

The max-min-hill-climbing algorithm

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M.Sc. Comp. Science

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Algorithm 1 \overline{MMP} Algorithm

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1: procedure  $\overline{MMP}$  ( $T, \mathcal{D}$ )
    Input: target variable  $T$ ; data  $\mathcal{D}$ 
    Output: the parents and children of  $T$  in any Bayesian
    network faithfully representing the data distribution
    %Phase I: Forward
2:    $CPC = \emptyset$ 
3:   repeat
4:      $\langle F, assocF \rangle = MaxMinHeuristic(T; CPC)$ 
5:     if  $assocF \neq 0$  then
6:        $CPC = CPC \cup F$ 
7:     end if
8:   until  $CPC$  has not changed

    %Phase II: Backward
9:   for all  $X \in CPC$  do
10:    if  $\exists S \subseteq CPC$ , s.t.  $Ind(X; T|S)$  then
11:       $CPC = CPC \setminus \{X\}$ 
12:    end if
13:  end for

14:  return  $CPC$ 
15: end procedure

16: procedure  $MAXMINHEURISTIC(T, CPC)$ 
    Input: target variable  $T$ ; subset of variables  $CPC$ 
    Output: the maximum over all variables of the minimum asso-
    ciation with  $T$  relative to  $CPC$ , and the variable that achieves
    the maximum
17:   $assocF = \max_{X \in V} MinAssoc(X; T|CPC)$ 
18:   $F = \arg \max_{X \in V} MinAssoc(X; T|CPC)$ 
19:  return  $\langle F, assocF \rangle$ 
20: end procedure

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Definition

We define the minimum association of X and T relative to a feature subset \mathbf{Z} , as

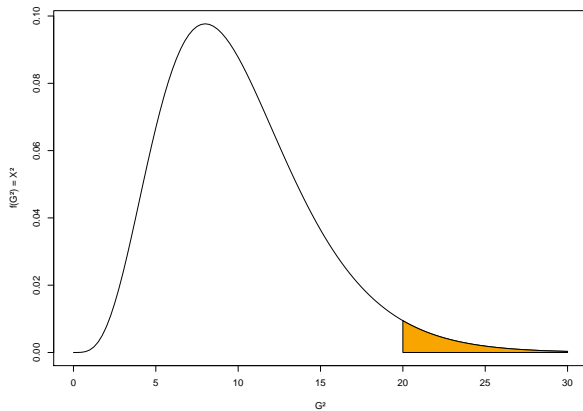
$$\text{MinAssoc}(X; T|\mathbf{Z}) = \min_{\mathbf{S} \subseteq \mathbf{Z}} \text{Assoc}(X; T|\mathbf{S}). \quad (1)$$

Definition

We calculate the G^2 value under the nullhypothesis of the conditional independence of $Ind_P(X_i, X_j | \mathbf{X}_k)$ holding. Then, the G^2 value is defined as:

$$G^2 := 2 * \sum_{a,b,c} S_{ijk}^{abc} * \ln \left(\frac{S_{ijk}^{abc} * S_k^c}{S_{ik}^{ac} * S_{jk}^{bc}} \right), \quad (2)$$

where S_{ijk}^{abc} is the number of times in the data where $X_i = a$, $X_j = b$ and $\mathbf{X}_k = \mathbf{c}$. We define in a similar fashion S_{ik}^{ac} , S_{jk}^{bc} and S_k^c , respectively.



$$\alpha = 0.05$$

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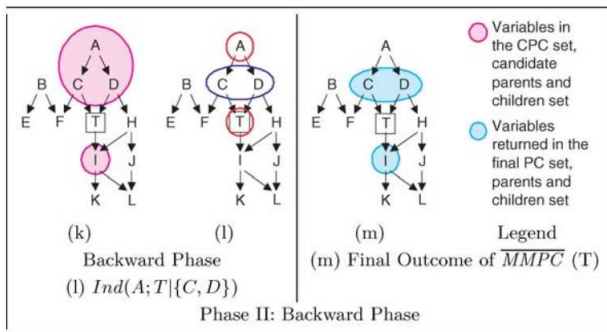
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The last goal:

