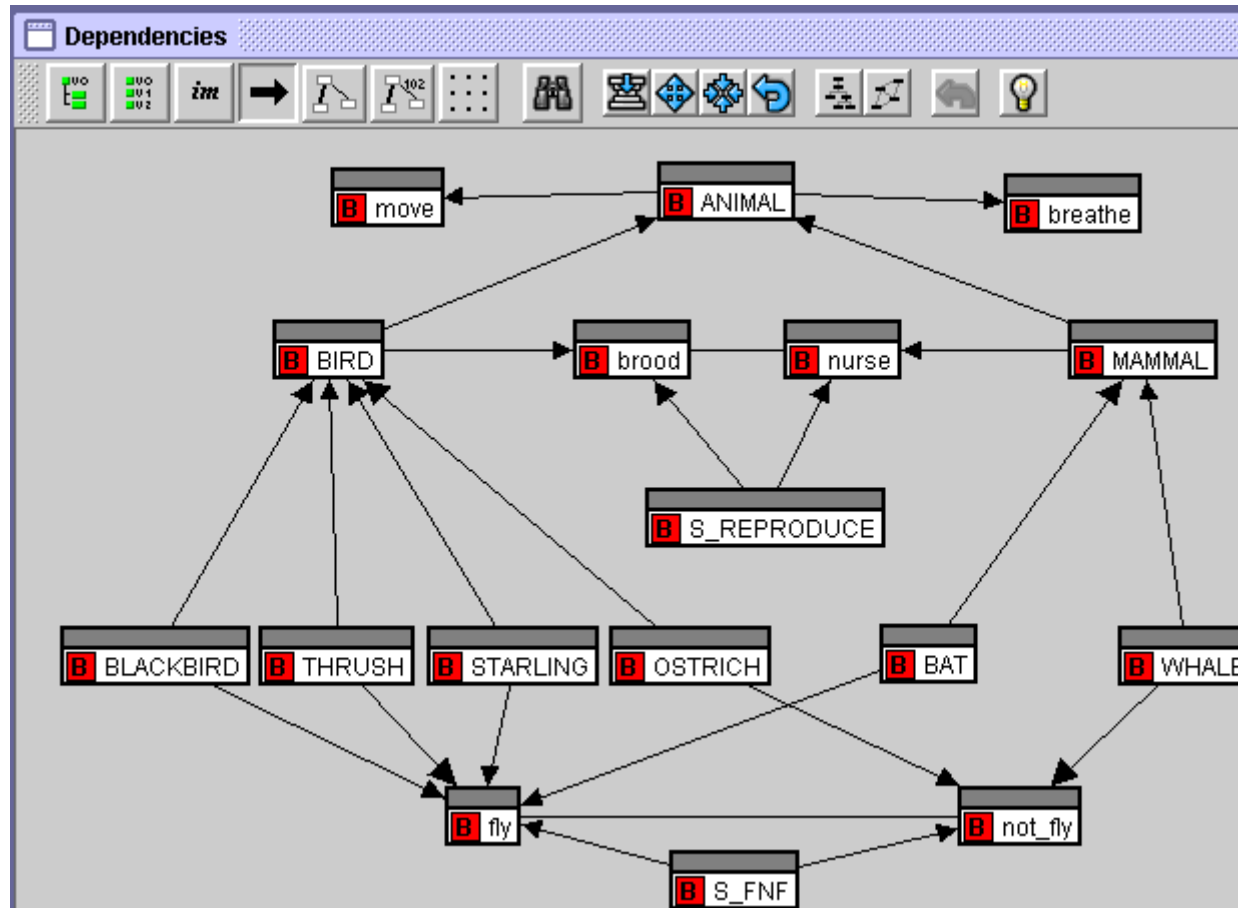
$P^*$  epistemic state.

$P^{**}$  adaption of  $P^*$  to a certain focus  $\mathbf{E} = \{F [1.]\}$ .

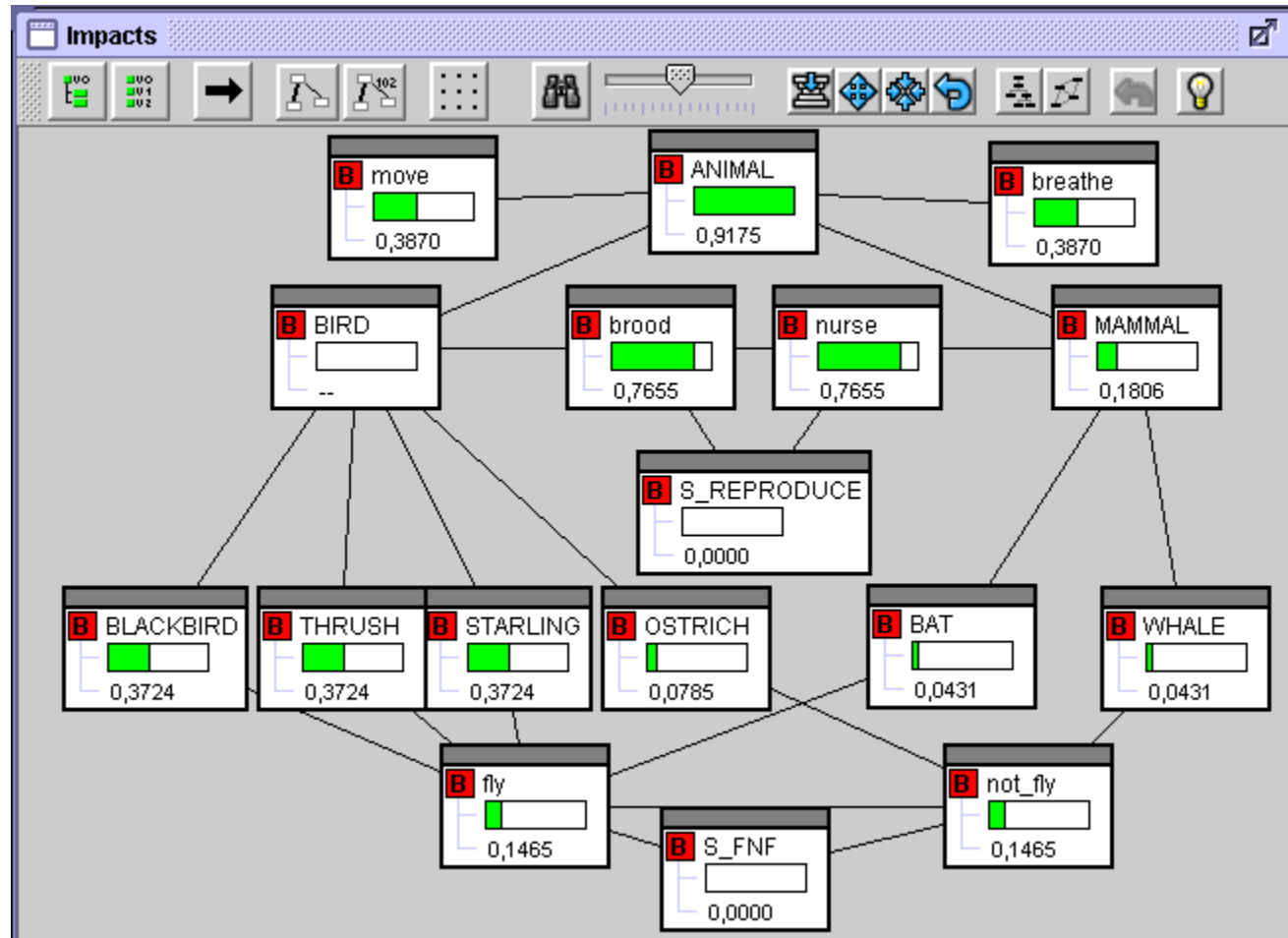
Impact measure:  $R((V_l; P^{**}), (V_l; P^*))$  [bit].



# Excursus



# Excursus



## Conclusion and remarks

Model	no. variables	no. rules	no. LEGs	$H(P^0)$	$H(P^*)$	utility yes/no	decision yes/no
BB	20	340	17	29.91	18.57	no	no
TS	76	574	50	76.00	12.83	no	yes
CR	18	38	13	22.68	6.00	no	no
BS	86	1051	36	104.79	87.12	no	yes
OD	6	18	3	8.17	4.08	yes	yes
CW	10	31	6	11.00	7.38	yes	yes

blue baby (BB)

troubleshooter (TS)

car repair (CR)

business-to-business (BS)

oil drilling problem (OD) credit worthiness support system (CW)

