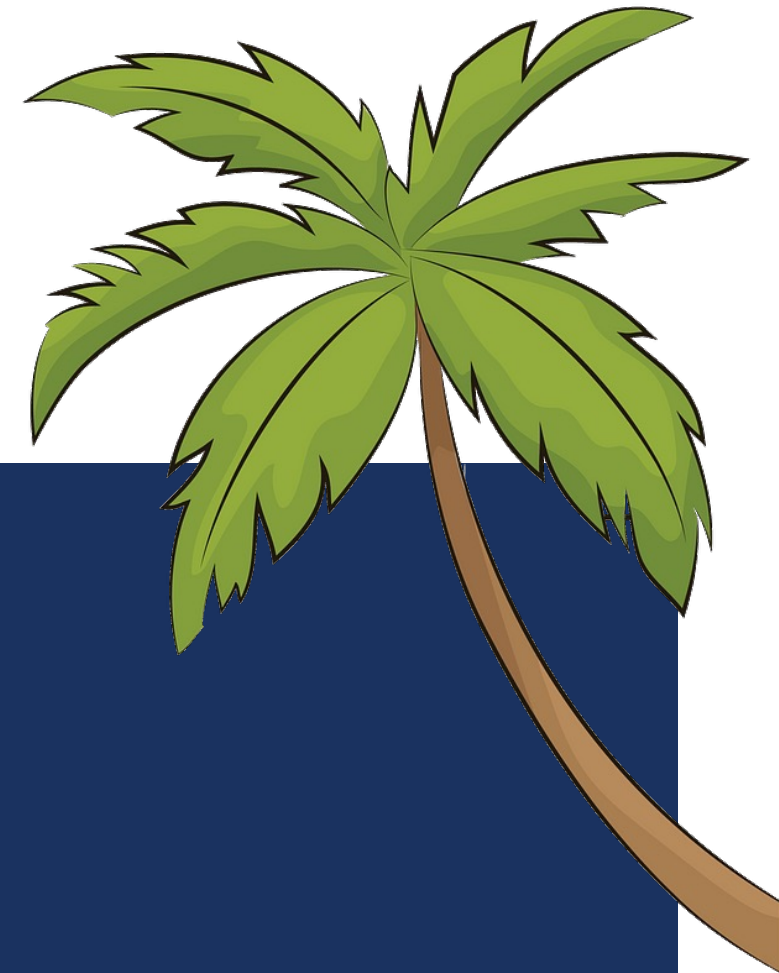


# LET'S TALK ABOUT PALM LEAVES FROM MINIMAL DATA TO TEXT UNDERSTANDING

MAGNUS BENDER<sup>1</sup>, MARCEL GEHRKE<sup>1</sup>, [TANYA BRAUN](#)<sup>2</sup>



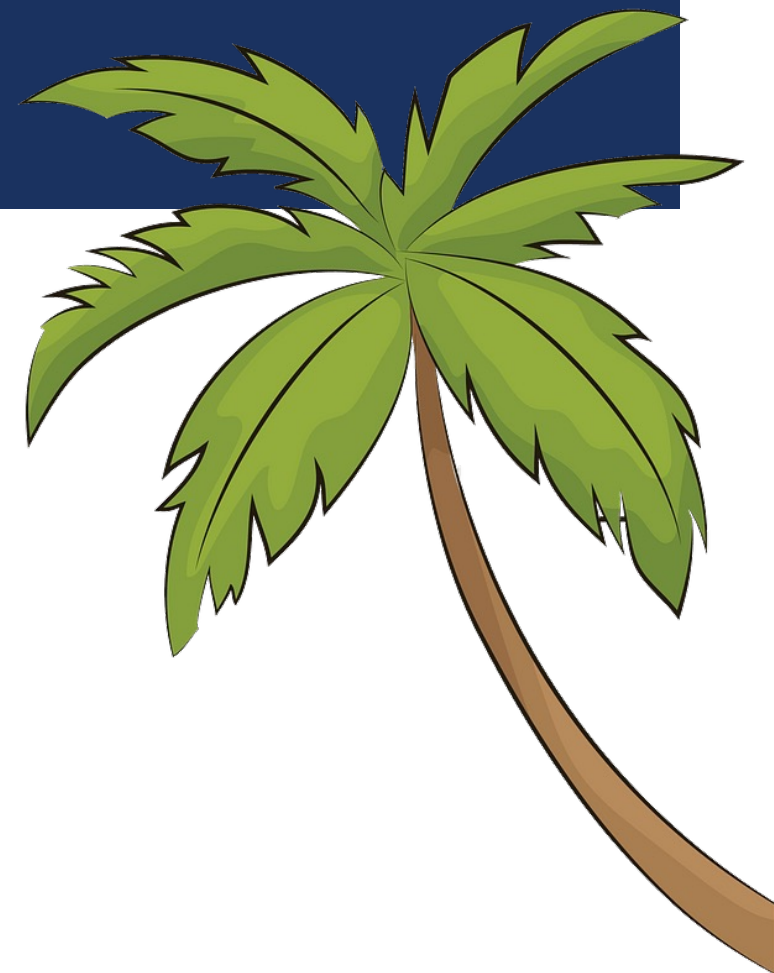
UNIVERSITÄT ZU LÜBECK

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<sup>2</sup>Computer Science Department, University of Münster

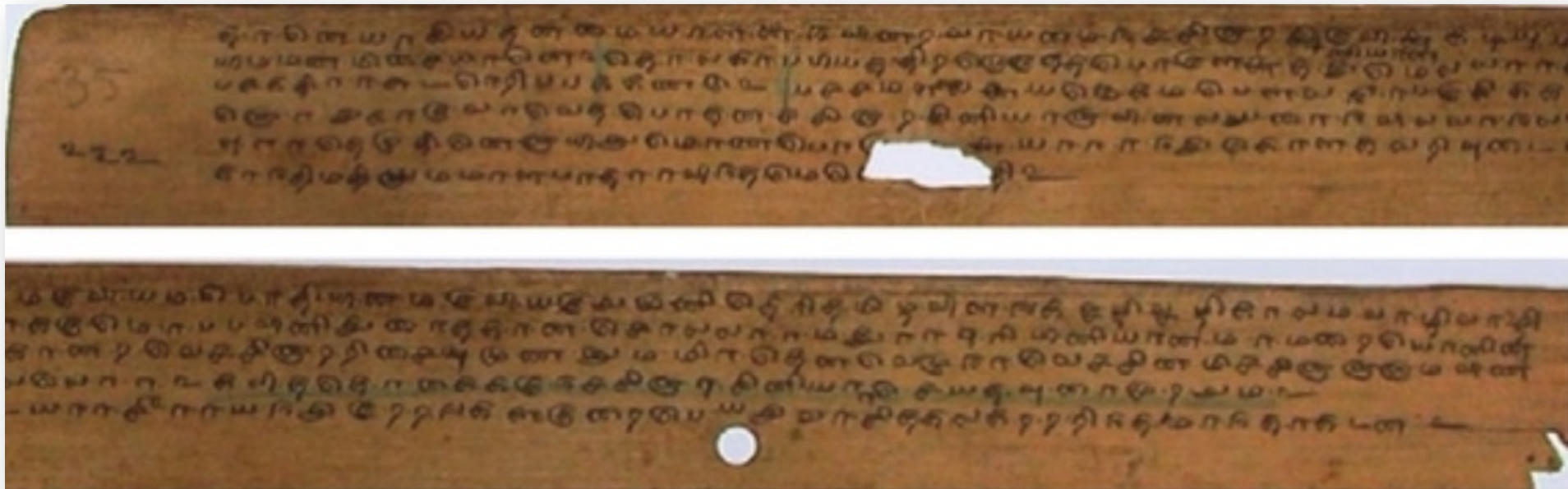


# AGENDA

1. Introduction to Semantic Systems [Tanya]
2. Supervised Learning [Marcel]
3. Unsupervised and Relational Learning [Magnus]
4. [Summary](#) [Tanya]



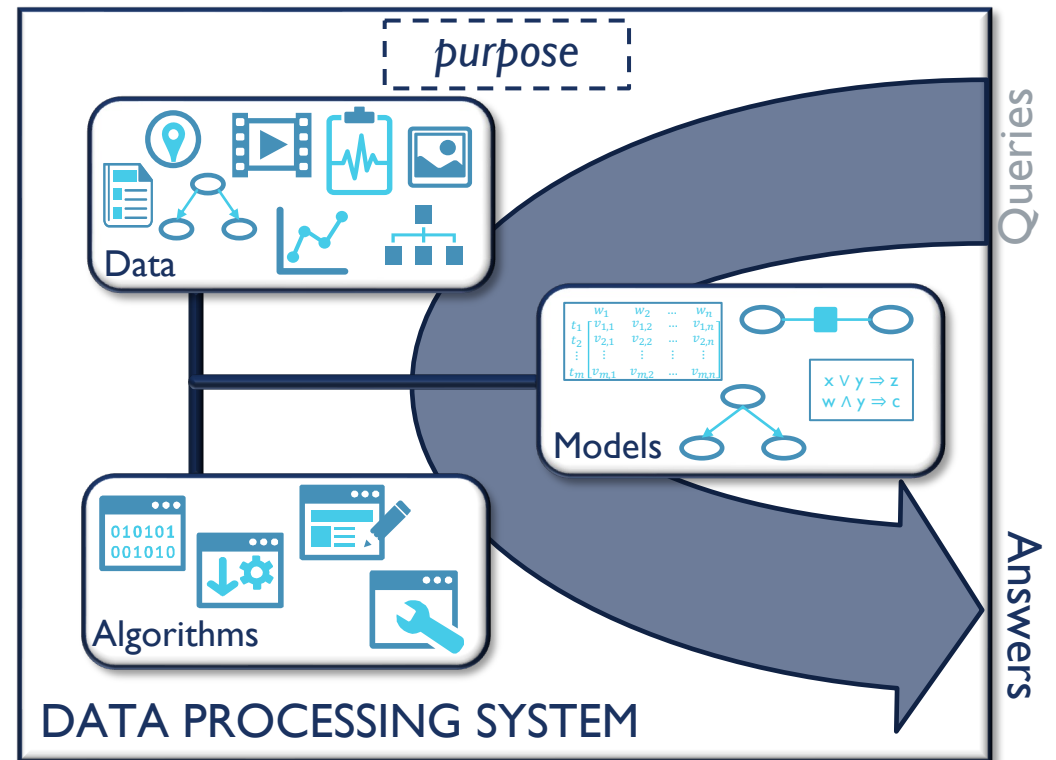
# HELPING HUMANS: TEXT UNDERSTANDING



- Picture by Eva Wilden, in: Tamil Satellite Stanzas: Genres and Distribution

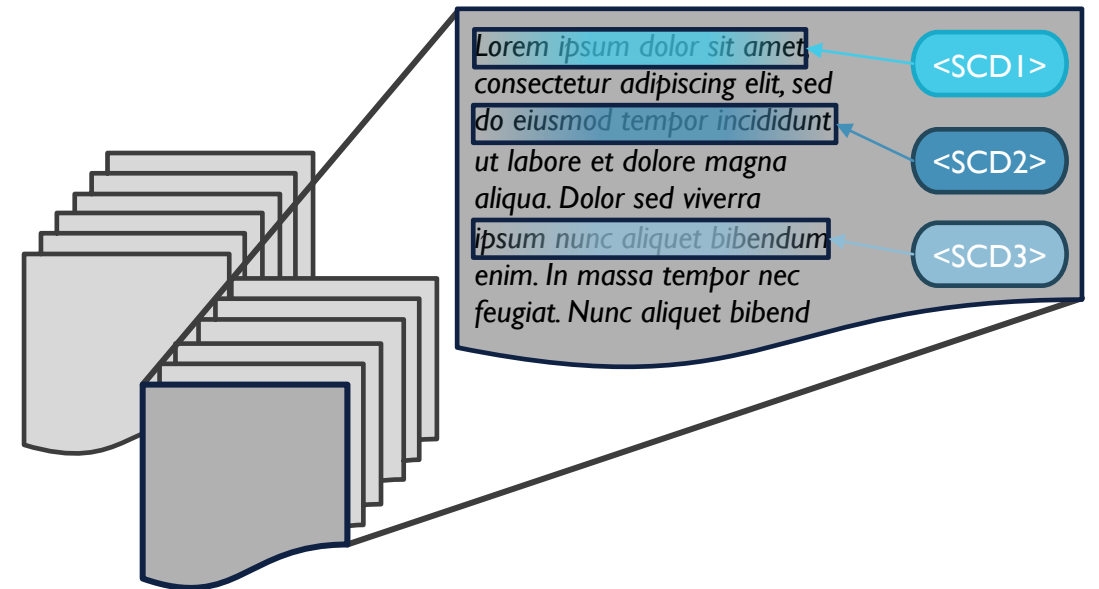
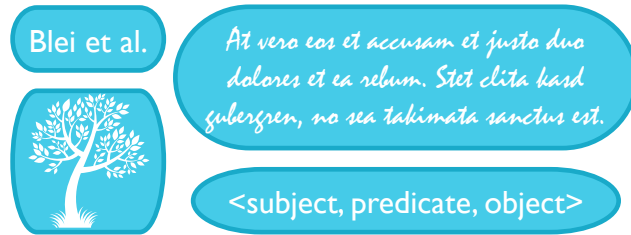
# TASKS: SYSTEM PERSPECTIVE

- Information retrieval can often be formulated as some form of *classification*
  - Part of text annotation or not?
  - Document relevant or not to a given search?
  - Which parts of a document are relevant?
    - To a given search string
    - For a summary
  - Exploration can include classification tasks but may also require different techniques
- How to realise a task depends, among other things, on which information is used from the documents



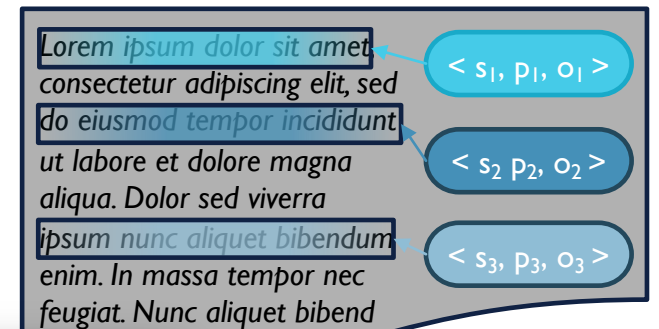
# THE SETTING: A CORPUS OF DOCUMENTS AND ANNOTATIONS

- Corpus = set of documents  $\mathcal{D}$
- Each document  $d$  has a set of annotations  $g(d)$ 
  - Annotation  $\triangleq$  *subjective content description* (SCD)
  - Reflect the *context* of the purpose of the corpus
- Types of SCDs can be manifold
  - Figures, notes, references, ...
- Each SCD associated with words at specific locations throughout the corpus
  - Assumption: Words closer to location  $\rightarrow$  influence higher

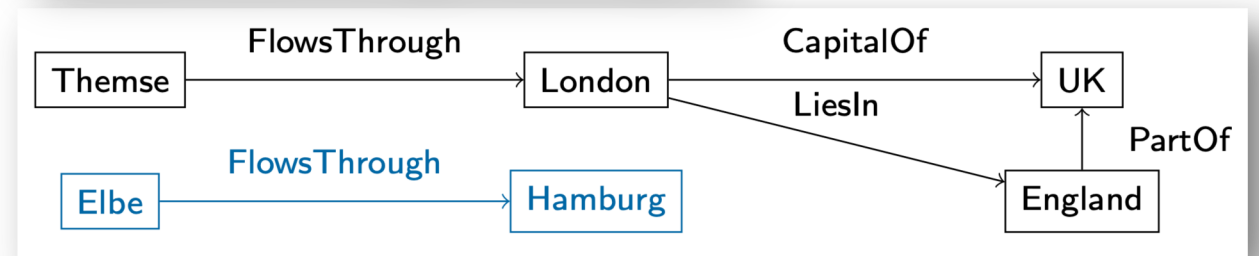


# TOWARDS MORE EXPRESSIVE MODELS

- Hidden Markov model: special case of dynamic Bayesian network
    - *Probabilistic* → handle uncertainty / non-determinism
    - *Sequential* → handle behaviour over a sequence (time)
    - *Propositional* → handle features / attributes and classes
  - But if you consider SPO triples, we have
    - Set of objects / individuals with attributes
    - Relations among them
      - See [knowledge graphs](#)
- and
- *Uncertainty about existence, values, ...*

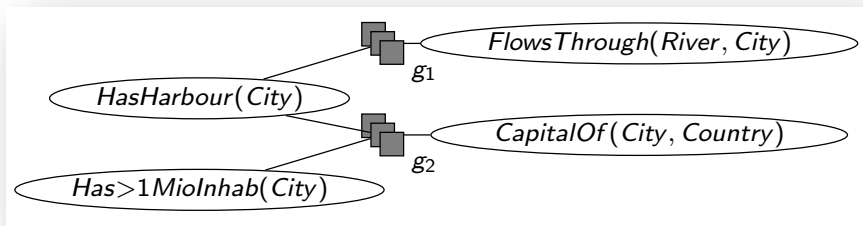


$\langle \text{Themse, FlowsThrough, London} \rangle$   
 $\langle \text{Elbe, FlowsThrough, Hamburg} \rangle$



# TOWARDS MORE EXPRESSIVE MODELS

- Deal with worlds that are *uncertain* and have *things* in it!



- Use information about relations for
  - Compact encoding of an otherwise huge propositional model
    - Group (almost) indistinguishable instances
  - Efficient inference using representatives for groups

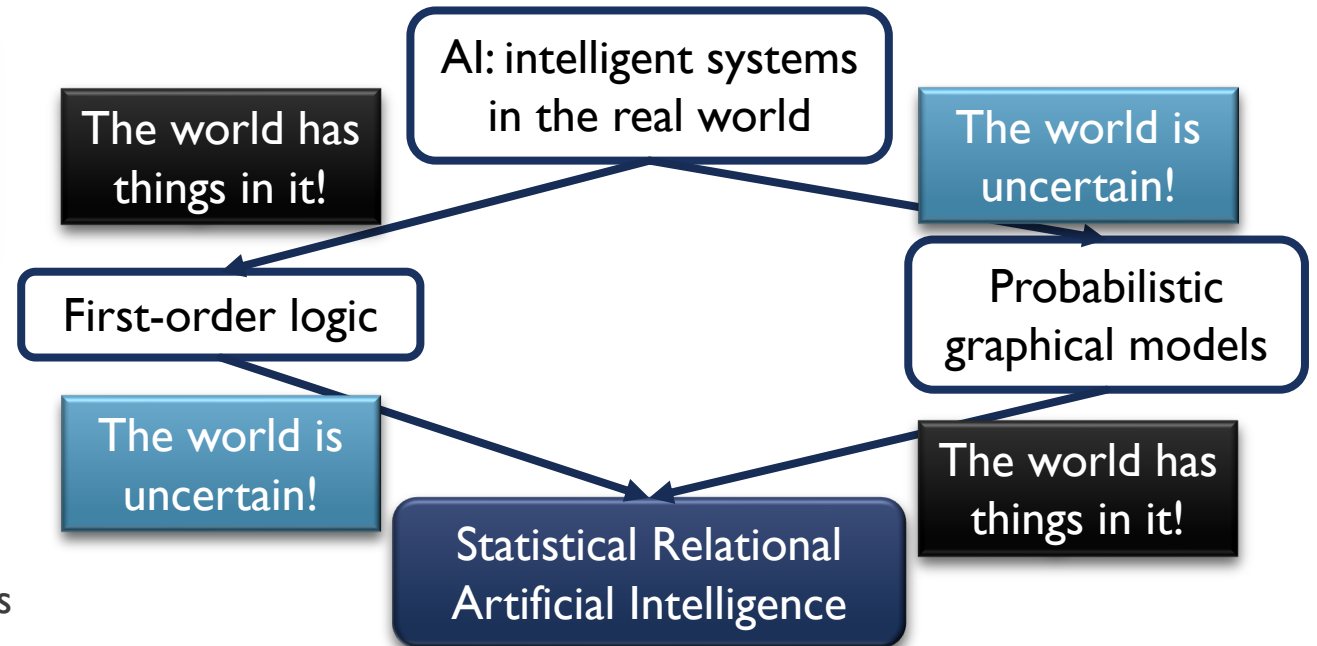


Figure based on Stuart Russell

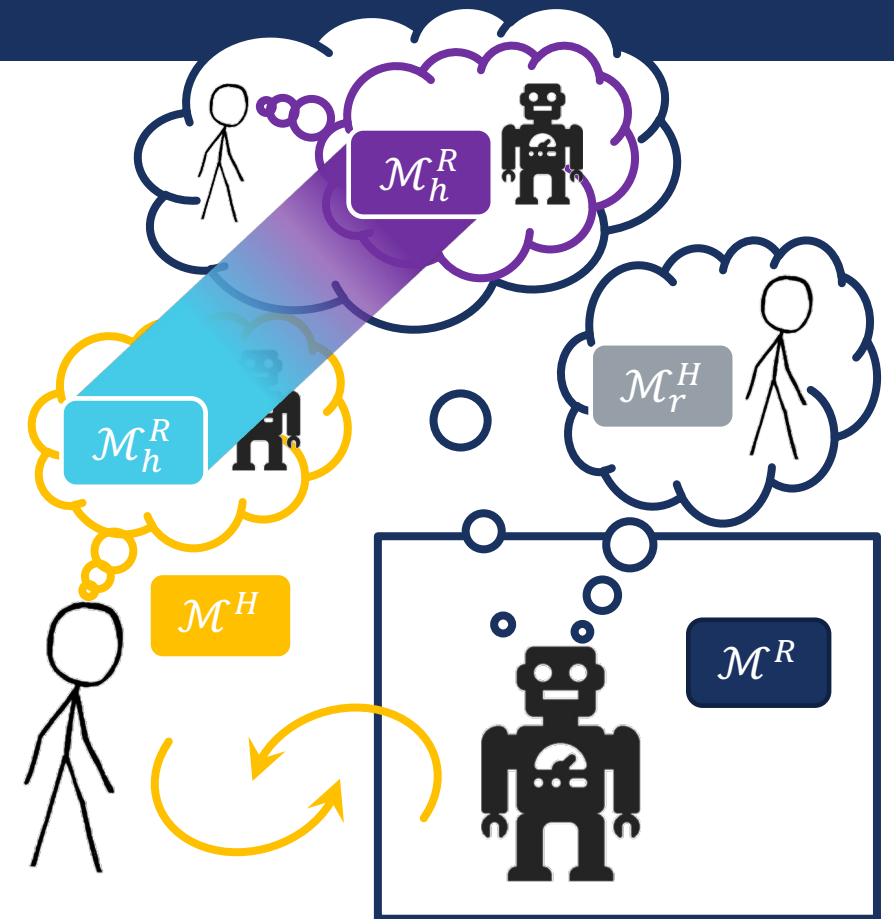
# KEEPING SYSTEMS UP TO DATE: CONTINUOUS TRAINING

- A trained system is stuck in the year of its inception if it cannot be adapted
- Take a note from, e.g., [belief revision](#)  
[e.g., Peppas & Williams, 1995]
  - Update a knowledge base to change old belief to new beliefs based on new information
  - Revise a knowledge base to keep it consistent when presented with new information
  - Notion of *forgetting*: remove facts, relations from knowledge bases  
[e.g., Beierle et al., 2019]
- First work on updating SCD systems (presented today at CHAI workshop by Magnus)
  - Incorporate feedback regarding wrong SCDs into a system  
[Bender et al., 2023]



# HUMAN-CENTRED SYSTEMS

- Bring the human back into the loop
  - Provide interpretable services
  - Incorporate feedback or allow human to train system
- Take, e.g., a note from **human-aware planning and decision making** [e.g., Sreedharan et al. 2022]
  - Interpretable planning: explicability, legibility, predictability
  - Explanations through model reconciliation: updating a human's knowledge base with a system's knowledge
    - Revising a human's belief (not the system's belief)



## WHAT ELSE IS THERE TO DO?

Thank you for having us!

- Incorporate additional requirements such as
  - Privacy
  - Ethics
  - Robustness
  - Resilience
- And so much more...



Link to tutorial website (QR code points to this website)

<https://www.uni-muenster.de/Informatik.AGBraun/en/research/tutorials/ki-23.html>

# REFERENCES

- **Beierle et al. (2019)**  
Christoph Beierle, Gabriele Kern-Isberner, Kai Sauerwald, Tanja Bock, and Marco Ragni: Towards a General Framework for Kinds of Forgetting in Common-Sense Belief Management. In *KI – Künstliche Intelligenz*, 2019.
- **Bender et al. (2023)**  
Magnus Bender, Kira Schwandt, Ralf Möller, and Marcel Gehrke: FrESH – Feedback-reliant Enhancement of Subjective Content Descriptions by Humans. In *CHAI 2023 CEUR-Proceedings of the 3rd Workshop on Humanities-Centred AI*, 2023.
- **Peppas & Williams (1995)**  
Pavlos Peppas and Mary-Anne Williams: Constructive Modelings for Theory Change. In *Formal Logic*, 1995.
- **Sreedharan et al. (2022)**  
Sarath Sreedharan, Anagha Kulkarni, and Subbarao Kambhampati: Explainable Human-AI Interaction: A Planning Perspective. Springer, 2022.