Intro to Neurosymbolic Methods

Façade Playthrough & Module 3 Paper Presentations

MODULE 3 - 10/24/2024 CMSC 491/691 - INTERACTIVE FICTION AND TEXT GENERATION DR. LARA J. MARTIN

Assignments

o Due Monday October 28, 2024

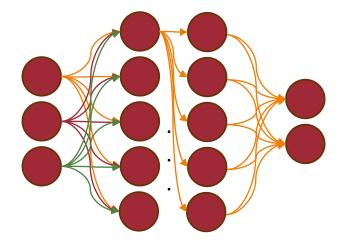
- Project Milestone 2: Project Progress
- HW 3: Guided Generation

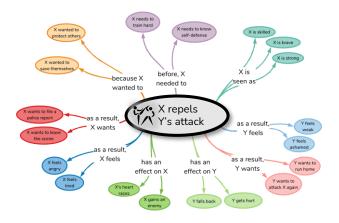
Learning Objectives

- o Define what neurosymbolic methods are
- Learn about neurosymbolic planning from peers
- Examine how planning is implemented in a playable game (Façade)

Neurosymbolic Methods

• The combination of neural networks ("neuro") and older, symbolic AI methods





M. Sap et al., "ATOMIC: An Atlas of Machine Commonsense for If-Then Reasoning," AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AAAI), vol. 33, no. 1, pp. 3027–3035, 2019, doi: 10.1609/aaai(v33101.33013027.

Why combine them?

NEURAL NETWORKS

Statistical patterns over data

Easy to generate new text from

Need a lot of data to train (and might need to be labeled)

Hard to control

Examples: sequence-to-sequence networks, transformers (LLMs)

SYMBOLIC METHODS

Structured information

Easy for people to understand (interpretable)

Hard to make

Need experts or a lot of time

Limited set of information

Examples: knowledge bases, planning domains/problems, scripts

Ways of combining them

- During training
 - Such as in reinforcement learning or retrieval-augmented generation (RAG)
- After training
 - Like a symbolic "wrapper" helps validate what the NN is doing
- Others??

Questions about Façade (Blackboard)

At the beginning of the semester, we talked about old text adventure games like Zork (1977) that have simple parsers for processing the user's input. Façade was made in 2003-2005. Based on how the game behaves, how does this parser differ from earlier parsers?

 Façade uses a type of planning that uses "beats" (major plot points). How does using beats (instead of a strict planner) help when making the story interactive?

