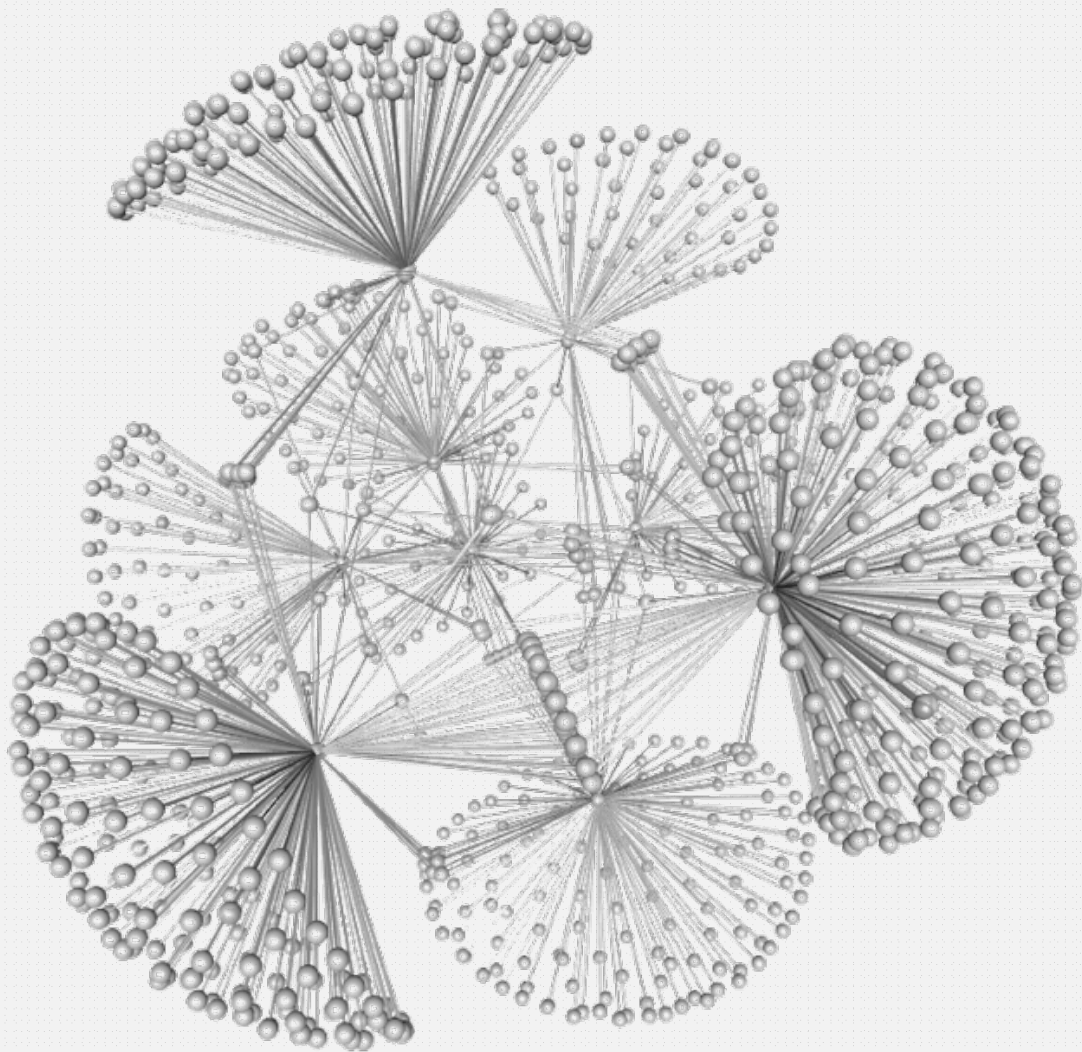


# Probabilistic Programming

Michiel Janssen & Bruno Vandekerkhove



ACADEMISCH JAAR 2020

H05N0A: CAPITA SELECTA : ARTIFICIAL  
INTELLIGENCE

# Contents

<b>Probabilistic Inference Using Weighted Model Counting</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 SRL to CNF	1
1.2 SRL to PGM	3
1.3 PGM to CNF	3
1.4 Weighted Model Counting	3
<b>Lifted Inference</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Parameter Learning</b>	<b>3</b>

Below's our solution for the given challenges. The questions in each section of the original assignment are answered in a section with the same title.

```
1 person(a).
2 person(b).
3 person(c).
4 0.2::stress(X) :- person(X).
5 0.1::friends(X,Y) :- person(X), person(Y).
6 0.3::smokes(X) :- stress(X).
7 0.4::smokes(X) :- friends(X,Y), smokes(Y).
8 query(smokes(a)).
```

Code snippet 1: PROLOG program used throughout.

## Probabilistic Inference Using Weighted Model Counting

### SRL to CNF

First the program is grounded. This is a matter of collecting all atoms involved in all proofs of the query.

```
1 0.2::stress(a).
2 0.2::stress(b).
3 0.2::stress(c).
4
5 0.1::friends(a,a).
6 0.1::friends(a,b).
7 0.1::friends(a,c).
8
9 0.1::friends(b,a).
10 0.1::friends(b,b).
11 0.1::friends(b,c).
12
13 0.1::friends(c,a).
14 0.1::friends(c,b).
15 0.1::friends(c,c).
16
17 0.3::smokes(a) :- stress(a).
18 0.3::smokes(b) :- stress(b).
19 0.3::smokes(c) :- stress(c).
20
21 0.4::smokes(a) :- friends(a,a), smokes(a).
22 0.4::smokes(a) :- friends(a,b), smokes(b).
23 0.4::smokes(a) :- friends(a,c), smokes(c).
```

```

24 0.4::smokes(b) :- friends(b,a), smokes(a).
25 0.4::smokes(b) :- friends(b,b), smokes(b).
26 0.4::smokes(b) :- friends(b,c), smokes(c).
27
28 0.4::smokes(c) :- friends(c,a), smokes(a).
29 0.4::smokes(c) :- friends(c,b), smokes(b).
30 0.4::smokes(c) :- friends(c,c), smokes(c).

```

Code snippet 2: Relevant ground program.

The proofs of the query make for the following (nested) trie, where colourings indicate the presence of loops :

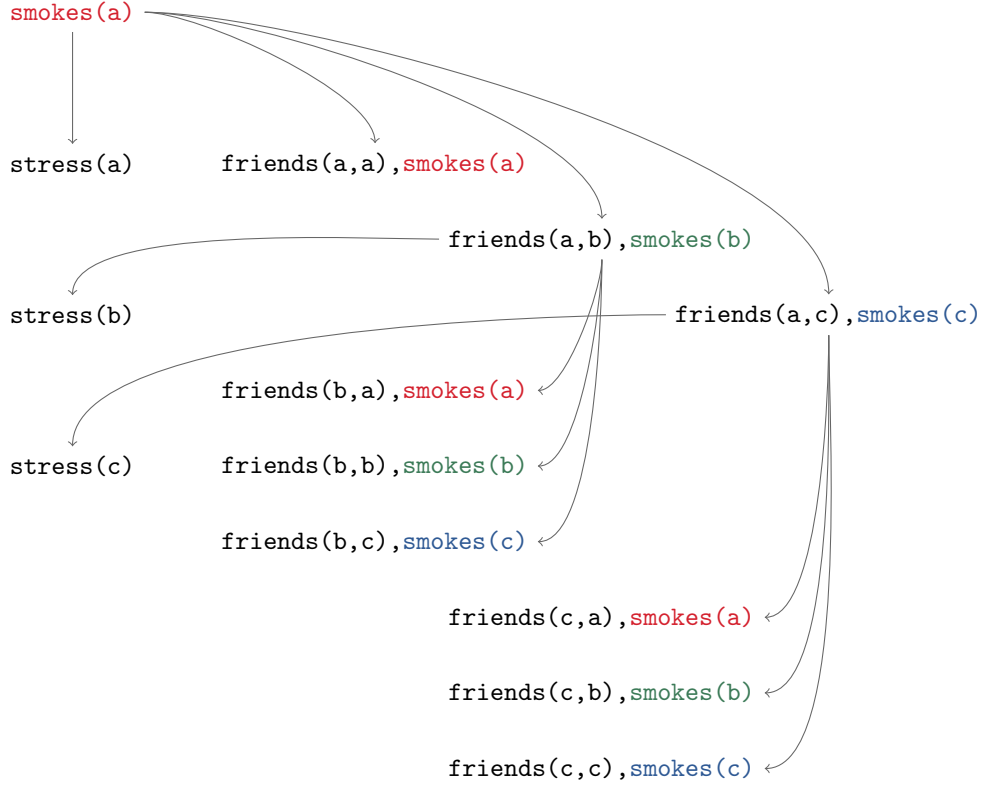


Figure 1: SLG-tree produced while turning the ground program into a boolean formula. Coloured atoms refer to loops.

The loops can be removed while retaining the semantics through the use of auxiliary variables. For example :

```

1  0.2::stress(a).
2  0.2::stress(b).
3  0.2::stress(c).
4
5  0.1::friends(a,b).
6  0.1::friends(a,c).
7  0.1::friends(b,c).
8  0.1::friends(c,b).
9
10 0.3::p(b).
11 0.3::p(c).
12
13 0.3::smokes(a) :- stress(a).
14 smokes(b) :- stress(b), p(b).
15 smokes(c) :- stress(c), p(c).
16
17 0.4::smokes(a) :- friends(a,b), smokes(b).
18 0.4::smokes(a) :- friends(a,c), smokes(c).

```

```
19 0.4::smokes(b) :- friends(b,c), stress(c), p(c).
20 0.4::smokes(c) :- friends(c,b), stress(b), p(b).
21
22 query(smokes(a)).
```

Code snippet 3: Relevant ground program without cycles.

SRL to PGM

PGM to CNF

Weighted Model Counting

Lifted Inference

Parameter Learning