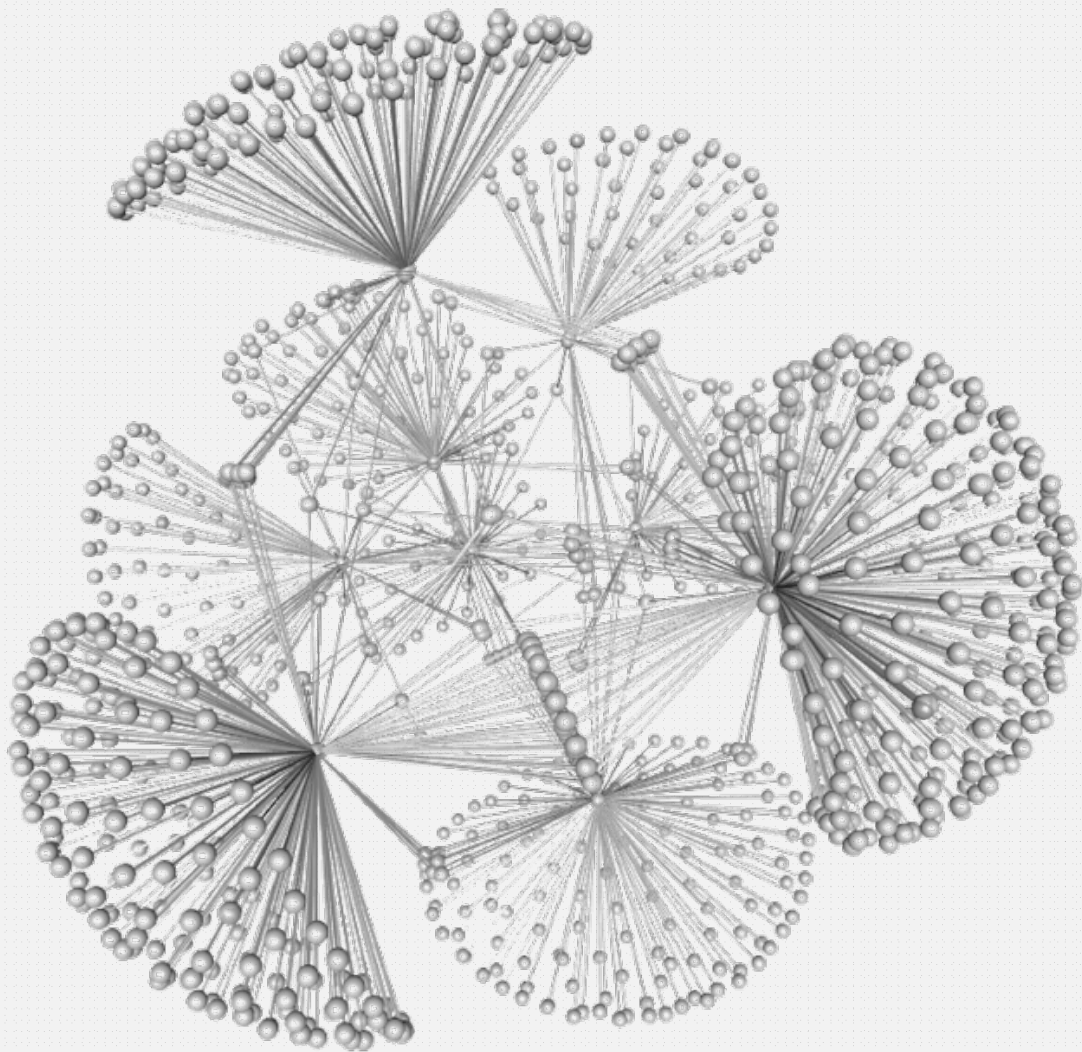


# Probabilistic Programming

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ACADEMISCH JAAR 2020

H05N0A: CAPITA SELECTA : ARTIFICIAL  
INTELLIGENCE

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

## 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 0.4::smokes(a) :- friends(a,a), smokes(a).
21 0.4::smokes(a) :- friends(a,b), smokes(b).
22 0.4::smokes(a) :- friends(a,c), smokes(c).
23 0.4::smokes(b) :- friends(b,a), smokes(a).
```

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

Code snippet 1: Relevant ground program.

The proofs of the query make for a trie as shown in figure 1, where colourings indicate the presence of cycles. Any proof involving an atom `friends(X,X)` or `friends(Y,a)` (with  $Y \in \{b,c\}$ ) is non-minimal and doesn't affect the final probability. These atoms are disregarded. For the remaining cycles (involving `friends(b,c)` and `friends(c,b)`) auxiliary variables can be used to obtain a cycle-free program without intensional probabilistic facts :

```
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(a).
11 0.3::p(b).
12 0.3::p(c).
```

```

13
14 0.4::p(a,b).
15 0.4::p(a,c).
16 0.4::p(b,c).
17 0.4::p(c,b).
18
19 smokes(a) :- stress(a), p(a).
20 smokes(b) :- stress(b), p(b).
21 smokes(c) :- stress(c), p(c).
22
23 smokes(a) :-
24     friends(a,b), smokes(b), p(a,b).
25 smokes(a) :-
26     friends(a,c), smokes(c), p(a,c).
27 smokes(b) :-
28     friends(b,c), stress(c), p(c), p(b,c).
29 smokes(c) :-
30     friends(c,b), stress(b), p(b), p(c,b).
31
32 query(smokes(a)).

```

Code snippet 2: Relevant ground program without cycles.

The above logic program is equivalent to the following propositional formula :

$$\begin{aligned}
& (smokes(a) \leftrightarrow (stress(a) \wedge p(a)) \\
& \quad \vee (friends(a,b) \wedge smokes(b) \wedge p(a,b)) \\
& \quad \vee (friends(a,c) \wedge smokes(c) \wedge p(a,c))) \\
& \quad \wedge \\
& (smokes(b) \leftrightarrow (stress(b) \wedge p(b)) \\
& \quad \vee (friends(b,c) \wedge stress(c) \wedge p(c) \wedge p(b,c))) \\
& \quad \wedge \\
& (smokes(c) \leftrightarrow (stress(c) \wedge p(c)) \\
& \quad \vee (friends(c,b) \wedge stress(b) \wedge p(b) \wedge p(c,b)))
\end{aligned}$$

Which corresponds to the following CNF :

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\neg smokes(a) \vee stress(a) \vee friends(a,b) \vee friends(a,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee stress(a) \vee friends(a,b) \vee smokes(c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee stress(a) \vee friends(a,b) \vee p(a,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee stress(a) \vee smokes(b) \vee friends(a,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee stress(a) \vee smokes(b) \vee smokes(c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee stress(a) \vee smokes(b) \vee p(a,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee stress(a) \vee p(a,b) \vee friends(a,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee stress(a) \vee p(a,b) \vee smokes(c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee stress(a) \vee p(a,b) \vee p(a,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee p(a) \vee friends(a,b) \vee friends(a,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee p(a) \vee friends(a,b) \vee smokes(c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee p(a) \vee friends(a,b) \vee p(a,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee p(a) \vee smokes(b) \vee friends(a,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee p(a) \vee smokes(b) \vee smokes(c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee p(a) \vee smokes(b) \vee p(a,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee p(a) \vee p(a,b) \vee friends(a,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee p(a) \vee p(a,b) \vee smokes(c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee p(a) \vee p(a,b) \vee p(a,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg stress(a) \vee \neg p(a) \vee smokes(a)) \\
& \wedge (\neg friends(a,b) \vee \neg smokes(b) \vee \neg p(a,b) \vee smokes(a)) \\
& \wedge (\neg friends(a,c) \vee \neg smokes(c) \vee \neg p(a,c) \vee smokes(a)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(b) \vee stress(b) \vee friends(b,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(b) \vee stress(b) \vee stress(c))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \wedge (\neg smokes(b) \vee stress(b) \vee p(c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(b) \vee stress(b) \vee p(b,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(b) \vee p(b) \vee friends(b,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(b) \vee p(b) \vee stress(c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(b) \vee p(b) \vee p(c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(b) \vee p(b) \vee p(b,c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg stress(b) \vee \neg p(b) \vee smokes(b)) \\
& \wedge (\neg friends(b,c) \vee \neg stress(c) \vee \neg p(c) \vee \neg p(b,c) \vee \\
& \quad smokes(b)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(c) \vee stress(c) \vee friends(c,b)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(c) \vee stress(c) \vee stress(b)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(c) \vee stress(c) \vee p(b)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(c) \vee stress(c) \vee p(c,b)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(c) \vee p(c) \vee friends(c,b)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(c) \vee p(c) \vee stress(b)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(c) \vee p(c) \vee p(b)) \\
& \wedge (\neg smokes(c) \vee p(c) \vee p(c,b)) \\
& \wedge (\neg stress(c) \vee \neg p(c) \vee smokes(c)) \\
& \wedge (\neg friends(c,b) \vee \neg stress(b) \vee \neg p(b) \vee \neg p(c,b) \vee \\
& \quad smokes(c))
\end{aligned}$$

The probabilistic literals in the CNF are assigned weights (derived literals get a weight of 1) :

Literal	Weight
stress(a)	0.2
$\neg$ stress(a)	0.8
stress(b)	0.2
$\neg$ stress(b)	0.8
stress(c)	0.2
$\neg$ stress(c)	0.8
friends(a,b)	0.1
$\neg$ friends(a,b)	0.9
friends(a,c)	0.1
$\neg$ friends(a,c)	0.9
friends(b,c)	0.1
$\neg$ friends(b,c)	0.9
friends(c,b)	0.1
$\neg$ friends(c,b)	0.9
p(a)	0.3
$\neg$ p(a)	0.7
p(b)	0.3
$\neg$ p(b)	0.7
p(c)	0.3
$\neg$ p(c)	0.7
p(a,b)	0.4
$\neg$ p(a,b)	0.6
p(a,c)	0.4
$\neg$ p(a,c)	0.6
p(b,c)	0.4
$\neg$ p(b,c)	0.6
p(c,b)	0.4
$\neg$ p(c,b)	0.6

## SRL to PGM

A Bayesian network is shown in figure 2. The conditional probability tables (CPTs) for the nodes are given below. Note that every table represents multiple identical tables in the network (those of the *stress(a)*, *stress(b)* and *stress(c)* nodes for example).

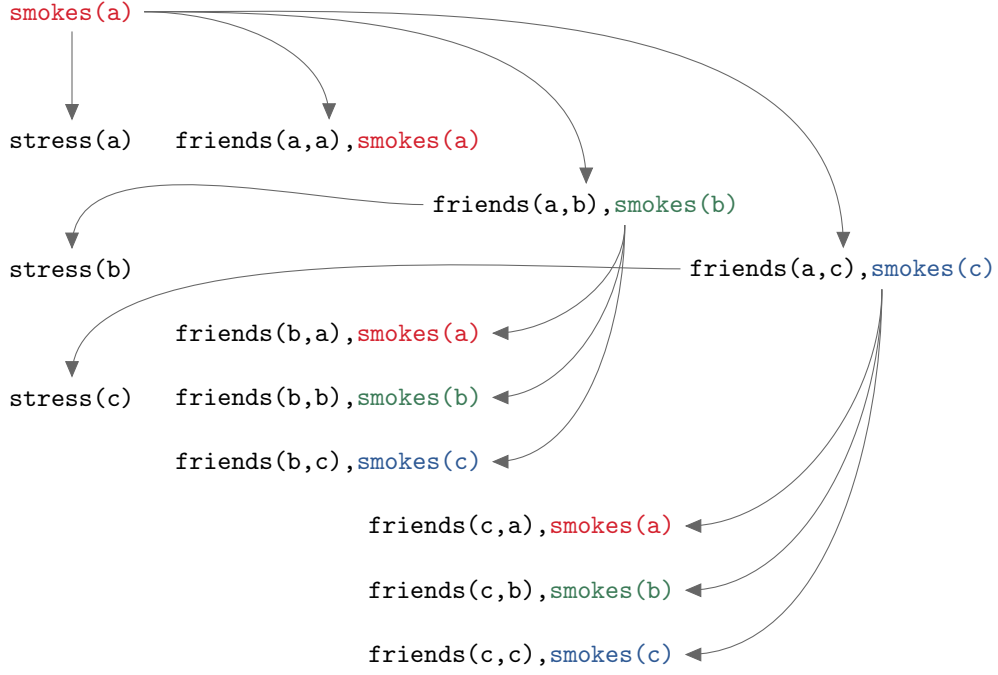


Figure 1: Trie representing proofs of the query. Coloured atoms indicate the presence of cycles.

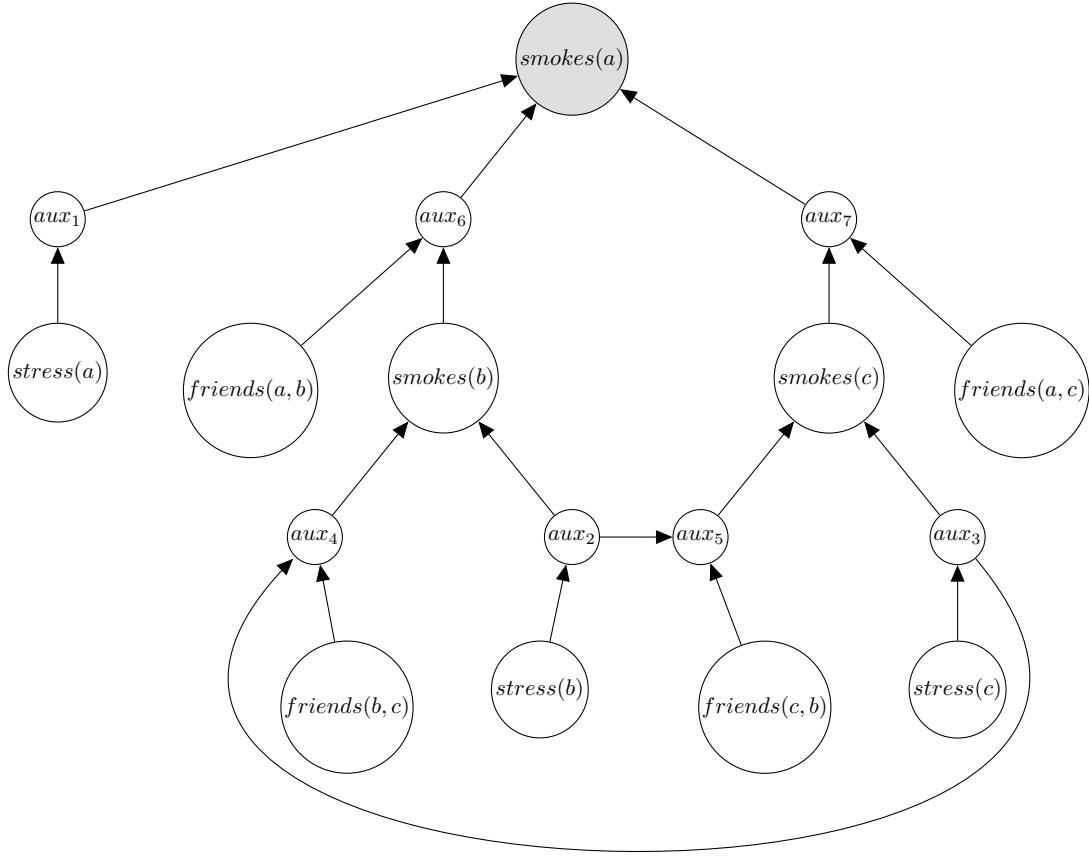


Figure 2: Bayesian network corresponding to the ground acyclic program.

$stress(\{a, b, c\})$		$friends(\{a, b, c\}, \{b, c\})$	
$\top$	0.2	$\top$	0.1
$\perp$	0.8	$\perp$	0.9

$stress(\{a, b, c\})$	$aux_{\{1,2,3\}}$	
	$\top$	$\perp$
$\top$	0.3	0.7
$\perp$	0.0	1.0

$friends(\{b, c\}, \{c, b\})$	$aux_{2,3}$	$aux_{4,5}$	
		$\top$	$\perp$
$\top$	$\top$	0.4	0.6
$\top$	$\perp$	0.0	1.0
$\perp$	$\top$	0.0	1.0
$\perp$	$\perp$	0.0	1.0

$friends(\{a\}, \{b, c\})$	$smokes(\{b, c\})$	$aux_{6,7}$	
		$\top$	$\perp$
$\top$	$\top$	0.4	0.6
$\top$	$\perp$	0.0	1.0
$\perp$	$\top$	0.0	1.0
$\perp$	$\perp$	0.0	1.0

$aux_{4,5}$	$aux_{2,3}$	$smokes(\{b, c\})$	
		$\top$	$\perp$
$\top$	$\top$	1.0	0.0
$\top$	$\perp$	0.0	1.0
$\perp$	$\top$	0.0	1.0
$\perp$	$\perp$	0.0	1.0

$aux_1$	$smokes(b)$	$smokes(c)$	$smokes(a)$	
			$\top$	$\perp$
$\top$	$\top$	$\top$	1.0	0.0
$\top$	$\top$	$\perp$	0.0	1.0
$\top$	$\perp$	$\top$	0.0	1.0
$\top$	$\perp$	$\perp$	0.0	1.0
$\perp$	$\top$	$\top$	0.0	1.0
$\perp$	$\top$	$\perp$	0.0	1.0
$\perp$	$\perp$	$\top$	0.0	1.0
$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$	0.0	1.0

## PGM to CNF

The Bayesian network can be encoded as a logical formula. Encodings ENC1 and ENC2 discussed by Chavira [1] both make use of the same indicator variables such as  $\lambda_{stress(a)=true}$  and  $\lambda_{stress(a)=false}$  (which introduces redundancy considering the fact that all network variables are boolean).

In ENC1 each row in each CPT is encoded with equivalences. In ENC2 an order is assumed over each variable's values. Then, each row of each CPT is encoded with implications. All indicator variables get a weight of 1, the parameter variables are assigned weights corresponding to the values in the CPTs.

For both of these a Python script was written to automate the creation of CNF files, since manual conversion to a CNF turned out to be cumbersome. The script also produces L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X output which is added to the appendix.

Since the noisy OR relations end up being encoded naively by considering each row of the CPT separately, a more compact encoding is obtained by replacing this part of the encoding with a one-liner. For example :

$$smokes(a) \Leftrightarrow aux_1 \vee aux_6 \vee aux_7$$

This can be converted to a CNF in the usual way :

$$\begin{aligned} & (smokes(a) \vee \neg aux_1 \vee \neg aux_6 \vee \neg aux_7) \\ & \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee aux_1) \\ & \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee aux_6) \\ & \wedge (\neg smokes(a) \vee aux_7) \end{aligned}$$

## Weighted Model Counting

The previous paragraphs led to the construction of 5 different encodings. All of them lie in the `/src/encodings/` folder, having the following file names :

Encoding	Filename
Conversion from ProbLog	<code>propositional.cnf</code>
ENC1	<code>enc1.cnf</code>
ENC1 + noisy OR	<code>enc1_noisy.cnf</code>
ENC2	<code>enc2.cnf</code>
ENC2 + noisy OR	<code>enc2_noisy.cnf</code>

Weighted model counting was performed on all of them using either PySDD or miniC2D. A modified version of Cachet that allows for the specification of negative weights<sup>1</sup> was toyed with too, though not for all encodings as it expects a different format for specifying the weights. These were the results :

Encoding	PySDD	miniC2D
Conversion from ProbLog	1.0000	1.0000
ENC1	1.0000	1.0000
ENC1 + noisy OR	1.0000	1.0000
ENC2	1.0000	1.0000
ENC2 + noisy OR	1.0000	1.0000

The counts can be interpreted as probabilities (keeping in mind that some assumptions result from the semantics of the ProbLog program, such as independence of friendships). In this particular case since no query was specified (yet), the probability equals 1 since the count represents the probability of any possible world.

To answer a more complex query like  $P(smokes(a) = \top)$  a line was added to the CNF files :  $smokes(a)$ . This makes sure that any model is one where person  $a$  actually smokes. A more complex query like  $P(smokes(a) = \top \mid friends(a, b) = \top, friends(a, c) = \top)$  can be computed in the way Fierens proposed [3], by dividing the joint probability of these three atoms by the probability of the previous query (i.e. applying Bayes' formula).

<sup>1</sup>Found on GitHub.

The weighted counts (computed with PySDD) for the queries are :

Encoding	$P(smokes(a) = \top)$	$P(smokes(a) = \top \mid friends(a, b) = \top, friends(a, c) = \top)$
Conversion from ProbLog	0.064669451	0.105596467
ENC1	0.064669451	0.105596467
ENC1 + noisy OR	0.064669451	0.105596467
ENC2	0.064669451	0.105596467
ENC2 + noisy OR	0.064669451	0.105596467

The smallest circuit sizes that were found are shown in the table below. While hyperparameters such as SDD's `-t random` led to a smaller SDD size these results are ignored since they're not easy to reproduce.

Encoding	PySDD		miniC2D	
	Hyperparameters	SDD size	Hyperparameters	SDD size
Conversion from ProbLog	<code>-q -t right</code>	108	<code>-m 4</code>	188
ENC1	<code>-q -t left</code>	1413	<code>-m 4</code>	1612
ENC1 + noisy OR	<code>-q -t left</code>	960	<code>-m 4</code>	1060
ENC2	<code>-q -t left</code>	715	<code>-m 4</code>	960
ENC2 + noisy OR	<code>-q -t left</code>	526	<code>-m 1</code>	618

Both miniC2D and PySDD work with sentential decision diagrams (SDDs). SDDs are a particular kind of d-DNNF with useful properties [2]. The difference lies in the way these very SDDs are generated. PySDD is a Python wrapper around the SDD package which is a bottom-up compiler that consider each clause of a CNF, compiles it and then combines the results using the `apply` operation. In contrast, miniC2D is a top-down compiler. It constructs Decision SDDs (DSDDs) starting from a CNF and a *decision* vtree using an algorithm based on the DPLL algorithm (so instead of considering the clauses separately it considers the whole CNF), then minimises the result to obtain a (general) SDD.

## Lifted Inference

### Calculating Probability with Probabilistic Databases

Starting from the following probabilistic database tables :

$X$	$\overline{stress(X)}$	$X$	$Y$	$\overline{friends(X, Y)}$	$X$	$\overline{p(X)}$	$X$	$Y$	$\overline{p(X, Y)}$
$a$	0.2	$a$	$b$	0.1	$a$	0.3	$a$	$b$	0.4
$b$	0.2	$a$	$c$	0.1	$b$	0.3	$a$	$c$	0.4
$c$	0.2	$b$	$c$	0.1	$c$	0.3	$b$	$c$	0.4
		$c$	$b$	0.1			$c$	$b$	0.4

Table 1: Probabilistic database to be used for querying.

Querying for  $smokes(a)$  can be done as follows :

$$(stress(a) \wedge p(a)) \vee (\exists x : p(a, x) \wedge friends(a, x) \wedge ((stress(x) \wedge p(x)) \vee \exists y : p(x, y) \wedge friends(x, y) \wedge stress(y) \wedge p(y)))$$

Rules can be applied to this formula. Applying the inclusive or rule gives :

$$1 - (1 - p_{stress(a) \wedge p(a)}) \times (1 - p_{s_1})$$

Where  $s_1$  refers to the subformula for the first existential operator. The probability  $p_{s_1}$  cannot simply be calculated by exponentiation as the various instantiations of  $s_1$  are dependent. However, there are only two such instantiations (for  $smokes(a)$  and  $smokes(b)$ ) and since the existential operator generalises the logical or, the formula for exclusive or can directly be used instead :

$$p_{s_1} = p_{friends(a,b)} \times p_{p(a,b)} \times p_{smokes(b)} + p_{friends(a,c)} \times p_{p(a,c)} \times p_{smokes(c)} - p_{both}$$

Where  $p_{both} = p_{friends(a,b)} \wedge p_{p(a,b)} \wedge p_{friends(a,c)} \wedge p_{p(a,c)} \wedge p_{smokes(b)} \wedge p_{smokes(c)}$ . The probability of either  $smokes(b)$  or  $smokes(c)$  is the same (as is the probability of  $friends(a, b) \wedge p(a, b)$  and  $friends(a, c) \wedge p(a, c)$ , so this reduces to :

$$p_{s_1} = 2 \times p_{friends(a,b)} \times p_{p(a,b)} \times p_{smokes(b)} - p_{friends(a,b) \wedge friends(a,c) \wedge smokes(b) \wedge smokes(c)}$$

The probability of  $smokes(b)$  can be calculated using the same rules (an inclusive or and the and-rule) :

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 - (1 - p_{stress(b)} \times p_{p(b)}) \times (1 - p_{friends(b,c)} \times p_{p(b,c)} \times p_{stress(c)} \times p_{p(c)}) \\ & = (1 - (1 - 0,2 \times 0,3)) \times (1 - 0,1 \times 0,4 \times 0,3 \times 0,2) \\ & \approx 0.62256 \end{aligned}$$

The probability of  $p_{smokes(b)} \wedge smokes(c)$  can also be calculated with these rules, for example :

$$\begin{aligned} & p_{smokes(b)} \wedge smokes(c) \\ & = p_{stress(b)} \wedge p(b) \wedge smokes(c) + p_{stress(c)} \wedge p(c) \wedge smokes(b) - p_{all} \\ & = 2 \times p_{stress(b)} \times p_{p(b)} \times (p_{stress(c)} \wedge p(c) + p_{friends(b,c)} \wedge p(b,c) - p_{stress(c)} \wedge p(c) \wedge friends(b,c) \wedge p(b,c)) \\ & \quad - p_{stress(b)} \times p_{p(b)} \times p_{stress(c)} \times p_{p(c)} \end{aligned}$$

The probability of  $p_{stress(a)} \wedge p(a)$  equals  $p_{p(a)} \times p_{stress(a)}$ . After filling in all the missing probabilities of the involved literals (by looking them up in the database) the following total probability is obtained :

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 - (1 - 0,2 \times 0,3) \times (1 - (2 \times 0,1 \times 0,4 \times (1 - (1 - 0,2 \times 0,3)) \times (1 - 0,1 \times 0,4 \times 0,3 \times 0,2)) - \\ & 0,1 \times 0,4 \times 0,1 \times 0,4 \times (0,2 \times 0,3 \times (0,2 \times 0,3 + 0,1 \times 0,4 - 0,2 \times 0,3 \times 0,1 \times 0,4) + 0,2 \times 0,3 \times \\ & (0,2 \times 0,3 + 0,1 \times 0,4 - 0,2 \times 0,3 \times 0,1 \times 0,4) - 0,2 \times 0,3 \times 0,2 \times 0,3))) \\ & \approx 0,06466945075 \end{aligned}$$

This is the same number as the one previously found by the weighted model counters. Some symmetry was taken advantage of.

## Skolemization & Noisy OR

A new encoding can be made by, instead of converting the formula  $X \Leftrightarrow Y_1 \vee Y_2 \vee \dots \vee Y_n$  to CNF in the usual way, applying a Tseitin transformation. This leads to :

$$\begin{aligned} & X \vee \neg Y_1 \\ & X \vee \neg Y_2 \\ & \dots \\ & X \vee \neg Y_n \\ & X \vee T \\ & T \vee \neg Y_1 \\ & T \vee \neg Y_2 \\ & \dots \\ & T \vee \neg Y_n \end{aligned}$$

Applying this transformation to the noisy OR relations in the encoding lead to a slightly *larger* circuit though, when tested with a program in which there were more ancestors, the resulting circuits were *smaller*. The very CNF files (**reference.cnf** and **lifted.cnf**) lie in the `/src/encodings/` directory.

## Parameter Learning

Learning from interpretations can be done by compiling these interpretations together with the base program into some kind of structure such that inference becomes tractable. In the algorithm that was written, a d-DNNF is generated for each interpretation (an SDD in particular since SharpSAT had trouble with a known issue). Then, the weights of the parameters of interest are updated iteratively until convergence i.e. until new weights don't differ much from the previous ones. The resulting (local) optimum approximates the parameter's real values.

The d-DNNFs are generated from CNFs with PySDD. During each iteration they are used to calculate marginals based on current values of the parameters. Their structure never changes, only their weights are updated as the algorithm progresses. Either because the new estimates have to be taken into account at the end of every iteration, or because the marginals have to be calculated (which is done by toying with the weights rather than applying Bayes' theorem which was the approach used in section 1).

The CNFs of the examples correspond to the CNF of the base program to which the evidence is added. Since the base program has cycles auxiliary variables have to be introduced :

```

1  0.2::stress(a). 0.2::stress(b). 0.2::stress(c).
2  0.5::friends(a,b). 0.5::friends(a,c). 0.5::friends(b,a).
3  0.5::friends(b,c). 0.5::friends(c,a). 0.5::friends(c,b).
4
5  smokes(a) :- stress(a). smokes(a) :- friends(a,b), aux(a,b). smokes(a) :- friends(a,c), aux(a,c).
6  smokes(b) :- stress(b). smokes(b) :- friends(b,a), aux(b,a). smokes(b) :- friends(b,c), aux(b,c).
7  smokes(c) :- stress(c). smokes(c) :- friends(c,a), aux(c,a). smokes(c) :- friends(c,b), aux(c,b).
8
9  aux(a,b) :- stress(b). aux(a,b) :- friends(b,c), stress(c).
10 aux(a,c) :- stress(c). aux(a,c) :- friends(c,b), stress(b).
11
12 aux(b,a) :- stress(a). aux(b,a) :- friends(a,c), stress(c).
13 aux(b,c) :- stress(c). aux(b,c) :- friends(c,a), stress(a).
14
15 aux(c,a) :- stress(a). aux(c,a) :- friends(a,b), stress(b).
16 aux(c,b) :- stress(b). aux(c,b) :- friends(b,a), stress(a).

```

Code snippet 3: Cycle-free grounded program from which a CNF was generated. There's a total of 18 variables. The CNF contains 45 clauses. Rules of the form  $a \Leftrightarrow b \wedge (c \vee d)$  and  $a \Leftrightarrow b \wedge (c \vee d) \wedge (e \vee f)$  were directly converted to conjunctive clauses instead of creating new auxiliary variables.

Then - as shown previously - a CNF can be created. Some results are shown below :

# Examples	# Iterations	Runtime (s)	$friends(x, y)$					
			$a, b$	$a, c$	$b, a$	$b, c$	$c, a$	$c, b$
1	1000	< 1	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
10	1000	< 1	1.000	0.848	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
100	1000	4	0.604	0.621	0.305	1.000	0.281	1.000
300	1000	14	0.632	0.491	0.220	0.950	0.706	0.942
1000	1000	42	0.328	0.720	0.374	0.887	0.600	0.930
2000	1000	105	0.184	0.722	0.301	0.886	0.600	0.892

Table 2: Results of the parameter learning algorithm. Initial weights were always set to 0.5 for the sake of reproducibility (setting them randomly is a matter of commenting out a line). On a regular computer running for 1000 iterations on 1000 examples took no longer than a minute. Various tests were done such as comparing with ProbLog's own system, using the same initial values. Or running on few examples with clear underlying parameter values. And finally, running on 1000 examples of a custom model whose parameters were specified (and therefore known).

The difference between the run with 100 examples and that of 1000 examples relates to the fact that there are simply less observations to work with, therefore the produced estimates will tend to get worse (due to the law of large numbers). Additionally, EM looks for local optima which may lead it astray.



# Appendix

## Bayesian Network Encodings

### Indicator Clauses

$\lambda_{stress(a)=true} \vee \lambda_{stress(a)=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{stress(a)=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{stress(a)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(b)=true} \vee \lambda_{stress(b)=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{stress(b)=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{stress(b)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(c)=true} \vee \lambda_{stress(c)=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{stress(c)=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{stress(c)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{aux1=true} \vee \lambda_{aux1=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{aux1=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{aux1=false}$   
 $\lambda_{aux2=true} \vee \lambda_{aux2=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{aux2=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{aux2=false}$   
 $\lambda_{aux3=true} \vee \lambda_{aux3=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{aux3=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{aux3=false}$   
 $\lambda_{friends(a,b)=true} \vee \lambda_{friends(a,b)=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{friends(a,b)=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{friends(a,b)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{friends(a,c)=true} \vee \lambda_{friends(a,c)=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{friends(a,c)=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{friends(a,c)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{friends(b,c)=true} \vee \lambda_{friends(b,c)=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{friends(b,c)=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{friends(b,c)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{friends(c,b)=true} \vee \lambda_{friends(c,b)=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{friends(c,b)=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{friends(c,b)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{aux4=true} \vee \lambda_{aux4=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{aux4=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{aux4=false}$   
 $\lambda_{aux5=true} \vee \lambda_{aux5=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{aux5=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{aux5=false}$   
 $\lambda_{smokes(b)=true} \vee \lambda_{smokes(b)=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{smokes(b)=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{smokes(b)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{smokes(c)=true} \vee \lambda_{smokes(c)=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{smokes(c)=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{smokes(c)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{aux6=true} \vee \lambda_{aux6=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{aux6=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{aux6=false}$   
 $\lambda_{aux7=true} \vee \lambda_{aux7=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{aux7=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{aux7=false}$   
 $\lambda_{smokes(a)=true} \vee \lambda_{smokes(a)=false}$   
 $\neg \lambda_{smokes(a)=true} \vee \neg \lambda_{smokes(a)=false}$

### ENC1 (Parameter Clauses)

$\lambda_{stress(a)=true} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{stress(a)=true}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(a)=false} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{stress(a)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(b)=true} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{stress(b)=true}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(b)=false} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{stress(b)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(c)=true} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{stress(c)=true}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(c)=false} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{stress(c)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(a)=true} \wedge \lambda_{aux1=true} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{aux1=true|stress(a)=true}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(a)=true} \wedge \lambda_{aux1=false} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{aux1=false|stress(a)=true}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(a)=false} \wedge \lambda_{aux1=true} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{aux1=true|stress(a)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(a)=false} \wedge \lambda_{aux1=false} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{aux1=false|stress(a)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(b)=true} \wedge \lambda_{aux2=true} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{aux2=true|stress(b)=true}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(b)=true} \wedge \lambda_{aux2=false} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{aux2=false|stress(b)=true}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(b)=false} \wedge \lambda_{aux2=true} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{aux2=true|stress(b)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(b)=false} \wedge \lambda_{aux2=false} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{aux2=false|stress(b)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(c)=true} \wedge \lambda_{aux3=true} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{aux3=true|stress(c)=true}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(c)=true} \wedge \lambda_{aux3=false} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{aux3=false|stress(c)=true}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(c)=false} \wedge \lambda_{aux3=true} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{aux3=true|stress(c)=false}$   
 $\lambda_{stress(c)=false} \wedge \lambda_{aux3=false} \Leftrightarrow \theta_{aux3=false|stress(c)=false}$



$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda_{aux1}=true \wedge \lambda_{aux6}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux7}=true \wedge \lambda_{smokes}(a)=true &\Leftrightarrow \theta_{smokes(a)=true|aux1=true\wedge aux6=false\wedge aux7=true} \\
\lambda_{aux1}=true \wedge \lambda_{aux6}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux7}=true \wedge \lambda_{smokes}(a)=false &\Leftrightarrow \theta_{smokes(a)=false|aux1=true\wedge aux6=false\wedge aux7=true} \\
\lambda_{aux1}=true \wedge \lambda_{aux6}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux7}=false \wedge \lambda_{smokes}(a)=true &\Leftrightarrow \theta_{smokes(a)=true|aux1=true\wedge aux6=false\wedge aux7=false} \\
\lambda_{aux1}=true \wedge \lambda_{aux6}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux7}=false \wedge \lambda_{smokes}(a)=false &\Leftrightarrow \theta_{smokes(a)=false|aux1=true\wedge aux6=false\wedge aux7=false} \\
\lambda_{aux1}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux6}=true \wedge \lambda_{aux7}=true \wedge \lambda_{smokes}(a)=true &\Leftrightarrow \theta_{smokes(a)=true|aux1=false\wedge aux6=true\wedge aux7=true} \\
\lambda_{aux1}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux6}=true \wedge \lambda_{aux7}=true \wedge \lambda_{smokes}(a)=false &\Leftrightarrow \theta_{smokes(a)=false|aux1=false\wedge aux6=true\wedge aux7=true} \\
\lambda_{aux1}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux6}=true \wedge \lambda_{aux7}=false \wedge \lambda_{smokes}(a)=true &\Leftrightarrow \theta_{smokes(a)=true|aux1=false\wedge aux6=true\wedge aux7=false} \\
\lambda_{aux1}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux6}=true \wedge \lambda_{aux7}=false \wedge \lambda_{smokes}(a)=false &\Leftrightarrow \theta_{smokes(a)=false|aux1=false\wedge aux6=true\wedge aux7=false} \\
\lambda_{aux1}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux6}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux7}=true \wedge \lambda_{smokes}(a)=true &\Leftrightarrow \theta_{smokes(a)=true|aux1=false\wedge aux6=false\wedge aux7=true} \\
\lambda_{aux1}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux6}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux7}=true \wedge \lambda_{smokes}(a)=false &\Leftrightarrow \theta_{smokes(a)=false|aux1=false\wedge aux6=false\wedge aux7=true} \\
\lambda_{aux1}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux6}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux7}=false \wedge \lambda_{smokes}(a)=true &\Leftrightarrow \theta_{smokes(a)=true|aux1=false\wedge aux6=false\wedge aux7=false} \\
\lambda_{aux1}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux6}=false \wedge \lambda_{aux7}=false \wedge \lambda_{smokes}(a)=false &\Leftrightarrow \theta_{smokes(a)=false|aux1=false\wedge aux6=false\wedge aux7=false}
\end{aligned}$$

## ENC2 (Parameter Clauses)

[illegible]

[illegible]

## References

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