

Software Engineering for Artificial Intelligence



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Introduction



Attendance via Zoom



Let's try to make this a great experience for all of us:



Please check your setup before the meeting. We start all calls 10 minutes early, where you can do so.



Please connect before the meeting starts.



Please join using your full name. If you use a nickname or pseudonym, tell the advisors (needed for grading).



We encourage you to use a microphone and a camera: It improves the overall experience in interactive parts.



Please mute your microphone when not speaking

Agenda

- Motivation
- This Seminar
- Seminar Structure & Grading
- Schedule
- Registration



Advisors & Contact

Any questions, suggestions, interested in research or collaborations?
Talk to us or drop a mail!



Prof. Mira Mezini

mezini@st.informatik.tu-darmstadt.de



Dr. Krishna Narasimhan

kri.nara@st.informatik.tu-darmstadt.de



Daniel Sokolowski, MSc


daniel.sokolowski@unisg.ch

Non-SE4AI things
(Research, thesis, jobs,
general advice)

Most prob faster
reply...

SE4AI:
Organizational
questions, enrollment
and submissions

Imagine: We build together *AcaWhooo!* a
„Google Translate“ for scientific text.



What are challenges
apart from accuracy?

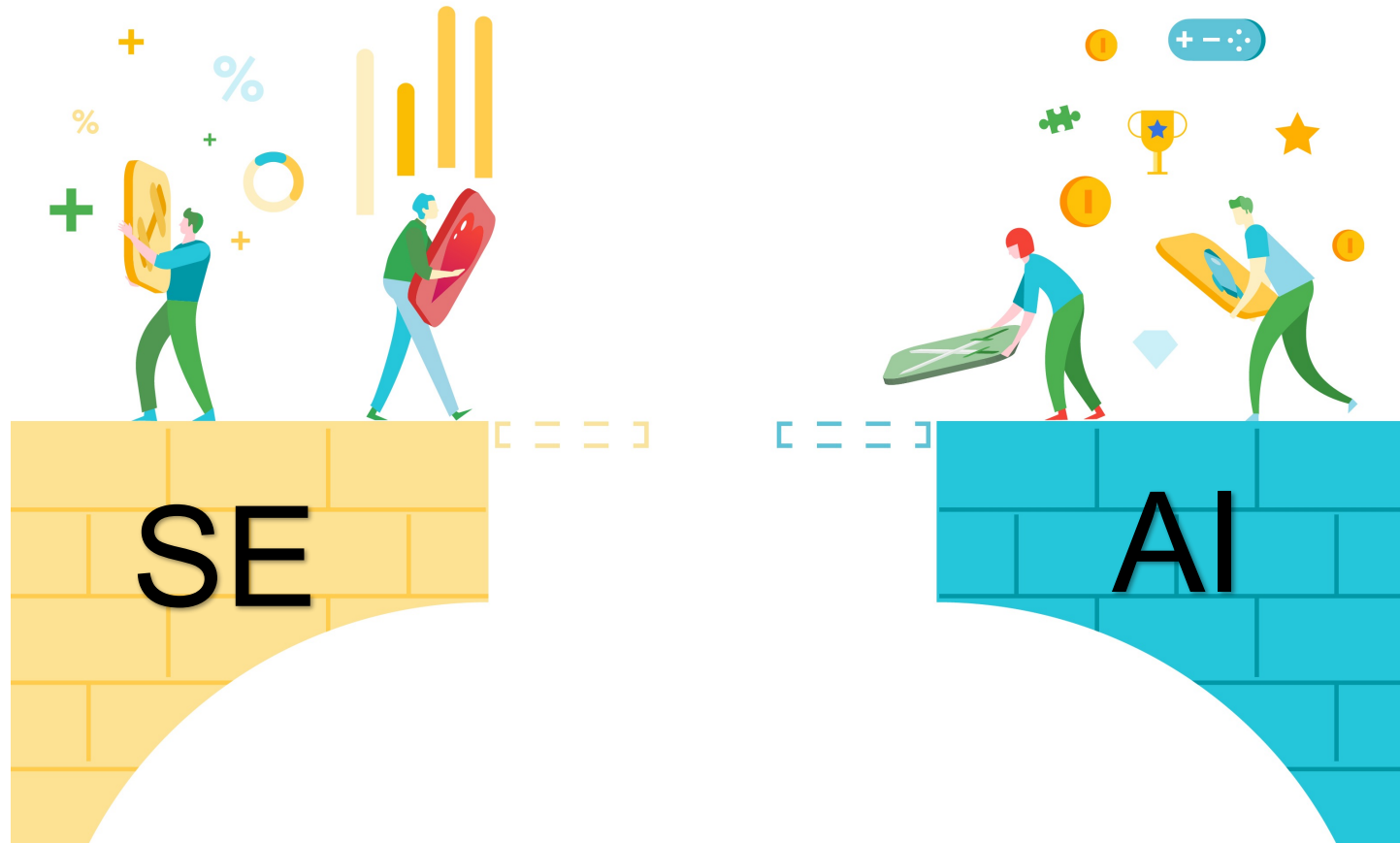
From Data Science to Production

- A data scientist can build our program, but...
 - They are used to fixed datasets and focus heavily on accuracy.
 - They prototype, often using Jupyter notebooks, etc.
 - They are experts in modeling and feature engineering, but stability, size, updateability and other aspects, which are important in production, do mostly not matter.
- A software engineer is focused on production grade software
 - Concerned about **many different kinds of product quality**: performance, security, safety, stability, release time, cost, customer satisfaction, maintainability, reliability, scalability, fault tolerance, ...
- **Both worlds need to be brought together!**


From Data Science to Production



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This Seminar Changed!

- SOSE 2020: Overview Seminar
 - Presented various topics in improving SE for AI Systems
 - Gave an overview and some insights, but not very deep
- Since WISE 2020: **Think Tank Seminar** 
 - Interactively critique and analyse one problem in-depth
 - Develop ideas collectively to improve the state-of-the-art

In this Seminar

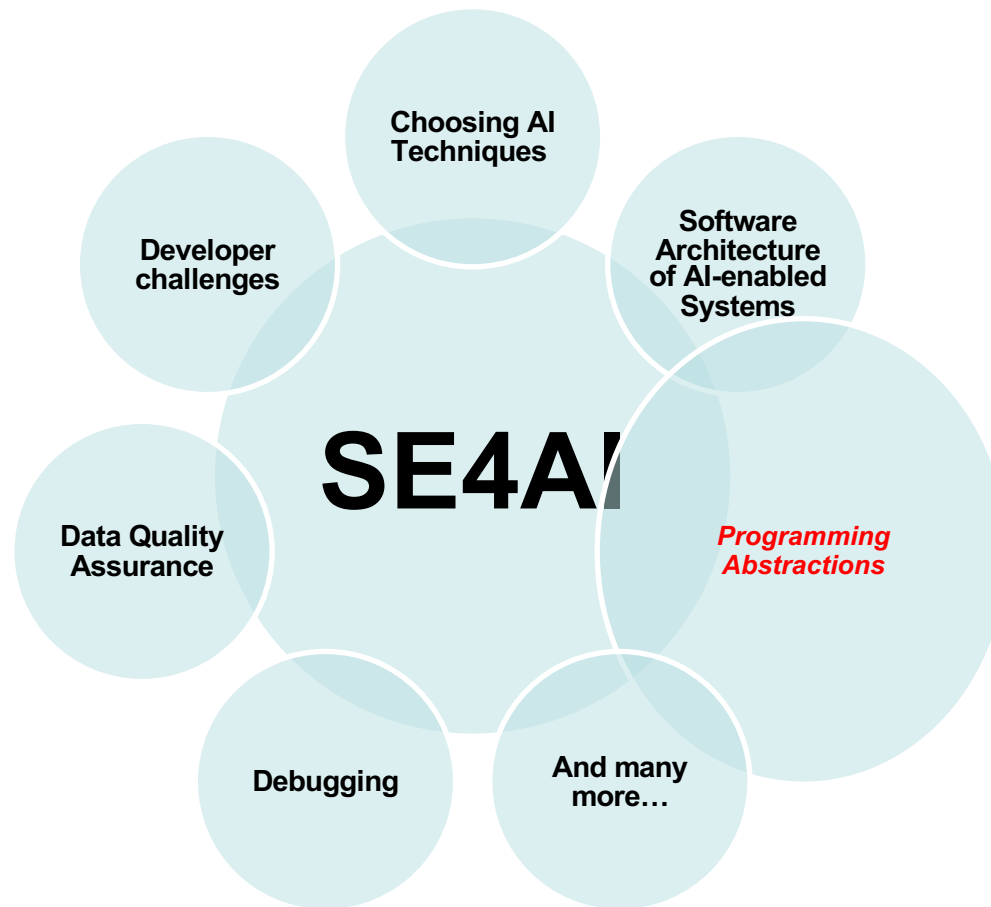
- We learn about one specific problem domain within SE4AI.
- We learn how to write scientific text collaboratively.
- We will critically analyse state-of-the-art papers in this domain.
- We will write a vision paper (4-5 pages) proposing new ideas based on the SOTA.
- Potentially become published in International workshops



Topics of SE4AI



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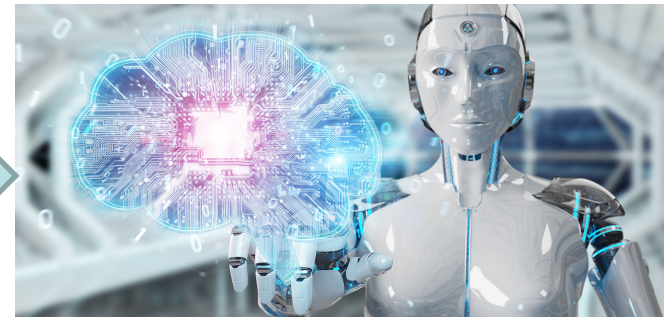




Our Focus

PROGRAMMING ABSTRACTIONS TO HELP AI DEVELOPERS

Behind every Intelligent system is a developer struggling with AI modelling



Right abstractions help



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RASP cheat sheet

RASP values are not mutable, but variable names can be reassigned. The **input sequence** refers to the value on which the **s-ops** and **selectors** are evaluated. It can be either a list of atoms (of the same type), or a string. When given as a string, it is treated as a sequence of strings of length 1.

Before s-ops and selectors

Atoms are ints, floats, strings, and booleans. They use similar manipulations to python (except exponentiation, which uses `a**b` instead of `pow(a,b)`). There are no bitwise manipulations. Examples: `"a" + "b" = "ab"`, `3**2 = 9`, `"abc"[0] = "a"`, `True or False = True`.

Lists Dictionaries exist purely for organisation. `tokens = {"1": [1,2], "2": [3,4]}`, or: `tokens["1"] = [1,2,3]`, `tokens["2"] = [4,5,6]`.

Aggregate averages the selected input values for each output position, as shown in Figure 1.

- Optional third parameter `v`, returned for each output position with no selected input positions. `v=0` if not given. E.g.: for `loads(tokens, "x")("hey")=[x, z, z]`, `aggregate(loads(tokens, "x")("hey"), 5, ==)`, position, passes input value without attempting to average. This allows passing non-number values: Take `flip.s(indices, length-indices-1, ==)`, for which:

`flip.s("hey") = $\begin{bmatrix} F & F & T \\ F & T & F \\ T & F & F \end{bmatrix}$`

`Then aggregate(flip.s, tokens)("hey") = {y, e, n}.`

`s = select([1,2,2], [0,1,2], ==)` `res = aggregate(s, [4,6,8])`

`1 2 2` `FFF 4 6 8 ==> 0` `[0,4,7]`
`0 F F F` `T F F 4 6 8 ==> 4`
`1 F F F` `F T T 4 6 8 ==> 7`
`2 F T T`

Figure 1: Underlying behaviour of select and aggregate on specific input sequences (not quite RASP: actual select and aggregate get s-ops and selectors). select marks for each output position all input positions satisfying the given comparison. aggregate uses s as a filter over the input values, aggregating the selected values at each position in order to produce its output. Where no values have been selected, its output is 0.

RASP for Transformers

- List ops.
- Dictionaries and lists can be manipulated with python-like list/ops.
- `[b+1 for b in zip([1,2,3], [4,5,6])]`
- `[b+c for b,c in zip([1,2,3], [4,5,6])]`
- `[k*v+2 for k in [1,2,3,4]] = [1,4,3,6]`

S-Ops and Selectors

The built-in s-ops

- `tokens("hey") = {h, e, y}`
- `indices("hey") = {0,1,2}`
- `length("hey") = {3,3,3}`

Input types There also exist tokens.str, tokens.int, tokens.float, and tokens.bool, which assume different atom types in the input. Initially, tokens = tokens.str. If you change tokens, you may also want to change the REPL running example to the right type.

Elementwise operations: the same operations which combine strings. Booleans can be converted to integers using

Other conveniences

For loops exist purely for code organisation. Can loop over dictionaries or lists only. Example syntax: `for i in [1,2] { a = a+1; }`.

Functions. Example syntax: `def foo(a) {return a+3;}`.

Finite State Automata and Simple Recurrent Networks

Axel Cleeremans

Department of Psychology, Carnegie-Mellon University,
Pittsburgh, PA 15213 USA

David Servan-Schreiber

Department of Computer Science, Carnegie-Mellon University,
Pittsburgh, PA 15213 USA

James L. McClelland

Department of Psychology, Carnegie-Mellon University,
Pittsburgh, PA 15213 USA

We explore a network architecture introduced by Elman (1988) for predicting successive elements of a sequence. The network takes as input an element t , to predict the next element $t+1$.

FSM for RNNs

For the network to act as a perfect finite-state recognizer, we explore the conditions under which the network can carry information about distant sequential contingencies across intervening elements. Such information is maintained with relative ease if it is relevant at each intermediate step; it tends to be lost when intervening elements do not depend on it. At first glance this may suggest that such networks are not relevant to natural language, in which dependencies may span indefinite distances. However, embeddings in natural language are not completely independent of earlier information. The final simulation shows that long distance sequential contingencies can be encoded by the network even if only subtle statistical properties can be embedded strings depend on the early information.

1 Introduction

Several connectionist architectures that are explicitly constrained to capture sequential information have been proposed. Examples are Time Delayed Networks (for example, Sejnowski and Rosenberg 1986) — also called

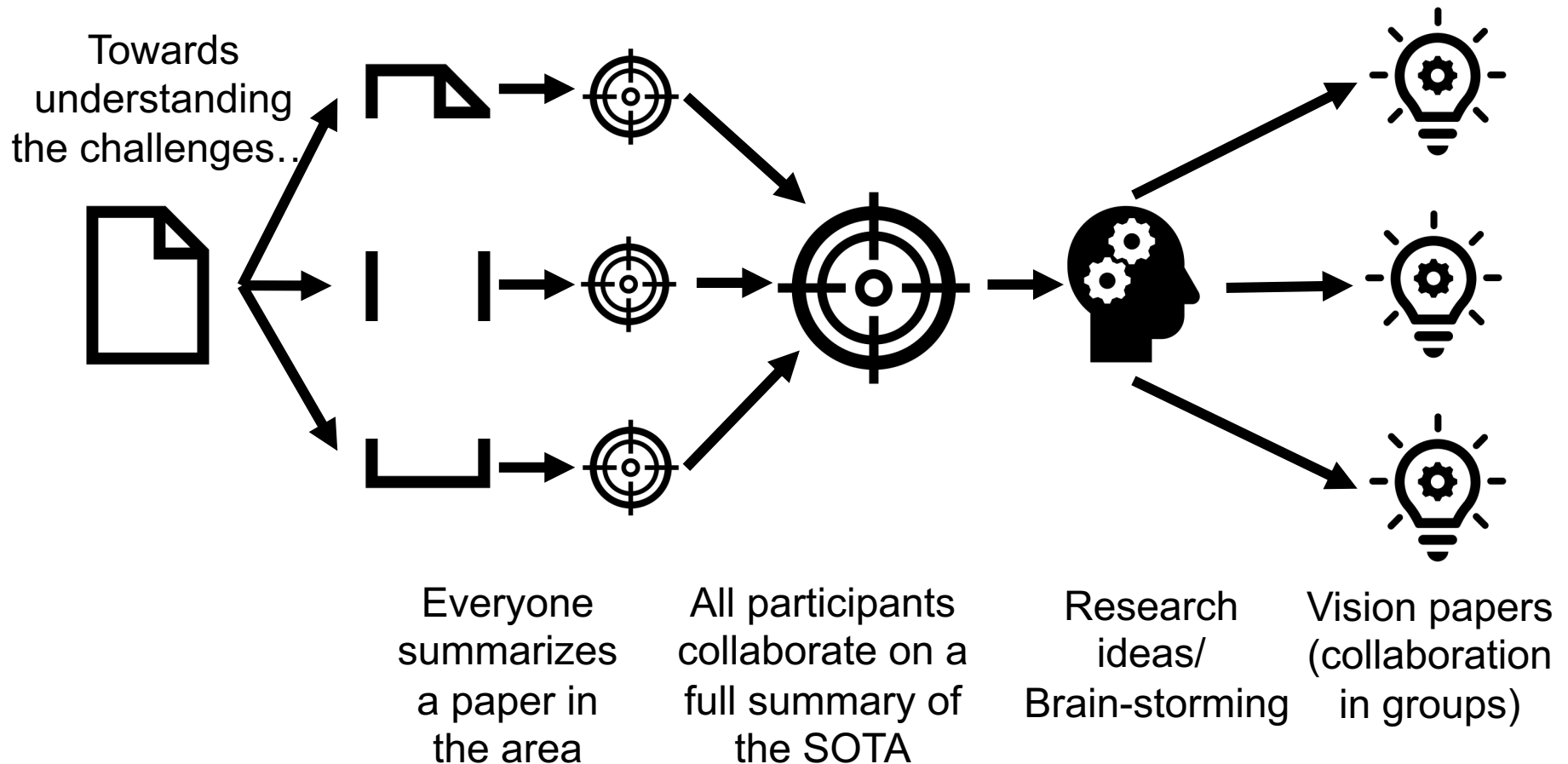
Recommended papers for this Course



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- Solo: Enforcing Differential Privacy Without Fancy Types. 2021 · ArXiv · <https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.01632>
- PolyDL: Polyhedral Optimizations for Creation of High Performance DL primitives. 2021 · TACO · Tavarageri, Heinecke, Avancha, Goyal, Upadrasta, Kaul. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.02230>
- Neural architecture search as program transformation exploration. 2021 · ASPLOS · Turner, Crowley, O'Boyle. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.06599>
- Thinking Like Transformers. 2021 · ICML · Weiss, Goldberg, Yahav. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2106.06981.pdf>
- A Study of Continuous Vector Representations for Theorem Proving. 2021 · ArXiv · Purgal, Parsert, Kaliszyk. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09142>
- Paradoxes of probabilistic programming. 2021 · POPL · Jacobs. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.03391>
- Modularizing Deep Learning via Pairwise Learning With Kernels. 2021 · IEEE transactions on neural networks and learning systems · Duan, Yu, Príncipe. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.05541>
- λ_s : computable semantics for differentiable programming with higher-order functions and datatypes. 2021 · POPL · Sherman, Michel, Carbin. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.08017>
- Reverse AD at Higher Types: Pure, Principled and Denotationally Correct. 2021 · ESOP · V'ak'ar. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.05283>
- DeepProbLog: Neural Probabilistic Logic Programming 2018 · NeurIPS · Manhaeve et al. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.08194>
- Deepstochlog: Neural stochastic logic programming 2021 · ArXiv · Winters et al. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.12574>
- SLASH: Embracing Probabilistic Circuits into Neural Answer Set Programming 2021 · ArXiv · Skryagin et al. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2110.03395>
- Neural Logic Machines 2019 · ICLR · Dong et al. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1904.11694.pdf>
- Reactive probabilistic programming 2020 · PLDI · Baudart et al. <https://dl.acm.org/doi/pdf/10.1145/3385412.3386009>

Seminar Overview (Focus – Programming Abstractions for AI)



Schedule



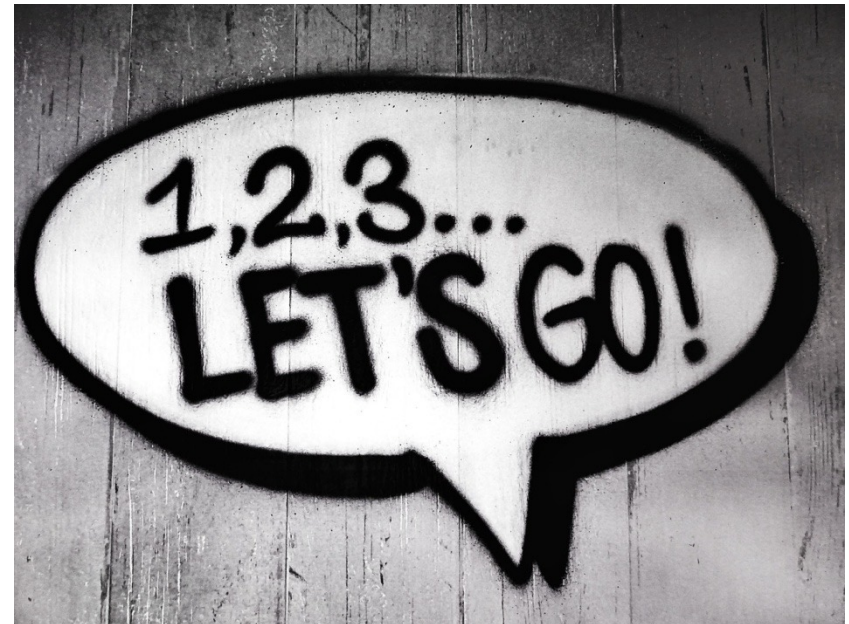
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| | |
|----------------|--|
| Today | • Kick-off meeting |
| Oct 28 | • Seminar registration |
| Oct 29 | • Registration confirmation |
| Nov 2 | • Paper Assignment |
| Nov 9 | • Paper summary submission |
| Nov 9 | • Paper summary presentation/ discussion |
| Dec 5 | • SOTA summary submission |
| Dec 7 | • SOTA summary presentation and brainstorm ideas |
| Dec 14 | • Vision paper finalizing |
| Jan 11, Jan 25 | • Workshop |
| Feb 6 | • Vision paper submission |
| Feb 8 | • Last meeting |

- Individual Summary
 - Presentation (5 mins – ~5 slides) – 10%
 - Submission (1 page + references) – 20%
- Collaborative Summary (2 pages + references) – 20%
- Participation – 10%
- Vision Paper (4-5 pages + references) – 40%
 - 2 pages summary
 - 1-2 pages for the idea
 - 1 page for the impact analysis

Registration

- Send a mail by October 28th to kri.nara@st.informatik.tu-darmstadt.de and daniel.sokolowski@unisg.ch
 - Include why you are interested to participate in this seminar (max 4-5 sentences)
 - If you have related experiences, mention them (courses, projects, ...)
- If more than 8 registrations, we will select based on the mail
- We confirm the registration by October 29th via mail
- (Do not forget to register in TUCaN as well)



Question & Answers



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