

Online Learning of Weighted Relational Rules for Complex Event Recognition

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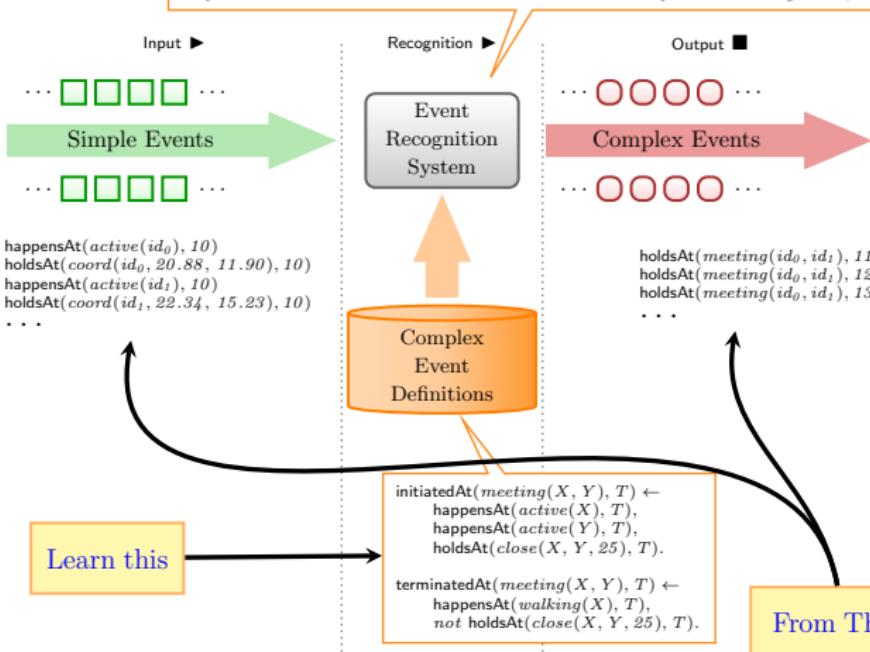
The problem Setting

Event Calculus as a Reasoning Engine

```
holdsAt(F, T + 1) ←  
initiatedAt(F, T)
```

```
holdsAtAt(F, T + 1) ←  
holdsAt(F, T),  
not terminatedAt(F, T).
```

Very efficient inference: Artikis et al. An Event Calculus for Event Recognition, TKDE, 2015.



Learning Requirements

- ▶ Event recognition applications deal with noisy data streams.
 - ▶ Resilience to noise → Statistical Relational Learning.
 - ▶ Learning should be online.
 - ▶ Single-pass.
 - ▶ Learn from past mistakes.

Contribution of this Work

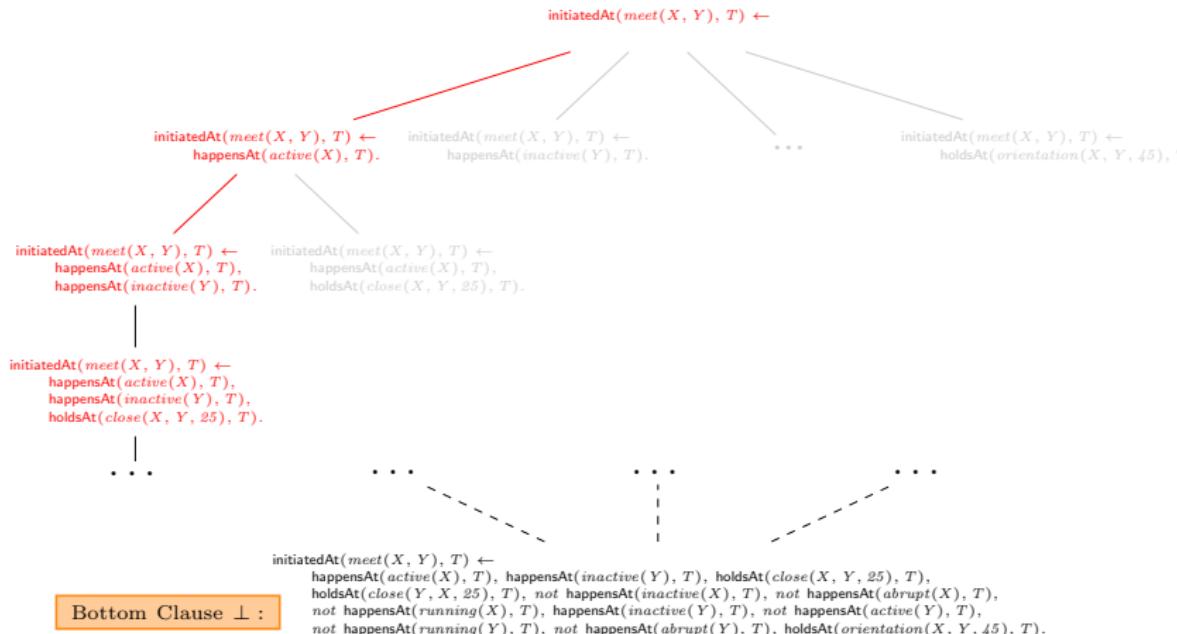
Two online learners from previous work:

- ▶ OLED
 - ▶ Katzouris N. et al. Online Learning of Event Definitions, *TPLP*, 2016.
 - ▶ ✓ Efficient structure learning using Hoeffding bounds.
 - ▶ ✗ Crisp learner.
- ▶ OSL α
 - ▶ Micheloudakis V., et al. OSLa: Online Structure Learning using Background Knowledge Axiomatization, *ECML*, 2016.
 - ▶ MLN learner.
 - ▶ ✓ Efficient weight learning.
 - ▶ ✗ Inefficient structure learning.
 - ▶ Blindly generates too many rules.

Current work:

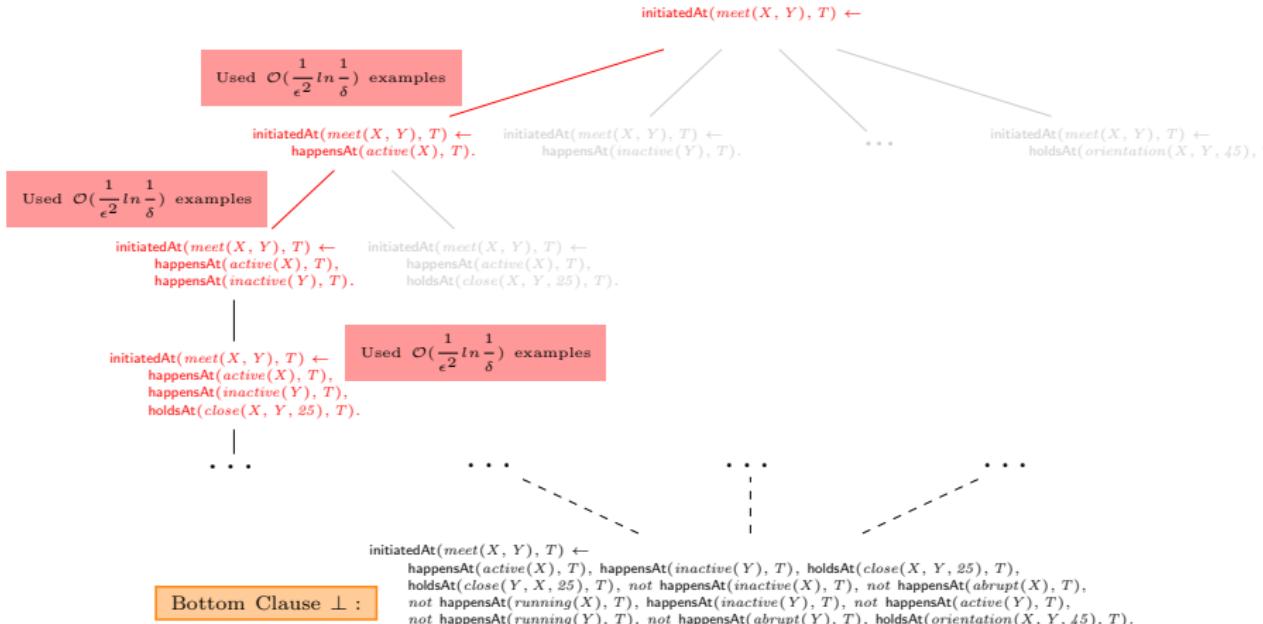
- ▶ WoLED (OLED + weight learning)
 - ▶ MLN learner
 - ▶ ✓ Efficient structure learning.
 - ▶ ✓ Efficient weight learning.

OLED



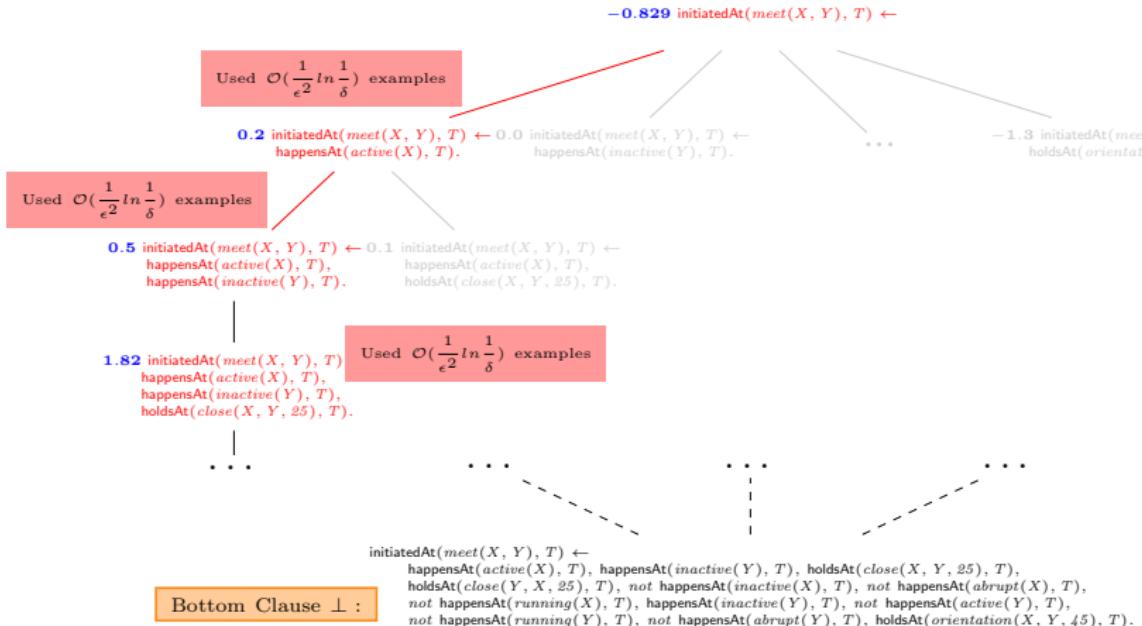
- ▶ Learns a rule with online hill-climbing.

OLED



- ▶ Uses Hoeffding tests to make (ϵ, δ) -optimal decisions.

WoLED



► The WoLED algorithm:

- ▶ Simultaneous structure & weight learning.
 - ▶ Weight learning with AdaGrad.

The AdaGrad Weight Update Rule

$$w_i^{t+1} = \text{sign}(w_i^t - \frac{\eta}{C_i^t} \Delta g_i^t) \max\{0, |w_i^t - \frac{\eta}{C_i^t} \Delta g_i^t| - \lambda \frac{\eta}{C_i^t}\}$$

Previous weight of the i -th rule

Learning rate

Rule's current mistakes

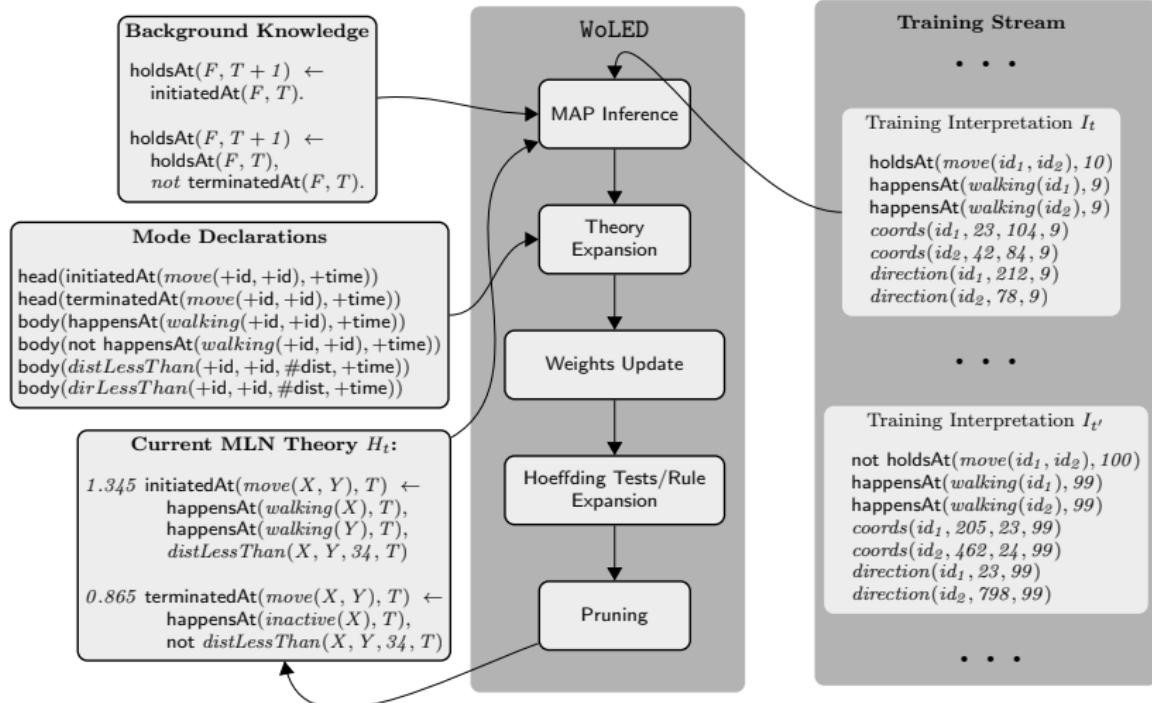
Regularization rate

Current weight of the i -th rule

Term proportional to the rule's accumulated past mistakes

- Δg_i^t (i -th rule's mistakes at time t): difference in rule's true groundings in the true state and the MAP-inferred state.

WoLED Overview

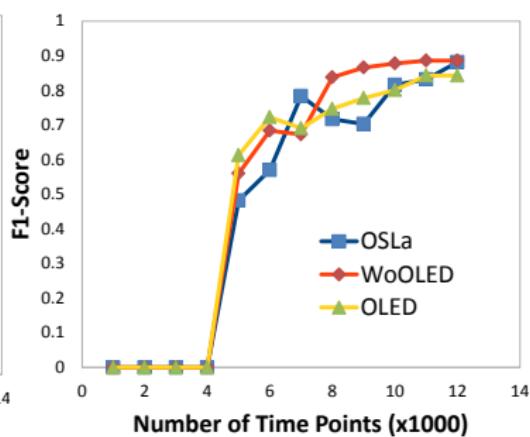
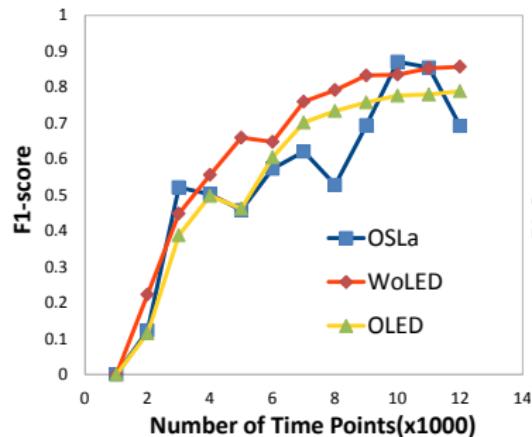


WoLED Evaluation on the CAVIAR Dataset

	Method	Precision	Recall	F ₁ -score	Theory size	Time (sec)
(a) <i>Moving</i>	EC _{crisp}	0.909	0.634	0.751	28	—
	OLED	0.867	0.724	0.789	34	28
	WoLED	0.882	0.835	0.857	30	59
	OSL α	0.837	0.590	0.692	3316	1300
	OSL	—	—	—	—	> 25 hrs
	MaxMargin	0.844	0.941	0.890	28	1692
	XHAIL	0.779	0.914	0.841	14	7836
(b) <i>Meeting</i>	EC _{crisp}	0.687	0.855	0.762	23	—
	OLED	0.947	0.760	0.843	31	22
	WoLED	0.892	0.888	0.889	29	52
	OSL α	0.902	0.863	0.882	1231	180
	OSL	—	—	—	—	> 25 hrs
	MaxMargin	0.919	0.813	0.863	23	1133
	XHAIL	0.804	0.927	0.861	15	7248

Table 1: Experimental results on (a) a fragment of CAVIAR (top) and (b) the complete CAVIAR dataset (bottom).

WoLED Holdout Evaluation



Summary

- ▶ An efficient, online MLN learner (structure+weights).
- ▶ Built on top of the LoMRF¹ platform.
- ▶ <https://github.com/nkatzz/OLED>

Future work:

- ▶ Further evaluation.
- ▶ Different Weight learning schemes.
- ▶ Distributed learning.

¹<https://github.com/anskarl/LoMRF>