

Feature Term Subsumption using Constraint Programming and Basic Variable Symmetry

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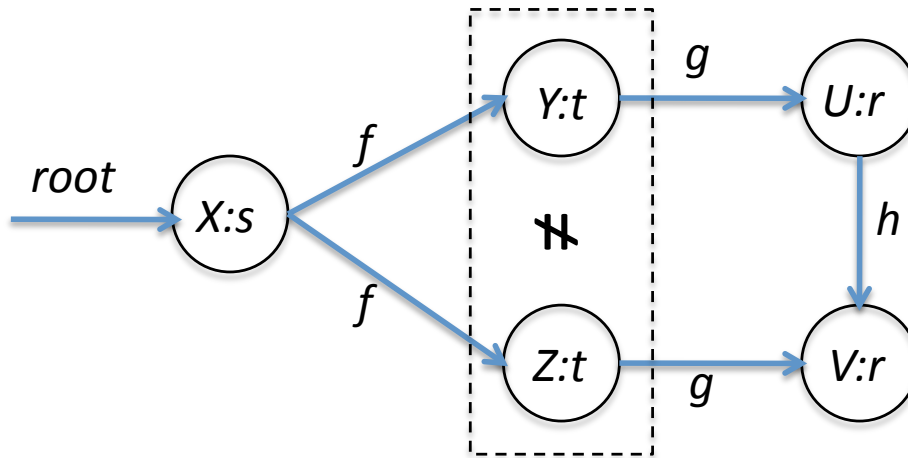
Overview

- Feature Terms
- Subsumption
- Constraint Model
- Variable Symmetry
- Experimental Results
- Conclusions

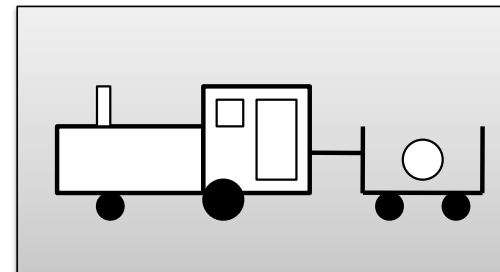
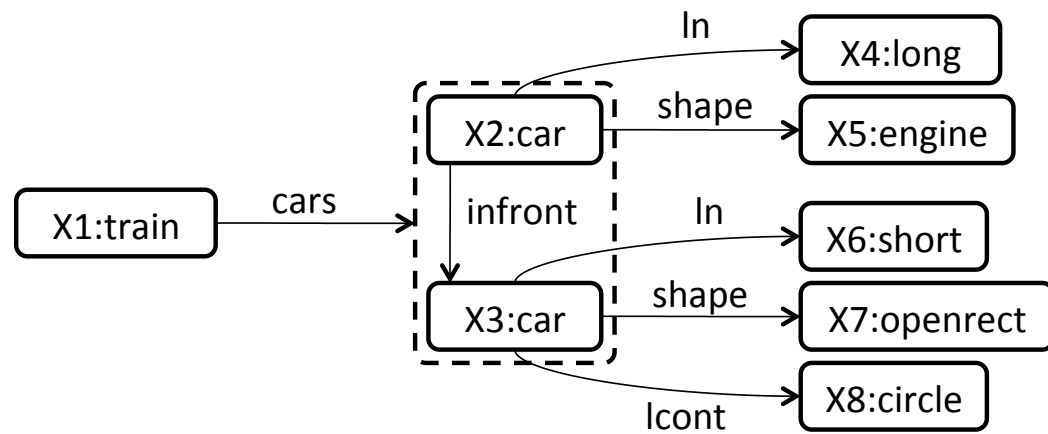
Feature Terms

used in Machine Learning

feature terms = labeled directed graphs +
each node, a variable with sort +
a distinguished node (*root*) +
children with same label must be \neq



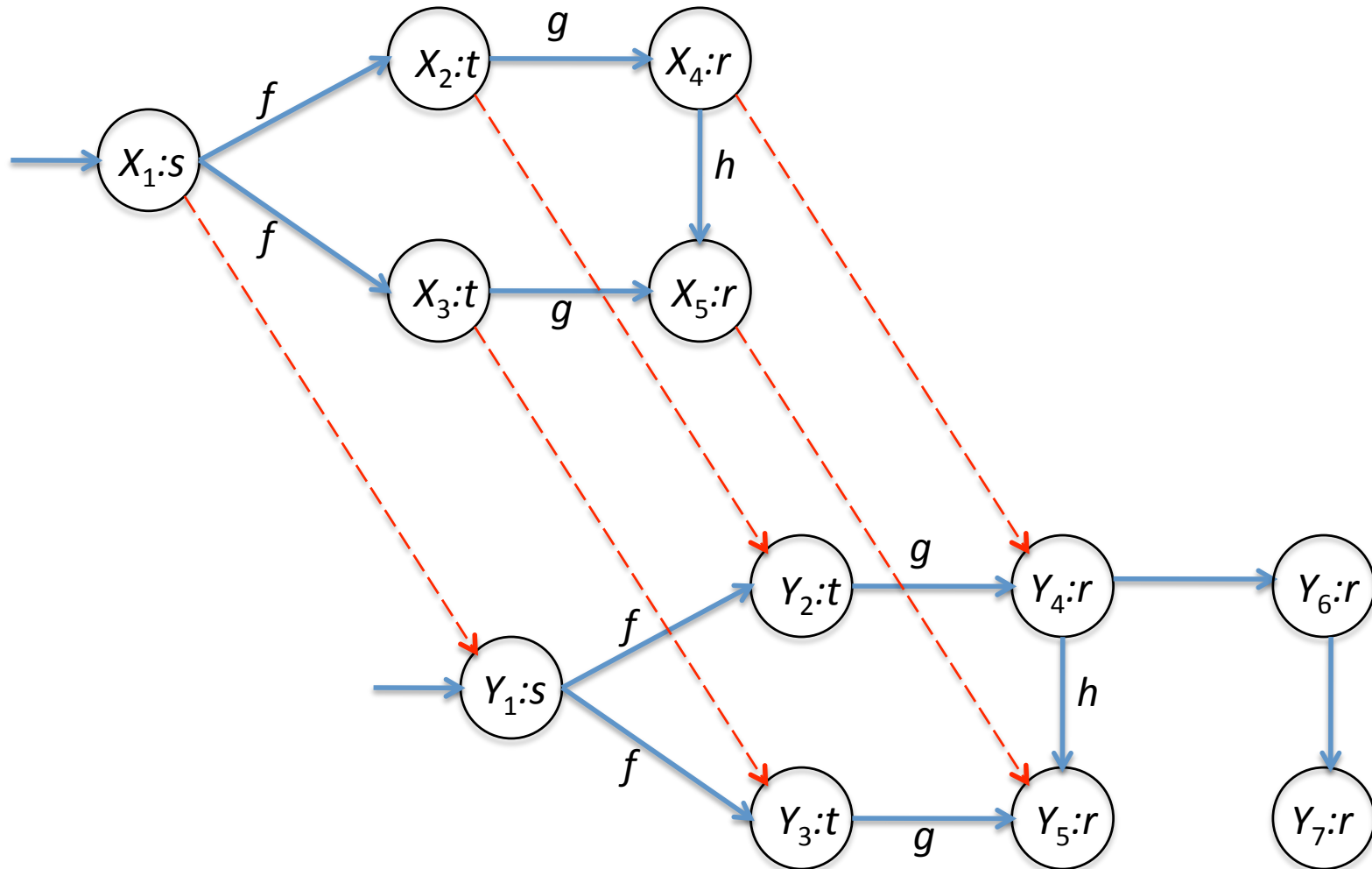
Example



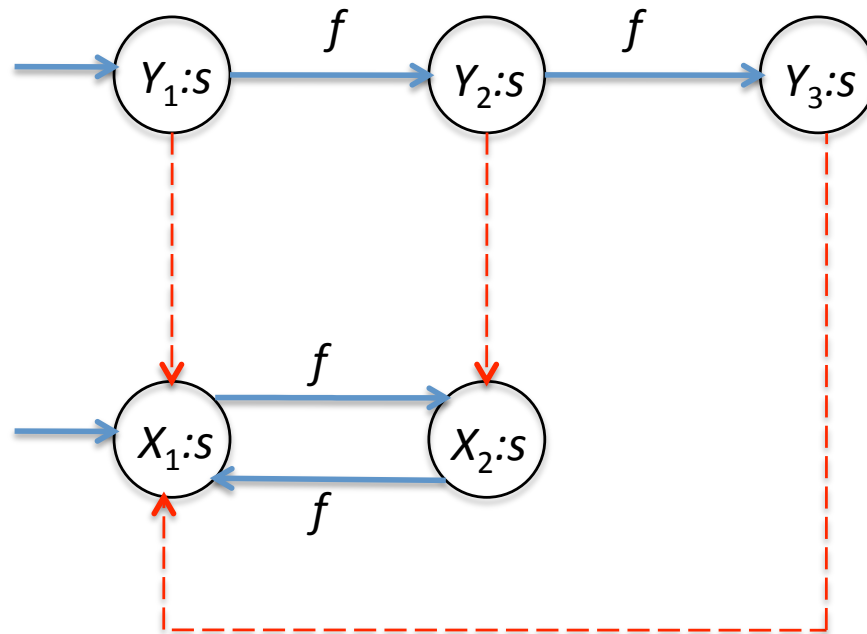
Subsumption

- $\psi_1 \psi_2$ FT, is ψ_1 more general than or equal to ψ_2 ?
 ψ_1 subsumes ψ_2 ?
- Subsumption: mapping $m: vars(\psi_1) \rightarrow vars(\psi_2)$
 - total [all variables of ψ_1 have an image]
 - $root(\psi_2) = m(root(\psi_1))$
 - $sort(X) \leq sort(m(X))$ [more general or equal]
 - for any label f st $X.f = \psi_1$ and $m(X.f) = \psi_2$
 - for all Y in ψ_1 there is a Z in ψ_2 st $m(Y) = Z$
 - for all Y, Z in ψ_1 , if $Y \neq Z$ then $m(Y) \neq m(Z)$

Example



Warning: Subsumption is not graph isomorphism!!



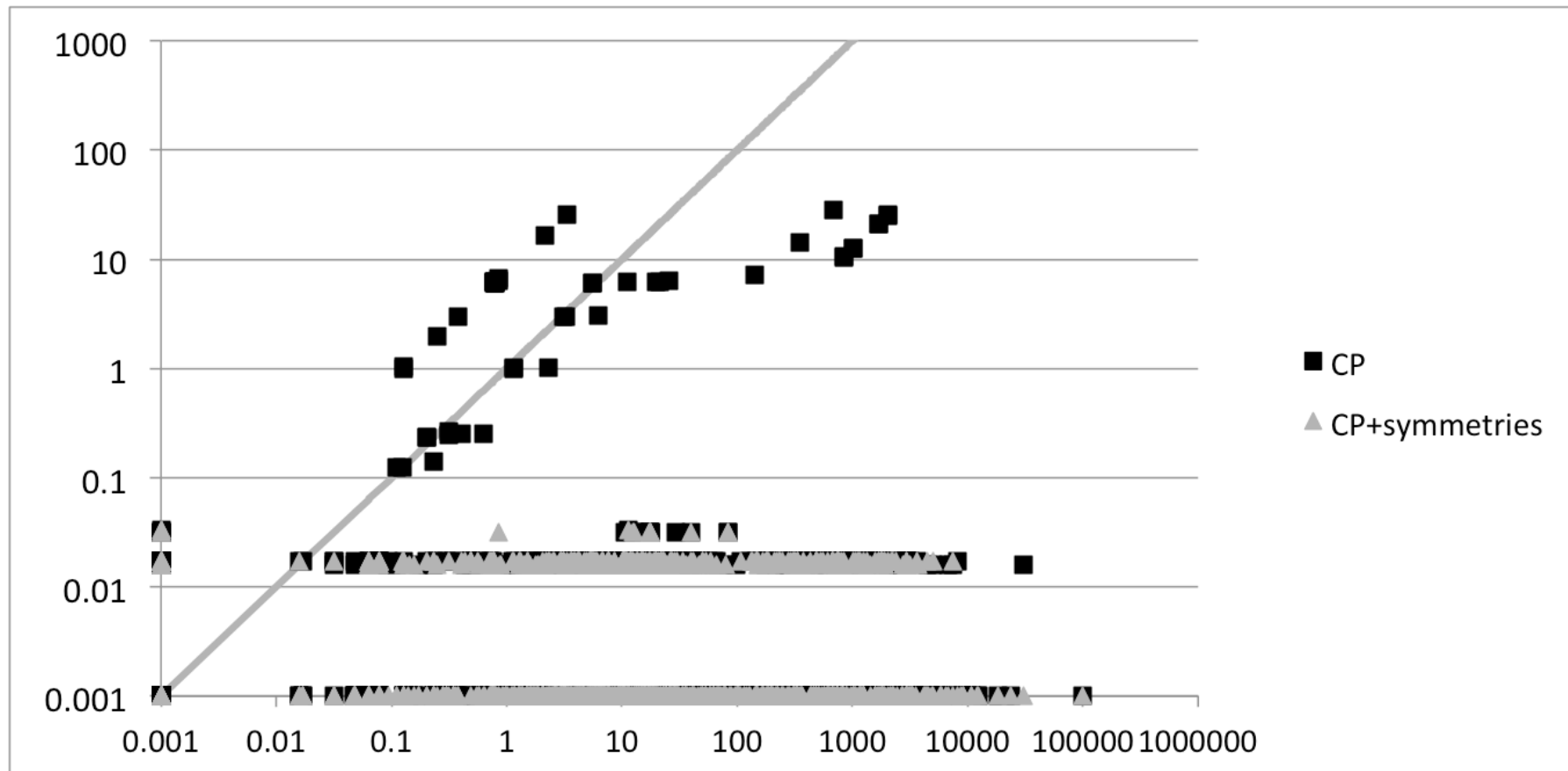
Subsumption Constraint Model

- Given $\psi_1 \psi_2$, find mapping m
- CP Variables = $vars(\psi_1)$
- Domains
 - $D(\text{root}(\psi_1)) = \{\text{root}(\psi_2)\}$
 - any other $D = vars(\psi_2)$
- Constraints
 - unary on sorts (n)
 - binary on labels (n^2m)
 - all-different (nm)

Basic Variable Symmetry

- **Interchangeable variables**: they do not induce any syntactic change when permuting
- X, Y interchangeable: **same parent, sort, children**
- If X, Y interchangeable:
 - $m(X) \neq m(Y)$
 - exists m' equal to m except $m'(X)=m(Y), m'(Y)=m(X)$
 - **symmetry breaking constraint** $m(X) < m(Y)$

Experimental Results



Conclusions

- CP + basic variable symmetry: substantially **more efficient** than traditional ML methods
- Future work:
 - **More sophisticated** forms of symmetry
 - **Other operations** of Feature Terms



*Thanks for
your
attention!*

