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Neural Definite Clause Grammars

= grammar + logic + probabillites + neural probabilities using nn(model_name,[inputs],[outputs],[domains]) as rule probability

Example: find sum of handwritten digit additions

0.5 :: e(N) --> n(N). $0.5 :: e(N) \longrightarrow e(N1), p, n(N2),$ $\{N \text{ is } N1 + N2\}.$ 1.0 :: p --> ["+"]. nn(number_nn,[X],[Y],[digit]) :: n(Y) --> [X]. digit(Y) :- member(Y, [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]).

parse symbolic + subsymbolic sequence 2 + 3 + 8



Experiments & Results

Can handle larger inputs, where others time out.

Table 7: Inference times in milliseconds for DeepStochLog, DeepProbLog and NeurASP on task T1 for variable number lengths

Numbers Length	1	2	3	4
DeepStochLog	1.3 ± 0.9	2.3 ± 0.4	4.0 ± 0.4	5.7 ± 1.8
DeepProbLog	13.5 ± 3.0	36.0 ± 0.5	199.7 ± 14.0	$\operatorname{timeout}$
NeurASP	9.2 ± 1.4	85.7 ± 22.6	158.2 ± 47.7	timeout





DeepStochLog: Neural Stochastic Logic Programming



DTAI

Num	ber of digits	per number	(N)	
1	2	3	4	
97.3 ± 0.3	93.9 ± 0.7	timeout	timeout	
97.2 ± 0.5	95.2 ± 1.7	$\operatorname{timeout}$	$\operatorname{timeout}$	
97.9 ± 0.1	96.4 ± 0.1	94.5 ± 1.1	92.7 ± 0.6	
Expression length				
1	3	5	7	
90.2 ± 1.6	85.7 ± 1.0	91.7 ± 1.3	20.4 ± 37.2	
90.8 ± 1.3	85.6 ± 1.1	timeout	timeout	
	Num 1 97.3 \pm 0.3 97.2 \pm 0.5 97.9 \pm 0.1 he accuracy 1 90.2 \pm 1.6	Number of digits 1 2 97.3 ± 0.3 93.9 ± 0.7 97.2 ± 0.5 95.2 ± 1.7 97.9 ± 0.1 96.4 ± 0.1 he accuracy (%) on the H Expressi 1 3 90.2 ± 1.6 85.7 ± 1.0	Number of digits per number 1 2 3 97.3 ± 0.3 93.9 ± 0.7 timeout 97.2 ± 0.5 95.2 ± 1.7 timeout 97.9 ± 0.1 96.4 ± 0.1 94.5 ± 1.1 Expression length 1 3 5 90.2 ± 1.6 85.7 ± 1.0 91.7 ± 1.3	

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stochastic logic, which scales better than alternative frameworks, while still keeping it's generality.

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Proof derivations d(e(1), [0 + 7])using Prolog. e(E1), [+], n(E2), {1 is E1+E2} n(E1), [+], n(E2), {1 is E1+E2} [**Ø**+], n(E2), {1 is 0+E2} [**0**+], n(E2), {1 is 1+E2} [0+1],{1 is 0+1} {1 is 1+0} 0 + 1[O+1]Convert to and/or tree + semiring (+, x) for P_G(derives(e(1), [\mathcal{O} + \mathcal{I}]) $(\max, x) \text{ for } d_{\max}(e(1), [0+7])$ $p_m(\mathcal{O}=0) \leftarrow AND$ $AND \longrightarrow p_m(\mathcal{O}=1)$ p₂ ← AND $AND \rightarrow p_2$ $p_{m}(/ = 0)$ $p_{m}(/ = 1)$ Conclusion **DeepStochLog** is a new neuro-symbolic logic framework based on