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# Meta-Interpretive Learning: achievements and challenges

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## Motivation

Logic Program [Kowalski, 1980]

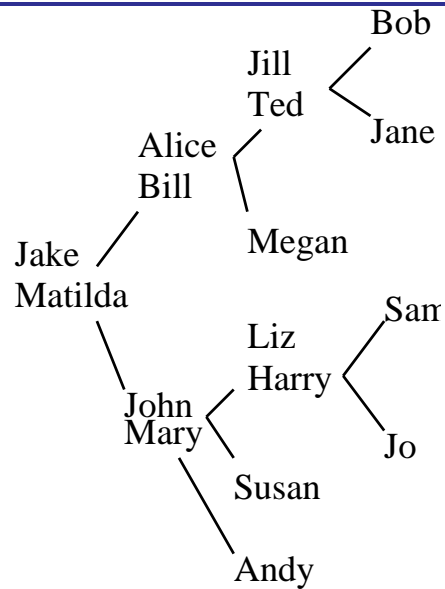
Inductive Logic Programming [Muggleton, 1991]

Machine Learn arbitrary programs

State-of-the-art ILP systems lacked Predicate Invention and  
Recursion [Muggleton et al, 2011]

## Family relations (Dyadic)

### Family tree



### Target Theory

$father(ted, bob) \leftarrow$

$father(ted, jane) \leftarrow$

$parent(X, Y) \leftarrow mother(X, Y)$

$parent(X, Y) \leftarrow father(X, Y)$

$ancestor(X, Y) \leftarrow parent(X, Y)$

$ancestor(X, Y) \leftarrow parent(X, Z),$

$ancestor(Z, Y)$

## Generalised Meta-Interpreter

*prove*([], *BK*, *BK*).

*prove*([*Atom*|*As*], *BK*, *BK\_H*) : –

*metarule*(*Name*, *MetaSub*, (*Atom* :- *Body*), *Order*),  
*Order*,

*save\_subst*(*metasub*(*Name*, *MetaSub*), *BK*, *BK\_C*),

*prove*(*Body*, *BK\_C*, *BK\_Cs*),

*prove*(*As*, *BK\_Cs*, *BK\_H*).

## Metarules

Name	Meta-Rule	Order
Instance	$P(X, Y) \leftarrow$	<i>True</i>
Base	$P(x, y) \leftarrow Q(x, y)$	$P \succ Q$
Chain	$P(x, y) \leftarrow Q(x, z), R(z, y)$	$P \succ Q, P \succ R$
TailRec	$P(x, y) \leftarrow Q(x, z), P(z, y)$	$P \succ Q,$ $x \succ z \succ y$

## Meta-Interpretive Learning (MIL)

First-order	Meta-form
<p><b>Examples</b></p> <p>ancestor(jake,bob) ←            ancestor(alice,jane) ←</p>	<p><b>Examples</b></p> <p>prove([ancestor(jake,bob),            ancestor(alice,jane)], ..) ←</p>
<p><b>Background Knowledge</b></p> <p>father(jake,alice) ←            mother(alice,ted) ←</p>	<p><b>Background Knowledge</b></p> <p>instance(father,jake,john) ←            instance(mother,alice,ted) ←</p>
<p><b>Instantiated Hypothesis</b></p> <p>father(ted,bob) ←            father(ted,jane) ←            p1(X,Y) ← father(X,Y)            p1(X,Y) ← mother(X,Y)            ancestor(X,Y) ← p1(X,Y)            ancestor(X,Y) ← p1(X,Z), ancestor(Z,Y)</p>	<p><b>Abduced facts</b></p> <p>instance(father,ted,bob) ←            instance(father,ted,jane) ←            base(p1,father) ←            base(p1,mother) ←            base(ancestor,p1) ←            tailrec(ancestor,p1,ancestor) ←</p>

## Logical form of Metarules

General form

$$P(X, Y) \leftarrow Q(X, Y)$$

$$P(X, Y) \leftarrow Q(X, Z), R(Z, Y)$$

Metarule general form used in Family Relations

$$\exists P, Q, \dots \forall X, Y, \dots P(X, \dots) \leftarrow Q(Y, \dots), \dots$$

Supports predicate/object invention and recursion.

In Family Relations we consider hypotheses in  $H_2^2$ , which contains predicates with arity at most 2 and has at most 2 atoms in the body.

## Minimising sets of Metarules [ILP 2014]

Set of Metarules	Reduced Set
$P(X, Y) \leftarrow Q(X, Y)$	
$P(X, Y) \leftarrow Q(Y, X)$	$P(X, Y) \leftarrow Q(Y, X)$
$P(X, Y) \leftarrow Q(X, Y), R(Y, X)$	
$P(X, Y) \leftarrow Q(X, Y), R(Y, Z)$	
$P(X, Y) \leftarrow Q(X, Y), R(Z, Y)$	
$P(X, Y) \leftarrow Q(X, Z), R(Z, Y)$	$P(X, Y) \leftarrow Q(X, Z), R(Z, Y)$
..	
$P(X, Y) \leftarrow Q(Z, Y), R(Z, X)$	



## Expressivity of $H_2^2$

Given an infinite signature  $H_2^2$  has Universal Turing Machine expressivity [Tarnlund, 1977].

$utm(S,S)$	$\leftarrow$	$halt(S)$ .
$utm(S,T)$	$\leftarrow$	$execute(S,S1), utm(S1,T)$ .
$execute(S,T)$	$\leftarrow$	$instruction(S,F), F(S,T)$ .

Q: How can we limit  $H_2^2$  to avoid the halting problem?

## Metagol implementation (1)

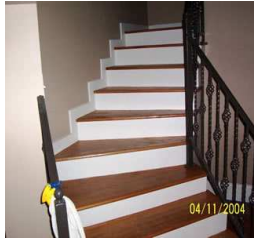
- Ordered Herbrand Base [Knuth and Bendix, 1970; Yahya, Fernandez and Minker, 1994] - guarantees termination of derivations. Lexicographic + interval.
- Episodes - sequence of related learned concepts.
- 0, 1, 2, .. clause hypothesis classes tested progressively.
- Log-bounding (PAC result) -  $\log_2 n$  clause definition needs  $n$  examples.
- YAP implementation - <https://github.com/metagol/metagol>

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## Metagol implementation (2)

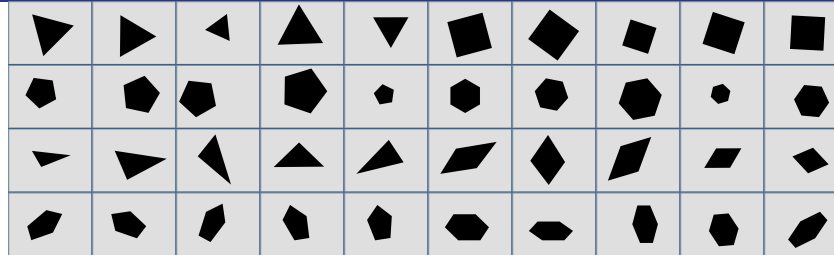
- Andrew Cropper's YAP implementation - <https://github.com/metagol/metagol>  
.
- Hank Conn's Web interface - [https://github.com/metagol/metagol\\_web\\_interface](https://github.com/metagol/metagol_web_interface)  
.
- Live web-interface - <http://c4778cab.ngrok.io/metagol/index.php>

## Vision applications



Staircase

ILP 2013



Regular Geometric

ILP 2015

```
stair(X,Y) :- a(X,Y).
```

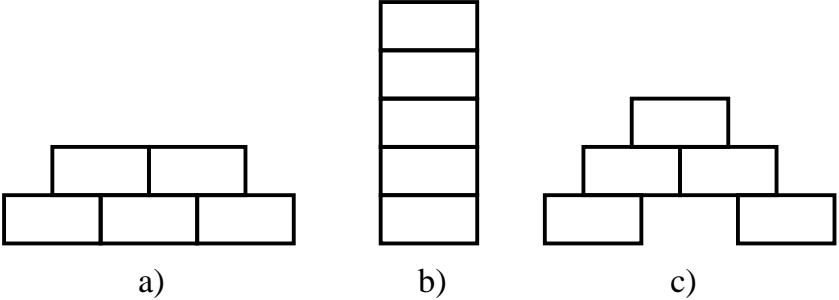
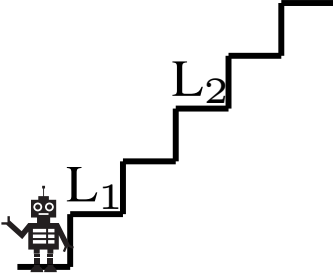
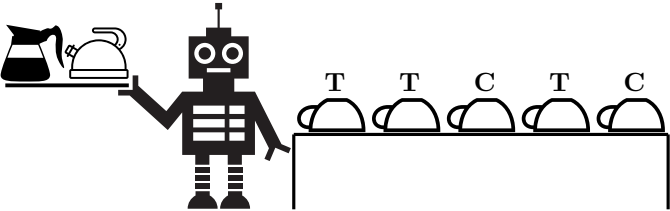

```
stair(X,Y) :- a(X,Z), stair(Z,Y).
```

```
a(X,Y) :- vertical(X,Z), horizontal(Z,Y).
```

Learned in 0.08s on laptop from single image.

Note Predicate invention and recursion.

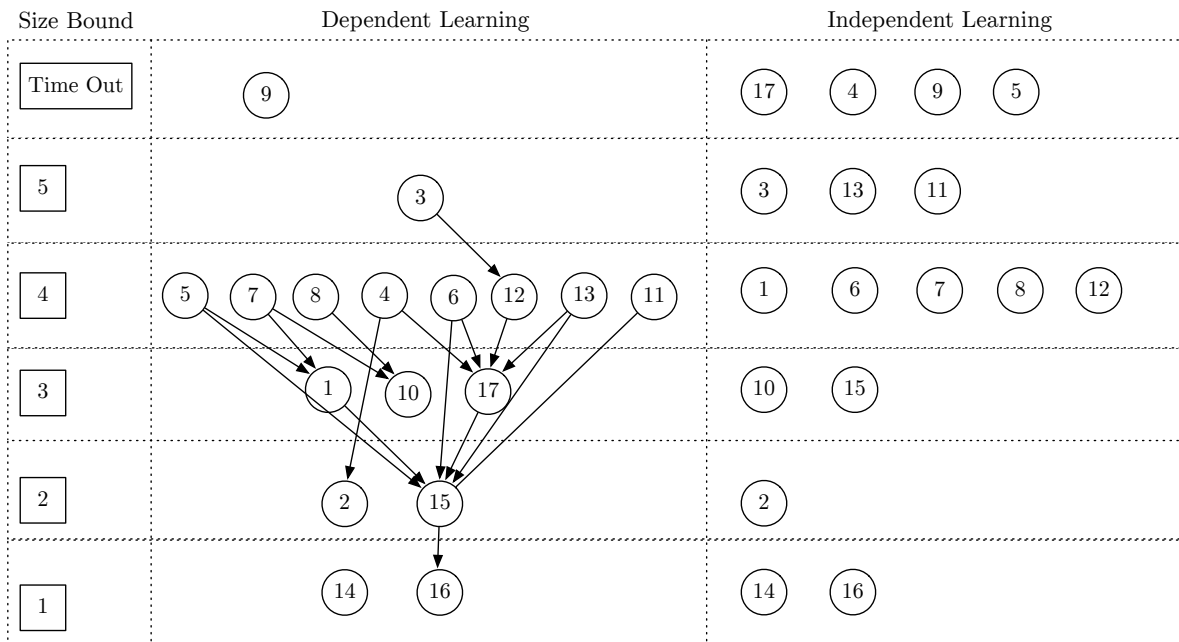
## Robotic applications

 <p>a)                      b)                      c)</p>	
<p>Building a Stable Wall IJCAI 2013</p>	<p>Learning Efficient Strategies IJCAI 2015</p>
	
<p>Initial state IJCAI 2016</p>	<p>Final state Abstraction and Invention</p>

## Language applications

Formal grammars [MLJ 2014]

Dependent string transformations [ECAI 2014]



## Chain of programs from dependent learning

$f_{03}(A,B) :- f_{12.1}(A,C), f_{12}(C,B).$

$f_{12}(A,B) :- f_{12.1}(A,C), f_{12.2}(C,B).$

$f_{12.1}(A,B) :- f_{12.2}(A,C), skip1(C,B).$

$f_{12.2}(A,B) :- f_{12.3}(A,C), write1(C,B,',').$

$f_{12.3}(A,B) :- copy1(A,C), f_{17.1}(C,B).$

$f_{17}(A,B) :- f_{17.1}(A,C), f_{15}(C,B).$

$f_{17.1}(A,B) :- f_{15.1}(A,C), f_{17.1}(C,B).$

$f_{17.1}(A,B) :- skipalphanum(A,B).$

$f_{15}(A,B) :- f_{15.1}(A,C), f_{16}(C,B).$

$f_{15.1}(A,B) :- skipalphanum(A,C), skip1(C,B).$

$f_{16}(A,B) :- copyalphanum(A,C), skiprest(C,B).$

## Other applications

**Learning proof tactics** [ILP 2015]

**Learning data transformations** [ILP 2015]



# Bayesian Meta-Interpretive Learning

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Clauses</h2>	
<h2 style="margin: 0;">Finite State Acceptors (FSAs)</h2>	

## Related work

**Predicate Invention.** Early ILP [Muggleton and Buntine, 1988; Rouveirol and Puget, 1989; Stahl 1992]

**Abductive Predicate Invention.** Propositional Meta-level abduction [Inoue et al., 2010]

**Meta-Interpretive Learning.** Learning regular and context-free grammars [Muggleton et al, 2013]

**Higher-order Logic Learning.** Without background knowledge [Feng and Muggleton, 1992; Lloyd 2003]

**Higher-order Datalog.** HO-Progol learning [Pahlavi and Muggleton, 2012]

## Conclusions and Challenges

- New form of Declarative Machine Learning [De Raedt, 2012]
- $H_2^2$  is tractable and Turing-complete fragment of High-order Logic
- Knuth-Bendix style ordering guarantees termination of queries
- Beyond classification learning - strategy learning

### Challenges

- Generalise beyond Dyadic logic
- Deal with classification noise
- Active learning
- Efficient problem decomposition
- Meaningful invented names and types

## Bibliography

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