Bayesian Networks Part 1

CS 760@UW-Madison

Goals for the lecture

you should understand the following concepts

- the Bayesian network representation
- inference by enumeration
- Introduce the learning tasks for Bayes nets

Bayesian network example

- Consider the following 5 binary random variables:

  B = a burglary occurs at your house

  E = an earthquake occurs at your house

  A = the alarm goes off

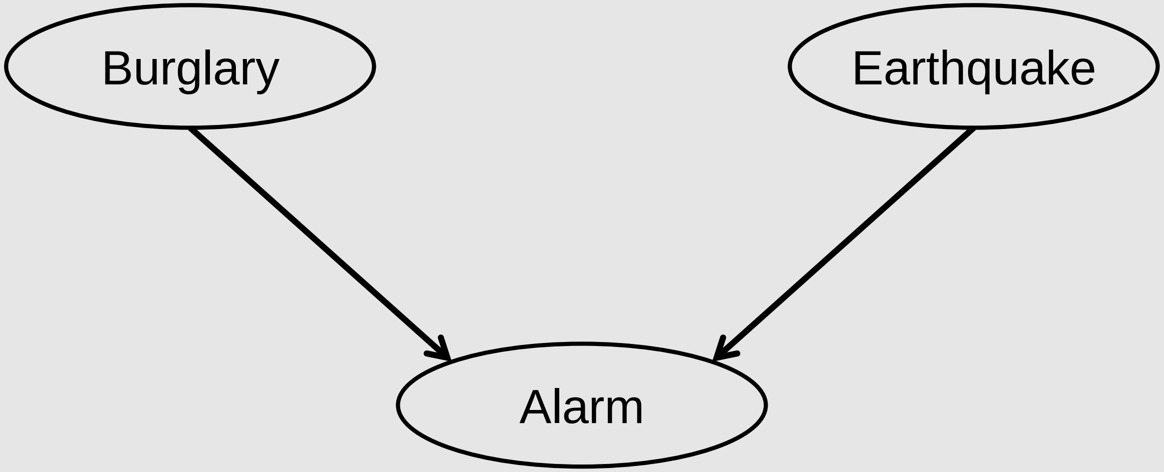
  J = John calls to report the alarm

  M = Mary calls to report the alarm

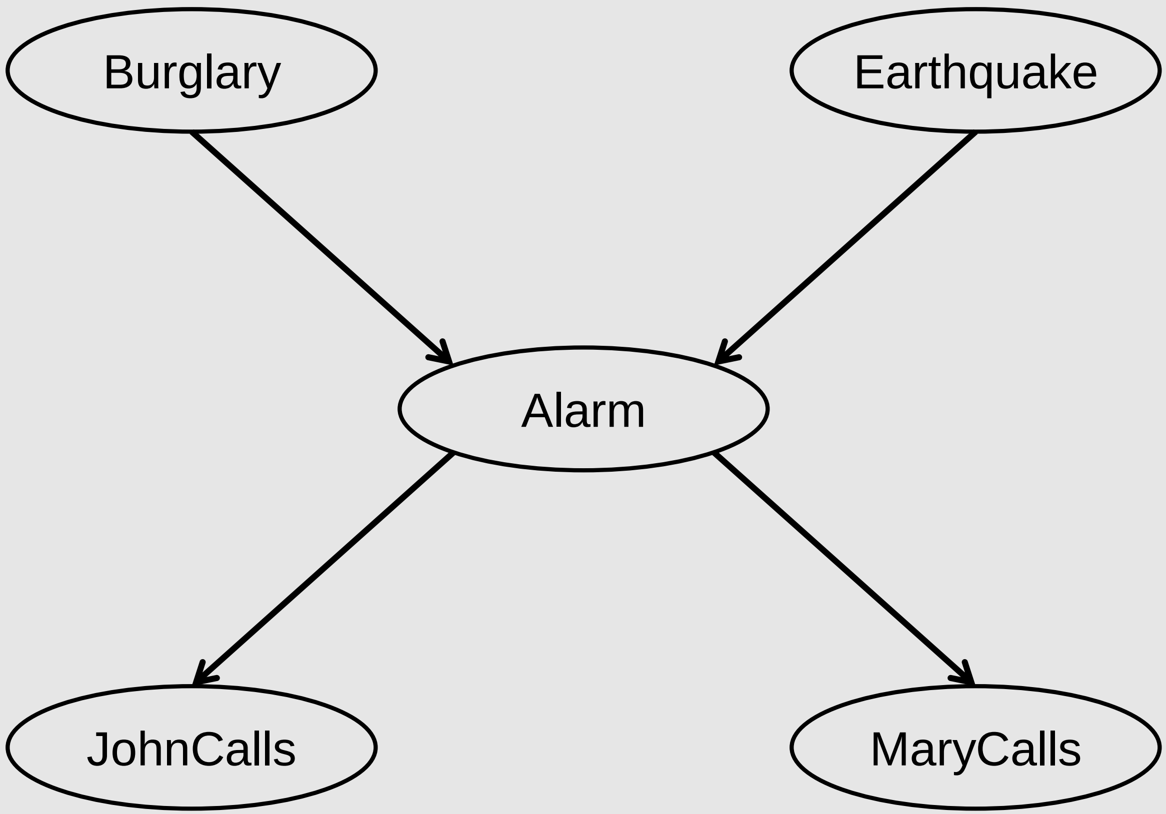
- Suppose Burglary or Earthquake can trigger Alarm, and Alarm can trigger John's call or Mary's call

- Now we want to answer queries like what is $P(B \mid M, J)$?

Bayesian network example



Bayesian network example



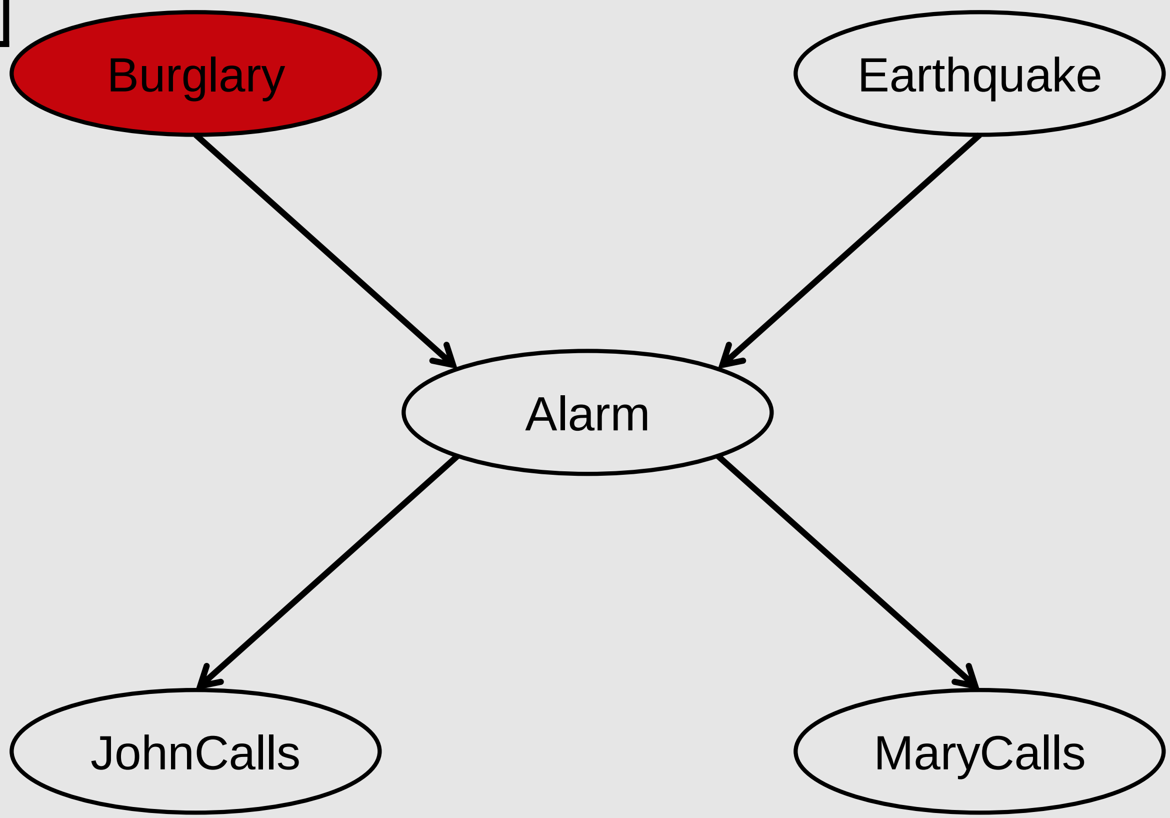
Bayesian network example

P (*B*)

t	f
0.001	0.999

P (*E*)

t	f
0.001	0.999



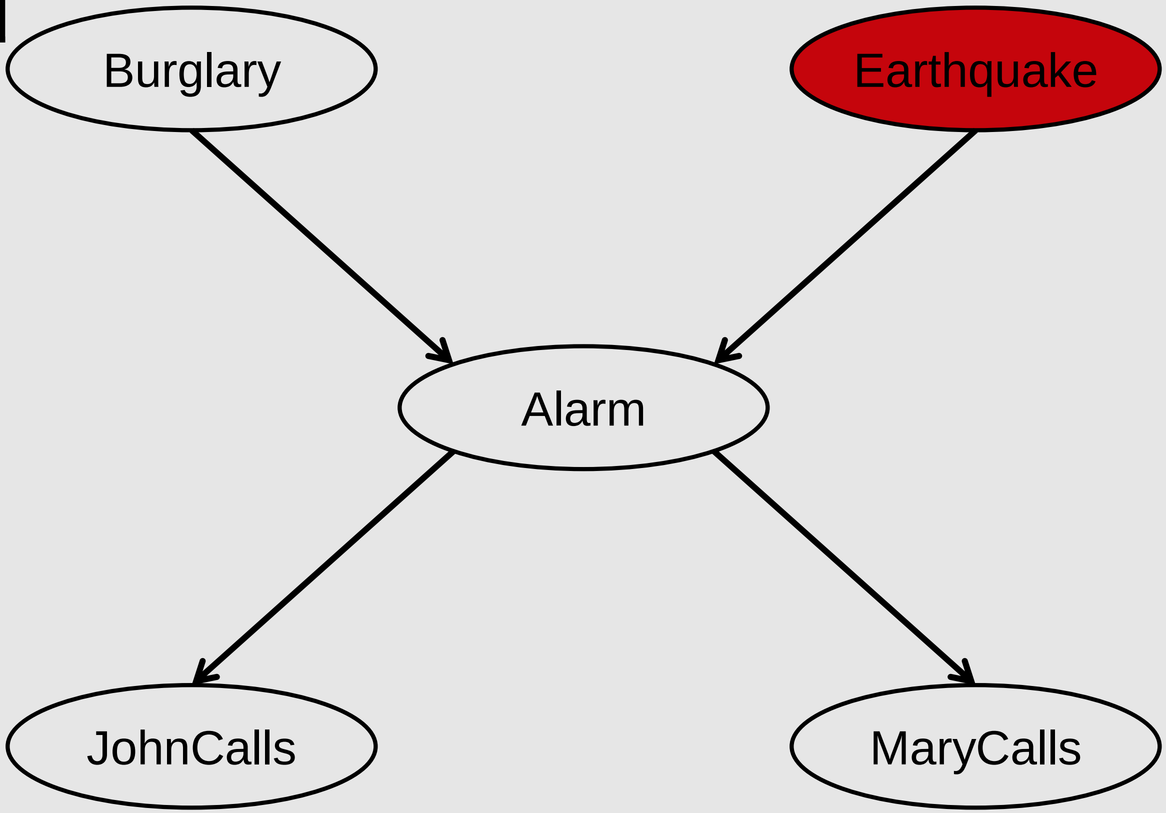
Bayesian network example

P (*B*)

t	f
0.001	0.999

P (*E*)

t	f
0.001	0.999



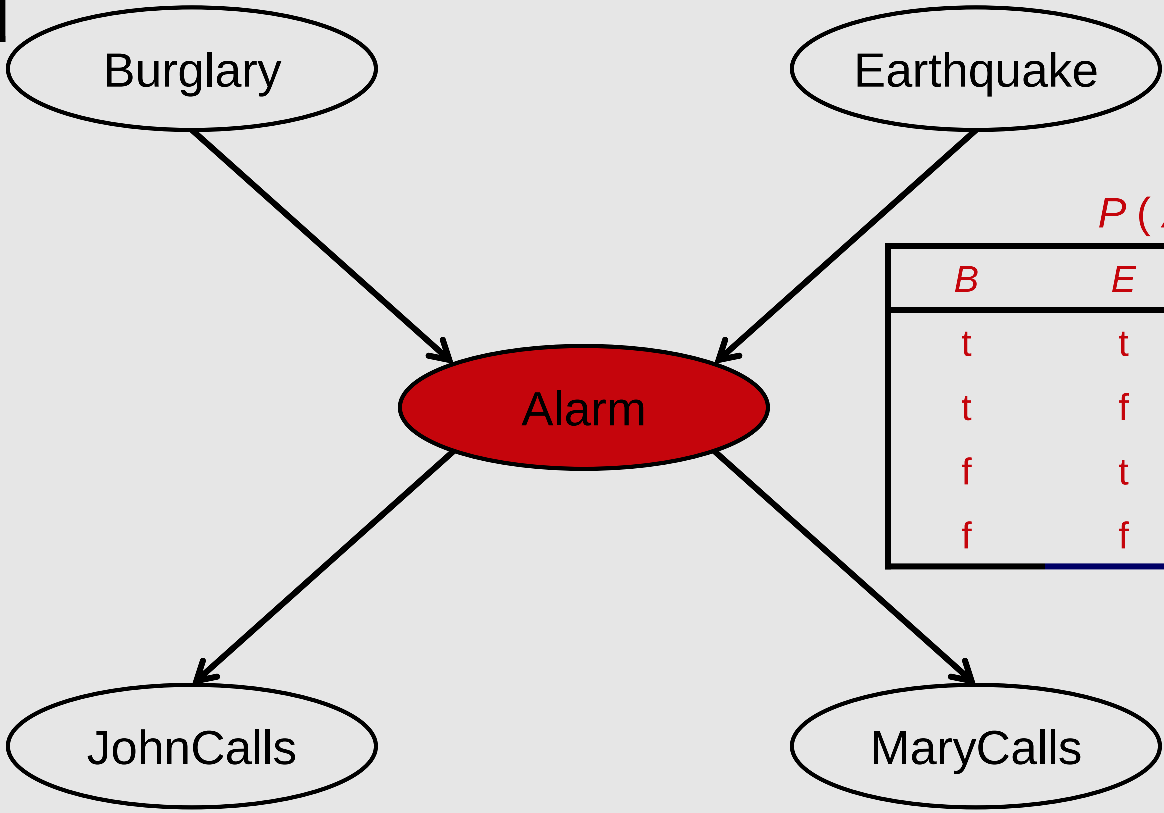
Bayesian network example

P (*B*)

t	f
0.001	0.999

P (*E*)

t	f
0.001	0.999



P (*A* | *B*, *E*)

B	*E*	t	f
t	t	0.95	0.05
t	f	0.94	0.06
f	t	0.29	0.71
f	f	0.001	0.999

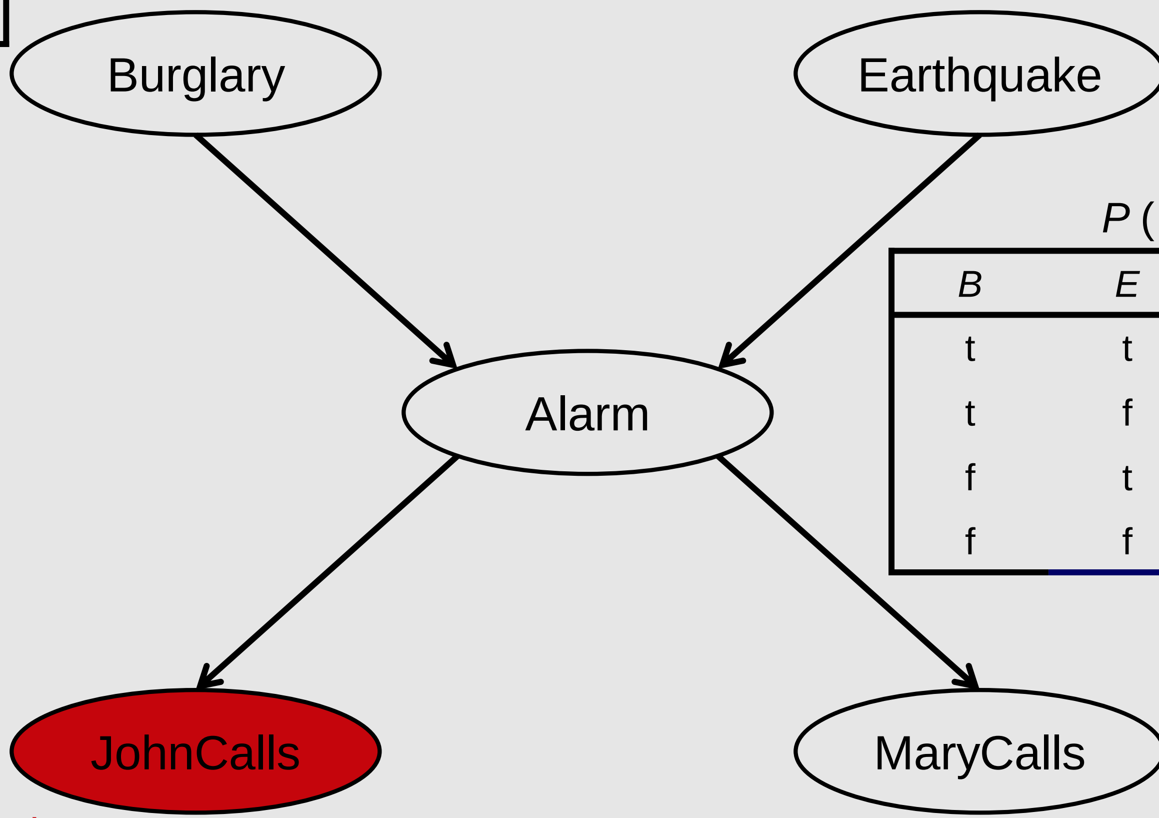
Bayesian network example

P (*B*)

t	f
0.001	0.999

P (*E*)

t	f
0.001	0.999



P (*A* | *B*, *E*)

B	*E*	t	f
t	t	0.95	0.05
t	f	0.94	0.06
f	t	0.29	0.71
f	f	0.001	0.999

P (*J* | *A*)

A	t	f
t	0.9	0.1
f	0.05	0.95

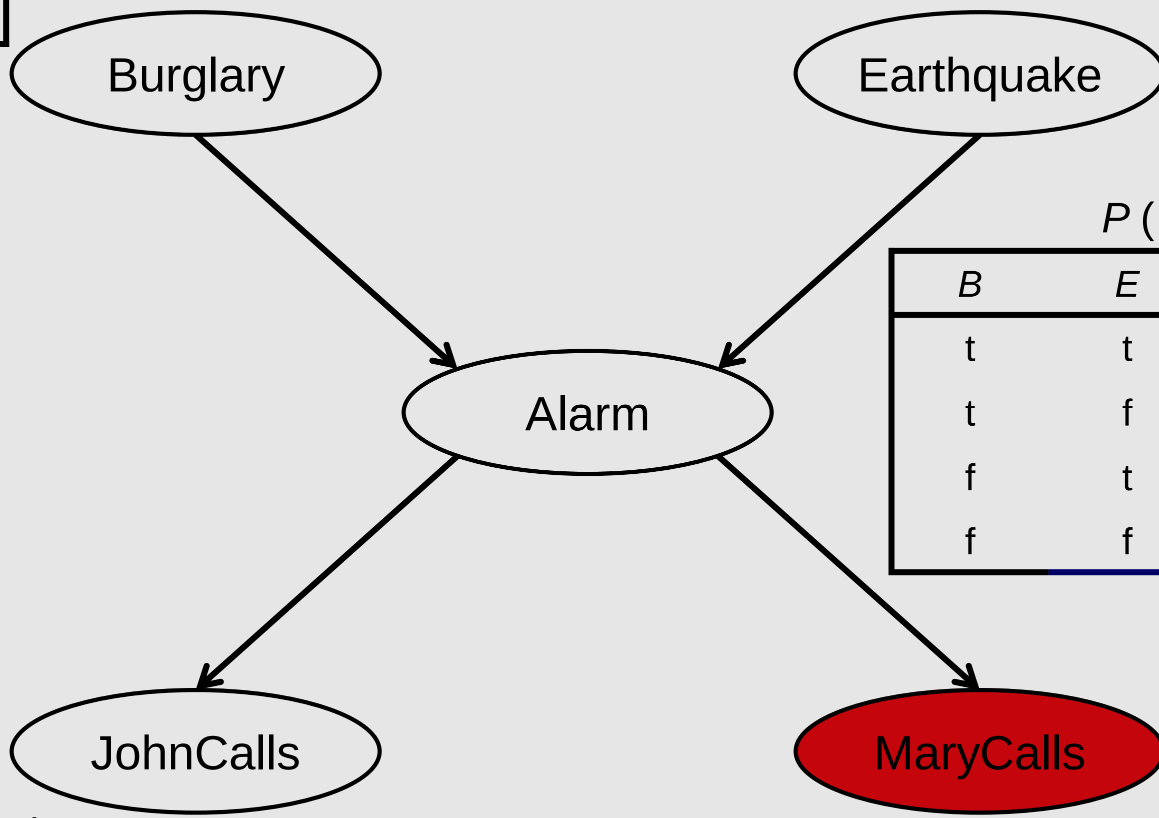
Bayesian network example

$P(B)$

t	f
0.001	0.999

$P(E)$

t	f
0.001	0.999



$P(A \mid B, E)$

B	E	t	f
t	t	0.95	0.05
t	f	0.94	0.06
f	t	0.29	0.71
f	f	0.001	0.999

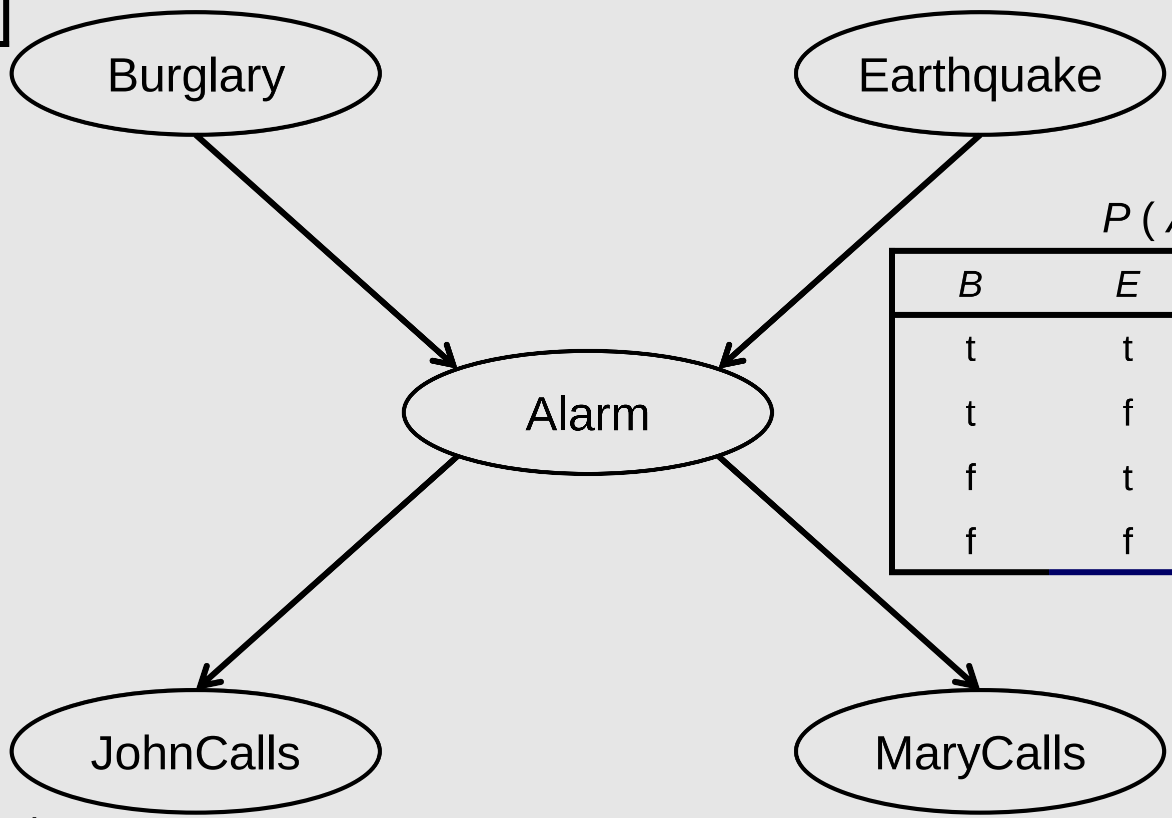
$P(J \mid A)$

A	t	f
t	0.9	0.1
f	0.05	0.95

$P(M \mid A)$

A	t	f
t	0.7	0.3
f	0.01	0.99

Bayesian network example



P (*B*)

t	f
0.001	0.999

P (*E*)

t	f
0.001	0.999

P (*A* | *B*, *E*)

B	*E*	t	f
t	t	0.95	0.05
t	f	0.94	0.06
f	t	0.29	0.71
f	f	0.001	0.999

P (*J* | *A*)

A	t	f
t	0.9	0.1
f	0.05	0.95

P (*M* | *A*)

A	t	f
t	0.7	0.3
f	0.01	0.99

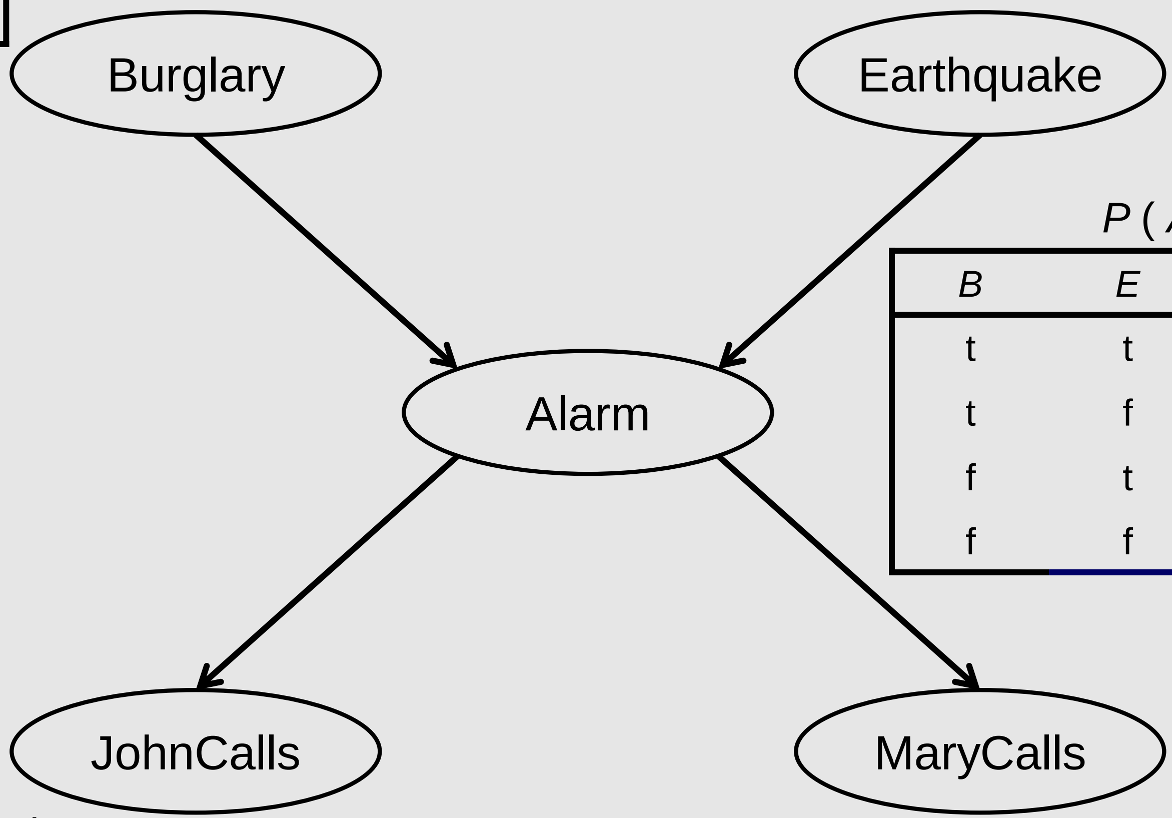
Bayesian network example (different parameters)

$P(B)$

t	f
0.1	0.9

$P(E)$

t	f
0.2	0.8



$P(A \mid B, E)$

B	*E*	t	f
t	t	0.9	0.1
t	f	0.8	0.2
f	t	0.3	0.7
f	f	0.1	0.9

$P(J \mid A)$

A	t	f
t	0.9	0.1
f	0.2	0.8

$P(M \mid A)$

A	t	f
t	0.7	0.3
f	0.1	0.9

Bayesian networks

- a BN consists of a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) and a set of conditional probability distributions

- in the DAG
  - each node denotes random a variable
  - each edge from X to Y represents that X *directly influences* Y
  - (formally: each variable X is independent of its non-descendants given its parents)

- each node X has a *conditional probability distribution* (CPD) representing $P(X \mid Parents(X))$

Bayesian networks

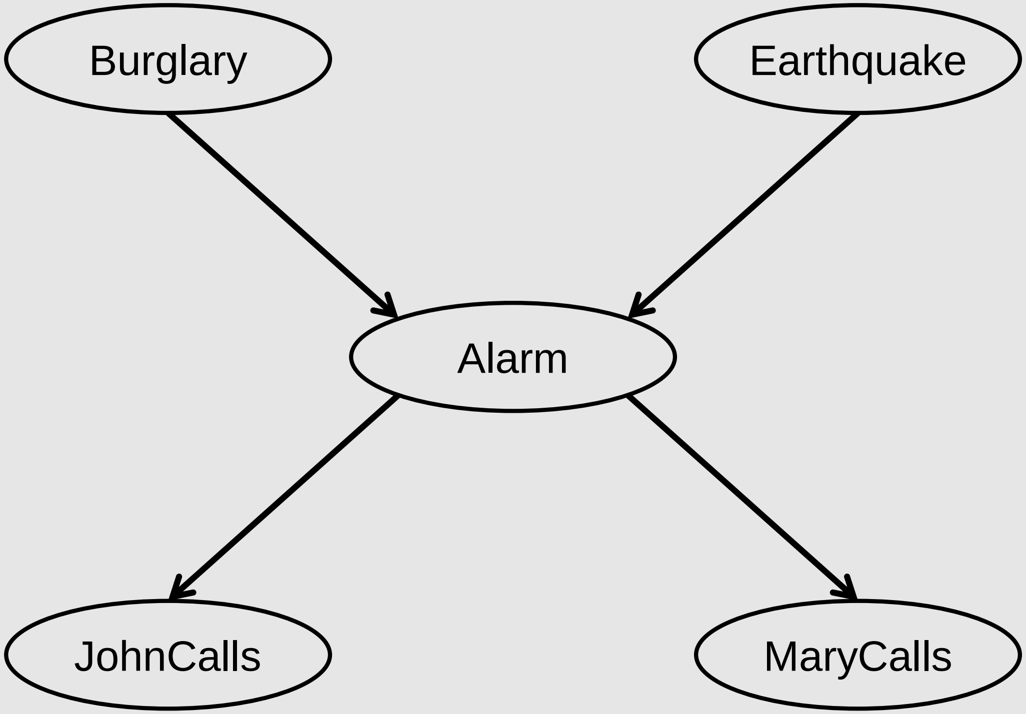
- using the chain rule, a joint probability distribution can always be expressed as

$$P(X_1, \ldots, X_n) = P(X_1) \prod_{i=2}^{n} P(X_i \mid X_1, \ldots, X_{i-1})$$

- a BN provides a compact representation of a joint probability distribution. It corresponds to the assumption:

$$\boxed{P(X_1, \ldots, X_n) = P(X_1) \prod_{i=2}^{n} P(X_i \mid Parents(X_i))}$$

Bayesian networks



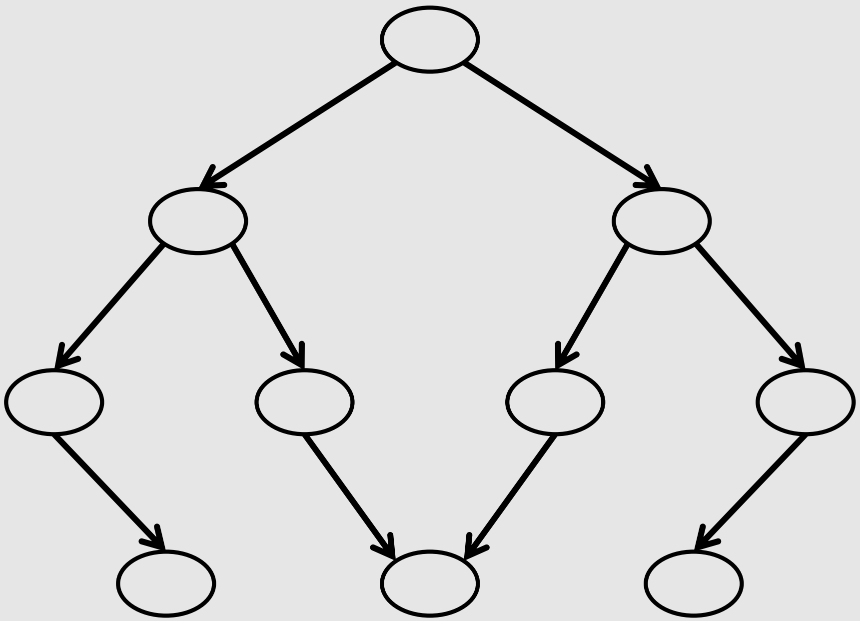
$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} & P(B, E, A, J, M) \\ & = P(B) \\ & \times P(E) \\ & \times P(A \mid B, E) \\ & \times P(J \mid A) \\ & \times P(M \mid A) \end{aligned}}$$

- a standard representation of the joint distribution for the Alarm example has $2^5 = 32$ parameters
- the BN representation of this distribution has 20 parameters

Bayesian networks

- consider a case with 10 binary random variables

- How many parameters does a BN with the following graph structure have?



- How many parameters does the standard table representation of the joint distribution have?

Advantages of Bayesian network representation

- Captures independence and conditional independence where they exist
- Encodes the relevant portion of the full joint among variables where dependencies exist
- Uses a graphical representation which lends insight into the complexity of inference

Inference

The inference task in Bayesian networks

Given: values for some variables in the network (*evidence*), and a set of *query* variables

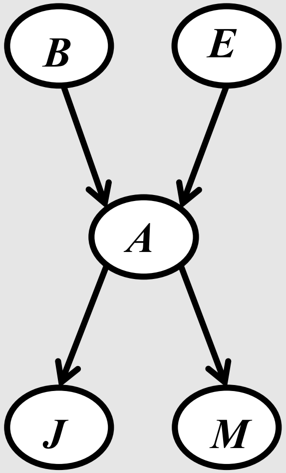
Do: compute the posterior distribution over the query variables

- variables that are neither evidence variables nor query variables are *hidden* variables
- the BN representation is flexible enough that any set can be the evidence variables and any set can be the query variables

Inference by enumeration

- let a denote A=true, and $\neg a$ denote A=false
- suppose we're given the query: $P(b \mid j, m)$

  "probability the house is being burglarized given that John and Mary both called"
- from the graph structure we can first compute:



$$P(b, j, m) = \sum_{e, \neg e} \sum_{a, \neg a} P(b) P(E) P(A \mid b, E) P(j \mid A) P(m \mid A)$$

sum over possible values for E and A variables (e, $\neg e$, a, $\neg a$)

Inference by enumeration

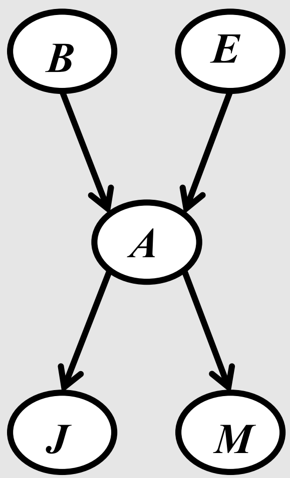
$$P(b, j, m) = \sum_{e,\neg e}\sum_{a,\neg a} P(b)P(E)P(A \mid b, E)P(j \mid A)P(m \mid A)$$

$$= P(b)\sum_{e,\neg e}\sum_{a,\neg a} P(E)P(A \mid b, E)P(j \mid A)P(m \mid A)$$

P(B)
0.001

P(E)
0.001

B	E	P(A)
t	t	0.95
t	f	0.94
f	t	0.29
f	f	0.001



A	P(J)
t	0.9
f	0.05

A	P(M)
t	0.7
f	0.01

B *E* *A* *J* *M*

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0.001 \times (0.001 \times 0.95 \times 0.9 \times 0.7 + && e,\ a \\ &\quad 0.001 \times 0.05 \times 0.05 \times 0.01 + && e,\ \neg a \\ &\quad 0.999 \times 0.94 \times 0.9 \times 0.7 + && \neg e,\ a \\ &\quad 0.999 \times 0.06 \times 0.05 \times 0.01) && \neg\, e,\ \neg\, a \end{aligned}$$

Inference by enumeration

- now do equivalent calculation for $P(\neg b,\ j,\ m)$
- and determine $P(b \mid j,\ m)$

$$P(b \mid j, m) = \frac{P(b, j, m)}{P(j, m)} = \frac{P(b, j, m)}{P(b, j, m) + P(\neg b, j, m)}$$

Comments on BN inference

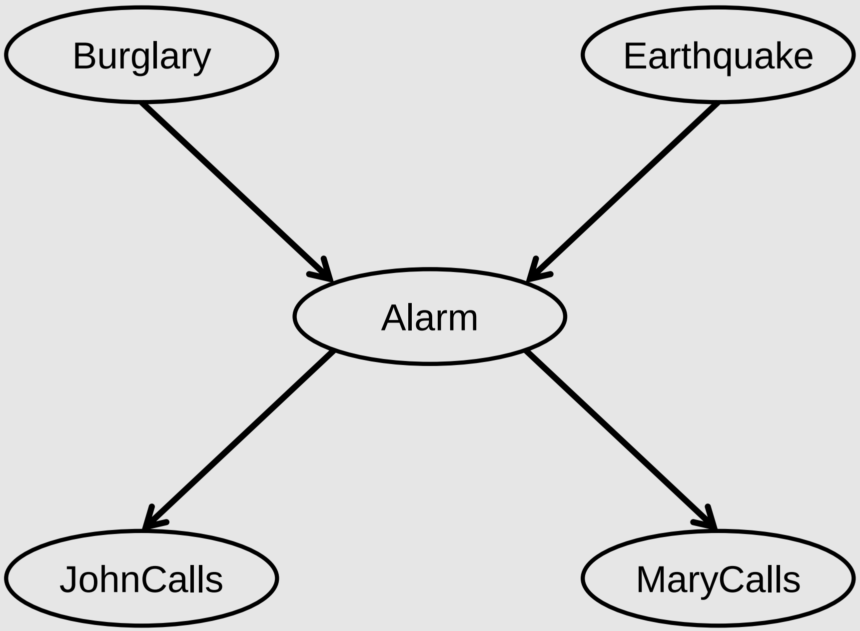
- *inference by enumeration* is an *exact* method (i.e. it computes the exact answer to a given query)
- it requires summing over a joint distribution whose size is exponential in the number of variables
- in many cases we can do exact inference efficiently in large networks
  - key insight: save computation by pushing sums inward
- in general, the Bayes net inference problem is NP-hard
- there are also methods for approximate inference – these get an answer which is “close”
- in general, the approximate inference problem is NP-hard also, but approximate methods work well for many real-world problems

Learning

The parameter learning task

- Given: a set of training instances, the graph structure of a BN

B	E	A	J	M
f	f	f	t	f
f	t	f	f	f
f	f	t	f	t
		…		



- Do: infer the parameters of the CPDs

The structure learning task

- Given: a set of training instances

B	E	A	J	M
f	f	f	t	f
f	t	f	f	f
f	f	t	f	t
		…		

- Do: infer the graph structure (and perhaps the parameters of the CPDs too)

Parameter learning and MLE

- *maximum likelihood estimation* (MLE)
  - given a model structure (e.g. a Bayes net graph) G and a set of data D
  - set the model parameters θ to maximize $P(D \mid G, \theta)$

- i.e. make the data D look as likely as possible under the model $P(D \mid G, \theta)$

Maximum likelihood estimation review

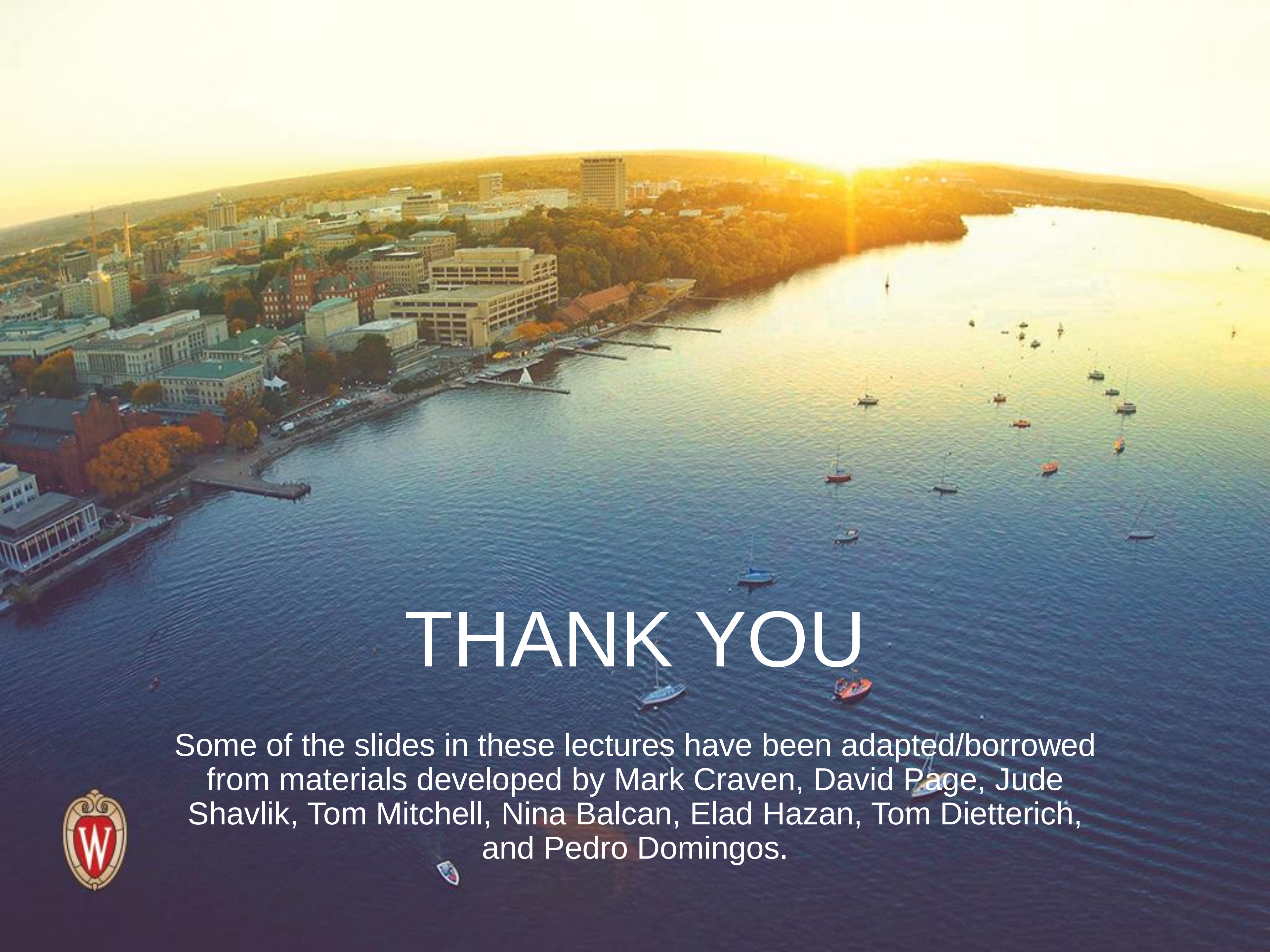
consider trying to estimate the parameter θ (probability of heads) of a biased coin from a sequence of flips (1 stands for head)

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \{1,1,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,1\}$$

the likelihood function for θ is given by:

$$L(\theta : x_1, \ldots, x_n) = \theta^{x_1}(1-\theta)^{1-x_1} \cdots \theta^{x_n}(1-\theta)^{1-x_n}$$
$$= \theta^{\sum x_i}(1-\theta)^{n-\sum x_i}$$

What's MLE of the parameter?



THANK YOU

Some of the slides in these lectures have been adapted/borrowed from materials developed by Mark Craven, David Page, Jude Shavlik, Tom Mitchell, Nina Balcan, Elad Hazan, Tom Dietterich, and Pedro Domingos.