Abstract Argumentation for Hybrid Intelligence Scenarios

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Hybrid Intelligence (HI)

According to the paper Akata et.al., "Hybrid Intelligence (HI) systems which combine human and artificial intelligence and attempt to integrate human and machines rather than use AI to replace human intelligence."



Knowledge Representation and Reasoning (KR) in AI



Research Questions

- **RQ1.** What are the capabilities of Argumentation in representing and reasoning knowledge of HI scenarios in the presence of inconsistencies?
- **RQ2.** How can Argumentation enable Explainability in HI scenarios?

XAI by computational argumentation



Translation of the HI scenarios into AF

Mediate translation method

$$\boxed{sym} \rightarrow \boxed{LO} \rightarrow \boxed{sym} \rightarrow \boxed{AF} \rightarrow \boxed{sym(ex \ planation)}$$

Immediate translation method

$$data \rightarrow AF \rightarrow sym(explanation)$$

Example - Project 09

$$sym(KnowledgeGraph) \rightarrow LO \rightarrow sym \rightarrow AF \rightarrow sym(explanation)$$

Scenario: The agent schedules the meeting at 10am. Unfortunately, the manager got sick, and he will not be able to join the meeting. He cancels the meeting at 10am.

=> User wants to know why the meeting cancelled at 10am?

Consider $\mathscr{K}_1 = \{\mathscr{R}_1, \mathscr{C}_1, \mathscr{F}_1\}$, in which: $\mathscr{R}_1 = \{R_1 : manager(x) \rightarrow bookMeeting(x, y, t_1),$ $R_2 : manager(x) \land gotSick(x, sick) \rightarrow cancelMeeting(x, y, t_2)\};$ $\mathscr{C}_1 = \{C : \forall x, y \ bookMeeting(x, y, t_1) \land cancelMeeting(x, y, t_2) \land t_1 = t_2 \rightarrow \bot\};$ $\mathscr{F}_1 = \{f_1 : manager(Tim), f_2 : bookMeeting(Tim, meetingA, 10am),$ $f_3 : gotSick(Tim, sick), f_4 : cancelMeeting(Tim, meetingA, 10am)\}.$

Abstract Argumentation Framework - Computational Argumentation



Argumentation-based Explanation

 $A_{1} = (\{manager(Tim)\}, \{book Meeting(Tim, meeting A, 10am)\})$ $C : \forall x, y \ book Meeting(x, y, t_{1}) \land cancel Meeting(x, y, t_{2}) \land t_{1} = t_{2} \rightarrow \bot$ $A_{2} = (\{manager(Tim), gotsick(Tim, sick)\}, \{cancel Meeting(Tim, meeting A, 10am)\})$

User: Why not bookMeeting(Tim, meetingA, 10am)?

System: Because *cancelMeeting(Tim,meetingA,10am)*

User: I understand there is a reason why meeting A is not booked at 10am by Tim.

Survey Research

- Research Methodology
- Participants
- Materials and procedure

Survey Research - Research Methodology

- **S1:** We conduct a survey for HI project members and the survey were analyzed by using qualitative data analysis methods.
 - Determine participants who are PhD candidates working on HI project members.
 - Design survey questions.
 - Conduct the survey by asking the participants for information through a questionnaire, which is online.
- **S2:** We investigate how Argumentation can assist in representing and reasoning inconsistent KBs of the scenarios and how Argumentation can support the vision of explainable AI.
 - Translate KBs of HI scenarios to AF.
 - Describe how Argumentation enables Explainability according to what they explain (i.e. providing explanations through *Decision-Making, Justification* of an opinion, and *Dialogues*).

Survey Research

- Participants
 - Conduct a survey among 26 sub-projects of the HI.
 - Five of the participants did not respond to our survey, which resulted in a final number of 21 contributing participants.

• Materials and procedure

- Conduct a survey by asking the participants for information through a questionnaire (in online).
- Conducted interviews (both online and face to face) focused on the projects that most clearly deal with inconsistencies.

Result survey

Project	Name of the project	Use cases/ Scenarios	Conflicting in- formation	Using logic formalism for knowledge	Translation of the HI scenar- ios into AF	Type of problem	Reason for no (unknown) map- ping to AF
				representation			
2	Aligning learning and reasoning systems for responsible HI	Study a method for evaluating the decision- making of machine learning systems in fic- tional and non-fictional legal domains	-	-	-	-	no conflicting information
3	Mining texts for perspectives for human-machine deliberation	Deliberation platform to increase the scale of the discussions from relatively small to crowd-scale	Yes	-	Yes	Explanation through dialogue	
5	Computational deliberation	Self driving cars with communication, robot navigation with communication, multi-agent games with communication, social dilemmas with communication	Yes	-	Unknown	Explanation through dialogue	using synthetic simple numeric data or image data
6	Computational theory of mind for collaborative privacy	Human-agent and agent-agent negotia- tion/cooperation	Yes	-	Unknown	Explanation through dialogue	no having formal representations for knowledge (data)
8	Hybrid approaches to sequential decision making for explainable behaviour	Digital Assistants (Conversational Search, Conversational Recommender Systems)	Yes	Yes (Knowledge Graph)	Yes	Decision making	
9	AutoAI for dynamic data	Assistant Agents that can assist employees in calendar scheduling within a company	Yes	Yes	Yes	Decision making	
10	Continual Learning and Deep Generative Modeling for Adap- tive Systems	Train a generative model on a steam of data without revisiting past data	-	-	-	-	no conflicting information
11	A Design Pattern Language for HI Teams	The pattern language is used in designing and thinking about HI projects, so that it leads the designer in reaching their goals	-	-	-	-	no conflicting information
12	Identity, reference and perspec- tive in personal communication models	Consider an application in nursery homes to help people having memory problems with daily activities (e.g., taking medicine at a certain time)	-	-	-	-	no conflicting information
13	Monitoring and constraining adaptive systems	N/A - The work focuses on fundamental research into integrating interpretable KRR with learning in the context of adaptive sys- tems	-	-	-	-	no using data
14	Interactive Machine Reasoning for Responsible HI	Behaviour support agents in the healthy lifestyle domain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Explanation through dialogue	

Result survey

Project	Name of the project	Use cases/ Scenarios	Conflicting in- formation	Using logic formalism for knowledge representation	Translation of the HI scenar- ios into AF	Type of problem	Reason for no (unknown) map- ping to AF
16	Context Modeling for Dialog Systems	Collaborative grounded dialog between hu- mans and machines	-	-	-	-	no conflicting information
19	Explaining data-driven decisions with legal, ethical or social im- pact to end users	Develop explainable AI techniques (possi- bly on the basis of argumentation theory)	Yes	-	Yes	Decision making	
20	Enabling Co-regulation for long- term engaging semi-structured conversations	A patient interview robot (A robot that gath- ers PROM data from patients through spo- ken interaction)	Yes	-	Yes	Explanation through dialogue	
22	Including ethical and legal con- siderations in the HI design pro- cess	Design, development, and deployment of AI systems in public policy settings	Yes	-	Unknown	Justification	no having formal representations for knowledge (data)
23	Causal RL and Reasoning	Simulated and real games/robot environ- ments such as Atari or locomotion tasks	Yes	-	Yes	Decision making	Using propositional logic to ex- press prior knowledge
24	Explainable De-biasing in Learn- ing from Interactions	Ranking systems, Recommender Systems where a ranked list of items is shown to the user	Yes	-	Unknown	Decision making	Data is queries (in text-form), documents (in text-form) and some kind of relevance signal, ei- ther click logs or relevant
26	Knowledge Representation For- malisms for Hybrid Intelligence	Model knowledge of human and artificial agents in different HI scenarios	Yes	Yes	Yes	Justification	
27	Functional Priors for Fast Bayesian Adaptation under Human Guidance	Consider robust Bayesian machine learning workflows in real world scenarios which typically involve humans	-	-	-	-	no conflicting information
30	Common sense reasoning for embodied agents	Use commonly available knowledge graphs to enhance the everyday task execution of robots	Yes	Yes (Knowledge Graph- OWL)	Yes	Decision making	
32	The role of trust in people in cooperative human-robot inter- action	Social dialogue between a human and an embodied agent in multimodal environ- ments	Yes	Yes (Knowledge Graph)	Yes	Justification	

Summary Result

- Clarify 14 out of 21 HI projects having scenarios with inconsistent information, and the reason of inconsistencies.
- For 10 out of the 14 projects, we analyzed how to apply Argumentation to model the specific representation knowledge.
- Categorize 14 projects based on the type of problems that Argumentation can address in their use-cases.
- We did not analyse the remaining projects since conflicting information is not available in their scenarios or the projects currently do not using data or knowledge.

Limitations

- We chose to focus on projects of the HI Centre.
- Data/ knowledge from these dialogues expressed in natural language or synthetic simple numeric data or documents => still challenge.
- Various projects having massive data in real-world application => the use of argumentation based explanation is still a challenge.

Conclusions

- We outline potential HI scenarios in different application domain.
- We demonstrate *the capabilities of Argumentation in representation and reasoning inconsistent KB* of HI scenarios.
- We show *how Argumentation can enable Explainability* in the HI systems, for solving various types of problems in *decision-making*, *justification* of an opinion, and *dialogues*.

Future Work

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- Materialize human—machine dialogue from human text dialogues in the HI scenarios.
 - Causality could be achieved by reasoning over each step that led to a decision and explain why alternatives were left out => combine Argumentation and causality for this purpose.



Thank you for your attention!

Feel free to ask questions

