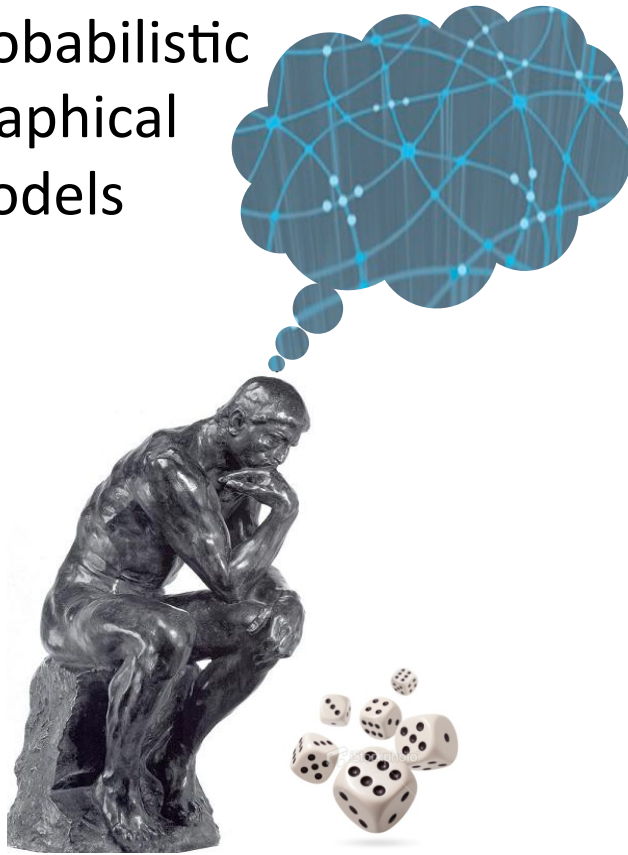


Probabilistic
Graphical
Models



Representation

Wrapup

Knowledge
Engineering

Important Distinctions

- Template based versus specific
- Directed versus undirected
- Generative versus discriminative
- Hybrids are also common

Important Distinctions

Template-based

image segmentation

Specific

medical diagnosis

fault diagnosis

small number of variable
types

features are not predictive

large number of "unique"
variables

Important Distinctions

Generative

task shifts

(easier to train in
certain regimes)

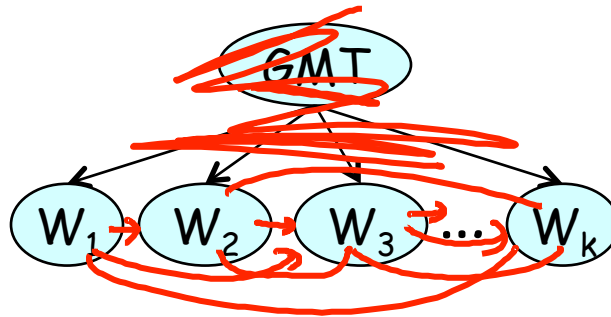
Discriminative

particular prediction task

richly expressive features
(avoid dealing w. correlations)
⇒ high performance

Variable Types

- Target \leftarrow
- Observed \leftarrow
 - Including complex, constructed features
- Latent \leftarrow simplify an structure
hidden



$$X \rightarrow Y$$

$$Y \rightarrow X$$

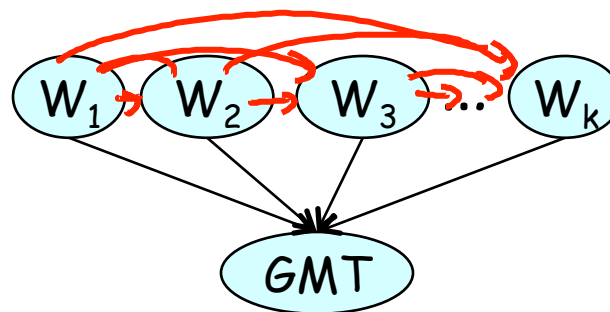
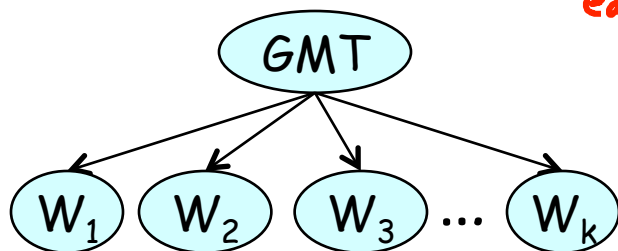
Structure



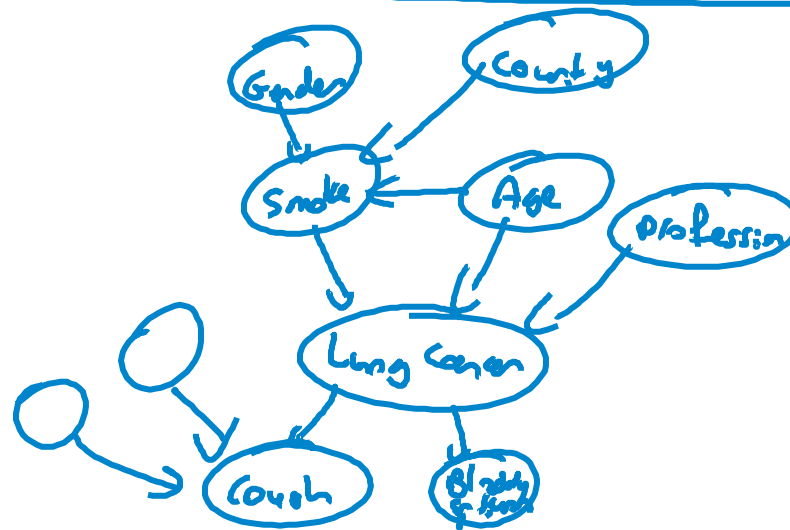
- Causal versus non-causal ordering

generally sparser

*more intuitive
easier to parameterize*



Extending the Conversation



reliably elicit
a CPO

Parameters: Values


- What matters:
 - Zeros *early expert systems*
 - Orders of magnitude
 - Relative values $p(y|x_1)$
 $p(y|x_2)$
- Structured CPDs

Parameters: Local Structure

- Table CPDs are the exception
multiple parents

	Context-specific	Aggregating
Y Discrete	tree (multiplexes)	noisy OR/AND... sigmoid
Y Continuous	parameters can depend on a discrete parents regression tree	linear Gaussians

Iterative Refinement

- 
- Model testing
 - Sensitivity analysis for parameters
 - Error analysis
 - Add features
 - Add dependencies