

Can Computers Understand what is Happening?

The Run-Time Event Calculus

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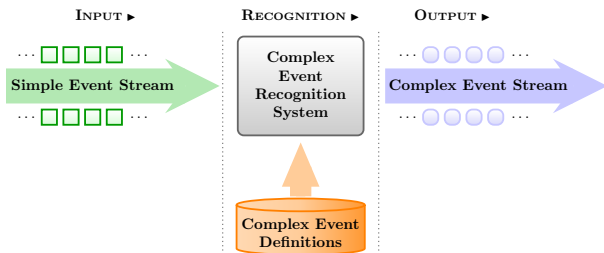
²University of Piraeus, Greece

³NKUA, Greece

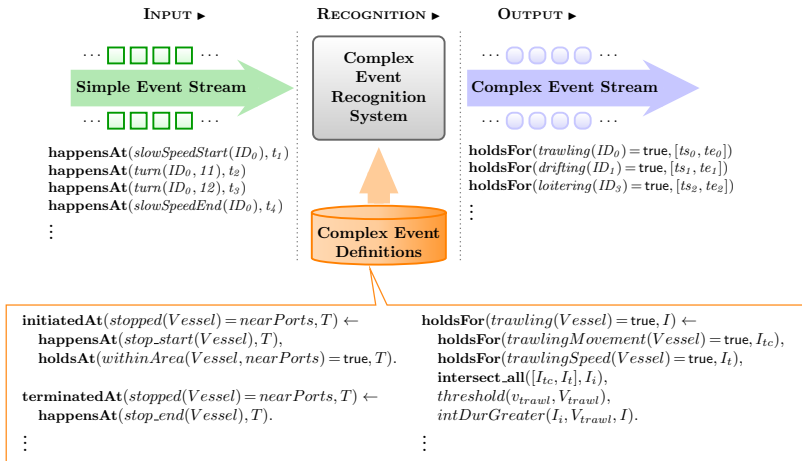
<https://cer.iit.demokritos.gr>



Complex Event Recognition



Complex Event Recognition



Event Calculus*

- ▶ A **logic programming language** for representing and reasoning about events and their effects.
- ▶ Key components:
 - ▶ **event** (typically instantaneous).
 - ▶ **fluent**: a property that may have different values at different points in time.

* Kowalski and Sergot, A Logic-based Calculus of Events. New Generation Computing, 1986.

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- ▶ Key components:
 - ▶ **event** (typically instantaneous).
 - ▶ **fluent**: a property that may have different values at different points in time.
- ▶ Built-in representation of **inertia**:
 - ▶ $F = V$ holds at a particular time-point if $F = V$ has been *initiated* by an event at some earlier time-point, and not *terminated* by another event in the meantime.

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Features of the Event Calculus

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- ▶ Direct routes to machine learning → automated complex event definition construction*.

* Michelioudakis et al, Online Semi-Supervised Learning of Composite Event Rules by Combining Structure and Mass-based Predicate Similarity. Machine Learning, 2024.

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- ▶ Direct routes to probabilistic reasoning → handle the lack of veracity of data streams.
- ▶ Direct routes to machine learning → automated complex event definition construction*.
- ▶ Various implementation routes†.

* Michelioudakis et al, Online Semi-Supervised Learning of Composite Event Rules by Combining Structure and Mass-based Predicate Similarity. Machine Learning, 2024.

† Tsilionis et al, A Tensor-based Formalisation of the Event Calculus. IJCAI, 2024.

Run-Time Event Calculus (RTEC)*

initiatedAt($F = V, T$) $\leftarrow$
 happensAt(E_{In_1}, T),
 [conditions]

...

initiatedAt($F = V, T$) $\leftarrow$
 happensAt(E_{In_i}, T),
 [conditions]

terminatedAt($F = V, T$) $\leftarrow$
 happensAt(E_{T_1}, T),
 [conditions]

...

terminatedAt($F = V, T$) $\leftarrow$
 happensAt(E_{T_j}, T),
 [conditions]

where

conditions:
 $0-K$ **happensAt**(E_k, T),
 $0-M$ **holdsAt**($F_m = V_m, T$),
 $0-N$ atemporal-constraint _{n}

* Artikis et al, An Event Calculus for Event Recognition. IEEE TKDE, 2015.

<https://github.com/aartikis/RTEC>

Run-Time Event Calculus (RTEC)

initiatedAt($F = V$, T) $\leftarrow$
 happensAt(E_{In_1} , T),
 [conditions]

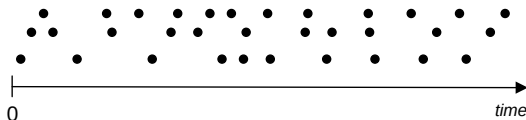
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initiatedAt($F = V$, T) $\leftarrow$
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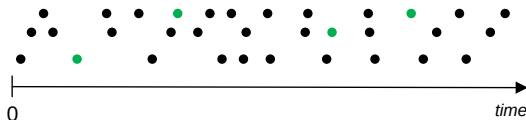
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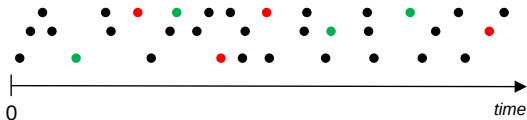
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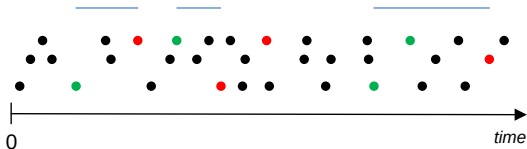
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[conditions]

holdsFor($F = V$, I)



High Speed Near Coast

initiatedAt(*highSpeedNC*(*Vessel*) = true, *T*) $\leftarrow$
 happensAt(*velocity*(*Vessel*, *Speed*, *_CoG*, *_TrueHeading*), *T*),
 holdsAt(*withinArea*(*Vessel*, *nearCoast*) = true, *T*),
 threshold(v_{hs} , *V*), *Speed* > *V*.

High Speed Near Coast

initiatedAt($highSpeedNC(Vessel) = true, T$) $\leftarrow$
 happensAt($velocity(Vessel, Speed, _CoG, _TrueHeading), T$),
 holdsAt($withinArea(Vessel, nearCoast) = true, T$),
 $threshold(v_{hs}, V), Speed > V$.

terminatedAt($highSpeedNC(Vessel) = true, T$) $\leftarrow$
 happensAt($velocity(Vessel, Speed), T$),
 $threshold(v_{hs}, V), Speed \leq V$.

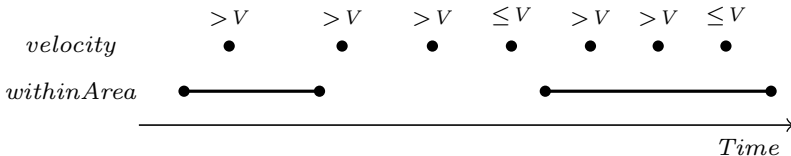
terminatedAt($highSpeedNC(Vessel) = true, T$) $\leftarrow$
 happensAt($end(withinArea(Vessel, nearCoast) = true), T$).

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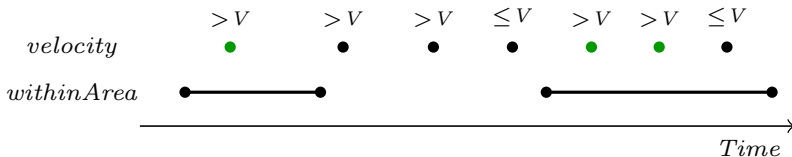


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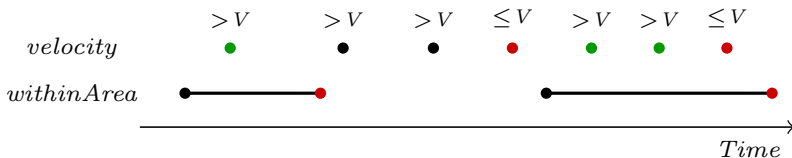


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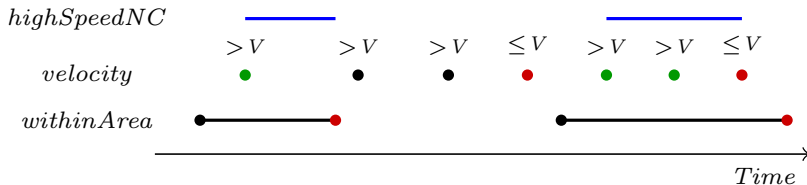


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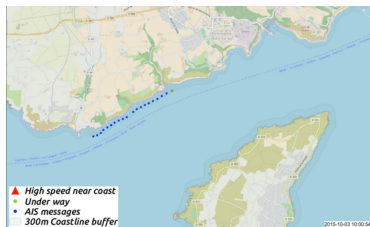


High Speed Near Coast

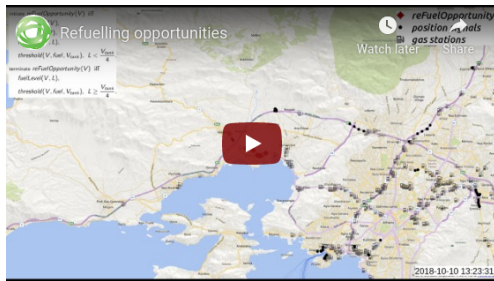
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Fleet Management*



[https://cer.iit.demokritos.gr \(refuelling opportunities\)](https://cer.iit.demokritos.gr (refuelling opportunities))

*Tsilionis et al, Online Event Recognition from Moving Vehicles. Theory and Practice of Logic Programming, 2019.

RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning

holdsFor(*anchoredOrMoored*(*Vessel*) = true, *I*) $\leftarrow$
 holdsFor(*stopped*(*Vessel*) = *farFromPorts*, *I_{sf}*),
 holdsFor(*withinArea*(*Vessel*, *anchorage*) = true, *I_{wa}*),
 intersect_all([*I_{sf}*, *I_{wa}*], *I_{sa}*),
 holdsFor(*stopped*(*Vessel*) = *nearPorts*, *I_{sn}*),
 union_all([*I_{sa}*, *I_{sn}*], *I*).

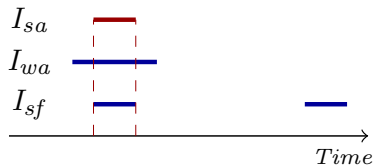
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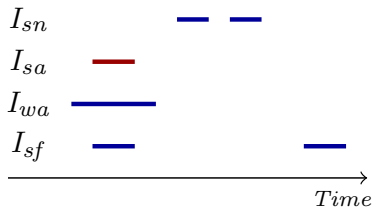
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 intersect_all($[I_{sf}, I_{wa}]$, I_{sa}),
 holdsFor(*stopped*(*Vessel*) = *nearPorts*, I_{sn}),
 union_all($[I_{sa}, I_{sn}]$, *I*).



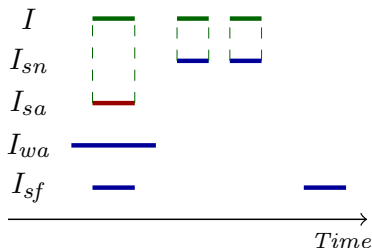
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 holdsFor(*withinArea*(*Vessel*, *anchorage*) = true, *I_{wa}*),
 intersect_all([*I_{sf}*, *I_{wa}*], *I_{sa}*),
 holdsFor(*stopped*(*Vessel*) = *nearPorts*, *I_{sn}*),
 union_all([*I_{sa}*, *I_{sn}*], *I*).



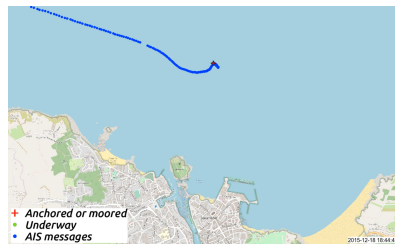
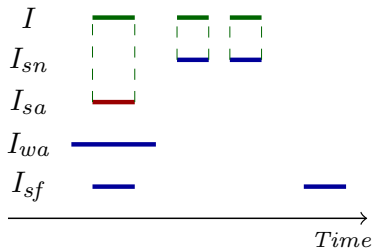
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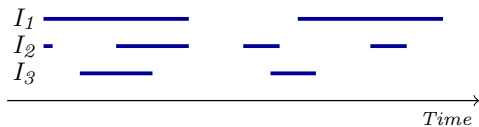
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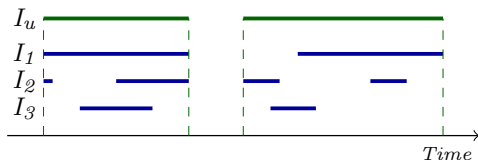
<https://cer.iit.demokritos.gr> (anchored or moored)

RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning



RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning

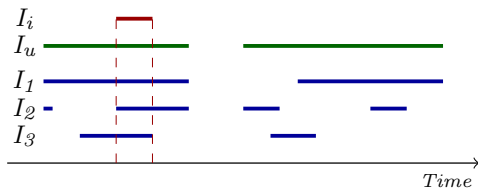
union_all($[I_1, I_2, I_3], I_u$)



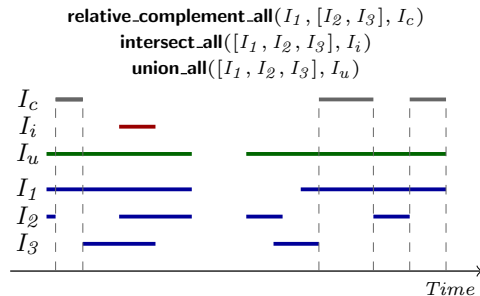
RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning

intersect_all($[I_1, I_2, I_3], I_i$)

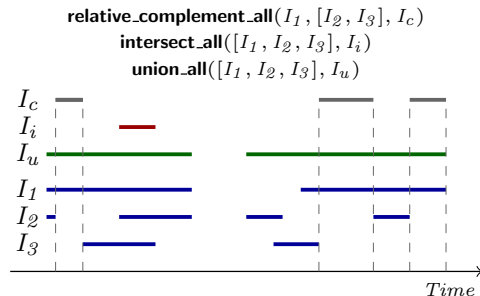
union_all($[I_1, I_2, I_3], I_u$)



RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning



RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning & Allen Relations*



Relation	Illustration
before(i^s, i^t)	
meets(i^s, i^t)	
starts(i^s, i^t)	
finishes(i^s, i^t)	
during(i^s, i^t)	
overlaps(i^s, i^t)	
equal(i^s, i^t)	

* Mantenoglou et al, Complex Event Recognition with Allen Relations. Knowledge Representation and Reasoning (KR), 2023.

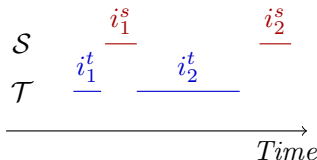
RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning & Allen Relations*

holdsFor(*disappearedInArea*(*Vessel*, *AreaType*) = true, *I*) $\leftarrow$
 holdsFor(*withinArea*(*Vessel*, *AreaType*) = true, $\mathcal{S}$),
 holdsFor(*gap*(*Vessel*) = *farFromPorts*, $\mathcal{T}$),
 allen(meets, $\mathcal{S}$, $\mathcal{T}$, target, *I*).

* Mantenoglou et al, Complex Event Recognition with Allen Relations. Knowledge Representation and Reasoning (KR), 2023.

RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning & Allen Relations*

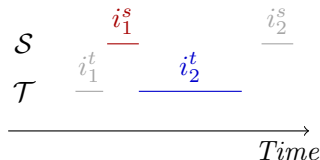
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allen(meets, $\mathcal{S}$, $\mathcal{T}$, target, *I*).



* Mantenoglou et al, Complex Event Recognition with Allen Relations. Knowledge Representation and Reasoning (KR), 2023.

RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning & Allen Relations*

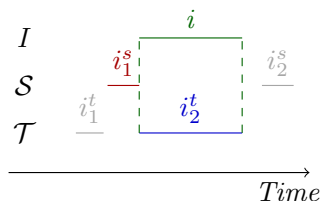
holdsFor(*disappearedInArea*(*Vessel*, *AreaType*) = true, *I*) $\leftarrow$
holdsFor(*withinArea*(*Vessel*, *AreaType*) = true, $\mathcal{S}$),
holdsFor(*gap*(*Vessel*) = *farFromPorts*, $\mathcal{T}$),
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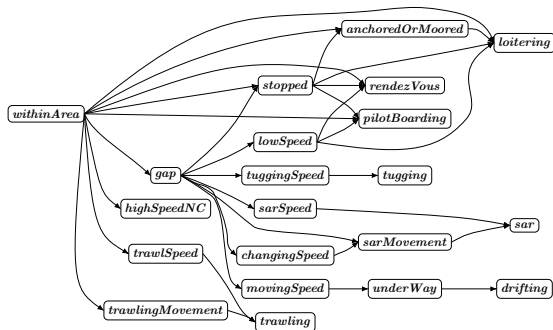
RTEC: Interval-based Reasoning & Allen Relations*

holdsFor(*disappearedInArea*(*Vessel*, *AreaType*) = true, *I*) $\leftarrow$
holdsFor(*withinArea*(*Vessel*, *AreaType*) = true, *S*),
holdsFor(*gap*(*Vessel*) = *farFromPorts*, *T*),
allen(meets, *S*, *T*, target, *I*).

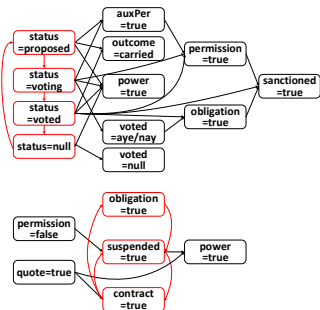
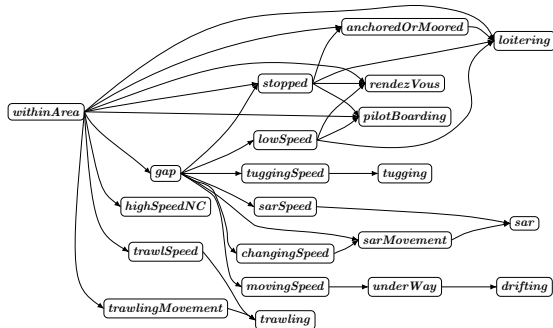


* Mantenoglou et al, Complex Event Recognition with Allen Relations. Knowledge Representation and Reasoning (KR), 2023.

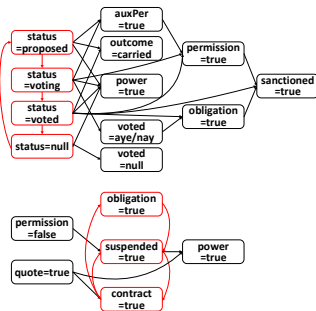
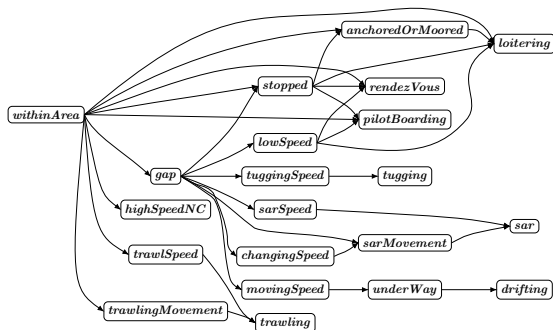
Semantics



Semantics



Semantics

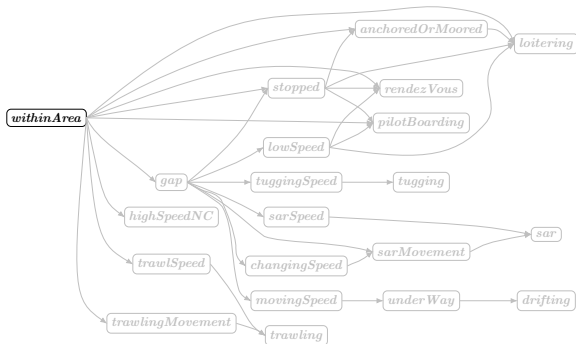


Proposition

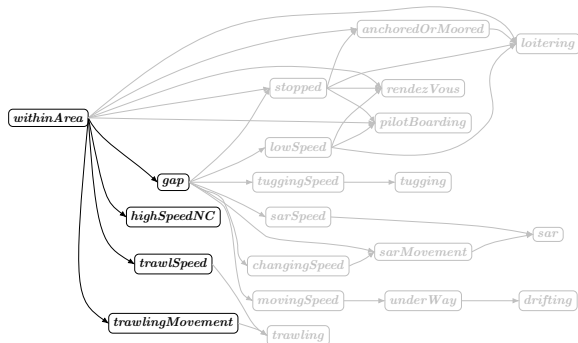
An event description in RTEC is a locally stratified logic program*.

* Mantenoglou et al, Stream Reasoning with Cycles. Knowledge Representation and Reasoning (KR), 2022.

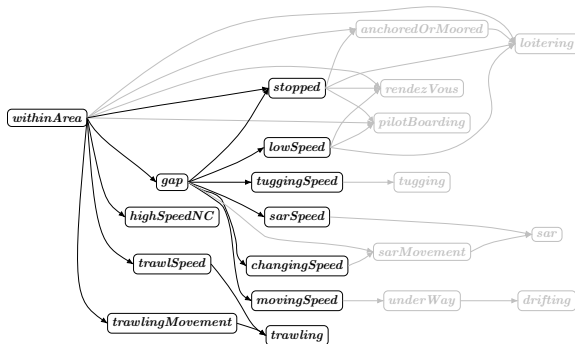
Stratification & Reasoning



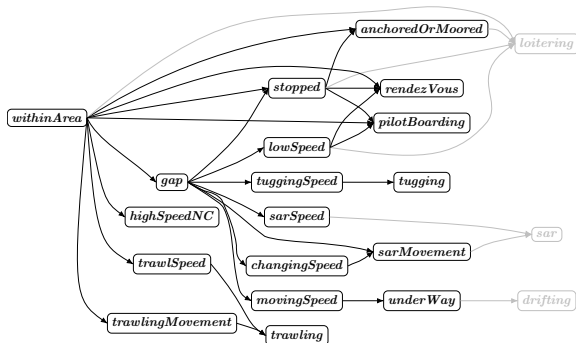
Stratification & Reasoning



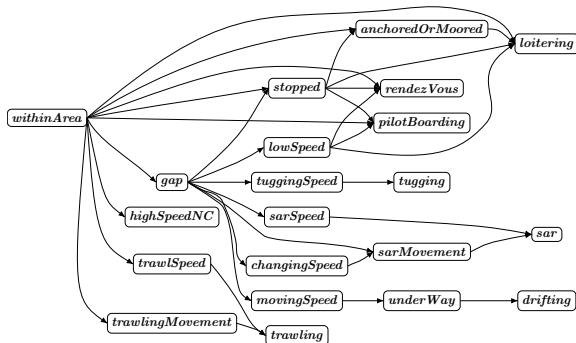
Stratification & Reasoning



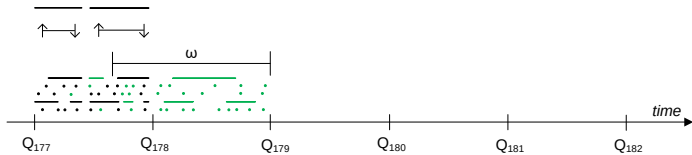
Stratification & Reasoning



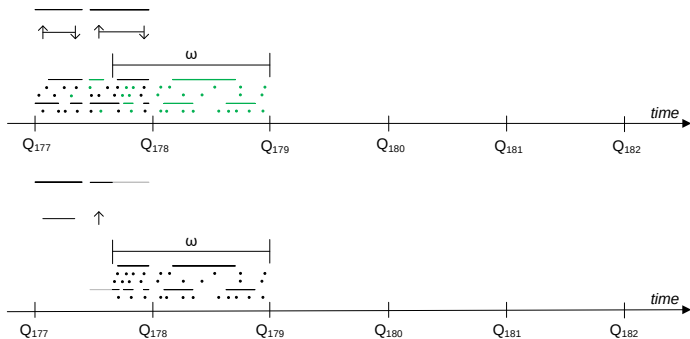
Stratification & Reasoning



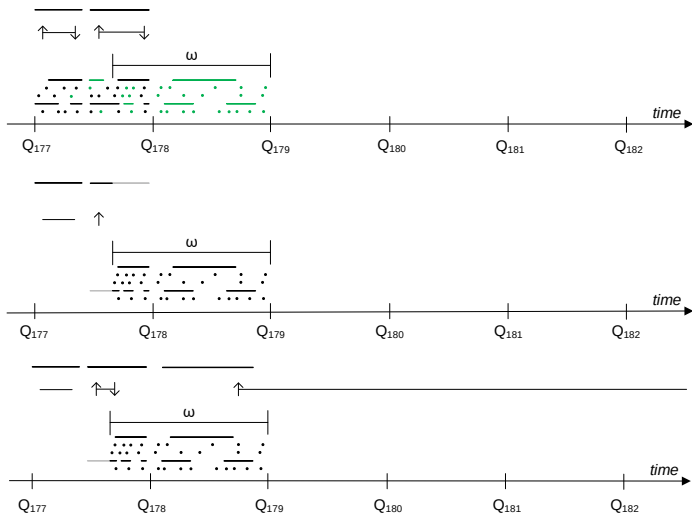
Windowing



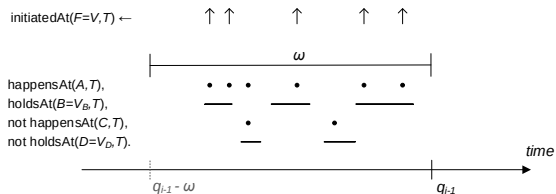
Windowing



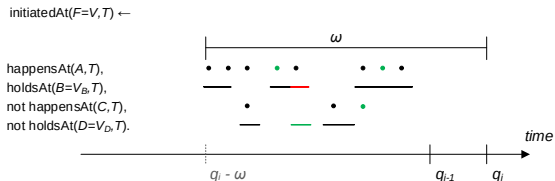
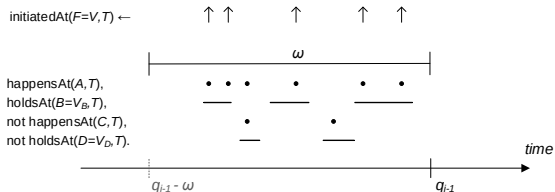
Windowing



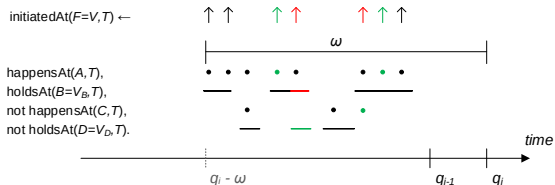
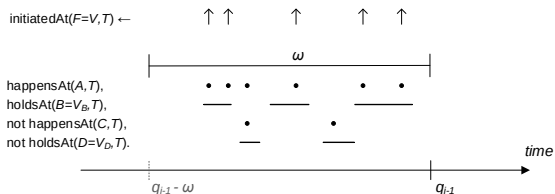
Windowing: Delayed Additions and Deletions



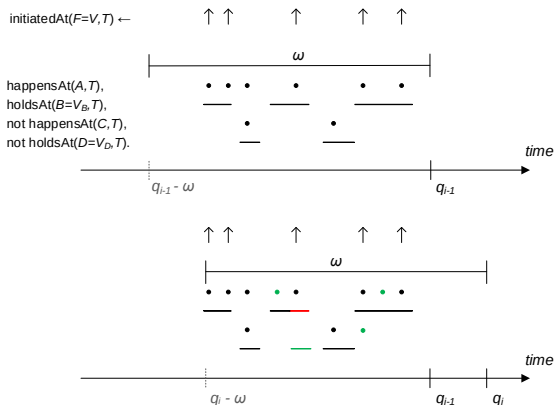
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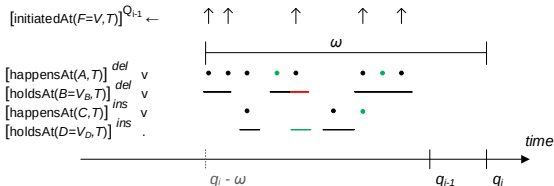
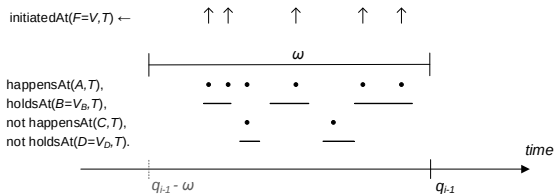


Incremental Reasoning: Deletion Phase*



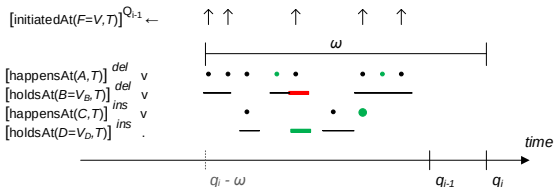
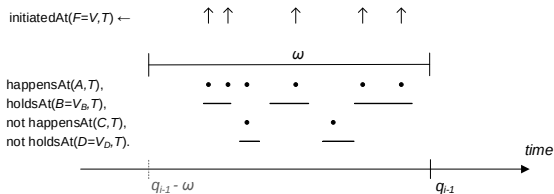
*Tsilonis et al, Incremental Event Calculus for Run-Time Reasoning. Journal of AI Research (JAIR), 2022.

Incremental Reasoning: Deletion Phase*



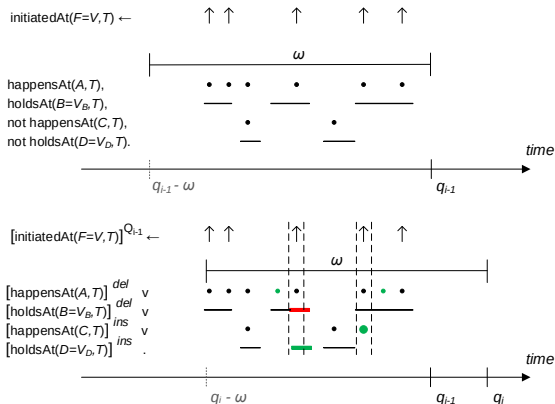
*Tsilionis et al, Incremental Event Calculus for Run-Time Reasoning. Journal of AI Research (JAIR), 2022.

Incremental Reasoning: Deletion Phase*



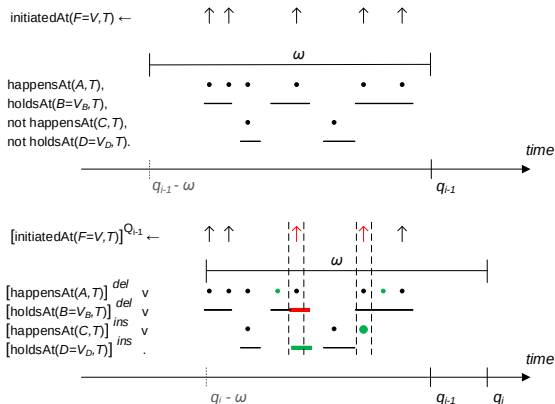
*Tsilionis et al, Incremental Event Calculus for Run-Time Reasoning. Journal of AI Research (JAIR), 2022.

Incremental Reasoning: Deletion Phase*



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Incremental Reasoning: Deletion Phase*



*Tsilionis et al, Incremental Event Calculus for Run-Time Reasoning. Journal of AI Research (JAIR), 2022.

RTEC: Correctness and Complexity

Correctness

RTEC computes all maximal intervals of a fluent, and no other interval, provided that interval delays/retractions, if any, are tolerated by the window size.

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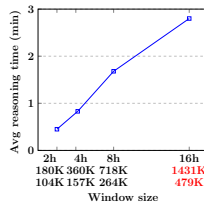
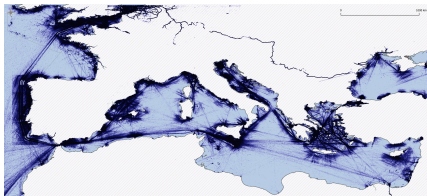
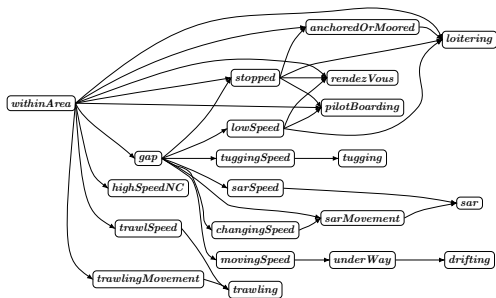
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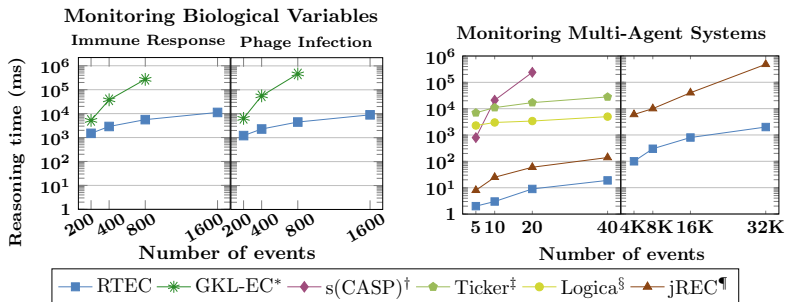
Complexity

The time to compute the maximal intervals of a fluent is linear to the window size.

Performance: Indicative Results



Indicative Comparative Analysis



* Srinivasan et al., Learning explanations for biological feedback with delays using an event calculus. Machine Learning, 2022.

† Arias et al., Modeling and reasoning in event calculus using goal-directed constraint answer set programming. Theory and Practice of Logic Programming, 2022.

‡ Beck et al., Ticker: A system for incremental asp-based stream reasoning. Theory and Practice of Logic Programming, 2017.

§ Logica: Language of Big Data, <https://github.com/EvgSkv/logica>.

¶ Falcionelli et al., Indexing the event calculus: Towards practical human-readable personal health systems. Artificial Intelligence in Medicine, 2019.

Indicative Comparative Analysis

Monitoring maritime activities with Allen relations

Window size		Reasoning Time (ms)		Output Intervals	
Days	Input Intervals	RTEC	D ² IA*	RTEC	D ² IA
1	19K	40	410	6K	6K
2	37K	65	592	9K	9K
4	74K	99	1.1K	16K	16K
8	148K	156	1.6K	32K	31K
16	297K	285	2.7K	77K	76K

* Awad et al, D²IA: User-defined interval analytics on distributed streams. Information Systems, 2022.

Summary

RTEC:

- ▶ Interval-based reasoning → avoid unintended semantics.
- ▶ Formal, declarative semantics → robust/trustworthy CER.
- ▶ White-box model → explainability.
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Next: Handle the lack of veracity of data streams.