



# CS 681 Fall 2008 Designing Expert Systems

# Modeling Expert's Reasoning

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Learning Agents Center and Computer Science Department George Mason University

#### **Overview**



#### **Modeling Methodology**

**Modeling and Ontology Specification** 

**Demo: Modeling Editor** 

Hands On: Modeling for the PhD Advisor

**Research Problem: Modeling Assistant** 

Reading

# **Modeling Expert's Reasoning**

The single most difficult agent training activity for the subject matter experts is to make explicit the way they reason to solve problems.

We will present an intuitive modeling language and associated guidelines which help the subject matter experts to express the way they reason.

In essence, the expert follows a problem reduction paradigm, guided by questions and answers, successively reducing a complex problem to simpler problems, until the initial problem is reduced to a set of problems with known solutions.

### **Problem Reduction based Question-Answering**

General problem solving paradigm:

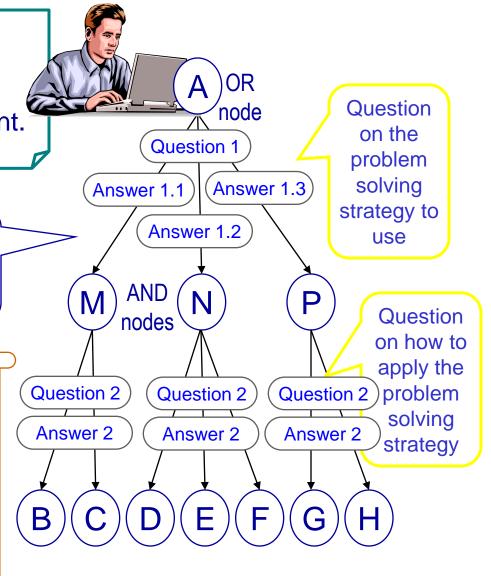
- natural for the human user;
- appropriate for the automated agent.

The reductions and synthesis operations are guided by introspective questions and answers.

"I Keep Six Honest..."

I keep six honest serving-men (They taught me all I knew);
Their names are What and Why and When And How and Where and Who.

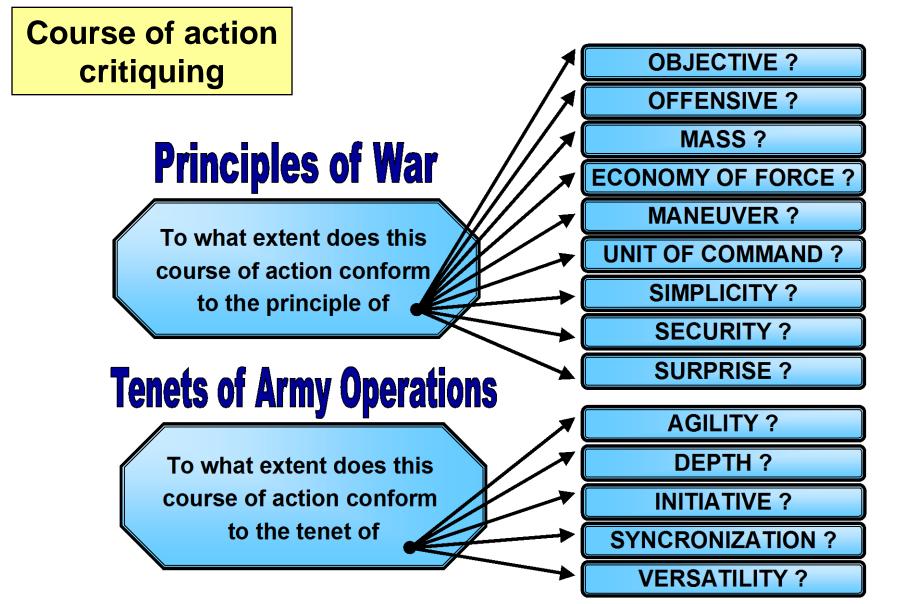
Rudyard Kipling



#### **General Guidelines**

- Partition the domain into classes of problems.
- Select representative problems for each class.
- Model one class at a time.
- Model one example solution at a time.
- Organize the top level part of the problem solving tree to identify the class of the problem.

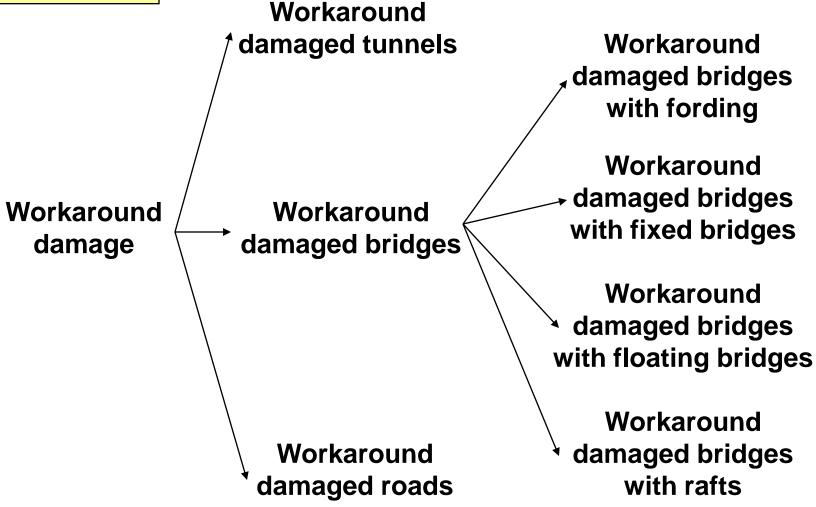
#### **Partition the Domain into Classes of Problems**



Each principle and tenet leads to a different class of critiquing task.

#### Partition the Domain into Classes of Problems

Workaround reasoning



### Relevant Factors for Selecting a Ph.D. Dis. Director

#### **PhD Advisor**

- 1. What is the reputation of the director within the professional community at large?
- 2. How responsive is the director? How long does it take to return written material with comments? Is the director a good editor?
- 3. How accessible is the director for discussion?
- 4. Is the director likely to remain on the faculty for the duration of your degree program?
- 5. How many students does the potential dissertation director work with? If none, why? If a large number, does this affect the attention that is paid to individual students?
- 6. How much time is spent away from campus during the semester? Is the potential director available during the summer?

### Relevant Factors for Selecting a Ph.D. Dis. Director

- 7. How long do students take to complete their degrees with this director?
- 8. What fraction of this director's students migrate elsewhere?
- 9. What is the placement record of this director's students? Where do they get jobs?
- 10. How much freedom will you have in your choice of dissertation topic with this director?
- 11. How expert is the director in your areas of interest?
- 12. Does the director publish with students?
- 13. How many publications does the typical student accumulate with this director?
- 14. Does the director have a research group, or merely a string of individual students?

### Relevant Factors for Selecting a Ph.D. Dis. Director

- 15. Is the director's research work funded?
- 16. What are the funding prospects for the director's students?
- 17. Do the director's students get any summer support?
- 18. Does the director assist students in obtaining their own funding from such outside sources, such as fellowship programs?
- 19. Do the director's students go to conferences?
- 20. Do the director's students make presentations of their work at conferences?
- 21. Does the director have good relations with other faculty?
- 22. Does the director have a reputation for ethical behavior?
- 23. Are the director's work habits and expectations compatible with your own?

#### Partition the Domain into Classes of Problems

Necessary conditions

Professional reputation

Personality and compatibility with student

Students' learning experience

Responsiveness to students

Support for students

Quality of student results

- 1. What is the reputation of the director within the professional community at large?
- 11. How expert is the director in your areas of interest?
- 14. Does the director have a research group, or merely a string of individual students?
- 15. Is the director's research work funded?
- 24. What is the quality of the dissertation produced with this director?

#### Partition the Domain into Classes of Problems

Necessary conditions

Professional reputation

Personality and compatibility with student

Students' learning experience

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Quality of student results

- 12. Does the director publish with students?
- 14. Does the director have a research group, or merely a string of individual students?
- 19. Do the director's students go to conferences?
- 20. Do the director's students make presentations of their work at conferences?
- 24. What is the quality of the dissertation produced with this director?

# **Specific Guidelines for the Modeling Process**

1. Identify the problem to be solved and express it with a clear, thorough, natural language sentence.

# 2. Follow each problem or sub-problem with a single, concise, question relevant to solving it.

- Ask small, incremental questions that are likely to have a single category of answer (but not necessarily a single answer). This usually means ask "who", or "what", or "where", or "what kind of", or "is this or that" etc., not complex questions such as "who and what", or "what and where".

#### 3. Follow each question with one or more answers to that question.

- Express answers as complete sentences, restating key elements of the question in the answer.
- Even well formed, simple questions are likely to generate multiple answers. Select the answer that corresponds to the example solution being modeled and continue down that branch. Go back and explore possible branches in a solution tree when you are ready to model a new example solution.

# **Specific Guidelines for the Modeling Process**

- 4. Evaluate the complexity of each question and its answers. When a question leads to apparently overly complex answers, especially answers that contain an "and" condition, rephrase the question in a simpler, more incremental manner leading to simpler answers.
- 5. For each answer, form a new sub-problem, or several sub-problems, or a solution corresponding to that answer, by writing a clear, thorough, natural language sentence describing the new sub-problems or solution.
  - To the extent that it is practical, incorporate key relevant phrases and elements of preceding problem names in sub-problem names to portray the expert's chain of problem solving thought and the accumulation of relevant knowledge.
  - If the answer has led to several sub-problems, then model their solutions in a depth-first order.

# **Specific Guidelines for the Modeling Process**

- 6. After completing a solution tree for an example solution, revisit the potential branches of that tree to model additional example solutions within that category of solutions, reusing existing model components to the greatest extent possible.
- 7. Utilize the tools and learning ability of Disciple to the greatest extent possible to minimize the amount of modeling required.
- 8. Only completely model solutions that are unique in their entirety. Entirely unique solutions will be rare.

#### **Overview**

#### **Modeling Methodology**



**Modeling and Ontology Specification** 

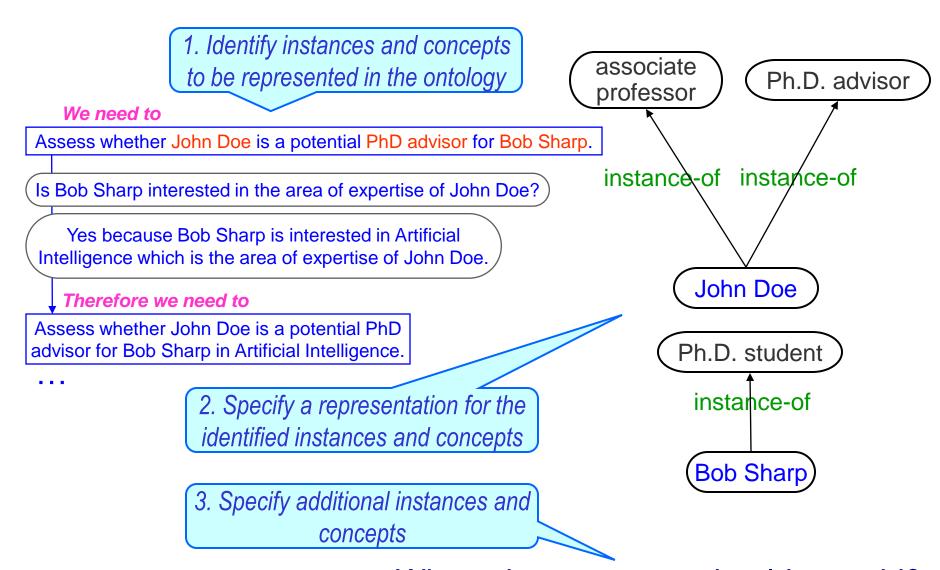
**Demo: Modeling Editor** 

Hands On: Modeling for the PhD Advisor

**Research Problem: Modeling Assistant** 

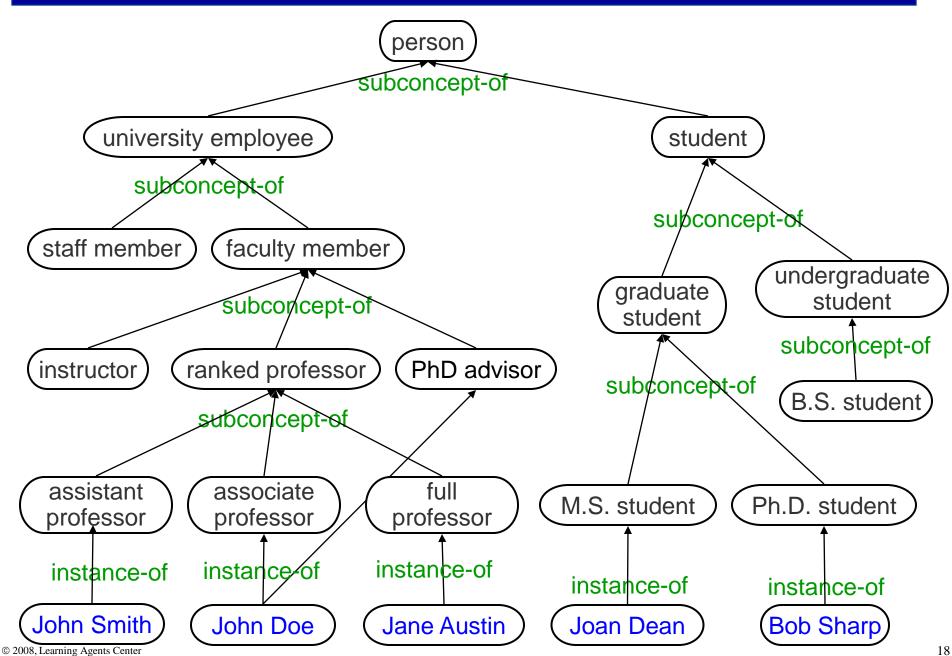
Reading

# PhD Advisor: Modeling and Ontology Specification



What other concepts should we add?

# **Ontology Specification: Refinement**



#### We need to

Assess whether John Doe is a potential PhD advisor for Bob Sharp.

Is Bob Sharp interested in the area of expertise of John Doe?

Yes because Bob Sharp is interested in Artificial Intelligence which is the area of expertise of John Doe.

#### Therefore we need to

Assess whether John Doe is a potential PhD advisor for Bob Sharp in Artificial Intelligence.

Is John Doe likely to stay on the faculty of George Mason University for the duration of Bob Sharp 's dissertation?

Yes because John Doe has a tenured position which is a long term position.

#### Therefore we need to

Assess whether John Doe would be a good PhD advisor for Bob Sharp in Artificial Intelligence.

1. Identify and represent instances and concepts

2. Identify the relationships between the instances

What instances concepts and relationships should we define?

Guideline: Instance or Concept?

The agent learns by generalizing instances to concepts, to perform a similar reasoning for the siblings of the instances.

Think of a similar reasoning to decide how to represent the entities.

John Doe

#### We need to

Assess whether John Doe is a potential PhD advisor for Bob Sharp.

Is Bob Sharp interested in the area of expertise of John Doe?

(Is Ann Tip interested in the area of expertise of Joe Rig?)

Yes because Bob Sharp is interested in Artificial Intelligence which is the area of expertise of John Doe.

Yes because Ann Tip is interested in Software Engineering which is the area of expertise of Joe Rig.

#### Therefore we need to

Assess whether John Doe is a potential PhD advisor for Bob Sharp in Artificial Intelligence.

Is John Doe likely to stay on the faculty of George Mason University for the duration of Bob Sharp 's dissertation?

Yes because John Doe has a tenured position which is a long term position.

#### Therefore we need to

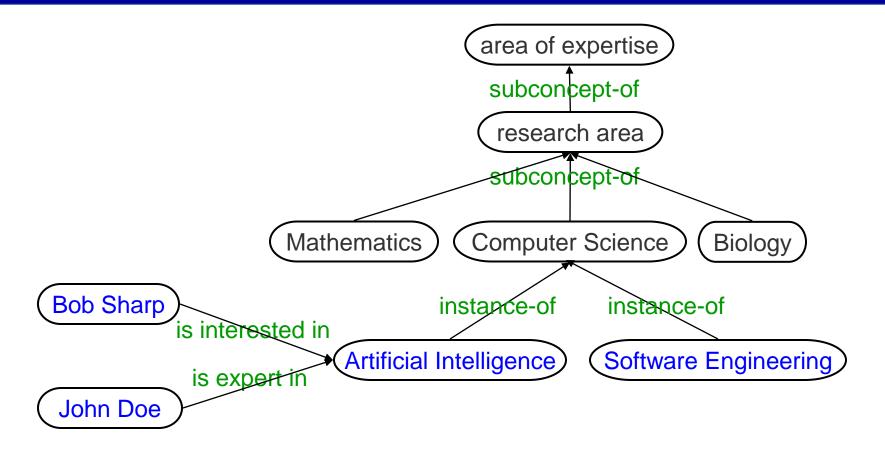
Assess whether John Doe would be a good PhD advisor for Bob Sharp in Artificial Intelligence.

Bob Sharp

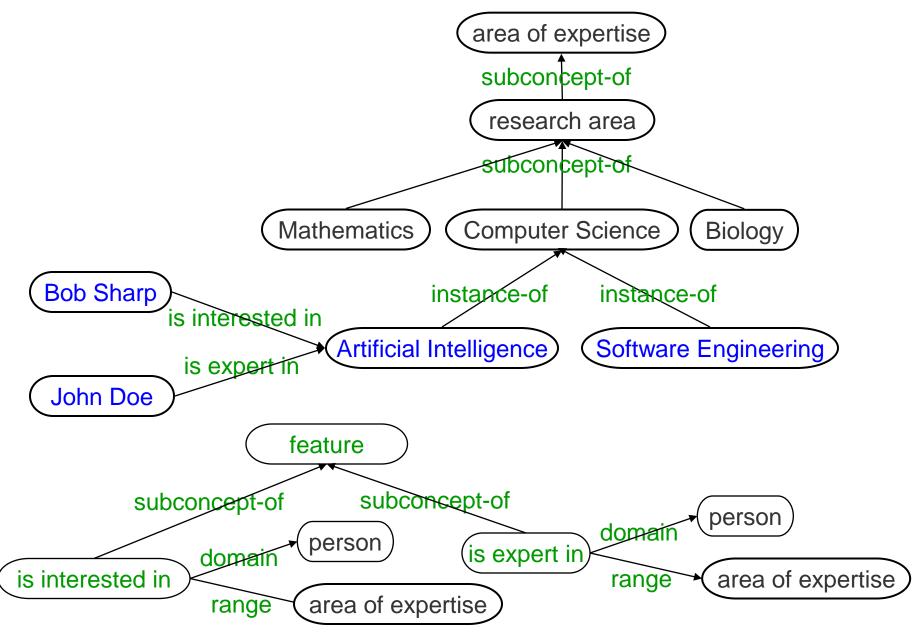
instance-of
is interested in

Artificial Intelligence
is expert in

What other concepts and instances should we add?



How to define the features "is interested in" and "is expert in"?



#### Therefore we need to

Assess whether John Doe is a potential PhD advisor for Bob Sharp in Artificial Intelligence.

# What concepts and instances should we define?

Is John Doe likely to stay on the faculty of George Mason University for the duration of Bob Sharp 's dissertation?

Yes because John Doe has a tenured position which is a long term position.

#### Other possible answers

Yes because Jill Knox has a tenure-track position and is likely to get tenure

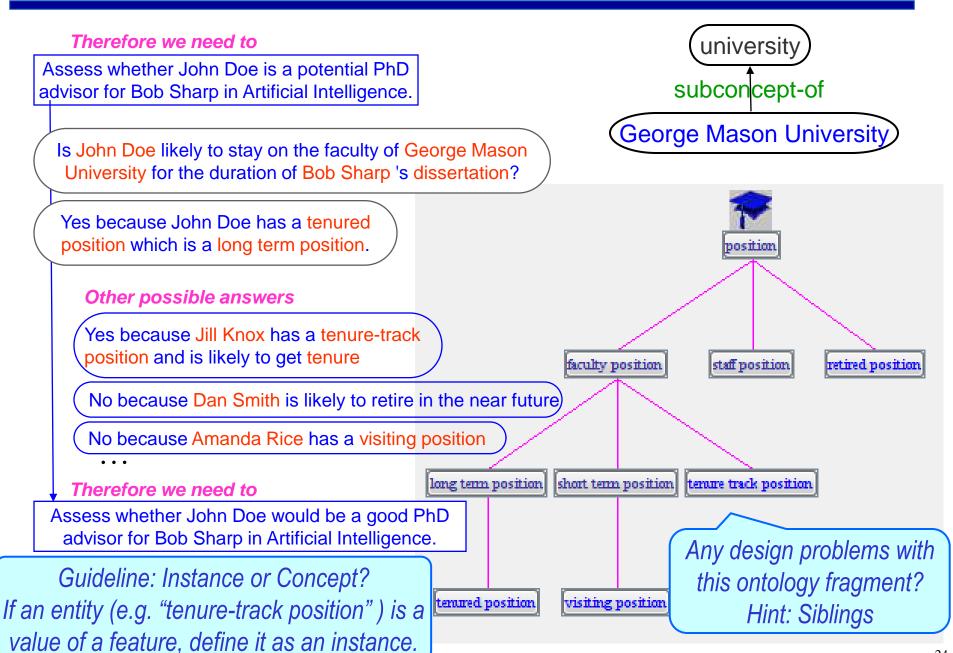
No because Dan Smith is likely to retire in the near future)

No because Amanda Rice has a visiting position

. . .

#### Therefore we need to

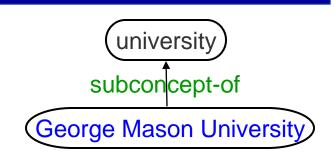
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#### Therefore we need to

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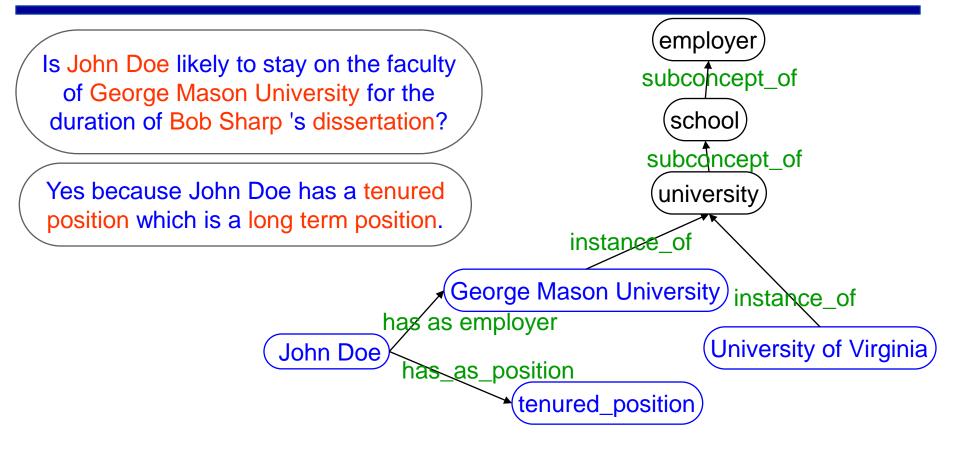
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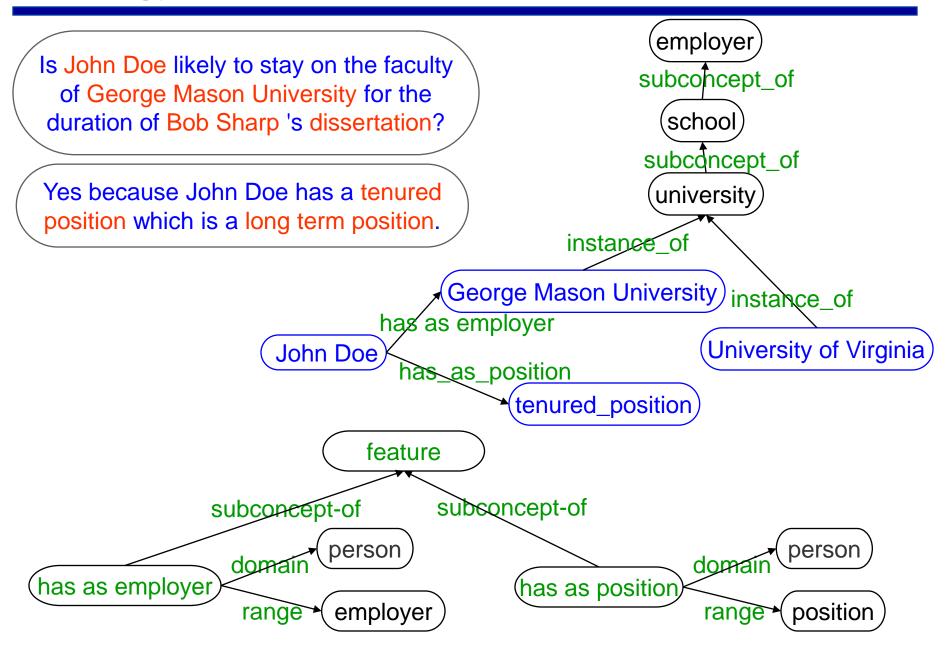
position faculty position staff position retired position transitional long term position short term position tenure track position position tenurevisiting position track position

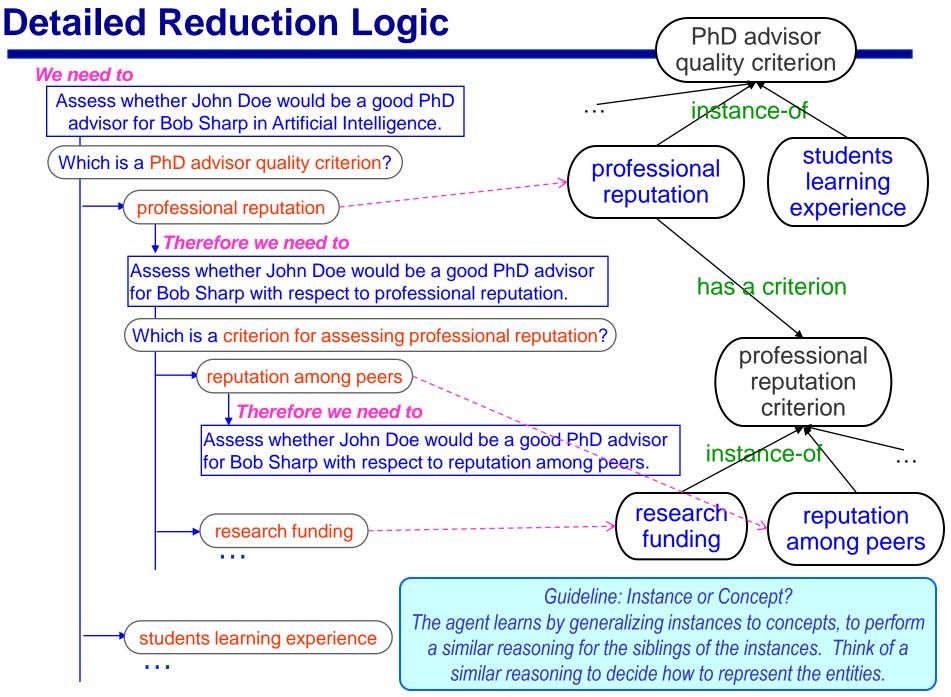
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temmed position



How to define the features "has as employer" and "has as position"?





### **Detailed Reduction Logic**

#### We need to

Assess whether John Doe would be a good PhD advisor for Bob Sharp with respect to reputation among peers.

Which is a criterion for assessing reputation among peers?

research contributions

Therefore we need to

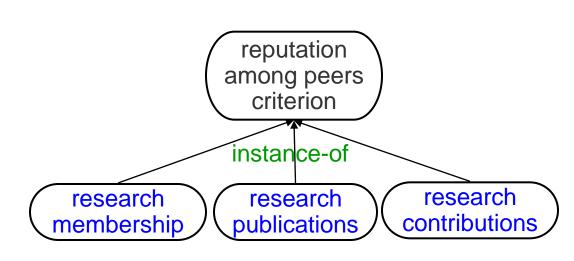
Assess whether John Doe would be a good PhD advisor for Bob Sharp with respect to research contributions.

research publications

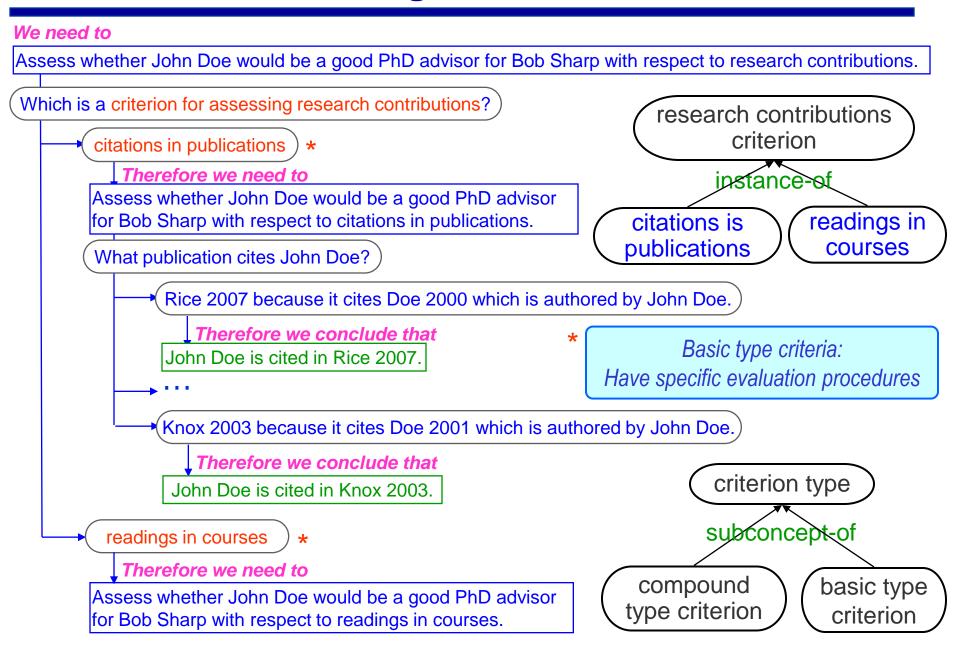
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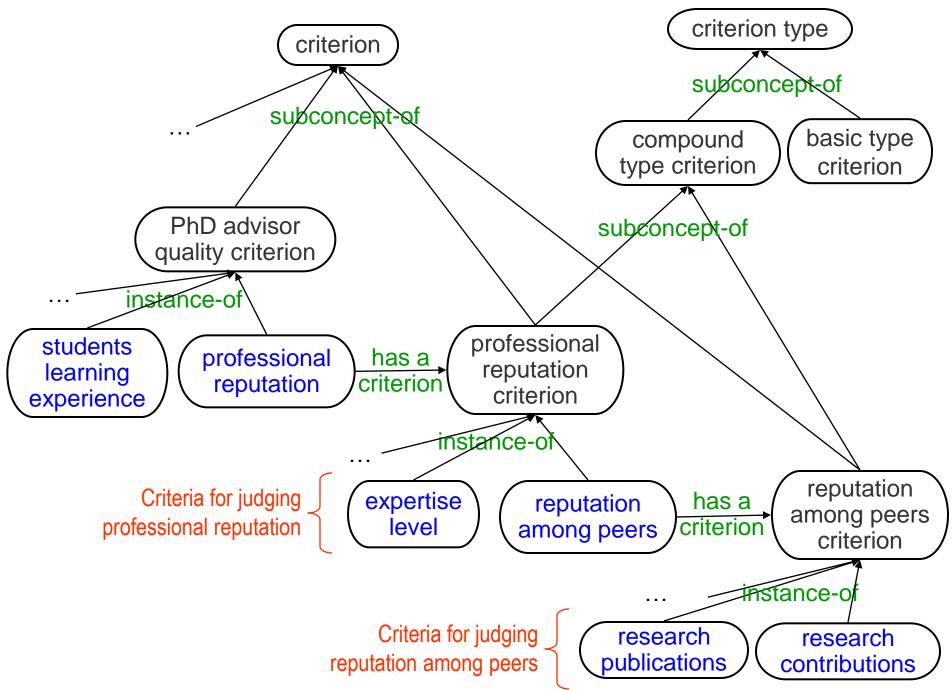
research memberships

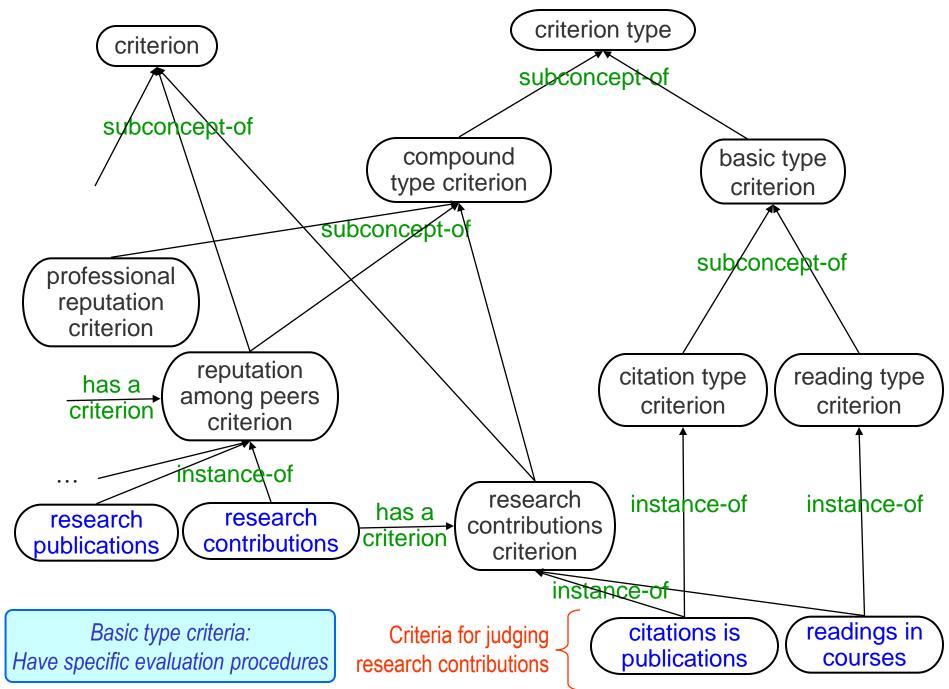
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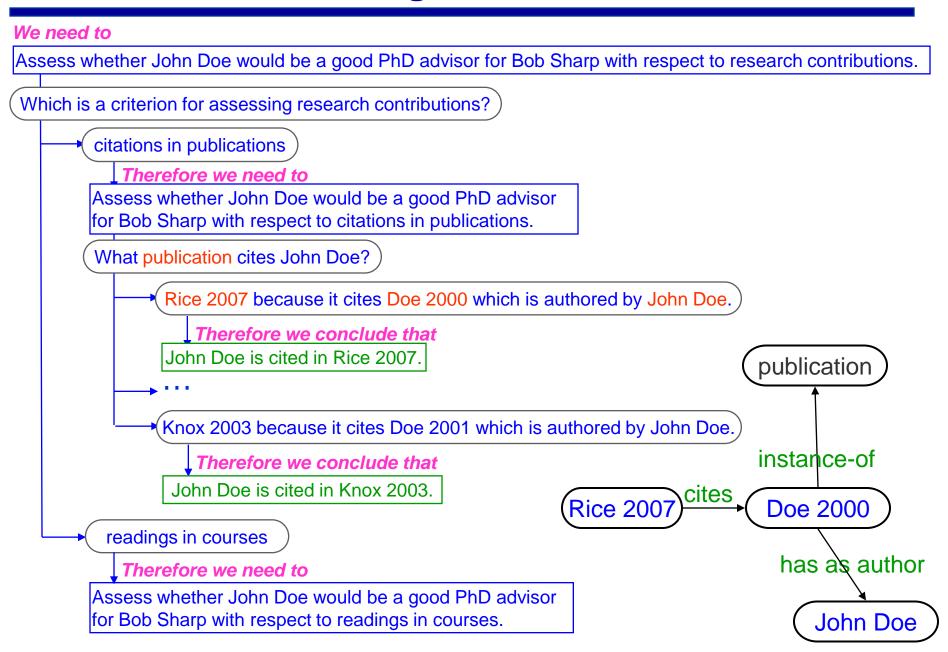
# **Detailed Reduction Logic**



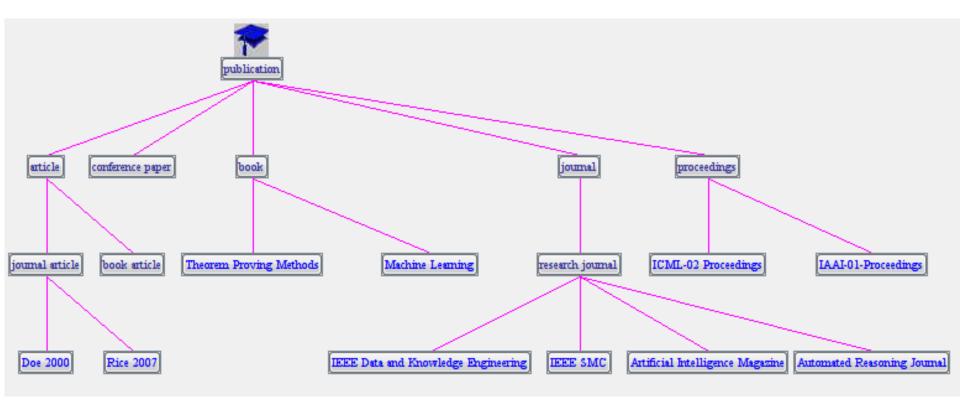




### **Detailed Reduction Logic**



# **Sample Publication Ontology**



#### **Modeling Methodology**

**Modeling and Ontology Specification** 



**Demo: Modeling Editor** 

Hands On: Modeling for the PhD Advisor

**Research Problem: Modeling Assistant** 

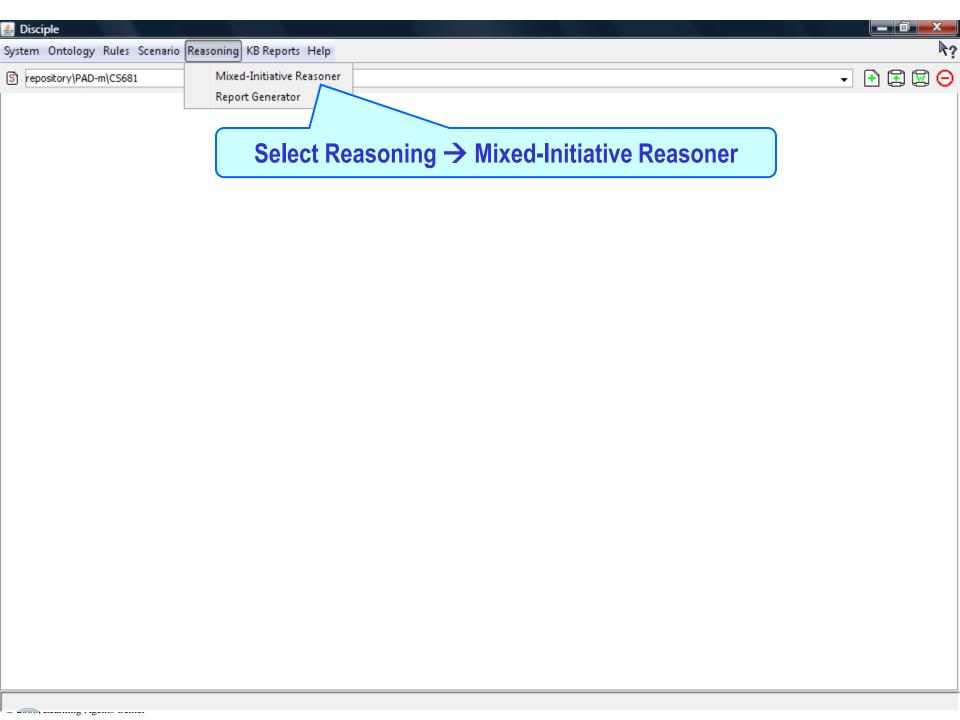
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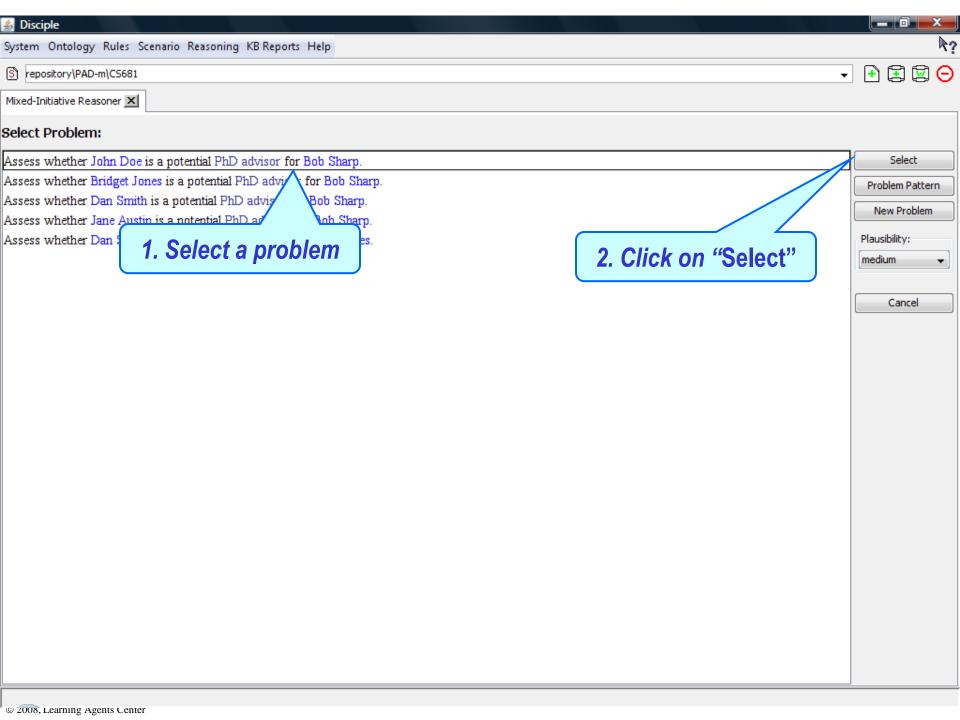
### **Demo: Modeling Editor**

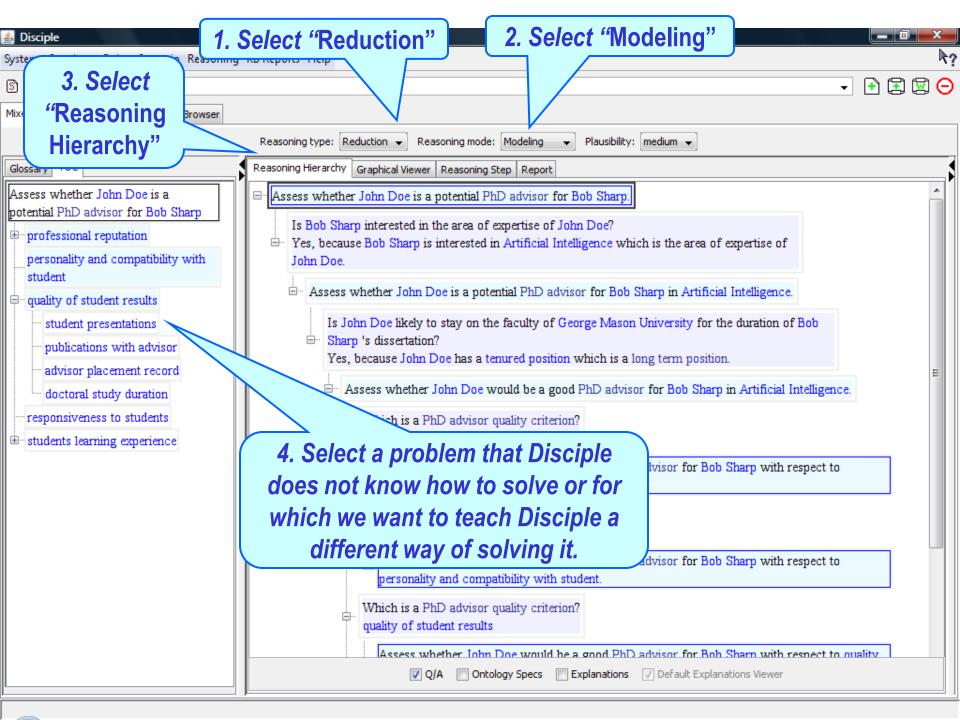


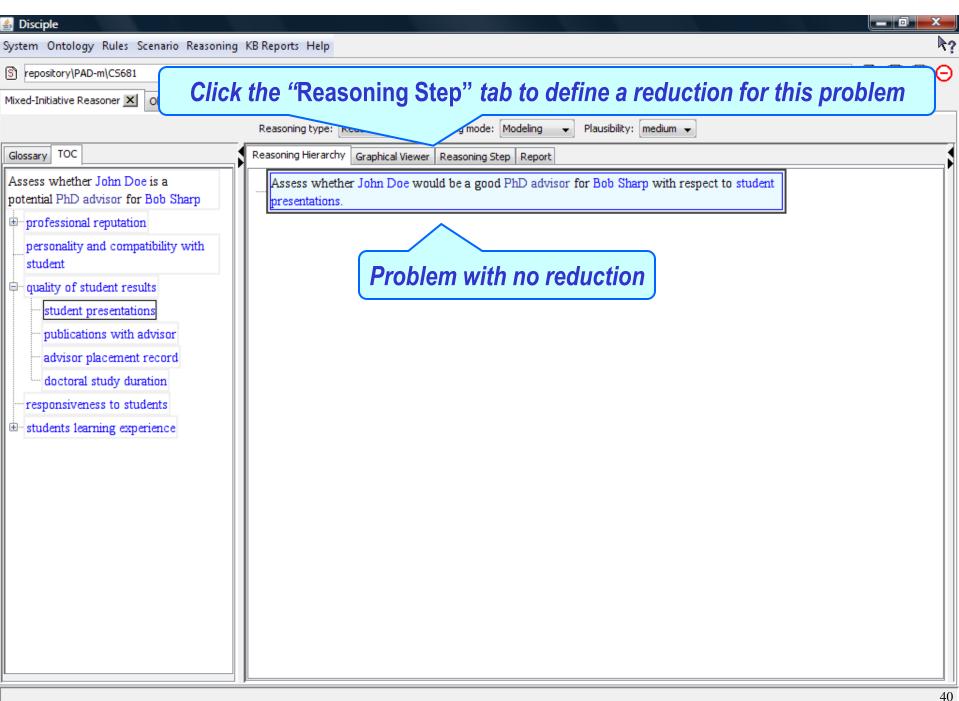
The Modeling Editor is a tool that allows the subject matter expert to express his/her reasoning by using the problemreduction paradigm.

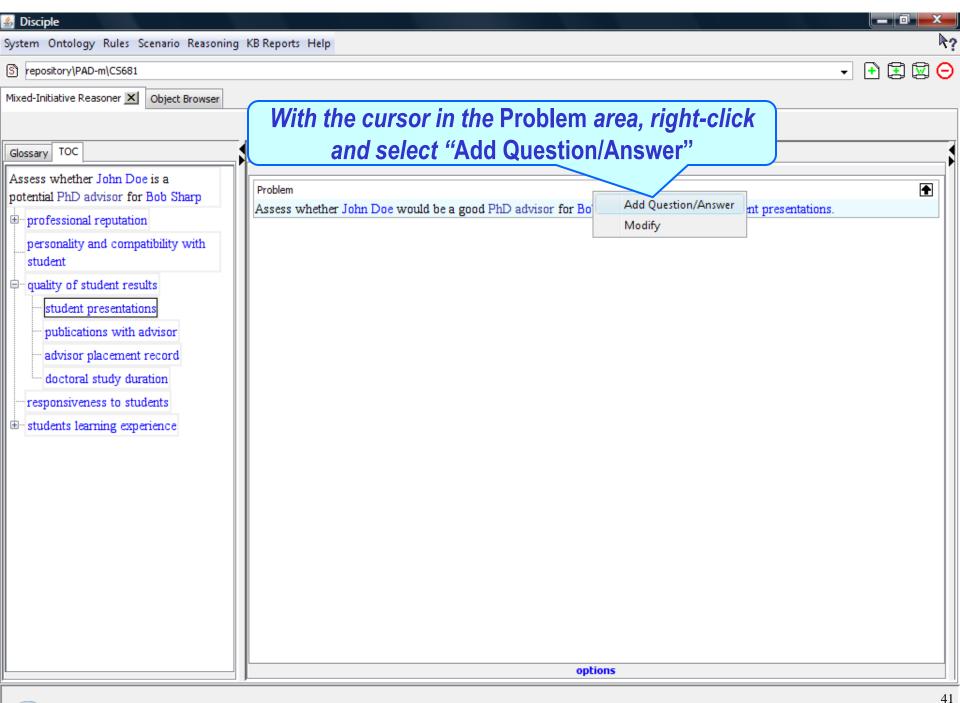
The next slides show how to use this tool.

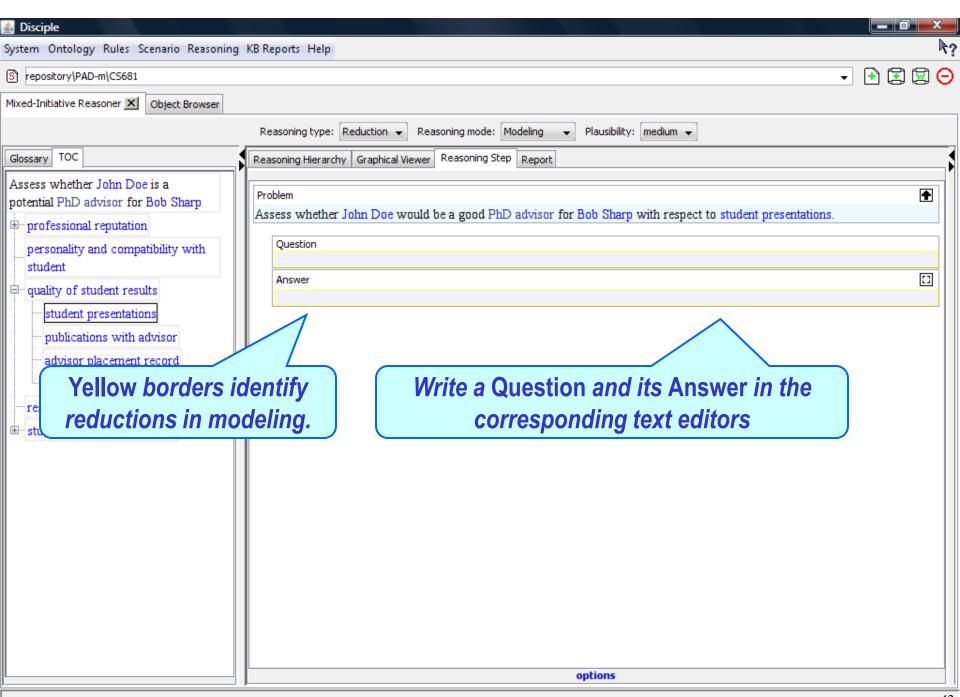


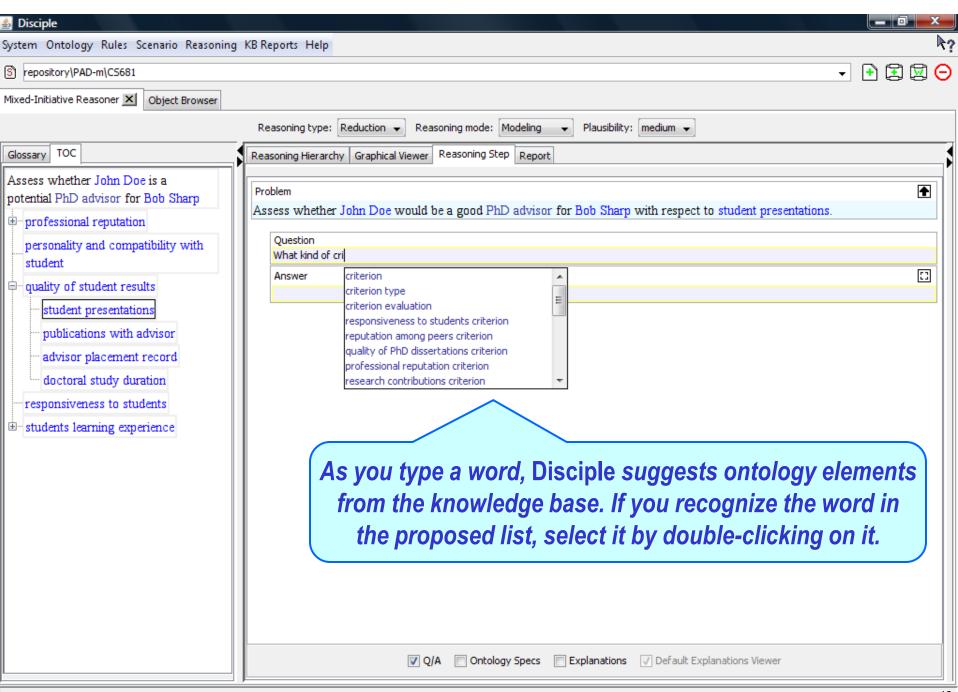


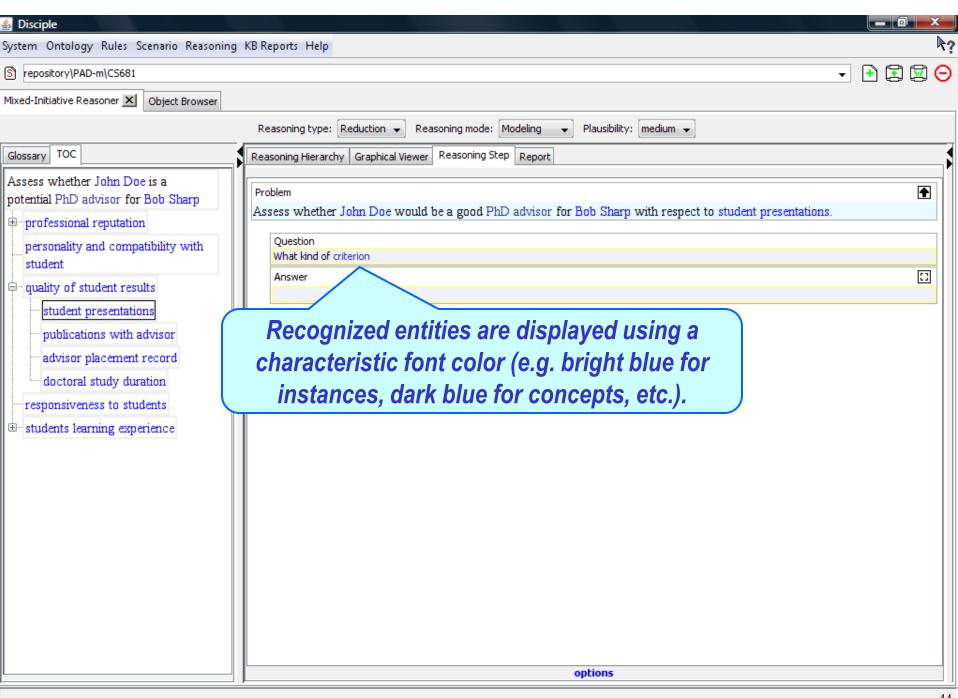


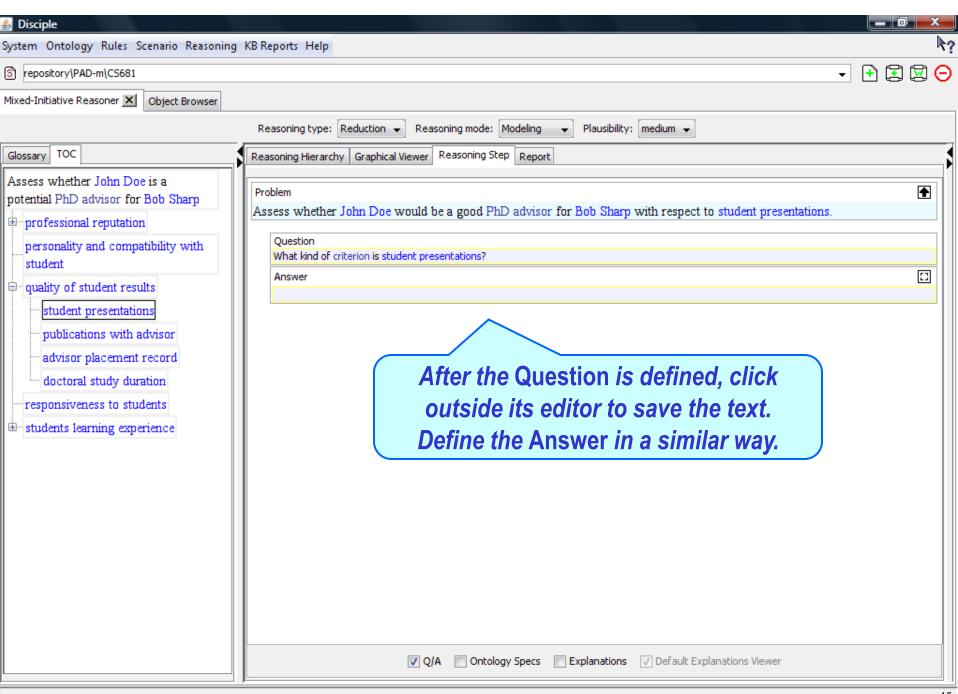


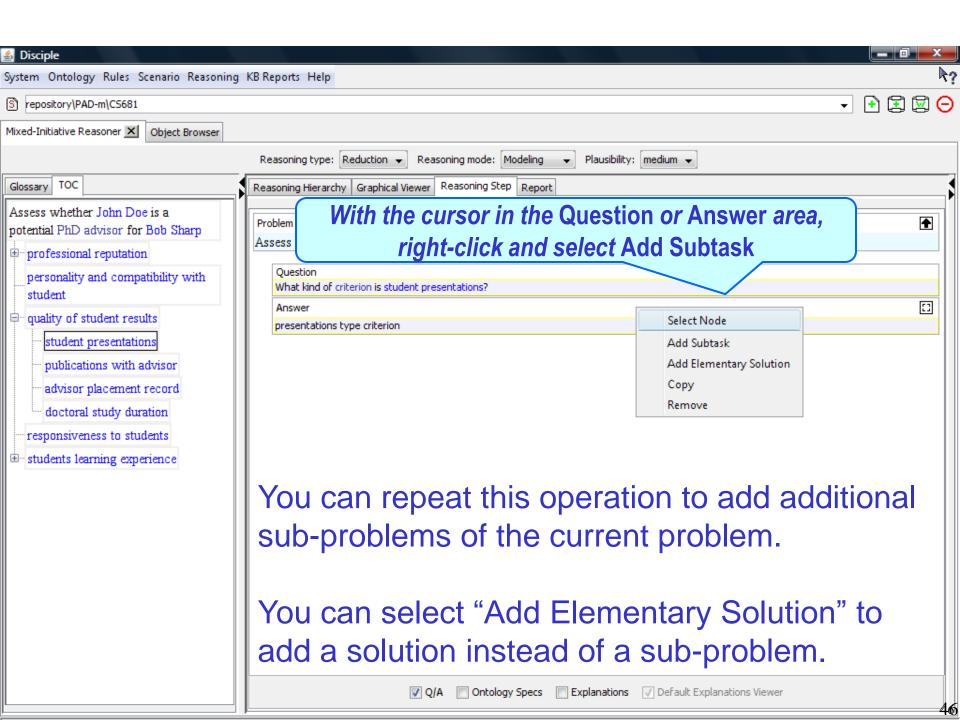


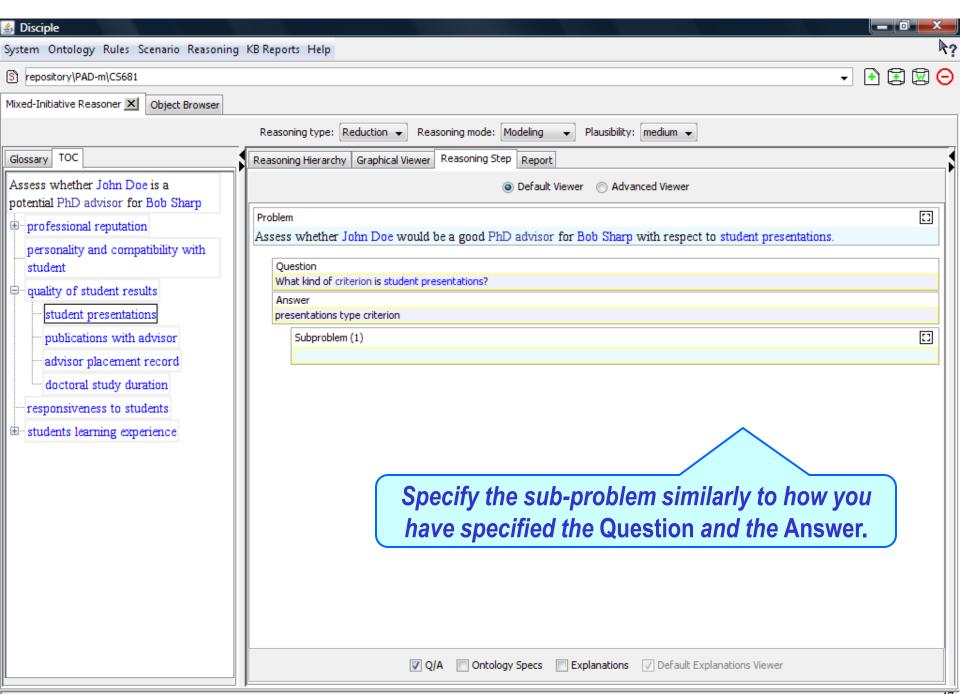


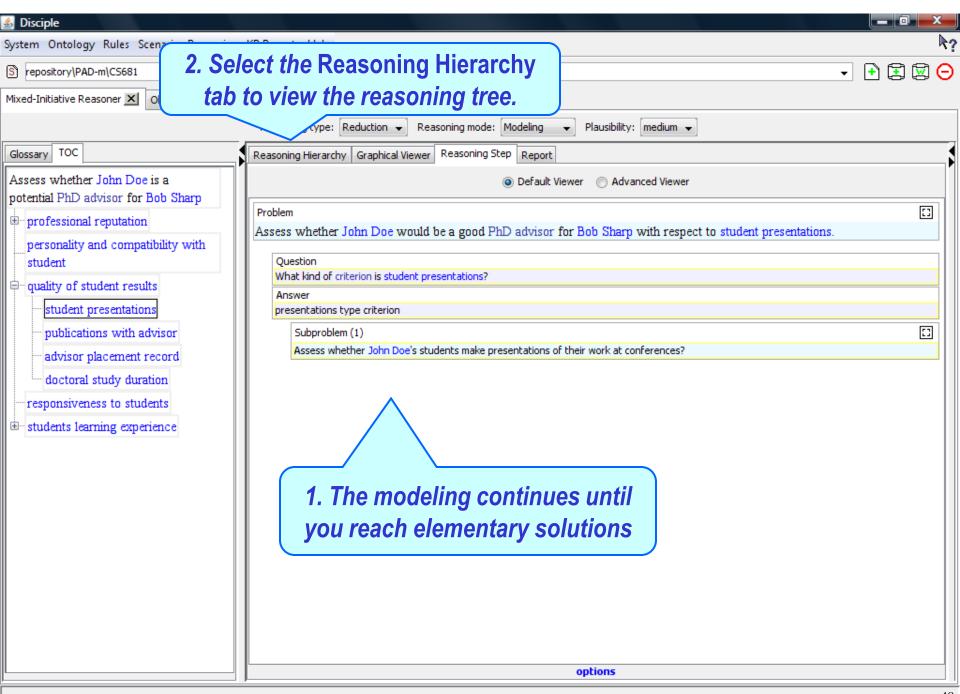


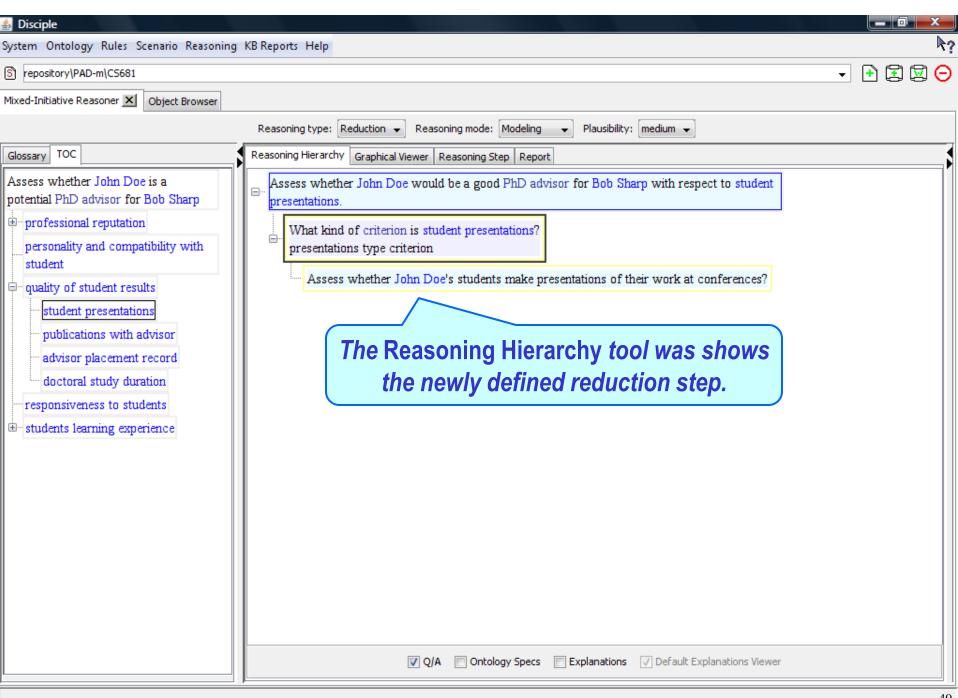


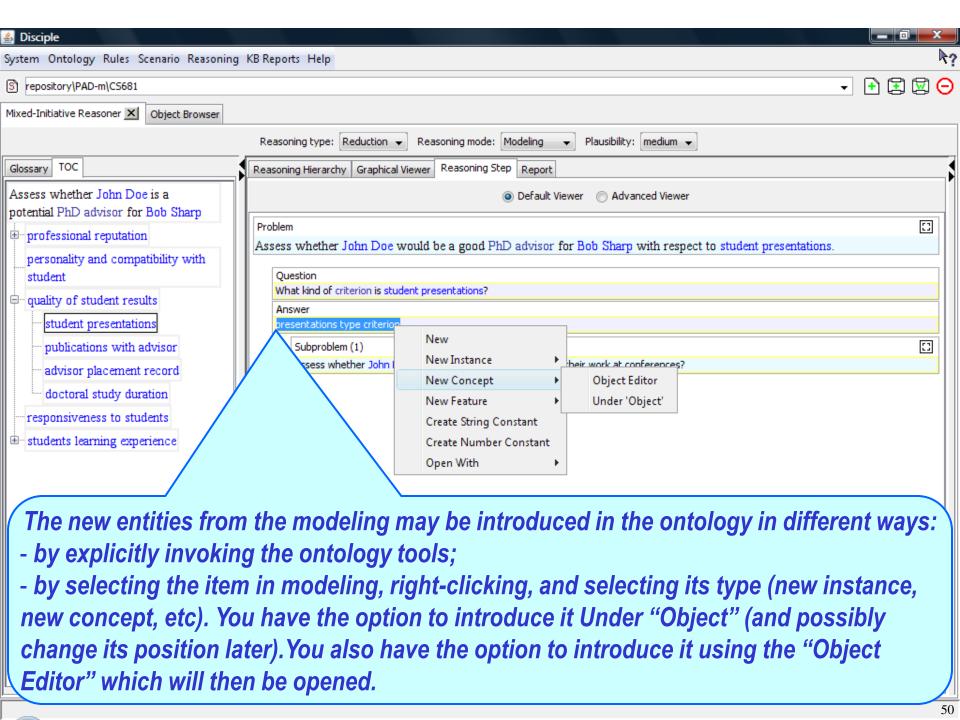












#### **Overview**

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# **Modeling for "Quality of student results"**

Necessary conditions

**Professional reputation** 

Personality and compatibility with student

Students' learning experience

Responsiveness to students

Support for students

Quality of student results

- 7. How long do students take to complete their degrees with this director?
- 9. What is the placement record of this director's students? Where do they get jobs?
- 12. Does the director publish with students?
- 13. How many publications does the typical student accumulate with this director?
- 20. Do the director's students make presentations of their work at conferences?
- 24. What is the quality of the dissertation produced with this director?

# **Quality of Student Results: Criteria**

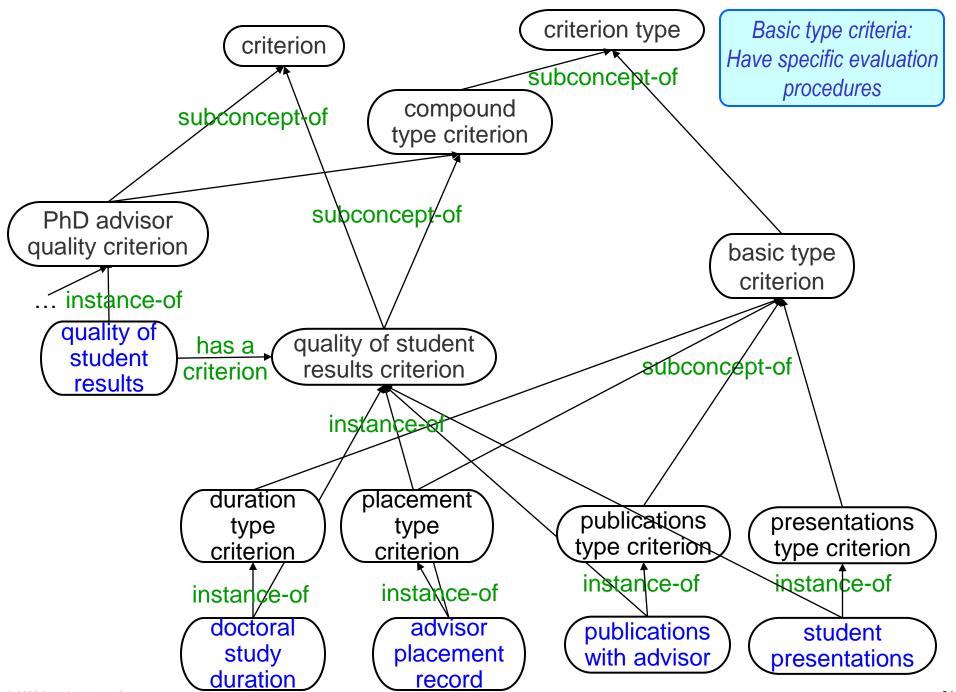
- 7. How long do students take to complete their degrees with this director?

  Doctoral study duration
- 9. What is the placement record of this director's students? Where do they get jobs?
  Advisor placement record
- 12. Does the director publish with students? Covered by "13"
- 13. How many publications does the typical student accumulate with this director?

  Publications with advisor
- 20. Do the director's students make presentations of their work at conferences?

  Student presentations
- 24. What is the quality of the dissertation produced with this director?

Covered by a separate criterion.



#### **Discussion**



Assess whether John Doe's students make presentations of their work at conferences?

Assess how many publications does the typical student accumulate with John Doe.

Assess how long do students take to complete their degrees with John Doe.

Assess the student placement record of John Doe.

http://129.174.113.212/wba/jdisciplesetup-v2008.10a-PAD.exe

### **Hands On**



Install the system from:

http://129.174.113.212/wba/jdisciplesetup-v2008.10a-PAD.exe

Model the solving of the discussed problem.

### **Modeling Methodology**

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**Research Problem: Modeling Assistant** 

Reading

# **Research Problem: Modeling Assistant**



Research the development of an intelligent assistant that helps the user to express his/her reasoning in solving a new problem.

#### Reference:

Mihai Boicu, Gheorghe Tecuci, Dorin Marcu, Mixed-Initiative Assistant for Modeling Expert's Reasoning, *In Proceedings of the AAAI-05 Fall Symposium on Mixed-Initiative Problem-Solving Assistants, Arlington, Virginia,* November 4-6, 2005.

# Reading

Tecuci G., Lecture Notes on Modeling Expert's Reasoning, 2008 (required).

Tecuci G., Boicu M., Cox M.T., Seven Aspects of Mixed-Initiative Reasoning: An Introduction to the Special Issue on Mixed-Initiative Assistants, *AI Magazine*, Volume 28, Number 2, pp. 11-18, Summer 2007.

http://lac.gmu.edu/publications/2007/BoicuM\_AIMagazine\_Intro.pdf (required).

Mihai Boicu, Gheorghe Tecuci, Dorin Marcu, Mixed-Initiative Assistant for Modeling Expert's Reasoning, *In Proceedings of the AAAI-05 Fall Symposium on Mixed-Initiative Problem-Solving Assistants, Arlington, Virginia,* November 4-6, 2005.

http://lac.gmu.edu/publications/2008/Disciple-LTA08.pdf (required).