Subject: Re: Four Principles of Explainable Artificial IntelligenceDate: Wednesday, August 19, 2020 at 8:16:15 AM Eastern Daylight Time

From: Shawn Riley

To: NIST Explainable AI

BTW if the authors are not familiar with modern symbolic AI that uses Description Logics ontologies and that produces fully explainable results, there is a great explainer article on Medium.

https://medium.com/@shawn.p.riley/modern-symbolic-ai-in-2020-dfcc27abbc5c

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From: Shawn Riley
Sent: Wednesday, August 19, 2020 6:00 AM
To: explainable-Al@nist.gov <explainable-Al@nist.gov>
Subject: Four Principles of Explainable Artificial Intelligence

## NIST Explainable AI-

I was reading the new Four Principles of Explainable Artificial Intelligence NISTIR8312 and it appears to be aimed exclusively at non-symbolic AI (machine learning / deep learning) and did not seem to guidance on the fully explainable symbolic AI (machine undertanding) used today. If the intention is for this work only to apply to machine learning / deep learning systems then perhaps it would be beneficial to call it Explainable Machine Learning? I'm just concerned there might be some confusion since we have 2 very different and very active fields of artificial intelligence in the community. Symbolic AI has advanced from the ProLog days of Propositional Logic, Implications, and Truth Tables to using more expressive, standardized Description Logics Ontologies and Description Logics Inference Engines that are used to create fully transparent and explainable artificial intelligence solutions that give the AI and human users a shared understanding of the integrated data, information, and knowledge. Shouldn't there be one NIST standard for explainable AI or shouldn't the explainable AI standard describe both types of artificial intelligence and how both non-symbolic AI and symbolic AI can be explainable AI and how their different?

The point is that symbolic AI today is fully explainable artificial intelligence and the entire NISTIR8312 only talks about non-symbolic AI as explainable artificial intelligence. Either change the name of the work to be explicit to non-symbolic AI or be inclusive of both fields.

We already have people out there working on Co-symbolic AI / NeuroSymbolic AI where people are combining the Description Logics Ontologies and Reasoners of symbolic AI for deductive logical inference and machine understanding with the algorithms of non-symbolic AI with their inductive statistical inference and machine learning ability. Shouldn't the Artificial Intelligence standards and guidance cover both non-symbolic AI and symbolic AI given that both have transformed over the last

## 20 years?

Shawn

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